

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Introduction

Methodology of the research is all about describing the specific method being used for the study. It is a systematic procedure that involves sampling construction, administration of tools for collecting and statistical analysis of the data.

This chapter deals mainly with the following points:

Selection of the sample

Sample of the study

Design of the study

Tools/techniques used for the study

Construction of tools

Procedure of data collection

Statistical techniques used

3.2 Selection of the sample

A population is any group of the individuals that has one or more characteristics in common and that are of interest to the researcher. **Borg and Gall (1983)** said that "the large group we wish to learn is called population, whereas the smaller groups were actually study is called sample". Thus sample is a portion of the population which represent the entire population. A good sample must be as clearly the representative of the entire population as possible and ideally it must provide the whole of the information about the population as from which the small number of sample has been drawn.

For the present study, the sample is selected using random sampling technique. In this study, teachers of upper primary and secondary level of both government and private schools from East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya was taken as the population. Thus the researcher has taken 60 teachers randomly from both private and government schools as sample for the study.

3.3 Sample of the study

The sample for the present study includes:

- a. Teachers of upper primary level
- b. Teachers of secondary level

Table 3.1: No. of sample

Male	Female	Total No. of respondents
23	37	60

3.4 Design of the study

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy of procedure (Johada and Cook, 1957). Research design is the plan and structure of investigation, so conceived as to obtain answers to research question and control variance (Kerlinger, 1986). The research design is also referred to as a blueprint that provides the researcher with a detailed outline or plan for the collection and analysis of data (Rosenthal & Rosnow, 1991).

A descriptive research design is adopted for the present study considering the nature of the research and the objectives formulated for the study. In this method, the researcher poses a series of questions to the participants, concluded their responses with frequency counts and percentage, and then draw inferences about a particular population from the responses of the sample.

3.5 Tools used for the study

Findings of any research study are based on data collection, data collection in turn depends on the tool used. Therefore, if the tools used possess all the necessary and desirable attributes, then the potential for the sound research is present (F.J. Fox)

The investigator for the present study “SWOT analysis of online teaching and learning: Teachers’ perspectives” developed a structured self-made questionnaire for the teachers.

3.6 Construction of the questionnaire tools:

Questionnaire is defined as an instrument of research that contains a set of questions for the purpose of collecting information from the respondents (Gault, RH, 1907).

The questionnaire was designed according to the objectives of the study. For the study of SWOT analysis of online teaching and learning, closed ended self-made questionnaire of Yes/No type is framed regarding SWOT Analysis of online teaching learning: teachers' perspectives which consists of two part, first is questions related to platforms and methods used by teacher which consist of only 2 statements whereby each statement have five options and second is questions related to online teaching learning which consist of 44 statements whereby each statement have two options (a) Yes and (b) No. out of 44 items, 20 items are statements about perception of teachers towards online teaching and learning, and 24 items are statements about the Strength, the Weakness, the Opportunities and the Threats/Challenges of online teaching and learning. It consists of 46 items in total.

3.7 Procedure of data Collection

The investigator collect data from the teachers of upper primary and secondary level of different schools in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya through online mode via google form. These google forms were sent through WhatsApp in the group of the teacher. Before administrating the tool, the investigator clearly state the purpose of the test and also clearly stated the instruction. The teachers were requested to write down their name, gender, age, educational qualification, name of the school teaching, teaching experience and overall online learning experience.

3.8. Statistical Techniques

Statistical techniques used for the study were **Percentage**.

For drawing percentages, the frequency of a particular cell was multiplied by 100 and divided by total number of respondents in that particular category to which they belonged.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{The sum of all the respondents}}{\text{Total number of all the respondents}} \times 100$$

3.9. Conclusion

This chapter will help the researcher to present the study in an organized manner since it is believed that the data collected cannot be successfully comprehended without the methodology designed. The design of the study as well as the sample population helps the investigator to present the study in an organized manner. Moreover, the techniques and tools and procedures in the collected data help the investigator to analyse and interpret the data in a systematic manner.