

Chapter III

RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of the educational research cannot be completed without detailed design of investigation. Research methodology involves the systematic procedure by which the researcher starts from initial identification of the problem to its conclusion. The role of methodology is to carry on the research work in scientific and valid manner. This chapter deals with method employed to achieve the objective of the study.

This chapter deals with:

1. Research Design
2. Population
3. Sample
4. Tools
5. Administration of tools
6. Statistical Techniques used for the data analysis

3.2 Research Design

In the present study, descriptive survey method is used for the investigation. In this study researcher took opinion/information from selected sample.

3.3 Population

Population or universe means the entire mass of observations, which is the peers group from which a sample is to be formed. In this study the students from class VIII to IX of Government Naveen Higher Secondary School, Amrai, Bagh Sewaniya, Bhopal forms the population.

3.4 Sample

Sample is a small proportion of the population that is selected for observation and analysis. One of the techniques for selecting the sample is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling can be very useful for situations where you need to reach a targeted sample quickly. Purposive sampling allow the researcher to select those participants who will provide the richest information, those who are the most interesting and those who manifest the characteristic of most interest to the researcher.

The target population for this study is students of Government Naveen Higher Secondary School, Amrai, Bagh Sewaniya, Bhopal.

3.4.1 SAMPLE SIZE: 50 students

- 20 students from class VIII
- 13 students from class IX
- 17 students from class X

Total 50 students

3.5 Variables

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: Gender, Background of the Students, Locale.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES: Inclusive classroom, Attitude, Relationship

3.6 Sampling Technique: Random sampling

3.7 Tools and Techniques

A tool is a device through which data is collected. A questionnaire was prepared as tool for data collection in this study. It helped in collecting information about attitude of peers towards their children with special needs peers.

Here the tool, which was used, was a modified Questionnaire. The items in the questionnaire were adapted from "Chedoke-McMaster Attitudes Towards Children With Handicaps (CATCH) scale", which elicits responses on a Likert Scale numbered 1, 2 and 3(1-disagree, 2-neutral and 3-agree).

The questionnaire was administered in two parts. First part which was made by the researcher was used to collect information about the participants, such as their parent's education, their economic condition and numbers of members in their family.

The second part of the questionnaire was included items assessing attitudes towards people with disabilities. The "Chedoke-McMaster Attitudes Towards Children with Handicaps (CATCH) scale" was used to measure attitudes. This scale was developed by Rosenbaum (1988) and was used in a similar study by Beck (2000). It has a high validity and reliability, and has been used in previous studies to measure attitudes in children up to the age of 16 years (Rosenbaum, 1986; Vignes, 2008). It is one of the most complete instruments as it measures all the three components of attitudes: affect, behaviour and cognition (Feldman, 1993 & Tirosh E, 1997).

The questionnaire consists of 30 items which was on affect, behavior and cognition. Data collection took place in the classroom with the assistance of the class teachers.

3.8 Statistical Technique used

As it is descriptive survey type research, therefore simple statistics such as percentage were used.

3.9 Data Analysis

Descriptive statistical technique was used.