

# **CHAPTER: 3**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

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### **3.3 Selection of samples**

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### **3.1 Introduction**

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. It is also known as scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact research is an art of scientific investigation. According to advance learner's dictionary of current English, research means "A careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any form of knowledge." Thus the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done identifiably. Research methodology includes the various steps those are adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. Research methodology is an important tool for any research. So, that the researcher has emphasizes the important aspects of research methodology in this chapter.

### **3.2 Research Design:**

Research is an intensive and purposeful search for knowledge and understanding of social and physical phenomena. Research is scientific activity undertaken to establish something, a fact, a theory, a principle or an application. It is an academic activity. Research in common parlance refers to a search of knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. Research is an art of scientific investigation. Research is a movement from known to unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital Instinct of inquisitiveness for, when the unknown confronts us, we wonder and our Inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge

and methods, which man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research.

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to research purpose.

It is a descriptive study. The purpose of descriptive surveys, according to Ezeani (1998), is to collect detailed and factual information that describes an existing phenomenon. Survey through structured questionnaire has been made in selected University Libraries.

A good design insures that the information obtained is relevant to the research question and that it was collected by objectives. Since, research design is simply the frame work or plan for a study. It is a blue print that of a house devised by an architect. My approach to research is descriptive and quite specific. It provides me all the opportunities to cover the all the aspect that I require to conduct the research and get an appropriate outcome.

### 3.3 Selection of samples:

Total 100 respondents were selected from Twenty one selected Universities. The distribution of selected respondents from various Universities is given below:

#### University wise break-out:

	Sr. No.	Name of University	Response Mode		Total
			Offline	Online	
<b>Universities</b>	1	Bhavnagar University	5	0	5
	2	Anand Agriculture University	4	0	4
	3	Agri Dantiwada	6	0	6
	4	Children University	3	0	3
	5	Veer Narmad University , Surat	2	0	2
	6	Kamdheni University	3	0	3
	7	Forensic Science University	3	0	3
	8	Raksha Shakti University	3	0	3
	9	Swarnim Gujarat Sports University	4	0	4
	10	M S University	9	14	23
	11	Sardar Patel University	8	0	8
	12	Gujarat National Law University	4	0	4
	13	Navsari Agriculture University	0	4	4
	14	Saurashtra University	0	5	5
	15	Gujarat Ayurved University , Jamnagar	0	5	5
	16	Gujarat University , Ahmedabad	0	11	11
	17	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University , Patan	0	6	6
	18	KSKV University	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>

## **Target Population:**

The target population of the study was employees in Grant in Aid University libraries in Gujarat. A number of 21 Grant in ad University Libraries of Gujarat was taken.

## **Sampling Technique:**

A simple random sampling technique was used to select 100 employees from selected Universities Libraries.

## **3.5 Sources of data:**

In order to achieve the objectives of present study, relevant primary and secondary data was used.

**Primary Data:** Primary data was collected from the employees of selected University Libraries. Other primary data was also collected from employees with the help of structured questionnaire by personal visit and conversation.

**Secondary Data:** Secondary data was collected from Books, magazines, Journals, News Papers, Websites, University publications, etc. It was useful source to design scientific instrument (questionnaire) for primary data collection.

**Instrument:** questionnaire tagged General Information; Performance Appraisal and API was used for the collection of data on the study. One set of questionnaire was prepared, for Librarian to Technical staff. Questionnaire contains open-end as well close-ended questions. The questionnaire was specifically designed to accomplish the objectives of the study.

The questions used in this study falls under the following categories:

- Open-ended questions
- Close ended questions
- Rating and ranking question
- multiple choice question

### **3.6 Data Analysis:**

The collected data from different sources is analysed and tabulated with the help of statistical technique like percentage. The data is arranged, processed, classified and brought into the logical order. They are summarized and tabulated for the purpose of analysis, interpretation and producing meaningful findings and suggestions.

The data analysis was carried out with the help of statistical software “SPSS”

### **3.7 Scheme of Chapterization:**

- Introduction
- Review of Related Literature
- Research Methodology
- Human Resource Management and Human Resource Development Practice
- Performance Appraisal Practice
- University Profile
- Data analysis and Interpretation
- Finding ,Suggestions
- Bibliography
- Appendix

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