

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The initial phase of this study was devoted to the survey of the historical background of the nursing education system of Nepal. A descriptive survey was made to show individual teachers, information as well as the perception of teachers on the supervisory activities of campus chiefs. Expectation of campus chief's role in supervision was included as well. A survey of the literature and research studies was also made regarding academic programme of campus chiefs.

This study reflects the corporate opinions of teachers on the problems of campus chiefs 's supervisory activities that as perceived by teachers. It also reflected the suggestions from campus chiefs in improving academic programmes on campuses.

The review of the literature and research studies, a description of the design of the study, and the sample of all nursing teachers and campus chiefs were included in this investigation. Questionnaires were prepared for

teachers, to find out the perception of teachers on the value of supervisory activities of campus chiefs. These questionnaires were pre-tested for validity and reliability by teachers who were working under the Institute of Medicine, Nursing Campus, Tribhuvan University.

It would also be a good idea to discuss the validity and reliability of the instrument. Normally, number of statistical tests are done to determine reliability and validity. Validity is to investigate how well the instruments reflected in reality. The statistical test below shows that these instrument is reliable for this study.

Reliability Coefficient Alpha =

$$r_{tt} = \frac{K}{K-1} \left[1 - \frac{\sum (tr^k S_{ip}^2)}{S^2 +} \right]$$

$$= 0.76$$

RESEARCH APPROACH

The descriptive research method was used, because it was useful for determining the facts that prevail in teaching and administration. This was selected, because it was designed to understand current conditions and problems related to the supervision by the campus chiefs in following supervisory activities as perceived by teachers under their supervision. Therefore, the answers to the research questions, which were posed sought through data

gathering process. It would help to cast light on supervisory activities by the campus chiefs and describe the present condition more adequately.

INSTRUMENTATION

A structured questionnaires (open ended and closed questions) was used as a data collection tool (See Section Annex). The investigator used several sources for developing a tool for collecting data by studying the supervision by campus chiefs, following supervisory activities, and relationship as perceived by the campus teachers.

The investigator used the following procedure for the initial phase in preparation of the tools:

1. Reviewing existing literature related to supervisory activities.
2. Selecting factors which were related to supervisory activities of the campus chiefs as perceived by teachers and campus chiefs.
3. Listing these factors as a statement of items, these items were submitted to seven experts on the nursing campuses.
4. Appropriateness of items as factors related to supervision and the supervisory activities of campus chiefs, as perceived by teachers and

campus chiefs was established by the experts. Development of the tools and questionnaire rating scales were constructed to collect data from all nursing campuses.

The three part tools was developed as follows:

Part I

- General information and description of the teachers.
- Rating scales including items related to the collection of teachers personal information such as present work place, ethnic background, age, sex, religion, marital status, educational background and other information.

Part II

- Description of the supervisory activities of campus chiefs.
- Meeting individual teachers' needs.
- Curriculum study.
- Instructional means.
- In-service education.
- Group process.
- Research and evaluation.

Part III

- Opinions as to which supervisory activities of

the campus chiefs were the most useful and the least useful.

- What way the work of the campus chiefs could be made more efficient.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Collecting data was the connecting link to the world of reality for the researcher. The data collection activity consisted of taking ordered information for reality and transferring it into some recording system so that it could be later examined and analysed. In this study self administered questionnaires would be applied to collect required data.

ADMINISTRATION OF TOOL

Before starting the study, the investigator finalised the questionnaire (rating scale) for data collection. A plan was made by the help from experts.

Pilot study:

Finally, the researcher finds that it was necessary to use a pilot test before going into the field and collecting all data. The pilot test was useful for testing a new instrument, learning more about the sample, and for checking the procedures scale. This pilot study analysed the data to get a pretest of the hypothesis. The most

necessary pilot study was to test the questionnaires. This would be a good method to find out which questions were clear, and which were ones more difficult for the subjects to understand. Also one could ask people's reactions to the questions and learn if any should be removed, added, or rearranged. It was also a good chance to see how the researcher reacted with her subject. This study was conducted on nursing campuses. Some changes were made accordingly.

The tools in its final form consisted of the following items:

Part I

- Teachers identification data.

Part II

- Supervisory activities of campus chiefs as perceived by teachers and campus chiefs.

Part III

- Priorities of the most important supervisory activities of teachers and campus chiefs.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The main purpose of analyzing data was to make an understandable consisted of organising, tabulating and performing statistical analysis. Data was organised by tabulation and then presented in the form of figurs and tables.

Data processing: After the data collection was completed, the data would be in what investigators call "the raw form" it was necessary to arranged the data, so that it could be used by the investigators to complete the thesis. The data was completed and prepared for analysis, completeness of the data was checked immediately and corrections made. To reduce mistakes and confusion after collecting the data, data was kept in systematic way, and coding computed by employing Dbase III Plus and SPSS-PC+ program, usually in studies after data was collected and coded statistical analysis were performed, Mean SEM. 95%CI and Mann Whitney U wilcoxon.

Statistical analysis was one particular language which described the data, and to talked about the relations and differences of variables. The outcome measure of this study was the perception of the most important supervisory activities. Descriptive statistics was Mean, SEM., 95% CI and Mann- Whitney U.wilcoxon. The data was collected, processed, and analyzed by micro computer.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

1. Total perception score was summarized in Means, SEM.95% CI on Mann- Whitney U wilcoxon
2. Priorities of important supervisory activities were summarized in Means, SEM, 95%CI.