

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1 Introduction

The objective of this study was to find out the role of principal in the conduct of in-house training in school as perceived by teachers. It was also the intention of this study to find out the perceptions of teachers towards the role of principal in the conduct of in-house training and its relationship with selected demographic variables. The demographic variables selected for this study were gender, years of teaching experience, and options.

This chapter provided details with regard to the methodology used in carrying out this study. It described the research method, the sample, instrumentation, pilot study, data collection, and analysis of data.

3.2 Research Method

The method used in this study was survey. A questionnaire was designed by the researcher (based on Sakhiyah Abdul Manaf's research, 1997) and the questionnaires were administered personally by the researcher. The teachers were given one week to complete the questionnaire prior to their collection. The response rate was 100%.

3.3 The Sample

The school chosen for the purpose of this study is the Catholic Secondary School, Petaling Jaya. This secondary school is classified as grade A school. It is a coed school consisting of about 3000 student and 137 teachers for morning and afternoon sessions. A total of 30 teachers were stratified randomly for the purpose of this study.

3.4 Instrumentation

The survey instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. There were two parts in this questionnaire.

Part 1:

Part 1 consisted of 3 items pertaining to respondents' demographic variables such as gender, years of teaching experience, and their options.

Part 2:

Part 2 consisted of 32 items pertaining to the role of principal in the conduct of in-house training in school. The role of principal in the conduct of in-house training were sub-divided into four sub-sections as follows:

1. Planning (question 1-10)
2. Implementing (question 11-21)

3. Evaluation (question 22-28)
4. Teachers' need (question 29-32)

The respondents had to indicate their perceptions according the scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Values of 1,2,3, and 4, were assigned to the following categories:

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

3.5 Pilot Study

A pilot study was carried out, and 5 teachers were randomly selected. They were asked to comment on the clarity of the items and to give suggestions where appropriate.

3.6 Analysis of Data

Data derived from the respondents were subjected frequencies, and the frequencies were converted into percentages and means to make the results readily comparable. The criteria for classifying responses in part 2 are as follows:

A mean between 3.0 – 3.9 corresponds to "Strongly Agree".

A mean between 2.0 – 2.9 corresponds to "Agree".

A mean between 1.0 – 1.9 corresponds to "Disagree".

A mean between 0.0 – 0.9 corresponds to "Strongly Disagree".