

# Observation

## ಅವಲೋಕನ

### Observation ಅವಲೋಕನ

Observation becomes a scientific tool and the method of data collection for the researcher, when it serves a formulated research purpose, is systematically planned and recorded and is subjected to checks and controls on validity and reliability.

Meaning Observation means **viewing or seeing**. We go on observing some thing or other while we are awake. Most of such observations are just casual and have no specific purpose. But observation as a method of data collection is different from such casual viewing.

## • Types of observation

- Participant Observation— ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ
- Non-participant Observation— ಅಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ
- Direct Observation— ನೇರ / ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ
- Indirect Observation— ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ
- Controlled Observation— ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ
- Uncontrolled Observation— ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ

## • Characteristics of observation

- Scientific observation is systematic. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದುದು.
- Observation is specific. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- Scientific observation is objective. ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- Observation is recorded immediately. ತತ್ಕ್ಷಣ ನಮೂದಿನಲು/ದಾಖಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.
- Observation is expert. ತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- Observation is verifiable. ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ
- It is both a physical and a mental activity. ದೈಹಿಕ & ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- The observation eye 'catches' many things which are sighted, but attention is focussed on data that are pertinent to the given study. ಅವಲೋಕನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ.
- Observation is selective. A researcher does not observe anything and everything, but select the range of things to be observed on the basis of the nature, scope and objectives of his study. ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಅವಲೋಕನಗಳು ಜರುಗುತ್ತವೆ.
- Observation is purposive and not casual. It is made for the specific purpose of nothing things relevant to the study. It captures the natural social context in which persons' behaviour occurs. ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

## • ELEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

- OBJECTIVITY ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠತೆ -It should be applicable to all. It is based on facts available.
- PRECISION ನಿಖರ - In study the data collected should be to the point and should study the problem only.
- SYSTEMATIC ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ - It should be step by step and not haphazard manner.
- VARIFIBILITY ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ - Our conclusions or result can be checked.
- RELIABILITY ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆ - Results should remain almost same over time and space.

## • Definition

- Gorman and Clayton defines - Observation studies as those that "involve the systematic recording of observable phenomena or behavior in a natural setting"
- According to P.V. Young, (1956) "Observation- a deliberate study through eye may be used as one of the methods for scrutinizing collective behaviour and complex institutions as well as the separate units composing a totality."
- ಸಿ.ವಿ ಮೋಸನ್ - ಅವಲೋಕನವು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಧಾನ. ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವಲೋಕನವು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಷ & ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲ ಪೂರ್ವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿತ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ, ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಅವಲೋಕನ.