

CASE STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

- When you can measure what you are speaking about and express it in numbers you know something about it when you cannot measure it – express it in number your knowledge is of meagre satisfactory –

LORD KEKVIN

- Case study is a method of exploring and analysing the life of a social unit- be that unit a person, a family, institution, cultural group, even an entire community

P.V.YOUNG

- Recent development in research
- Deeper investigation of a single unit
- Family, individual, institution, district, community, or any single event
- Intensive in nature
- “Everything about something”
- Rather than something about everything
- Main idea-to know the reality , to ascertain weaknesses and strengths ,bring out desirable changes

OBJECTIVES

- Clinical purpose (dealing with patients)
- Diagnostic purpose(Educational situation to provide the remedial instruction to poor students)
- Fact- (findings about psychological or educational problems)
- Supplementing other information.It may be a follow up.

PHASES

- **Retrospective phase** –It refers to the past records of the case completely
- **Prospective phase-** It refers to the present status of the case
- **Consecutive phase -** It refers to the future development and improvement of the case

TYPES

- **Case study of individuals**
 - A Biography of child development
 - An Autobiography of an evolving philosophy and psychology of teaching
 - An Autobiography of a mental patient or of a criminal
 - A personal account of psycho analysis
- **Case study of institutions**
 - Case study of a family
 - Case study of a higher institution of learning
 - Case study of a hospital clinic
- **Case study of communities and cultural groups**
 - Case study of a rural village
 - Case study of an industrial community
 - Case study of a factory setting

STEPS IN CASE STUDY

- Selection of cases
- Determining status of the phenomenon
- Hypothesis
- Data collection
- Analysis of data

SOURCES OF DATA

- Life history records
- Personal and official records
- Personal documents
- Personal letters
- Confessions
- Biographies
- Interviewing individuals
- Observations
- Recorded data from newspaper ,school , courts, clinics, government agencies, or other sources.

Limitations

- Difficult to study objectively
- Difficulty in formulation of hypothesis
- Data of information not collected in a systematic order
- Statistical inferences cannot be drawn
- Weakness of the case will not let known by parents and relatives
- Time consuming and costly

- Does not contribute to new knowledge to the field studied
- Does not provide universal acceptance
- Generalization may not be relevant to all situations

THANK YOU