

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS AND

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The next step in the process of research, after collection of data is the organization, analysis and interpretation of data and formulation of conclusion and generalization to get a meaningful picture out of the raw information collected. The analysis and interpretation of data involve the objective material in the processing of the investigator and his objective reactions and desires to be derived from the data, the inherent meanings in their relation to the problem. The analysis and interpretation of data involve the objective material in the processing of the investigator and his objective reactions and desires to be derived from the data, the inherent meanings in their relation to the problem. After the data collection was completed, it was analyzed keeping in view the objectives and hypotheses of the present study. The hypotheses formulated were statistically tested and accordingly there were accepted or rejected.

The mean scores were used to identify the mental health, socio-economic background of 9th class adolescent girl.

4.1 ANALYSIS: Analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts and meanings. It involves breaking down existing complex factors into simpler parts and putting the parts together in the new arrangements for purposes of interpretation. Analysis as a process enters into research in one form or the other form, from the very beginning in the selection of the problem in the determination of methods and in interpreting and drawing conclusions from data gathered.

A plan of analysis can and should be prepared in advance before the actual collecting of material. The process of analysis requires an alert, flexible and open minded planning. Caution is necessary at every step. No similarities,

Simple statistical calculations find a place in almost any research study dealing with large or even small groups of individuals, while complex statistical computations form the basis of many types of research. While analyzing the data, investigators usually make use of as any of the above simple statistical devices necessary for the purpose of their study.

4.2 INTERPRETATION

“The process of interpretation is essentially of stating what the results (findings) show? What do they mean? What is their significance? What is the answer to the original problem?” ...Good C.V., Barr A.S., and Scates D.E.

The analysis and interpretation of data represent the application of deductive and inductive logic to the research process. Interpretation calls for a critical approach to all the limitations of his data-gathering and his subjective attitude. Interpretation – a most important step in the total procedure of research is purely subjective and many errors are made at this stage. It is only after applying the suitable statistical formula that the investigator can say at what levels of significance the results can be relied on or in other words, what extent of the play of chance factors is in the observed results. The obtained data was tabulated and necessary statistical measures were applied to test the hypotheses formulated.

4.3 Testing of hypothesis

Hypothesis formulated were tested for significance differences of social, economical and family background.

Table 4.1

School name: DMS Bhopal

Section of Class	Total No. of Student	No. of selected Girls
9 th “A”	32	13
9 th “B”	34	15