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## CHAPTER-III

# METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The first chapter includes the brief introduction of the research topic in a nutshell, also consisting of objectives, research questions, operational definitions and delimitations of the present study. In the second chapter, the researcher is going to review the research study conducted on the same topic for better understanding and to have more ideas about the topic. In the third chapter, the researcher is going to discuss about the research methodology used for conducting the present study which includes sample design, sampling technique, research design of the study, tools and procedure of data collection and analysis of collected data. Research methodology provides a path to researcher/investigator to find a solution for the research problem in a systematic way by employing related research procedures. Further, it helps the researcher/investigator to evaluate the research units' reliability and validity. The purpose of the research and the nature of information had to be furnished by the study a subject is explained to them. This pre-designed, pretested and a questionnaire included topic which are related to the female literacy and fertility behavior, the sources of information regarding the female literacy and fertility behavior, the sources of information regarding Opinion of female education, employment, economic status marriage, fertility behavior, number of children desired, value of children, knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning and modernization among the respondents. The demographic information including age, education, marital status, type of house, ownership of house etc., are also collected.

### 3.2 POPULATION

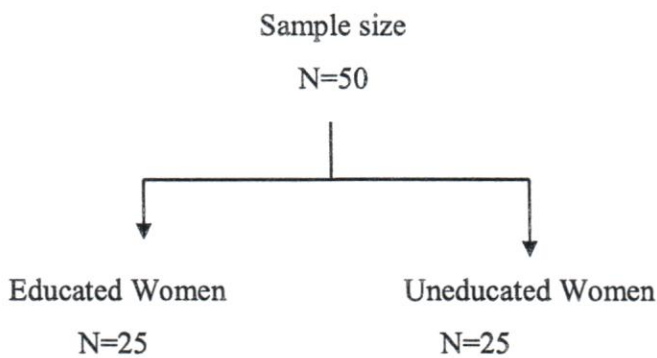
Universe is heterogeneous in nature; it comprises of many populations. Population is a well-defined portion of the universe. Target population is the frame from which the sample is selected. Here the population of this survey is Khordha district of Odisha, out of which the area selected for study is Taraboi village of Khordha district of Odisha.

### 3.3 SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample is the small representative portion of the population. A sample is the specific group that you will collect data from. The size of the sample is always less than the total size of the

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population. To summarize, the sample is the group of individuals who participated in the study and the population is the broader group. The area selected for study is Taraboi village of Khordha district of Odisha, from the point of convenience. The respondents of the study are the married women in the age of group 20-40. The sample will be both educated and uneducated women and the sample size will be 50. Due to the current covid-19 pandemic situation, it is not possible to collect the data of the entire village. Sampling refers to the procedure used to select sample from the population. Out of the total 50 respondents, there are 25 educated women and 25 uneducated women and they are selected randomly. The sampling technique will be stratified random sampling.



### **3.4 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

For collection of data a standardized interview schedule was prepared and used for data collection. The schedule used for the data collection is given at the appendix.

Data was collected using the schedule through personal interview method from a sample of 50 respondents. Data collection was done by the researcher with the help of local women. Information on all items was collected from the female respondents only. The survey was completed within 2 months' time. The interview technique was used as the basic method of data collection as the sample consisted of uneducated also.

### **3.5 DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

The present study was designed to describe the nature of relationship between education and fertility behavior of women. The study presents the analysis of the correlation relationship between the variables under study. The study describes the correlation sequences between education and fertility behavior. On the whole, the nature of the research is descriptive survey type research.

### **3.6 TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

The tool used for the research was a standardized interview schedule. It was taken from the research study conducted by (K. V. Sunil Kumar, 2020), where the researcher used this pre-designed, pre-tested and a questionnaire included topics which are related to the female literacy and fertility behavior.

In the present study, the interview schedule contains total 17 questions were asked by the researcher to women. It includes both multiple choice questions and open-ended questions including their name, age, type of education they have, and some questions related to fertility behavior to check their awareness level towards it, in which they have to give reasons for selecting a particular answer from MCQs. Each option was assigned by certain marks.

### **3.7 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE**

The collected data was analyzed by both qualitative and quantitative analysis. First the data was collected by asking questions through a standardized interview schedule which consists both MCQs type questions and reasons for selecting particular option as answer. First different aspects of fertility behavior with respect to female education were analyzed to check the awareness level of women on fertility behavior by considering their responses from the interview by using percentage and mean. It shows the percentage of distribution of particular one with respect to others by using bar graph for representing the data. Two tailed unpaired t-test was also used to find the difference in awareness level between educated and uneducated women. The responses which were received during conversations other than questions were analyzed qualitatively. After analyzing the data, it was represented graphically by using bar graph for better presentation and understanding.