

CHAPTER-3
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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3.0. Introduction

Research methodology is a systematic procedure that involve sampling, construction, administration of tools for collecting and statistical analysis of the data. This study consists of family-social support of Muslim minority girls studying in secondary and higher secondary level. On the basis of these research results, certain generalization can be made which provided a rationale to the present study.

This chapter deals with following points-

- Area of allocation of the study
- Method of research
- Design of the study
- Selection of the sample
- Tools used for the study
- Construction of the tools
- Procedure of data Collection
- Statistical techniques used

3.1 AREA OF ALLOCATION OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted to know the family support, social support and academic achievement of Muslim minority girl students of secondary and higher secondary level of Cuttack district, Odisha.

3.2 METHOD OF RESEARCH

In the present study descriptive survey method was implemented. A descriptive survey research is an approach of descriptive research that blend qualitative and quantitative data to provide you with relevant and accurate information. It can only conduct via. Survey, observation and case study. The survey method gathers data from the population with relatively large sample at particular time and it attempts to describe and interpret with exists at present conditions, processes, trends, attitudes and beliefs for the participants of the research.

This contains the methods and procedures used in this study. The methodology followed in the study titled- family-social support of Muslim minority girl students of secondary and higher secondary level is discussed.

3.3 Design of the study

“A researcher designed is specification of operation for the testing of hypothesis under a given set of condition.” The present study is based on family support, social support and academic achievement which was done with the help of given response of Muslim minority girl students of secondary and Higher secondary level.

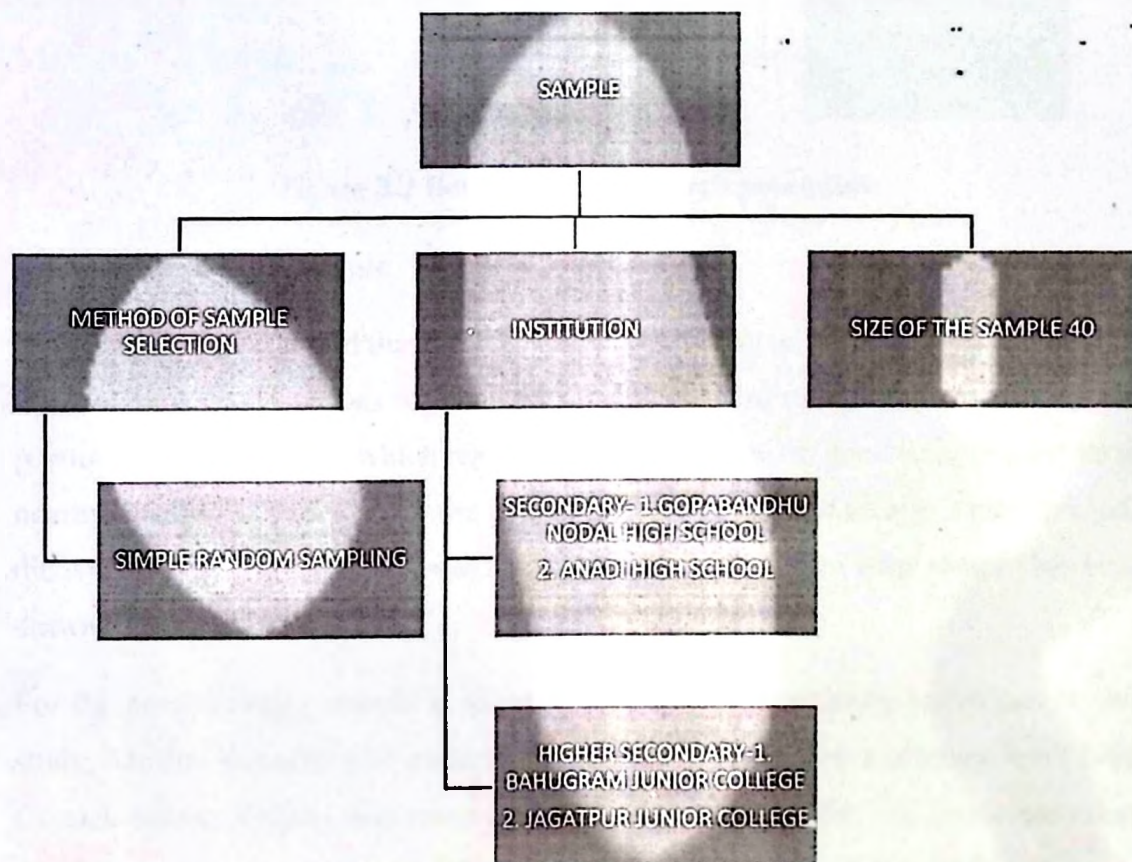


Figure 3.1 Flow Chart of sample

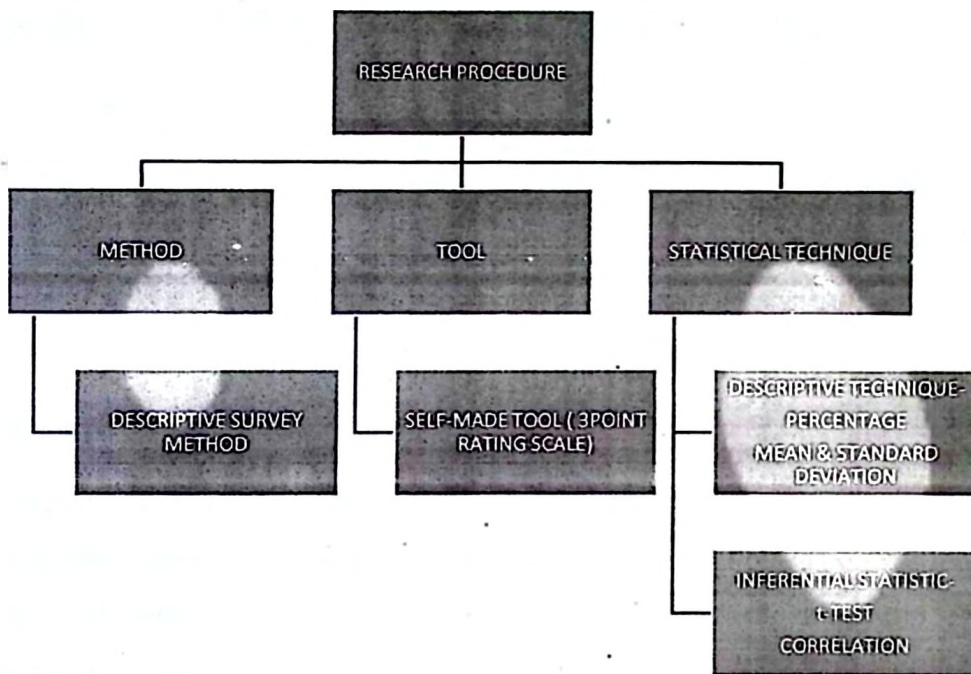


Figure 3.2 flow chart of Research procedure

3.4 Selection of the sample

Borg and Gall (1983) said that “The large group we wish to learn is called population, whereas the smaller groups were actually study is called sample”. Thus, sample is a portion of the population which represent the population. A good sample must be as nearby the representatives of entire population as possible and ideally it must provide the whole of the information about the population as from which the sample has been drawn.

For the present study, sample is selected using random sampling technique. In this study, Muslim minority girl students of secondary and higher secondary level from Cuttack district, Odisha was taken as the population. Thus, the researcher has taken 40 girl students of secondary and higher secondary level as sample of the study.

3.5 Sample

The research has taken 20 samples each for following groups:

Secondary girl students of Gopabandhu Nodal High school. Anadi High School.

Higher Secondary girl students of Bahugram junior college. Jagatpur Junior College.

Table 3.1:

No. of sample

Secondary level Students	Higher secondary level Students	Total No. of Respondents
20	20	40

3.6 Tools used for the study

A researcher requires data gathering tools or techniques. The investigators for the present study “family support, social support and academic achievement of Muslim Minority girl students of Secondary and Higher Secondary level” developed a structured self-made questionnaire for Muslim minority girl students. Questionnaire is defined as an instrument of research that contains a set of questions for the purpose of collecting information from the respondent (Gault, RH, 1907).

3.7 Construction of the tool

For the study of family support, social support and academic achievement of Muslim minority girl students of secondary and higher secondary level, a close ended self-made questionnaire of 3 Point Rating Scale is framed to understand the loop in between. It consists of 40 items in total.

3.8 Procedure of data collection

The investigator collect data from the Muslim minority girl students of secondary level of two different government school (Gopabandhu Nodal High School and Anadi High School) and higher secondary level of two different Govt. junior colleges (Bahugram Junior College and Jagatpur Junior College) in Cuttack district of Odisha through offline mode.

3.9 Statistical technique used

The collected data were subjected to statistical analysis for the present study.

Statistical techniques used were

1. Percentage
2. correlation

3. Mean

4. Standard deviation

5. T- test

In this study the researcher attempts to study the family support, social support and academic achievement of Muslim minority girl students of secondary and higher secondary level.