CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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3.1 RESEARCH METHODODOLOGY

Research methodology is a systematic procedure starting from identification of problem to drawing conclusion about the study conducted. Descriptive survey research method is used in the present study. According to **J.W. Cresswell** it is a type of survey research which is designed to describe the behaviours or characteristics of population or phenomenon. It cannot be considered as experimental research design typically. It is a non-experimental research design in which without manipulating variables the behaviours or characteristics of population or phenomenon is studied. In this survey design it focuses on explaining the what, where & how of the situation instead of why. It does not explain the cause- and- effect relationship.

3.2 POPULATION

In research a population is the entire group of people, objects or events that a researcher is interested in studying. In this study the secondary grade students studying in two different types of schools affiliated under central government in Bhopal city have been taken as population of the study. Both boys and girls of secondary grade have been considered for this study.

- ❖ Non-boarding school system i.e. students of Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- ❖ Boarding school system i.e. students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya.

The students of Kendriya Vidyalaya belong to urban area and staying in nuclear family. The socio-economic status of their parents is also high because of central government employee. The students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya belong to rural area and staying in joint family. The socio-economic status of their parents is low because most of their fathers are farmers.

3.3 SAMPLE

Sample is the subset or group of population of interest which represents the entire population and on which observations, experimentation, and statistical inference is done. A sample size of total 100 students i.e. 50 students from Kendriya Vidyalaya and 50 students from Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya has been selected for the study. The

students have been chosen randomly from different sections of 12th standard because their age is in an intermediate phase of late adolescence and early adulthood.

Table 3.1: Sample Used in The Present Study

Sl.No.	Type of school	Name of school	Sample size	Total sample size
1	Boarding	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Ratibad, Bhopal	50	100
2	Non-boarding	Kendriya Vidyalaya no.1, Bhopal	50	

3.4 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE USED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

The sampling technique is a process of selecting the sample from the population to be studied so that the sample which is to be selected will represent the whole population.

The sampling technique can be divided into two types i.e.

(1) Probability sampling

(2) Non-probability sampling

Probability sampling method is the method of sampling in which each element of the population has an equal chance or probability of selection or to be provided treatment. It is also known as simple random sampling because of randomization. Simple random sampling is a category of sampling method under probability sampling. It is widely considered as the best method for selecting sample because it is free from any kind of personal bias or preference of the researcher. In non-probability sampling technique, each element of the population has no equal chance of getting selected or provided with treatment. It does not depend upon randomization.

Simple random sampling method under Probability sampling technique has been used for selecting the sample. By using this method, the secondary class students of both the schools have been chosen for the study. The number of students chosen from each school is 50 and a total sample size of 100 students is considered for the study.

3.5 SELECTION OF SCHOOLS

Two types of school under central government and affiliated by CBSE has been selected for the study. One school is non-boarding school i.e. Kendriya Vidyalaya which is situated in urban area and the students of this school belong to higher middle-class family because most of their parents are central government employee. Their socio-economic status is high and healthy. They belong to nuclear family. Another school is boarding school i.e Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya which is situated far away from heart of city and the students are studying from remote rural area. They belong to poor and lower middle-class family because most of their parents are farmers. Their socio-economic status is low and sound. They belong to joint family.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The data was collected by using the self-made tool designed by the researcher. The data was qualitative in nature but it was quantified for the purpose of analysis. The items were ranked based on depth of family value from lower to higher order. The response sheets were evaluated and the scores of the respondents were scaled from lowest to highest.

3.6.1 TOOL DESCRIPTION

A tool developed by the researcher (self-made questionnaire) has been used. There are 30 items in the questionnaire. The questions interpret different family situations, cases or incidents happening inside family in daily life. The researcher has designed the questionnaire after a prolonged and keen observation on recent family scenarios, the behaviours and attitude of youngsters towards family in modern time. There were three to four options for each item which are denoted as A, B, C & D. These options represent the behaviours which can be shown or the people are showing in their daily life. They are based upon both positive and negative behaviours that someone may react as per the situation, case, or incident.

3.6.2. TOOL DIMENSION

The number of items in the questionnaire are 30. The reliability of the tool is represented by Cronbach's alpha value which is calculated by SPSS-20 software. The reliability value is 0.83. This value represents good reliability. These 30 items are divided into 4 family value dimensions which are represented in the table below table.

3.2: Various Dimensions of Family Values

Sl. No.	Dimension of Family Value	Item number	Total Score
1	Family bonding & Togetherness (FT)	1, 8, 9, 16, 19, 27, 30	16
2	Respect & Obedience (RO)	2, 15, 18, 22, 23, 26	16
3	Responsibility & Decision making (RD)	3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 25, 28	26
4	Support & Care (SC)	4, 6, 7, 12, 21, 29	12

In the table 3.2 the overall family values are categorized into four dimensions i.e. (1) Family bonding & Togetherness (FT), (2) Respect & Obedience (RO), (3) Responsibility & Decision making (RD), (4) Support & Care (SC). The item numbers and total score assigned to each family value dimension are also represented.

3.7 PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

In Kendriya Vidyalaya 50 students from 5 sections of 12th standard have been selected randomly. Similarly in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya 50 students from 3 sections of 12th standard have been selected randomly. They are provided with the questionnaire designed by the researcher. Before administering the psychological test, rapport is built among the students with a formal conversation. Then the questionnaires are distributed among the students individually. The students are instructed to read the instruction carefully. Then the students filled their responses by choosing their opinion from the options given. They mentioned their responses in the box provided in each question.

3.8 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The following statistical techniques were used for the analysis of data-

- Mean
- Standard deviation,
- T-test
- Graphical representation