

**CHAPTER – III**

**METHODOLOGY**

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### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 RESEARCH METHOD

A descriptive survey method was used for the present study to find out association among variables. The descriptive method includes the relationship between variables, hypotheses testing and evolution of generalization or principles which are universally approved. It related to the conditions that exist, views that are kept, procedures that are taking place and effects that are evident etc. It mainly deals with current conditions; however, it usually considers the influence of past conditions as they affect the present conditions. The objective of the present investigation was to analyse the data collected by survey method to determine the difference in career decision self-efficacy of senior secondary students and was also a correlation study. Correlation studies are often utilized in examining the degree of relationship existing between various factors. These are utilized to get depiction of existing phenomenon and empower a researcher to discover the degree to which varieties in a single variable or conjoint variables are related with varieties in another. The study was quantitative in nature. The samples were selected by random Sampling technique.

#### 3.2 VARIABLES

The conditions or characteristics that are observed, manipulated and controlled by the researcher are known as variables. Variables are those which can affect the outcomes of a study. In simple words, a variable stands for quantifiable characteristics that modify or change across the experiment whether comparing findings among various groups, different people or even when using one individual in testing over time. Variable may be quantitative and qualitative. The present study involved independent and dependent variables.

An independent variable refers to a variable that can be changed, manipulated or controlled by the researcher during research. It stands for a reason or cause for a result. It has a direct effect on the dependent variable. Dependent variable refers to a variable is being evaluated or examined in the research. It is explained by the independent variable. A dependent variable means a quantity whose value relies on how much the independent variable manipulates. It is a presumed effect.

In the present study, the investigator worked on two variables – one is **dependent variable** namely **career decision self-efficacy** and other one is **independent variable** namely **parental encouragement**.

### 3.3 POPULATION

Population is the entire collection of people from which the data is to be collected to arrive at generalizations. The present study was conducted on senior secondary school students of Odisha state. Thus, in the present investigation the population refers to all the students from different streams studying in 11<sup>th</sup> class in senior secondary schools of Angul district of Odisha.

### 3.4 SAMPLE

In the present study, the survey method was used to collect data on a sample a sample of 93 senior secondary school students of Angul district of Odisha. Data was taken from 93 students, out of which 66 students responded from the government-aided and 27 students from private school/colleges. Out of these 93 students, 44 male and 49 female students responded randomly to know their career decision self-efficacy, parental encouragement.

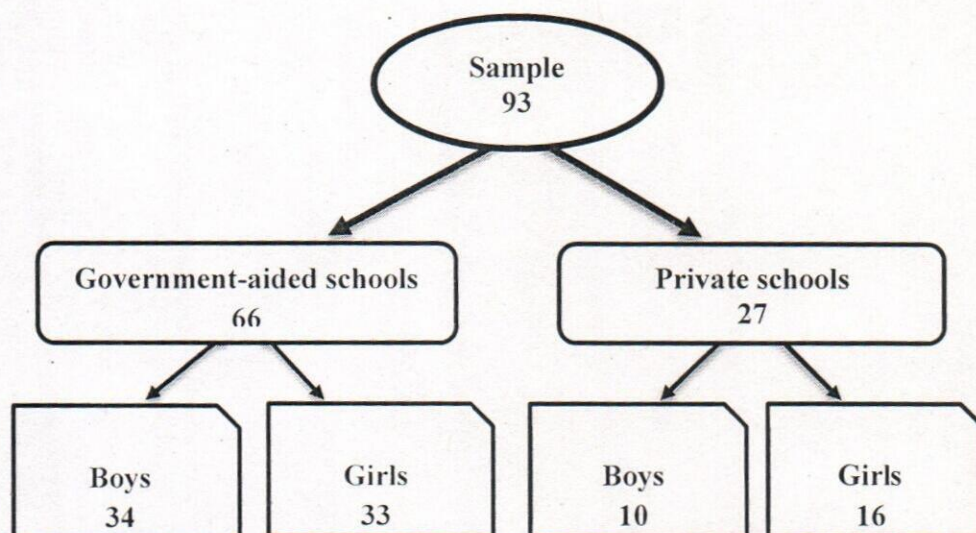


Figure 3.1: Distribution of the sample

First, four senior secondary schools of Angul district from Odisha state were randomly selected i.e. DAV Public School, DAV Higher Secondary School, Talcher Autonomous College and Gadatal Anchalika Mahavidyalaya by the investigator by drawing out the chits one by one bearing name of each school. After that, the principals of these schools were approached. The investigator explained the purpose of the study to the Principals. The principals of these schools welcomed the idea of the investigator and allowed for conducting this research survey.

Secondly, the tool was prepared in the Google form keeping the covid-19 situation in view and the form was forwarded to respective teacher co-ordinator as per the guidance of the

Principal. The form was then forwarded by the teacher co-ordinator to the students in their official group.

### **3.5 TOOLS**

The suitable tool selection is a vital important for the collection of data in any research work. Only appropriate selection of tools and techniques assure validity and reliability of data collected for a research purpose. Every tool differs in its complexity, design, administration and interpretation. There are numerous tools available, which are appropriate for the collection of certain types of information. But one's has to choose those tools which will provide data for testing hypotheses. The following tools were employed:

- Career decision self-efficacy scale short- form (modified)
- Career related parental encouragement scale

The brief description of the tools used in this study presented as under:

#### **3.5.1 Career decision self-efficacy scale (modified)**

This scale was modified by the researcher according to the need of the study. This modified career decision self-efficacy tool has five sub categories including behaviour related to

- (1) self- appraisal
- (2) collect information related to different occupations
- (3) selection of a goal
- (4) future plans
- (5) problem solving.

This new form of the scale comprises of 25 items on a 5- point scale classifying from complete confidence (5) to no confidence at all (1). Thus, the item means could range from 1 to 5, with larger numbers reflecting easier items.

In the present study, the content of each item of this scale was critically analysed by 4 educationalists individually and the scale was standardised.

#### **Scoring**

This scale consists of 25 items and these items further divided into five sub-categories as mentioned on scoring key. Each sub-categories score is equal to the sum of answers provided to items belongs to sub-categories: this gross is divided by 5 to get scores of the response continuum. A total score shows expectations belong to self-efficacy regarding all 25 tasks related to career decision: the top scores on CDSE-SF is 125.

### 3.5.2 Career related parental encouragement scale

Scale contains 45 items on a 4-point scale which is divided into four areas include parental support, verbal encouragement, decision making, resource provision.

In order to assess the career related parental encouragement among adolescents in the present study the scale was developed and standardized by the investigator. This scale considered four aspects i.e. emotional support, verbal encouragement, decision making and resource provision of parental encouragement about the career. The tool included 45 statements and is a four-point scale i.e. always, frequently, sometimes and never.

In the present study, the content of each item of this scale was critically analysed by 4 educationalists individually and the scale was standardised.

#### Scoring

This tool can be scored by hand. Test items were arranged in such a way that if the response was always a score of 4 is given; for frequently 3; for sometimes 2; for never 1. For negative item, this sequence of score was reversed as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 showing scoring procedure for positive and negative test items

Sr. No.	Type of statement	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
1	Positive	4	3	2	1
2	Negative	1	2	3	4

### 3.6 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The data was analysed by means of certain statistical techniques. The following statistical tests were used in the present study:

- By using SPSS software, the Mean and Standard Deviation was calculated of the entire test conducted on the student's t-test to find out the difference among boys vs girls and government school vs private school on career decision self-efficacy variable.

- Karl Pearson's Product Moment correlation coefficient technique was employed to find the nature and the extent of the relationship of career decision self-efficacy with parental encouragement by using SPSS software.

### **3.7 DELIMITATIONS**

Every research problem has to be investigated within certain well-defined boundaries. The present study was confined to the following limitation:

1. This study included only senior secondary students of class 11<sup>th</sup> of Angul district, Odisha.
2. Senior secondary school students of Angul district were taken up.