CHAPTER-III

Research Methodology

'Research designs are invented to enable the researcher to answer research questions as validity, objectively, accurately and economically as possible'

— R, Rush
Chapter-III
Research Methodology

Research design in the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance. The plan is the overall scheme or programme of the research. It is an outline of what the investigator will do from writing the hypothesis and their operational implications to the final analysis of data. It is outline, the scheme, the paradigm of the operation of the variables. Research design sets up the framework for adequate tests of the relations among variables.

The present chapter explains the design or the plan of the study and highlights the details about the research procedure followed in conducting the study. As such it is the important part of the research study and needs to be planned and carried out systematically to arrive at accurate judgements. It includes information about the population the sample frame the nature and form of data collection tools and statistical analysis of the data.
3. METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Title of the Research Problem

“A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Sportswomen in Relation to Attitude Towards Sports with Special Reference of Haryana State”.

3.2 Population

The population of the present study consisted of rural and urban sportswomen studying in rural and urban areas of Haryana state. The population being large in number and vastly distributed, it was very difficult to contact it with limited resources of time and money. Moreover, it seemed a wasteful exercise to collect the data from the whole population, when only small but representative samples could furnish the details.

The domain of the study comprises the districts are Rohtak, Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Sonepat of Haryana State.

3.3 Sample

Keeping in view the expenses, time, utility and suitability, the investigator decided to pick up 360 sample (180 rural sportswomen + 180 urban sportswomen) of Haryana state. 180 rural sportswomen and 180 urban sportswomen were selected using random purposive sampling method. The sportswomen in both groups (rural + urban) were taken from
school, college and university going girls in the age of 15 to 22. A detail
description of the sample has been given in the table 3.3.1.

3.4 Tool Used:

A self-structured questionnaire was used for this research.

Construction of Questionnaire:

The selection of the tool to collect data plays a vital role in
research. After a critical trial of questionnaire it was decided to use the
‘questionnaire’ following procedure was used for the construction of
questionnaire:
1. Listing of Questions: With the help of supervisor and experts in Physical Education a tentative list of questions which could appropriate measure required information was prepared.

**First run Trial:**

The list of questions was circulated among known physical education teachers working in schools/colleges/universities of Haryana State for their comments, corrections of language, addition/deletion or questions. Keeping in view the requirement of the study and their wisdom.

After receiving back the questionnaire, their suggestions were incorporated to reformulate the questionnaire for a second trial run.

**Second trial run:**

The revised questionnaire was circulated randomly to 50 of the subjects for the filling up the questionnaire with a request to give their suggestions for further bringing improvement in the questionnaire which could serve the purpose of the study.

The filled up questionnaire was duly analysed and their suggestions were incorporated to finalise the questionnaire. Before circulating the questionnaire to the actual subjects, the reliability of the questionnaire was determined after circulating the questionnaire twice to the same subjects with an interval of 10 days. The co-relation between the filled
and refilled questionnaire was applied to establish the reliability of each
questions including total questions.

The reliability co-efficient between each questions were find
between 0.896 to 0.959 which were found highly significant. The
reliability co-efficient of overall questionnaire was find to be 0.929 which
was also found to be highly significant.

The final questionnaire was adopted to be circulated among the
actual subjects of the study.

Description of Questionnaire:

A brief description of the questionnaire is presented here. It is
aimed to give quantitative assessment of attitude towards sports
consisting of 50 items covering different areas viz. personal biodata
factors related to parents’ attitude, socializing factors, social problems,
economic conditions, biological factors and miscellaneous items. The
nature of questionnaire and way to respond the Likert five point scale was
presented to the students. The questions 18 to 35 based on five points
Likert scale: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree.
These answers were assigned numerical values running from 5-1 and 1-5
according to the response is favourable or unfavourable. Thus, high score
indicate a favourable attitude. The individual score on a particular attitude
scale is the sum of all items provided the total attitude score. Some questions are based on the response ‘yes’ and ‘no’.

The basic purpose of the present investigation was to study the attitude of urban and rural sportswomen towards sports. And to compare the attitude of women towards sports among the rural and urban areas of Haryana.

3.5 Data Base of the Study:

The study was based on primary and secondary data.

1. **Primary Data:** A Questionnaire was use consisting questions of different aspects like present situation, attitude of parents, social problems, economic status, solution and suggestion etc. The questions were of heterogeneous types in the sense that some questions were open ended, some were of scaling and some were of suggestion.

The format of questionnaire is annexed for reference in appendix II to conduct the field survey. The subjects were contacted for personal interview at their schools, stadium, before filling up the questionnaire. The objectives of the study were clearly explained to subjects. So as to avoid any misunderstanding of respondents, the questions were...
posted to them in a sample was, in their own dialect to ensure that there was no communication gap. The answers obtained were recorded. Not more that 20 samples could be surveyed in a day.

2. **Secondary Data**: The statistic regarding the funds and facilities to sportswomen was collected through the budget of various association, academic institution and Government sports offices. The secondary information also collected by the available literature, magazines and other available agencies.

3.6 **Statistical Techniques used:**

The statistical techniques are only the source of analysis and interpret the objective data collected precisely. Following statistical techniques were used to analysis the data:

- Mean, S.D. and df. were employed
- The ‘t’ test and Chi-square was employed to find out the significance of difference between the groups.
- The data computed was presented in table and figure in the numerical, decimal and percentage form.
3.7 Chapterisation Scheme

The thesis runs into five chapters. The first chapter is in the nature of introduction. It examines history of sports, history of women sports in world, women sports in India, women sports in Haryana, Definition and meaning of attitude, Definitions of technical terms, Statement of problem, significance of study, objectives, hypothesis, Limitations, and Delimitations of the study.

The second chapter, a brief review of related literature has been presented in this thesis.

In third chapter dilates on the statement of the problem population, sample, tools used, Data base of the study and chapterisation scheme.

Fourth chapter deals with the results and discussion. It also brings out myths in society towards sportswomen and hindrances also. The comparisons of groups on attitude towards sports have been presented in this chapter.

Fifth chapter deals with summary, suggestions for further study and conclusions of the present study.

In last bibliography and appendices are consist.