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CHAPTER
METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Objectives:

It is of extreme importance that a person should be well acquainted with his task and should know what exactly his task is. This is of paramount importance otherwise they will be devoid of the knowledge of aims and objectives. Once the aims are clearly displayed a person will be able to decide the method and devices which he will use to accomplish his said task. It is only one person who has to set up the aims and objectives of his work so that he can perform his task very efficiently.

The objectives are as follows:

1. To ascertain whether there is any change of attitudes of women towards education, politics, religion, status of women, marriage socio-cultural factors, economy, technology and health.

2. To ascertain the level of modernisation among Highly Literate and Semi Literate Working and Non-Working Women.
**Hypothesis** :

A hypothesis is a conjectural statement of the relation between two or more variables. Hypothesis are always in declarative sentence form and they relate, either generally or specifically, variable to variable. Hypotheses are important tools of scientific researches. A Hypothesis can be deduced from theory and from other hypothesis can be treated and shown to be probably false. They are powerful tools for the advancement of knowledge because they enable man to get out of limited man made barriers and to get out of his narrow horizons. There would be no science in any complete sense without a hypothesis.

In this study the following null hypothesis are framed:

1. There is a marked difference between working and non-working women (Semi Literate and Highly Literate) as far as modernisation is concerned.

2. There is a significant difference of thinking between women who are hardly literate and among those who are intellectually career oriented.

3. The less literate and highly literate women are not on the same plane of thinking as far as modernisation is concerned.
4. The highly literate women seem to have a greater insight into all kinds of problems unlike the lesser literate non-working women.

5. There is no significant difference in the working and non-working women's views about modernisation.
Sample and Sampling:

Sampling is taking any portion of a population or universe as representative of that population or universe. People, mostly through their limited experiences, come to certain conclusions about other people and about their environment. In order to come to such conclusions they must sample the experiences of other people. A sample survey has now become an organised fact finding instrument. It's importance to modern civilisation lies in the fact that it can be used to summarise the guidance of administration facts which would otherwise be inaccessible owing to the remoteness and obscurity of the person or other numerous concerned units.

Sampling surveys allow decisions to be made which take into account the significant factor of the problems they are meant to solve. As far as being a fact ascertain agency a sample survey is not primarily concerned with the psychological and sociological or economic interpretation of the facts as ascertained although it should supply material adequate for such interpretative, rather it is concerned with the accurate as certain of the individual facts recorded and with their compilation and summarisation.
Tools: A successful educational research is the product of reliable and valid tools. The researcher has selected the following tool for the collection of data.

(i) DR. S.P. AHLUWALIA AND DR. A.K. KALIA’S COMPREHENSIVE MODERNISATION INVENTORY:

CMI: The researcher has selected Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia and Dr. A.K. Kalia’s Comprehensive Modernisation Inventory. The construction of the modernisation scale was planned with the objective of measuring the change in attitudes of women in seven spheres confined in Indian conditions, i.e. education, parent-child relations, politics, status of women, marriage, socio-cultural factors, religion, economy, technology and health. The significant factors of the problems they are meant to solve. As far as being a fact ascertaining agency, a sample survey is not primarily concerned with the psychological and sociological or economic interpretation of the facts as ascertained although it should supply material adequate for such interpretation, rather it is concerned with the accurate ascertaining of the individual facts recorded and with their compilation and summarisation.

For an extensive and accurate research work that is extremely efficient, a representative sample is of great importance. The purpose of selection of a sample is, the collection of information to
fulfil a definite aim. To get an adequate information, purposive sampling was adopted. In this type of sampling only those persons come into contact who are directly related with the problem.

The research work, has been done all over India and in Bundelkhand region. A sample of 360 women of the age group of 25-35 years was drawn on the whole including that of Jhansi region. To fulfil the aim of study, the questionnaire method was followed in order to get details of objectives.

SS were further categorised into:

a. Semi Literate Working and Non-working Women.

b. Highly Literate Working and Non-working Women.

b. 90 Women were kept in each category.
**Statistical Treatment** :-

The researcher visited the sampled subjects individually. The sample of women was drawn from all types of women. The Highly Literate Working and Non-Working Women of each group filled the data used under study.

*To make a vivid comparison between Highly Literate Working and Non-Working Women and Semi Literate Working and Non-Working Women in respect to modernisation, the simple application of 'Mean', 'SD' and 'CR' test was applied.*

To compare the attitudes of Highly Literate Working and Non-Working Women and the Semi Literate Working and Non-Working Women with respect to modernisation, the above statistical treatment was carried out to ascertain whether there was a significant change of thinking between the thinking of the above women in various areas given and ultimately in their contribution towards the modernisation of our nation. Caste, type of family, income were not given any separate treatment.