CHAPTER IV

METHOD

In the present chapter the sample, design, tools and procedure used for investigation are discussed.

SAMPLE

In this manner, a sufficiently random sample of the general population becomes representative of the larger whole. Initially, a larger number of subjects studying in different colleges of Raipur city and in the age range between 20-25 years were randomly selected as sample for the present study. One thousand one hundred and sixty eight (1168) subjects were served as final sample. Out of which 592 subjects were females and the remaining 576 were males.

The demographical data indicated 49.4% of females and 50.6% males from different colleges and educational institutes.

The age was controlled as the respondents came from different age groups. The respondents who aged 20 indicated 15.1%, those who aged 21 comprised of 12.7%, those who aged 22 were 19%, the students of 23 age group were 23.3% those who aged 24 were 10.9% and finally the students of 25 age group were 19.9%.
DESIGN

The present study is a research employing type –s independent variables. The study investigated the role of personality and sex in SWB. In the present study the scores of personality and sex of subjects were taken as independent variable and the scores of SWB as the dependent variable.

Initially, the 16 personality factors from both sexes (female and male) were considered in the present study therefore sixteen 2x2 ANOVA was computed taking each personality factor and sex as independent variable. Thus, sixteen 2x2 ANOVA were computed as personality (high and low) and sex (female and male) as independent variables and as mentioned earlier, SWB scores of the subjects were considered as the dependent variable. In order to compute 2x2 ANOVA, the sample was divided in high and low subgroups. For dividing the subjects into high and low levels, 25% subjects scoring high from the bottom and 25% subjects scoring low from the top were considered as the subjects of high and low subgroups of different personality factors respectively.

Further, stepwise multiple regression technique is used for the prediction of subjective well-being with different personality factors and sex by considering the data of 1168 subjects. This model was found to be more appropriate and fitted with the objective of the study. This statistical technique helped in observing the quality and quantity of relation between the variable with fineness and accuracy.
MEASURES

The following tools were used for assessment of dependent and independent variables considered for the study.

1. **Sixteen Personality Factor (16PF) Questionnaire**

   Cattell’s theory of personality, is considered as most comprehensive, fully developed and highly researched. Moreover Mershon and Gorsuch (1998) concluded that “using the largest number of personality factors available will generally be considerably more predictive than using a fewer factors” paved a way to the researchers to measure the personality- the independent variable in the present study. The 16 PF, a test devised by Cattell (1966) was used to measure the different dimensions of personality of the subjects. In this study English as well as Hindi version of 16PF was used. The Hindi version was prepared by Kapoor and Tripathi (1997). In this study Form C was used, having 105 questions. It is an objectively scorable test useful in psychological research for complete coverage of personality of the subject in a brief time. It covers all the psychometric properties.

2. **Subjective Well-Being with life satisfaction scale (SWLS)**

   The Subjective well-being of the subject was measured through a scale adopted by the researcher. Originally, Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, (1984) developed this scale to measure subject’s satisfaction with life. This scale was originally in English language and had five items in statement form. In one review of well-being measures, Sharma, Sharma and Yadava (2005) recommended that whenever wherever possible, the researchers should assess most of the dimensions/components of well-being. The common and most usual method for assessing the well-being of the subjects is through self reports. This is a specific research on subjective well-being, so it is again a subjective measurement, which is outcome of self evaluation. The respondent judge/ evaluate their life in present condition and past experiences. Hence to click the well-being of the subject’s the scale was further reformed as per requirement. The statements were in English and were cautiously translated in Hindi language too. Thus with the help of self-report scale, the respondents judged and reported their Subjective well-being accordingly. This scale consists of twenty-statement, which scores wider range of SWB of the subject. The items have a 7-point rating scale, ranging from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”. The total score is obtained according to the ratings made by respondent. Higher the scores reflect higher levels of SWB of the respondent.
PROCEDURE

First of all the head of the institutions were contacted and objectives of investigation was discussed. With the permission of the head of the institutions a convenient time were sought with the help of the class conductors or teachers. Each individual had taken almost 1 to 1 and 1/2 hours to complete the test materials, 16PF questionnaire and the SWB scale. Subjects were asked to think about what they have been doing and experiencing during the past four weeks. Then they were asked to report how much they experienced each of the following statements, using the scale provided. Before starting the procedure, all the doubts were clarified and were instructed regarding the test taking method. They were convinced about the confidentiality that was observed and were informed that their responses will be used only for the research purpose. Later on, all the printed test materials were personally administered. The test was conducted with small group in the permitted time slot. After completion of the questionnaires answer sheets and scales were collected. Finally scoring was completed and the obtained data were computed with the help of SPSS (16.0) version.

Product moment correlation was computed to find out the correlations between personality factors and scores of subjective well-being. Further stepwise multiple regression analyses were applied to the data to find out significant predictors of subjective well-being.

The responses of the respondents in the form of raw scores are given in the Appendix B and the copies of questionnaires were enclosed in Appendix A.