CHAPTER - III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
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CHAPTER - III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Problem:

"A Comparative study of an extroversion and introversion among various social groups in relation to their level of adjustment and well-being."

3.2 Research Objectives:

- To compare introvert and extrovert personality on their level of adjustment.
- To study the effect of personality on adolescents' level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social.
- To compare male and female adolescents on their level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social.
- To study the effect of gender on adolescents' level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social.
- To compare urban, semi-urban, rural and semi-rural on their level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social.
- To study the effect of inhabitancy on adolescents' level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social.
- To study the interactional effect of following independent variables on adolescents' level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social- Personality * Gender,
Personality * Inhabitance, Gender * Inhabitance, Personality * Gender * Inhabitance.

- To compare introvert and extrovert personality on their criteria of well-being.
- To study the effect of personality on adolescents' criteria of well-being.
- To compare male and female adolescents on their criteria of well-being.
- To study the effect of gender on adolescents' criteria of well-being.
- To compare urban, semi-urban, rural and semi-rural on their criteria of well-being.
- To study the effect of inhabitancy on adolescents' criteria of well-being.
- To study the interactional effect of following independent variables on adolescents' criteria of well-being- Personality * Gender, Personality * Inhabitance, Gender * Inhabitance, Personality * Gender * Inhabitance.

3.3 Research Hypothesis:

a) There will be no significant difference between introvert and extrovert personality on their level of adjustment i.e.- Family, Health, Emotional and Social.
b) There will be no significant effect of gender on adolescents' level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social.

c) Inhabitance has no significant effect on adolescents' level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social.

d) There will be no following interactional effect of independent variables (Personality* Gender and Inhabitance) on adolescents' level of adjustment i.e. Family, Health, Emotional and Social- Personality *Gender, Personality * Inhabitance, Gender * Inhabitance, Personality* Gender * Inhabitance.

e) There will be no significant difference between introvert and extrovert personality on their criteria of well-being.

f) There will be no significant difference between male and female adolescents on their criteria of well-being.

g) There will be significant difference among urban, semi-urban, rural and semi-rural adolescence on their criteria of well-being.

h) There will be no following interactional effect of following independent variables (Personality* Gender and Inhabitance) on adolescents' criteria of well-being- Personality *Gender, Personality * Inhabitance, Gender * Inhabitance, Personality* Gender * Inhabitance.
3.4 Sample:

Local of the present investigation was confined to the state of Gujrat. Random sapling technique was taken into consideration for this research. Total sample consisted of total 800 adolescents. Whole sample sub divided into introvert and extrovert personality group based on their scores on Maudsley personality Inventory. Again both sub-group were equally divided into two sub-group ie. Male and female. These male and female subgroup consist of equal number of urban, semi-urban, rural and semi-rural adolescents. Sample design is depicted as follow;-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Introvert</th>
<th>Extrovert</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-rural</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5 Variables:

In the present investigation various variables treated as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Variable</th>
<th>Nature of Variable</th>
<th>No. Of Level</th>
<th>Name of Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Personality</td>
<td>Independent variable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Introvert Extrovert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Independent variable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inhabitance</td>
<td>Independent variable</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Urban Semi-Urban Rural Semi-Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Dependent Variable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Well-being</td>
<td>Dependent Variable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Research Design:

To attain all the objectives of the present study $2 \times 2 \times 4^\frac{1}{2}$ factorial design was employed (depicted below) so that valid conclusions can be made and findings of the present study will be generalized on the appropriate population:
### Table 3.3

**2 x 2 x 4 factorial design**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>A1B1C1</td>
<td>A1B2C1</td>
<td>A2B1C1</td>
<td>A2B2C1</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A = Personality: A1 = Introvert, A2 = Extrovert

B = Gender: B1 = Male, B2 = Female

C = Inhabitance: C1 = Urban, C2 = Semi-Urban, C3 = Rural, C4 = Semi-Rural

### 3.7 Research Tools:

**Table 3.2**

**List of Tests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect Studies</th>
<th>Test and Scale</th>
<th>Developed by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Personality</td>
<td>Maudsely Personality Inventory</td>
<td>H.J. Eysenck (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Adjustment</td>
<td>Bell Adjustment Inventory (BAI)</td>
<td>Hindi Adaptation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **Description of the Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI):**

The **Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI)** is a brief, but standared, as well as an easily administreted and scored inventory which is designed for assessing Neuroticism-Stability and Introvert-extrovert dimension of personality. It is suitable for normal and abnormal adults and also for adolescents. This test can be used as a group or an individual test, for person of age 15 to 16 years and above. The vocabulary required is that of the average newspaper. Although no time limit is enforced in the testing but the short scale takes about 3-5 minutes while the long scale takes about 15 to 20 minutes. Items from serial number 1 to 12 given on the front page of the test booklet make the short scale, while all the 48 items of the booklet constitute the long scale. Each of these items is answerable by making a tick mark into one of the three boxes, marked with "yes" "?" and "No". Total 48 items of the test booklet are distributed among the two personality dimensions and scored as per given in the manual. Its Hindi and Panjabi version was prepared by S.S. Jalota and S.D. Kapoor in 1975. This test has a high reliability and validity measured by the test constructor.

• **Description of the PGI General Well Being Measure:**

General well Being can be defined and conceptualized, some degree of positive correlation with quality of life, job satisfaction/general satisfaction level, sense of achievement etc. and negatively related with
neurotism, psychotism and other such variable. The PGI General Well Being measure is a modified form of General Well Being Schedule developed by H. Dupuy in 1970. The modification was done by Santosh K. Verma and A. Verma and constructed measure in 1989. This measure consisted of 20 items which is suit to Indian condition. This test has both Hindi and English version. This scale can be self administered or can be given orally also, after establishing rapport with the subject. Though there is no time limit for this scale but generally 5-7 minutes are sufficient to complete this test. Reliability was measured by K.R. 20 formula and was found to be .98, while test-retest reliability was .91. The validity of test was determine by correlating this test with other test. Correlation with other test varies from low to high.

- Description of the Bell's Adjustment Inventory, Hindi Adaptation

The original Bell's Adjustment Inventory was in English and for the purpose of standardization in Indian conditions it was translated in Hindi. The Bell's Adjustment Inventory is a self-report of the individual's life and adjustment, which he has experienced. It tries to obtain more realistic information from the individual concerning what one thinks and feels about one's family relationships; one's functioning body; one's friends and acquaintances outside the home; how aggressive or retiring one is; how much trust one can have in people around, how
well one has come to play the roles that the society expects. It also seeks to obtain information about how well the individual understands and has learned to live with this feelings and emotions.

This test assesses the individual’s adjustment in a variety of situations. For example: Family, health, social, emotional and overall dimensions.

- Family adjustment is expressed in terms of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with family members and in turn home life.
- Health adjustment in terms of physical fitness
- Social adjustment in terms of shyness, submissiveness, introversion, etc.
- Emotional adjustment in terms of depression, nervousness, etc.

Each area of adjustment (Family, health, social and emotional adjustment) consisted of 32 items. The possibility range of scores for home, health, social and emotional adjustments is in between 32 to 64. High scores on the inventory signify poor adjustment and low scores better adjustment in different specific areas and also in respect of adjustment taken as a whole.

Test-retest reliability of different adjustment dimensions as reported in the manual ranged from .70 to .93 and internal consistency (odd-even) from .74 to .93. The inventory was validated by using contrast groups, normal and diagnosed neurotics as well as against the
Eysenck Personality Inventory and a number of personal variables. In each case, the validity coefficient was found to be significantly high.

3.8 Research Procedure:

The following research methodology will be used in the present study.

The primary information will be gathered by giving personal information form to each student. The students were provided the PGI General Well Being Measure and Bell's Adjustment Inventory. To fill the inventories subjects were given general instructions belongs to each test. Data were obtained by using particular scoring pattern standardized for each test.

3.9 Statistical Analysis:

The data were analyzed as follows:

The mean with graphical representation for Personality (Introvert & extrovert), gender (Male & Female), and Inhabitance (Rural, Semi-Rural, urban & semi-Urban) on adolescents' level of adjustment and on their criteria of well-being was analyzed. Analysis of collected data was done under as follows: A 2x2X4 factorial design was subjected to adequate of statistical analysis viz. technique of Analysis of variance (ANOVA) in order to examine the roll of main variables and to study their main as well as interaction effects subsequently on adolescents' level of adjustment and on their criteria of well-being was analyzed.

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