Chapter
Three

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE

The sample of the present study was drawn mainly from two age groups of students, i.e., adolescent (13 to 16 yrs.) and adult (21 to 25 yrs.). Four hundred subjects in each age group consisted of equal number of males and females. This was the FIRST ORDER SAMPLE which included four age-sex subgroups each consisting of 200 subjects. To have a clear picture of age effect on affiliation, two more age groups were included in the study. These consisted of 50 subjects of childhood stage (8 to 10 yrs.) and 50 of pre-retirement stage or old age (55 to 60 yrs.). In these two comparison samples sex was not taken into consideration. These extreme groups were tested only for their affiliation motive. This plan of sampling is furnished in Table 1.

The subjects of the 'first order sample' were administered the AFFILIATION Motive Test prepared by Kureshi (1971). On the basis of scores on the affiliation test, 25% subjects from the bottom and 25% from the top were selected to form lower and higher affiliation groups, respectively. These 400 subjects selected on the basis of
higher and lower degrees of affiliation distributed equally over each of the four age-sex subgroups and formed the SECOND ORDER SAMPLE. Apart from considering the age and sex of these subjects, they were also tested for other correlates of affiliation motive, viz., anxiety level and personality traits as well as the birth order. These details are given in Table 2.

Table 1. Description of First Order Sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-10 yrs.*</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16 yrs.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25 yrs.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-60 yrs.*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sex not considered in comparison samples consisting of children of 8 to 10 yrs. and aged ones of 55 to 60 yrs.

Table 2. Description of the Second Order Sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Sex Groups</th>
<th>Need-affiliation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 to 16 yrs.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25 yrs.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As stated earlier, the variables of age and sex had been controlled. Information about the birth order of the subjects was obtained at the time of testing. For the measurement of other psychological characteristics, the following tests were used.

(a) Kureshi's AAPAS Motive Test (1971) is designed to measure five human motives, viz., Achievement, Aggression, Power, Affiliation, and Security. This test consists of 10 cards which are in five pairs. Each pair is designed for measuring a particular motive. Only that part of this Test which measures affiliation motive was used in the present study. The pair of cards 2 and 7 measures affiliation motive. (A photo/stat copy of the pictures is given in Appendix A.)

(b) The Hindi version (by Kapoor & Mehrotra, 1967) of the High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) by Cattell (1963) was used to assess the personality of the adolescent subjects and the Hindi version (Kapoor, 1970) of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16 PF) by Cattell (1962) was used to assess the personality of the adult subjects.

(c) An Anxiety Scale prepared by D. Sinha (1968) was used for measuring the anxiety level of the subjects of adult age group. Hindi adaptation (by Kapoor, 1970) of Anxiety
Scale Questionnaire originally prepared by Cattell and Scheier (1963) was used to measure anxiety level of the adolescent subjects.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The data were collected in two stages as detailed below:

Stage I

In the first stage, 800 students were tested for their affiliation motive. For this purpose, the subjects were required to write two stories based on two pictures (card nos 2 and 7) of Kureshi's AAPAS Test.

Stage II

On the basis of the scores on affiliation test on 800 subjects of different age-sex subgroups, 25% of top scoring subjects and 25% of the bottom scoring subjects were selected from each of the four age-sex subgroups, viz., adolescent male, adolescent female, adult male, and adult female. These selected subjects of the adolescent and adult age groups formed the second order sample who were given appropriate Personality and Anxiety tests. That is, Adolescents were administered HSPQ whereas the adults were administered
16 PF Questionnaire. Similarly, Cattell's ASQ was used for the adolescent group and Sinha's Anxiety Scale for the adult group for measuring the anxiety level.

Subjects in the extreme age groups of children and olds were tested only for their affiliation motivation which enabled us to make a comparison among four age groups.

PROCEDURE

As mentioned earlier, affiliation motive of the subjects was tested first. While giving the test of affiliation, students were tested in small groups of five to eight. The subjects were given the following instructions:

"You will be shown two pictures. You have to write one story based on each of the two pictures. Four minutes will be given for one story. So, you should write as fast as possible. While writing stories you should not be much concerned with the right or wrong of your thought. You have to simply write down whatever comes to your mind.

"Again, when you are writing the stories, please keep in view the following four questions:

1. What is happening? Who are the persons?
2. What has led up to the situation? That is, what has happened in the past?"
3. What is being thought? What is wanted?  
   By whom?

4. What will happen? What will be done?

"These directions will save you wasting time in unnecessary thinking. Following these directions you should write as fast and as much as possible. I will show you the picture for half-minute and as soon as the picture is removed from your sight, you should start writing the stories. After writing one story based on the first picture, the other picture will be shown again for half minute and you should construct another story for this second picture also."

When administering the same test on the children of 8 to 10 yrs. of age, the instructions were modified so as to make it story-provoking for this age group. These were as follows:

"This is a story-telling test. I have two pictures with me that I am going to show you one by one, and for each picture I want you to make a story. You have to write down what has happened before and what is happening now in the picture. You can make up any kind of story you like. If you have understood, then here is the first picture. You have five minutes to make up a story. Let us see, how well you can do".
After these instructions, the subjects were shown each of the pictures for 30 seconds. The presentation of one picture was followed by a story writing by the subjects based on that picture. The subjects were given four/five minutes time to make a story on each of the pictures.