CHAPTER-III
METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

The present chapter describes the methodology and procedure used and adopted in the present investigation. Procedure and methodology involve the systematic procedure through which the investigator started from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

For conducting any research, it becomes inevitable to select research method depending upon the objectives of the study. An appropriate research design was selected for the conduct of the investigation.

3.2 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING

For the present study, total two hundred forty (240) sportsmen of different colleges of Himachal Pradesh University were randomly drawn to act as subjects for the study. Eighty male boxers, eighty male weightlifters and eighty male wrestlers were selected to act as subjects. Only those sportsmen were selected, who participated in inter college competitions.

3.3 VARIABLES

The study was focused on main three variables – socio economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy. The study was also focused on following sub-variables:

1. Sub-variables of socio-economic status
   (i) Social perspective
   (ii) Family perspective
   (iii) Educational perspective
   (iv) Professional perspective
(v) Income perspective

2. Sub-variables of social intelligence
   (i) Patience
   (ii) Cooperativeness
   (iii) Confidence
   (iv) Sensitivity
   (v) Recognition of Social Environment
   (vi) Tactfulness
   (vii) Sense of Humor
   (viii) Memory

3.4 TOOLS USED

Following tools were used for the conduct of investigation:

1. Socio-Economic Status Scale

   To establish the socio-economic status of the subjects, the socio-economic status scale for rural and urban area developed by Rajiv Lochan Bhardwaj, Miss Shama Gupta and Narinder Singh Chauhan (1989) was used. This scale consists of five main items which gives information regarding the parents/family of the subjects. This questionnaire focuses on the five aspects of socio-economic status. These aspects are social perspective, family perspective, educational perspective, professional perspective and income perspective of socio-economic status. Each main information item has number of sub items.

Scoring

Scoring of the test is very simple. Scoring key provides the weightage score for each item. Every alternative of any of the item has only one weightage score which will be serve to provide the score if any ticked mark is present in the horizontal plane for father, mother and case. The scoring key has to be placed
vertically between the two assigned points in the test. The separate score for each are then to be totaled vertically. These totals of the score for each separate area are thereafter to be put in big boxes provided at the vertical end of each area for father, mother and case. The same process of scoring has to be followed out in respect of each page of the scale. And the key have been numbered accordingly. When scoring of each page has been completed, the area wise total score of father, mother and case is to be transferred on the last page of the test.

**Reliability and Validity**

The reliability of the test has been reported by the test and retest method. The reliability of test for each dimension ranged from 0.67 to 0.82 and 0.75 in case of total score. The content validity of the scale, since areas and then items are solely based on research problem items is expected to be high and promising.

2. **Social Intelligence Scale**

In order to measure social intelligence of subjects, Social Intelligence Scale developed and standardized by N.K. Chandha and Ms. Usha Ganesan (1986) was adopted. The scale covers the eight dimensions of social intelligence as follows – patience, cooperativeness, confidence level, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory. There are 66 items in the scale covering the eight dimensions.

**Scoring**

Each aspect of the scale was scored by the respondent and weightage given for each statement ranges from 0 to 3 (0, 1, 2 and 3). Total score of each dimension is then graded and in the same way total score is also calculated.

**Reliability and Validity**

Chadha and Ganesan (1986) reported that their scale had test-retest correlation co-efficient, for each dimension, ranged
from 0.89 to 0.96 and the split half correlation. Coefficient ranged from 0.84 to 0.97. In order to determine the validity of the test, the co-efficient of correlations was found to be 0.70 (in case of total score). The social intelligence scale has validly co-efficient of 0.70.

3. Hindi Version of General Self-Efficacy Scale

The Hindi version of general self-efficacy was developed by Sud, Schwarzer & Jerusalem (1998) is used to collect data regarding self-efficacy. The generalized self-efficacy scale is Hindi is a ten items scale. This scale mainly asses the strength of an individual's belief in his/her own ability to response to novel and difficult situations and to deal with associated obstacles as setbacks.

Scoring

This is self-administered scale which normally takes two to three minutes to complete. Respondents are required to indicate the extent to which each statement applies to them. Those items are related to general life events. Subject had to select the appropriate answer out of the given set of probable answers and mark a sign in the suitable response pattern.

The self-efficacy scale is a 4 point scale, the scores could range from a minimum score of 10 to a maximum score of 40. Each items has four choices responses pattern ranging from "not at all true" which scores '1' to "exactly true" which scores '4'. The score of each of the ten items are summed to give total score. Thus the range of possible scores for this instrument could vary from a minimum score of 10 to the maximum scores of 40. Higher the score higher is the individual's sense of self-efficacy.

Reliability and Validity

The co-efficient of internal consistency was found 0.77 for female, 0.72 for males and 0.75 for total.
3.5 COLLECTION OF DATA

Three questionnaires regarding socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy were administered to boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers during Himachal Pradesh University Inter College Championships. The investigator personally visited the subjects. Before administering the questionnaires, standard instructions written on the top of each inventory were read out and subjects were asked to fill the questionnaires keeping in view the instructions written on the questionnaires. All the quarries related to questionnaires answered side by side. After responding and finishing the entire set of questionnaires, they were asked to return it.

3.6 TABULATION OF DATA

In the present study, investigator made fifty one tables keeping in view the means, standard deviations, analysis of variance, multiple comparisons and interrelationship of variables of socio-economic, social intelligence and self-efficacy of boxers, weightlifters and wrestlers.

3.7 STATISTICAL TOOLS

In the present study the investigator used mean and standard deviation as statistical techniques to draw mean of total scores of each variable of subjects. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to find out significance differences among subjects. Tukey’s Post-hoc test was used for multiple comparisons between subjects. Co-efficient of correlation was also used to find out relationship between variables. The hypothesis was tested at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance.