CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

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CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

1.1 Introduction

India is a secular, democratic country and as per the constitution, education is right of all. Accordingly, free primary education is given and further the structure enables one to get the secondary, higher secondary and higher education as per the requirement. With the changes in time and place, several changes occurred in the education system and every time with a new change there was indeed a new problem in a new way. Compulsory Primary education, reconstruction of secondary education, reorganization of university education and introduction of social education are some of important problems that arose after independence. Due to advancement in scientific knowledge and rapid development of democracy education began to be considered useful than ornamental. The utilization tendency has made education more prominent, otherwise it used to be called as the “Bread and Butter”. Man does not live by bread alone. We have to also realize the fact that man cannot live without bread but at the same time it is also true that he cannot live a human and cultivable rich life by bread alone. Human life is above the bread and butter. Man goals to develop himself intellectually, morally and socially. A truly educated person is the one who desire to know more and more who can enjoy the life.

Social Psychology used the term attitude to refer to people evaluation of virtually any aspect of the social world. People can have favourable or unfavourable reactions to issue, ideas, specific individual’s entire social groups and objects, yet attitude in many domains are not always as uniformly positive and negative as they are for same sex marriage and school desegregation; on the contrary, our evaluations are often mixed consisting of both positive and negative reactions. By definition ambivalent attitude are easier to change than those that reflect a uniform position on an issue; as a result Behavioural responses tend to be stable when attitudes are mixed.
Home is also important agency of education to the child. Ballard says that homiest was original social institute from where all other instaurations have developed. It is wrong to think that education is the exclusive responsibility and privilege of teachers. Parents have equal share in shaping and building the career of their children. In a family the child has its first relationship. Here, he forms his early habits. The interaction between parents and children is highly educative. Need of belongingness of the human beings, development of attitudes and habits, giving and receiving affection and psychological security are still being offered and fulfilled by the family.

Education plays an important role in a child’s life by shaping his behaviour. Teaching is said to bring about the desirable changes in a Child’s behaviour. It means changes which are related or desired by teachers, parents, policy makers and society. All of them groom a child according to need of the present era. We educate a child so that he can survive in society, fulfil all its needs, maintain healthy relations with all his fellow beings and lead a successful life. Condition of society are changing day by day and needs are also changing. Today’s invention becomes outdated tomorrow. The people with new Ideas, new thoughts and new discoveries are in great demand. In a school, a teacher plays an important role in the life of learner.

The impact of parents on their children educational aspirations and occupational success has long occupied a centre stage in the sociological literature. Attitude predisposes a person to behave in particular way towards objects, person, situations or ideas and there is degree of consistency in his response to those. Parent’s attitude towards the education has significance effect on the education background of their children. The desires of the parents for the educational success of their children are profound and it has a huge impact on their actual behaviour towards children. Individual differences would always occur in attitude since no two people are same. The parents of different social levels have different attitude towards education. Upper and upper middle class parents lay great emphasis on education for values, while lower middle class parents often regard school with suspicion and consider education as essentially unprofitable. School drop outs indicate the family’s attitude towards education which plays a major role in the student’s decision to leave school. There are also different ways in which middle class and
working class parents approach education. Parents know from their work place experiences, the skills and education their children will need working class parents teach traits such as conformity, punctuality and obedience, while middle class parents try to instil other traits in their children such as independence, creativity and self-actualization.

An important factor in student is Attitude which is the quality of the school they attend. A good high school has an orderly, unimpressive atmosphere, an active, energetic principal and teachers who take part in making decision. Adolescence attitudes changes from time to time towards their parents and teacher so it has been the subject of research for several decades, and this topic continued to be interest. Generally, studies have found a positive relationship between the overall level of involvement by parents and teacher for the academic performance of research. Sometimes it can be difficult for adults to know when to raise issues, but the important thing is to maintain an open relationship with children which provides them with opportunities to ask questions when they have them. Looking at the current scenario, it is very much important for parents to have the right kind of attitude towards their children and their education. Their negative attitude may hamper the progress of their children leading to their downfall. Thus, this research is carried out to study attitude of parents belonging to different class. This will clarify the picture of parent’s attitude towards education and help us to improve their misconceptions regarding education. While much of the research has focused on the early years of schooling, recent studies indicate that adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variables.

So, keeping all these points in mind, the researcher limits the area and draws the attention towards the adolescence attitude of the boys and girls school students studying in XI and XII standard of Ahmedabad District. For this study among the two different zones of Ahmedabad that is west zone and east zone of Ahmedabad has been selected. But how these two educational zones helps the child to develop one’s attitude is not given much important yet. Furthermore, although not enough is known about the difference between the type of family includes nuclear and joined family. In the research study of Adolescence attitude means students studying in standard XI and XII of both
the East and West zone belong to either nuclear or joined family. They appear sufficiently promising to being to receive more education. In the present study, the researcher has decided to conduct a research on the study of adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

1.2 Importance of the Study

Today every parent wants their ward to top and make a name and fame of their own. The expectations of the parents have gone beyond limits. They not only want their children to study but also to achieve the target and goals they have set for their children. They have their own set of ideas, beliefs and thoughts regarding the education of their ward add hence their liking and disliking towards the activities ward are related to education. Thus it has become important to study the attitude of parents in order to find out the belief and ideologies of parents regarding the school educational system, teachers, their children and the society.

The sign of adolescence can be around twelve years of age in our country. The adolescent make choices of different kind in adolescence. Many adolescents have to decide about their future at this age. In schools, education being taught in the school, systems to teenagers is a subject which has repeatedly come under fire by many. The attitude of adolescents toward their parents and teachers is going to change as day to day activity. Sometimes parents and teachers not able to understand the behaviour, demands of the child so it creates gap between them, that’s why through study of attitude of adolescence develop awareness to the developing youth. So people feel it is a necessary part of curriculum and role of teacher are paramount to a developing teen. Our education system as a stumbling block towards its objectives of achieving inclusive growth, it is important to study the impact on changes of the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variables. This study is helps to understand the difference in level of adolescence attitude in various aspects. The importance of study is as follows;

(1) This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(2) This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from XI and XII standard.
This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from gender boys and girls.

This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from east and west zone.

This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from nuclear and joined family

1.3 Need of the Study

(1) Parents and teacher often fail to meet student’s need when they reach the high school at adolescence stage.

(2) Teacher must be capable of setting a desirable change in attitude for learning according to the student’s needs.

(3) High school students have several type of attitude towards their parents and teacher which constantly affects their minds.

(4) There are certain needs of adolescent student related to parents and teacher

• Needs for belonging’s and affection,
• Need to experience respect of others, and
• Need for self respect

(5) Certain school’s often fail to respond sensitively to both the individual and group variance found in student’s attitude.

Student performances significantly affect both the quantity and the quality of interaction students receive from their teachers and that this is turn influences student attitude.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

A Study on Adolescents Attitude towards their Parents and Teacher in Relation to Certain Variable.

1.5 Defining of the Phrases

1.5.1 Study

A study is a written document describing the finding of some individual of group this accord with the recent. Study refers a careful attention to critical examination and investigation of any subject, event etc.
"The activity of learning or gaining knowledge, either from books or examining things in the world."1

-A.S Horn

1.5.2 Adolescent

Adolescence period is most critical period of individual’s development which begins from 12-13 years and ends at 18-19 years. It is characterized by the ‘change’ in psychological, sociological and physiological aspects of individuals. This period is a revolutionary period of growing up, during which the child develops into man or woman.

In the present study, adolescent’s students are boys and girls studying in standard XI and XII school students of Ahmedabad District are considered.

1.5.3 Attitude

"An attitude is predisposition or readiness to response in a predetermined manner to relevant stimuli."2

-Herbert Sorenson

In the present study, attitude means the tendency of adolescents to behave in a particular way about the parents and teacher behaviour with their approach and views about education with regard to their standard, gender, zone and type of the family are considered.

1.5.4 Parents

A parent is a caretaker of the offspring in their own species. In humans, a parent is the mother or the father figure of the child. Children can have one or more parents, but they must have two biological parents.

“One who begets, gives birth to, or nurtures and raises a child: a father or a mother.”3
In the present study, the parents refer to parents whose children are studying in the higher secondary school of the Ahmadabad District.

1.5.5 Teacher

A teacher or school teacher is a person who provides education for pupils (children) and students (adults). He/she stands as an outstanding figure among the illiterate and semi illiterate families, He/she is their friends, philosopher, and guide. Teacher can help easily adolescence to improve their academically and socially by recognizing whether they need more guidance or independence. “Expert Teachers” even know how to ‘counteract’ the negative effect of the parents. The teacher can help students learn how to do the things on their own rather than obey orders by letting him choose assignments and can boost their esteem by praising them when they do thing right.

In the present study, the teachers refer to those who teach children are studying in the higher secondary school of the Ahmadabad District.

1.5.6 Relation

Relation means a connection between people or things.

1.5.7 Certain

Something that is particular but not specified.

1.5.8 Variables

“Variables are such a characteristic of a thing or a unit or a product which takes different values.”

-Patel R.S

In the present study, the variables such as standard, gender, zone and type of family of the students are the independent variables whereas the adolescence attitude is the dependent variables.

1.6 Variables of the Study

Variable is a quality or an attribute which exhibit difference in magnitude and varies along some depressions. Variables are generally
classified as independent variable, dependent variable, moderate variable, control variable and intervening variable.

The variables related with the present study are standard, gender; zone and type of family are the moderate variable. Adolescence stage is the depended variable where as the attitude is the independent variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>XI and XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Boys and Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>East and West Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Type of Family</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Nuclear and Joined Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Adolescence Attitude</td>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Objectives of the Study

Objectives is a method applicable in certain circumstances for achieving the objectives of transforming the terminate situation to the determinate.

“All research is common with reflective thinking of inquires of any kind has its initiating implies a felt difficulty.”

-John Dewey

Objective gives a perfect direction to the research and researcher. Researcher without objectives cannot go ahead in their research, same as a ship cannot go ahead without the captain, so it is necessary to frame objective related to research problem. Following are the objectives of the study:

1. To study the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

2. To study the effect of the Standard on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.
(3) To study the effect of the Gender on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(4) To study the effect of the Zone on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(5) To study the effect of the Type of Family on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(6) To study the effect of the interaction between Standard and Gender on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(7) To study the effect of the interaction between Standard and Zone on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(8) To study the effect of the interaction between Standard and Type of Family on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(9) To study the effect of the interaction between Gender and Zone on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(10) To study the effect of the interaction between Gender and Type of Family on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(11) To study the effect of the interaction between Zone and Gender on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(12) To study the effect of the interaction between Gender, Zone and Type of Family on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(13) To study the effect of the interaction among Standard, Gender and, Zone on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(14) To study the effect of the interaction among Standard, Gender and Type of Family on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.
(15) To study the effect of the interaction among Gender, Zone and, Type of Family on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(16) To study the effect of the interaction among Type of family, Gender and Standard on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

(17) To study the effect of the interaction among dependent variables on the adolescent attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

1.8 Hypothesis of the Study

Hypothesis is a tentative statement. It is a statement temporarily accepted as true in the light of what is known at the time about the phenomena. It is the basis for planning and action in the research for new truth. The most important step of a scientific investigation is to formulate hypothesis. The hypothesis is a tentative solution of a problem the research activity is planned to verify the hypothesis and to find out the solution of a problem.

“A hypothesis means the expectation, forecasting of conjectures about the results of the research.”

- D. J Fox

Thus, the hypothesis is the heart of the study following will be the null hypothesis for the present study.

H$_{01}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the school students of the Standard XI and XII towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

H$_{02}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Boys and Girls towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variables.

H$_{03}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the students of the East and
West Zone of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{04}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the students of the Nuclear and Joined family towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{05}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Boys and Girls of the Standard XI schools of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{06}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East and West Zone students of the Standard XI schools of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{07}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear and Joined Family students of the Standard XI schools of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{08}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Boys and Girls of the Standard XII schools of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{09}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East and West Zone schools students of the Standard XII of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{010}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear and Joined Family students of the Standard XII of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{011}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Boys of Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.
Ho12: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Boys of the East and West Zone schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho13: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Boys Nuclear and Joined Family schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho14: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Girls of the Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho15: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Girls of East and West Zone schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho16: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Girls of Nuclear and Joined Family schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho17: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East Zone of Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho18: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East of Boys and Girls of the higher secondary schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho19: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East of Nuclear and Joined Family schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

Ho20: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the West of Standard XI and
Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{021}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the West of Boys and Girls of the higher secondary schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{022}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the West of Nuclear and Joined Family schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{023}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear Family of Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{024}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear Family of Boys and Girls of the higher secondary schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{025}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear Family of East and West Zone of the higher secondary schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{026}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Joined Family of Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{027}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Joined Family of Boys and Girls of the higher secondary schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.
$H_{o28}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Joined Family of East and West Zone schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{o29}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East Boys of Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variables.

$H_{o30}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East and West zone schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{o31}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the West Boys of Standard XI and Standard XII of the higher secondary schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{o32}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the West Boys of Nuclear and Joined Family schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{o33}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East Girls of Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{o34}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East Girls of Nuclear and Joined Family schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{o35}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the West Girls of Standard XI and Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.
$H_{036}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the East and West Zone schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{037}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear Family Boys and Girls of the Standard XI schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{038}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear Family of East and West Zone of the Standard XI schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{039}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear Family of Boys and Girls of the Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{040}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Nuclear Family of East and West Zone of the Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{041}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude of the Joined Family of the Boys and Girls of the Standard XI school students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{042}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Joined Family of East and West Zone of the Standard XI schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

$H_{043}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Joined Family of Boys and
Girls of the Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variables.

$H_{044}$: There will be no significant difference between the mean Adolescence Attitude scores of the Joined Family of East and West Zone of the Standard XII schools students of Ahmedabad District towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variable.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

The researcher has to delimit the problem under investigation up to certain extent, otherwise it is not possible to control all the factors involved in the delimitation of the present study as follows:

1. This study is delimited to the higher secondary school students only.
2. This study is delimited to the Ahmedabad District only.
3. This study is delimited to English medium school students only.
4. Only four variables are considered in this study standard, gender, zone and the types of the family.
5. The self made attitude scale will be used for this study.

1.10 Population of the Study

A population refers to any collection of specified group of human and non humans such as objects, institution, time, units geographical area or events. It is also called Universe.

According to Bunch M. B,

“A population is defined as a group of individual with at least one common characteristic which distinguishes that group from other individuals.”

In the present study researcher has taken 1002 higher secondary school students of Ahmedabad District as population.

1.11 Samples of the Study
Our knowledge or our attitudes and other action are based to a very extent or sample. This is equally true in the everyday life and in specific research.

“The inquiry based on a small fraction of units from the population is called a sample.”

- Patel R.S

In the present study, research depend on sample of 1002 higher secondary students studying in Gujarat Secondary Education Board, Central Board of secondary Education and International Secondary Board of Ahmedabad were selected as sample subjects by Multistage Sampling Method.

1.12 Tool of the Study

Tools are the most part of research. Without tools, the research power cannot be carried out. Tools help in collection of certain types of information; tools help in providing data and seek for testing hypotheses. A researcher requires different tools to gather data for the research.

“Any instrument used to collect data consistent with the objectives of the study is known as tool.”

- Patel R.S

In the present study, Likert attitude scale, self- made tool will be use, which is based on the attitude of adolescent towards their Parents and teacher in relation to certain variable. This tool is being standardized on the boys and girls of standard XI and XII students belongs in nuclear and joined family of Ahmedabad District which as a sample of the subject therefore this test being most applicable and eventually latest the same test shall be applied to the said sample.

1.13 Research Methodology
The research method should be directly cannot feel to the problem statement and goal research because the research goal and problem may be different method of research. Research is a purposeful, precise and systematic research for new knowledge, skill, attitude and value for the re-interpretation of existing knowledge, skill, attitudes and values.

“In survey research sample drawn from the population are studied and inferences are made about the whole population. Therefore a great deal of information can be obtained from a large population with much less expense.”

-Kerlinger, F.N

In the present study, the research method will be descriptive method in which the survey method will be used for this research.

1.14 Scheme for the Chapterizations

Most meaningful and revealing studies are those that are constituted from the definite point of view for success of any investigation careful planning is essential. Thus that procedure or that design follows which mean investigation achieves his aim, and objectives include in it all the tools methods and techniques. The researcher has planned about the study and has chapterized the research study as follows:

In the First Chapter, it deals with Identification of Problem and Defining the Phrases of study. In the first chapter basic introduction about the particular study conducted is mentioned. The researcher is introducing study of basic views, concepts, importance and need for the study. It deals with objective and hypothesis of the study.

In the Second Chapter, the Review of Related Literature once the selection of the research problem is finalized, the researcher must do a deep study in context with the research problem for this it is necessary that the researcher will acquire and gather all the information and knowledge related to the research problem by referring the books related to research, research journals etc.
In the Third Chapter, Base of the Research and Design as the researcher is ready with all the information and knowledge required further to proceed the study, the base of the study. Sample must be selected and collected. The researcher needs to divide the research method which is going to be use for the study. The researcher also has decided the tool to be used and must do data collection.

In the Fourth Chapter, Analysis and Interpretation of Data after data collection by the researcher the sample must be properly and carefully analyzed and interpreted. It is through proper analysis and interpretation only that one can give information and accurate result. Moreover, comprehensive table and diagrams will be presented to draw accurate result.

In the Fifth Chapter, Reliability and Validity of the Test after preparation of self made tool it is important to measure its reliability and validity of the tool. Reliability and validity both are good assessment which an assessment is rarely totally valid or totally reliable. It is apply on small sample by test and re-test method.

In the Sixth Chapter Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion the researcher will carry out synopsis of research. The researcher will list all the finding related to the research from this findings researcher can conclude the result. Researcher also gives the suggestions for further research and also suggests the area in which further research carried out.

1.15 Conclusion

Firstly, the researcher has selected the problem of one’s interest and identified the problem statement. The researcher has very well cleared in all the phrases and concepts of the problem statement in order to avoid misunderstanding and confusion. Each and every activity has some objectives or aim behind, it which is to be achieved. The researcher has also some objectives, which are to be examined by the researcher. Further importance, limitations of the study and the aspects covering the research area are explained and properly stated by the researcher.

Planning is most essential in each and every task so that it can be completed in an easy and satisfactory manner. Here, the researcher has also
made planning about the time, period, expense, man power and schedule of study. In the next chapter the research will be review of the related literature.

References
3. www. *The Freedictionary.com/Parents*