Chapter 3

Methodology

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Chapter 3

Methodology

This chapter deals with the sampling details, variables, the research design, tests employed for the gathering data, procedure for conducting the study and the statistical methods to be used for analysis.

3.1. Statement of the Problem

“Study the Home environment, Self-Disclosure and Ego-Strength among different religious groups”

3.2. Objectives

- To study the effect of difference among adolescents belongs to various religious groups on their -
  - Perception of home environment
  - Level of self-disclosure
  - Level of ego strength

- To study the gender difference in adolescents’ –
  - Perception of home environment
  - Level of self-disclosure
  - Level of ego strength
• To find out the correlation of adolescents’ perception of their Home environment with their-

✓ Level of self-disclosure
✓ Level of ego strength

3.3 Hypotheses

a) There is no significant effect of religion on adolescents’ Perception of various dimensions of home environment namely Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social isolation, Reward, Deprivation of privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness.

b) Male and female adolescents are significantly different in their perception of various dimensions of home environment namely Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social isolation, Reward, Deprivation of privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness.

c) Male and female adolescents belong to different religious are significantly different in their Perception of different dimensions of home environment namely Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social isolation, Reward, Deprivation of privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness.

d) There is no significant effect of religion on adolescents’ Level of ego strength.

e) There is significant difference between male and female adolescents on their Level of ego strength.

f) There is no significant interaction between religion and gender to determine adolescents’ level of ego strength.

g) There is no significant effect of religion on adolescents’ Level of self-disclosure.
h) Gender will be significant on adolescents’ Level of self-disclosure.

i) Adolescents belongs to various religions would be significantly different in their level of self-disclosure in relation to their gender difference.

j) Adolescents’ ego-strength will be significantly fluctuate with students’ perception of their following dimensions of home environment -

- Control
- Protectiveness
- Punishment
- Conformity
- Social isolation
- Reward
- Deprivation of privileges
- Nurturance
- Rejection
- Permissiveness

k) Adolescents’ level of self-disclosure will be significantly fluctuate with students’ perceive of their following dimensions of home environment -

- Control
- Protectiveness
- Punishment
- Conformity
- Social isolation
- Reward
- Deprivation of privileges
- Nurturance
3.4 Methodology

3.4.1 Sample:

With a cross-sectional design, total 400 college going adolescents were comprised in the sample. By employing randomized sampling technique these subjects were equally selected from various religion namely Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian and Buddhist. These all groups were constituted with equal number of male (n=40) and female (n=40) adolescents. Hence all eight experimental groups consist of 40 numbers of subjects. The sample distribution is depicted as follows;

Table 3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious(A)→ Gender(B)</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Sikh</th>
<th>Christian</th>
<th>Buddhist</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male(B1)</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female(B2)</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=40</td>
<td>n=200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>N=400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4.2 Variables:

Various variables were treated as follows:

❖ Independent Variables:

➢ Religious Groups (A):

✓ Hindu (A1)
✓ Muslim (A2)
✓ Sikh (A3)
✓ Christian (A4)
✓ Buddhist (A5)

➢ Gender (B):

✓ Male (B1)
✓ Female (B2)

❖ Dependent Variables:

➢ Home environment

➢ Self-Disclosure

➢ Ego-Strength
3.4.3 Research Design:

To reach out the objectives of present investigation 5 X 2 factorial design was used as depicted below;

**Table 3.2**

5 X 2 Factorial Designs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious(A) → Gender(B)</th>
<th>Hindu (A1)</th>
<th>Muslim (A2)</th>
<th>Sikh (A3)</th>
<th>Christian (A4)</th>
<th>Buddhist (A5)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male(B1)</td>
<td>A1B1 n=40</td>
<td>A2B1 n=40</td>
<td>A3B1 n=40</td>
<td>A4B1 n=40</td>
<td>A5B1 n=40</td>
<td>n=200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>n=80</td>
<td>N=400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Where all experimental groups are as follows;*

A1B1 - Male adolescents belong to Hindu religious

A2B1 - Male adolescents belong to Muslim religious

A3B1 - Male adolescents belong to Sikh religious

A4B1 - Male adolescents belong to Christian religious

A5B1 - Male adolescents belong to Buddhist religious

A1B2 - Female adolescents belong to Hindu religious

A2B2 - Female adolescents belong to Muslim religious
A3B2- Female adolescents belong to Sikh religious

A4B2- Female adolescents belong to Christian religious

A5B2- Female adolescents belong to Buddhist religious

3.4.4 Research Tests:

Table 3.3
List of Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect studies</th>
<th>Test and scale</th>
<th>Developed by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-Disclosure</td>
<td>Self-Disclosure Inventory</td>
<td>Dr. Virendra Sinha (1982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ego strength</td>
<td>Ego strength Scale</td>
<td>Dr. Q. Hasan (1963)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.5 Description of the Test:

1) Home Environment Inventory

To assess the quality of home environment Home Environment Inventory was used. This Inventory was constructed by Mishra Karuna Shankar in 1989. The home-environment Inventory contains 100 items related to following ten dimension or parameters of home-environment:

1. Control: It indicates “autocratic atmosphere in which many restrictions and imposed on children by the parents in order to discipline them”.

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2. **Protectiveness:** It implies “prevention of independent behaviour and prolongation of infantile care”.

3. **Punishment:** It includes “physic as well as affective punishment to avoid the occurrence of undesirable behaviour.”

4. **Conformity:** It indicates “parent’s directions, commands and orders with which child is expected to comply by action”. It refers to “demands to work according to parent’s desires and expectations”.

5. **Social isolation:** It indicates “use of isolation from beloved persons except family members from negative sanctions.”

6. **Reward:** It includes “material as well as symbolic rewards to strengthen or increase the probability of desired behaviour.”

7. **Deprivation of privileges:** It implies “controlling children’s behaviour by depriving them or their rights to seek love, respect and childcare from parents”.

8. **Nurturance:** It indicates “existence of excessive unconditional physical and emotional attachment of parents with the child. Parents have a keen interest in and love for the child.”

9. **Rejection:** It implies “conditional love recognizing that the child has no rights as a person, no right to express his feeling, no right to uniqueness and no right to become an autonomous individual.”

10. **Permissiveness:** It includes “provision of opportunities to child to express his views freely and act according to his desires with no interference from parents.”
Each item is to be answered with the help of 5 point scale ranging from 4 to 0. In this scale scores regarding each dimension is treated independently and no provision to get a composite score. Split half reliability coefficients for ten components of Home Environment Inventory range from 0.73 to 0.95. Home environment Inventory has been found to possess content validity as measured with the help of views expressed by judges.

2) Ego strength Scale

Ego strength scale developed by Dr. Q. Hasan was used to measure subjects’ ego strength. The original Ego-strength scale was developed by Barron (1963) to predict the responses of psychoneurotic patients to psychotherapy. This questionnaire consists 32 items in 5 dimensions. They are:

1. Perception
2. Mortality
3. Binding Tension
4. Judgement
5. Synthesizing

The score range lie in between 0 to 32 as one mark is given for each of the “no” response against each item. The odd-even and test retest reliability of this adapted scale was found to be .78 and .82 respectively. Regarding validity of this scale this scale was found to be significantly correlated with such meaningful personality characteristics as neuroticism, external-internal control and security-insecurity.
3) **Sinha Self-Disclosure Inventory (SSDI)**

Self-Disclosure Inventory (SDI): Self-Disclosure Inventory developed by Sinha (1973) was employed to assess the magnitude of self-disclosure of the sample. This inventory containing total 80 items (10 items in each area) and takes about 60 minutes to answer the whole inventory. This is 3 point self-rating scale. This inventory measures the extent of self-disclosure of the Indian adolescents of both sexes of urban and rural population. The inventory consists of 8 areas of self and 6 target figures. The eight areas of self are (1) Money, (2) Personality, (3) Study, (4) Body, (5) Interest, (6) Feeling-ideas, (7) Vocation and (8) Sex. The six target figures to whom one may disclose about oneself are (1) Mother, (2) Father, (3) Brother, (4) Sister, (5) Friend and (6) Teacher.

The instruction of Self-Disclosure Inventory was given on the cover page of the inventory. Few examples and some precautions are also given on the cover page of the inventory. The scoring of the scale is based on a three point self-rating scale. The sum of the scores in all the areas of self toward all target figures gives the total magnitude of self-disclosure of the subject.

### 3.5 Procedure

#### 3.5.1 Pilot Study

The Pilot study was conducted on 40 students as per sample distribution criteria from various colleges which were intended to decide the sample, appropriateness of tests used, coding method and the statistical procedures that will be used for final study.
3.5.2 Main Study

First of all the list of various private and government colleges situated in Aurangabad districts was made and then one by one these college were visited. A written permission was sought out from the respective Principals after discussing the purpose of the present study. Accordingly, a schedule was fixed in each college and students were approached. Before proceeding further the subjects were introduced about the purpose of the present study. Hereafter they were provided with personal information schedule in which the demographic information like their age, gender; religion, socio economic status, class, discipline etc. were collected. On the basis of information provided in personal schedule by students the subjects were selected as per sample distribution criteria considered in the present research. Hence all experimental groups were constituted. To obtain the data, selected students were administrated on the Home Environment Inventory by K.S. Mishra, Ego strength scale by Dr. Q. Hasanin 1963 and self-disclosure scale by Sinha V. in 1971. One test at a time was administrated in order to reduce fatigue and boredom effect. To fill the tests subjects were given general instructions about each test. Data were obtained by using particular scoring pattern standardized for each test.

3.6 Statistical Analysis:

The data was analysed by suitable descriptive and inferential statistical techniques as follows-
➢ **Descriptive statistical**

The mean (with graphical representation) and standard deviation for religion (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian and Buddhist) and gender (Male & Female) and on adolescents’ perception of their home environment as well as on their measure of self-Disclosure and ego-strength were analysed.

➢ **Inferential statistical**

To reach out the objectives of the present study Two way ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and Correlation analysis (Pearson’s product moment) were used.