Chapter-3

Materials and Methods
MATERIAL AND METHODS

This chapter deals with the pertinent material and methods for the present investigation. The different methodological procedure adopted for the study have been distinctly describe under the following sub heads.

- 3.1. Locale of the Study
- 3.2. Sampling Procedure
- 3.3. Variable and their measurement
- 3.4. Tools and Techniques
- 3.5. Data Collection
- 3.6. Analysis of Data and Statistical Tools applied

3.1. LOCALE OF THE STUDY :-

Kanpur city of Uttar Pradesh was selected as a locale of the study due to easy accessibility.

3.2. SAMPLING PROCEDURE :-

For the study four inter college were selected randomly in which 2 were government colleges and another 2 were private colleges. From each inter college, 100 adolescents of both sexes (male and female) were selected. Thus a total of 400 inter college adolescents of 12-18 years age were taken as respondents.

A :- Schools which were selected -

➢ Shubhash Inter College (Government)

➢ Chacha Nehru Inter College (Government)
3.3 VARIABLES & MEASUREMENT :-

Under this section dependent and independent variables, their operational definitions and measurements used in the present study have been described.

3.3.1. Dependent Variables :-

Parent child relationship has been taken as independent variable.

*Parent Child Relationship* :-

In tracing the development or the evolution of the organism from one state to another such as the infancy, childhood, adolescence and so on, as synonyms sometimes with socialization. Freud focusses this attention on many developmental concepts such as libido, infantile sexuality oedipus or castration complexes as related to and developed out the relationship with the family.

3.3.2. Independent Variables :-

The independent variables include socio-personal and socio-economic variables, which are as follows -

*Socio-personal varieties*

Sex - The categories of sex were scored as :

- Male - 1
- Female - 2
**Educational Standard** :- It refers to the standard in which the adolescents are studying. It was given scores as follows -

- IX - 1
- X - 2
- XI - 3
- XII - 4

**Type of Family** :- It refers to nuclear, joint or extended family. Nuclear family is composed parents and children only. Joint family refers to one which is constructed of two or more brother’s family. The scores assigned were as follows :

- Nuclear Family - 1
- Joint Family - 2

**Size of Family** :- It refers to the total members in that family whether it is nuclear, joint or extended. The scores assigned were as follows :

- Small - 1
- Medium - 2
- Large - 3

**Education of Parents** :- It refers to the classes of formal education attended by the respondents parents and the scores assigned were as follows :

- * Illiterate - 1  * Intermediate - 4
- * Middle - 2  * Graduate - 5
- * High-School - 3  * Post Graduate - 6

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*Parents Child Relationship Among Adolescents*
Occupation of Parents :- It refers to the means of livelihood by the parents of the respondents. The scores assigned were as follows:

- Agriculture - 1
- Govt. job Services - 2
- Labour - 3
- Business - 4

Income :- It refers to the yearly earning of the family from all the sources and the scores assigned were as follows:

- Less than Rs. 1000/- - 1
- Rs. 1000-5000 - 2
- Rs. 5000-10,000 - 3
- Above 10,000 - 4

3.4. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES :-

Different tools and techniques were developed and standardized as per data. The procedure used for development of tools is as follows:

3.4.1 Tools Description :-

The data available on the items of the scale can be grouped in to fairly universal dimensions of children's experience of family interaction with the two parent factor. The tool contains 100 items categorized in to ten dimension namely, Protecting, Symbolic, Punishment Rejecting, Object punishment, Demanding, Indifferent, Symbolic Reward Loving, Object Reward and Neglecting. Items of the scale are arranged in the same order as the dimensions and they rotates in a cycle through the scale.
Each respondent scores the tool for both the parents except for those items, that are different in the Father and Mother forms due to the nature of variation in paternal and maternal relationship with children.

Respondents are asked to rate statements as to their own perception of their relation ship with either father or mother on a five point scale ranging from ‘Always’ to ‘very rarely’ weighted 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1, on the scale points. The scale is scored separately for each of the parent thus every respondent obtains ten scores for ‘father form’ and ten for ‘mother form’ on the ten dimensions of the scale. Each sub-scale fields a score found by summing the scores of the ratings on each item of the sub-scale. The scale has been found to be very useful and effective both as product and presage variable in the analysis of problems involving social, psychological and school factors.

3.5 The Interview Schedule :

The structured interview schedule was prepared in accordance with the methodological procedures and objective of the investigation i.e. to get information regarding parent child relationship. The schedule was duly pretested on 50 respondents. On the basis of responses obtained from pretesting the interview schedule was modified and used for data collection.

3.5.1 Parent Child Relation Scale :

The scale developed by Dr. Nalini Rao was used. This scale consists of 10 dimensions.
3.5.2 The preliminary data regarding the respondents socio-personal and socio-economic parameter and parent child relationship collected personally by the investigator by making visits to school and home with the help of duly pretested interview schedule. Individual interviews were conducted by the investigator.

3.6 Analysis of Data and Statistical Tools Applied :-

The qualitative data were quantified and tabulated to draw inferences. Statistical tools applied were as follows:

**Percentage :-** Simple percentages was calculated the assess to profile of the respondents, and parents child relationship. This test was sued to find out the differences between two groups.

**Paired ‘T’ Test :-**

\[
t_{(n-1)} = \frac{d - 0}{sd \sqrt{n}}
\]

Where,

\[
S^2d = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (d_i - \bar{d})^2
\]

d_i = difference between the is observation of the sample and
\[ d = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i \]

**Mean:**

Arithmetic means also called 'average' in general sense, in the most popular and widely used to measure the central of tendency.

\[
\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of all the observation}}{\text{Total no. of observation}}
\]

**Standard deviation :**

The standard deviation is defined as the positive square root of the arithmetic mean of the square of deviation of the observation from the arithmetic means.

\[
\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x-x)^2}{n}}
\]