Chapter-2

Method
METHOD

The present research investigated the role of family and societal factors in development of adolescents. The sample consisted of 195 adolescents living in slum area (n=110) and their comparison group of adolescents (n=85) who were not living in slum area both the group were matched in age and income level.

Sample: A total (N= 195) adolescents comprised the sample, N= 110 were adolescents from slum area (Male 59, Female 51) and N= 85 were respondents of comparison group Non-slum area (Male 42, Female 43). The age range of respondent was 11 to 18 years, respondents were contacted for interview. Those respondent were below 18 years of age were interviewed only after seeking permission from their parents. Before data collection an official sanction was taken from Institutional Ethical Review Board (IERB) University of Allahabad. Data collection was started after ethical approval of IERB (Certificate attached in appendix1).

Table 1: Showing the sample Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Slum area</th>
<th>Non-Slum area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dependent Measures:** The following dependent measures were used in present research. First two A and B were open ended interview schedule and C and D were standard scales constructed by psychologist and E was again an interview schedule.

A. **Value System:** Three open ended question were used for identifying values

B. **WHO AM I:** The twenty statement test (or TST) is an instrument used to measure the self-concept. It was devised in 1954 by Manfred Khun & Thomas McPartland with the aim of finding a standardize way to measure assumptions and self-attitudes.

C. **Self Esteem Scale:** Rosenberg self-esteem scale (RSES), developed by sociologist Dr. Morris Rosenberg (1965). It is a ten-item Likert-type scale with items answered on a four-point scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Five of the items are positively worded statements and five are negatively worded statements. The scale measures state self-esteem by asking the respondents to reflect on their current feeling. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale presented high rating in reliability areas: internal consistency of 0.77 and minimum Coefficient of reproducibility is 0.90 (M. Rosenberg, 1965).

D. **Self-efficacy Scale:** Constructed by Jerusalem and Schwarzer (1995) was used. The scale has 10 items with 4 point scale, ranging from 1 to 4 (1=not at all true), (2=hardly true), (3=moderately true), to (4= exactly true).

E. **Interview schedule to study familial and social Factors:** It comprised 55 items designed to assess familial factors and societal factors. The familial factors consisted of parent child relationship, sibling relationship,
relationship among family members, familial and the social factors peer relationship and relationship with neighbour were included. The items were on the five point scale ranging from 1 to 5. The higher score indicated better the family and social relationship. For formulating the interview schedule a pilot study was done. This interview schedule as based on the theoretical Framework which is formulated in various research is such as Coleman 1982, Whiting and child (1953) Whiting B. B. (1966). For the interview schedule of familial and societal factors in development of adolescents. The items were also generated on the basis of in depth interview with some of the member’s key of Jhuggi Jhopadi. These members were contacted and interviewed with the help of an NGO which was working in that region from the long time. It is also important that a female researcher cannot go alone and conduct an interview in their community because slum area was not secure for outsider females, most of male were addicted to drug alcohol some members of slum were criminal also.

a) **Preliminary work to construct the interview schedule:** After collecting data from 12 adolescents all interviews were analyze through Thematic Analysis Method. On the basis of thematic analysis and literature review on role of familial and societal factors in development of adolescents the concept was operationalized. For this study various variables were identified such as parent child relationship, relationship among family members, sibling relationship, familial conflict and some societal factors like peer relationship and relationship with neighbour and its role on development of adolescent for measuring these variable items statements were collected.

**Expert Rating:** At the second stage, ‘Judges’ rating was obtained to ascertain conceptual clarity. Interview schedule was given to 10 judges (3 faculty members,
5 DPhil Students of Psychology, Department of psychology, Allahabad University (3 NGO workers), who categorized each statement to a dimension on the basis of content and the definition of the dimensions. The statement for which, there was 80% agreement among judges (that they belonged to a given dimension) were retained. They were also instructed to rate the statement on clarity of meaning and language. The statements were dropped or reframed on the basis of judges rating and suggestions. Interview schedule was developed.

**Pilot Study:** In third stage, a pilot study was carried out. The interview schedule was administered on 30 authorized slum dwellers. This pilot study was insightful in the sense that it helped in reframing some items according to the views of adolescents living in slum. For example, the term used for slum is *juggi jhopadi*; a new term was also added *Basti* in bracket as the former term was less frequently used and the participants were more familiar with this term in their daily life. Thus final interview schedule was development which comprised 55 items (Appendix A).

**The Sample and Location:** The sample for present study was drawn from Allahabad districts of Uttar Pradesh. For this purpose 100 male female adolescents were chosen from the slum areas of Allahabad. Another 100 respondent were chosen from Non-slum area of Allahabad city.

The population of Allahabad has been increasing steadily resulting in the increasing in the number of slum in the city. There are two type of slum in the city one is authorized slum which is recognized by District Urban Development Authority (DUDA). Another is unauthorized slum which is even not addressed by the government. Among the unauthorized slum of the city four were selected for data collection. The name of these unauthorized slums are *Shartastipul*.
 Dharkaar Basti, kydgang and Minto Park, Malaragate Naini. Most of the unauthorized slums are situated in government land. It is very difficult to estimate the population of unauthorized slums. Some people of this area belong to nearby village they come to earn money and to go back to their village. If the government ask them to vacate the land they have to vacate and migrate to other place to settle. Thus their settlement, house is unstable and temporary and they live as they were to leave some day.

The final interview schedule consisted of several items related to assess the structural and experiential aspects of family, social, educational, economics background, working hours, age of marriage of respondent, caste, religion, occupation nature of family, family income, personal income in family, their relationship to other people in that area, interpersonal relationship.

**Procedure:** The present Study was conducted in slum area. Adolescents range from 11 tom 20. Researcher contacted a NGO and Urban Health Care Worker. Then researcher also sought permission from Senior Community Member of slum and explained the purpose of research and visit. Adolescent’s male / female both from this area identified for data collection and directly contacted to them. The aim of the research was explained to them was to know about them and their life style in slum. Some Community Persons so that they could facilitate the data collection. Some reseachers of Psychology research background helped in conducting interviews. The respondent were assured that their response would remain confidential. The interview was started only after establishing adequate rapport with them. Since the respondents were not literate so interview was conducted individually. At the end of interview the researcher expressed her gratitude to each respondent.