CHAPTER - III
PROCEDURES
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3.1. SOURCES OF DATA

The subjects for this study were randomly selected women students from selected universities in India, who were pursuing their post graduate course during the academic year 2004 - 2005. The subjects selected for the study were those who have not participated in sports. The purpose of the study was to find out how parental environment was influencing women in participating in sports and games. During the early childhood, the girl will develop certain interests which will directly or indirectly stimulate the girl to select her way of life, the interest may be converted into habits. Parents interests, environmental reasons such as societal values and norms of behaviour will have influence on the girls participation in sports and games.

To know the deterrents for female participation in sports this study was conducted. So that a standard programme for female participation in sports can be planned for the future generations. To achieve this goal the post graduate female students studying in different universities in India were considered proper for this study and evaluation. To facilitate the study, the investigator confined himself to the survey method using a questionnaire as an important tool for the collection of data.

3.2. RESEARCH STRATEGY

The purpose of the study was to obtain factual information and reactions from the selected samples of women who have not participated in games and sports. The sample was drawn from different universities, and different zones. A large number of respondents were personally contacted during the Inter University youth festival organised by Andhra University Waltair, during the
academic year 2004 - 2005, and explained the need and importance of the study and asked them to answer frankly. Extensive data were also collected, through mailed questionnaire with the help of the student coordinators and Deans student welfare affairs of different Universities. The questionnaire was the main tool to elicit information was prepared carefully to obtain the responses from the subjects, selected from post graduate University female students in different Universities and regions in India.

3.3. PREPARATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was prepared taking into consideration the multifarious aspects of the study. The questionnaire contained three sections.

Section one was intended to get personal information related to the name of the respondent, religion, parental occupation, educational qualifications and their monthly income, information regarding nativity and availability of playing facilities during early years etc.

Section two contained 35 statements intended to get information regarding their parents attitude towards female students participation in sports during early years and afterwards.

The last section of the questionnaire contained the respondents suggestions for more female participation in games and sports.

A Three point scale was used to find out to what extent the statements describe the parental influence on female participation in sports. The response for every statement shall be made on a three point scale such as agreed, undecided and disagreed.

The questionnaire was developed at various stages. In the first stage, the investigator personally interviewed various university female students those who have participated and not participated in sports and games, and also met
various women experts in Physical Education, Education and women studies departments from this, the investigator collected various reasons for female participation and non participation in sports during early childhood and afterwards, with this knowledge the investigator pooled the items from experts in the field of Psychology, Sociology, Women Studies, Physical Education and views expressed by various university female students. A total of 90 items were gathered.

The selection of the statements was done keeping the following points in mind, they should be specific and clear, simple, related to the study and double negatives were eliminated.

The prepared questionnaire was evaluated by the experts in the fields of Psychology, Sociology, Education, Women Studies and Physical Education. They were asked critically to evaluate the statements of the questionnaire about their appropriateness and give suggestions for improvement.

In the light of the recommendations from the experts, necessary changes were made in the questionnaire and it was finalised after the approval of the guide. The questionnaire was further tried out as a pilot study on twenty five female post graduate students to judge whether they understand the statements and were able to give responses and it was found out to be quite suitable.

3.4. CONSTRUCTION OF SCALE

Likert\(^1\) scale was used with three options. Likert scale is found helpful in estimating the strength of feeling.

The format of the scale is given below with example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My parents allowed me to play with men and trained by men coaches</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagreed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Scoring was done as follows
- A score of 3 was assigned to Agree
- A score of 2 was assigned to Undecided
- A score of 1 was assigned to Disagreed

According to Husen and postle Waite\(^2\), original Likert scale contained five responses options ranging from ‘strongly agree’ to ‘strongly disagree’. Two, Three, Four, Six and Seven response options have been used on subsequent scales.

### 3.5. RESEARCH TOOL

The tool used for collection of data was questionnaire with regard to personal information which contained name, university, zone, parental occupation, parental educational qualifications, parental monthly income, eelligion, nativity, availability of playing facilities during early years and 35 statements regarding parental environment.

All the statements were to be responded by putting a tick mark as the chosen response on a three point scale. The personal information blank was to be responded in filling the blanks and ticking the appropriate column.

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3.6. RELIABILITY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Reliability is the extent that it measures accurately and consistently, from one time to another.

The reliability of the questionnaire was established using internal consistency. The internal consistency method stresses the inter - correlation of the statements in the test and the correlation of the statements with the test as a whole.

The questionnaire was initially applied on 50 female students to find out the reliability by using Split-Half method. In this method, all the statements were administered once and the scores were divided evenly into two parts, usually odd numbered and even numbered items. The scores made on the two halves were correlated. Coefficient of correlation between the even numbered statement scores and odd numbered statement scores were calculated by Pearson’s product moment method. The value of ‘r’ was found to be 0.86.

3.7. VALIDITY

The questionnaire was subjected to ‘face validity’ test. A test may also be tested for ‘face validity’ by Judgment process. A test is said to have face validity when in appears to measure whatever the author had in mind, namely, what he thought he was measuring3.

In the present study, content validity was established. Content validity involves essentially the systematic examination of the test content to determine

whether it covers a representative sample of the behaviour domain to be covered.

Nunnally\textsuperscript{5} notes that, rather than testing the validity of measures after they are constructed, one should ensure validity by the plan and procedures of instrument construction. There are two major standards for ensuring content validity: (1) A representative collection of items, and (2) sensible method of test construction.

The statements forming the questionnaire was identified after and exhaustive review of the literature followed by consultation with subject experts. The gathering of statements of the questionnaire was retained by editing, recording and eliminating ambiguous terms and statements. The statements were subjected to jury opinion. On the basis of their suggestions, some items were modified and some eliminated. In the light of the methodology and procedure adopted in developing the opinion questionnaire, it can confidently be said that they have sufficient content validity. The validation of content through competent judgment was most satisfactory when the sampling of items was wide and judicious and then adequate standardisation of groups were utilised.

3.8. POPULATION

The population under this study was women those who were pursuing their post graduate programme in the universities in India during the academic year 2004-2005.


3.9. SAMPLE

600 women of 26 universities from four zones in India were selected on a random sampling basis. They were the subjects for the present study and they were selected from selected universities in India. The subjects were pursuing their post graduate courses during the academic year 2004-2005.

3.10. DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected from women students from different universities during the inter university youth festival organised by Andhra University during the Academic year 2004 - 2005. They were explained the need and importance of the study and to answer frankly. Extensive data were also collected through mailed questionnaire. The student coordinators and student advisors of the respective universities help was taken to get the questionnaire back. A total number of 600 women participated in this phase of investigation.

3.11. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The following techniques were used for the treatment of data collected from the population.

1. Chi square
2. ANOVA
3. t-ratio