# Chapter III

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

3.1 Method Used

There are various methods of gathering, analysing, and reporting research data. The selection of the methods depends on the types, nature, and objectives of the problem. In the present study survey method was used.

3.2 Population and Sample

A population is the total of all the individuals who have certain characteristics and are of interest to a researcher. All the students of Central University of Haryana were the population of the study.

A sample is a portion of people drawn from a population. A population cannot be studied in its entirety for reasons of size, time, cost or inaccessibility. So we do sampling. The present study aims to study the effect of youth services on social intelligence: An explanation in the context of higher education. For this purpose a sample of 240 students were taken those are the part of youth services and non- youth services based on purposive sampling. Out of 240, the researcher selected 120 students who were user of youth services and 120 were non-user of youth services. Further, 120 boys and 120 girls and 120 urban and 120 rural were selected.

3.3 Sample Design

Total 240
• Youth Services User 120
• Non- User of Youth Services 120
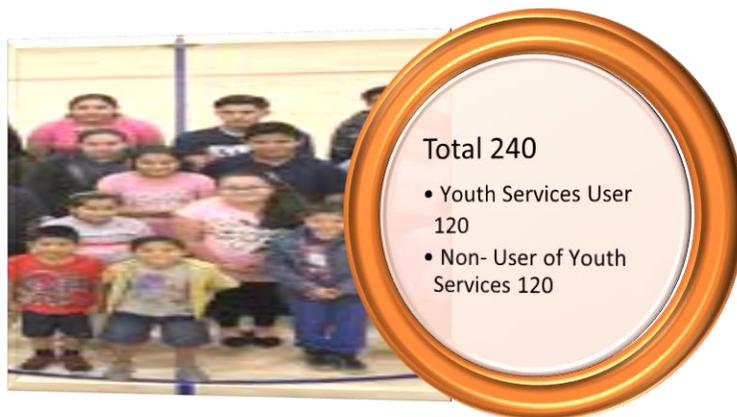
User of youth services

a) Rural 60

b) Urban 60

Non user of youth services

 a) Rural 60

 b) Urban 60

User of youth services

a) Boys 60

b) Girls 60

Non user of youth services

a) Boys 60

b) Girls 60

3.4 Tool of the study:

In the present study, "Social Intelligence scale" (2013) by Dr. N.K Chadha and Ms. Usha Ganesan was used to collect the information regarding social intelligence from the students at higher education level.

3.5 Administration and Scoring: The test was administered individually. It took around 20-25 minutes to respond all the items of scale. Scoring of the dimensions is categorised into 1, 2, and 3, which later describe the complete scoring of an individual.

3.6 Statistical techniques

In any descriptive study, it is important for the statistical techniques in proper way to get a true result. In the present study researcher used percentage, mean and t-test to interpret the data.