**Research methodology –**

Introduction – A diagnostic study may also be concerned with discovering and testing whether certain variables are associated, i.e. are person hailing from urban areas more suitable for manning the urban branchless.

**Diagnostic study –**

This is similar to descriptive study but with a different focus. It is directed towards discovering what is happening. Why is it happening and what can be done about? Its aim at identify the causes of a problem and the possible solutions for it.

**Universe and sampling frame –** The process of designing a field study, among other things, involves a decision to use sampling or not. The researcher must decide whether he should cover all the units or a sample of units. When all the units are studied, such a complete coverage is called a census survey. When only a sample of the universe is studied, the study is called a sample surveys.

**Representativeness -** Sample must be representative of the population. Probability sampling technique yield representative sample. In measurement terms, the sample must be valid. The validity of a sample depends upon its accuracy and precision.

**Accuracy –** Accuracy is defined as the degree to which bias is absent from the sample. An accurate (unbiased) sample is one which exactly represents the population it is free from any influence in that cause any difference between sample value and population value(say average).
**Precision** – The sample must yield precise estimate precision is measured by the standard error or standard deviation of sample estimate. The smaller the standard error or estimate the higher is the precision of the sample.

**Size** – A good sample must be adequate in size in order to be in reliable. The sample should be of such size is that the inference drawn from the sample are accurate to the given level of confidence.

**Jalgaon District Urban Population 2011**

Out of the total Jalgaon population for 2011 census, 31.74 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 1,342,711 people lives in urban areas of which males are 696,851 and females are 645,860. Sex Ratio in urban region of Jalgaon district is 927 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Jalgaon district was 841 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 156,329 of which males and females were 84,894 and 71,435. This child population figure of Jalgaon district is 12.18 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Jalgaon district as per census 2011 is 85.50 % of which males and females are 89.71 % and 81.01 % literates respectively.

In actual number 1,014,320 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 548,973 and 465,347 respectively

So the researcher takes 180 samples from literate male student and teacher as well as 120 female students. In that Arts commerce Science Management Engineering Social work Students are taken for sample

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It is proposed sample have taken but it may be less or more at that depend upon the sample availability.

Sampling techniques or methods may be classified into two generic types

1) Probability or random sampling, and
2) Non-probability or Non-random sampling

Probability or random sampling –

- **Simple random sampling** – this sampling technique gives each element an equal independent sampling – sampling techniques or methods may into two types 1) probability or 2) Non – probability sampling. Researcher use the non probability sampling in that research

- Purposive sample are select like educated people.

Tools for Data collection –

The various methods of data gathering involve the use of appropriate recording forms. These are called tools or instruments of data collection they consist of-

- Observation schedule Interview guide
- Interview schedule
- Opinionative
- Document schedule/data sheet

Each of above tools is used for a specific method of data gathering: observation schedule for observation method, interview schedule and interview guide for interviewing, questionnaire and optionnaire, and so on.
Analysis and interpretation of data –

The general approach to statistical analysis consists of several different aspects: the aspects is called is what is called descriptive analysis. This involves construction of statistical distribution and calculation of simple measures like average, percentage and measures of dispersion for description the features of the research queries.

Report writing –

A research report is a formal statement of the research process and its results. It narrates the problem studied, method used for studying it and the findings and conclusion of the study.

The purpose of a research report is to communicate to interested person the methodology and the result of the study in such a manner as to understand the research process and to determine the validity of the conclusion.

Time Plan

i. Course work---------------------------------------------------------------6 months
ii. Literature Review, secondary data collection, planning------------------4 months
iii. Data Collection samples collection ----------------------------------2 months
iv. Data Processing --------------------------------------------------------2 Months
v. Data Analysis------------------------------------------------------------2 months
vi. Finding the conclusions-----------------------------6 months
vii. Data interpretation and representation----------------2 months
viii. Thesis writing and submission-----------------------------6 months