Hypothesis of the study

A hypothesis guides the researcher. An investigator refers to the hypothesis to direct the thought process towards the solution of the research problem. It helps an investigator to collect the right kind of data needed for the investigation. A hypothesis is a logical supposition a reasonable guess, an educated conjecture. It provides a tentative explanation for a phenomenon under investigation. Hypothesis of the present study are as follows

1. There will be no significant difference between mean environmental awareness score of male and female high school students.
2. There will be no significant difference between mean environmental awareness score of high school students of granted and non-granted schools.
3. There will be no significant difference between mean environmental awareness score of high school students residing in urban and rural areas.

Limitation of the study

1. This study is limited to 9th standard students of granted and non-granted GSEB schools of Ahmedabad city.
2. This study is limited to students studying in GSEB Schools where medium of instruction is English.
3. This study is limited to a few environmental problems as such the air pollution, water problems, deforestation & loss of wild life, waste disposal problems.
Sampling

Our knowledge, our attitudes, and our actions are based to a very large extent on samples. This is equally true in everyday life and in scientific research. The success of research depends on sample. Collecting data of whole population is very tough because it needs more energy, time and money to collect data. So for saving time, power and money sampling is the best process.

“When we select some of the elements with the intention of finding out something about the population from which they are taken, we refer to that group of elements as a sample.”¹

“Equally important is the requirement that the sample be representative of the population under consideration.”²

In short, a sample is representative and also a small part of the population which can be selected for observation and analysis.

¹ M. J. Hakim and Bipin Asthana, Manovigyan Shodhvidhya, Vinod puspak mandir, Agra 1984, p. 185
Of the different types of sampling, Multistage sampling is more comprehensive and representative of the population, under this method, the random selection is made of primary, intermediate and final units from a given population. The area of investigation is scientifically restricted to a small number of ultimate units which are representative of the whole. The individuals are selected from different stages for constituting the multistage sampling.

In it the primary sample units are inclusive groups and secondary units are subgroups within these ultimate units to be selected which belong to one and only one group. Whenever stratification is done by the researcher, stages of a population are usually available within a group or population. The individuals are selected from different stages for constituting the Multistage Sampling.

In the present study Ahmedabad city will be divided into two groups Urban and Rural area. From both the groups four granted and four non granted English Medium schools will be selected randomly. Later on from each school the 9th standard students will be selected randomly in clusters. Thus 600 Males and females studying in 9th class in the English Medium Granted and Non–granted High Schools of Rural and Urban area of Ahmedabad city will be selected by multistage sampling method.