

CHAPTER IVSELECTION OF SAMPLE AND PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION
OF DATA

The criteria for selection of the subjects is given in the previous chapter. The following is the detailed discussion of procedure adopted by the investigator :

1. The investigator after having formed the criteria had to solve the problems of discovering such subjects from the whole of Gujarat State. He tried his level best to obtain the information about such pupils from the result sheets (the years ranging from 1958 to 1962) of the S.S.C. Examination Boards of Maharashtra and Gujarat States.

2. From among them only those pupils who secured 70% of marks or more than that were enlisted. The number of such pupils came to 700. A further classification of them was made according to their sex and districts to which they belonged. The boys numbered to 401 and the girls to 299.

3. The above mentioned pupils were then contacted by correspondence after obtaining their addresses from the schools last attended. It was not possible for the investigator

to procure the information required from all these 700 persons as many of them did not tend to reply while a considerable number refused to co-operate. Only 356 candidates (both boys and girls) were inclined to give their co-operation.

4. The fourth measure, the investigator employed in this direction was to plan to secure further information regarding these candidates. The investigator tried to secure the teachers' estimates (ratings) of all these candidates.

Distribution of Pupils according to the Ratings

Superior (Above A	..	197
Above Normal (Above	..	113
Normal	..	26
Not Responded	..	20
Total		356

5. A further step taken by the investigator to carry the investigation ahead, was to find out objectively the intelligence quotient (intellectual ability) of all these candidates. In order to achieve this end he used **Dr. K.G. Desai's** Group Test of Intelligence and with the help of his colleagues administered the same to the said



pupils. Out of 356 only 240 pupils (200 boys and 40 girls) could be tested. The following is the distribution of pupils according to their I.Qs.

I.Q.	Boys	Girls	Total
130-134	91	18	109
135-139	40	8	48
140-144	40	8	48
145-149	29	6	35
Total	200	40	240

The small number of girls was the outcome of the resentment either by the girls themselves or by their parents. (A list of Superior Boys and a list of Superior Girls is given in Appendix I and II).

6. The last measure in this direction was mere cross-sectional survey of the two groups (average and superior adults) for comparative study.

7. Average Group; To carry on the procedure, the investigator had to make the selection of the average group on the basis of their academic achievement (marks) and I.Q. The pupils who had secured 45% to 52% of marks at the S.S.C. Examination were given first preference. A small random sample of average pupils was selected for the comparative study. The following table represents the distribution of

pupils according to I.Qs.

I.Q.	Boys	Girls	Total
90-94	26	18	44
95-99	37	21	58
100-104	24	17	41
105-109	3	4	7
Total	90	60	150

A list of average boys and a list of average girls is given in Appendix III and IV.

8. For further analytic^{-al} study of the characteristics of superior children it was essential for the investigator to select a group of adults who had a distinguished academic career and who at present hold higher executive positions. As these are persons pre-occupied with their routine work, they were requested to spare time to provide the information required. About 200 persons were contacted but only 33 of them complied with the request. (A list of superior adults is given in Appendix V.)

These selected groups were then sent questionnaires for getting various types of information. The questionnaires sent to the first two groups were the same. But for the third group a different questionnaire was prepared and sent. (Appendix VI and VII)

The Kinds of Information secured :

The following six kinds of information was obtained from the two groups of pupils:

I. General Information Blank

A blank consisting of 23 items was filled out by the

two groups of pupils. This called for information on developmental case history, birth, early rearing up, age of going to school, educational and ^{professional} achievements of parents, attitudes, emotional stability etc. (Item No. 23).

II Social Information Blank :

The blank called for information on Marital Status of parents, educational and occupational status of brothers and sisters, misfortunes or accomplishments of brothers or sisters. Subject's near relatives, facilities provided to the subjects compared to these provided to brothers and sisters, kinship of brothers, sisters and parents. (Item No.16).

III School Information Blank :

The blank called for information on the records at school e.g. health, standard of school work in each separate subject, evidence of superiority in extra and co-curricular activities in the school, amount and kind of reading, amount and kind of achievement in different fields of school life etc. (Item No.28)

IV Anthropometric Data :

The physical measurement, like height, weight, skull measurement, chest-measurement, were asked for. The medical examination reports regarding vision, hearing, nutrition, posture, teeth, genitals, tonsils were also obtained. Any physical defects or loss of limbs during the school sustained

were also noted. (Item No.18).

V Occupational Preference Blank :

The blank called for information on occupational preferences. A list of occupations was supplied. The list consisted of the following occupations, etc. (Item No.16):

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. Clergyman | 5. Music Teacher |
| 2. Editor | 6. Orchestra Conductor |
| 3. Manager | 7. Poet |
| 4. Librarian | 8. Stock-broker |
| 9. Doctor | 10. Engineer etc. |

VI An Interest Blank :

It was filled out by both the groups of pupils. The blank called for information on reading interests, interests in school subject, number and size of collections, various activities. A list of 14 specific fields of interests was also given to them for self-rating. (Item No.14).

It is presumed that in nearly all cases the data was adequate to provide a safe basis for generalisation regarding the characteristics traits of the superior child as compared with those of an average child.

A second questionnaire was prepared to get the required information from superior adults. This questionnaire consists of the following :

General Information

Occupational Status and income earned

List of Publications

General Health

Emotional Disturbances

Off-Springs

Illness

All information secured from all the three groups was analysed and the frequency of occurrence is noted in the form of Tables. The tabulated information and its analysis and interpretations are given in the next chapter.
