

## **Chapter III**

### **Methodological Framework**

The methodological framework is the “set of steps, techniques and procedures used to formulate and solve problems”. This method is based on the formulation of hypotheses which can be confirmed or discarded by means of research related to the problem.

Level of investigation.

This research was conducted at the descriptive level, which consists of the characterization of a fact or phenomenon, individual or group in order to establish its structure or behavior. As stated by Arias (2006), it is located at an intermediate level in terms of depth of knowledge.

#### **Type and design of research**

Once the problem has been posed and the objectives that are expected to be achieved on the study of students' distracting attitudes have been specified, the method that will answer the questions is determined. According to Sampieri (2003). The design indicates to the researcher what he must do to achieve his study objectives, answer the questions he has posed and analyze the certainty of the hypothesis(es) formulated in a particular context. For this reason, this study was framed within a quantitative, non-experimental, cross-sectional research approach.

#### **Research design**

For Sampieri (2003), the non-experimental design is divided taking into account the time during which data are collected, these are: Transversal design, where data are collected at a single point in time, and Longitudinal design, where data are collected over time at points or periods, to make inferences regarding change, its determinants and consequences. To which Hernandez (2014) by specifying that descriptive cross-sectional designs “Investigate the incidence of the modalities, categories or levels of one or more variables in a population, they are purely descriptive studies”.

#### **Universe**

The universe is made up of the entire population or set of units to be studied and that could be observed individually in the study Bravo (1998). For Sampieri, “a population is the set of all the cases that agree with a series of specifications”. The universe that corresponds to us comprises the 1st semester students of the Instituto Universitario Jesús Obrero (IUJO).

#### **Population and sample**

To answer the questions posed in the study, we decide what to review and adjust called unit of analysis. In that sense, we try to define who is the owner. Then examine the characteristics to determine the sample and the population. For Sampieri, “a population is the set of all cases that match a set of specifications”. It is the totality of the phenomenon to be studied, where the entities of the population possess a common characteristic which is studied and gives rise to the research data.

#### **Population**

In this way, population is understood as the totality of the elements that present the characteristics of study, the total of entities to be analyzed and quantified in a given research. Sampieri (2014) states that

the population “is the set of all cases that agree with a series of specifications” Studies show that the population is finite in order to identify the distracting attitudes in 1st semester students, composed of us how many students.

### **Sample**

Thus Sampieri (2001) argues that the sample “The sample is, in essence, a subset of the population. It is a subset of elements that belong to that set defined in its characteristics which is called population”.