CHAPTER-II
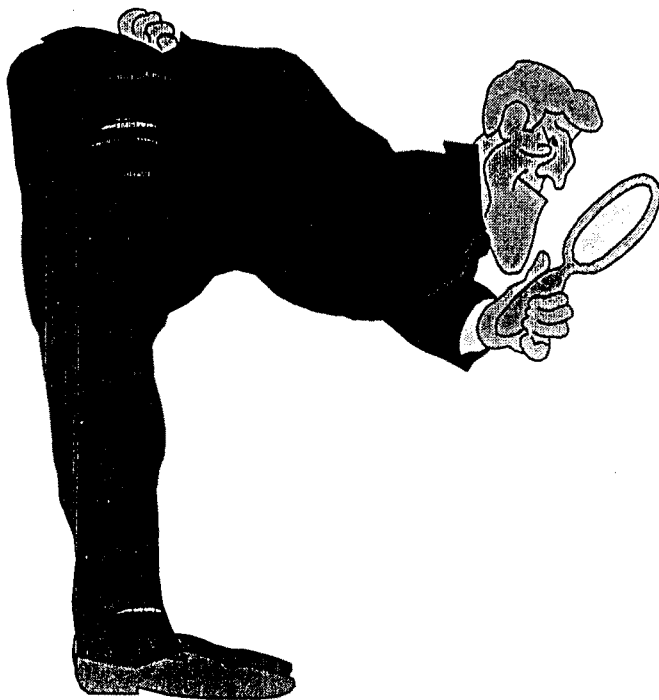
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

C H A P T E R - II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1   INTRODUCTION :-

This chapter highlights the details of the research methodology followed in conducting the study. To bring out accurate conclusions, the determination of an appropriate procedure of the research is an essential activity. In that connection, this chapter deals with the type of research method used, sampling and sampling procedure, tools used for data collection and methods of analysis of data.

Research design is a plan of action to be carried out with a research project. A design is a specific presentation of various steps. The present study is based on the information collected by the researcher from the respondents (Graduate and Post - graduate sample students). The data collection was started in May 1997.

The research study is on the topic "A study of Educated Unemployment and Employment Opportunities in Wai taluka." This is a study of a tehsil with respect to particular aspects.

The problem of Educated Unemployment has been deliberately chosen for the present research as it is one of the most significant problem of the Indian Economy. In reality the magnitude and intensity of this problem have gradually increased over the last three decades (1970-2000). It is astonishing that underdeveloped countries in general and India in particular has realized the stupendity of this problem in the nineties of the Twenlth century. Tne phenomenon of unemployment does not only affect the individual but it also affects the society as well as economy as a whole. Therefore, the

present study of unemployment and employment opportunities is of current significance.

The Government of India has appointed different committees and commissions to measure and estimate the unemployment in rural as well as urban India, after 1970.

The problem of unemployment became multi - dimensional and hence the NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) started to measure and estimate the unemployment in India.

2.2   SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM :-

In India, it is generally agreed that there is positive co-relationship among growing population, growing labour force and increasing number of unemployment (i.e. Rural - Urban, Male -Female, Skilled and unskilled). The problem of unemployment is every body's concern but nobody's responsibility. Recently in the Tenth Five Year Plan, it is clearly stated that the Government has nothing to do with unemployment. The responsibility of creation and generation of employment is to be shouldered by the private, unorganized sector. The problem of unemployment in general and educated employment in particular, has social, economic and political significance. Hence the researcher has chosen this topic for present research study.

2.3   SCOPE OF THE STUDY :-

The scope of the study is strictly limited to the unemployed, employed and self-employed graduates and post - graduates of the Arts, Commerce and Science faculties of the Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai. The study period covered is from 1990-91 to 1994-95. Twenty five percent of the total students from nearby

tehsils (Bhor, Javali, Khandala, Koregoan and Mahabaleshwar) are
excluded and 50% of post-graduate students from these tehsils are
also excluded to measure the extent of unemployment in Wai taluka
only. Therefore, the number of students who obtained graduate and
Post-graduate degree within this period was 1040 graduates and 170
post-graduate students respectively.

2.4   FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM :-

The forgoing discussion suggests that one of most
important problems in all under developed countries (UDC's) in
general and Indian economy in particular, is that of growing population
and increasing unemployment. Indian economy is still in search of
concrete solution to this problem. Neither the political parties nor the
economists in India are eager to solve or to reduce the intensity of the
rural, urban and educated unemployment. Moreover, as the
educational system has developed during the planning era (i.e. 1951
to 1991) the number of educated unemployed has increased
enormously.

Recently, the NSSO has made the survey of
educated unemployment in India (55th round of NSSO). It is stated
that the most burning and serious problem before the Indian economy
is the growing unemployment in India. Hence, the researcher has
taken up this research topic. It attempts to measure, estimate and
evaluate the problem of educated unemployment in India.

The problem of educated unemployment (Graduates
and Post-graduates) of Arts, Commerce and Science faculties are
chosen for the present study. The utility and productivity of the higher
education must be tested at gross-root level. Tehsil is the proper unit

for research as the higher education has spread over almost all tehsils in India in general and Maharashtra in particular. The present study attempts to study the problems of educated unemployed, employed and self-employed in Wai Tehsil.

2.5   STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS :-

In India, educated unemployment is not purely an economic problem but it has Social, Political and Criminal aspects also. The growing number of educated unemployment has caused mis-utilization or under-utilization of human resources. It has social as well as opportunity cost of the factor of production.

Therefore the hypothesis can be expressed as "The number of educated unemployment has increased in Wai taluka during the reference periods (i.e. 1989-90 to 1994-95)."

There is a positive co-relationship between expansion of education and educated unemployment.

2.6   OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :-

After exhaustive review of one hundred or so reference books, reports, journals, weeklies, Quarterlies and daily news papers on the topic, the researcher has studied the unemployment situation in Wai Tehsil. Therefore, the present study is based on following objectives.

1. To estimate the educated unemployment in Wai Taluka.

2. To study the employment opportunities so far availed of by educated unemployed during the reference period in Wai Taluka.

3. To know and understand the Correlation of Education with Educated   unemployment.

4. To identify the employment opportunities, which could be available to educated unemployed in Wai Taluka.

2.7 PROFILE OF STUDY AREA.:-

The study area of the present study is Wai Tehsil of Satara District. It is located to the north-west of Satara District of Maharashtra State. It is lying between 17°48' and 18°11' North Latitude and 73°38' and 74°13' East Longitude with an area of 620.4 Sq.K.M. and has a population of 1,89,212 in 2001. It occupies 5.91 % part of the Satara District and covers 6.77% population of the district. It covers 120 villages and one town (i.e. Wai city). The average population of the villages in Wai Taluka is 1250 (Census –2001)

The choice of the Tehsil is made on basis of principle of convenience apart from other factors related to the availability of the data. Before conducting a sample survey, it was necessary to have a detailed information about location, geographical features, social and political conditions, apart from agricultural, industrial and service sector development of Wai Tahsil. All possible details of the Tehsil under study area are based on the secondary data (compiled from various sources i.e. 1991 and 2001 census, NSSO data etc.).

An attempt has been made to study the impact of post reform plan and policies of the Govt. of India on unemployment in general and educated unemployment in particular in Wai Taluka and to suggest suitable remedies to overcome the problem of educated unemployment.

2.8   SELECTION OF SAMPLE: -

The selection of the sample from given population is perhaps the most important process in the research design. It is very essential to avoid wastage of time, money and energy and to make the research generalization which can be applied to population. In social science research, sampling plays an important part as it saves trouble to collect data from whole population under study and yet gives results that are applicable to the whole population.

For the sampling, purposive and startified sampling methods were used in this study. To have an appropriate and representative sample here in this study sampling was done at two stages. In the selection of the villages researcher had used purposive sampling method. 'Purposive sampling' can be considered a form of startified sampling in that the selection of the cases is governed by some criterion acting as a secondary control. In purposive sampling, the purpose of the study can be fulfilled even with a small sample which is picked up purposely and carefully from the universe. In the context of the purpose of the study, a small purposive sample can be a very good representative[1].

To have an appropriate and representative sample, here in this study sampling was done at two stages. At the first stage researcher had selected 11 villages and 1 Town for the field investigation of Wai Tahsil of Satara District. In the selection of villages (11 +1) the researcher had used purposive sampling method.

In selecting villages, the following criteria were, applied (i) Villages selected should have at least 10 to 30 graduates of different faculties (ii) Villages selected should have good academic environment (iii) Selected villages should have atleast 0-5 %

scheduled caste or scheduled tribe population. (iv) Selected villages should have adequate basic amenities. (v) Selected villages should represent geographical characteristic (location). As the Tehsil comprises of 120 villages and 1 town, the researcher had selected 11 villages and 1 town (i.e. 10% sample of the total). From each village/ward 3 to 15 students were selected as the sample for the study. The table 2.1 presents the circle wise distribution of sample villages selected for the study.

Table NO-2.1 : Circle-wise Distribution of Sample Villages selected for the study. (Census-2001),

Sr. No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of Villages.	Selected sample villages/Wards.
1	Dhom circle	31	Dhom,Menavali,Sidhanathwadi and Songirwadi (R)
2	Surur Cirle	23	Kenjal, Bopardi, Parkhandi.
3	Pasarni Circle	36	Pasarni, Bavdhan
4	Bhuinj Circle	30	Ozarde, Kikali.
5	Wai Town	01	GanpatiAli,Gangapuri,Raviwar Peth Sidhanathwadi & Songirwadi (Urban)
	Total Circle =4	120+1	

Source :- Census 1991, 2001 Wai Taluka.

At the second stage, selection of respondents from each of the selected sample villages was done by adopting startified sampling method.

The startified sampling is a combination of both random sampling and purposive sampling. In the Selection of Starta or groups we employ purposive selection method but in selecting actual units from each startum, random method is used. Under this system, we divided the universe or population into a number of starta or groups

and then from each group certain number of samples has been selected on random basis. There are three types of startified sampling, but the researcher has used proportionate startified sampling method. It is because, this method is most accurate, useful and representative in present study. In this method, the number of samples selected from each startum is in the same proportion as they stand in the Universe. Therefore, the researcher has used the proportionate startified sampling method while selecting the sample respondents from each selected village.

As the study was intended to examine the magnitude of educated unemployment and employment opportunities so far availed of and available in Wai Taluka during the study period. It was necessary to have sufficient number of samples from each faculty. For this purpose a complete list of existing respondents from each village was prepared with the help of college admission and result sheet record. It was found that some respondents had permanently migrated from sample villages and hence were deleted from the list. Especially, the female respondents had migrated in large number due to their marriages. Then the selected samples (Respondents) were classified into different categories (Rural-Urban, Male-Female, Faculties' etc.) as shown in Table. 2.2 and Table 2.3 as given below.

The given table shows the village-wise distribution of the selected samples on the basis of faculties from each village/ward. It is clearly seen that, about 62% samples are taken from rural area and 38% sample belongs to Urban Area. It is generally found that about 60% students were admitted from rural area and 40% from Wai town itself. Thus the sample taken is in proportion to the enrolment of the student population.

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Table No. 2.2 : Village/Ward-wise Distribution of the Selected Samples.

Sr. No.	Area/Village/Ward	Faculties..				
		Arts	Commerce	Science	M.Phil	Total
A	**Rural Area-Wai Taluka**					
1	Bavdhan	02	03	04	-	09
2	Bopardi	01	05	02	-	08
3	Dhom	03	03	00	-	06
4	Kenjal	07	04	02	-	13
5	Kikali	05	01	02	-	08
6	Menavali	03	02	01	-	06
7	Ozarde	04	02	02	-	08
8	Parkhandi	02	02	00	-	04
9	Pasarni	02	02	00	-	04
10	Sidhanathwadi (Rural)	02	02	02	-	06
11	Songirwadi (Rural)	01	01	01	-	03
	Total Rural	32	27	16	-	75
	% of Total Rural Area.	69.57	56.25	61.54	-	61.98
B	**Urban Area- Wai Town**					
1	Gangapuri	03	07	03	01	14
2	GanpatiAli	04	08	02	-	14
3	Raviwar Peth	05	05	02	-	12
4	Sidhanathwadi (Urban)	01	01	03	-	05
5	Songirwadi (Urban)	01	00	00	-	01
	Total Urban Area	14	21	10	01	46
	% of Total Urban Area.	30.43	43.75	38.46	-	38.02
	Grand Total (A+B)	46	48	26	01	121

Source – Field work .

Since 1990-91 to 1994-95, the total number of students who registered their names for enrolment in degree and post-graduate

degree courses in Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai were 2153 and 296 respectively. In all, 1502 students (Arts-502, Commerce-710, and Science-290 respectively) of under graduate level and 178 students of post-graduate level have passed their respective examination. Out of this 25% outstation students (Students from Bhor, Javali, Khandala, Koregaon, and Mahabaleshwar) are excluded. Therefore, the researcher has selected 10% sample from under graduate faculties (37-Arts, 46-Commerce and 21-Science) as sample on the basis of startified sampling method. The total number of undergraduate sample is 104 and that of post-graduate sample is 17, consisting of Arts-10, Commerce-3, Science-3 and M.Phil-1 students.

The total population of Wai Tehsil according to 1991 Census was 1,67,532 which has increased up to 1,89,212 (2001 Census), in which about 93,000 are males and 96,212 females. The population of Wai City in 1991 was 26,289, which has increased to 31,090 in which 16,000 are males and 15,090 females. The Scheduled Caste population stood at about 10,000 among which about 5000 were males and 5000 were females. The population of Scheduled Tribes was 3000. The composition of population is shown in Table.No.2.3 given below.

The total number of graduates selected for the study was 104 and for post-graduates was 17 including one M.Phil. Thus 10% of the total graduates and post-graduates were selected as the sample for the study.

Table NO. 2.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF THE FACULTIES SAMPLE ON

LOCATION, SEX AND CATEGORIES BASIS.

Sr. No.	Segment	Location			Sex			Categories				TOTAL
		R	U	T	M	F	T	SC	ST	OBC	OPEN	
A	UNDER GRADUATES											
i	Arts	29	08	37	21	16	37	02	01	11	23	37
ii	Commerce	26	19	45	36	09	45	05	-	09	31	45
iii	Science	13	09	22	14	08	22	-	-	08	14	22
iv	Total of A	68	36	104	71	33	104	07	01	28	68	104
	%	90.67	78.3	100	85.5	86.9	85.95	100	33.3	77.8	90.8	85.95
B	POST-GRADUATES											
i	Arts	07	03	10	07	03	10	-	01	04	05	10
ii	Commerce	00	03	03	03	-	03	-	01	01	01	03
iii	Science	-	03	03	01	02	03	-	-	02	01	03
iv	M.Phil	-	01	01	01	-	01	-	-	01	-	01
v	Total of B	07	10	17	12	05	17	-	02	08	07	17
	%	9.33	21.7	14.0	14.0	13.1	14.5	-	66.7	22.2	9.21	14.05
C	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	75	46	121	83	38	121	07	03	36	76	121

Note :- S.T. (D.T. /N.T. included).

Source – Field work.

2.9   TOOLS USED FOR COLLECTION OF DATA: -

Tools that collect data upon which hypothesis may be tested are of great importance in research procedure. There are various tools of research, such as inquiry forms, observation, interview schedule sociometry, psychological test etc. Keeping in view the objectives of study and suitability of the tools, the questionnaire which is the major tool, was employed in this study for the collection of data. Besides this, observation and informal discussion were also employed for the collection of data.

The primary and secondary data required for the present study are collected by employing following methods.

A) Primary Data Collection :- It is made by using   the following methods.

(i)Questionnaire : In general, the word 'questionnaire' refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills in himself[2]   Prof. A.S. Barr and other have defined questionnaire as "a systematic compilation of questions that are submitted to a sampling of population from which information is desired"[3]   Thus the questionnaire is an important instrument in normative survey method which is used when the information is collected from scattered area and where researcher can't see personally all the people from whom he desires responses.

Comprehensive questionnaire was prepared and supplied to the selected respondents as per the schedule. Discussions about the information and questions asked were made directly with the respondents. The significance of the study and information was stated to the respondents. The respondents were given full assurance that,

the information given by them would be kept secret and would not be disclosed. The respondents were asked to fill the information correctly at their places and at their convenience. Some questionnaires were collected personally from time to time from the respondents. In the case of few females (especially married) the questionnaires were obtained after a long interval. However, the response of the respondents was good.

The questionnaire was prepared for the respondents to collect the data in regard to 'study of educated unemployment, employment and self-employment in Wai Taluka' for the reference period. The questionnaire consisted of five parts as given below.

(A) Personal and Household's information.

(B) Educational and other qualifications.

(C) Information about selection of faculties and subject.

(D) Data about unemployment, employment and self-employment.

(E) Data about co-relationship between education and employment.

(ii)Observation :-

Besides the major tool of questionnaire, observation is another tool employed in this study. 'Observation is a more natural way of gathering data'.

Informal Interviews of NGO's (Non-Government Organizations) office bearer, Branch Manager, State and Central Government Officers, Employment and Self-employment Officer of Satara District, Planning Officer and District Statistical Officer,were carried out to know and understand their views on this topic. Informal

interviews of political leaders (block/village level) were also conducted.

(iii) Group Discussions :-

At some places of Wai Taluka, group discussions among the respondents on educated unemployment were held. Especially, the causes and consequences of educated unemployment were discussed openly.

(B) Secondary Data Collection :

The secondary data useful for the present study was collected and used as under : -

(I) The following information was procured from the record of Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai.

1) Student population for the period from 1985-86 to 1995-96.

2) The result sheets of the graduate and post-graduate students.

3) The names and addresses of student graduates and post-graduates selected for the purpose of study.

(II) Annual District Statistical Report was obtained from the Zilla Parishad, Satara.

(III) District Census Hand Book (1991) Socio-Economic Reviews of Satara District were made available from Satara Zilla Parishad.

(IV) The Imperial Gazetter of India Vol.xxiv and Satara District Gazetter and Marathi Encyclopedia was made available from Marathi Vishwakosh Karyalaya, Wai.

(V) The secondary source of Data about Agricultural, Industrial and Service Sector data information was personally collected from Panchayat Samitis, District Industrial Centre (DIC), Employment Exchange, and various Government and Semi-Government Offices at Taluka and District level.

(VI) The collection of secondary source of data was made from the sources like Books, Reports, Journals NSSO data on unemployment in general and educated unemployment in particular. A special stress was given on ' Economic and Political Weekly, Manpower Journals'.

The librarians of Kisan Veer College, Wai, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, EPW Bombay Office, Shivaji University Library, Kolhapur, have helped a lot in obtaining reliable secondary data useful for the present study.

2.10 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY: -

The present study has the following *limitations*

1) The study incorporated the period from 1989-90 to 1994-95.

2) There were 113 villages and one town in Wai tehsil. Practically it is impossible to study each and every village/town. Therefore, the researcher has selected 11 villages and 1 town on purposive sampling and 121 respondents on the basis of startified sampling method.

3) The researcher had to spend money from his own sources for the purpose of fieldwork.

4) The researcher had to complete the research work within the specified period. (i.e., one year).

5) Geographical limitation - The study is strictly limited to Wai Taluka of Satara District.

2.11 PRESENTATION OF THE DATA: -

The data so collected from primary and secondary sources have been presented in tabular form and analysised by using simple statistical tools of research analysis like average, percentage and ratio method.

Chapter- I

Introduction and review of literature on employment, unemployment in India and Maharashtra during post independence period (i.e. 1951-2001).

Chapter – II

Deals with research design and methodology as used in the present study.

Chapter - III

Deals with Socio –economic profile of Wai taluka based on 1991 Census.

Chapter – IV

Deals with Educational Development in India, Maharashtra, Satara District and Wai Tehsil during post-independence period (i.e. 1950-51 to 2000-01).

Chapter – V

Deals with Co-relation of education with educated unemployment.

a)   Family background of the respondents.

b)   Responses of the Respondents

c)   Co-relation between education and educated unemployment.

Chapter - VI

Deals with Employment Potentialities in Wai Taluka.

Chapter – VII

Deals with Conclusions and Suggestions.

Bibliography -

Appendices –

Appendix– A- Code Book.

B- Coded Data Analysis Chart.

C -Questionnaire for Household/respondent.

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