

CHAPTER - II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.
- THE HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY.
- THE AREA OF STUDY.
- THE RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY: SAMPLING.
- THE SELECTION OF PLACES.
- THE SELECTION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK.
- REASONS FOR EXCLUDING SOME OF THE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK FROM THE STUDY.
- THE SELECTION OF THE STUDENTS.
- THE SELECTION OF THE TEACHER SUPERVISORS.
- THE SELECTION OF THE AGENCY SUPERVISORS.
- METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION.
- DIFFICULTIES IN DATA COLLECTION.
- PILOT STUDY.
- INTERVIEWING THE RESPONDENTS.
- ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA.

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CHAPTER - II
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present chapter deals with the research methods that have been followed in this study.

RESEARCH PLAN:

1. Aims and objectives of the study.
2. The Hypotheses of the study.
3. The Area of study.
4. The Research Design of the study : Sampling.
 - 4.1 The Selection of place.
 - 4.2 The Selection of the Schools of Social Work.
 - 4.3 The Reason for excluding some of the Schools.
 - 4.4 The Selection of students.
 - 4.5 The Selection of social work teachers.
 - 4.6 The Selection of Agency Supervisors.
5. The Methods of Data Collection.
 - 5.1 The Difficulties in Data Collection.
 - 5.2 Pilot study.
 - 5.3 Interviewing the respondents.
6. Analysis and Interpretation of Data.

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The major objectives of the study were:

- i) To study and find out the nature and method of the practice of field work training at the post-graduation level in the schools of social work "affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur".

- ii) To study and find out the difficulties of schools of social work in co-ordinating the field work programme.
- iii) To know the difficulties of the social work teachers, in the capacity of field work supervisor, in co-ordinating field work programme.
- iv) To know the difficulties faced by the students during their field work training.
- v) To study and find out the problems and difficulties faced by the agencies and the personnel-in-charge in imparting training to the social work students.
- vi) To know the attitudes of the students, teachers and agency supervisors towards field work training.
- vii) To measure and establish an organic relationship between the principles of social work taught in the Classroom and field work practice.
- viii) To re-examine the existing system of field work training and evolve a systematic system.
- ix) To know whether the sufficient literature is available on field work training in social work.
- x) To study and find out the method of evaluation of field work training adopted in the schools of social work.
- xi) To know whether agency supervisors are authorised to evaluate the performance of the students in field work.
- xii) To study and find out whether untrained non-professional persons are training the students of social work in the schools of social work.

- xiii) To study and find out whether the students, social work teachers and agency supervisors have accepted the value of field work training.
- xiv) To study and find out whether the professionally trained personnel are employed in the agencies where the students are placed for field work training.
- xv) To study and find out whether teacher supervisors and agency supervisors are given allowance for their supervision.
- xvi) To know whether suitable agencies are available for field work training of the students.
- xvii) To know whether practical syllabus is framed and given to the students by the schools of social work.
- xviii) To know whether university has prepared any field work syllabus.
- xix) To know whether theory and practice go hand-in-hand.
- xx) To know whether there is balance in the marks earned in theory and obtained in field work.
- xxi) To know whether recording system in the form of diaries and journals is useful and serve the purpose.
- xxii) To know whether the field work training in the schools of social work affiliated to Shivaji University is given in all the three basic methods of social work.
- xxiii) To know whether the students of social work are career oriented in real sense.

- xxiv) To know whether the agency supervisor are called by the schools of social work to share there field experience.

2. THE HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

On the basis of available literature and on the basis of the exposure of the researcher to this problem, the following hypotheses are put forward for testing and validation.

- i) Field work training in the schools of social work affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur is the most neglected part of social work education.
- ii) The cordination of field work training programme in the schools of social work is not effective.
- iii) The social work teachers are not co-ordinating the field work training properly.
- iv) The students of social work have many difficulties in the field work training like timings, untrained trainers, no proper supervision, no proper guidance etc.
- v) The social agencies and the personnel-in-charge of field work training of the students have problems like heavy work load, lack of interest in imparting training to the social work students.
- vi) The social work teachers, students and the agency supervisors have lethargic attitudes towards the field work training.

- vii) There is no relationship between the principles of social work taught in the class room and field work practice in the social agency in Solapur.
- viii) The students of social work don't know the clear concept of field work training.
- ix) The literature on field work training is not available in the schools of social work affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
- x) The method of evaluation of field work performance of the student is not proper in the schools of social work affiliated to Shivaji University.
- xi) The agency supervisors are not given authority by some of the schools to assess the field work performance of the students.
- xii) The untrained and non-Professionals are training the students in the schools of social work.
- xiii) The non acceptance of the value of field work training in the curriculum of social work on the part of some students and teachers has affected the field work training.
- xiv) Many of the selected field work/social agencies have not employed the professionally trained personnel.
- xv) Both teacher supervisors and agency supervisors are not given field work training allowance for their supervision.

- xvi) The non-availability of suitable field work/social agencies has affected the field work training in the schools of social work.
- xvii) The schools of social work have not prepared and given field work syllabus to the students.
- xviii) No specific practical field work syllabus is prepared by the University.
- xix) The theory and practice of field work do not go hand-in-hand in the schools of social work.
- xx) There is no balance in the marks obtained by the students in theory and marks allotted in field work.
- xxi) The diaries and journals of social work students have simply turned to be statutory obligation rather than the means of the effective recording system.
- xxii) The schools of social work affiliated to Shivaji University are not imparting the field work training in all the three basic methods of social work i.e. case work, group work, community organisation.
- xxiii) The students social work don't have any career consciousness and career mind.
- xxiv) The agency supervisors are not called by the schools of social work affiliated to Shivaji University to share their field experience.

3. THE AREA OF STUDY:

The area selected for the present study was:

Solapur city, selected for the present study, is a border district of Maharashtra State situated on the border of Karnataka. It is consisted of many industrial concerns and famous for manufacturing chadars, yarn, and textile materials. The population of the city is nearly eight lakhs, out of which 40 per cent of the population is labour class.

The education centres are coming up very fast to meet the educational needs of the public. The education in medical, engineering, technology and other professional courses like M.S.W., M.B.A., M.M.S., D.B.M. etc. are conducted in the various educational institutions.

There are 22 approved slums in the Solapur Corporation area where in immigrated labour class is residing. Thus, Solapur is a big and fast-developing city in Maharashtra.

~~It lies between 17° 45' N. and 18° 15' N. latitude, 75° 45' E. and 76° 15' E. longitude.~~

4. THE RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY: SAMPLING:

Sampling of the present study involves first of all selection of the place where the schools of social work are located. Secondly selection of field work agencies wherein students are placed for training and finally the selection

of social work students, teacher supervisors and the agency supervisors (in-charge of field work training) for the purpose of this study.

4.1. THE SELECTION OF PLACE:

In the beginning Kolhapur and Solapur Cities were selected for the present study purposely. The main reasons for this purposeful selection were as follows:

- i) The Schools of social work affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur are located in Kolhapur and Solapur only.
- ii) The schools of social work imparting post-graduate education in social work have been covered for the present study and they are located only in Kolhapur and Solapur.
- iii) Satara city has not been selected for the present study because the school of social work located in this city has been closed down during the academic year 1988-89 only.
- iv) Kolhapur has been cancelled summarily for the present study because the Head of the D.C. Shinde School of Social Work of Chhatrapati Shahu Central Institute of Business education and Research, Dr. A.D. Madagulkar did not grant permission to collect the data from the social work students, teacher supervisors and social agencies too.

4.2 THE SELECTION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK:

There are four schools of social work (GDS School of Social Work, Satara has been closed down during the academic year 1988-89) affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

They are:

- i) Department of Social Work,
Walchand College, Solapur.
- ii) Department of Social Work,
Institute of Management, Solapur.
- iii) D.K. Shinde School of Social Work,
Shahu Institute, Kolhapur.
- iv) Mouni Vidyapeeth, Garagoti, Dist: Kolhapur.

The following schools of social work have been selected for the present study:

- i) Department of social work,
Walchand College, Solapur.
- ii) Department of Social Work,
Institute of Management, Solapur.

4.3. REASONS FOR EXCLUDING THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS FROM THE STUDY:

In the beginning of the study, the researcher had selected the D.K. Shinde School of Social Work of Shahu Institute, Kolhapur for the present study. He took a lot of efforts to get the formal permission for data collection from the Head, D.K. Shinde School of Social Work through correspondance. The Director of Walchand College, Solapur

as well as the Director of Institute of Management, Solapur wrote official letters to the Head of D.K. Shinde School of Social Work of Chhatrapati Shahu Institute, Kolhapur and requested to grant permission to research for data collection and a copy of the letter was also sent to Mr. A.D. Shinde, Director of Shahu Institute for information and necessary action but there was no response either from the management or from Dr. A.D. Madgulkar. Hence Dr. K.G. Pathan, Director of the Institute of Management, Solapur (where researcher is working as a social work teacher) went to Kolhapur all the way from Solapur to Kolhapur just to meet Dr. A.D. Madgulkar for getting permission. He tried to convince Dr. A.D. Madgulkar for granting permission and requested him to extend his co-operation to the researcher, still then he refused to give him permission.

Inevitably, researcher also went to the Shahu Institute, Kolhapur personally on 3rd of April, 1989 for getting formal permission for data collection. When the researcher approached Dr. A.D. Madgulkar, Head D.K. Shinde School of Social Work and requested him for giving permission for data collection in the said school but he straight-way refused it with some ulterior motive.

The researcher felt very sorry to record the oral dialogues between Dr. A.D. Madgulkar and the researcher himself. It flows as follows:

*..... See Mr. Lawani, the field work training in

Social Work Education in our School is already paralised and we don't want to allow it to be fully handicapped". Further he stated that field work training is not done properly in his school. And the subject selected by the researcher is very sensitive issue. The researcher may bringout all the lacunas and short-comings in his suggestions to the universities. Further, he said that the observation Home, Kolhapur, a field work agency, is not co-operating positively. It is included just for the name sake. No proper training is being imparted in this agency. Thus, putting these different reasons Dr. Madagulkar A.D. did not grant permission to collect the data. Hence, the researcher had to cancell the D.K. Shinde School of Social Work for his present study.

Mouni Vidyapeeth, Garagoti is excluded because the post-graduate education in social work is not imparted and there is no concurrant field work training for under graduate course in social work.

4.4. THE SELECTION OF THE STUDENTS:

For selection of the student respondents a sampling frame of all the students was prepared first on the basis of muster rolls of these two schools of social work which were easily and readily available in the respective schools. The students of academic year 1988-89 only were selected for the present study.

The sampling frame of students is consisted of 169 previous and final students, of Part-I and Part-II of all the specializations. They were

M.S.W. Part-I	85 Students;
M.S.W. Part-II	84 Students;
Group'A'	47 Students;
Group'B'	15 Students;
Group'C'	8 Students;
Group'D'	14 Students;

Further, the student respondents were sampled out with the help of simple random sampling technique from the already prepared sampling frame for this research. Twenty five per cent of the sample was thought enough to be managable and feasible on readily available sources and small enough to be productive of statistical valid results. Every 4th student was sampled out from the sampling frame i.e. 4th 8th, 12th, 16th etc.

Thus total 39 student respondents were sampled out for the detail interviews.

4.5. THE SELECTION OF THE TEACHER SUPERVISORS:

For selection of the teacher supervisors no sampling frame was required to be prepared because the total number of teacher supervisors in both the schools do not exceed 13. Taking this practical possibility into account, all the teacher supervisors from these schools were selected for the purpose of detail interview but one of the teacher supervisor respondent DR. G.V. Dingre refused to give an

interview to the researcher on the ground that he is untrained and non-professional teacher but actually training the students. and one more teacher supervisor is researcher himself so question does not arise here of interviewing. In this way, no sampling method was used here for selection of teacher supervisor respondents.

4.6. THE SELECTION OF THE AGENCY SUPERVISOR:

For selection of the agency supervisors also a sampling frame of all the field work agencies was prepared first on the basis of the lists of field work agencies which were already prepared and available in the schools of social work in Solapur. The names of agencies were arranged alphabetically for the purpose of Scientific Selection.

The Sampling frame of field work agencies consisted of 44 agencies. The agencies were sampled out with the help of simple random sampling method from the already prepared sampling frame. Twenty five per cent sample was thought enough to be manageable and feasible on readily available resources and small enough to be productive of statistical valid results. Every 4th field work agency was sampled out from the sampling frame i.e. 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th etc.

Thus, the 11 field work agencies were sampled for the detail interviews. The persons in-charge the field work training in these 11 agencies were selected for the detail interviews.

5. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION:

In order to fulfil the requirement of the present study, the researcher used different methods of data collection:

They were:

INTERVIEWING METHOD:

The researcher thought that the interview method would be the most fruitful amongst all the tools of data collection for such kind of study. Hence, interview schedules were prepared for the different types of respondents keeping in view the general objectives and specific hypotheses outlined earlier for the study. The interview schedules for students and agency supervisors were divided into two parts and the interview Schedule for teacher supervisors was divided into 6 parts. Each and every part of all the three schedules were carefully designed and properly worded. The interview schedule for students consisted of 40 questions and 10 items on personal information. The interview Schedules for agency supervisors consisted of 43 questions and 16 items on personal information. The interview Schedules for social work teachers consisted of 57 questions and 14 items on personal information.

OBSERVATION METHOD:

Observation method was also used for the present study to know the actual field work training, supervision, and evaluation practices in these schools of social work and field work agencies.

DISCUSSION METHOD:

Discussion method was also used for the present study to collect additional informations regarding field work training. The researcher discussed with some of the past students social workers' for collecting relevant additional informations.

5.1. DIFFICULTIES IN DATA COLLECTION:

The researcher had to face many difficulties in getting the interviews of the respondents. They were:

- 1) In the initial stage the trained social work teachers were not prepared to accept this topic as a research subject for M.Phil Course in Social Work and they were also afraid of giving interviews to the researcher because the present practices i.e. Supervision, and evaluation and their style of functioning may be exposed, by the researcher and it may become a tool in the hands of Principals of the College.
- 2) To get formal permission for data collection in the concerned schools of Social Work and removing the misunderstanding of the concerned persons.
- 3) The required literature on field work training was not available in these schools of social work. The reseacher had to collect it from Delhi and Bombay.
- 4) One teacher supervisor respondent did not co-operate with the researcher.

5.2. PILOT STUDY:

Sufficient care and efforts were taken while framing the interview schedules for different categories.

After framing interview schedules, but before the finalisation interviews of some of the sampled respondents of different categories i.e. students, teachers and agency supervisors were conducted for the purpose of knowing and understanding whether the questions set in the Schedules are meaningful, clear and properly worded. After the pilot study few questions were reformulated, replaced and deleted for seeking the desired and expected responses from the respondents.

These restructured different interview schedules were shown to the research guide for his final approval. He checked those filled in schedules carefully and offered his valuable suggestions. And finally approved the Schedules for interviewing the respondents and asked the researcher to get them cyclostyled and also granted permission to conduct the interviews of all the respondents.

5.3 INTERVIEWING THE RESPONDENTS:

The data Collection of this research study was completed in three months i.e. from January, 1989 to March, 1989

The interviews of the students, teachers and the agency supervisors were conducted in the following places:

The Interviews of the selected student respondents were conducted in the respective schools of social work. The interviews of the social work teacher.

Supervisors were conducted in the respective schools, of social work as well as in their residences.

The interviews of the agency supervisors were conducted in their respective social agencies.

Some of the selected respondents were absent from the schools and social agencies for quite a long period. But the researcher awaited for them till they come back for the purpose of interviewing the sampled out respondents only. The researcher took enough care to remove the misunderstanding from the minds of some of the respondents regarding the subject of this study establish rapport with the respondents. After removing the misunderstandings and establishing the rapport only the relevant questions were asked in English Marathi and Kannada. The responses were properly recorded on the schedules for further process. The average time spent for each interview was more than one hour.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

After data collection the filled in schedules were checked by the researcher very carefully and all the entries were edited properly. Then the code book was prepared and Master Sheets were filled in. These Master Sheets were processed manually and tables were prepared finally in which

the data was put in the tabular form. Then the analysis and interpretation of the data has been done accordingly.

Finally findings and conclusions were drawn on the basis of interpretation of the tables and practical suggestions were recorded on the basis of findings, conclusions, observations and suggestions of the respondents.

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R E F E R E N C E

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