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CHAPTER II.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

"We may define social research as the systematic method of discovering new facts or verifying old facts, their sequences, inter relationships, causal explainations and the natural laws which govern them."

Social research, studies behaviour of human beings as a member of society and their feelings, responses, attitudes under different circumstances. Social research is carried on both for discovering new facts and verification of the old facts.

The researcher has taken this research for the purpose of studying the impact of Adult Education programme on slum dwellers in Solapur. Have they really been benefited by the programme? It is to find out the relationship between the Adult Education Programme and subsequent development of the respondents. Adult Education plays a vital role in the devilopment programme of developing countries like India. Adult Education as the name implies is the education of adults mainly those who could not get any formal education in the early days of their lives. Literacy and citizenship are the two main components of Adult Education. Broadly Adult Education may be defined as the education for the complete man.

1. SELECTION OF TOPIC :

Without Adult Education and Adult literacy it is not possible to have that range & speed of economics and social development which we require. A programme of Adult Education and Adult literacy should take a front place in any programme for economic, social development. The concept of Adult Education has been changing from time to time To begin with, it was limited to the teaching of literacy, that is teaching illiterate adults how to read and write. With the passage of time, more literacy was considered insufficient. The concept of the Adult Education was enlarged to include the knowledge of certain useful subjects such as hygine, civics and problems of every day of life. It was urgued that this knowledge would enable them to live better and carry,on their work more satis-factorily. Gradually, it was realised to Adult Education with life in general and to live it a social frame of reference the concept of social education thus emerged.

Adult Education is important because it has been expound-ed that :

a)   Illiteracy is a serious impediment to individuals' growth and country's socio economic progress.

b)   That education does not end with schooling along but takes place in most work and the life situation.

c)   That learning, working & living are insperable and each acquire meaning only when correlated with each other.

d)   That the illterate and the poor can rise to their own liberation through literecy, dialogue and action.

For the present study the subject Adult Education in relation to the slum dwellers was selected because in the rapidly developing slums in Solapur City, the problem of Adult litteracy is being focused on the forefront. The Govt. has recently embarked on a nation wide programme i.e. Adult Education Programme.

In order to asses the impact of this National Adult Education Programme (N.A.E.P.) on slum devollers in Solapur City, the present study has been undertaken.

2.   TITLE :

"A study of the impact of Adult Education Programme on slum dewellers in Solapur City."

3.   AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :

1) To assess the number of agencies conducting Adult Education classes.

2) To study the awareness of the slum dweller towards Adult Education Programmes.

3) To assess the extent litteracy in the slum area.

4) To study the attitudes of the slum dwellers towards Adult Education Programmes.

5) To assess the change in the attitudes of slum dwellers towards family planning because of Adult Education Programmes.

6) To asses the change in the attitude of slum dwellers towards Alcholism through Adult Education Programmes.

7) To assess the change in the attitudes of slum dwellers' towards prostitution because of Adult Education Programmes.

8) To assess the change in their social, political and economic status of the slum dwellers through Adult Education Programmes.

4.   COVERAGE AND LOCATION :

Solapur City is surrounded by a large number of big and small slums on the outskirts of the City. It is a well known fact   that the city is thickly populated by the weaver community as well as bidi workers.

The textile and Bidi industries provide greater opportunity for employment. This lures the people towards Solapur and the result is that we have these thickly populated slum areas. The area covered under the present study comes in the northern & Southern part of Solapur City. This area lies between the Panjarapole Chowk; Bhawani Peth Belt, Christa Seva Mandir, Nehrunagar etc. The overall population of the above mentioned slum area is 50,000 (According to the survey of urban community development centre). The maximum population is constituted by the backward class communities. The sanitary conditions are not satisfactory. The housing is not systematic. The rooms of the hutments are so dark that even during the day the inmates can not see each other in passages or in the single living

rooms without the help of light or fire. Fresh air is compete-
lly lacking. Ventilation is of the poorest standard. The
Single room serves as a living room, bedroom, sickroom,
kitchen, dinning room etc. and to add to this the number of
persons living in the single room ranges from four to ten.

5.   HYPOTHESIS :

As the present study was only a preliminary survey of
the impact of Adult Education Programme on slum dwellers in
Solapur City. No hypothesis were taken. It is hoped that
the present study will provide hypothesis to the researchers
in future.

6.   METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION :

Sampling Method : The present study deals with Adult
Education centres in Solapur. There are forty such Adult
Education centres in slum areas of Solapur, which are run by
various voluntary and Government Organisations. The present
study covers each and every one of these centres. The average
attendance was found to be between 20 to 30 Adult learners per
centre.

A sample of 10% of the total strength of each centre was
undertaken for the present study. Thus through simple random
sampling the present study covers 110 respondents.

Random sampling is the form applied when the method of
selection assures each individual or element in the universe an
equal chance of being chosen.

It has also been called 'Proportionate Sampling' because each class of item is in the same proportion in the sample as in the universe. A random sample is more suitable in more homogeneous and comparatively large groups.

Interview Schedule : It is the most important tool generally used in social survey. It is a form containing some questions or blank tables which are to be filled by the researcher after getting information from the respondents. The purpose of the interview schedule is to maintain in order and attain objectivity. It facilitates the work of tabulation and analysis.

For the present study also a format of 30 such questions with one or two sub sections each was formed. The questions dealt not only with Adult Education Programme in particular but also with the effect of Adult Education on their day to day life. All these questions were then framed into a single questionnaire and a person to person contact was established in order to fill in each such interview schedule.

Narrative Interview Method : The researcher personally interviewed the parties from whom #researcher's information was to be sought. It is certain that the data thus collected is reliable and dependable. It makes it possible to rest the attitude of the person concerned. It is possible to have probing questions and find out the mood in which the person in replying the question and thereby it becomes easy to test the verosity of facts and proper conclusions can be drawn.

As the present study does not have very much of poor research materials to rely upon and use as a base for the purpose, this method of narrative interview was thought as essential and proved to be helpful.

Observation Method : It was also found necessary to employ the observation method. The researcher himself went to the field to investigate the problems to contact the people and visit the spot, so as to avail first hand, knowledge of the problem which he is studying. He observed and participated in their midst and established rapport which helped him towards a better understanding as regards the present situation.

On completion of data collection in this manner the total data has been statistically processed in the form of tables which were later analysed.

7. DURATION :

The inital period of seven months was spent in reading as much as possible available material on Adult Education. Also during this period Review of literature was collected in order to be upto date with the other research work which had been done on Adult Education.

A period of two months immediately after this was devoted purely to adjustment and understanding the wages of the slum dwellers observing then, establishing rapport in order to ensure good cooperation and better communication. This formed the base of a rough schedule which was used for pilot study

and from time to time relevant and necessary changes were made in it to help to finally formulate the main schedule for data collection.

The next seven months were spent in going from slum to slum at all odd hours according to the time convenient to the slum dwellers in order to able to meet them and question them about the Adult Education classes which they attend. Observation were also being made side by side. A total of 40 classes were covered.

After the collection of data, it was tabulated and analysed and various findings and observations were made. The last three months were devoted to compiling of the whole research work.

8. REPORT WRITING :

Report writing is an important and fundamental stage of research work. The present report is arranged in Chapter Scheme as noted below.

a) Introduction to the topic.

b) Research Methodology.

c) Stastical Tables and Interpretations.

d) Observations, conclusions and suggestions.

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