

# **CHAPTER III**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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The important saying goes, necessity is the mother of invention and invention is the result of research. For proper understanding of the society and proper collection and analysis of social facts, the social research is an effective method. Research and its techniques are helpful in finding further knowledge about the subject. Through research only it has been possible to make progress and reach further. Research is an organised effort to acquire new knowledge. It is based on the past experience and past knowledge. The richer the past knowledge, greater the surety of the results. Research is not an easy task to predict social behavior because the human nature is every changing.

Social research is widely connected with social life. The two can not be separated. The social research investigates and verifies facts about social life and formulates laws in this regard. After the laws have been formulated, investigation is carried out and inter-relationship between various facts and laws is established. Through these steps we are able to collect data and knowledge about society. It has no direct relationship with the solution of social problem. It provides scientific knowledge about these problems and helps the researcher to find out solution. In brief a researcher's primary goal is to explore and gain an

understanding of human behavior in social life, and thereby to gain a greater control over them.

To sum up, research is the process of a systematic and in-depth study or search of any particular topic, subject or area of investigation, backed up by the collection, compilation, presentation and interpretation of relevant details or data. It is a careful search or inquiry into any subject matter, which is an endeavor to discover or find out valuable facts which would be useful for further application or utilisation.

An attempt has been made in this chapter to deal with the research methods adopted in the present study. The whole study was planned as follows :

- 1) Aim of the study
- 2) Objectives of the study
- 3) Area of the study
- 4) Sampling
- 5) Method of data collection
- 6) Pre-testing of interview schedule
- 7) Interviewing process
- 8) Time and Duration
- 9) Data processing
- 10) Report Writing.

**(1) AIM OF THE STUDY :**

The study is aimed to understand the past and present social status of the Kaikadi Community and to know the social

change taken place in the community, by designing the following specific objectives,

**(2) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :**

- 1) To know and understand the personal information of the respondents.
- 2) To investigate the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the community.
- 3) To know the awareness of the respondents regarding the past and present social status of Kaikadi Community in Solapur city.
- 4) To know and understand the problems of Kaikadies.
- 5) To explore the impact of welfare schemes provided to Kaikadies in Solapur City,
- 6) To examine process of social change taken place due to the implementation of social welfare schemes of the Govt.
- 7) To understand the need of social work practice for improving their living conditions.

**(3) AREA OF THE STUDY :**

The study is restricted to the Kaikadi Community living in corporation area of Solapur city, as the population of Kaikadi community is considerable in the Solapur city. The settlement area was set up for the rehabilitation of the Kaikadies and presently Kaikadies are assimilated in the normal communities.

#### (4) SAMPLING :

The population of Kaikadies is large and spread out in different parts of the Solapur city. Sufficient care had been taken by the researcher while sampling the respondents for the study. It was decided to select all the areas where in Kaikadies are living for collecting the information. Accordingly the researcher went on in the areas of Solapur city like Settlement, Chowpad, Nehru Nagar, Railway Station, Pathrud Chowk and Ashok Chowk. The population of Kaikadi community is not equally distributed in these above mentioned areas, therefore to give proper representation to all the above mentioned areas the respondents were selected for the existing study.

The researcher applied the Simple Random Sampling Method for his study and hundred (100) respondents including the leaders elders aged and youngsters (including males and females) were interviewed for the purpose of the study.

Simple Random Sampling method was followed for the study because it is the basic theme of all scientific sampling. It is the basic probability sampling design. It refers to the sampling technique in which each and every item or each possible sample combination in the whole population has an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample. The underlying principle of a random sample is that the personal factor is eliminated in the selection of the sample as the investigator does not exercise his discretion in the choice of items. No factor other than pure chance

affects the likelihood of an item being included in or excluded from the sample.

The random sampling is based on the concept of equi-probable outcomes. Therefore it is also known as a probable sample as it refers to a definite method selection of individual items under such a condition that each item has equal opportunity or probability or chance of being selected.

#### **(5) METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION :**

Primary and secondary data were collected for the present study with the help of booklets, pamphlets and articles published in the daily news papers.

Interview is one of the important and powerful tools for the data collection. Goode and Hatt also remark that interviewing is fundamentally a process of social interaction. The interview method is the most fruitful and reasonable amongst all the tools of data collection. Therefore the researcher selected interview method for the purpose of collecting the data from the respondents. It was necessary to frame the interview schedule to gather the required information, so that, the interview schedule was framed on the basis of the objectives of the study outlined earlier.

The respondent was not the only source of information for the research phenomena, therefore, the researcher has also followed the other following methods of data collection in

addition to interview method i.e. observation, Interaction with the leaders of the community, informal discussion with the community heads and some aged people of the community.

**(6) PRE-TESTING OF INTERVIEW SCHEDULE :**

The interview schedule was designed on the basis of the objectives of the study outlined earlier and was applied for few respondents to find out whether the words used in the schedule are appropriate and clear to the respondents etc. Certain questions were deleted and few were added. After completion of this process it was shown to the research guide for his final approval and the modified questionnaire was approved by the research guide.

**(7) INTERVIEWING PROCESS :**

The researcher decided to conduct the interviews of the respondents with the help of interview schedule approved by research guide. He made the contact with the respondent personally. The researcher made it clear that the study is of academic nature and will not affect on any of the respondent's status or position in the society.

The rapport was established with them free and frank atmosphere was created for the interviewing purpose. After creating the natural atmosphere the objectives of the study were explained and doubts were cleared from the minds and then the interviews were organised. The answers were also recorded on the interview schedule.

#### **(8) TIME AND DURATION :**

The researcher was to go to the Kaikadi community every now and then for interviewing, for the purpose of data collection, and for collecting the additional information. As the interviewing method of data collection is time consuming process, the researcher could complete hardly 2 to 3 respondents per day.

The researcher has taken more than 50 days to complete the data collection. It was difficult to convince majority of the respondents, that is why the period of data collection was prolonged.

#### **(9) DATA PROCESSING :**

After completion of the data collection the code was given to each and every response and the code book was prepared. With the help of code book the researcher could prepare the master-sheet. The researcher could prepare the tables with the help of master sheet. The classification and the tabulation work was done with the help of statistical expert.

The statistical data formed in tables was analysed and interpreted properly by which the researcher could reach the proper findings and conclusions and precise suggestions were given by the researcher.



**(10) REPORT WRITING :**

A report is the detailed description of what has been done and how it has been done with respect to a particular topic of research. The purpose of a report is the description of knowledge, broadcasting of generalisation and helping further research in the related field. Report writing is the formal phase of the study. The style of report writing may not be same every where but by and large the pattern emerges some what same everywhere.

For the existing study the dissertation was divided in to five chapters namely :

CHAPTER I	Introduction to the theme of the study
CHAPTER II	Introduction to the universe of the study
CHAPTER III	Research Methodology
CHAPTER IV	The results.
CHAPTER V	Discussion and conclusions.

Besides references used in the study the schedule administered to get the necessary details are given at the end.