

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

CONCEPTUALIZATION

Man is living in the different type of social system with variety of social cultural system living with many people, interacting with each others, expressing their feelings, and tried to give impression on it. He/she usually shares the experiences and asses the characteristics of person and forms the impression about them and others, these impressions may be pleasant or unpleasant. However, it depends on condition of person, who is leaving in the society for example, his present leaving condition reflect on others.

These all depends on how we are going to interact with others in the different context. This type of developing Attitudes, giving opinion and forming impression depends upon his/her socio cultural, political, caste, community, religion, economic condition, place and situation of a person's interaction. This interpersonal relationship with other people in the society will see and affected by their perception towards him. In term of this experience tends to develop positive and negative self-images and results in competitions and inability to meet the objectives. These inadequate conditions lead to the individual to develop positive and negative Attitudes. The prolong condition of caste discrimination religious ritual, feelings of untouchability leads to feeling of inferiority, inadequacy, hate redness and negative attitudes. Our belief system and values, caste discrimination, economic inequality, socio cultural oppression, exploitation and practice of Untouchability make the individual to develop stereotypes and prejudice towards a particular category or community. This is possible to reduce if the people acknowledge

the reality of society. For this, it requires continuous socio cultural and political awareness through education. Then he/she develops an interest into the problem to decide right or wrong.

In the present system of Government the process of election has made people to elect through the vote. However, the people who are representing to the particular reserve constituency and nature of work is entirely different. People are in the dilemma to vote to right, vote to choose a right person and people representative from reserve constituency who are not working rights of the real Untouchables. In the name of the reservation real Untouchables who are suppose to represent are not elected and also not working for development of real Untouchables and not trying to eliminate real practice of Untouchability. Due to this real untouchable socio cultural problem, inequality and improper political representation is remaining in dark. There are some strange cases who exercises rights and demonstrate their rights through moments against the evils of the system. They have been imposed atrocities and social boycott in the society, because there is strong feeling in the elected representative that they are not elected only by Untouchables votes. This resulsting the question of reclaiming and revisit the ideal proposal of separate electorate for Untouchables.

In this condition it requires strong Social Support from top to bottom and will to wish of their locus stand and positive Attitude towards separate electorate for Untouchables. Therefore the present study is to know the level of Social Support from every corner of the society. That is caste Hindus and Untouchables their Locus of Control which has internal, external and power full of others and to know Attitude towards separate electorate for Untouchables.

Statement of the Problem

A Psychological Study of Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.

Variables

1. Independent variables

- a) Caste
- b) Age
- c) Domicile
- d) Gender
- e) Profession (Politicians, Advocates, Officers, Teachers, Students)
- f) Separate Electorate

2. Dependent variables

- (a) Social support
- (b) Locus of Control
- (c) Attitude.

Objectives

1. To know the extent of Social Support for Separate Electorate for untouchable.
2. To know the Locus of Control on Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
3. To know the Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
4. To know the Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude sofa various independent variables towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
5. There is need to generate awareness about Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
6. To study constitutional provision for Separate Electorate System for Untouchables.
7. To know relationship between social support, locus of control and attitude towards separate electorate for untouchables.

Hypotheses

1. There are significant differences between caste Hindus and Untouchables in Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
2. There are significant differences between caste Hindus and Untouchables in context of Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
3. There are significant differences between Locus of Control of caste Hindus and Untouchables in context of Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
4. There are significant difference between professional (politicians, advocates, officers, teachers and students) in social support, locus and attitude towards separate electorate for untouchables.
5. There are significant difference between young and old age in Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
6. There are significant differences between rural and urban in Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
7. There are significant gender difference in Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.
8. There are significant relation between Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.

Relevance of the Study

In the British Indian Government Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar has been identified as an intellectual leader of depressed classes. The certain problems of the depressed classes

specifically Untouchables Dr B R Ambedkar has powered this well and blood to eliminate problems caused to the Untouchables. His active participation in politics made him to experience so many problems across the nation. Due to this long experience as a exploited and discriminated he could able to represent as a intellectual among depressed class. The effect of exploitation and discrimination has made the Baba Sahib to represent the problems in appropriate body of the British Indian Government. He made use of this opportunity to represent as a depressed class leader in 1st and 2nd round table conference in England and also properly convinced the government to take appropriate decision. There was for and against views came out through the debate in both the conference. Due to this British Indian government assure the Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar took appropriate decision to meet the problems of depressed class specifically Untouchables. The proposal came in the form of communal award that is separate electorate with dual voting power for Untouchables. Mr. Gandhi has opposed strongly this proposal and threatens to sit for hunger strike and also he could able to come in the way of separate electorate for the Untouchables and agreement made to give reserve constituency to depressed class.

The objective of the reserve constituency is to identify the socio cultural, economical and political problems of depressed class, specially giving specific attention to the Untouchables in the society. The elected representative of the reserve constituency supposes to meet the problems of the Untouchables. But reality is that elected touchable representatives avoiding the untouchables. No elected representative has met the problems of the Untouchables, properly even till today in the present democratic system of election. Government is supposed to be “for the people, by the people, of the people” where it is totally becoming reverse that is “off the people, buy the people, far the

people". The conditions of the Untouchables remained unchanged, for example, casteism is not eliminated; untouchability has been practice to common man to president of India. This prejudiced and stereotypic set of mind of the people is needed to be change through giving power in the hands of untouchables by electing through separate electorate system of election. The purpose of the study is to reclaim and rejustice separate electorate.

The relevance of the study is to know the extent of Social Support, Locus of Control and Attitude towards Separate Electorate for Untouchables.

Research design

Research design is a 3*3*3 factorial design adopted ex-post facto research method and collected the data by using questionnaires to get the responses and applied appropriate statistical techniques for the study.

Sample Design

A Sample of 500 representatives from various sections of the society comprising caste, age, gender, domicile and profession are selected by adopting systematic technique.

Sample Distribution:

Politicians		Advocates		Officers		Teachers		Students		Total
CH	UT	CH	UT	CH	UT	CH	UT	CH	UT	
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500

Note: CH=Caste Hindus, UT=Untouchables

Tools

1. Social Support Scale

This scale was developed by Dr. Ritu Nehra ,Dr. Parmanand Kulhara, Dr. Santosh Verma with 18 items and 4 point scale like most agreed to least agreed. Higher the score better is the perceived social support. This scale is reliable and valid measure of perceived social support. It is simple, easy, and quick to administer, score and interpret and it is dependable both in terms of consistency and stability of scores.

2. Locus of Control Scale

The present scale is likert type scale, with multiple choice responses presented on a continuum. Responses range from strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The present scale has 24 statements.

The scale majors following beliefs,

- a. P= belief about control by powerful others. High scores indicate that other people control our outcome.
- b. C= belief about chance control. High scores indicate that unordered chances or random events control our outcome.
- c. I= belief about individual control. High scores indicate that in a individual the outcomes are controlled by himself. His current situations and his rewards are the direct outcomes of things that he controls.

3. Attitude towards separate electorate for Untouchables questionnaires need to be constructed

Attitude towards separate electorate for Untouchables questionnaire were constructed and standardize by the researcher by adopting test construction and

standardize method. Item analysis was made and shorted it by seeking the opinion of experts. Lastly 50 items was retained, the content of the test were measured and found valid. The test and retest reliability of the test is 0.79.

Statistical Analysis

The following statistical calculation is adopted for the study.

- a) Mean
- b) Standard deviation
- c) t-test
- d) Co-relation