CHAPTER - II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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CHAPTER- II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Meaning of Research

Research in common refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic.

The advanced learner's dictionary of English proposes the meaning of research as "a careful investigations or enquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge." (1) Many people consider research as a movement from the known to the unknown. In short it is a voyage of discovery.

Wilkinson and Bhandarkar have rightly observed that “We all nurture the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for, when the unknown confronts us. We wonder and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method, which man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research.” (2)
Sleesinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopedia of Social Science defined research as "the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge. Whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art" (3)

Research is thus an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge. It is the pursuit of truth which requires deep studies, keen observation, comparison and experiment. In other words, the search for knowledge with a set objective and following a systematic procedure of findings solution to a problem is research. And this systematic method involves a series of steps like expressing the problem, formulating hypothesis, collecting the facts or data, analyzing the facts or data, analyzing the facts and reaching certain conclusions.

The Webster's International Dictionary proposes a very inclusive definition of research as a, "careful critical inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles, diligent investigations in order to ascertain something" (4)

The above definition while helpful in indicating in a very general way, what people mean, when they talk about research, is not specific and precise enough to afford us a through and clear idea
of what research involves. As suggested earlier, the activities that go by the name of research involve mainly a're-search' i.e., activities undertaken to repeat a research.

Researches are of two types: (a) pure (b) applied. While the division between the two i.e., pure research and applied research is a matter of degree. It may be noted that the pure researcher derives greatest satisfaction from increasing his knowledge in a field of inquiry where many questions remained unanswered. Thus, knowledge is the highest good, truth is the supreme value; all the rest is secondary and subordinate" (5).

2.2 Social Research: Characteristics, importance

What is social research?

A social research encompasses scientific investigations conducted in the field of social science and also in behavioural sciences. Social research is a very broad category within which there are many sub classes.

According to P.V. Young, a social research is “the systematic method of discovering new facts or verifying old facts, sequences, interrelationships, casual explanations and the natural laws which govern them” (6)
Social research has some distinct characteristics. It studies human behaviour and social problems. The main idea behind such research is to discover new inter reactions, new knowledge, new facts and also to verify old ones. Social research tries to find out the casual connection between various human activities and the natural laws governing them by means of logical and systematized methods. Human behaviour may be motivated by certain rules and laws. The main purpose of social research is to discover those laws which can be proper guidelines for studying human conduct and behaviour. (7)

Objectives and motives of social research

Social research aims at understanding the human behaviour and its interaction with the social institutions. The purpose of social research may be acquisition of new knowledge in order to gain insight into existing problems. The collection of new facts is also essential for the progress of the science. P V Young observes that the primary aim of social research is to understand social life and thereby to gain a greater measure of control over social behaviour. It is necessary to investigate into the causes of certain social phenomena in order to cure the social events. These necessitate the perfect understanding of the human society and its working. (8)
P.V. Young further pointed out that there are four main motives for social research. These are:
a) Desire to understand the cause effect relationship of some social phenomena. Due to inadequate knowledge or obscure facts, casual connections may not be immediately known necessitating social research.
b) Social research may be motivated by the desire to discover new theories, concepts and techniques in order to gain knowledge more efficiently and within a short time horizon. Recently quantitative techniques are being applied to social research for more accurate and precise results.
c) Both curiosity and necessity may be the important motivating factors for social research. Human minds always want to know the unknown and explore unexploited areas. Social research is a means by which unknowns factors may be explored to explain a social phenomenon.
d) Understanding, analysis and explanation of social phenomena are the primary motivating factors behind social research. The main idea of social research is to appreciate the dynamics, measure it’s possible effects and work for an operational solution.

(9)
2.3 Selection and importance of research topic:

The topic for research may be based on a number of considerations. It may be based on some practical consideration or by some theoretical and intellectual interest. A research topic may be very well selected from the burning problems of the time. It may also be based on the special interest and convenience of the researcher.

A researcher may be guided by some special consideration of his own choice. He may choose a topic where he, as he thinks, can show his originality and distinct ability as a researcher. A topic of research may take into account the existing information gap in various theories and accordingly, the researcher may choose his topic so that information gap may be minimized.

Sometimes a research is also undertaken to suggest an alternative and a better theory or analysis. Intellectual and scientific interest may lead to the exploration of a wide range of topics for research. The researcher, guided by intellectual curiosity may take up a topic which is relatively unknown among the people of this profession. In order to find out some differentiation a researcher may explore the controversial area of research.
A topic may also be chosen that new and more useful considerations can be found out with the existing data. In the case of an already existing highly developed theoretical system, a research topic may be chosen to test specific predictions on the basis of the received theory. It is sometimes opined that values play some role in the selection of a research topic.

In choosing a research topic, a researcher has to consider a number of things, for example, his ability, the time at his disposal, the availability of data and so on. It should be remembered that research is primarily a function of an objective or objectives valued by an individual or a country. (10)

2.4 Objectives of Research

The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures. The main aim to research is to find out the truth which is hidden. Though each research study has its own specific purpose, we may think of research objective as falling into a number of broad groupings as indicated below:

a) To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it. (Studies with this object in view are termed as exploratory or formularize research studies).
b) To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group. (Studies with this object in view are known as descriptive research studies).

c) To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else. (Studies with this object in view are known as diagnostic research studies.)

d) To test a hypothesis of a casual relationship 1:1 variables (such studies are known as hypothesis –testing research studies) (11)

**Motivation in research**

What makes people to undertake research? This is a question of fundamental importance.

The possible motives for doing research may be either one or more of the following:

a) Desire to get a research degree along with the accompanied benefits.

b) Desire to face the challenge in solving the unsolved problems.

c) Desire to experience the joy of doing some kind of creative work.

d) Desire to be of service to society.
However this is not an exhaustive list of factors motivating people to undertake research studies. Many more factors such as directives of Government, employment conditions, curiosity about new things, desire to understand casual relationship, social thinking are involved.

2.5 Hypothesis

Once the problem to be answered in the course of research is finally instituted, the researcher may, if feasible, proceed to formulator tentative solutions or answers to it. These proposed solutions or explorations are called hypothesis, which the researcher is obliged to test on the basis on the facts already known.

Webster's New International Dictionary defines the term hypothesis as a "proposition, condition or principle which is assumed, perhaps without belief, in order to draw out its logical consequences and by this method to test its accord with facts which are known or may be determined". (12)

In other words, if such a hypothesis are not formulated the researcher cannot proceed ahead with the investigation of his problem because in the absence of direction, which hypothesis typically provide, the problem. To be fruitful, the researcher will have to collect such facts as are for or against some points of view
or propositions. Such a point of view or proposition is the hypothesis.
Thus, hypothesis performs a dual function. Firstly, it helps us decide the kind of date that would be required so as to answer the research queries. And secondly, the manner in which it should be organized to make it most meaningful for the research study.
Cohen and Nagel have observed value of hypothesis in the words as "we can not take a single step forward in an inquiry unless we begin with a suggestive explanation or solution of the difficulty which originated it. Such tentative explanations are suggested to us by the subject- matter and by our previous knowledge when they are as propositions, they are hypothesis." (13)
It should be in agreement with the observed facts. A single unexplained conflict fact and hypothesis is disastrous to the latter. A hypothesis is entirely plausible enviable. It is based directly on existing data. The investigator should not omit contrary to his Own opinion, should not build his argument from positive and should not make supposition not from insufficient data.
It should not conflict with any law of nature which is known to be true. We know that there are a number of conflicting theories of learning and teaching. These conflicts arise out of the failure of
research workers to produce hypothesis that are in agreement fact, and are not in conflict with any law of nature. The hypothesis should permit the application of deductive reasoning. It should be verifiable and testable. A hypothesis cannot be verified until deductions can be made from it which is capable of empirical verifications. It should be capable of being proved or refused. It should be so designed that its test will proved an answer to the original problem which forms the primary purpose of investigation. It should be related to available knowledge or theory concerning the problem area. It must be stated in final form early in the experiment before any attempt at verification is made. (14)

**Importance of hypothesis**

Hypothesis has a very important place in research although it occupies a very small place in the body of a thesis. It is almost impossible for a research worker to have one or more hypotheses before preceeding his work. The aimless collection of data is not likely to lead him anywhere. The importance of hypothesis can be more specifically stated as under:
It provides direction to research. It states what is relevant and what is irrelevant. Thus it prevents the review of irrelevant literature and the collection of useless or excessive data.

It sensitizes the investigator to certain aspects of the situation which are reluctant from the standpoint of the problem at hand. It sets out the difference between fruitful and fruitless research. It is a guide to the thinking process and the process of discovery. It is the investigator's eye-a sort of guiding in the world of darkness. It focuses research. Without it research would be like a random and aimless wandering.

It prevents blind research prevents indiscriminate gathering of data which may later turn out to be irrelevant.

It sensitizes the individual to facts and conditions that might otherwise be overlooked.

It places clear and specific goals before us. These clear specific goals provide investigator with a basis for selecting samples and to meet desired research goals.

It serves the function of linking together related facts and information and organizing them into one comprehensible whole.

It enables the investigator to understand with greater clarity his problem and its ramifications. It further enables a researcher to clarify the procedures and methods to be used in solving his
problem and to rule out methods which are incapable of providing the necessary data.

It serves as a framework for drawing conclusions. It makes possible the interpretation of data in the light of tentative proposition or provisional he outline for stating conclusions in a meaningful way. (15)

**Types of hypotheses**

Hypotheses can be classified in a variety of ways. But classification of hypotheses on the basis of their levels of abstraction is regarded as especially fruitful. Goode and Hatt have identified there differential levels of abstraction reached by hypotheses. These are:

At the lowest level of abstraction are the hypotheses which state existence of certain empirical uniformities. Hypotheses of this type frequently seem to invite scientific verification of what are called 'common sources propositions'

At a relatively higher lever of abstraction are hypotheses concerned with complex ideal types.

**2.6: Research design**

The rise of social research was a new phenomenon developed after renaissance in Europe. The scientific excellence was
achieved in the field of social science after striving hard through centuries.

The social, economic, cultural awakening in the field of various social movements provided a new dimension for research. Journalism is also one of the emerging fields in the social research after II-World War.

Research is a scientific endeavor which leads to objective analysis of the problem. According to Prof. Bond, Journalism consists of four factors i.e. to inform, to interpret, to educate, and to entertain. The journalism research also has to deal with above aspects carefully. The study is based in perspective and descriptive interpretive method. Journalism is a profession of highly spiritual values and commitment, which requires both professional and academic touch. In order to highlight their phenomenon in Urdu Journalism, this study will be proving to be a unique one.

Hypothesis

1. The Journalism of Maulana Azad was a very collective effort towards Indian freedom struggle.

2. The role played by Maulana Azad in Journalism was considered as a national awakening through Urdu Journalism.
3. Though Maulana Azad started his journey of Journalism from the publication of Lisan-ul-Sidq. Since then his hidden qualities of personality were reflected in various literacy angles.

4. The Journalism of Maulana Azad was a combination of politics and religious aspects.

5. It covers all social political religious aspects of society. His literary journalism passed through various stages. He deeply associated with Tazkare Tafsir, Inshaya towards his Journalism.

**Research Methodology & Survey of Literature:**

Social Research has crucial role to play guiding social planning, which required a store of reliable factual knowledge on which basis a blue print may be designed. Social research by affording first hand knowledge about the organization and working of society and its institution gives us a greater power of control over the social phenomenon.

**Objectives:**

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- To trace the life and history of Maulana Azad.
- To study the socio-cultural impact of Maulana Azad's communication theory.
- Impact of speeches of Maulana Azad on Indian people in freedom Struggle.
- To study and classify the speeches of Maulana Azad in freedom movement.
- The contribution of Maulana Azad in freedom and after independence.
- To Study Maulana Azad as a communicator and journalist.

**Hypothesis:**

The Hypothesis of the study can be stated as under:

- The communication theory of Maulana Azad is based on several prespective grounds.
- To analyzing and formulating the Indian society through their communication process i.e., speeches, letters, poetic and other publications.
- Maulana Azad as a communicator contributed as social, political, cultural awaking in India.
- Maulana Azad was symbol of Indian nationalism and secular freedom movement.
• Maulana Azad as a communicator journalist, made remarkable contribution in development of secularism, Nationalism and modernity and educational development of country & in particular minority.

• Maulana Azad through his communication tools, speeches, letters, articles arouse the feeling of nationalism and patriotism.

Data Collection Technique

Data Collection is an important factor of study. In the present project work the data collected from various published work by Indian and foreign authors.

The context of the speeches are expected to be sufficient to trace the history of cultural communication to reach the conclusion that the communication theories of Maulana Azad as an academic limitation.

Since one of the objectives of the study was to find out the impact of communication through various angles, the topics for the research study were selected according to the objectives of the cultural communication. The data is collected from the work done by authors and published work and selected statements and
speeches of Maulana Azad, including various books and articles written by various prominent authors regarding Maulana Azad's life and his contribution.

**Research Design:**

Research design is of great importance in any kind of social research. It is the research design which leads a researcher to reach some conclusions for the objectives of the research. Therefore, before understanding the actual research work, one must select design in such a manner by which the research can get some specific direction for the work.

The selection and plan of design is the process of making decision before the situation arises in which the decision has to be carried out. It is thus a process of deliberate anticipation directed towards bringing an expected situation under control.

In this research work, the type of design is descriptive research design, which is found appropriate. Since we have to identify the contribution of the Maulana Azad's articles and speeches, the research is based on descriptive research design.
Sources of Data Collection:
1. Publication- Books- Journals
2. Issues of contemporary Urdu newspapers/journals etc.
3. Reference books

Methods of Data Collection:
1. Majority content analysis technique.
2. Studying the speeches- life and contribution and noting the observation.
3. Studying work done by others.
5. Studying the original works of Maulana Azad.
6. Classifying his publications, under various categories.
7. Collect and study national, international news related to historical, religious, geographical details.
8. To study the social and political background of India.

2.7. Review of literature
In any social research, review of literature is vitally significant because it helps to understand status of the research work. It also can be useful to understand source material available on the
research topic. While understanding the role of Maulana Azad as Journalist and his contribution in this work, following publications have been reviewed

I. Original Sources: In this study selected writings of Maulana Azad have been carefully analyzed. They briefly described below:

(a) Mr. Ramkrishna Verma, Secretary of UP Urdu Academy has edited a book on selected writings of Maulana Azad, which mostly contained issued of Al Hilal. This collection is of 529 pages which include volume I and II. These two volumes contained issues of Al Hilal from 13-7-1912 to 25-12-1914 and this part includes 23 issues of Al Hilal. In the second part issues from 8-5-1912 to 25-6-1913 have been included and in this part 24 issues have been included. In the introduction of these two volumes, Prof. Mohmood Elahi, renouned scholar of Urdu language and chairman of Majlise Intejamiya, a research institute located in Lucknow city. In his foreword he has pointed that Al Hilal has undergone through many phases and it has reached a specific Manzil i.e. destination in a systematic manner. In its period of height it was able to disseminate the message of awakening. It was both social awakening and political revolution that was scattered by
this newspaper successfully. (16) His analysis has helped a great deal for the researcher for understanding the role played by Maulana Azad as the journalist. These two volumes have emensely helped the researcher for understanding correct focus of the research topic.

(b) Abdul Qavi Dasnavi has edited writings of Maulana Azad published in the monthly magazine Lissan-Ul-Sidq, which means search of truth. This magazine was published from Calcutta city on 28th November 1903. In this book Mr Dasnavi has collected writings of Maulana Azad from 20-11-1903 to July 1905. This book has been compiled by Abul Qavi Dasnavi. This book contains 296 pages. Mr. Dasnavi who was professor of Urdu in Safiya. College, Bhopal, has also given a critical note on this collection. He has observed that after publication of Lisan Sidq, Maulana shifted from poetry to prose and slowly he was devoting towards political awakening and social service. He began his writings at the age of 13 and when he was 15-16 years of old, he was able to influence his ideas on Muslim community and Urdu literature too. The purpose of this magazine was to promote social reformation and flourishing of Urdu language. The three basic aims of this
magazine were social reforms, promotion of Urdu and review of contemporary newspapers. (17)

(c) The third newspaper edited was Al Balaq and collection of issues in Al Balaq and in the introduction to this book, features of writings of Maulana Azad have been focused. When Al Hilal was legally banned by British government, Maulana Azad experimented this publication in the name Al Balaq which means reaching the height. Al; Balaq began on 12th November, 1915 and it was closed on 28-3-1916. Bengal Government had banned this paper for its revolutionary writings. (18)

(d) The fourth newspaper was weekly Paigam and the collection of these issues ranging from 23-9-1921 to 10-12-1922 have been published in a book form. This book contained 338 pages and Abu Salman Shajajapuri in his foreword has pointed that national integration and freedom of the country was of the paramount importance to Maulana Azad and he had sacrificed for triumph of these values. These writings amply testify this phenomenon. This book has also been opined by Prof. Abudl Qavi Dasnavi. (19)
II. Special issues:

(A) On the eve of birth anniversary of Maulana Azad, Ajkal of Lucknow has published a special number by Ajkal Delhi and Sahitya Academy New Delhi. This magazine contained 136 pages and 8 articles on different aspects of Maulana Azad. There is a special article written by Malik Ram on Maulana Azad as a journalist. He has pointed that one after another Maulana Azad went on publishing his newspapers with great rigour and confidence because he was dedicated to his mission of awakening. (20)

(B) Aligarh Mulism University through its quarterly research journal Fikra O Nazar had published a special number in the year 1989 which contained 207 pages and 19 articles of various scholars on the life of Maulana Azad in which there are some useful articles and there is one article on understanding of Maulana Azad by Doglous. Prof. A.A.Sarur has written this article, in which he has pointed that Doglous was able to grasp essence of Maulana’s philosophy and work. (21)
(C) Urdu Adab Azad Number was also published in 1988 and this book contained 10 articles and there is one article written by Abed Raza Bedar. In his article he has pointed that Azad's newspapers formed an important chapter in the history of Indian Journalism and that was a noteworthy contribution (22).

II. Works on History of Press:

(1) Mr. Chalpathi Rau has written a book "The Press" and it was published by National Book Trust of India in the year 1974. This book is of 186 pages and it contained 20 chapters and in this books a brief historical press about history of Indian press in general and its role in freedom movement in particular has been properly covered. About Maulana Azad and his contribution Rau has observed that "The Al Hilal not only made no secret of its political objectives, but took a bold line in matters like social and religious.(23) In this book he has quoted Mahadev Desai and has very well illustrated role played by Maulana Azad. About his another significant contribution Rau has observed that "Maulana Azad brought out another newspaper the Al Balagh. During the first World War, the press did not grow due to restrictions, but in 1919, the Haquqat was brought out from Lucknow and the Pratap
from Lahore.” (24) Thus this book has been very much useful for completing this research work. Rau in his short span of analysis has correctly and sharply focused the role of Maulana Azad as the Journalist.

(2) GNS Raghavan’s book “The Presses in India – A new History”, containing 11 chapters and it has covered all phases from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to modern period. About Maulana Azad and his contribution Raghavan has observed that “In withering attack on the Aligarh school and a prophetic vision of the future, Maulana Azad wrote in Al Hilal which he founded in mid 1912 that the future historian will write that ultimately, what had to happen, happened. In the 20th Century no country could remain in bondage, and none remained.” (25) Azad had described British Rule as autocratic like that of Chengiz Khan. This book provides new perspective for understanding historical processes in the development of Indian press.

(3) S.K.Sharma’s book “Press in India” is in two volumes and these volumes are collection of scholarly articles, by different writers. In the first volume there are 24 articles and reference regarding Azad has been made by Chapathi Rau in his article titled as “In the Indian Language”. About Maulana Azad the author has provided sharp analysis in two pages. In the realm of Urdu journalism,
Maulana opeend a new age and Chathathi Rao has pointed that
“Azad was a talented editor must have gone through before
launched the weekly journal Al Hilal. It strikes a new line in
journalism by including pictorial illustrations as a permanent
feature in its columns. The adoption of the Turkish type though not
exactly an innovation is a welcome departure from the obsolete
methods, which in spite of their clumsiness and tedium still retain a
paralyzing hold on the Urdu Press of the country. (26) Thus this
article has helped the author to throw new light on Maulana Azad.

(4) “History of Indian Journalism” written by J. Natrajani is a classic
book published by Publiciation Division of GOI. The book contained
21 chapters covering early period to the modern times. About
Maulana Azad and his contribution it has been observed that “On
June 1, 1912 Maulana Azad launched the weekly Al Hilal.
Welcoming the Al Hilal Maulana Mohammad Ali wrote in his
weekly the Comrade that we can well understand the enormous
labour and expense that Maulana, its talented editor, must have
gone through before launching this weekly journal.” (27) Thus this
book has thrown substantial, light on contribution of Azad as well
as development of Urdu Press in India. Persian and Urdu were
current languages in which people were reflecting their aspirations
and Azad was a towering personality in this process. (28)
Thus this book has been extremely useful for completing this project.

(5) A.M.Kha's book "Urdu Press and British Rule is in Hindi language and the book contains 10 chapters and this book has covered a period from 1918-1930. The author has very well covered tactics of British Government to control press. They had adopted the Divide and Rule policy. However, Urdu press had reflected socio economic as well as political content reflecting awareness at different levels. The author has finally pointed that there were two trends one was favouring the British Rule and the other was protesting it. The paper like Humdard was favouring the Brisdh Rule and on the other hand Al Hilal was feirly attacking the British Government. (29)

Thus this book has been very much useful to the author for understanding various currents in Urdu press.

Thus in this chapter we have dicussed about the research methodology from various angles, including review of literature.

In the next chapter we will discuss about the national leadership qualities of Maulana Azad.
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