Chapter-3

METHODOLOGY
As the humans being is the highest composition of God, in the same way human's society and various social phenomena are the highest contribution of man. The humans being is intellectual, full of curious and has thrust of knowledge, therefore it is truly said that humans not only studies the nature but also he studies about himself. The study of earth, plant, winds, river and sea related study present, wonderful, knowledge before him and fulfill his store of art and science, but the study about himself, his society, his behaviour or social events contents for humans are very interesting, excessive, wonderful and full of unique in nature, but this sorts of study is not by subjective nature, but truth can be attained only by observation, experiment and empirical based activities. In relation to social event, the observation of truth is social research. "Research in all field of humans activities means continued search for knowledge and understanding". But, not all knowledge and understandings scientific. Scientific research is essentially made up of two element - (i) Observation by which knowledge of certain facts is obtained through sense perception. (ii) Reasoning by which the meaning of these facts, their interrelation, and their relation to the existing body of scientific knowledge's are as ascertained as far as the existing state of knowledge and investigator's ability permit.

These both elements, if available in investigation of social facts then it is called social research. In this outlook social research is empirical method to solve any social problem, to verify and hypothesis, to seek causes of new problem and to co-relate the cause and effect relationship of various new problems. These empirical methods ought to be such which fulfill the terms
and conditions of science and with the help of it subject of research may be verified. In brief, for the sake of new knowledge systematic endeavors are called social research.

Now it is cleared that social research according to regulations of science indicates about those human activities which strengthen our knowledge pertaining to cause and effect of any phenomenon. The more explorating tiling about social research is that method which is based on observation, classification and analysis of information. In this context, Mrs. Young said that "We may define social research as a scientific undertaking which, by means of logical arid systematized methods, aims to discover new facts or old facts, and to analyze their sequences, interrelationships, casual explanations and the natural laws which govern them" Therefore Moser said that, "Systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about social Phenomenon arid problems, we can call social research.

Social research is not a simple work that is why each individual is cannot perform it. Merely bookish knowledge is not sufficient for it. Some other internal and external characteristics are essential, because social research is concerned with social problems and social problems are abstract, changeable, and complex and individual oriented. Thus, their study is difficult than that of natural sciences. It is unique that to studs the social problem, is tile study of human by human as the subject of this research study, "child abuse and maltreatment in Jhansi city.

UNIVERSE OF STUDY:

Dining research every researcher faces problems of selecting research area. In context of research area researcher have different views; some says it should be small/limited while others say it should be wide and big, but in
scientific view it should neither to small nor to big and wide because (1) the
time limitation for research work is 2 year and it has to be completed within
the time (2) if the area is too big and wide researcher has to waste his time,
money and has to do more labour in order to collect data, that is why research
area should neither be too small nor too big.

Among the town of north India, Jhansi has remarkable place in Indian
history, especially in the lore of its freedom struggle. It is associated with the
illustrious and legendary figure of Maharani Laxmi Bai who fought valiantly
against the British Empire in 1957 uprising and made a glorious place for
themselves in the annals of country's war of independence.

Under the regime of British, Jhansi developed as an administrative
railway and military centre. It is the administrative seat of the commissioner
of Jhansi Division. Jhansi is a major railway junction on the north-south main
track routes and the Jhansi -Babina military centre.

The complex is one of the largest in country but its hinterland was and
continues to be economically underdeveloped. Educationally it remained
neglected for a long time. Although in recent years it has bet-n trying to catch-
up, with the progress in other parts of the country.

Jhansi district lies in the extreme north-west corner of U.P. between 24°
11' and 25° 57' north latitude and 78° 10' - 79° 25' east longitude. In the west
and north, its boundary is contiguous with that of M.P. In point of fact,
culturally it forms a part of Bundelkhand region most of which lies in M.P.,
the campus area of district Jhansi is 5024 sq. kms.
Table No-1: Population of in Decades and Growth Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sexwise Distribution of Population</th>
<th>Decadal growth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>555252</td>
<td>462761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>660664</td>
<td>569621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>700735</td>
<td>559529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>736926</td>
<td>569128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The change in population or the increase in population in the two decades has been stated in the following table. In both categories of male and females inside of being large on the basis of area which constitutes of live Tehsil the population growth is less.

Table No. 2: Male & Female Ratio and Decadal Growth Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Decadal growth</th>
<th>Female per 1000 Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>555242</td>
<td>462761</td>
<td>1018013</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>690644</td>
<td>569621</td>
<td>1260265</td>
<td>242252</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>736926</td>
<td>596128</td>
<td>1333054</td>
<td>272789</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>830075</td>
<td>695127</td>
<td>1525202</td>
<td>234948</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the evaluation of table we come to know that in the year 1971 total population of male were 555242 and 462761 of women which raised to 690644 of men and 569621 of women in the year 1981, in the same way the year 1971 to 1981 the total change in population was 242252. In the year 1991 the population of males were 730926 and that of females were 596128. In the same way the change in decade was 2727H9 between the year 1981 to 1991, in the year 2001 ratio of female to male was 834.

Table No.-3 : Distribution of rural/urban population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Census 1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>310035</td>
<td>393427</td>
<td>703462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>189260</td>
<td>176051</td>
<td>365311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Census 1991</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>524306</td>
<td>429013</td>
<td>953319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>166338</td>
<td>140608</td>
<td>30694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Census 2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>617887</td>
<td>507607</td>
<td>1125494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>219039</td>
<td>188521</td>
<td>407560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of following table which shows that there were 310035 males and 393427 females in rural areas. While 189260 males, 176051 females in urban areas in the year 1981 and in the year 1991, 953319 total population were found in rural and 306946 in urban areas. In the year 2001, there were increased number of males in rural areas o 17887, females were 507607 and in urban 219039 males and 188521 females.
Table No.-4: Division of Population on the basis of age group
(According to special edition of statistical magazine-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Age Group (In Years)</th>
<th>Male Population (In %)</th>
<th>Female Population (In %)</th>
<th>Total Population (In %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>60 &amp; above</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the basis of age factor the whole population has been divided into following age group 0-1, 5-0, 1014, 15 10, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60) and above if we looks the figure of table we find that in the male group 41.7% of the people belongs 10 the age group of 0-14 year, 24. u% to the age group of 15-29 lb.3% are in 30-44 age and that of 17.44 are of 45 and above, In comparison to female which are 40.8% in the age group of 0-14 and 24.2% falls in 15-29, 17.9% in the age group of 30-44 year and lastly in the age group of 45 year and above they were 17.1%. It has been found that in the age group of 60 and above the percentage of male member was b.6% in comparison to 6.2% that of women and on the whole the overall percentage of population was 6.5%.

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

Sociological studies are different on several basis. Some are to quench curiosity of man some for getting new knowledge. Some for formulation of hypothesis, some or verification of theme. Some research aimed to describe any social phenomenon, some for solving the social problem, some for purpose of planning, some for evaluation the impact of programme, scheme and planned change. So on these objectives basis, social researches are carried, out. The objectives of study cannot achieved without orderly action from the beginning of the study. This draft is called research design. It means the type of research design is decided in accordance with type of selected problem of hypothesis; so that research study can get a certain direction and investigator escape to wonder hither and thither.

It has already been social that any social research cannot be Conducted without any goal. These goals are formulated before tuning study. So pre planning blue print of various activities to be curry out in
future is called research design. Ackoff, in this connection says "Design in the process of making decision before the situation arises in which the decision is to be carried out". Now it is clear that there are many kinds of social research designs. Every investigator to the objectives of study. That is which type, the nature and objectives become clear, as in Exploratory Design, mostly what are causes of any problem is the objective of research.

The main objective of all researches is achievement of knowledge. This knowledge can be attained by various means. So research designs are also several according to objectives. Mostly exploratory, descriptive and experimental research designs are used in sociological studies. In this research study, Exploratory design is used. Sewltx, Jahoda et al., written about exploratory design.

*Exploratory* research is necessary to obtain the experience which will be helpful in formulating, relevant hypothesis for more definite investigation. The same type of idea is expressed by 'Hansraj' - Exploratory design is essential to do for special study, for formulation of hypothesis and to obtain related experience related to formulated hypothesis.

To clear the various problems of 'Child abuse and maltreatment' researcher selected this design for his study. For example, if we want to study the Child abuse and maltreatment then it would be necessary to study various issues which create problems for 'Child abuse and maltreatment. Exploratory type of research design becomes a scheme of observing those factors which are responsible for these problems. For the success of their research design investigator studied related literature, (1) contacted all those about whom she heard that they
had knowledge about the problems of elderly women. Their experiences become direction for researcher (2) they all created internal motivation and insight and helped in each community, there are various problems, out of them some are simple, some pathological and some are related with individual, which encourage the scholars to study them.

**SAMPLING METHOD/SIZE**

To estimate about "all" by looking or by examining of "some" is a method of sampling. It is assumption of this technique that the characteristics of 'some' represent the element of 'total' provided the selection of 'some' is carefully done. To look 'all' is inconvenient, expensive and requires more time. Therefore, its unutilized expenses are inadequate. Only representative sample study is best. In social research, use of sampling method is very popular, that's why in the e of its use, is done by a layman excessively. No one verifies each by opening the mouth of bag but merely some seeds are expelled from the bag and checked, then those seeds are evaluated. It is for all the wheat which are in bag. We take care to take these seeds. Seeds arc not taken from upper layer of the heap of wheat's so that good seeds of wheat, which arc kept by businessman on upper side of the heap of wheats because those seeds do not represent all the seeds of wheats of the heaps. That is why there is great need of care. So our more vigilance in this connection is essential to get less deception in the purchase of the wheat. It is only an applied Sampling Technique of social research. Its use is carried out in empirical study.

Research work can be conducted on the basis of two methods. If we make the basis only the study population or make basis of units for
selection. These both methods are called Census find sampling method. If we want to conduct social survey of school children then we have to interview with every child, it will be called census. In sampling method; we select some students of every class. About sampling method Frank Yatone says. “The term sample should be reserved for a set of units or portion of an aggregate of material which has been selected in belief that it will be representative of the whole aggregate⁶”. Goode and Hatt also express their views, “a sample, as the name implies, is a smaller representation of a large whole. In research work sampling technique in one of the best method because this method save lot of time, money, energy of researcher and it gives scope for accurate data⁷”.

There are many types of sampling method in which,

1. Random Sampling:

Random Sampling is considered as best method of sample selection, because in it every item or unit of universe has an equal opportunity for selection and selection is not influenced by personal bias and prejudices of the investigator. Thomas Carson says about random sampling that, "In a random sample the chance of being 'drawn' or 'thrown' is independent of the character of the event. There are some techniques of random sampling; (i) Lottery method, (ii) Card or Ticket method, (iii) Regular marking method, (iv) irregular marking method, (v) Tippet method, (vi) Grid method, (vii) Quoin method.

2. Purposive Sampling:

When there is specific objective and researcher select some units deliberately from the universe is called purposive sampling. Adolph Jenson rightly said about this sampling, "Purposive sampling denotes the
method of selecting a number of groups of units, in such a way that the selected groups together yield as nearly as possible the same averages or proposition as the totality with respect to those characteristics which are already a matter of statistical knowledge.

3. Stratified Sampling:

Prof. Singh, P.V Yang writes about it, “Stratified sampling means taking from the population sub samples means which have common characteristics, such as type of farming, size of farms and ownerships, educational attainment, income, sex, social etc. These elements making up the sub-samples are drawn together and classified as a type of category.

In present study 300 children where selected randomly 75 from domestic work, 75 hotel workers, 75 work shops helper and 75 from street children.

Due to limitation of time, money and other resources, it was not possible for the investigator to study relatively large samples.

SOURCE / TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

Without information and data social research and investigation is in reality like a handicap person. The success of research is depended upon how much real, dependable and appropriate information’s we collect. The success again depends on reliable sources of data. Therefore, the importance of information and data cannot be renovated in the held of social research. These information are not of one type, they are also of many forms. The knowledge of different forms of data is essential for successful investigation. From which source, which type of information he can obtain, if does not know then he has to wonder this and that side
and his valuable time and labour will be wasted. Thus the knowledge of various source of data is necessary for a research investigator.

In social research various types of data are needful. They are classified in two forms- first, Primary data or information are those fundamental information which are collected in the field by face to face relationship with the respondents about research subject through interview or schedule or direct observation as Palmer says, "Such sorts of individuals not only have ability to explain problems related to the subject but also indicate about internal important steps in social processes and observable eves. Suit. Young classified source of information into two pails -Documentary and Field source."  

In this research study, researcher keeping in mind the problems of child abuse, preferred primary source of data. Field observations were also made the centre of study. Apart from primary information documentary sources - Related books, life sketch, Reports, News paper contents, as an evident, were used because in India there is lack of statistical data and if available, they are not adequate. Census data can not be ignored, these reports provide reliable data about

Field observations were also made the centre of study. Apart from primary information documentary sources - Related books, life sketch, Reports, News paper contents, as an evident, were used because in India there is lack of statistical data and if available, they are not adequate. Census data can not be ignored, these reports provide reliable data about field observation were also made the centre of study. Apart from primary information documentary source - Related books, life sketch reports, new paper contents, as an evident, were used because India there is lack of
statistics data and if available, they are not adequate. Census data can not be ignored, these report provide reliable data about socio- economic and cultural aspects of human life, for example, the size of family, sex ratio, caste wise and religions wise information, occupation wise, educational status, age wise distribution, vital statistics among population of our country, these data of census have very importance; politically, socially, economically and commercially.

To observe scientific findings in social research about particular social phenomena, scientific facts are not merely estimates but solid results based on actual facts and exact information. Thus it is clear that the fundamental condition of social research is collection of real information,

Real data can not be collected by imaginary manner. For this scientific devices are essential. It is because of solid and empirical techniques through which data are collected are called techniques of data collection. For scientific analysis arid interpretation, those real data are required, to collect them, investigator uses techniques that is the technique for him. Moser wrote in this connection. "Techniques arc- those accepted and systematized devices for a social scientist which are used to obtain reliable facts related to his study.

So the basis of social research is reliable data, information and Kids. In Sociology followings are the techniques of the study of social phenomena, as given below:

1. **Questionnaire**: When respondents are scattered in a wide area they can not be contacted easily then questionnaire are sent to them by mail along with a request letter. Respondents send them to surveyor.

2. **Schedule**: Schedule is filled by investigator himself by face to face
relationship in the held, it is used all type of respondents technique of
data collection.

3. **Interview:** In which investigator collect information from respondents
himself in a homely environment.

4. **Observation:** This method is used by investigator in real field situation
by eye witness. These observation many be participant and nun
participant in nature.

5. **Case Study:** In the area of social research, the method of data
collection is deployed, out of them individual case study method is
very important. In the words of Goode and Halt, "In case study we
submit step by step picture of special types of continuous experiences.
In this form in the process of time numerous experiences, social forces
and by implication background study of a certain unit full of logic is
case study."

For direct contact with research area, investigator in this study
prior to conduct interview with respondents, she tested schedule in the
field and modified the schedule accordingly then schedule was used
along with observation method, about which Goode and Hatt explained
that, "Investigator selected only Structural questions as well as
Dichotomous Questions and Open ended Questions were discarded
Legalise there is more time and money is needed for their classification
and tabulation."

For the study of individual’s attitudes, tendencies sentiments and
emotions, only interview technique provide its diagnosis, that is this
technique is superlative in all techniques of data collection. Airport very
nicely said, "If we wish to know, what people feel, what they experience

"Child Abuse and Maltreatment"
and what they remember, what are their sentiments and objectives of life, why don't we ourselves ask from them.

Side by side V.M. Palmer also said "The interview constitutes a social situation between two persons by psychological process involved requiring both individuals mutually respond though the social research purpose of the interview calls for a very different response from the two parties concerned."12

In this study, investigator used interview schedule method for data collection. For this researcher adopted following process of interview:

I. Researcher conducted interview with respondents to collect information related to study, lit; collected data in face to face relationship, communication for the sake of research according to schedule. When the selected sample was not presented then data were collected from who was on second serial.

II. Interview start: Investigator put up the aims and objectives of research study before respondents and requested to provide cooperation and he assured them that their information will be kept confidential; lie also told them that without their cooperation the problem of Child abuse and maltreatment can not be solved. First of all he asked about primary information related to respondent such as name, age, education, occupation etc, alter that she asked questions related to study objectives.

III. Used encouraging Questions: During interview process investigator told respondents that their information are very important and helpful in treating the problems of child abuse. Such sorts of sentences were repeated before respondents many times in collection of data,
IV. To remember: Whenever investigator observed that respondent involved in her sentiments and dreams and become away from the main point of subject then investigator reminded and invited their attention toward communication subject.

V. Noting Information: Investigator noted the responses against questions given in schedule to avoid any kinds of obstacles.

Researcher faced some difficulties in collection of data. They were as follows:-

1. Some selected respondents were absent, at the time of interview.
2. Some respondents refused to provide interview.
3. Consumed more time.

To deal with above problems, researcher selected next serial sample for interview, by contact their family members, respondents who refused to interview, were agreed for interview and respondents who hided personal information were assured not to tell their problems to others, thus they were compel to tell real information about social and psychological problems of health awareness problems and culture.

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

In social research, the basis of research is to collect the real information concern research study. This information when collected cannot be concluded any result nor understood anything about the subject. The mountain of information does not serve any purpose unless it is not given a systematic form. That is why classification of the
information is an essential task. When we classify the collected information on the basis of their difference and similarly, that is Culled classification of data. Therefore Robert E. Chaddock (1925) wrote, "Classification especially important in the social success because of the many factors affect a given situation and because the measurement show such wide variation". Connor (1936) also highlighted on the classification in the following words, "Classification is the process of arranging things (either actually or rationally) in groups and classes according to their resemblances and affinities and gives expression to the unity of attributes that may subsits amongst a diversity of individuals.

Keeping in the mind above considerations, researcher systemized, synchronized and limited the heapes of information on the basis of big issues, characters, and items of similarly and differences, proximity and distances. In this study, information are classified qualitatively or simple or multiqualitatively along with quantitatively also. So that information may be understood easily and thus classification become statistical pure.

**TABULATION OF DATA :**

In social research, after classification of information, data placed in tables. Actually tabulation after classification is a next step in the process of analysis, with the help of it information become simple and clear in understanding and statistical data become demonstrational. In this process the data are kept in columns so that data can be understood as Johoda wrote, "Just as coding is thought of as the technical procedure for the categorization of data, so tabulation may be considered as apart of the technical process in the statistical analysis of data."
It is the reason, Ghose (1950) explained, “Tabulation stand for the systematic and scientific presentation of quantitative data in such a form as to elucidated the problem under consideration”.

That is why Young (1960), statistical tabulation is shorthand if statistics, because if fills attraction adequate size, convenience of comparison, clarity appropriate to objective of study and scientific ness.

In this research study researcher to make information more easily understandable, he used frequency tables as well as simple table. He also considered all necessary rules of tabulation such as (1) write title of tabulation (2) Size according to area of page on which it was drawn, (3) Captions, (4) Write information in columns (5) Keep column in sequence (6) Division of columns (7) Total and (8) Comments with this process all collected data are systemized logically and data get clear picture in table. This helps much in statistical analysis. Tabulation makes more simple comparative interpretation, it also have time and place and make simple scientific analysis work.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

“Scientific analysis assumes that behind the accumulated data themselves, that well marshaled fads when related to the, whole study, have a significant general meaning, from which valid interpretation can be drawn.

It is simply the meaning of above statement that the objective of cause and effect cannot clear by collecting a mountain of information unless these collected data are not systemized and then analysis and interpretation is not done. The well known Mathematician Shree Jules
Henri Poincare wrote that, "Science is built with facts as a house is built with stones, but a collection of facts is no more science than a heap of stones is a house\textsuperscript{17}.

Therefore, it is essential for science that, collected data should be orderly edited and then analysis and interpretation can be done so that true knowledge may be achieved.

The fundamental need of analysis and interpretation of data, if were not systemized they remain meaningless and we can not find any result ii mil data. The research study will remain half if data are not analyzed and interpreted so far. It is the only reason that Smt. Young says, "Research is creative aspect of scientific analysis.

Social researcher does not accept that any phenomenon is independent he accepts collected facts, present ideas and inner social philosophy of time; therefore, any empirical result can be achieved without the careful checking of collected data, their mutual relationship and their context relation with total events.

He can only lie succeeded by examining old concepts or seeking challenging situations of new concepts during the process of analysis of data, in this way which insight lit- gains by process of analysis of information', he re examines on the basis of them and achieved a solid base for interpretation of data. That is why real interpretation of data is not possible without adequate analysis of data and without factful interpretation, any result of findings; an investigator can not obtain. According to Smt. Young, "The Junction of orderly analysis to formulate a solid organization of a edifice, which helps to keep collected facts in their proper place, so that general findings can be achieved by them\textsuperscript{18}".
In this way without analysis of data the explanation of cause and effect relationship pertaining to any subject or phenomenon is not possible, for any progress of science, achievement of real knowledge because on the basis of analysis and interpretation of data real scientific rules can be formulated. Therefore, analysis and interpretation of collected data is essential to lest old theories and rules or to certify old theories or rules.

In this research study, researcher through considering above all those guidelines arid principles in the mind classified the collected and tabulated data which become simple and like to be understood easily. We use analysis and interpretation of data which are adopted by sociological research reports the same is used here.

**DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION OF DATA**

The main aim and objective of statistical method is to provide simple forms to collect data; so that every body can easily understand them as well correct finding can be observed. It is often observed that LA clarification and tabulation of data we get systematic, orderly and brief form of scattered data. The effective form of these collected data is demonstrate them through pictures. In present days demonstrating data in the kind of bar diagram became an unique art and in the context to locate data in picture form progressing continuously. For general only data are uninteresting, complex and without attraction, culture one does not pays any attention about figures now there is no any in interest about figures. On the other hand pictures are more attractive and one can not live without died, of them. It is only the utility and ministry of popularity of data demonstration. Thus Bodington has to write "A properly constructed diagram appeals to the eye and also to the mind,
because it is practical clear and easily understandable even by those unacquainted with the method of presentation\textsuperscript{19}.

In reality tabulation makes more help in scientific analysis of data. Yet for a general man, frequencies which are given in tabulation, has no special meaning, because it is difficult for him to understand the internal nature and result. Just its reverse one can understand these figures if they are exhibited in picture form. Side by side pictures provide comparative importance to its visitors. Therefore, each student of social research should acknowledge with the art of demonstrating figures in the form of pictures, Bowley very nicely says, "Diagrams are merely an aid to eye and a means of saving time\textsuperscript{20}.

In this research study the investigator demonstrated data in the form of simple diagram, multi bar diagrams and pie diagram so that effective and attractive presentation of data may ensured (2) data could be simple in understanding (3) time may be saved (4) data can be easily compared (5) data may simplify in one outlook (6) proved utilization for re-search and they could be able to indicate about future.
REFERENCES

1. Classification and analysis of information. In this context, Mrs. Young

2. Therefore Moser said that, "Systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about social Phenomenon arid problems, we can call social research

3. Ackoff, in this connection says "Design in the process of making decision before the situation arises in which the decision is to be carried out." 11

4. Explorating design is used. Sewltix, Jahoda et al., written about exploratory design

5. Research is necessary to obtain the experience which will be helpful in formulating, relevant hypothesis for more definite investigation." 11 The same type of idea is expressed by 'Hansraj'

6. About sampling method Frank Yaton says

7. Goode and Halt also express their views, a sample, as the name implies, is a smaller representation of a large whole

8. Adolph Jenson rightly said about this sampling, "Purposive sampling denotes the method of selecting a number of groups of units

9. Prof. II sin Pao Yang writes about it, “Stratified sampling

10. Goode and Halt, "In case study we submit step by step picture of special types of continuous experiences

11. Goode and Halt explained that, "Investigator selected only Structural questions as well as Dichotomous Questions and Open ended Questions were discarded Legalise there is more time and money is needed for their classification and tabulation.

12. V.M. Palmer also said "The interview constitutes a social situation
13. Robert E. Chaddock (1925) wrote, "Classification especially important in the social success

14. Connor (1936) also highlighted on the classification in the following words,

15. 15 as Johoda wrote, “Just as coding is thought of as the technical procedure for the categorization of data, so tabulation may be considered as apart of the technical process in the statistical analysis of data”.

16. Ghose (1950) explained, “Tabulation stand for the systematic and scientific presentation of quantitative data in such a form as to elucidated the problem under consideration

17. Shree Jules Henri Poincare wrote that, "Science is built with facts as a house is built with stones

18. Smt. Young, "The Junction of orderly analysis to formulate a solid organization

19. Bodington has to write "A properly constructed diagram appeals to the eye and also to the mind

20. Bowley very nicely says, "Diagrams are merely an aid to eye and a means of saving time."