Chapter 3

Research Methodology
Present study entitled "A Study of Social and Psychological Factors Leading Anaemia among rural women in Jhansi District" is a interdisciplinary research. It was considered necessary for achieving objectivity because study through one particular discipline may be highly based and dogmatic in approach. The researcher may deliberately or inadvertently try to project his own theories into the phenomena to find a possible explanation rather than making the objective study of the source.

Interdisciplinary approach brings a person out of particular discipline and take a more comprehensive view of things. He sees what others have to say about the problem and this helps the researcher to modify his or her views. The Researcher has carried out whole research work consulting occasionally medical expert particularly Head of the Deptt. of Gynaecology of M.L.B. Medical College Jhansi.

In every society one is not entirely different from each other. In the present study homogenous group of women was selected to draw
conclusion. Social sciences have many common boundaries. Socio-Psychological research come in the categories of quasi social research. Data of the present study have been made available from various sources viz documentary and field research. In the present research reliable social sciences research methods and techniques have been used necessary for this kind of research.

**Universe:**

Universe of the study was selected on the following consideration.

A-Universe was situated 8 km away from Jhansi city.

B-Area was easily approachable.

C-It represented the essential attribute of the population.

The universe of study was village Gumnawara a village of Jhansi District approximately 8 km. away from Jhansi city Medical college was situated 2 km. away from the village and many private Medical Practitioners were practicing in the village.

Village consisted of 300 families according to survey conducted by Deptt. of Obstt and Gynecology of the Medical college Jhansi.
Research Design –

Research Design represents a compromise dictated by the many practical consideration that go into social research. Research Design is the logical and systematic planning and directing a place of research. Present study is exploratory study to get experience in formulation of hypotheses for any definite investigation. Purpose of such research to explore the knowledge about the area. This type of research aims at to explore the new area of social realities.

Sampling Method:

Out of 2000 families in the village. 300 families were selected identified as risk families shown in the family survey conducted by Deptt. of Obstt and Gynae Medical College Jhansi. Among 300 risk families one lady of reproductive age group was chosen from each family for the purpose of study using stratified random sampling.

Sample Size:

Total sample size was of 300 respondents.
Instrument used:

A well structured and well designed interview schedule was used as an instrument for collection of data. The respondents were asked to express their opinions freely and frankly assuring them that whatever replies they gave would be kept strictly confidential. A high accuracy level was maintained some time observation techniques was also utilized to cover some data.

Interview techniques:

Selected respondents will be interviewed to get the correct information regarding the study. Researcher will interview personally by this technique reliable information shall be gathered from the respondent in this study by making interpersonal relationship with the women data will be collection.

Primary data:

Primary data is that data which had been collected directly from the respondents, primary data had been collected from the field through interview schedule.
Secondary data:

In secondary data various books, literature, journal, magazines reports and other similar studies were referred a parts from interview schedule secondary data was used relevant to the topic.

Statistical techniques:

The statistical techniques like percentage, means & frequency table were used in order to get the conclusion.