CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH DESIGN
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4.1 INTRODUCTION

Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. When we talk of research methodology we not only talk of research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods. We use and explain why we are using a particular technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher or by other.

Research Design is an important step that follows the task of defining the research problem in research methodology. A design of the study or research is the arrangement of the condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.

Design of the study must at least contain –

1) Clear statement of the research problem.
2) Population to be studied.
3) Procedures and techniques to be used for gathering information.
4) Methods to be used in processing and analyzing data.

Here, the present study is more of a 'Descriptive Research' which is more realistic. In method the phenomena is observed carefully and accurately and the surveyed information is described as precisely as possible. This present study aims at specific predictions, with narration of facts and characteristics concerning individual and group of women bidi workers. It also
includes interview surveys and fact-finding inquiries of different kinds. The researcher in this study has no control over the variables so she has reported what has happened.

4.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The present study as stated earlier is about the "The study of women bidi workers in Nashik District with special reference to Sinnar" and it focuses mainly on the socio-economic problems of women bidi workers in Sinnar.

So the hypothesis is –

1) Social and economic conditions of women bidi workers are not satisfactory.
2) Working conditions of women bidi workers are not healthy.
3) Employer and Employee relations are not amicable.
4) The role of Government in line with legislative measures for women bidi workers is not satisfactory.

Present study is mostly descriptive in nature and so researcher has specified objectives of the study with great precision to ensure that the data collected will be relevant and the researcher could get relevant and desired information. Significance of the present study and its limitations all has been stated in the first chapter itself and hence researcher has not repeated the same in the concerned chapter.

4.3 SAMPLING DESIGN

4.3.1 'Population' or 'Universe'

The term population refers to the total of items about which information is required or universe may be said to be a collection of things or people that one would like to say. In the present study women bidi workers from 4
different Karkhanas constitute the ‘Population’ or ‘Universe’ of inquiry, which is a finite nature of population.

4.3.2 Sampling Unit

Researcher decided to select 4 Bidi industries namely, Sable Waghire & Company (Sambhaji Brand Bidi), Chandak & Brothers (Cock Brand Bidi), M/s. Chothave & Sons (Cow Brand) and ‘Shramik Bidi Utpadak and Audyogik Sahakari Sanstha Maryadit (Camel Brand, Sarda & Sons) from Sinnar.

4.3.3 Selection of Period

The researcher selected the period for the study from 1st June, 2000 to 1st June, 2005.

4.3.4 Sample Size

The decision about how to select sample is a ‘typical compromise’ between what is most desirable from the research point of view and what is most practical.

While doing the research the resources are not sufficient to study the entire area with which the research problem is related. The selected respondents constitute what is technically called as a ‘sample’ and the selection process is called sampling technique.

The researcher has selected 400 women bidi workers at random from 4 different Karkhanas and 25 other members from these Karkhanas. The researcher could collected the information with the help of interview with the other respondents personally and from questionnaire distributed among the women bidi workers and therefore the sample size of the study is 425.
4.3.5 Rationale for Sample Size

The word sample is used for holding sample survey. By such a sample survey a small percentage of the entire bulk is taken for its detailed scientific analysis and examination. If organised and conducted properly and cautiously, the margin of error is quite small and the result obtained is quite dependable. In the present study, researcher decided to take 10% of worker's population working in 4 Karkhanas. Limitation of time period further narrowed down the scope. Researcher thus confirmed 400 workers + 25 members as the sample size for her study purpose. Researcher decided to select workers Karkhana wise on random sample basis and also interviewed people source 25 members of the same Karkhanas.

<table>
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<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Company</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sable &amp; Waghire</td>
<td>Sambhaji</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Chandak &amp; Brothers</td>
<td>Cock Brand</td>
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<td>Sarda Bidi Udyog</td>
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<td>Chothave Bidi Udyog</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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4.4 Data Collection Tools – Chart

Sources of Data

Primary

Secondary

Interview Questionnaire Documents Articles Directory Books

For the present research work the data required is of primary nature. Primary data are those which are collected a fresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original in character. There are several methods of collecting primary data in descriptive researches. Viz.

A] Interview Method.

B] Questionnaire.

Description of Data gathering instruments.

For this particular study, the options for research tools were limited. Particularly the constraint of time, distance and resources, left no other choice than interview and questionnaire. However, considering the possibility of low response, systematic efforts were made to overcome the difficulty.

A) (1) Primary Data

Interview Method.

Instruments, which has been used, for primary data collection is the interview method. It is a two-way method through which exchange of ideas and information takes place. In other words the interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral, verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral verbal responses.
Researcher used structure method of interview scheduled in which predetermined questions were followed. The respondents talk about their problems, their experiences and attitudes. The interview has been conducted with Bidi owners, Mukadams, Union leaders. Researcher, tried her best to create friendly atmosphere of trust and confidence to make respondents fell at ease at the time of interview. Here, researcher acted as a catalyst to a comprehensive expression of the respondents feeling. All the possible efforts were made to keep the respondents on the track by discouraging irrelevant conversation. The researcher in framing questionnaire for women bidi workers mainly used information collected through interviews.

B) Questionnaire

Questionnaire is considered as the heart of a survey operation. Hence it should be very carefully constructed. It is an important tool of collecting survey data. In general the word questionnaire refers to device for securing answers to questions using from which the respondent fills in himself.

A questionnaire is a form prepared and distributed to secure responses to certain questions related to research problem.

While preparing the questionnaire some points were given due considerations.

1) The questionnaire was simplified by using direct, simple and brief language.
2) The questions were directly related to the problems of the study.
3) Balance has been maintained according to the need of close and open type of questions.
4) The questionnaire also had fixed alternative questions in which responses of the informants were limited to the stated alternatives.

Researcher for the present study prepared questionnaire in English language and was translated orally in Marathi language for the sake of convenience of the women bidi workers.

In order to make the questionnaire effective and to ensure quality to the replies received researcher paid attention to the question sequence while preparing the questionnaire. Questions stated were very clear and were impartial.

Proforma of the questionnaire prepared is given in Appendix No. 4

Data collected through the questionnaire is used by the researcher in explaining the interpretation and analysis of data for giving suggestions and recommendation.

II) Secondary Data

Are those, which are already, been collected by some one else and which has already been passed through the statistical process.

Second hand data has been collected from other people’s original data, the data that has already been published, accepted and recognised. For the collection of secondary data various sources like books, articles, directory, and various documents of the related fields were used. Some times published data may lack in the type of information required, either it is not available, it may be partial, outdated or discontinuous.
4.4 STATISTICAL TOOLS USED FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The data, after collection, has to be processed and analysed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. Technically speaking, processing implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis. The term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationships or differences that exist among data groups.

In the present study, the researcher has collected data by using different methods. Data collected through all the four tools, viz. Observations, Interviews, Questionnaire and Documents will be analysed quantitatively and in some cases qualitatively with the help of various statistical methods.

Large Sample Test – Approximate Tests.

The Tests based on $X^2$, t, F except for tests of goodness of fit and independence of attributes are valid for any sample size under assumption of normality. This test is valid for sufficiently large sample only. (The present main sample is 400 women bidi workers). The test is applicable for all populations not necessarily normal. Also this test is comparatively easier to use in practice from the computational point of view.

The data has collected, analysed and interpreted keeping in mind the title, hypothesis and objectives of research study.

An attempt has been made effectively to communicate the research findings through research report to the readers. For achieving effective
communication balance is maintained in completeness and brevity of
information. The report is written in a concise and objective style in simple
language, avoiding vague expressions. Charts, graphs, figures are used at
appropriate places for clarity in presentation.

Fifth Chapter deals with Analysis and Interpretations.