

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

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3.1 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

The study was purely descriptive-cum analytical in nature, based on the survey method. The household schedule method along with interview technique was adopted to administer the questionnaires and gather necessary information. The data collected have been analyzed on the basis of information furnished.

The present study aims to make an assessment and analysis of the factors that were responsible for the successful sporting career of Sri Shripati Khanchanale with particular reference to his wrestling career, performance and achievements.

In order to collect the necessary data pertaining to the present study, the investigator has adopted the technique of questionnaire coupled with interview technique. After due consultation with the guide, the investigator prepared a detailed list of materials which has to be collected for a systematic examination of the various aspects pertaining to present study. While framing the questionnaire, care has been taken to include those necessary items that may have bearing, either directly or indirectly on the performance of the subject under consideration in the present study. The questionnaire administered to

the subject consists of items such as, general information about the subject, bearing of sporting and wrestling career, family background, socio-economic conditions, participation and achievements at various levels of competitions, diet, habits, relationship with others, training and schedules, work load, nature of the subject, coaching camps, facilities and equipment, achievements of his children in sports field and achievements of his trainees in wrestling, and the personality inventory designed by competent people are recorded. Brief questionnaires were prepared to collect information from the subject's parents, friends, teammates, coach and siblings, during the interviews held with them. The information sought from them in response to the questionnaire covered the aspects as their association with the subject, topic of discussions during their usual meetings, the behaviour and nature of the subject in various situations, the state of mind of the subject during and before the competitions, his attitude towards others and the like.

3.2 RESEARCH TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.2.1 INTERVIEW METHOD

The interview or visit is a better method of obtaining survey information than using a mailed questionnaire, rather than to rely on the impersonal approach inherent in the latter technique, the interviewer gathers data directly from individuals in face to face contacts. The interview has been likened to an oral questionnaire. It has the obvious advantage of insuring a greater return.

3.2.2 THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERVIEW:

- The interview obtains confidential information.
- The personal contact has the advantage of drawing out the information by on the spot followed up by questions.
- The interview permits the interpretation of the meaning of questions.
- The interview survey offers an opportunity for the interviewer to give information and to develop report with the respondent.

3.2.3 INTERVIEW TECHNIQUE

The interview, or visit is a better method of obtaining survey information than using a mailed questionnaire. the interview gathers data directly from individuals in face to face contacts. The interview has been linked to an oral questionnaire. It has the obvious advantage of ensuring a greater return⁵⁰.

The investigator preferred interview technique to collect necessary information for his study on Shripathi Khanchanale's life, achievements and contributions to wrestling. The investigator visited several times and conducted exclusive interviews with Shripathi Khaanchnale and his mother.

⁵⁰ David, H. Clarke and Harrison, H. Clarke. Research process in physical Education. Recreation and Health. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Inc., 1970, p.114.

3.2.4 THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

The purpose of the investigation was explained, clearly to the respondents with the detailed of information needed from them. The investigator had a clear concept of just what information he needed. He clearly outlined the best sequence of questions and stimulation comments, which could systematically bring out the desired responses. A written schedule prepared for the study provided a set plan for the interview, precluding the possibility that would fail to get important and needed data. Prior to the day of scheduled interview, the investigator visited the respondents on several occasions which was responsible to provide informality in the interview to come which, in turn, helped the investigator to enhance the report in the interview. The investigator manoeuvred the conversation so that all the areas of the study were covered. The respondents were told approximately how long the interview would be expected to last. The questioning was performed in such a manner as not to introduce an aspect of bias. The actual wordings of the responses were retained.

3.2.5 INTERVIEW WITH SRIPATI KHANCHANALE

The investigator held the scheduled interview with Shri Shripathi Khanchanale on 08-12-2003 and onwards at Kolhapur (Maharashtra). The interview schedule collected information on the items mentioned below:

- Shripathi Khanchanale's family background

- His parent's interest in sports and wrestling.
- His birth and childhood days
- His educational career at early age
- The motives and drives at home and society responsible for his progress in wrestling
- His professional career and the details of his occupation
- His national and international participation and his experience
- Awards and honours
- His family life
- His ambitions unfulfilled if any.
- To comprehend his interest regarding sports, regarding his diet
- His trainees achievement
- His experience
- His children's achievement in the field of sports
- His aim after retirement from wrestling.
- His economic conditions
- His present social status

Apart from the personal interviews with the above-mentioned people, the investigator prepared a questionnaire comprising of 250 questions. Which is given in appendix 'A' and administered to Shripathi Khanchanale, the subject so that every thing pertaining to his achievements could be collected.

3.2.6 RELIABILITY OF THE INTERVIEW

With the purpose of study explained to the respondent clearly which is no way commercial, only for a research study, Shri Shripathi Khanchanale voluntarily accepted to give information which is highly truthful and to the best of his honesty. The following lines interpreted by him at the beginning of conversation would enlighten it with “Good Morning”. There won’t be any motive to degrade any one and whatever answers given are to the best of my knowledge and information.

Moreover Shri Shripathi Khanchanale, the respondent has already reached the peak in the field of wrestling having established many records and any kind of boasting and irrelevant information about him would be of no gain. The investigator has also conducted a similar interview with his friends and wrestling mates and besides referring to the reports and statements which appeared in books and journals. Hence the information collected through the interview is held true.

3.3 LITERARY SOURCE METHOD

For gathering information on Shri Shripathi Khanchanale’s life, career and contribution to the wrestling articles, reports and statements published in newspapers and journals were also taken into account. The data consists of the following primary and secondary sources.

3.3.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

John W Best⁵¹ emphasizes that sources are eye-witness accounts. They are reported by an actual observer or participant in an event.

Clarke and Clarke⁵² opine that primary sources are original materials in which only one mind comes between the event and the users of the sources.

The following primary source materials were consulted to obtain needed data for the study.

- Newspaper clippings, Journals, Articles and interview responses by Shri Shripathi Khanchanale in dailies and weeklies.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

News paper clippings, journal, articles and interview responses by Shripathi Khanchanale in dailies, weeklies and fortnightly magazines were obtained, records of performance in wrestling were also searched through.

The following journals were searched through

- a. The Sports World
- b. The Sports Star
- c. The Sports Week
- d. India Today
- e. The Hindu
- f. The Indian Express

⁵¹ John, W Best. Research in Education. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt.Ltd., 1978, p.348.

⁵² Clarke and Clarke. Research Process in Physical Education. Recreation and Health. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Inc., 1970, p.67.

- g. Deccan Herald
- h. Pudari
- i. Lokmath
- j. Sakaale

3.3.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary sources are descriptions of primary sources. They are written by persons who are not in direct contact with the event reported. More than one mind comes between the original happenings and its description. Secondary sources will be especially useful for the investigators who can not obtain the original sources because of their non availability.

The books and journals containing the statements, reports and articles formed on the basis of the secondary sources. The following source is consulted for the information.

- a. Pamphlets
- b. Samyuktha Karnataka
- c. Pudhari
- d. Prajavani.

3.4 EVALUATION OF LITERARY SOURCE MATERIALS

To check up the authenticity or validity of the facts of information collected, the source materials were set to a process of criticism which is of two types, external and internal.

External criticism deals with the genuineness of the document itself, whether it really is what it seems to be and whether it means true to the original.

Internal criticism deals with the meaning and trustworthiness of statements that remain within the document after any spurious and interpolated matter has been removed from the text. To establish authenticity of the source materials and to escape from being victim of fraud, the criticism of the data collected became necessary⁵³.

3.5 UNDER EXTERNAL CRITICISM THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE DETERMINED.

1. *Establishing the authorship of source materials*

Authorship of books used to collect literary sources was readily determined. The books referred carry the names of the author. The articles recorded and other statements that appeared in journals and dailies possessed

⁵³ Clarke and Clarke. Research Process in Physical Education. Recreation and Health. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Inc., 1970, p.67

writers or names of statisticians. Reports in the dailies furnishing the details of Shri Shripathi Khanchanale's performance in the wrestling were given by the sports correspondents or editors. It was clearly verified that no writer has used a pseudonym.

2. To check whether the document was written by a ghost writer or by another person

The authors of autobiography, biography, articles, newspaper accounts and other statements utilized in this study did not have any ghost writing. It was noted that most of the sources are primary in nature. Having examined the documents by taking into account all the considerations, that was outlined above, the investigator concluded that the collected sources are authentic and genuine and there is no question of distortion of facts as far as the sources are concerned⁵⁴.

3.6 INTERNAL CRITICISM

Internal criticism is concerned with the meaning and accuracy of the statements. Evaluation is transferred from the authenticity of the document to the truthworthiness of its contents.

⁵⁴ Clarke and Clarke. Research Process in Physical Education, Recreation and Health. p.67.

The following points would serve to clarify this form of criticism.

- i. The time of the events occurred and the gap after which they were recorded. Shri Shripathi Khanchanale's achievements had already documented the events that took place when he participated in national and international competitions, which were later published in the form of autobiographies and articles.
- ii. The documents are not issued under pressure from fear or mainly to distort or omit facts.
- iii. The intent of the document is to give a true picture about Shri Shripathi Khanchanale's to the wrestling world at large.
- iv. Facts in the documents are faithfully recorded by the experts in the field.

Hence, it is argued that the data obtained is accurate and worthy for inclusion and analysis in the study.

It was also decided by the investigator to include items in the questionnaires and serve them to those people who were closely associated with him to collect information about the childhood, incidents that have happened in the subject's life, his aspirations, attitudes and behaviour and feelings.

At various stages of the interviews a check was made on the truth-worthiness of the responses from all the people interviewed, as the information was collected in a face-to-face relationship between the investigator and the persons interviewed.

From the technical point of view the questionnaires employed for the purpose of the present study, were both in open and closed forms. The questionnaires consisted of several items and statements in the form of questions. For each statement the respondents were expected to express their opinions and agreements or disagreements by making Yes or No or by giving a brief opinion about the statements.

The questionnaires run to a few pages of printed matter consisting of over 20 questions. General information and personal data about the subject and others concerned have been collected. Only the main content with the various items of the questionnaires are presented in an order, after a set of clear instructions about the way in which the respondents were to indicate the responses.

The investigator has very carefully chosen the items and statements in the form of questions, after having gone through discussions with experts in the field. Items and questions have been framed in such a way that it would cover all the important aspects related to the present case study.

The investigator personally met the subject and others concerned. After establishing initial rapport, importance of the investigation was explained to them. The household schedule method was followed along with the interview technique to collect relevant data.