CHAPTER - IV

THE DESIGN
AND
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A research design was a logical and systematic plan prepared for directing a research study. It specified the objectives of the study, the methodology and techniques to be adopted for achieving the objectives. It constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. It was "the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers, research questions, the plan was the overall scheme on programmes of research". A research design was the programme that guides the investigator in the process of collecting, analysing and interpreting observations. It "provides a systematic plan and procedures for the research to follow".

A research design was the arrangement of conditions for collection and descriptive of data in a manner that wins to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design was the conceptual structure within which the research was conducted. Hence, a research design was a strategy specify which approach would be used for gathering and analysing the data.

The present study had also been design with its conceptual structure, its objectives consisting of the grouping for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. It had developed plan, structure and strategy of the investigation to obtain answers for the research questions. For, counselling was a process involving human beings who had been designated as needy persons Counselling had been

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an art and also a science which had been needed from cradle to the grave for adequate adjustment to the existing realities of life. It was regarded as a series of activities performed in relation to an individual and his needs. The activities comprising this series were systematically planned and integrally inter-related. These activities were carried over a period, the length of which was commensurate with the differential needs of the individual. The inter-relational structure of the developmental activities might be compared to the structure of a chain. This structure suggested an inherent flexibility which was opposed to rigidity of approach, and a movement signifying constant restructuring according to the needs of the situation.

Counselling had its own process involving the client and respondent. It had its own nature and types of counselling. To the types might include directive, non-directive, and eclectic counselling. The type of counselling might also be varied forms depending according to the nature of problem. Sometimes it could be family problem and sometimes it could be of another problem. It could also be interlinked with guidance.

Innate rationality and acquisitions had to be adequately matched to the social demands, academic necessities and vocational choice and placement. Interest and attitudes had to be assessed from time to time to keep best with personality structure and growing demands of individuals and professional psychographs.

Any mis-match between capabilities and potentialities and future prognostic educational, social demands could be extremely catastrophic to the individual, the group, the community, the society and also for an effective national reconstruction. The need for proper and scientific guidance and counselling process at all the stages of chronological growth and development of human individuals was quite evident.

The resolution of conflicts, scientific method of decision making, development of an effective system of communication, adequate interpersonal relationships, effective styles of leadership, proper espiritdecors and an objective attitudes
towards life were domains which became the vital concern of a present day guidance counsellor and a psychologist.\textsuperscript{162}

The formation of a proper adult ego as against the child and parental ego was the pivotal issues in a crisis ridden and confuse world of today. Adjustment to the growing demands of the present day world necessitate to make a thorough search for the positive polarisations of the behavioural patterns and an effective system for behaviour modifications. In order to make a thorough study of the family problems and its impacts on teenagers a descriptive survey method with analytic approach had also been adopted. It had been designed in descriptive way by adopting certain samples taking up certain populations of the whole districts.

The role of counselling in client centred approach was to make the individual a fully functioning person, that is, the denied and distorted part in his experience which comprised not the self. Fundamental to this process was the client’s perception of the experience since it was upon this that the therapeutic change depends.

The client’s perception followed his expectation as determined by his self-regard. His expectation varied from feeling of fear to feelings of ambivalence. The counsellor, by unconditional acceptance of the client, helped him to explore and tried and modified his perceptions. For this to occur a client should have feeling of security, acceptance and belongingness. The counsellor provided these by an unconditional acceptance of the client, showing positive regard, warmth, interest and understanding. In this friendly and warm atmosphere the client might, without any hesitation or fear of criticism or ridicule, might be able to do a little of self-exploration and self examination leading to self understand. In this process, several experiences distorted or rejected hitherto were experienced without any anxiety or alarm. The client slowly and steadily progressed towards self realisation.\textsuperscript{163}

In order to enable to explore the various problems faced by the teenagers number of hypotheses had been framed and had been tested. It would also enable
\textsuperscript{162} M. ASCH, Principle of Guidance and Counselling, SARUP and Sons, New Delhi 2000, p.2.
\textsuperscript{163} ibid., pp.37-38.
to explore and ascertain the various roles played by the counselling centres in Manipur in solving the problems created by the parents and its impact on teenagers. The hypotheses were tested with the help of coefficient of correlation, average, chi-square and simple statistical techniques through relevant methods with systematic procedure. Accordingly, the investigator had selected the present problem acknowledgingly of the family problems in different areas and its impact on teenagers and roles in solving the different problems by the counselling centres and steps taken up by the counsellors in Manipur.

In order to find out the roles played by the family counselling centres in solving the problems created by the family and its influence on teenagers, a number of related questions were framed which offered an explanation. Questions had been standardised after applying it twice or thrice.

The state, Manipur consisting of nine districts felt the need of the counselling centres populated by different groups of people representing Meiteis, Muslims, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Bengalis, Assamese, Biharis, Nepalis, etcetera.

The state had 2388634 persons of which 1207,338 were male and 1,181,296 were female. The total population of Meitie was in majority. And also out of the total population, 219253 belonged to the age of 10-14 and 217842 belonged to the age group of 15-19.¹⁶⁴

It was quite natural that problems occurred in the families irrespective of caste and creed, poor or rich, educated and uneducated, large or minor families. Of course, the extent, nature and degree of the problem varied from family to family and person to person. Sometimes, the problem was man-made. In order to assist in diagnosing and solving the problem family counselling centres were opened.

Family Counselling Centre attempted to restore peace, harmony and unity to a disturbed family. The cause of the problem could be anything but a Family

Counselling Centre tried to remove it so that joy and tranquility could be restored once again. The need for such centres had arisen because of many factors. Firstly, the break up of the traditional joint family had led to an increase in the number of shelterless persons who needed some outside support and guidance. It had also endowed greater freedom of action and unchecked willfulness to male members of the family which often resulted in atrocities on women and cruel neglect of children. Industrialisation had led to greater mobility amongst families and this lent a cover of anonymity to those who wanted to break social norms. The restraints of village elders and inter-relationships in an old social structure were no longer there and this new found freedom could often encourage a person to be relentlessly selfish in pursuance of his pleasures. Even plain competitiveness of city life was sometimes enough to cause rift between husband and wife.\textsuperscript{165}

All these factors had contributed towards creating rift and disharmony in family life. Often the concerned parties were too biased and deeply involved to view things impartially.

The present study had taken all the Family Counselling Centres established in Manipur which were under the Voluntary Action Bureau of the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board with the approval of the Central Social Welfare Board.

Taking into consideration of the activities taken up and performed by each of the counselling centres namely the Family Counselling Centre, Imphal District Police Head Quarter, Imphal West District, the Family Counselling Centre Keinou Bazar of Bishnupur District, the Family Counselling Centre Langmeidong Mayeng Lamjao of Thoubal District, the Family Counselling Centre Awang Potsangbam of Imphal East District, the Family Counselling Centre T. Khullen, Senapati District, the Family Counselling Centre Nongmeibung of Imphal East, the Family Counselling Centre Ukhrul Mission Compound, Ukhrul District and the Family Counselling Centre Upper Lamka, Churachandpur District the present study made an attempt to

\textsuperscript{165} Indu Chibber, Focus on Family Counselling Centres, Social Welfare December, 1989, vol. XXXVI No.9, p.16.
process and design after examining minutely the cases taken up by each of these centres.

The study covered all the cases registered. It also had taken into account of the nature and extent of solving the problems by the Counselling Centres which occurred from time to time. The cases being remain pending by the Counselling Centres due to some reason or other were also taken into consideration. The present study had covered all those non-government organisations which run the Family Counselling Centre Programme in Manipur. It was because of the fact that all the family counselling centres were not run by the government till the period under study. As such, the present study ventured to cover all the eight non-government organisations. It also covered all the nine family counselling centres run by these eight non-government organisations.

These eight non-government organisations run and controlled the nine Family Counselling Centres. The non-government organisations had their own structural body including president, Secretary and Executive Members and formed their own committees. Among other programmes taken up by the non-government organisation Family Counselling Centres' programme was one run by them. Amongst other members the Secretary of the organisation looked after the management and administration of these Family Counselling Centres.

The other programmes taken up by the non-government organisations were mostly running of the Job Training Programme on Anganwadi Workers, Day Care Centre for Elderly people, Embroidery and Wool Knitting training, Smokeless Chulhah making, low cost latrine, legal literacy camp, mini family welfare, general awareness project for women and child, para legal aid, small family norm, tie and dye, mobile medical unit for aged, reproductive and child health, self support programmes; HIV and AIDS awareness, cancer awareness, environment and medicinal plant, children right, gender issues, health - public health, human rights, etcetera. However, functioning and management of the Family Counselling Centres under the Secretary were supervised by the Voluntary Action Bureau (VAB) Counsellor of the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board.
The age group was confined to 13 to 19 years or rather adolescence period which needed special care, handling and attention. A slight mistake in handling would result in creating problems in the family and ultimately in the society. The period was considered an important period during the stages of human development. The behavioural changes of the teenagers out of the problems created in the family due to the drunkardness and alcoholism of the father, maladjustment, bigamy, extra-marital relation etcetera were considered important in the present study.

The study was concerned only with those parents and guardians who were within the age of 30 to 75 having daughters and sons of 13 to 19 years of age. Normally, parents of the age group of 30 to 75 had their sons and daughters, of which the age group from 13 to 19 found it difficult to control the physical and mental set up.

Objective of the Study

The objectives of the present study were:

First, to trace out the growth and development of Family Counselling Centres in Manipur.

Second, to study the nature and extent of cases so far registered; taken-up; solved and pending.

Third, to study the role of the non-government organisations in implementing Family Counselling Centres’ programmes.

Fourth, to study the importance of Family Counselling in eradicating social evils and family problems.

Fifth, to study the effect of family problems towards the teenagers.
Hypotheses

A hypothesis was a statement temporarily accepted as true in the light of what is, at the time, known about a phenomenon, and it was employed as a basis for action research for a new truth. It was a tentative supposition as provisional guess which seems to explain the situation observation.

A hypothesis might also be defined as "a tentative generalisation, the validity of which remains to be tested"¹⁶⁶ a hypothesis therefore was a shrewed and intelligent guess, a supposition, interference, hunch, provisional statement or tentative generalisation as to the existence of some fact, condition or relationship relative to some phenomenon which sources to explain already proved facts in a given area of study, helps in visualising the society as a dynamic organisation and its structure and functions as evolving, steadily growing and under growing change and transformation.

The hypotheses to be tested in the present study were:

i) The Family Counselling Centres had been helpful in solving problems created by the family members in the society.

ii) The problems created in the family by the family members had its impact on the teenagers.

Methodology

In any investigation some sort of methods should be employed in order to make a systematic study. Adopting its methods would help in analysing the investigation analytically and scientifically, for methodology might be understood as "the structure procedures and transformational rules whereby the scientist shifts information up and down this ladder of abstraction in order to produce and organise increased knowledge. It might also be defined as a way or an approach to look at

¹⁶⁶ Krishnaswami, Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay 1993, p.120.
the problem that one meant to organise manner. Methodology includes methods and techniques which were the procedures of research for collecting and manipulating data. Methodology was also a way to systematically solve the research problems.\textsuperscript{167}

The method of approach applied in the present study were historical, descriptive, analytical and scientific. The historical background of the development of counselling centres in Manipur even the development of the Social Welfare Advisory Board and its respective schemes was traced out. Historical method being a study of past records and other information sources with a view to reconstructing the origin and development of an institution or a movement or a system and discovering the trends in the past could trace out.\textsuperscript{168}

The descriptive nature of the cases as relayed by the clients, their relatives etcetera were also studied. Descriptive research involved events that had already taken place and related to a present condition.\textsuperscript{169} It would also be descriptive as it would be a fact-finding investigation with adequate interpretation concerning the clients and their related problems. It was more specific than an exploratory study, as it focused on particular aspects or dimensions of the problems. The method was designed to gather descriptive information from the data collected by using research tools.\textsuperscript{170}

The study would also be analytical since a system of procedures and techniques of analysis applied for quantitative data. It consisted of a system of mathematical models or statistical techniques which was applied in the study.\textsuperscript{171}

In tracing out the historical development of Counselling Centres emphasis on the cases handled by the Counselling Centres, nature of the cases, the cases which remained pending in solving the problems were also laid. The materials were

\textsuperscript{167} Kothari C.R., Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques V.S. Johri Willey Eastern Ltd., Delhi, 1985, p.10.
\textsuperscript{168} Krishnaswami, op.cit., pp.57-58.
\textsuperscript{169} John W. Best and James V. Khan, Research in Education, Prentice Hall at India, New Delhi, 2000, p.105.
\textsuperscript{170} Krishnaswami, op.cit., p.57.
\textsuperscript{171} Ibid., p.44.
collected with the help of tools from various non-government organisations, counsellors, teenagers, guardians and parents, Voluntary Action Bureau, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Manipur and also from the newspapers and interview with the clients for the purpose of study.

Basing on the materials collected from the sources stated above analysis was made with the help of simple statistical applications. The reports and records submitted by the counsellors and organisers of the non-government organisations were also consulted.

Field Survey Tools Used

The tools developed for the present study were the Interview Schedule for the officials of the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board; Interview Schedule for the Counsellor of the Voluntary Action Bureau; Interview Schedule for the Counsellors; Questionnaire Schedule for the Parents or Guardians; Questionnaire schedule for the teenagers; and Interview Schedule for the organisers of the Non-Government Organisations.

The Sample

Empirical field studies which was based on experiment or experience required collection of first hand information or data pertaining to the units of study from the field. The units of study might includes geographical areas like districts, village, leikais or localities, towns and cities which were covered by the study. Institutions or households about which information was required or persons from whom information was required might also be included.

The aggregate of all the units pertaining to the study was called the population or the universe. It was total collection of elements about which we wish to make inference. A number of populations were an element. It was subject on which measurement was taken. It was a unit of study. A part of the population was
known as sampling. The process of drawing a sampling from a larger population was called sampling.¹⁷²

Sampling in the present study was done on 1800 subjects. Out of 1800 samplings taken up responses and information had been collected from the 900 teenagers while the 900 were collected from the parents or guardians of all the nine districts of the state. The sampling was done on random basis. The age for the parents or guardians ranged from 30 to 75 and for the teenagers it ranged from 13 to 19.

The basis for selecting the age of the parents was because of the fact that a girl or a boy who married in early age would naturally have a son or a daughter at the age of 30 and also a married man or woman at the age of 75 would naturally have their children. The criteria for selecting 900 teenagers depended on the selection of 100 teenagers from each of the nine districts. Similarly, in case of the parents or guardians also out of 900 questionnaires 100 were collected from each of the nine districts. In addition to the above interview schedules responses from 13 Counsellors from nine counselling centres, eight organisers of non-government organisations and one from the Counsellor Voluntary Action Bureau, three officials of Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board were also taken up for purpose of elaborate, thorough study and accurate analysis.

While designing, questioning and interviewing with the respondents in making more intensive study various tools and techniques were employed. This was done in order to enable the investigator to find out and study the problem in-depth. Interview Schedule for the counsellors, Interview schedule for the organiser of the non-government organisations, Interview schedule for the officials of Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Interview schedule for the counsellor of the Voluntary Action Bureau, Questionnaire schedule for the parents or guardians and Questionnaire schedule for the Teenagers were prepared. All the questions were related to each other to enable the respondents to answer freely and frankly. Both male and female were taken as respondents.

¹⁷² Krishnaswami, op.cit., p.143.
The questions prepared were applied to the fields for the first time. Modifications in the arrangement of questions were made. The nature of questions were also modified after application. When the questions were modified and rearranged and considered fit it was again applied to the parents or guardians, teenagers, counsellors and the organisers. The investigator had personally went to the offices of the counselling centres and at their home at least seven or eight times to interview the counsellor, organisers of the Non-Government Organisations, Voluntary Action Bureau counsellor, officials of the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board, etcetera.

Further, the investigator had the privilege to meet the client and studied different types of cases. The investigator had also interviewed the organiser of the Non-Government Organisations, Voluntary Action Bureau Counsellor and officials of the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Mechanics of Data Collection

The study had utilised certain tools and techniques designed and developed for the purpose of investigation. The tools were Questionnaire Schedule for the Teenagers, Questionnaire Schedule for the Parents or Guardians, Interview Schedule for the officials of Manipur State Social Welfare Board, Interview Schedule for the Counsellors and Interview Schedule for the Organisers of Non-Government Organisations.

Method of Data Collection

The data for the family counselling centres in Manipur were collected through the Interview Schedule of the Voluntary Action Bureau (VAB) counsellor and officials of the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board and Voluntary organisations. The data for the counsellors were collected through the Interview Schedules of the counsellors and from the records of the clients, officials and also from various records of the office. The data of the Manipur State Social Welfare
Advisory Board were collected through the interview schedule of the officials of Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board and from various sources and reports.

The investigator personally went to collect these materials. Although it was not successful to get the materials at the first effort the investigator went not only twice or thrice but fifth and sixth times on the appointed days and dates. Sometimes, the investigator visited the home of the counsellors for getting materials and records. It was never an easy task to collect material from these different agencies.

The data for the non-government organisations and various sources were collected through the Interview Schedules for the Organiser of the Non-Government Organisations. The data for the guardians or parents were collected through the Questionnaire Schedules of the guardians or parents. The data for the teenagers were collected through the Questionnaire Schedules for the teenagers.

For collecting materials and information the investigator visited all the nine districts of the state including the five hill districts. The investigator visited these districts travelling by bus, sometimes by rickshaw, sometimes on foot and sometimes by two wheelers. When the hill districts were visited the investigator had to halt for three or four days. Data for computing the statistical records were collected from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Manipur, Directorate of Education, Government of Manipur, Selected Educational Statistics, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, Census of India, Government of Manipur, Directorate of Planning, Government of Manipur, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Manipur.

Further, the investigator also consulted libraries of various institutions like Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, Library of Delhi University, Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, Central Library, Imphal and the Secretariat Library of the Government of Manipur, Imphal.
In addition, material were also collected through consultation of official records of the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Voluntary Action Bureau and the Counselling Centres of Manipur and resource persons of the related field.

The collected data were processed, studied and analysed. Tabulations and small statistical applications were made wherever possible. The co-efficient of correlation, chi-square, graphical representation and percentages etcetera were found out.

**Interview Schedule for the Counsellor**

The interview schedule for the counsellor consisted of forty-eight questions. The first four questions dealt with name, age, sex and address of the respondent. Name of the counselling centre, year of establishment and number of members in the centre mentioning male and female were recorded in questions fifth, sixth and seventh. The eighth question dealt with the number of staffs in the centre. The ninths and tenth questions dealt with supervision and control of the centre.

Nature of cases of the centre were also recorded in the eleventh question. Case on dowry, solving of this case, number of successful dowry cases, and any extra-ordinary case on dowry were dealt in questions from twelfth to fourteenth. Cases of marital maladjustment and maintenance, solving of these cases, number of successful these cases were dealt in fifteenth and sixteenth questions.

Unfamiliar extraordinary maintenance cases were also recorded in question seventeenth. Solving of rape cases, number of successful these cases and extraordinary rape cases were dealt in eighteenth and nineteenth questions. The cases of extra-marital, counselling of extra-marital, number of successful extra-marital cases were dealt in twentieth question.

Twenty-first and twenty-second questions dealt with cases of illegal separation, Drug addiction or alcoholism, solving of these cases, number of successful these cases. Twenty-third question dealt with the cases created by the
drunkard or drug addicts in the family and counselling given to them. Wife beating, desertion or separation, ill treatment or harassment cases, solving of these cases, number of these successful cases were dealt in the question number twenty-five and twenty-six. Family pension or old age pension, destituted women or destituted child cases, solving of these cases, number of successful these cases were dealt in twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth questions.

Bride price demand, child custody cases, number of successful solution of these cases were dealt in twenty-ninth and thirtieth questions. Thirty-first and thirty-second questions dealt with poverty or economic crisis, property dispute cases, solution of these cases, number of successful these cases.

Thirty-third and thirty-fourth questions dealt with the cases of family maladjustment or disorganised family and divorce cases, solutions of these cases, number of successful these cases ezat demand, handicapped or mentally retarded cases, counselling given to these cases, number of successful these cases were dealt in thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth questions.

The thirty-seventh question dealt with about the solution of inter-casted marriage crisis, number of successful this cases. Reports given to the counselling centre for solving the cases were also recorded in thirty-eighth question. Number of registered cases, number of successful cases, number of pending cases, number of dropped out cases were dealt with in thirty-ninth to forty-second questions. Number of inspection, modes of operation of inspection were also recorded in forty-third.

Financing at the centre, amount of fund sanction reasons for cancellation of fund were also recorded in forty-fourth question. Forty-fifth question dealt with fund granted to the centre mentioning meager or sufficient amount. Pattern of financing and whether it sanctioned according to the number of successful cases or not were also dealt in forty-sixth question. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth questions dealt with about the amount used in the cases. It also had given scope for comments.
Interview Schedule for the Counsellor of the Voluntary Action Bureau

The Interview schedule of the officials of the Voluntary Action Bureau consisted of twenty-eight questions. Name of the respondent, age, sex, address were dealt in questions from first to fourth. The fifth and sixth questions dealt with name of the body or organisation and year of establishment. Number of staffs in the Voluntary Action Bureau was dealt in the seventh question. It included both male and female staffs.

The controlling and supervision of the Voluntary Action Bureau, number of inspections and supervision made in a year were dealt in questions from eighth to tenth. Submission of reports in a year and the financing agency of the Voluntary Action Bureau were dealt in eleventh and twelfth questions.

Under Voluntary Action Bureau number of counselling centres in Manipur, name of the organisers were dealt in thirteenth and fourteenth questions. The main objectives in establishing counselling centres in Manipur and the achievement of the objectives of counselling centres were next dealt with.

Total number of registered cases, total number of successful cases, general nature of registered cases, total number of pending cases and total number of dropped out cases were dealt in questions seventeenth to twenty-first questions.

Sufficient number of counselling centres, suggestions to make in improving family counselling services in Manipur were dealt in twenty-second and twenty-third questions. Whether the number of centres were sanctioned by the Voluntary Action Bureau or by the Centre were dealt in twenty-fourth question. The amount of fund sanctioned to the counselling centres to meet the expenses were dealt in twenty-fifth question.

Report of insufficient amount of fund and timely release of fund to the centre was dealt in twenty-sixth question. Proper utilisation of funds by the centres and any comment were dealt in twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth questions.
Interview Schedule for the Organiser of the Non-Government Organisations

The Interview schedule for the organiser of the non-government organisations consisted of twenty-four questions. The first five questions of the schedule were confined to the name of the respondent, age, sex, address, and educational qualification of the respondent. The sixth and seventh questions dealt with the name of the non-government organisations and year of establishment.

The eighth question dealt with the organiser’s involvement in the activities of the non-government organisations and their capacity to organise centres. The ninth question dealt with the reason of organiser’s liking to join in the organisation. Tenth question dealt with the members in the non-government organisations. The eleventh and twelfth questions dealt with the number and name of projects or schemes under the non-government organisations.

The thirteenth question dealt with the aims and objectives in establishing the organisation. The fourteenth question dealt with the achievement in organising the non-government organisations. The main problems faced by the organiser in organising the organisation was dealt in the fifteenth question.

The sixteenth question dealt with the organiser’s suggestions in improving the projects or schemes under the non-government organisations while the seventeenth question dealt with the project or scheme taken up apart from the scheme of Family Counselling Centre like Job Training Course for Anganwadi Workers or Embroidery or Wool Knitting Training, Day Care Centre for Elderly People, etcetera. The eighteenth question dealt with the aims and objectives in establishing Family Counselling Centre.

The nineteenth question dealt with the proper running of Family Counselling Centre in solving the problems faced by the society. The twentieth question dealt with names of the funding agency. The term and conditions of funding were recorded in the twenty-first question. Submission of report to the funding agency by
the organiser was recorded in the twenty-second question. The twenty-third question dealt with the sufficiency of financial assistance given by the funding agency. Other comments were recorded in the twenty-fourth question.

**Interview Schedule for the officials of the Social Welfare Advisory Board**

The Interview Schedule for the officials of the Social Welfare Advisory Board consisted of thirty-eight questions. The first four questions were confined to name, age, sex, and address of the respondent. The fifth, sixth and seventh questions dealt with the name of the body or board, year of establishment, and number of staffs in the board.

The eighth question dealt with the control of the board. The ninth and tenth questions dealt with the objectives in establishing the Counselling Centres in Manipur, achievement of target in establishing the counselling centres and difficulties in achieving the target.

The responsible person for controlling the counselling centres in Manipur and number of staff to manage the centres were recorded in questions eleventh and twelfth. The thirteenth question dealt with the monitoring or supervising system of the board, and number of visits and supervision in a year by the funding Agency.

The pattern of funding the board, amount of fund sanctioned to the board and purpose of the fund indicating the funding heads were dealt in questions fourteenth and fifteenth. Innovative scheme under the board, number and names of the schemes were recorded under the sixteenth question. The seventeenth question dealt with the proper utilisation of schemes or programmes undertaken by the board.

The number of Voluntary Organisations and their name under the Board were recorded in eighteenth question. The nineteenth question dealt with the work and functioning of Voluntary Organisations. The twentieth question dealt with whether all the Voluntary Organisations run only the Family Counselling Centres or
not. The twenty-first question dealt with whether all the Counselling Centres were under non-government organisations or not. The respondents' view on the pattern of fund sanctioned for the specific purpose which did not reach the right persons was next dealt with.

Attached staffs to the state board, name, work of those staffs, number of staffs etcetera were recorded in twenty-second and twenty-third questions. The procedure and methods of working style of State Social Welfare Advisory Board concerning with the Family Counselling Centres. Undertaking of the Border Area Welfare Extension Projects, number and names of the project centre and location of the project centres etcetera were dealt in the subsequent questions. The twenty-seventh question dealt with the Grant-in-aid programmes, names and beneficiaries of this programmes.

The twenty-eighth question dealt with the Supplementary Nutrition Programme under the Board and its aims and objectives. The creche programme under the board, year of establishment and number of creche centre in Manipur were recorded in twenty-ninth question. The thirteenth question dealt with Holiday Home Camp Programme under the Board, its facilities and the age group.

Scheme of Vocational Training programme, aims and opportunities of this programmes and the age group were recorded in thirty-first question. The condensed course of education for adult women, opportunities and running of this programmes, age group and types of courses were recorded in thirty-second question. The thirty-third question dealt with the Socio-Economic programme under the board, its aims and benefits given to the people.

The Awareness Generation Project, its main provision and objectives were recorded in thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth questions. The centres to be opened in addition to the existing centres were recorded in thirty-sixth question. The thirty-seventh question dealt with the helps in solving the Family Problems by the Centres. Any comment given by the respondent was also recorded in thirty-eighth question.
Questionnaire Schedule for the Parents or Guardians

The Questionnaire Schedule for the Parents or Guardians consisted of thirty-seven questions. The first six questions dealt with name, age, sex, address/district, qualification and occupation of the respondent. Number of children mentioning male or female, size of the family, structure of the family mentioning joint or small or large were dealt in seventh, eighth and ninth questions.

Tenth question dealt with head of the family and difficulty in maintaining the family. Income of the respondent and income sufficiency in maintaining the family were dealt in question number eleventh. Income from the field or land to support the family and sufficiency of income from the paddy or land or field in maintaining the family were dealt in twelfth and thirteenth questions.

Number of wives married and unmarried by a man and controlling system of the families along with the wives were dealt in fourteenth and fifteenth questions. Sixteenth question dealt with the providing of psychological and physical feedbacks and also moral boost to all the children if the father had more than one wife.

Seventeenth question dealt with the habit of taking local liquor bad habits of gambling addiction and psychological feed backs, moral and emotional boost ups and physical facilities that could be extended and provided by the father. If the father was a drunkard had he ever been arrested by the Meira Paibis and if so the number of times he was caught and the nature of punishment he was given by them were next dealt with.

Dependence of wife’s income on the earnings made by the husband and ways and means of wife’s earning mentioning the source of income either by selling vegetables or by brewing local liquor or selling local liquor or by doing small scale business including pot vendors or pan dukan, shops or by selling tickets or earning on daily wage through labour works or any other means were dealt in nineteenth question. Sufficiency of mother’s earning to meet the demand of her children or
husband and if not by any means and torture the mother physically and mentally were dealt in twentieth and twenty-first question.

Report of torture or beaten harshly by the husband or in-laws to the Meira Paibs or local clubs were also discussed in the next question. Aware by the children around them when tortured or harassed and steps taken up for convincing the husband in correct path were also discussed in twenty-third and twenty-fourth questions. Ambitions of parents towards their children were also recorded. The twenty-sixth question dealt with separation of husband and wife and providing of physical facilities or psychological feedbacks, moral and emotional boost up to their children. Demand of dowry from the wife was dealt in the next question.

The problem of abduction, kidnapping, rape, the problem of marital maladjustment including from in-laws, financial maladjustment and any other, extra-marital relation, inter-caste marriage and acceptance or rejection of inter-caste marriage by the parents were dealt in twenty-eighth to thirty-first questions.

Divorced by husband or wife and maintenance of children and family and the problem of child custody were discussed in thirty-second and thirty-third questions. Handicapped, mentally retarded person in the family and providing physical or physiological or emotional support, sending them to the special school or left the child completely secluded were discussed in thirty-fourth question. Cases or report or the problems to Family Counselling Centres for solving the problems and solution of the problems and comment on counselling centres were dealt in questions from thirty-fifth to thirty-seventh.

**Questionnaire Schedule for the Teenagers**

The Questionnaire schedule for the teenagers consisted of twenty-four questions. The first six questions were dealt with respondent's name, age, sex, school, class, address and district. Whether the parents were alive or not and their treatment on the teenagers including affectionate or indifferent treatment or just managed were recorded in seventh and eighth questions.
Attendance of classes whether regularly or irregularly and punishment by the teacher in the class, the reasons including default, truancy, making noise in the class, quarrelling with the classmates and any other etcetera were dealt in ninth and tenth questions. Taking care of study even by teaching the teenagers at their convenient time by father or mother or both and creating a congenial atmosphere for the study particularly by the father were dealt with in eleventh and twelfth questions.

Having any sibling indicating number and position of the respondent were recorded in thirteenth question. Fourteenth and fifteenth questions dealt with dropped out students and the name of the school, class and year from where they dropped out etcetera, the reasons for dropping out from the school like repeated failure in examination or economic condition of the family particularly inability to pay fees or truancy or harsh punishment by teacher or too much expectation by the parents or illness or frequent transfer or any other.

The sixteenth question dealt with whether their father or mother or brother treated him or her affectionately, whether the father was a drunkard, whether he drank casually or regularly were recorded in seventeenth question. Frequent disturbance of father's habits in the family like drinking, gambling, drug addiction, laziness, quarrelling, having many wives, step brothers and sisters, step sons and daughters etcetera were also recorded in question number eighteenth.

Too much dependence of father's or brother's daily expenses including bad habits of taking wine etcetera on the mother, and creation of problems when their demands were not met or fulfilled were discussed in nineteenth question. The problems created out of his unfulfilled demand disturbed his or her study were discussed in twentieth question.

Mother's income and the source of her income including its nature of earning by doing labour or cultivation or weaving or government employee or business or daily wage basis or wine brewing or vegetable vendor or housewife etcetera were dealt in the twenty-first question. Whether mother had married one husband or more
and if the mother or father had married more than once and carried son or daughter which created problem in the family thereby affecting the study were dealt in twenty-second and twenty-third question. The twenty-fourth question dealt with the comments given by the respondent.

The investigator collected data and information through interview schedule, questionnaire schedules were at first distributed on personal basis and sometimes went to school for the teenagers to get a large number of responses. The investigator went personally to all the Districts including the hill Districts of Manipur by bus. Sometimes, the investigator went on foot and sometimes by rickshaw or two wheelers. In the hill Districts the investigator walked on foot.

In case of Imphal East District at Andro, a Scheduled Caste village, the investigator travelled there by Bus and hired or borrowed one bicycle and cycled for about two or three kilometers after which walked on foot. In the hill districts like Senapati, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tamenglong and Ukhrul the investigator travelled by bus and walked for about two kilometers on foot.

In case of valley districts like Thoubal, Bishnupur and Imphal East the investigator travelled by Bus and walked on foot for one or two kilometers for interview. However, in case of Imphal West District the investigator used two-wheelers also in addition to Bus, cycling and walking on foot.

Moreover, collection of filled up questionnaire was not an easy task. Mostly the investigator read out the questionnaire and recorded their answers. The information and questionnaire schedule were collected when the respondents were interviewed personally.

The interview schedule for the counsellors were collected according to the convenience of the respondents. Some of them were interviewed at their respective homes and some of them in their offices and work places. Very few counsellors responded on the appointed date.
At the counselling centre of Police Head Quarter the investigator herself witnessed and observed the different techniques employed by the counsellors in solving the cases. Further, the investigator was allowed to take up one or two cases for her experience. This facility of handling cases at the Family Counselling Centre of Imphal Police Head Quarter was given in connection with her research work since the investigator wanted to investigate and encourage the work.

While interviewing the organisers of the non-government organisations the researcher had to go seventh or eighth times to meet them. Few family members of the organisers always asked the investigator like "why do you want to meet her (the organiser)". However, after discussion and explaining the reason for interview they became free and frank.

Meeting the organisers or the counsellors was another problem. For instance, in trying to meet the counsellor of the counselling centre T. Khullen of Senapati District the investigator had to go to Thangmeiband for seventh or eighth times. The centre was run by the Association of Professional Social Workers, Tera of Imphal West District. The investigator had to go to the Secretary of this Association in the effort to meet the counsellor.

To meet the organiser of family counselling centre of Nupi Meira Marup Elangbam Leikai the investigator had to go five or sixth times. Since the counsellors handled cases of different and varied nature they had to go here and there. As such it was difficult to find and meet them.

Collecting materials from the hill areas was not an easy thing. The investigator was to accompany someone reliable and confident and halt the nights there till the investigator got the materials. On the other hand it was expensive also since the hill districts were located at different places far from the Imphal District.

In collecting the questionnaire schedule from the counsellor of the Voluntary Action Bureau the investigator went seventh or eighth times. Sometimes the respondent was busy, sometimes she was not available. On the next appointed day of the respondent which was normally after three or four days, another day was
refixed as the questionnaire paper had lost. Thus, in collecting questionnaire schedule the investigator had to go at least seven or eight times.

In collecting the Questionnaire Schedule for the parents or guardians the investigator went personally to collect responses. While questioning the researcher took care in handling the respondents. Sometimes the investigator had to act psychologically. For instance, while questioning the investigator had to come down to the level of the respondents and interact the respondents with respect. While questioning, the responses given by the parents or guardians were very frank and encouraged the investigator for the research work.

In the hill districts most of the respondents were very co-operative, free and frank. They even encouraged the investigator for undertaking the research work. The only problem was communication and transport system as she had to work in the zig zag areas.