3.1. Introduction:

The methodology plays significant role in determining different stages of research work. The researcher knows in advance what the researcher is looking for and all aspects of the study are carefully designed before the data is collected. The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models, theories and/or hypotheses pertaining to research. Generally speaking, methodology does not describe specific methods, even though much attention is given to the nature and kinds of processes to be followed in a particular procedure or in attaining an objective. When proper to a study of methodology, such processes constitute a constructive generic framework; thus they may be broken down in sub-processes, combined, or their sequence changed. Without which research will be considered as an a lay mans views and it has got the scientific way of approach to achieve the aim and objectives of the any research work. So accordingly a research has to give more concentration on the methodology to achieve his /her good will of the research.

3.2. Methods:

An attempt is made in this chapter to elaborate various methods adopted and techniques employed in carrying out the study. Particular reference is made to the tools and techniques employed in collecting the data, procedure followed in drawing the sample and finally to the methods of analysis of data for arriving at generalizations. As has been mentioned at the outset, the main thrust of the study is to probe into the realities pertaining to the participation of women in politics in this part of the country. The present study also intends to
study about awareness among women representatives about their rights and duties and about government programmes. The study also purports to identify the class from which the women are entering in politics in rural India. Keeping in view these objectives and the type of respondents, the variety of tools and techniques that suit best for the present study are employed and are discussed in the present chapter.

The interview schedule was prepared keeping in view the objectives, the research questions and the hypotheses of the study, care was taken to see that, none of the objectives, were left out and irrelevant superfluous data were gathered from the respondents.

3.3. Sampling:

Keeping in view the limitations of the researcher sampling method has been applied to select the respondents.

3.4. Sources of Data:

The source plays a very important role in the carrying of the research work without which it will not be said has a research work only it will become a lay mens record and that will not be accepted as a research work so in the carrier of the researcher as well as at research work source plays pivotal role. So the sources of data were to be collected by the researcher as under.

3.5. Secondary Data:

The secondary source is a document or recording that relates or discusses information originally presented elsewhere. A secondary source contrasts with a primary source, which is an original source of the information being discussed; a
primary source can be a person with direct knowledge of a situation, or a
document created by such a person. However, as discussed in detail in the
section below on classification, deciding how to classify a source is not always
an obvious decision.

Secondary sources involve generalization, analysis, synthesis,
interpretation, or evaluation of the original information. Primary and secondary
are relative terms, and some sources may be classified as primary or secondary,
depending on how it is used. An even higher level, the tertiary source, such as an
encyclopedia or dictionary, resembles a secondary source in that it contains
analysis, but attempts to provide a broad introductory overview of a topic.

The secondary data on the women members were collected from the
leading research journals, books, web sites, etc. These data sources formed for
understanding the theoretical concepts for the present study. Secondary sources
in history and humanities are usually books or scholarly journals, from the
perspective of a later interpreter, especially by a later scholar. In the humanities,
a peer reviewed article is always a secondary source. The delineation of sources
as primary and secondary first arose in the field of historiography, as historians
attempted to identify and classify the sources of historical writing. In scholarly
writing, an important objective of classifying sources is to determine the
independence and reliability of sources.

3.6. Primary Data:

Primary sources are original materials that have not been altered or
distorted in any way. Information for which the writer has no personal
knowledge is not primary, although it may be used by historians in the absence
of a primary source. In the study of history as an academic discipline, a primary
source (also called original source or evidence) is an artifact, a document, a
recording, or other source of information that was created at the time under study. It serves as an original source of information about the topic. Similar definitions are used in library science, and other areas of scholarship, although different fields have somewhat different definitions. In journalism, a primary source can be a person with direct knowledge of a situation, or a document written by such a person.

Primary sources are distinguished from secondary sources, which cite, comment on, or build upon primary sources. Generally, accounts written after the fact with the benefit of hindsight are secondary. A secondary source may also be a primary source depending on how it is used. For instance the same memoir would be considered a primary source in research examining its author or his or her friends characterized within it but a secondary source if it were used to examine the culture in which its author lived. "Primary" and "secondary" should be understood as relative terms, with sources categorized according to specific historical contexts and what is being studied.

Collection of Primary data is an important step in every research study. The researcher visited household or panchayat officia, where the women members are their and collected information by observation. Primary data is also collected from the respondents through interview schedules. It is observed that the respondents are both low-educated and high educated, the researcher personally interacted with the women members and collected information on their personal, socio-economic, educational, occupational and political problems and prospectives. The researcher also observed the members working nature and the heardles they are facing while imposining the political power and at the same time it is known that the who will make the decision at the gramm panchayat, taluka panchayat and at the zilla panchayat official meeting.
3.7. Variables Studied:

Keeping the objectives in mind, it was decided to have vast information on various background characteristics such as socio-economic, demographic, cultural, attitudinal, behavioural, etc of the respondents was collected. However, the variables which have been taken into account in this study are based on relevant theoretical and logical grounds. Moreover, for a clear understanding of the nature of these variables further, classification or different groupism of variables was done. In the justification for the selection of the determinants (Variables) and their hypothesized relationship is well presented. In order to test the hypotheses mentioned in the first chapter, a few social variables were listed for the verification analysis and these variables are as follows.

3.8. Demographic Variables:

The major demographic characteristics of the respondents which are included in the present study are the age of the respondents, gender, number of children, etc. These characteristics were considered to be important to evaluate the qualitative aspects of the study.

3.9. Economic Characteristics:

The significant economic characteristics of the respondents were undertaken for the study purposes are Family Occupation, members working phenomena, sources of family income, economic conditions of the family, etc.
3.10. Social Characteristics:

The major social characteristics of the respondents studied here are: place of residence, religion, caste, type of family, number of members in family, education, etc was also gathered.

3.11. Behavioural Variables:

The important behavioural characteristics of the respondents considered to be like making discussions with the co-members on the decision making at the office, discussion with the officials about the problem at the villages. etc.

3.12. Sample Size and Selection Procedure:

Taking into consideration the limitations of the researcher’s considering all the factors considering or taken into account such as, time factor, research nature and the other factors, it was decided to study a total sample of 265 women representative at the grass root political is taken into account. Among the 265 respondents, 171 women members from the gramma panchayat the 10% of the total women mebers from the gramma panchayats were taken, from taluka panchayat 68 women members were taken the total women representative at the the taluka panchayat is taken into account. And from the zilla panchayat 16 women representative were taken for the study, that is total women represenative at the zilla panchayat is take.

3.13. Selection of Sample:

It has been already pointed out that due to limitations of the study only 265 respondents. Of course, a sample of 265 were taken from the three tier system of local self government. In that the the 10% of the representative from
the gram panchayats have been selected, while the 100% women members from the taluka panchayat and total women members from the zilla panchatata have taken as sample for the present study. All efforts were made the best efforts to collect responses from respondents, all of them as given their response according to they opinon.

3.14. Preparation of Interview Schedule and Pre-testing:

In accordance with the objectives of the study an exhaustive interview schedule was prepared both in Kannada, the regional language of Karnataka and English. The Interview Schedule is composed using different scales like dichotomous, multiple choice, descriptive and rating. In addition to this, the researcher adopted personal observation technique to ascertain the attitudes of women members due to the personal attitudes and societal nature, etc.

To make the survey and to collect the primary data interview schedule was used. It is assumed that majority of the women members are illiterates and low educated and hence, interview schedule is a suitable tool for collection of primary data. Interview schedule is by far the most important instrument used for the data collection. The interview schedule was addressed to the women members at the local self government. The Interview Schedule was composed using different scales like dichotomous, multiple choice, descriptive and rating. In addition to this, the researcher was adopted personal observation technique to ascertain the information on the nature of the relations with family, working mode, authoritative nature, etc.

The primary data collected through the Interview Schedule is represented in the form of Tables. The tables are analyzed with the percentages, so as to make analytical study and also help for comparison of different kinds of the data. Statistical techniques such as Mean, Standard
Deviation, Variance, etc are also used wherever necessary. Further, on the basis of collected data certain generalizations are stated as findings and conclusion.

While preparing the interview schedule, discussed with the guide and eminent professors with constant interaction with the respondents from different caste backgrounds have deep insights into the subject. The schedule was constantly modified before being given final shape.

3.15. Methods of Data Collection:

Data was collected by employing the interview method. The respondents were contacted at their residence or offices. On an average every day 5 respondents were contacted and their interviews completed. The fieldwork took three months to complete. The study was carried out in December 2012 to March 2013.

As mentioned in the scope and limitations of the study, a sample survey was made to collect the primary data. That is the researcher chosen the grammm punchayat in Gulbarga district. There are seven talukas (towns) in Gulbarga district namely Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jewargi and Sedam. It is noted that at least 20 to 30 members from each taluka were taken information from them through the intrview schedul. And the all the taluka panchayat members were visited and discussed with them and throgh the structured interview schedul collected the information, and yet the same time all the zilla punchayat members from the gulbarga district were also interviewed and collected the information The selected sample units from various talukas as under.
Table No. 3.1
Selection of Sample Units from the Gramma panchayat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Gramma panchayat male members</th>
<th>Gramma panchayat female members</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aland</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afazalpur</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittapur</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chincholi</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewargi</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedam</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>1671</td>
<td>3864</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sample selection for the present study is from the elected women members from local self government from the gulbarga district has been selected for the study in which three tier system is existed karnataka state. The above table showing the data of the gramma panchayat total members from the gulbarga district providing information of both male and femel members and the the total members from the taluk wise is also provided at the table.

The sample selection from the gramma panchayat is the 10% of the elected women member from the gulbarga district in which from seven talukas of Gulbarga. From each taluka 24 elected gramma panchayat members were selected for the interviewing and to get the information related to the study only from the aland taluka 27 women members were for the convinience of the study.
Table No. 3.2.
Selection of Sample Units from the Taluka Panchayat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Gramma panchayat male members</th>
<th>Gramma panchayat female members</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aland</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afazalpur</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittapur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chincholi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewargi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedam</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the selection of samples from the taluka panchayat elected women members and table provides the information of the taluka panchayat members from the each taluka classifying the male member and the female member and the total number of members from the each taluka and total taluka panchayat members from the Gulbarga district in which sample were selected has the all the women elected members from the Gulbarga district is taken as a sample for the study.

The sample selection at the taluka panchayat is of 100% women elected member from the gulbarga district. No women elected member were left at the taluka panchayat, all of them were selected for the study. They were personal interacted with them and through the interview schedule the information gathered about the research problem.
Table No. 3.3.
Selection of Sample Zilla panchayat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Gramma punchayat male members</th>
<th>Gramma punchayat female members</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afazalpur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittapur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chincholi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewargi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table provides the information regarding the zill panchayat members from the Gulbarga district provided that the total male member and the female members from the all the talukas of Gulbarga district and provides the information regarding total women members from the Gulbarga district as well as the the taluka representation is also. And yet the same time the table provides the information regarding the sample selection for the study present study is also provided in the table. Here research taken all the elected women members from the Zill panchayats of Gulbarga district as sample for the study.

3.16. Coding and Tabulation:

The data was manually coded by the researcher. It took about four months. Coding was checked and rechecked to get perfection. A tabulation plan
was prepared. The coded data were tabulated, appropriate Mean, Standard Deviation and Variation statistics were applied to find out the relevance of the primary data. The data which finally got through the provided information from the respondents. The data sheets were provided the tables from the SSPS package, which have been analyzed through the data which has been adopted through the new methods in the scientific way of research in the modern field of social science.

3.17. Field:

The present study is made on women role in the grass root politics that to at the Grama panchayats, Taluka panchayat and the Zilla Panchayat, the members at the Gulbarga district. Hence, the universe of the present study is Gulbarga district and the variables are members of the three tier panchayat will be taken into study. Based on the nature of the women members, their social, economic and political status will be studied and the role they are playing in the Indian political purview will be studied and at the same what are the major problem they are facing in the lending their rights at the grass root politics.

The literature review. A review of the literature is an essential part of your academic research. The review is a careful examination of a body of literature pointing toward the answer to our research question. Literature reviewed typically includes scholarly journals, scholarly books, authoritative databases and primary sources. Sometimes it includes newspapers, magazines, other books, films, and audio and video tapes, and other secondary sources. Primary sources are the origin of information under study, fundamental documents relating to a particular subject or idea. Often they are first hand accounts written by a witness or researcher at the time of an event or discovery. These may be accessible as physical publications, as publications in electronic databases, or on the Internet. Secondary sources are documents or recordings
that relate to or discuss information originally presented elsewhere. These, too, may be accessible as physical objects or electronically in databases or on the Internet. All good research and writing is guided by a review of the relevant literature. Literature review will be the mechanism by which your research is viewed as a cumulative process. That makes it an integral component of the scientific process. Most often associated with academic-oriented literature, such as a thesis or peer-reviewed article, a literature review usually precedes a research proposal and results section. Its main goals are to situate the current study within the body of literature and to provide context for the particular reader. Literature reviews are a staple for research in nearly every academic field. After deciding upon the subject, the researcher, in consultation with the research supervisor went through the available literature on women’s members and the women politics and the women movements to achieve political rights from the renaissance period to till today have taken. A review of literature revealed that there were practically five studied were made on women politicians at grass root politics.