3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research method is a way of the designing and implementing research study in a scientific way. Methodology refers to the process, principles, and procedures of social science and philosophy by which researcher try to approach the any research problem and seek answers through the application to carry out the research further ahead. The research methodology is also called as the life or heart of a research, specification of methods in acquiring the information needed to structure in solving the research problem.

Serious attempts were made to elevate the status of women after the independence of India. An awareness of the need to remove social disabilities of women was created. Educational facilities were made available to them and a few urban based fortunate women could take advantage of these facilities. Techno social changes provided opportunity for women not only to get modern education but also opened up new avenues for gainful employment outside their homes. In the recent years an increasing number of educated women have started accepting occupational roles of various types. These women are now competing for various positions along with men. They work not because they have to but because they like it. More women are seen working in non traditional jobs and is also holding decision making posts. Political participation of women has also increased. Further, the constitutional recognition of equal status for women and progressive legal enactments has undoubtedly empowered Indian women with juridical equality. This change in their orientation has brought about a new awareness about their position as well as their social order. Which is equipped with modern education and economic independence. Hence, they no longer accept asyian way of living which implies change in the traditional role relationships between husband and wife. Men are not likely to accept the new position of the wife and may use greater force and violence to retain their traditional position. To highlight the plight of women victims women organizations which are urban based have also started taking up issues like dowry, domestic violence, sexual harassment at work place and rape cases to create public awareness.
In spite of the best efforts women continue to suffer. Various protections failed to make any visible dent in their status. Patriarchal values and normative structure established some two thousand years ago still persist thought in a different garb. The problems of women have become more serious since the discrimination and disabilities operate in more subtler and covert ways. The reality of the subordinate position of women is indicated through adverse sex ratio of girls, the growing domestic violence, increasing number of dowry deaths and rape cases. According to a recent survey conducted by UNICEF in India, every sixth female child’s death is due to gender discrimination. Gender based inequities permeate almost every aspect of growing girls social and cultural environment. For an average girl in India, the privations of poverty are significantly aggravated by value systems norms and mores which define and not infrequently disparage the role of women (times of India 1995).

The research methodology called as the life of a research specification of methods in acquiring the information needed to structure or solve the research problem. This study was a mixture of both qualitative and quantitative approaches based on primary and secondary data sources by use of face to face interview method for data collection with serious attempts were made to evaluate the household women and their basic responsibility, sharing household activities with family member and husband, role conflict related to housework burden, problems and its impact on household women, children and family life with present trends. This research takes on the scientific method of exploring the concept of household women identity in family as well as society. Thus identifying the determinants of women identity the value of household work and the need to improve the societal status of household women with her basic responsibility. Present study starting from the research design with different research steps like selection of study area, sampling design, sample size, framing the objectives, hypothesis, study data required, types of data and tools of data collection, applying required test, adopting systematic sampling methods for data collection, preparation for field work, data processing, and the variable studied, definition of concept used and data analysis. Through this chapter researcher try to explain the scope and significance of research design, data collection, sampling technique methods followed in carrying out the present research with the conformation of a limitation of the study. Which help to describe the objectives of the study, for further research in this particular field more in detail.
STUDY SUBJECTS

The subject (research problem) selected by the researcher after doing the through critical review of literature related to the concerned area of interest and then indeed discussion with the research supervisor come to final selection of the topic entitled “Household women and their societal status: A sociological Study”.

3.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Believed that head of the household unmistakably is the man who rules it. The wives and children obey him. In that kind of society women role was confined to household. Hence forth, women cannot be said to be a free citizen who had independent existence or had legal rights. Women constitute half of our population and play specific and crucial role either visible or invisible. In society and history women creates life nurture it boost the strengths in it. In their task as a mother they play a vital role in the development of the nation. But women status has been generally held to be lower in comparison to their male counterpart. The laws of Hinduism and Islam religion are inextricably mind in both religions. Thus patriarchy became all pervading and embracing.

Perceptions related to the status of women in present India are formed by traditions, education, religion and economic contribution. When Household women perception observed that is much worse in view of the general denial of women rights under the Hindu law and the limited rights of women under Muslim Law. The share of the women in the resources in less than 2%. Describing the status of women in ancient time in authority on the subject states during the Vedic period women enjoined a fair amount of freedom and equality with man. A women was regarded as equal partner, friend and equal sharer enjoys and sufferings of her husband’s life in Vedic era. In social, cultural and educational activities she enjoyed considerable freedom and more or less possessed equal rights in the matters of religion. She was considered as human being and enjoyed a status and prestige in the society.

Household women perception regarding status of women in Smriti era position of women was gradually deteriorated. Because the writer of Manu smriti was very harsh and cruel to women. Manu smriti determined women as physically weak, she does not have mind to think and she is like puppet. He also perceives women in the world simply as objects which enhance the gender inequality in society. Child
marriage denial the education to daughters, polygamy and restrictions on her free movement were the main factors for the degradation of Hindu women status during smriti era.

Thus in shastric period a Hindu women lost her individuality and status in society. Her existence and happiness was dependent on that of her husband. A Hindu women life was full of sacrifice. The Indian woman's position in the society further deteriorated during the medieval period when Sati among some communities, child marriages and a ban on widow remarriages became part of social life among some communities in India.

A historical study of women in India reveals that there were distinct stages of rise and fall in her status. In India, the position of women has always been rather uncertain. On the one side, she has been raised to the status of divinity and on the other side, she has been exploited as somebody lower in status to men in every walk of life. Fortunately, from the middle of the nineteenth century, consciousness representation in our country to eradicate this dichotomy in her existence. Social reformers rose especially in Bengal, like Vidya Sagar and Raja Ram Mohan Roy, founder of the Brahma Samaj who advocated education for girls, marriage after adolescence The social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Dayanand Sarswati fought the struggle of upbringing the social status of Indian women and tried hard to get their law enacted for the eradication of social evils concerning India women.

The Constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Article 14), no discrimination by the State (Article 15(1)), equality of opportunity (Article 16), and equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)). In addition, it allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children (Article 15(3)) renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e)) and also allows for provisions to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. (Article 42). The Government of India declared 2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment (Swashakti).- The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women came was passed in 2001.-Women in India now participate in all activities such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology.
The modern women are not living passive life. She is not only the wife or the daughter of someone. On the contrary she possesses her own individuality. She is therefore, slowly servifing her attitude towards caste, joint family, marriage and such other social institution. The position of women since long has been pitiable in all aspects of life and her subjugation by males has been throughout a matter of history. Indian women are becoming more and more conscious of their constitutional and statutory rights. This consciousness has awakened in them a sense of urgency in experiencing equality and social justice. Without social equality and social justice there cannot be egalitarianism in the real sense.

Due to their awareness women can create her own identity and lead their life independently. As per the primary field data information related to household women perception about her position in society balanced some were had respectable, equal and valuable as housewife, housekeeper, family manager and somewhere she confined as slave, servant and subordinate to men .when it observed from the other side economically contributed women get respectable value comparing to non contributed women. These all evident from the existing literature.

Perception and the status of women in present era determined by traditions, incriminates of economic change and societal alteration. The nature and role of women in the society is presented by great heterogeneity, divergence and multiple paradoxical appearing phenomena as India itself. In order to remedy those conflicts, women are also requested to participate. Women have to deal with oppression and humiliation in political, social and economic aspects in their daily life. An all encompassing appraisal considering possible reasons is doomed to failure.

The perception and the imagination of the people in India are complex. Cultural as well as intellectual heritage plays an important role in the same way as the advancement of the economy in a global world. In this global world, the Indian man looks at women from other continents through TV and Internet without knowing the context of the respective cultures over centuries and without having understood the present image. He is aware that women exist as mothers, wives and daughters. But he also perceives women in the world simply as objects. After the perspective through the windows of the world, a multitude of men in India seems to forget that the social and domestic reality in the cities and villages in India is a different one. There is no space
here for violence, oppression and actions conducted by urges. The woman has to assert herself must change the social framework conditions in order to unfold stand up for the goals and values which appear important for her own self respect and for the respect from the other gender.

The modern Indian woman is working through it at all levels and virtually in all professions at different positions. She is not only visible as the top politician as seen above in politics. Even as managers in industrial firms director of nationwide operating banks top bureaucrats active members of micro credit groups or as independent fashion designers. As bearers of values and cultural heritage sometimes quite objectified indeed women are also visible and valued as female heroines in Bollywood films and nationally collective in daily performances of classical Indian dance and song. On the other hand one also sees women as servants laundresses, porters on construction sites or even as beggars. The complete spectrum is covered in urban and rural India.

A humanitarian vision of an efficient society is undoubtedly based on equality and recognition of both sexes who do not interfere themselves in their self realization but support themselves and develop further as individuals but also in the family unit. One will not approach closer to this vision only with tighter laws against violence. They are only an important step on the way to unite the sexes. The turning point in India can only be achieved through active participation of women in national movements in which education must precede. Education and freedom, as well as its acceptance by the male side would arrange a new self confidence, a newly defined image and a role of women who no longer let her be subordinated but operates on an equal height with men in society. But as long as the introduction of a nationwide new educational system does not arise or at least a landmark education reform which would lead to the regular participation and development of girls in class across the country the great majority of women in India will mostly remain suppressed in their traditional role as submissive creatures without a voice in the society. Man and woman are still trying to find their place in a society which balances along spiritual tradition and market based modernity. Nevertheless, the hope remains that India would reflect and even use its old values on the way to modernity. The woman is and will remain a source of strength and love. She will always remain the embodiment of the values Dharma (righteousness) and Kama (love, care).
3.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Study objectives define the specific aims of the current study and should be clearly stated either in the introduction or in the methodology part as for as standard research procedure. The objective of this study is to investigate whether household women societal status differ from time to time and factors associated with the social status household chores. Role conflict nature and lifestyle of women. Special attention is given to multiple responses to perceive of the size of present study is made:

1. To study the household women Perception regarding women status from ancient to modern period
2. To understand Government policies in changing the status of women
3. To know the Women perception towards Household work as paid work
4. To analyse the Household women participation in family decision making process
5. To assess the empowerment of household women and family Management

3.4 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Present study hypothesis might be as we predict that Majority of household women may or may not aware of Government rules, plan and policies related to household work that is irrespective of their family background characteristics they will depends on different cultural connotations the researcher termed basic view of household women care and economically productive such that they can be measured and analyzed in an objective way. In this study the researcher develop hypothetical statement on the basis on women fundamental duties, problems, opinion regarding wages for housework, salary for housewife for their regular household chores.

When formulating a hypothesis, it is important not to try to prove that the hypothesis is true only. Instead, one should seek to find evidence that it is not true. In other words, one can never accept a hypothesis instead one fails to reject the null (posited) hypothesis. This is especially important when using statistics such as t-tests and p-values to determine significance. The particular hypotheses are formulated for the present study is that household women and their societal status. As we all know household women societal status is lower and not respected by people towards her household work compared with other professional work. The particular hypotheses are
Caste: Time and again it has been proved that Caste has a strong barrier on family culture eventually it has been hypothesized in the present study that the men who belong to backward caste including SC/ST tend to involve in wife illustrating or considering as a subordinate to male than that of the forward caste people.

Religion: Religion is considered to be key component in upbringing or socializing the younger generation specially in Indian context which is worldwide known for its unity in diversity character. Hence it was hypothesized that the women respondents who have a strong faith in religion tend to be worst sufferer in the head of men than that of their counterparts who had a weak faith in religion.

Education: Whenever we turn the pages of history we come to know that education brought the hug social change in human beings life in this context it was hypothesized that the respondents with less educational background will be more sufferer from low societal status with compared to their counterparts who had higher level of education.

Occupation: working status or professionalism not only brings the women out of kitchen but also at the same time exposes her to the outer world and from there she comes across with the realities of modern society. To be specific the women who were employed try to protest and protect themselves whenever they land up in a situation like family status conflict compared to their counterparts who remained as a house wives.

Family incomes: women with economic freedom gets ample opportunities to participating into the family decision making process. With reference to this point it has been hypothesized that the women who were unable to add or contribute to their family income most probably marginalized and side cornered in family matters in comparison to their counterparts who were economically independent and empowered.

Type of family: From the sociological point of view each and every thing has the advantages and disadvantages likewise family too had its two face of nature i.e. attacking and defending but till now world has seen or discussed only positive face of it. With the change of time the present study try to hypothesised that the respondents who were staying in nuclear family tend to experience higher family status in comparison to the respondents who were staying in joint family setup.
Family decision: To a greater extent there is male decision making in the families. Than that of the females even though these days women were economically independent and empowered.

Perception of women about house work: It is every Indian’s right to know the laws of the land because it helps every individual to be a good citizen. But unfortunately due to high illiteracy among Indian women kept them away from acquiring awareness and knowledge about any Government plans and policies. Hence many of the women in India still believe that using a wife one has to be subordination to men is a part and parcel of married life. But the women who got exposed with the electronic media they feel in other way round.

Emphasized the importance of the household as an institutional arena in which gender roles relations and identities are shaped and influenced in fundamental ways. Among the most important theoretical contributions from this literature are firstly, that households are not natural units with fixed forms and meanings across space and secondly time and again households socially constructed and inherently variable and considered as a place of Unproductive work in society.

The household in all its different cultural connotations is the primary social living unit. In it are encapsulated a cluster of activities of people who live together most of the time and provide mutual physical socio psychological and developmental support and functions within the broader organization and environment of the community need to be considered as not only productive unit but also respectful position.

3.5 VARIABLES STUDIED

Further, keeping in mind the objectives of this study it was decided to have vast information on various background characteristics like (social, economic, demographic, cultural including attitudinal and Behavioral of the respondents was collected. However, the variables which have been taken into account in this study are based on relevant theoretical (logical) grounds. Moreover, for a clear understanding of the nature of these variables further classification or different groupism of variables was done. For the sake of justification the selection of the determinants (variables) and
their Hypothesized relationship is well presented. In order to test the above mentioned hypotheses quite a few societal variables were listed for the cross verification and multivariate analysis and these variables are as follows.

**DEPENDENT VARIABLE**

1. Perception regarding changing status of household women in different period.
2. Role of Government rules and regulation in changing the status of women.
3. Awareness about household work as productive or unproductive.
4. Women Participation in family decision making process.
5. Empowerment of household women and family management.

**INDEPENDENT VARIABLE**

**Demographic characteristics:** The major demographic characteristics of the respondents which were included in present study were the age of the respondents, gender, marital status, number of children alive, these characteristics were considered to be important to evaluate the qualitative aspects of the course.

**Economic characteristics:** The significant economic characteristics of the respondent were under taken for the study purpose are occupation of the respondent, Income of the husband per month, income of the head of the family and other related information.

**Social characteristics:** The major social characteristics of the respondent studied were social status of respondent, religion, caste, type of family, education of the respondent and the other relevant information were also gathered.

**Attitudinal characteristics:** The major attitudinal characteristics of the respondents considered for the present studies were awareness and knowledge about sharing housework with family member, participation in family decisions. These characteristics were important from the point of understanding the concept of Household women role in family.

**Behavioral characteristics:** The important behavioral components of the organization in a form of initiative taken on the issues like family role conflict, health, financial problem, decision making and empowerment, environment and basic household responsibility of household women.
Computed variables: The important computed variables based on household women responsibility, opinion of hhw Women Status in Different Period, role of Government rules and regulation in improving the status of women, role of hhw participation in decision making and also computed whether hh work considered as paid full time professional job and empowerment of hhwomen influence and her family’s ,social status.

3.6 STUDY AREA

Study Area is one of the ways of understanding the concepts of household women, family economic, social responsibility and its related issues by studying the characteristics of the household women. In this study, an attempt is made to study the background characteristics of the different types of family background and the respondents in order to understand the significance of their household responsibility, assigning salary for housework which is an ongoing process of Government of Indian at National level. In order to attain the objectives of the study it was felt that primary data collection was required from those household women who were residing in Gulbarga city located in different areas were selected i.e.1375 from 55 ward Logically based on as well as on district statistical household report of the Gulbarga. Moreover, the state had the credit of having more diversified and heterogeneous climatic culture in terms of basic natural needful resources which suits accurately to establish paid activities for household women compared to the other regions. Further researcher herself belong to this area was participated in data collection in order to again first hand field experience and enhance the quality of research. The setting of the study area profile of the study population is presented in the following chapter IV in terms of part one and part two.

Gulbarga city is the right place for getting the information from household women about their social status and economic value of household work. Because here majority of the women are non working and they feel happy in staying bace.. at home and taking care of family. Other fact is that it is possible to get different kinds of household women responsibility from different backgrounds. So researcher had designed the interview schedule according to the chosen place. The target groups were highly qualified to illiterate highly rich to poor and well placed in the society. Mostly researcher found in Gulbarga city that all these diversified groups were categorized as
urban, Rural, extension area, old area and slum area there sub areas are divided as Roza, Mahaboob Nagar, Tarfile, Brahmpur are Slum area, Shahbazar, Lohar galli, Super Market, Gubbi colony, Basaweshwar Colony, Adarsh Nagar, Yadulla colony, Jewargi colony, Khuba plot Residential Area, Mominpur, maqdampur, Gajipur, Jagath, National school Areas are urban and Jai Nagar, Om Nagar, Rajaji Nagar, GDA Layout, Pooja colony, Venkatesh nagar so on and so forth. All from these localities sample household women were interviewed for present research purpose.

3.7 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a systematic plan to study in a scientific way of particular problem. Investigator choice of research topic and its details which is basically depends on hypothesis to be examined in the study. Research design also called as Blue Print of Research because it has strength of data collection, measurement, analysis and discription of data. It also helps to outlines the way of research will be carried out. Present research study determines the type of design overall strategy that allow you to choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way. It also deals the information of the study areas and the probable sources of data, i.e., the data collection methods specific population to be studied the sampling process sample size and selection plan. However, it requires a clear and logical justification of using the techniques over a wide range of sampling methods available for research in scientific way with conspicuous statement.

It addresses certain key issues involved in carrying out the research there are different research designs for conducting different research studies and these research designs have distinct names and procedures associated with them. Some research designs focus on purpose of doing research whereas some other research designs give importance to cause effects relationships yet another set of research designs consider its intended use and so on so forth. Research design is essentials to follow a cycle characteristic whereby initially an exploratory stand is adopted in view the researcher can proceed systematically towards their goals and its achievement. For that it is essential to identify the research problem clearly and justify its selection with objectives, hypotheses, research questions, and effectively describe the data. Investigator will do from writing the hypothesis and their operational implication to the final analysis of data.
Burns and Grove (2003) define a research design as a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings.

In social sciences research, as a researcher they have to select the suitable plan for particular research study (problem) by understanding the number of research design purpose to analyses their study in logical way because research design have so many kinds where an understanding of a problem is developed and plans are made for some form of interventionary strategy. Make wide use of this research design to examine contemporary real life situations and provide the basis for the application of concepts and theories and the extension of methodologies.

Research design needs to prescribe the boundaries of research activities and enables the researcher to channel his energies in the right work with clear research objectives. The design also enables the researcher to anticipate potential problems of data gathering operationalization of concepts measurement. Design can extend experience or add strength to what is already known through previous research. Social scientists, in particular the design can provide detailed descriptions of specific and rare cases.

**Longitudinal Design**: A longitudinal study follows the same sample over time and makes repeated observations. Longitudinal research designs describe patterns of change and help to establish the direction and magnitude of causal relationships. The current research problem falls into the same category but with new respondents.

**3.8 SAMPLE DESIGN**

Sampling design is a technique or the procedure which is adopted by the researchers for selecting some sampling units from the population or universe is drawn. The sampling design adopted was a systematic random sampling which comes under the proportion of population **Probability sampling design**. Where we have selected twenty five household systematically from each ward of Gulbarga city. This method was used because of its simplicity and convenience in the selection of the sample, particularly where sampling was done by the researcher. Within intention of smaller well selected sample may be superior to a larger but badly selected sample (Gupta 1992). Hence keeping in view the objectives of the study and considering the
monetary constraints and time required it was decided to select the above mentioned number of households (1375) in order to fulfill the requirements of efficiency representativeness and reliability.

**Universe:** The universe of the study comprised all the existing household from communities located in each ward within the jurisdiction of the corporation of the Gulbarga city. at present ward wise total number of household are 100969 and women population is 2,59,580 in Kalaburagi city.

**Sample Unit:** A Sample unit is a single component of the sample study (Respondents i.e. HouseHold Women) selected form the total universal Population of household women of Kalaburagi city.

**Sampling Size:** The present research study covered 1375 household and household women respondents out of 2,59,580 total women population in Kalaburagi city. Different opinions have been expressed by the experts on the selection of sample size which indicates that bigger size does not ensure representativeness in a sample. A smaller well selected sample may be superior to a larger but badly selected sample. Hence, keeping in view the research topic and the objectives of the study and considering the monetary constraints and time required it was decided to collect the needful detail information.

Pertain to 1375 ever married household women from Gulbarga City i.e. the north part of Karnataka State. Further this representative sample size belong to 28 wards out of 55, based PPP technique And further 25 household women were selected as a respondents from each sample ward in order to fulfill the requirements of efficiency representativeness and reliability.

**Sampling Method:** Sampling methods are statistical techniques which are used in research study to pursue the objectives of this study, field surveys were used to provide the primary data. To conduct this study **Probability of Proportion to Population Size** was used for selection of households and **Systematic Random Sampling Method** was used for selecting household women as a respondents. The reason behind this was that: first it has not been possible to complete a list of the household population of Gulbarga city with household women who are living with her
husband (sampling frame). Second, there are no such sources which provide list of all household women who were engaged only in the household activities in Karnataka, India.

**Sampling Procedure:** Whenever the information is required to study a particular research problem decision may be taken to use either primary or secondary data by using the census or sample surveys. Keeping in mind the money and time required it was decided to use sampling method which helps to know the characteristics of the population by examining only a small part of it.

The sampling design adopted was a two stage stratified sampling. The localities (wards) in the Gulbarga city were listed that is fifty five and the total population from these wards was 4,29,038 as per the 2001 census report. In order to overcome from the technical problem of not having proper representative sample. The P.P.S technique was used to select the desired number of localities in the city district the steps involved in this procedure are as follows.

1) All the localities (wards) have been arranged in a descending order according to their population size.

2) The cumulative population ward by ward was then computed.

3) Sampling interval K was then computed by dividing N by the number of wards to be surveyed n which was 28 in the present case.

4) A random number R between 1 and K was selected and the ward corresponding to R was the first sample locality.

5) The other wards have been selected corresponding to the figures. Twenty five households were selected systematically from each selected ward. This method was used because of its simplicity and convenience in the selection of the sample, particularly where sampling was done by the field staff (researcher) It offers control over field work and gives an evenly spaced sample (Cochrane 1977).

6) Corresponding to last ward in equal to the total population N of the Gulbarga city.
3.9 PREPARATION FOR FIELD WORK

In order to understand clearly the concept of “Household women and their societal status: a sociological study” well structured questionnaire was prepared in two languages (Kannada and English) keeping in view the spoken language of the study population was Kannada. The standardised questionnaire consists of six main sections. The standardized management questionnaire sections were as following:

1. Respondents personal information.
2. Historical perspective and changing status of household women.
4. Household chores as productive or non-productive.
5. Household women Participation in family decision making process
6. Empowerment of household women and family management

Section one deals with the basic characteristics related with the permanent residents of individual personal information. Second section deals with the historical perspective of household women and their changing status. Section three gives Role of Government rules and regulation in changing the status of women. Section four provides the awareness of household women about household chores as productive or non-productive. Section five settlements with Household women Participation in family decision making process. Section six deals with the information related with the Empowerment of household women and family management.

The above mentioned were major sections in questionnaire, apart from that the questionnaire was printed with Gulbarga University cover page and identification section. To meet the study objectives and to collect the quality of information the researcher kept open ended, close ended and descriptive types of questions in questionnaire. In the pre-test the respondents were expressed that in some of the questions they were not comfortable to answer yes or no questions, hence the researcher used the five points Likert Scale to capture the opinion of respondents in management questionnaire.

VALIDITY & RELIABILITY OF QUESTIONNAIRE: Kirk and Miller (1986) claim that reliability as well as validity shall be separated into internal and external concepts. The amount of internal reliability can be considered to be high when two or more researches have agreed on in what way to interpret their empirical findings
Partiality is less likely to appear in this research since there is more than one author and that all decision regarding methodology, theory and interviews have been discussed between the authors before performing each task. Furthermore, the same authors and Thyer (2001) argue that external reliability is about to what degree two similar researches with the same type of collected data roughly can gain same transcript material to generate similar results.

Bryman and Bell (2005) describe reliability as the certainty of measuring if a certain concept as stable and valid. Reliability is together with validity and replication is considered to be the three most important criteria when performing a research. According to Kirk and Miller validity is considered as a measurement of how accurate the results of a research are compared to the questions and phenomenon intended to be researched. The authors have answered the thesis questions supported by their theoretical framework and collected empirical data.

Validity in qualitative researches are known to be criticized due the fact that validity many times is based on positivistic assumptions whereas knowledge needs to be approved and not based on a researchers own interpretations (Huberman & Miles 2002, Kirk & Miller 1986, Maxwell 2004). Even though keeping in mind the cause and consequences the researcher gone for a pilot study in a form of pre-testing the prepared interview schedule and incorporated the necessary medication before starting the final field survey.

**Pilot Study:** A pilot study is a primary work to gain clear cut and specific research perspective in the subject of investigation to be undertaken. Moreover, for any research a pilot study is not only essential but also pre-requisite in order to simplify the task of designing interview schedule, in a compact and scientific way. Hence, in the present study the rough draft questionnaire was administered to three organisations and 18 beneficiaries and same questionnaire was discussed with research experts and incorporated those necessary changes to standardize the questionnaire with the intention that the researcher, respondents, community benefit point of view should not face any problem in understanding and filling up the questionnaire themselves.

**Field Planning:** A tentative one month survey plan was prepared with the help of the research supervisor and a vehicle was hired in order to reach all the selected wards. In
the study population most of the household women are engaged full time housekeeping duties in convenience of respondents the day schedule user to start more or less 10.30 a.m.in orders to interview them. The survey was launched during the period 14th September 2014 to collect data for a large study by Dept. of Sociology, GUG titled “Household women and their societal status: A sociological study” the data were collected by using the direct interview method with the help of a structured interview schedule. The field investigation was undertaken during the period of 6 month from 15-08-2014 to 04-02 2015.

**Field Staff Training:** As the research topic was basically sensitive and female oriented it was decided to have a well qualified research team of four social science post graduate investigators, one field supervisor as a researcher herself to maintain the well balanced co ordination in the field during the data collection. This was done with the aim of collecting rich information about matters which are highly personal. Moreover, a pilot study was arranged in the nearby 50 households in Gulbarga city in order to pre-test the questionnaire. After the pretesting necessary changes were made according to the requirement of the objective. Second, a similar type of exercise was carried out to train the field investigators in the research area before launching of the actual field work. Field data collectors visited door to door households and interview were conducted by the investigators by asking structured questions, the participants means respondents assured that the whole process is confidential and their names and personal details would not be disclosed. This way the women in interview were done prior to the actual interview process. This sort of standardise questionnaire would help the researcher to focus on all points and gain the related high qualities information in respect to those particular study aims. The researcher made every possible effort to cover the entire topic, in detail however, the phrasing and sequence of questions might have varied from one interview to another in order to make it more convenient form the respondent’s point of view.

At the beginning of each interview the researcher explained to the participants respondent’s the aim of the interview and the present research and asked if there were any questions or if any further explanation was required. It was explained to the interviewees that the researcher is not looking for right and wrong answers but is rather seeking their genuine opinion and perceptions on the matters of subject
discussion. Interviews were carried out in both languages i.e. Kannada and English. This is because some of the interviewees were not Kannada speakers and they preferred to conduct the interview in English. However, little bit interviews were in other language speaking and they offer to conduct the interviewee in their mother tongue interviews on an average last for approximately an hour but later on All interviews on an average last for approximately 30 to 40 minutes.

In present study the researcher used this observation method also to observe household activities of household women in family. The researcher had an opportunity to observe the household activities of family such as family management, household work, purchasing, taking care of children, elder and transport work as well as activities undertaken for environment protection such as proper dispose of wastage to maintain cleanliness of kitchen garden and develop the greenery surrounding to the family. All these observations were mentioned while discussing the analysis chapters appropriately.

The hospitality given by the concerned community people and respondents was overwhelming though during the first few days the researcher had to explain to almost each and every one the purpose of their visit the way in which the respondent would benefit from this research. The researcher also faces some problem while doing field work it is very tough time during field study. Firstly, researcher started pilot survey to see the reaction of the target group. Researcher got very bad responses because they felt it was no use for them. The target group was very confused about the purpose of this study. But researcher had to convince them that the required data would he used only for academic research purpose only (Ph.D. thesis) because they are the subject on whom researcher was going to do the present research.

**Field Work:** The field investigation was undertaken during the period of 6 month from 15-08-2014 to 04-02-2015. The personal face to face interview method was adopted. The researcher had received the maximum required co operation from household women respondents in Gulbarga city. However, certain problems were encountered by the researcher in collecting the data from the household women and eliciting the information from the all religion and different castes household on household activities considering as productive work concerned indirectly expressed their opinions in course of the discussions in some cases.
3.10 DATA COLLECTION: The present study incorporates present preferred to both primary and secondary data for an in depth investigation. The study used Interview schedule over other available data collection methods because here are so many Methods of data collection are available in social science research but useful designing the research plan depending upon the nature of the study, subject matter, unit of enquiry, sample size, educational level of respondents, availability of skilled manpower and sample representative of the respondents required. The interview schedule was preferred keeping in view the objectives, the research questions and the hypotheses of the study. Care was taken to see to it that none of the objectives were left out and irrelevant and superfluous data were not gathered from the respondents. Each question was picked for the information it generates in addressing the objectives. Further, the interview schedule was divided into several sections each dealing with an objectives and the sections were so arranged as to lend it a rational structure and a logical sequence. There were separate sections on Household women personal information, historically changing status of household women, attitude of household women and family members towards sharing household work and the role of Gove to empowerment of household women.

The actual data for the study was planned in stages wise. During the first stage all the wards in the study area were listed in order to collect basic data such as name of the ward location household and address. In the course of listing only care was taken to identify all married household women from predictable sample households. The second stage of data collection involved visits to respective households where there were eligible household women available for conducting detailed interviews about the present Doctoral research purpose. The data was collected during the months of September 2014 to February 2015. Throughout the period of data collection the researcher use to spend full day in the wards by visiting house to house and had the opportunity to have a first hand experience of living and working with the respondents. The data were collected by using the direct interview method with the help of a structured interview schedule. The actual schedule administered is provided in Appendix I.
3.11 FIELD EXPERIENCE

Once the study tools and study sample list was finalized the researcher approached Registrar, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga to issues a authentication letter to start the field survey i.e. data collection. Accordingly the Registrar, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga has issues an authentication letter to introduce the researcher in the field. Overall conducting interview with the respondents of Gulbarga city was appeared to be easy compared to earlier field study interviews. The researcher used to camp in nearby surrounding places in order to reach the survey site in time according to the convenient time of the community respondents. In certain cases researcher used to stay back in the field area till late night but also used to revisit the sample houses two to three times in order to complete the interview. After reaching the field area the researcher try to find out the household women or housewife to explain the purpose of visit the way in which the respondents would benefit from this research study as well as a to build the necessary rapport with the respondents to get full co operation from other household women. However, the hospitality given by the household women was overwhelming. In most of the causes during the survey the research team got full support and healthy acceptance from the household women. Except in a few causes particularly in highly rich highly educated, egoist nature, and below poverty line family more often the husbands, uses to come forward to be a respondent on behalf of their partners With the due respect to the respondents husband the researcher had try to convince and adjust the timing of the interviews such a way that whenever the women respondents whoever were free was first interviewed and later on the other respondents were interviewed whenever they were find in relax moud. However it needs to be mentioned that the research team had no difficulty in obtaining answers from female respondents except in a few cases. There were also instances where husbands used to come forward voluntarily to assist their wives during interviews and this enhanced the reliability of the data collection. Since the researcher herself was involved in the data collection and necessary care was taken to get quality data.

1. Care was taken to ensure that no questions were left unanswered.
2. Whenever resistance was found on the part of the respondents, their doubts were cleared by the interviewer, researcher.
3. In order to maintain consistency, error checking was done first by the investigators themselves, followed by the researcher.
4. The interviews were conducted in Kannada which was the language spoken in the study area and with which the researcher was also familiar.

Once proper rapport was established with the respondents the interviews went on smoothly. However, it was observed that in some cases, especially among local Muslim women the respondents initially hesitated to answer the individual schedule and many a time in laws other than the respondent women volunteered to answer the questions in that cause the researcher had to make at least three visits to such households to get the right information from an appropriate person only.

3.12 DATA PROCESSING

The data collected were coded, verified and processed on a computer at the University. Two separate files were prepared, one was data file and the other was an SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) file. However, the single frequency distribution of each variable was generated to validate the data, quality.

3.13 ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The data collected were coded, verified and processed on the personal Computer at the university. A single frequency distribution of each variable was generated to validate the data. The treatment was given to the dependent and independent variables as they are influenced by educational and occupational levels and other socio economic variables such as caste, religion, reasons behind women low status and the type of family. Further, the dependent variable was cross tabulated with each of the social and economic variables. In order to understand the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variables, an analysis of covariance (chi square $X^2$ text) was used which will be discussed in detail in the following chapters.

Cross-tabulation is one of the most frequently used methods of analysis for to have bivariate cross verification. It enables us to examine the relationship between categorical variables in greater detail than simple frequencies for individual variables. In this chapter we will see how to do this in SPSS and also apply a multivariate statistical analysis associated with cross-tabulation firstly known as chi-square (pronounced kye square). And secondly logistic regression analysis method to see the impact of all independent variables together at one time period and that is possible only in logistic regression when the dependent variable finds to be in a dichotomies in nature.
3.14 FUNCTIONAL DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPTS

The present study is focused on the household women societal status and its determinants. Thus, it was felt that the term household and household women and their societal status has to be studied in a more comprehensive manner rather than seeing it in terms of yes or no which gives a very general meaning reflecting only about perception towards their status. However, it was assumed that the positive and sustained perception is more or less the outcome of attitudinal and behavioral rather than simply of moderate. Hence, an attempt has been made to define household women and their societal status in terms of minimum basic understanding of its legerity, extent and stress full situation a today’s women is living in family and society as such. To understand more easily are has to glance through the definition of the concepts like.

**HOUSEHOLD:** A household is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both.

**HOUSEHOLD WOMEN:** A housewife is a woman whose main occupation is running or managing the family's home caring for and educating her children, cooking and storing food, buying goods the family needs in day to day life, cleaning and maintaining the home, making clothes for the family and who is generally not employed outside the home. Merriam Webster describes a housewife as a married woman who is in charge of her household.

**HOUSEHOLD WORK:** Work refers to the participation of individuals in with other productive activities for which they either receive remuneration in cash or in kind for their participation. Housework is considered as unpaid work because they are contributors to a family business enterprise. It also includes subsistence production of goods for their own households and non economic activities such as cooking, cleaning, washing, family and elder care, construction or repair of owner occupied buildings and volunteer work for which individuals receive no remuneration, but also caring for family members.
SOCIETAL STATUS: Social status is the position or rank of a person or group, within the society. Therefore, they are given and taught many social roles as they are socially positioned into a family becoming equipped with all these traits and characteristics. This can be attributed to various factors such as the changes in the economic conditions, rise in educational opportunities and changing employment patterns across the globe. Status symbol is also a sociological term as part of social and sociological symbolic interactionism relating to how individuals and groups interact and interpret various cultural symbols.

PERCEPTION: Perception is the organization, identification and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the environment. All perception involves signals in the nervous system which in turn result from physical or chemical stimulation of the sense organs. The ability to see, hears or become aware of something through the senses. The normal limits to human perception, awareness of something through the senses.

ANCIENT: Ancient civilizations, rights, laws, ancient history, belonging to times long past especially of the historical period before the fall of the Western Roman Empire. It also earlier than the present time, no longer current, time past, is known as ancient.

MODERN: relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past and present day, contemporary, present time, current, twenty-first century, latter day, recent, Characteristic or expressive of recent times or the present, contemporary or up to date: a modern lifestyle, a modern way of thinking.

RULES: Rules are prescribed guide for conduct or action. An accepted procedure, custom, or habit a principle or regulation governing conduct, action, procedure, arrangement and exercise ultimate power or authority over an area and its people to rule the empire with severity.

REGULATION: Regulation refers to act of regulating or the state of being regulated. It has principle to rule, or law designed to control or govern conduct. A governmental order having the force of law which was called executive order. It is also a rule, principle or condition that governs procedure or behavior.
GOVERNMENT POLICY: A plan or course of action as of a government, political party or business, intended to influence and determine decisions, actions and other matters. A written contract or certificate of insurance, a plan of action adopted or pursued by an individual, government, party, business a definite course of action adopted for the sake of expediency, facility.

PROFESSION: Refer to a set of occupations that provide personal service to clients. Several core features characterize a profession. An occupation it requiring special training in the liberal arts or sciences. A paid occupation especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification. However, it implies more than merely providing service: your chambermaid is not considered a professional.

FULL TIME: employment is employment in which a person works a minimum number of hours defined as such by his/her employer. Full time employment often comes with benefits that are not typically offered to part time, temporary or flexible workers such as annual leave, sick leave and health insurance. Full time jobs are often considered careers. They generally pay more than part time jobs and usually carry more hours per week.

PAID WORK: paid service refers to the contribution of labour to activity that is outside the production boundary defined for the System of National Accounts. It includes productive activities such as paid housework, paid care and other services. It refers to such activity performed during a specified reference period.

UNPAID WORK: refers to activity in which the person provided unpaid service such as domestic work, yard work or home maintenance for his or her household for other family members outside the household or for friends or neighbours. It excludes volunteer services provided through a non profit or religious organization, charity or community group. Unpaid housework includes, for example: preparing meals and associated cleanup, washing the car, doing laundry, ironing, folding and mending, gardening and cutting the grass, shopping and household planning as well as associated travel. It refers to such activity performed during a specified reference period.
DECISION MAKING PROCESS: are related to way of living style, how to generate income, how much to invest and consume, contraceptives use and how many children to have constitute common dilemmas faced by households. The outcomes of such decisions are often linked to economic performance at the household level as well as in well being of the household as a whole. The Women having power to take decisions regarding to go outside alone or go to make household purchases are empower in decision making. it is positively associated with their age, education, employment and number of living children. It can be regarded as a problem solving activity terminated by a solution deemed to be satisfactory.

EMPOWERMENT: The empowerment is giving power. According to the International Encyclopedia (1999), power means having the capacity and the means to direct one’s life towards desired social, political and economic goals or status. Power means control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. Empowerment of women occurs when women are involved in decision making. It is also crucial to the health and socio economic development of entire country, not just individual families. Empowerment of women is important for decision making in relation to health seeking, family planning, nutrition and economic issues, for her as well as for the family. Empower women to improve the quality of their life. The fight against inequality of women in society has been the cornerstone of such discussions. Family structures in developing countries like India manifest and perpetuate the subordinate status of women. It is also process of change by which the individuals and groups with little or no power gain the power and ability to make choices that affect their lives.

MANAGEMENT: Management involves characteristics of both art and science. Every discipline of science is complete only when it is used in practice for solving various kind of problems. Household Management the housekeeper is primary responsible in the house and except in large establishments where there is a house steward, the housekeeper must consider herself as the immediate representative of her mistress.
3.15 CONCLUSION

This chapter also mentions the types of data collection, tools, methods of data collection, on the basis of objectives, hypothesis of the study. The process of identifying the value of variable line by line coding is done with help of SPSS. In chi square part we have focus on way of use of cross tabulate categorical data in SPSS and produce the chi-square statistical test. After coding planning of analysis, preparing SPSS file for applying the bivariate, multivariate F Test, to find out significance between independent and dependent variable, finally this study carried out among Gulbarga city household women. The study area selected for the present study where researcher adopted systematic random sampling method for data collection in different areas of Gulbarga city. Researcher selected 25 household women among 55 constituencies. Without attending to design issues. The overall research problem will not be adequately addressed and any conclusions drawn will risk being weak and unconvincing. As a consequence, the overall validity of the study will be disappearing.

The next chapter presents the details of the profile of the Study area and the study population and their background details in terms of household women of Kalaburagi city.
BIRD VIEW OF RESEARCH DESIGN

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Household women and their societal status: A sociological study in Gulbarga City

NEED OF THE STUDY

Women being equal to men still treated like second grade human beings in the Universe, why how and what

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A women is the full circle within her to create power, nurture and transform was focus through the critical review

AIMS OF THE PRESENT RESEARCH STUDY

OBJECTIVE
To study the women perception regarding Government policies, their status from ancient to modern time, household chores as a profession, decision making and women empowerment

HYPOTHESIS
Women who were bailing from better societal background probably found balanced and perceive positive perception towards Government policies changing status, household chores as profession, decision making and women empowerment found to be better than that of their counter parts. Who were socio-eco, educan and exposer wise lacking behind.

PREPARATION OF THE FIELD WORK

Preparation of questionnaire Pre-testing

SAMPLE DESIGN

Study area
Gulbarga City

Universe
259,580 HH women
Age group 18 to 60 years

Systematic Random Sampling

Sample size
1375 HH women respondents

SOURCE AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Source of data
Field survey

Type of data
Primary and Secondary

Methods of data collection
Questionnaire by researcher

Quality checked verified and revisited the respondent

Duration of Study
2012 TO 2015
(three years)
## Analysis Plan for Collected Data

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## Thesis Plan

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