3.1 INTRODUCTION

The methodology is one of the important in any research and its plays a pivotal role in analyze the different phases of proposed research work. The researcher always involve and make the ways to find out the gaps or incomplete the research space reference to the information about selected research area where he or she want to do address the research problem.

To overcome this purpose the researchers always move head for and all these aspects of the proposed research work and vigilantly designed before the research data is collected.

Research methodology considered to be systematic way or process to solve a selected research problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers or observer has go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research.
Research methods are the various procedures, schemes and algorithms used in research. All the methods used by a researcher during a research study are termed as research methods. They are essentially planned, scientific and value-neutral. They include theoretical procedures, experimental studies, numerical schemes, statistical approaches, etc. Research methods help us collect samples, data and find a solution to a problem. Particularly, scientific research methods call for explanations based on collected facts, measurements and observations and not on reasoning alone. They accept only those explanations which can be verified by experiments.

The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ theories, various models of mathematics, and/or hypotheses subjected to selected research topic.

When proper to a study of methodology, such processes constitute a framework; thus they may be broken down in sub-processes, combined, or their sequence changed. The true research will be considered 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 the objectives of the selected research problem.
3.2 Research Design

In the chapters, an attempt has been made to elaborate various methods adopted or engaged various suitable techniques employed in carrying out during the study period. Particular reference is made to the tools and techniques used 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 status of the Second time married men part of the country. The present study also intends to study about social profile among Second time married men.

The study also focused on to identify the attitude aspects of the physically disabled or challenged. 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.

3.3 Study area

Gulbarga (officially Gulbarga City, also known as Kalaburagi) is a city in the Indian state of Karnataka, India. It is the administrative headquarters of the Gulbarga District and a major city of the North Karnataka region. Gulbarga is 623 km north of the state capital
of Bengaluru and 220 km from Hyderabad. Although previously part of Hyderabad State, it was incorporated into a newly formed Mysore State (now known as Karnataka) through the States Reorganisation Act in 1956. Gulbarga is famous for toordal and the limestone deposits are more in Gulbarga District. As per data released by Govt. of India for Census 2011, Gulbarga is an Urban Agglomeration coming under category of Class I As/Towns. Gulbarga city is governed by Municipal Corporation and is in Gulbarga Urban Region.

3.4. Objectives of the present study:

The study is designed in the fashion of an explorative study. Hence the current studies main aim has been to empirically investigate the phenomena of remarriage among the Indian mean with a view to examining its role in the changing contemporary society in India. With this main aim in view, the researcher has put forth five objectives of the study and those are as under:

➢ To observe the bhaviour and attitude of the second time married men

➢ To know the detail rituals related to the second time marriage practice
To understand the cause and consequences of second marriage.

To observe the men expectations fulfilling in second marriage

To study the conjugal relationships between the step parents and step children

3.5 Hypothesis

In general the dissolved man or women by what so ever be the reason for the collapse of their first marriage either by there own or on their family pressure they want to remarried and try to settled again without being thinking of the consequences most often may ever married people love to repeat (remarriage) social excise. Hence it was hypothesized to frame few of them to test it and they are as follows.

- The percentage of marriage were found to be more among the elite class (men) than that the middle class or lower middle class men.

- The proportion of remarriages were found to be slightly higher among those disserted couple who had infant children comparison to their counter parts who had grownup children.

- The higher rate of marriages were found to be more among the younger disserted couples than that of the oldest disserted couples.
Remarriage were often practice more among the Muslim and Christian communities in comparison to their counter parts who follow Hinduism and Catholic Christianity.

The expectation of couple will be fulfill among those remarried couple who were economically strong than that of their counter parts.

The urge of the remarriages were felt among those couple who were in need of companionship or sexual desire irrespective of their caste class and religion.

Remarriage were found more among the nuclear family setup than that of joint family system

3.6 Sampling and techniques:

Keeping in view nature of study and limitations of the researcher show both sampling method has been applied to select the respondents

3.7 Sources of Data:

The data source will plays a significant role in the carrying of the research work. For this purpose, in the present study, involved in collecting data from all the sources which can be useful for the support the study results and used for discuss of the obtained results from study.
**Secondary Data:** The secondary data source is a document or maintained that relates or discusses information originally existed elsewhere. A secondary data source contrasts with a primary data source, which is an original source of the information being discussed; a primary source can be a person who has knowledge or information of a situation, or a document created or modified by such an individual.

Secondary data sources involve mainly generalization of the data, analysis of the data, synthesis of the data, interpretation of the data, 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. In some context, the tertiary source were consist of a broad introductory overview of a topic of the desired area of research such as encyclopedia or dictionary.

The secondary data on the working physically challenged persons were collected from the leading peer-reviewed research journals, books, web sites, etc. These data sources formed for understanding the concepts for the present study.

**Primary Data:** Primary sources are original materials or information that have not been altered or distorted in any way. Information for which the
writer has no personal knowledge is not primary source. In the study of history as an academic discipline, a primary source or 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.

Primary sources care easily separated from secondary sources, which can build upon primary sources.

Collection of primary data is a most important stage in every investigation. The researcher visited household and working places, where the Second time married men are there and collected data or needed information according to the objectives of the study by personal interviewing them. It is observed that the respondents are from all backgrounds (from low to high) educated, the researcher personally interacted with the respondent and collected information on their personal, educational, occupational, socio-economic, awareness, problems, challenges, type of support they are getting and attitudinal aspects.

**Demographic Variables:** The important demographic characteristics of the respondents of the study area, are included such as, the age, gender, members of the family, number of children of the respondents. These
characteristics were considered to be most valuable to evaluate the qualitative aspects of the study.

**Economic Characteristics:** The major important economic variables of the respondents were undertaken for the selected study, which are includes Family Occupation, working members in the family, economic status of the family etc.

**Social Characteristics:** The major social characteristics of the respondents of the present study, are: residence of the respondents, their religion, their caste, nature of family, number of members in family, level education, etc also collected.

**Behavioral Variables:** The most significant behavioral variables of the respondents of the present study, considered to be like attitudes such as opinion, decision making in family and other related matters

**Personal Background:** For this purpose, some of the questions were designed to elicit information regarding age, caste, schooling other related variables of the respondents.

**3.8. Sample Size and Selection Procedure:**

In view of the limitations of the study and researcher, at initial phase of the study period, about 500 respondents were targeted for collection of
data for the above said purpose. But due non cooperation from the few of the respondents it was decided to restrict the number to 400 only.

It has been already noted in previous sections that, due to the limitations of the present study, only 400 respondents were selected from all the backgrounds of the study area. During the study period, best suitable efforts like purposive of sampling method were used to collect information from respondents, all of them as provided information with reference to their opinion.

3.9 Preparation of Interview Schedule:

According to the objectives of the present study a good interview schedule was prepared both in Kannada and English. The Interview Schedule is prepared by using different scales like multiple choices, descriptive manner. In addition to this, the researcher adopted personal observation technique to ascertain the attitudes of Second time married men due to the personal attitudes and societal nature, etc.

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 finalize the interview schedule.
To make the survey and to collect the primary data interview schedule was used. It is assumed that majority of the physically challenged are illiterates and low educated and hence, interview schedule is a suitable tool for collection of primary data.

The primary data collected through the Interview Schedule is represented in the form of annexure. The tables are analyzed with the percentages, so as to make analytical study and also help for comparison of different kinds of the data. Further, on the basis of collected data certain generalizations are stated as findings and conclusion.

3.10 Pilot Study

The interview schedule was primarily structured so as to render the data gathered through it easily amenable for further statistical interpretation of the data. The interview schedule is so planned, it consisted different sections in logical sequence to guarantee the fluency in the collection of the data and at the same in analyzing the collected data in a scientific and sequence manner. The sections of the interview schedule are presented in the following paragraphs.
3.11. **Data Collection**

Data was collected by employing the interview method. The respondents were contacted at their home or work places. On an average every day 6 respondents were contacted and their interviews were completed. The fieldwork took about five months to complete.

3.12. **The field experience**

As mentioned in the statement of the problem the present study focused on Second time married men in Kalaburagi district, Karnataka state. The field work for the present study was carried out in very systematic way spread over a long period of time.

In the first stage of the data collection, the investigator personally visited respective government department and submitted the forwarding letter for collecting of required information regarding total population of disable people in study area and facilities provided by them to second time marriage men people. After getting the first hand information from the respective officers of the study area, investigator had visited the across the district to interview the second time marriage men.

3.13. **Coding and Tabulation**

The data was manually coded by the researcher. Coding was checked and verified for perfection. The data collected through the
Questionnaire pertaining to the educational profile, academic problems, social problems, economic problems, health-related problems, help seeking behavior and needs of Second time married men were analyzed quantitatively as well as qualitatively. For the close ended items frequencies and percentage was counted while for the open ended items content analysis was employed. Coding was done to the collected data and data entry was made in SPSS software package and frequency & percentage were counted.

3.14. Variables Studied

Keeping the objectives in mind, it was planned to have maximum information on various background characteristics i.e. demographic, cultural, socio-economic, attitudinal, behavioural, etc of all the respondents were collected. However, the variables which have been taken into account in this study are based on relevant theoretical and logical grounds. However, for a clear understanding of the nature of these variables further, made on different groupism of variables was done. In the justification for the selection of the useful determents and their hypothesized relationship is well illustrated.
3.15 Plan of Analysis

The data gathered from the field are primarily qualitative. Using suitable coding and scoring techniques, the same data are transformed into quantitative data, to render them amenable for diverse types of statistical analysis leading to valid and verifiable generalizations. This quantification of qualitative data is also considered necessary for the descriptive interpretation of the findings of the present study.

In short utmost care is taken to see all the scientific principles and procedures of data collection and analysis are meticulously followed to ward-off unwarranted generalizations and false interpretations.