CHAPTER - II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The study will involve primary data collection. It will be collected from identified sample population through a survey. The present study is based on field work of Aurangabad City as well as the Semi Urban and Rural areas of the Seven blocks (Talukas) of Aurangabad District i.e. Soygaon, Sillod, Kannad, Khultabad, Vaijapur, Gangapur and Paithan. Information has been collected by the investigator-cum-writer on the different aspect of their personal, family, socio-economic and cultural life of the Muslim Women in district level. The aim is to collect data from more than 325 respondents, but as a sampling method the investigator has selected respondents for his sample survey.

The investigator has collected data for his thesis from various sources of information prior to the logical or statistical manipulation. The technological sophistication of research of this thesis is grown from scientific techniques that have been useful in a variety of fields. Sociology may not, of course, blindly apply the operations of any science without careful consideration.

The Research Methodology, therefore, is important instrument for studying social phenomena which will help us to realise and understand the facts of social circumstances. Here Research Methodology aims at describing:–

I) Significance of the Study.
II) Objective of the Study.
III) Research Area.
IV) Research Problem.
V) Research Technique.
VI) Research Sampling.
VII) Data Analysis.
VIII) Research Hypothesis.
IX) Limitation of the Study.
X) Scheme of Chapters.
I) SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY :-

The present study does not cover the population of the entire Aurangabad District. It is confined to a particular category of people. The universe under study is the group of women residing and working in Aurangabad District. It is obvious that this section is highly educated and gainfully employed. This category of women is therefore different from those women who are custom-bound and tradition-ridden. This section is exposed to the various factors of modernization and at the same time, it is linked with the traditional family and social structure. From the sociological point of view therefore, it is interesting to study the modernization of this section of urban and rural society.

It is generally accepted that human being is a social animal. However, Economic is, therefore, one of the most significant aspects of human life and is of the most important institution of human society. Because, since very beginning of primitive society till the present men and women have never been away from earning for their livelihood. Therefore, the economical needs are related with the development of men and women. Standard of living, those who are living in a particular society and perform some kinds of culture and tradition as a form of social behaviour. To understand their attitudes and behaviour it is therefore, essential to understand their social, economical and religious characteristics. Economical position also provides the answers to some ultimate problems and crises of life. Hence, Economical status becomes an important factor for social cultural and the development of standard of living of the human beings for social change. Therefore, economic becomes a branch of sociology known as socio-economic of the sociology.

II) OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :-

Since the very beginning of student life the investigator having a very keen interest
in the study of the life of the Muslim Women in India. In order to know their social life, religious beliefs and practices, social conditions and economic status. Therefore, the main objective of this research aims at first to know the changes in the family life of the Muslim Women as a working women come accross several problems in the family. Hence the stress and strain in their life for doing both the responsibilities about home and work place.

Special attention has been paid and emphasis has been laid down to study their family background, socioeconomical conditions, religious and political awareness in the society. In detail, so as to know their family life, background regarding the way of living, education, status in the society, economical problems, and to know their present social conditions regarding social environment, social problems, social relations, maritral relationship and the impact of modernization on their social position and to understand their economic status regarding their per family income, per family expenditure and financial position etc.

The purpose of the present study is to observe the trends in the cognitive structure which we expect from the modernizing process in a particular section of the women population. Thus, our assumption here may be stated as: Urbanization, Education and Employment, have brought about changes in the attitudes and beliefs of women in terms such as equality, individuality and independence. Hence, we may further assume that the changes in the differential status and role of women are a corollary of the changes towards the modernization of society, education, occupation and income are certain structural factors in the status of women, which have brought about a change in the cognitive structure. Taking these factors into account we would like to observe, whether there is a congruence between the structural factors and the value patterns that cohere with a certain social system and, how these values are internalized by the
individuals and to what extent their behaviour and attitudes are concurrent with the structure of society.

Though with the help of education, Muslim women could achieve some higher posts in different fields and because of education they could change their socio-economic status. Hence, the education is a weapon of socio-economic development of Muslim women.

Finally, the stress has been laid down to find out the difficulties of the working women as obstacles or problems of their family life, socio-economic development and to point out the possible ways of their solution by giving some useful suggestions from personal opinion and questions from others scholars, literatures and documents to throw the light upon the path leading to their betterment.

III) RESEARCH AREA: -

It is generally known that the Aurangabad district constituted by the Eight talukas including Aurangabad City.

1) Aurangabad,
2) Paithan,
3) Khuldabad,
4) Sillod,
5) Gangapur,
6) Vaijapur,
7) Soegaon, and
8) Kannad.

The Aurangabad district is a well known a part of the Marathwada Region of the Maharashtra State. The Aurangabad district comprises of Eight talukas is one of the
areas of the concentration of the investigator. The investigator is a student of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, therefore, he has chosen this region as an area of his research study.

IV) RESEARCH PROBLEM :-

The investigator has, therefore, chosen the problem of his research as the "Impact of Modernization on Muslim Women in Aurangabad District as its impact on socio-economic life of the Muslim Women in Aurangabad District. In order to find out some obstacles and barriers of their socio-economic development and to show to the public eyes the better life of the Muslim Women effected by the impact of Higher Education, better occupation, respectable position, social, economical and political conditions of the Muslim Women in Aurangabad District.

V) RESEARCH TECHNIQUE :-

The method of data collection in this thesis is based on Scientific Technique. The investigator has obtained information from various sources by means of observation as participant as well as non-participant, interview under taken from different categories of the respondents and the most important method applied by the investigator is a survey Method. The researcher has spent his time in collection information for his research for more than three years, going to Eight Talukas in Aurangabad District, administering 325 questionnaires to 9 categories of respondents, collecting information from the Aurangabad City and Eight Talukas, observing their way of life and discussing on the matter of research problem. Besides this raw-material obtained from different respondents and interviews, the researcher has also collected data from related literatures, official documents and magazines etc.
The most important tools employed for data collection in this research are observation, survey with the help of questionnaires and library work. For the first one, the investigator has been to several places both rural and urban on several occasions, observing the religious practices, social functions and economic activities of the Muslim women in connection with research work. The investigator has participated in several programmes of social functions, religious functions, marriage functions, brithday functions and so on.

Regarding his field work or survey, the investigator has spent a couple of months in going, distributing questionnaires and collecting information from various female respondents.

In this connection, the investigator at first went to Soagaon in October 1995. He stayed in the taluka place at about one week with the best co-operation provided by the people, those who are teachers and with the help of Police Patil of the Village who is well known about the area, the investigator has got sufficient information from the respondents from Soagaon. From Soagaon, the investigator went to Khuldabad for a couple of weeks, with the help of friends, teachers and employees of Tahsil and Bombay Marcantile Bank at Khuldabad, the investigator obtained enough information from the respondents of the above area, then he proceeded to Kannad and Siled and stayed one week there, with the help of the President of Muncipality Siled and his brother, the investigator has collected sufficient information from this taluka, As from the taluka of Kannad, the investigator met local College teachers for distributing the questionnaires and interview with some working women in Private Schools, Tahsil Office and Bank employees and students. After that he proceeded to Gangapur taluka and stayed one week in one of the friend's house. He is working as a teacher in the Z. P. Primary School at Gangapur. The investigator has received a very good treatment and co-operation for taking interview with the teachers, housewives of Muslim Women and etc.
Agricultural labourers. The investigator visited some part of the rural area of Gangapur and Khasabkheda and collected enough information with regard to the Muslim educated and uneducated women regarding their social, religious, economical conditions as well as the cultural way of life. After, the investigator proceed to Paithan Taluka and stayed one week. In the Paithan area so many Muslim women are employed as teachers in Z. P. High School, Paithan, With the help of those women I have collected lot of informations about the employed woman in schools, Tahsil office & also some industrial area of the Paithan.

Then the researcher went to Vaijapur taluka and met Talathi of that area and stayed one week at his home for collecting the information through questionnaires, interviewed women and also survey some schools, D.Ed. college, visited Degree College for collecting sufficient information regarding the research.

The researcher himself is a resident of Aurangabad city. He has not found any difficulty in distribution of questionnaires and collecting information from the respondents in Aurangabad city.

For the last tool and data collection, library work, the researcher has collected related information from the University library. The researcher has got necessary information from the Wakf Board Aurangabad region for Muslim population in Aurangabad district.

VI) RESEARCH SAMPLING :-

A total number of 325 samples will be selected for the purpose of survey. 200 respondents from Aurangabad city and 125 from the talukas places of the Aurangabad District. As the district has a total number of eight blocks.

The researcher himself surveyed eight talukas in Aurangabad district and administered the prepared questionnaires to eleven catagories of the respondents, namely,
Teachers, Lecturers, Doctors, Engineers, Clerks, Labourers, House wives, Maid - servants, Nurses, Politicians and students proposed to obtain the information from about 325 respondents of there, 125 persons are from rural area and 200 persons are from urban area. And because of rural and urban migration, the number of urban respondents are more than rural respondents and of total respondents, 45 persons have been residing in villages, 80 persons in talukas and 200 persons in Aurangabad City.

Among these respondents, 200 women are from Aurangabad city, 15 each from Paithan, Sillod, Vaijapur, Soegaon, Kannad, 20 from Gangapur and 30 respondents from khuldabad. Out of total (125) rural respondents, 45 women have residences in villages like khasabkheda, Khultabad taluka, Daulatabad and Kajzipura. Out of these 191 womens are married and 60 are unmarried and 18 widows and 20 are divorsee and 11 women are deserted and 25 were remarried women.

Regarding education of the respondents it is found that 45 women have got education up to primary level and 41 women have been educated up to SSC standard, 52 women have got Higher Secondary School certificate (H. S. C.) 84 women have held Bachelor Degree and 20 women have won Master degree, And 4 women have the Ph.D. Degree in urban area only, 48 women have the professional and Technical Diploma and Degree at the time of this survey.

I) SCHEDULE :-

The schedule which yielded most of the statistical data was divided in to 13 parts and contained 166 questions. This enabled us to collect material regarding demographic details, family and social background, relationship with family and friends, occupational and recreational life of muslim women. It was necessary that adequate data had to be collected throw light on the social processes casual or opposed to change among the
Muslim Women in general, the incidence of such trends and processes as in Aurangabad city as well as the rural change in the district. Data on the first two points were collected through secondary sources, mostly available in libraries. These included District Gazetters, Government reports, and historical record and works dealing with the social life of the Muslim Women. Data for the third aspect was collected personally by canvassing a schedule among a sample of Muslim families in the city as well as (talukas and villages) district level.

The explanation of the sample is as follows :-

II) AURANGABAD CITY :-

The city comprises sufficient Muslim population necessary for avilable universe of the study. The Muslim population is concentrated in the western part of the city. They mostly occupy the old part of the city. There are nearly 29 localities (mohalls) in which the whole population lives, prominent among them being Bhadkalgate, Budilane, Kabadipura, Deodi Bazar, Mominpura, Chowk, Rohella Galli, Lotakaranja, Mulamchi-Bazar, Qile-Araq, Manzoorpura, Fazilpura, Chellipura, Shah Bazar, Nawabpura, Jinsi, Osmanpura, Roshan gate, Baijipura, Barudgar Nalla and parts of the Cantonment. There are also localities where the Muslim live along with the other communities such as Jaisingpura, Ghati, Labour Colony, Anguri Bagh, Subzi-mandi, Kotwalpura, Mill Corner, Pandariba, Railway station and Raja Bazar etc.

The sample of the 200 Muslim Women was selected in Aurangabad city. They are housewives working women as Doctors, Teachers, Lecturers, Clerks, Labourers, Maid servants and Students etc. To make the sample fairly representative I have categorised the sample in to different category. To collect frank and free information, employed women were interviewed at their place of work and college - going girls in the respec-
tive colleges and most of the housewives were interviewed in the absence of male members at their home. The separate category I have made for the present study are, exclusive housewives, illiterate and literate, maid servants, Labourers employed women and college going girls. In Aurangabad city the Investigator contacted to Muslim employed women at their job place, are interviewed and if they have no time for interview, the researcher distributed questionnaire for filling it properly. In this connection, the investigator met, clerks, stenographers, as government and private concern at industries and factories like Chikalthana, Waluj and Paithan Industrial area, where lot of Muslim Women working as Packing Girls, Clerks, Computer Operators, Telephone Operators etc.

SURVEY OF THE AURANGABAD DISTRICT :-

The Survey on Muslim Women was designed to collect basic data and guage responses to social, political and economic changes in the eight talukas of the district after 1947. The survey was designed to differentiate between regions and socio-economic stratum based on fields of activity for a more realistic appraisal of muslim women's status.

The field trip to the eight talukas and few villages i.e. Khasab Kheda, Kagzipura, Daulatabad, Naigaon, Kuhldabad, Paithan, Waluj, etc. surveyed was a means of verifying results and interviewing the muslim women leaders those women, who are the members of the municipality to establish the social, economic and political conditions of the community in different regions. Community institutions were visited so that their effectiveness as transmitters and mediators of change for the community could be evaluated. Muslim Women were subject to develop their status in the field of education, socioeconomic and rural development in Aurangabad district.

An interview schedule including questions covering all the aspects selected for the study was drawn up. This interview schedule was pretested by conducting a pilot
survey. In the light of this survey some modifications were made in the schedule. These modifications pertained mainly to rewarding of questions, dropping some of the questions about the status of the women and details about muslims associations and including some questions where it was felt details are necessary such as distribution of power and authority within the family co-operation from influential muslim persons was sought by taking them into confidence and inviting their comments on the schedule. The questions were drawn up in the respondents language viz. Urdu.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS :-

The method of informal discussion was also made with the female respondents. Much of the information about the life of the Muslims Women of Aurangabad district has been elicited through internal discussions with old and learned individuals of the community who were known to have sufficient knowledge about the muslim culture of the city.

VII) DATA ANALYSIS :-

Incomplete schedule were rejected. Each complete schedule was numbered and each question was given an item number. The responses to the questions were categorized and each category was not only codified but also given a particular number. These code numbers were then transferred to tabulation sheets. Identical responses were counted and placed in a tabular form. The entire material yielded a number of tables, which were analysed and interpreted.

The investigator has collected information by the method of questionnaire from eleven categories of respondents consisting of 325 samples from eight Talukas in Aurangabad district and tabulated them into - tables. For the sake of clearer under-
standing and convenience, he has employed the method of calculation in percentage
of the information from different-categories of the respondents, analysed them all one
by one of the total respondents as well as of the categories respondents. For this data
analysis, the investigator has divided information into Chapters namely -

(In Chapter I) Indian Social System
(In Chapter II) Research Methodology
(In Chapter III) General Information
(In Chapter IV) Family System and Marital Status
(In Chapter V) Educational Standard
(In Chapter VI) Economic Position
(In Chapter VII) Socio-Cultural Activities
(In Chapter VIII) Religious Life
(In Chapter IX) Political Involvement
(In Chapter X) Summary and Conclusion

VIII) RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS :-

The Indian Women have strong roots in tradition. Particularly by Muslim Women
those who are employed have been covered by this study as a educated working Women,
she experiences a variety of strains and stresses. These strains and stresses can be
meaning fully understood in the context of conflict between tradition and modernity in to
which she is drawn as a gainfully employed women.

OBSERVATION AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED :-

It was my experience that illiterate respondents once convinced of the academic
nature of the survey came out with whole hearted co-operation while the educated
ones treated the study with scant respect, were reluctant to spare time even with re-
peated visits. All the employed women, who were personally contacted, were not co-
operative some of them were suspicious and inhibited, but the over - whelming majority
of them were open-minded, related and helpful. On the whole, the field work, with
respondents who were lukewarm or indifferent, was a trying experience.

It was not easy to overcome suspicion and hostility. The respondents suspected
that the interviewer was perhaps trying to dig into cases of negligence on their part.
The friends of some respondents frequently interrupted the interview and had been to
find out what the girls had said. Sometimes the interviewer was allowed very little time
with the working women, as most of them returned after work only by 6 or 7 p.m. Some
of the single respondents went out again immediately for shopping or entertainment.
The investigator had therefore to spend several weekends with them.

Some of the working women told the investigator in plain and simple words that
they did not want to be interviewed. Many of those who were reluctant to be interviewed
were discreetly evasive. They did not keep the appointment and pretended to be busy
or tired and sleepy. Some of them said that they had to go out and meet some one
immediately. Some of the working women wanted the schedule to be left with them and
collected some other day. In most cases, the investigator did not find the schedule
ready on the day, find the schedule ready on the day it was promised. It took more
coaxing and it was many months before the investigator was finally able to collect the
entire data.

The factors behind such hesitation or noncooperation were several. The working
women were initially shy because the researcher was an utter strange. Some of them
did not find their arguments convincing and were unwilling to part with personal infor-
mation regarding themselves and their family or friends. Assurances regarding ano-
nymity were never really accepted fully. Many of the employed women did not appreci-
ate the meaning and purpose of the academic venture the investigator was undertaking. Frequent visit and meetings however, softened a lot of them towards the later phases of the field work. Despite this, many of them remained secretive or evasive about some sensitive areas of their life. These included friendship with members of the opposite sex, marital problems and family income. It is therefore likely that despite utmost caution on the part of the writer, some distortions may have crept into the data in these sensitive areas of life.

IX) LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :-

The lives of Women residing and working in Aurangabad city and district areas are an outcome of the interplay of factors and forces operating in several social contexts. I have presented data on the social background of the respondents. The emphasis is on drawing a picture of the women and her family of origin.

The woman, if she comes from out side or rural areas to Aurangabad City, moves from her family of origin to her new residence in Aurangabad. It is therefore, necessary to examine how she orders and organizes her relationships against the underlying currents and cross currents operating in her new environment. I have also examined how women secure jobs, the kind of employment they find, and the demands made by their employment on their social relationships.

This modest work is essentially an academic venture based on facts obtained through scheduled and interviews and their analysis and explanation. It is a sociological analysis with a difference. This difference can be treated either as its strong point or its weakness. It is an interpretation with sympathy and understanding. The attainment of complete objectivity is difficult in the case of a women trying to study others of her kind and perhaps more so when the problems of study centre around crises of adjustment.
SCHEME OF CHAPTERS :-

I) Indian Social System
II) Research Methodology
III) General Information
IV) Family System and Marital Status
V) Educational Standard
VI) Economic Position
VII) Socio-Cultural Activities
VIII) Religious Life.
IX) Political Involvement
X) Summary and Conclusion

Bibliography.

CHAPTER - I :-

This Chapter deals with historical background and development of Muslim Women in Aurangabad district before and after the independence of India. Special emphasis is paid on the study of education and Socio-economic condition of the Muslim Women in the district where the Impact of Modernization on Muslim Women. This Chapter is further divided into seven parts : 1) Indian Social System 2) Muslims in Indian Social System. 3) Position of women in Islam. 4) Modernization 5) Impact of Modernization on Muslim Society. 6) Muslim women towards Modernization. 7) Modernization in Aurangabad city.

CHPATER - II :-

The second Chapter is related to research methodology which is an important part of studying the family life and socio-economic, religious and political / condition of Mus-
lim women in this survey. It aims at describing the techniques of data collection, the techniques of survey analysis, the area of study, the samples taken for information. The affective of the study, the hypothesis of the research and the limitation of the research.

CHAPTER - III :-

This Chapter concerns occupation with general information of the respondents, family background, education and areas of living, age, marital status of the women.

CHAPTER - IV :-

This Chapter concerns the Muslim family in Aurangabad district including urban area and rural area depend on their size. Composition, Structure and Function. This Chapter also explains the Marital Status of the respondents. In this Chapter I have made an attempt to examine the attitude of muslims towards the question of Polygyny, age at marriage, inter-religious marriage, consultation before fixing up marriage, attitude towards family size, undergoing family planning operations, use of contraceptive and attitudes towards the issue of divorce and circumstances under which it may be permitted.

CHAPTER - V :-

This Chapter is devoted to a study of Educational Standard of Muslim Women. Education has been regarded as an important instrument for bringing about social and economic changes and development. It is essential for the total development i.e. physical, mental and Spiritual of an individual as well as of a nation. This chapter is divided into ten parts.

1) Areawise Educational Standard

2) Agewise Educational Standard of Urban and Rural Women.

3) Aims of Education
4) Education and Status of Women
5) Education Aspiration for Sons and Daughters.
6) Attitude towards the Higher Education of daughters and sons.
7) Men's attitude towards women's Higher Education.
8) Respondent's attitude towards Co-Education.
9) Nature of Religious Education.
10) Education and Decision Making.

CHAPTER - VI :-

This Chapter is related to economic position of Muslim Women in Aurangabad District. It contains the economic position of working women in rural and urban areas, their attitude, belief, occupations and variety of strains and stresses during the working hours or job places. The responsibility of home and outside home. This chapter is divided in to 16 parts.

1) Occupation wise Educational Standard.
2) Occupation wise Income Groups
3) Areawise monthly expenditure
4) Daily expenses at home
5) Reasons for favouring of women's employment
6) Opinion about working women.
7) Opinion of male about working women
8) Job of respondents
9) Nature of Occupations
10) Period of Joining in Service
11) Persons who motivated to Join the Service.
12) Nature of Financial position
13) Nature of Sources of debts
14) Reasons for Small Family.
15) Reasons for taking up Employment.
16) Attitude of the family members towards employment.

CHAPTER - VII :-

This chapter deals with socio-cultural activities of Muslim Women in Aurangabad district in both the areas i.e. in urban and rural. It contains the social life, social problems, social relation and autonomy, defined as the freedom enjoyed by a person in decision making relating to house hold maintenance, childrenrs' education, marriage, moving out from their house, spending money, taking part in social organizations. An attempt has also been made to analyse how far the Muslim men provided autonomy to their women in the above matters? This Chapter divided in to :-

1) Participation in Leisure activities
2) Activities outside home
3) Frequency of visiting to market and shopping
4) Nature of wearing Burkha outside home
5) Nature of Social and Welfare organizations
6) Freedom to spend money.
7) Social Relation with Male & Female.
8) Social problems etc.

CHAPTER - VIII :-

This Chapter is devoted to a study of religious life of Muslim Women. It tries to throw the light on their beliefs and practices in their life. Religion is one of the most
important mechanism of social control specially in preimitive society in the past. It has influenced on attitude, behaviour and practices of its followers which are regarded as necessary factors responsible for progress peace or chaos of society at large. The Religious life of the Muslim Women is therefore, discussed in detail in this Chapter. It is further divided into five parts :-

I) Religious beliefs and practices.

II) Religious Performance.

III) Religious observance.

IV) Observance of Shariyat.

V) Observance of purdha and property rights of women.

CHAPTER - IX :-

The present political condition of the Muslim Women is taken into consideration in this Chapter. The involvement of women in the politics for the development of the community status, eradication of corruption, welfare of backward families and solve the problem of educated unemployed muslim women in details. There are many Muslim Women serve as a corporaters, social workers in Aurangabad district in the urban and rural areas. It is further divided into Five Parts namely :-

I) The aim of Muslim Women to involve in politics.

II) To solve the economic problems of Muslim Women.

III) To provide welfare scheme and more education facilities to women.

IV) The opposition of elders, husband and community people for womens' participation in politics.

V) Development of the Muslim Women's Status.

CHAPTER - X :-

Conclusion of the whole thesis is placed in this Chapter. It gives summary of
important points of each chapter for the purpose of clear understanding. Besides this some important suggestions are also given in this Chapter by personal opinion of the investigator himself as well as by related quotations.

Bibliography.