3. Methodology
Research is common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Dictionary definition of research is a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge. It is an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge.

The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet.

Descriptive research is one of the types of research. It includes survey and fact-finding enquiries of different kind. One-time research is confined to a single-time period. Research can also be classified as conclusion-oriented and decision-oriented. In conclusion-oriented research, a researcher is free to pick-up problem. Types of research brings to light the two basic approaches-viz. quantitative approach and qualitative approach. Quantitative approach further subdivided and inferential approach is one of the subdivisions. This usually means survey research where a sample of population is studied, questioned or observed.

Astrology consists of a number of belief systems that hold that is a relationship between astronomical phenomena and events or descriptions of personality in the human world. Astrology, form of divination based on the theory that the movements of the celestial bodies-the stars, the planets, the Sun, and the Moon-influence human affairs and determine the course of event. It was observed that the heavenly bodies as exerting an influence upon the lives of individual. One horoscope is a map of the heavens at the time of one’s birth, showing the position of the heavenly bodies in relation to the 12 “houses” or signs through which they pass and their positions in relation to each other. Each house has as its “Lord” one of the heavenly bodies, the one in-the “ascendant” is one of greatest significance to-the “Jatak” or “Native”. (McCaffery, 1942)(In qustia.com)

Curry Patrik, while giving his remarks on “Recent Academic Research on Astrology” commented that, recent years have seen a flowering of academic research on astrology or topics related to astrology.

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There are various definitions of Astrology on peoples’ understanding of the subject. Astrology is the brief that there exists a meaningful relationship between the positions of celestial bodied and human experience, and that we can systematically determine this relationship. An astrologer casts horoscopes to predict earthly events, like the facts of nations and individuals. The only possible method to test the validity of astrological influences of predictions is using statically studies, this means gathering Large samples of individuals, tabulating their character traits and checking if there exists a correlation between these and their horoscopes. Natal astrology deals with the horoscope calculated at the moment of birth.

The input data astrologer needs are the date, place and exact time of birth. These will provide the material for the calculations needed to construct the individual’s horoscope. A horoscope is nothing more than a map or diagram of the various planets position at any one point in time, with respect to the earth. Sun sign, the Ascendant, information on houses, aspects, are the basic ingredients of the horoscope.

Locale:

Locale is place where something happens or is set. It is defined as a place or locality especially when viewed in relation to a particular event or characteristic. (Merriam-Webster).

For this study cities viz. Nagpur, Mumbai, Pune and Aurangabad were selected.

A) Nagpur:

Nagpur the third largest city of the Indian State of Maharashtra, and largest city of Central India. It is one of the Major industrial cities of Maharashtra. Near the present day vidhan sabha in Nagpur, there is a statue consisting of four horse and a pillar, marking the former centre of India- the Zero Mile Stone. The “heart” or centre of India though has a history dates back to well before the British era. Nagpur’s is located at 21°07’N latitude and 79°07’E Longitude.
B) Mumbai:

Mumbai is the capital city of Indian State of Maharashtra. It is the most populous city in India.

B1 Thane: is the city in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a part of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region in Konkan Division. The district is situated between 18° 42’ and 20° 20’ north latitude and 72° 45’ and 73° 48’ east longitudes. It is bounded by Mumbai city district and Mumbai Suburban District to the southwest and Raigarh District to the south.

B2 Vasai: Historically known as Bassein is a historical suburban town in Palghar district. North of Mumbai in the Maharashtra state of India. It forms a part of Vasai-Virar city. The Portuguese built Bassein Fort here to strengthen their naval superiority Over the Arabian Sea. In the 18th century, the fort was taken over by the Maratha Army.

B3 Dombivli: Dombivli is located at 19.218433° N 73.086718° E. Dombivli witnessed the residence of many remarkable people. During the 14th century, Thakurs lived in an area called “Thakurli” today, whereas “Patharwats” lived in today’s “Patharli”. ‘Dombas’ lived in ‘Dombivli’. It is believed that the presence of these settlers at the place gave this town its present-day name- “Dombivli”.

C) Pune:

Pune is the second largest city in the state of Maharashtra, after the state capital Mumbai. Pune is also the 10th largest city in the world by population. It is considered the cultural capital of Maharashtra with traditional old-economic base. The city is also known for its manufacturing and research automobile industries, as well as for research institutes of Information Technology (IT) education, management and training, which attracts students and professionals from India, South East Asia, Middle East and Africa. That is why it is popularly known as Oxford of East. There was a time when Pune was known as a pensioner’s Paradise-home to those who had retired and wanted a peaceful Life in a Salubrious environment. Now it has grown into a vibrant metro, a hub of education.
Pune latitude 18.5204 and longitude =73.8567.

d) **Aurangabad:**

Aurangabad is one of the 36 districts of Maharashtra state in Western Indi. It is bordered by the districts of Nasik to the west, Jalgaon to the North, Jalna to the East and Ahmednagar to the South.

It is located mainly in the Godavari River Basin and partly in the Tapi River.

The district is located between 19 and 20 degrees’ north longitude and 74 and 76 degrees’ east latitude.

The Old Age Homes Covered for the study were as follows:

a) Maharashtra Governments “Matoshree Old Age Home Plan”: - To solve the problems of the elderly in-the rural areas of Maharashtra, especially for the Sinanci a My weak elderly, the Maharashtra Government started the scheme of “Matoshree” OAH in each of the districts. One of such Old Age Home (OAH) is situated at Adasa, Sonpur-Taluka-Kalmeshwar, Dist. Nagpur. Another OAH is situated at Pune, Karve Nagar, and Nakshatra wadi, Paithan Road, Aurangabad.

Here males are admitted at the age of 60 years while females are admitted at 55 years at age.

b) Maitraban is a social project by Gandhe Jeevanchhaya foundation. It was established in November 2001. A beautiful residential township has been built by the foundation after taking in to consideration all the needs and wants of elderly person.

c) The home for Aged: Panchavati Vriddhashram being run by Matru Seva Sangh, was established in 1961 and its accommodation capacity is 100. It is situated at Umred Road, Sakkardara Square, Nagpur.

d) Swami Samarth Old Age Home – Besa, Nagpur

e) Maitri Charitable Trust, Dombivli, was started in the year 2005, with a view to extend necessary and best services to Old Age people. Care of senior citizens at the last stage of their life is taken.
f) Matoshree old age home, PaithanRoad, NakshatraWadi, Aurangabad Seven Kilometres from Aurangabad city, which is known worldwide for its Ajanta and Ellora caves, is a quiet and serene place. Matoshree is ashram for elderly people of all walks of life. It is run by Jeevanbhai Tapadia Charitable Trust. Tapadia – a visionary wanted to server elderly and needy citizens. As inmates there are retired freedom fighters, teachers, bank officials, farmers, polices officials, educationists etc. Its accommodation is 100 entrants with age restriction of above 55 years for females and above 60 years for male.


h) Tibetan Old Age Home, Gothangaon

Due to a strong sense of filial duty and affection in the Tibetan Community, cases of old parents being abandoned by their families are virtually non-existent. But those needy ones – who are either single or too poor to look after themselves are provided help.

Norgyeling Tibetan Old Age Home is situated at Gothangaon, Gondia. Tibetan camp is the camp for settlement area for Tibetans in Gothangaon Village which is 60 Km from Gondia. The Buddhist temple and other Tibetan Structures are main attraction of this place.

Gondia is the district place in the Indian State of Maharashtra, which is also known as Rice City by local people, due to abundance of Rice Mills in the area. It has more than 1000 Rice Mills and some small scale tobacco industries.

Tibetan camp is situated at Gothangaon and is one of the popular tourist’s spots. The camp is the settlement area for the Tibetans and tourists visit this place for exploring Buddhist Temple and other signs of Tibetan significance.

The researcher, out of curiosity visited the camp and observed that 22 Male and 18 female were accommodated in-the camp. Complete data was not available for generating horoscopes of these people. So the case were not included in the study.
Age of the elderly was found between 60 years to 75 years. Majority of them were above 70 years of age.

**Data collection:**

Data collection is a process of gathering information. Primary data may be collected either through observation or through direct communication with respondents in one form or another through personal interviews. There are several way of collecting primary data. These are observation, interview, Questionnaire and schedule method.

a) **Primary data collection:**

For primary data collection interview and Questionnaire method was adopted.

1) A small Questionnaire for gathering general information of Old Age Home Inmates. The questionnaire consisted questions or information regarding name of Old Age Home, Address, year of admission in home, sex, Time of Birth, date of Birth, place of Birth and state, education, their education, Income source if any; number of children, their education, occupation etc. the main objective of preparing this general information questionnaire was just to note down their birth details.

2) To draw an accurate birth chart, one has to know Time of Birth, date of birth, and also the place of birth. A Birth chart in Indian etymology as the ‘Janma Kundli’ captures the exact astronomical Locations; bringing out the exact comic locations’ of the stars and planets at the precise moment of an individual’s birth. For generating horoscopes of Inmates these points, time, date and place of birth were noted down.

b) **Secondary Data:**

Secondary data is the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources. It refers to data that was collected by someone other than the user.

For collecting secondary data Books, classical texts, journals, eBooks Internet were used by the researcher.
3. Methodology

Data Collection Tools and Techniques:
1. Questionnaire-A small questionnaire consisting of 15 items was framed and used for collecting information.
2. Survey method was used to collect the data.
3. Jagannatha Hora Software- was selected to generate Birth charts of Old Age Home Inmates. These data are their birth date and hour, their birth place, gender and time zone. The program generated a Birth chart automatically. Divisional chart D-9. SAV, BAV and D1 were generated by using this software. Version 7.6 was used for the purpose.
4. Parashara’s Light 7.0 professional vedic Astrology software was used, which is very simple and useful. This was especially used for generating Sarvachancha Chakra of various cases under study.

Research Design:
According to Robson (2002) and Chandran (2004) Research Design refers to an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a systematic relationship with the purpose of the research so that research questions are turned in to a project. Methods, tools and sampling strategy are the main components of Research design. Design is therefore a plan or strategy for conducting the research.

a) Sample Selection and Sample Size
Purposive sampling technique was adopted. A population is a very large number of persons or objects or items which is not feasible to manage. Sampling is the process in which a representative part of a population has been selected. In this study Old Age Home from various regions of Maharashtra were selected for the study. Four different cities viz. Nagpur, Aurangabad, Pune, and Mumbai were selected.
3. Methodology

TOTAL SAMPLE (407)

Male (207)  Female (200)

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<th>Female/F</th>
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N=Nagpur  A= Aurangabad  M=Mumbai  P=Pune

RESEARCH PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Title</th>
<th>Old Age Home Inmates: An Astrological study with reference to parashari (classical) System</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) Mumbai</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c) Aurangabad</td>
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<td>d) Pune</td>
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<td>b) Parashari Light/Lite 2000 version</td>
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<td>Sampling Technique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Treatment</td>
<td>Mean, standard Deviation, Chi-Square test, t-test/z-test</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Research Instruments:

These are also termed tools and techniques for the research. For data collection questionnaire of general information was framed.

Procedure of data collection: -

1. A letter requesting permission to visit Old Age Home and interview male and female residents/inmates of home were prepared, which was duly signed by the supervisor.

2. List of Old Age Home in Pune, Aurangabad, Mumbai, Bassein, was obtained from the websites. In Nagpur most of the Old Age Home were found familiar with the researcher as many activities for elderly people were carried out there through National Service Scheme (NSS). So there was no need to prepare list of home in and around Nagpur.

3. Survey first started in the month of May 2012 in Pune. The researcher contacted Niwara, Sadashiv peth Pune and took permission to interact with the inmates. After explaining the objectives of the study permission was granted by the secretary. Appointment was taken beforehand. Survey was also carried out in Aurangabad and inmates from Matoshree Old Age Home, Paithan Road were contacted. Survey was carried out during Diwali and summer vacation as it was the convenient time for the researcher that time.

Data Analysis: -

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statically and/ or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. According to Business dictionary data analysis is defined as the process of evaluating data using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data provided.

After conducting the survey of various Old Age Home it was necessary to conduct analysis of data. It was just one of the many steps that must be completed
when conducting a research experiment. Data was gathered, reviewed, Birth charts of the respondents were generated sex-wise and city wise and separate bunch for each city was kept for the sake of convenience. Data Analysis Tools were used. Excel 2013 was found convenient for data entry. Statistical package SPSS was also used. The software name originally stood for statistical package for the social sciences. The current versions are officially named IBM SPSS statistics.

Descriptive statistics, frequencies, tabulation was done. Bivariate statistics, mean, SD, z-test was also applied to the data mainly for Ashtakvarga Values. Non-Parametric test chi-square was also applied successfully to test the significance of the result.