CHAPTER-3

Research Design
CHAPTER-III
RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Methodology is a systematic description and “logic in use” of the technique and tools employed during the conduct of research of the collection of reliable information about the phenomenon under study. Methodology is a discipline, studying the behavior of human Beings in various social settings. the scientific methodology is a system of explicit rules and procedures upon which research is based and against which the claims for knowledge are evaluated. The major objectives of this chapter, therefore, are to explain, various tools and techniques of research and operational definitions of the concepts being used in this research. And Survey is research instruments designed to obtain information from sampled individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society. The information gathered is used to describe, explain, and at times predict attitudes, behaviours, aspirations, and intended behaviours. Survey methodology allows us to study only some portion or sample of the population that is carefully selected to capture the characteristic of the larger population and to generalize our findings to the parts of population not directly studied. The survey methodology was chosen because it provided the means to collect data rapidly and effectively from large and complex populations like that which is found in Gulbarga city. Survey data could also be easily translated into numbers and could be summarised graphically to facilitate interpretations and comparisons between different groups and population segments. The samples were drawn from amongst individuals or known groups of women domestic workers, representatives of households employing women domestic workers in and around Gulbarga city informal settlements, agents engaged in formal or informal recruitment of female domestic workers, officials of civil society organizations and trade unions working with domestic workers. Qualitative methods were also used mainly to capture non-numerical data and to complement the information from
the survey data. Qualitative methods were used to observe gestures, idioms and settings particularly in group interview situations. It was used to observe and record data that typically would not be expressed numerically such as what the women domestic workers referred.

3.2 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

Collection of data is the most important stage in research work. The instruments that are employed to gather new facts or to explain new fields are called 'tools'. It is of vital importance to select suitable instruments or tools. Different tools of data collection are used for different research and it is based on type of research work interviewing schedule was used as a tool of data collection. Questionnaires and interview guides were used to elicit information from various respondents. These tools were developed and discussed with relevant women domestic workers in Gulbarga city. The considerations taken when developing the tools of data collection were the use of simply language, comprehensive coverage of relevant issues, and efficient collection of data assured by brevity of tools and convenient schedule of interview sessions. This survey applied face-to-face interviews with the different categories of respondents. the female domestic workers living and working in and around Gulbarga city. All except one were residents of the different wards of Gulbarga city. The exception however had considerable experience in the informal settlement having worked in different programmes in the area over the years. The principal investigator and the assistant held a one day orientation and training meeting with enumerators to ensure uniformity of approach in interpreting the questions into simple conversational for purposes of communicating effectively with respondents in the field. The enumerators were encouraged to adopt a conversation approach when interviewing the primary respondents – the female domestic workers so as to avoid fear or confusion that could arise from perceptions that the respondents were being interrogated. The field entry techniques and the interpretation difficulties that some respondents expressed with regard to some questions during the testing were subsequently
addressed in a one day meeting of the enumerators with the survey leaders. The principal investigator and the assistant moderated all the three focus group discussions that were convened in Gulbarga city. This was done purposely to avoid involving the enumerators whose social backgrounds would have put them at a relative disadvantage when interviewing women domestic workers.

### 3.3 SAMPLING METHODS

The respondents were selected through purposive sampling methodology. This involved identifying and approaching a member of the population bearing the relevant characteristic such as employee, employer, agent or official of an organization working in or with the domestic work sector. The sampling frames were drawn on the basis of characteristics such as existing groups or organizations, residential wards or blocks, administrative or political boundaries, and points of contact such as women domestic worker recruitment agencies and business premises operated by domestic employers, agents and employees. This involved the use of formal and informal inquiry strategies to obtain sponsorship for field entry and to establish contact with respondents who subsequently introduced the survey team to other respondents bearing similar characteristics.

In any empirical study, for that matter, methods matter most as the very validity and reliability do solely depend on the soundness and sophistication of methods tools and techniques employed in the realization of stated objectives. The tenability of the generalizations causal relationships and the accuracy and validity with which the phenomenon could be predicted would be in direct proportion to the degree to which the method adopted are refined and sophisticated.

**A) PRIMARY DATA:**

The study is mainly based on the primary data. The Primary data were collected through a questionnaire consisting both open and close ended questions. Before the actual collection of data, the questionnaires were pre-
tested through a pilot study. Necessary modifications were made in the questionnaires on the basis of testing. The questionnaires were personal interview method. Some of the respondents were also contacted personally. An in-depth discussion interview was also held with women domestic workers in Gulbarga city.

3.4 SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA:

The universe of the present study is Gulbarga city. This city is greater influence of other city since it lays within the radius of 8-15 kms the network of colleges. Industries connection and transport as and around Gulbarga city has a considerable earring on the people of Gulbarga city, Gulbarga city is also the various, Arts, commerce, B.B.M, B.C.A and Science colleges and also engineering colleges, Medical institutions. Gulbarga city various voluntary and government agencies have implemented several development programme in the city more intensively then elsewhere in view of its proximity to the treatment of hospitals under such circumstance the awareness of health.

In view of college teachers in Gulbarga city wise assumed to be unlighted and more effective in the study and activities of. In order to test this empirically Gulbarga city have selected on the begins of simple random sampling for the present study.

To study the **women domestic workers and their family life a sociological study of Gulbarga city**, in the entire Gulbarga city is a difficult task for the researcher within the constraints of time and researcher. Therefore it was decided to study Gulbarga city.

3.5 METHODS OF ANALYSIS

The data were coded, analysed and interpreted thematically. Among the issues analysed and interpreted qualitatively were tendencies in wage negotiations, employment and income options, actions in resolving employment disputes, and attitudes in employer-employee relations. Others
were organization and advocacy channels available to domestic workers and options for improving their working conditions. On the other hand quantitative data were cleaned, coded, Graphs and simple descriptive statistics were then utilized to summarize, present, and interpret the quantitative data. The data that were analysed quantitatively included average monthly household income, alternative employment and income sources for domestic workers, challenges facing women domestic workers from Gulbarga city informal settlement, options for dealing with the challenges, and obstacles to dealing with the challenges.

3.6 THE SAMPLE

Universe is any set of individuals or objects having common observable characteristics constitute a population or universe. The present study was designed to investigate the causes, effects and problems of women domestic workers family life. The present study was conducted on eight colonies of Gulbarga city. For this purpose a city was selected through simple randomly technique from the Eight colonies namely Colonies i.e. Basava Nagar, Jegat, Bapu nagar, C.I.B. colony, Gubbi colony, Ashok nagar, shakti nagar etc. Sample is a portion of all the elements in a population that is used to obtain information about the entire population. The process of selecting a subset of individuals from a large group of individuals may be defined as sampling, the selection being done with a view to drawing inferences about the larger group on the basis of information obtain from the subset. It is not possible for researcher to study the entire population situation and event of the universe due to the short period of time and large population of universe, so a sample is drawn. In this study multistage sampling techniques were used for data collection. At first stage, a Gulbarga city is selected through purposive sampling method technique from the eight Colonies. 400 respondents were selected through convenient method technique from Gulbarga city selected purposive sampling basis. Then according to the objectives of the study a questionnaire was designed for data collection and that data were analyzed by
using SPSS (Statistical Package for social Sciences). A feature of qualitative sampling is this fact that the number of cases sampled is often small. This is because, as mentioned earlier, a phenomenon only need appear once to be of value. There is no need for scale as there is no need for estimates of statistical significance. Furthermore, because qualitative investigation aims for depth as well as breadth, the analysis of large numbers of in-depth interviews would simply be unmanageable because of a researcher’s ability to effectively analyse large quantities of qualitative data. The size of the sample was 400 respondents were the women domestic workers in Gulbarga city. The following table 3.1 shows colony wise respondents in the study area.

Table-3.1
Number of selected respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Colonies</th>
<th>Samples selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Basava Nagar</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jegat colony</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bapu nagar</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>C.I.B. Colony</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Basaveshwar colony</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gubbi colony</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ashok nagar</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shakti nagar</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Table 3.1 reveals that the researcher selected 400 respondents of women domestic workers in Gulbarga city.

3.7 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

The interviewing schedule is considered an appropriate tool to get the requisite information. For the purpose of data collection, a well designed interviewing schedule was used. An interviewing schedule is a set of questions
which are asked from the respondents in a face to face situation. An interviewing schedule was developed in the light of the objectives of the study. The questions in interview schedule were mostly structured. The interview schedule was prepared in English but questions were asked in Kannada and Hindi according to the situation.

3.8 FIELD EXPERIENCE:

For conducting any social research some difficulties are often faced by each researcher at the time of data collection as social research study the human beings and human behaviors. Human beings are master of their well they may or may not respond in a desired manner. The field experience during data collection was very interesting. There were many difficulties in data collection. In many situations it was very difficult to get accurate responses from the respondents. The main difficulty experienced was the respondents (women domestic workers) were very busy in their work and they have no time for the research and they did not know the purpose and objectives of social research. Therefore, much of time was consumed in explaining the objectives of the study to the respondents. Mostly the domestic workers were illiterate and they also did not want to tell exact age and income. Majority of the domestic workers were not satisfied with their income. The researcher found that the women domestic workers in Gulbarga city faced many difficulties due to burden of work, and due to their self respect. But the researcher tried her best to get accurate data.

3.9 SECONDARY DATA:

The secondary data are drawn classified from the Govt. Publications of books, monthly journals “Urban poverty and Domestic Workers” Gender, Migration, Domestic Child Labour, and Domestic Service”, Women Domestic Workers: Socio-economic Life, including the annual reports of health care. Wherever, necessary reference was also made in different issues of bulletins, Occupational stress and satisfaction in work. Report of the women domestic workers, Attitude towards domestic workers profession and job satisfaction of
domestic workers, internet websites and apart from this, different edition of daily newspapers, such as the Hindu, Vijay Karnataka, Indian Express, Kannada Prabha etc, were also used for the purpose of collection the information.

3.10 **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**
1. To know the socio-economic conditions of women domestic workers in the study area.
2. To know the educational background of women domestic workers in Gulbarga city.
3. To know the societies life of women domestic workers
4. To study the women domestic workers profession and regulations
5. To see the women domestic workers and their family member status
6. To study the Women Domestic worker’s job satisfaction in terms of salary and nature of work
7. To study the problems and challenges of women domestic workers in informal sector
8. To suggest the measures for resolving the problems of women domestic workers of the study area in the light of the findings of the study.

3.11 **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**
1. The women domestic workers relationship depends upon the socio-economic status.
2. There would have significant differences between the women domestic workers educational background in Gulbarga city.
3. There would be significant differences among women domestic workers with regards to their attitudes towards employers in the urban area.

3.12 **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**
There is lack of information to justify this study as a complete one. Very little literature was available at the websites and in other printed form and my approach to these concern authorities was not perfect to do a complete study in
this subject. The sample size of this research was also not adequate. The sample in this study consisted of only 400 women domestic workers from Gulbarga city. It would have been preferable if we could have conducted study in different towns of this district and the study population could have consisted of a large sample from different parts of the city so that the results could have been generalized to district as a whole. Another limitation of this study was financial and human resources that was essential to do a complete study on this subject. All research work from the beginning to be done by the single person, which is almost impossible in a perfect research work.