# CHAPTER – IV
## METHOD OF RESEARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Research Design</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Library Research</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Preliminary Survey</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Selection of Sample</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Collection of Data</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.1 Development Of The Interview Schedule</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.2 Pretesting Of The Interview Schedule For The Present Study</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.3 Method Of Data Collection</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Analysis of Data</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER – IV
METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research has an Interdisciplinary approach with Sociology And Home Science. As the researcher has experience in the area of Textiles and Clothing and had interest in Social Sciences, the research was taken up on “A Study of Traditions, Customs And Costumes of Tribes of Dahod District of Gujarat State.” Clothing fulfills the one of the needs of Human beings and plays an important role in one’s life. It symbolizes Status, Occupation, Sex and Religion. Costumes worn by the people are also an expression of Social Beliefs. It reflects Social factors as Religious beliefs, Magic, Aesthetics, Personal Status, the wish to be distinguished form or to emulate one’s fellow.

To conduct the present study the adopted methodological procedure has been executed as follow-

4.1) Research Design
4.2) Library Research
4.3) Preliminary Survey
4.4) Selection of Sample
4.5) Collection of Data
4.6) Analysis of Data

4.1 Research Design:

The main purpose of this study was to study the Traditions, Customs and Costumes of the tribal people. To acquire authentic data, constructional details and draping techniques. To know the impact of Demographic and Socio cultural factors on Costumes of Selected Tribes of Dahod District of Gujarat State. Descriptive cum Practical type of Research Design was planned. (Fig.2 and 3)
Fig.-2: Theoretical Framework of The Study:

Demographic Variables

- Sex
- Place of Residence
- Age
- Education

Socio Cultural factors

- Tradition
- Nature of Family
- Place of Residence
- Seasonal Migration
- Change of Residence
- Literacy Level of Family
- Fashion
- Type of Job
- Marital Status
- Mass Communication
- Media
- Available of Garments

Fig.-3: Research Design:

Research Design:

The Methodological Procedure

Sample Selection (Tribes)

- Rhils
- Naikas
- Patelia
- Dhankas
- Dahod
- Dhanpur
- Zhalod
- Fatepura
- Devgarbadiya
- 10 Villages
- 425 Families

Data Collection

- Interview Method
- Small Group Discussion
- Participant Observation
- Collecting Samples

Analysis and Presentation of data

- Percentage
- Garment Illustration
- Schematic Diagrams
- Photographs

- Documentation of traditional tribal costumes before total degradation

- Demographic Details
- Constructional Details of tailored garments
- Stepwise Procedure of draped garments
- Ornaments, Accessories, Hairstyles, Headdress or Headgear & Footwear
- Previous & Existing Traditions Customs & Costumes.
4.2 **Library Research:**

Extensive library research provided strong base for the study. Libraries visited, Books, News Papers, Magazines, Websites etc. have been cited to obtain adequate information pertaining to the Tribes of Dahod district of Gujarat. It enhanced the researcher’s understanding of social, cultural and economic aspects of the tribal life and the influences on their costumes.

4.3 **Preliminary Survey:**

The survey included direct contact with the head and elderly people. The Investigator also met few experienced person who worked with or for tribal people. This updated the researcher with details of the Traditions, Customs and Costumes of Tribes.

4.4 **Selection of Sample:**

For the present investigation, the selection of sample was drawn by using multistage stratified sampling method. Graduating from more inclusive to less inclusive, the investigator finally arrived at the desired sampling. Initially the list of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes of Gujarat State was procured.

District Map of Dahod District was also thoroughly studied.

Latest literature published by the Government of Gujarat imparting information about the Tribes, Sub tribes, their Occupation, Education and Agriculture production etc. was considered.

The Concentrated Districts of tribes were enlisted; Dahod District was purposively selected based on the following Criteria.

1) The Dahod District has two adjacent State Borders and Two District Borders.

2) The Dahod District has Hilly Area, Plain as well as Dense Forest Area.

3) Maximum Tribals are seen in this district.

At the second stage, five talukas were purposively selected viewing the tribal population less than 500 and the periphery adjacent to either State Borders or District Borders or Both.

At the third stage of sampling Ten Villages were selected from five Talukas by using Random Sampling Method.

At the Fourth Stage, final sample was drawn through Random Sampling. The Investigator finally selected 425 respondents from the families of 10 selected villages.
Table 4.4.1:
Number of Villages Having Less Than 500 Population And Villages Selected:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>No. of Villages in each Taluka having less than 500 population</th>
<th>Periphery of the Dahod District</th>
<th>Adjacent States</th>
<th>Adjacent Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dahod</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dhanpur</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Baroda</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Garbada</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zhalod</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rajasthan &amp; Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Panchmahal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fatepura</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Panchmahal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Devgarbhariya</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Panchmahal &amp; Baroda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Limkheda</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Panchmahal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Researcher noted 26 villages having less than 500 populations in six Talukas of Dahod District. Ten villages were selected randomly from the periphery of Dahod District and from remote areas either from mountains or forests. Those were Chhayan from Dahod Taluka; Bhuvero, Pipergota, Andarpura and Kanseta from Dhanpur Taluka; Ambazharan, Timachi and Jitpura from Zhalod Taluka; Nesdamorni from Fatepura & Diviya from Devgarbhariya.

Table 4.4.2:
Information of Respondents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bhils</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>82.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Naiykas</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>09.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Patelias</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>05.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dhankas</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>02.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>368</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Researcher studied and collected the information that the existence of Tribals is more in Dahod District and having borders of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The ten selected villages from periphery of the Dahod District and having less than 500 populations had families between 62 to 65 in each selected village. Hence the Investigator selected 425 families randomly from these villages.

The data revealed that the tribe found in these selected villages was Bhil and other tribes were Naiyka, Patelia and Dhanka. Naiykas were found in Diviya, Patelias in Kanseta and Dhankas in Andarpura village. Male respondents were
more than females. When the researcher visited individual respondents, it was noted that all family members were used to gather and answer to the question asked. Hence the answers noted were not individual respondent but from all the members like in focus group.

4.5 Collection of Data:

The frequent visit approach was followed to elicit the necessary information. And the data was collected through Survey Method with the use of Structured Interview Schedule in the period from January to May 2006.

4.5.1 Development of The Interview Schedule:

An Appropriate Interview Schedule was developed on the basis of the formed objectives of the study and Library Research.

The schedule consisted of different questions covering various aspects.

(1) The Part “A” of the Schedule dealt with the Family Background of the family. It included questions related to Name of the Village, Tribe, Gender, Age, Education, Nature of Family, Family Size, Occupation, and Native Place etc.

(2) The Part “B” dealt with Traditions:
It included questions Related to Celebrations, Beliefs, Folk Festivals, Folk Fairs, Use of Cosmetics, Footwear, Hairstyle, Living Place, Utensils, Medicines, Animals, Transportation, Food Stuffs, Fuels, Cleaning methods followed, Savings and Investments etc.

(3) The part “C” dealt with Customs:
It included the questions pertaining to various ceremonies performed like on First Menses, Marriage, Birth, Death etc, Customs followed in Mate Selection, Marriage Age, Costumes, Jewellery, Accessories, Hairstyle, Footwear etc. worn on festivals and ceremonies, Beliefs, Faith in Gods & Goddesses, Custom of divorce, remarriage etc.

(4) The part “D” dealt with Costumes:
It included the questions pertaining to various types of Costumes and Headdress or Headgear worn by Men, Women and Children for eliciting detail information regarding Designing, Construction, Materials used for different garments. Questions related to the impact of some factors on costumes worn by tribals were also included.
4.5.2 **Pre-testing of the Interview Schedule for the Present Study:**

To see the workability of the prepared Interview Schedule a Pilot Study was carried out on non-sample group. It was pretested with the Ten Tribal Families of Dahod District who moved temporarily in Anand city for labor work in Building and Road Construction. The Interview Schedule was translated into Gujarati for easy communication and better understanding. The interview was conducted in Gujarati language and the responses were recorded in English.

The pretesting revealed that the questionnaire was explicit and clear to the respondents.

A few modifications in the Interview Schedule were necessary and made after pretesting to increase the validity of the Schedule. Those changes were mainly in phrasing and restructuring the sequence of the questions.

4.5.3 **Method of Data Collection:**

After finalization of the Interview Schedule and selection of respondents/sample extensive fieldwork performed for data collection. The related data was collected by Interview Method and Participatory Observation, Small Group Discussions and by collecting samples. Few of the photographs were collected from an Old Photographer and also from few of the respondent’s personal collection as well as took Present Photographs.

The Investigator seeked the help of several individuals and offices to get the proper channel for approaching the tribal villages.

To reach the target group in the field, the investigator contacted Taluka Panchayats, I.C.D.S. Offices, C.D.P.O.'s of different villages, Field Staff, Aganwadi and Primary School Teachers, Leaders and or well known persons of the selected villages.

Once the rapport was established and understood the reason, the investigator planned the complete programme for fieldwork. In the beginning for few minutes some respondents were hesitant and reluctant in responding. Later on they responded well.

A practical approach helped the investigator to study the available samples for constructional details of the tailored garments and the stepwise procedure of the draped garments. The investigator also attempted few draping styles on herself to get a better understanding of the draped garments.
The fieldwork was carried out from January’06 to May’06. Investigator also visited Local Markets and Folk Fairs held at different places and observed for more information about Costumes worn; Accessories used, Ornaments, Footwear, and Hairstyle etc.

4.6 Analysis of Data:

Analysis of data was broadly categorised as follows:

- **Data Processing**
  - a) Coding
  - b) Tabulation
  - c) Percentages

- **Data Analysis**
  - 1) Schematic Diagrams
  - 2) Garment Illustration
  - 3) Descriptive Analysis

The collected data was systematically coded the responses to each question of the Interview Schedule.

Suitable tables were formed according to the specific objectives of the study by the investigator. Data was presented in terms of percentages.

Each garment, Head dress / Headgear, Hairstyles, Ornaments, Accessories and Footwears were described. The tailored garments were represented on scale. The draped garments were represented by schematic diagrams. The data was supported by photographic evidences.

The differences were noted amongst the same tribes of different villages so the Researcher has presented the findings with the help of the name of the tribe and village. Tribal words are used in this study with meanings in English.