

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Meaning of Research: research in common manner of speaking refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for relevant information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. The advanced learners' dictionary of current English lays down the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge." Redman and Mory define as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge." Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from know to the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitive make us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method, which man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research.

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis. D.Slesinger and M.Stephenson in the Encyclopaedia of social sciences define research as "the manipulation of things, concept or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art." Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach

concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research. As such the term 'research' refers to the systematic method consisting of enunciating the problem, formulation hypothesis, collecting the facts or data, analyzing the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the form of solutions(s) towards the concerned problem or in certain generalizations for some theoretical formulation.

While getting in methodology, understanding the meaning of 'social research' will be an important step. Various definitions have been given for the term social research and could be described as "social research is the systematic method of discovering the new facts or verifying the old facts, their sequences, interrelationship, casual explanations and the natural laws which govern them", "systematized effort to gain new knowledge", "research may or may not add anything to what is already known. It is sufficient that its objectives be new knowledge or at least a new mode or orientation of knowledge".

Social research is not one but of several types. It can be descriptive as well as analytical, applied as well as fundamental, quantitative as well as qualitative, conceptual as well as empirical, time research or longitudinal, explanatory or formalized, conclusion oriented or decision oriented etc. Quantitative methods includes Survey, sampling, hypothesis, research design, techniques of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview.

In the present research work mostly quantitative method for data collection is used through Interview schedule. Questionnaire method is very close to schedule method. The salient feature of the method is that here too a questionnaire is prepared and the informant is required to give information. But it differs from questionnaire method to the extent that the investigator personally takes that to the informant and personally makes entry. In this system it is possible to cover much wider field and scope.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The broad objectives of the present study are to examine and understand Gujarati Diaspora by focusing on the following issues:

- 1) The socio-cultural and economic background of Gujarati Indians who have migrated to England, America and Canada
- 2) To analyze socio-economic factors responsible for emigration
- 3) Interface/border between Gujarati Diaspora and host-communities; studying the structure and dimensions of their relationship
- 4) Nature and patterns of migration from Gujarat
- 5) Gujarati Diaspora's contributions to the growth of the Indian economy and development of Gujarat: remittance and investments
- 6) To assess the socio- cultural impact of emigration on the family members left behind.

Problem of settlement and social adjustment during their initial stay, unemployment or underemployment, economic exploitation and social discrimination by local people, cultural conflict, confusion, dilemma, shock, feeling of alienation, preservation of separate ethnic identity and generation gap between first and second generation immigrants etc. These problems are to be studied in terms of causes and consequences and explained specifically within socio-cultural context.

SAMPLE SELECTION

What is Sample?

Typically a population is very large, making a census or a complete enumeration of all the values in that population infeasible. A 'sample' thus forms a manageable subset of a population. In positivist research, statistics derived from a sample are analyzed in order to draw inferences regarding the population as a whole. The process of collecting information from a sample is

referred to as 'sampling'. Sampling methods may be either 'random' (random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling) or non-random/non probability (convenience sampling, purposive sampling, snowball sampling). The most common reason for sampling is to obtain information about a population. Sampling is quicker and cheaper than a complete universe of a population.

Criteria for sample selection for present Study

In the present study, as shown in fig. no.1.1, the purposive sample of 150 has been taken where 50 respondents were taken from Anand, 50 respondents from Nadiad and 50 respondents from Vadodara. While taking these samples researcher kept uniformity in respondents with 50 each from America, England and Canada.

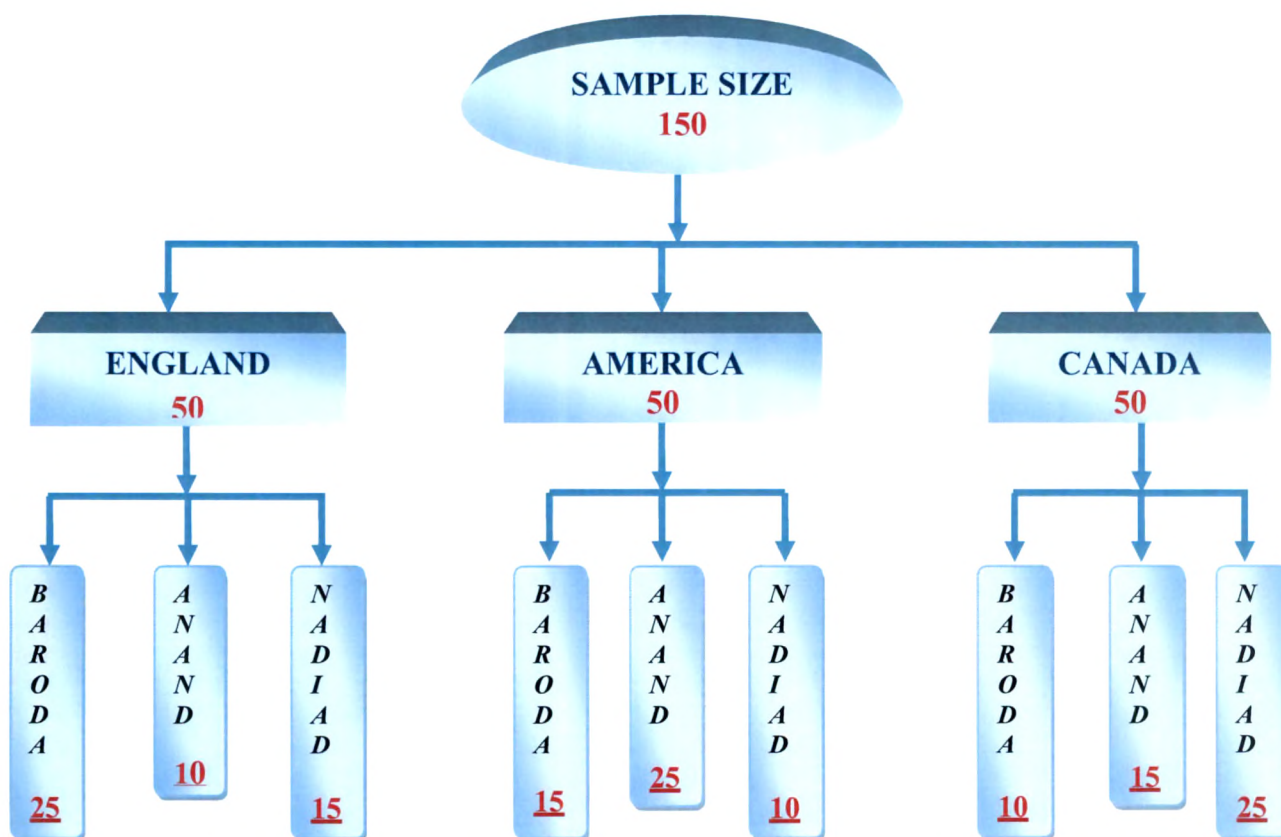


Figure No. 1.1 - Description of Sample collection

DATA COLLECTION: TOOLS & TECHNIQUES

Primary and secondary data sources

Primary and secondary data are very important sources of data collection for any research to be undertaken. For the present study firstly the researcher has analyzed the secondary data sources which included data from newspaper cutting, review of books, journals, articles, library resources etc.

Before undertaking the primary data collection researcher has completely analyzed the secondary data sources which helped researcher to collect primary data through interview schedule from the respondents for the present study.

Data collection tool for present study

This study in the field of Gujarati Diaspora focuses on Socio-cultural aspect of migrants whose homeland is in Baroda, Anand, Nadiad and have migrated to England, America and Canada. The sample consisted of 150 respondents visiting their homeland during Oct- Jan 2010-11 and 2011-12. Locating the visiting migrants was a challenging task; and the information being confidential, snowball- sampling technique was used to identify respondents. The data were collected from 150 respondents through “interview schedule” coupled with observation technique.

STUDY AREA: BARODA, ANAND & NADIAD

Brief history of study area-

Baroda

Vadodara formerly known as Baroda is the third largest and most populated city in the Indian State of Gujarat, after Ahmedabad and Surat. During the days of the British Raj, Baroda state was a Maratha Princely state ruled by the royal Gaekwad dynasty, entitled to 21 Gun Salute's, and was one of the largest and richest Indian Princely states. Historical and archaeological findings date this place back to the 9th century when it was a small town called Ankottaka

(present Akota) located on the right bank of the river Vishwamitri (whose name is derived from the great saint Rishi Vishwamitra). Ankottaka was a famous centre of Jainism in the 5th and 6th century AD. Early English travellers and merchants mention the town as Brodera, and it is from this that the name Baroda is derived. Again in 1974 the name changed to Vadodara.

It is also known as the *Sayaji Nagari* (*Sayaji's City* after its famous Maratha ruler, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III) or *Sanskari Nagari* (*The City of Culture*, a reference to its status as the *Cultural Capital of Gujarat*). It is located southeast of Ahmedabad, 139 km from state capital, Gandhinagar. It is the administrative headquarters of Vadodara District. Both the railway line and national highway connecting Delhi and Mumbai, passes through Vadodara.

Vadodara is located at 22°18'N 73°11'E/ 22.30°N 73.19°E in western India at an elevation of 39 metres (123 feet). It is the 18th largest city in India with an area of 148.95 km² and a population of 4.1 million according to the 2010-11 census. The city is located on the fertile plain between the Mahi & Narmada Rivers. Vadodara is divided by the Vishwamitri into two physically distinct eastern and western regions.



Fig.(1.2) Flag of Baroda

Fig. (1.3) *Sayajirao Gaekwad III, Real Sculptor of City of Culture, King of Baroda*

The golden period in the Maratha rule of Baroda started with Maharaja Sayajirao III, who ruled from 1875 to 1939, did much to modernize Baroda, establishing compulsory primary education,

a library system, a university, and model textile and tile factories, which helped to create Baroda's image as a modern industrial hub.

Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and English are the languages spoken in the city. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%.

Navratri or Garba is the city's largest festival. The most followed religion in the city is Hinduism, practiced by 90% of the population. The second most followed religion is Islam, followed by 6% of the population. All other religious groups make up the remaining 4% of the city's population.



Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (figure 1.4)

The patronage of education started with Maharaja Sayajirao and the city has built further on the academic infrastructure established by him. The present educational foundation rests on over 120 public schools and over 100 private schools. Towering over all is the MS University (fig.1.4), the jewel in the Baroda crown, so to speak. It has 13 faculties and 17 residential hostels, 4 of them for women students. The university caters to over 40,000 students.

Anand

Anand is the administrative centre of Anand District in the state of Gujarat, India. It is part of the region known as Charotar, consisting of Anand and Kheda Districts.

Anand is known as the Milk Capital of India. It became famous for Amul dairy and its milk or white revolution. This city hosts the National Dairy Development Board of India and Anand Agricultural University. Another well-known product of the city is Vallabh Vidhyanagar and Karamsad, an educational suburb of Anand.

Anand lies between Ahmedabad and Vadodara on the Western Railway, 101 km from state capital Gandhinagar. It is a railway Junction. The National express highway from Ahmedabad to Vadodara also passes through Anand.

Anand is located at 22°34'N 72°56'E 22.57°N 72.93°E. It has an average elevation of 39 metres (127 feet). City has an area of 22.7 square kilometres. Urban area of the Anand city is 172 square kilometers including 25 villages around the city.

As of 2001 India census, Anand had a population of 300,462. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Anand has an average literacy rate of 78.

Nadiad

Nadiad is a city and an administrative center of the Kheda district in the Indian state of Gujarat.

The city is famous for its socio-educational-religious humanitarian services led by Santram Mandir . MPUH is the first hospital in India to introduce Robotic HIFU (High Intensity Focused Ultrasound).

The city of Nadiad is said to have been settled by rope dancers, hence the historical name of "Natapadra" (outskirts of/for natas) or "Natpur" (city for natas). It is also referred to as 'Nandgam'. The city has nine routes, and on each route there is a step well. The city is also well known for the number 9: there are 9 villages or towns located to all the 9 roads that exit from Nadiad; 9 step wells around the city; and 9 lakes in the city. Nadiad was also known as 'Shakshar Bhumi' - The land of educated.

The city was formerly ruled by Muslims, and later on by the Gayakwad of Baroda. Malhar Rao Gayakwad built the first Hindu temple called Narayan Dev Mandir located in the center of the city. Vikram Samvat 1213, about 1156AD, the first Patidar named Jesti Patel, the forefather of Patidars of Kakarkhad, Alhadvago, Ratanji Hirji and Lakhawad. Kheta Patel who came to Nadiad in Samvat 1516. History of the Patidars is the witness of how some of the Patidars becomes Desai. A place in Nadiad has been known as "Desaivago" (Where Desais live in).The

Patidars of Desaiwago were the descendants of Kheta Patel. Vaghjibhai Samaldas Desai constructed a pond named Kheta Talav in 1798. In 1800, he was honored by Gaekwad and given the title "Desai".

Nadiad "Bhausahab Ni Haveli" has 249 rooms in the house, which is less by just 91 rooms than the "Rashtrapati Bhavan" in New Delhi; this prestigious haveli belonged to Bhausahab during the pre-independence era where Swami Vivekanand has stayed and Mahatma Gandhi has stayed for a night during the "Satyagrah".

Nadiad is located at 22°42'N 72°52'E^[2] 22.7°N 72.87°E. It has an average elevation of 35 metres (114 feet).

As of 2001 India census, Nadiad had a population of 192,799. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Nadiad has an average literacy rate of 78%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 82%, and female literacy is 73%.

Nadiad was also the land of laureates and literatures during the later years of 19th century and beginning of the 20th. Sardar Vallbbhbhai Patel, the first home minister of India, well known as the Iron Man of India was born and educated in Nadiad. He was the person who integrated the indigenous states in British Raj to form a nation we know as India.

Santram Mandir, famous for its carvings, is located in Nadiad. The 700 year old Sri Raxeshwar Mahadev Mandir, dedicated to Lord Shiva, is till date served by a living Saint. The 110 years old Methodist Church and Methodist mission hospital are also a worth a visit. The school for deaf and mute and Badhir Garden are also points of attraction.

The Mahakali Mataji Mandir at the entrance of the city from National Express way 1 is approximately 255 years old and was built by the Bhao Saheb Desai family. Shree Mota Narayandev Mandir and the Bhairav Mandir are additional historic Hindu Temples located in Nadiad.

MAPS: SHOWING THE AREA OF STUDY

Figure no.1: Map of Gujarat State

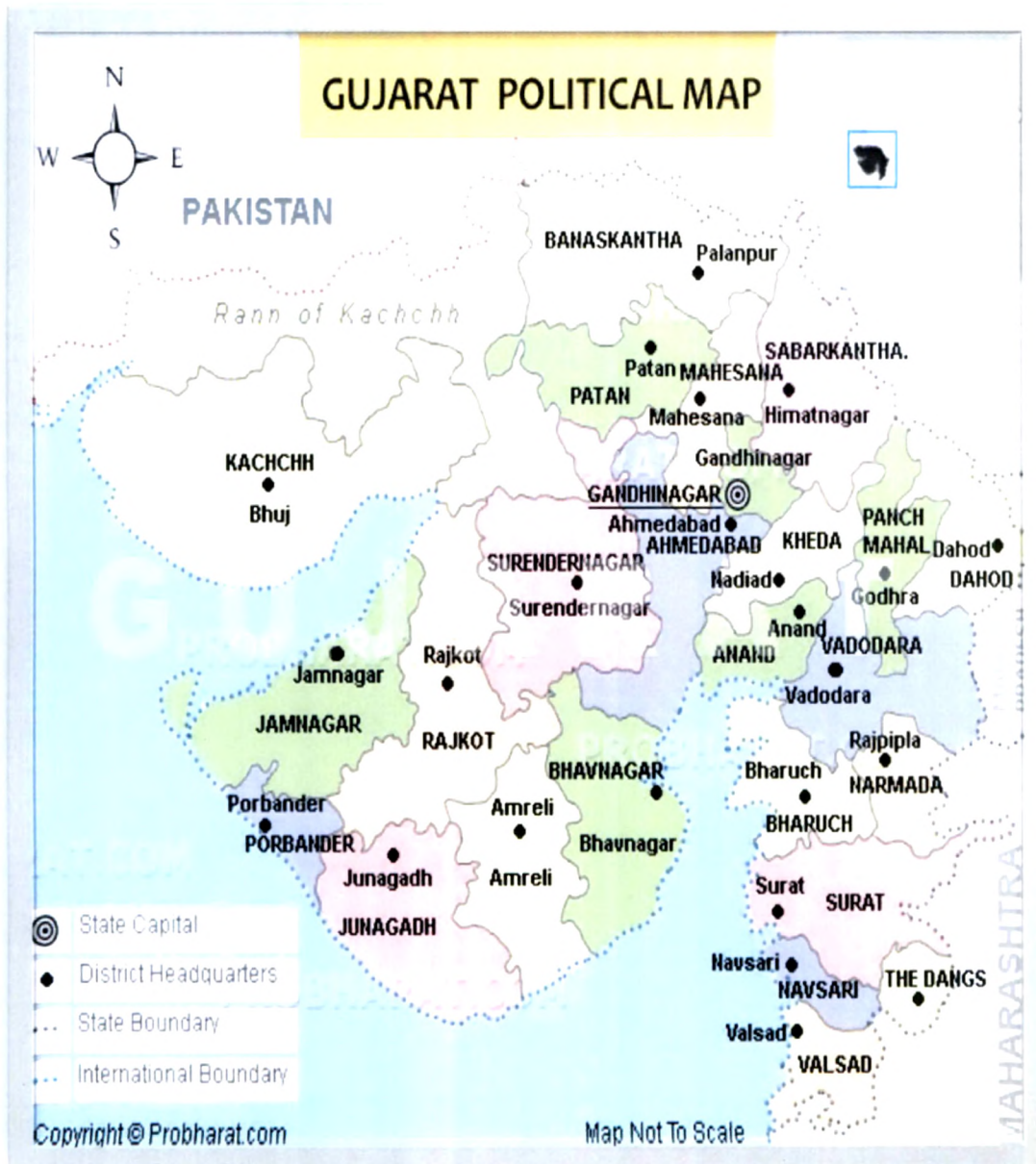


Figure No.2: Map of Anand District

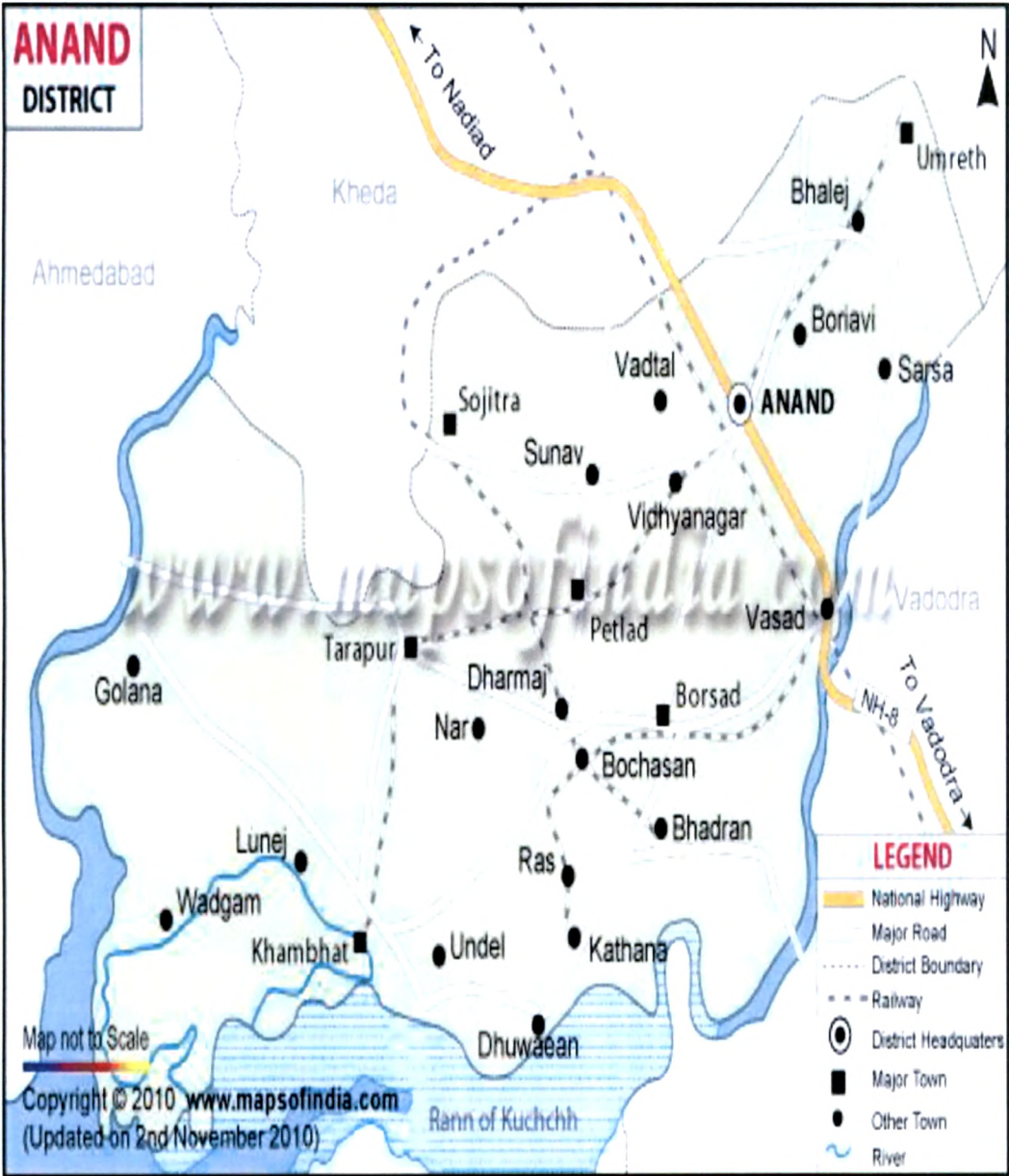


Figure No.3: Map of Kheda District – Showing Nadiad City

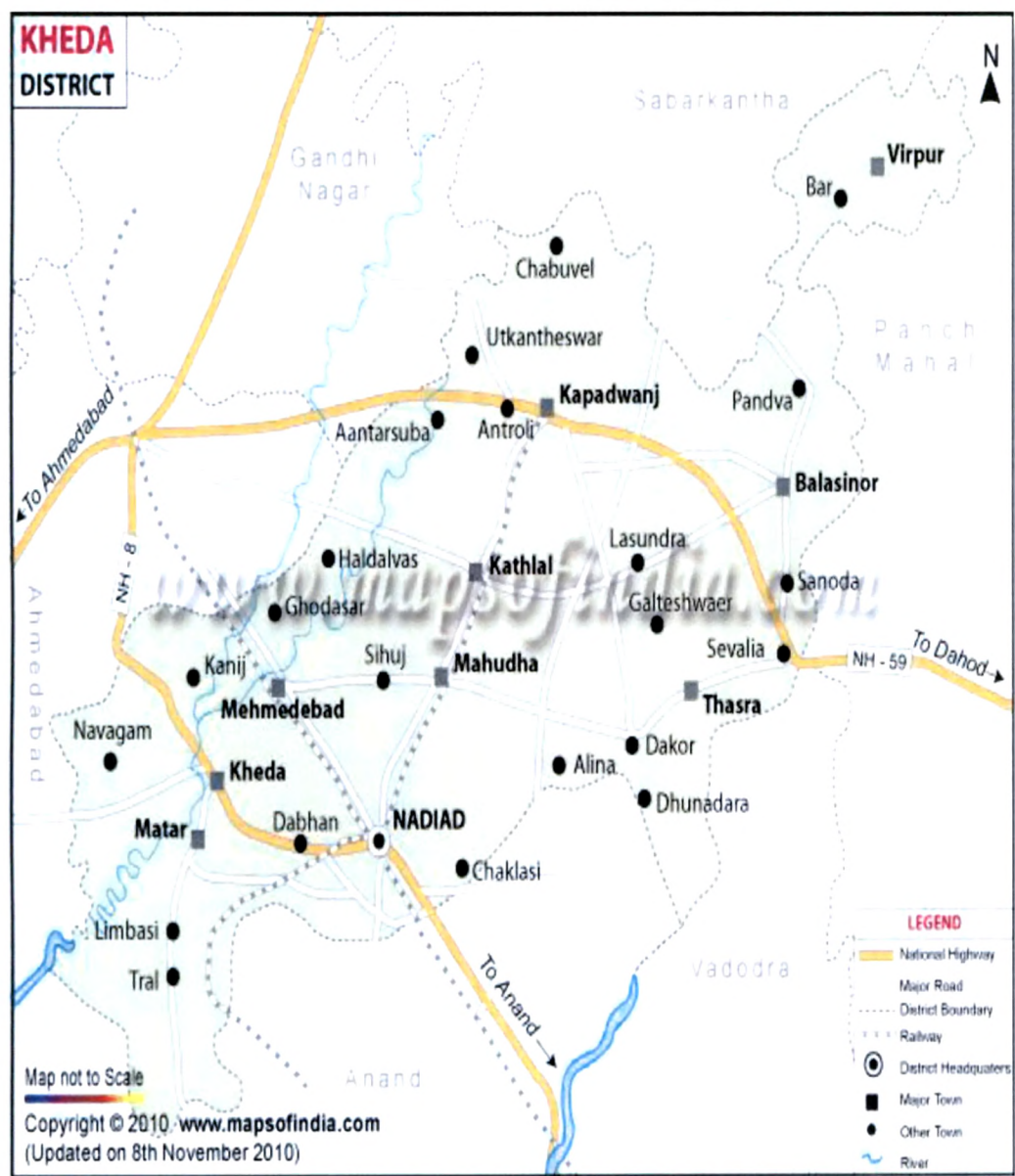


Figure No.4: Map of Vadodara District

