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Research Methodology
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2.1 Introduction

History of development of mankind reveals the fact that inventions and innovations in combined have contributed strongly to the development of mankind. It is because of systematic efforts aimed at exploring the knowledge that mankind has made tremendous progress. Right from ape age to the digital age of today we come across researches across the borders of world making human life more progressive and realistic. Social science researches bring in to light behavioral changes observed in the mankind - their achievements and limitations making the world more complex. Elwin Toffler (1981) in “Third Wave” reveals the dynamics of development associated with research in physical sciences and social sciences. Most of the scholars across the world tend to study the emerging trends of development in context of their impacts on changing lifestyles and opportunities of livelihood. It is clearly found that there appears to be large variations between the groups and within the groups in respect of perceptions for development, approaches towards development and issues of development. This has continuously engaged the social scientists to observe constantly changes occurred over a period of time.

This general background of research in development provides a room for micro level studies it is the micro level studies which in turn help the policy makers to design the course of development and on the other hand generate awareness amongst different groups to monitor and manage the gains of the development at large in the interests of the society in general.

With this impression in the mind a small attempt is put in to look at the inter linkages between environment and development visualized largely in backward areas. This has formed the core part of this research.

2.2 Selection of Research Problem

History of development is nothing but the journey of mankind beginning from zero and trying to reach at peak which is yet to be achieved. Development is a process and growth is its outcome, it is learnt that in the entire world mankind is divided into different types in respect of the stage of development. There are societies where in struggle for survival is still continuing and there are societies where people are marching
towards the top of the excellence. There is found very large gap in between the two it is called therefore transitionary period Ogburn Nimcol while explaining the concept of “cultural leg” has discussed in detail this phenomenon. Social; scientist are divided into different groups in respect of the relationship between the development and social change.

Actually the problem of development was coined first by evolutionary scientist Charles Darwin he raised very simple but complex question the answer which is yet to be found. He asked “if only stronger wins in the battle of survival what about weak once”? Right from that day many an experiments have been made on the plant to address the issue. In 1981 Elwin Toffler in his “the third wave” exposed in detail the kind of changes that have taken place across the world social scientist Kinsley Devis explain very simply that “the process of inducting individual into the society is called socialization.” From Kinsley Devis to giddings in the earlier days have tried to examine critically a relationship between development and change.

Looking at the post independent era of the India, we come across series of systematic afforts dealing with development induced changes. Govt. in collaboration with different world level organizations making all efforts to bring the excluded groups of the society into main stream of development. People have gradually begun to learn from the experiences of the past. It is the desire for progress which in general plays crucial role to open the doors of knowledge. A microscopic view in this respect reveals the fact that the so cold aborigines (tribals) have also now begun to look towards and think for better kind of living. They find it more difficult to proceed for change keeping intact their own identity.

Even today tribals are found struggling hard to be in the main stream without affected by negative externalities. The history of tribals is more complex their living style, cultural ethos and typical perceptions are very difficult to be changed.

Presently under the new economic orders India is marching towards rapid physical development, Gujarat is one of the most dynamic and progressive states of India in these respect. Markets are regarded as changed agents, changes induced by market lead to more technical rationality and calculations. Under the waves of globalization the society is led by market developers these groups lay more emphasis on cost benefit in
living the quest for faster and higher growth leads the society to be more self centric. This so called liberal set of thinking has disturbed the people living in origin. They feel more exploited because of the change and they struggle hard to stick to their own identical culture. Social scientist in the region of Gujarat like V.S. Kunalekar, Ghanshyam Shah, Vidhyut Joshi and Sudarshan Aiyangar find that tribals are by enlarge get enlisted from the all going trends of material life. A group of social scientist while examining the issue critically finds that the notion of “public private partnership” an innovative concept of development is not in tuned with the origin people. Mankur Olson (1964) has contributed vastly through “the logic of collective action”, it is in general agreed that any process of development prioritize more interventional approach of mankind than that of allocation of resources.

This idea holds greater relevance when Gujarat as a model of development is into limelight on one hand right from Johannesburg summit (1992) still this date afforts are made to integrate the largely deprived group of society into the process of development. Afforts are also made to have an appropriate mix of classical culture and scientific human capital. It is in this context that researches are going on to understand examined and evaluate the nature of development process sweeping across the world. The growth trajectory in general provides very colorful picture of the society but social scientists express severe concern over the so called rosy picture. They hold the view that the story behind the curtain is more of exploitation then of exploration, they have raised doubts over the viability and sustainability of the so called development model.

Do we find scientific elements in the process of development at the local level? Does market induce development keep intact the natural resources? Is the development process inclusive in its true perspective? Do we find excluded groups coming into the mainstream of development? What do the tribals feel regarding market induced development? Is the process more conducive to natural course of living these many issues need to be examined critically in respect of the development process observed in the tribal belt of Banaskantha district in the state of Gujarat? Considering the philosophical foundations, this research is titled as, “A Study of Correlation between Development, Environment and Public Life of Tribes”
2.3 Objectives of the Studies

This study centered on understanding the relationship between development, environment and tribal folk life is aimed at the following objectives.

(I) To understand difference between traditional characteristics of tribal society and existing life style.

(II) To have physical evaluation of different planned programmes applied as process of tribal area development.

(III) To examine the level and nature of changes occurred in environment as a result of development process of tribal.

(IV) To study the prevailing condition of tribal society in relation to development and environment.

(V) To prepare suggestive blueprint for tribal development with reference to changed valued.

2.4 Hypotheses

Following hypothesis as null hypothesis are framed to validate

(I) There would have been no damage to fundamentals of environment due to development process.

(II) There would have been negative impacts on employability of tribals.

(III) Traditional norms have been weakened due to modernization.

(IV) Lineation is likely to have emerged amongst the tribals due to interactions with typical mode of development.

(V) Rational applications are likely to have increased self centric attitude amongst tribals

(VI) Changed course of development amongst tribals have led to the culture of utilitarianism.

(VII) Political interventions in the name of development are likely to increased dependency.

(VIII) Changed course of development is likely to have brought forth awareness for formal education.
(IX) Interactive developmental approach likely to have increased health awareness amongst tribals.

(X) Social institutional harmony is likely to have damaged due to development approach.

2.5 Methodology

This research study is mainly based on primary survey though some secondary data is taken into consideration the core part of the research based on primary survey.

In view of the focus theme, an attempt is made to conduct a primary survey of about 30 villages located in Danta taluka of Banaskantha district. These 30 villages are densely tribal populated villages.

In view of making study more comprehensive viable 15 households from each of the villages - in aggregate 450 households are covered in the survey. Sample households were selected randomly but from two of the tribal groups Dungari Bhils and Garasiya. Considering the size of population 300 households from Dungari Bhils and 150 households from Garasiya were covered under the survey.

As the research is intended to know the feelings, considerations, perceptions of tribals in respect of development induced programs and environment, a pretested questionnaire was supplied to all the households for the purpose of data collection.

This pretested questionnaire mainly covered basic general data, data regarding changes observed in climatic conditions, causes and impact of climate changes, data regarding forestry and its utilization, data regarding agricultural condition, industrial map, their linkages with development, impact on employment and income, aggregate impact on living condition etc.

Data collected through primary survey where compiled and tabulated orders. Tabulation includes percentage and graphical presentations for each one besides simple analytical of the tables and attempt are also made to validate the hypotheses through application of CHI2 test. An attempt is also made to have aggregate impressions measured through weight age score.

Apart from general primary survey an attempt is also made to have the reviews in relation to the theme from selected people of different categories.
2.5.1 Nature of the Study

This research study is more of primary survey in nature. However some specific secondary source of data is also referred to for the purpose of study.

2.5.2 Universe

Home town being very close to the tribal area, Danta taluka of Banaskantha district in the north of Gujarat is selected for the purpose of study. In Banaskantha district tribals are located in Amirgadh taluka and Danta taluka considering the distance point of view and relative more affinity with Danta taluka. The study is made restricted to 30 villages of Danta taluka of Banashkantha district.

2.5.3 Selection of Sample

Study being exclusively focused on tribal residence sample size of the study includes 450 tribal household from 30 villages of Danta taluka. From amongst 450 household of tribals, 300 households are selected from Dungari Bhils and 150 households are selected from Garasiyas. However these 300 of Dungari Bhils and 150 of Garasiyas are selected on random basis. Thus, in aggregate stratified random sampling is applied consisting of 450 households from 30 villages of Danta taluka.

2.5.4 Tools of Data Collection

The primary survey was conducted of 450 households living in Danta taluka. These 450 tribal households were supplied with a pretested questionnaire.

This questionnaire was divided into different sections; however two broad sections such as socio-economic profile of respondents and respondents' reflections in relation to development and environment- in total formed the questionnaire. There were both types of questions asked to the respondents- open ended and close ended questions.

In view of looking at the problem more comprehensively and systematically direct observation was employed in connection with the survey. Being more close to the respondents such observation helped to strengthen the reliability and quality of data provided by the respondents.
Karl Wick’s definition for observation is very clear he writes, “The selection, provocation, recording and encoding of the set of behaviors and settings concerning organism which is consistence with imperial aims.”

In view of this the researcher tried to have an objective assessment based on observation and impressions. Having looked into the behavior of respondents observation helped to analyze impressions of the respondents.

Generally uncontrolled or controlled observational methods are used; this could be a participatory observation or a non participatory observation. The researcher keeping in mind likelihood of an element of subjectivity in the responses applied more controlled observations.

However, during the field visits some uncontrolled observations were also made to identify the psychological perceptions of respondents for development and environment. A special care was taken to make participant observation more meaningful and reliable. It is in this context that the primary survey had become more critical and analytical.

2.5.5 Method of Data Collection

As pointed above primary data was collected on 450 sample respondents. On the basis of interactions data were field on the questionnaire and in view of having a look at the official policy approach and programmes. Secondary data was also collected. This included statistical handbook of Banaskantha district, socio-economic review of Gujarat state, rural-urban profile of Gujarat state and occupational classification of Gujarat state. Thus, data collection included both primary and secondary source of data.

2.5.6 Method of Analysis

Primary data based on survey collected and compile were broadly classified into two major sections:

In the first section, data analysis and presentation in percentage and graphs included basic nature of the data. This part of analysis mainly refers to the socio-economic background of the respondents covered under the survey.
In the second part of analysis, all major indicators which clearly reveal the perceptions of the respondents in context of development and environment are found tabulated along with percentage and graphs.

In view of arriving at some clear conclusions CHI2 method is also applied along with the typical analysis for some selected data. This CHI2 analysis led to examine validity of the hypothesis. An aggregate scorecard is also added to strengthen the primary data.

Secondary data which provided a clear occupational profile of the area covered under the study, literacy segmentation of the research area. Educational health background of research area and aggregate welfare schemes towards the development of tribals is presented.

Apart from statistical data analysis some salient remarks based on observations and interactions is also added in this work.

2.5.7 Variables

This survey research obviously included both dependent variables and independent variables. Size of the tribal respondents by type is in general an independent variable, while environmental impact, economic impacts, policy impacts comprising such measurements can be considered as dependent variables.

2.5.8 Profile of Research Area

From amongst the tribals located in the different districts of Gujarat state, the area covered for the purpose of tribal study is Banaskantha situated in the north of Gujarat. This district demographically is dominated more by OBC groups apart from ST. Economic map of the district though indicated the improvements is still found lagging far behind in comparison with other prominent districts of Gujarat. The district holds an element of sensitivity as Suigam (Tharad) is considered close to the border of Pakistan. A detailed profile is discussed separately.
2.5.9 Significance of the Study

This research study holds three way significance firstly it focuses exclusively on tribal group, which is one of the major themes of economic planning of India. Secondly it refers to the interdisciplinary element such as history of tribals, economy of tribals, and governance for tribals and socio cultural institutions of tribals. Thirdly it examines the development impacts observed at micro level which provides a ground for partial validation of the development of the state.

2.5.10 Limitations of the Study

This study has some clear limitations firstly it is more relied on primary survey which has an implicate possibility of subjectivity in the response. Secondly it is restricted in sample size; thirdly this does not provide a critical and comparative look observed amongst tribals and between different groups living in the district.

2.5.11 Chapter Plan:

This research report is divided into 8 chapters.

Chapter - 1. It is an introducing one. This provides clear conceptual background of theoretical foundations of development. This also refers to clarification of some specific terms included in study.

Chapter - 2. This chapter is devoted completely to the research design which expresses universe, sampling, methods of data collections etc.

Chapter - 3. This chapter refers to an aggregate look at the research area selected for the purpose of study. This provides different dimensional statistical look at Danta taluka in relation to Banaskantha district and the state of Gujarat. This includes all major indicators such as location, climate, demography, agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure and social infrastructure.

Chapter - 4. In beginning throws light on the technical aspects of the review of literature ands there after an exhaustive review of literature pertaining to the theme found globally, nationally and regionally is discussed in brief.

Chapter - 5. This chapter describes in detail the historical roots of tribals, identification of tribals, types of tribals living in India at large, an enquiry of problems to
the tribals, approaches towards the development of the tribals and tribals demographic map of India by states as per census 2011.

Chapter- 6. This chapter provides a data analysis of socio-economic background of the tribal respondents covered under the primary survey.

Chapter - 7. This chapter data analysis of respondent’s perceptions in relation to development and environment is examined. This includes impact assessment in nature and changes in nature, economic development, educational progress, health syndromes and developmental impressions in aggregate.

Chapter - 8. This last chapter of the research report is again divided in 3 parts. The first part reveals the major findings, conclusions based on tabulation analysis. Second part provides a look at some critical inputs, received as part of observation during the field work and the last part of this last chapter provides suggestive framework useful for policy guidelines.