

## CHAPTER-III

### METHODOLOGY

Research is a systematic investigation to increase knowledge and understanding.<sup>1</sup> In research scientific procedures is always used to obtain the answer of meaningful purpose. It is concerned with the objective verification which requires logical analysis of problems and devising appropriate methodologies for obtaining evidence.<sup>2</sup> Methodology denotes the logic- in –use involved in selecting popular observation techniques assessing their yield of data and relating these data to the theoretical proposition.<sup>3</sup>

#### 3.1 Research Design

It was a descriptive research, expressed in qualitative terms. In a descriptive research, the researcher gathered data by participative observation, questionnaire, interviews, and examination of documentary materials.<sup>4</sup> It describes event, persons and so forth scientifically without the use of numerical data.<sup>5</sup> It is primarily concerned with the present, although it often considers past events and influences as they are related to current conditions.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Taneja, R.P (1989) *Dictionary of education* P: 192.

2. Koul, Lokesh (1998) *Methodology of Educational Research* P:10.

3. Pelto and Pelto (1978) *Anthropological Research* P:2-3.

4. Best, J and Kahn, J (1996) *Research in Education* P:211.

5. Ibid: P. 81

6. Best, J and Kahn, J (1996) *Research in Education* : P105.

There are several sub-categories of descriptive Research and case study is one of those. Case studies attempt to describe the subject's entire range of behaviours and relationship of these behaviours to the subject's history and environment. In case study the investigator observed the subject's reaction to naturally occurring events.<sup>7</sup> In the case study method data may be gathered by a variety of methods, including-

1. Observation by the Researcher
2. Interviews
3. Questionnaires
4. Recoded data from Newspaper, government agencies or other sources.<sup>8</sup>

Sigmund Freud was the pioneer in using case study methods in the field of psychiatry. But case studies are not confined to the study of individuals and their behavioral characteristics. Now it deals with community life as location, prevailing economic activity, natural resources, historical development, mode of life, social structure, goals or life values and patterns, the individuals or power groups that exert the outside world.<sup>9</sup> In the bibliography there is used the APA style method.

The main purpose of the present investigation is to find out the contribution of *Thān and sattra* to the value education of Assam with special reference to Bardowā *Thān*. It is a qualitative research. So following *tools* and techniques are used to find out the objectives of the study. Because the topic is related with *Thān* and *Sattras* and specially with Bardowā *Thān*.

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7. Mohan, Radha (2011) *Research Methods in Education*, P 188:189.

8. Best J and Kahn, J (1996) *Research in Education*, P:193.

9. Ibid : P 194.

### 3.2 Tools and Techniques for Data Collection

The data collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data collected from Field Study of -

- 1) Bardowā *Thān*
- 2) Āi Kanaklatā *Thān* or Āi Lakshmi *Thān*
- 3) Gāṅgmow *Thān* (Bihali)
- 4) Nikamul *Sattra* ( Tezpur)
- 5) Sāmaguri *Sattra* of Kaliabor
- 6) Ghārmorā *Sattra* (Lakhimpur)
- 7) *Narowā* Bālisatra (Nagaon)
- 8) Pātbaushi *Sattra* ( Barpeta)
- 9) Pātbaushi *Thān* (Barpeta)
- 10) Barpeta *Sattra* (Barpeta)
- 11) Sundarīdiyā *Sattra* ( Barpeta)
- 12) Ganakuchi *Sattra* (Barpeta)
- 13) *Narowā* *Sattra* (Bardowa)
- 14) Śālaguri *Sattra* (Bardowā)
- 15) Kaliabor Na- *Sattra*
- 16) Bholāguri *Sattra* (Kaliabor)

#### 3.2.2 (b)

1. Hagiographies of Śaṅkaradeva and his followers.
2. Writings of Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavdeva and his followers.

### 3.2.3 Questionnaire

### 3.2.4 Visitors' comments

**3.2.5** Interviewed with various persons related with Bardowā *Thān* and persons related with other *Thān* and *Sattras*.

**3.2.6** Participated in the functions and festivals held in Bardowā *Thān*. Because case studied are in- depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community.<sup>10</sup> Typically data are gathered from a variety of sources and by using different methods – e.g. observation, Interview, Experimental case study etc.<sup>11</sup>

**Secondary data:** The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The researcher studied Books, News papers, Bulletins, Magazines, Journals published & unpublished theses etc. to collect the secondary data from the following institutions and Library.

1. Krisna Kanta Handique Library, Gauhati University
2. District Library, Nagaon
3. Mahāpurush Śrīmanta Śāṅkaradeva Vishwavidyalaya Library, Nagaon
4. Dr. Brinchi Kumar Baruha College Library, Nagaon
5. Mahendra Nath Maihandang Dekaphukan Library, Nowgong College.
6. Historical and antiquarian studies Library, Guwahati
7. National Library (Katha Bhawan) Kolkata
8. Sanjose public Library (California USA)

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10. Siddhu, Kulbir Singh (1984) *Methodology of Research in Education*, P:224.

11. Meleod, S.A (2008) Case Study Method. Retrieved from <https://www.simplepsychology.org/case-study/html>

9. Newyork Public Library (Newyork USA)
10. Batadrawa Vaishnava Vishavidyalay Library Bardowa
11. Mahesh Ch Devgoswami library, Nowgong Girls College.
12. Personal library.

Besides these the researcher also collected some information related to the study from different offices of Assam-

1. Circle office of Nagaon Sadar and Dhing circle for census report.
2. Election office, Nagaon District for voter list
3. Deputy Directorate office of the economics and statistics govt. of Assam, Nagaon.

### 3.3 Population and Sample

Population means the aggregate of totality of objects or individual regarding which inferences are to be made in a sampling study. A population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher.<sup>12</sup>

The researcher selected 4 *Thāns* and 12 *Sattras* purposively as the sample of the study from all *Thāns* and *Sattras* of Assam.

For Bardowā population of present study consisted of all household of the villages, both Barhisā and Saruhisā under Batdrawā constituency and at the same they were the apostle of either *Narowā* or *Śalguri Sattrā* of Bardowā *Thān*.

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12. Siddhu, Kulbir Singh (1984) *Methodology of Research in Education*, P 253.

A representative proportion of the population is called a sample. A sample is selected for observation and analysis. A good sample must be as hereby representative of the entire population as possible and ideally it must provide the whole of the information about the population from which the sample has been drawn.<sup>13</sup>

### 3.3.1 Sample Selection Procedure

There were total 469 household, where 223 household in Borhisā and 246 in Saruhisā, according to the Batdrawā legislative constituency's report, published in 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 2016. Here researcher selected 40% households and extra 12 households added for round figure 200 and convenience. The sample are selected at the discretion of the researcher i.e. judgment or purposive sample.<sup>14</sup> Judgment or purposive sampling is a sampling technique in which experienced individual selects the sample based upon his or her judgment about some appropriate characteristics required of the sample members.<sup>15</sup> The researcher on the basis of experience selected certain family to find out objectives. Because a pilot survey in the study area was done in April 2016. In that pilot studied it had been found that the people of Bardowā followed the vaiṣṇvism, their language was Assamese and had gave importance on the rules and regulations of the Bardowā *Thān* and their art of living was very simple.

Samples were selected from those people who were engaged with *Thān* and *Sattra*, based on social and cultural activities, committee members, *Hāti Bhakats* and apostole of *Sattra* Narowā or Śalguri and other 14 *Thān* and *Sattras* as mentioned above.

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13. Koul, Lokesh (1998) *Methodology of educational Research*, P:111:112.

14. Siddhu, K (1948) *Methodology of Research in Education*, P:265

15. Mohan, R (2011) *Research Methods in Education*: P. 68

**Table 3.1**

Distribution of people on the basis of age, sex, adult, below 18, Married and unmarried:-

SL No	Total Number	Male	Female	Total
1	Household			200
2	Hinduism			100%
3	Population	390	365	755
4	Adult	356	334	690
5	Child Below 18 Yrs	34	31	65
6	Married	297	313	610
7	Unmarried	93	52	145

Sample selection Procedure

Total House hold = 469,      Borhisa = 223,      Saruhisa = 246

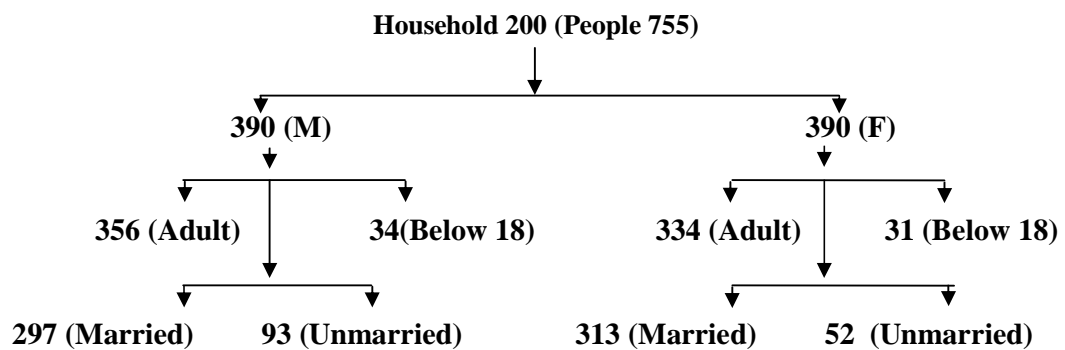
(Assam legislative Assembly voter list published in 14/10/2016) (84 Batrdorava Constituency)

40% of 469 = 187.6=188

188+12=200 (Household)

Total Household =200

People      =755

**Table 3.2**

### 3.4 Division of Field Work

There were total four divisions of the field work to fulfill the objectives. Field work was done under each division as per requirements. These are-

#### 3.4.1 Division I :

- a) General observation: The researcher personally met the inhabitant of Bardowā in their house, market place, festivals, office library etc. and other 15 *Thān* and *Sattras*.
- b) Pilot Study
- c) Collected census report, voter list, from Circle Office Dhing , Nagaon
- d) Collected economic and statistical report from office of the Deputy Director, Nagaon.
- e) Road Map and Map of Batdrawā *Thān* from Bardowā *Thān Parichalanā Committee*.
- f) Śāṅkaradeva's and Mādhavadeva's writings, Gurucharit, Kathagurucharit, Gurucharit Katha, Purnanga Gurucharit Katha, Santawallee, Sankar-Madhava Charit of Daitari Thakur (Hagiographics) etc. were analyzed to collect primary data.

Again researcher discussed various Books, Magazines, Journals, Theses etc. in various libraries for secondary data.

#### 3.4.2 Division II :

**Interview :- In this Division there were two parts**

**(i) Visitors' Comments**

**(ii) Case Study**



**(i) Visitors Comments:** Visitors and tourist comments collected from visitors comment book and from personally met some visitors to attain the objectives

**(ii) Case Study:** Researcher interacted with various persons who were directly related with Bardowā *Thān* and other *Thān* and *Sattrā* culture, to attain the objectives. Researchers used interview schedules for that purpose to collect necessary data to attain the objectives.

1. (a) *Sattrādhikārs* of both *Narowā* and *Śalguri Sattrā*  
(b) *Dekā Sattrādhikār* of *Śalguri Sattrā*
2. *Barbāyan* and *Bargāyan* and *gaon Burhā* of Bardowā, *Hāti Bhakat* of Bardowā *Thān*
3. Secretary, President and Executive member of *Batdravā Thān Parichalanā Committee*
4. President of All Assam *Sattrā Sangha*
5. *Thāngharia* of *Gāṅgmow Thān*
6. Librarian of *vaiṣṇava* library
7. *Hāti Bhakats* of Bardowā *Thān*
8. *Bornāmatee* of Bardowā *Thān* (*Salguri*)
9. *Burhā Bhakat* of *Barpeta Sattrā*
10. *Burhā Bhakat* of *Sundaridiya Sattrā*
11. *Pāthak pātbāusī Thān*
12. *Āi Kanaklata Thān's Parichālika* (Care Taker)
13. *Sattrādhikār* of *Nikamul Sattrā*
14. *Dekā Sattrādhikār* of *Samguri Sattrā*(*Kaliabor*)
15. *Vaiṣṇava* Scholars, students.

### 3.4.3 Division III: Questionnaire

In this phase the researcher prepared a questionnaire related to objectives. A questionnaire is a device consisting of a series of questions (item) dealing with some psychological, social educational etc. topics sent or given to an individual or a group of individuals, with the object of obtaining data.<sup>16</sup> Question may be asked in closed or open form.

#### Construction of Questionnaire

The Questionnaire constructed by the researcher along with the guide and expert's suggestion after a pilot test. There are 107 Questions (item) under six headings. Such as-

1. General information (A)
2. Questionnaire (I B) (About Bardowā *Thān*)
3. Questionnaire ( II C) (About spiritual value and Religious value)
4. Questionnaire (III D) (About social and moral value)
5. Questionnaire (IV E) (About aesthetic value)
6. Questionnaire (V F) (About hygienic value and environmental value)

There was no time limit for filled the questionnaire and filled by 200 sample.  
(Above 18years only)

1. General (A) This format was used only for personal information, i.e. personal data, academic qualification, Religions, discipleship, hobby, Nationality, parents occupation, sources of income, caste, nationality, Phone No.

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16. Goode, J William and Hall, Paul (1952) *Methods of Social Research*, P 33.

2. Questionnaire (I B) was used to find out the information about Bardowā *Thān*, i.e various relics and persons related with Bardowā *Thān*.
3. Questionnaire (II C) was used for spiritual and religious value. This questionnaire was based on belief, tolerance, kindness, self respect, art of living, about God, prayer, purity of mind and honesty.
4. Questionnaire (III D) was used to find out the social and moral value. This questionnaire was based on effort to serve God, about equality, justice and punishment, dress code, and respect on senior person.
5. Questionnaire (IV E) was used to find out the aesthetic value, i.e music, musical instruments, performing art and visual art, love for music and Bhoanā.
6. Questionnaire (V F) was used for hygienic value which was based on hygienic rules and regulations i.e about toilet, dress, food, exercise and utensils, related with environment.

#### 3.4.4 Division IV

**Ethnographic study:** Ethnography is a field of anthropological research based on direct observation of and reporting on a people's way of life. Ethnographic subjects are usually related with cultural groups, such as communities, tribes or direct groups. Ethnography consists of two phases: the process of observing and recording data, usually called field work, followed by the analysis of the subject under study.<sup>17</sup>

Ethnography concentrates on the person's becoming a part of the place under study.<sup>18</sup> In this study Bardowā *Thān* was the place of study. So researcher become as a

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17. Grolier Encyclopedia of knowledge 1993 :120.

18. Best & Kahn (1966) Research in education, P:202.

life member of the *Batdravā Thān parichalanā committee* so researcher participated in various functions and festivals as a part of the place e.g- *Doul utsav*, *Śaṅkaradeva's* and *Mādhavadeva's Tithi*, *Pachati Utsava*, *Dadhi Manthan jhumura* , *Nam-Prasaṅga*, *Pāl Nām*, *Akhanda Bhagawat Path*, *Bhowna*, *Ankiya Nat* ,etc. to fulfill the objectives of the study.

Researcher applied this methodology to find out the objectives of the study. After used appropriate tools and techniques, analyzed and interpreted the data for findings the objectives.