Research Methodology

The present research topic is sociological study of the health problems of Korku Tribals in Melghat sub division. Scientific methods are used to accomplish the study. Karl Pears has rightly pointed out that there is no other trustworthy way than scientific method to acquire knowledge.

Field Research Method

Field research method shows the extensive and natural pictures of the inter relation of the selected social group for the study.

For the present study, the sample villages will be selected from Dharni and Chikhaldara tehsil of the Melghat subdivision for the field research method and the observation, interviews and questionnaires method will be used to search out the social causes behind the health problems of Korku tribals in Melghat sub division. The researcher has to go to the research field and select direct information in the field research method.

Comprehensive unit for the research:

All Korku tribals in Dharni and Chikhaldara tehsil of Melghat sub division can be taken as the comprehensive unit of the research.

Sample Design

According to the research objectives, to study the health problems of the Korku tribals in Melghat sub division, representative samples of 35 villages (10 percent of the total 350 villages) will be selected for the study.
**Sample Selection Method**

Selecting some representative units from the congruent whole is called as the sample selection method. According to Bourgeois, it is the selection of the fixed amount of samples in pre-determined manner.

For the present research method, both the sample selection methods i.e probable sample selection methods and non probability sample selection methods are used.

The selection of 35 samples from the total 350 villages from Melghat sub-division will be selected by both probable and non probable sample selection methods. It will include 20 villages from total 197 villages of Chikhaldara tehsil and 15 villages from total 153 villages of Dharni tehsil to form 35 sample units for the present study.

10 Korku tribal persons will be selected by lottery draw method from each of the 35 selected villages.

**Fact Selection Method**

After the sample selection method, the next step of fact selection method will be followed. The facts will be collected using both primary and secondary fact collection method. The primary fact collection method includes observation, interviews and interview questionnaires.
Primary Data Selection Method

Observation

According to Goody Hat, Science begins with observation and must ultimately return to observation for its final validation.

It is used to collect data about social behaviour and minute interaction between the different units of the complete whole. According to P V Young, ‘Observation is thoughtful study made through eyes’.

Interview

Wingham and Moore called interview an objective conversation. According to Lindsy Gardner, interview is the conversation between two individuals about the special objective to draw more information about the desired topic.

Interview Questionnaires

Interview Questionnaires will be used for the collection of primary data for the research. While taking personal interviews, a self made sample designs will be used. In the present method, the interviewer has to take decision on putting the serious of question to data fulfilling his research objectives. The interview questionnaires will be made taking view all research priorities.

B) Secondary Data Collection

In view of the present study of the health problems of Korku tribals in Melghat sub division, some of the earlier research materials and other secondary
Statistical Scheme

When the collected data is in form number, the statistical scheme is adopted for final analysis. In the statistical scheme, the analysis and interpretation of the collected data is held more important because on the success of the research depends on the analysis and interpretation of the data.

a) After accomplishing the collecting of data of the present research, the data will be processed.

b) After that different alternative given in the questionnaires, the acquired data will be classified and put in statistical scheme. After ascertaining the final findings, the data will be put in the statistical scheme. Different statistical methods will be used following steps of editing, classification, tabulation etc will be made to analyse and interpret the data to reach the final conclusion.

Likart’s scale

The present scale can be measured any finding and can be put any of the research findings in qualitative scale. It is called Likart scale.

Adopting the Likart’s scale, tradition customs, personal and community cleanliness other factors affecting health of the Korku tribals in Melghat sub division will be thoughtfully checked.