

CHAPTER II

Research Methodology

2.1 What is Research?

Research is a systematic effort to obtain answers to questions about phenomena or events through the applications of scientific method. It is an objective, empirical and logical analysis and evidences that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, laws or theories which help us to understand the phenomena. Research emphasizes objective verifications of generalizations. It involves logical analysis of problems and devising appropriate methodologies for gathering relevant data, their analysis and interpretations.

Research is an activity that helps us generate knowledge; it helps us in testing the existing knowledge and also in creating new horizon of knowledge. It is essentially the process of conducting disciplined enquiry. It serves to generate knowledge, helps to discover which is still hidden or unknown, to systematize enquiries related to researchers planned enquiry, to formulate procedures and sequence of actions to achieve the researcher's purpose and to serve the purpose of preparing future researches by providing the planned experiences.

2.2 The How and what of the Present Research?

The present study is directed towards the solutions of how the " Directive Principles of State Policy" if implemented through their constitutionalisation promotes and ensures social justice. It has emphasized the development of this theory that will inspire and impel the government to accord constitutional status to the directive principles in a gradual process to make India a true welfare state. The study is based on experienced or empirical evidences and supported by the policies of the government to give considerable importance to the implementation of the directive principles necessary to secure justice to all, especially to the poor, the weaker and deprived class of people.

The study investigates observation of the Apex court on the value and importance of the Directive Principles of state Policy “in the interpretations of Fundamental Rights and attempts to vindicate by way of analysis and elucidation of interpretations between Preamble to the constitution, the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. It also systematically investigates and explores how the coalition politics in India has created imperative situations that lead the government to India to concentrate on the implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy. The Study further explores and investigates the nature of exploitation , oppression and deprivation during the British colonial rule in India.

The study has not overlooked or ignored the initiatives of the union government, before the era of the coalition politics in India, in adopting and launching welfare and national reconstruction programmes. It includes the effort of the congress government under the primeministership of late Indira Gandhi and in tracing and launching the twenty point programmes described as a concrete action to combat the unhappy state of poverty, exploitation, inequality and social insecurity. This was intended for the social, economic educational and cultural development of Indian life in both rural and urban areas of India. The aim of this programme was to make the country developed and self reliant.

The study is an objective and logical discussion on various measures adopted and introduced prior to the era of coalition politics and dominance of coalition politics in India. Documentary evidences have been provided to establish the value of directive principles as the instrument of social justice and the sheds light on how implementation of directive principles gradually effects social change and social development.

In this direction it has attempted to eliminate personal bias. There is an attempt to prove an emotionally held conviction. In this study, previous important studies have been deliberately replicated using similar or identical procedures with different subjects. Replication is made to infer the conclusion of a previous study.

The study is carefully recorded and repeated. The procedures are described in details. References are carefully documented. What the study validates and establishes are objectively recorded. The conclusions are presented with scholarly intentions and restraint. The written report and accompanying data are made available to the scrutiny of associates or other scholars. Any scholars will have the information necessary to establish, analyze, evaluate and even replicate the study.

The study has followed a carefully designed procedure to investigate and validate its aim. In this respect, I have researched and related literature carefully. The research uses various methodology for collecting data or evidences and analyzing and interpreting information. The whole process is carefully recorded , documented and reported.

2.3 Interrelationship between Research and Knowledge.

Research generates knowledge, and knowledge paves the way for discovery of new areas. Research leads to the new horizon of knowledge and knowledge fertilizes the field of research . Now we need to shed light on knowledge. This knowledge is what may be called human 'commonwealth' . Knowledge consists of all that a person knows and believes to be true. This is known as personal knowledge . Personal knowledge is generally unexamined, unvalidated , and therefore subjective .

In the context of research, knowledge refers to specific knowledge. Scientific knowledge is well tried out , examined and tested (i.e., validated) knowledge . It is therefore objective. Scientific knowledge is considered and accepted by the experts to be true. Knowledge, in this sense, represents the entire context of human intellectual heritage. The knowledge is human wealth and is handed down to people generation after generation. The knowledge of the social sciences is subjectively acquired and objectively explained and to validate it. The present study "Directive Principles and social justice" is initially a tentative truth ; it is more subjective than objective – this subjective knowledge as I have acquired is subject to be examined , supported with reasons , logic and evidences

to validate that directive principles of state policy' as enunciated in the constitution of India will veritably secure social justice to people if they are enacted and accordingly implemented. Recently a number of Directive Principles have been constitutionally recognized through amendments and this has started bearing fruits in respect of social justice to the disadvantaged class.

2.4 Scientific Method of Research

The research method is formulated in order to avoid the defects of deductive reasoning as well as inductive reasoning. In deductive reasoning we start from realization and apply it to specific case and deduce an inference. In inductive reasoning we start with a specific event and make more observations and on the basis of which we formulate a generalization. The scientific method is the method of research. In spite of the variety, research has a typical set of procedures based on the scientific method which is also known as the hypothesis deductive paradigm". According to researchers, the scientific method consists of a sequence of steps.

2.5 Steps in Research

Research is a specific study to investigate, analyze and validate the truth or knowledge about a particular topic or subject and is conducted using the steps as followed in the scientific method. Though detailed discussion on the steps in this research will be made in various units of the study, a brief preparation of the steps, given below, provide the examiners, evaluators a holistic understanding of the process of the study.

Step I: The effort of the research is focused on the topic of the present dissertations with caption "Directive Principles of Social Justice: A study in the context of Coalition Politics in India".

Step II: Research hypotheses are formulated on the theory and constitute the statement of possible relationship between the idea (Directive Principles) and the truth (social justice) to be discovered and validated.

Step III: Research questions will be identified and these are relevant to the study which is subject to explanation and answer. This will be done to give a right direction to what is required to be explored, investigated and validated.

Step IV: the specific procedures to collect and analyze data related to the topic of the study are described.

Step V: An appropriate research design i.e. plan of action for validating the null hypothesis is required to be carefully and logically designed.

Step VI: Hypothesis are formulated in order to arrive at the inferences on the study. These Hypothesis are intelligent genesis about the possible link between the theory and its validity i.e. between 'directive principles' and 'social justice'. Since they are to be verified by obtaining data or evidences , their formulation has been done very carefully.

Step VII: The data collected have been analyzed and interpreted . The development of the research plan has been made in accordance with the research design or plan.

Step VIII: Hypotheses have finally been verified. This establishes the truth or rationality or acceptability of the research topic. The research report has been systematically prepared and includes the detailed procedures of the study, findings conclusions and suggestions for the future study.

2.6 Review of Related Literature

Research is based on objective knowledge specific to the subject of study. Knowledge gained by research is of highest order. It is not based on assumptions, beliefs and invalidated generalizations. Research takes advantage of the knowledge which has been accumulated in the past as a result of constant human endeavor. It can never be undertaken in isolation of the work that has already been done on the problems which are directly or indirectly related to a study planned and proposed by a researcher. To seek knowledge of the previous works a researcher must develop knowledge and, scholarship and willingness to spend long hours to collect and review all forms of past knowledge related to the study.

A careful survey and review of research journals, books, dissertations, theses and other sources of information pertaining to the problems to be investigated is one of the important steps in any planning of any research study.

The problem of investigation, which constitutes my research study is logically chosen. I have familiarized myself with the areas of the study and developed a thorough conceptual or theoretical understanding of the field of study in order to know what studies have already been done on it. I have also covered some related areas in the present study which seem to have remained uninvestigated.

A research problem arises from a theoretical and empirical framework. Thus both conceptual and research literature are to be reviewed. I have reviewed research literature appropriate to my study, and this has helped me in identifying the latest research trend pertinent to my problem. It has clarified what is already known and also what is unknown and unexplored.

As the first step in this direction, I have judiciously identified the material to be gone through and scanned. Some material for my study has been identified as the primary source and some as the secondary source. In the primary sources the author reports it on work directly in the form of research articles, books, monographs, dissertations or theses. These sources have provided me a basis for making judgments about the present study to be investigated. The survey of such sources has provided me a good source of information about the present study to be investigated. It has also provided me a good source of information about research methods used. Bibliographies, abstracts, indexes, encyclopedias, etc. constitute the secondary sources of my research study. In these sources, the author compiles and summarizes the results of research studies undertaken by others and provides interpretations of these results. They have acquainted me with major theoretical issues in the field and with the work that has been done in the area under study. Secondary sources have proved to be of immense help for me as they suggest guidelines of working with hypothesis and also introduce me to important primary sources. They are excellent starting point to look for relevant literature. Library is an important source for locating the information of primary or secondary nature.

I have made use of (i) reference literature ; (ii) research periodicals; (iii) abstracts ; (iv) government documents ; (v) monographs; (vi) newspapers for my study.