

**Course Name- Sociology and Sanitation: An Introduction**

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**Lecture 04**

**Research Methodology in Sociology of Sanitation**

Friends, we are going to take up another important unit which is on research methodology in sociology of sanitation. I think that is an important unit because it tries to give you the basic understanding about that how we can use or how we can practice the sociology of sanitation. And that way I think we try to see that this methodological understanding in that sense is going to be important. And as we all know that social science research is basically seen as an art as well as science and it basically employs the skills and the knowledge which are needed to be researcher oriented and which are acquired through experiences. And these are the ways in which we try to see that how we are going to make the judgment about societal phenomenon and what are the broader reflexivity that comes into the picture that of course is the whole idea. To quote the work of Thomas Kuhn, we try to see that the structure of scientific revolution where he is trying to speak about that how the scientific disciplinary in that sense is going to be important.

And for that I think we have to speak about certain issues in that sense. The basic thing in that sense of course is that we have to speak about the paradigm in that sense which are necessary for defining the study in that sense. Why we have to study that is also equal equally going to be important and how to study. I think these are certain things which we try to see are part and parcel of the research methodology.

As we know that all the social scientists in that sense they try to basically assume that how we are going to be scientific in our approach. But the most important thing in that sense is that what is the viability and what is the physical aspect of that that is going to be important. So, we try to see that social science which basically is having its own once is in terms of dealing with the people with the society which is highly flexible in that sense. But still I think there are certain ways in which we try to practice certain issues. I think we have this whole discourse of modernity which we have discussed in the perspective on sociology of sanitation and also we have the postmodern approach.

And that way I think our canvas in that sense on research method is going to be quite wider and for that I think the basic thing in that sense is that we have to speak about that how the traditional understanding of the social sciences are going to be important. Now the point of course is that we have to see that how individual really exist that of course is the basic thing that we have to uncover in that sense. And the basic idea in that sense is that we have to speak about the ontological individualism that is going to be important and apart from that we have also to see that how the science is the study of the individuals and there I think the basic concern is the methodological individualism and that is going to be an important issue. And the third aspect in that sense of course is the rational choice theory which basically tries to speak about that how the individuals in that sense makes their choice out of the available sources. So virtually we try to see that the approaches which we try to deal with has the influence of the various aspect in terms of the situations and also the actor has its own mobility in that sense and he has his own mind.

So we have to see that the challenge of the social scientist in that sense to try to see the various perspectives in that sense is going to be important. The basic purpose of the social science research which always is been seen as contested but the basic idea in that sense of course is that we have to have an explanation of the social behavior. And our basic assumption in that sense of course is that how we can meaningfully and how we are going to see it in terms of reflexivity and how we are going to see it in terms of objectivity that the social behavior in that sense has to be enumerated. So basically the student of sociology of sensation the basic concern is that how we are going to put them into a specific phenomenon and that is where I think the social science word in that sense has to be seen in terms of Newtonian mechanics. And the basic idea in that sense is that we have to put our self more valid and more scientific more universal and that of course is where we try to see our analogy with biology.

I think we remember that in the perspective on social evolution we have spoken about how Spencer has tried to use the social dioramides in that sense that is going to be closer to the biology in that sense and then parsonian framework where he was trying to emphasize upon the social system. So we have to see that the issue of norms and the values in social sciences are going to play a crucial role and the biggest challenge in that sense of course is that how we can be value free in the social sciences. And we have to see that whenever we try to speak about that I think there are certain things which are coming to the picture basically we try to speak about that how the social sciences in that sense is going to be meant for improving the conditions of the human lord and for that I think we try to see that there are different forms of research which we can undergo. At least I think we can broadly divide them into the three broader heads. One of course is the pure research, second of course is the applied research and the third is the action research.

So these are the three broader research which we try to identify in terms of the forms of research. And in the pure research when we are trying to deal with that the basic understanding in that sense of course is that it has certain things which have to do with the theorization of the knowledge and when we try to see the applied research the basic idea in that sense of course is that theory which has to be put into practice and I think when we try to speak about the sanitation the basic idea in that sense of course is not the theory building but also how we are going to use in our day to day life that is going to be more important and meaningful. So that way I think the applied research in that sense is going to be important and we have to space upon the question of why and why the things are there and what is the answer for that. So we have to give an answer to why and what of the phenomenon that is going to be important and then I think we try to speak about the action research which basically believes on the fact that we are the leaders of change and this change is to be incorporated in terms of the so called what we can say is trying to bring about the change in the social structure, social order that of course is one important aspect which we have to deal with when we try to speak about the action research. So sometimes if we try to see the sociology and sanitation in terms of a specific framework comes under or it is a culmination of at least not only theorization but it is more based on the so called action research and also it is based on the understanding of what one can say is the applied research.

So virtually it is a combination of both applied and the action research which we try to see and for that I think we have the various methodological frameworks and the methods which we try to deploy when we try to deal with the social science understanding. Now we basically try to see that what are the different aspects which comes into prominence. At least I think we try to speak about the ontological base which is basically related to the real and the objective world. Now what is the basic idea is that we try to see that the objective reality in that sense is something which cannot be changed or altered by the researcher and then we have the epistemological knowledge or the epistemological aspect which is basically dealing with the possibility of the knowledge about that particular phenomenon and which already exist and then comes the methodological base which basically refers to the technical instrument which are to be used to acquire that knowledge. So I think these are the starting point for any research in that sense either it is the question of ontology or it is the question of epistemology or it is the question of methodological understanding and I think our concern in that sense of course is that how much we are in a position to really grasp into the ontological question and if it is closer or exactly towards that ontological understanding then our research appears to be more brighter in terms of objectivity.

So I think our classical sociologists or the classical social scientists in that sense who were basically emphasizing upon the issue of positivism they basically try to speak about that Comte or Spencer for that sake or Durkheim they all were speaking about how to

make sociology as a science and for that they basically has used and argued for the positivistic approach and within that framework we try to see that they wanted to make it just like a physical science. But friends I think when we try to speak about that we know our limitations and because our object of analysis is the human being so I think the variation in that sense goes differently. So we basically try to see that there are certain aspects which have to be taken into consideration and people like Max Weber who had emphasized upon the fact that 100% objectivity in social science is not possible and but we will try our best to make or to go for the value neutrality that of course is another aspect. So we have to see that mythologically we have to be correct in terms of understanding or reaching to the specific analysis but the broader idea is that how we are going to achieve that. Now let us say we try to speak about the notion of new positivism which basically is trying to see things in terms of an assumption about the knowledge which of course is context free and we also try to see that how the different variables are to be seen across the time and we have also to identify that what are the interpretive analysis which we have to take into consideration.

Now all these things in that sense are basically seen as an important aspect whenever we are going for the analysis of the social world but the most important thing in that sense is that we have to speak about that how the data has to be presented, how it has to be made rich and how it is going to be analyzed in that sense and for that I think there are different approaches which basically help us in understanding and uncovering the whole issue and basically with regard to the sociology of sanitation we basically try to emphasize upon that our focus should be more towards that how we can have more descriptive data and that way I think the qualitative data in that sense is going to play a crucial role because it is going to give a very meaningful understanding about the issue of sanitation and for that I think the ethnographic approach is going to be quite relevant and I think technically speaking if we try to speak that ethnography deals with what it is basically writing about the people and the basic idea in that sense of course is that we have to speak about that ethnography is basically the notion of the people in terms of the meaning makers we try to emphasize upon how the people interpret the social world and also we try to see that how they try to collaborate in terms of construction and maintenance of the cultural meaning. So all these aspects in that sense are part and parcel of the human being and we have to see that ethnographic understanding in that sense is going to be quite crucial. I think technically speaking ethnography which is basically derived from the ancient Greek word which means writing on the people is basically trying to speak about the fact that it can be narrated through the film documentaries and the audio visuals like whatever we are doing in terms of recording in that sense can be treated as one form of ethnography which is something which is put on record which can be analyzed interpreted in your own way whenever wherever you are comfortable in that sense. So that way we try to see that ethnography is basically researchers main mode of recording and analyzing the data in terms of the data which has been collected and

generated during the field work and for that I think we have to see that the behavior and the personal impression and also the ethical aspect with regard to the discipline is going to be quite crucial whenever we try to speak about the ethnography. And ethnography in that sense is basically seen as a research strategy that allows the researcher to explore and examine the culture and societies that are fundamental part of the human experiences and for that I think the most important thing is that the observations which plays a crucial role in terms of ethnography is going to be in the starting point.

The ethnography which we try to see it basically conducts the research by interacting with the other human being and that too in a natural setting that normally we try to say it involves certain amount of conversation, interviews, seeing or observing certain recording certain things in that sense in terms of rituals and practices and apart from that the complexity of the human lives and social interaction they all are part and parcel of the ethnography. But these things are not done like the science in terms of the sterile laboratory arrangements rather they are done in the field in the situation which is quite natural in a life's phenomenon and that way I think we try to see that ethnography aims to study the life outside of the controlled environment and that of course is where our strength lies that we try to go beyond we try to understand the situations which are of course are disturbing which are very challenging in that sense as such and we as a social scientist how we are going to understand that that is going to be important. So ethnography basically is seen as a research strategy which basically covers under the disciplines of anthropology, sociology in that sense for that sake and in some other disciplines also we try to speak about in psychology also we try to speak about a bit of ethnography in that sense if required and we have the classical scholars like Malinowski for that sake, Ewan Pritchard, Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict all of them were trying to speak about the issue of ethnography. I think the ethnographic work of Trobriand Islanders and also of the Nuer or of the Samoa tribe all these things in that sense have been studied by these scholars and they were all seen as a wonderful ethnographer but the main thing is that how this methodology is going to be crucial or attractive because it is basically the qualitative approach in the social sciences which makes the things more meaningful and ethnography basically is seen as what you can say an armchair understanding about the facts in that sense it basically provides a valuable contribution to the social science and the whole idea in that sense of course is that it has certain amount of regress field visits in that sense it involves certain amount of written and analyzed understanding about the field in that sense and it basically aimed in acquiring a deeper knowledge about the social community or the individuals which are basically part and parcel of the specific situation. So this knowledge is considered to be deep when we try to see the subject which is examined in terms of the complex connections and there I think the ethnography lies at the heart of the social science because it tries to speak about the in-depth holistic and naturalistic study of the phenomenon and by doing that I think it tries to put many things in that sense into connect it tries to deal with the issue of the race,

it tries to deal with the issue of ethnicity, it tries to deal with the aspect of gender, it tries to deal with the aspect of stratification, the institution of social, political, religious and the commercial nature.

So that way I think it is basically seen as a micro process which tries to involve or which try to take into consideration the interpersonal interaction in terms of the specific field situation and that is where we try to see that social and the political scientists are basically concerned with the dynamic understanding of the interaction and that basically is the art of ethnography that it provides an approach for recording and analyzing the data in terms of a flexible situation. Friends I think this is where we try to see that

ethnography as an approach which is basically seen in a naturalistic phenomenon the idea in that sense is that what we have to study is the behavior, the habitual context in that sense and which of course is different from the so called laboratory situation and what is more important is that ethnography research is holistic in nature because it tries to see each and every aspect of the human life and that way we try to identify that there are certain things which are going to be crucial like we try to speak about that how the ethnographic work in that sense is reflecting various aspects of the field work situation. It tries to speak about the environment, it tries to speak about the alien culture, it tries to speak about the various aspects which are directly and indirectly related to several aspects of the day to day life all these things in that sense are going to be part and parcel of the research whenever we are trying to study that and I think the most important thing is that we try to speak about the participant observation which is seen as one of an important aspect with regard to the data collecting technique and it is basically seen as form which of course is ethnographic but the whole thing in that sense of course is that here when we try to speak about the participant observation. The idea is that the researcher himself is part and parcel of the field situation which of course is not sometimes happens when we try to speak about the ethnography. I think it basically involves the high level of research in terms of field work analysis and we basically try to see that ethnographic perspective in that sense which is seen in both the ways in terms of an insider's view which we try to call it as emic or we try to see as an outsider view which is called as etic.

So we have the emic and the etic view which tries to see and analyze the society and the most important thing in that sense is that we try to justify things in terms of the balance between the subjectivity and objectivity whenever we try to speak about the emic and the etic perspective and for that I think the most important thing is that observation sometimes which is seen as a commentary coming from the sensory data especially we try to see the things from our senses it is a hearing, taste, smell and touch all these aspects in that sense are going to be taken into consideration when we are going for the observation. But the most important thing in that sense of course is that we have to speak about that to what extent we are going to be more systematic, structured and how we are

going to have the quantitative data analysis and for that I think we have the wonderful instances which has been done by people like Malinowski on the Argonauts of the western pacific he was trying to emphasize upon the participant observation in a very thick understanding about Argonauts of the western pacific and that is where we try to see the strength of the participant observation is important and for that I think we have to see that it is not a question of putting the things and seeing the things in that sense but it is also trying to relate the things what the researcher tries to believe and he is not to be seen as in spy in that sense rather he is to be seen as instrumental in terms of making the things fruitful and he has to be part and parcel of that so that it is not compelling for him to be ethically incorrect. So we have to see that people's good faith in that sense has to be taken into consideration when we try to speak about the observation and for that I think the most important thing is that participant observation tries to study the other culture in a more wider way and we try to see that either it is the question of the tribal culture or we try to speak about the village or we try to speak about even the urban setting like the slums we try to speak about that there are various ways or the various social scientists they have tried to use the participant observation as a method for analyzing these communities. I think we have number of cases which has come across with regard to the holistic understanding about the things so somewhere we try to see that understanding which is based on the fact that how we have to speak about the observation or ethnography as an important tool for analysis. So methodically speaking I think we try to speak about that ethnography and observations were seen as a significant method which are to be used with regard to the sanitation because when we are trying to speak about that living and working with that community is going to be made more successful and meaningful in that sense because you are basically having a rapport with the communities under study you have also to speak about the ways in which the things are happening the way of life of these people in that sense all these things in that sense are going to be important as well.

So we try to see that ethnomethodology or maybe we try to see the micro sociology all these things come in the later phase but the so-called understanding about the observation as a method in that sense is going to be quite meaningful when we try to speak about the issue of sanitation. Then next we try to speak about another important method which we try to call it as the case study method. I think the case study method which again is a form of descriptive analysis and tries to uncover the complexity of the social activities which are to be represented in a meaningful way but the whole idea in that sense of course is that the case study assumes that social reality is created through the social interaction and for that I think the important thing is that we have to speak about that how we try to uncover or how we try to take into consideration the case rather than trying to generalize the population. So virtually we try to be more focused we try to be more limited and we try to see it as a case which of course is unique in itself and the whole idea in that sense of course is based on that case study we can have the wider understanding or the

generalization of the phenomenon or the community which is under consideration. So we try to see that case study of course is study of contemporary groups or individuals also and we try to see that case study is maybe as an individual it can be an institution, it can be a community or it can be a group in that sense which has to be taken into consideration.

But the most important thing in that sense of course is the amount of scientific nets which has to be used the scientific method the scientific rigor which has to be used that is going to be more important. So I think we try to see that case study method which basically tries to imply a comprehensive and intensive study of the subject is going to be quite interesting and we basically try to identify that there are various aspects in that sense which we have to take into consideration. We try to speak about certain issues which are considered to be non-scientific in that sense when we try to deal with the case study but that is not the fact because we have to see that the strength of the case study is to be seen in terms of an instance in action and that of course is the whole idea that we have to uncover the action and the use of the multiple methods in that sense are going to provide the rich description of a specific phenomenon. It may be the use of the participant perspective also but the case studies which have whatsoever has been produced in terms of the identification of the institutions or the social programs are going to be quite important and for that I think the most important thing is that we have to deal with the complex realities in terms of implementation of some unintended consequences. So case study that way is descriptive it is inductive approach and it is also a heuristic it has a heuristic value in that sense which is going to be important and I think when we try to speak about the pioneer in terms of case study we try to say that it was Frederick Lee play who was been considered as the important pillar with regard to the understanding of the case study method and it was basically in the 19th century when he was belonging to the Chicago School of sociology in that sense in 1920s and 30s he was trying to emphasize upon the case studies as an important aspect to uncover the various aspect of the life histories and the case which of course in the Latin means the cases which means occurrence something that happens usually which is unfavorable connotation it can be an accident or it can be seen as a misfortune.

So the word case in that sense belongs to the religious vocabulary also and it refers to a particular and embracing moral problems which raises the difficult ethical debates. So we try to see that case is also used in terms of mathematic also in terms of medicine also we try to see that we try to speak about the case study of a patient. So all these things in that sense are there so case study in that sense is basically seen as cutting across the disciplinary boundaries and it is basically helpful not only in the social sciences but also in the sciences we try to have the case studies. So a case study is a research strategy which is going to provide you the in-depth empirical investigation of certain things in that sense and the basic idea in that sense of course is it will help us in providing the



theoretical explanation of the things. So what is the purpose the case study serves? So case studies comes in the different shapes in the forms as we know it can be descriptive case studies or it can be seen as emphasizing upon a specific issue or it can be seen as the macro analysis of certain things but the whole idea in that sense of course is that it is basically seen as a social scientific contribution and which gives you the descriptive analysis of the things.

So we try to see that case study sometimes explores the subject about which the little is known or sometimes it has to be unexplored phenomenon's in that sense are also taken into consideration when we try to speak about the case study and that way I think it is a interpretative case study which is going to be important because it is going to provide you the theoretical framework which helps us in explanation of the particular cases and the third form in that sense is the hypothesis generating and refining case studies which basically deals with the idea of how we can generate the new hypothesis and how we can have certain new arrangements in that sense into consideration. So I think there are different dimensions of case studies it depends upon the researcher's interest and also the area of study which has to be undertaken and based on that we can speak about these aspects. I think another important aspect in terms of an approach to deal with the sanitation in that sense can be related to the ethno methodology and ethno methodology which held origin in mid 1950s the basic idea in that sense of course is that Harold Garfinkel in that sense is associated with the understanding of ethno methodology it is basically seen as an important approach because it is basically dealing with the various aspect of the people's method and I think along with that there are certain other parallel things like linguistic philosophy phenomenology then we have the cognitive anthropology all these things in that sense comes into the picture when we try to speak about the ethno-metallurgical approach and we try to see that ethno-methodology concerned with how the people construct the meaning and definition of the situation. Now this is where we try to see that as a student of sociology of sanitation we have to see that ethno-methodology is going to speak about the people's way of looking to the social world and it is basically seen as something which is helpful in understanding or trying to make the person's understanding about the things to the wider audience and then ethno-methodology is to be understood as a critique of the traditional way of doing sociology because it tries to create the new methods which is not been taken into consideration when we try to speak about the classical sociology and other things. So we try to see that Garfinkel's understanding also is to be seen in terms of how the common sense knowledge of the social structure is taken into consideration and for that I think the most important thing is that ethno-methodology has to be seen as how the people are trying to create a meaning of everyday activities either it is the question of interchangeability, it is a question of procedures, the methods or the practices which are basically part and parcel of the cognitive interpretive solution.

So we try to see that all these things in that sense are going to be quite relevant and the most important thing in that sense of course is that it is an interpretive procedure for accomplishing the reality. So that way I think we try to see that ethno-methodology in that sense is going to be seen as an important approach because it tries to see the things, it tries to create or understand the new methods which the people deploy to have an analysis of the situation in that sense and apart from that the most important thing is that the ethno-metallurgical understanding in that sense is going to be seen as inter-subjective, it is basically interpretative understanding where the researchers choice in that sense or researchers understanding has to be taken into consideration because it tries to understand in terms of a worst-case understanding about what the situation is, how the action has to be observed and what will be the behavior and what has to be predicted. So all these things in that sense are the bigger challenges of ethno-methodology. And then I think we try to speak about the phenomenological approach. The phenomenological approach which is basically the study of the lived human phenomenon in the everyday life.

I think that of course is the basic understanding about the phenomenology and we try to see that phenomena comprises of the multiple human beings which are put together in a live experience in that sense and the basic idea in that sense of course is that phenomenon can be directly researched by the human knowledge or in terms of assessing the things and Edmund Husserl who was basically a proponent of dealing with the expression of the philosophical meaning. I think his contribution in that sense is going to be quite meaningful and the most important thing is that Husserl was trying to argue that how the achievements rest upon the vast pre-scientific foundation. And here I think the most important thing in that sense is that how the life word in that sense has to be understood and for that the intentions behind I think the prior intentions in that sense or the new intentions we can be taken into consideration all these things in that sense can be seen when we try to see the life word. And we try to speak about that how Edmund Husserl was trying to speak about the phenomenology. He was trying to see that it is an epistemological concern where the starting point is the separation of conscious actors in the world of the objects.

So we basically try to see that here the human being are not simply seen as a subject rather they are seen as a subject who can create certain thing. So they are not simply reduced to the simple objects which has been done by the classical theorist but the whole idea in that sense of course is that here the emphasis is on how the actor can create, how the actor can help us in understanding the things in a different way. So it is basically we try to see that the understanding of phenomenology in that sense of course is giving the choice or it is giving the intentions of the individuals in that sense which can be reflected, which can be decoded in that sense. And the most important thing is that we have to see that how actor in that sense is going to be meaningful with regard to his day to day interaction. And that way I think the sanitation concern in that sense if they are to be seen

or if it is opposed to the phenomenological understanding I think it gives the wider scope to the actors or the players in that sense who are directly or indirectly associated with the issue of sanitation.

And then I think we can have another important approach that is the narrative analysis. I think narrative analysis is again seen as a descriptive analysis of the phenomenon and the whole idea in that sense is that it tries to study or explore the production interpretation and representation of the stored account in that sense of the lived experiences in that sense. The term itself is indicating that narrative is about the story, telling the story, writing in that sense and the basic idea in that sense of course is that how the sociological imaginations are put in the descriptive analysis if you try to see the contribution of C. Wright Mills. So, we try to see that narrative text in that sense are seen as sociologically relevant and rich and we try to see that what Labav he tried to define narratives in terms of a method of reconceptualizing the past experiences by matching the verbal sequence.

And the whole idea in that sense of course is that we try to see and connect the history with the events which are happening and the most important thing in that sense is the assemblage of the sequencing of the events in that sense how they are to be put in terms of explanations in that sense and based on the past experiences we try to generate the new knowledge and that way I think a narrative shares with other narratives a common structure which is open to the analysis and no matter how much patience is required to understand or to uncover that. So, narrative in that sense give rise to another understanding or to the new knowledge in that sense which can be created and in extension to that I think another important approach which we can see as important for the understanding of sociology of sanitation which can play a crucial role in terms of qualitative building is the discourse analysis. And the discourse analysis in that sense is basically seen as the way in which we try to see the social in terms of discursive conditions and constructions and the whole idea in that sense is that we try to speak about that how the discourse analytical tool is going to be quite meaningful. I think we had various ways in which the discourse has been taken into consideration, but how many times the discourse is going to bring about the new knowledge that is going to be an important aspect. So, the discourse analysis is basically concerned with the investigation of the language and also it has an element of the linguistic in that sense and we try to see the discourse analysis is basically a perspective which has its value in terms of enhancing the ethnography or in terms of creation of the new reflexivity that is going to be an important aspect and within that framework if you try to see we can say that the practices which are part and parcel of the discourse analysis how they are going to be helpful in terms of qualitative methodological issues in that sense, but the most important thing in that sense is that we have to speak about that how the discourse in that sense will lead to the new aspect.

Especially I think we can have certain things that discourse which is basically been shaped by the world that of course is one thing, but it also shapes the world that is another aspect in that sense. Then the discourse is shaped by the language and how it basically is been shaped with the language. So, both the things in that sense go together and then we try to speak about the discourse which is sharpened by the participants or shaped by the participants and it shapes the participants also. So, it has its implication also and then we try to see that the discourse is shaped by the prior discourse also and how it shapes the future discourse these are certain meaningful things which we can derive when we try to speak about the discourse analysis. So, this discourse is basically seen as been shaped by the specific possibilities with the specific medium in that sense and I think there are varied people in that sense who had contributed significantly.

People like Laclau and Mofei who were trying to speak about the question of deconstruction of the bodies of the theory that is going to be important and the most important aspect of course is that we try to move beyond Marxian analysis in terms of the analysis of the discourse and this discourse in that sense is sometimes seen as an attempt to create the new knowledge in that sense and the basic idea in that sense is that we have to speak about that how this discourse is going to remove the ambiguities which have been there because somewhere through the discourse we try to come out with the meaning or the interpretations the new interpretations which can come up and with that I think we have the whole idea that whatsoever is there in that sense which of course is hidden which is not surface. So, through the discourse I think that can come to the surface and the latent will become the manifest and that of course is the whole notion of the discourse analysis but apart from that we try to see that discourse then is to be understood in terms of a type of structure because it creates the structure in that sense in terms of the language or in terms of an understanding but again it can also shape the new structure also and we basically try to see that this discourse theory in that sense it tries to give a very different understanding especially when we try to speak about the question of identity it is basically something which is to be seen as identity which is to be put for identification through the discourse we have the discursive structure then identity which of course is constituted are to be seen it is linked with the specific symbols in that sense and the most important thing is that identity which is always seen as relational. So, it has a subjective meaning or it has some other understanding and for that I think the discourse analysis is going to be important and we also try to see that the subject is fragmented or de-centered in that sense that is another important aspect of discourse because I think the subject in that sense become secondary. So, the basic idea in that sense of course is that we have to speak about that how the subject is over determined and how we can speak about the strength of this particular analysis but the most important thing is that we have to speak about that discourse which has been spoken by people like Derrida in that sense who was trying to speak about the deconstruction of the text or we try to speak about that

contribution of Michel Foucault who was trying to create that how the discourse through the knowledge in that sense is trying to create the new structure. So, all these things in that sense are going to be quite significant and that is how we try to see that the whole analysis rest on the fact that the discourse in that sense is basically creation of the new knowledge and for the sociology of sanitation I think the discourse analysis can play a crucial role.

Then next in that sense comes an important way or understanding in that sense which I was sharing earlier that is the action research and this action research which is not simply seen in terms of applied social research but it goes beyond because it involves certain amount of interventions it involves certain amount of researchers and participants

involvement and more than that I think action research is basically meant for bringing about the social transformation in the existing order and the most important thing is that we have to speak about the fact that ultimately it is the new discourse which has to come into the picture and I think when we try to speak about the action research the basic thing is that we try to speak about the issue of formation of the new hypothesis creation of the new hypothesis or sometimes we try to see that how the action research in that sense may lead to the formation of the new knowledge because when we are trying to reconstruct certain things in that past knowledge or the past understanding in that sense has to be debunked. So, it is basically creating and doing in that sense as such which is instrumental aspect of the action research and the most important thing in that sense of course is it tries to bridge the gap which is there between the theory and the practice. It tries to involve both the use of the theory into practice and how the practice in that sense is helpful in creating the new theory. So, that way I think it tries to bridge the gap between the theory and the practice and that is going to be an important aspect of the action research. And we basically try to see that we have the participatory action research which is going to be quite important like where the involvement of the non-governmental organizations in that sense or even we try to see that we have the interventions of the activists in that sense who are going to be part and parcel of the system.

They try to create the new debates, they try to create the new structures, they try to involve in terms of providing certain interventions and based on that they try to come out with the new structure. So, that is where we try to see the strength of the participatory action research in that sense is going to be important. And finally, we try to see that we have another important aspect in terms of the methodological issues which can be related to the so called what you can say sociology of sanitation is the participatory rural appraisal. The participatory rural appraisal as the term indicates it is basically restricted to the rural in that sense to the rural areas and the basic idea in that sense of course is that it is sometimes seen as way in which the participatory research method has to be put into practice. But the whole idea in that sense of course is that this participatory research appraisal in that sense which we try to say normally it has its origin in 1970s and 80s.

But the most important thing in that sense of course is that it has an element of the action oriented approach and which of course I think gives a new strength to the PRA practices. I think the PRA which we try to see in terms of the rapid rural appraisal which is also going to be another important aspect of the participatory research analysis. And we try to see that now we try to speak about the new aspects of the PRA which are basically based on the fact that local people having their experiences, they have their expertise, they have the analytical skills and how their knowledge in that sense can be put into the debate. Like now we try to speak about the creation of the indigenous knowledge. So this indigenous knowledge in that sense how that has to be created, how it has to come to the surface.

And I think PRA in that sense is seen as an important answer because it tries to provide how the peoples they try to create or how they try to develop the knowledge or try to use their wisdom in the development of the system. So, that way I think it may include the use of various techniques, it can be the visual aspects like the maps, it can be the diagrams, the matrices in that sense or it can have the verbal methods which can be used. But all these things in that sense depends upon the choices of the situation which is going to be analyzed in that sense. So, we try to say that the PRA in that sense is basically seen as an approach is a method which enables the local people to share, enhance and analyze their knowledge. And it is basically we try to see that they plan and they act that of course, is the basic idea or the crux of the PRA in that sense.

And this methodology is basically meant for trying to see the how the decentralized planning in that sense is going to be made more democratic and how they are going to be useful in terms of the sustainability and enhancing the community participation. So, the participatory methodologies in that sense which are the need of the hour, where the concern is that how the peoples knowledge in that sense, people's ideas, people's problems or situations in that sense has to be put into the macro understanding in that sense is going to be an important aspect. And for that I think we have to see that it is basically the PRA approach in that sense in the rural setting which is going to play a crucial role. So, it is not that the sanitation which is to be seen in terms of urban is only going to be important. We have to see the sanitation in the rural also which has to be covered in that sense.

And the most important aspect is that if we have the participatory rural appraisal that can be seen as a meaningful way through which we try to see or analyze the society. So, this participatory learning and the action plan which are been created in that sense through PRA, we try to see that the PRA in that sense is basically seen as the way in which we can speak about certain other aspects of analysis and the peoples wisdom in that sense is coming to the surface. And then I think we try to also speak about the another important

aspect in the methodological issue that is the longitudinal study. The longitudinal study as the term itself indicating it is basically across time. So, it is basically that this research involves the collection of data from the specific individuals across time.

Now, here the point is that the longitudinal study which can be seen as a quasi experimental design because it tries to see things in terms of the control situation. Now, what happens is of course, it can be seen that people who are in the same categories or the similar peoples in that sense can be studied across time and that of course, is the strength of the longitudinal study because it tries to uncover or it tries to see things which has changed through time. So, it is basically after a specific period of time the interval studies in that sense we try to see that the new waves which are coming the new forms of changes which are coming that are going to be studied through the longitudinal studies. I think for this election studies in that sense we try to see that what is the voting behavior, what is the trend which is going on. So, for that we try to see that longitudinal studies can play a crucial role.

And I think on this issue of sociology of sanitation we try to see that longitudinal analysis of certain categories of people the methods which are employed for maintenance of sanitation or if you try to see that what are the techniques which are been deployed in that sense through the people's choice or maybe the governmental interventions. All these things in that sense can be seen in the longitudinal terms and through that we try to see that these aspects in that sense can be put into the surface and the whole idea in that sense of course, is that it may lead to certain amount of analysis which is been seen for a specific phenomenon across time in that sense. And it will give you a detailed analysis of the things as such. And then I think we try to see another important aspect which basically deals with the new form of inquiry which is called as appreciative inquiry. Now, this appreciative inquiry which is basically seen from the viewpoint of the management approach and the whole idea in that sense is it tries to deal with how the involvement of the NGOs in the developmental sector in that sense is going to be quite visible in that sense.

So, the appreciative inquiry it focuses on the positive changes only. So, it is not that we are trying to see the negatives, we are trying to see the successful case studies, we are trying to see the success stories, we are trying to see the flagship programs in that sense which are there. So, it basically focuses upon the positive changes rather than on the failures which are associated with the study or the analysis. And for that I think the AI in that sense is basically trying to see the narrative structures, the story telling in that sense. It involves the 4D which are part and parcel of the appreciative inquiry analysis.

First thing in that sense is the discovery, the discovery of the things in that sense, the dreams which are associated with that. Then we have the specific designs which are to be taken into consideration and then we have the destiny. So, it is basically from the

inception till it is futuristic understanding I think the 4D which are part and parcel of this appreciative inquiry tries to deal with these particular aspects. And we basically try to see that the DI diagrammatical analysis which we try to see across these things. AI technique in that sense is seen as bringing about certain transformation which is part and parcel of everyday life.

And the most important thing in that sense of course is the notion of change which is seen in a control situation and it is not simply based on the emotional responses. So, we try to see that appreciative what you can say analysis in that sense or inquiry in that sense is basically meant for seeing the successful case studies which can be used as signpost for the future studies in that sense that is going to be a meaningful idea. And then I think we have another way in which we can go for the so called analysis of or the methodological use of the specific perspective in terms of the method that is the life course perspective. And this life course perspective it tries to see things as the term itself is indicating that it is basically seen as putting the things in terms of chronology or in terms of ages or in terms of the transitions. All these things in that sense are part and parcel of the studies which are related to the life course perspective.

And it is Glenn Elder Jr. who was been associated with the longitudinal studies and the most important thing is that it tries to work upon how the major themes of the life course perspective has to be taken into consideration. I think somewhere he tries to speak about the interplay of the human lives in the historical times that was one important aspect. Then the timing of the lives which was again important as such. So, what is the timing of the life which is important and then we try to speak about the interdependence its linkage with the human life in that sense is going to be important.

And then the human agency as in choice maker. So, all these things in that sense are going to be important but the most important thing is that it is providing the diversity with regard to the life course perspective which is going to be important. So, we try to see that this life course perspective which is basically seen as an implication of the social work practices. And the most important aspect of course is that we can understand the historical context of the client, its lives and how it has changed through time, through history in that sense that is going to be an important aspect. And we try to see that it tries to recognize the lives of the family members which are also associated with the person whom we are trying to study. It also tries to speak about the working situations, the living situations, it also try to speak about the social system in which the things are analyzed in that sense.

So, virtually we try to see that these aspects in that sense are going to be quite prominent. We try to speak about the various life course perspective either it is a institutional arrangements, institutional life course perspective which is going to be important or sometimes we try to see that we have the classical life course perspective. But the whole



idea in that sense is that it tries to uncover certain aspect which are relative to the development of an individual or a specific group. Now, this life course perspective how it is going to be beneficial for the student of sociology of sanitation or how they can use it. The basic idea in that sense of course is that it believes on the issue of transition, it tries to speak about the trajectory, it tries to speak about the turning point and it also tries to see things in terms of relative understanding.

So, that way I think if you try to see all these things in that sense are going to be quite crucial and the most important thing in that sense is that it will give you holistic account in terms of putting things back to the history and then trying to see what may be the futuristic action also. So, the life course perspective will be helpful in trying to even gauge the futuristic action. I think these are certain things which we have to take into consideration. I think there may be many other methodological aspect, there may be various methods in that sense which can be deployed for the analysis of the sanitation practices in that sense or the sanitation related groups in that sense or the sanitation related studies. But the most important thing in that sense of course is that since this aspect has something to deal with the qualitative analysis.

It has something to do with the descriptive analysis where the case studies or sometimes the life histories or sometimes the use of the etymology people's choice actor in terms of what you can say an agency in that sense is going to be an important aspect. So, somewhere we have to see that we have to have the documentation of not the classical practices but rather we have to focus upon the new practices in that sense, the new researches in that sense, the new methods which are to be deployed. I think there is no harm in going for the triangulation approach because it involves the mixed method. So, I think quantification and quality aspect in that sense both of them are to be put together and apart from that we have to see that it has to be seen in terms of the interdisciplinary framework. And the basic idea is that when we try to speak about that the whole idea is that we have to see that how the different disciplines they try to come together.

Either it is the question of putting things in terms of the economics, how the economy of the specific category or the sociology of a specific category or maybe try to see the historical analysis of the category and trying to link up with the social work or we try to link it up with the nuances of the science especially the environment or we try to see the study with related to the environmental studies. So, we try to see that we can have the combination of the studies which can be deployed; it can be even trans disciplinary across the globe in that sense which can also happen. But the most important thing in that sense is that we have to see that methodologically speaking our analysis has to have certain groundings which are to be seen in terms of having certain amount of objectivity. Because if you try to speak about the specific cases or we try to speak about a specific phenomenon the basic idea in that sense is that we cannot put it for generalization. So, what is required in that sense is that how much or to what extent we have to be value

neutral and how much we are to give the importance to the people's choice which can be put for generalization.

But the most important thing in that sense is that how our studies in that sense are going to be put across and these studies in that sense or the approaches that we use how they are going to be seen globally in that sense that of course is going to be important. I think we have the notion of what is the Gandhian model of trying to see the development. So, I think that has been put forth in terms of the universality. So, we have to devise certain methodologies, we have to devise certain methods which are to be used for and which can be used for the study of sociology of sanitation and that those things in that sense can be put for practices at the global level. So, we have to see that it is not simply restricted to certain specific pockets in that sense to certain states rather it has to have certain bearings which has to do with regard to certain amount of things which can be put into practices and it has to be seen maybe in the South Asian perspective or we can see it in terms of the developing countries or maybe with regard to the underdeveloped countries can they take these citations, can they take these studies in that sense or can they use this methodological aspect in that sense to have the creation of the enhancement of sanitation in their own way.

So, that is all I think we have to deal with and the basic idea in that sense of course is that through these practices, through these aspects we have to be what you can say more inclusive, we have to be more submissive, we have to be more participatory in that sense as such and the most important thing in that sense of course is that we have to give more space to the people's mind or people's choice in that sense in terms of their representation, their say in that sense has to be part and parcel of the developmental processes. So, I think through these methods which I just shared, I just try to put it very briefly that we can speak about the ethnography, we can speak about the participant observation, we can speak about the case study method, we try to speak about the life history or the ethno methodology or we try to speak about the conversational analysis or we may speak about the participatory research appraisal. So, there are various mechanism through which we can generate the data and we can use it for the wider what you can say emphasis to the wider society. So, that is what we have to see and I think this aspect or this unit in that sense will help you out in understanding the various methodological aspect which are to be used for understanding and analyzing the society. So, I think that is all from for this particular content for this unit in that sense, we will be discussing certain other things in certain other units which are interlinked in that sense as such.

So, we are going to meet soon. Thank you for patience listening and I hope you will enjoy this celebration. Thank you. .