

CHAPTER - III

-: METHODOLOGY :-

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M E T H O D O L O G Y

The present study falls into three components i.e. the present socio-economic condition of the Below Poverty Line (B.P.L.) families, implementation of the I.R.D. Programme and the impact of the programme. Mangalwedha consists of 79 villages with a total population 100499 and 17588 total families. The family household is defined as a group of persons of blood relations and/or otherwise which is staying under one roof and a kitchen. Such family may have one or more khatedars of a co-operative organisations or it may have one or more working members. These identified B.P.L. families are eligible to get benefits from I.R.D. Programme. Of the 17588 total families, 5946 families are B.P.L. For ascertaining the present economic conditions of these B.P.L. families, the necessary information was received by concerned block authorities of the Taluka, District Census Handbook. In the present study, for establishing the socio-economic conditions of the B.P.L. families, the whole population B.P.L. families has been taken into account i.e. the census method has been adopted in collecting the necessary information of every B.P.L. family.

For evaluation of implementation of the I.R.D.P. in

the Taluka, the necessary information was received from B.D.O., branch Manager of all the concerned Banks in the Taluka. It covers the entire period since the inception of the scheme in the Taluka. To assess the impact of the programme on the poverty and living conditions of the target groups a special field survey of 1500 beneficiary families assisted during 1986 was conducted. These 1500 families were spread in 79 villages. The 1500 beneficiaries have been chosen as, out of 5946 B.P.L.families, 3580 have received benefits. Thus the sample surveyed covers half of the B.P.L.families receiving assistance. Out of the 79 villages in Mangalwedha, 5 accounts for more than 60 percent of the B.P.L.families. Therefore, 60 percent of the beneficiary families of these villages have been taken into account for the survey. Further 7 villages have more than 50 percent of their to total families classified as B.P.L. Out of these 50 percent of the beneficiaries have been taken for the survey. In this way 1500 families for the survey have selected at random.

The study was conducted with the help of comprehensive questionnaire. The data was collected personally through visits to the villages concerned. Personal interviews and discussions were carried out with the beneficiaries, The extensive discussions provided valuable insights into the implementation and impact of the programme. The field survey was under taken during November 1986.