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**CHAPTER SECOND**

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**CONCEPTS DEFINITION & METHODOLOGY**

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C H A P T E R - I IMETHOD OF STUDY2.1 INTRODUCTION

In the last chapter we took note of the subject. In this chapter we will explain research methodology and explanation method at a greater length.

2.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on empirical research. An attempt has been made to look into the relationship between size of holding and productivity from the available data. The survey work was done in Madha Taluka.

While selecting the sample we selected 10% villages out of 112 villages. We selected 12 villages with the help of the Grid method from the map of Madha Taluka. With the help of this method we assumed that the taluka place is the centre and then we selected villages which were located in various directions of taluka. The following villages were selected.

TABLE NO. 2.1

Sr. No.	Chosen Villages	Selected farmers
1.	Madha	10
2.	Kurduwadi	10
3.	Ghatane	10
4.	Vittlewadi	10
5.	Tulse	10
6.	Laul	10
7.	Nimgaon	10
8.	Bhand	10
9.	Upalai (B)	10
10.	Pempalnar	10
11.	Anjangaon	10
12.	Tadavale (Mahat)	10
Total .....		120

Then after having selected villages, farmers from the same villages were to be selected. Our objective was to select such farmers which would represent various types of farmers. Therefore, we selected 10 farmers which comprised of small, medium and large holders. The classification is as follows in table no. 2.2

TABLE NO. 2.2

Sr. No.	Name of villages	Number of small farmers 10 to 20 (acre)	Medium farmers 21 to 40 acre	Larger farmer 41 to 70 acre	Total
1.	Madha	4	4	2	10
2.	Kurduwadi	5	4	1	10
3.	Ghatane	7	1	2	10
4.	Vittlewadi	6	3	1	10
5.	Tulse	4	3	3	10
6.	Laul	4	4	2	10
7.	Nimgaon	6	2	2	10
8.	Bhand	8	2	-	10
9.	Upalai (B)	8	2	-	10
10.	Pempalnar	4	4	2	10
11.	Anjangaon (K)	3	4	3	10
12.	Tadavale (Mahat)	4	4	2	10
TOTAL .....					120

As indicated in the above table, number of total farmers selected for the sample survey were 120. These 120 farmers were interviewed and the schedules were administered to them. The data so obtained were then suitably tabulated.

We introduced the following method for determining correlation co-efficient between size of holding and total income accrued by farmers from agriculture. 120 farmers were classified in seven different groups, such as 0 - 10 acres, 11 - 20 acres etc. Correlation co-efficient were calculated for each group then we investigated as to how much income of farmer rises as the holding size increases. For calculating the correlation co-efficient we used the following formula. 
$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \times \sum y^2}}$$

Thus, we selected a sample of farmers then we compiled the statistical information which we got from the questionnaire. And then calculating correlation co-efficients and the present study was completed.

### 2.3 THE CONCEPTS USED IN THE STUDY

In the present study we used mainly two concepts those are size of holding and total revenue productivity. We have assumed definitions of land holding and revenue productivity as follows.

#### 1) Land Holding :

It is the total land cultivated by a household, owned and possessed for the agricultural year.

2) Revenue Productivity :

It is the amount of total revenue from the selling of total agricultural produce at the market price per acre of land.

2.4 SUMMING UP

In this way, we have followed the present research methodology and explanation method.