

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION, TOOLS AND PROCEDURES

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

C H A P T E R I I

METHODOLOGY

The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been in operation since 1978 on a nationwide level in a concentrated move to effectively tackle the problem of poverty.

Even after years of independence, poverty and unemployment continue to be the major problems in our country, demanding a complete attention of planners and policy makers alike. Attack on rural poverty and raising the standard of living of the poor masses have been important themes of all the planners, ever since our independence. In fact, in a developing economy like ours, Poverty Eradication Programme must be the hub of the plan objectives. Such Programmes have to be viewed in the wider perspective of socio-economic transformation in the country.

The IRDP is one of the several programmes launched to alleviate and ameliorate the plight of the rural poor and providing them the necessary package of development inputs including infrastructures with the objective of generating more income and employment opportunities and lifting the rural poor above the poverty line.

With a view to understand the socio-economic condition of the rural poor, the researcher has studied the implementation of IRDP in Ankola taluk, Bangalore District.

The researcher has also attempted to know the various schemes of IRDP, selection of beneficiary, awareness of IRDP, utilisation of the assets, the extent of repayment, etc.

RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

Since IRDP is one of the most important schemes of the Government to enable the rural poor to improve their socio-economic level, such a study would be useful to understand its effectiveness at the implementation level.

Secondly, such a study would cast light on the sustainability of the programme and would help the planners and those who are involved in the development about the various practical problems faced by the beneficiaries.

Thirdly, the IRDP is an important area of community development. Hence, the study would enhance the practical knowledge in the discipline.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- [1] To study the socio-economic background of the beneficiaries of IRDP.
- [2] To assess the level of awareness of the beneficiaries about the IRDP.
- [3] To ascertain the nature of the benefits offered to the beneficiaries under the IRDP.
- [4] To know the extent of utilisation of IRDP benefits by the beneficiaries.
- [5] To illustrate the extent of technical assistance provided to the beneficiaries by the IRDP officials and the practical difficulties faced by them in getting the IRDP benefits sanctioned by the Government.
- [6] To assess the repayment procedure and the extent of repayment of loans by the beneficiaries.

UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The universe of the present study was the IRDP beneficiaries of Anekal taluka of Bangalore district. There are 224 villages covering a population of 3 lakh persons. As per the information collected from 17 Banks located in the taluka, the total number of beneficiaries under IRDP was about 573 from the years 1982 - 1989.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In order to obtain sample of approximately 30 percent of the total beneficiaries, the researcher has selected 7 villages and covered all the beneficiaries distributed in these villages. Thus the sample constituted to 180 respondents. The details of the villages and the respondents are given below.

SR. NO.	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES
1	Marsur	18
2	Settihally	16
3	Madiwala	40
4	Karpur	67
5	Bhandapura	19
6	Adosonatti	7
7	Thattanahally	13

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION, TOOLS AND PROCEDURES

In any research there are various methods of data collection. among which the investigator used interview schedule as a tool of collecting primary information.

The schedule was divided into 6 parts such as personal information, awareness, nature of benefit, utilisation of the scheme, repayment of loan and practical difficulties.

To assess the correctness of the interview schedule, it was pre-tested and the necessary modifications were made. The investigator preferred to use the interview schedule as a tool for data collection due to the following reasons.

- {1} The personal presence of the investigator on the field for collecting data enabled him to contact the needed number of respondents personally for collecting data.
- {2} The investigator cleared the doubts of the respondents about the questions which they were not able to understand.
- {3} The investigator could establish contacts with the respondents and to know about their moods and the way in which the information is being supplied.
- {4} The investigator was able to convince the respondents about the academic purpose of the study as well as explain them the significance and content of the study.
- {5} The investigator could establish good rapport with the respondents to get their free and frank responses.
- {6} The schedule was filled by the investigator. During the course of conversation and to retain the continuity the investigator used the short forms for his own

understanding without interfering the tempo of the discussion.

- {7} Since the investigator himself was taking the interview deeper probe was possible in areas where clarification was required.

SECONDARY DATA

The investigator made use of the District Hand Book, literature, records on the subject as the secondary source of information for data collection.

The preliminary information from these sources were needed as a base for collecting data.

After the finalisation of the tools for the data collection, the investigator personally contacted each respondent and explained the purpose of the study.

After establishing rapport, the investigator collected the information against each questions incorporated in the schedule.

The investigator filled the responses in the schedule himself.

The investigator completed data collection from primary source during the period from October to December 1989.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

After the collection of data processing was done which included several steps :

CLASSIFICATION

The collected data was classified and the data was edited for making clear classifications. The objectives of the classification of data was to put it in a systematic, scientific, concise and logical form.

CODING

Coding is stating or assigning the numerical numbers to the classified data. After coding, the investigator converted the information in the form of numerical codes to facilitate tabulation. The data was processed using a computer.

TABULATION

Tabulation implies, the data are to be given in certain rows and columns in the tabular form for quick and easy understanding of the data.

The investigator prepared different types of tables viz., simple, multiple, cross tables and suitable heading were given to each table. The tabulation was done in order to facilitate analysis and interpretation.

A#
11708

ANALYSIS

The data are being analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively, so as to draw meaningful conclusions on the problem under investigation.

The data regarding the number of the beneficiaries, extent of the benefit, utilisation of the assets and such other items were analysed quantitatively. Whereas, the data regarding all other items in the schedule like Marsur, Settihally, Madiwala, Karpur, Bhandapura, Adosonatti and Thattanahalli were analysed qualitatively.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions implies presentation of the main findings of the study based on objectives, analysis and interpretation.

In social work research the investigator made some suggestions at the final stage of the study.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Due to the lack of time, the investigator could not adapt a more systematic sample, although the universe was comparatively known.

Many times the researcher experienced too much interruptions from the friends and relatives of the respondents.

Some of the IRDP officials were non co-operative, which led to lack of information at block level. This has also affected to some extent in getting more information on IRDP implementation.

Due to paucity of time the researcher could not spend more time in the field.