

CHAPTER - II

RESEARCH DESIGN

1. What the Study is about?
2. The Area of the Study.
3. Sampling Method.
4. List of Villages.

THE RESEARCH DESIGN :(1) What the Study is about?

The present study is about the welfare activities carried by a Co-operative Sugar Factory in Gadhinglaj Taluka. Recently Co-operative Sugar Factories have made a great impact on the social life of Maharashtra. In Gadhinglaj Taluka, The Gadhinglaj Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Gadhinglaj is the only Co-operative Sugar Factory. For the last seven years, the factory has made progress in great strides and to study them was according to the researcher a fascinating endeavour. The factory has not only contributed towards the economic uplift of the people but it has brought about a change in the traditional living pattern of the people in Gadhinglaj Taluka. To study this change a rapport with the share-holders and common men in Gadhinglaj Taluka was necessary. Therefore researcher prepared a plan, wherein share-holders of the factory were intimately involved. It is through them that the required data was collected.

(2) The Area of the Study :

The present study covers an area of about 75 villages from Gadhinglaj Taluka. The Welfare activities of the factory are spread over the area of seventy five

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villages. They cover the area of Education, Farming, House-life and related matters. The study is being made presently because sufficient time has gone in between after the establishment of the factory and the change is being felt even by casual observer. *What?*

The study therefore covers the time range right from the establishment of the factory i.e. 1979 to this date.

(3) Sampling Method :

As has been pointed out earlier the area of the factory is spread over the seventy five villages. To contact respondents from seventy five villages was a great task and it was also unnecessary from the methodological point of view. Therefore the researcher decided to adopt cluster sampling method. According to this sampling method clusters are sampled out from the population by ~~simple~~ or stratified random sampling method. The researcher therefore went through the following steps -

- i) He first prepared a list of all the villagers covered by the welfare activities of the factory.
- ii) From 75 villages covered by factory, he took sample of 10 villages for his study.
- iii) From each of villages he took the necessary sample of the shareholders so as to make a total of 100.

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iv) The following chart will show village wise selection of the ~~sample~~. This sampling was done by simple, random method. In fact at each of the above stages the sampling was done by simple random method.

LIST OF VILLAGES

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	No. of Respondents
1.	Gijawane	10
2.	Shendri	6
3.	Hanimnal	12
4.	Nilaji	10
5.	Nool	14
6.	Tanwadi	6
7.	Mugali	12
8.	Bhadagaon	10
9.	Jarali	12
10.	Harali Ek.	8
Total		----- 100

In this manner the researcher got a probability sample of elements, more or less constructed geographically. This way he was able to avoid heavy expenditure that would have incurred and he resorted to simple or stratified random sampling, without having to sacrifice the principles and benefits of probability sampling.

(5) Method of Data Collection

For collecting the data from the respondents, schedule method was resorted to in schedule method the researcher asks several structured and unstructured questions to the respondents so as to elicit desired information.

In this schedule several questions pertaining to welfare activities provided by the factory were asked. Schedule method was used as a tool because, it was found to be better than the questionnaire method. The response percentage was quite higher in this study, because the researcher personally contacted the respondents. Many of the share-holders were also found to be illiterate that is why their doubts were cleared by the researcher as he was personally present there. The researcher is of the opinion that he was received a great deal of valid information. Besides the researcher could maintain the speed and tempo of the work as he desired. Thus the researcher was able to collect the data in shorter time than was expected.

(6) Processing of the Data :

The data thus collected was put on master sheet with the help of coding and tables were drawn. From the figures in master sheet. The tables were then

interpreted and the chapter scheme was prepared.

(7) Chapter Scheme :

For the present study the data (was) divided into
four chapters as under :

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Sr.No. Name of Chapter

1. Introduction of the Social Welfare.
 2. Research Design.
 3. Analysis and Interpretation of the Data.
 4. Conclusion, Observation and Suggestions
Appendices.
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The appendices and bibliography was added at
the end. For the study no hypothesis were taken
as it is a study exploratory, in nature.