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# CHAPTER TWO

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 1) SELECTION OF THE TOPIC
- 2) SAMPLING OF THE PROCEDURE.
- 3) TOOL OF THE DATA COLLECTION.
- 4) THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.
- 5) CONDUCT OF THE INTERVIEWS.
- 6) LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.
- 7) ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.
- 8) WRITING OF REPORT.

### 1. Selection of the Topic

The centre for studies in Rural Development, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar is a voluntary welfare centre. This Centre is having different activities for rural development in different villages of Ahmednagar and Bhir districts. This Centre involves their students in these activities. The researcher had an opportunity to involve in and experience their activities as a student which inspired him to look in to the matters related to Integrated Rural Development Programme. The students of Social Work Of Community Development Specilisation are also placed for their practical work in different villages through the centre.

Since, the researcher is likely to be one of the responsible participants in these activities, the study of implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme will give knowledge to the researcher to understand the programme which benefited the rural poor people. The study will also help to guide social work students to undertake programmes in their respective field placement villages.

This study will also help the Centre fo studies in rural development extension workers, so as to give them better understanding for implementing Integrated Rural

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Development Programme in their adopted villages. It will also help the workers involved in Block Development office at different levels. It will also help the bank officials to make some changes in their work.

## 2. Sampling Procedure.

For the present study the random sampling method was used for selecting villages and stratified random sampling for selecting beneficiaries.

From the list of 110 villages, 8 villages were selected at random and the beneficiaries have been selected from two groups namely backward class community and other caste community. From each group five beneficiaries from each village were selected at random for the purpose of the survey from eighteen villages. Therefore, the research picked up one hundred eighty (180) cases. Hundred and eighty was considered to be a sufficient number to represent an opinion of beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development programme.

## 3. Tool of the Data collection.

Once the sample was selected, the researcher prepared an Interview Schedule to interview the beneficiaries from the sample. There are several methods that can be used for data collection but the researcher chose schedule

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method for the following reasons.

1) It would give the researcher an opportunity to come in personal contact with the respondents. If there is any misunderstanding about the questions asked, the researcher would get a chance to remove it.

2) Interview schedule would create proper atmosphere for exchange of views and for getting necessary information. In case there is some new problem sighted, deeper probe would be possible.

3) As the schedule is filled by researcher himself, it would be easier for analysis and interpretation. The work would be quicker, as short-cut method in writing could be resorted to.

4) Further it was thought that schedule would provide human element which is so very necessary for getting the information. The schedule was prepared under the following topics: a) Personal information about the beneficiaries like age, education, income, marital status etc. (b) Family back ground of the beneficiaries like family size, age group education, marital status etc. (c) Information about loan procedures. (d) Information regarding problems of beneficiaries under integrated Rural Development Programme. e) Information regarding loans, subsidy, interest rates and repayment of loan under the scheme.

Most of the questions were asked in structured form, so as to channelize the thinking of the respondents. Further, such a system was useful from the point of view of analysis and interpretation.

4. The Aims and Objectives.

1. To study the socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries in relation to those of the General (Below Poverty Line population) of the village.
2. To find out to what religion, caste, age group, and income of the beneficiaries and their family members belong.
3. To study the factors that lead to belong an Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficial.
4. To understand the utilisation of the Scheme and its impact on the standard of living of the beneficiaries.
5. To understand the procedure of implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme.
6. To find out problems and difficulties of beneficiaries in getting the benefits of the scheme.
7. To find out the satisfaction of the beneficiaries on various aspects of Integrated Rural Development Programme.
8. To understand the trend in recover ability of loans under the programme.

5. Conduct of the Interviews:

The first schedule was pretested by interviewing few beneficiaries, to see whether it goes home correctly. After this pre-test hundred and eighty respondents were interviewed by and by. The researcher went to the different villages and took the interviews himself. The sarpanch, gramsevak, Secretary, Chairman Co-operative societies co-operated with the researcher to find out beneficiaries and place for interviews. Every interview lasted for about half an hour. The total number of respondents that were interviewed in different villages were 180.

The beneficiaries responded freely and even pointed out some problems faced by them. The interviews were quite instructive and informative. The work of taking interviews lasted for about two month.

6. Limitations of the study :

I As the sampling method adopted is random one, the researcher is not sure about the conclusions arrived at. However, he is convinced that he has made an exploratory study, which would give hypotheses for further research.

- II If the size of the universe was correctly known probably more definite conclusions could have been arrived at.

7. Analysis and Inferences.

After the interviews were taken the researcher prepared various tables as per information got through schedules. These tables were interpreted and conclusions were drawn from them. The researcher also made certain suggestions with a view to ameliorated the conditions.

8. Writing of Report.

The last step in the journey was preparation of the research report. The report was divided in to six chapters as under:

- I Rural and Integrated Rural development Programme;  
Theoretical Background.
- II Research Methodology.
- III Analysis and Interpretations.
- IV Conclusions and Suggestions.

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