CHAPTER - III

NATURE, SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter an effort is made to portray the various aspects of methodology of the study. In fact, Government of India and also the Government of Maharashtra State desire to have a balanced developments in Rural areas of the country. For this purpose both the Governments formulated and started some important schemes and sub-schemes. This study has covered following Government schemes in particular and other schemes in general.

1) Employment Guarantee scheme (EGS)
2) Integrated Rural Development Programme. (IRDP)
3) Training to Rural youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM)
4) Anti-Poverty Programme (well-scheme-now discontinued)
5) Scheme of Horticulture Development.
6) Jawahar - Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
7) Jawahar-Wells scheme.
8) Jiwandhara-wells scheme.
9) Indira-Awaas Yojana (IAY)
10) Drought-Prone Area Programme. (DPAP)
11) National Watershed Development Programme. in Rainfall-Area (NWDPRA)
12) Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

Aptly, Maharashtra State Govt. has gone a step further by way of establishing, four Regional Statutory Development Boards i.e. for
(a) Maharathwada, (b) Vidharbha, (c) Konkan, (d) Western Maharashtra; for filling the gaps in imbalanced development of all the regions of Maharashtra State.

It is a fact that there are various differences in Rainfall, Fertility of Land, Availability of Irrigation facility and Infrastructure-facilities in the sample the two talukas. If Government is trying for balanced development in all rural areas and regions of the country to bring more or less equilibrium in the development, common Government schemes of equal grants of the Govt. will not be successful to achieve the objective; but special concessions should be given to Drought-Prone areas.

Drought-Prone talukas as decided by the Govt. are altogether different from the Irrigated talukas and, therefore, there is always disequilibrium in the development of these two types of talukas. We may say that Drought Prone taluka is a backward one and Irrigated taluka is advanced one. Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad district traditionally comes under Drought Prone Area and Kopargaon taluka of Ahmednagar district under Irrigated Area. Even though they are in neighbourhood to each other; the development of these two talukas is unequal from each other. Regional Statutory Boards will be helpful to fill in the gaps with backlog of the development of Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad district of Marathwada-Region. Government schemes may be common for Rural Development; but these should be different for grants on technical, natural ground. and extent of development of area. The needy i.e. Backward taluka should get adequate and more sufficient grant for balanced development under; Government schemes.

The following were the main consideration for selection of the
schemes.

1) To find out Employment Creation by the schemes into two talukas.
2) To ascertain the creation of Productive Assets by the schemes into said talukas.
3) To know the works-completed under the schemes into the talukas and to compare the said works.
4) To know weather such schemes are helpful or not to remove disparity of developments into the two talukas.
5) To understand the problems of implementations of the Govt. schemes and to suggest remedies to overcome them.

SCOPE :-

A) GEOGRAPHICAL :-

The Scope of this study is limited to the following two talukas Viz:

(i) Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad district, as a Drought Prone Area.
(ii) Kopergaon taluka of Ahemadnagar district, as an Irrigated Area.

(B) OPERATIONAL :-

The operational scope of the study is limited to the works completed and expenditures incurred under the selected Govt. schemes.

(C) TEMPORAL :-

The Temporal scope of the study is confined to the period of ten years. i.e. from the year 1985-86 to 1994-95 during which these sample schemes were implemented.
PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES:–

The preamble of the present study is to know the impact of Government schemes on development of Drought Prone Vaijapur and Irrigated Koperagaon talukas. The following are the principal objectives of the study.

1) To review the developmental profiles of the two taluka-economies and policy frame work of the schemes of the Governments implemented till now.

2) To study the nature of the plans and organization of selected important Govt. schemes in general and to ascertain the special features and functions of the said Govt. schemes for Rural Development in particular.

3) To know the works done in the two talukas under the particular Govt. composite schemes and to compare the completed works under the sample schemes in the two talukas.

4) To findout the impact of the above Govt. schemes on the economies of both the talukas in terms of their balanced development.

5) To ascertain the problems in the implementation of these schemes in the talukas and provide the remedies to overcome them.

6) To study the policies of the development schemes Viz. of EGS, IRDP, TRYSEM, Horticulture Development scheme; JRY, DPAP, NWDPRY, PMRY, etc.

7) To deal with any collateral with or incidental to aspect to the above objectives.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

METHODS & TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION -

There are two types of data for any research study. One is Primary data and another is secondary data. This Study is Primarily based on the secondary-data only. Therefore, necessary secondary data are collected from the records of concerned Government Offices from two talkas their two districts, Panchayat Samities, Zilla Parishades, District Rural Development Agencies; District Industrial Centres and Offices of the concerned Departments of Maharashtra State Government of schemes. In addition to this, necessary explanations / clarifications / opinions / suggestions regarding the details of the schemes have been obtained from the concerned Officials and Non-officials through discussions with them.

For supplementary and theoretical information of sample Government-Schemes relevant Journals, Manuals, Reports, Books and News papers were the sources from the Library of Vinayakrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Vaijapur, taluka Vaijapur Dist. Aurangabad, and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad and Maratwada Krushi Vidyapith Parbhani.

INTERPRETATIONS OF DATA :-

The collected data are duly compiled and Tabulated. Interpretation of the tabulated data has been made with applications of some statistical devices such as Aggregates, mean, % Growth-Rates, Time series form.

1) PARAMETERS OF MEASUREMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TALUKAS :-

There are various measurement-rods through which impact of the
selected schemes on the economic development of the concerned two talukas can be assessed objectively. For the purpose of this study, the following parameters of measurement of the development of the said two talukas are considered.

1) Number of works/Permanent assets created in 10 years time frame.
2) Amount spent on all schemes implemented.
3) Employment creation & population coverage.
4) Number of beneficiaries from weaker sections (Priority Sector)

Evaluation of the impact of the government schemes on economic development of the said two talukas is done through the above norms as the basic preamble of the research study is the comparison of the implemented selected twelve government schemes between drought prone Vaijapur taluka and Irrigated Kopergaon taluka, which share neighboring boundary to each other and having unequal infrastructure facilities. This is done to conclude whether the said works are helpful to achieve "Balanced Regional Development" as the goal of Government of India as well as of the Government of Maharashtra State. In short, the approach of this study, is the "Area Study Approach".

As far as the separate parameters for assessment of impact of the sample schemes on the living standards of the beneficiaries are concerned, it is clear that could not be taken up. Because this does not form an objective or a part of the objective of the study. With apt belief, such a survey of comprehensive nature encompassing thousands of beneficiaries would be next to difficult for an individual researcher considering all the various constraints such as financial resources, time and the most important one manpower. Thus, the implementation of the
schemes and their impact could be worked out from the view point of area development.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :-**

The data of the sample Govt. schemes of the study however are not available for a few years; inspite of the efforts made to collect them. Besides, latest, Govt. schemes which are not of ten years' old, have been covered from the first year of their implementation divorcing uniformity of a decade time span.

Hence, some data were got to be worked out by statistical methods i.e. extrapolations and interpolations, Moreover some data were not available in the required format which limits to the study. As a result of which the said data had to be got converted appropriately in estimated form.

Although some omissions and commissions of the data were inevitable, even then the care has been taken not to allow decline in the quality of the study.

**CHAPTER SCHEME OF THE STUDY**

**CHAPTER NO. I-** Profiles of Vaijapur talukas and Kopergaon taluka.

**CHAPTER NO. II-** Government Policies and Development of Backward Regions.

**CHAPTER NO. III-** Nature Scope, Objectives and Research Methodology.

**CHAPTER NO. IV-** Employment Guarantee scheme (EGS)
CHAPTER NO. V- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) TRYSEM etc.

CHAPTER NO. VI- Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

CHAPTER NO. VII- Scheme of Horticulture Development under EGS.

CHAPTER NO. VIII- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

CHAPTER NO. IX- National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfall Area. (NWDPRA)

CHAPTER NO. X- Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

CHAPTER NO. XI- Recommendations.