Chapter No.3

Research Methodology

Contains

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3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done systematically. In the process various steps are adopted by a researcher in studying the problem with having the logic behind them. In the chapter of Research Methodology, researcher explains the background & need of research along with objectives, hypothesis, scope, and significance of the study. The researcher has explained research methodology of the study. In research methodology researcher has sampling method, explained the sample size, survey method, survey frame, research design, questionnaire design and limitations of the study. The quantitative research method is used by researchers to study. The quantity is research methods that focus on gathering numeric information, or non-numeric information that is easily coded into a numeric form, such as a survey. The quantitative research method is used for testing the hypothesis. The quantitative research method is used for evaluating the results.

3.2 Objectives of the Study

The present study will be conducted with the following objectives.

I. To study nature of government subsidy to agricultural sector.
II. To study structure, procedure, distribution and hurdles of government subsidies for farmers in Jalgaon District.
III. To study impact of the government subsidies to agricultural sector in Jalgaon District.
IV. To find out the growth of agricultural sector in Jalgaon District with help of government subsidies.

3.3 Hypotheses of the Study

A Hypothesis is a statement of tentative supposition or a possible solution to a problem based on experience or judgment or documentary evidence.
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H1. The bureaucratic process is major hurdle in distribution of government subsidies to farmers.

H2. There is impact of government subsidies to agricultural sector in Jalgaon District.

H3. The government subsidies have helped to increase the productive capacity of farmers.

H4. There is various leakages in distribution of government subsidies to farmers

### 3.4 Background of the Study

The Government provides a lot of financial support to farmers in monetary and non monetary terms every year’s. The government made several provisions in the five year plan and annual budget given importance and priority to development of agricultural sector. Agricultural contributes only 16% of India’s GDP, its importance in the country’s economic, social, and political fabric goes well beyond this indicator. The rural areas are still home to some 60 percent of India’s 1.1 billion people, a large number of whom are poor. Most of the farmers in Jalgaon District depend on rain-fed agriculture. The sharp rise in food-grain production during India’s Green Revolution of the 1970s enabled the country to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains and stave off the threat of famine. Agricultural growth in the 1970s to 1980s saw an increased demand for rural labor that raised rural wages and, together with declining food prices, reduced rural poverty.

The Indian Government places high priority on reducing poverty by raising agricultural productivity. However, bold action from policymakers will be required to shift away from the existing subsidy-based regime that is no longer sustainable, to build a solid foundation for a highly productive, internationally competitive, and diversified agricultural sector

### 3.4 Need of the Study

The government provides various government subsidies to the agricultural sector but how much extent they are contributed in growth of this sector. The basic intention of research is to study the various government subsidies management to agricultural sector and its impact on agricultural sector. How much they are feasible to financial growth of the agricultural sector.
3.5 Scope of the Study

This research will be beneficial to all in general and the farmer as particular. As farmers will be aware different schemes regarding agricultural subsidies and their, benefits also it is helpful for increasing agricultural productivity. When the agricultural productivity will increase, it will increase financial wealth of farmers. The sound position of farmers in Jalgaon district will contribute to state economy & stronger state economy contributes Indian economy which will be resulted in increasing percent of the agricultural sector in Indian GDP. The standard of living of farmers in Jalgaon district will be improved through yield in crops with the help of government agricultural subsidies.

When agricultural productivity will increase due to agricultural subsidies, it will help to stop migration of farmers & labor from rural to urban area. When agricultural productivity will increase due to agricultural subsidies, it will help to stop farmer’s suicides due to financial crises. The researcher will come to know that is there any relationship between the growths of the agricultural sector in Jalgaon district with the help of government agricultural subsidies.

3.6 Significance of the Study

In light of the problem articulated in the foregoing section, this study therefore contributes to understanding the impact of the agricultural subsidy on agricultural sector of Jalgaon District. Agricultural input subsidies’ central goal is to promote adoption of new technologies and thus increase production. The significance of the study with respect problem in subsidy distributions system & suggests corrective measures. This study helps to know about subsidies are really beneficial to the agricultural sector or not. In this researcher has to know opinions of farmers in Jalgaon District of agricultural subsidies. Which types of subsidy are expected by farmers from government?
3.7 Data Collection:-

The data has collected from primary and secondary sources

I. **Primary Data:** Primary Data will be collected through the descriptive survey method. The discussion and interactions of the employee of the bank and agricultural department have been taken on various matters of importance.
   a. **Source:** Survey of farmers in Jalgaon District & interaction with Bank & Agricultural Department employee in the District
   b. **Sample Size:** 500
   c. **Sampling Method:** Convenient Sampling Method

II. **Secondary Data:** secondary data have been collected from following sources

   **Sources**
   - Books, Internet & Website
   - Newspapers, Magazines, Journals
   - Research Journals, Articles & publications
   - Government reports & survey

3.8 Sampling Framework

The researcher has chosen rural area of Jalgaon District. The total numbers farmers in Jalgaon District are 415865. In which researcher took 500 samples through convenient sampling method. The total numbers of male farmers are 435 & female farmers are 65. The farmers are classified as per total land holding by him.

The convenient sampling method is used for research. The researcher made clusters in the form of 15 tahsil. In which researcher collected 33 samples per tahsil through quota sampling. The District is geographically is large for this reason researcher uses the convenient sampling method.
Table No.3.1-Tahsil Wise Distribution of Sample Collected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>No. of Sample Collected</th>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>No. of Sample Collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jalgaon</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalisgaon</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachora</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadgaon</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>03</td>
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<td>Erondol</td>
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<td>Chopda</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

3.9 Survey Method and Survey Frame

There are two kinds of surveys: sample surveys and census surveys. In a sample survey, data are collected for only a fraction (typically a very small fraction) of units of the population while in a census survey; data are collected for all units in the population. In this study researcher used sample survey because sample surveys often provide a faster and more economical way of obtaining information of sufficient quality for the client’s needs. Since a sample survey is a smaller scale operation than a census, it is also easier to control and monitor. & population is very big the census survey is not feasible for this study. The respondents of the survey are famers in Jalgaon District because of he is an end user of agricultural subsidies.

The area of the survey is a whole Jalgaon District. In Jalgaon District there are 15 tahsils & in which 15 tahsils 784 villages. The population of Jalgaon District is 4,224,442 (as per census 2011). In which the 68.26 % peoples live in rural area. The total no. of famers in Jalgaon District is 415865. The researcher will visit each tahsil for two days & conduct the survey. Per day researcher has travel 80-100 Km for conducting survey. The researcher used his personal vehicle as well as private & public vehicle for transportation.
3.10 Questionnaire Design

There are 41 questions included in the questionnaire. The questionnaire is multiple choices. The questionnaire is divided into four parts. The first part contains Personal information of farmer, second part related to Land related information, third part contains Subsidies & subsidies distribution Related Information & last part contain Subsidy Impact Related Questions. The questionnaire contains most of closed ended questions & few open ended questions.

3.11 Tools Used for the Study

For testing the hypothesis researcher has used statistical measures like Mean, Mode, Median, Correlation, regression, standard deviation, variance, ratio & statistical software Minitab.

3.12 Limitations of the Study

There are some limitations of the study. The area of Jalgaon District is very vast. It is not possible to select each farmer for survey; hence 500 farmers are selected for study. The study is limited to only Jalgaon District. The period 2001 to 2011 is considered for study. With the above limitations study is completed.
3.13 Summary

The research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done systematically. In the process various steps are adopted by a researcher in studying the problem with having the logic behind them. The study is based on quantitative research methodology. The quantitative research methodology is conducted by collecting data and creating statistics based on the evidence collected to prove or disprove a hypothesis. Quantitative research uses surveys of individuals and compiles the results into a chart, graph or other type of report. Quantitative research is useful in evaluating attitudes or views on certain topics.

The sample is collected through the survey method. The area of research is Jalgaon District & the total sample size is 500. But researcher will collect 100 samples for the buffer. The researcher has used convenient sampling method because of the total population of farmers is near about 415865. For testing the hypothesis statistical measures like Mean, Mode, Median, correlation, regression, standard deviation, variance, ratio and Minitab software are used. This study contains seven chapters. In seven chapters of researchers has to focus on meaning of subsidies to their objectives, benefits, challenges, made payment, detail profile of Jalgaon District, data analysis & finding of the study along with testing of the hypotheses.
3.14 References
