<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>RESEARCH PROBLEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1</td>
<td>DATA COLLECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.2</td>
<td>SAMPLE SIZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.3</td>
<td>METHODOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.4</td>
<td>CHAPTERIZATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.5</td>
<td>LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter-3
Research Design.

3.1 Research Problem

In a country like India where as per the census report of 2001 more than 70% of the population live in rural India, all development activities need to be examined in that respect, there is found clear cut divide in the economy “Rural Poverty” and “Urban Poverty.” It still remains as problem.

What is important area of concern is “Diminishing Role of Government.” Market driven economy has gradually left all sources open. This means there is absolute “Free Mechanism” which gradually turns out to be the pivotal factor in development process. This “Free Mechanism” has obviously resulted into widening up the horizon, opening up of the economy with expansion of opportunities. It has its significant advantages. But failure of government to link rural mass or marginalized into the main stream of development has involved all groups including processonals. All agree to but a common fact that “let the process of integrating rural economy be faster in pace and deeper in roots” This has led to the emergences of “Non Government Organizations” as stimulating factor to integrate this rural economy.

International institutions like World Bank and IMF also adheres to norms of “Partnership Oriented Growth Process.” No government can single handedly administer and integrate such a huge rural economy into the main stream. Though of late, but it is realized that government alone has neither capacity to enrich to the rural mass, nor has efficient mechanism to address rural mass.

Therefore all eyes are now focused on the “Role of Non-Governmental Organizations.” Non-Governmental Organizations as indigenous are pretty old one working in India. There are traditional institutions and social groups having their activities to care for rural poor occasionally and also regularly. But NGOs presence active participation in context of changing pattern of development is altogether a separate issue.

What appears to have taken place at large scale macro level may not hold in all respect at micro level! This has raised various issues which need to be studied in respect of current trends. What short of NGOs are working actually? What is “actual impacts of their active presence” in the respective rural area? Do the rural masses feel
better or consider desirable the functioning of the NGOs? Is government’s approach conducive to the growth environment especially in respect of NGOs? What are the intricacies experienced by the NGOs while working in field? Kachchh is basically a border area of the nation. Hence defense mechanism is also sensitive. Recently, the district before 8 years has undergone “A Massive Disaster Quake”- causing a serious damage to human physical and natural resource in this area. This has allowed the NGOs to be more dominant and proactive towards the processes of rehabilitation of this rural economy. It is this environment which has also led to have an inquiry into the nature of processes of development in context of NGOs functioning in Kachchh.

3.2 Objectives of the study

The study is aimed at the following objectives.

1. To examine the growth processes of the regional economy in brief.
2. To enlist the agencies working in the rural area to promote development.
3. To examine and evaluate the role of selected few agencies in respect of development activities.
4. To work out the areas need to be explored by NGOs and to provide suggestions accordingly.

3.3 Hypothesis of the study

1. NGOs are not having penetration into rural economy.
2. People at large have responded poorly to the projects of development.
3. NGOs are found to have exclusive dependence on government fund for development project.
4. NGOs work area is found very restricted in nature of development activities.

3.4 Research Methodology :

This work is to be based on Primary Data and Secondary Data. 

3.4.1 This research work is based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data is gathered on the basis of field visits at the villages covered by the NGOs. House holds as beneficiaries from the respective villages were visited. A questainnaire was supplied to the house holds. The pre tested questionnaire included basic data of the house holds and nature of involvement of the said house holds and level and nature of benefit entitled by the house holds.
A part from direct visit to the house holds selected NGOs were visited and interviews with the concerned authorities were held in order to have and in depth look at the functioning of the respective NGOs.

Secondary database is framed having looked at the following documents.
1. Annual reports of selected NGOs.
2. Annual report of coordinating agency.
3. Official reports pertaining to the rural development from the office of District Rural Development Agency.
4. Socio economic review of last five years published by directorate of economics and statistics government of Gujarat.

3.4.2. Sample size

In view of arriving at an approximate picture seven NGOs were selected for the purpose of reviewing operational impact. The selection of NGOs was broadly random in nature. However, Geographical boundaries of the operations were a major consideration. 7 NGOs selected for the purpose of study are as under.

1. Vivekanand Research and Training Institute.
2. SHRUJAN
3. AHSHAPURA RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
4. SHREE SAHAJANAND RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST
5. PRAYAS
6. SNEHPRAYAS
7. Gram Swarajya Sangh

An attempt was also made to have overall look at the functioning of voluntaries agencies. It is for this purpose that a co-ordinating NGO agency - Kutch Navnirman Abhiyan was also visited.

Five villages from above listed selected NGOs were covered for the purpose of field study. A survey in the respective villages of 10 respondents from each of the village was conducted to inquire into the actual impact of operations of non governmental organizations.

Thus the primary survey formed the basis of 35 villages and 350 house holds in aggregate.
3.4.3 Methodology

The study is based on the field visit details gathered on the basis of survey is arranged into the forms of tables. These tables are of the two types the first one is overview of functions of NGOs and the second important one is the tables reflecting the impacts of NGOs operations in consideration of pre determined parameters helpful to evaluate the impacts. Short listed tables of the selected villages are also included to measure the gravity of the problem. This is however the summarized of DRDA report.

The tables apart from numerical significance also carry percentage weight age a separate sheet comprising of weighted score card is also analyzed to review the average impact in general.

Percentile score apart from Graphical presentation is core part from method point of view.

Time series data in respect of Government’s assistance for rural development also formed the sound base of the core part.

3.4.4 Chapterization:-

The entire study is divided in 8 chapters as under.

Chapter-I “Rural development concept and characteristics”

An attempt is made in this chapter to conceptualize the development in general and rural development in particular. It also describes the traditional characteristics and significant changes observed in rural development perspective. It also examines the functioning of Indian rural economy. It also highlights rural development scenario under globalization. The most important part of the first chapter is to understand and examine participatory approach to rural development.

Chapter-II Review of Literature

This chapter reviews the huge literature available in brief. The reviews are summarized broadly into two categories (I) Past studies pertaining to theoretical perspectives of NGOs and ( II ) Major highlights of empirical observations of several case studies.

Chapter-III Research Design

This chapter presents exclusive research structure of the work undertaken with introducing the research problem. It refers to the objectives of the study and hypothesis to be tested. It then indicates the methodology applied for examining the
problem. Apart from primary data collected through field visits it refers to the secondary data being utilized with its respective source.

**Chapter-IV Historical Profile of Study Unit.**

This chapter initially indicates the geographical location of the study unit, It narrates political, socio-cultural, geoclimatic perspectives of the district. Demography is decomposed in consideration of district’s developmental indicator. It also provides microscopic view on sectoral difference and convergence that has taken shape in the district. It reviews the development of the district at a glance.

**Chapter-V Role of Voluntary Organizations**

This chapter is a key section of the thesis. It provides theoretical perspectives of the role of voluntary organizations. It refers to the concept and different stages involved in the formation process of NGOs. It also discusses the operational issues in the functioning of NGOs.

**Chapter-VI Review of Rural Development Programme Government & Institutional Profile**

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part of the chapter draws a map of government’s direct intervention in rural development process. It provides statistical and graphical presentation in that perspective.

Second and final part includes case studies of NGOs selected for the purpose of the study. It summarizes the functioning and evaluates the operations of NGOs undertaken in the study.

**Chapter-VII Survey Analysis**

This chapter is core part of the research. It provides tabulation analysis through percentage score apart from Graphical presentation is core part from method point of view. Time series data in respect of Government's assistance for rural development also formed the sound base of the core part. It enlists in detail the reflections of the beneficiaries besides tabulation analysis.

**Chapter-VIII Findings and Suggestions**

The last chapter is the concluding one. It draws major findings based on tabulation analysis. It also throws light on rural centered policy. It also provides some guidelines in context of changing global perspectives.
3.4.5 Limitations of the Study

The study is however limited in several aspects.

(1) It does not cover the total NGOs having more or less presence in the district.

(2) The study focuses on the parameters which directly concentrate on rural development. It does not take into consideration the indirect mechanism of rural development.

(3) Owing to physical & financial limitations the sample size is restricted in comparison with the total size of rural area.
References