CHAPTER-3
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Introduction

The research methodology is the philosophical principle of research, a process to create and interpret knowledge, a tool for scientific investigation. Research methodology plays a significant role in the research process. In order to arrive at reliable as well as acceptable findings of a study, it is essential to select the sample methodically, construct reliable tools, analyse the obtained data systematically and draw conclusions carefully with reference to the objectives of the study. The present chapter throws light on the methodology followed in the study including the sample selected, tools used, the procedure adopted for data collection and analysis.

Research Design and Methodology

The research design is a conceptual structure within which research is conducted. A qualitative study which has been adopted here is a reflexive process throughout every step of research. According to Creswell, (2007) research designs are often blueprints that explain the plans and the procedures adopted in the research and includes decisions in forming objectives and rational to the detailed methods of the data collection and analysis. The methodology adopted is based on the objectives and the scope of the study. It is a combination of both primary and secondary survey. The research design of the study consists of an initial desk research, followed by an extensive assessment survey. The present research is primarily explorative and analytical in nature. For conducting the quantitative research, interview schedules have been prepared and for qualitative research Indepth Interviews, Observation, Case study with the beneficiaries of developmental programmes, with the village heads, with police, lawyers, and activists are adopted.

This thesis has, therefore, undergone various defined stages and involved the following activities:
Preparatory/Planning Phase

Initial Desk Research

<The Field Study>

Primary Sources

Survey in the sampled villages, in-depth interviews, observation, case study with the beneficiaries of developmental programmes, with the village heads, with police, lawyers, and activists.

Data Collection from Secondary Sources

<Analysis & Reporting>

Analysis and Preparing the Reports

<Final Stage>

Presentation of Results & Final report Submission

The secondary survey included data and information (Desk Research) collection from secondary sources, like the published and unpublished research reports, various state reports, books, periodicals, govt. reports, Census Data, state, district departments and internet search etc.

Primary Sources

In order to make the sample representative of the selected sample village, households were selected on a purposive basis. However, for the selection of the households, a scientific process of drawing purposive sample is followed. The details of the multi-stage stratified sampling techniques used to draw samples are given below.

Selection of State, Districts, Blocks and villages
**Selection of State**

The study was carried out in the State of Odisha, a state situated in the eastern part of India. The important factors in selecting the State as a unit of the study are based on its socio-economic condition, the preponderance of Tribal population. The researcher’s familiarity with the language and culture of the state in general and scheduled areas, in particular, is another reason to select the state as study unit.

Odisha, since the last few decades, have faced the scourge of Left Wing Extremism, which is believed to be badly affecting the social-economy and polity of the state. Particularly in the case of tribal areas, the emergence of such process hampers the development initiatives. Odisha has become the epicenter of the Naxalite movement and the so-called ‘Lal Corridor’, which starts from Pashupati (Nepal) to Tirupati (India). The typical socio-economic structure of the state, characterised as one of the poorest states in India (where 39.80% of the total population is below the poverty line) also creates the opportunity for Naxalites to organise such a movement (Planning Commission, 2004-05). The state also has a sizable proportion of tribal area and their population constitutes 22% of the total State’s population. The tribal regions (scheduled areas) are located in the 13 Districts out of 30 District, constituting 120 Blocks (out of 314) and 1941 Gram Panchayats (SIRD, 2009). Considering all the above trends, the study has been planned to be carried out in the State of Odisha. The Table3.1 gives a concise view of the administrative and demographic set-up of Odisha.

**Table-3.1: Administrative and Demographic set-up of Odisha**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land mass (sq km)</th>
<th>Administrative Set-up</th>
<th>Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>Subdivision s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155707</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Economic Survey Report, Odisha 2011-12)
Selection of Districts

The selection of the District of Koraput is based on the prevailing development scenario, demographic situation, preponderance of tribal population and above all the provision of scheduled areas and implementation of IAP in these areas. As per the 2011-12 economic survey report of Odisha, the incidence of poverty is highest in Southern part of the State (39.95%). As in the case of Odisha, most of the scheduled areas are located in the Southern part of the States, considering these; the Koraput Districts have been selected as representative of the study area. The detail of the justification of the selection of this District and their socio-economic status has been given in the following description.

Based on the socio-economic development scenario, continues activeness of the Left Wing Extremism and Implementation of different development programmes in the scheduled areas of Odisha and considering the objectives of the study, the study has been designed to cover the one scheduled districts of Odisha that is Koraput from the Southern regions of Odisha. The profile of the Koraput district has been given in the Table-3.2.

Table-3.2: Administrative set-up of Koraput District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Components</th>
<th>Koraput</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmass</td>
<td>8807 sq.km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivisions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsils</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD Blocks</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gram Panchayats</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>2045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Economic Survey Report, Odisha 2011-12)

The Koraput District is located in the Southern part of Odisha. This district is surrounded by the states of Andhra Pradesh and Chhatisgarh apart from the districts of Rayagada, Nawrangpur, and Malkangiri. As far as the administrative set up is concerned, the district spreads in an area of 8807 sq.km which is 5.66% of the total state’s territory, with having two administrative sub-divisions (Koraput and Jeypore), fourteen Tehsils, fourteen CD
Blocks and 226 Gram Panchayats. The District has 2028 revenue villages with 284876 households. As per 2011 census, the District population is 1,376,934 (3.28% of State’s population) out of which the percentage of urban population is only 16.8% of the total district’s population.

Selection of Blocks

There are various reasons behind selecting the study blocks for conducting the present research. The reasons are categorised on the basis of historical aspect, socio-economic backwardness, and prevalence of extremist activities. The other reasons for selecting the study area are more generalized than specific, such as, Fifth scheduled area, predominance of tribal population, geographical isolation, and low attainment of literacy compared to the state and national average.

Union Home Minister P. Chidambaram in his visit to Orissa’s Koraput district in the year 2010, admitted that “Narayanpatna block remains cut off from rest of the State due to road blockade by Maoists” (The Hindu, March 23:2010). In the last budget for the financial year 2015-16, Finance Minister Arun Jetley, has sanctioned 100 crores for 10 most backward tribal blocks of India, Bandhugaon of Odisha is one among it. From the above two statements given by the two successive Government representatives, it can be figured out the socio-economic backwardness of the selected blocks. The Narayanpatna and Bandhugaon blocks have now become an isolated block with poor communication facilities and this is the block which created history for rampant corruption under various anti-poverty programs. A large proportion of people of these two blocks live in severe poverty. The BPL families in Narayanpatana was 6630 and in Bandhugaon was 9074 during 1992, which was increased to 8517 and 11637 respectively during 1997.

In the generation of internet and mobile revolution in the fingertip, but still some of the villages of the Narayanpatna and Bandhugaon blocks are there, unaware of world view and unexposed to mainstream society. On the top of this the low literacy is another reason for selecting these two blocks for the research.
As it is evident from the existing literature and mass media, that the activities of extremism spread all over the states but due to the active intervention of the government of India, the LWE moments were diluted in most of the parts of the county, but in the study area the activities are still under cover and occurring here and there in regular intervals. Therefore it is also one of the reasons of to select the study area.

In the second stage, from the sample district, two blocks have been selected for the purpose of field study and data collection. The blocks are decided to be taken as a sample on the basis of their demographic scenario, geographic situation, development scenarios such as education, infrastructure, a plethora of tribal population and implementation of development programmes and the high incidence of LWE activities in these areas.

**Selection of Villages**

At the third stage villages were selected by following “Systematic Random Sampling method”. In each selected blocks, 3 villages are selected namely Ramchandrapur, Dasini, and Edugumvalsala from Bandhugaon block and Siriguda, Uparagarati, and Padeitiki from Narayanpatna bock. As of the selection of the villages are concerned, they are covered on the basis of implementation of different development programmes. As the nature of the development programmes are based on the enhancement of household income (Household benefit programmes) and “community development,” so the priority was given to both types of development programmes and the villages have been covered accordingly.

**Selection of Households**

The tribal households were given more priority while the collection of household data since the focus of the study is to understand the development of scheduled tribes. Altogether 393 households were covered under this study.

**Methods of Data Collection**

**Field Note**

A Field note is the main ways of recording data. This has practical details about the events, date, time places. For this study, field notes created to observe their activities. It contained semi-structure guidelines for an interview and focus group discussion. As per
the guideline, interview schedule were asked to the respondents through the semi-structured interviews. After the interviews immediately some key observation was noted. This method of data collection is very helpful to capture responses from the respondents as well as others.

**Census Survey Method**

Census survey method was adopted to get demographic information of the respondents and household such as age, sex, educational qualification, household assets, type of shelter, employment status, job card, ethnicity, social status, source of income and aspirations, livestock details etc. This method is very appropriate to collect better demographic data across population. The collected demographic data through census method was used to enhance the depth of clarity surrounding critical community issues and problems in the study area.

**Key Informants**

Key informant refers to the person with whom an interview about a particular organisation, social program, problem, or interest group is conducted. In a sense, the key informant is a proxy for her or his associates at the organisation or group. Key informant interviews are in-depth interviews with a select (nonrandom) group of experts who are most knowledgeable of the organisation or issue. They often are used as part of program evaluations and need assessments, though they can also be used to supplement survey findings, particularly for the interpretation of survey results. Key informants are chosen not because they are in any way representative of the general population that may be affected by whatever issue is being studied (Lavrakas, 2008). While dealing with one of the sensitive issues like ‘Left Wing Extremism and Tribal Development’, it was very much useful to select and avail the key informants, who had vocal and had wide exposure to the community, their problems, and have a good understanding of the ongoing conflict. One of the most important thing is noted here is that close-ended questions were avoided to maximum and as much as open-ended were framed which allowed the respondents to explore an issue on their own terms.
**Case Study**

Case studies can provide detailed information on a particular subject that is not possible to acquire through another type of experimentation. To address the key research objectives, an exploratory case study method adopted. This method is an important part of the qualitative research; it is emphasised detailed contextual analysis of limited numbers of events or conditions and their relationships. However, findings of case study research cannot be generalised to the larger population. Yin (2009), point out that; a case study is an empirical inquiry that; in-depth investigation of a contemporary phenomenon and within its real life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident. Creswell (2007), point out that; a case study method is just not a form of qualitative research, even though it may be recognised among the array of qualitative research choice. However, this kind of methodology is suitable for addressing ‘how’, and ‘why’ types question.

In order to gain in-depth insight on locals experience with Maoists and view on police, purposeful case study method was employed to inquire real life experiences through detailed and in-depth examination. Even though there are other methods in qualitative research like life history, narrative analysis; but case study method adopted to explore real life of victims of Naxalites and security forces’ barbarism. Case studies of family members of revolutionaries who were martyred and revolutionaries who are in jail have also been collected.

**In-depth Interview**

An in-depth interview is one of the most suitable methods for the data collection in qualitative research which can be used for different purpose. It is optimal for collecting data on individuals’ personal histories, perspectives, and experiences, particularly when the selected topic is sensitive, this technique is also better to employ for the purpose of assessment, issue identification and also for strategic planning. This study found that in-depth interview is most suitable to get an in-depth understanding of the subject.

This in-depth interview tries to understand the personal perception of each respondent towards the state, security forces, and the movement. This technique helps to understand
deeper knowledge of Maoist movement and how state playing role towards implementation plans and policy of tribal development.

**Observation**

One of the most common methods used in Anthropology to collect qualitative data is observation, which is also most demanding. Kothari (2004), describes this method and implies the collection of information by researcher through own observation without interviewing the respondents. It is a scientific tool for data collection in the qualitative study. Ahuja (2001), describes qualitative research observation is a method that employs vision on as its main means of data collection, it will use of eyes rather than ears and the voice. It is accurate watching of other person’s behavior using the open eye in a close watch without hurting and controlling interviewee.

This method used to observe their living conditions, houses, families, surrounding area, but largely observed their emotional reaction while discussing sentimental issues of the respondents. Additionally, home visits are a major source of data collection that has been choosing their houses purposefully to conduct interviews. This method is used to see the impact of Naxalism on various development schemes in the sample blocks of Odisha. Through this method, the general socio-economic conditions of the people of Naxal affected areas were observed.

**Historical Research Method**

The historical research method is very useful and widely used for any social movement research. It is the process of systematically examining an account of what has happened in the past. For the present study, this method was adopted to learn and understand the background and growth of the Naxal movement in India and its spread to different part of the county and the trend of tribal development in India. It can offer insight into the organisational culture, current trends, and future possibilities. There are four major sources to collect historical data on a chosen field of study; these are archival data, secondary sources, running records, and recollections. The archival data, or primary sources, are typically the resources that researchers rely most heavily on. Archival data includes official documents and other items that would be found in archives, museums, etc. Secondary sources are the works of other historians who have written history.
Running records are “documentaries maintained by private or nonprofit organisations.” And recollections include sources such as autobiographies, memoirs or diaries.

**Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

A separate interview guideline was developed for in-depth interviews of the key respondents also separate guidelines for the focus group discussion. FGD was conducted to address present study, questions of research they were formulated like reasons of joining the movement, experiences in the movement, decisions of leaving the movement, post surrendered life, including perception towards the state etc. During conducting the FGD the size of the group ensured that the group shall neither too large nor too small.

**Tools for Data collection**

Tools of data collection are instruments of collecting data to address study on the basis of research question which are used in both qualitative and quantitative research. For the present study, different tools were used for data collection, including in-depth interviews with key respondents; separate guidelines were adapted for Focus Group Discussion (FGD), field observation and field notes. For interviews and FGD researcher used an audio – recorder to capture interviews in this study.

**An Interview Guideline for the Key Respondents**

For this study, a guideline was prepared through existing literature, media reports and policy papers understand the realities of the state development plan and policy and Naxalite movement. The aim was to formally discuss and understand the effectiveness of development programs and to understand the impact of the Naxalite movement in Koraput district.

**Field Diary**

During the fieldwork, a field diary was always carried to note down key observation, the opinion of different actors in the field. However, field diary was used as a prime tool for the entire process of the data collection.
**Audio Recorder**

Researcher always took permission for audio recording before the interview and focus group discussion. The majority of the interviews of this study were recorded by the researcher, and key respondents never opposed it. This tool vitally helped the researcher to capture original words, the pitch of the voice, the pain shared by the respondents during the interviews.

**Photographs**

Discussions of photography in the emergent traditions of anthropological research have been concerned with two principal areas: the use of still photographs as a methodological tool in social research, and the use of photographs as a means of presenting social research. The use of still photography as a research method has been fruitfully addressed by a number of scholars (Becker, 1974; Caldarola, 1985; Collier, 1967; and Wagner, 1979). The purpose of photographs is to capture and demonstrate what is important about any sort of event, people, or place. Most anthropologists take cameras into the field, whether they consider them a part of their formal methods or not. Photographs, as notes, are reminder devices. The researcher used the camera all the time during fieldwork as a way to record all sorts of details. Dealing with such a sensitive issue it was not easy to take photos of every situation and things and activities took place around in the field. In spite of all those difficulties, with the permission of the consent person researcher have collected utmost possible photographs but because of the sensitivity of the area, it is not possible to produce all those photos in the thesis. Photographs are really useful when sitting down at the end of the day and write up more detailed field notes, and researcher finds that they hit memory pretty well. This way of using photography is a bit different since it often less concerned about making a technically “good” photograph (framing, exposure, etc.) and more concerned with getting something recorded so the researcher doesn't forget about it. Basically, at the end of each interview, researcher asked people if they would allow me to take photographs of them, and many of them agreed. While taking photograph, researcher tends to avoid directing people very much and tried to give them photographs that they like.
**Secondary Sources**

In addition to the primary data collected by adopting above mentioned sampling design, secondary information from existing literature on Naxalism and Tribal Development are reviewed in detail.

The secondary data are collected mainly through published works from books, articles, government reports, and online resources. The secondary data are used to understand the background of the Naxal problem and helps us to verify primary data collected from the field. This data also helps to gain an insight into the socio-economic profile of the sample states, districts and blocks.

The secondary data are collected on various parameters from different reliable sources: Census of India, Planning Commission of India, Odisha Timeline, Economic survey of Odisha, Ministry of Home affairs [Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division], and Koraput District Census Handbook.

The data collection process relies on both primary and secondary database. The following table (Table-3.3) describes the nature and sources of data collected for the study: Table-3.3: Nature and Sources of Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Nature of Data</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Secondary Data</td>
<td>Government publications, Census reports, Economic survey reports, District and State Gazetteers, State and district plan documents, District and State Human development reports, annual reports of different line departments, reports/records</td>
<td>Report of Different development programs, socio-economic profile of the study areas, demographic profile, funds allocations to the district under different development programmes, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reporting

After collecting data from the field, a draft report for the study has been prepared. This report presents the response received from the people of study areas on the impact of Naxalism on various schemes being run for the development of tribal. The information collected is grouped into the following sections such as,

Chapter-1: Introduction

Chapter-2: The History of Spread of Left Wing Extremism in the Study Area.

Chapter-3: Materials and Methods

Chapter-4: Geo-Ethnic Setting Of the Study Area

Chapter-5: Tribal Development initiatives in Koraput and Its Impact on Left Wing Extremism

Chapter-6: Left Wing Extremism in People’s Perspectives
Chapter-7: Discussions

Chapter-8: Conclusion and Suggestions.