CHAPTER VII

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The Methodology to be followed in this study in the following:

Literature survey of the primary source and secondary sources were carried out in the first six months. The primary sources were elected from people and Institutions Data was subjected to correlation technique in the next year, connected to the poverty alleviation programmes.

The Methodology employed using these Primary and Secondary sources of information and casting in the form of tables and establishing the relation between various parameters, is sufficient to find the impact on poverty alleviation programmes in Kolar District.

The present study is pioneered at regional level. Hence, this study tries to address the following research questions:

1. How for government programmes like IRDP, JRY, DPAP, & TRYSEM are relevant to the purpose of alleviating poverty in various regions?

2. What exactly is the pattern of organizational procedural and institutional set up designed Socio-Economic condition to support SC/ST women and Minority people in case study area?
3. The role of voluntary organizations like MYRADA, PRAYOG, DIVYASHANTHI & SUNANDA in reducing poverty was studied.

4. Has the Government succeeded in alleviating poverty of various sections of people? The most important section among the poorest are SCs, STs, Women and Orphans.

5. Have the responsible organizations really attempted to alleviate poverty and increase standard of living? like MYRADA, PRAYOG & DIVYA SHANTHI.

6. Have the conditions of the rural population below poverty line Rural people improved after the introduction of various rural development programmes?

**Design and Methodology**

It is decided to procure the primary sources through conducting a study in Bangarpet and Malur Taluks among 200 Rural family heads.

The survey data format was designed and schedules the prepared to interview 200 people. In Bangarpet Taluk, 58 were interviewed in 8 villages and 142 members were interviewed in 12 villages of Malur Taluk.
**Scope of this Research**

The present study is mainly diagnostic; various Rural Development Programmes used to eradicate poverty in Rural areas were investigated.

It is proposed to select a few villages of Kolar Districts for the study. Some of the target group families, small farmers and landless Labourers in the area, government Administration and concerned persons from the government were supplied questionnaires to elicit information. Study will be useful to the administrators, policy makers in breaking the vicious circle of poverty and regional imbalance.

**Analysis of Primary data**

In reviewing the 200 filled formats and analyzing the same the following points were noted

Among 200 families it is evident that 15 families were falling under Rs 3000 - 4000 category, 50 are under Rs 4000- 5000, 76 are Rs 5000-6000. The other 13 are below Rs 3000 and other 46 are above Rs 6000 income per annum. Almost all the interviews are below the poverty line.
149 numbers among 200 said that NGOs are working better against the poverty alleviation programmes in their villages. Only 18 reported that government is doing better in this aspect.

94 members (46%) reported that their living standards improved through the programmes of poverty alleviation.

85 members (43%) reported that there is no improvement at all and 21 members (11%) didn't say either.

94 members (47%) reported that their income improved through this programme considerably. 86 members reported that their income did not improve at all and 20 said "we can't say".

Among these 200 members, there were 165 agricultural labours, 15 were government employees and 20 were doing petty business.

52% of the members participated in the IRDP programmes, 1% in DPAP, 2% in TRYSEM.

45% members reported that they are unaware and did not participate in the poverty alleviation programmes.

**Summary of primary data:**

All the interviewers are falling under poverty line, 28 members are below Rs3000 and 126 are below Rs6000 Per annum. The data says the interviews are agricultural labour, depending on seasonal income, exploited by dominant caste people in wages, duration of work. It is learnt through secondary sources that these agricultural labourers obtain only 90 days of work through the year.
• Among the interviewees, there are 15 government employees and 20 are engaged in petty businesses. The remaining 165 are agricultural labourers. The government employees are 4th class employee/contract employee whose income is above Rs 10,000 per annum. All others fall under poverty line.

• In the study, it is revealed that 52% of the interviewees are aware of the IRDP programmes. 3% people involved in TRYSEM and DPAP programmes. They are initiated through the NGOs working in their areas. 45% members among 200 did not participate in the poverty alleviation programmes. This shows that the 45% members are not aware of the programmes through any media and participated in the activities. This also shows the passive method of communication by the government to reach out to the needy.

• 94 members (47%) revealed that their income has been improved. This is true because these members participated in the IRDP programmes who got financial assistance through the banks. Others (43%) reported that their income didn't increase at any cost. This shows these people did not participate in the poverty alleviation programmes.

• 94 members reported that their living standards improved through these programmes (IRDP). It is also true that these IRDP loans where mobilized by the NGOs around them.

• 149 members among the 200, positively reported that the NGOs are working better against poverty in their own
villages in mobilizing, imparting training, mobilizing resources and follow-ups. Incase of government, this is being done to some extent (awareness and linking with banks) less effectively than NGOs

Among the poverty alleviation programmes 52% of 200 members participated in the IRDP programmes. This is also evident in the form of more awareness and linkages made towards IRDP; more compared to other programmes such as JRY and TRYSEM.