CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

In view of building a great and glorious developed national economy by 2020 the government has been developed the Framework of Rural Development through empowerment and income generation oriented planning for higher economic growth. The objectives and strategies have been made within the direction of national employment programme. For example the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment, the Integrated Rural Development Programme etc.

The rural development strategies have been to alleviate poverty and generate wage employment income and create community Assets. The target group includes the sub marginal formers the land less agricultural labour the SC/ST rural artisans etc. The present study has been impact of the programmes to improve the standard of living the beneficiaries and development activities leading to creation of community assets in the specified villages of taluk’s of Tumkur district

3.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Town India Union 2020 has influenced intensively of the commitment to tackle the problem of rural development the major problems of rural area are poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of forming community of rural area. The highest diary and incidence of
poverty prevails on India general and villages economy in particular. The human poverty index furnished by human development Report 2001 computed for developing countries has revealed that India ranks as low as 55 in rural area poor calories consumption illiteracy high incidence of poverty and epidemics influencing low production rural development programmes includes

In this chapter, a design of research methodology which covers objectives, hypothesis, sample design, data collection methods, statistical tools and techniques and limitations of the study. A significant part of economic empowerment for rural poor in Karnataka State has been considered to investigate socio-economic conditions of rural poor in the State. Several empowerment approaches were marginalised in the state, the present attempt of research investigation is to estimate the employment opportunities, income and asset generation through various rural development schemes and programmes.

3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present study entitled “Economic Empowerment of Rural poor in Karnataka have been conceived as a significant for income, employment and asset creation programmes of poor in rural areas. The main objectives of the study are as follows:
1. To examine the role of assets creation scheme and income generation scheme for rural poor in Karnataka.

2. To estimate the impact of socio-economic progress of the rural poor in Karnataka.

3. To examine the participation of Government, non-government organizations and self-help groups in promotion of economic empowerment of rural poor.

4. To study the physical and financial achievements of productive assets, community infrastructure and income generation activities in rural Karnataka.

5. To examine the various welfare and developmental programmes for better participations of poor in rural economic activity in Karnataka.

3.3 HYPOTHESES:

1. Asset and income generation schemes are helping the rural poor in Karnataka.

2. Socio-Economic Progress in improving the condition of rural poor.

3. Efforts of institutions are increasing economic empowerment of rural poor.

4. Welfare and developmental programmes are not helping the rural poor.
3.4 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

Methodology of the study on Economic Empowerment of rural poor in Karnataka - A Case study of Tumkur District has been broadly designed with the help of secondary source of data and information of Karnataka state and All India level. Particularly Karnataka Rural Development has been chosen to investigate the programmes, schemes and its impact on Economic Empowerment of rural poor. The scheme-wise and year-wise data has been analyzed for one and half decade. The secondary data has been contained from the published sources such as Government publications, Reports of Rural development and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Economic Survey's of Karnataka.

The secondary source of data has been analyzed with the help of simple and compound growth rate for the period of 1990 to 2004-05 of various schemes and programmes of rural development.

To estimate the external socio-economic condition and economic empowerment of rural poor by the implementation of various schemes and programmes of rural development in Tumkur District has been collected with the help of a primary data, which has been collected by well structured questionnaires.

A stratified random method has been used for selection of villages on the district as well as beneficiaries from rural villages.
3.5 SAMPLE DESIGN:

Tumkur District

- Gubbi
  - 1. Alilugatta
  - 2. Cheluru
  - 3. Erakasandra
  - 4. Adaguru
  - 5. C.H. Patna

- Koratagere
  - 1. Tumbadi
  - 2. Vaddagere
  - 3. Hosahalli
  - 4. Valavanahalli
  - 5. Mavatturu

- Pavagada
  - 1. Doddahalli
  - 2. Nagalamadike
  - 3. Thimmamanahalli
  - 4. Gangasagara
  - 5. Palavalli

- Tumkur
  - 1. Nelahall
  - 2. Devalapura
  - 3. Oorukere
  - 4. Nagavalli
  - 5. Obalapura

Caste beneficiaries

- Scheduled Castes: 120
- Scheduled Tribes: 44
- Other Backward communities: 37
- Others: 39

Total: 240

Four taluks were selected, out of ten taluks in each Taluk, 5 villages are selected and in each village 12 beneficiaries are interviewed (20 villages x 12 beneficiaries = 240). The size of the sample accounts for 240.

3.6 STATISTICAL TOOLS OF THE STUDY:

The statistical tools such as average simple growth rate, compound growth rate, trend analysis have been used for secondary data.

The frequency table analysis, percentage and multiple regression analysis are used to establish the functional relationships of variable and to estimate determinants of employment, income and assert values of rural poor.


**Simple Growth Rate:**

\[ SGR = \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y_{t-1}} - 1 \right) \times 100 \text{ (for annual data)} \]

**Compound Growth Rate:**

\[ CGR = \left( n \sqrt{\frac{Y_0}{Y_1}} - 1 \right) \times 100 \text{ (for group of years)} \]

**Time Series Analysis:**

\[ Y_c = a + bX; \]
\[ \sum Y = Na + b \sum X \]
\[ \sum XY = a \sum X + b \sum X^2 \]

**Simple Linear Regression Equation:**

\[ Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + U_i \]

Y is called the dependent variable, X the explanatory variable, U presents the stochastic disturbance and \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are the regression parameters. The subscripts refer to its observation. \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are estimated on the basis of given data on the variables X and Y.

3.7 **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

The present study has following limitations. They are:

1. The primary limitations of the study based on both primary and secondary data on rural development schemes and programmes as well as beneficiaries.

2. The second limitation is on secondary data which has been collected for a period of 1991 to 2004-05.
3. The third limitation is that the sample size has been fixed 240 from 20 villages of the Tumkur district.

4. The fourth limitation of the study is that the poor beneficiary given the responses for Questionnaire taken into confidence has first hand information.

5. The final limitation represents the published data and information from Government organizations is considered as important source for the analysis.

3.8 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The present study encompasses as an attempt to explore new strategies to improve the rural poor and their employment income and asset generation activities, which are initiated by government and non-government organizations. Directing an unexplored way of research is need of the day in the field of rural economic empowerment. The present study of this nature will help administrative, academicians, policy makers to formulate practical plans for rural development and such policy framework will be used for reduction of poverty unemployment and income inequalities. This study will be used fully for researchers to under-take further research to provide solution for the problems of rural economy.

Thus, the present research study on economic empowerment of rural poor in Karnataka- A case study of Tumkur district has been analyzed by adopting research methodology and sample design the preceding chapters are analysed with the help of the research methodology.