CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN
Chapter 3: Research Design

The present study is an evaluation research. The evaluation research refers to the purpose of research rather than to any specific research methods (Rubin and Babbie, 1989). Its purpose is to assess the utility of social interventions and human service programmes (Rossi and Freeman, 1982). Towards that end evaluation research design, methods and techniques to plan social intervention programmes, monitor the implementation of programmes and to determine how effectively achieve their goals (Das, D.K. Lal, 2000). The selection of research design is an important and essential step in research, as it concerns with the overall framework for conducting the study of giving a plan, structure and strategy of investigation (Abdellah and Levine, 1987). Procedural specificity and thorough observation of the study design is indispensable for any investigation. A study design basically refers to the logical manner in which the units of the study are compared and analysed for the purpose of making the proper generalisation. Towards this end chapter on research design has been developed.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study has been carried out at Aligarh to achieve the following objectives:

- To study the extent of availability of urban basic services to the urban poor in Aligarh district
- To study the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries
• To assess the nature of implementation of urban basic services
• To assess the emerging social changes due to the implementation of urban basic services
• To assess the satisfaction of the beneficiaries towards urban basic services
• To assess the impact of urban basic services on socio-economic status of the beneficiaries
• To assess the process of change in attitudes of the respondents, and their family members
• To explore the attitudes of the respondents about participation in the implementation and evaluation of the urban basic services
• To assess the opinion of the local leaders, public representative and urban poor to bring about the amendment in urban basic services
• To assess the effects of the urban basic services on overall urban development

HYPOTHESIS

The present study purposes to test the following hypothesis:

1. In urban setting there are sizable number of people, who are socially, educationally and economically backward

2. It is to hypothesize that urban poor are neglected in the society
3. It is to hypothesize that persons living in slum areas are in a miserable plight and need greater attention of the government and voluntary organizations

4. It is expected that the awareness and availability of UBS have helped in developing abilities of the urban low-income community to meet their needs

5. The urban poor have been provided with urban basic services to improve their social status

6. It is expected that the UBS have reduced morbidity and mortality rate of children

7. It is to hypothesize that government machinery is negligence on their part to implement the scheme properly

8. It is to hypothesize that the participation of urban poor in decision-making process, implementation and evaluation of the services may make the programme successful

9. It is hypothesize that the participation of voluntary organizations may help the government to achieve the desired result

**SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

In social research, sampling is the most crucial stage. It comprises two major principles: First the desire to avoid bias and second, to achieve the maximum precision within the limited possible resource. Because of the limitations of time and costs every social researcher has to pass through the sampling procedure. It includes two aspects, first is to define the population or to
determine the universe of the study and second is to select the samples, which have almost all the major characteristics of the universe. These are presented in the following manner.

**The universe**

The universe of the study is Aligarh City of Uttar Pradesh selected. The present study is conducted in the civil line area and Old City of the Aligarh, which is situated in western Uttar Pradesh.

Aligarh City is located in the western part of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated along the Delhi-Calcutta railway line, 126 Kms, from Delhi. Aligarh City is located at 27.53' north latitude and 78.4'east longitude. It lies almost in the centre of Aligarh district. It is one of the developed, prosperous and agriculturally advanced districts of western Uttar Pradesh. Aligarh has grown to a big city from a very humble beginning due to its site and situation.

**Physical environment of the city**

Topographically the district represents a shallow trough, saucepan shape like appearance with the river Ganga in the northeast and the river yamuna in the northwest forming the highland peripheries. A broad low-lying belt is found in the centre of the district. Aligarh City lies in the central low-lying tract between the Aligarh drain in the west and Sirsa in the east. A mound is located in the old part of the city and numerous ponds surround the city. The drainage
system of the city is defective because there is lack of natural drainage due to
the saucepan shape topography. The rainwater collects in ponds and in the
low-lying areas since there is no outlet and most part of the city gets
submerged during the rainy season. The city gets its rain from the summer
monsoon, which is erratic and scanty, ranging between 65 to 75 cms per year.
The climate is in tune with which normally prevails in the western parts of the
Uttar pradesh. The temperature during the summer season is very high and
sometime it reaches up to 46.0c while in winters it may fall up to 4.0c.

The city covers an area of 34.98 square kilometers, of which only (61 percent)
are developed. Of the developed area 49.1% is used for residential purpose,
28.1% for transport, 9.4% for industrial and commercial purposes, 7% for
public utility & 2.1% is used for recreational purposes. The city is divided into
60 wards, of which slum population is concentrated in 40 wards, spread over
180 Mohalla's and has 81,000 households.

The total population of Aligarh City is estimated to be nearly 0.72 million
(Seven Lakh twenty thousand) according to 2001 census. It doubles every
twelve years due to 6 percent growth rate of population, of this 2 percent is
probably natural growth while the rest 4 percent is made up of migrants from
the villages. The city population is increases by nearly 36,000 people annually
who need additional food, clothing, housing, water, sanitation, healthcare,
education, employment, electricity and transport etc.
Like other cities of India, Aligarh has a distinct demarcation between the old and the new quarters. Delhi-Calcutta railway line separates the old and new parts of the city. The old part comprises of 27 wards while the newly developed parts of the city comprise of 12 wards. One ward, i.e. ward number 13 is common between old and new part of the city the old city which lies on the west of the railway line, presents a picture of decadence in the absence of proper drainage, the place emits a vile stench. The putrid drains provide a heaven for flies and mosquitoes. The new area lies on the east of the railway line, appears remarkably clean as compared to its poor cousin. The new part comprises of the civil-lines area and the Aligarh Muslim University, which used to spread over thousands of acres of the land. This area appears remarkably clean as compared to the old quarters. But now new residential colonies and innumerable shopping centers have spring up, making it also over-crowded. Hardly any lawns and open spaces are left, gradually the outskirts of the city are expanding into the rural areas and slums are developing at a rapid rate.

*Morphology of the Aligarh City*

In order to deal with the social problems of urban areas and to determine the needs of welfare, it is essential to study the historical origin and development of these areas, especially in terms of deference's arising from their locations social compositions and economic life. There are four major types of urban areas in India.
The old small feudal town, which is surrounded by rural areas and which is inhabited by large numbers of cultivators and absentee landlords over and above the artisans, shopkeepers, traders and petty administrative official can hardly be called an urban area. The psychology of small population is rural, there social life is dominated by customs, the standard of living is semi rural, prize level of food-grains and few available poor quality articles is low, and there is very little purchasing power with this type of community.

The large district town is administrative centre of the district. It has a small intelligentsia and a section of rural aristocracy. Its small industries produce articles to supply the local demand. There is a certain mobility in the population and whilst rural social traditions are maintained with zest, there is proud and yet elementary imitation of the life of a city. Such district towns have important links with advanced urban areas, and yet the local resources are inadequate to enable them to maintain a high standard of local self-government services. The heterogeneous populations of such towns are sharply divided by class distinction. A properly developed community consciousness can help to create separately integrated community groups which could develop cooperative interrelations in order to promote not only the general welfare of the community in the town, but also help pioneer and initiate programmes for social and economic welfare of surrounding rural areas.

The religious cities of India have developed during the course of centuries. They are centres of the now extinct feudal royalty and the old centres of
inland trade and commerce. These urban areas are products of a combination of orthodoxy and positive and well-defined patterns of historical culture. They treasure old tradition and considerably influenced the psychology of the masses and the local social structure of neighbouring villages and small towns. Many of these cities are centre of historically developed craftsmanship. Hereditary craftsmen with their unique skills still continue to exist and with difficulty maintained ancient arts and crafts. In some of these cities, the old and new civilizations live together, traditional architecture is found side by side with modern houses of rich aristocrats, and small and large industries are developed according to local needs, availability of capital and surplus labour.

The large industrial and commercial cities are products of the last one hundred years. They bear the stamp the British rule, are dominated by western influences and harbor a highly complex cosmopolitan population with patterns of highly cooperative economic life. The well to do, the middle class, the working poor, and a fairly large destitute and beggar population live according to their sharply different modes of life. The business areas, the industrial areas and the residential areas are like wise more or less separate, presenting complicated social problems. Such cities are homes of individualism. Deep traces of community living are discernible only amongst the masses and the poorer sections of society. Within these modern cities are found large human groups, deeply rooted in the old rural psychology. Even their residential areas distinctly reveal the tendencies of the concentrating groups speaking the old language of the village and posing distinct caste, religious and other social and cultural affinities. The complexities of urban life
is increased because of the appearance of objectives and ideals of some of the progressive western cities with an urge for town-planning and better housing, modern sanitation, a desire to develop systematised civic and social services with modern organizational set-ups and efficient performance of functions.

Aligarh City, the area under study, in 21st century represents the complex spots of 1st and 2nd type of classification which is more clear from morphology of city discussed below.

On the basis of morphology, Aligarh City has been divided into four parts:

The Upper Fort Area

This area historically and texturally represents the core and centre of the city. The majority of Muslim inhabitants are of working class and middle class. Some of the families living here trace back their history to medieval period and represent the social elite of the area. Household industries like lock, biscuit, mutrey, building; fitting and some other industries are very common in this area. Although, this has improved the well being of urban poor but the nature of livelihood is still hand to mouth. On the other hand it has polluted the whole environment of the area, which has affected the health of the people.
Achal Taal Area

This area is dominantly inhabited by Hindus, which dates back to the tenth century. In the later periods of development of this area took place between ManikChowk and the Madar gate.

Civil Lines Area

This area developed by the British in early 19th century. It is completely segregated from the first two. The principle lines of development were along the Marris Road, University Road, Anupshaher Road, Rasalganj and Ram Ghat Road. All the aforesaid roads have a north south trend and seem to have been oriented with reference to the railway station. This area is sparsely built having, large spacious houses with lawns in front and kitchen gardens in the backyard. It presents a refreshing contrast to the congested and dilapidated area of the old city. But now it is getting congested.

Peripheral Ring Area

This area has developed recently. It does not make a well-demarcated zone but appears in the form of clusters. Many of these areas were, till recent past, villages. These are the areas with dominance of one or the other functions. Among such dominance are areas like educational, commercial, industrial, administrative and residential. This area is developing at a very fast rate. Some of the new colonies that have developed are Dhorra Mafi, Bhamola, New Sir Syed Nagar, and Sasni gate and koarsi farm.
TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF THE STUDY

The city of Aligarh has been selected as the universe for two important reasons: first, the researcher being a resident of Aligarh has been interacting and observing the phenomena of social change, social problem, social structure and social organization in the city since long. Hence, it is considered worthwhile that for deep analysis the researcher's experience could usefully be utilised, secondly the city itself provides a fascinating field for research because of its heterogeneous composition and cosmopolitan in nature.

Methodology and Sample selection

The present study is mainly based on the primary data collected personally from the sample households by administering semi-structured interview-schedule. This study is basically an evaluation research. However, for the examination of certain aspects like living standards, utilising patterns of social infrastructural facilities like education, standards of living, medical, housing, drinking water services etc; the secondary data are collected from the census reports and other textual reports of different years.

For the selection of the households for the study we have firstly listed all the municipal wards of the city according to 2001 census report, and different functional categories, like industry (manufacturing), trade and commerce and District office services.

The sample of the present study basically consists of 400 (four hundred) households in which 150 respondents are male while 250 of them are
females. For the purpose of sampling the city is classified into five categories on the basis of socio-economic and cultural similarities and old-new divisions of wards. The researcher's experience and general survey of the areas had helped in evolving the categories systematically. Besides, data available with the municipal corporation had also been taken into consideration. Further, among these categories, sixty wards are selected from the bigger categories and one ward each was from the smaller by using the lottery method of random sampling. In this way the ward are picked up for the study. With a view to ascertain the socio-economic conditions of urban poor families, these households are contacted with the help of identification slips.

Nature of sampling: The respondents will be selected on the basis of purposive sampling.

Sources of Data Collection

Derek Layder (1995) summarizes the most common methods and data sources:

A. Documentary materials
   - Official and governmental statistics
   - Historical documents
   - Diaries, letters, biographies and autobiographies

B. Questionnaire Survey

C. Interviewing
   - Fixed choice
   - Semi-structured
D. Observation

- Participant
- Non-Participant

The data for this study has been collected through primary, secondary and tertiary sources:

**Primary sources:** Structured Interviews Schedule

**Secondary sources:** Records and documents of the Tehsil kol (Aligarh) and District urban development agencies Aligarh Corporation reports of governments

**Tertiary sources:** Textbooks, Journals, and Reports

**Representation of Data**

The data was collected through the administration of interview schedule has been statistically analysed and presented in tabular form in the following chapter. Apart from administering interview schedule, the specific case studies were conducted in the selected localities of Aligarh district of such respondents who were making use of one or more welfare schemes under UBS.

**Limitations of the Study**

The present study will be of great importance to the policy makers. The findings of the study will highlight the various shortcomings in the process of implementation of the Urban Basic Services and its suggestions would enable
the government and NGO's to remove different loopholes in the system and to bring some amendments in the schemes.

In society like ours social and economic disparities are very sharp, unemployment and illiteracy at high rate and majority of population living in rural India, there is obvious tendency of rural to urban migration particularly of unemployed illiterate poor section of rural segment, from their original settings to urban living and in search of better employment and education of their children. This Rural to Urban Migration will add to the growing slum population in cities. It is therefore necessary to study the condition of these localities with respect to the availability of basic urban infrastructure facilities. There is no denying fact that in most of the cities, the provision and urban infrastructure are at the point of break down in terms of the demand and supply of these provisions. Therefore, it becomes imperative for urban planners, municipal administrators, voluntary organizations and social work agencies to be acquainted with the actual and objective conditions which are prevailing in urban societies since long. Aligarh is no exception in terms of continuous deterioration in these urban Infrastructure and facilities. Our grassroot observation and analysis tells us that the tendency of growing slums is no more a characteristics of poor localities, rather civil and well of locality are becoming the victims of acute shortage and neglect of Basic Urban Services. This study may therefore be helpful to urban Administration, urban development authority, civil Administrators, law and order enforcement agencies and other organizations interested in the welfare and development of people.
Though there has been conscious effort to maintain scientific orientation and reliability of the data at every step of the investigation, the validity of the present findings may be limited due to certain unavoidable methodological handicaps.