CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY
The interests and areas of research in the discipline of Sociology are getting diversified. While village community studies dominated research earlier, interest in such problems as agrarian reforms, peasant studies and social movements engaged the serious attention of the profession during the seventees. Urban problems also received the attention of competent analysis. Prof. M.S.A. Rao,¹ and Prof. Desai,² Prof. Weibe³ (1975) and others analysed urban problems like the impact of urbanisation, urban slums etc. Considerable researches on social demography women studies and tribal studies have been undertaken. Another crucial area which received the attention of the profession relates to the Sociology of development. Eminent scholars like


Prof. S.C. Dube, J. Panchanadikar, Prof. C. Lakshmanna have made notable contributions in this area. The process of development and its resultant social changes is an area deserving further exploration. I have made a modest attempt in this thesis to study the social effects of development inputs. Both development and social change are dominant characteristics of the modern reality today and they deserve study in terms of their interactions with each other. The present study is an attempt to understand and sketch the trends of change as a result of developmental inputs comprising all infrastructural facilities like Schools, Health Centres, Transport and Communication facilities, extension services provided to the Rural people in the villages.


OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the present study are:

1. to analyse the changes that are taking place in the structure and organisation of the Family as a result of developmental inputs.
2. to study the changes in occupation and occupational mobility;
3. to examine the changes occurring in traditional practices like Jagmani relationship; and
4. to assess the extent of adoption of modern agricultural practices.

UNIVERSE:

The study has been conducted in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The Rayalaseema region is chronically drought-prone and backward. It consists of four districts namely, Anantapur, Chittor, Cuddapah and Kurnool. This region is chosen because very few studies of this nature have been conducted in this region. The present study is concerned with the impact of developmental inputs and social change in the village of Anantapur district.

SAMPLE:

For the purpose of the study two villages have been
taken up. Of these two villages, one is an experimental village and the other a control village. The selection of the villages is based on the criteria of presence and absence of developmental inputs respectively in the two villages chosen for the study. The data was collected from all the house-holds of these two villages by the census method of survey.

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION:

As the majority of the respondents are illiterates, or with low literacy levels, the tool of Data collection employed in the study is interview schedule which is pre-tested and modified before it is finally used. Further, observation technique is followed to understand certain of the practices in the two villages under study. The interview schedule is administered to the heads of the house holds in the villages under study. In addition, secondary data collected from village records and such other official documents whenever it is felt necessary.

ANALYSIS:

Social change in the two villages is measured by comparing the situation in the experimental village 'A' with that in the control village 'B'. By the very nature of the study, it is not possible to collect information at two
points of time to observe social change. Hence, information is collected at one point of time. However, information is sought from the respondents about changes that took place over a long period of time. Information on changes that occurred over a period of three generations is obtained and analysed.

**SCHEME OF PRESENTATION:**

The first chapter introduces the subject of study and explains its methodology. The second chapter gives a profile in brief of the two villages under study. The third chapter deals with the respondents' awareness of and participation in developmental inputs and changes in the Family Structure of the respondents. In the following chapter, changes that are taking place in the occupational structure of the respondents as a result of the provision of developmental activities are examined. The sixth chapter deals with Jajmani relationships and changes in these relations due to participation in developmental activities. Chapter Seven deals with the changes that are taking place in the agricultural practices in both the villages. The Eighth chapter summarises the discussions and the findings of this study.