

3.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Type and Method

- 3.01 This study has been carried out based on primary data from sample households in six sample habitations in the district. Also, all the relevant available secondary data from different sources have been utilised.
- 3.02 The following phase-wise approach and methodology was adopted for the study in a systematic and organised manner.

Planning and Preparatory Phase

This phase included the following activities :

- Discussions with concerned nodal agency in the State/District/Taluk levels
- Collection of available basic data from the Census Publications, Zilla Panchayat (ZP), Taluk Panchayat and other line departments of the ZP
- Detailed Survey Planning
- Selection of sample habitations
- Finalisation of survey tools (Household questionnaire, Check list, habitation profiles)
- Training and orientation to field staff

Data Collection Phase

In this phase the following activities were carried out :

- Available Secondary data collection from village panchayat records
- Primary data collection through household survey
- Discussions with the beneficiary target groups and level institutional members such as Panchayat members, officials etc. on the delivery mechanism utilisation of different welfare programs



local
and

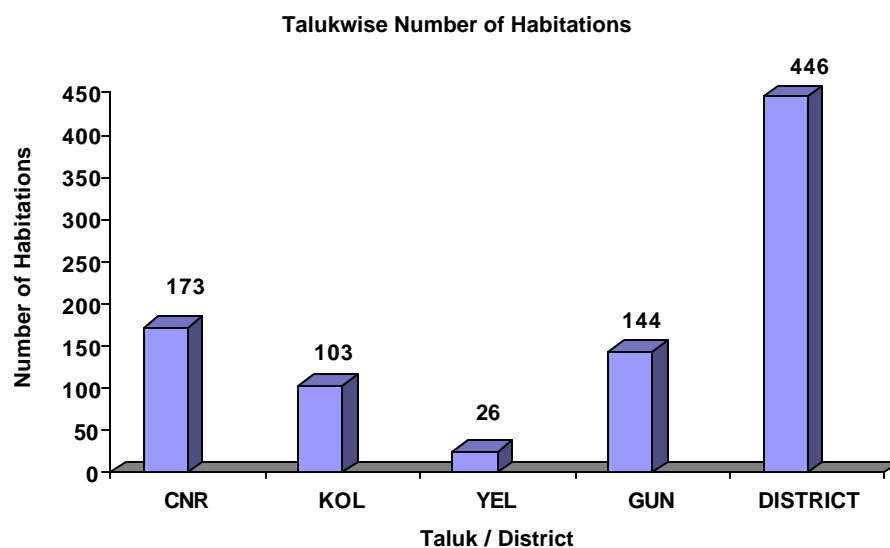
Data Analysis Phase

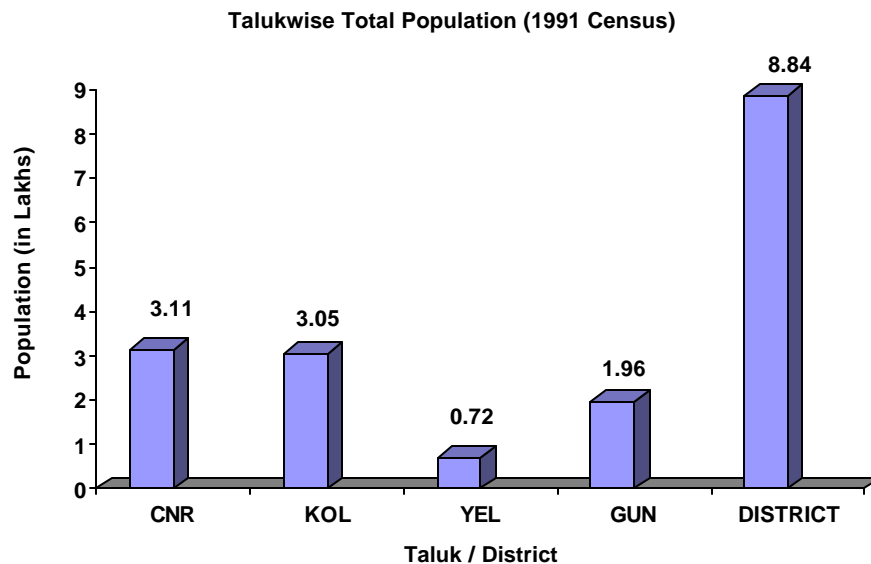
The data collected from the primary and secondary sources were cross checked for accuracy of information and the following activities were carried out in this phase :

- Computerisation of Household data
- Collation and analyses of data collected
- Summarization of information

Report Preparation Phase

- In this phase the report has been finalised and submitted to the Planning Commission





Major Variables used for data collection, cross-classification and analyses :

- Information on the social status, literacy levels, landholding category, income, expenditure, health status are some of the major variables on which the household survey is carried out.
- Classification of the respondents has been done by different socio- economic status, benefits derived from the centrally/state sponsored programs.
- Data analysis has been done by making percentage distributions of different variables , cross tabulation of related variables such as Income Vs Expenditure levels, Social Status Vs Income levels, Social status Vs literacy etc.,

STATISTICAL DESIGN

Selection of Sample Habitations

3.03 As per the 1991 census the district has 446 habitations. The following Table - 3.1 gives talukwise number of habitations and total population (1991 census) in Chamarajanagar district :

Table - 3.1 : Talukwise Number of Habitations and Total Population

Sl. No.	Taluk / District	Number of Habitations	Population
1	Chamarajanagar	173	311323
2	Kollegal	103	304621
3	Yelandur	26	71715
4	Gundlupet	144	195706
5	Chamarajanagar District	446	883365

3.04 Based on Table - 3.1, two habitations each in Chamarajanagar & Kollegal Taluks and one habitation each in Yelandur & Gundlupet taluks were selected for the study.

3.05 The sample habitations in the respective taluks were selected based on :

- Geographical location
- Implementation of different State and Centrally sponsored sectoral programs

3.06 The available reports of the Zilla Panchayat, Taluk panchayat and other line departments have also been utilised in the selection of sample habitations. Also, discussions with the implementing agencies have been taken into account while selecting the sample habitations.

3.07 Based on the above the following habitations were selected for household survey (Table - 3.2) :

Table - 3.2 : List of Sample Habitations

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of Habitation
1	Chamarajanagar	Arakalvadi
2	Chamarajanagar	Baagli
3	Kollegal	Kuntur
4	Kollegal	Tagarapura
5	Yelandur	Agara
6	Gundlupet	Shindanapura

Selection of Sample Households

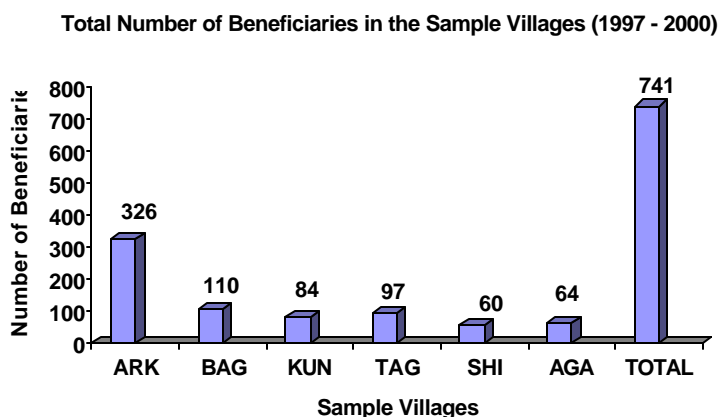
3.08 Selection of sample households in each habitation has been done using the beneficiary list under different programmes for the last three years (1997 - 2000) obtained from the ZP, Taluka Panchayats, other line departments and the Financial Institutions. The programmes include beneficiaries under IRDP, Housing and production infrastructure programmes such as improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture etc.,

3.09 The total number of beneficiaries in the six sample villages covered under the above programmes is given in the following Table - 3.3:

Table - 3.3 : Total Number of Beneficiaries in the Sample Villages (1997 - 2000)

SI. No.	Sample Village	Total Number of Beneficiaries			
		SC	ST	Others	Total
1	Arkalvadi	210*	*	116	326
2	Baagli	66	5	39	110
3	Kuntur	28	3	53	84
4	Tagarapura	48	11	38	97
5	Shindanapura	22	-	38	60
6	Agara	18	-	46	64
	Total	392	19	330	741

Note : * - Breakup is not available



3.10 It is seen from Table - 3.3 above, that there are 741 beneficiaries covered under different programmes from the last three years. This does not include households who have participated in the wage employment programmes like JRY, EAS executed by the different agencies. Based on this list, a sample of 50 to 60 households have been selected from each of the six selected villages covering all the programmes.

3.11 Thus a sample of 316 beneficiaries (43 % of total beneficiaries listed) were selected for the survey. The number of beneficiaries thus selected under different programmes in the last three years is given in Table - 3.4.

3.12 It is seen from the Table - 3.4 that 149 sample households are covered under the main heading "Quality of Life" covering housing programme, improved rural living environment such as sanitation, gohar gas. These accounts for 43 percent of total selected beneficiaries. Under IRDP, 155 (45 %) of the sample households surveyed are covered and another 41 (12%) sample households are covered under improving

production infrastructure based programmes covering agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation schemes.

Table - 3.4 : Yearwise Distribution of Sample Households by Benefited Programme

Sl. No.	Programme	Number of Respondents Benefited During		
		1999 - 2000	1998 - 1999	1997 - 1998
1	Nirmal Karnataka Yojana	9	2	5
2	Group Housing Scheme	2	0	2
3	Ambedkar Housing Scheme	5	1	10
4	Neralu Bhagya	4	3	1
5	Tailoring Training	3	0	10
6	IRDP	6	34	100
7	Bhagyajyothi	17	9	11
8	Gobar gas	4	0	0
9	Ganga Kalyana	5	10	15
10	Indira Awaz Yojana	3	10	19
11	ICDP	1	0	0
12	Agricultural Department	1	1	0
13	Jalanayana Abhivruddi	1	2	0
14	Ashraya House	0	6	24
15	Horticulture	0	4	0
16	Gadi Abhivruddi Yojana	0	0	2
17	100 Million	0	1	2
	Total	61	83	201

Data Collection

3.13 Data collection has been carried out in the selected sample habitations using a combination of the following approaches :

- Participatory Group Discussions
- Household Questionnaire (administered on selected sample households)
- Focus Group Discussion with specific target groups (with semi structured checklists)
- Data collection from secondary sources (Census, Village Panchayat Records etc.)

Field Study Processes

- 3.14 In each of the villages, information has been collected systematically by Research Assistants. They stayed in the villages (where ever it was possible) during the data collection stage and this has helped in understanding the dynamics of the village and the effectiveness of the delivery mechanism of Welfare Programs.
- 3.15 To ensure the quality of information collected, the following strategies were adopted by the senior professionals :
- They conducted informal discussions with the households to get special insights into the perceptions about Welfare Programmes
 - They held discussions with the other agencies in the field
 - They periodically monitored the work of investigators.

Limitations

- 3.16 The study has the following limitations :
- As the study is being done in six habitations and at one point of time, it may not be appropriate to generalise the findings either at the district or at the state levels. The study would give only pointers identified during the survey.
 - Since this district has been formed only in 1997 after reorganisation, secondary information is available only for the last one or two years.
 - The household survey report based on Secondary and Primary data will serve as a 'Status Report' and would be a baseline for further studies to be conducted at different points of time. Only then, this study would become a valid LS.