

**MEDSP-004**  
**Project Work-I**

# **HANDBOOK ON PROJECT WORK-I**

**For**

**The Modular Programme**

**Comprising**

**Post Graduate Certificate in Extension and  
Development Studies (PGCEDS)**

**Post Graduate Diploma in Extension and  
Development Studies (PGDEDS)**

**&**

**Master of Arts in Extension and  
Development Studies (MAEDS)**



**School of Extension and Development Studies  
Indira Gandhi National Open University  
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068**

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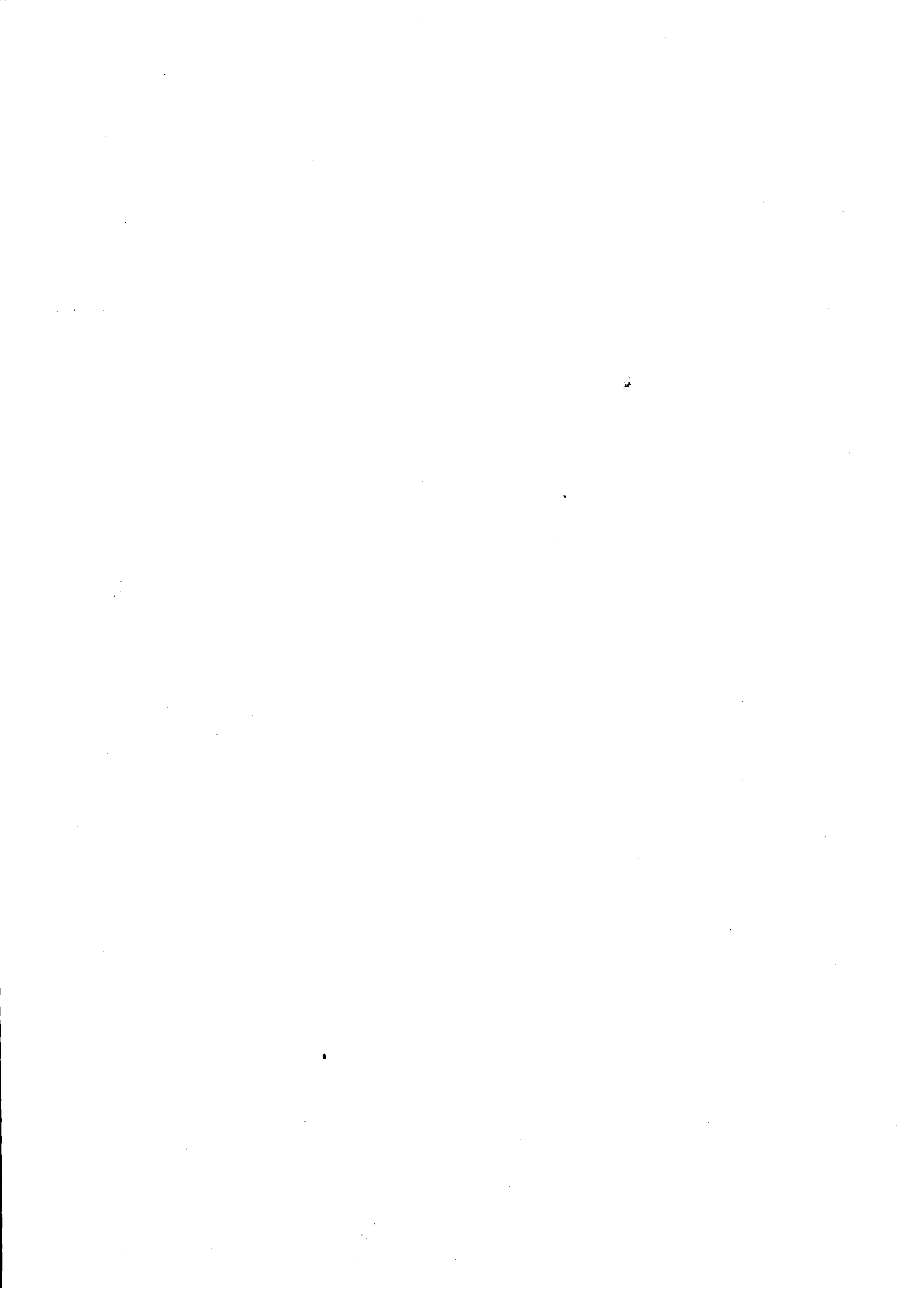
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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

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MA in Extension and Development Studies is a Modular Programme with Postgraduate Diploma in Extension and Development Studies and Postgraduate Certificate in Extension and Development Studies as exit options. In PG Certificate and PG Diploma Programmes, you have to conduct Project Work - I and Project Work -II, respectively. In the second year you have to do a Dissertation Work to complete the MA in Extension and Development Studies. These Project Works and Dissertation are compulsory and have been presented in tabular form as under.

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Project/Dissertation</b>
PG Certificate in Extension and Development Studies	Project Work-I
PG Diploma in Extension and Development Studies	Project Work-I + Project Work-II
MA in Extension and Development Studies	Project Work-I + Project Work-II + Dissertation

What you have learned from theory papers of MEDS 001 to MEDS 003 may help you in understanding basic principles, processes, dynamics, problems and issues of extension and development programmes. Having studied the basics of extension and development, it is appropriate that you should get familiarized with extension and development activities / issues / programmes at field level. The Project Work-I is going to be a new experience for most of you and intended to help you in learning by doing. Although as a distant learner, you may have some limitations during the learning process, still this study material shall help you to acquire not only information and knowledge, but also skill in analyzing extension and development issues / programmes through case study approach. Therefore, 'MEDSP -004 – Handbook on Project Work-I' is prepared to introduce you to the concept of case study method. This handbook will be your guide and show you how to formulate a project proposal, conduct a case study and write a project report.

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## 1.2 OBJECTIVES

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After reading this handbook you will be able to:

- Define and discuss the case study method;
- Identify a topic and formulate a project proposal;
- Prepare tools, collect and analyze the data; and
- Write a project report.

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## 1.3 PROJECT WORK

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Project work will enable you to enhance your skill in selecting a topic, preparing a project proposal, formulating tools for data collection, collecting data, and generating information for a report on a particular topic. Various methods are applied for different projects but in Project Work-I, you use only the Case Study method. You have to take-up a case study with a small sample size of 5-10 cases, or, an in depth case study of an institution, or, a group for Project Work-I. For example, if you conduct a case study of migrant labourers, you will take 5 – 10 migrant labourers, and if you conduct case study of a village *panchayat* then you have to do in-depth analysis of one *panchayat*. The PG Certificate Programme in Extension and Development Studies don't contain any course on research methodology. Therefore, the details of the case study method are given in section 1.4.

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## 1.4 THE CASE STUDY METHOD

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The case study method is based on an intensive study of comparatively few persons, sometimes confined to a very small number of cases. This kind of case study is more intensive in nature. The field, or study, is comparatively limited, but has more depth in it. The case study method in social sciences is used extensively in psychology, education, sociology, economics, political science, management and extension and development studies.

'Case study is defined as a method of in-depth exploration and analysis of the life of a social unit, be that a person, a family, an institution, cultural group or even entire community'.

**A case study is an in-depth analysis of a particular case – a programme, a group of participants, a single individual, or a specific site or location. Case studies can be either explanatory or descriptive. An explanatory case study can measure casual relationships and can help identify performance measures, or pose a hypothesis for further evaluation. A descriptive case study can be used to describe the context in which a programme takes place and the programme itself. Case studies rely on multiple sources of information and methods to provide as complete a picture as possible of a particular case. In other words, a case study aims at studying everything about something, rather than being something about everything.**

### 1.4.1 The Case Study Characteristics

The following are few important characteristics of the case study method.

- The unit of study may be an individual, or, a single incident of his life, a family, an institution, a culture, group, or, an entire community. It may also be an abstract thing, such as a set of relationships of processes, viz., family crisis, adjustment problems, etc. In spite of the varying size of the unit of study, the fundamental point is that each unit is taken as a whole.

- A case study aims at deep and detailed study of a unit. Because of the intensive nature of studying behaviour in specific, precise, and detailed manner, the case study method is termed, the “social microscope”.
- As the study is more detailed and extends over a wider expanse of time, the number of units has to be small. There can be no hard and fast rule about it. They are not selected according to any scientific technique of sampling.
- The case study method is mainly qualitative in character. The researcher has to rely more upon his/her own power of observation and sense of logic, rather than the facts themselves.

#### **Importance of the Case Study Method**

- i) Helps in formulating valid hypothesis.
- ii) Refines the tools of data collection for other research methods, and for finalizing the sample frame.
- iii) Highlights the peculiarities of the group as well as the individual units, the type of response likely to be available, and the likes and dislikes of the sample population.
- iv) Enhances the range of personal experience of the researcher, as the whole range of a subject’s life is studied, which is unlike a survey, where the researcher’s knowledge is limited to a particular aspect.

### **1.4.2 Type of Case Studies**

All problems are not suited to the case study method. Some kinds of cases that may be studied by the case study method are:

- Persons, or, groups moving from one culture to another, who have not left their old culture nor have they got into the new culture – such as emigrants.
- Individuals, groups, or institutions passing from one stage of development to another. For example, when villagers migrate to towns, their entire thinking process undergoes a shift, and so does their behaviour pattern. This is accompanied by stress and strain.
- Democratic institutions or any extension and development programmes which have failed or succeeded are good choices for a case study. For example, a case study of the factors responsible for the success or failure of a Village Panchayat, Credit Institutions, Community Radio Listeners Club, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Indira Awas Yojana, Self Help Groups ( SHGs), etc, are suitable subjects.
- Social, economic, and political consequences of extension and development programmes, for example, the Green Revolution, and the Pulse Polio programme are other subjects that are suited to the case study method.

## How to Conduct a Case Study

Whatever be the design of a case study, the steps for conducting the study are the same. The steps that are involved in any case study are:

**Introduction:** This should contain the objectives and purpose of the study.

**Need and its Justification:** This describes the existing situation of the case under investigation through direct observation or measurement. While describing the existing situation, link the gaps in knowledge (weaknesses/limitation in documentation) with the need for this study.

*Example:* To make a case study of a SHGs in livestock rearing, first, the present condition of the SHG should be investigated.

**Course of Events:** The next step is to determine the most probable antecedents, or course of events of the case, and to formulate a definite hypothesis, or set of hypotheses through knowledge of similar cases.

*Example:* From the present condition of the SHGs, we draw the probable antecedents of the case; for example, the factors for success or failure, group dynamics, etc.

**Cause and Effect Relation:** The fourth step is the verification of the hypothesis, or, finding a cause and effect relationship. The case is checked for the presence or absence of the antecedents or events that support the case.

*Example:* A knowledge of the history of the SHG helps in verification. Many documents, such as minutes of group meetings, communication with banks, animal husbandry department, diaries, letters, records, etc., are useful sources.

Direct observation, interview, check lists, score cards, rating scales, objective tests, or other measuring devices can be employed to secure the required data. If the hypothesis is verified, the project goes to the next step; if it is rejected, a fresh start has to be made by formulating another hypothesis.

**Further Validation of the Diagnosis:** The next step is directed towards a further validation of the diagnosis. This is achieved through the remedial step of removing the causes found, and through making necessary adjustments. The effect of the changes introduced has to be observed carefully.

**Summary of the Findings:** Findings have to be summarized precisely and clearly.

**Conclusions and Suggestions:** The conclusions and suggestions drawn from the study should be clearly focused.



### **1.4.3 Writing a Case Study**

The case study cannot be written according to any particular form or in any special style. A casual, free type of report is preferred to a formal report. The length will vary with the case, and according to the use to be made for the study. The report should not be lengthy, and irrelevant materials need not be included. Avoid technical terminology and at same time care should be taken to avoid some common sources of inaccuracies, such as:

- Errors in perception about what is seen and heard.
- Falsification of memory.
- Unconscious omissions.
- A tendency to dramatize.
- The projection of one's own ideas, attitudes, values, and the like, into report.
- The inclination to pay special attention to unusual and striking incidents and to neglect the commonplace and small details that may have special significance in the light of the whole.

The following points will make for a robust case study

- Generalizations and conclusions should be developed from the data rather than from theories. In other words, conclusions should be based on evidence gathered from the data.
- Strike a balance between the completeness with necessary objectivity, brevity, and clarity.

### **1.4.4 The Advantages and Limitations of Case Studies**

#### **Advantages**

- It is good for addressing *how* and *why* questions.
- It gives concreteness to problems and solutions.
- It can be used to study evolutionary or decision-making processes.
- It provides in-depth information in a single setting, group, or organization.
- It can be tailored to specific situations.
- It can provide background information as a guide for further study.
- It contributes insight into relationships and personal feelings.
- It draws out underlying assumptions and general knowledge.
- It can be used as a supplement to other methods.

## Limitations

- Case study procedures are not standardized. Case studies of the same unit (person) made by two investigators may differ in a number of important aspects.
- The reliability and validity of case study material cannot be checked to any great extent through the use of statistical methods.
- The researcher develops a tendency towards *ad hoc* theorizing. In place of finding scientific explanations for a particular phenomenon, he, or she, tends to find some commonsense explanation for it.
- It is time consuming and requires a large amount of data.
- It may not lend itself to generalization to a larger population.
- It may provide data on only one or two aspects of a problem.
- It requires good observational, recording, and reporting skills.
- Information may be subjective because of investigator bias.

However, in spite of such limitations, some authorities consider the case study as one of the most useful research methods for applying the developmental point of view.

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## 1.5 THE STEPS OF PROJECT WORK

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Now, you know about the case study method to be applied in your Project Work-I. In this section, we will discuss the steps involved in project work. The steps involved in project work are:

**STEP I :** Select the topic for your project by taking following points into consideration:

- Suitability of the topic.
- Relevance of the topic to the extension and development studies.
- Time available at your disposal.
- Feasibility of data collection within the given time limit.
- Challenges involved in the data collection, and how you propose to meet them.
- Cost involved in the data collection.
- Communication facilities, local culture, and language prevailing in the area, and how far these are convenient to you.

Some of the broad areas and topics for project proposals are given in Annexure-IX.

**STEP II :** Consult the supervisor and take his / her guidance in finalizing the topic.

**STEP III:** Prepare your Project Proposal according to the guidelines given in the section 1.6. At the outset, a draft project proposal has to be prepared and finalized in consultation with your supervisor in the Study Centre. The final proposal must be approved by the supervisor before proceeding for data collection. A sample project proposal is given in Annexure – I, and the guidelines for conducting a project are given in Annexure – II.

**STEP IV:** In the fourth step you will conduct case study using a field diary, and if possible a schedule of questions for the collection of data and information on your topic.

**STEP V :** After data collection and the collection of information, you have to do a qualitative analysis of the data and information.

**STEP VI:** Write the report taking into account the steps narrated in Section 1.7.

Before binding the project report, you have to attach three certificates

- 1) Approval letter of your project proposal from your supervisor (Annexure-V)
- 2) Student's declaration given by you (Annexure-VI)
- 3) Certificate from your supervisor (Annexure-VII)

**STEP VII:** It is pertinent to note that at every step, you have to consult your supervisor. The guidance of your supervisor will enable you to successfully complete your project work.

**STEP VIII:** Finally, you have to submit the project report. A checklist for the submission of the project report is given in Annexure – IV.

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## **1.6 THE COMPONENTS OF A PROJECT PROPOSAL**

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- 1) **Title:** Give your project a title.
- 2) **Introduction:** Give a broad description of the topic, how it is important, and give the important concepts.
- 3) **Need and its Justification:** State the rationale for carrying out the study. In other words, describe the gaps in knowledge or information regarding the problem, and state the justification for conducting the study.
- 4) **Operational Definition:** Define the terms used in the proposal.
- 5) **Objectives:** Delineate a few objectives of your study. You can have two types of objectives:
  - i) General objectives
  - ii) Specific objectives

A general objective is a broad area of study. General objectives can be broken into three or four specific objectives, based on various aspects of the study.

- 6) **Methodology:** The methodology has the following components
- a) *Type of Study:* In Project Work- I, you have to use case study method.
  - b) *Sample:* You have to choose a sample of 5 to 10 cases if you are using individual cases, and, in the case of an institution, use a sample of one institution. For example, if your project is a case study of SHG (Self Help Group) members, then, 5 to 10 SHG members should be studied. If your case study is on an SHG, then, you will conduct an in-depth analysis of the target SHG.
  - c) *Tools for data collection:* A schedule, or, an observation questionnaire, or, a field diary has to be used in the collection of data and information in the case study method. A sample schedule for data collection is given in Annexure – VIII.
  - d) *Data Analysis:* The case study method is a qualitative method and very few statistical tools will be used in the analysis of data. You have to be analytical in your approach, and can use charts and diagrams.
- 7) **Limitation of the Study:** Mention the limitations that you will face in carrying out your project work.

A sample project proposal is given in Annexure - I and the guidelines for preparing a project proposal are given in Annexure - II.

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## 1.7 THE COMPONENTS OF A PROJECT REPORT

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The outcome of project work is the Project Report. A project report must have the following components:

- 1) **Cover Page:** This should contain the title of the project proposal, to whom it is submitted, for which degree, the name of the author, name of the supervisor, year of submission of the project work, name of the university, and address.
- 2) **Preface:** A brief statement of the study and scope of the project work.
- 3) **Acknowledgement:** Credit the contributions provided to you by various organizations and individuals during the process of carrying out the study.
- 4) **Table of Contents:** Page-wise listing of the main contents in your report such as introduction, methodology, discussion, findings and suggestions, along with page numbers.
- 5) **Body of the Report:** The body of the report must have these four logical divisions
  - a) *Introduction:* This will cover the background, rationale, and includes need, justification, and objectives.
  - b) *Methodology of the study:* The methodology will contain, largely, the area of the study, sample, type of study, tools for data collection, and method of analysis.

- c) *Discussions*: You have to provide analysis that goes from the general to specific. For a better description, you can include field notes, photographs, opinions, etc.
  - d) *Summary and conclusions*: In this section, you will cover the main findings and suggestions. Policy makers and researchers usually consult this section to initiate recommended actions, or, to carry out further studies. Therefore, it is vital that you should give the reader an impression of completeness.
- 6) **Bibliography or References**: This section will include the list of books and articles which you have used during your project work, and in writing a project report.
- 7) **Appendix**: In the appendix section you can append the schedule used for data collection, or any other useful certificates, or appreciation letters which you might have obtained during your project work.

A sample project report is given in Annexure – III.

**Sample Project Proposal**

**Title of the Project: Functioning of a ICDS Centre in Agarpur Slum**

**Proposal Submitted**

**To**

**IGNOU**

**For**

**PG Certificate in Extension and Development Studies (PGCEDS)**

**PG Diploma in Extension and Development Studies (PGDEDS)**

**MA in Extension and Development Studies (MAEDS)**

**Name of Student :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Supervisor's Name :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Enrolment No. :** \_\_\_\_\_



**School of Extension and Development Studies  
Indira Gandhi National Open University  
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068**

**I) Introduction:** The ICDS centres were opened in India in 1976 under the ICDS project funded by UNICEF. One ICDS centre caters to 1000 population. The main functions of ICDS centre are to: (i) provide pre-school and elementary education to 3-6 age group of children; (ii) immunization of children and antenatal women; and (iii) nutritional services to children and ante-natal women.

**II) Statement of the Problem:** The ICDS centres are playing important role in the education and healthcare of children and women. Their effective functioning would improve the education and health status of women. However, several studies show that many of these centres are not effectively functioning in rural and urban slum areas. The present project is an attempt to study the functioning of an ICDS centre. It will enable us to draw some conclusions leading to recommendations which would be helpful to take action for enabling these centres function effectively.

**III) Objectives:** The objectives of the study are to :

- Assess the availability of infrastructure and manpower in the ICDS centre.
- Identify various problems associated with the functioning of ICDS centre.
- Record the parents and community satisfaction about the functioning of ICDS centre.

**IV) Methodology**

- i) Study method:** Case study method will be followed in this project work.
- ii) Sample:** One ICDS centre will be selected.
- iii) Tools for data collection:** One open ended schedule will be used in collection of data. However, field visit diary will be maintained for collection of additional information.
- iv) Data analysis:** As it is a qualitative study, hardly any statistical tool will be used in data analysis. However, chart and bar diagram will be used in the discussion part of the report.

**V) Timeline:** The timeline to be followed to conduct the study, is given in Table-I

**Table – I: Timeline of Project Work**

Activities	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preparation of project proposal	√	√			
Preparation of tools		√			
Conduction of field work/data collection		√	√		
Analysis of data/ information			√		
Report writing/ typing (Draft Report)			√	√	
Submission of final report					√

**V) Limitations:** This is a case study of an ICDS centre only and hence the result cannot be generalised.

**VI) Bibliography:** Pattanaik, B.K. (2007), *Social and Human Well-being: Selected Perspectives*, Associated Publishers, Ambala.

### **Guidelines for Project Work-I**

- The students will initiate the Project Work – I in the second month of admission to the programme, and submit it before six months, that is, before appearing for the term end examination of the PG Certificate level programme in Extension and Development Studies. The completion of Project-I work is compulsory for PG Certificate, PG Diploma, and MA in Extension and Development Studies.
- The students will conduct project work in any of the topics of the core courses covered in the PG Certificate level programme (covered during the first six months).
- Students have to choose their supervisor from the approved list of supervisors available in the Regional Centre and prepare their research proposals under his /her guidance. Students have to have their research proposals approved by their supervisors.
- The research proposal, along with the filled in proforma, given in Appendix – V, has to be submitted to the concerned Regional Centre for the approval of the Regional Director.
- The Regional Director will send the proposal back to the students after getting it approved by an expert in extension and development studies.
- Complete the Project Work- I before you appear for term end examination of the first three courses under PG Certificate in Extension and Development Studies.



## **Sample Project Report**

**Functioning of ICDS Centre in Dimapur Village**

**Project Report submitted**

**To**

**Indira Gandhi National Open University**

**For**

**PG Certificate in Extension and Development Studies (PGCEDS)**

**PG Diploma in Extension and Development Studies (PGDEDS)**

**MA in Extension and Development Studies (MAEDS)**

**Name of the Student:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Name of the Supervisor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Enrolment No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Month and Year of Submission:** \_\_\_\_\_



**School of Extension and Development Studies  
Indira Gandhi National Open University  
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068**

### Preface

The *Preface*, your first page, should be in *italics* and should present a brief account of the study

#### Example:

*The study on ICDS Centre was conducted in Dimapur village of district Nikan. It was a case study of an ICDS centre, in which an in depth analysis of the functioning of the ICDS has been done. The suggestions given in the study will provide an input to the administrators and policy makers to take measures for improving its functioning. It will also help the researchers to carryout further research in the area.*

(Name of the Student)

### Acknowledgement

The second page, also in *italics* must acknowledge the individuals and organizations from which you have received help during the conduct of the study.

#### Example:

*During the conduct of my study I had received help from various individuals and organizations. At the outset I express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Kartar Khuntia for his able guidance. I express my sincere thanks to the ICDS centre functionaries, people and panchayat members of Dimapur village for their cooperation without which this study could not have been carried out. I also take this opportunity to thank all of my friends who have helped me directly or indirectly.*

(Name of the Student)

### Contents

The third page, again, in *italics* must be the Table of Content.

#### For Example

<i>Content</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Introduction</i>	
<i>Methodology</i>	
<i>Area of the study</i>	
<i>Discussions</i>	
<i>Conclusions and suggestions</i>	
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>Annexure-I</i>	
<i>Annexure-II</i>	
<i>Annexure-III</i>	

## **The Body of the Report**

The body of the report should usually have following components:

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Area background
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions and suggestions
- Bibliography

An example of bibliography is given below:

### **Bibliography**

Gunnar, M (1968), *Asian Drama, An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*, Pantheon, New York.

Ragnar, N (1953), *Problem of Capital Formation in Under Developed Countries*, Oxford University Press, New York.

Sharma, D.P. (2002). "Teacher Education Programme in IGNOU: Student Teacher's Perception", *Indian Journal of Open Learning*, 11 (3): 335-346.

### **Appendices**

Appendix- I Schedule for Data Collection

### **Checklist for the Submission of a Project Report**

- The Project Report need to be typed or word-processed in double space on single side, in 12 pt, on A-4 size (29x20 cm) paper.
- Show the final draft of the Project Report to your supervisor before binding; attach copies of your approved proposal.
- Attach the Student's Declaration given in Annexure -VI.
- Attach the Certificate of the Guide, given in Annexure -VII.
- Do have your report bound with a hard cover page.
- Two copies of the Project Report should be submitted to the Regional Director of the concerned Regional Centre.
- The Project Report submitted to IGNOU will not be returned to the student.

**Proforma for Submission of Project Proposal**

*To be filled by the student*

- 1) Name of the Programme:
- 2) Student's Profile:
  - a) Name and Address of the Student:
  - b) Enrolment No.:
  - c) Title of the Project:
  - d) Name/Address of the Supervisor:
- 3) Profile of the Centre:
  - a) Name of the Study Centre:
  - b) Name of the Regional Centre:

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Supervisor

Date :

Date :

Approval Status  
For office use

Approved

Not Approved

(If not approved please give suggestions)

Signature & Designation of the Evaluator

Date:

Signature of Regional Director  
Date and Stamp

### **Student's Declaration**

I hereby declare that the Project Work - I entitled ( In Block Letters) .....

.....  
.....  
submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the PG Certificate in Extension and Development Studies to IGNOU, New Delhi is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by others or by me.

**Signature**

**Place:**

**Enrolment No.:**

**Date:**

**Name:**

**Address:**

### **Supervisor's Certificate**

This is to certify that Mr./Miss/Mrs ..... Student of IGNOU,  
New Delhi has worked under my supervision and guidance for his/her MEDSP-004 Project  
Work –I. His/Her Project Work - I entitled .....

.....  
.....

which he/she is submitting, is his/her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

Place:

Name:

Date:

Address:

## **Sample Schedule for Data Collection**

**Note:** At first you introduce yourself to the respondent and say from where you have come, why you have come and what your purpose is. Tell him/her that this information will be used for research purpose only.

### **Schedule for Functioning of ICDS Centre**

- 1) Name of the Locality :
- 2) Name of the Respondent :
- 3) Date of opening of ICDS centre :
- 4) No. of population/households it serves:
- 5) Details of the ICDS centre: (functionaries, their age, sex, caste, qualification, training status, etc):
- 6) Details of the infrastructure available:
- 7) Detail of the students and their age, sex, caste, etc., and also, education, caste, and occupation status of their parents:
- 8) Take a detail of activities undertaken by the ICDS functionaries:
- 9) Watch a mid-day meal programme held in ICDS centre and give details and also take a photograph :
- 10) Meet a few parents whose children are not coming to the ICDS centre and ask about the reasons for their absence:
- 11) Meet a few parents of children (Preferably belonging to different castes) and record their level of satisfaction:



- 12) Meet the *panchayat pradhan* and enquire about the functioning of ICDS centre in the village
- 13) Take detail about the Problems/Issues of ICDS centre from ICDS centre workers:
- 14) Take the suggestions for further improvement of ICDS centre from ICDS centre workers and its beneficiaries:
- 15) Any other relevant information pertaining to the study:

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** In the case study method, carry a field diary during the data and information collection time and write-down whatever information is given by the respondents, even if it is not covered in the schedule. Visit five or six times until you get the complete information required for the purpose of your study.

## Sample Topics for a Project Proposal

In order to enable you to choose a topic for your case study while doing Project Work- I, we have listed below some topics. This does not imply that you will choose only these topics. These are just sample topics, which are meant to provide you with ideas and will guide you in selecting a topic of your interest.

### Sample Topics:

- 1) Case study of a *panchayat*
- 2) Case study of few women *panchayat* heads
- 3) Case study of a municipal ward
- 4) Case study of a village sub-centre
- 5) Case study of a primary school
- 6) Case study of an *anganwaadi or balwadi* centre
- 7) Case study of an AIE/EGS run by an NGO
- 8) Case study of NREGS work implemented in a *panchayat*
- 9) Case study of a watershed project implemented by a *panchayat*
- 10) Case study of Total Sanitation Campaign project implemented by a *panchayat*
- 11) Case study of a *Swajaldhara* (drinking water) project implemented by a *panchayat*
- 12) Case study of a *Indira Awas Yojana* implemented by a *panchayat*
- 13) Case study of Maternal and Child Health status of five to ten families belonging to different communities and religious groups
- 14) Case study of a Scheduled Caste dominated village
- 15) Case study of a Self Help Group (SHG)
- 16) Case study of 5 to 10 women migrant labourers
- 17) Case study of 5 to 10 child labourers/ girl child labourers
- 18) Case study of 5 to 10 BPL families
- 19) Case study of 5 to 10 families living in urban slum

- 20) Case study of a extension education programme conducted in the area of agriculture or health or education
- 21) Case study of a mid-day meal scheme in an ICDS centre
- 22) Case study of a mid-day meal scheme in a primary school
- 23) Case study of a village small-scale cottage industry
- 24) Case study of a village-implemented National Rural Health Mission
- 25) Case study of a village-implemented *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)*
- 26) Case study of use of common land by a village panchayat
- 27) Case study of 5 to 10 progressive farmers
- 28) Case study of an innovative irrigation programme in a village
- 29) Case study of 5 to 10 beggars
- 30) Case study of woman/ girl child welfare scheme implemented by a village *panchayat*
- 31) Case study of a woman entrepreneur
- 32) Case study of a successful dairy farm
- 33) Case study of a successful poultry farm
- 34) Case study of a voluntary organization
- 35) Case study of an old age home/day care centre
- 36) Case study of an orphanage
- 37) Case study of public-private partnership in slum development
- 38) Case study of a community participation programme
- 39) Case study of mosque/ *madarsa* education institution
- 40) Case study of a migrant labour colony
- 41) Case study of 5 to 10 private unlicensed practitioners (quacks) in delivery of health care services
- 42) Case study of a unique socio-cultural practices in a village
- 43) Case study of a few self employed youths (auto drivers/ small shop keepers/ vendors)
- 44) Case study of a social forestry programme in a village

- 45) Case study of a public distribution system in a village, or, in an unorganized colony
- 46) Case study of a village using conventional sources of energy
- 47) Case study of a caste *panchayat*
- 48) Case study of a capacity building (training) programme undertaken by government and an NGO in a village
- 49) Case study of participatory management of a project such as electricity, drinking water, irrigation, or education
- 50) Case study of 5 to 10 rag pickers.