RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is very much important in the present era of knowledge. Because, it is very much relevant to up-gradation of technology, betterment of economy of the nation and boosting the growth in all the sectors of the globalized world. To give the exploration of ideas about research and its methodology, the present chapter discusses: statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance and scope of the study, research design, data collection, data analysis and interpretation, limitations of the study and chapterisation.

Research area:
The Financial Performance of Regional Rural Banks in India.

Research Design:
The present study is descriptive and exploratory in nature.

Sources of data:
The entire study is totally based on secondary data which has been collected and complied from the annual reports of NABARD and RBI. Therefore, due to lack of time and resources, the primary data could not be collected.

Sample size and Sample Size
Since their inception, regional rural banks (RRBs) have taken deep roots and have become a sort of inseparable part of the rural credit structure in India. The financial viability of the RRBs has, however, been a matter of concern since the 1980s, just five years after their existence. A number of committees have gone into the issue of their financial viability and possible restructuring. This study follows a deductive approach.

First the extent of the problem of the loss making RRBs has been studied to analyze if the problem is confined to some particular sponsor banks or States. Subsequently, an attempt is made to enquire as to factors that influence the performance of the RRBs and the role - played by the sponsor banks. The
empirical analysis has been couched in terms of profit and loss making RRBs for a reasonably long (10-year) period to draw robust policy inferences.

Analysis of Data
The researcher has used only simple statistical techniques like percentage, compound annual rate of growth for data analysis and interpretation. The computation of findings is made manually by the researcher. The most appropriate techniques and tests of statistics could not be used in the study due to lack of data and skills.