# METHODOLOGY

# CHAPTER III

# METHODOLOGY

Inspite of renewed emphasis placed on development, there has been a large-scale influx of people movement from the small cities and the rural areas to the metros and other large cities in developing countries like India. In this regard, Delhi, being the capital of the country, is no exception. As a result of migration, the city has been rapidly expanding with the establishment of hutment on its outskirts and in the other vacant places. The unregulated influx of people to the city has several ramifications that are justified for scientific analysis. Therefore, the present study is undertaken with a view to analyze the factors influencing migration decision, perceived cost and benefits, problems and coping strategies and perceived quality of life of the in-migrants in Delhi.

Description of the procedure adopted in conducting the present study is given in this chapter under the following heads.

3.1 Research Design

3.2 The Variables

3.3 Conceptual Framework of the Study

3.4 Operational Definitions

3.5 Selection, Description and Development of the tool.

3.6 The sample, Sampling procedure and Sample size

3.7 Data analysis

## 3.1 Research Design

The research design used for the present study is the descriptive survey. A research design is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed and this depends on the research purpose. It describes the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group. Since the present study aimed to investigate the characteristics of in-migrants and their various aspects of their past and present quality of life, which described the state of affairs as they existed, descriptive survey was considered as the most suitable research design for the present study.

**3.2 The Variables:** There were 3 sets of variables selected for present research. They are as follow:

**3.2.1 Independent Variables:** The independent variables for the present study are as follows:

A. Personal Variables: Socio economic Status of the family before migration

Socio economic Status of the family at the time of data collection

B. Situational Variables: Contact at the place of origin

**3.2.2 Intervening Variables:**

A. Factors influencing Migration Decision

B. Perceived Cost of Migration

C. Perceived Benefits of migration

D. Problems faced by In-migrants' Families

E Coping strategies adapted by in-migrants' Families

### 3.2.3 Dependent Variables:

A. Perceived Quality of Life

### 3.3 Conceptual framework of the Study

### 3.3.1 The components of framework are as follow :

1. Socio-Economic-Status of the Family (before and after migration)

2. Perceived cost and benefits of migration

3. Problems faced by the In-migrants' Families (before and after migration)

4. Coping strategies adapted by the In-migrants' families (before and after migration)

5. Perceived Quality of Life (before and after migration)

It is theorized (Fig.2) that perceived quality of life of in-migrant's family to Delhi before their migration is influenced by their socio-economic status before their migration. Their perceived quality of life at the time of data collection is influenced by their socio-economic-status after migration, their contact with the place of origin, the perceived cost and benefits of migration and the problems and coping strategies adapted by them to solve the problems after migration. At the same time, their contact with the place of origin, the perceived cost and benefits of migration, the problems and coping strategies adapted by the families are influenced by the socio-economic-status of the family at the time of data collection.

### 3.4 Operational Definitions: The important concepts used for the present study were operationally defined :
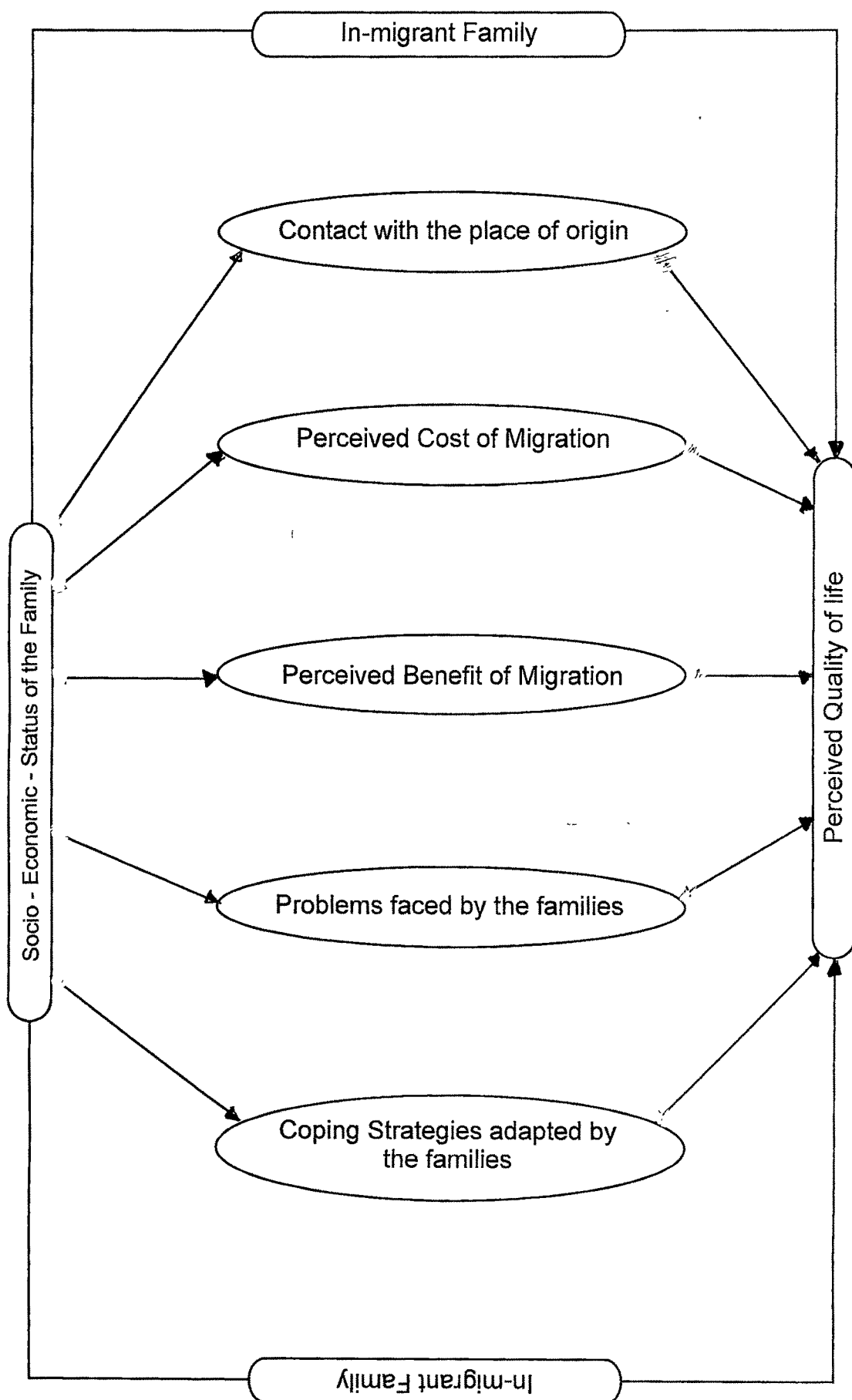
Fig. 2 Conceptual Frame work of the Study

In-migrant: A person who leaves his place of birth and goes to another place within the country to earn his livelihood with his/her family either for a shorter period or for a longer period is termed as in-migrant to the place where he migrates.

Factors influencing Migration Decision: The social, physical, demographic, cultural, communication and economic factors leading to migration are termed as the factors influencing migration decision.

Perceived Cost of Migration: Cost of migration is the additional burden the migrant bears in economic and non-economic terms as compared to that he was bearing at his place of origin as perceived by the migrant.

Economic Cost of Migration: Economic cost of migration is the decreased quantity and quality of resources available to in-migrants, reduced assets the in-migrant experiences.

Non-economic Cost of Migration: Non-economic Cost of Migration is the increased risk, social adjustment, stress experienced, poorer health and lowered happiness which the in-migrant family experiences at the place of migration.

Perceived Benefits of Migration: Benefits of Migration are the economic and non-economic gains the in-migrant experiences at the place of migration in comparison to that he was bearing at his place of origin.

Economic Benefits of Migration: Economic benefits of migration are the increased quantity and quality of resources available to in-migrants, better assets and the increased opportunity cost the in-migrant experiences at the place of migration.

<u>Non-economic Benefits of Migration:</u> Non-economic Benefits of Migration are the decreased risk, less social adjustment, better health and increased happiness which the in-migrant family experiences at the place of migration.

<u>Perceived Quality of Life:</u> For the present study, perceived quality of life refers to the in-migrants' perception to their overall situation before and after migration. It will be assessed in terms of their perception of:

i.   Financial security

ii.  Food (frequency and quality)

iii. Clothing (Quality, Adequacy and Quantity)

iv.  House and housing condition

v.   Health and health facilities

vi.  Communication facilities

vii. Community facilities

viii. Leisure and recreation

ix.  Psychological and social aspects in terms of family support, belongingness, neighborhood, community and communication.

x.   Environmental conditions

## 3.5 Selection, Description and Development of the Tool:

## 3.5.1 Selection of the Instrument:

Interview schedule was selected as a tool to collect data. An interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. This method is suited

for the intensive researches. More information and that too in greater depth can be obtained through this method. Observation can also be done while recording verbal information. One of the most important reasons to use the interview schedule as a tool for the study was that the respondents were needed to recall their before migration period, where interviewer could help them, through certain probe question. Since it was anticipated that the sample would have varying level of literacy, many may be illiterate, interview schedule was considered an appropriate tool.

### 3.5.2 Description of the Instrument:

According to the objectives of the study, the interview schedule was divided in ten sections:

**Section I: Background Information:** The first section contained questions to elicit the background information of the respondent, her family, religion, caste and place of origin.

**Section II: Socio-Economic-Status Scale:** The second section probed in the socio-economic-status of the respondents before migration at the place of origin, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection at the place of migration. An inventory known as Kalliath SES Inventory, was used in the present study to measure the socio-economic-status of the respondents. It was developed by R.P. Kalliath in English language to measure the social standing or social position of the person belongs to urban population. The inventory consists of nine items, each of which has subcategories. It assesses the socio-economic-status of individual on the following criteria: type of family, number of members in the family, type of accommodation, facilities and services available at home, article and gadgets possessed, total monthly income, literacy level of parents/

spouses, exposure to media, library and club membership interaction among members on social, economic and political issues. The scoring key furnishes details of the method of scoring (Appendix III).

The content validity and test-retest reliability (0.96) was already established The approximate time required to answer this inventory is 15 min. The summated scores of the inventory are interpreted in terms of the low, middle and upper socio-economic-strata.

**Section III: Contact with the Place of Origin:** The third section dealt with the questions regarding in-migrant families' contacts with their kin and kith at the place of origin.

**Section IV: Factors influencing Migration Decision:** This section contained a scale to find out various factors influencing migration decision. It consisted of fifty-five statements that stated factors considered by the family for taking the migration decision and they were asked to indicate the extent to which they considered these factors.

**Section V: Information Sources used by the In-migrants' Families:** This section contained a scale, which brought forth the various sources of information (eg. family, friends, radio, magazine etc.) considered by the in-migrants for different aspects (occupation, education, living etc.) before they migrated to Delhi.

**Section VI: Perceived cost of Migration:** A descriptive rating scale, which consisted of forty-nine statements, was developed to assess the perception of respondents regarding the extent of economic and non-economic cost of migration. The various aspects included were the expenditure on education, transportation, living, health facilities and

income as well as the psychological cost they paid to leave their place of origin.

**Section VII: Perceived benefits of Migration:** A descriptive rating scale was developed to evaluate in-migrants' perception of the extent of economic and non-economic benefits of migration they received at the place of migration. It consisted of thirty-six statements. The various benefits they received were better educational and job opportunities, various community facilities, utility services, exposure of different environment and other psychological aspects contributed for the development of the family members.

**Section VIII: Problems faced by In-migrants' Families:** A scale, consisting of thirty-seven statements, was constructed to measure the extent of the various problems faced by the in-migrants immediately after migration and at the time of data collection at the place of migration. The various problems they faced were the personal and psychological, time, energy and money management, social, children related, problems during emergency and various other problems.

**Section IX: Coping strategies adapted by In-migrants' Families:** This section contained a scale with forty-one statements to determine the extent of coping strategies adapted by these families to solve their problems. The same section had another scale for the help received from various sources to overcome the problems faced by the in-migrants at the place of migration.

**Section X: Perceived Quality of Life:** The tenth section contained a scale having multiple choice type questions to measure the perception of their quality of life at the place of origin before migration and at the time of data

collection at the place of migration. It covered various aspects such as financial security, food (frequency and quality), clothing (quality, adequacy and quantity), house and housing condition, health and health facilities, communication facilities, community facilities, leisure and recreation, psychological and social aspects in terms of family support, belongingness, neighborhood, community and communication, environmental conditions.

### 3.5.3 Development of the Instrument:

A thorough review of literature helped to develop interview schedule so as to achieve the objectives of the study. The items of various scales were selected carefully so that enough content is covered.

The interview schedule was constructed in such a way that it could be understood easily by the in-migrants and should make them enable to answer the questions frankly and quickly. The questions were most skillfully structured so that even a stranger or the most reluctant migrant could have no hesitation in revealing on the necessary information about their migration. The schedule was prepared in English as well as in Hindi.

There were ten sections in the schedule viz.:
1. Background information of the respondents
2. Socio-economic – status scale
3. Contact with the place of origin
4. Factors influencing Migration Decision
5. Information Sources used by the In-migrants' families
6. Perceived Cost of Migration
7. Perceived Benefits of Migration
8. Problems faced by In-migrants' families
9 Coping Strategies adapted by the in-migrant families
10.   Perceived Quality of Life

<u>Establishment of Content Validity:</u>

The socio-economic status scale was developed by Kalliath (1997). Its validity and reliability was already established. For the rest of the scales a panel of nine judges from the Faculty of Home Science, Faculty of

Education and Psychology, Faculty of Social Work, Management, Agriculture Extension Department (IARI, Delhi) were selected. They were requested to check the positive or negative direction (wherever applicable), clarity and relevance of the content for each statement of the scales.

A consensus of eighty percent among the judges was taken as a yardstick for inclusion of the statement in the final tool. The items of scales of 'contact with the place of origin', 'factors influencing migration decision', 'perceived cost and benefits of migration', 'problems faced and coping strategies adapted' by the in-migrant families were found to be valid, correct in direction and clear to all the judges whereas in the scale on 'perceived quality of life' 54 out of 59 statements were finally selected.

The interview schedule was translated into Hindi to use in the field. The content validity of Hindi interview schedule was also established by giving it to three judges who were expert in Hindi as well as English.

Pretesting and Establishment of Reliability:

A tool must be reliable for it to be valid but a tool can be reliable and still not be valid. It is the degree of consistency that the instrument demonstrates. Before final application of the instrument in the field, the tool was tested in the field this is called pre-testing. The tool was pre-tested on a sample of thirty respondents who were not a part of the sample but had characteristics similar to the sample for the present study. The pre-testing gave an idea that the interview took about thirty-five minutes for each respondent. The questions were clear to the respondents and no modifications were needed. The responses were scored. After a gap of twenty days, all the scales were re-administered to the sample so that the

# Methodology

**In-migrant families in Delhi Slums**

Purposive sampling

**South Delhi Slums**

Purposive sampling

**Four Slums**

| Bapu camp (69) | Ayanagar (30) | Sambhav camp (60) | Jona Puria (40) |

**Respondent (Homemaker)**

Random sampling

**In-migrant families (199)**

**Variable studied**

**SES**
• BM
• IAM
• ADC

**Perceived Cost of migration**
• Economic
• Non-Economic

**Perceived Benefits of migration**
• Economic
• Non-Economic

**Problems faced/coping strategies**
• Personal and psychological
• Time and energy management
• Money management
• Social
• Children related
• Miscellaneous

**Perceived Quality of Life**

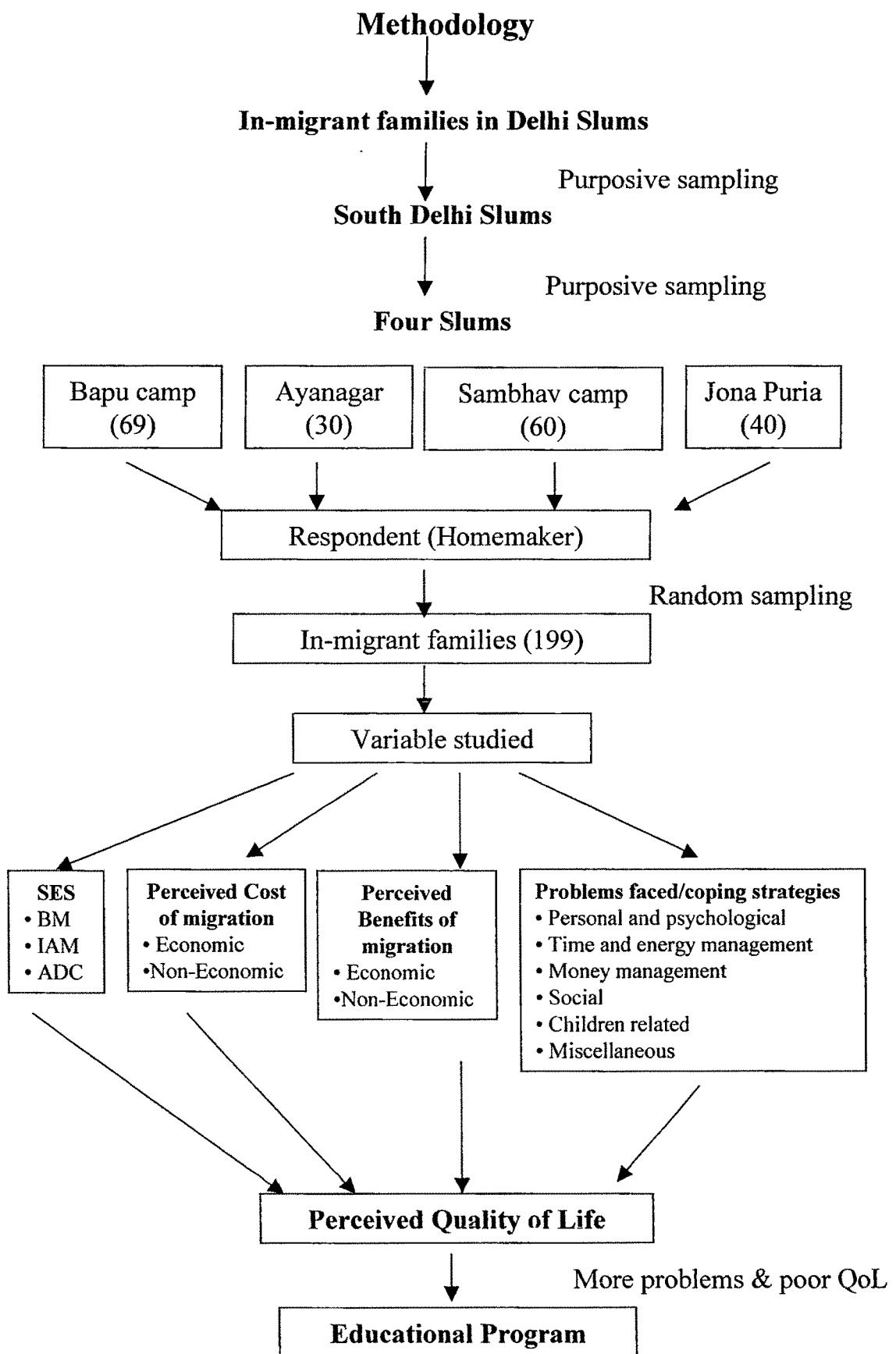More problems & poor QoL

**Educational Program**

FIG 3

reliability of the scales could be established through test-retest method. This method is used to check the reliability of the instrument to see its consistency over time. The responses on both the administrations were accordingly scored and Pearson Product Moment co-efficient of correlation was computed which showed a high reliability value for each of the scales. After pre-testing, on the basis of the responses, reliability of the instrument was calculated.

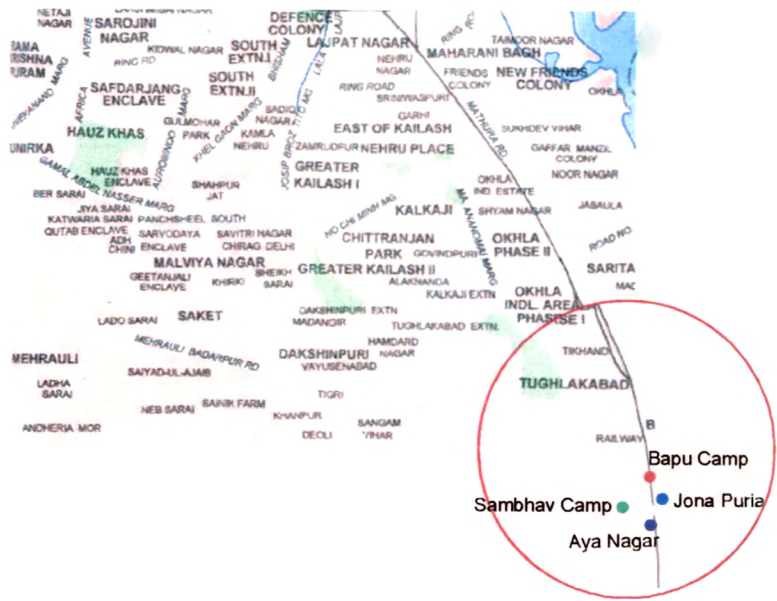| S.No. | Scale | Developed by | Reliability value |
|-------|-------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Socio-Economic-Status | Kalliath (1997) | 0.96 |
| 2. | Factors influencing Migration Decision | Researcher | 0.72 |
| 3. | Sources of Information used by the In-.migrants' families | Researcher | 0.70 |
| 4 | Perceived Cost of Migration | Researcher | 0.65 |
| 5 | Perceived Benefits of Migration | Researcher | 0.65 |
| 6 | Problems faced by In-migrants' families | Researcher | 0.78 |
| 7 | Coping Strategies adapted by the in-migrant families | Researcher | 0.60 |
| 8 | Perceived Quality of Life | Researcher | 0.81 |

## 3.6 The sample, sampling procedure and sample size:

**3.6.1 Selection of the Universe:** The universe of the present study is the in-migrant population who settled in the sub-urban slums of Southern Delhi. It included only those people who came from the other cities of India during the years 1999 to 2001 and built a living place or lived in a rented dwelling in the suburban slums of Delhi City (Fig. 3).

# Locale of the Study : Delhi



DELHI MAP

**3.6.2 Locale of the Study** : Bapu camp, Ayanagar, Sambhav camp and Jonapuria slums of South Delhi were selected for the present study (Fig. 4).

**3.6.3 Sampling Procedure:** The in-migrants settled in the four slums viz. Bapu camp, Ayanagar, Sambhav Camp and Jona Puria were selected purposively. These slums were the newly established ones. With the help of an non-government organization – Sai Development Consultancy Services a list of families was obtained who had migrated between the years 1999 to 2001 to Delhi as this was one of the delimitation of the study because it was assumed that it would be easy for the new migrants to recall their past three-four years.

There were altogether 1500, 800, 1000, 900 households in Bapu camp, Ayanagar, Sambhav Camp and Jona Puria respectively.

According to the list, there were 139, 60, 120, 80 families who migrated between the afore mentioned period. Proportionately approximately half of sample was drawn randomly through systematic random technique.

**3.6.4 Sample size** : Thus, a sample of 69 households from Bapu Camp, 30 from Ayanagar, 60 from Sambhav Camp and 40 from Jona Puria was drawn as the sample of the study. Thus, altogether 199 families were drawn from four urban slum of South Delhi considered as sample for the study.

**3.6.5 Unit of Enquiry** : Homemaker was selected as a unit of enquiy.

**3.7 Data Analysis** : The procedure used to analyze the data were coding, categorization, tabulation and statistical analysis.

**3.7.1 Categorization** : Data related to age, employment, income and education etc. were categorised for further analysis.

1. Socio-economic Status Scale : The Kalliath (1997) SES published inventory was used for the present study. The inventory was prepared to appraise the social standard or social position of individual of low, middle and upper strata. It consist of nine items each of which has sub-categories. The content validity of the scale had been established and the test-retest method was used to check the reliability of the same. Its test-retest reliability co-efficient was 0.96. The scoring pattern of the scale is provided alongwith the scale (Appendix III). The possible range of score on the total scale were divided among three categories having almost equal interval amongst the scores.

  i.   low socio-economic status     = 11 – 68
 ii.   moderate socio-economic status = 69 – 125
iii.   high socio-economic status    = 26 – 183

2. Extent of contacts of Respondents' families to the place of origin: This scale was developed by the researcher. Respondents were asked whether they contacted relatives, friends and any acquainted people at the place of origin. The scores of two for 'yes' and one for 'no' were ascribed for their responses. The frequency with which they could keep contacts was ascribed to zero through six. The respondents and their people used various means of transportation like paddle-rickshaw, auto/taxi, city buses, interstate buses, train or combination of these to reach to their place of origin. The scores ascribed were one to eight for use of each means of transportation, respectively. To know whether the traveling was expensive or not, scores of '2' for 'yes' and '1' for 'no' were ascribed to the responses.

The possible range of scores were divided among 3 categories which showed the extent of contact of in-migrant families :

i.   contact to low extent      = 8 – 31
ii.  contact to some extent     = 32 – 55
iii. contact to great extent    = 56 – 80

3. <u>Factors influencing Migration Decision</u> : Various factors influence migration decision. These factors are social, physical, demographic, cultural, communication and economic factors. A list of statements reflecting the influence were provided to the respondents and were asked to indicate the extent to which the factors influenced their migration decision. The responses were sought in terms of to a great extent, to some extent and to no extent. The scores of 3 through 1 were ascribed respectively to each statement. The possible ranges of scores were divided into 3 categories having equal interval, which reflected the extent of the influence of factors on migration decision :

i.   Influencing to low extent    = 55 – 91
ii.  Influencing to some extent  = 92 – 128
iii. Influencing to great extent  = 129 – 165

4. <u>Sources of Information used by in-migrant families before migration</u> : A scale was developed by researcher to find out from which sources the in-migrant families gathered information on various aspects before taking decision to migrate. Eleven sources were listed and on the other side various aspects of life, on which information was gathered, were listed. The responses were sought in terms of 'yes' or 'no'. The scores of 2 for 'yes' and 1 for 'no' were given. The scores were summated and these were divided among three categories which indicated low, moderate and high extent of use of sources of information.

i.   sources of information used to low extent = 88 – 117

ii.  sources of information used to some extent = 118 – 147

iii. sources of information used to great extent = 148 – 176

5. <u>Perceived cost of migration</u> : A scale consisting of was developed by the researcher to assess economic and non-economic cost of migration. The respondents were asked to indicate their responses in terms of 'to great extent', 'to some extent' and 'to no extent'. The scores of 3 through 1 ascribed to the responses of each statement respectively. The scores were summated and the possible range of scores for each area and that of total score was divided into three categories having almost equal number of intervals which depicted the extent of perceived cost felt by the in-migrants.

i.   perceived cost to low extent     = 49 – 81

ii.  perceived cost to some extent = 82 – 114

iii. perceived cost to great extent = 115 – 147

6. <u>Perceived benefits of migration</u> : The researcher developed this scale. The perceived benefits were divided between economic and non-economic benefits of migration. The responses were sought in terms of extent to which the respondents perceived the benefits. The scores were ascribed from 3 through 1 to the responses of "to a great extent", "some extent", and "low extent" respectively. The scores were summed up and the possible range of scores was divided into three categories which depicted their perception of extent of benefits:

i.   perceived benefits to low extent = 36 – 59

ii.  perceived benefits to some extent = 61 – 83

iii. perceived benefits to great extent = 84 – 108

7. Problems faced by In-migrants' families : A scale was developed by researcher to assess problems faced by in-migrants. Basically 7 kinds of problems were assessed-Personal and psychological problems, time and energy management problems, problems regarding money management, social problems, children related problems, problems at the time of emergencies and miscellaneous problems and the scores of 3 through 1 were ascribed to the extent to which they faced problems immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. Scores were summated and the possible range of scores was divided into three equal interval categories having which depicted the extent of the problems faced by the in-migrants :

  i.   problems faced to low extent = 37 – 61
 ii.   problems faced to some extent = 62 – 86
iii.   problems faced to great extent = 87 – 111

8. Coping strategies adapted by in-migrants' families : This scale was also developed by researcher. It contained a list of coping strategies adapted for personal and psychological problems, problem regarding time and energy management, money management, social problems, children related problems, miscellaneous (Emergencies, house, employment) problems. The response structure was such that the respondents were asked to respond in terms of 'to no extent', 'to some extent' and 'to great extent' for the coping strategies adapted immediately after migration as well as at the time of data collection. These responses were ascribed the scores of 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The possible range of scores was divided among three categories which depicted extent of coping strategies adapted immediately after migration and at the time of data collection.

 i.   coping strategies adapted to low extent = 42 – 70

ii.  coping strategies adapted to some extent = 71 – 98

iii.  coping strategies adapted to great extent = 99 – 126

This section had another scale i.e. help received to overcome problems. The respondents were asked to report the help received from various sources on different problems. The responses were sought in terms of extent to which they received help. The scores of 3 through 1 were ascribed to each response of to a great extent, to some extent and to no extent respectively. The possible range of scores was divided equally into 3 categories which depicted the extent of help received to overcome from the problems at the place of migration.

i.  help received to low extent = 56 – 93

ii.  help received to some extent = 94 – 131

iii.  help received to great extent = 132 – 168

9. Perceived Quality of Life : This scale was developed by the researcher. It consisted of various aspects such as health, health facilities, communication facilities, infrastructure facilities, electricity, physical safety and security, financial security, leisure and recreation food (availability and adequacy), clothing (Adequacy and quality), housing (quality of housing), sanitary condition, rooms, doors and windows, sanitation, community facilities and their location, hazards, psychological and social aspects. It had multiple choice type of questions and the respondents were asked to choose the option in each aspect that best suited them before migration and at time of data collection. The responses were given the score were summated and possible range of scores was divided into 3 categories having almost equal interval which depicted the respondents' perceived low, moderate or good quality of life before migration and at the time of data collection in Delhi.

i. perceived quality of life to low extent = 54 – 88

ii. perceived quality of life to some extent = 89 – 123

iii. perceived quality of life to great extent = 124 – 158

### 3.7.2 Coding

Code numbers were given to each answer, then the information from each questionnaire were transferred on a coding sheet.

### 3.7.3 Tabulation

The data were transferred from coding sheet into a tabular form to give a clear picture of findings.

### 3.7.4 Statistical Analysis

Descriptive as well as relational statistics was employed to analysed the data.

### 3.7.4.1 Descriptive statistics

The data were presented in frequencies, percentage and weighted mean score.

### 3.7.4.2 Relational Statistics

Statistical analysis was carried out to test the relationship between selected variables and hypothesis postulated for the study.

1) Coefficient of correlation was computed to see the relationship between perceived quality of life and socio-economic status of the respondents, extent of contact with the place of origin, perceived cost, perceived benefits, problems faced and coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families immediately after migration as well as at the time of data collection.

2) Analysis of variance was computed to find out the difference in the problems faced, coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families

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and perceived quality of life due to age, education, occupation and family income.

## 3.8 Educational Programme :

One of the objectives of the present investigation was to give suggestions for adapting coping strategies for meeting various problems and to improve quality of life of those families who experienced many problems and had poor quality of life. Various problems and several aspects of quality of life which were found to be poor were identified on the basis of data gathered. This gave direction for the content of the educational programme.

The problems identified were related to time and energy management problems, children related problems and social problems. The aspects of quality of life which were found to be poor were food, clothing, house and housing condition, latrine and sanitation, community facilities, communication facilities, psychological and social aspects and environmental conditions.

An educational programme was developed by the researcher with the help of review of literature, expert opinions and the practical experience acquired during the data collection. A lecture - script, flash-cards and a booklet were prepared by the researcher her self. The script and booklet were contained suggestions regarding time and energy management, social, children related problems, food and clothing (quality, quantity and adequacy), house and housing conditions, environmental conditions. The script, booklet and flash-cards were given to the three experts of the field for validating the content, clarity in language and for the appropriateness of the illustration to the text. Their suggestions were incorporated in the script as well as in the booklet.

From the total sample of 199 homemakers, 40 were found to be having poor quality of life and more problems, hence were identified as sample for educational program. There were 14 respondents from Bapu Camp, 12 from Sambhav Camp, 8 from Jona Puria and 6 from Ayanagar. They were informed about the day, date and venue of the educational program which was conducted at Ayanagar. The researcher contacted these people in advance with the help of the voluntary workers of an non-government organization named Sai Development Consultancy Agency for rebuilding the rapport. The Anganwadi of their community, a known place to them, was fixed as a venue for the educational programme.

The educational programme was conducted between 11:00 am and 12 noon. The session began with a welcome and some casual conversation enquiring about their daily routine. A brief introduction to the purpose of the educational programme was given emphasizing the problems and aspects of poor quality of life as identified through the present research.

The lecture was supported through the flash cards as teaching aid which clarified the concepts covered in the lecture and were substantial to hold their attention. The booklet containing suggestions was distributed for their future reference so that their conscious and continuous application would help them to overcome the problems and improve their quality of life. A question – answer session for about 10 minutes was held where some of the respondents came up with specific problems and the researcher tried to give suggestions. Some of other respondents also shared their experiences. The session ended with a vote of thanks for their co-operation. An informal feed back reflected that the respondents were highly pleased with the programme and promised to follow the suggestions in future. The educational programme was followed by light refreshment.