CHAPTER-III

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3.1 INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, migration has been thought to be practised by poor and destitute people, and migrants have been perceived to be among the poorest. A common assumption is that people with fewer assets migrate more. However, recent research suggests that generalizations cannot be readily made about the economic characteristics of migrants. de Haan (2000, 15) has stated that ‘poverty is not necessarily the main cause of migration, and poverty-migration links are complex and context specific’. Thus, the determinants as well as the consequences of migration are complex and context-specific, and it is misleading to generalize about the economic characteristics of migrants (McDowell & de Haan 1997). Not only economic factors motivate people to migrate but also migration decisions are a result of the interplay between social, cultural and institutional factors. Since land and oxen are the two most important assets in rural Ethiopia, the size of landholdings and number of oxen were considered in order to identify households’ economic characteristics.

Several studies conducted by Breman in Gujarat and by Rogaly’s (2001) research team in West Bengal analyse the causes for labourers to leave the place of origin. Their findings show that several influential socio-economic and cultural factors motivate departure. Poverty is seen as the main factor causing labourers to leave the village. Poverty, explained as insufficient income, is associated with a lack of decent employment opportunities within the village and with low salaries. Several other factors also emerge to explain under-employment in rural Indian economies: the introduction of machines in the production process, whether in agriculture or traditional manufacturing and bad climate, with a lack of rainfall in Tamil Nadu and numerous floods in West Bengal. There is not enough work for
everyone, and the result is that those who are unable to find a well-paid job move away from the village to earn a living in other rural regions.

Various studies (Jodhka, 1994) undertaken during the 1990s showed that this bondage system, at least in its traditional form, gradually fell into disuse, in particular in the green revolution areas. Capitalist farming, actually, necessitates the mobility of “free labour” that is not bound to landlords; it has also, conversely, contributed to the reinforcement of debt bondage through a system of advance controlled by the labour broker or jobber. In our study the relationship between employers and cane cutters is indirect because the latter are recruited through jobbers (maistries), which avoids the risk of recruitment and reduces the cost of transportation and the search for a job. In this paper we investigate the link between debt bondage and seasonal migration, with particular attention to landless migrants such as cane cutters. Our objective is to determine whether debt bondage is positively correlated or not to internal migration.

In a European context, Finland has been considered a very monoculture society in recent history. The ethnic and linguistic minorities are small and their rights have been realized in different ways. The entire monoculture view of Finland however may be no more than a myth if we look beyond the ethnic dimension and study history. In addition, the modes of living are very different if we compare the inhabitants of the south and the north, cities and countryside, social classes, sexes, age groups, professions and people with different worldviews. In late past Finland has been ethnically, linguistically and internationally diverse; it has had a special role at the crossroads of Eastern and Western cultures (Räsänen 1998, 72).

Although our surveys are fielded in the two Pacific countries supplying most workers under the RSE – Vanuatu and Tonga, the estimates
reported here are restricted to Tonga. Over two-thirds of the Tongan RSE workers in our sample had returned home when the second wave of our survey was fielded (April-June, 2008) compared with only 20 percent of the Vanuatu workers. It is expensive to send money from New Zealand to the Pacific, with the transactions costs for popular money transfer operators like Western Union averaging at least 15 percent (Gibson, McKenzie and Rohorua, 2006). Consequently many RSE workers bring most of their earnings home in person, rather than sending them from in New Zealand. Therefore it is not possible to observe the full impact of RSE work on source household incomes until the worker has returned at the end of each season. The impacts for the Vanuatu households and for those Tongans who had not yet returned by the second wave of our survey will be captured by the third survey wave, which went into the field in October 2008.

This study examines the determinants of households’ decision to migrate from Burkina Faso to Cote d’Ivoire, a leading country in the Regional West African Union. The paper, unlike most of the previous works, uses a dataset constituted from a two-sided survey conducted in 2002 at the origin and the host country. Therefore, it enables to study two groups of migrants: the internal and the permanent migrant households. As the migrants are not randomly selected from the population, Heckman procedures are used to estimate consistent migration incomes. Then the structural model of migration decision is analyzed after correction for complex sampling schemes. The empirical results found significant effects of income differential on migration decision only for the case of permanent migration whereas other motivations explain the likelihood of being internal migrant. Among these factors are the need to diversify income sources, education, ethnic network, population density, social capital, use of modern agricultural inputs, natural resources endowments and their management. In the Sahel region of origin subject to unstable climate, households who stay home diversify their incomes sources through off-farm activities while
others receive remittances, the later being a better risk pooling strategy.

The link between internal migration and credit worthiness of migrants is not straightforward. While some studies observed improved credit worthiness of migrants, other studies observed increased debt burden. Study in India, found that credit need is peak during agriculture season among the migrant households, and interest rate was as high as 12.5% per month. Further, they explain that access to credit is a big problem for the poorest households, and that stimulate them to receive payment from migration. While improved economic condition was observed in some migrant households, other migrant households were unable to exit from dependency and indebtedness. In case of Western Orissa, Farrington et al. noted that 'moneylenders controlled input and output markets, and monopolized access to external resources such as opportunities for internal migratory employment' explains, debt cycle as a push factor of the social expenses like marriages and festivals, and need money to repay it. Deshingkar et al. (2006) study in Bihar observes tmigration. Furthermore, she found that people borrow money for investment in agriculture; repayment of previous debt, meeting hat migration reduced 50-75% of dependency level to moneylenders in migrant households of Muzzaffarpur. Mosse et al. (2002)

3.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This type of research is the first of its kind generally in Gulbarga District being the first internal migration study that covers the entire gulbarga Taluka, randomly and encompasses both measurement as well as analysis of the various types and facets of internal migration. Migration has been the single most dynamic factor in the dreary employment scenario of the socially. Economically weak Talukas of Gulbarga in Gulbarga distract in the last quarter of the twenty first century. This part of the state approaching the end of the millennium with a little cheer in many peoples home a major
contributing factor for which has been migration. In recent times, migration has contributed more to poverty alleviation in Gulbarga taluka than any other factor. Including agrarian reforms, trade union activities and social welfare legislation. This is not to underplay the role of state intervention in reducing the incidence of absolute poverty especially for those who find themselves at the bottom of the social ladder,

Debt bondage in India is often associated with internal migration and extreme poverty. Actually, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are over-represented among the poor and the landless: the all India average indicates that, typically, bonded labourers belong to Scheduled Castes (61.5%) and Scheduled Tribes (25.1%), and are male (97.5%), married (72%), illiterate (80 to 91%). Most of bonded labour households are landless (63%), mostly involved in agricultural work (80%) [Government of India, 1991]. It seems important to observe the variants of bonded or unfree labour in the context of India’s seasonal agriculture. It is now recognized that migration is an integral part of the survival strategies of the poor. Although researchers focused for a long time on rural/urban migrations – totally neglecting other forms of migration rural/rural migrations have now become the subject of greater attention. While this point has won unanimous support, the impact of migration on relations of exploitation is still very much debated.

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conducted by Breman in Gujarat and by Rogaly’s research team in West Bengal analyse the causes for labourers to leave the place of origin. Their findings show that several influential socio-economic and cultural factors motivate departure. Poverty is seen as the main factor causing labourers to leave the village. Poverty, explained as insufficient income, is associated with a lack of decent employment opportunities within the village and with low salaries. Several other factors also emerge to explain under-employment in rural Indian economies: the introduction of machines in the production process, whether in agriculture or traditional manufacturing and bad climate, with a lack of rainfall in Tamil Nadu [Marius- and numerous floods in West Bengal There is not enough work for everyone, and the result is that those who are unable to find a well-paid job move away from the village to earn a living in other rural regions.

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The study exposed that migrants from Murshidabad District of West Bengal are very vulnerable when they travel to other areas of the state. Internal migration has been a response to increasing vulnerability associated
with lack of access to land, irrigation water, finance, supportive networks, contacts, and qualifications. There are slightly better-off households that are also migrating, but they are less vulnerable, and may undertake migration in order to save for or invest in a particular purpose. Argued that internal migration can be an important strategy to cope with poverty for those who are not able or willing to depart permanently to large distances.

Eventually, the need of the hour is to study whether internal migration is an individual or a family decision in this modern world because, basically the Indian community being orthodox and rigid in its nature, it will be interesting to know about the India’s internal migration and its related components. Hence, the present research exercise was undertaken in a form Ph.D thesis based on primary data investigation, in an in-depth way.

3.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In view of the statement of the problem made above, the present study try to address itself to the objectives stated below:

1. To explore the socio-economic background of the people migrated to Gulbarga city;
2. To study the factors responsible for internal migration and personal objectives of the people migrated;
3. To look into the gap created in place of origin due to internal migration;
4. To highlight the difficulties faced by the internal migrant and re-settlement life of the internal migrated people;
5. To focus on Perception and change among the internal migrants.

3.4 HYPOTHESIS

In order to approach the objectives for the present study few significant Hypotheses were framed to test the ongoing process related to
internal migration and its relevance. Keeping in mind the objectives of the study, information on various background characteristics like social, economic, demographic, cultural, attitudinal and behavioral aspects of the respondents was collected. However, the variables which have been taken into account in this study are based on relevant theoretical (logical) grounds. Moreover, for a clear understanding of the nature of these variables further classification of different factors was done. The justification for the selection of the determinants (variables) and their Hypothesized relationship is presented below.

**Religion:** Religion is considered be key component in upbringing or socializing the child specially in Indian context which is known for its unity in Diversity. Hence it was hypothesized that the women respondents who take a strong faith in religion tend to the worst sufferer than that of their count experts end work faith in religion i.e (Nosthik).

**Caste:** Time and again it has been proved that caste has an strong barrier on family culture eventually it has been hypothesized in the present study that the farmer who belong to backward caste including SC/ST are small and marginal farmers tend to in value in agriculture and allied activities. The big and medium farmers are the upper strata of the society these farmers unable do the agriculture they are giving land on lease basis to other farmer’s recent trend is that agricultures labours are migrating to urban areas.

**Education:** Whenever we turn the pages of history we come to know that education brought the rapid social change in human being life in this context it was hypothesized that the respondents with illiterate farmers are more suffers less educational background will be improving in agriculture compared to their counter parts who had higher level of education.

**Occupation:** Agriculture is the main occupation in the village community
different types of agriculture ideas were comes across with the realities of modern society. After the green revolution farmers are to be dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides side by side they involved in allied activities to get supplement income at the time of purchase of seeds fertilizer and chemicals.

**Types of family:** From the sociologist paint of view each and every thing has the advantages and disadvantages likewise family too had its two face nature i.e. unity nuclear family and joint family but till now world as well as India has seen only agriculture occupation requires joint family is very essential to make agriculture possible positive peace of it with the change to time. The present study try to hypothesized that the respondents who were staying in nuclear family tend to less experience in agriculture among comparison to the respondents who were staying in joint family setup.

**Respondents economic:** Farmers economic freedom, gets an opportunity to get like a decision making with reference to this paint it has been hypothesized that the small and marginal farmers they cultivating land on lease basis and partnership basis who were also involved in allied activities to add or contribute to their family income most for survival in the society other side. The big and medium farmers families were migrating to city or urban side they are moving agriculture to other field and business to get higher income.

**3.5 VARIABLES STUDIED**

In order to test the above mentioned hypotheses quite a few societal variables were listed for the cross verification analysis and the variables are as follows

**Demographic variable:** The major demographic characteristics of the respondents which are included in the present study people are the age of
the respondents, duration of migrated life, marital status, number of children alive. These characteristics were considered to be important to evaluate the qualitative aspects of the course

**Economic characteristics:** The significant economic characteristics of the respondent were undertaken for the study purposes are. Occupation of the spouse, income of the spouse, source of family of income and family debt and other related information.

**Social characteristics:** The major social characteristics of the respondent studied here are; place of origin, religion, type of family, education of the respondents and the other relevant information of spouse was also gathered.

**Attitudinal variable:** The major attitudinal characteristics of the respondent considered for the present study. And those as mentioned are knowledge about internal migration policy, internal migration is a part and parcel of human life, husband, s accountability towards wife and decision making power. These characteristics are important form the point of understanding the concept of internal migration itself.

**Behavioral variable:** The important behavioral characteristics of the respondent considered to be like reason behind the migration, nature of migration and decision migration i.e( individual or family] Extent of internal migration and its impact on family life.

**3.6 STUDY AREA**

One of the ways of understanding the concepts of internal migration and its related issues is by studying the characteristics of the internal migrant and their difficulties. in this study, an attempt is made to study the background characteristics of the internal migrated people in order to understand the factors which involve in on-going process of internal migration and the pressure build up situation which force the family to take
decision or an individual to do that in order to attain the objectives of the present study it was felt that primary data collection was required. Hence, the Gulbarga Taluka was selected. Further researcher himself was participated in data collection in order to again first hand field experience.

Logically Gulbarga district in Gulbarga city has been selected as the study area because it is one of the most backward Gulbarga district. moreover, a large proportion of the population belong to backward castes, tribes and Muslim minorities that sets the perfect stage to under take the present sort of research in this geographical area only. Further the setting of the study area and profile of the study population is presented in the forth coming chapter.

3.7 SAMPLE SIZE

Different opinions have been expressed by the experts on the selection of sample size which indicates that more size done, does not ensure representativeness in a sample, A smaller well selected sample may be superior to a larger but badly selected sample, Hence keeping in view the reach topic and the objects of the currents study and considering the money constraints and time required it was decided to collect the needful detail information.

Pertain to 500 internal migration from gulbarga Taluka, Gulbarga dist of Karnataka State, which serves the purpose to undertake detail investigation, Proper analysis and meaning full inter-prition from the present research findings which definitely helps the research to make some useful constructive suggestions in the field of internal migration and its relevance.

3.8 SAMPLING DESIGN

Whenever the information is needs to study a particular research problem first of all researcher has to take decision Whether to go for a
Primary data (filled survey) or secondary data source using either a census or a sample survey. Eventually keeping in mind the money and time frame it was decided to go for primary data source by using the sampling method which helps to know the characteristics of the population by examining only a small part of it, but in a scientific way.

The sampling design adopted in the present study was a one stage stratified sampling. For that the localities (Municipal wards) in the Gulbarga Taluka were listed. In order to overcome from any technical problem of having proper representative of all total localities in the Taluka, the steps involved in this procedure are as follows:

- Sample random sampling technique was used.
- A random number ‘R’ between I and K was selected and the ward corresponding to ‘R’ was the first sample locality.
- The other wards have been selected corresponding to the figures.

Five hundred households were selected systematically from each selected village. This method was used because of its simplicity and convenience in the selection of the sample, particularly the sampling was done by the field investigated (Researcher) which offers control over field work and gives an evenly spaced sample (Cochrane 1977).

3.9 PREPARATION OF FIELD WORK

In order to understand clearly the concepts of internal migration and family life a well structured questionnaire was prepared in two languages (English and Kannada) keeping in view that the spoken language of the study population was Kannada. The standardized questionnaire consists of nine main sections. As mentioned below.

1) Personal information about respondent.
2) Information about family economics status.
3) Status of internal migrants.
4) Marital life of internal migrants
5) Internal migration is individual or family life
6) Health Status of internal migration
7) Living condition of internal migration
8) Culture change of internal migrants’ family.
9) Internal migrant’s problems.
10) Impact of internal migration of left behind family members.

Section one, deals with the basic characteristics related to the respondent’s personal information. Section two shows the respondent’s economic status. Section three presents the status of internal migrants and their family. Section four deals with internal migrant’s marital life. Section five deals with the information related with family life of internal migration. Section six highlights the health status of internal migrants section seven Living condition of internal migrants section eight provides the initial level information on culture change and the section nine indicates about the internal migrants multi paced problem and lastly section ten highlights the impact the impact of internal migration and on Life behind family member

3.10 DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

This theoretical frame work was designed to help and Judge the compo mental situation, of the human movement at inernal level. There are different forms of factors responsible for the human movements and not everyone voluntarily willing to experience all of them. But here are some occasions arises in every one’s life which were unable to avoid by the human beings no matter what ever efforts one can made to surface them. One has to bog down to the time and circumstance and move from the place of origin to place of destination whether it could be temporary, permanent or for a while. Eventually an attempt was made in chapter second by critically reviewing the existing relevant literature and try to develop theoretical modal on the concept i.e. weather the internal migration in this
modern world is going to be individual decision or family strategy, was placed for the hypothetical testing in the forthcoming chapters.

3.11 DATA COLLECTION

The data were collected by using the direct interview method, with the help of a structure interview schedule. The schedule consisted of pages pertaining to conceptual information on various important concepts. The actual schedule administered is provided in Appendix I.

The actual data for the study was planned in stage wise. During the first stage all the wards in the study area were listed in order to collect basic data such as. Name of the ward location and house hold address. In the course of listing care was taken to identify migration status of the household. The second stage of data collection involved visits to respective households and try to find out that weather any member of the house hold who has migrated abroad. The similar households were considered as an eligible household for conducting detailed interviews about the Doctoral research purpose. Either by contacting them or waited for them by leaving if at all they are coming to India soon on holidays. The data was collected during the months of April-May and June 2013. Throughout the period of data collection, the researchers had spent full day in the wards by visiting, and re-visiting house by house and had the opportunity of first-hand experience of only spending time but also working with the respondents. The hospitality given by the different locality people and respondents was overwhelming, though during the first few days, the researcher had to explain to almost each and everyone the

Purpose of his visit, the way in which the respondents would be benefited from these type researches. The research took all almost all few days to establish rapport with the community people as well with respondents. Nevertheless, in few of the localities, the researcher was very
much welcome and later he found that the residence of those localities had always been non-cooperative with earlier researchers to. This was due to very low educational level and party to sense of basic mistrust amongst the researchers. It took little more time for the researcher to develop rapport with the community people and more importantly with the respondents (return migrants) who were respondents to the present study.

Once proper rapport was established with the respondents, the interviews went on smoothly. However, it was observed that in some cases. Especially among local Muslim men the respondents initially heisted to answer the individual schedule and a time some other person than the respondent were volunteered, eager to answer the question. The researchers had to make as many as three visits to such households to get the information,

3.12 FIELD EXPERIENCE

Gulbarga is where the researcher stayed and the interviews could be conducted during the evening when the respondents were relatively free. However, in some of the researcher had adjust the timing of the interview in such a way that whoever was free from their work was first interviewed and later on the other men were interviewed whenever they got free. Further, It also needs to be mentioned that, except I a few cases. (Help was taken from an investigator) the researcher has no difficulty in collecting information from the respondents. There were also instance where both the eligible respondents. Were jointly interviewed and this enhanced the reliability of the data collected. Since the researcher himself collected the data with the help of an investigator whenever it was needed, Care was taken to get all questions answered. The interviews were conducted in Kannada, and English whichever the languages spoken in the study area or a household and in which the researcher was also very familiar.
3.13 DATA PROCESSING

The data collected were coded, verified and processed in a computer at the University and two separate files were prepared, one data file and the other was an SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) file. However, the single frequency distribution of each variable was generated to validate the data, quality.

3.14 ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The data collected were coded, verified and processed in the personal Computer at the university, and single frequency distribution of each variable was generated to validate it. The data was in terms of dependent and independent variable as they are influenced by educational, occupational levels and other socio-economic variables such as religion, reasons for seasonal migration, and the type of family. The dependent variable was cross-tabulated with each of the social and economic and other relevant variables. In order to understand the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, an analysis of covariance (chi square $X^2$) was used, which will be discussed in detail in the forthcoming analysis chapters.

3.15 FUNCTIONAL DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT

Internal migration is the phenomenon that describes the movement of people from their villages to urban areas, usually in search of a better livelihood. Internal migration is of two types, temporary migration or permanent migration. Temporary migration, often used interchangeably with circular, seasonal, short-term and spontaneous migration, has been a subject of much discourse. According to Zelinsky (1971), all these movements, usually short-term, repetitive or cyclic, having the common motive of a temporary change of residence, are circular in nature. Circular migrants follow a circular path and maintain continuous but temporary absences from their place of origin for more than one day (Hugo 1982).
Temporary or circular migration is a move made for a short period of time with the intention of returning to the place of usual residence. An important group of temporary migrants consists of internal migrants, who combine activity at several places according to internal labour requirements (Keshri and Bhagat, 2010). On the other hand, permanent migration is movement of population from rural areas to urban areas or cities in search of employment along with permanent settlement. There is also forced migration, which includes the movement of people from banks of rivers or forests for construction of dams or such other public measures and forced migration due to other reasons such as attacks of terrorists, naxalites, etc.

The causes of migration are generally traced to economic, socio-cultural and environmental determinants. Economic explanations centre on the search for better opportunities of income and employment, socio-cultural explanations centre on the desire of migrants to break away from traditional constraints and inequalities. Environmental explanations centre on the lure of the cities and migration induced by disaster, displacement and demographic pressures or imbalances.