CHAPTER - THREE

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Every research worker has to work certain tools on the basis of a design. He has to select some method of objective of the present study, sampling determine, technique of data collection and type of questions to be put as well as to use some method to analyse the data collected. All these issues are discussed in this chapter.

With the perspective in mind the present study seeks to analyse changes in the attitudes outlook and behaviour of the rural immigrants in urban areas. This study is intended to fill up the gap in the studies of migration, especially in Indian situation, which have so far been confined to demographic and economic aspects of the process. If social characteristics of migrants change, it has significant implications not only for the urban community whose membership is acquired by them voluntarily with a view to ameliorate not only their occupational and economic position but also their social status. From this viewpoint the present study is proposed to become a meaningful and important step in the direction of fulfilling the need to conduct meaningful studies on the sociological dimension of the process of migration. As a matter of fact migration creates numerous problems of adjustment for the immigrants in
the urban environment.

Obviously, therefore, the present study is an exploratory study. The main objective of the present study is aimed primarily at gaining an insight into the nature and consequence of emigration from the rural areas to urban areas in a developing society of Bihar.

Our main hypothesis in this regards are as follows:

(i) When a migrated people is exposed to new economic, cultural and political conditions, he tends to develop a sense of participation in the social processes of larger frameworks and dimensions;

(ii) The migrated people when settled in the urban area, permanently or temporarily, is gradually exposed to media of mass communication which tend to broaden his 'world is new' i.e., awareness of various interconnected dimensions of social life. Thereby paving the way for assimilation of new norms and values that are characteristics of the urban mode of living.

(iii) As migrated people is exposed to new social forces of urban life, the nature of his existential moorings changes and he starts identifying himself with the actual community;

(iv) The migrated people are characterized by preferences for the traits and characteristics of new social situations and as such they try either to accommodate with new way of living with imperatives of modern living or they simply become averse
to traditional constraints on their social behaviour; and,

(v) The migrated people tend to develop a certain attachment with the immediate environment, the end result of which is growing level of community consciousness in the new social setting.

(vi) Occupational mobility is minimum in rural areas;

(vii) Occupational mobility is relatively higher in urban and industrial centres.

(viii) Caste-free occupations of lower standing in urban centres are practised by un-clean and semi-clean castes only.

(ix) Castes attitude towards the norms of endogamy commensality and purity pollution has undergone a change.

The above set of hypothesis are not autonomous in themselves, as they will require formulation of complementary hypothesis in terms of the background variables, such as caste, education and occupation. The test of their validity will also be contingent upon the identification of intervening variables. The nature of these variables will be explained in our design of the study.

For the purpose of conducting this study two typical district in Bihar, Patna and Ranchi, representing traditional, religious, commercial, political and industrial manufacturing characteristics, were selected. The functional continuum of cities, based on an assumption of polarities between traditional religious
and industrial manufacturing cities, was established.

In order to conduct the present study, one hundred samples were chosen in each district. The samples were selected on the basis of simple purposive and convenient sampling. All the samples are supposed to be heads of their families who are engaged in different professions. In order to know the history of migrants of the sampled families we relied on the version of oldest persons of the families concerned. Their versions were corroborated by statements from them which were obtained from people living in their neighbourhood.

In order to elicit information about the consequences of migration, occupational mobility and social change from rural to urban and urban to urban areas an interview schedule comprising of data was administered in the case of each respondent. Each question corresponded to particular independent, intervening and dependent variables of the study. Following design of variables of the respondents.

**Design of Variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent variables</th>
<th>Intervening Variables</th>
<th>Dependent variables</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Caste</td>
<td>1. Occupational position and assimilation of the social characteristics associated with them.</td>
<td>1. Change in attitude and orientation with regard to conduct, cultural economic and political phenomena.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Age</td>
<td>2. Patterns of occupational and their mobility and their implications on social structure and cultural order.</td>
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<td>3. Education</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Income</td>
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<td>5. Social influence</td>
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6. Participation in cultural and political activities.

3. Emergence of Professional groups as groups of completing interest in urban milieu.

3. Empathy.

4. Secularism.

5. Action disposition.


7. Faith in democratic norms of doing things.


8. Lessening of social distance and desire to contribute to nations prosperity.

Thus, for example, information was sought about not only a socio-economic background, composition of family, but also the nature and consequences of migration, with regard to socio-economic and cultural life. In order to highlight the characteristics of change we were supposed to identify the respondent not only in terms of their socio-economic background comprising factors of caste, education, income and occupation, but we also tried to measure the intensity and frequency of urban contact or exposure urban conditions. Reasons of migration were obtained so as to highlight in a balanced way, social, economic, cultural and political factors behind physical mobility or occupational mobility. They were asked to indicate the type of people who helped such migration and the individual motives behind willingness to migrate from one area to another. Respondents were asked if they maintained their relationship,
with the communities of their origin and the nature of such relationships, that is social, cultural or economic. They were also interrogated about their interest in the various aspects of community life such as prosperity, kinship relations, friendship, cultural and religious links and maintenance of economic relations. Of much current interest in this chapter, that the opening up a society, or the creation therein of new kinds of economic development, depends upon the presence of desire for achievement within a context of the new types of economic endeavor.

We also embarked upon the mode of migration, attitude towards occupational situation, willingness to change occupation, motivation behind change of profession, outlook towards social issues, manner of settling marriage, social mixing and articles in possession. Specific questions were asked about the frequency of visits to films as well as exposure to the mass media of communication which characterised the urban life. The role of mass media has already been stressed by many researchers engaged in the study of urbanization and its social consequences. These studies have established the fact that the mass media communication play the most crucial role in sustaining the process of urbanization and social change. We finally embarked upon the most crucial part of the study that is the stimulating factor or determinants of inclination towards the implications of migration, motivational cause of migration and level of community consciousness and intensity of urbanism in
the context of urban life. Attitude towards the implications of migration comprised 15 questions, motivational cause of migration comprised 8 questions and level of community consciousness comprised 13 questions. Both the scales were of simple Likert type with necessary modifications for the sake of their easy administration. The questions in the first scale comprised items about the implications of migration: (A) Laws should be increased to stop interstate migration, (b) only the inefficient would try to migrate, (c) migration would bring people of different cultures to our state and they would become undesirable neighbours, (d) migration should be left to the wish of the individual, (e) migration would lead to confusion due to language difficulty and hence should not be encouraged, (f) migration would be the only method to know each other and their cultures well, (g) migrants should be encouraged because they could be placed in better houses than ever were, (h) migration from one place to another arouses a sense of civic responsibility and should be encouraged, (i) migration is desirable since it may bring out equal distribution of skill and competition, (j) state government should pass laws in order to stop interstate migration, (k) migration of other people to our state would increase competition therefore it is not desirable, (l) migration from one place to another should be encouraged as it would solve the problems of the poor, (m) the public standards could be improved by migration, (n) it does not matter much whether there is any migration within our country or not and
Every owes a debt to his native soil and should not, therefore migrate to other states. Similarly the scale about motivational cause of migration was conducted to measure the attitude towards the items of (a) more facilities are provided in the cities, (b) service in city is more prestigious, (c) you can make your coming generation better in the city, (d) life of city is full of gaiety and recreation, (e) women status in the city is better, (f) people of city are more intelligent and logical, (g) people of lower caste and lower families in the city can hide their social status, (h) there is more chance of employment in the city. We finally embarked upon the scale about community consciousness: (a) do you take part in the caste association, (b) people of own caste and own communities may be more reliable as friends, (c) vote should be polled in favour of own caste and religious people, (d) you like to co-operate and interact with other castes, (e) class society is better than caste society, (f) religious organization is useful for the Indian democracy, (g) state should be secular in character, (h) nuclear family is better than joint family, (i) to live among unfamiliar is good, (j) you correspond regularly with parents and own relatives, (k) you like your relatives to come always, (l) there in good term with your relatives, (m) you hope to take help from relative in bad days. Questions about all these items were framed in a balanced way. These were both positive and negative. We calculated mean values of all positive and negative questions. In framing these questions
care was taken to keep the language simple, clear and cross table. So that the respondents do not have any difficulty in expressing their attitudes without any hesitation and difficulty. Respondents attitude towards the urban characteristics of social life was also obtained so as to relate the social and cultural effects of migration with general impact of urbanization as an on-going process of social change. The information so obtained through the questionnaire was categorized in terms of the variables of three classes, that is, independent, dependent and intervening socio-economic background before and after migration involve the information about caste, income, occupation, and education. Variables like composition of families properties, relationship with the people living in urban areas etc., were located as intervening variables and finally accumulations of the behavioural attributes of urbanization, such as acceptance of the traits of modernization and attitudes towards the changing socio-cultural condition, were considered to be dependent variable. Data were analysed by way of simple frequency distribution in terms of percentage. Through such analysis, we tried to demonstrate causal relationships between the socio-economic status of the family and their propensity towards migration on the one hand and relationship between urban settlement and acceptance of and attitude towards social change on the other. Such relationships have been projected through the cross tables of the information which we collected during the course of our investigation. We succeeded in collecting all the useful and necessary information for the completion of the present study.