CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY
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Methodology is concerned with the scientific way of handling various aspects involved in undertaking any investigation. The aspects discussed in this chapter are:

1. Objectives of the study
2. Hypothesis
3. Area of the study
4. Sample frame and size
5. Instrument used
6. Data collection and...
7. Analysis and interpretation of data.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present study was an attempt to understand the causes of migration to the slums of Chittoor town and the effects of migration for the respondents. The specific objectives of the investigation were:

1. To study the patterns of migration to the slums of Chittoor town.
2. To understand the migration influencing factors at the origin and destination of the migrant respondents.
3. To observe the salience of demographic, social and familial factors in migration flows to slums.
4. To examine the living conditions of the migrant respondents at the place of destination.
5. To examine the influence of assistance promised by kin at destination in migration flows.

6. To study the changes in the living conditions and also fertility intentions and family planning behaviour of migrant respondents.

HYPOTHESES:

In the present study the following major hypotheses were formulated and tested for their empirical validity.

1. The prime motive in migration to slums would tend to be economic in nature.

2. Migrants to slums would be predominantly illiterate.

3. Negative factors operating at the place of departure would be of greater salience for the migrants to slums than the positive factors at the place of arrival.

4. In migration flows to slums, intra-state migrants would tend to predominate.

5. Propensity to migrate tends to be inversely related to the family size of the prospective migrants.

6. Migration would tend to contribute to improvement in the economic condition of the migrants.

7. Migrants to slums would tend to be largely of younger productive age (25 - 29 years).

8. Family migration rather than individual migration would be predominant in migration flows to slums.
9. Migration to slums would tend to accelerate the perceived costs of rearing children and thereby, to bring positive change in the fertility intentions of migrant respondents viz., decline in desired family size and favouring fewer children for their marriageable son's / daughter's.

AREA OF THE STUDY:

The present investigation was carried out in Chittoor municipal town which is the headquarters of the Chittoor district. The Chittoor town is located between the northern latitudes of 12-37' and 14-08 and between the eastern longitudes of 78-03' and 79-55' and bounded on the east by Nellore district and Chengalpattu district of Tamil Nadu, on the West by Kolar district of Karnataka and Anantapur district, and on the North Cuddapah district and the south North Arcot district and Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. It is a gate-way of Andhra Pradesh for the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala as far as the high ways are concerned. The municipality is located in between two major cities of South India viz., Madras (135 KMS) and Bangalore (105 KMS).

Apart from the numerous small scale industries, there are some large scale industries in the town both in public and private sectors. They are Nutrine Confectionery Company (P) Ltd., The Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Limited, Vijaya Co-operative Milk Products factory, employing several thousands of workers. The working population of the town constitutes more than half of the total population. Several thousands of pilgrims coming from the three southern states viz., Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala to have the Dharsan of Lord Venkateswara at Tirumala have
to pass through the town. Chittoor is famous for jaggery business. Chittoor town is also the seat of education having a number of colleges. In fact, two government degree colleges, three Junior colleges and one Government Industrial Training Institute are located here besides a number of private educational institutes.

Chittoor town was declared as district headquarters on 1st April, 1911. The population of Chittoor town was 63,035 in 1971 which increased to 86,230 by 1981. At present, it is a special grade municipality with a population of 1,33,233 persons according to 1991 census. The intercensal increase in population during 1971-81 was 36.99 per cent while the decadal growth rate during 1981-91 was 54.77 per cent. Thus, the population of Chittoor town has been growing faster during 1981-91 for the afore said reasons.

WORKING DEFINITION:

A slum was defined as an areal unit having 25 or more katcha structures mostly of temporary nature, huddled together and inhabited by persons, with practically no private latrines and inadequate public latrines and water facilities. (Bureau of Economics and Statistics Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1980).

METHOD OF SURVEY AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The sampling unit for the study was the household which migrated to the slums of Chittoor town during the period of seven years prior to the date of survey. Seven year period was decided as the cut off point since the required sample size was not available with five year period.
Simple random sampling technique was followed in the selection of the sample households for the study. The respondent for the study was the head of the migrant household who is a male member being patriarchal society. Keeping in view of the number of visits required to establish good rapport with the respondents to elicit reliable information, time factor and financial constraints, it has been decided that there should be a sample of at least 400 migrant respondents.

There were 28 notified slums in Chittoor municipality at the time of survey. All the 28 slums were considered for the study. Household visits were made in each of the 28 notified slums. Households which migrated during the seven year period prior to the date of survey were listed in each of these 28 notified slums. There were 595 households in all which migrated during the last seven years from the date of interview. From the 595 migrant households listed in the 28 notified slums, 400 migrant households were selected at random by simple random sampling procedure. The heads of these randomly selected 400 migrant households were interviewed. Thus, the sample for the present study was 400 migrant males.

INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION:

For the collection of data an interview schedule was developed based on the review of latest available related literature and discussions with experts in the field. The interview schedule has 19 sub-sections viz., General information, Household particulars, particulars about native place, Migration particulars, situation at the place of origin, motivational factors in migration, problems met on arrival at the present place, kin assistance, migration decision making, marriage particulars, Fertility, Gender bias, Activity of wife, child labour, Economic condition, Aspirations
about career of children, opportunity costs of children, Family Planning and Economic Status. Open-ended, factual and structured questions and also attitudinal statements were used to elicit reliable information from the migrants. In the pre-schedule, there were altogether 165 questions. The interview schedule was pre-tested on a sample of 40 migrants and the responses were analysed. The ambiguous and irrelevant items were dropped and suitable modifications were made in the schedule. The final schedule has 145 questions. Interview schedule was preferred over other instruments as considerable number of the migrant respondents were illiterate / less educated. In-depth probing was also done wherever necessary to elicit reliable information.

Personal observation was made to gather information on ventilation, type of dwelling, living rooms and environmental sanitation.

DATA COLLECTION:

For data collection good rapport was established with the sample population making frequent visits to their residential areas. The information was collected by the investigator himself. Every selected migrant household in the study area was personally visited by the investigator. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents to dispel their doubts and to make them co-operate whole heartedly. They were also assured of the confidentiality of the information provided by them. The respondents were interviewed at the time when they were relatively free from their work. All the possible care was taken to elicit reliable information.
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

After completing the data collection, editing was done, two-way and three-way tables were prepared. In most of the tables, migration was the dependent variable while all the other variables were independent variables. Percentages were computed. $X^2$ test was done to examine the association between the independent and dependent variables. The data was analysed using computer facility.