CHAPTER - III

Statement of the Problem and Hypotheses
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND HYPOTHESES

THE PROBLEM

The present study is concerned with the "Impact of migration on family functioning" of Marwaries in Chittoor District. The district population consists of a substantial number of Marwaries who have migrated from different parts of Rajasthan. They are distinguished by their peculiar social and cultural practices and by their close-knit social group inspite of their different educational, economic and social background. It is therefore, important to find out why these people have migrated to such a far-off place. Are they interested in promoting their economic status? or have been attracted by better opportunities available in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh? Migration always involves some kind of readjustment in the family life of the people. How do these migrants maintain their family relationships with other members and relatives in their place of origin? It is equally important to find out their perceptions about their family functioning.

The contact of migrants with the new culture may influence their attitudes and consequently their practices. It will be interesting to know to what extent their practices are being influenced by the local dominating culture, and the factors which influence their adjustment.
REASONS FOR UNDERTAKING THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION

Marwar is, an immigrant minority community of Chittoor District. Marwar community has some peculiar characteristics and it differs from other communities in many ways. It has its own religious beliefs and practices, which are unique in nature. Rajasthan is their native state and it is also known as "Marwar State". Its capital is "Jaipur" and their dialect is "Rajasthani".

As a minority group, the migrant Marwaries are in high positions almost in all types of businesses like high-ranked Jewellery shops, Cloth shops, Electrical shops, Pawn brokers, Sweet stalls etcetera.

The investigator had a keen interest in finding out how they have adjusted in a new cultural setting and how they are maintaining the family relationships.

This requires an indepth research about the impact of migration on their living conditions, marital, familial, economic, social, cultural and religious aspects in different parts of Chittoor District. Especially comprehensive and scientific research relating to the impact of migration on family functioning of Marwaries needs a scientific analysis of different causes of migration and multiphased problems of settlement.
The following hypotheses were framed for experimental verification.

**Hypotheses**

1. Age of the migrants significantly influences the family functioning of migrant Marwaries.

2. Income level significantly influences the family functioning of migrant Marwaries.

3. The period of stay of Marwaries significantly influences the family functioning.

4. Size of the family significantly influences the family functioning of migrant Marwaries.

5. Type of family significantly influences the family functioning among migrant Marwaries.

6. Family satisfaction significantly influences the family functioning of migrant Marwaries.

7. Family integration significantly influences the family functioning of the migrant Marwaries.

**Definitions of the special terms used in the study**

**Migration**

The settlement or shifting of an individual or a group of individuals from one cultural area or place of habitation to another, more or less permanently.
Migrant

A migrant is generally regarded as a person who has moved from his place of birth to another place with the idea of settling there more or less permanently.

Family functioning

Family functioning is a dynamic concept relating to the way family members interact and carry out tasks. More especially it is the process of fulfilling activities which contribute to the maintenance of the family unit and the well-being of its members.

Family satisfaction

The way the family members learn to share trust, co-operate and love satisfies desires or gratifies feelings of a family.

Family integration

The family integration refers to the entire range of family relationships, wherein there is reciprocal stimulation and response between family members.
Kinship

Kinship means blood relationships. The kinship bond is a peculiar feature of any community. The relations between the people are intimate. Their customs, conventions and culture are common. They jointly take part in religious celebrations.

Perception

It is the process of becoming aware of objects, qualities, or relations by way of sense organs. While sensory content is always present in perception, what is perceived is influenced by set and prior experience so that perception is more than on passive registration of stimuli impinging on the sense organs.

Role

A role may be defined as an organization of behaviour in response to group expectations. It is a pattern of behaviour, which a child or an adult develops on the basis of what others expect or demand of him. Role is the "part" a person plays in the family or other social group. A role is an organized set of activities and attitudes expected of a person with a given status or position in a group.
Role performance

Role performance is a direct function of the discrepancies between awareness about role prescriptions, assignment of prescribed roles and actions in conformity with the prescribed and assigned role. The effectiveness of role performance is determined by the degree of association between the awareness of role performance.

Child-rearing practices

The patterns of socialization of children, considered as an expression of a particular family, society or culture. The patterns concern such areas as feeding, toilet-training, expression of affection and methods of discipline, that are supposed to exert a significant impact on the development of personality, interpersonal relations and physical and mental health.

Family communication

Family communication refers to the way verbal and non-verbal information is exchanged between family members.

Definitions of some statistical terms used

Analysis

It is a method of studying a phenomenon by breaking it into smaller components.
Analysis of variance

It is a very powerful statistical procedure that divides the variability in a set of scores into different components. With most designs, there will be three types of components, namely error variability refers to that component which cannot be attributed to any of the independent variables or any combination of them. The main effect refers to the variability that can be attributed to each independent variable. The interaction effects refers to the amount of variability associated with each combination of independent variables over and above the main effects for those variables. Higher order interactions refer to interaction of three or more variables. An F ratio is calculated by dividing main effect or interaction effect mean square by the error mean square to evaluate the research data.

Bivariate correlation

It is a simple correlation between two variables.

Correlate

It is a variable that is related to another variable.

Correlation

It is the degree to which two variables are 'correlated' or the degree to which they vary together. The correlation coefficient, $r$, is an index that measures the degree of correlation. It is '0' if the variables are uncorrelated,
+1.00 of they are perfectly positively correlated and -1.00 if they are perfectly negatively correlated.

**Correlation coefficient**

A statistical index of the magnitude of relationship between two variables, the value ranging between -1 to +1.

**F-test**

It is a widely used statistical test, based on F distribution, to test the equality of two independent estimates of a population variance. F is the ratio of these two estimates. In analysis of variance, an estimate based on a set of means is the numerator and an estimate based on sample variance is the denominator. If the value of the ratio is large, it indicates that the differences among the means are larger than would be expected simply by chance. The estimates are called mean squares.

**Mean**

The arithmetic average, the most widely used measure of central tendency in statistics. It is obtained by dividing the sum of the scores by the number of cases.
Standard Deviation

A statistical measure of dispersion of a set of scores, derived from the squared deviation of each score in the set from the mean.

Stepwise regression

It is a statistical technique for estimating a score from a combination of two or more predictor variables. Stepwise multiple regressions systematically select the best predictor followed by the next best and so on.

The details of methodology, tools used for the collection of data and the quantitative procedures employed are described in the next chapter.