CHAPTER - IV

Methodology
METHODOLOGY

GENERAL PLAN

The main purpose of the study is to understand the "Impact of migration on family functioning" of Marwaries in Chittoor District, in Andhra Pradesh. With this purpose the present study was planned and conducted at two stages.

To draw the sample for the study as a first step the investigator approached the district president of Marwari Association to obtain general permission for the purpose of the research study. Information regarding the details of Marwaries in Chittoor district was procured from him. The president further indicated a particular person in each town to be approached by the investigator for getting necessary details regarding Marwari families.

Diagramatic Representation of drawing the sample for the study

Source: Chittoor District Migrant Marwaries Association

Migrant Marwari families

\[ N = 1074 \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Urban Areas} \\
\text{Migrant families} \\
\text{\[ N = 895 \]} \\
\text{Women Respondents} \\
\text{\[ N = 150 \]} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{Semi-Urban Areas} \\
\text{Migrant families} \\
\text{\[ N = 179 \]} \\
\text{Women Respondents} \\
\text{\[ N = 50 \]} \\
\end{array} \]

Total Sample

\[ N = 200 \]
According to the main objective of the present study, it is noted that 1074 migrant marwari families were registered under the association Chittoor district Marwaris were drawn in the first stage of sampling. Among these marwaris families, 895 families from urban areas and 179 families from semi urban areas were drawn in the second stage of sampling. From these two locations, i.e., urban and semi urban areas 150 and 50 women respondents were selected as purposive sample as stated in the sample chart.

The reasons for selecting women as respondents for the present study are mainly:

- Their accessibility at home.

- With the assumption that women are better than men in judging how their families are functioning.

- Women's participation in family related activities which denote family functioning comparatively more than that of men.

- Women were found to be comparatively more responsive than men.

- For purpose of clarity the women respondents from migrant families were considered as migrant women. The same term was used throughout the study.
According to Adolph Jenson, (1960) "a purposive selection denotes the method of selecting a number of groups of units in such a way that selected groups together yield as nearly as possible the same averages or proportion as the totality with respect of those characteristics which are already a matter of statistical knowledge".

The aim of purposive selection is to gain as representative a sample as possible. A representative sample is one, which possesses entire qualities of the universe in the same proportion. Following are the criteria of representativeness.

(i) Different variables are in the same proportion both in the sample as well as in the universe.

(ii) Combined average of sample unit is the same as average of universe.

(iii) Variability of the two, sample and universe is the same.

The only criticism about this type of sampling is that the knowledge of the population must be available in advance.

Inspite of the above criticism, it has good qualities, if proper care is taken in selecting the sample and in keeping out any bias, a small sample can be representative of the whole. Thus, purposive selection at times was very good and more useful specially when some of the units were very important and must be included.
Map Represents Andhra Pradesh in India
Map Represents Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION AND SELECTION

In pursuit of present research, the investigator had divided the entire study area into four segments in order to get a good representation of the migrant Marwari population.

Table-5.1: Showing sample distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>No. of subjects</th>
<th>Semi-urban</th>
<th>No. of subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tirupati</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Renigunta</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Puttur and Nagari</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sri Kalahasti</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vayalpadu</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Madanapalli</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Piler and Palamaner</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Punganoor</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kuppam</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of 895 migrant Marwaries 150 women subjects were chosen from urban area and 50 women out of 179 migrant Marwaries were chosen from semi-urban area. So on the whole sample universe of 1074 Marwaries, a total of 200 subjects were chosen using purposive sample method.
Brief Profile of the Area

A brief picture of the living conditions and life styles of the migrant Marwaries in urban and semi-urban areas of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh is presented underneath.

The age of the majority of the migrant population ranged from 25-50 years. This constituted 70 per cent of the total sample. The main occupation of the migrant Marwaries was business. The educational level of migrants was below S.S.C. which constitutes 52 per cent of the total sample. All those migrant Marwaries were engaged in different types of business like high-ranked jewellary shops, pawn broker shops, cloth merchants, hardware shops, petty sweet stalls and hawker chat bandar shops. Besides this, some poor Marwaries work under rich ones on the basis of monthly salary and learn the techniques of business. On the other hand, the upper class Marwaries give their helping hand to the Marwaries belonging to low economic status to improve their socio economic-status.

Variables studied

In addition to socio-demographic variables like age, education, family type, family size, socio-economic levels, period of stay and other variables related to family functioning like marital status, inter family visits, financial aspects, child rearing practices, family decision making, family food habits,
family satisfaction, family integration, socio-religious functions, local functions, family cohesion and adaptability were also included for the present research.

**Tools and Materials of Research**

The following tools were used for data collection:

1. General Information schedule (developed by the investigator).
2. Family functioning scale (Developed by the Investigator).
4. Assessment of family integration, cohesion and adaptability scale (Annapurana, 1997).

**Description of the tools**

1. **General Information schedule**

   General information schedule to know the background history of the migrant respondents and their family was prepared.

   The general information schedule considered the question of demography of family, structure and occupation of the respondents and members of their family.

   The schedule consists of fourteen questions related to age, education, occupation, native place, period of stay, marital status, type of family, family size and reasons for shifting to the present place. The information about each item was recorded.
2. **Family functioning scale (FFS)**

Family functioning scale was developed by the investigator as a three point rating scale. Families vary in the number of functions on which they focus as well as the degree to which they perform any particular function. This scale aimed to assess the impact of migration on family functioning.

The scale has fifty statements under eight family functions, they are:

1. Financial aspects
2. Child rearing
3. Family strengths
4. Family visits
5. Social ceremonies
6. Family decisions
7. Food habits and
8. Local language

After establishing initial rapport with the respondents, the investigator collected the relevant information from the respondents using the above schedule. The responses were rated on a three point rating scale.

Ex: Do you think that your relationship with your native family has been strengthened because of migration?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not much</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>To a great extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Scoring

Each statement has three categories of responses: score of '1' is given to the response "Not much", '2' is given to the response "To some extent" and '3' is given to the response "To a great extent". Since there are fifty questions the score ranged from 50-150. The possible minimum score is fifty (50) and possible maximum score is one hundred and fifty (150).

Rationale

All answers from first category indicate no impact on family functioning. Middle response indicates moderate impact. Response of third category indicates extreme impact on family functioning. The higher the score, the greater is the impact on family functioning.

3. Family satisfaction scale (FSS)

This was developed by (Smilkstein, 1978), which is short - self administered questionnaire. There is evidence that this instrument format is relatively easy to administer and has reasonable reliability as well as face and criterion validity. Another advantage is the family members ratings are used rather than expert's assessment.

Family satisfaction scale has nine (9) Statements for which the responses are rated on a five (5) point rating scale. The responses indicate the level of satisfaction with various essential expressive actives of the family.
Scoring

The respondents are asked to respond to statements about the family by checking one of the five responses after each statement

Not at all - 1
Not very - 2
More or less - 3
Quite a lot - 4
Very much - 5

The score ranges from a minimum of 9 to a maximum of 45.

Rationale

A greater score indicates higher family satisfaction.

4. Family Integration Scale (FIS)

The scale measures the cohesion and adaptability of a family, thereby giving an indication whether the family is integrated or disintegrated. It consists of twelve (12) questions with dichotomized answers (Yes / No).

Scoring

All 'Yes' responses are taken into consideration. While 'No' responses are left out. 1 score is given to each 'Yes' response. The total number of 'Yes' responses indicate the level of family integration present in that particular family. The score ranged from 0-12 indicating the level of integration present in the family.
Rationale

The higher score indicates the greater integration, where as a low score indicates poor integration.

PRE-TEST

Twenty female respondents were chosen for pre-test. Care was taken to include respondents belonging to four categories of age groups. General information schedule, Family functioning scale, Family satisfaction scale and Family integration, Cohesion and Adaptability scales were administered and the data were collected and statistically analysed for reliability.

The responses for family functioning scale were 'Never', 'sometimes', 'always', with scores of 1, 2 and 3. The higher the score obtained the better was the family functioning. For family satisfaction scale, the responses were 'Not at all', 'not very', 'more or less', 'quite a lot', 'very much' with scores of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. A greater score indicates higher family satisfaction. And for family integration scales, the responses were 'yes' or 'no' with score of 1, 0 (zero) respectively. A higher score indicates greater integration in the family. Based on the scores thus obtained, reliability was tested.

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RELIABILITY

The reliability of the instrument was established by split-half procedure by correlating the score obtained on the even numbered items. The correlation thus obtained would give the reliability of the half-test.

The split-half method

In the split-half method, the test was first divided into two equivalent halves and the correlation found for these half-tests. From the reliability of the half-test, the self-correlation of the whole test was then estimated by the Spearman Brown prophecy formula.

The procedure in detail was to make up two sets of scores by combining alternate items in the test. The first set of scores, for example, represented performance on the odd numbered items 1, 3, 5, 7 etcetera and the second set of scores set of scores represented performance on the even numbered items 2, 4, 6, 8 etcetera. Other ways of making up two half tests which would be comparable in content, difficulty and susceptibility to practise can be employed but the odd-evens split was the one most commonly used.

From the self-correlation of the half-tests, the reliability co-efficient of the whole test may be estimated from the formula:
Where

\[ R_{II} = \frac{2r^{1/2}_{I/II}}{1 + r^{1/2}_{I/II}} \]

\[ r_{II} = \text{reliability co-efficient of the whole test and} \]

\[ r^{1/2}_{I/II} = \text{reliability co-efficient of the half test found experimentally.} \]

The main advantage of this method was that all data for computing reliability were obtained at one stretch.

**PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION OF DATA**

The major tools described earlier were administered to the migrant Marwaris. Keeping the hypotheses of the study in view, data were collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Later a standardized schedule was used to collect the concerned with the impact of migration, structural and functional aspects of marriage, family, religious, socio-economic and educational background, different categories of Marwaris and their problems and settlement pattern.

Thus the data collected were scored, means, SDs, frequency tables were calculated and then subjected to suitable statistical techniques as described below:
The data were carefully analysed and appropriate statistical techniques were used to know whether the independent variables could influence significantly the dependent variable. And other tests like ANOVA, co-relation analysis and step-wise regression analysis were employed to find out the differential contribution of socio-economic, demographic variables and family variables in predicting dependent variable.

Analysis and interpretation of data are dealt in detail in the following chapter.