OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN
The study plan will involve the gathering of information about life satisfaction, socio-economic status and social inclusion of the sample migrants from Dharavi. No manipulation of the variables by the researcher will be possible; instead any determined differences will be ex post facto in nature in that they will stem from differences in results in the measurement efforts according to age, gender, native state, life satisfaction scores, and socio-economic factor scores and social inclusion scores.

POPULATION AND SAMPLING PLAN
Only inter-state migrants who live in Dharavi area are considered for the study. According to Census of India, if the place of enumeration of an individual differs from the place of birth or last residence and these lie in two different states, the person is treated accordingly as an inter-State migrant with regard to birth place or last residence concept.

A random sample will be drawn from the list of inter-state migrants obtained from Dharavi. Using a table of random numbers, the names of individuals will be selected from it until a minimum of 1000 people from Dharavi will be obtained.

It is expected that obtaining a minimum of 1000 people as described in the previous paragraph will result in a good cross section of subjects in terms of gender, age, and other factors. In addition, the normal variations in life satisfaction scores among at least 1000 people will enable statistical comparisons for the study’s hypotheses that provide new information about migrants.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES
In the proposed study, one independent variable, one dependent variable, and two moderator (demographic) variables will be measured for each of the major hypothesis. These are outlined below.

Dependent Variable – Life satisfaction score, the dependent variable in this study signifies the satisfaction he got out of migrating to this current place. Since satisfaction is a finer feeling which is difficult to measure, attempts have been taken to give a broad perspective for it. Life satisfaction also comes from a sense of achievement, gratification and leading a better quality of life compared to the previous state. A self-developed scale of life satisfaction for migrants will be ‘The
Satisfaction With Life Scale for Migrants (SWLSM) will be used for the study. This includes

a) In most ways I’ve achieved what I wanted by migrating to this place.
b) The conditions of my present life are better than that of my previous residence.
c) I am satisfied with my life in my present place.
d) So far I have got the important things I wanted in my life.
e) If I could live my life over, I would again come back to this place.

Independent Variable for the first hypothesis – The independent variable in this study is Socio Economic Status. Socio economic status not only includes movable and immovable assets or the financial aspect, but also education and type of occupation he has. For eg. A beggar might have amassed huge sum of money by begging, but it will not put him in a higher socio economic status. On the other hand a well qualified person may have lesser income now due to lack of experience, but he has got prospects for the future. Hence socio economic status scale which is based on three variables viz. education, occupation & income is used for this research to measure the socio-economic status of an individual in urban community. The scale to determine socio economic status of family based on education and occupation of head of the family and per capita income per month is used for this research.

Independent Variable for the second hypothesis – The independent variable for the second case is social inclusion. Social Inclusion, another subjective and nebulous term, can be perceived as that feeling which makes a person to feel one among the society. Socio economic factor may be the most common reason for feeling out of place. For eg. A poor person living among rich neighbours or a rich person living among slum dwellers may feel socially excluded. Not only socio economic factor, but also cultural and social differences may also reflect in low social inclusion level. In the olden days people of certain castes were kept socially and culturally outside the society.

In the present context Social Inclusion in the main stream may be measured by the 5 aspects – Social Inclusion Scale for Migrants (SISM)
a) I feel a sense of acceptance in the community activities.
b) I’ve love & respect for the local people.
c) I would like to settle down in the place of current residence in old age.
d) If I’ve to go back to my native state for some reason I would miss this place.
e) I feel loyal towards matters of migrated state.

These can be measured by a 5-point ranking scale.
Moderator Variables – In addition to the above independent and dependent variables, three secondary independent or moderator variables will be considered. According to Tuckman (1978), a moderator variable is as follows: ‘that factor which is measured, manipulated, or selected by the researcher to discover whether it modifies the relationship of the independent variable to an observed phenomenon’.

Thus, the moderator variables can determine the extent to which the relationship between the two major variables is influenced by secondary factors. In this study the moderator variables of age, gender, and native state will be included.

DATA ANALYSIS

Three types of analysis are proposed for this study. First, in order to provide a description of the sample from which data will be collected, descriptive information on age, gender, and native state will be described, as well as the means and standard deviations for the dependent variables and independent variables. Second, to determine the relationship between Life Satisfaction Scores and Socioeconomic status, Partial Correlation Coefficients will be determined. Third, to determine the relationship between Life Satisfaction Scores and Social inclusion scale, Partial Correlation Coefficients will be determined and fourth, to determine any differences in the effects due to age, gender, and native state. Chi-square, t-tests, and analysis of variance will be used to examine for any significant differences between the variables.

The null hypotheses to be tested are shown below:

- There is no significant relationship between Life Satisfaction Scores and SocioEconomic Status. This will be tested with the Partial Correlation Coefficient. Partial correlation is defined as the measure of the association that occurs between two variables after keeping the control or adjusting the effects of one or more additional variables. Life Satisfaction depends not only on SocioEconomic Status of an individual, but also on other factors like age, gender, native state, etc. Hence these factors have to be controlled to rule out any spurious relationships between the dependant and independent variables.

- There is no significant relationship between Life Satisfaction Scores and Social Inclusion Scores. This also will be tested by Partial Correlation Coefficient, other variables like age, gender, native state, income, education, etc. can be controlled.
- There is no significant difference in Life Satisfaction Scores and Social Inclusion scores according to gender. Each will be tested by $\chi^2$-test, t-test and, collectively, by analysis of variance.

- There is no significant difference in Life Satisfaction scores and Social Inclusion score according to age. Each will be tested by $\chi^2$-test, t-test and, collectively, by analysis of variance.

- There is no significant difference in Life Satisfaction Scores and Social Inclusion score according to their native state. Each will be tested by $\chi^2$-test, t-test and, collectively, by analysis of variance.

Note: All hypotheses will be tested at a minimum of the 0.05 level of significance.
SCOPE AND UTILITY OF THE STUDY

Urban growth results as more and more people leave villages and farms to live in cities. The rapid growth of cities like Chicago in the late 19th century and Mumbai in the 20th century can be attributed largely to rural-urban migration. This kind of growth is especially commonplace in developing countries.

The rapid urbanization of the world’s population over the twentieth century is described in the 2005 Revision of the UN World Urbanization Prospects report. The global proportion of urban population rose dramatically from 13% (220 million) in 1900, to 29% (732 million) in 1950, to 49% (3.2 billion) in 2005. The same report projected that the figure is likely to rise to 60% (4.9 billion) by 2030.

In view of the above forecasts, a phenomenal influx of migrants is expected in Mumbai, especially in slums like Dharavi. It is anticipated that the study will make some contributions to the areas of inter-state migration and the life conditions of the migrants. More often than not, the migrants feel they are discriminated against the local populace since they are permitted to work only at lower remuneration on those arduous and unpleasant jobs that urban residents hesitate to do. Despite the fundamental right cast in the Indian Constitution permitting the freedom to reside in any part of the country, experiences, especially in Mumbai, have shown that it has also created conflict in the society. This study aims to find whether these factors which affect their sense of Social Inclusion and their socio-economic status have any bearing on their life satisfaction.
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There are three limitations to the study. First, migrants are not required to be registered in India either at the place of origin or at the place of destination. This is in contrast to the practice in China where migrants are required to register themselves with the local authority (Zhu 2003). In lack of registration of migrants, Census and National Sample Survey (NSS) are the two main sources of migration data in India. Census provides data on migrants based on place of birth (POB) and place of last residence (POLR). Based on census data of either POB or POLR, it is not possible to distinguish between permanent, semi-permanent and temporary migrants.

A second potential limitation of the study is that the independent and dependent variables are measured as subjects’ perceptions. In quintessence, the study does not address actual aspects that make up a person’s life satisfaction or the feeling of social inclusion, rather it describes the values that subjects attribute to these areas. Thirdly, any time we use an instrument to measure some nebulous terms like ‘Life Satisfaction’ or ‘Social Inclusion’ the results are subject to the known reliability and validity of that mechanism. Although some information about the instruments in regard to reliability and validity of Life Satisfaction Scores among migrants is known by self-developed scale Satisfaction With Life Scale for Migrants (SWLSM), the instruments may have limitations in measuring what they purport to measure. The mechanism to scale another vague term like ‘Social Inclusion’ is also self-made. Social Inclusion Scale for Migrants (SISM) and may have more limitations. Only subsequent research with other populations and with other instruments will help further our understanding of the concepts being measured in this present study.