

A Study on Migration of Labours with Reference to Tirupur District

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Abstract

Migration in India has existed historically, but, in the context of globalization and opening up of the world economy it has assumed special significance for the country and the society. Migrant employees are having both prospective as well as problematic experience in Tirupur Garment sector. Hence the researcher interested to analyses the Integration factors affecting migrant employees' garment in Tirupur City. The population universe and samples for the study is confined to the migrant employees' garment in Tirupur City. The Research design used for the study is Descriptive research design. Samples selected using Nonprobability sampling procedure under which Judgmental sampling more commonly known as Purposive sampling was used. The data analysed the researcher use the statistical techniques like Simple percentage analysis, Chi-square test, Multiple regression analysis.

Keyword: Migrant employees, Migration, globalization

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is an important feature of human civilization. It reflects, human endeavors to survive in the most testing conditions both natural and man-made. Migration in India has existed historically, but, in the context of globalization and opening up of the world economy it has assumed special significance for the country and the society.

The huge impact of globalization and concomitant increase in communication and transport facilities in the developing world during the last few decades, the bulk of people migrate within their own country. Global estimates also report that the size of internal migrants is four times larger than that of cross border migrants (Human Development Report, 2019). Recent research suggests that internal temporary labour migration plays an important role in household survival in several agrarian economies. Migrant employees are having both prospective as well as problematic experience in Tirupur Garment sector. Hence the researcher interested to analyses the Integration factors affecting migrant women garment employees in Tirupur City.

1.1. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

N. Ramya (2020) Today the Economy depends on migrant labourers for various activities, so as to it is very important to analyse the economic conditions and livelihood of those people. A study on problems faced by migrant labours with special reference to Tirupur region. The study consist of 81 respondents and interview was conducted with interview schedule. The finding was analysed using Simple percentage analysis, Likert scale analysis and Chi- square analysis.

Yasmeen Sultana (2018) Researcher examine the socio-economic variables and its influence on Migration. The study uses stratified random sampling method, with both primary and secondary data where primary data were collected from 152 sample respondents and calculated with tools like correlation and ANOVA. The study examines the socio economic variables and its influence on migration, also find out differences between two business group (viz.North India and Tamil people)

2. METHOD

2.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Migration in India has existed historically, but, in the context of globalization and opening up of the world economy it has assumed special significance for the country and the society. There are an estimated 232 million international migrants and 740 million internal migrants worldwide, most of whom are in search of work. Migrant Integration is a dynamic two-way process on mutual accommodation between migrants and the majority population of the host state. Due to lack of adequate gainful employment opportunities, they become excessively dependent on agricultural sectors which add further fuel to the fire. India has a long history of work fare schemes, in which the central and state government works towards livelihood security in rural areas by providing employment.

2.2 SCOPE OF STUDY

The present study has been undertaken to analyse the problems of migrant labourers in Tirupur. The geographical scope of the study extends to the areas of Tirupur locality. Studies can analyze the challenges faced by migrant workers, such as economic and social challenges during reverse migration. Further the study analyses awareness level of workers about the provisions provided under the scheme which make them get employ under the scheme and attain the benefits to empower them economically.

2.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study is to explore the phenomenon of labour migration in Tirupur District

1. Examine the socioeconomic conditions of migrated labours.
2. To Study the expectations of migrated labours
3. To identify the migratory aspect and factors influencing migrant workers in Tirupur garment industry.
4. To give suggestions to improve the existing status of migrant workers in Tirupur City.

2.4 METHODOLOGY

The population universe and samples for the study is confined to the migrant employees in garment industries at Tirupur City. The Research design used for the study is Descriptive research design. Samples selected using Nonprobability sampling procedure under which Judgmental sampling more commonly known as Purposive sampling was used. The research was based on selecting a sample consisting of 910 migrant garment employees with minimum of one year experience, through Judgmental sampling method. The sample size was confirmed with the help of Morgan’s table. The primary data was collected by Questionnaire method.

2.5. STATISTICAL TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS

The data analysed the researcher use the statistical techniques like Simple percentage analysis, Chi-square test, Multiple regression analysis.

2.1. Tables

Table 1. Percentage Analysis of Demographic Profile

Factors	HS	S	N	DS	HDS	Likert Scale Value
Safe working conditions	6	59	13	2	1	3.83
Safety for women	4	57	14	4	2	3.70
Cleanliness of working	2	52	27	0	0	3.69

atmosphere						
Income Satisfaction	0	34	38	8	1	3.30
Healthy accommodations	1	35	35	10	0	3.33

Table 2. Chi-square test of demographic factors and reasons for migration

Factor	Calculated χ^2 Value	Table Value	D.F	Remarks
Age	4.519	12.592	6	Not Significant at 5% Level
Marital Status	1.812	12.592	6	Not Significant at 5% Level
Educational Qualification	2.369	12.592	6	Not Significant at 5% Level
Monthly Income	72.274	12.592	6	Not Significant at 5% Level
Experience	75.228	12.592	6	Not Significant at 5% Level
Family size	6.031	12.592	6	Not Significant at 5% Level

2.2. Discussion

□ Table 1 analyses show the results, Likert scale value is 3.83 which is greater than the mid value (3), so the respondents are having a good level of safe working conditions.

□ Likert scale value is 3.70 which is greater than the mid value (3), so the respondents are having a good level of safety for women to work. □ Likert scale value is 3.69 which is greater than the mid value (3), so the respondents are having a good level of cleanliness in the working atmosphere. □

Likert scale value is 3.30 which is greater than the mid value (3), so the respondents are having a Satisfied level of income to satisfy their living. □ Likert scale value is 3.33 which is greater than the mid value (3), so the respondents are having a good level of healthy accommodations provided.

From the table 2 analysis, it is concluded that monthly income was the only factor Significant at 5% Level with the reasons for migration.

SUGGESTIONS

✓ NGOs and associations work for the wellness of the society but they are depended on the governments and private foundations for establishment. Hence, with the help of the various welfare authorities they are like illumination for improving the economically weaker migrant employee's profile and need to nurture it with appropriate care. They should expand their activities in Tirupur garment industry.

✓ Awareness activities should be performed in a frequent interval.

✓ Promoting proper medical and insurance coverage.

✓ Job security to be enhanced as a source of protecting the socio economy.

A special governing body for migrant labourers can be developed in each district

CONCLUSION

The challenges faced by the migrant labourers are more complex. An analysis of this migrating pattern makes it clear that though the migrant labourers contribute more to India's economy, they are not in a protective and prosperous zone. Reasons for migration to Tirupur garment industry in terms of push and pull factors, monetary and non-monetary terms were analyzed in various stages of the research.. A concerted national policy to facilitate and promote the wellbeing and a system that ensures access to entitlements and basic work conditions is highly recommended.

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