A STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY MIGRANT LABOURS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TIRUPUR REGION

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ABSTRACT

Today the Economy depends on migrant labourers for various activities, so as to it is very important to analyse the economical 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 were analyzed using Simple percentage analysis, Likert scale analysis and Chi- square analysis.

KEY WORDS: *Migrant labours, Migration, Economy, Flying population.*

INTRODUCTION

Migration is an important feature of human civilization. It reflects, human endeavour 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. As a consequence of historical and economic factors, there are serious income disparities, agrarian distress, inadequate employment generation, vast growth of informal economy and the resultant migration from rural areas to urban, urban to urban and backward to comparatively advanced regions in the most conditions.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

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SCOPE OF THE 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.
- All the migrant labourers hanging around Tirupur form the part of the universe.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To explain the demographic data.
- To study the status of Internal Migrants in India with special focus on Tirupur region.
- To examine the challenges/threats faced by Migrant Society.
- To suggest solutions for inclusiveness of Migrants.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The descriptive research design was adopted in this study. The data has been collected from both

primary and secondary sources. The data was collected from 80 respondents from Tirupur region through questionnaire by adopting convenient sampling method. Percentage analysis, Chi-square analysis and Likert scale method were used to analyse the data.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY
- This study is restricted to Tirupur Region only due to cost and time constraints.
- The information provided by the respondents is spontaneous and they may not be consistent.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
1. **Ankhila Handral , Anbukkani & Prabhakar kumar (2018)[1]** the present study focuses on capturing the changing scenario of internal migration between rural and urban areas . The study uses a descriptive design with use of secondary data taken from NSSO and CSO . The findings let us know that poorer households of the labour region do not seem to migrate to same extent as the richer ones because of insecurity or in idea of occupying the vacant jobs left by the migrated, which may however contribute to a higher economic development on a whole.

2. **Yasmeen Sultana(2018)[2]** to 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)

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
1) Simple percentage analysis

TABLE NO: 1
TABLE SHOWING WHICH STATE IS THE INDIVIDUAL FROM

S.NO	STATE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Andhra	6	7
2	Bihar	1	1
3	Chattisgarh	4	5
4	Delhi	3	4
5	Gujarat	2	2
6	Haryana	2	3
7	Jharkhand	2	2
8	Karnataka	9	12
9	Kashmir	1	1
10	Kerala	15	19
11	Maharashtra	17	21
12	Meghalaya	1	1
13	Nagaland	1	1
14	Odisha	2	3
15	Punjab	3	4
16	Rajasthan	3	4
17	Sikkim	1	1
18	Telangana	2	2
19	Tripura	1	1
20	Uttar pradesh	4	5
21	West bengal	1	1
	TOTAL	**81**	**100**

(Source: Primary data)

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that out of total 81 respondents, the top four states are followed by , 21% of respondents being migrated from Mahashtra,19% of respondents being migrated from Kerala, 12% of respondents being migrated from Karnataka and 7% of respondents being migrated from Andhra

Majority, 21% of the respondents are from Maharashtra.

1. LIKERT SCALE ANALYSIS

Table no: 2

Factors	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	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 atmosphere	2	52	27	0	0	3.69
Income Satisfaction	0	34	38	8	1	3.30
Healthy accommodations	1	35	35	10	0	3.33

INTERPRETATION

- 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.

2. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS

Table: 3
Relationship of climatic conditions being a problem in productiveness of labours
Hypothesis:
The climatic conditions of the region does not affect the productiveness of the labourers.

Climate	Male	Female	Total
It is a problem	4	3	7
It is not a problem	39	35	74
Total	43	38	81

To find out the relationship of climatic conditions of the region is a problem to the productiveness of labourers .

Table 3.1
Chi Square Test

Calculated Value	Degree of freedom	Table Value	Result
0.0507	1	3.841	Accepted

INTERPRETATION

The calculated value of chi – square at 5% level of significance is lower than the table value . Hence the hypothesis is accepted so, the climatic conditions does not affect the productivity of the labourers.

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION
FINDINGS
SIMPLE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

1. 53% of the respondents are male.
2. 64% of the respondents are of between the Age 21 years – 40 years.
3. 57% of the respondents are unmarried.
4. 70% of the respondents are graduate.
5. 61% of the respondent's are earning above Rs.30,000.
6. 53% of the respondents are employed for a duration of 1-5 years.
7. 21% of the respondents are from Maharashtra.
8. 80 % of respondents do not have the language to be a communication barrier.
9. 77% of the respondents do not find culture differing from their nativity to be a problem.
10. 89% do not have problems of severe illness because of working conditions.
11. 76% find work timings to be flexible and lawful.
12. 79% of the respondents do not find work nature physically burdening
13. 91% of the respondents do not find climatic conditions differing from their nativity to be a problem.

CHI SQUARE METHOD

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LIKERT SCALE

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SUGGESTIONS
- There must be special welfare schemes and policies developed
- Schemes and decisions can be customissed in a way that it benefits the people in locality just by taking the locality consideration on a whole in the mind.
- Awareness activities should be performed in a frequent intervals..
- 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 laborers 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. The Central and State Governments have to provide adequate measures to safeguard the interests of the migrant labourers, and derive context-specic solutions . 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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