

An Economic Analysis and Satisfaction Level of Migrated Workers in Erode and Tirupur Districts

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Abstract

The Mobility for employment is an important human right. Migration has become a key facet of today's world. In recent years, Erode and Tirupur districts of Tamilnadu is witnessing large inflow of migrant workers from different parts of the country. Workers from different states like Kerala, Bihar, Orissa, and Karnataka Migrate to our state especially Erode and Tirupur districts for improving their family economy where local economy offer limited livelihood alternatives. Erode and Tirupur districts provide employment opportunity for those people in different sectors. With the rapid growth of states economy and increased infrastructure and construction sectors provides many opportunities for employment. It is also expected that in coming years it will grow faster. This study is an overall effort to measure the relationship between socio economic factors and the level of satisfaction among migrated workers in Erode and Tirupur districts and is mainly aimed to know the various economic and demographic attributes of the migrated workers.

Keywords: Mobility, Migration, Workers, Employment, Opportunities.

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is normally treated as an economic phenomenon though non economic factors also have some influence. Worker migration is generally defined as a cross-border movement for the purposes of employment and better living in a foreign country. However, there are no universally accepted definitions of worker migration. The term "worker migrant" can be used restrictively to only cover the movement for the purpose of employment. Millions of people move from their home countries for work. Migrants look for any work as they are in poverty and insecurity. Migrant workers make significant impact on the world economy. They face many challenges like mistreatment and discrimination. Both skilled and unskilled

migrant worker are required to complete many work.

2. NEED OF THE STUDY

The study of migration is of great significance for the development and reconstruction of rural areas in India. People movement from rural areas to urban areas since the living condition is better in urban areas. In rural areas, they face many problems like poverty, high population pressure, lack of health care facilities, education, etc. In addition, people migrate due to wars, local conflicts and natural disasters such as cyclonic storms, flood, earthquake, Tsunami, drought. The overseas Indian population spans across the globe and almost present in all the continents. In this study

the economic conditions of migrated workers and their level of study has been analyzed.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Unemployment is main reason of migration job opportunity in many places. The choice of destination is greatly constrained by expenses-travel costs, official permit fee and all too often, the unofficial levies of intermediary fixers. The poorest are the least able to overcome these obstacles and economic migrants head for the nearest state or country. In many states of india, migrated workers has become a package commodity. Established channels of migration are insufficient to absorb the supply of worker. Many aspiring workers choose to take their chance as undocumented migrants and enter a country indirectly by overstaying a visa or directly by crossing an unprotected border. Either documented or undocumented, the jobs available to migrant workers tend to be rejected by the local people. Many migrant workers are illiterate and belong to the poorest sections of the society. Most of the migrated workers in Erode and Tirupur Districts do not have a permanent job and keep shifting from one area to another and also they lack bargaining in getting wages, forced to accept unhealthy working situation.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present study, Tirupur district was purposively selected due to lack of employment, problems of various unorganized sectors and changing pattern in migrated workers life style. From Tirupur district, 200 migrated workers were selected by using stratified sampling method. The research result is mainly based on the systematic method of data collection and analysis. Both the primary and secondary data is used for the current study. The primary data was collected from the migrated workers who were all working in various sectors of Tirupur district. The information was gathered through personal interview method. From the selected respondents, data regarding present situation, job

opportunities, income, problems and their satisfaction level were collected. Based on the data obtained from survey, as well as data from secondary sources collected and presented in the present report, descriptive and analytical research were conducted which is considered most appropriate for the study.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the satisfaction level of migrated workers in Tirupur District.
2. To find out the socio economic background of the migrated workers in Tirupur district.
3. To suggest better ways and means to improve the life style of migrated workers.

6. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mabogunje (1981) believes that government intervention is necessary to regulate migration and to mitigate its adverse consequences. He suggested five arguments namely, economic, environmental, social, administrative and political for information resources. Bryceson (2003) in his study "Sub-Saharan Africa Betwixt and Between: Rural Livelihood Practices and Policies" found that mobility patterns are highly differentiated according to levels of income, size and type of settlement in which they reside. Kundu (2003) in his study "Urbanization and urban governance: search for a perspective beyond neo-liberalism" concluded that the internal migration opportunities and employment are support migrants while looking for work thus lowering the costs and risks of internal migration.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

7.1 MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The following analysis shows the relationship between level of satisfaction in migration and seven independent variables that were studied.

Table. 7.1 Multiple regression analysis

S.No	Variables	B	Std. Error	T	P
1	(Constant)	37.634	6.883	5.467	.000
2	Gender	-.479	.446	-1.074	.284
3	Age	10.405	5.586	1.863	.064
4	Marital Status	.221	1.123	.196	.844
5	Educational qualification	-2.457	1.245	-1.974	.050
6	Experience	-3.174	.887	-3.578	.000
7	Annual income	-.366	.881	-.416	.678
8	Family size	1.880	.751	2.504	.013

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.394	.155	.124	7.763

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2123.169	7	303.310	5.033	.000
Residual	11570.586	192	60.263		
Total	13693.755	199			

It shows the four independent variables contribute on the variation in the level of satisfaction in migration of workers and statistically significant at 1% and 5% level.

7.2 AGE AND SATISFACTION

Table. 7.2 age and satisfaction

S. No	Age	No. of Respondents	%	Average	Range		S.D
					Min	Max	
1.	Below 25	146	73.0%	57.34	23	78	16.614
2.	25 – 35	40	20.0%	52.18	22	78	18.119
3.	Above 35	14	7.0%	53.69	32	78	20.064
	Total	200	100.0%				

It could be observed from the above table that the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the below 25 age respondents ranged between 23 and 78 with an average of 57.34 The level of

satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the 25 to 35 age category of respondents ranged between 22 and 78 with an average of 52.18. On the other hand, the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the above 35 age

respondents ranged between 32 and 78 with an average of 53.69. From the analysis it is concluded that below 25 age of respondents generating the maximum level of satisfaction in various sectors.

7.3. GENDER AND SATISFACTION

Table 7.3. Gender and satisfaction

S. No	Gender	No. of Respondents	%	Average	Range		S.D.
					Min	Max	
1.	Female	53	26.5%	49.60	23	78	15.680
2.	Male	147	73.5%	58.41	22	78	17.168
	Total	200	100.0%				

It could be pinpointed from the above table that the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the female respondents ranged between 23 and 78 with an average of 49.60. Whereas male respondent level of satisfaction occurred by the

migrated workers in various sectors ranged between 22 and 78 with an average of 58.41. Thus the table reveals that the maximum level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors was the male respondents in the study area.

7.4 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND SATISFACTION

Table 7.4. Educational qualification and satisfaction

S. No	Educational qualification	No. of respondents	%	Average	Range		S.D.
					Min	Max	
1.	Illiterate	77	38.5%	52.67	32	78	16.737
2.	10 th	49	24.5%	56.29	22	78	16.291
3.	12 th	39	19.5%	59.32	23	78	18.263
4.	College	35	17.5%	59.69	32	77	17.482
	Total	200	100.0%				

It could be pinpointed from the above table that the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the illiterate level respondents ranged between 32 and 78 with an average of 52.67. The level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the 10th level respondents ranged between 22 and 78 with an average of 56.29. The level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers among higher secondary level respondents in various sectors ranged between 23

and 78 with an average of 59.32. The Level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the college level respondents ranged between 32 and 77 with an average of 59.69. From the analysis it is noted that the maximum level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors was among the respondents of higher secondary level education.

7.5 MARITAL STATUS AND SATISFACTION

Table 7.5. Marital status and satisfaction

S. No	Marital status	No. of Respondents	%	Average	Range		S.D.
					Min	Max	
1.	Married	134	67.0%	58.30	23	78	17.205
2.	Un married	66	33.0%	51.58	22	77	16.402
	Total	200	100.0%				

It could be observed from the above table that the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the respondents of married category ranged between 23 and 78 with an average of 58.30. The level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among unmarried respondents

ranged between 22 and 77 with an average of 51.58. From the analysis it is identified that the maximum level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors was among the respondents of married category than the unmarried respondents.

7.6 INCOME AND SATISFACTION

Table – 7.6 Incomes and Satisfaction

S. No	Income	No. of Respondents	%	Average	Range		S.D.
					Min	Max	
1.	below 1,00,000	124	62.0%	57.11	22	77	17.535
2.	1,00,001 -2 lakh	53	26.5%	53.39	23	77	16.425
3.	above 2 lakh	23	11.5%	57.00	32	78	16.497
	Total	200	100.0				

It could be observed from the above table that the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the respondents earning below Rs.1,00,000 income ranged between 22 and 77 with an average of 57.11. The level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the respondents earning Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 2,00,000 income ranged between 23 and 77 with an average of 53.39. The level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors among the respondents of above Rs. 2,00,000 income group ranged between 32 and 78 with an average of 57.00. Thus it is concluded

from the analysis that the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors was at the maximum among the above Rs. 2,00,000 income group of the respondents than the other income group of respondents.

FINDINGS

1. It is pinpointed that below 25 age of respondents generating the maximum level of satisfaction in various sectors.

2. It is identified that maximum level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in

various sectors was the male respondents in the study area.

3. It is noted that the maximum level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors was among the respondents of higher secondary level education.

4. It is identified that the maximum level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors was among the respondents of married category than the unmarried respondents.

5. It is showed that the level of satisfaction occurred by the migrated workers in various sectors was at the maximum among the above Rs. 2,00,000 income group of the respondents than the other income group of respondents.

SUGGESTIONS

1. It is found from the analysis that below age respondents have perceived more satisfaction compare to young and middle age respondents. Hence it is suggested that the company should provide necessary facilities to retain the middle and old age respondents.

2. The organization can go with revised salary on the basis of the migrated workers performance annually.

3. When compared with unmarried respondents, the married respondents were getting more satisfaction by migration. So the organization should be offered with more training and development programs for them.

CONCLUSION

The internal migration has always arisen mainly from the difficulty of finding and adequate livelihood in one's native place, and this is the predominant force which impels the Indian villagers to seek industrial employment. Most of the migrated workers have good opinion about their job and are satisfied with most of the satisfaction factors. But there are certain discrepancies such as feeling some time burden in their job, training, working environment, no opportunity to expose talents and promotional

basis is not satisfying the employees. Migrants are working with loyal for long periods because of the recognition, responsibility given by the company and healthy relationship between the management and employees and among co workers.

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