

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECT – A STUDY ON MIGRATED EMPLOYEE IN TIRUPUR GARMENT INDUSTRIES

P.SANKARAKARTHIKEYAN<sup>1</sup>, V.RAJ<sup>2</sup>, K.PRABHA KUMARI<sup>3</sup>

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR<sup>1,3</sup>, FINAL YEAR STUDENT<sup>2</sup>  
DEPARTMENT OF APPAREL MANUFACTURING AND MERCHANDISING,  
NIFT-TEA COLLEGE OF KNITWEAR FASHION, TIRUPUR.

**Abstract:** The Aspect of Migration plays an important role in all areas of country and also this factor creates major impact to international countries for running business. In the current scenario Migration is an Emerging concept which is following in Tirupur Garment industries where there are so many employees are migrated to Tirupur for work from number of states and countries for doing business in Tirupur city. Migration is moved from one place to another of its physiological and behavioral characteristics and natural selection is then described in terms of its ecological outcomes. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another place, which could be voluntarily chosen to search for new and better opportunities or forced to escape negative or dangerous situation. The working and living conditions of the Migrants, who could easily be absorbed in informal activities in the organization and the recommendations are given to regulate the work.

The present study is an attempt to find out the reasons for migration and their living conditions to carry out with 100 migrants in Tirupur city. The current study exhibits that economic factors outweigh social factors for the people to migrate. In this Study reveals that the quality of life of the sample migrant were selected at random and observed with Questionnaire for the study was collected and the suggestions given to overcome the Barriers faced by Migratory people.

**Keywords:** Migrants, socio factors, Economic factors, quality of life

## Introduction:

The Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally.



Fig-1

People may migrate as individuals, in family units or in large groups. A person who moves from their home to another place because of natural disaster or civil disturbance may be described as a refugee or, especially within the same country, a displaced person. A person seeking refuge from political, religious or other forms of persecution is usually described as an asylum seeker.



Fig -2

Economic, demographic and technological improvements have boosted the flow of migrants in the globalizing world. The flow though varies across countries, but the determinants of migration are more or less the same. Facts and figure from UN DESA (2013) shows that there were around 232 million international migrants spread all over the world. Out of the total 59% is in developed and 41% in the developing regions- half of this represents female migrant workforce. Flow of migrant from south to south is near about 36% and from north to north is 35% while the flow from north to south is very low, around 6% only. Around 71% of the international migrants belong to the land of South. Further, international migrant stock by region shows that Europe has 70 million international migrants and Asia has 61 million international migrants while North America is absorbing 50 million international migrants, More than 90% of migrations in the world have taken place for employment purpose: migrants move either alone or with their families.



Fig-3

In terms of all development, migrants contribute by sending remittance to origin country, which leads to economic growth, while at destination: they fill the gaps in labour market. In the origin country, remittance, resolves the financial constraint, generates economic activity, and reduces unemployment. Specifically female migrants, it boosts confidence level and enhances empowerment

#### 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 Betwist and Between: Rural Livelihood practices and policies.

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To find out the socio economic background of the migrated workers in Tirupur district
- To analyze the reason for migration in garment industry.
- To analyze the satisfaction level of migrated workers in Tirupur District.
- To suggest better ways and scans to improve the life style of migrated workers

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The purpose of methodology section is to describe the researcher procedure. This includes overall design, the sample unit, and size of the sampling procedure, method of data collection, data collection instrument tools and analysis

**RESEARCH DESIGNING:**

The design adapted for the study is descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is connected with the factor that influences level satisfaction of Migrants. The research design is basically under the plan for studying the collection and analysis of data.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:****SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING:**

In this method the sample units are chosen primarily on the basis of the random to the researcher.

**SAMPLE SIZE:**

100 Migrants from Garment Industries are selected

**SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:**

Primary and secondary data were collected for the research study.

**ANALYZING TOOLS USED:**

The basic tool that is used in the project work is Percentage Analysis, Weighted Average and Chi square method.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

1. The study is limited in Garment industry only and for there the findings of the study cannot be extended to other areas.
2. The sample size might not give a correct representation of the entire population.
3. The time available for the study is very limited.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:****CHI SQUARE**

Table: 1 AGE and BALANCED WORK LIFE

AGE	BALANCED WORK LIFE					TOTAL
	HIGHLY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NEUTRAL	DISSATISFIED	HIGHLY DISSATISFIED	
ABOVE20	1	3	1	5	4	14
21 TO 30	5	4	6	9	5	30
31 TO 40	9	4	2	12	9	36
ABOVE40	5	4	1	4	6	20
TOTAL	20	15	10	30	25	100

$H_0$  - There is no significant relationship between Age and Balanced Work life

$H_1$  - There is a significant relationship between Age and Balanced Work life

**CHI SQUARE:**

Calculated value - 29.011

Degree of freedom - 12

Table value - 21.026

Significant level - significant level of 5%

#### **INFERENCE:**

It is inferred from the above table that the calculated value of chi square is greater than the table value Hence the null hypotheses are rejected so there is a significant relationship between Age & Balanced Work life

#### **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, he married respondents were getting more satisfaction by migration of the organization should be offered with more training and development programs for them

#### **CONCLUSION:**

It is understood from the study that the internal migration has always arisen mainly from the difficulty of finding und 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. From this critical analysis it depicts the suggestions for the migration employees to improve their working condition and to balance their work life environment.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- [1] Acharya, Sarthi, and A.V. Jose (1991), "Employment and Mobility: A Study among Workers of Low-Income Households in Bombay City", ILO-ARTEP Working Papers. New Delhi.
- [2]Castles, S. (2000). "International Migration at the Beginning of the Twenty First Century: Global Trends and Issues". International Social Science Journal, 8(1), 269-280.
- [3]Chant, S. (1992), Gender and Migration in Developing Countries, London: Belhaven Press.
- [4]Dasgupta, R. Laishley. and M. Lipton (1976), "Migration from Rural Areas: The Evidence from Village Studies". Oxford University Press, Delhi, pp46-53.
- [5]De Haan, A. Brock, K. and Coulibaly, N. (2002), Migration, Livelihoods and Institutions: Contrasting Patterns of Migration in Mali', Journal of Development Studies special issue.
- [6]Dustmann, C., and O. Kirchkamp.(2002), "The Optimal Migration Duration and Activity Choice after Remigration." Journal of Development Economics 67: 351-72.