



A STUDY ON LIVING AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

¹PRABIN K RAJENDRAN

²Dr. S. MARIA RAJENDRAN

¹Prabin K Rajendran, Ph.D Research Scholar (Reg. No.18223101071011), Department of Social Work, Nanjil Catholic College of Arts & Science, Kaliyakkavilai, Kanyakumari District, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapetti, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India.

²Dr. S. Maria Rajendran, Assistant Professor (Guide), Department of Social Work, Nanjil Catholic College of Arts & Science, Kaliyakkavilai, Kanyakumari District, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapetti, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT

A labourer or a worker is a person who puts his physical labour to gain some money or thing in return. The careful perusal of the Indian history reveals that primarily agricultural and domestic workers existed in ancient and medieval India. But in the 18th and 19th century when industrial revolution took place in Europe, a new class of factory workers was also emerged in the world economy. Migration is not new to the human race. Migration has been contributing to economic and social development by enabling man to overcome the tyranny of space. Migration in India has largely been fueled by push and pull factors, the increasing regional disparities, rural - urban disparities and urban bias in economic planning. Urbanization is one of the key dimensions in the modernization process of a society. Several studies have shown that small cultivators and landless migrate to urban centers for work. This research is descriptive in nature. Primary data and secondary data were used for the study. Primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire and the secondary data from journals, websites and newspapers. The data was collected from 90 respondents belongs to the selected area of Kanyakumari District. The collected data were analyzed using percentage analysis and chi-square test in order to draw the inference of the study.

KEY WORDS: Migration, Industrialization, Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Factors.

DOI Number: 10.48047/nq.2021.19.12.NQ21290

NeuroQuantology 2021;19(12):838-843

INTRODUCTION

Human migration is a universal phenomenon. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihood is a key feature of human history. While some regions and sectors fall behind in their capacity to support populations, other move ahead and

people migrate to access these emerging opportunities. Industrialization widens the gap between rural and urban areas, including a shift of the workforce towards industrializing areas. There is extensive debate on the factors that causes populations to shift from those that emphasize individual rationality and household



behaviour to those that cite the structural logic of capitalist development. Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. A number of economic, social, cultural and political factors play an important role in the decision to move. The effects of these factors vary over time and place. Against this background, an attempt has been made in this study to examine any change in the economic condition of the migrant labourers before and after migration

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Migration of people from one place to another occurs for various reasons. Broadly it can be economic factors, social factors and psychological factors. The developed and developing areas have created a demand for labourers and the backward areas have become the supply of labourers. Rapid growth and development of Kanyakumari District is resulting in opportunities of livelihood support for poor, unskilled and semi-skilled population. Migrant labourers on their destination face various problems such as occupational, health, exploitation, insecurity etc. Internal migrants face numerous constraints including lack of political representation, inadequate housing, lack of formal residency rights, low paid, in secure or hazardous work, limited access to state provided services, such as health, education and discrimination based on religion,

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETAION

ethnicity and gender. In the absence of coherent policy frame work and strategy migration imposes heavy costs on human development through poor labour arrangements and working conditions of migrants and obstacles in their access to shelter, education, health care and food. Hence the present study makes an attempt in unravelling the issues of socio economic conditions of the migrant workers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the Socio and Economic conditions of migrants in Kanyakumari District
- To study and analyse the various Reasons for migration
- To highlight the Problems faced by the migrant workers
- To find the association between Satisfaction level of the Respondents and Socio-Economic factors

RESEARCH METHODOLGY

The present study is of Descriptive in nature. Sample size selected for the study was 90 respondents in Kanniyakumari District of Tamil Nau State. Convenience sampling technique was adopted in the selection of the respondents. For analyzing the data, Percentages and Chi- squire test were applied.

839

**Table – 1
 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Demographic Profile		No. of Respondents	Percentage
Age group	Upto 25	18	20
	26-35	27	30
	36-45	25	28
	45-55	10	11
	Above 55	10	11
	Total	90	100
Gender	Male	50	56
	Female	40	44

	Total	90	100
Marital Status	Married	58	64
	Unmarried	32	36
	Total	90	100
Educational Status	Illiterate	31	34
	Primary	27	30
	Secondary	13	14
	Higher Secondary	10	11
	Graduate	9	10
	Total	90	100
Occupation	Unemployed	14	16
	Regular\Salaried	18	20
	Casual Labour	22	24
	Shop	15	17
	Small Scale Business	21	23
	Total	90	100

840

Primary Data

It stated that the most of respondent's age group were between 26 – 35 years and most of the respondents were male. Most of the respondents were Married. The most of the respondent's Educational Status were Illiterate. 22 respondents were doing the Casual Labour.

Table – 2
REASON FOR MIGRATION

Reason	No. of respondents	Percentage
In search of Employment	26	29
Business	25	28
Transfer of service	17	19
Contract	9	10
Proximity of Place	13	14
Total	90	100

Primary Data

Table-2 give the Reason for Migration of the respondents. Themost of the respondents areMigrated In search of Employment.25 respondents wereMigrated for their Business purposes17 respondents for Transfer of service. 13 respondents were Proximity of Place and 9 respondents were doing Contract.

Table - 3
PROBLEMS FACED BY THE MIGRANT WORKERS

Problem	No. of respondents	Percentage
Unequal access to employment rights	23	26
Remuneration	27	30
Social Security	14	16
Trade Union Rights	9	10
Employment taxes or access to legal proceedings	6	7

Workplace racism or discrimination	11	12
Total	90	100

Primary Data

The above table indicated that Problems faced by the Migrant Workers. In which, most of the respondents stated that the Remuneration as a main Problem in the workplace. 23 respondents were facing Unequal access to employment rights, 14 respondents were facing Social Security Problem and 6 respondents were facing Employment taxes or access to legal proceedings.

Table - 4

SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS

Satisfaction Level	No. of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	34	38
Agree	37	41
Dis Agree	15	17
Strongly Dis agree	04	4
Total	90	100

Primary Data

The above table stated that the Satisfaction Level of the Respondents. Most of the respondents were Agree with their work, 34 respondents were Strongly agree, 15 respondents were Dis Agree and 4 respondents were Strongly Dis agree.

COMPARISON ON SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The non-parametric chi-square test is applied to find the association between Satisfaction level of the Respondents and Socio-Economic factors such as Age, Sex, Marital Status and Income.

Table - 5: Sex and Satisfaction Level of the Respondents

Factor	Strongly agree	Agree	Dis Agree	Strongly Dis agree	Total
Male	22	20	7	1	50
Female	12	17	8	3	40
Total	34	37	15	4	90

Sources: Computed data

Results of chi-square test are as follows

Chi-Square test	Calculated value	Df	Table Value	Result
	3.18	3	7.81	Accepted

Above table indicated that when compared with Sex and Satisfaction Level of the Respondents in which the table value is less than calculated value. Therefore, test is accepted.

Table - 6: Age and Satisfaction Level of the Respondents

Age	Strongly agree	Agree	Dis Agree	Strongly Dis agree	Total
Upto 25	8	5	4	1	18
26-35	10	13	3	1	27
36-45	8	12	4	1	25
45-55	2	5	2	1	10

Above 55	6	2	2	0	10
Total	34	37	15	4	90

Sources: Computed data

Results of chi-square test are as follows

Chi-Square test	Calculated value	Df	Table Value	Result
	20.84	12	21.03	Accepted

Above table concluded that age and Satisfaction level of the respondents. There is table Value is less than calculated value. Therefore, test is accepted.

Table - 7: Marital Status and SatisfactionLevel of the Respondents

Marital Status	Strongly agree	Agree	Dis Agree	Strongly Dis agree	Total
Married	25	24	8	1	58
Un-married	9	13	7	3	32
Total	34	37	15	4	90

Sources: Computed data

Results of chi-square test are as follows

Chi-Square test	Calculated value	Df	Table Value	Result
	4.75	3	7.81	Accepted

842

Above table indicated that the table value is less than calculated value. There is no significance between marital status and Satisfaction level of the respondents Therefore, test is accepted.

Table - 8: Income and SatisfactionLevel of the Respondents

Income	Strongly agree	Agree	Dis Agree	Strongly Dis agree	Total
Less than Rs.10,000	11	8	6	1	26
10000-20000	16	4	4	1	25
20001-30000	5	10	1	1	17
30001-40000	2	6	1	0	9
Above 40000	0	9	3	1	13
Total	34	37	15	4	90

Sources: Computed data

Results of chi-square test are as follows

Chi-Square test	Calculated value	Df	Table Value	Result
	39.00	12	21.03	Rejected

Above table indicate that the calculated value is less than table value. Therefore, test is rejected.

FINDINGS

- ❖ Most of respondent's age group were between 26 – 35 years.
- ❖ Most of the respondents were male.
- ❖ Most of the respondents were Married.
- ❖ Most of the respondent's Educational Status were Illiterate.

- ❖ 22 respondents were doing the Casual Labour.
- ❖ The most of the respondents are Migrated in search of Employment.
- ❖ Most of the respondents stated that the Remuneration as a main Problem in the workplace.
- ❖ Most of the respondents were Agree with their work.

SUGGESTIONS

- At present welfare schemes for migrant workers are not sufficient. Hence State Government should announce more welfare schemes like distribution of ration cards and it should ensure that welfare schemes reach the migrant workers.
- Awareness needs to be created among the migrants regarding the adverse effects of excessive intake of alcohol, pan parag and the use of tobacco / drugs by the migrant workers.
- Literacy is one of the social indicators of development. There is a high correlation between literacy and development. Implementation of effective literacy programmes and general awareness programmes must be conducted at the migrated people living in areas to reduce the dropout rates from school among the children of migrants.

CONCLUSION

The major inference drawn from this study ultimately concludes that due to migration economic and social status of migrants has improved. The changes in the employment status, number of working days and also earning capacity of the migrant workers in the ex-post scenario have improved quite considerably and thus, their living condition too has changed compared to their ex-ante situation. When researcher compare the Satisfaction level of the Respondents and Socio-Economic factors, there Age, Sex and Marital Status were accepted. At the same time

Income were rejected. Hence, migrants need much intensive development policy package for their fast socio-economic transmission.

REFERENCES

1. Aravind Kumar Pandey (2015): Anatomy of Rural-Urban Migration In India- Socio Economic Selectivity In Power of Male Migration-Based on National Sample Survey, Man And Development, Vol:37, No:1, March.
2. BhaskarMajunder (2015): Forced Migration of Labourer to Brick Kiln in Uttar Pradesh, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol:50, No: 26, 27.
3. Canrao, Jingwen Yu And Hongfei Zhu (2015): Land Ownership as an Urban Employment Disincentive For Rural Migrants In China, Journal of Developing Economics, Vol: 53, No: 2, June.
4. David Massive (2002): Brokered Livelihood Debt, Labour Migration, 'Journal Of Development, Vol.38, No: 5, June.
5. KrishanNaido M (1997): Rural Migrant Labour System in Semi-Arid Areas- A Study In Village In Andra Pradesh, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol: 40.No:1.
6. Paul Boyle, ZhiqiangFeg And Vernon Gayle (2009): A New Look at Family Migration and Women's Employment Status, Journal of Marriage and Family, Vol:71, No:2,May.
7. Ravi Srivastava and Sasikumar S.K.(2003): An overview of Migration in India and its Impacts and Key Issue, The Department of International Development, UK.
8. Gupta, S., C. Pattillo, & S. Wagh (2007): Impact of Remittances on Poverty and Financial Development in Sub-Saharan Africa,IMF Working Paper, WP-07-38, IMF.