

STATUS OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

BY

P.SUDHA

(17PEC011)

A Dissertation submitted to the

**AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND HIGHER
EDUCATION FOR WOMEN**

COIMBATORE-641043

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS**

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CERTIFIED AS BONAFIDE RESEARCH WORK

m. Manan

**Signature of the
Head of the department**

Princy

Signature of the Guide

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The investigator would like to place her deepest sense of gratitude and indebtedness at the feet of **God Almighty**.

The researcher places her deep sense of gratitude to the **Dr.P.R. KrishnaKumar, Chancellor**, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for the guidance given for carrying the research work.

The investigator expresses her heartfelt thanks to **Dr. Premavathy Vijayan, Vice Chancellor**, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for the academic support given for the study.

The investigator expresses her sincere thanks to **Dr. S. Kowsalya, Registrar**, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for her enthusiastic support throughout the period of research work.

The investigator extends her heart- felt thanks to **Dr. K. T. Geetha, Dean, School of Arts and Social science** Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for her advice and encouragement during the course of the study.

It is the duty to express her thanks to the **Dr. M. Manonmani, Head of the Department, Department of Economics**, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for their kind advice and encouragement throughout her work.

The investigator wishes her sincere thanks and deep sense of gratitude to my supervisor **Dr.R.Ponmani, Professor of Economics**, Department of Economics,

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for her advice and encouragement throughout the work. The investigator is greatly indebted to her for the successful completion of the thesis.

The investigator extends her thanks to the **Library and Office staff** of Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for their valuable support in completion of the study.

The investigator is highly thankful to **her friends**, for their support and cooperation in carrying out the study.

The investigator is extremely her deep sense of gratitude to **her parents** for their blessing and motivational words for successful completion of the study.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a relatively permanent moving away of population collectively called migrants from one geographical location to another, preceded by decision-making on the part of the migrant on the basis of hierarchically ordered set of values or value ends and resulting in changes in the interactional system of the migrants (Kammeyer 1987).

Migration is a natural process and practice of humankind. It is an important factor in the advancement of progressive livelihood and overall development of the society (Raj 1998). People migrate from one area to other for their self-need and to protect their existence since the ancient period. It is a process, in which people leaving permanent area and shift to another place for long time (Chakravarthy and Chakravarthy 2012, Sign et.al 2001).

Migration is the movement of people over defined space and over time, that is, relocation of people from their usual and/or current place of residence to another and residing in the new location for twelve calendar months or more. Most interstate migrations are circulatory in nature and involve temporary and usually repetitive movement of a migrant worker, trader between home and host areas, typically for the purpose of employment and trading among other purposes. It represents an established pattern of population mobility, whether cross-country or rural-urban. These movements are influenced by both exogenous and endogenous factors that predispose the migration process. Exogenous factors include economic differentials, decision-making process of individuals that shape their aspiration and perception of potential places to move to and social-economic networks that affect the migration dynamics. However, the endogenous

factors, relate to the decision-making process of individuals that shape their aspiration and perception of potential places to move to and social-economic networks that affect the migration dynamics (Mabogunje, 1970; Afolayan, 1976; 2000; 2006 and Ikwayatum 2006).

The flow of Indian professionals is towards the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and many other similar destinations. In 2010, India with an estimated stock of 11.4 million emigrants was the second emigration country in the world, behind Mexico (11.9 million). An important place in the flows of well-trained Indian migrants is taken by Indian students. India, for example, accounts for 5.5% of the 2.8 million students studying outside their home-country. After China (421,100), the country sends the greatest number of students abroad 153,300. The Economic Survey of India 2017 estimates that the magnitude of inter-state migration in India was close to 9 million annually between 2011 and 2016, while Census 2011 pegs the total number of internal migrants in the country (accounting for inter- and intra-state movement) at a staggering 139 million. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the biggest source states, followed closely by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal; the major destination states are Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. . (Smitas Dubey and Varsha Mallah 2015)

Migrant labours constitute a sizeable proportion of the workers in the urban area sectors. There has also been an enormous growth of theoretical literature and empirical evidence towards and understanding of realities of rural urban migration (de Haan 2000).one of the prominent theoretical arguments on rural urban migration views it as individual utility maximization behavior (Tadaro 1969; Harris and Tadaro 1970), where

wages differentials between the rural and urban sectors are considered to be prime determinant of migration. The neo-classical expected income model of Todaro, with its numerous variants, seems to focus on individual potential migrants, and argues that holding much less constant; people will migrate if they expect to do better than they would if they did not move. The neo-classical theory of migration is largely based on the Lewis model, where the institutionally given urban wage rate and wage differential between the urban and rural sectors form the basis of framework. However, the neoclassical model, which is most dominating framework in the context of rural-urban migration, assumes that rural migrants are a homogeneous category of poor people, ignoring the fact that their migration is not always based on strategy maximization, but of survival. The circulation of labour of migration from rural to urban areas is at times a response to economic necessity. The Todaro model does not consider non-economic factors such as pressure of population, inequalities in the distribution of land-owning and other institutional mechanism that lead to migration from rural-urban areas.

Alternatively. Inter temporal family contract models of migration also have been constructed (Stark 1980; Stark and Bloom 1985; Stark and Lucas 1988). These models emphasize risk spread (Stark 1982) as a strategy to overcome constraints on production and investment activities as a result of missing or incomplete credit and insurance market in rural areas. The basic premise of these alternative models, which are based on household utility maximization, is that the decision to migrate is not taken by an individual; the family members can be an effective mechanism to self-finance local production activities and acts as self-insurance against local income risks. Stark and Levhari (1982), and Taylor (1986) also argue that migration plays a risk-reducing and

insurance enhancing role in production and investment decision .Hoddinott (1994) states that migration as an outcome of joint utility migration as an outcome of joint utility maximization by the prospective migrant and other family members. These models of behavioral decision making thus emphasize that circulation of labour is a form of risk reduction by spreading the risk spatially and occupationally while maximizing consumption

Existing the studies indicate that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. In large number of developing countries, low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards prosperous or dynamic areas with greater job opportunities. Even the pressure of population resulting in a high man-land ratio has been widely recognized as one of the important reasons of poverty and rural out migration. Thus, almost all studies concur that most of the migrants (excluding forced and sequential migrants) have moved in search of better economic opportunities. This is an accepted fact in both internal as well as international Migration. The basic economic factors which motivate migration may be further classified as ‘Push Factors’ and ‘Pull Factors’. In other words people migrate due to compelling circumstances which pushed them out of the place of origin or they are lured by the attractive conditions in the new place. The push factors are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. For instance, low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities may compel people to leave their native place in search of better economic opportunities. In most developing countries, due to population explosion land-

man ratio has declined resulting in significant increase in unemployment and underemployment. Introduction of capital intensive methods of production into the agricultural sector, and Mechanization of certain processes reduce labour requirements in rural areas. The non-availability of alternative sources of income (non-agricultural activities) in rural areas is also important factor for migration. In addition to this, the existence of the joint family system and laws of inheritance, which do not permit the division of property, may also force many young men to move out to cities in search of jobs. Even sub division of property leads to migration, as the property become too small to support a family. The Pull factors refer to those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and amenities etc. There is generally city ward migration, when rapid growth of industry, commerce and business takes place. "Migration from the country side to the cities bears a close functional relation to the process of industrialization, technological advancement and other cultural changes which characterize the evolution of modern society in almost all parts of the world. Under the capitalistic model of development, there is a tendency for large proportion of investments to concentrate in the urban centers which encourage people to move to urban areas in the expectation of higher paid jobs. In recent years, the high rate of migration of people from India as well as from other developing countries to U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Middle East is due to the better employment opportunities, higher wages and the chances of attaining higher standard of living. Sometimes the people are also attracted to cities in search of better cultural and entertainment activities. Thus, pull factors operate not only in the rural-urban migration, but also in other types of domestic as well as international migration.

Brain drain, which refers to the emigration of intelligent, well-educated individuals to somewhere for better pay or conditions, causing the place they came from to lose those skilled people, or “brains”. Brain drain occurs when scientists, engineers, doctors, IT- professionals and other intellectuals migrate to another country for higher studies, to undertake research activities, to get better job and work experiences which they are not getting from their country of origin. India is a very prominent source for supply of professionals. Elites and highly qualified professionals from India are placed all over the World. India is very rich in resources including human resources. India needs to put these resources to optimum utilization to bring amazing results for the country. The intellectuals which India loses every year can help in the effective utilization of our natural resources. Government needs to take timely and effective efforts to bring these resources back to India.

Migration results in to talent shortage in the home country. The educated crowd instead of serving their own country prefers to work for the developed nations for the sake of better pay and standard of living or any other reason. This is evident in India also especially in the field of medical services. Rural areas face acute shortage of medical practitioners. Also, there is huge demand of IT professionals in Telecom software companies which is unfulfilled. Most of the available professionals prefer to go abroad to meet the requirements of software companies abroad. This results in the crunch for professionals in these sectors. It can be generally defined as a form of brain drain where human capital moves in reverse from the developed countries to the developing ones. These migrants may accumulate savings; develop skills which could later be utilized in their home. The expertise of these talented migrants can be used for the establishment

and management of enterprises. Brain drain also results in increased capital flows in to the country of origin, which can be used for the better utilization of resources. The returning entrepreneurs can also help India in making a distinguished position in the international markets (kainth, 2010).

.Migration is also a social problem as an act of individual or group choice, which reflects the attitude and behavior of individuals to certain individual and social conditions which are available or present in their places of origin. “Migration is not biologically determined and universal in the same sense as birth and death are. All are born and die but only some migrate. Several problems are associated with or caused by migration, particularly for the migrants. They have to readjust their family relations and roles. Their caste values and practices have also to be redefined. The modes of social controls, the celebration of significant social events such as rituals of marriages, birth and death are also affected by migration. Labour migration may be defined as a form of labor mobility towards districts or states or outside where industry and employment are expanding. In other words, migration may be the phenomenon of the flow of the people over shorter or longer distance from one origin to a destination either for temporary or permanent settlement. A group of migrants with common origin with a place of destination is called a migration stream. The stream of migrants in this process becomes a host to a new society, new environment, or to a new culture. Thus, migration may be defined as a physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another, this moves learning one social setting and entering a different one. Migration as the change of place permanently or temporarily for an appreciable duration as in case of seasonal labourers (Weinberg 1961).Migration is relatively permanent moving away of a collectively, called

migrants, from one geographical region to another, related by decision making on the part of the migrants on the basis of hierarchically ordered set of valued ends and resulting changes in the interactional system of the migrants (Mangalam, 1968).

The Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015, emigrants from Tamil Nadu living in any part of world are estimated to be 2.2 million. On the other hand, return emigrants who return after working abroad is estimated as 1.3 million. Emigration is a phenomenon that is observed throughout Tamil Nadu with Chennai (3.2 lakhs), Coimbatore (1.9 lakhs) and Ramanathapuram (1.4 lakhs) districts with the largest number of emigrants. Theni (13,802), Dharmapuri (14,594) and the Nilgiris (5,868) districts are ranked the lowest in this context. Among the taluks in Tamil Nadu, Ramanathapuram (92,915), Tiruchendur (63,892) and Agatheeswaram (63,100) have large number of emigrants. Interestingly, around 20 taluks in Tamil Nadu does not have any emigrants as per the TMS 2015. The Non-Resident Tamils (emigrants and return emigrants) were estimated to be 3.5 million as per TMS 2015. According to the Kerala Migration Survey 2014, the emigrants, return migrants and Non-Resident Keralites were estimated as 2.4, 1.3 and 3.7 million respectively. (State planning commission Government of Tamil Nadu, 2016).

Textile industry in India plays a vital role in the development of country. India stands second largest textile fiber producer in the world. Migrant workers are an increasingly important part of the global garment industry workforce. Since 2013 the severe shortage of labour in the textile industry resulted in a 10-15 percent increase in cost the industry witnessed a migration of skill and unskilled labourers to their home towns and villages as their stated find work closer to home due to growing rural

economy. Textiles is no longer an employer's market, it is now an employee's market. The industry is growing and there is a huge shortage of skilled labourers (Anand 2016).

According to the migrant workers survey 20.9 percent of migrant workers in Tamil nadu living Kancheepuram. The second maximum number of jobs offered by textile and allied industry which employ 1.5 lack workers, evidently Coimbatore has 12.1 percent Tripur has 9 percent of the state migrant population. Hence the investigator wishes to analyze the status of migrant workers in textile industry with the following objectives.

1. To study the socio-economic status of migrant workers in textile industry.
2. To assess the motivational factors behind migration.
3. To examine working conditions of the migrant in textile industry
4. To evaluate the problems faced by migrants workers.

Limitations of the study

- ❖ The study confines within the limited period
- ❖ This study covers only a small group of migrants and the findings cannot be generalized.
- ❖ The migrant workers stated the required details from their memory which may not be accurate.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Review of literature for the present study on “Status of migrant workers in textile industry” is discussed under the following data

- A. Concept of migration
- B. Theories related to migration
- C. Studies on causes of migration
- D. Studies on factors affecting migration
- E. Other related studies on migration

A. Concept of migration

Labour migration may be defined as a form of labour mobility towards districts or states or outside where industry and employment are expanding. In other words, migration may be the phenomenon of the flow one origin to a destination either for temporary or permanent settlement.

A group of migrants with common origin with a place of destination is called a migration stream. The stream of migrants in this process becomes a host to a new society, new environment, or to a new culture. Thus, migration may be defined as a physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another, this moves learning one social setting and entering a different one.

Weinberg (1961) defines migration as the change of place permanently or temporarily for an appreciable duration as in case of seasonal labourers.

Mangalam (1968) views that migration is relatively permanent moving away of a collectively, called migrants, from one geographical region to another, related by decision

making on the part of the migrants on the basis of hierarchically ordered set of valued ends and resulting changes in the international system of the migrants.

Some social scientists have analyzed migration in terms of psychological difference between movers and non-movers. Some have attempted to illustrate movements in terms of individual migrant's revealed 'reasons'. Some have highlighted on socio-economic and structural characteristics of different areas, and other have discussed on geographical or natural resource factors, indeed, conceptualizing migration is a complex process, which includes four crucial elements-space residence, time and activity changes.

Migration may be classified on the basis of "duration of stay". Labourers may move 'permanently' or for a prolonged period. They may move for a short-period.

If the labourers move for a short duration with the intention to return to his place of usual residence, it is known as 'circular migrants' or short- term migrants.

An important group of circular migrants consist of seasonal migrants those who combine activities in several places according to seasonal labour migrants and dadan migrants who migrate to migrate to neighboring state of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh for a period of 4 to 6 months serves the purpose of seasonal migration in our analysis.

B. Theories related to Migration

Theoretical perception of rural-urban migration have a long history, dating from at least the 188's When Revenstein presented his 'Laws of Migration 'according to this law, migrants more from areas of low, opportunity to area of high opportunity. The choice of destination of migration is regulated by distance, with migrants tending to move to nearby places .He hypothesized that urban residents are less migratory then rural ones,

and that migration accelerates with growth in the means of transport and communication and with expansion of trade and industry.

Lee's Theory of migration

Revenstein's law of migration restated by Evertt Lee in 1956. To him, the forces exerting an influence on migrants to leave origin areas, while the latter are 'positive' factors attracting migrants to destination areas.

Dualistic theory

W.A. Lewis in 1954 developed his approach to rural-urban migration on the basis of dualistic nature third world countries. This model assumes a dual economy, consisting of two sectors i) traditional agricultural sector with zero or very low productivity surplus labour and ii) a high productivity modern urban industrial sector. Which observe labour from the substance sector through gradual transfer.

The Lewis theory of dualistic economics not only explains the rural-urban migration and also focuses the growth of employment in the modern sector. The labour migration in rural-urban and urban employment growth are caused by output expansion in the sector. The acceleration of the progress depends upon the rate of investment capital investment is possible when there is excess of modern sector profits over wage under the assumption that capitalist regularly reinvest all their profits. The level of wages in the industrial sector is assumed to be constant and taken as a fixed premium over the subsistence level of wages in the traditional agricultural sector. The process continues to till the surplus labour in the agricultural sector is exhausted or the wage gap in both the sectors is minimized.

Sjaastad's human capital approach

In 1962, Sjaastad advances a theory of migration, which considers the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual expected costs and returns over time. The components of cost consists at transport expenses, subsistence until getting a job in the destination, cost of income foregone in the origin, cost of training for new jobs and physics costs of adjustment in new surrounding/social customs, food habits and so on. Similarly benefit constitute both monetary and non-monetary components i.e. the present values of expected aggregate income over the lifetime and psychic benefits as a result of locational benefits in term of this stream earnings over the future years exceeds the costs of moving from the origin, the individual concerned would move. This theory helps to explain why most of the migrants belong to younger and productive age group, since for them the psychic cost of adjustment is the lowest, refraining is less arduous, income foregone in the native place is low, while the expected gain of the movement over the time is much great.

Expected income theory of Todaro

In the body of economic literature known as the Harris-Todaro model explores that the decision to migrate from rural to urban centre is fundamentally related to two principal variables i) urban rural area income differentials, and ii) the probability of obtaining a job probabilities resulting from the rising urban area. Falling job probabilities resulting from the rising urban employment will be factor in discouraging migration..

The influx of new migrants add themselves to a pool of unemployed urban residents what consequently turns off the flow of migrants to the urban is the 'expected' urban income equals the expected rural income.

This model therefore, emphasized the negative impact of migration in terms of increasing unemployment, under employment and urban poverty in the destination. The influx of migrants lead to increased demand for civic amenities, mounting expenditure for maintaining proper sanitation and health condition, law and order problems and environment. The unemployed and underemployed tend to settle in illegal squatter colonies, thereby avoiding tax payment, but increasing the pressure on existing civic amenities accompanied by deterioration of sanitation and health.

Moreover, immigration, by increasing a gulf in the labour market tends to increase inequality in income between the two urban sectors mentioned above which have two wages rates. The wage rate in the modern sector rises under the influence of non-manual forces where as it remains stagnant or fall in the traditional sector.

A major weakness of the Harris-Todaro model is its assumption that potential migrants are homogeneous in respect of skills and attitudes and have complete information for working out the probability of finding out a job in the urban formal sector. Moreover, it does not consider the non-economic factors such as pressure of population resulting the high man-land ratios, fragmentation of land ownership, inequalities in the distribution of land ownership, technological change biased against labour etc.

Despite criticism, the idea of Todaro's model remains acceptable from many consideration.

C. Studies on causes of migration

Siva Kumar et.al (2011) analyzed the major causes in migration of agricultural labour. The results revealed that lack of continuous employment at place of origin was at

the first rank with mean score of 77 and 78 per cent for group I and group II. Both economic and non-economic reasons were responsible for migration of agricultural labourers. The study concluded that the push forces of migration had been identified more strong than pull forces in catalyzing migration. It suggested some policy implications also for consideration of policymakers in Indian agriculture.

J.M. Sign et.al (2011) conducted a study on causes and impact of labour migration in Punjab Agriculture. The result of the study revealed that better income and employment opportunities at the destination place were the major factors responsible for migration. It also concluded that most of the migrants were in the age of thirties and forties, belonged to general castes with faith in Hindu religion, and were mostly Illiterates. It suggested that the government of Punjab should also maintain a demographic balance by regulating the inflow of migration.

Guerin Isabelle et al (2012) examined the brick kiln industry in Tamil Nadu with focus on deficit in decent work and migrant workers. The study used both qualitative and quantitative data. It underlined the great susceptibility of circular migrants while stressing the variety of flow networks and how these are moulded by and opens of dissimilar eco-type schemes and village economies. It concluded that how owners and recruiters exploit many different forms of agrarian failure, and how they stimulus and take advantage of workers **constraints, expectations and aspirations.**

Rajkumar Sangappa (2015) analyzed causes and consequences of migration. It was purely based on secondary data. It aimed to study the labour Migration in India and know the Problems, challenges of Migrants workers and the factors responsible for the migration. The study revealed that the push factors of the migration were less

employment opportunities, low wages, drought, lack of basic amenities, landlessness, social factors and the pull factors were more employment opportunities, higher income, better wages, and better facilities activities as pull factors towards the rural to urban migration. It concluded that migration will reduce poverty and helps to reach the millennium development goals.

Aruna and kirthi (2015) analyzed the socio-economic background of selected construction workers. It aimed to examine the issues related to migration. It was purely based on both primary and secondary data. The study concluded that the S.C and S.T category of workers were found to be more in this sector. Bad economic condition and lack of employment opportunities at the native place were the major reasons for migration. The basic amenities in houses were also found to be not satisfactory at the working place. It concluded that the contractor and the builders should also provide the better quality of living to the migrant workers.

Sreerexha (2016) conducted a study on gratification of migrant employee in Tripur Garment Industry. It aimed to analyze the various factors influencing the job and the quality work life of migrant employees. It concluded that the job factors were affectioned the migrant employees in the Garment industry.

Anju Bala (2017) examined the causes and consequences of migration in India. The findings of the study revealed that people migrated to urban areas to get more employment opportunities, higher income, better wages, and better facilities activities. It also concluded that the demographic, social and economic consequences were the major consequences of migration It t suggested to increase financial and human resources in migration prone areas and to promote public private partnership for promotion of safe

internal migration, providing banking facilities for migration to enable safe and secure remittance.

Yasmeen sultana (2018) examined the socio-economic variables and its influences on migration. The study found out the differences in business operation between two ethnic groups namely North Indian and Tamil people, influenced of poverty and infrastructure on migration. The study was purely based on primary data collected from 152 respondents. It revealed that there was a significant wage differences exist between North Indian and Tamilnadu migrant workers.

D .Studies on factors affecting migration

Manju et.al (2012) examined internal migration in India. It aimed to analyze the increased efficiency, achieved high growth rate, promoted by easing up policy regulations. It revealed that migration streamed at aggregate level in the country. It resulted that among females, marriage was a major reasons for migration. Rural to rural stream dominates in the migration process. ‘Employment’ among males and ‘marriage’ among females was the main reasons of migration.

Iqbal Ahmed Chowdhury (2012) tried to determine the factors of internal migration and assesses into impact on socio-economic status of migrants. The study revealed that, people were pushed in sylhet city because of their socio-economic status of migrants. The study revealed that, people were pushed in sylhet city because of their socio-economic conditions, mainly poverty condition. It was found that internal migration was positively contributed to the development of poor people.

Poongodi (2012) analyzed the socio-economic condition of female construction workers of Thurayur taluka in Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil nadu. The results revealed

that were most of the workers were unskilled. Minimum wage act and other laws were not made applicable for them. They face a lot of uncertainty in getting work and lower wages. Face discrimination in wages and there was absence of implementation of the labour security acts.

Vinayakam et.al (2013) examined the reasons of immigration and the factors contributing rural to urban migration in Chennai city. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The study founded that the average overall quality of life was mostly satisfied and the overall impression of the life was better. It was concluded that the overall education facility, housing and basic infrastructure facility, employment opportunity and health facility was good.

Madhu Madhi (2013) analyzed working condition, hours of work and wages of female domestic workers. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the workers in the age group of 20-45years [78.5percent] and most of the domestic workers belong to Hindu community [88], 10percent of them belonged to Muslims and the rest were Christians They were mostly converted from Hinduism. This study concluded that female workers in domestic service were deplorable with long working hours, low pay and absence of job security.

Sreenivasa et.al (2014) examined the socio-economic conditions of the migrant labour. It aimed to analyze the state to state and the determinants of internal migration in India. The results showed that the stream dominated in the migration process. Employment for males and marriage of females were the main reasons of migration in the country.

Anibanmandal et.al (2015) analyzed a determinants of migration from rural to urban India by the laborer. The study found that social factor, health, education financial factor urban job opportunity were the main reasons of migration. It also concluded that 62.8% of the migrants who earns more than 4, 00,000 per year.

Saikia Dilip (2015) examined the migrant workers in Kerala. The study was based on Primary data from a sample of 166 migrant workers from Trivandrum district. The results showed that one third of the sample migrants had prior migration experience to other places before migrating to Kerala. The informal information networks through relatives and acquaintances who had already migrated plays important role in migration of workers. It concluded that there was a purely change in the nature of employment of migrants even after migration, they had been shift from the low income brackets before migration to high income brackets after migration.

Thakur vivek (2015) analyzed the socio economic conditions of the migrants in small scale, construction and bricklin sectors. The study was based on primary data. The results revealed that migrant labour were male dominated. The majority of workers were very high from the places like U.P and Chhattisgarh. 32.5% belonged to Uttar Pradesh, 25% belonged to Chhattisgarh. 40.5% of the respondents belonged to the age group between 25-35. The majority of workers were young failing in productive age group.

Godwin et.al (2016) conducted a study on, factors of the Nexus in Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that the quest for education, health, employment opportunities, transportation and communication, trade and commerce, social conflict and violence as driving factors of the nexus between migration and urbanization. It suggested

that there was a need to check rural-urban migration by developing developmental policies that provide for equitable development between rural and urban centers.

Divya Keerthiga et.al (2017) conducted a study on working and living condition of migrant workers in garment industry, Tirupur. The study was based on primary data. It revealed that even after migration the quality of the migrants have not shown much improvement. It concluded that the Working conditions were satisfactory, yet none of the migrants live in own houses. Migrants of the current study have restricted access to basic needs, social entitlements and housing facilities. It suggested that Government, the local authorities and the owners of the premises was important to make suitable arrangements for the better housing facilities and for providing basic housing facilities and basic amenities to the migrants.

Bhanu Pratap Sign et.al (2017) studied the demographic and socio economic profile of the workers engaged in construction work in Varanasi city, India. It was based on primary data. The result revealed that there was a need for government to provide more opportunity for low income group there was also need initially night school where worker get free education and made able to understand their rights, government schemes, train them to live in hygienic places.

Muthu Lakshmi (2017) examined the socio economic status of migrant workers in Tripur Knitting industry. The study was based on primary data. It revealed that the study around 53 percent of the respondents earned from Rs.100-Rs.200 per day, 31 percent of the workers earned up to Rs.201- Rs.300 and 14 percent of them earned up to Rs. 301- Rs.400 per day wages. Average income of the sample women workers was Rs.6107. Around 29 percent of the workers families' income was up to Rs.5000 and

nearly 68 percent of the workers had their family income between Rs.5001-Rs.10000 and only 3 percent of them had family income above Rs.10000. And 39 percent of the workers affected by their work nature and muscular pain were most commonly identified disease among the knitting workers due to long working hours. From the total sample workers (102), no one women worker was getting maternity leave and wage benefits. With the minimal wages received by these workers it becomes difficult for them to procure basic facilities by themselves that are essential to survive in the city. The negatively impacts their socio-economic condition of women migrant workers in the city to an immense extent.it suggested that Making awareness of rights and policies of women migrant workers women will definitely make a change in their lives in the future

Philip et.al (2017) analyzed the pattern of migrant labour in Kerala. It aimed to examine the origin, nature of employment and the occupation of migrant labourers with their days of employment. Results showed that majority of the labour hailed from west Bengal (20%). Most of the labourers were male and 75% of them were in the age group 18-29 years. Majority of the migrant labourers (66%) worked as contractors and most of the migrant labourers under the construction sector (60%). Majority of the migrant labour (35.50%) received wages up to Rs.300-400 a day. It also recommended that government should implement some migrant policies for the welfare of the migrant workers.

Dharma raj (2017) analyzed demographic and socio-economic profile of labourers in construction industry of Varanasi city (India).The study was based on primary data. The result showed that more than 86% of the workers in the city where lived in permanent house. Monthly income (indirectly based on expenditure and saving) of the labourers group was only Rs.10278. It was suggested that there was a need to pay

attention on government policies to improve the overall socio-economic and working conditions of the construction workers.

Nagoor et.al (2018) examined the socio economic status of labour migrants of Uppin Bategeri village in Dharwad district. The findings of the study showed that the migrant labourers were relatively younger population and belonged to the productive age group of 15-45. Overall literacy educational level of the migrant labour population influencing the factors. It was concluded that there was a significant rise in their income level and saving after the migration.

E. Other related studies on migration

Dileep Kumar M. (2013) had undertaken a study on the problems of construction labours in pune, Maharashtra in India. The study concluded that the condition of the workers in the construction industry was very much deplorable .Neither the law nor the contractors were showing mercy to that socially and economically poor segment of the population.

Suma et.al (2015) analyzed the problems faced by migrant construction workers in Coimbatore city. Samples of 50 migrant workers had been selected. The result showed that the majority of the migrant workers were employed in risky jobs, most of them were not provided training for prevention or management of health risks before their work or provided preventive measures during work.

Das Mayuree (2014) analyzed the inter-relationship between employment, income generation and brick kiln industry in Barpeta Dt. of Assam. The study had used both primary and secondary data. For the primary data collection, 90 workers were randomly surveyed from 3 brick kiln industries of Mandia Block of Barpeta Dt. of

Assam. It suggested that the brick kiln is source of large amount of employment opportunities and assisting them in making income, but workers was still lagging behind in few areas and the Workers health status was worsening and their living condition is not at all inspiring etc. So the Govt. as well as the NGOs necessity pay care for the wellbeing of labour class.

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study of “migrant workers in textile industry” is discussed under the following heads.

- A. Area of the study
- B. Selection of the sample
- C. Collection of the data
- D. Tool of analysis

A. Area of the study

Coimbatore is popularly known as Manchester of south India, it is situated in the western part of the state of Tamil nadu covering an extent of 105.6 sq. km. it is the second largest city in the state after Chennai and 16th largest urban agglomeration in India. India stands second largest textile fiber producer in the world and it is the largest cotton and jute producer. It is well known for its textile industries and has excellent potential for industrial growth. According 2011 census, Coimbatore population of 1,050,721 with a sex-ratio of 997 females for every, 1000 males, much above the national average of 72.99 per cent. With more than 25,000 small, medium and large industries, the city's primary industry are engineering and textiles. Coimbatore is called the “Manchester of south India” due to its extensive textile industry. Textile mills and engineering industries are present around the city of Coimbatore. It is home to textile, automotive spare parts and motor pump manufacturing units. Cities of Tirupur and Erode are the country's largest exporters of knitwear. They are well known for textile manufacturing industries and exports to such extent that the districts of Coimbatore,

Tirupur, Karur, Erode, Namakal and Salem. According to the migrant workers survey 20.9% of migrant workers live in Tamil nadu. The second maximum number of jobs are offered by textile and allied industries which employ 1.5 lakh workers evidently Coimbatore 12.1% of the states migrant population. Sulochana Cotton Spinning Mills Private Limited incorporated with MCA on 08 January 1990. The Sulochana Cotton Spinning Mills Private Limited is listed in the class of private limited company and classified as Non Govt Company. This company is registered at Registrar of Companies (ROC), Coimbatore with an Authorized Share Capital of Rs. 5.0 CR and its paid up capital is 4.0 CR. The total number of employees in selected industry was about 756, among the employees only 100 respondents were selected. These respondents were migrated from various parts of Tamil Nadu.

B. Selection of the sample

Among the total 756 workers, who were composed of both migrant and non-migrant workers, 100 migrant workers were included by following purposive sampling method. The study was carried out during a period of December 2018-january 2019.

C. Collection of data

The data required for the study was collected from primary sources. Interview schedule was administered about their socio economic background of occupational structure, monthly income, kinds of savings and facilities in working place, health problems and dept before migration, clear the debt and impact of migration. The interview schedule used for this study was given in the appendix.

D. Tools of analysis

a. Percentages

The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by using percentage average and suitable diagram.

b. Multiple linear Regression analysis

The multiple linear regression model is used to find out the relationship between monthly income and remittance, debt before migration, age and type of family. The independent variable can be continuous or categorical.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + \varepsilon$$

Y-monthly income

X₁-remittance

X₂-debt before migration

X₃-age

X₄-type of family

CHAPTER-IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the present study on” Status of migrant workers in textile industry” are presented and discussed under the following heads

- A. Socio economic profile of the selected respondents
- B. Reasons for migration
- C. Motivating factor of the migration
- D. Mode of saving
- E. Facilities in working place
- F. Health problems of the respondents
- G. Impact of migration
- H. Remittance of migration
- I. Factors affecting the income of migrant workers

A. SOCIO–ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT

In traditional and structural society, socio-economic factors play a significant role in shaping the personality and characteristic of the individual. Hence, to develop a proper prospective analysis, all the components of social and economic environment must be considered. The general notion is that the social environment is a combination of factors such as religion, caste, family structure, marital status, size of family and age, while economic environment is made up factors such as education, occupation, income and expenditure. A clear insight into the socio-economic factors is of paramount significance to establish the influence of these factors on these factors and the activities of the respondents. The table 1 explains the socio economic profile of the respondents.

TABLE.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

VARIABLES	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
Age		
1. 20-30	12	12.0
2. 30-40	51	51.0
3. 40-50	27	27.0
4. 50-60	10	10.0
Gender		
1. Male	41	41.0
2. Female	59	59.0
Education qualification		
1. Illiterate	10	10.0
2. Primary	68	68.0
3. Higher secondary	20	20.0
4. Degree	2	2.0
Marital status		
1. Married	94	94.0
2. Unmarried	4	4.0
3. Widow	2	2.0
Community		
1.SC	21	21.0
2.BC	79	79.0
Religion		
1. Hindu	80	80.0
2. Christian	20	20.0
Income(per month)		
1. Rs. 8000-9000	43	43.0
2. Rs. 9000-10000	26	26.0
3. Rs.10000-11000	17	17.0
4. Rs.11000-12000	14	14.0

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019.

Age

The age of the respondents is one of the most important characteristics in understanding their views about the particular problems; by and large age indicates level of maturity of individuals in that sense age becomes more important to examine response. The table shows 51percent of the respondents belonged to the age group 30-40.27 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 40-50only, 10per cent belonged to the age group of 50-60.These details indicate that people in the active age group only had the decision to migrate to take care of their family's economic conditions. Avery few quantum of population which was represented in the dependent population group would have migrated along with their family members.

Gender

Gender is an important variable in a given Indian social institution which is the variables affected by any social or economic phenomenon. The gender wise distribution of the respondents was calculated. Among the selected respondents 41 per cent of the respondents were males and remaining 59 per cent of the respondents were females.

Education qualification

Education is one of the most important characteristics that might affected the person's attitudes and the way of looking and understanding any particular social phenomena. Hence the educational level was investigated by the researcher. The respondents with primary school level are the pre dominant group who contribute 68 percent. Two per cent had degree collage level education. Only two per cent were illiterate.

Marital status

Marriage is one of the most important social institutions. The perceptions and attitudes of the persons can also differ by the marital status of the persons because of the marriage might make the persons little more responsible in understanding and giving the responses to the question asked. The distribution of the respondents by marital status revealed that 94 per cent of the respondents were married, only 4 per cent of the respondents were unmarried, remaining two per cent of the respondents were widows. It is clear that married respondents (94%) are numerically larger than other categories.

Community

21 per cent of the respondents belonged to the schedule caste, 79 per cent of the respondents belonged to the backward caste. It is clearly identified that, the study deals, with the maximum of the respondents (79%) belonged to the backward caste.

Religion

80 per cent of the respondents come under the category of Hindu religion, 20% of the respondents belonged to the Christian community. It is clear that the maximum of respondents (80%) belonged to the Hindu religion

Income

The people migrate in order to attain better economic status in life. It was observed that low wage alternative place was the major economic factor which contributed to the migration of majority of the respondents. The income distribution of the respondents indicated that 43 per cent to the respondents earn the monthly income between Rs.8000-9000, 26 percent Respondents earn the monthly income between Rs.9000-10000 and 14 per cent of the respondents earn Rs. 11000-12000.

B. ORIGIN OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Migrants have both an origin and a destination. In the following table 2 places of origin by the respondents covered in the study are reported.

TABLE-2
ORIGIN OF MIGRANT WORKERS

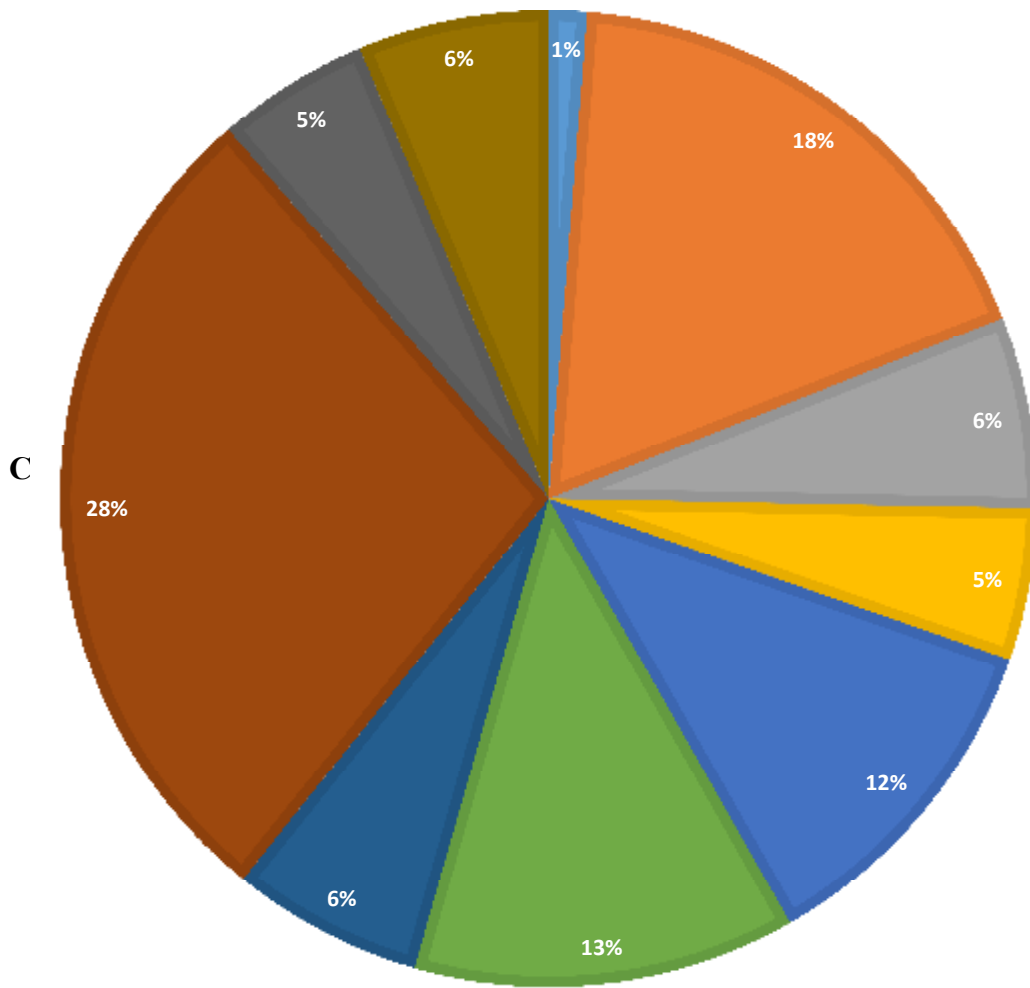
District of origin	Frequency	Percentage
Kothagiri	1	1
Virudhunagar	14	14
Velur	5	5
Theni	4	4
Erode	9	9
Thirunelveli	10	10
Tirupur	5	5
Madurai	22	22
Dharmapuri	4	4
Palani	5	5
Karur	11	11
Chennai	1	1
Dhindukal	4	4
Thanjavur	5	5

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

The table shows that majority of the respondents had moved from the district of Madurai, Thirunelveli, kothagiri, Virudhunagar, Velur, Theni, erode, tirupur, Dharmapuri, Palani, Karur, Chennai, Dhindukal, Thanjavur to Coimbatore. Since textile industry has not been developed in all the above district due to non-availability of required raw materials and other inputs at cheaper rate, people in small numbers who were very much in need of job have decided to move into Coimbatore. Only one person from hill area had migrated to Coimbatore due to mere poverty condition and other personal reasons. The figure 1 shows the origin of migration

FIGURE 1
ORIGIN OF MIGRANT WORKERS

■ Kothagiri ■ Virudhunagar ■ Velur ■ Theni ■ Erode
■ Thirunelveli ■ Tirupur ■ Madurai ■ Dharmapuri ■ Thanjavur



D. REASONS FOR MIGRATION

A person migrates to other place due to various reasons and various situations he is facing at that time. The response of individuals therefore is likely to be influenced by the causes of his or her migrations depending upon the magnitude of the hardship he has faced. Therefore it becomes imperative to investigate the reasons of a person becoming migrant. Besides heavy family expenditure, small size of holding, landlessness, indebtedness, crop failure and unemployment were the major reasons that led to migration of the workers which were studied. Social factors are also more pronounced than economic and thereby induce migration tendency among people. Poverty and less civic amenities were reported at the major social resource behind migration. Unpleasant social relation was a major social factors leading to long-term migration by some of the expenditure. Table 3 shows the reasons for migration

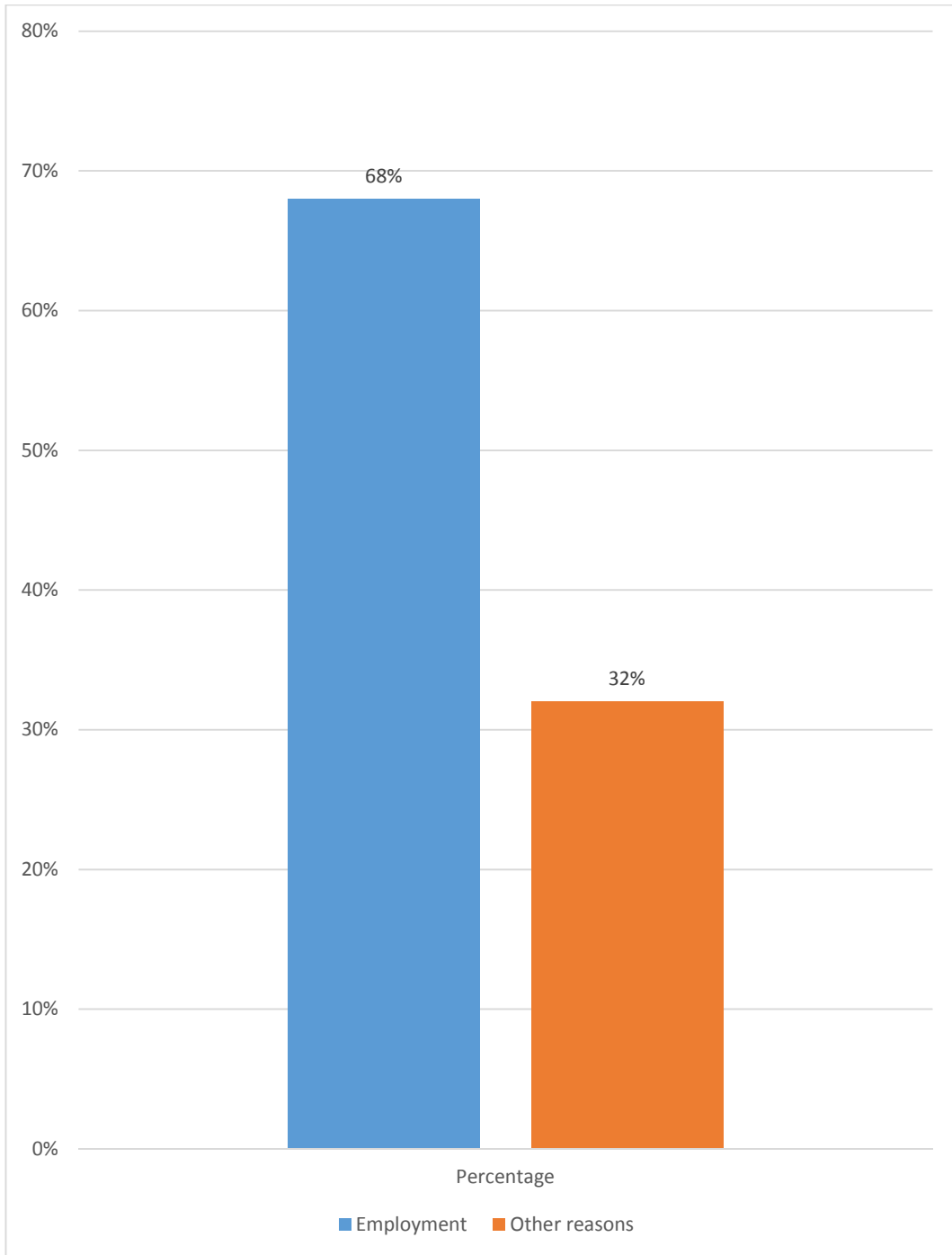
TABLE-3
REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Reasons for migration	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Employment	68	68
Other reasons	32	32
Total	100	100

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

. The table signifies that 68 percent of the respondents had migrated to Coimbatore for employment and 32 per cent of the respondents had migrated for other reasons such as business, prosperous life, education of children, marriage, avail better medical treatment, failure to monsoon at origin, loss of spouse, conducive climate, family problems at origin, job transfer and religious based activities. It can therefore be concluded that the migration are caused because of loss of jobs in the rural areas, enforcing the circumstances leading to migration from urban areas. Figure 3 represents reasons for migration.

FIGURE 2
REASONS FOR MIGRATION



D. OPINION ABOUT PRESENT SALARY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Salary is a fixed amount of money or compensation paid to an employee by an employer in return for work performed. The table 4 represents the opinion of the selected migrant workers regarding their present salary.

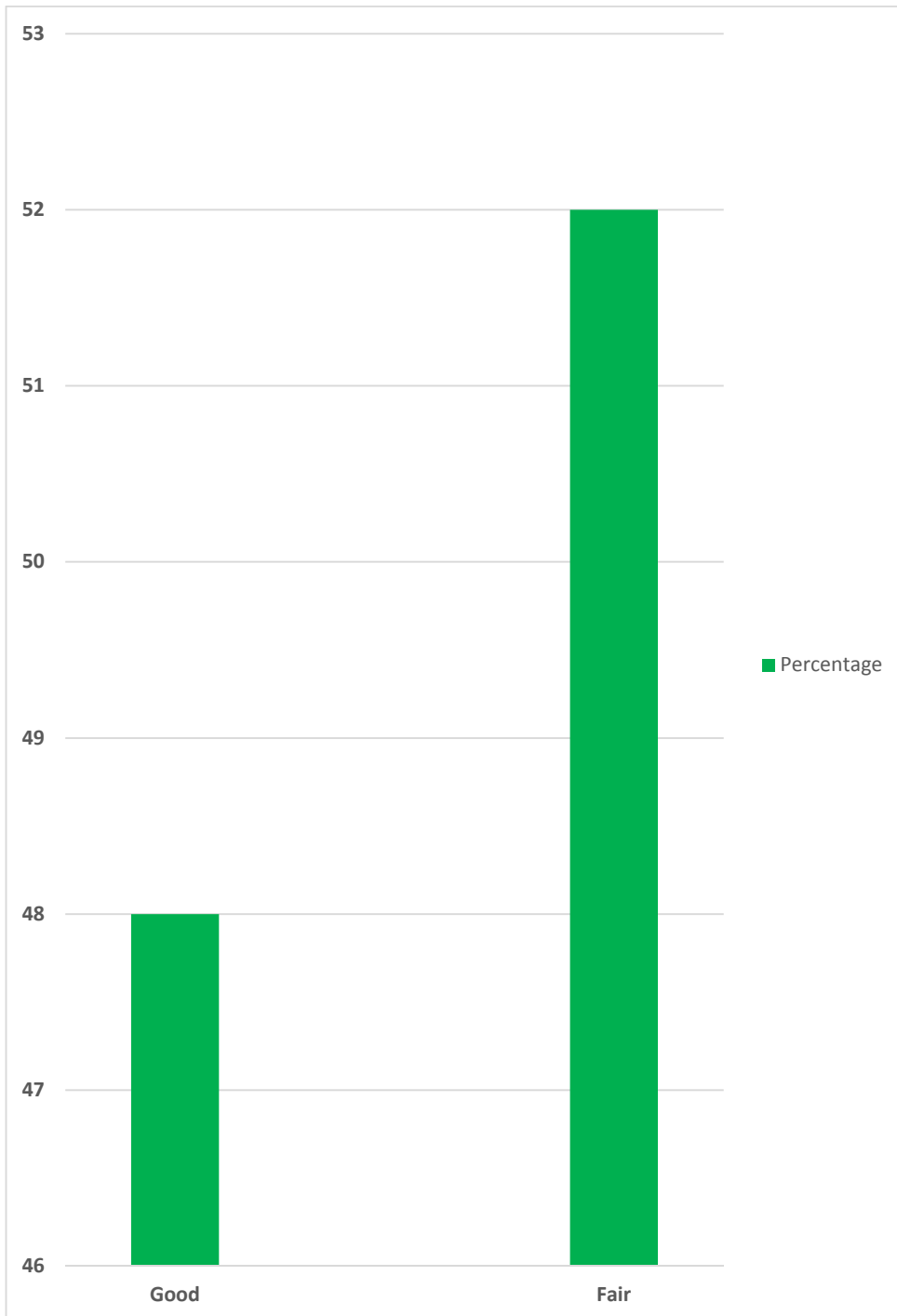
TABLE-4
PRESENT SALARY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Present salary	No of respondents	Percentage
Good	48	48.0
Fair	52	52.0
Total	100	100

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

The table shows that 48 per cent of the respondents said their present salary was good after migration and 52 per cent said their present salary was fair. Since, the working hours of the respondents was higher and they were paid low wages. Figure 3 represents the present salary of migrant workers.

FIGURE-3
PRESENT SALARY



E SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The table 5 represents the sources which motivated the selected migrant workers for migration.

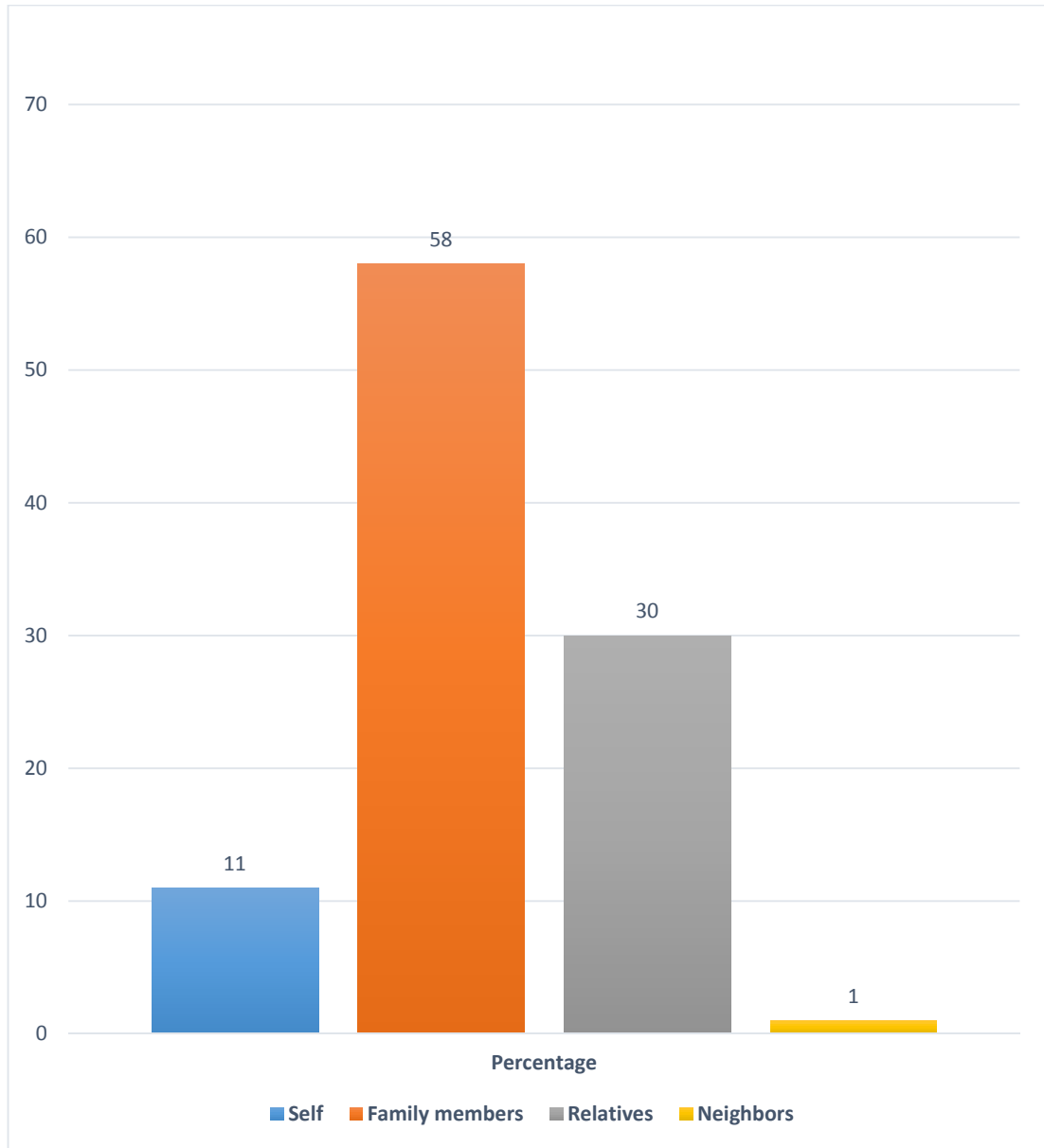
TABLE-5
SOURCE OF MIGRATION

Motivation of migration	No of respondents	Percentage
Self	11	11.0
Family members	58	58.0
Relatives	30	30.0
Total	100	100

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

Among 100 respondents, 58 respondents had migrated by the motivation of family members and 1 respondent has migrated by the motivation of neighbors. This behavior shows that family plays a significant role in influencing the migrants to shift to different places. Family members who had migrated earlier would have enjoyed the job in terms of better employment condition, and higher wages compared to wage earned earlier. This report support the view of **Todaro (1950)** who revealed that expected wages differentials only motivate the people to make decision towards migrating. Figure 4 represents source of information for migration.

FIGURE-4
SOURCE OF INFORMATION



MODE OF SAVING

. The economic condition and social conditions are closely related to each other. The surplus money in the heads of any individual gives a sense of comforts. Saving could leads to prosperity and physical comforts. The details are explained in table 6.

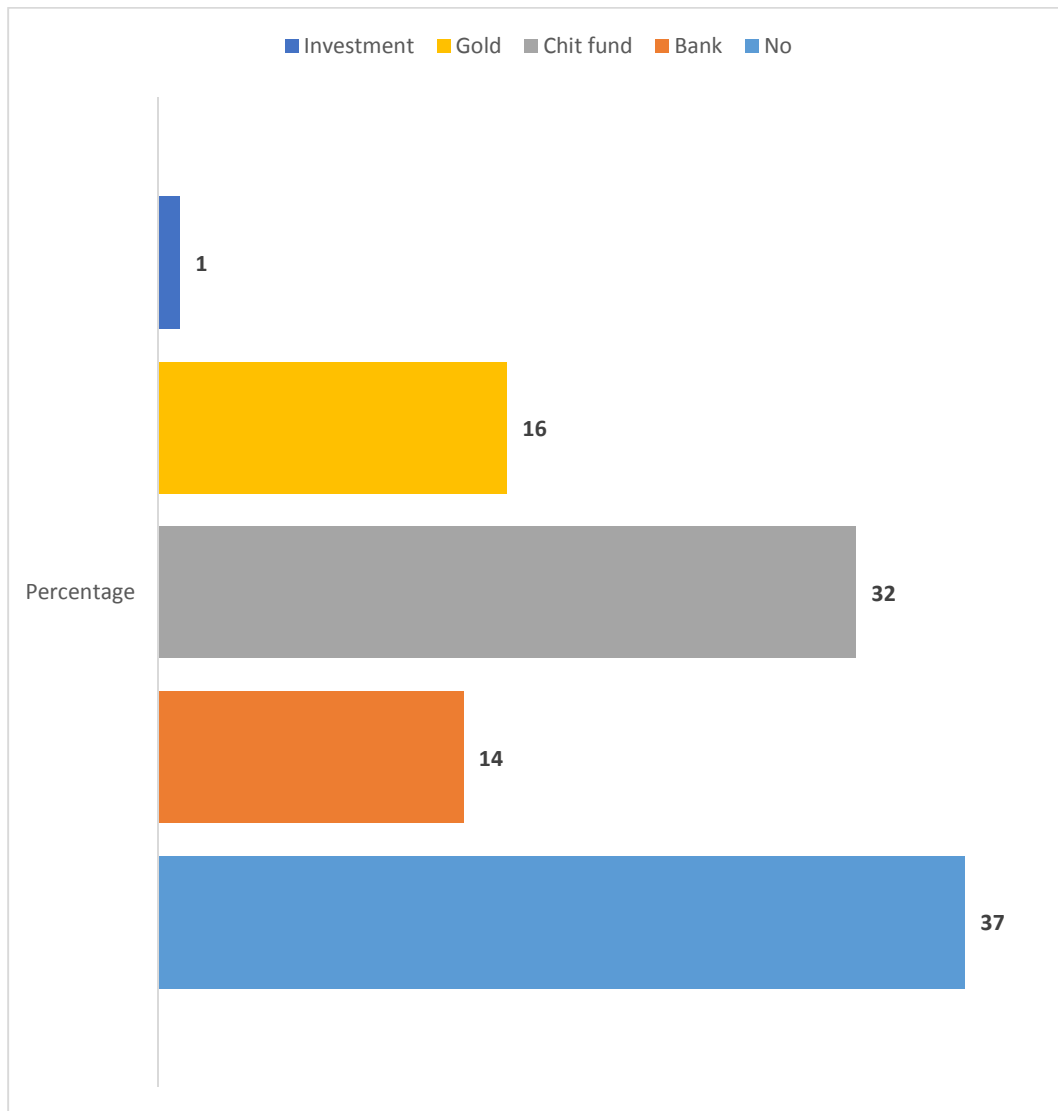
TABLE 6
MODE OF SAVINGS

Mode of saving	Number of respondents	Percentage
No	3	37.0
Bank	14	14.0
Chit fund	32	32.0
	16	16.0

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY

The different type of savings in various modes of savings preferred by the sample households.32 per cent of the respondents are saving in chit fund and 1 per cent saving in investment37 per cent of the respondents were not saving. Figure 5 represents mode of saving.

FIGURE-5
MODE OF SAVING



F. FACILITIES IN WORKING PLACE

The table.7 represents the facilities available for the selected migrant's workers in their working place.

TABLE 7
FACILITIES IN WORKING PLACE

Facilities in the working place		No of	Percentage
Canteen facility	Yes	95	95
	No	5	5
Toilet facility	Yes	98	98
	No	2	2
Water facility	Yes	100	100
	No	0	0
Medical facility	Yes	100	100
	No	0	0
Transport facility	Yes	100	100
	No	0	0
Any health problem	Yes	40	40
	No	60	60
Any savings	Yes	63	63
	No	37	37

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

CANTEEN FACILITY

Under Section 21(2) (d) of the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2004, employers are required to: "provide adequate facilities for the welfare of employees at any workplace under the control and management of the employer." The above table shows that 95 per cent of the respondents have canteen facility and 5 per cent of the respondents do not have canteen facilities.

TOILET FACILITY

The relevant legislation is the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 (Regulation 20) sanitary conveniences, states that:

1. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences shall be provided at readily accessible places.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph sanitary conveniences shall not be suitable unless

It shows that 98 per cent of the respondents has toilet facility and 2 per cent of the respondents do not have toilet facility.

WATER FACILITY

The water needs to be clean and accessible to all employees at all times - this is particularly important during hot weather. It shows that all the respondents have water facilities.

TRANSPORT FACILITY

The table shows that all the respondents have transport facilities.

MEDICAL FACILITY

A **workplace** “onsite clinic” is a setting where an employer offers one or more **medical** and wellness services, delivered by licensed providers, to all or a designated portion of its active population and other eligible individuals. ... It is commonly part of the **health** benefit options that an employer offers to its workers. It shows that all the respondents have transport facilities.

HEALTH PROBLEM

The above table shows that 40 per cent of the respondents have health problem and 60 per cent doesn't mention any health problem.

SAVINGS

The above table shows that 63 per cent of the respondents have savings remaining of the respondents did not have any savings.

G. HEALTH PROBLEMS OF RESPONDENTS

The workers engaged in the processing and spinning of cotton are exposed to cotton dust and other particles which lead to a respiratory disorder called Byssinosis, commonly known as brown lung. . The process of making fabric and garments from fiber involves a variety of processes, which include spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing. There are several safety and health issues associated with the textile industry. The below table-8 shows, the health problems affected by the respondents. The table.8 shows that the health problems faced by selected migrant workers.

TABLE-8

HEALTH PROBLEM OF RESPONDENTS

Health problems	Number of respondents	Percentage
No	61	61.0
Leg pain	17	17.0
Sinus	9	9.0
Dust allergy	13	13.0

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

The table shows that 61 per cent of the respondents don't mention the health problem. 17 per cent of the respondents have leg pain and 13 per cent of the respondents have dust allergy remaining 9 per cent of the respondents have sinus. Figure-6 represents the health problem of the respondents.

FIGURE-6
HEATH PROBLEM OF THE RESPONDENTS

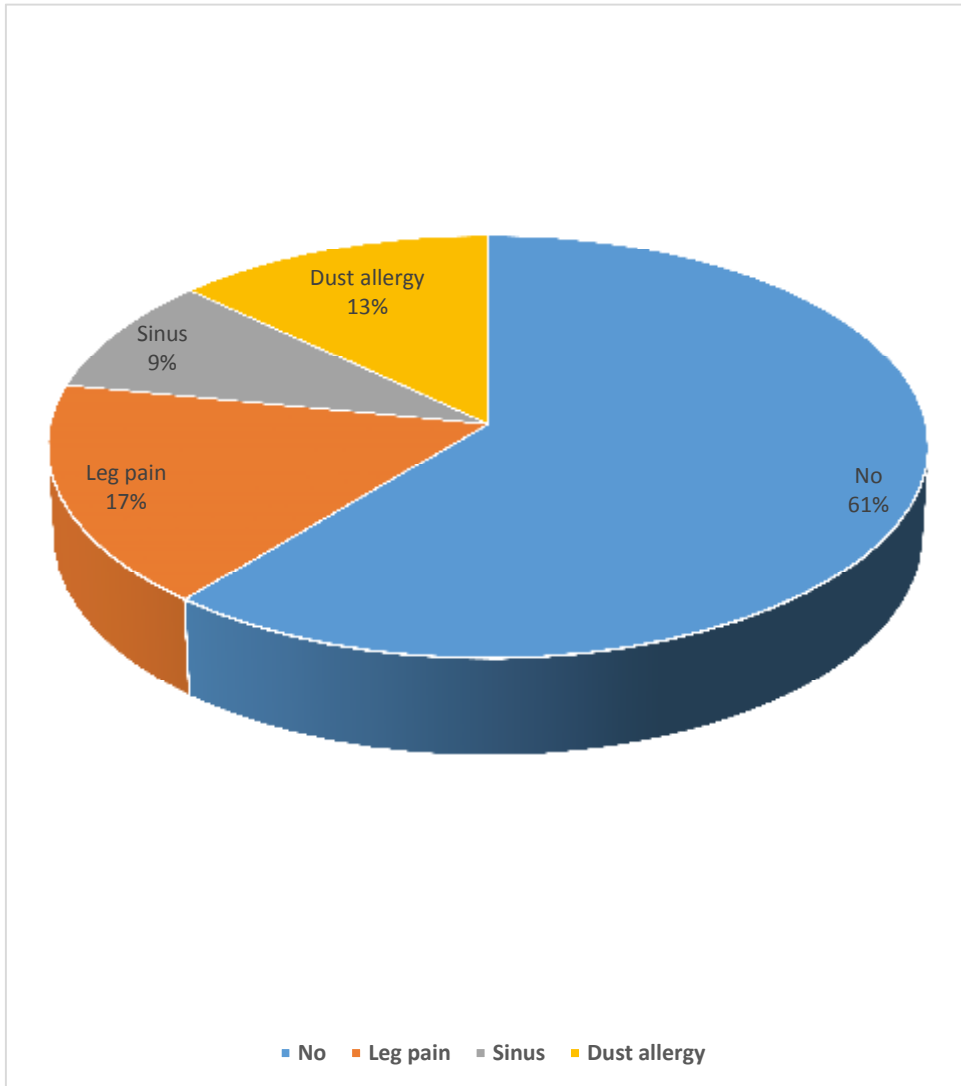


Table 9 explains the debt before migration.

TABLE-9
DEBT BEFORE MIGRATION

Debt before Migration	Source of debt					
	Friend	Relative	NBFI	Chit Fund	Not Borrowed	Total
Yes	4	17	4	18	0	43
No	0	0	0	0	57	57
Total	4	17	4	18	57	100

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

Foot note: NBFI (Non-Banking Financial Institution)

The table shows 43 per cent of the respondents said they have debt before migration. 4 per cent borrowed the money from friends and 17 per cent borrow the money from relatives. 18 per cent borrowed the money to chit fund and remaining 4 per cent borrow the money from chit fund. 57 per cent not have the debt before migration. The main reason for incurring dept were educating the children left behind at the place of origin and creating better shelter for accommodation and also for meeting medical expenses for the family members.

H. WAY OF CLEARING DEBT

The various ways available for the respondents to clear their debt amount incurred before migration are many. Which include personal savings, pledging jewels etc. only seven members reported that they tried to clear their loans through their personal savings. Yet another source used by them was working additional members in the family to work and earn this method was adopted by nine members to clear their loans. The remaining 43 per cent of the respondents had no other way and clearing their loan, excepting for moving for distant places in search of employment and earn income. Table 10 shows the way of clearing debt.

TABLE-10
WAY OF CLEARING DEBT

Items	Way of clearing debt			Total
	Saving	Pledging	No debt	
Personal saving	7	-	-	7
Additional household	5	4	-	9
Total	12	4	0	16

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

It is evident from the table that the ways of clearing debt are by savings, pledging jewels etc., 7 per cent of the respondents said they clearing debt from their personal savings, and 5 per cent of the respondents they clear debt by savings with the help of additional house hold income. 4 per cent of the respondents they clear debt by pledging their jewels with the help of additional house hold income.

Table 11 shows cash in hand before migration

Table-11

CASH IN HAND BEFORE MIGRATION

Amount	No of respondents	Percentage
Up to 10,000	53	53.0
Above 10,000	47	47.0
Total	100	100

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

It is indicated that 53 per cent of the respondents said up to Rs.10,000 he had the money in their hand before the migration and 47 per cent of the respondents said he have above Rs.10,000

I. IMPACT OF MIGRATION

Every economy is confronted with certain economic problem. Some of them may be external, while some may be internal. Among all the internal problem. Unemployment gain huge importance both in economic theories as well as in terms of policy perception. Every individual wishes to get employed to have a source of more or less steady flow of income. Income provide purchasing power to individual and hence. They can improve their standard of living. So, if an individual cannot find a job in the current location their he/she can decide to move out of that place and relocate to save their region in search of employment. In source area, migration has negative and positive consequences for migrants and their families. Although, migration was given higher wages/salary to migrants, differences in living standard and adverse. Impact on health, education and family members would have a depressing effect on migrant's wellbeing. Table 12 indicates the impact of migration,

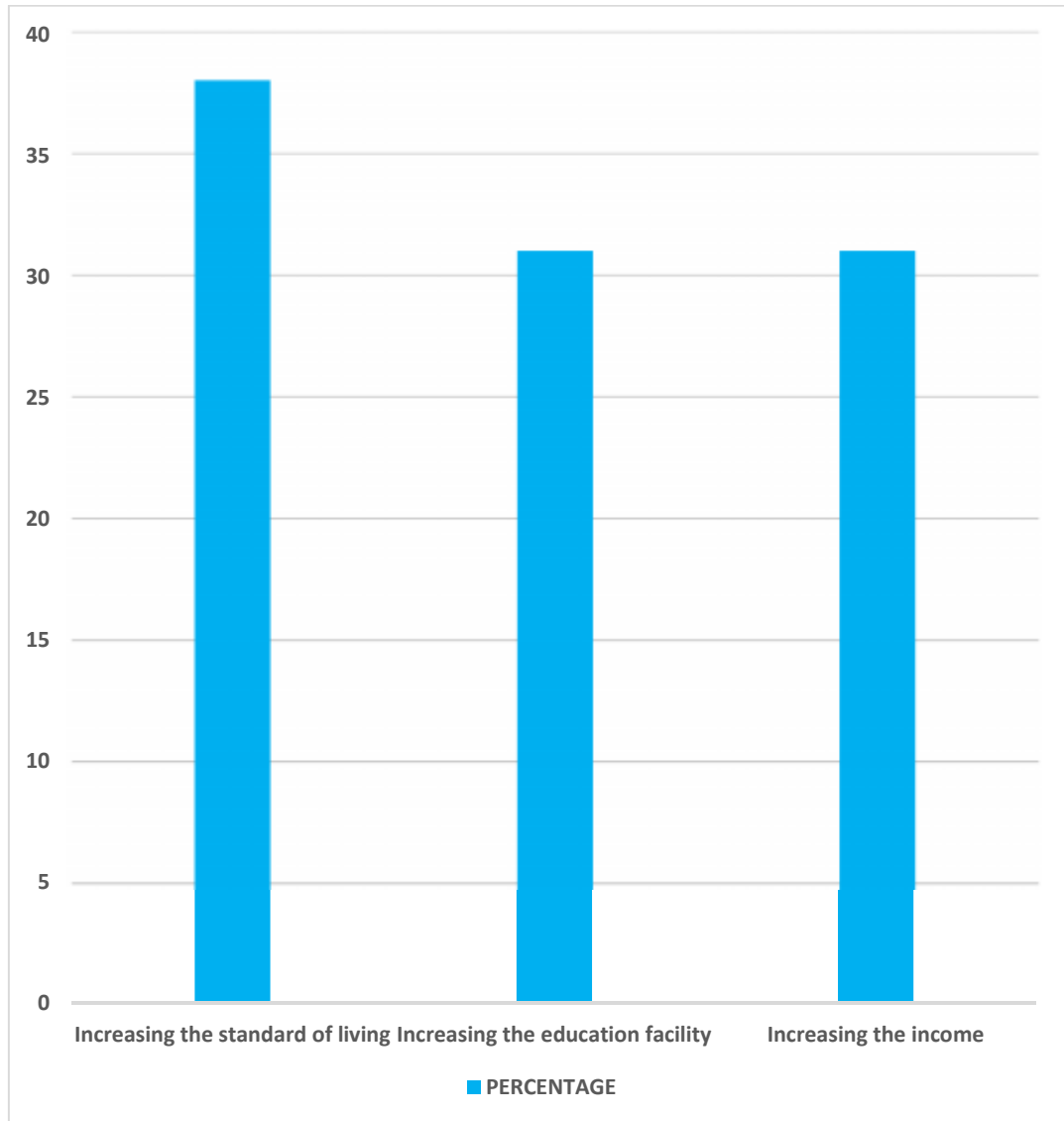
TABLE-12
IMPACT OF MIGRATION

Impact of migration	Frequency	Percentage
Improvement the standard of living	38	26.20
Better educational facilities	31	21.37
Enhancement of increased expenditure	34	23.44
Substantial changes in remittance	42	28.96
TOTAL	145	100

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

The above table shows 42 percentage of the respondents believed that migration will make substantial changes in remittance, 38 per cent of the respondents said that migration will improve their standard of living, 34 per cent of the respondents opinioned that migration will provide enhancement of increase expenditure and only 31 per cent of the respondents said that migration will provide better education facility.

FIGURE-7
IMPACT OF MIGRATION



J. REMITTANCES OF MIGRATION

The study had revealed that short term migrants brought their earning to their native places personally, whereas long term migrants used money lenders either monthly or quarterly for sending remittance to their families at native places. Remittances are mainly used for purposes like consumption, repayment of loans and meeting other social obligation due to migration. Further labour migration results in less availability of labour in places of agricultural purpose. In the destination place, the inflow of migration results in competition with local labour and wage cut reduction. Further migrants are preferred because their labour is easy to control and extract labour as they are under the control of contractors and agents the regulation of labour market it also leads to greater control over both migrants and local labours which is either outcome of migration process. Table 13 explains the remittance of migration.

TABLE 13
REMITTANCE BY THE RESPONDENTS

Amount of remittance	Number of respondents
Up to Rs.2000	4
Rs.2000-5000	12
Rs.5000-10,000	28
Total	52

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2019

Most of the migrants (52 per cent) of the respondents sent less than 50 per cent of their income as remittances followed by 33 per cent sending less than 40 per cent of their income. The unmarried men send nearly 70 per cent of their income as remittances to their parents to pay back their old debt which was incurred for meeting their medical expenses, affecting some

improvement of their small pieces of land holdings and also to educating the children of the families who are left behind at the places of origin. The amount ranged between Rs.5, 000-15,000. Person depending upon the marital status of the respondent.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCOME OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Multiple regression was used to find out the relationship between the dependent variable and two or more independent variables. The relationship between monthly income and remittance, and debt before migration, age and type of family of the respondents was analyzed using multiple regression. The results of the model is given in the table 14

TABLE-14

THE RESULTS OF THE MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL

Variables	Regression coefficient	Standard error	T value	Significant level
Constant	.210	.772	2.716	.027
Remittance	.582	.227	2.347	.021
Debt before migration	.073	.227	.323	.747
Age	.007	.259	3.028	.008
Type of family	.789	.259	1.509	.135
R ² .645				
F value-2.478				

Dependent variable- monthly income

The result revealed that 65 percent of the changes in monthly income was influenced by remittance, debt before migration, age and type of family. The remittance and the age of the respondents showing statistically significant at 5 percent level of significance. There was a positive relationship between income and debt before migration and type of family.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Migration is a natural process and practice of humankind. It is an important factor in the advancement of progressive livelihood and overall development of the society. People migrate from one area to other for their self-need and to protect their existence since the ancient period. Most interstate migrations are circulatory in nature and involve temporary and usually repetitive movement of a migrant worker, trader between home and host areas, typically for the purpose of employment and trading among other purposes. It represents an established pattern of population mobility, whether country or rural-urban. Textile industry in India plays a vital role in the development of country. India stands second largest textile fiber producer in the world. Migrant workers are an increasingly important part of the global garment industry workforce. Since 2013 the severe shortage of labour in the textile industry resulted in a 10-15 percent increase in cost the industry witnessed a migration of skill and unskilled labourers to their home towns and villages as their stated find work closer to home due to growing rural economy. Textiles is no longer an employer's market, it is now an employee's market. The industry is growing and there is a huge shortage of skilled labourers he investigator analyzed the status of migrant workers in textile industry with the following objectives,

OBJEVTIVES

To study the socio-economic status of migrant workers in textile industry.

To assess the motivational factors behind migration.

To examine working conditions of the migrant in textile industry

To evaluate the problems faced by migrants workers.

The present study aims to analyze the status of migrant workers in textile industry in vadamadurai special reference to the 100 migrants. In order to analyze the above mentioned objectives primary data were collected. The major findings of the study are presented below.

FINDINGS

1. Majority (51%) of the respondents were in the age group of 30-40.
2. Out of 100 respondents 59 per cent of the respondents were female.
3. Majority (94 per cent) of the respondents were married.
4. 79 percent of the respondents belonged to backward community.
5. Majority (80 %) of the respondents were Hindus.
6. Majority (68 %) of the respondents were belonged to primary education.
7. 43 per cent of migrant workers earned Rs.8000 to Rs.9000 as monthly income.
8. Majority (22 %) of the workers were migrated from Madurai.
9. 68 per cent of the respondents
10. 68 per cent of the respondents migrated to Coimbatore for employment
11. 48 per cent of the respondents optioned 'good' about their present salary.
12. Majority (58%)of the respondents were motivated by their family members to migrate
13. Majority (32%) of the migrant workers save their money through chit fund
14. 17 per cent of the migrant workers are mainly the health problem of leg pain
15. 53 per cent of the respondents hold Rs.10, 000 in their hand before migration.
16. 42 per cent of the respondents believed that migration will make substantial changes in remittance.
17. 58 per cent of the respondents had migrated by the motivation of family members.
18. 37 per cent of the respondents were not saving their income.
19. Majority (98 per cent) of the respondents has toilet facility in their working place.
20. Almost 100 percentage of the respondents said that their having transport facility, medical facility and water facility.

21. Majority (60 per cent) of the respondent's doesn't mention the health problem.
22. 63 per cent of the respondents have saving in their income.
23. 61 per cent of the respondents don't mention the health problem.
24. 57 per cent of the respondents doesn't have debt before migration.
25. 9 per cent of the respondents were clearing their dept for their additional house hold income.
26. Majority (53 per cent) of the respondents said up to Rs.10, 000 he had the money in our hand the time of migration.
27. 42 per cent of the respondents believed that migration will make substantial changes in the remittance.
28. 70 per cent of the respondent's send remittance to their parents.
29. The result of the model showed that there was a significant relationship between income and remittance and debt before migration of the migrant workers.

CONCLUSION

Migrant workers have participated in promoting economic growth and prosperity and the creation of wealth in areas of destination. In Indian context today, migration has resulted in free flow and exchange of ideas in the labour market. The migrant respondents covered in the study reported various reasons for their entry into textile industry and problems faced by them with emphasis on covering health problem also. To make them participate in textile industry in a better way to reap optimum satisfaction, the following suggestion are made,

1. Implement suitable government policies in favor of migrant workers

2. .It is the responsibility of the industry to make the labourers aware about the available medical facility, and it should be used efficiently.
3. The working hours of the labourers should be regulated and fair wages should be paid to the migrated labourers.

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