

A Study and Analysis of Economic Conditions of Migrated Workers at Essa Taqua Garments, Tirupur

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Abstract

Many people migrate from their home town to other places due to many reasons like natural disaster, political instability etc. The main reason for migration has been found to be due to economic hardship in home town and search for better livelihood. This study aims to review the economic conditions of the migrated workers in ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur. The data required for the study was collected from 50 employees. The research work was supported by both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected using structured questionnaire from the main branch of ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur. This analysis was done by using statistical tools like percentage method and weighted average method. The study result showed that the economic condition of the migrated workers were moderate. The management has to take steps to make the economic conditions of these workers better, in order to improve their standard of living which helps to enhance their morale: thereby improving the productivity of the organisation at large.

Keywords: *- Migrated workers, Economic conditions, Standard of living, Tirupur, Migration.*

INTRODUCTION

According to Pieter Kok defining migration (especially internal migration) is a controversial activity. At one end of the

spectrum migration is defined as the movement of people over some distance (or at least from one “migration – defining area” to another” and form one “usual

place of residence” to another. Migration is taken into account because the geographic mobility or the method of movement of individuals from one place to a different place affects the economic conditions of the migrants. Generally an individual moves from his home town to other place so as to realize income benefit. There are other reasons for migration too like exodus during ethnic conflict, natural disaster, political instability, and economic hardship and also to look for economic and social improvement, betterment of livelihood etc. The migrants tend to maneuver from places of lower economic opportunities to areas with higher potential opportunities. This study is been conducted to seek out the economic conditions of migrant workers who are employed within the ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur.

Need of the Study

The need for the study mainly arises to understand about the economic conditions of the migrated workers at ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur. The migrated workers are moving to a different place for increasing their economic conditions. This research is to seek out the economic needs of migrated workers and their economic conditions after migration. There are many constitutional frameworks and laws

regarding the working conditions related to migrated workers, but still the conditions are remaining the same. Hence there is an immediate need to analyse the prevailing economic conditions of these migrated workers after migration to improve their overall standard of living.

REVIEW OF THE STUDY

Dr. Guddi Tiwary and Subir Biswas (2012), in their study on “Socio-economic status of workers of building construction industry”, have found that about 50% of the development industrial workers belonged to informal/unorganised sector. This study was undertaken to understand the socio-economic status of workers and availing of the Social Security measures by this working team. The study covered 150 subjects with a mean age of 32 years and mean duration of labour was nine years. It was found from the study that they were poorly paid with a mean income of less than Rs.5000 per month and though the literacy rate was high (79%) yet most of them were hooked in to different habits like drinking alcohol, smoking bidi, tobacco chewing etc., Abusing the relations were noted in (30%) of the cases. Their regular intake of food was usually found to be inadequate in quantity and quality and most of them were living in kacha houses. The researchers also found

that majority of them were unaware of the various Social Security schemes/measures. Manoj P K and Vidya Viswanath (2015), in their study on “Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrant Labourers - An Empirical Study in Kerala”, have found that the socioeconomic conditions and living standards are very discouraging in India, as per the available literature. They have pointed out that being within the unorganised sector, overwhelming majority of them are barren of minimum formal Social Security protection also. It was found by the authors that though more and more employment is being generated, such employment is characterized by poor working conditions and lack of effective social protection. Within the above context, the paper made an empirical study of the socioeconomic conditions of unorganised sector of domestic migrant labourers (DML) in Ernakulam District of central Kerala and suggested strategies for improving the working and living conditions of the migrant labourers.

Chinmayee Hota (2019), in their study on “Socio-Economic Analysis of Industrial Workers: A Case Study of Jharsuguda District, Odisha” has found that the growth of a nation is intertwined with the expansion of industry and qualified and efficient labour force may be a prerequisite

for a growing and successful industry. Therefore, this paper makes an effort to present the socio-economic scenario of commercial workers employed during a manufacturing industry i.e. Vedanta Aluminium Limited Plant in Jharsuguda district of Odisha. The analysis of the fact indicates that industrial workers surveyed are predominantly young, have the fashionable means of entertainment and fast communication which is according to the maxim that economic prosperity is accompanied with industrialization. No relationship is found between the work satisfaction level with the qualification level and age structure of the economic workers whereas there insignificant statistical difference found between the work satisfactions levels with the caste structure of the economic workers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

Objectives

The major objectives of the study are as follows

- To analyse the living standard of migrated workers at ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur.
- To study about the economic needs of migrated workers.

Research Design

The Research is a systematic look for new information associated with a specific topic. The aim of the research was to understand about the economic conditions of migrated workers within the organisation. The sort of research design followed within the study is descriptive research. For the study both primary and secondary data was used. The primary data required to analyse the economic conditions of the migrated workers were collected through structured questionnaire. The secondary data was collected from company profile, online journals and magazines.

Sampling Size

ESSA TAQUA Garments has many branches in Tirupur, but the main branch has been selected for the research. The Sampling method used was Systematic Random sampling and the sample size was fixed as 50 respondents of ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur.

Statistical Tools and Techniques Used For Analysis

A statistical analysis is a procedure for systematically analysing the collected data and drawing conclusion. The Statistical tools and techniques are used in this study to analyse the economic conditions of the

migrated workers. The subsequent techniques adopted were:

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

It's the simplest method to research a given data. The share wise distribution of the info gives a thought of which factor is more and which is a smaller amount and is beneficial for creating comparison between two or more series of knowledge.

The notation is as follows,

Percentage (%) = Number of respondents/sample size * 100

WEIGHTED AVERAGE METHOD

This method is employed when the relative importance of the various items isn't an equivalent. The term „weighted“ stands for the relative importance of the various items. Weighted average method may be a logical method which is employed by assigning weights to every variable.

The formula for computing Weighted Average method,

$$S = \frac{\sum WX}{\sum W}$$

Where;

S = Weighted Average Mean

W = Weight attached to variable

X = Frequency (or) no. of respondents

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table -1 The Level of The Living Standard of the Migrated Workers

S.No	Particulars	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Excellent	10	20
2	Good	18	36
3	Average	11	22
4	Poor	9	18
5	Very Poor	2	4
	Total	50	100

Interpretation

From the above table it was found that 36% of the respondents are having good level-living standard and 4% of the respondents feel that their living standard level are very poor even after migration.

Table -2 The Frequent of Economic Needs of the Migrated Workers

S.No	Particulars	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Mostly	12	24
2	Often	24	48
3	Rarely	14	28
4	Not at all	-	-
	Total	50	100

Interpretation

It is found from the above table that 48% of the respondents say that economic needs arises often in their lifestyle and 24% of the respondents says that economic needs arises mostly in their lifestyle.

Table-3 The Economic Comfort of the Migrated Workers

S.No	Opinion	No. of Respondents (X)	Percentage of Respondents	Weight Assigned (w)	Weight Average Score (wax)
1	Extraordinary	15	30	3	45
2	Good	32	64	4	128
3	Average	3	6	2	6
4	Poor	0	0	1	0
	Total	50	100	10	179

Formula

$$S = \frac{\sum WX}{\sum W} = \frac{179}{10} = 17.9$$

Interpretation

From the table, shows that 64% of the respondents feel that their economic comfort is good and it's assigned weight score is 4, and none of them didn't feel that their economic comfort is poor. Therefore the calculated value of weighted Average for rating on the economic comfort of the migrated workers is 17.9.

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Findings

It was found that 36% of the respondents are having good level living standard and 4% of the respondents feel that their living standard level are very poor even after

migration. It is found from the above table that 48% of the respondents say that economic needs arises often in their lifestyle and 24% of the respondents says that economic needs arises mostly in their lifestyle. 64% of the respondents feel that their economic comfort is good and its assigned weight score is 4 and none of them didn't feel that their economic comfort is poor. Therefore the calculated value of weighted Average for rating on the economic comfort of the migrated workers is 17.9.

Suggestions

Handling economic conditions of migrated workers in an efficient way is important

management activity for the success of the organisation. Hence the management of ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur should take steps to improve the economic conditions of migrated workers within the organisation and their lifestyle and redress the problems related to their poor economic conditions to make the work atmosphere smoother and improve their standard of living.

Conclusion

The economic conditions of migrated workers handling system are an integral part of an organisation. The economic condition of the migrated workers in ESSA TAQUA Garments, Tirupur was found to be moderate. Improving the economic conditions of the workers is important to enhance their standard of living, which ultimately affects their quality of work and productivity. This also helps in improving the morale of the employees which drives the organisation towards success.

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