

# Analysis About Lifestyle of Migrant Labourers

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Migration is an important feature of human civilization and global phenomenon in modern times. state. Migration has been defined as crossing of the boundary of a legal, political and administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. It includes the movement of people from one place to another place in the hope of better opportunities, high standard of living, jobs etc.

According to classical theories, migration is a rational decision made by an individual or group of persons to move from one undeveloped place to a developed place to gain new opportunities. There are a host of definitions of the term migration. Movement of persons from one state to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. .

### 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- 1) The work force consists almost entirely of male aged between 18 to 35 years.
- 2) The housing and living conditions of the migrant labour are poor.
- 3) The poor living conditions have raised fears of the spread of diseases among the local people.

### 1.3 SCOPE OF STUDY

Since the study aims at capturing the living and working conditions of rural-urban migrant workers the scope of the proposed definition for the present study is much broader, and deviates especially from the narrow definition used in India.

### 1.4 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- 1) To analyze the impact of migration on employment
- 2) To understand the factors that contribute to the present state of neglect and poor mobilization of urban migrant labour.

- 3) To investigate the social, political and cultural implications of the present state of living and working conditions of labourers.
- 4) To compare the quality of work life
- 5) To examine differences between migrant labour and local labour in terms of wages and living expenses

### 1.5 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study relies on the fieldwork involving

- Qualitative methods
- Quantitative methods

### SOURCE OF DATA:

1. PRIMARY DATA
2. SECONDARY DATA

### 1.6 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

- Sometimes the respondents were uninterested in replying honestly
- The information collected is not cent percent authentic; it can be subject to bias.
- Respondents for such a survey are not readily available lot of time and effort

### 1.7 CHAPTER SCHEME

#### • Chapter I

Chapter one deals with the general introduction about migrant labour, statement of problems, objectives, scope of the study, limitation of the study and chapter scheme.

#### • Chapter II

This chapter deals with the literature review of the study.

#### • Chapter III

This chapter deals with an overview of study.

#### • Chapter IV

This chapter highlights the analysis and interpretation.

## • Chapter V

This chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and the conclusion

### II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ellis (2017)  
 Varughese (2013)  
 Pattanaik (2009)  
 Abdul Navas (2008)  
 Narayana D (2013)

### III. OVERVIEW OF STUDY

#### DEFINITION FOR MIGRANT LABOURERS

A migrant worker is a person who migrates within a home country or outside it to pursue work. Migrant workers usually do not have an intention to stay permanently in the country or region in which they work.

#### POINTS ABOUT MIGRANT LABOURER

- 1) Migrant workers face multidimensional vulnerabilities and are at greater risk of exploitation and thus need specific intervention within the Samadhan-Portal.
- 2) India needs to take concrete steps towards safeguarding interstate migrants and ensuing dignity of labour.
- 3) The Covid-19 pandemic revealed the shortcomings of the existing inter-state migration policy.

#### EFFECTS ON MIGRANT LABOURERS' HEALTH

- Migrant workers often have poorer health and shorter life expectancy relative to the general population average.
- Migrant workers often work in more hazardous occupations, under informal work arrangements.
- Studies show that migrant workers are at higher risk of work injuries.

#### INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKERS IN INDIA

- The committee recommended bringing comprehensive amendments to address challenges faced by migrant workers effectively, which is still lacking after a decade.
- India's labour force remains largely informal and unorganized.

- However, there has been a lack of systematic data on unorganized workers.

### IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### INTRODUCTION

Data interpretation is the process of reviewing data and arriving at relevant conclusions using various analytical research method.

#### PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS :

$$\frac{\text{NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS}}{\text{TOTAL RESPONDENTS}} \times 100$$

### V. FINDINGS, SUGGESTION & CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 FINDINGS

##### 5.1.1 Percentage Analysis

- 1) The Majority of respondents are the age of 20-30 years with 50%
- 2) The majority 72.2 % of the respondents are male
- 3) The majority 48.1 % of the respondents are educated till UG
- 4) The majority 40.7% of respondents are students
- 5) The majority 37% of respondents don't have income
- 6) The majority 53.8 % of respondents selected building construction
- 7) The majority 35.2% of respondents selected all the above
- 8) The majority 31.5% of respondents selected No job security
- 9) The majority 69.8% of respondents selected YES
- 10) The majority 51.9% of respondents selected DAILY
- 11) The majority 31.5% of respondents selected strongly agree
- 12) The majority 47.2 % of respondents selected 12hrs
- 13) The majority 77.8% of respondents selected age 40+
- 14) The majority 57.4% of respondents selected train
- 15) The majority 66% of respondents selected neutral
- 16) The majority 86.8% of respondents selected Aadhar card
- 17) The majority 46.3% of respondents selected Google pay.
- 18) The majority 38.9% of respondents selected Bihar

#### 5.2 SUGGESTION

- Skill Development Programs
- Financial Literacy Workshops
- Healthcare Access
- Legal Aid Services
- Psychological Support
- Community Building Activities
- Employment Placement Services
- Housing Assistance

## VI. CONCLUSION

Labour migration has become a sheer reality in Bengal as well as India like many other developing countries, is one of the major socio-economic problems in our country. The working population, as a socio-economic group, happened to be the most suffered from migration

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## ANNEXURE

### 1)Age

- a. 15-20
- b. 20-30
- c. 30-40
- d. 40-50

### 2)Gender

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Others

### 3)Education

- a. SSLC
- b. Higher secondary
- c.UG
- d.PG
- e. Others

### 4)Occupation

- a. Self-employed
- b. Private employee
- c. Government employee
- d. Unemployed
- e. Student

### 5)Income

- a.10000-20000
- b.20000-30000
- c.30000-40000
- d.40000-50000
- e. Nil

### 6)In which sector mostly the migrant laborer's work?

- a. Textile
- b. Building construction
- c. Automobiles
- d. Others

### 7)What is the basic salary of migrant labourers?

- a.600
- b.700
- c.800
- d.1000
- e. Other:

### 8)What are the reasons for migration of labourers?

- a. Lack of employment
- b. Uneven development
- c. Low salary
- d. All the above

**9)From which state most of the migrant labourers are coming to south India?**

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Kolkata
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Bihar
- e. Assam

**10)What is the issue faced by migrant labourers?**

- a. No job security
- b. Low salary
- c. Health issues
- d. Political
- e. Other

**11)Migration of labourers would increase the economy level?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**12)On which basis is the salary given to migrant labourers?**

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Monthly

**13)Comparing with local labourers' salary, the salary of migrant labourers are less? Do you agree**

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Strongly disagree
- c. Disagree
- d. Neutral
- e. Agree

**14)What is the work time of migrant labourers?**

- a.8 hours
- b.12 hours
- c.10 hours

**15)What are the most important changes required for adapting to the new place?**

- a. Learning a new language
- b. Obeying the new laws and rules
- c. Getting accustomed to the local culture
- d. Nothing has to be changed

**16)What is the age range of migrants leaving or arriving in every state ?**

- a.0-18
- b.19-40
- c.40+

**17)Which means of transportation is used by migrant labourers to migrate from one place to another?**

- a. Train
- b. Truck
- c. Bus
- d. None of these