



A Study on Migrated Workers in Garment (Apparel) Industry with Special Reference to Tirupur District, Tamilnadu

KEYWORDS

Apparel, Workers, Opportunities.

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ABSTRACT *The apparel industry in India is one in all the simplest industries within the world garment market. India have well organized sector, garment makers, suppliers, exporters, stockiest and wholesalers. The textile industries square measure second largest employment supplier when the agriculture sector. Tirupur is one in all the quickest developing cities within the state. Tirupur conjointly popularly observed as "Dollar City" or "Small Japan" or "Banyan City" as a result of its excellence in unwoven clothes.*

People have moved to across the boundaries for looking out best job opportunities. There have been two hundred million international migrant workers and their families within the year 2010. Workers from varied states like Bihar, Kerala, province and province migrate to Tamilnadu particularly the District Tirupur for developing their family's economy. The ascension of our state economy and accrued infrastructure and construction sectors provides several employment opportunities. Migrated workers area unit better option to the garment makers for establishing producing schedule nearer to merchandising amount totally supported fast response strategy that relates to attire merchandising and producing. The study principally focuses on socio economic factors and issues in apparel industry for migrated workers.

INTRODUCTION

Migrate of workers area unit usually treated as an economic issue though non economic factors even have some what influence. Workers migration is largely outlined as a cross border movement for the utilization functions and higher living in foreign. Even though supposing that there is no universally accepted definitions for worker migration. The term "worker migrant" will be used significantly for the movement of employment purpose. The workers can move to migrate whereas any work they are in financial condition and insecurity. The migrated workers area unit enjoying necessary role in production of prepared created clothes. The migrant workers have centered the garment industries for his or her continuous job. They need sweet-faced several challenges in their work like practice and discrimination.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The study of migration is of most significance for the advance and reconstruction of rural areas in our country. The people have the opinion that the movement from rural to urban places owing to the living condition is healthier in urban. within the rural areas, the people face several crises like economic condition, high population, lack of health care, education, amusement facilities, etc. additionally some reasons like wars, native conflicts and natural disasters. The apparel industry has provided a serious contribution to the Indian economy with migrated workers. Migrated workers facilitate to apparel industry in our country can face robust competition in their export and domestic markets.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

The garment industries square measure the main sector for providing employment when agriculture in India. Most of the workers square measure worked in garment industries square measure migrant. The foremost of the migrated workers square measure illiterate and that they came from poor financial gain cluster section within the society. Several of the migrant not having permanent work place and moving from one place to a different ceaselessly. The migrant not have abundant of talks power to fight for obtaining sensible operating condition, appropriate wages, and different work connected rights. Several of the migrant complains regarding the phantasmagorical wages given by garment industry owners.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the socio economic background of migrated workers in Tirupur District.
- To decide the crisis of migrated workers in Apparel industry at Tirupur District.
- To provide higher suggestions for up the life form of migrated workers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data is collected through survey technique and secondary data through database. The field survey technique was used to collect the data from the 200 elite sample respondents in Tirupur District. The simple random sampling technique was used to choose respondents for the study. The collected data from primary sources were organized in simple tabular statements. To study the problems faced by the migrated workers, Henry Garret ranking method was employed.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cobus and Daurty (1997) have noted the cultural variations between refugees and native groups in Puerto Rica. This study reflects low level of hostility by the host cluster, as well as, socio- cultural integration of the clean refugees for protects their identity. Bryceson (2003) has found that extremely differentiated the quality patterns as per the financial gain, size and sort of settlement levels wherever they reside. Kundu (2003) in his study on "Urbanization and urban governance: search for a perspective beyond neo-liberalism" expressed that the interior migration opportunities and employment are support migrants workers when looking for work thus lowering the costs and internal migration risks.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study fully based on availability of the information from the selected sources and data collection also limited by the time factor.
- The study focused only the migrated workers in Tirupur District.
- The study covered only the Tirupur District.

Data Analysis and Interpretation: Multiple Regression Analysis

The following table depicts the relationship between mi-

grants and their satisfaction level in working garments at Tirupur District and seven independent variables which were studied.

Variables	B	Std. Error	t	P
(Constant)	41.230	6.559	6.289	.000
Age	.646	1.107	.585	.561
Education	-2.809	1.195	-2.358	.020
Field Experience	-.804	.364	-2.218	.029
Income per annum	.173	.875	.198	.845
Marital status	-2.145	.963	-2.235	.028
Members in Family	-1.131	.602	-1.884	.062
Knowing the Organization	11.763	5.591	2.106	.038

Model	R	R Sqr.	Adjusted R Sqr.	Std. Error of Estimate
1	.418	.175	.145	7.675

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	Sum of Sqrs.	Df	Mean Sqr.	F	Sig
Regression	2386.788	7	340.971	5.791	.000
Residual	11306.969	192	58.891		
Total	13693.757	199			

It depicts the 5 independent variables involve on the variation in the migrants level of satisfaction in working garment industry at Tirupur District and statistically noted significant at 1% and 5% level.

BENEFITS FOR GARMENT INDUSTRY OWNERS BY APPOINTING MIGRATED WORKERS

Sl. No.	Advantages	Total score	Rank
1	No bargaining in wages	387	9
2	No labour Union	396	8
3	No strike in work place	405	7
4	Lesser leave taken	915	1
5	Increased production	617	4
6	Work Quality	589	5
7	Reducing Wastages	860	2
8	Perfection of measurements	671	3
9	Migrants Availability	554	6

The above table shows the advantage of "Lesser Leave Taken" was ranked first with the overall score of 915. At that time the "Reducing Wastage" was ranked second with the score of 860. On the other hand, "Perfection of Measurements" was in third place with the score of 671. Another blessings of "Increased Production" was in fourth rank with the overall score 617. The benefit "Work Quality" was in fifth position with score of 589. The advantage of "Migrants Availability" visited sixth position with score of 554. The advantage of "No strike in work place" have scored 405 and in seventh rank. Another advantage of "No Labour Union" was in eighth position with evaluation of 396 and "No bargaining in wages" was scored 387, occupied ninth rank.

PROBLEMS OF MIGRATED WORKERS PROBLEMS IN WORKING PLACE

S. No	Problems	Score	Rank
1	Over work load	440	5
2	Fixing lower wage	724	2
3	Partiality with local workers	763	1
4	Misunderstanding with concern authority	503	4
5	Poor interaction	575	3

The above table depicts that the downside "Partiality with native workers" was the primary and prime problem with the Garret score of 763. The matter of "Fixing lower wages" was in second place with the Garret score of 724. Another vital downside is "Poor interaction" was in third rank with Garret scoring of 575. "Misunderstanding with concern authority" was another downside in fourth place with Garret scoring of 503 and also the downside of "Over work load" was the last downside Garret scoring 440 and in fifth place.

PROBLEMS IN STAYING PLACE

S. No.	Problems	Score	Rank
1	Poor safety	679	3
2	Local people disturbance	670	4
3	Poor water facility	774	1
4	Poor power facility	656	5
5	Insufficient doors and windows in room	767	2
6	Lack of bathroom and toilet facility	580	6

The above table shows that "Water problem" was stratified first with scoring of 774. On the other hand, the matter of "Insufficient doors and windows in room" was second rank with 767 score. And conjointly the issues of "Poor safety", "Local people disturbance", "poor power facility" and "Lack bath room and toilet facility" were into the position of third, fourth, fifth and sixth rank with scoring of 679, 670,656 and 580 points severally.

FINDINGS

- The vital edges gained the apparel industry owners by appointing migrated workers were lesser leave taken, reducing wastages and perfection of measurements.
- The most important issues visages by the migrants in work place were partiality with native workers, Fixing lower wages and poor interaction.
- Other issues for migrants in their living place were poor water facility, insufficient doors and windows in room and poor safety.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Most of the migrated workers in Tirupur District area unit relying garment industries for his or her life betterment. However, they are operating in low level satisfaction. So that the apparel industry owners ought to take some necessary steps for fulfilling their satisfaction.
2. The garment industries are enjoying additional edges by appointing migrated workers in their work place. For attracting the migrated workers and retain them, the apparel industry owners ought to give adequate basic facilities in correct.
3. The government conjointly involves protective the rights of migrants in their work likewise as living places.

CONCLUSION

The migrated workers came from nearest states like Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Andrapradesh and Kerala to Tirupur District for looking out jobs particularly in garment industries. The migrants are giving preference to garment industries because of continuous job and wage issue. During this study, advantages for apparel industry owners by appointing migrated workers, Crisis of migrated workers in operating places and staying space were discerned when grouping information, analysis and interpretation. The study additionally provides some solutions for the known issues within the Tirupur garments to develop the migrated workers. Migrants are working with loyal for long period of time because of work recognition, high responsibility and good relationship between the management and co workers.

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