



## INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES ON THE PROBLEMS OF MIGRANT WORKERS

**Goudiperu Robin  
William Carey**

Research Scholar Department of Economics Acharya Nagarjuna University

**Dr. A. Bharati  
Devi\***

Associate Professor, Department of Economics Acharya Nagarjuna University Ongole Campus, Ongole\*Corresponding Author

### KEYWORDS :

Migration in India is being fueled by growing regional disparities, rural-urban imbalances, and urban bias in economic planning, claims Chris De Wet (2019). Internal migration is now viewed as a key tool for resource redistribution and a crucial way to raise the earnings of the poor. The government has been very aggressive in making sure that the lives and means of subsistence of migrants are balanced. The Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan of the Prime Minister is largely intended for migratory workers who have returned to their hometowns due to a lack of employment opportunities in urban areas. The Abhiyaan is concentrated on providing modern facilities like internet connectivity and long-lasting rural infrastructure. To help rural migrant workers find jobs closer to home, their talents are being tracked (Satwik Mishra, 2020).

According to the Census, there were 45.6 crore migrants in India in 2011 (38 percent of the population), up from 31.5 crore in 2001 (31 percent of the population). While the population expanded by 18 percent between 2001 and 2011, the number of migrants rose by 45 percent. 2011 saw 99 percent of all migration be internal, with 1 percent coming from immigrants (foreign migrants). The freedom to reside and settle in any area of Indian territory is guaranteed by Article 19(1)(e) of the Constitution. However, migrants are facing key problems.

#### Review of Literature

Amrita Datta (2016) notes growing outmigration for job and its significance in the livelihood choices of rural Bihar households in a study conducted there. The study comes to the conclusion that the semi-feudal labour market, which included intertwined land, labour, and credit arrangements as well as connected labour, has become outmoded as the agrarian economy has evolved towards a market-based structure over time. Over time, broad-based migration and the remittances that come with it have helped to tighten the labour market and raise rural wages. They have raised household income and reduced extreme poverty as a result.

Bhagat (2017) evaluated women's migration to cities, uncovered discriminatory practises against migrants in cities, and suggested remedies for implementing the "right to the city" idea. The study claims that gender equality in Indian cities has not been reached because patriarchal practises still have a substantial impact on urban social structures. A sizable portion of migrant women live in slums, though the amount varies by city. Women migrants occasionally have more obstacles to housing, water, and sanitation than do men migrants. Women migrants encounter discrimination, obstacles, and exclusion in various ways.

The study by Anja K. Franck et al. (2018) maps the private actors involved in migrants' projects to travel to and stay in Malaysia and examines how these actors are strategically used by migrants as a means to increase their room for manoeuvre during the migration process. They do this by using timelines of migrant trajectories from Burma/Myanmar to Malaysia. It is asserted that the use of players in the migration industry is a crucial component of how the state attempts to maintain its sovereign control over territory and the migration patterns across it, both through the integration of private actors into security functions and the outsourcing of certain duties to labour brokers.

(KMS) 2018 results (2020). In the past, income, wealth, and socioeconomic disparities in Kerala are reported to have been reduced by migration. Additionally, it has levelled social hierarchies, religious and caste disparities, and economical systems. There is a feeling in Kerala today that migration is escalating these divisions. Additionally, it is true that the social cost of migration is receiving increased attention in the media. The issues that women, children, and the elderly who are left behind include loneliness, worry, and despair are numerous.

In order to make the migration policy architecture "migrant-centric," Sasikumar (2021) outlines significant policy adjustments that demand immediate attention. This will enhance future labour outflow migration and development results. According to the study, most migration from India is still initiated by individuals rather than being a direct result of institutionalised state objectives. As a result, it seems that India's policy framework has not given encouraging foreign labour migration the attention it merits.

Khan (2021) investigated the impact of labour migration on employment and salaries. The results show that migrants have a positive and significant impact on non-migrant workers' wage earnings, as shown by the OLS estimations. For every 1% rise in migration in a region, the daily hourly wages of non-migrant workers increase by less than .5%. The findings show that migration increases the wage wages of non-migrant workers by 2.8%, and the coefficients are statistically significant. According to the estimated results, non-migrants' employment involvement is not significantly impacted by migrant admission.

#### Objectives of the Study

The present study aims at examining the relationship between the problems of the migrant workers and their age, educational qualification, monthly income and number of years of experience.

#### Methodology

The study is based on primary data. The data is collected using interview schedule from 500 sample migrant workers working in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is carried out to examine the influence of socio-economic variables such as age, educational qualification, monthly income and years of experience on the problems of sample migrant workers examined in the study.

#### Results and discussion

##### Age group of the respondents and problems of respondents

Table – 1 shows the results of the ANOVA between age and problems of the sample migrant workers. The results show that age group of the respondents is significant at 0.05 level with problems such as unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem and social security problem. As against this, on the rest of the factors, say, food and drinking water problem, no significant difference was noticed in relation to age group of the respondents. Therefore, it became evident from the table that age group of the respondents is found to be significant with some of the problems and not significant with some of the problems observed in the study.

**Table – 1 ANOVA (ONE WAY) – PROBLEMS OF SAMPLE MIGRANT WORKERS WITH AGE**

| Problem                         |                | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F     | Sig. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|------|
| Unemployment days in a year     | Between Groups | 5.504          | 2  | 2.752       | 8.159 | .000 |
| Health problem                  | Between Groups | 6.224          | 2  | 3.112       | 3.548 | .030 |
| Living conditions problem       | Between Groups | 1.594          | 2  | .797        | 6.165 | .002 |
| Food and drinking water problem | Between Groups | 1.817          | 2  | .908        | 1.062 | .347 |
| Social security problem         | Between Groups | 1.588          | 2  | .794        | 3.542 | .030 |

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

**Educational qualification of the respondents and the problems of the respondents**

Table – 2 presents ANOVA results between educational qualification of the respondents and the problems examined in the study. Educational qualification of the respondents is found to be significant at 0.05 level with unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem and food and drinking water problem. As against this, educational qualification is found to be not significant with the other problem such as social security problem. Therefore, it can be said that educational qualification of the respondents is found to be significant with majority of the problems and not significant with some of the problems examined in the study.

**Table – 2 ANOVA (ONE WAY) – PROBLEMS OF SAMPLE MIGRANT WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

|                                 |                | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Unemployment days in a year     | Between Groups | 25.844         | 4  | 6.461       | 21.713 | .000 |
| Health problem                  | Between Groups | 38.355         | 4  | 9.589       | 11.753 | .000 |
| Living conditions problem       | Between Groups | 4.026          | 4  | 1.006       | 8.061  | .000 |
| Food and drinking water problem | Between Groups | 80.694         | 4  | 20.173      | 28.830 | .000 |
| Social security problem         | Between Groups | 1.322          | 4  | .331        | 1.465  | .212 |

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

**Monthly income of the respondents and the problems of the respondents**

Table – 3 shows the ANOVA results between monthly income and the problems of the sample migrant workers. It is indicated from the table that significant relationship at 0.05 level is found with regard to the problems such as unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem and food and drinking water problem. No significant relationship is found between monthly income and other problems examined in the study like social security problem. Thus, the study shows that monthly income is found to be significant with majority of the problems examined in the study, while not significant with few of the problems examined in the study.

**Table – 3 ANOVA (ONE WAY) – PROBLEMS OF SAMPLE MIGRANT WORKERS WITH MONTHLY INCOME**

| Problem                         |                | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Unemployment days in a year     | Between Groups | 8.993          | 3  | 2.998       | 9.058  | .000 |
| Health problem                  | Between Groups | 59.946         | 3  | 19.982      | 25.928 | .000 |
| Living conditions problem       | Between Groups | 2.418          | 3  | .806        | 6.304  | .000 |
| Food and drinking water problem | Between Groups | 61.816         | 3  | 20.605      | 27.982 | .000 |

|                         |                |       |   |      |       |      |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|---|------|-------|------|
| Social security problem | Between Groups | 1.516 | 3 | .505 | 2.248 | .082 |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|---|------|-------|------|

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

**Number of years of experience and the problems of the respondents**

Table – 4 presents the results of the ANOVA between the number of years of experience and the problems of the sample migrant workers. The data shows that significant relationship at 0.05 level is found between the number of years of experience and all the problems examined in the study like unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem, food and drinking water problem and social security problem. Thus, there is a significant relationship between all the variables under the study with regard to number of years of experience.

**Table – 4 ANOVA (ONE WAY) – PROBLEMS OF SAMPLE MIGRANT WORKERS WITH NUMBER OF YEARS WORKING AS MIGRANT WORKER**

| Problem                         |                | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Unemployment days in a year     | Between Groups | 9.985          | 3  | 3.328       | 10.118 | .000 |
| Health problem                  | Between Groups | 11.307         | 3  | 3.769       | 4.338  | .005 |
| Living conditions problem       | Between Groups | 2.256          | 3  | .752        | 5.866  | .001 |
| Food and drinking water problem | Between Groups | 12.138         | 3  | 4.046       | 4.837  | .003 |
| Social security problem         | Between Groups | 2.656          | 3  | .885        | 3.980  | .008 |

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, age group of the respondents is significant with problems such as unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem and social security problem. Educational qualification of the respondents is found to be significant unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem and food and drinking water problem. Significant relationship is found with regard to the problems such as unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem and food and drinking water problem. Significant relationship is found between the number of years of experience and all the problems examined in the study like unemployment days in a year, health problem, living conditions problem, food and drinking water problem and social security problem.

**REFERENCES:-**

- Amrita Datta (2016), "Migration, Remittances and Changing Sources of Income in Rural Bihar (1999–2011) - Some Findings from a Longitudinal Study", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.LI, No.31, July, pp.85-93.
- Bhagat R B (2017), "Migration, Gender and Right to the City - The Indian Context", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.LII, No.32, August, pp.35-40.
- Anja K. Franck, Emanuelle Brandström Arellano and Joseph Trawicki Anderson (2018), "Navigating Migrant Trajectories through Private Actors", European Journal of East Asian Studies, Vol.17, No.1, pp. 55-82.
- Chris De Wet (2019), "Displacement and Migration – Comparing China and India", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.LIV, No.5, February, pp.27-29.
- Satvik Mishra (2020), "Empowering Migrants", Kuruksheeta, Vol.68, No.10, August, pp.33-38.
- Irudaya Rajan S and Zachariah K C (2020), "New Evidences from the Kerala Migration Survey, 2018", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.LV, No.4, January, pp.41-49.
- Sasikumar S K (2021), "India – Gulf Labour Migration in the aftermath of the COVID-19 Pandemic", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.LVI, No.34, August, pp.22-26.
- Khan M.I. (2021), "Consequences of Labour Migration on Wages and Employment: Evidence from India", The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol.64, pp.243–245.