# An Economic Study of Migrant Labourers

**Dr. K. Subramanian**
*Assistant Professor of Economics, Saraswathi Narayanan College, Madurai*

**Dr. M. Meena**
*Assistant Professor of Economics, Saraswathi Narayanan College, Madurai*

**Abstract**
*Due to globalization and the opening up of the international borders for economic activities, the movement of the people from one place to another had become more frequent and rapid. Internally, urbanization, industrialization and better transportation facilities had become more frequent and rapid. Internally, urbanization, industrialization and better transportation facilities had provided a greater momentum to the migration of people from the rural to the urban areas. The causes for migration varied from place to place. Both in-migration and also out-migration bring about vast changes in an economy in its socio-economic and demographic aspects. The findings of such micro studies and the primary data collected are of much importance for framing policies and programmed for planning and development. Hence this study had been undertaken. This study has shown that all the respondents were undecided on the economic problems of migration. The study is different and unique in that it did not show the factors affecting migration and its effects like several previous studies but also revealed the perception of the non migration on benefits and problems of migration. The study has demonstrated that perception of non migrants on benefits to begained and problem to be faced from migration is influenced mainly by the marital circumstances and length of residence of the non migration. Therefore, any measures seeking to influence the process of migration should meet the people's perception of benefits of migration.*

**Keywords: Migration, Income and Expenditure Pattern**

## Introduction

All economic policies have would have a direct as well as an indirect effect on the level and growth of either the urban or the usual incomes or of both and they will have a tendency to influence the nature and the magnitude of migration stream. Although some policies might have a more direct and immediate impact (for example, wages and income policies and employment promotion programmes) there were many others though less obvious in the short run would in the long run turn out to be no less important.

## Statement of the Problem

Migration is a universal phenomenon in modern times. The development of towns and cities is to a very large extent due to the contributions made by the migrants in their different capacities. The migration towards towns is determined by many factors. The

present study has tried to find out the socio-economic profile of the sample migrant labourers who were residing during the study period in the study area. The study also has attempted to find out the direction of migration, the pattern of migration. That is whether migration has taken place individually or as nuclear families or as joint families and the factors that had influenced migration in respect of the socio-economic changes that had taken place among the migrants in terms of the changes in their income, their assets position, savings and outstanding debt and the changes is their employment pattern. An attempt had also been made to identify the problems faced by the migrants as also the suggestions put forth by the migrants to make their stay more beneficial to them in future, especially for the workforce and more specifically for the migrant workers.

## Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the study are:
* To study the socio and demographic profile of the sample respondents.
* To find out the push and pull factors responsible for migration and
* To study the income expenditure pattern of the respondents

## Research Methodology

After selecting the sample of revenue villages, the sample households are chosen with the criterion of the head of the household they form on the sample of the study. The study has sample size of 120 migrant labourers. The size of 120 sample labourers is selected from Bodinayakanur Taluk, Theni District. The study has used stratified proposnate random sampling procedure.

## Sources of Data

The present research is based on both primary and secondary data. For the present study information have been collected through direct interview method with the help of interview schedule. The secondary data have been also collected from magazines like JCFAL journal of agricultural economics economic and political weekly southern economist and also from the interest.

## Period of the Study

The research work covers the study period from March 2022 to June 2022.

## Tools of Analysis

Statistical tools have enhanced the quality of the research. It helps the research to drawing inferences and provides him with valuable information. The tools used by the researcher include percentage analysis.

## Analysis

* The Study reveals that majority 37.5 per cent of the respondents are the most effective age group between 20 and 35 years.
* The analysis expound that 61.67 per cent of the respondents are married and 38.33 per cent of the respondents are unmarried.
* The analysis on religion reveals that the found that most of the migrant labourers are under the category of Hindus.
* Examining the community – wise distribution of the respondents exhibits that the higher numbers of the respondents fall under the category of Backward class and Most Backward class.

- According to the educational level of the migrant labourer it is found that majority (42.5 per cent) of the respondents are higher secondary school.
- The family size analysis shows that 70 per cent live in nuclear families, and 30 per cent live in joint families.
- With regard to the type of housing, majority (36.67 per cent) of the respondents are residing tiled roof houses, it shows their poor economic status of the migrant workers.
- The income analysis shows that 43 percentage of the respondents have earn monthly income in the range of Rs. 8000 – 15000.
- The details regarding the migrant labourer work shows that majority (58.33 per cent) of the respondents are temporary workers.
- The wage structures among three categories of migrant labourer show that the periodicities of wage payment of the respondents are concerned, majority of 41.67 per cent of the respondents are paid in salary.
- The analysis of working hours of the respondents expounds that majority (55 per cent) of the respondents are working more than 8 hours.
- As regards the work experience, majority (34.16 per cent) of the respondents are having the experience ranging between 5 to 15 years in the study area.
- Among the pull factors for migration is 'Higher Wages' majority 80 per cent of the respondents (40 respondents) are ranking.
- Among the various push factors for migration that most influencing factors for the causes for migration are found to be economic factors only, such as majority (90 percent) of the respondents (45 respondents) are low wages.
- As far as the expenditure level of the respondents is concerned majority of 40.83 percentage of the respondents has spent Rs. 2000-3000.
- As far as the saving level of the respondents is concerned majority of 41.67 percentage of the respondents has saved a sum of Rs. 10000-50000 per month.
- The problem faced by migrant labourer is that the sample respondents' subsistence wage or poor wage is ranked as the first problem.
- The opinion survey about their nature of work reflect that most of respondents conveying opinion that about their work is good.

**Suggestions**
- The availability of social amenities such as water, electricity, cinemas, roads and telephones in rural areas can go a long way in reducing the rate of the youth move to Urban areas.
- This will enable the youth to interact in agriculture because the system can make farming interesting.
- The establishment of industries and businesses that can absorb the agricultural working population and reverse labour movement can go a long means in reducing rural-urban drift.
- The institution of schools and alternative establishments of higher learning in rural areas can also facilitate to scale back movement to urban centers.
- Government departments, business firms and financial institutions ought to be inspired to establish in rural areas.
- If recreational facilities like stadia, swimming pools, cinema homes, amusement parks, etc are created obtainable in rural areas, this can cut back the propensity of the youths moving to Urban areas.

## Conclusion

This study has shown that all the respondents were undecided on the economic problems of migration. The study is different and unique that it does not show the factors affecting migration and its effects like several previous studies but reveals the perception of the non migration on benefits and problems of migration. The study has demonstrated that perception of non migrants on benefits to be gained and problem to be faced from migration is influenced mainly by the marital circumstances and length of residence of the non migration. Therefore, any measures seeking to influence the process of migration should meet the people's perception of benefits migration.

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