

Socio-Economic Development Of Migrant Labourers In The Service Sectors Of The Tiruppur District - A Study

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Abstract:

In the modern industrial economy, continuous changes are the critical factor, with capital and labor acting as dynamic, decisive elements in determining locations that offers the highest potential for profit and improved living conditions. Globalization, emerging strongly from the early 1990s, has driven significant inter-state and intra-state migration, which many view as an ideal response to shifting economic opportunities. The COVID-19 pandemic, which exacerbated the migrant labour crisis in India, has further intensified interest in studying migration patterns and their implications. The employment of migrant workers has become a contentious issue across many Indian states. These workers often migrate from their native regions to other states due to inadequate socio-economic developments, limited agricultural land, vicious systemic caste-based discrimination, and the lack of sustainable rural nature of local employment. Many faces seasonal employment opportunities with low wages and leads to accumulate debts, leaving their families in financial hardship. Recently, Tiruppur District in Tamil Nadu, a major hub for knitted garment, has seen a significant rise in migrant labours from across India. These workers, recruited by private employers or through networks of relatives already employed in the region, primarily work in Tiruppur's export industry and leads it to its expanding service sectors. This article illustrates that the migrant workers from the different states who are migrated for working purpose in Tiruppur district. This article examines the living standards and overall working conditions of migrant workers employed in Tiruppur's service sectors, including lodges, tea shops, hotels, bakeries types of establishments. It explores whether migration has led to meaningful improvements in their quality of life, assessing key factors such as access to amenities, education, food security, and housing conditions.

Key Words: Socio-Economic Development, Migrants, Globalization, wage workers, inter-state migration.

1.1 Introduction:

Industrialization marks the shift from an agrarian-based economy, centered on agriculture and handicrafts, to an economy driven by large-scale industry and mechanized manufacturing. This transformation began in late 18th-century Great Britain and gradually expanded across Europe, North America, and later to other parts of the world. Characterized by substantial technological advancements, industrialization introduced innovations such as steam power, mechanized production techniques, and enhanced transportation infrastructure, including railroads and steamships. These developments played a pivotal role in reshaping economic structures and enabling the growth of modern industrial economies. (*Industrialization*, n.d.).

Following the Cold War, most countries around the world embraced globalization, with India adopting this approach in 1991. (*India's Economy to Remain Strong Despite Subdued Global Growth*, n.d.). Globalization refers to the process through which businesses and organizations extend their influence or operations internationally. This phenomenon spans economic, cultural, technological, and political dimensions. Since the late 20th century, the growth of global trade networks has been a central force in driving globalization, supported by rapid advancements in technology and communication. (*Industrialization | Definition, Impact & Effects - Lesson | Study.Com*, n.d.). Globalization has spurred technological advancements across many sectors, leading to the expansion of industries in countries like India. However, these industries are predominantly established in urban areas, requiring people from rural regions to migrate in search of employment. This migration occurs both within states and across state boundaries. In India, for example, a significant number of individuals from northern states migrate to Tiruppur, attracted by employment opportunities in its rapidly growing industry. The sustained expansion of Tiruppur's industrial sector has thus become a major draw for migrant workers from diverse regions. This industrial growth has also created numerous job opportunities for those seeking employment beyond the garment sector, including positions in lodges, tea shops, bakeries, hotels, and retail establishments such as stationery stores and construction material suppliers. The Covid-19 pandemic suffers all over the world. As well as India also. That make reduce the livelihood of the people. This article discuss about the living conditions of the migrant workers of the selected service sectors in the Tiruppur District from north India after the post-Covid-19 pandemic conditions in Tiruppur. This article specially focuses on other than the garments workers, like lodges, hotel, bakeries, tea shops workers.

2.1 Research Objective:

1. To Study of the post Covid-19 pandemic socio conditions of migrated labourers employed in the service sectors in Tiruppur.
2. To recommend suitable measures for their advancements including for better working conditions of selected migrated service sector laborers.

3.1 Research Methodology:

In this article the researchers using the quantitative and descriptive analysis method uses for the data. Collection. And using the tool of SPSS for analyzing the primary data. The primary data is collected by the random sampling method for choosing the respondents. And also using the questionnaire in Interview method collecting data.

4.1 SOURCES OF DATA:

This study is based on a socio-economic survey conducted in selected areas of Tiruppur district, focusing on migrant laborers employed in service-based sectors. Primary data were gathered from

respondents through structured interviews, surveys, and field observations.

5.1 Sampling Design:

The primary data for this study were obtained through interviews with migrant workers employed in service sectors such as hotels, lodges, bakeries, and various retail shops in Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu. The researcher collaborated with local manpower agents and managers from these sectors, with proper authorization from the university's research department. With their assistance, migrant workers were identified and data were collected primarily through direct visits to their workplaces.

6.1 Economic and Social Challenges Faced by Migrant Workers:

Of the 0.6% of children aged 5-14 in migrant worker families in Tamil Nadu were either out of school or had dropped out, with only 32.4% of migrant children accessing Anganwadi centers. This highlights an urgent need for comprehensive data collection on migrant workers' children at both the state and central levels to support their educational rights under the Right to Education Act. The poor working conditions among migrant workers, revealing that 37.7% lacked adequate sanitation facilities at their workplaces, 23.1% experienced health issues linked to their work environment, 43.8% reported the absence of safety committees, and 27.6% did not receive a weekly day off. These findings emphasize the critical need for improved workplace standards and support systems for migrant laborers.(Service, 2023). This is the overall data of the Tiruppur, Erode, Chengalpattu, Coimbatore districts. This study focuses on the only Tirupur district service sector migrant workers.

7.1 Data and interpretation:

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, industries in Tiruppur are gradually recovering. However, migrant workers in the region have yet to see substantial improvements in their living standards. This study draws from a sample of 100 migrant workers from various northern Indian states, with an equal representation of male and female participants. The sample includes 20 workers each from five sectors: lodges, tea shops, bakeries, hotels, and other retail establishments. In each sector, data were collected from ten male and ten female workers, allowing for a balanced analysis of workers' living standards and access to basic needs.

		Gender		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
		Frequency	Percent		
Valid	1	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
	2	50	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Table 7.1.1 primary sources taken the respondents.

In the table 1 represents the male respondents and the 2 represents the female respondents the equal propositions are take the sample.

		Field			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
	2	20	20.0	20.0	40.0
	3	20	20.0	20.0	60.0
	4	19	19.0	19.0	79.0
	5	21	21.0	21.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Table 7.1.2
sources
data respondent’s taken by researchers.

primary
shows the

The valid 1 represents the lodges workers and the 2 represent the tea shops workers, 3 represents the bakeries,4 represents the hotel workers,5 represents the other shop workers.

		Income			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	69	69.0	69.0	69.0
	2	31	31.0	31.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Table 7.3 primary sources represent the income satisfaction of migrant workers.

In the table valid 1 represents the income stratification, 2 represents the not satisfied income

		Amenities			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	58	58.0	58.0	58.0
	2	42	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Table 7.4 primary sources represent shows that amenities of migrant workers

Valid 1 represents the good valid 2 represents the not good

		Education		Valid	Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	1	73	73.0	73.0	73.0
	2	27	27.0	27.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Table 7.5 primary sources represent the Education of migrant workers.

Valid 1 represents the education good opportunities is good and 2 represents not satisfaction

		Savings		Valid	Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	1	84	84.0	84.0	84.0
	2	16	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Table 7.6 primary sources represent the savings of migrant workers.

Valid 1 shows that they have enough saving 2 represents the not have enough savings

		Food		Valid	Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	1	90	90.0	90.0	90.0
	2	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

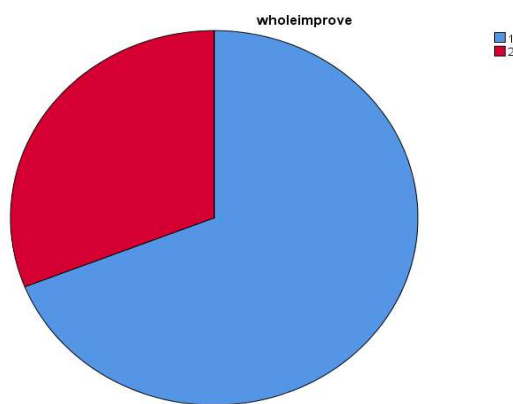
Table 7.7 primary sources represent the food needs of migrant workers.

Valid 1 shows that they have enough food .2 represents the not get enough foods

7.2 Explanation:

The tables present an analysis of various factors affecting the living standards of migrant workers in Tiruppur, covering gender distribution, field of employment, income satisfaction, and access to amenities, educational opportunities, savings, and food security. The sample includes an equal gender distribution with 50 male and 50 female respondents, ensuring balanced representation. Employment is distributed across different service sectors, with 20% of respondents working in lodges,

20% in tea shops, 20% in bakeries, 19% in hotels, and 21% in other retail shops. In terms of income satisfaction, 69% of respondents are satisfied with their earnings, while 31% are dissatisfied, indicating that while the majority find their income adequate, a significant portion remains economically challenged. Access to amenities is satisfactory for 58% of workers, whereas 42% report inadequacies, suggesting that while more than half of respondents have acceptable facilities, a considerable number still lack essential resources. Regarding educational opportunities, 73% believe their children have good educational access, while 27% express dissatisfaction, showing a need to enhance educational access for some migrant families. Savings data reveal that 84% of respondents are able to save adequately, though 16% report financial insecurity. Food security is high, with 90% of workers stating they have sufficient food, while only 10% face food insufficiency. These findings provide a comprehensive view of the socioeconomic conditions of migrant workers in Tiruppur, satisfactory levels of income, amenities, education, savings, and food security, while also highlighting areas that need improvement to fully support this workforce.



1. Shows living standard improve after migration
2. Shows not living standard improvement

Figure 7.1 shows that over-all Opinions of their living standard of migrant workers

In the pie chart represents that the overall living standard of migrant workers that the working sectors are get enough salary they get make good. But the many migrant workers who not have awareness. They did get enough living standard. Measure.

8.1 Measures taken by the center and state government of migrant workers:

Both the central and state governments have implemented numerous measures to safeguard the rights and welfare of migrant workers in Tamil Nadu. At the central level, several key acts provide a regulatory framework for the protection of migrant laborers. In order to strengthen the labour laws in India, the government of India brought a move to codifying the existing labour laws into four codes, so as the migrant workers enables themselves by reclaim their social security and respect. The new labour codes impacts all forms of the employers in India and gives benefits to the workers in irrespective of their nature of work. The Code on Wages 2019, ensures the Study employers to guarantee the equal remuneration to workers, the Code on Social Security, 2020, by unifying the already existed labour laws on Social Security brought under the unified authority of the central government, the Occupational Safety, and working Conditions Code 2020, guarantee the overall working Conditions of work including the safe environment. Industrial Relations Code 2020 will guarantee the collective

bargaining and grievances redressal mechanisms.

9.1 Conclusion:

Greater attention is needed from both central and state governments to address the welfare of migrant workers. Special efforts should be made to raise awareness about government schemes designed for their benefit, such as Suraksha Bima Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, and Ayushman Bharat. Although a portal was launched in 2021 to create a database of unorganized workers, NGO representatives have suggested that incentives should be introduced to encourage higher registration rates among migrant workers. Addressing these core needs of migrant workers is essential to improving their quality of life. To ensure consistent awareness and access to these schemes, the government should enforce measures requiring private enterprises and companies to promote these programs actively to their migrant workforce. Companies should also be encouraged to support the registration of workers on the portal and facilitate their enrollment in these schemes. Prompt and clear government action in this regard could greatly enhance the living standards of migrant workers, not only in Tiruppur but across urban areas in India, helping them achieve a more secure and fulfilling life in their new communities.

10.1 References:

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