

# Confrontation Of Migrant Workers In Textile Industry At Tirupur

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## **Abstract**

*This paper attempts the problems of migrant workers. The researcher used the convenient sampling techniques. The sample size was 126 respondents. The migrant worker's of the textile industry at Tirupur. The questionnaire tools were used to collect the data. The statistical tools like descriptive statistics, weighted average rank and ANOVA were used to evaluate the data. The research result would be assisting the textile industries to better understand their migrant workers problems.*

**Keywords:** Industries, Migrant, Textile, Workers.

## **1. Introduction**

In past decades migration take place more in India. The term Migration means people moving from their native place for job, their economic and social development, Abbas (2018). The migrant workers had a great benefit that they can get more exposure. The workers have chance to develop their skills and knowledge from their migrant places. They can enjoy the government special concerns which make them feel more comfortable. In current days rather than the international migrant, the national migrant were increased more. The people in India were moved on state to state to increase the income and social status. Further, especially more labour workers were highly migrant for construction works, agricultural works, street food works, textile industries etc. Though they migrant people beneficiary from many ways, they still facing many hazards and problems in their life. Thus, this study the researcher explored the textile industries migrant workers problems and confrontation.

## **2. Literature Review**

James (2015) studied research on psychology of migration workers. The researcher stated that the migration results in the migrant had been adjusted and adapted the situation which causes the effects of stress and health issue. Moreover the migrant expect the local community support for their living.

Mezzadri and Srivastava (2015) analysed the migrant garments worker and their hazards. The researcher revealed that the working long time, fixed postures, hard attention and high dust were the major hazards faced by the garments migrant workers in the study area.

Cowgill and Huynh (2016) studied that migrant garment worker problem. The researcher revealed that 51% of the migrant workers were received very less wages comparative to the native's workers. Further, the researcher argued that the migrant workers were highly exploited by the management.

The researcher exposed that the women migrants had not proper social security, and they were not treated respectfully. Further the researcher found that organization high officials were exploiting the women migrant workers in many ways.

## **3. Research Methodology**

### **3.1 Research objectives**

- To identify the problems faced by the migrant workers
- To ascertain the difference between gender and problems faced by the migrant workers

### **3.2 Research Design**

The researcher did exploratory research and it is descriptive kind. The research was done in Textile industries at Tirupur. In Tamilnadu, Tirupur is one of the biggest industrial places, especially it is famous for textiles and garments. Hence the researcher particularly researched Tirupur. The study respondents were migrant workers (from various states). The researcher adapts primary and secondary data. The primary data gathered from the respondents with the use of a structured questionnaire and convenient sampling technique was used to collect data. The sample respondent's size was 126 and the secondary data collected from journals, dissertations, and e-books. Further, the researcher did the Cronbach's alpha to test the primary data reliability and the value was 0.725, which is in good reliability. Moreover, the primary data were analyzed using weighted average rank and ANOVA with SPSS IBM package.

### 3.3 Variables used in the study

- (i) Variables : Alienation of native workers (P1), Suspicion view on us (P2), Bad Comparison with native workers by Supervisor (P3), Disparities in punishment while did mistakes (P4), Sudden prone works are assigned me more (P5), Discrimination in granting leaves (P6), Feeling alone in work time (P7), Not understanding me of co-workers and management (P8), Language problem (P9), Feel difficult to make friends in the company (P10), Fear to handle the heavy machinery (P11), Fear as the contractor may terminate me at any time(P12), Fear that I may lose the job as the job opportunities dwindle (P13), Not getting good recognition (P14), Sudden social issue affect to reach the home town (P15)
- (ii) Demographic Variables: Sex, Age, Experience, Education Qualification.

### 3.4 Hypothesis of the Study

Hypothesis 1	H0	There is no difference between alienation of native workers and gender
	H1	There is difference between alienation of native workers and gender
Hypothesis 2	H0	There is no difference between Suspicion view on us and gender
	H1	There is difference between suspicion view on us and gender
Hypothesis 3	H0	There is no difference between bad comparison with native workers by supervisor and gender
	H1	There is difference between bad comparison with native workers by supervisor and gender
Hypothesis 4	H0	There is no difference between disparities in punishment while did mistakes and gender
	H1	There is difference between disparities in punishment while did mistakes and gender
Hypothesis 5	H0	There is no difference between sudden prone works are assigned me more and gender
	H1	There is difference between sudden prone works are assigned me more and gender
Hypothesis 6	H0	There is no difference between discrimination in granting leaves and gender
	H1	There is difference between discrimination in granting leaves and gender
Hypothesis 7	H0	There is no difference between feeling alone in work time and gender
	H1	There is difference between feeling alone in work time and gender
Hypothesis 8	H0	There is no difference between not understanding me of co-workers and management and gender
	H1	There is difference between not understanding me of co-workers and management and gender
Hypothesis 9	H0	There is no difference between language problem and gender
	H1	There is difference between language problem and gender
Hypothesis 10	H0	There is no difference between feel difficult to make friends in the company and gender
	H1	There is difference between feel difficult to make friends in the company and gender
Hypothesis 11	H0	There is no difference between fear to handle the heavy machinery and gender
	H1	There is difference between Fear to handle the heavy machinery and gender
Hypothesis 12	H0	There is no difference between fear as the contractor may terminate me at any time and gender

	H1	There is difference between fear as the contractor may terminate me at any time and gender
Hypothesis 13	H0	There is no difference between fear that I may lose the job as the job opportunities dwindle and gender
	H1	There is difference between fear that I may lose the job as the job opportunities dwindle and gender
Hypothesis 14	H0	There is no difference between not getting good recognition
	H1	There is difference between not getting good recognition
Hypothesis 15	H0	There is no difference between sudden social issue affect to reach the home town and gender
	H1	There is difference between sudden social issue affect to reach the home town and gender

#### 4. Findings and Discussion

**Table 1 - Socio - Demographic Description**

<b>Gender</b>	
Male	58(46)
Female	68(54)
<b>Age</b>	
19-29	32 (25)
30-39	40(32)
40-49	43(34)
49-59	11(9)
Above 60 yrs	0
<b>Education</b>	
Primary	74(59)
Secondary	47(37)
UG	5(4)
PG	0

Table 1 indicates the Socio-Categorical description of the migrant workers. The total numbers of respondents of male were 46% and female 54%. Further, the Majority (34%) of the respondent was 40-49 years categories. 32% of the respondents were 30-39 years and 25% of the respondents were 19-29 years. There are 9% of the respondents were 49-59 years. The result shows that the majority of the respondents 59% were did their primary education followed by 37% were did secondary education and 4% were did their UG degree.

**Table 2 - Weighted Average Rank**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Rank
P1	126	2	5	4.73	<b>III</b>
P2	126	3	5	4.24	<b>XIV</b>
P3	126	2	5	4.67	<b>VII</b>
P4	126	2	5	4.36	<b>XII</b>
P5	126	2	5	4.68	<b>VI</b>
P6	126	2	5	4.77	<b>II</b>
P7	126	2	5	4.33	<b>XIII</b>
P8	126	2	5	4.72	<b>IV</b>
P9	126	3	5	4.69	<b>V</b>
P10	126	2	5	4.62	<b>IX</b>
P11	126	4	5	4.44	<b>X</b>

P12	126	4	5	4.65	<b>VIII</b>
P13	126	4	5	4.79	<b>I</b>
P14	126	4	5	4.37	<b>XI</b>

The table 2 shows the weighted average rank of the problems faced by the migrant workers. The P13 is the factor got the first rank (4.79). P6 (4.77) was ranked by second followed by P1 (4.73), P8(4.72), P9 (4.69), P5(4.68), P3 (4.67), P12 (4.65), P10 (4.62), P11 (4.44), P14 (4.37), P4 (4.36), P7(4.33) and P2 (4.24) ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>,8<sup>th</sup>,9<sup>th</sup>,10<sup>th</sup>,11<sup>th</sup>,12<sup>th</sup>,13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> respectively.

**Table 3 ANOVA test for gender and factors**

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
P1	Between Groups	0.46	1.00	0.46	1.19	0.28
	Within Groups	48.39	124.00	0.39		
	Total	48.86	125.00			
P2	Between Groups	0.21	1.00	0.21	1.03	0.31
	Within Groups	25.50	124.00	0.21		
	Total	25.71	125.00			
P3	Between Groups	0.01	1.00	0.01	0.03	0.87
	Within Groups	25.71	124.00	0.21		
	Total	25.71	125.00			
P4	Between Groups	0.01	1.00	0.01	0.03	0.86
	Within Groups	30.35	124.00	0.24		
	Total	30.36	125.00			
P5	Between Groups	0.76	1.00	0.76	3.86	0.05
	Within Groups	24.51	124.00	0.20		
	Total	25.28	125.00			
P6	Between Groups	0.52	1.00	0.52	3.43	0.07
	Within Groups	18.91	124.00	0.15		
	Total	19.43	125.00			
P7	Between Groups	0.69	1.00	0.69	2.96	0.09
	Within Groups	28.78	124.00	0.23		
	Total	29.47	125.00			
P8	Between Groups	0.11	1.00	0.11	0.65	0.42
	Within Groups	21.66	124.00	0.17		
	Total	21.78	125.00			
P9	Between Groups	0.03	1.00	0.03	0.14	0.71
	Within Groups	26.10	124.00	0.21		
	Total	26.13	125.00			
P10	Between Groups	0.02	1.00	0.02	0.11	0.74
	Within Groups	27.63	124.00	0.22		
	Total	27.66	125.00			
P11	Between Groups	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.91
	Within Groups	30.99	124.00	0.25		
	Total	30.99	125.00			

P12	Between Groups	0.32	1.00	0.32	1.38	0.24
	Within Groups	28.88	124.00	0.23		
	Total	29.21	125.00			
P13	Between Groups	0.03	1.00	0.03	0.18	0.67
	Within Groups	20.60	124.00	0.17		
	Total	20.63	125.00			
P14	Between Groups	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.02	0.89
	Within Groups	29.46	124.00	0.24		
	Total	29.47	125.00			

Table 3 shows the ANOVA analysis among gender and problems factors faced by the migrant workers. The results shows that all the P-value of the factors were not significant. The P-values of each factor were more than 0.05. Hence the entire null hypotheses were accepted.

## 5. Conclusion

The current research revealed the textile industry migrant worker confrontation at Tirupur. The research results revealed that worker's were highly feared on lose of job and due to job opportunities dwindle. The study area does not give the recognition to the migrant workers and they were treated very disrespectful. Hence they had fear on loss of job. The research also found the gender opinion difference on the problem factors. The results revealed that there is no different opinion among gender wise towards the problem factors. The researcher suggested that the community should treat the migrant workers with most respectful and have to give more comfort and protection for their living. This research study would pave the way to government and textile industry for the better improvement in handling the migrant workers.

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