



AN ECONOMIC STUDY ON LABOUR MIGRATION IN URBAN SLUM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAIDAPET SLUM, CHENNAI CITY, TAMILNADU, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu ranks first in urbanization among the fifteen major states in the country. Urbanization has been increasing since 1961. Urbanization can be defined as a process which reveals itself through temporal, spatial and sectoral changes in the demographic, social, economic, technological and environmental aspects of life in a given society. Urbanization not only accompanies industrialization but it is also interlinked with modernization and these three sometimes work in conjunction. Urbanization refers to population shift from rural to urban residency, the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas and the ways in which each society adopts to this change. Urbanization is the proportion of the total national population living in areas classified as urban, while urban growth refers to the absolute number of people living in areas called urban. Urbanization accompanied by growing number of vehicles in country is adversely affecting the environment. Though the relationship is complex, population size and growth tend to expand and accelerate human impacts on the environment.

Key words: Urbanization, Migration, Occupation, Industrialization and Modernization.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The term migration to denote the movement of workers from the agricultural to nonagricultural-mainly industrial-sector. Thus migration implies a change in the occupation of workers. However, generally it is not possible to change occupation without changing the place of work

and, geographical redistribution of population (Gopinath & Chitra, 2020). Change in the place of work is mainly responsible for a large number of evils associated with migration of workers. It may also be pointed out here that in some cases a geographical redistribution of population without any occupational redistribution may take place or may be desirable (Gopinath, 2020a).

Migration is the movement by people starting with one spot then onto the next to settle temporarily or permanently in the new area. It normally includes movement over long distance and starting with one nation or area then onto the next (Gopinath, 2020b). The early human movement incorporates the populating of the world in the Upper Paleolithic. In this period, migration to world regions where there was already no human residence (Sharma et al., 2018). In Neolithic, migration was overwhelmingly warlike, comprising of victory concerning the growing population. Colonialism includes the development of a stationary population into already just scantily settled domains or regions with no lasting settlements (Michael Adas, 1998). In the modern era, the human movement has principally appeared as migration inside and between existing sovereign states, either controlled and uncontrolled and infringing upon immigration laws (Adamson, 2006).

The migrant occupational status is low compared to natives. Also, urban life brings with it a variety of unfavorable condition such as problems of housing, urban congestion, and the high cost of living (Clausen, 2002). In most of the case as the girls occupy; the middle or lower middle ranks of the office hierarchy, where the pressure to prove their worth is constantly present causing a great deal of tension and mental fatigue (Chauhan, 1986). Despite the poorly paid jobs, they may be able to work more hours and earn more money per hours and earn more money per hour than before migration (Gopinath, 2020c).

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Several studies have been undertaken to identify the factors for large scale migration from rural areas, many of them indicate the importance of economic factors which are more responsible than bone-economic factors inducing migration (Stone, 1973). It is mainly human urge for the betterment of economic status that makes rural workers more mobile (Singh and Sharma, 1998). Migrants are influenced by economic factors like small land holdings, low income, unemployment and better prospects for future (Deshe and Gum bar, 1982) among various economic factors; availability of better job opportunities appears to be important while taking decision to migrate (Sandhu, 1969 and Stokel 1972)

Apart from economic factors, socio-economic status of the people appears to effect migration. The more an individual is poor, landless and socio-economically deprived, the greater the chance of his migration from rural area to another area (Harbison, 1981; Gopinath, 2016a). On the contrary, evidences are there to show that the higher the socio-economic status (consisting of education, occupation and income), the greater is the migration (Swanson et al., 1979) On the other hand, there exists a completely different view in this regard i.e.. The rich and poor are almost equally prone to migration (Gopinath, 2020d). The rich migrates out of desire for better and greater comforts of life while poor migrates out of economic compulsion to eke out their living (Gopinath, 2016b; Saxena, 1978).

Caste is an important social factor inducing migration. Upper caste people were found to be more migratory than those belonging to lower castes (Eames and Schweb, 1964). However, opposite view also exists (Greqwal and Sidhu, 1979). Educational level of the migrants is another important factors inflecting migration (Sigh and Yadav, 1981).

On the basis of above studies, it can be inferred that both economic and non-economic factors affect migration in one way or the other (Gopinath, 2020e). It is very difficult to ascertain which particular factor is responsible for inducing migration of the people; In fact, the factors vary from place and situation to situation. In the present study, an attempt was made to

analyze the labour migration in Saidapet Slum, Chennai City, Tamilnadu, India. In this present study mainly aims to cover the socio economic details of the respondents, the causes for migration, the monthly income, expenditure, savings and investment of the sample respondents and also to study the problems of the migrants (Gopinath, 2016c). In this study assumed that there is a significant differences between the monthly income of the sample respondent during the before and after migration. The present study has been partly based primary data. In order to collect the data for the study, sampling method was used. Keeping in mind the selected problem focus into 296 respondents were selected in the way of purposively random sampling method in Ambathur Slum areas.

3. MAJOR FINDINGS

The age group wise classification of the selected respondent in the present study, the below 25 years age group is the maximum which accounted to 67.6 present and the age group 26 to 35 years and above 35 years are the minimum i.e., 16.2 present respectively. It is mainly based on the nature of the job, marital status of the particular respondents, etc.

The marital status of the selected respondent in the present research study the unmarried respondents are very high compared to married and widow. It is mainly based on the educational status, nature of job, family background and also the unmarried respondent are easily migrated compared to others. The community wise classification of the selected respondent in research study, the SC respondent are the Maximum which accounted to 44.6per cent, and the MBC respondents are the minimum only 24.3per cents. Since in the present study is conducted from the SC dominated areas.

Further the Educational qualification of the selected respondent in the research study, post graduate respondents are the maximum which accounted to 32.4 present and the illiterates are the minimum only 4.1 present. It is mainly based on the nature of the job, monthly salary, migrated places, etc. The selected respondents in the present study, the role of private employee is the maximum and it was accounted in 28.4 per cent and the constructional workers and the Tailoring job is the minimum i.e., 4.1per cent. Hence it depends upon the educational qualification, personnel skill and also the nature of the job (Gopinath, 2019).

The family size wise classification of the selected respondents in the research study, the 4 to 8 members families are registered the maximum like 91.9 per cent and the below 3 members and 9 to 12 members are the minimum i.e., 4.1 percent. It is mainly based on the family size, type of families, educational qualifications of the respondents etc. The family type-wise classification of the respondent in the present study, the nuclear families are registered the maximum 79.7 present and joint families are registered the minimum 20.3 present. As the reasons for this, to fulfill the family requirements, earning necessities for earning to run their family and also the support the other earning family members from the joint family system.

The present occupation details of the selected respondents in the research study, the private concern employee are the maximum and it was found that 47.3per cent and the self-employed, shop employed and marketing services are the minimum and it was found that only 4.1per cent. It depends upon the educational qualifications of respondents, wage and also the places of migrations.

The causes for migration of the selected respondents in the present study is found that most of the respondents are migrated caused by the role of regular available of work and it was accounted to 28.4 per cent and the role of Employment/ Better employment and Better living conditions are the minimum like 16.2per cent. Since, most of the migrated workers would like for regular work due to non-availability job and low wage and seasonal employment in native place.

The Investment details of the selected respondents in present study at the time of before and after migration is clearly shows that the selected respondents are mostly like to invest in jewel at the time of after migration due to convenient of the purchase and easily resale the property compare to land and livestock. Further the monthly saving details of the selected respondents in present study, people would like to increase the bank deposits at the time of after migration due to banking facility, banking habits, security, convenience and some defects of other saving sources. The respondents are get some benefits of migration is clearly shows that most of the respondents are experience rise in family income and which accounted to 64.9 per cent. As the reasons for this, nature of employment, wage level, availability of job, seasonal employment and unemployment in native places.

Monthly expenditure details of the selected respondents in the research study, during the before migration nearly 75.1 per cent of the households are spend below Rs 2000 income base and it increases to the monthly expenditure Rs 2000-4000 category and it was accounted to 71.6 percent. It is mainly based on the monthly income at the time of before and after migration, family size, consumption activities both the time periods etc. The Investment details of the selected respondents in the percent study, it is found that the amount of investment will be increases at the time of migration due to monthly income, expenditure activities etc.

The amount of saving details of the selected respondents in the research is clearly show that the respondents are save in below Rs 1000 is maximum at the time of before migration and it was accounted to 79.7 per cent and the saving amounts was increased during the after migration. It also based on the monthly income, family expenditure activities and the availability of investment and saving sources from the migrated areas.

The Nature of the work details of the respondents in the present research study is depends upon the educational qualification of respondents. It is mainly based on the educational qualification, labour skilled and nature of Job. The working conditions from the migrated places, nearly 39 per cent of the workers are benefited the annual leave with pay facility. Since all the workers are coming from various places through migration nature. Therefore those workers are interested to go in our native places for at one week of Ten days in festival period or some other occasion. The migrated workers are faced various types of problems are discussed, most of the women labours are feel heavy work load problem and it was accounted to 44 percent. It is mainly based on the educational qualification, nature of the job, working condition and also the payment of wages.

Table 1

Variables	Size	Mean	SD	“t”	P Value
Monthly Expenditure Pre Migrations	296	3.57	1.172	83.09	.000**
Monthly Expenditure Post Migration	296	3.58	1.168		

Monthly expenditure of the selected sample respondents in the present research, there is a significant differences registered between the pre and post migration periods. Since the P value is .000. There is a distinguished difference recorded the monthly income of the respondents during the post migration period compare the pre migration period. It depends upon the monthly income of the respondents, number of the family members, monthly rent for presently living houses, residence areas, children’s education and their transport to school expenses, standard of living in present areas and also present life style. Since the hypothesis is validation at 1 percent level of significant.

4. SUGGESTIONS

The concept of migration in India has been mostly in terms of rural to urban zone and its consequences have been perceived more from the urban end.

- The employment opportunities created to the rural mass.
- The small and cottage industries are established by the government.
- To develop the infrastructural facilities.
- The government implements the rural development programmes.
- The labor-intensive technology has been use widely.
- To control the population pressure on the land.
- The dependency of agriculture has been reduced.
- Government provides the better educational system in rural areas.
- The landlessness of agricultural labourers has been reduced.
- The wages of the rural worker has been raised.

The governmental programmes for the control of labour migration such as

- Small farmers Development Agency/ Marginal Farmers and agricultural Labourers Projects.
- Hill Area Development projects.
- Tribal Development programme.
- Drought prone Area Programme.
- Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme.
- Whole Village Development Programme.
- Integrated Rural Development Programme
- Integration of Women in Rural Reconstruction Programme.
- Training Rural Youth for Self-employment.
- Food for Work programme, and
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, etc.

5. CONCLUSION

The present study, based on the primary and secondary sources of data, indicates that the migrant respondents are socio- economically and educationally better placed than others. It is found that the remittances educationally better placed than others. It is found that the remittances improve the income of out- migrate household and decrease the inequality in the overall income distribution. However, it is difficult to obtain information on the distribution of income, land holdings, educational status, and social status of the respondents.

This is due to the reason that the rural-urban migration is like a chain, many households which are poor at the time of migration, improve their economic status on account of remittances whereas the status of deteriorates due to partition of families or dissolution of households. Though many non-migrant households were in the category of migrant in the past, many of the migrant households may also become non-migrant in future. Some adverse implications of such migration process cannot be should out Overcrowding, problem of dwelling, unemployment, pollution, and creation of slums are some of the problems now facing India's cities. This situation demands a strategy for sustainable development in the rural as well

as the urban areas. Some growth poles/service centers should be developed in rural areas to create employment opportunities for the region.

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