

SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF MIGRANT LABOUR: A CASE STUDY OF CHAKAN PUNE INDUSTRIAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

The importance of labor in production cannot be overstated. Many migrant workers have relocated to rural industrial districts in search of work. Manpower is required by industrialists for production and a variety of other tasks. Migrant labor might be considered a good source of output from the standpoint of an industrialist. These people's lifestyles, economic status, social standing, purchasing habits, and so on differ from those of locals. As a result, industrialists should think about it before hiring them. The study of this will aid in the comprehension of these people's concerns. It will also assist in providing solutions for changing their lifestyle.

Keywords: Labour, Migration, Migrant Labour, Socio-Economic life, industrialization

1. INTRODUCTION

Migrant Labour

The number of industries in rural areas is growing. The Indian economy is based on agriculture. Villages are home to a large number of people. In recent days, the number of rural industries has increased. Cheap land, government concessions, the availability of cheap labour, and a variety of other reasons are to blame.

It is clear that the progress in the Pune district is impressive. Naturally, the population is migrating to such industrial areas in search of work. This migrant population comprises workers from outside the Pune district. The reason behind migration could be a lack of employment opportunities in their hometown, village, or state. Many sorts of work demand unskilled labour from industrialists. Migrant laborers' social and economic lives differ from those of other workers.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the social and economic life of migrant workers.
2. To learn the spending and saving patterns of these workers.
3. To understand their issues.
4. To offer solutions to their difficulties.

3. METHODOLOGY

The majority of the data is gathered through primary sources such as interviews, questionnaires, observations, and so on. There is very little usage of secondary sources of information. The data is gathered from grampanchayats, food store owners, industrialists, rental house owners, and 50 laborers in Chakan industrial areas.

The research is being conducted in 2023. The study's scope is limited to migrant labor in the Chakan MIDC Area. The results of study are based on samples selected & totally depend on the responses given. Time is a constraint for the study.

1 The connection between Industrial growth & Migration:

Liberalization and government programs promoting rural development encourage industrialists to locate their operations in rural areas. Workers are needed in industry for production. People must work in order to survive. People naturally go toward industrial areas in search of jobs. Labor is considered to be a major role in manufacturing.

2 Reasons of migration of workers to industrial areas:

The study of 'Chakan Industrial Area' indicates following reasons of migration of outside workers.

1. Migrants' employment possibilities in their home countries are limited.
2. The migration is for the aim of finding work.
3. The Pune district offers good industrial development and a better quality of living.
4. Workers are paid better daily wages than their home town.

3 Economic & Social life of migrated workers:

The structured questions related to Economic & Social life were asked to 50 migrated workers. The responses recorded are given below.

Table 1.1 Economic & Social life of migrated workers

Question	Yes	No	Neu-tral	Total
Is the employment major reason behind migration?	42	4	4	50
Do you stay with your family members here?	11	39	0	50
Are you able to enjoy your social life as like in your home town?	18	31	1	50
Do you think, that you get better wages than the home town?	47	3	0	50
Are you able to save the money after monthly spending?	45	5	0	50
Do you think the majority of the income is spent on rent, grocery & vegetables?	40	8	2	50
Is it possible for you to afford nutritious & healthy food considering income?	10	35	5	50
Do you think that proper safety & good working conditions at work place are provided?	20	28	2	50
Do company provide for the medical facilities?	33	11	6	50
Do your company provides accommodation facilities?	9	37	4	50

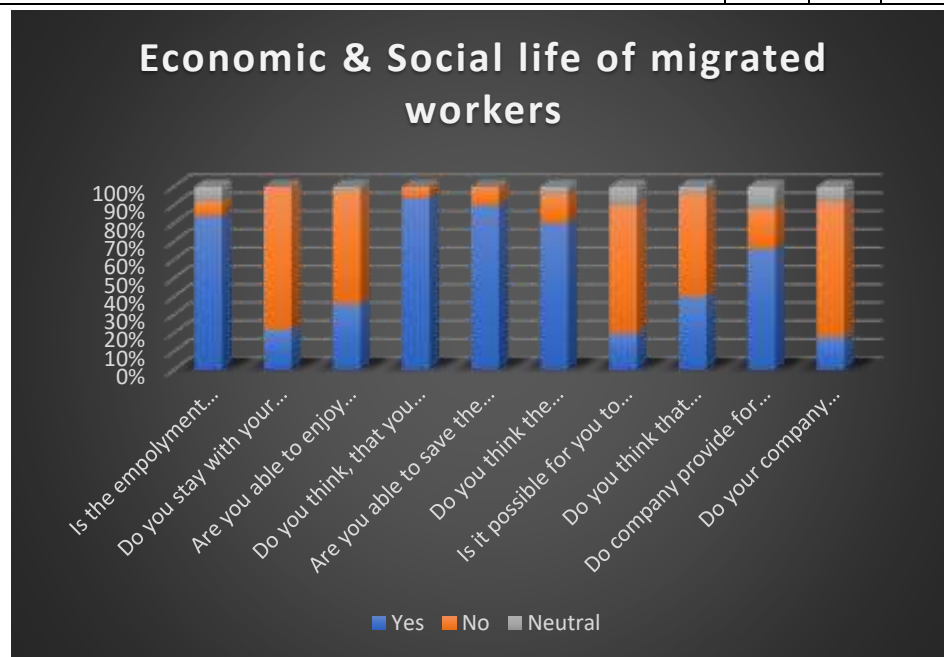


Chart 1.1 Economic & Social life of migrated workers

4. FINDINGS

From the table 1.1 & the Bar Chart 1.1 followings consensus can be drawn based on the responses collected.

- 1) More than 80% replied that, employment opportunities are the main driver of labour migration.
- 2) It is clear that the majority of these laborers, nearly 80%, do not live with their families in this location.
- 3) These people appear to believe that the social life they would have had in their hometown isn't here.
- 4) Over 90% of respondents agreed that they make more money than they did in their hometown in the migrated industrial region where they work.
- 5) Out of the migrant workers, almost everyone is able to save money after monthly expenses.
- 6) Migrant workers are of opinion that they have to spend the majority of their income on groceries, rent, and produce.
- 7) It can be observed that even while people earn better wages, than that of home town, this is still insufficient to enable workers to afford healthier foods.
- 8) Although the company tries to provide sufficient safety & good working conditions at the workplace, it appears that the employees are not quite satisfied.
- 9) The majority of employees (66%) were in Favor of the organisation providing them with medical facilities.
- 10) Given that the majority of respondents disagreed with the claim that their company offers accommodation facilities options, it is clear from the responses that people have to arrange their accommodation facilities.

5. OBSERVATIONS

On the basis of some open ended questions & the interview following observations were made.

Migrant workers typically live in communities or neighbourhoods where residents from their home states already reside, leading to a lifestyle that is very different from that of migrants living in their state of domicile. They spend most of their time in industries, have a limited social life,. Their dietary habits differ, with veggies and spice-infused rice being the primary meal. Inadequate diet and nutrition, as well as accidents involving heavy lifting, cutting, and handling, are among the health problems. With better daily wages, these workers place a high priority on saving. They consistently save and transferring the money to their family members.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Industrialists should provide these workers with reasonable compensation. The food business needs to supply enough proteins and vitamins. It is important to educate employees about the cleanliness, health, and hygienic circumstances. At the workplace, proper security and comfortable working circumstances should be offered. The workers' collective purchasing may provide them with some benefits. In the factory, the company should offer better and individual lodgings. Benefits like GIS and PF ought to be offered.

7. CONCLUSION

To sum up, it can be asserted that a lack of employment opportunities has caused a large migration of factory workers to other states. Migrant, unskilled labor is an inexpensive source of labour for industries. Such workers' lifestyles are different from local ones. It is necessary to raise the living conditions of these migrants. This unskilled labor force should receive reasonable compensation and quality amenities from the industrialist. The government should encourage businesses to locate their facilities in less developed states or regions. This may contribute to the growth of employment possibilities across all states. As a result, less migration will be resulted.

8. REFERENCES

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