

A Study on Impact of Migration on Socio Economic Empowerment of Inbound Female Migrant Labors in Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT: Migration refers to leaving one place to another for employment, residence etc. present study is concentrated to know the impact of Migration on socio-economic empowerment of inbound female migrant labors in Ernakulam District. The study was a sample study consist of 50 female migrant labors in Ernakulam district who worked in organized and un-organized sector. In order to find out whether the respondents had socially and economically empowered during post migration period, 11 variables were evaluated using Five-point scale rating technique. Findings of the study was most of the respondents were agree that they socially, economically and personally empowered because of migration. They also agree that their level of savings increased after getting employment. Further, they agreeing with the opinion that their personnel skills such as self-confidence, communication skills and interactive skills improved. Thus it leads to a conclusion that migration had positive impact among female migrant labors in Ernakulam District.

KEYWORDS: Migration, Socio-Economic Empowerment, Savings Habit

I. INTRODUCTION

Development of every nation is depends upon development of every aspect in the nation. One of the important aspect that contributing development is migrant labors. They help to increase our nations GDP. There are many studies conducted about migrant labors, but these studies mainly concentrated to know the income, expenditure and investment pattern of outbound migrants from our states. Without measuring the contribution of inbound migrant's, development is nothing. Migrant labors may be male or female. The actual development is possible when both the categories are socially and economically empowered.

Tens of thousands of people from states such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal etc. are working in Kerala in areas demanding heavy manual effort. They consist of both male and female. Leaving from our place to another is really empowering a person? Therefore, it is important to study the effect of migration on socio economic empowerment of migrant labors. There are many studies conducted about migrant labors, but nothing to be mentioned about socio economic empowerment of inbound female migrant labors. Thus the research gap is identified and the problem is identified to know whether the inbound female labor migration socially and economically empowering the women? Therefore, the study is stated as "A study on impact of migration on socio economic empowerment of inbound female migrant labors in Ernakulam district"

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sinha Babita, Smita Jha and Nalin Singh Negi (2012) did a study about " migration and empowerment: The experience of women in households in India where migration of a husband has occurred." Their study variables were Decision Making Powers, Restrictions placed on them and Mobility. Their findings were, out migration of men has not had a significant impact on the emancipation of women.

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Amie Gaye and Shreyasi JHA (2011) did a study titled (Measuring Women's Empowerment through Migration." The purpose of this study was to highlight the challenges of measuring women's empowerment through migration. They construct a three set of comparison groups namely non-migrant females, male migrants and highly educated nonimmigrant female. Their findings were migrant females are generally found in lower wage jobs compared with non-migrant females. A large percentage of highly educated migrant women are in unskilled jobs and remain largely in paid jobs. Female migrants are in low paying jobs compared to non-migrant with similar education. Therefore, this study was a difficult one for measuring the empowerment of women.

Antony Thomas (2014) did a study about Income, Expenditure and Investment Pattern of Gulf Keralite's. The sample size of the study was 318 Gulf-Returned Keralite's by employing stratified random sampling techniques. The main objective of the study was to know whether the respondents had financial planning during the Gulf period. The majority of the respondents were socially and economically backward at the time of migration and only 41 respondents had financial planning during the Gulf period.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study concentrates on the impact of migration among women in Ernakulam District. The scope of the study is limited to 50 Female migrants in Ernakulam District of Kerala State. Selected migrants are laborers in organized and un-organized sector.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of the study was to examine the effect of migration on socio-economic empowerment of inbound female migrant laborers. Secondary objectives are as follows:

1. To study whether the labor migration socially and economically empowering the female migrant laborers in Ernakulam district.
2. To study whether the savings habit of inbound female labor migrants improved due to migration
3. To find out whether the women's have separate position to take financing and investment decision in their family due to employment.
4. To trace out whether the migrant female laborers are personally developed due to migration

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design: The study was descriptive and Exploratory in nature

Type and Source of Data: Both Primary and secondary data was used in this study. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire survey from women migrant laborers in Ernakulam District and secondary data was collected from various journals and magazines.

Sample and Sampling Methods: sample Size was 50 female inbound labor migrant women's in Ernakulam District. Sampling technique was Best Judgment method.

Tools for Data Analysis: Mean Score Analysis and Descriptive statistics was used for analysing collected data. SPSS software were used in this study.

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VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 6.1
Opinion regarding whether migration improves socio-economic empowerment

Variables	SD	D	N	A	SA	mean	St.D	Mean Score	Decision
Social status	-	3 (6%)	12(24%)	29(58%)	6(10%)	4.3200	4.20126	86.4	SA
Living condition	-	6(12%)	14(28%)	26(52%)	4(8%)	3.5600	.81215	71.2	SA
Awareness on right	-	17(34%)	18(36%)	15(30)		2.9600	.80711	59.2	A
Social program participation	-	7(14%)	23(46%)	14(28%)	6(12%)	3.3800	.87808	67.6	A

SD: Strongly Disagree, D: Disagree, N: Neutral, A: Agree, SA: Strongly Agree, St.D: Standard Deviation

Table 6.1 shows the women's opinion regarding migration helps to improve socio-economic empowerment. On the basis mean score (86.4), it states that most of the respondents strongly agree their social status improved because of employment. Variable Living Condition shows the mean score 71.2 means respondents are agreeing with the opinion of migration improves their living condition. After getting employment due to migration, awareness level about their rights are also improved. They also agree with the opinion that women are strongly participated in social programs because of their employment.

Table 6.2
opinion regarding migration improves savings habit

Variables	SD	D	N	A	SA	mean	St.D	Mean Score	Decision
Savings habit	-	10(20%)	16(32%)	17(34)	7(14%)	3.4200	.97080	68.4	A

Source: Primary Data

Table 6.2 reveals the opinion of women about their savings habit. Based on the mean score 68.4 most of the respondents agreeing with the opinion that their savings habit increased after getting employment. Thus it leads to a conclusion that migration helps to improve the savings habit of women.

Table 6.3
opinion regarding migration helps to get separate position in family about financing decisions

Variables	SD	D	N	A	SA	mean	St.D	Mean Score	Decision
Participation in family financing decision	5(10%)	6(12%)	6(12%)	22(44%)	17(34%)	3.9200	1.17526	78.4	SA
Participation in family investment decision	-	4(8%)	30(60%)	16(32%)	-	3.2400	.59109	64.8	A
Improvements in knowledge of financing and investing terms	-	7(14%)	16(32%)	21(42%)	6(12%)	3.5200	.88617	70.4	A

Source: Primary Data

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Table No. 6.3 explains the level of agreement regarding whether the migration(employment) leads to get a separate position in the family for financial and investment decision making. Based on the mean score analysis respondents was strongly agree with the opinion that they get separate position for financial decision making in their family. And they also agree with the opinion that participation in investing decisions and improvements in the knowledge of financial and investment terms during the post migration period.

Table 6.4
opinion regarding migration improves personnel skills

Variables	SD	D	N	A	SA	mean	St.D	Mean Score	Decision
Improvements in self-confidence	2(10%)	10(20%)	28(56%)	10(20%)	-	2.9200	.75160	58.4	A
Improvements in communication skills	1(2%)	19(38%)	24(48%)	6(12%)	-	3.7000	.70711	74	A
Improvements in interactive skill	3(6%)	15(30%)	27(54%)	5(10%)	-	2.7018	0.3133	54.036	A

Source:Primary Data

Table 6.4 shows the opinion of women's whether the migration(employment) helps to empower their personnel skills. Most of the respondents agree with the opinion that they personally empowered in terms of self-confidence, communication skills and interactive skills.

VII. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Migration helps to empower the women in socially and economically
2. Respondents savings habit increased after getting employment in Kerala
3. Respondents get separate position in their family for financial and investment decision making.
4. After getting employment in Kerala, they are personally empowered in terms self-confidence, communication skills etc.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Migration we meant, leaving one place to another place for residence, employment etc. nowadays we can see that there are many people worked in Kerala from other State. Leaving one place to another will definitely makes some changes in their life. The present study concentrated about whether migration leads to any socio-economic empowerment among women migrant labors. Thus the study leads to a conclusion that Migration helps to women for empowerment in socially, economically and personally.

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