

## **Satisfaction Level of Migrant Labour in Hamirpur (H.P): An Analysis**

**Shilpa Bhatia\*, Manish Khanna**

*Department of Management, Career Point University Hamirpur (H.P.), India-176041*

*E-mail: [shilpabhatia924@gmail.com](mailto:shilpabhatia924@gmail.com)*

**ABSTRACT:** The migration from one state to another for employment is an important right of human. Migration is an important feature of human civilization. Hamirpur district of HP is witnessing large flow of migrant labour from different parts of the country. Workers from the different states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Nepal to Himachal Pradesh for improving their family economy when the local economy offer very less alternatives for their livelihood. Hamirpur district provides various employment opportunities in different sectors. In view of the latest resultant effect of Globalization, Trade liberalization and the Information Technology growth that has elicited a massive need for skilled labour especially in the developed countries with labour deficiencies. The study of labour migration across international borders especially between developing and the developed countries and the increasing growth in the last twenty years has become an important issue in contemporary economic analysis. This study has attempted to analyze critically whilst carefully answering the following questions accordingly: Who a labour migrant is and what is labour migration all about; the reasons behind labour migration & the recent increasing growth in labour migration and subsequently proceed to consider empirically the effects of migration on the sending states. In the present paper an attempt has been made to analyze satisfaction level of migrant labourer in district Hamirpur (H.P).

**Keywords:** Migrant labour; satisfaction level; growth; globalization; human civilization; economic system

### **INTRODUCTION**

The basic meaning of labour migration is the movement from one place to another for the purpose of sound financial strength. Financial strength plays an important role for better and satisfied living conditions. People face many problems like poverty, high population pressure, lack of health care facilities, education, growing urbanization & linkages through globalization. As a result these factors can cause deprived condition of a country. Hence, migration can play important role to cope up with these problems. People move from their home place to find employment opportunities. It expands the opportunities for productive work and leads to satisfaction and improved standard of living of migrants. The migrant labour satisfaction is necessary for every field. They are mainly involved in work like construction, road work etc. The basic criterion of this study is to find the migrant satisfaction of regular employment & other allied amenities throughout the year. The study of labour migration satisfaction with amenities is of great impact for the growth and development of the country. Therefore, study helps various stakeholders to know about those persons which are facing challenges for their livelihood.

**Review of literature:** S.Narasimham, Dr. N. Vasudev, Mabogunje (1981) conducted his study on "Satisfaction Level of Migrant Agriculture Labour in Rangareddy District of Andhra Pradesh" An Economic Analysis. He concluded that government intervention is necessary to regulate migration and to mitigate its

adverse consequences. He suggested five arguments namely, economic, environmental, social, administrative and political for information resources.

Tika Ram Gautam (1999) conducted his study on "Causes and Impact of Migration: A Sociological Study of Emigration from Kandebash, Baglung, Nepal" People from Kandebash VDC have emigrated because of certain causes (push-pull factors). The major reasons for emigration can be attributed to the following factors; unemployment, food deficiency, increased expenditure and interest of being economically prosperous. The other reasons included family causes (population pressure and conflict). These factors initiate the desire to go to other places specially India and other countries. At present, conflict has been one of the major reasons of emigration in the VDC.

Bryceson (2003) in his study "Sub-Saharan Africa Betwixt and Between: Rural Livelihood Practices and Policies" observed that mobility patterns are highly differentiated according to levels of income, size and type of settlement in which they reside.

Kundu (2003) in his study "Urbanization and urban governance: search for a perspective beyond neo-liberalism" noted that the internal migration opportunities and employment are support migrants while looking for work thus lowering the costs and risks of internal migration.

Ravi Srivastava (2003) conducted his study on "An overview of its features, trends and policy challenges" Internal migration in India is large and diverse. In a historical sense, migration goes hand in hand with

growth and development. But, it can have both costs and benefits for households and individuals as well as economies and societies. Migration needs to be facilitated through a proper development strategy and a coherent policy, so that its benefits can be maximized at all levels. A growth strategy which transfers large costs of subsistence to the poorer migrants themselves will ultimately defeat the objectives of both growth and development.

Sven Selås Kallevik (2014) the focus of this thesis has been to examine labour migrants and their contribution to development. The main objective was to elaborate the function of the labour migrants in the process of growth and development.

**Objective of the study:** To study the satisfaction level of migrant labour with basic amenities in Hamirpur (H.P).

**Need of the study:** The study is concerned with human capital and their satisfaction with basic amenities. Migrant people have great contribution in growth and development of a state. The role of migrant labour in the infrastructural development has increased in last few years. Hence there is need to study their satisfaction level in district Hamirpur.

**Scope of the study:** The present study is restricted in Hamirpur district only.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**Data collection:** Primary data (Questionnaire) was used to collect data.

**Tools used:** We have used Percentage and Index method to analyze the level of satisfaction.

$$\text{Level of Satisfaction} = (i - a_k) / (b_k - a_k)$$

where,

The lower ideal value,  $a_k = 0.95i$

The upper ideal value,  $b_k = 1.05h$

$i$  = Response value

$l$  = Lowest response value

$h$  = Highest response value

**Table 1:**

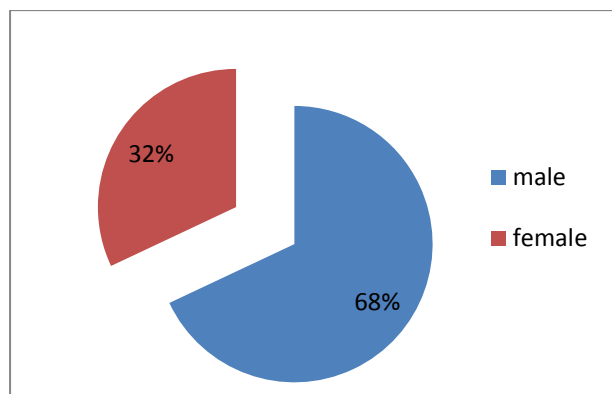
Response	Response value
Strongly Satisfied	5
Satisfied	4
Partially Satisfied	3
Dissatisfied	2
Strongly Dissatisfied	1

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Table 2 Analysis of the respondents on the basis of their Gender:

**Table 2:**

Gender	Total No.	Percentage
Male	68	68
Female	32	32
Total	100	100



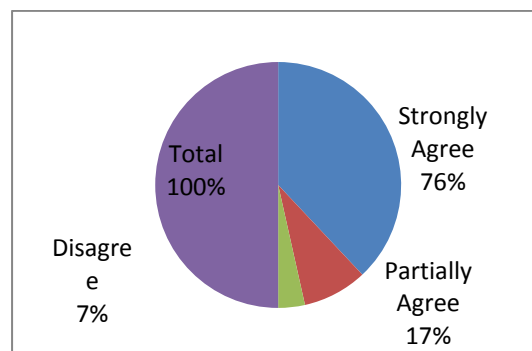
**Figure 1:**

In this 68% of respondent were male and 32% were female respectively.

Table No.4.2 Analysis of the respondents on the basis of their response towards ability to meet their day to day expenditure:

**Table 3:**

Response	Total No.	Percentage
Strongly Agree	76	76
Partially Agree	17	17
Disagree	7	7
Total	100	100



**Figure 2:**

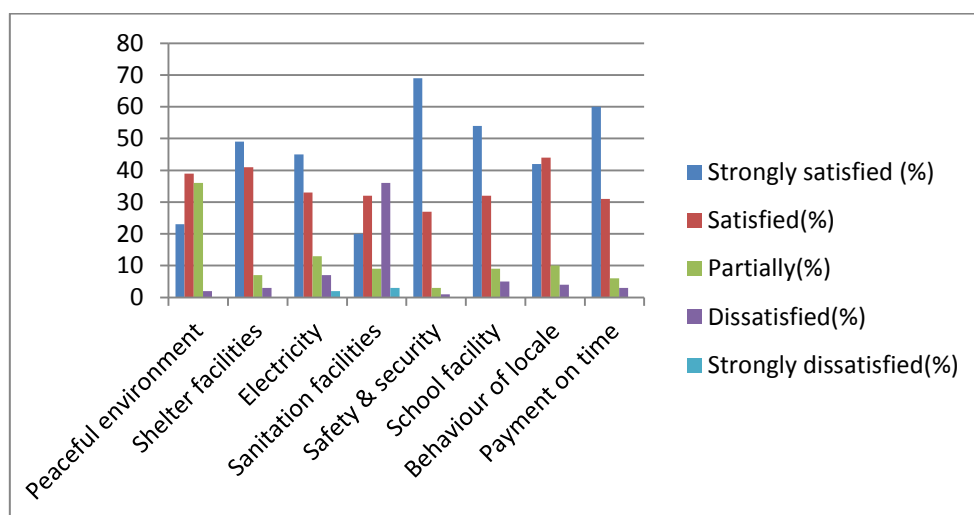
According to this table 76% respondents were usually able to meet their day to day expenditure followed by 17 percent were partially agree and 7 percent were disagree in this regard. So we can say that maximum respondents were satisfied with their income and were capable to fulfill their day to day needs.

**Table 4: Analysis of the respondents on the basis of their response towards basic amenities**

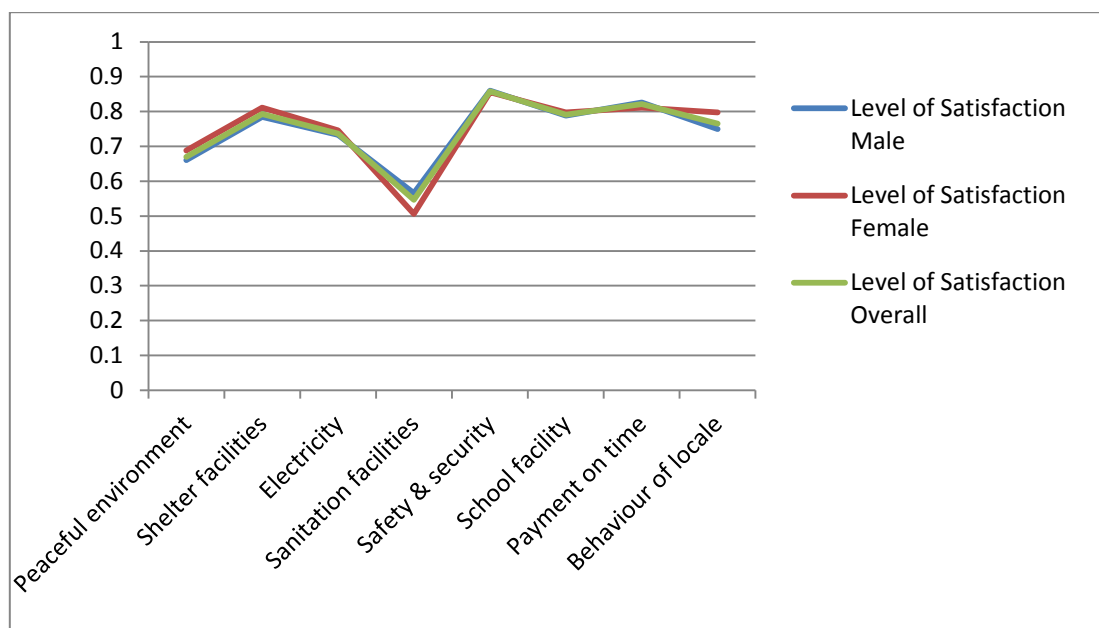
Statement	Strongly satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Partially (%)	Dissatisfied (%)	Strongly dissatisfied (%)	Total (%)
Peaceful environment	23	39	36	2	0	100
Shelter facilities	49	41	7	3	0	100
Electricity	45	33	13	7	2	100
Sanitation facilities	20	32	9	36	3	100
Safety & security	69	27	3	1	0	100
School facility	54	32	9	5	0	100
Behaviour of locale	42	44	10	4	0	100
Payment on time	60	31	6	3	0	100

**Table 5: Gender wise level of satisfaction towards basic amenities**

Parameter	Level of Satisfaction		
	Male	Female	Overall
Peaceful environment	0.661	0.688	0.67
Shelter facilities	0.785	0.811	0.793
Electricity	0.733	0.746	0.737
Sanitation facilities	0.566	0.506	0.547
Safety & security	0.86	0.855	0.858
School facility	0.788	0.797	0.791
Payment on time	0.826	0.811	0.821
Behaviour of locale	0.75	0.797	0.765
Overall Level of Satisfaction			0.748



**Figure 3:**



**Figure 4:**

It is observed that maximum respondents were satisfied with basic amenities provided by employer in the state. Most of the migrant labour was found to be strongly satisfied with safety and security whereas 36% respondents were dissatisfied with sanitation facility.

### CONCLUSIONS

It is observed that both male and female migrant laborers were found to have approximately equal level of satisfaction. The level of satisfaction lies between 0.506 to 0.86. Sanitation facility has the lowest level of satisfaction. The female labour was found more dissatisfied with sanitation facilities as compared to the male respondents. Safety and security parameter has the highest level of satisfaction followed by timely payment and school facilities.

### REFERENCES

1. Bryceson, (2003) Sub-Saharan Africa Betwixt and Between: Rural Livelihood Practices and Policies. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Gautam, T.R., (1999) *Labour Migration to India: A Case of Kandebash VDC, Baglung*, A dissertation Submitted to *Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Kirtipur*.
3. Kaur B., Singh J.M, Garg B.R., Singh J. and Singh S. (2011) Causes and Impact of Labour Migration: A Case Study of Punjab Agriculture, *Agricultural Economics Research Review*.

4. Kundu, A (2003) Urbanisation and urban governance, search for a perspective beyond neoliberalism *Economic and Political*.
5. Kothari C.R. (2003) Research Methodology *Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi*
6. Gupta S.P (2015) Statistical Methods. *Sultan Chand & publications*.
7. M. Abdullah Lazim, M. Tap Abu Osman (2009) A new Malaysian quality of life index based on fuzzy sets and hierarchical needs. *Springer*.
8. Roy, S., (2011) Consequences of migration in India: Need and pragmatic solution. *Economic Affairs*.
9. Singh, M.L. (1998) Emigration from Nepal: Some Major Issues, *Journal of Population Development*, Weiner, M., 1973, *Political Demography of Nepal, Asian Survey*.
10. S. Narasimham, Dr. N. Vasudev (2013) Satisfaction Level of Migrant Agriculture Labour in Rangareddy District Of Andhra Pradesh – An Economic Analysis. *IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science*.