

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

[Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A.](#), [EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A.](#), [Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.](#), [Google Scholar](#),

[Open J-Gate, India](#) [link of the same is duly available at [Infibnet of University Grants Commission \(U.G.C.\)](#)],

[The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, EconLit, U.S.A.](#),

[Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland](#) with [IC Value of 5.09](#) & [number of libraries all around the world](#).

[Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 5220 Cities in 187 countries/territories](#) are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	LOGISTICS CAPABILITIES EFFECT ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: EVIDENCE FROM TAIWANESE LOGISTICS PROVIDERS <i>GHI-FENG YEN, PENG JIANG, YI-CHUNG HU & CHANG-MING AI</i>	1
2.	TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION <i>DR. DAVID IRUNGU NJOROGE, DR. JOHN WEKESA WANJALA & DR. BULITIA GODRICK MATHEWS</i>	6
3.	AN ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN BANKS W.R.T. NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs) <i>DR. ASHA NAGENDRA, ABHISHEK SINGH & ANURAG SINGH</i>	11
4.	AGGREGATE IMPORT DEMAND AND EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS IN INDIA <i>DR. AMAL SARKAR</i>	14
5.	TO STUDY THE CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS BEER OF MOHAN MEAKINS LTD. <i>ABHISHEK VASHISHTH & DR. NISHI TRIPATHI</i>	20
6.	UNDERSTANDING BRAND INDIA CAMPAIGN AND ITS IMPACT OVER SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES <i>DR. SURYA RASHMI RAWAT, NAYAN MITTAL, AYUSH CHOWDHURY, DIVYANSH GAUTAM, SANJAY NARAYANDAS & RAM KUMAR</i>	26
7.	IMPACT OF FACULTY TURNOVER ON STUDENT'S PERFORMANCE IN MANAGEMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANGALORE <i>DR. NILOFER HUSSAINI & SYED RAJEENA</i>	32
8.	HUMAN CAPITAL: A VITAL COMPONENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS <i>SIMRAN SAINI</i>	36
9.	LUXURY FASHION AND INDIAN ADAPTABILITY: ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES <i>SUDHANSHU GUPTA</i>	40
10.	A STUDY ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF MIGRANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN GARMENT INDUSTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TIRUPUR DISTRICT <i>V. DHIVYA KEERTHIGA</i>	43
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	46

CHIEF PATRON**PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL**

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)

Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon
 Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad
 Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
 Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON**LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana
 Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri
 Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR**DR. BHAVET**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

ADVISOR**PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR**PROF. R. K. SHARMA**

Professor & Dean, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

FORMER CO-EDITOR**DR. S. GARG**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD**DR. TEGUH WIDODO**

Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, Telkom University, Bandung Technoplex, Jl. Telekomunikasi, Terusan Buah Batu, Kabupaten Bandung, Indonesia

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

DR. JOSÉ G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ

Research Professor, University Center for Economic & Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

DR. CHRISTIAN EHIUBUCHE

Professor of Global Business/Management, Larry L Luig School of Business, Berkeley College, Woodland Park NJ 07424, USA

PROF. SIKANDER KUMAR

Chairman, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

DR. MIKE AMUHAYA IRAVO

Principal, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Westlands Campus, Nairobi-Kenya

PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

Professor, University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

DR. NEPOMUCENO TIU

Chief Librarian & Professor, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Laguna, Philippines

PROF. RAJENDER GUPTA

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

DR. KAUP MOHAMED

Dean & Managing Director, London American City College/ICBEST, United Arab Emirates

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Professor, Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

DR. ANA ŠTAMBUK

Head of Department in Statistics, Faculty of Economics, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA

Principal, Aakash College of Education, ChanderKalan, Tohana, Fatehabad

DR. SHIB SHANKAR ROY

Professor, Department of Marketing, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

PROF. S. P. TIWARI

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

DR. SRINIVAS MADISHETTI

Professor, School of Business, Mzumbe University, Tanzania

PROF. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

DR. ARAMIDE OLUFEMI KUNLE

Dean, Department of General Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria

DR. ANIL CHANDHOK

Professor, Faculty of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

RODRECK CHIRAU

Associate Professor, Botho University, Francistown, Botswana

DR. OKAN VELI ŞAFKLI

Associate Professor, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Cyprus

PARVEEN KHURANA

Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

DR. KEVIN LOW LOCK TENG

Associate Professor, Deputy Dean, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

DR. BORIS MILOVIC

Associate Professor, Faculty of Sport, Union Nikola Tesla University, Belgrade, Serbia

SHASHI KHURANA

Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

DR. IQBAL THONSE HAWALDAR

Associate Professor, College of Business Administration, Kingdom University, Bahrain

DR. DEEPANJANA VARSHNEY

Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, King Abdulaziz University, Ministry of Higher Education, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, Government College, Hodal

BIEMBA MALITI

Associate Professor, The Copperbelt University, Main Campus, Jambo Drive, Riverside, Kitwe, Zambia

DR. ALEXANDER MOSESOV

Associate Professor, Kazakh-British Technical University (KBTU), Almaty, Kazakhstan

DR. VIVEK CHAWLA

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. FERIT ÖLÇER

Head of Division of Management & Organization, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics & Business Administration Sciences, Mustafa Kemal University, Tayfur Sökmen Campus, Antakya, Turkey

DR. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

YU-BING WANG

Faculty, department of Marketing, Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

DR. KIARASH JAHANPOUR

Research Adviser, Farabi Institute of Higher Education, Mehrshahr, Karaj, Alborz Province, Iran

DR. MELAKE TEWOLDE TECLEGHIORGIS

Faculty, College of Business & Economics, Department of Economics, Asmara, Eritrea

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Faculty, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

DR. THAMPOE MANAGALESWARAN

Faculty, Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

DR. VIKAS CHOUDHARY

Faculty, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra

SURAJ GAUDEL

BBA Program Coordinator, LA GRANDEE International College, Simalchaur - 8, Pokhara, Nepal

FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR**AMITA**

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

FINANCIAL ADVISORS**DICKIN GOYAL**

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS**JITENDER S. CHAHAL**

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT**SURENDER KUMAR POONIA**

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF _____.

(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled ' _____ ' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR	:
Designation/Post*	:
Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code	:
Residential address with Pin Code	:
Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code	:
Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No)	:
Landline Number (s) with country ISD code	:
E-mail Address	:
Alternate E-mail Address	:
Nationality	:

* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation etc. **The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose.**

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. **pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.**
 - b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
 - c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
 - d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB.**
 - e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
 - f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
 - g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters, centered and fully capitalised.**
 3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
 4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
 5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully italic printing**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.**
 6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
 7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php. However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
 8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER. It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
 9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
 10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
 11. **MAIN TEXT:**

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:**INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
 - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document. However, you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point,** which may be placed in number orders before the references.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

A STUDY ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF MIGRANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN GARMENT INDUSTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TIRUPUR DISTRICT

V. DHIVYA KEERTHIGA
RESEARCH SCHOLAR

AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE & HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN
COIMBATORE

ABSTRACT

The current study has found that the main reason of migration is for the development of the family which is very much necessary for the development of the economy. And the migration is mainly taking place for improving their family status and getting good employment opportunity. And even though the migrants are having better living condition while compare to that at their place of origin their quality of life index is not satisfactory. So it is alarming situation for the policy makers to see for the improvement in the quality index of migrant workers.

KEYWORDS

Tirupur District, migrant workers, garment industry.

INTRODUCTION

Human migration entails movement of people from one locality or location to another, sometimes over long distances and in large groups. Migration of people occurs for various reasons: exodus during ethnic conflict, natural disaster, political instability, economic hardship as well as search for economic and social improvement, betterment of livelihood and so on. Migration is not a recent phenomenon. For centuries, even during pre-historic times, there are evidences of people moving from one region to other. People moved across length and breadth of a country, at times across borders for social economic and political reasons. The developed/ developing areas have created a demand for labourers and the rural and backward areas have become the supplier of labour-force. Majority of migration is labour dependent on agriculture for work and income. The non-seasonal migration flows from the areas of limited economic opportunities and retarded social development to fast developing areas providing higher wages to improve people's socio-economic status. (Economic and Statistical Organization, 2009). Migrants are those who move away for short or long periods from their usual place of residence. The main motive behind migration is to improve the quality of life of migrant.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The term 'Quality of Life' that is QOL is been framed by the UAS during the period of their post-war. This term was used for mentioning the effect of the material which affluence the people's life and also effect the education, health and welfare, economic and industrial growth and also the defense of the 'free world'. And in the socio medical literature quality of life is a term which is been associated with that of the terms such as life satisfaction, self-esteem, wellbeing, happiness, health, value and meaning of life etc. (Carr.A.J.2001).

In a study by (John Grieve & Ulrike Weinspach 2010) they mentioned that QOL is a function of people's life and their circumstances which has a dimension in their economic condition and also which affects the social networks on which they are been depending. It is been considered to be the environment where factors of well-being are been augmented.

In a study by WHOQOL-BREF (2004), they mentioned that Quality of Life is a measure of an individual's ability to function physically, emotionally and socially with their environment at a level of consistent.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As we know our economy is now a day's moving very fast in order to become developed county. In this fast movement of growth industrialization is been developed everywhere. Agriculture is given very less preference. And due to various reasons workers are forced to migrate both voluntarily and involuntarily from their place of origin to other places. Workers are forced to migrate from their native place because of lack of employment opportunities, lack of development, inadequate agricultural land, caste discrimination, low wages, mounting debts and poor economic development of their family. With migration the migrants face many problems in adapting to the environment, changes in language, difference in culture, food and tradition. These migrants find their shelters mostly in private unorganized sectors.

At present internal migration is increasing fastly. Mainly in Tirupur district a large number of migrants are finding their employment easily. So, a large people from Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar. Orissa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh are migrating to Tirupur. And even in the unorganized sector prefers these kinds of migrant workers because they prefer to work for low wages. Understanding the Quality of Life of those kind of migrant workers is necessary in order to know the needs and wants of them in having good standard of living.

OBJECTIVES

The following are the objectives of the study A study on Quality of Life of Migrant Workers Employed in Garment Industries with Special Reference to Tirupur District

1. To identify the reason for migration.
2. To find out the living condition of migrant workers
3. Study the quality of life of migrant workers.

DATE SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

To achieve the above objectives, the researcher conducted a study through interview method covering 100 sample workers employed in Garment Sector of Tirupur District. The study was conducted in the month of April 2016 as part of research work. The collected data are used to find out the results of the study using SPSS software version 19.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Historically migration has been in existence from time immemorial and its incidence and cause have varied depending upon the various dimensions of situations that has been prevailing at a particular place at a given point of time. The factors influencing the decision to migrate are varied and complex, from one country to another or from one religion to another within a country depending upon socio, economic, demographic and cultural factors of the origin on one hand and upon the conceptualization of migration process and the scale of investigation on the other. Hence, in the current study, the migrants were asked to state the reasons which made them to migrate which are given in the following table 1.

TABLE 1: REASONS FOR MIGRATION

S. No	Reasons	Number	Percentage
1	For family development	25	25
2	To earn additional income	19	19
3	For environmental reasons	18	18
4	To raise standard of living	16	16
5	For social security	15	15
6	To remove poverty	7	7
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary data, 2016

It is clear from the table that larger portion (25 percent) of the respondents migrated for 'family development', 19 percent of them reported that they migrated in order to earn additional income, and 18 percent for environmental reasons. It is also to be considered that 16 percent had migrated to improve their standard of living, 15 percent for social security and only 7 percent to remove poverty. The above facts are depicted in the following diagram. The reason for migration was associated with economic 'pull factors', reported by 67 percent of the selected sample migrants.

LIVING CONDITION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE PLACE OF DESTINATION

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

The type of accommodation in which the migrants live were analyzed and the collected data are given in the following table.

TABLE 2: ACCOMMODATION DETAIL OF MIGRANT WORKERS

S.No	Accommodation	Number	S.No	Accommodation	Number
1	House		6	Bathroom	
	Rented	100		Within the house	32
	Owned	0		Outside the house	45
	Total	100		Away from the house	23
			Total	100	
2	No. of rooms		7	Details of latrine	
	1	80		Within the house	32
	2-3	6		Outside the house	45
	>3	14		Away from the house	23
	Total	100	Total	100	
3	Type of floor		8	Type of latrine	
	Mosaic	65		Pit latrine	13
	Cement	23		Independent	12
	Tiles	12		Shared	75
	Total	100	Total	100	
4	Type of roof		9	Drainage facility	
	Asbestos	43		Open	65
	Terrace	37		Closed	35
	Tiles	20		Total	100
	Total	100			
5	Type of lighting		10	Drinking water	
	Electrified	100		Within the premise	32
	Non-electrified	0		Near the premise	22
	Total	100		Away from the premise	46
			Total	100	

Source: Primary data, 2016

From the above table it is found that all the sample respondents (100 percent) live in rented houses. The table also shows that a majority of 80 percent of the sample units live in single room house while the remaining 20 percent live in 2-3 rooms and in rented houses with more than 3 rooms. When analyzed on the flooring of the houses of the respondents most of them (65 percent) reported that they have mosaic flooring, followed by 23 percent living in cement flooring and only 12 percent of the migrants live in tiles flooring houses

When an analysis was made on the availability of basic amenities, such as bathroom a majority of 45 percent reported that they have bathroom outside the house, 32 percent stated they have bathroom within the house and 23 percent stated that they have bathroom away from their home.

The study also finds the details of latrine available to the respondents in their place of destination. It reveals that a majority of 75 respondents are sharing their latrine. It is followed by pit latrine by 13 percentage and 12 percent of respondents have independent latrine facility.

The next analysis was on the drainage system, in which a majority of 65 percent of the respondents stated that they have open drainage system in their accommodation and only 35 had closed drainage system.

There was also question related to the availability of drinking water, where a majority of 46 percent stated that they have to go away from their premises for getting pure drinking water, 32 percent had drinking water facility within the premise and 22 percent stated that they had water facility near their premise.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

The term quality of life is often discussed in broad terms as satisfaction of needs, feelings of well-being, good or bad working conditions, and other indicators such as their educational level, occupation, income levels, nutritional status, and living conditions and so on. The current study made an attempt to measure QLI of the selected migrant garment industry workers using five indicators. The five indicators are grouped under three headings as shown below.

1. Social status: Literacy level of the head of the household
2. Income status: Occupation of the female members in the household.
3. Annual per capita income of the household.
4. Housing: Type of house and
5. Number of rooms per person.

To construct the quality of life index table; the actual values of five indicators are converted into a seven-point scale of 0 to 6. The minimum score that an indicator could get is 'zero', and the maximum is 'six'. Range and points for each subdivision are fixed arbitrary. The chief criterion is to include the full range of data in the survey. In some case the points represents the data proportionality. In others the interval between the adjacent two points may not be proportionate to any other two points in that division.

The Government of India, in collaboration with the UNDP spelt out in the Urban Poverty Removal Strategy that poverty has a social dimension-viz-poor quality of housing and living environment viz lack of access to basic services like clean water, education etc. With all these issues, the Quality of Life Index (QOL) has been computed for the study based on the methodology followed by Gomathi (2012). Table gives the quality of life index table constructed with five indicators for the sample households.

FIG. 1

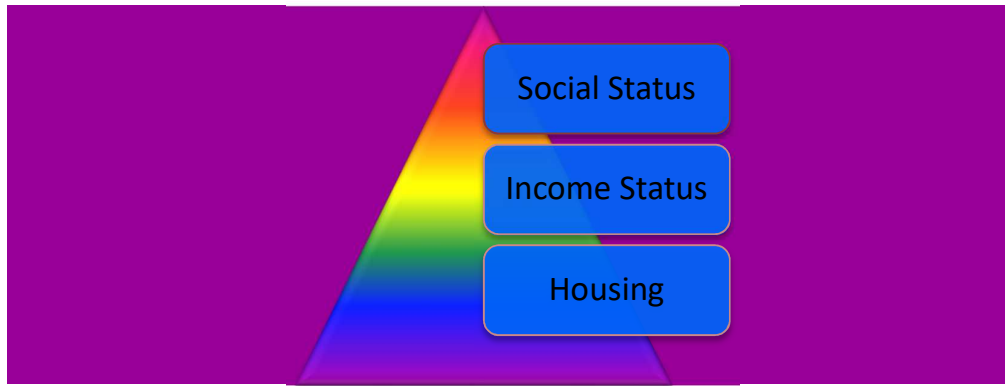


TABLE 3: QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX TABLE

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Indicator							
Education	Illiterate	Primary (Class I-V)	Middle (Class VI-VIII)	High School (Class IX-X)	Higher Secondary (Class XI-XII)	Undergraduate, Diploma	Post Graduate And Others
Occupation of the female	House Wife	Casual Labourers	Servant	Agricultural/Non-Agricultural Labourers (Regular Workers In Unorganized Sector)	Self-Employed	Employed In organized sectors of public or private	Government service
Annual percapita income (₹)	4050	4051-5000	5001-5400	5401-6750	6751-10800	10801-21600	Above 21,600
Percentage expenditure on food	80 And Above	75-79	70-74	65-73	60-64	45-59	<45
Type of house	Rubber Sheet	Leaf Leaf Mud	Leaf Mud Mud	Asbestos Leaf Cement	Tiles Leaf Cement	Tiles Bricks Cement	Concrete Bricks Cement
No. of rooms per person	0	.25	.5	1	1.25	1.5	>1.5

Source: Constructed

The average quality of life index calculated for the migrant garment industry workers based on the above quality of life index table is given in the following table.

TABLE 4: AVERAGE QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

QLI	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number	0	0	11	85	4	0	0

Source: Primary data, 2016.

About 85 percent of the migrant have their average quality of life index lying between 2.5 to 3.5. The average quality of life index was estimated to be 2.876. This implies the less privileged quality of life of the sample units even after migration.

CONCLUSION

The current study has found that the main reason of migration is for the development of the family which is very much necessary for the development of the economy. And the migration is mainly taking place for improving their family status and getting good employment opportunity. And even though the migrants are having better living condition while compare to that at their place of origin their quality of life index is not satisfactory. So it is alarming situation for the policy makers to see for the improvement in the quality index of migrant workers.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensuring hygienic living conditions with proper drinking water, toilets, drainage, sanitation both at workplace and living place must be improved.
- Provisions can be made for affordable medical facilities at work place.

REFERENCES

1. Alison J Carr (2001), "Are Quality of Life Measures Patient Centered?" in Journal BMJ, 322 (7298) pg.no: 1357-1360.
2. Economic and Statistical Organization, Department of Planning, Government of Punjab (2009)
3. Gomathi K.R. (2012), "Quality of Life of Migrant Construction Workers in Coimbatore City" Unpublished Ph.D., thesis. Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women.
4. Working paper on "Capturing impacts of leader and measures to improve Quality of Life in Rural areas" by John Grieve Ulrike Weinspach (2010), for European Evaluation Network for Rural Development.
5. World Health Organization Quality of Life –BREF (2004)

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as, on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

