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ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF OCCUPATION, EARNINGS AND HEALTH STATUS OF TEXTILE WORKERS IN COIMBATORE OF TAMIL NADU, INDIA

M. Vadivel and M. Palanisamy

Guest Lecturer, Department of Economics, Erode Arts and Science College, Erode.

Abstract:-Health is a major area of concern for social planners across the world. In developing countries health economics has emerged as a key area of research due to the close linkage it has with welfare. In this study, occupation levels of the sample respondents, around 18 type of occupation in textiles like Spinning, Guarding, Mixing, Blue Grooming, Simplex and Others. Next Category of this Study the working hours to the respondents mentioned, mostly, 56.5 per cent of respondents worked only 8 hours in a day. The wage system of the sample respondents, Most of them 91.8 per cent of the sample respondents belonged to weekly wage which depicts only 0.4 percent of the sample respondents earned below 500 rupees and mostly 70.2 percent of the sample respondents earned about 500 to 1000 rupees. Nearly 29.4 percent of the sample respondents earned about 1000 to 1500 rupees. The monthly income of out of the 255 sample respondents, most of them 98.4 per cent of the sample respondents were earned below 3000 Rupees. Only 0.8 per cent of the sample respondents earned 3001 to 4000 rupees. Similarly 0.8 per cent of the sample respondent was earned 3001 to 4000 rupees in textile industry. Somebody had Low Wages that leads to find out reasons for getting low wages to work, Majority of them 91.5 per cent got low wage for insufficient work. Disease status of sample respondents, out of the 65 nearly 32.3 per cent were affected by Typhoid Fever. Respondent's health affection by diseases (65 respondents) total sample respondents 58.46 per cent were affected two days for the illness of the last one month.

Keywords: Economic Assessment , Earnings And Health Status , Textile Workers .

INTRODUCTION

Health is a fundamental human right and for it writes by the individual, the community, the nation and the governments. All have a play their respective roles collecting and activity in constructive manner. Health is commonly thought of as the absence of disease, and indeed it is difficult to discuss one without the other. Even in mind, it is still possible to focus on certain notions about the health of the human body as a natural state and about how this natural state could be restored or maintained. At the time of the creation of the World Health Organization (WHO), in 1948, Health was defined as being "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". Overall health is achieved through a combination of physical, mental, and social well-being, which together is commonly referred to as the Health Triangle. In the preamble to the constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) health is described as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH ON HEALTH

Health is an important determinant of economic and social development, because ill health creates vicious circle by depleting human energy, leading to low productivity and earning capacity; deteriorating quality and quality of consumption and standard of living. Therefore, a nation ought to give adequate attention to the healthcare of its people. Little attention has been paid to the micro aspects of health economics by the researchers, government, policy

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makers and the development planners. Health is the essence of productive life. It is an inte¬gral part of development. A rapid increase in the urban population which turns resulted in faster growth of industrial labours of Coimbatore. It indicates that while the pattern of industrialization has changed over the decades, the structural pattern, composition and the features are also changing. Hence, Coimbatore industrial labour market was chosen as the sample area. The Indian textile industry has emerged as a dynamic sector in the country's industrial economy and has made the country self reliant in key areas. Textile industry in the state accounted for over 40 per cent of the country's textile sector and unlimited cotton exports would hit the industry, leading to job losses.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study related Health Status and Nature of Occupation and Earning of textile Industrial Workers. Following are the Objectives

❖ To analyze the Socio-Economic Background of Textile Industrial Workers.
❖ To explore the Earnings and Occupational Status of the Sample Workers.
❖ To examine the Health Status of the Sample Respondents.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

To achieve the above objectives, an empirical enquiry is necessary. However for an individual researcher, due to time and resource constrains the area of coverage had to be restricted. Data required for the study are to be collected through interview schedule which will be administered among the workers of textile industries in Coimbatore. At first stage the name and the addresses of the industrial units will be identified. In the next stage number of workers employed in textile units will be identified and total workers have been chosen randomly.

THE PROFILE OF COIMBATORE

The third largest city of the state (Tamil Nadu), Coimbatore is one of the most industrialized cities and known as the textile capital or the Manchester of the South India. There are more than 25,000 small, medium, large scale industries and textile mill. Textile industry is one of the major contributors to the total output of the fast growing Indian industrial sector which is at present revolving around 14 per cent. Textile sector's contribution to GDP of India is also significant which currently amounts to 4 per cent. It has been found out that Indian textile industry is one of the major sources of foreign exchange earnings for India and contributes around 16-17 per cent of the total export earnings. The market size of India is growing at a very high pace. That is why the foreign investors are flocking to India for investment purposes in order to get hold of a chunk of this expanding pie. With increasing demand for the products of Indian Textile Industry, new players are jumping in the league to get a slice of the profitable pie and the already existing textile mills are raising their capacity for increasing their supply. Hence, the expansion process of the domestic industry is also not far behind. Thus, it can be said that the whole Indian economy is on a growing trend which has its obvious impact on every possible sector including the Indian Industry.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is a preliminary attempt to examine the economic aspects of the Occupation Levels, Earnings of Workers and their Health Status in Coimbatore which had been selected for the study is one among the State's biggest cities in terms of textile business development, industrial and population growth and also industrial workers in Coimbatore.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The development of every nation economy rests on human resources especially on the health, ability and well being of the people. The promotion and protection of health of the people is essential for sustained economic and social development for any nation. In fact, health is an important input in any process of development. In assessing a country's resources for economic development, the health of the people should be reckoned with. In a country like India, the problem of health is an enormous one, where the majority of poor is outside the effective medical network.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF TEXTILE WORKERS

In selected Textile industrial area out of 255 samples respondents Male and Female both worked 57.3 and 42.7 per cent respectively. Analysis of data had various age groups to manipulate the data 63.1 per cent were from 18 to 29 age group worked there those persons were young and newer for this industry. Linguistic comparisons were

calculated mostly 82.7 per cent were Tamil compared with others Telugu and Kannada had next in list. . Religious Comparisons were mentioned here large amount of persons 92.5 per cent was Hindus and some of them Christians. Marital Status of sample Respondents classified out of the 255 respondents 51.4 per cent were married and rest of them were unmarried that means youth and teenager in age of 18-19. Moreover, India has Caste System to classify the people in terms of social status, hence, Social status of the workers depicted 48.6 per cent were Most Backward Community (MBC) and 24.7 per cent belonged to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (SC or ST). Nature of Birth Place of workers defined while analyse living shelter, 52.9 per cent belonged to other than Coimbatore it means out of the city of Coimbatore. Educational qualification of workers were mentioned because it is one of the human resources factor, in the total of 255, 38 per cent studied Middle School studied (up to Eight Standard in Indian Education System). The Migration Status of them nearly 58.03 per cent was migrated from their native places from south and South East districts of Tamilnadu most of the people had job opportunity to get earning as income.

STATISTICAL AND ECONOMIC MODEL FOR STUDY

When categories are unordered, Multinomial Logistic regression (MNL) is one often-used strategy. MNL models are a straightforward extension of logistic models. Multinomial logit model is used to predict the dependent variable, suppose our dependent variable is categorical in nature appropriate statistical analysis must use so multinomial logit model is the best fit to analyse the health status of the respondent because we have 5 point likert scale method.

DETERMINANTS OF EARNINGS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

To estimate the determinants of our sample workers of Coim¬batore Textile workers labor market a semi-logarithmic earnings function Miner Earning Function was fitted. It related logarithmic earnings to workers' education, experience, (time spent on labor market)   religion, caste, location of the job, (Workers Back¬ground Variables) and some industry-specific, job characteristics such as whether or not labor laws apply and sector of employ¬ment.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, EARNINGS & EXPENDITURE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

In textile industry, Nature of job of workers showed mostly 51.4 per cent were worked in Spinner. And next 29.8 per cent were worked Winder (Winding). Only 0.8 per cent and 0.4 per cent were worked as Mixer and Drawer respectively. Further just 1.6 per cent were worked as guarder (Guarding) in the industry. And then 2.7 per cent worked as blue groom and 2.4 per cent were worked as simplex respectively. Only 0.8 per cent worked as Auto Cone worker. The newer and inexperienced workers had contribution in 10.2 per cent as helpers in the textile industry. Out of 255 sample respondents 50 per cent of them were worked Day shift. Nearly 45.9 per cent of them worked Half Night shift and 3.1 per cent of them were worked Full Night shift. A very few persons only had the day and half night shift these had details about the working shift for workers in the industry. On the second objective of the study, out of the 255 sample respondents, 98.4 per cent were earned below 3000 Rupees in a month due to employment and factory condition in textile industry. And then mostly 70.2 percent of the sample respondents earned about 500 to 1000 rupees approximately wage in week. On the third objective of the study, the industrial workers have health status 22 per cent of them had average level of health condition in the total respondents. Only 2.7 per cent of them had excellent level of health condition they always ate food and healthy drinks.

Tab.2. Mean and Standard Deviation of Selected Variables for Socio-Economic Characters

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Dependent Variable			
Log Monthly Income	3.58697448	.073941952	255
Independent Variable (Human Capital Variables)			
Age	29.4745	10.84203	255
Age square	985.8353	766.80497	255
illiterate=1 else 0	.1098	.31326	255
Primary=1 else 0	.2039	.40370	255
Secondary=1 else 0	.4000	.49086	255
Higher Secondary=1 else 0	.2196	.41480	255
Higher Secondary=1 else 0	.0667	.24993	255
Higher Secondary=1 else 0	.0353	.18489	255
Maritial Status=1 else 0	1.5137	.50079	255
Unmarried=1 else 0	1.4824	.50067	255
Hindu=1 else 0	.9255	.26312	255
Christain=1 else 0	.0549	.22824	255
Muslim=1 else 0	.9255	.26312	255
Forward=1 else 0	.0275	.16371	255
Backward=1 else 0	.2431	.42982	255
Mostbackward=1 else 0	.4902	.50089	255
SC=1 else 0	.2118	.40936	255
others=1 else 0	.0235	.15188	255
did you migrate=1 else 0	1.4118	.50104	255
Urban=1 else 0	.1569	.36439	255
Rural=1 else 0	.8431	.36439	255
Valid N (listwise)=1 else 0			255

Source: Primary Data

Tab.3.Determinants for Earnings of Textile Workers

Variables	Standardized Co-efficients			Sig.
	Beta	t	Std.error	
Dependent Variable: Log Monthly Earnings				
Human Capital Variables				
Age	.957	13.433	.003	.059*
Age square	-.938	1.899	.000	.047*
Illiterate=1 else 0	-.149	-1.994	.026	.175
Primary=1 else 0	-.121	-1.360	.024	.352
Secondary=1 else 0	-.190	-.932	.022	.197
Higher Secondary=1 else 0	-.067	-1.293	.021	.568
Diploma=1 else 0	-.111	-.572	.022	.139
Professional=1 else 0	-.013	-1.486	.027	.848
Workers Background Variable				
Marital Status=1 else 0	1.239	-.192	.073	.013*
Unmarried=1 else 0	1.308	2.501	.072	.008*
Hindus=1 else 0	.026	2.676	.050	.885
Christians=1 else 0	.094	.145	.054	.570
Forward=1 else 0	-.064	.569	.040	.475
Backward=1 else 0	-.120	-.716	.030	.489
Most Backward=1 else 0	-.091	-.692	.029	.639
SC=1 else 0	-.189	-.469	.029	.245
Others=1 else 0	-.072	-1.166	.048	.473
Urban=1 else 0	-.180	-2.515	-.180	.007*
Migration=1 else 0	.030	-.719	.011	.694

Source: Primary Data
R2   = 0.15   Adjusted R2   = 0.81
       Standard error = 0.07087   Sample size   = 255

DETERMINANTS OF EARNINGS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Age and age square has found significantly influenced the earnings of the Textile industrial workers. Age qualification is not affect the workers earning in textile industrial unit. Illiterate workers and primary level educated workers earn high as compared to the secondary level and other educational qualification textile workers. This result shows that most of the workers employed in this textile units are illiterates and maximum level education was up to secondary level. Among the workers background variables, Marital Status influences the earning function at five per cent level. Workers are earning before and after marriage because of their family commitments, the variable in region (Urban) also a significant at one per cent level. In urban area workers are having lot of job opportunity, they can move from one industrial unit to another whenever they didn't have work in present industrial units. In job specific variable labour law is not influence the earnings of the workers in textile industrial unit. This shows though we have difference form of Acts like Factories Act, Industrial dispute Act and other labour welfare related Acts, these Act were not a properly implemented the textile units in Coimbatore.

THE HEALTH STATUS AND COST OF HEALTH OF TEXTILE SECTOR WORKERS

Health status is multidimensional in nature and difficult to measure precisely. It is captured through   a range of indicators such as mortality, morbidity, anthropometric measures (study of origins and development of human beings), nutritional status or calorie intake, and life expectancy at birth. Among these, mortality and life expectancy at birth are widely used to measure the health status of a population, as they are easily observed, objective and less prone to measurement errors. Here to say that health status mentioned due to got illness of health or sick

condition of textile industrial workers in selected region.

These are the very important human capital variables to predict the health status of the sample respondent and there are exogenous variables to influence the health status for that we made correlation with socio economic and health related variables we found among the variables only there are positively and statistically significant to influence the health status. So we have constructed a multinomial data analysis to find out the health status of the sample respondents. Among the explanatory variables age and education are the explanatory variables to predict the health status, the probability of excellent health status are due to age and education in our samples.

Due to Disease status of Sample Respondents in term of illness of health, Out of 65 persons nearly 32.3 per cent were affected by Typhoid Fever. In term of counting the days of illness of health nearly 58.46 per cent were affected two days in last one month. The source of treatment (where had consulting by Doctors to workers) of the respondents 76.9 per cent went to private hospital or Private Nursing Home to consult the diseases because they have not knowledge about Government Hospitals facility to consult the their weakness of health. Out of total 65, only 23 workers had the chronic ailment of disease status , most of them 43.5 per cent were affected by high/low blood pressure due to high volume of sound created by Heavy and large machines in the industrial areas. Similarly 13 per cent were affected by Heart Diseases that was already mention above that type of reasons. Only 17.4 per cent of the sample respondents were affected Asthma and Bronchitis when collected data they were got age of old near to 60 only these persons worked in industry and they got this disease from breathing the high polluted semi-worked cottons as small bit going through their Nose and Ear . In term of measurement of health status periodically Out of the total 80, most of them 40 per cent of respondents were affected by typhoid fever and nearly 11.76 per cent of respondents were affected by malaria and similarly 32.94 per cent of respondents were affected by Other Unclassified Fever for Disease status of respondents who affected the diseases in the last year,. Next 48.24 per cent of the respondents reported those had nearly 24-26 days for the illness of health in the last one Year.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Textile industry is highly polluting one the leads to create more health problems on human body. In this study textile workers earned low wages but they were always only suspect would get the job opportunity in regularly. Health status is one of the important indicators of the welfare of the people. In any country it is the health status of the people that determines, their well being and place of economic and social development. It is a most serious problem in the developing economies and that is a reason why a great deal of attention is being paid to investment in health and other welfare schemes which are important components of investment in human capital. Health status of the people determines the average expectation on life, production age, production, productivity, earning capacity and well being of the people. On the other hand several economic variable like income expenditure, source of treatment and determine of health status of the people. Health status of the industrial workers is one of the important aspects in our Indian Economy. Even though the social security measures framed for industrial workers, textile workers didn't get benefited the above said scheme. So our government and policy holders should recognize this problem while framing any policies regarding existing form in India.

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M.Vadivel
Guest Lecturer, Department of Economics, Erode Arts and Science College, Erode.

M.Palanisamy
Guest Lecturer, Department of Economics, Erode Arts and Science College, Erode.

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