THE FACTORS AFFECTING WOMENS' EMPLOYMENT MIGRATION FROM SRI LANKA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Kaluarachchi D.K.H.K and Himali L.P
Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

Abstract

Purpose: Women migration has become the most serious problem in Sri Lankan's economy. This affects the human capital outflow of our country to other developing countries. The aim of this study was to identify the determinants of women's intention to migrate. Findings were revealed that having worked abroad before, the importance of foreign job experience and low salary relative to the service.

Methodology: Factor analysis and binary logistic regression were data analysis tools, and a mixed research approach was referred while applying the deductive approach. Analysis is heavily depending on primary data collected through a self-administrated online questionnaire from Colombo district. Sampling technique was the multi-stage cluster sampling techniques. For the case study, Online interview method has been used since the covid pandemic crisis. The study was designed as a postpositivist study, the tendency to woman foreign employment as dependent variable and demographic, personal, finance & economics, occupational, educational, social & political variables as independent variables.

Findings: This study revealed that 52% of the respondents tend to have foreign employment. And women between the ages of 25 to 35 show a greater tendency to work overseas. Single respondents and those earning less than Rs. 20,000.00 have a higher proclivity for foreign employment. According to the Findings Having worked abroad before, the importance of foreign job experience and low salary relative to the service factors are the signs that affect the tendency to seek foreign employment. Secondary information reveals that those who work abroad have a lot of problems. With the increase of migration for foreign employment, a shortage of skillful laborers can occur within the country.

Research Limitations: The sample size was just 320 of 697 288 total labor force in Colombo District. which is a very low total population. And only used woman's migration, not including male migration. The analysis is heavily depending on primary data collection and a case study data and there was no secondary data collection. The timeline for this study is somewhat short and limited. The results of study could not be confidently used to explain situations concerning all woman labor force in Sri Lanka and other countries. For future researchers, can guide this investigation and reducing above limitations they can do their suggestions to policy makers.

Implications: This research provides evidence for policymakers to take the special allowances for low-income. Proposed to develop to classify job opportunities in Sri Lanka. Develop a program to confirm the job of workers. Should be regularized foreign employment to reduce the problems that occur in families where the mother went abroad. Formulation of a formal program to minimize the inconveniences to the migrant worker. Although Sri Lanka receives more income from migrant workers, it appears that they'd not live luxurious lives in those countries. It has been pointed out that they face various forms of torture, not being paid properly, being sexually abused, and receiving unlimited work. Also, with the departure of the mother of the family, the family breakdown. And, children's education is disrupted, the husband becomes addicted to alcohol, and has a causal relationship. It was identified that people would have to face such adverse effects when going abroad.