

HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE OF IN-MIGRANT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN CHENNAI CITY.

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Abstract : Nowadays, internal migration is a fundamental and unavoidable part of the economic and public activity of the nation, given territorial uneven characters and work deficiencies, and safe migration ought to be elevated to expand its advantages. There are excess of 10 lakh migrant workers are lived in terrible conditions and drawing poor wages in Tamil Nadu, in which only 1.15 lakh are enrolled. The facts confirm that construction division makes ready for the job of migrant laborers. Presence of in-migrants are highly visible here and there especially in developing areas of Chennai region but the accountability of such laborers living in the city are not yet determined by any other sources inclusive of government database. Thus the researcher made an attempt to study about the in-migrant construction workers in Chennai region. The primary objective of the study is to describe the health related quality of life of in-migrant construction workers, thus the researcher adopted descriptive research design for the present study. To assess the quality of life, WHOQOL-BREF scale with four dimension such as Physical, Psychological, Social relationship and environmental factors. The study reveals that ensuring better quality of life is still a distant dream among in-migrant construction workers. Finally, this study recommends for restructuring a comprehensive, universal and integrated social security system for these unorganized migrant construction workers.

Keywords - Internal migration, Unorganized sector, In-migrant construction workers, Quality of life.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term 'Migration' is came from the Latin word 'Migrate', which intends to change one's habitation. Migration is not just as an individual issue and is a procession of advancement from people to family units, networks and eventually nations. The migrating individuals consider the opportunities for different labor market accessible to them in the country and urban parts pick the one that expands their normal additions from migration. This idea can be reached out to interstate migration and In-migration within states and between the states (NSSO 64th edition). Internal migration is a fundamental and unavoidable part of the economic and public activity of the nation, given territorial uneven characters and work deficiencies, and safe migration ought to be elevated to expand its advantages.

Meanwhile, unorganized sector is the one of the greatest divisions of the Indian economy. It underpins half of the working population in both the country particularly in urban region. There is a major gap in profitability effectiveness of the two regions when a comparative study is made between urban unorganized sector and rural unorganized sector. And among that, rural unorganized sector have the most reduced pay employments than urban ones. Poverty is significantly high in rural regions where the families with all working age individuals work in unorganized sector all over their lives.

As articulated in a report (Manpower Shortage Hits Construction Industry, 2007) the construction business in India is confronting a enormous lack of manpower, particularly those with ranges of abilities to continue the promising development in foundation and lodging areas. Despite the fact that the construction business utilizes around 31 million individuals, second just to the farming part, the workforce necessity is around 5 million individuals for every year throughout the following seven years to continue the present eight percent development rate. With just two million laborers accessible in the nation consistently, the construction business will confront a substantial labor test, as it requires utilizing 5 million individuals for every annum (Poongodi, 2012).

The facts confirm that construction division makes ready for the job of migrant laborers. Be that as it may, when one investigates the condition in which they live it does not appear to be a prosperous one. The development business is a key boss for a considerable lot of India's numerous inward migrants. As per the Center of India Trade Unions (2012), there are in excess of 10 lakh migrant workers in Tamil Nadu in which just 1.15 lakh are enrolled. They live in terrible conditions, drawing poor wages. There is no dependable information on such laborers living in the city or suburbia (The Times of India, 2012). Thus the researcher made an attempt to study quality of life migrant construction workers in Chennai region.

II Reviews of Literature

Balkrishna, et al., (2011) made a cross-sectional investigation of medical issues among migrant development laborers a special open private organization venture at Mumbai. Of the 1337 specialists (all guys) analyzed, 289 (96.4 percent) had a place with 15-45 years age gathering. The mean age of the specialists was 26.25 ± 8.49 years. 33% of the migrants had a place with West Bengal. The outcomes demonstrated that the normal number of medical issues in the specialists was 1.41. Normal customers of tobacco and liquor were 50.48 and 14.65 percent separately. Almost one-fifth of the specialists had febrile sickness, of which 20.71 percent had suspected jungle fever; 12.6 percent had respiratory contaminations, while 3.4 percent were found to have hypertension. It was discovered that there exists a factually huge affiliation ($P < 0.05$) between kind of occupation and grimness status.

Michelle Buckley, Adam Zendel, Jeff Biggar, Lia Frederiksen and Jill Wells (2016) this report comprehensively addresses the job that migrant specialists play in the development business universally, and investigates a portion of the hindrances they can look in getting to reasonable, protected and not too bad work in this division. Migrants, both inner and universal, have for quite some time been a key wellspring of work for development advertises crosswise over both industrialized and industrializing countries. This report centers explicitly around global impermanent migrants – people who live and work

crosswise over national fringes and whose residency and citizenship status where they work is somehow or another brief – to investigate how this gathering of specialists is as of now being consolidated into nearby work markets, and to inspect a portion of the meeting factors – political, institutional, financial and topographical – that can make transients utilized in the area helpless against abuse or substandard working conditions. While perceiving that the structure of development work markets and development exercises in better places can shift gigantically, this report both investigates the variety of working conditions and business relations for transients utilized in development, and recognizes some basic conditions and shared difficulties for reasonable, protected and not too bad work that worldwide migrants regularly confront – some of which stretch out past any single work showcase.

Roshni Kujur (2019) Migration is an unavoidable component of human life since time immemorial for an assortment of reasons, for example, the pursuit of vocation, job opportunities and so forth is as old as mankind's history. Movement is a mind-boggling marvel and renders different causes yet now and then establish in “push” and “pull” perspectives. Migration may incorporate both willful and constrained development of individuals. Displacement infers the utilization of power or age of conditions that uproots individuals from their wellspring of the starting point. On the opposite side, individuals are compelled to leave their homes to new goals because of the absence of legislative advancement software engineers, cataclysmic events, financial emergency, and ethnic emergency. For the landless, uprooted and peripheral agriculturists who are an inconsistent obligation, relocation remains the main decision for occupation. The push emerging out of the absence of occupation alternatives in the town, and in debts and product misfortune prompts the force factors, for example, the fascination of job in the lean seasons. The test for the legislature and partners is to perceive and encourage relocation to lead a decrease in neediness while shielding migrants from maltreatment and misuse. Anyway, it has been comprehended that movement empowers one simply enough winning to hold over the misery in the lean season and not the slightest bit amasses capital. In this setting, the examination centers around selectivity and the determinants of work moved from the general idea of relocation in Bolangir district of Odisha..

III. Materials and Methods.

Objectives of the Study: The primary objective of the study is to measure the health related quality of life of in-migrant construction workers in Chennai city region. To find out the relationship between the socio demographic profile of the respondents with various dimensions quality of life.

Research Design: The primary focus of the study is to attain information concerning the existing status of Quality of Life of In-migrant construction workers as it is in Chennai corporation area. Further the present study is a piece of my major research and the study also assesses the casual relationship between the variables. The result of the quantitative study describes the present situation of in-migrant construction in Chennai region. Thus the researcher adopted descriptive research design for the present study.

Population and Samples: The construction workers from other states and other districts engaged employment activity in unorganized or individual construction sites are the target population for the present study. The accountability of target population is not measured by any means due to complex nature of work and workers. Therefore the researcher used Non-random Sampling method (Snow ball method) to choose the samples the size of the samples was 66 across 24 construction sites in Chennai corporation area. At the same time the sample were chosen based on the acceptance of the target group.

Methods and Tools of Data Collection: The data have been collected from the in-migrant construction workers who were engaged in employed activity on unorganized or independent construction sites are taken into account. Among the other state workers, the language communication is the biggest challenge for the study and it is overcome by the appointment of translation coordinator. The translator act as mediator between the investigator and the respondents at the time data collection. The primary source of information has been obtained from the in-migrant construction workers in Chennai region through structured interview schedule. It consists of socio-demographic outline like age, gender, occupation, and educational qualification, details related to place of origin, marital status, languages known and their experience in the construction sector. To assess the quality of life, WHOQOL-BREF scale with four dimension such as Physical, Psychological, Social relationship and environmental factors. The reliability coefficient was obtained using Cronbah alpha (SPSS 20), it shows (.896) for the present study.

IV. Findings and Interpretations: The study variable was explained through simple tables, T-test, one way ANOVA using SPSS version 20.

Table -1.
Distribution of the respondent's socio demography profile

Socio demography	No. of Respondents' (n=66)	Percentage
<i>Age group (years)</i>		
18-25	8	12.1
26-40	33	50.0
41-55	21	31.8
56 and above	4	6.1
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	62	93.9
Female	4	6.1
<i>Place of Origin</i>		
West Bengal	23	34.8
Odessa	24	36.4
Andhra Pradesh	9	13.6
Tamil Nadu	5	7.6
Others	5	7.6
<i>Religion</i>		
Hindu	22	33.3
Christian	19	28.8
Muslim	22	33.3
Others	3	4.5
<i>Educational Status</i>		
Primary	14	21.2
Secondary education	25	37.9
Higher Sec.	18	27.3
Degree	9	13.6
<i>Community</i>		
OC	17	25.8
OBC	32	48.5
SC/ST	17	25.8
<i>Languages known</i>		
Hindi	31	47.0
Tamil	7	10.6
Telugu	10	15.2
Others	18	27.3
<i>Nature of work at the place of origin</i>		
Coolie		
Agriculturalist	40	60.6
	26	39.4
<i>Occupation</i>		
Semi-skilled	30	45.5
Unskilled	36	54.5
<i>Years of experience</i>		
3-4 years	32	48.5
4-5 years	27	40.9
5 and above	7	10.6
<i>Mode of Income</i>		
daily	23	34.8
Weekly	43	65.2
<i>Average Monthly income</i>		
5,000-10,000	1	1.5
10001-15000	33	50.0
15001-20000	32	48.5
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	49	74.2
Unmarried	17	25.8
<i>Accommodation</i>		
At Working Place	32	48.5
Given by contractor	33	50.0
By own	01	1.4

The socio demographic background of the in-migrant construction workers (table-1) revealed that exactly half of the respondents (50%) are in the age group of 26-40 years, less than one third (30%) of the them where in the age group of 41-55 years of old. Among the Gender, Male construction workers are (93%) higher than females. With respect to the place of origin, migrants from the state of Odessa (36.4%) are high in the table followed by Bengalis (34.8%) and the migrants from other state were less in numbers. The study depicts that nearly half (47%) of the respondents are familiar with Hindi language. The community wise distribution of the in-migrant construction workers shows that less than half (47%) of the respondents are from backward community, the forward community and schedule caste are sharing the equal portion (25.8%) of the table. Regarding the marital

status majority (74.2%) of the respondents are married, the rest of them are unmarried. About the religion of the respondent's numeric value in the table shows that Hindu's and Muslims are sharing equal portion (33.3%) in the study, the remaining percentage denotes the presence of Christian's and others in the present study. The data depicts that more than one third (37.9%) of the respondents are completing their secondary education in schooling and the graduates are very few in numbers. The findings shows that nearly half (48.5%) of the respondents are resided at the working spot, exactly half of them (39%) accommodated by the contractor. Before migration, majorities (60.9%) of respondents are coolie workers and the remaining (39.4%) are agriculturalist at the place of origin. The table also depicts that more than half (54.5%) of the respondents are unskilled and the others are belongs to Semi-skilled category. Among wages, majorities (65.2%) of the respondents are paid by weekly and the rest are daily wagers. The average monthly income of the respondent depicts that, exactly half per cent (50%) of in-migrant construction workers ranges from Rs. 10,001 to 15,000/-, and nearly half of them were earned more 15,000 per month inclusive all remuneration.

TABLE-2
“T” Test between genders of the Respondents with regard to their Quality of life

Gender	Quality of Life (n=66)		Statistical Inference
	\bar{X}	S.D.	
Physical Health			t = -1.103
Male	19.95	3.154	df=64
Female	21.75	3.304	0.274 > 0.05
			Not significant
Psychological Health			t = -1.035
Male	21.35	3.100	df=64
Female	23.00	2.708	0.305 > 0.05
			Not significant
Social Relationship			t = -0.852
Male	22.81	2.703	df=64
Female	24.00	2.944	0.397 > 0.05
			Not significant
Environmental Factor			t = -1.129
Male	16.19	1.818	df=64
Female	17.25	1.708	0.263 > 0.05
			Not significant
Overall Quality of life			t = -1.118
Male	80.31	9.886	df=64
Female	86.00	9.592	0.268 > 0.05
			Not significant

Source: Primary data, computed using SPSS

The above table shows that overall quality of life difference between the respondents gender. Panel 1 depicts that there is no significant difference between physical health score for male (M=19.95, SD=3.154) and female (M=21.75, SD=3.304) workers; $t(64) = (-1.103)$, $p(.274) > 0.05$. Panel 2 indicates that there is no significant difference between psychological health of male (M= 21.35, SD=3.100) and female (M=23.00, SD=2.708) workers; $t(64) = (-1.035)$, $p(.305) > 0.05$. Panel 3 shows that there is no significant difference between social relationships of male (M=22.81, SD= 2.703) and female (M=24.00, SD=2.944); $t(64) = -0.852$, $p(.397) > 0.05$. It is evident from Panel 4 that there is no significant difference between environmental factor of male (M=16.19, SD= 1.818) and female (M=17.25, SD= 1.708) workers; $t(64) = (-1.129)$, $p(.263) > 0.05$. Panel 5 reveal that there is no significant difference between overall quality of life of male (M=80.31, SD= 9.886) and female (M=86.00, SD=9.592), workers; $t(64) = (-1.118)$, $p(.268) > 0.05$. The Table 3 explores the quality of life of in-migrant construction workers in Chennai region. The above study foremost Hypothesis (H₁) was – There is no significant difference between the gender categories. Hence, it was accepted at 5% significant level as 95% confident level.

TABLE-3

One Way Analysis of Variance among education qualification of the Respondents with regard to Quality of Life						
Education qualification	Quality of Life (n=66)				Statistical Inference	
	DF	SS	MS	\bar{X}		
<i>Physical health</i>	3	67.307	22.436	20.29	F= 2.380 p(.078)>0.05 not significant	
Between Groups	62	584.450	9.427	20.36		
Within Groups				20.72		
<i>Psychological health</i>	3	74.435	24.812	21.43	F= 2.828 p(.046)>0.05 not significant	
Between Groups	62	543.929	8.773	21.80		
Within Groups				22.28		
<i>Social relationship</i>	3	36.006	12.002	22.79	F= 1.687 p(.179)>0.05 not significant	
Between Groups	62	441.024	7.113	23.40		
Within Groups				23.11		
<i>Environmental factor</i>	3	19.524	6.508	16.79	F= 2.068 p(.114)>0.05 not significant	
Between Groups	62	195.097	3.147	16.48		
Within Groups				16.17		
<i>Quality of Life</i>	3	691.334	230.445	81.29	F= 2.521 p(.066)>0.05 not significant	
Between Groups	62	5667.650	91.414	82.04		
Within Groups				82.28		
				72.56		

A1=Primary, A2=Secondary education, A3=Higher Sec., A4=Degree

Source: Primary data, computed using SPSS

A1=Primary, A2=Secondary, A3=Higher Secondary, A4=Degree and above: A one-way ANOVA was used to test for physical health differences among four types of an educational qualification. Physical health for education found no significant differences across the four sizes of educational groups, $F(3, 62) = 2.380, p(.078) > 0.05$. The comparisons of the four groups indicate that the educational groups $M = A1=20.29, A2=20.36, A3=20.72, A4=17.56, CI 95\%$. The psychological health found no differences between the educational groups $F(3, 62) = 2.828, p(.046) > 0.05$. The comparisons of the four groups indicate that the educational groups $M = A1=21.43, A2=21.80, A3=22.28, A4=18.89, CI 95\%$. The social relationship comparisons between the educational groups $F(3, 62) = 1.687, p(.046) > 0.05$. The comparisons of the four groups indicate that the educational groups $M = A1=22.79, A2=23.40, A3=23.11, A4=21.11, CI 95\%$. The environmental factor contrast between the educational groups $F(3, 62) = 2.068, p(.114) > 0.05$. The comparisons of the four groups indicate that the educational groups $M = A1=16.79, A2=16.48, A3=16.17, A4=15.00, CI 95\%$. The overall quality of life Comparisons between the educational groups $F(3, 62) = 2.521, p(.066) > 0.05$. The comparisons of the four groups indicate that the educational groups $M = A1=81.29, A2=82.04, A3=82.28, A4=72.566, CI 95\%$. The overall analysis of the above Table 5 clearly explained the educational qualification of in-migrant construction workers and variables of quality of life are not significant. Hence the null hypothesis (H_0) rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis accepted (H_1).

IV. Suggestions and Recommendations

Following are the suggestions provided in order to improve the life of In-migrant construction workers with respect to the findings of the research. Adequate intervention from the government authorities required ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the construction laborers. The government should organize public medical camps where construction sites are located and constant inspection from the government part is required to reduce the plight of the construction laborers. The Government and the Policy Makers take some concrete steps for ameliorating the Socio-Economic life of Migrant Workers. The Government must amend or Modify the existing Law as an exhaustive and comprehensive legislation they could streamline the Employment Procedures, Working Conditions, Wages and other Welfare Facilities. The informal construction sector must get organized to ask for other rights and to represent the workers' interest in areas relating to insurance, training, wages, terms and conditions of work and healthy working environment.

V. Conclusions: Constituting an important segment of the overall services industry (seven per cent of total GDP), construction sector recording an annual growth of over 10 per cent over the last five years, the construction industry is one of the biggest employers of labor in India. While the condition of the worker's in the construction industry is very much deplorable. Neither the law nor the contractors are showing mercy to this socially and economically poor segment of the population. It seems that getting construction firms to follow the law of the land regarding fulfillment of basic rights related to employment, safety and welfare of workers and ensuring better quality of life is still a distant dream. Hence, this study recommends for restructuring a comprehensive, universal and integrated social security system for these unorganized migrant construction workers.

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