



A Socio-Economic Study of Migration workers in construction industries at the Ahmedabad city

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In this study, an effort has been made to expose the factors related to the socio-economic background of labor migrations and migrant workers. It studies the working conditions of the city's job practices, social networks, employment patterns, and labor intersections (classes). This study is based on laborers of laborers of Chaurahoha, the favorite city of Ahmedabad city of Gujarat state. These workers are seasonal migrants of nature in the unorganized sector. They transit between root and destination. We learned from this practice that the migration of these workers is essentially economic situation, seasonal and rural-urban. In this amendment letter, we have tried to trace the trajectory of employment and survival migrant laborers.

Key Words -Migration, Research, data collection, data a Collection

Introduction

Migration from one area to another in search of better and your family's livelihood has been a major feature of human history. In fact, some areas and regional populations are lagging behind in their ability to offer job opportunities. And for other livelihoods, other areas where employment opportunities are more efficient. It can be said that people move forward to grab such emerging opportunities outside their native place of residence. Migration of such people from one geographic location to another, which includes a permanent, semi-permanent or temporary arrangement. The area in which people go is called the source (original) area. And the area in which people are entering is known as the destination area. If migration is within the country then it is called internal migration. Which can be within the district, within the inter / inter district or interstate state. Apart from this, migration from outside the country is called international migration.

In the context of their direction (rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban migration) the flow of internal migrants is diverse and complex. Composition (only men, women only with the whole family), together with period (seasonal, inactive, permanent) In the time frame, the migration is both short term and long term. In this space, migration is for both short distances and long distances. If the types of passage are seen - (i) Long distance short-term migration, (ii) long distance log-term migration, (iii) short-distance shot-term migration and (iv) short distance long-term migration. Generally, migration is for short-

term time by a single person, whereas migration with the whole family is long-distance of long periods. (Majumdar, 2011, p.02).

Internal migration in India is mostly seen due to social structure and development. The speed of development of industrialization has increased the gap between urban and rural areas, which inspires workforce change towards workforce centers. The movement of people in the internal areas of a country indirectly directs the level of development and regional imbalance in economic opportunities. (Singh, 2005, p.271). With increasing unemployment in the country, a regional imbalance in the country's development has accelerated the pace of internal migration (NCEUS, 2008, p.99). Rural-urban migration can also be seen as the cause of unbalanced development. Since independence, the strategic policies of development have made the process of migration even faster. The increasing trend of migration has been exposed empirically from rural to urban areas. In fact, any worker is seen moving out of rural land-based activities and moving towards urban industrial activities. On the other hand, the rural population cannot be easily included in the urban industrial area. Observation shows that such people are engaged in activities like rickshaw driver, vegetable vander, doing labor work in the construction area etc. Inter-state migration has always been prevalent in the Indian economy. The high growth rate and the pace of development have encouraged inter-state migration across the country.

FORCED MIGRATION

'Forced' migration is primarily an urban phenomenon. When a worker realizes the compulsion to leave his area (activities related to the village and land), then the worker will have to temporarily support the income for a minimum period. In search of any type of job, it is 'forced' to migrate to urban areas. Migration is usually due to a complex problem of stress and economic reasons. This usually happens when there is a presence of negative stress factors in the original residential location due to the positive presence at the place of destination. Refers to migratory people inspired by stress factors and refers to the type of personal desires. Due to the diverse facilities of the cities, they are attracted to the cities. In the original residential place, it has to migration to the city due to some economic compulsions, natural disasters, political and cultural pressures etc. However, the decline in employment opportunities in residential places, problems of the rural agricultural sector, poverty, and rural-urban migrations are seen. The poor socioeconomic conditions of the people forced them to migration to the city area. In essence, there are commercial characteristics of forced migration workers. Forced migration is 'Forced'. It is aware of the absence of work, due to the absence of supported income and lack of employment, migrating in search of labor in labor for a livelihood.

LABOUR CHAURAHAS: AN INTRODUCTION

The urban area provides reliable opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers. A special area where workers get jobs according to inherited skills. In such places, attempts to go to unskilled workers with low literacy levels and low functioning skills. Ultimately, they stand for employment on labor chaurhas and end their life journey. The labor chaurahs (chowk) is a geographical location occupying a public place in the city. Workers who work in search of employment, especially at such public geographic locations (chaurahs), gather in the morning and early in the morning. By entering the labor chaurahs, the buyers (Contractor) understands the convenient and simple method of hiring the workers. Generally, these types of labor chaurahas are located near the city bus stations, railway stations, old markets and fixed locations of the city. It is noteworthy that these labor chaurahs are not any kind of work place - this site is only a geographical link for the circulation of labor. Which reflects the possibility of temporary employment in nearby places. Except some skilled workers working as a mason, a carpenter, the remaining workers are unskilled independent.

Due to failure of agricultural income, life expectancy accumulates for employment due to income needs. The laborers gathered in search of employment at the labor chauraha are known by three types of names - Daily commuters, seasonal / temporary migrants and permanent migrants. At such places once the laborers of the vehicles/bikes are standing, then these workers gather around the buyers like the honey bees. Daily commuter, who live in the outskirts of selected cities and who travel every day for jobs by bicycles, buses or trains. First - whether they are seasonal migrants who do not return to their home in the evening,

whether they are successful in getting work on the labor chauraha. Second are those seasonal migrants who live in nearby districts and the third is those who live in other states of the country. These workers are hired for different types of labor, such as mason, carpentry, painting, digging, headloaders, construction, plumbing and other manual works for long and short periods. Often, workers are taken to the daily employment by the employer in labour chaurahas. It can be said that, in this way, the cities are the economic powerhouse which runs the economy.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Regional and unit of analysis of the present study is the migrate worker of selected Ahmedabad's labor chaurahas (choak) in Gujarat state. First of all, the number of such temporary workers is different in the weather, during the drought farming season this number reaches its peak. Secondly, they are not evenly distributed in different areas of the state. Third, there is no official data on the number of migrant workers standing on the labor chaurahas (squares). For many reasons it is difficult to estimate the exact number of migrant workers standing on the labour chaurahas (squares).

We listed the labor chauraha selected in the Ahmedabad city of Gujarat on alphabetical basis and then we visited the pilot to collect initial information about the current number of selected labor chauraha. In the second phase, we meet local elderly people, labor contractors, members of labor unions, personal interviews with non-governmental organization (NGO). In the third phase, we sorted all the labor chauraha alphabetically on the geographical basis of the city. Apart from this, we chose a labor chauraha randomly selected from every direction in the city.

We selected pilots for each selected labor chauraha (squares) for the selection of the workers and the group discussions with the informal discussions with the workers, the members of the labor union and the workers associates. We used purposeful sampling method for the selection of laborers. Considering their work opportunities and the minimum loss of time of the workers, we used a semi-structured questionnaire based on the study objectives by interviewing them with a personal interview. After this, group work was discussed with twenty to thirty workers in each labor chauraha (squares). In this way, we have interviewed twenty (20) laborers from each labor chauraha (squares) through structured schedule and in the end we have personally interviewed with a total hundred (100) workers from the five workers' chauraha selected in the city.

Table 1
Socio - Demographic Profile of the Workers

Indicators		Workers Migrating		Total (%)
		From Dahod	From Panchmahal	
Gender	Male	42 (84)	48(96)	90 (90)
	Female	8(16)	2(04)	10(10)
	Total	50 (100)	50 (100)	100(100)
Region	Rural	42 (84)	43(86)	85(85)
	Urban	8(16)	7(14)	15(15)
	Total	50 (100)	50 (100)	100(100)
Caste	SC	7(14)	5(10)	12(12)
	ST	25(50)	25(50)	50(50)
	OBC	13(26)	15(30)	28(28)
	General	5(10)	5(10)	10(10)
	Total	50(50)	55(50)	100(100)
Marital Status	Married	35(70)	33(66)	68(68)
	Unmarried	14(28)	15(30)	29(29)
	Widow	1(2)	3(4)	3(3)
	Total	50(50)	50(50)	100(100)
Age (Years)	Below 18	1(2)	2(4)	3(30)
	18 to 35	20(40)	17(34)	37(37)
	36 to 60	28(56)	30(60)	58(58)
	Above 60	1(2)	1(2)	2(2)

	Total	50(50)	50(50)	100(100)
Education	Illiterate	33(66)	32(64)	55(55)
	Literate (Only Name Sing)	5(10)	5(10)	10(10)
	Primary	4(8)	11(22)	15(15)
	High School	6(12)	6(12)	12(12)
	Graduate & Above	2(4)	6(12)	8(8)
	Total	50	50	100

Source - Field Survey, 2017-2018

Demographic and Social Profile

Studies show that workers in labor chauraha (squares) are basically Gujarat inter-state migrant (80 percent). The proportion of inter-state migrants is significant in the total number. Studies show that 65 percent of the total migration workers (100) are male, while 35 percent are women. In the context of the field, it is found that 85% of the laborers are from tribal areas and 15% are from urban areas. If the structure of caste is to be seen, this current study shows that the workers of labor chauraha (squares) are 28% of OBC, 12% workers belong to Scheduled Caste (SC), and 10 percent are of the general caste and more than 50 percent are Scheduled Caste has been found.

Educational Profile

The level of education among the workers present at the labor chauraha is usually shown in above table. Of the total migrant workers, 55 percent of the illiterates have been found. Distribution to migrant workers at the educational level reveals that 10 percent only sign their name (literate), 12 percent were educated at the upper primary level, 15 percent only got primary level education and 8 percent of graduates And above him were skilled workers. Most educated migrant workers were educated at higher school level. The migrants came to the city in search of better-paying jobs in the formal sector, but in the end workers were found standing on chauraha and ending their life journey. In the migration, the age component of the labor has an important role. Workers of the working age group are in a better position to enter the place of migrant workers. Such young people who have lived in their native place have reduced the burden of their families and many times have overcome the economic problem to meet the low income of their homes. Distribution of migration workers on the basis of age group shows that out of the total (100), 58 percent of workers were between 36 and 60 years. Overall, out of the total migrant workers, 95 percent of the workers were productivity aged. It has been observed that due to the responsibilities of a distinguished migrant family, there is a compulsion to be transferred. The current study shows that, out of the total migration workers (100), 68 percent of the workers were married, 29 percent were single and 3 percent were widows / widowers.

Economic Profile

When we talk about migration we will usually start with the situation of agriculture. People are argued to flee - their cause of failure to provide adequate livelihood of their agricultural activities. In particular, the reason for the migration of some people is indicated as a major factor to get out of the original place due to landlessness. Most cultivators farmers in India have at least a lack of adequate land to survive at least self-consumption, to produce adequate production as a productive means. As a result of excessive pressure of the family population, men can assume the ratio of land ratios to one of the most important reasons for poverty and rural migrations.

Table 2
Availability of Work Opportunity of Workers at their Root

Availability of Works (By Months)	Workers Migrating				Total	
	Dahod		Panchmahal			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 3 Monts	21	42	20	40	41	41
3 to 6 Months	13	26	25	50	38	38
6 to 9 Months	15	30	4	8	19	19
9 Months and Above	1	2	1	2	2	2
	50	100	50	100	100	100

Source - Field Survey, 2017-2018

Distribution of availability of works on the route shows that 41 percent of the total workers (100) have got the opportunity to work for a period of less than three months, out of which 42 percent of the migrant workers are from Dahod district and 40 percent Panchmahal is coming from the district. 2 percent of the workers have got the opportunity to work for nine (9) months or more, 2 percent of them from Dahod district and 2 percent from Panchmahal district. Most workers (26) who come from Dahod and Banswara district (Rajasthan) get the opportunity to work for less than six months each year. In view of the practice of migrating workers from Panchmahal, 50 percent of the migrant workers work for less than six months.

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Due to non-co-ordination of poor laborers in rural areas and due to declining labor conditions, migration is the main driving factor for cities. At the same time, having more employment opportunities at the destination place has been the most important economic factor of migration. If these opportunities are known, industries in the informal areas provide vast scope of industries, transportation, trade, construction and other employment. Due to the migration of workers, diverse and complex elements have been observed. Due to lack of land degradation, drought, severe groundwater and inadequate agriculture in many areas due to lack of employment of more than one season, along with increasing uncertain financial environment, falling farming etc., all the workers of different tribal districts of the state Migration has to be done for other businesses. Which we call the process of rural-migration.

Table 3
Reasons for Migration of Migrting workers

Resons for Migration (By Months)	Workers Migrating				Total	
	Dahod		Panchmahal			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
For livelihood	25	50	23	46	48	48
Non-Availability of work at village	10	20	15	30	25	25
Repayment of Loan	7	14	5	10	12	12
Attraction of city life	5	10	2	4	7	7
Family Problems	3	6	5	10	8	8
	50	100	50	100	100	100

Source - Field Survey, 2017-2018

On the other hand, due to rapid urban development, there is a demand for such workers for workers in the construction sector, for brick making and small scale services. In spite of the separation from the family, workers in new areas and businesses come to draw them towards the city due to the employment opportunities in urban development. Economic pull of urban areas, where non-agricultural income exceeds agricultural income, and urban income is also safer than rural people. Studies of the reasons for the migration of workers

show that out of the total (100), 48 percent of workers said that labor forced them out of their original area to do the work. Out of which 25 percent have come from Dahod district. 23 percent of Panchmahal district has been seen fleeing.

IN MIGRATION PROCESS OF WORKERS

Information networks have been particularly important for information on routes and destinations for shaping rural-urban migration flows. Providing information about the availability of labor work opportunities and the prevailing wage rate through these networks and works. Once the migration workers reach their destination, social networks play an important role in the favorable work for the migrants.

Table 4
Methods of Recruitment of Migrting workers

Types of Sorues	Soruce of Information	Workers Migrating				Total	
		Dahod		Panchmahal			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Informal / Social Network	Firiends and Relatives	18	36	15	30	33	33
	Neighbors	12	36	18	24	30	30
	Self Search	20	40	17	34	37	37
Formal	Print / Electroinc Media	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	50	100	50	100	100	100

Source - Field Survey, 2017-2018

Out of the total (100) migration workers in this study, 33 per cent migrated based on information provided by friends and relatives 30 per cent based on neighbours, and 37 per cent by circulation of the self in uncertainty (without any prior information)

RECRUITMENT METHODS OF THE WORKERS

Often people settled locally (village) in limited knowledge about job opportunities. This limited knowledge is taken from the past person's practice or information provided by friends and relatives of a previous generation practice or local migrant neighbors.

Table 5
Methods of Recruitment of Migrting workers

Methods of Recruitment		Workers Migrating				Total	
		Dahod		Panchmahal			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Informal	Direct Employerr	26	52	23	46	49	49
	Contrctor	18	36	17	34	35	35
	Other Labourers (Friends & Relatives)	5	10	8	16	13	13
	Labour Mate	1	2	1	2	2	2
	Others	0	0	1	2	1	1
Formal	Advertisement/Interview	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	50	100	50	100	100	100

Source - Field Survey, 2017-2018

Recruitment process of migration workers shows that 49% of the total (100) workers have been hired by direct employers. 35 percent of the workers have been employed through contractors. The recruitment process of workers in the unorganized sector was found very different from the organized sector. We did not receive any case of recruitment through formal method (advertisement and interview). Generally, workers

standing at labor Chaurahas are liked to work by employers (contractors) during open competition (negotiation).

OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

Workers of the labor Chauraha are mostly engaged in the construction sector. There are various types of jobs in this area such as skilled workers, semi-skilled laborers and non-skilled workers. Skilled laborers include - Engineer, Electrician, etc., in semi-skilled - Mason, Plumber and Painter and Un-Skilled Categories are included - Beldar, Loading / Unloading, Land excavation, etc.

Table 6
Distribution of Working Days per month at Distination

Working Days (Per Month)	Workers Migrating				Total	
	Dahod		Panchmahal			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 10 days	1	2	1	2	2	2
10 to 15 days	21	42	20	40	41	41
15 to 20 days	18	36	20	40	38	38
20 to 25 days	7	14	7	14	14	14
25 days and above	3	6	2	4	5	5
Total	50	100	50	100	100	100

Source - Field Survey, 2017-2018

Distribution of working days per month in this study shows that out of total (100) migrant workers, 41 percent of workers get work between 10 to 15 days in a month and only 2 percent get work less than 10 days in a month. 38 percent of total migrated workers between 15 to 20 days.

LIVING CONDITIONS & PATTERN

In this study it has been found that 35% of the workers (100) who migrated have used footpaths (including railway stations / temples) for the night stay. Of which 35 percent of the workers belong to Dahod district and 20 percent from Panchmahal district. 20 percent of the workers do not have any fixed place to stay at the destination at night.

The living standard of migrant laborers in Ahmedabad shows that 40 percent of the workers were living with the family, where 28.0 percent used to migrate from Dahod district and 35 percent of the workers from Panchmahal district were working. 15 percent migrant workers travel short distances (area near Ahmedabad) every day. Most workers (52 percent) live as individuals and some live with members in their family friends. Migrate workers who migrate long distance migrate with their spouse.

CONCLUSION

However, Ahmedabad city is considered to be major for out-migration in construction work. In the Ahmedabad city of Gujarat state, there are large scale migrant laborers from other districts of the state - Dahod, Panchmahal, Dang, Banaskantha, Valsad, as migraat worker. These are the undeveloped areas of the laboring place (village) of the workers. Current studies show that significant percentage of inter-state migrants are seen. It states that there is inter-state migration in less economically backward areas than more economically backward areas. Workers fleeing from within Gujarat mostly come from rural areas. Therefore, it essentially reflects rural-urban migration.

Workers are forced to move out of their native place when employment opportunities are reduced in the original local area. Farmers often suffer from crop failure due to rainwater harvesting, drought and flood. So farmers have to face financial problems. So that these farmers leave their native place in search of jobs or labor in other regions or cities to earn their livelihood.

They are mainly engaged in agriculture and related activities for their livelihood at the original place. Agriculture is a seasonal business and this agricultural sector does not provide employment opportunities to workers all year. Opportunities for labor work for laborers on the destination is more than the original place.

With the absence of continuous labor opportunity on the original place (Village), they are forced to move out of their native place to seek additional employment opportunities.

The recruitment process of workers in the unorganized sector was found to be very different from the organized sector. Typically migrant workers, who are standing at labor chaurahas, are taken to work by employers. However, the most common method of employing open competition (bargaining) migrant workers is through a contractor. The second form of recruitment method is appointed by direct employers. In the context of wages, securities, self-interest etc., instead of the contractor, the direct recruitment system is preferred.

In an unorganized sector, there is no job security and social security. Migrant workers working in construction activities are the most dangerous segment of the labor force. Workers in the construction industry are risky to the inner risk of their life and organs. Construction activities include poor training, temporary relationships between employers and employees (hiring and fire policy), indefinite working hours, lack of basic facilities, inadequacy of welfare facilities, and inappropriate approaches by employers towards employees' problems. These workers hire and work on a fire policy. They are hired only because they are ready and are adequate to work, and when their demand for labor power comes downward or when they lose their ability to work, they are fired.

Health risks are a serious problem for migrant workers. Working in multi-stories building and shopping malls involves strenuous labor and risks. In the case of an accident (related to work) there are no support facilities provided by employers or contractors. Migrant workers in cities live in very depressing and healthier situations. Who have migrated with family members or some family members of friends. They live in the registered slum area, the unoccupied slum area, and the main mohala, except for others.

Some migrated workers (in case of family migration) live in rented houses. When a person lives on the footpath (on the square and on the pavement). The availability of basic features is almost trivial. Or are negligible. They were based on public sources for their basic amenities like water, electricity and sanitation. In fact, these workers are sensitive to transmitted diseases due to the crowd and unnecessary life conditions. The main problems faced by migrant workers are that they are often not able to get work in all days of the month. There is a big difference between the desire to work and access to the actual work.

We remember that average workers have been inactive for one-and-half weeks in a month. Overall, an urban area provides a great opportunity for both types of workers, skilled and unskilled entry. Unskilled workers, which are characterized by low literacy levels and early hereditary work skills, try to go to specific areas where jobs are consistent with their hereditary skills. Unskilled workers, who have low literacy levels and job skills with underdeveloped heritage, try to go to specific areas. Despite the skills, the migratory population can get opportunities for diverse livelihoods in towns and cities with different income. Therefore, poor people consider migration as a strategy to combat livelihood.

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