

**A STUDY ON HEALTH STATUS OF INTER STATE MIGRANT
LABOURERS IN CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT,
TAMILNADU**

***Dr. S. BALRAJ**

AND

****Dr.S.VENKATESAN**

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

Department of Economics

Government Arts College

Government Arts College

Ariyalur-621 707

Selam-7

Abstract

The rural poor in India are found engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. But rural employment has always been synonymous with occupation in agriculture and allied activities. There are mainly labour household, basically comprising of wage labourers as well as self-employed petty cultivators who are partially-peasants and partially-labourers. The term migration has been usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate was taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of personal convenience and without intervention of an external compelling factor. Migration, therefore, applies to persons, and family members, moving to another region to improve their material or social conditions and to improve the prospects for themselves or their family. The United Nations defines migrant, as“ an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular. Under such a definition, those travelling for shorter periods as tourists and business persons would not be considered to be migrants. However, common usage includes certain kinds of shorter-term migrants, such as seasonal farm workers who travel for short periods to work in planting or harvesting farm products”.

Keywords: Migration labour, Health problems, internal migration.

I.INTRODUCTION

Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical location to another, either on a temporary or permanent basis (Ekong 2003). It is a common observation all over the world that rural-urban migration is a dominant pattern of internal migration. Migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. People migrate in response to prevailing conditions and the reasons for it differ from one individual to another, there are two main types of migration: first, internal migration, i.e. migration within one country, and secondly, international migration, which means the movement from one country to another. This movement has some time helped them to get the benefits of growth and development

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Present study that how to migrants cope with life in an urban setting in relation to personal economy, work relation and the relation to those “back home”. One of the major challenges facing migrants in India today is the very low wages earned by migrant workers in the urban sector. Because of this migrants move mainly as single individuals, and not as whole families. My research problems are related to the urban employers offering only an individual wage instead of a family wage. An individual wage is for support one single person, while a family wage is high enough to support a family.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the problem faced by the internal migrant workers in the study area.
- To offer suitable suggestions for the improvement of migrant workers

IV. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

A. Data Collection

This study fully depends upon both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected from the sample respondents through well-structured interview schedule and Questionnaire. Secondary data have been collected from text books, journals, magazines, Newspapers, Government Gazettes, internet etc

B. Sampling Technique

In order to assess the problem of internal migrant workers in Ariyalur district, Ariyalur block, six village panchayats selected 120 internal migrant workers (20 sampling from each village panchayats) were randomly selected with the help of construction engineers, Civil Engineers were asked to fill questionnaire to find out their views, ideas and suggestions on internal migrant workers in construction work. Internal migrant workers were selected from the place

where they are assembled and recruited for work, work places and wage disbursement spot. Data were collected through personal visit to the home or work site of the respondent. For collection of primary data, interview schedule was used. The interview schedule was prepared keep in view of the objectives of the study. Buildings Contractors and Engineers were also interviewed for further information. In addition to this, informal discussion was also held with head of the family or other members of the family so as to cross check the information.

C.DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data were, analysed with help of table percentages, average was used.

V. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study has covered only Ariyalur district also the findings of the study cannot be applied to other districts.

Table-1
HEALTH PROBLEMS OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE STUDY AREA

SI. NO	Particulars	Numbers of women workers	Percentage
1.	Wounded Problems	31	25.83
2.	Backbone Problems	25	20.83
3.	Blood pressure	19	15.83
4.	Loss of Parts of the body	15	12.50
5.	Head pain, leg pain, joint pain	12	10.00
6.	Skin Allergy	08	06.66
7.	Urinary tract infection	06	05.00
8.	Dusts Allergy	04	03.33
Total		120	100

Source: computed primary data

From the table - 1 that it's could be observed that the health problems of migrant workers in the study area. Wound Problem was also one of the major problem of migrant workers were expressed by (25.83) per cent. The other problems were backbone Problem (20.83) per cent of them migrant workers and Blood pressure (15.83) percent and (12.50) percent of them migrant workers were Loss of Parts of the body Problem. Nearly (5.00) per cent of migrant worker opined that the Head pain, leg pain, joint pain. More than (6.66) per cent and (3.33) per cent of them migrant worker expressed Skin Allergy and Dusts Allergy were also major health problem. Therefore, It is clear about the discussion that the Wounded Problem was also one of the major problem of migrant workers were expressed by (25.83) per cent.

VI. FINDING OF THE STUDY

- It is clear from the analysis the more than migrant workers are under 35-40 years of age groups.
- The Hindu religions (68.33) are the major categories of migrant workers in the study area and the others constituted less proportion of representation.
- The Musahar (Bihar) caste (61.33) percentage is the Major categories of migrant workers in the study area and the other constitute less proportion of representation.
- The illiterate (43.33) educated respondents constitute the migrant workers.
- The majority of the 43.33 percent of them migrant workers were earned the income level above 4000.
- The migrant married (44.16) and un married migrant (26.66) percentage are the major migrant workers.
- The majority of the migrant workers have (70.00) per cent of living in nuclear family.
- The majority of the migrant workers have (70.00) per cent of Near to habitations.
- The Better infrastructure for migrants is needed in the destinations, for example better transport for movement to centres and service provisions such as access to health and others.
- The Agricultural and Rural development should be given a high priority in the government policies and programmes aimed at combating labour migration.
- A major policy focus has to be on a more vigorous pro-poor development strategy in the backward areas. This should address the needs of these regions, and simultaneously improve the access of the poor to land, financial resources and governance institutions.
- Ensure basic entitlements to migrants and their families, a focused approach is required to ensure that the basic entitlements of the poor to food, elementary

education, basic health are fulfilled, as also their entitlement to other government programmes and subsidies.

- Improvement in the economic, social and political environment in favour of mitigating labour migration.
- An improved information base, orientation and skills are also important requirement in the case of labour migration. Labour markets of the major labour importing states need to be closely monitored.

VII.CONCLUSION

The challenges faced by the migrant labourers are more complex. An analysis of this migrating pattern makes it clear that though the migrant labourers contribute more to India's economy, they are not in a protective and prosperous zone. The Central and State Governments have to provide adequate measures to safeguard the interests of the migrant labourers, and derive context-specific solutions. A concerted national policy to facilitate and promote the wellbeing and a system that ensures access to entitlements and basic work conditions is highly recommended.

Reference

1. John Page and Sonia Plazathe (2005) "Migration remittances and development: A review of global evidence" Published by (UNPD, 2004).
2. Chihiro Ito (2010) "The Role of Labor Migration to Neighboring Small Towns in Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study in Southern Province, Zambia" African Studies Quarterly, Volume 12.
3. Srivastava, R. (2020) Vulnerable internal migrants in India and portability of social security and entitlements, WP 02/2020 Centre for Employment Studies Working Paper Series, New Delhi: Institute for Human Development.
4. Srivastava, R. (2019) Emerging dynamics of labour market inequality in India: Migration, informality, segmentation and social discrimination. Indian Journal of Labour Economics 62(2): 147–171.
5. Prabin K Rajendran and S. Maria Rajendrana (2022) Study on inter-state migrant workers in Kanyakumari District with special reference to construction industry, International Journal of food and nutritional sciences, Journal volume 11, Issues 08.