

Assess the Problems Faced by North Indian Workers in South India and the Coping Mechanism

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Abstract— Migration from different states to other states in India has now become so rampant. Due to that its impact is felt in every aspect of life. These migrant workers are spread across the width and length of the country. When they come to big cities, they have to face number of problems because of their inexperience in life style, communication, housing and standard of living. Migration is not merely the physical movements of individuals and groups; it involves a lot of strain in their social, economic, cultural and other aspect of life. Hence the investigator felt that there is a need to assess the problems faced by North Indian workers working in south India and the coping mechanism with those problems. The study objectives were to assess the problems faced by north Indian in south India and to associate the problems with selected demographic variables. Descriptive approach was used. The study subjects comprised of 100 construction workers of construction sites at Saveetha University campus were selected by simple random sampling technique. Among the workers 41% were in the age of 31-40 years, 64% were males and 36% were females. Out of 100 mothers, 27% of them faced mild problems, 70% of them had moderate problems and 3% faced severe problems. There was no association between the problems and selected demographic variables like age, sex, education and income.

Key words: Coping mechanism, Problems, workers, Migrants

I. INTRODUCTION

Migration is a very selective process. Migration is not for a pleasure. Migration is not merely the physical movements of individuals and groups involve a lot of strain in their social, economic, cultural and other aspect of life. It is a subject of keen interest not only to the demographers but also to sociologist, anthropologist, economist and political scientist movements of people, specially rural people from the land to the cities, from one country to another and from one continent to another is an international phenomenon and not a phenomenon of modern times.

It concerns not only in developing countries but also those which are highly industrialized and affects the more or capitalized countries. It is also the socialist change of the move or open the voluntary and involuntary nature of the act and destination.

Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movements, which do not involve a permanent change of residence.

Migration from different states to other states in India has now become so rampant that its impact is felt in every aspect of life. Migration become a way of life to

many, who are unskilled and semi-skilled and find difficult to get better jobs within their natives and locality. These migrant workers are spread across the width and length of the country.

Construction labourers are labourers, mostly they are migrated from different regions and states leaving their native villages in search of daily job. These people in general are nomadic in their life and usually do not return to their birthplace or natives. They travel from one area of work to other area along with their families and live in a place, which is either provided by the owner of the construction company or somewhere nearby, building temporary shelters. They have maximum mobility because of the nature of their work. These labourers are engaged in huge industrial constructions, residential flat constructions, city beautification works, these construction labourers, as a part of unorganized work force remain the most exploited ones even after five decades of independence.

In the recent trend, it shows that all big cities of country have become the centres to recruit casual labourers as construction labourers to cities and urban areas. Most of the construction labourers migrate to cities and metros are from poor families and are illiterate. Their lack of education and skill make their choice very limited. When they come to big cities, they have to face number of problems because of their inexperience and lack of skill. They become easy victim of exploitation and have to work for their day today sustenance.

The extend of construction labourers problems in Pune, Maharashtra in which the construction business is booming in a vast proportion and there is greater migration of business class people, blue collar officers, IT employees, students etc. Since need of accommodation is essential, the construction industry also finding their business in its highest level.

In the current scenario, Chennai also one of the growing metropolitan city, the construction business is enlarging day by day. Many north Indian people are migrating to Chennai for construction works and coolie works. But their living standards are completely influenced by the existing situation of Chennai. They may feel difficulty in residence, food pattern, communication, dressing and economic background.

There are many researches are focused for identifying the place of birth migrants labours, their destination the reason for their migration and their present Situation. The present study is focused for analyzing the migrant labours living and working condition and the problems faced by them in that working area where they are living. It is aimed to assess the problems faced by north Indian workers working in South part of India particularly in Chennai.

A. Objectives of the study:

- To assess the problems faced by north Indian workers working in south India
- To associate the selected demographic variables with the problems faced by north Indian workers working in south India

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

A. Research Design

Non experimental, Descriptive research design, in that survey approach was used.

B. Setting

The study setting was Saveetha University campus.

C. Population

All the north Indian workers working in Saveetha University campus.

D. Sample Size

In this study, sample size was 100 north Indian workers working in Saveetha University campus who fulfilled the inclusive criteria selected.

E. Sample Technique

Simple random sampling in that random assigned number method was used to select sample.

F. Criteria for Sample Selection

The inclusion criteria were north Indian workers working in Saveetha University campus included both men and women at the age of 20 years and above. The exclusion criteria were workers who were not willing to participate in the research.

G. Tools for the study

It consists of two parts. Part A is Demographic data consist of age, sex, education, occupation, place of living, income and marital status. Part B is structured interview schedule to assess the problem faced by workers.

H. Score Interpretation:

- <50% -mild problem
- 50-75% -moderate problem
- > 75% -severe problem

I. Method of Data Collection:

The main study was conducted at Saveetha University campus. Prior to the study, written permission obtained from the concerned authority and in-charges. After obtaining the consent from participants, the investigator explained the purpose of the study to the participants and data was collected by using structured interview schedule.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1) Age (in years)		
- 20- 30years	38	38%
- 31-40 years	41	41%
- 41-50 years	16	16%
- 50 above	5	5%

2) Sex		
- Male	64	64%
- Female	36	36%
3) Education		
- Nonliterate	24	24%
- Literate	76	76%
4) Occupation		
- Driver	4	4%
- Coolie	7	7%
- Construction Labour	66	66%
- Others	23	23%
5) Place of Living		
- Urban	24	24%
- Rural	76	76%
6) income		
- 2000-3000	0	0%
- 3000-4000	3	3%
- 4000-5000	15	15%
- 5000 above	82	82%
7) marital status		
- married	54	54%
- unmarried	46	46%
- divorced	0	0%

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of North Indian workers (n=100)

Table- I shows the distribution of demographic variables of North Indian workers. Among the north Indian workers 41% were in the age of 31-40 years, 38% were in 20-30 years, 16% were in 41-50 years and 5% were in 50 years above. Regarding gender, 64% were males and 36% were females. About the education level of the workers 24% were nonliterate and 76% were literate. Regarding the occupation, drivers (4%), coolie (7%) and construction labours were 66%. Among the 100 workers, 54% were married and 46% were unmarried.

Level of Problems Faced by workers	Frequency	
	No.	%
Mild	27	27
Moderate	70	70
Severe	3	3
Total	100	100

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of problems faced by North Indian

Table 2 shows that out of 100workers, 27% of them were faced mild problems, 70% of them had moderate problems and 3% were faced severe problems.

Level of problems faced by north Indian	
Mean	14
Standard deviation	3.34

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of Level of problems faced by north Indian workers

Table 3 shows that the mean value was 14 and the standard deviation was 3.34.

There was association between the selected demographic variables of education, occupation and place of living, with the problems faced by north Indian workers working in south India at P<0.001.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the present study most of the north Indian workers were building construction workers. And majority of the workers were facing moderate problems. So, the standard of living is somehow getting affected due to migration from their native place. But 40% workers were coping with the problems by adjusting their standards of living. There is a need to give importance to their standard life by promoting optimal health.

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