Internal migration of construction workers in India: Reference to Chennai city of Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The migration of labor in the world is not a new phenomenon; it had started in an ancient period and is continuing. The migration labour started moving from one place to another place for the purpose of seeking the job. These labour were placed in unorganized sectors like construction, brick kilns, road, railways, plantation, agriculture, canal work, etc. The human rights of migrant labor are violated in many ways in their workplace. The main causes of migration of these people from one place to another place, poverty are one of the major causes and there is lack of job opportunity and low wage in their own village. These are the major causes of migration people of underdeveloped states like Orissa, Bihar, and Jharkhand. For the eradication of poverty, the government of India has been implemented many programme MGNREGA, SGRY, NSFW, and PDS, but these programmes are not effectively implemented in these states. So the people are migrating one place another place for seeking of the job. For the protection of migrant labour, the government formed legislation. The results were tabulated by using the logistic regression model. The present study had map out the determinants and consequences of migration in Chennai city. The study also introspected the differences between the Tamil Migrants and north Indian migrants in order to map out how far the social capital or economic sociology operates in economic activity which has not been dealt by the previous studies adequately.

Keywords: *Internal Migration, Construction Workers, Logistic Regression.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is a vital function of human civilization. It displays, human endeavor to continue to exist within the most checking out situations each natural and guy-made. Migration in India is in existence historically, but, inside the context of Neo Liberal Globalization assumes special importance, for Trade Unions and Civil Society. Migration has end up a familiar phenomenon now a days. Due to the expansion of delivery and conversation, it has come to be a part of international method of urbanization and industrialization. In maximum countries, it has been observed that industrialization and monetary improvement has been observed by means of huge-scale movements of human beings from villages to towns, from towns to different cities. During the days when there is a lot of economic and industrial development in various parts of the country and when movement of the population has intensified. As an effect of the neo-liberal rules followed via the successive governments, there are serious profits disparities, agrarian distress, insufficient employment generation, substantial increase of casual financial system and the consequent migration from rural regions to urban, city to urban and backward to comparatively superior regions inside the maximum appalling situations.

2. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIAN CONTEXT AND POSITIVE ELEMENTS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

According to the constitution Article 19(1)(d) and Article 19(1)(e), Part lll, Fundamental Rights, The Constitution of India, 1950."Free movement is a fundamental right of the citizens of India and internal movements are not restricted. Internal migration remains grossly underestimated due to empirical and conceptual difficulties in measurement. Despite the fact that approximately three out of every ten Indians are internal migrants, internal migration has been accorded very low priority by the government, and existing policies of the Indian state have failed in providing legal or social protection to this vulnerable group. This can be attributed in part to a serious data gap on the extent, nature and magnitude of internal migration. Internal migration is an necessary

a part of development and cities are critical destinations for migrants. The growing contribution of towns to India's GDP could now not be viable without migration and migrant people. Some of the crucial sectors in which migrants work encompass: construction, brick kiln, salt pans, carpet and embroidery, business and plantation agriculture and form of jobs in city casual sectors together with companies, hawkers, rickshaw puller, every day wage people and domestic work (Bhagat, 2012).

3. PREVIOUS STUDIES

Rele (1969) examine the trend and importance of internal migration in India. The study highlighted that there is a possibility that internal migration in India may have undergone a structural change, along with the development activities of the Five Year Plans, with greater emphasis than before on urban-to-urban and rural-to-rural migration. However, the hypothesis of population movement from smaller to bigger towns without altering the proportion of the urban population is not always tenable with the existing data. The growth of urban population by virtue of natural increase itself has been faster in 1951-61 compared to the earlier decade because of decline in mortality. In the absence of simultaneous growth of opportunities in urban areas, the urban ward movement could be arrested. Further, the study highlighted that Male out-migrants from villages move to more distant places and nearly half of them move towards cities, whereas most of the female migrants find their way only to other villages.

Kumar and Siva (2001) find out the selectivity in rural to urban migration by comparing the socio- economic and demographic characteristics of migrants with those of rural non -migrants at the place of origin and urban non-migrants in the place of destination. Their study was carried out in Krishnagiri municipality and three villages from the same taluk where majority of migrants were found to have originated. A three stage sampling method was adopted to select samples from the urban area and a sample of 211 married rural to urban migrant men and 191 married urban non- migrants were selected. A sample size of 174 married rural non- migrant men was also selected by using a two stage sampling method. This study found that rural migrant couples appear to be better educated than rural non migrant couples and also relatively than urban non migrant couples and hence selectivity with respect to education was proved in migration. Selection of rural migrants in terms of occupation and income was in a positive direction in rural to urban migration. It was revealed that rural migrants were positively selected from larger land holding families in rural to urban migration. This study concluded that rural migrants were from selected socio economic and demographic classes and were much better off than rural non- migrants in all aspects and in many socio economic aspects relatively better than urban non-migrants.

Sukhdeo Thorat (2001) analyzed the adverse impact of economic reforms on poor in general and on Scheduled Castes in particular. The author notes that due to the curtailment in the government expenditure the rural non-farm employment declined in post-reform period. Further. He observes that the employment of SCs in government jobs was improved in pre-reform period (i.e. between 1970 and 1990) and after July 1990 it declined due to privatization and reduction in the role of Government. Under privatization, caste-based discrimination excludes or reduces the access scheduled caste persons to various factor markets and it inhibits the economic growth and income distribution. He therefore. Argues that it is incompatible with the objective of growth. The caste-based discrimination excludes or reduces the access of scheduled caste to various factor market. i.e, labour. land, capital. information and social service sector . It has implications on the earning capacity. Employment and income of the Scheduled Castes, In that sense it is inhibitive to economic growth and income distribution. The study further highlighted that the inhibitive of the objective of distribution because discrimination and segmentation exclude people in having access to employment and other income earning assets.

Sivaramakrishnan, Kundu and Singh (2005) in their book 'Handbook of Urbanization in India: An Analysis of Trends and Process' explained the urbanization; their trends and process. They studied 17 major states across idia; the study takes into account regional dimensions both at state and district level. Micro level analuysis of two developed states – Maharashtra and Punjab and two relatively backward states Rajasthan and Bihar. **Devi (2009)** in her article find out the determination of rural out migration in Coimbatore city. The study made a survey of 100 migrants from four zones. It was revealed that migration among the low income group is mainly because of poverty and search of better employment. By finding the economic reasons as the main cause for migration, the study analysed the discrimination between the two groups such as those migrated for economic reasons and for non- economic reasons. It was found that the means of the factors of the migrants who had migrated for economic reasons were higher among the nuclear family belonging to the Hindu religion and backward communities. For the migrants of other religious and communities, non-economic reasons led to rural out- migration. The study further demonstrated the significant gender gap in the literacy status among the male and female migrants. Literate female migrants were found to be less mobile than the illiterate females who are poverty- stricken.

Bikram K. Pattanaik (2009) examined the socio-economic conditions of the migrant construction workers in urban sector. The empirical socio-economic analysis based on a field study involving 1200 young un organised workers found in the construction sector of the so-called tri-city of Chandigarh, Panchkula and Mohali. The study unearths the vulnerability of the construction workers in the study area. Out of the total sample more than 90 percent have been under chronic poverty and have not been given minimum occupational protection, majority of the construction workers working in hazardous prone work site without adequate protective measures. In the same line the study also found that poverty, agricultural failure, lack of infrastructure and the less skilled education are the prominent determinants of migration. Based on the findings, the article argues that Indian policy makers, with specific regard to the urban unorganised labour sector, should take more-adequate measures for the protection of human rights of such migrant workers.

Srinivasan and Ilango (2013) focused on Occupational Health problems of Migrant Women Workers. The migrant women workers face several problems such as low wages, health hazards, sexual exploitation and denial of their fundament al rights. Through this study the researcher aims to analyze the life of these migrant women workers. The research design used for this study is descriptive. The sampling strategy used is simple random through lottery method. Data was collected from 100 respondents using an interview schedule by directly interviewing the respondents. The study reveals that majority of the

respondents (56%) seems to be affected by all kinds of skin diseases. Skin related problems occur because of heavy disposal of sunrays when the workers work in the quarry. Majority of the respondents (59%) say that no availability of the fencing or physical barriers are not available to prevent unauthorized entry. Most of the respondents say (90%) that heat stress, noise, dust related problem, vibration and stress problem are prevalent in the work place and majority of the respondents say that the problems of lighting, radiation, renal, liver and occupational cancers are less due to work. Migrant women workers are not having any basic facilities. They are deprived of their basic rights and are exploited by the contractors. So there is an urgent need for the protection of migrant women workers to overcome these problems.

Neelmani Jaysawal and Sudeshna Saha (2014) their study attempts to understand the problems and prospects of the construction sector in the context of employment. The study highlighted that the wages structure of the construction labour is found inadequate considering their labour. Majority of labourers are getting wages in between Rs. 50-100 per day. Leave facilities are not available for the construction labourers. Some companies unofficially give medical leave and maternity leave to the construction labourers. No holiday policy is found in majority of construction sites. The working hours of the construction labourers varied considerably. A majority of construction sites are making provision of 8-11 hours a day.The labourers do not get healthy food from the construction site. Majority of companies are not making provision of better food for their labourers. Women labourers have to look after the food and home in addition to their regular work. The construction companies are not provided with crèches for the children. Majority of children are wandering around the site while parents are working at the site. Many factors like frequent migration from one area to another; economic problems cited by the construction labourers, makes it difficult in making provision of better education for their children.

4. NEED OF THE STUDY

Migrant workers are vulnerable to various forms of exploitation at all stages of the migration process. Migration impacts may also differ significantly across these various dimensions of social and economic change. The study would be an important tool to exemplify the issues confronted by the migrant construction workers in construction industries as the globalization and urbanization encapsulated the concept of development but it is imperative to examine whether the real benefits percolated to the migrant workers and would enable the them to obtain their required share in the domain at this juncture the study would give the clarity to the policy makers and employers to conceive the polices to protect the rights of the workers and facilitate them to participate in more effective way in the production process thereby ensure the optimum productivity in one hand and the workers job satisfaction on the other hand.

5. OBJECTIVES

- To examine the socio-economic variables and its influence on Migration.
- To find out the differences in business operation between two ethnic groups. viz. North Indian and Tamil people.
- To find out the influence of poverty and infrastructure on migration.
- To find out the wage difference between pre-and post migration period among the migrant construction workers.

6. HYPOTHESES

- H_0: socio-economic variables strongly influence the Migration of selected respondents in the study area.
- Ho: There is no wage distinction found between North Indian and Tamil Nadu Migrants construction workers in in the study area.
- H_0: There is no influence of poverty and infrastructure on migration of the selected respondents in the study area.
- Ho: There is no wage difference found between pre-and post migration period among the migrant construction workers in the study area.

7. METHODOLOGY

In order to execute this study, both primary and secondary data have been used. Secondary data have been collected from the published reports and materials while primary data have been collected from 152 sample respondents of the migrants using Stratified random sampling method. This study is also describes the measuring and scaling quality of life, well- being in life and work and also evaluating their perceived understanding of nature, value and knowledge of the urban life and work they have braved, through a multivariate analysis. Statistical tools like correlation, Regression, ANOVA, are applied to find out the major factors determines the socio economic status of construction labourers.

8. TEST OF HYPOTHESES

H_0: socio-economic variables strongly influence the Migration of selected respondents in the study area.

Table.1 - Regression analysis (Fitting of Regression model)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.725(a)	.768	.720	8.23	1.011

A. Predictors: (Constant) Age, Income, Religion, Education, Occupation.
B. Dependent Variable: Migration
$Y= \beta_0+ \beta_1 X_1 \beta_2 X_2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\beta_n X_n$
Y= dependent
X=Predictors
R^2 and adjusted R^2 of the model are greater than 0.5. Hence the regression model is good prediction

Table.2 - Coefficients for independent variables

	Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Std. Error
Migration	1.102	4.5		1.618	0.002
Age	1.6	1.12	0.12	0.92	0.001
Income	1.106	2.63	0.38	0.81	0.002
Religion	1.058	1.26	0.12	0.64	0.001
Education	2.12	3.02	0.18	0.72	0.003
Occupation	0.543	2.88	0.31	0.42	0.001

A. Predictors: (Constant) Age, Income, Religion, Education, Occupation.
B. Dependent Variable: Migration
$Y=\beta_0+ \beta_1(Age)+ \beta_2 (Income)+ \beta_3 (Religion)+ \beta_4 (Education) + \beta_5 (Occupation)$
Migration= 1.102 + (0.12 .Age) + (0.38 - Income)
                    (0.002)   (0.001)
 + (0.12 .Religion) + (.0.18 . Education) + (0.31 . Occupation)
      (0.002)   (0.001)   (0.001)

The multivariate regression was applied to find whether socio economic variables influence the migration of the selected respondents in the study area. The regression result shows that the calculated p value is 1.102 which lesser than the table value 1.618 at 5 % significant level, All the predictors are significant at ∝ =5% levels ,P- Value is lesser than the table values, Hence model is significant at 5% , the β value of the Age (0.12) Income (0.18) Religion (0.12) Education (0.18) Occupation (0.31) were lower than the table value since the calculated value is lesser than the table value the hypothesis is accepted and indicated that all the independent variables have strong influence on dependent variables at 5 % significance.

Ho: There is no wage distinction found between North Indian and Tamil Nadu Migrants construction workers in in the study area.

Table.3 – ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between groups	986	5	1496.2	8.12	0.002
Within groups	35641	105	798.782		
Total	36627				

Source: Computed from primary data.

The one way ANOVA was applied to find whether there is a significant distinction found in wage between North Indian and Tamil Nadu Migrants construction workers in in the study area. The ANOVA result shows that the calculated F value is 8.12 which is greater than the table value of 2.003 at 5% level of significance. Since the calculated value is greater than the table value, it is inferred that there is significant wage difference exists between North Indian and Tamil Nadu migrant workers in the study area. Hence, the hypothesis is rejected

H0: There is no influence of poverty and infrastructure on migration of the selected respondents in the study area.

Table.4 - Regression analysis (Fitting of Regression model)

Model	R		R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.789(a)		0.742	0.711	2.79	1.021

A. Predictors: (Constant) HH income, poverty, infrastructure in native, family size, food insecurity
B. Dependent Variable: Migration
$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 \beta_2 X_2 \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \beta_n X_n$
Y= dependent
X=Predictors
R^2 and adjusted R^2 of the model are greater than 0.5. Hence the regression model is good prediction

Table.5 - Coefficients for independent variables

	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error		Beta	T	Std. Error
Migration	1.526	56.78			1.126	0.001
HH income	0.231	9.021		0.49	0.32	0.002
Poverty	1.3	12.561		0.52	0.28	0.001
Infrastructure in native	0.897	7.235		0.51	0.37	0.004
Family size	1.89	22.8		0.66	0.23	0.001
Food insecurity	2.98	18.9		0.39	0.34	0.001

A. Predictors: (Constant) HH income, poverty, infrastructure in native, family size, food insecurity
B. Dependent Variable: Migration
$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{HH income}) + \beta_2 (\text{poverty}) + \beta_3 (\text{infrastructure in native}) + \beta_4 (\text{family size}) + \beta_5 (\text{food insecurity})$

Migration =1.526+ (0.49. HH income) + (0.52- poverty)
             (0.002)   (0.001)
+ (0. 0.51 infrastructure in native) + (0.66. family size) + (0.39 . food insecurity)
       (0.004)   (0.001))   (0.001)

 The multivariate regression was applied to find whether there is significant influence of HH income, poverty, and infrastructure in native, family size, food insecurity on migration in the study area. The regression result shows that the calculated p value is 1.526 which greater than the table value 1.126 at 5 % significant level, All the predictors are significant at $\propto$ =5% levels ,P- Value is greater than the table values, Hence model is significant at 5% , the β value of HH income (0.49) poverty (0.52), infrastructure in native (0.51) family size (0.66) food insecurity (0.39) were greater than the table value since the calculated value is greater than the table value the hypothesis is rejected and indicated that all the independent variables have strong influence on dependent variables at 5 % significance.

Ho: There is no wage difference found between pre and post migration period among the migrant construction workers in the study area.

Table.6 - Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pre-Migration	1315.8	143.5	430.74
Post- Migration	24690	540.0	121.3

Source: computed from primary data

Table.7 - Paired Samples Correlations

	Correlation	Sig.
Pre and post Migration	0.955	0.01

Table.8 - Paired Differences

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
				Lower	Upper			
Pre and post Migration	139375	4087.8	1238.6	14516	8673	9.329	10	0.001

The Paired 't'-test was used to the compare the means of the pre-test and the post-test. The T-value obtained from the analysis of the overall mean scores of the pre-test and the post-test is 9.32. The details also reveal that the P-value or value of significance is 0.04, at the level of 0.05. The analysis shows that there was significant difference between the overall mean scores of the pre-test and post-test at 5% level of significance, hence, the hypothesis is rejected and the results indicates that there is a significant difference is found in the wages of the migrant construction workers between pre and post migration period.

9. CONCLUSION

This study examines the socio-economic variables and its influence on migration, find out the differences in business operation between two ethnic groups. viz, North Indian and Tamil people, find out the influence of poverty and infrastructure on migration and find out the wage difference between Pre-and Post-migration period among the migrant construction workers. The results show that socio-economic variables strongly influence the Migration of selected respondents in the study area, there is wage distinction found between North Indian and Tamil Nadu Migrants construction workers in in the study area. There is influence of poverty and infrastructure on migration of the selected respondents in the study area. There is wage difference found between pre-and post migration period among the migrant construction workers in the study area.

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