SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MIGRANT WOMEN WORKERS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Socio-economic conditions and living values are very disappointing in India, as per the available literature. This research study focuses on Socio-Economic Conditions and problems of Migrant Women Workers. The migrant women workers are facing several problems like sexual exploitation, low wages, health hazards, and denial of their fundamental rights. Mortal in the unorganized sector, the huge majority of them are devoid of minimum formal social security protection also. This situation prevails many statutory provisions for their welfare as per the Central and State level enactments. Migrant workers are getting more employment is being generated, such employment is characterized by poor working conditions and lack of effective social protection. In the above context, this paper makes an empirical study of the socio-economic conditions of unorganized sector domestic migrant laborers (DML) in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamilnadu and suggests strategies for improving the working and living conditions of the migrant laborers.

Keyword: Socio-economic conditions, migrant labourers.

Introduction

Migration is not a new experience, but there are some characteristics of modern migration that are distinctive. Now a day it is the changing context of a globalized world and the extent and scale of migration which makes it a key feature of the times. The majority significant is to increase female migration while independent migrants and not simply as associational migrants. The World Migration Report 2003, more or less half of the estimated 175 million migrants worldwide are women. This occurrence has been termed “feminization of migration”. The unorganized labours are referred to those workers who have not been clever to organize
themselves in hunt of their common interests appropriate to certain constraints like casual nature of employment, illiteracy, ignorance and small scattered size of establishments, etc. The total workforce has been a stable growth in their population in India over the years. It had an extensive tradition of relaxed social security and social assistance system directed particularly towards the more defenseless sections of the society, the same underwent steady and inevitable corrosion over the years. Various initiatives by the Central and State Governments in India and various NGOs in India have been inadequate to sustain the ever-growing needs of such. This underscores the need to scale up the efforts countless times and that in a manner target the more worthy sections among such workers. As per the NSSO statistics 2000, about 2.8 crores were in the organized sector and the balance 36.9 crores in the unorganized sector, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 39.7 crores.

**Objectives of the Study**

- To study the socio-economic conditions of the socioeconomic features of unorganized sector in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu
- To study the physical conditions and breathing standards of the unorganized

**Research Methodology**

The study was conducted in Thuvakudi in Tiruchirappalli district of Tamil Nadu. There are approximately 120 women migrant workers who are here as a community for more than 3 years. The research design used for the present study is the investigative cum descriptive design. It is examining because the study is the first kind of women migrant workers. The researcher has completed exploring various problems of women migrant workers. At the same time, it is descriptive as it describes the socio-economic and wellbeing condition of the women migrant workers.

**Statement of the Problem**

Women migrant workers at Tiruchirappalli district live as a community and facing several problems such as health hazards, low wages, exploitation, sexual abuse and denial of their rights. They are broken by the supervisors at the workplace. Women migrant workers children do not get proper child care and medical facilities. They do not have proper housing for staying.
Limitation of the Study

The respondents who were available and willing to assist were chosen for the study. Among the migrant women workers, the mineworkers, construction workers, and sweepers were preferred for the study. This category of women migrant workers such as road lying, agricultural laborers, and pavement vendors was not included in the study.

Findings of the Study

➢ There is 56 percent of the respondents are not prefer to continue their work and only 8 percent of the respondents were willing to continue the same occupation. The majority of (56%) are unwilling to show that there is no adequate provision provided by the supervisors at the workplace. The majority of the respondents (80%) had no accommodation within the work site by the supervisors. Only 20 percent of the respondents had been provided accommodations near the workplace. The known–condition of housing leads to the delay in work by the women migrant workers who were coming from far distances. It is inferred from the study that the majority of women workers suffered from body pain (62%) due to the breaking of stones in the quarry and carrying of stones at the workplace.

➢ The majority (40%) depicts that there are no safety measures at the workplace. Non-safety measures guarantee no safe life for the respondents. The study shows that 52 percent of the respondents’ troubles were not heard by the supervisors. This visibly describes that the majority of the problems of the respondents neither were nor ratify by the supervisors which showed the unreliability of the supervisors. It is experiential form the study that nearly all the respondents face health that required immediate concentration. It was established from the study that the majority (66%) of the respondents surfed form despair and stress, 24 percent of the respondents surfed from shivery due to grave and long hours of work. These factors show the occurrence of a high rate of mental illness and the necessary psychological counseling services.

➢ The women workers are migrants; they were underprivileged of their rights. 68 percent of them did not have ration cards and 64 percent of them did not have the right to vote as a citizen. From the analysis of the study, it is evident that the majority of 76 percent of the respondents did not receive any social security benefits during illness, 64 percent of the respondents were denied maternity benefits during maternity. The majority of (80%) of the respondents did not get the welfare measures due to not organism aware of the schemes that were
provided by the Government through the unorganized sector. Though the NGO is working for the women migrant workers at the local level for the past ten years, the majority (60%) of the respondents have not received any benefits from the NGO for their improvements in life.

Conclusion

It is established throughout the study, women migrant workers are starved of social security benefits under labour laws. So the government must enact laws to protect the interest of the migrant workers. They must be saved from exploitation and must receive rightful wages and working conditions. The NGO in the region along with Government must initiate programs for the perfection of the migrant women workers and their services should be complete to all women migrant workers. Women migrant workers are deprived and denied of their rights, there are an urgent need and attention to be paid to empower them through skills and vocational training who have no voice for claiming any rights for help and vulnerable to all forms of exploitation. The study reveals that the women migrant workers must be empowered and above all, they must be seen as unique personalities to treat them with respect and to uphold their dignity. The findings of the study by the researcher will pave a way for (NGO) to work for the betterment of the women migrant workers at the Tiruchirappalli district.

Reference