CHAPTER VI
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MAIN FINDINGS

This chapter contains the main findings of the research. Based on the various objectives the main findings have been categorized. The main findings have been categorized in the following manner.

1.1 – Personal Details
1.2 – Process of Migration
1.3 – Psycho - Social Conditions
1.4 – Economic conditions
1.5 – Working Conditions & Occupational Hazards
1.6– Mother & Child Care
1.7– Harassment of the construction workers
1.8 - Awareness, access and utilization of the welfare benefits available to the construction workers.

1.3 – Personal Details of the respondents

- Sixty per cent of the respondents are in age group of 29-38 years, 46.8 per cent of respondents are from the state of Andhra Pradesh and 88 per cent of the respondents are Illiterates.

- It is found that 49.4 per cent of the respondents have lived in Chennai for 6-10 years and thirty two per cent of the respondents have involved themselves in the construction industry for more than 9 years.

- 77.4 per cent of the respondents have involved themselves in the work of carrying water/cement/mortar/sand.

1.2 : Process of Migration

- 91.7 per cent of the respondents say decision regarding migration was made by their husband.

- 69.7 per cent of the respondents say that the increased income is the reason for their migration.
• It was found that 84 per cent of the respondents have migrated along with their whole family.
• 47.7 per cent of the respondents say that there has been a long gap since they last visited their native place after migration.
• It is found that 65.7 per cent of the respondents have visited their native place for function.

1.4 : Psycho – Socio Conditions

• 53.4 per cent of the respondents feel that they are safe and secure in Chennai to some extent.
• It is found that 36.6 per cent of the respondents are unhappy with the facilities after migration.
• It is found that 67.7 per cent of the respondents say that there is a change of culture to some extent after their migration and 72 per cent of the respondents say that there is a positive change in their standard of living to an extent after their migration.
• 65.4 per cent of the respondents say that there is change in respect to some extent at their native place due to their migration, when they go back to their native.
• It is found that 56.3 per cent of the respondents say that machines have replaced construction workers to some extent.
• 83.1 per cent of the respondents feel that there is an impact of mechanization on both male and female.
• 59.2 per cent of the respondents say that they have leisure time of less than an hour.
• 56.6 per cent of the respondents say they go out during leisure time.

1.4 : Economic Condition

• Sixty two per cent of the respondents earn Rs.101-120 as their daily income.
• 67.7 per cent of the respondents say that they have debts and 71.6 per cent of the respondents do not have any savings, 72.6 per cent of the respondents say that they borrow money from their contractors.
• 54.8 per cent of the respondents say that they borrow money to meet daily expenses.
• 35.7 per cent of the respondents repay their borrowed amount many times.
• 11.7 per cent of the respondents save in Post Offices. 17.1 per cent of the respondents spend their savings when they go to their native place.
• It is found that 54 per cent of the respondents’ monthly family expense is between Rs. 3000-4000.
• 67.1 per cent of the respondents are satisfied with their Economic status.

1.5: Working conditions and Occupational Hazards
• It is found that 68 per cent of the respondents work for 10 hours a day.
• 64.3 per cent of the respondents say they are provided with safety equipments like boots/special shoes while working.
• Sixty four per cent of the respondents say that they have first aid box, 54 per cent of the respondents say that they do not have toilet facilities, 68 per cent of the respondents say that they do not have any resting place and 86 per cent of the respondents say that they work over time.
• It was found that 74 per cent of the respondents say that they do not get any payment for the over time work they do.
• It is found that 75.7 per cent of the respondents have skin problems.
• 60.3 per cent of the respondents say that they work in heights and 72 per cent of the respondents didn’t meet with an accident during work.
• Seventeen per cent of the respondents say that the type of accident they had met was that injury because of falling of weights.
• 30.1 per cent of the respondents had met with the medical expenses at the time of accident at the workplace by themselves.

1.6: Mother and Child care
• It is found that 51.7 per cent of the employees say that they never take nutritious diet.
• 87.7 per cent of the respondents say that they are not healthy persons.
• 81.7 per cent of the respondents say that they feel tired after completing their work and 92 per cent of the respondents say that they get adequate rest after their work sometimes.
• 68.9 per cent of the respondents say that they do not get time to spend time with their children.
• It is found that 38.9 per cent of the respondents say that they take their child to the workplace.
• 56 per cent of the respondents say their children face skin problems because of taking their child to the workplace.
• It is found that 40 per cent of the respondents leave their child at school when not taking their child to the workplace.
• It is found that 66.9 per cent of the respondents use home remedies to cure their child’s sickness.
• It is found that 58.9 per cent of the female respondents say they have stopped working one month before delivery.
• 61.7 per cent of the female respondents say they had their delivery at their home.
• 62.1 per cent of the respondents say they had a rest of three months after their delivery.
• 75.1 per cent of the respondents say they have brought their children to the workplace after rejoining work.
• It is found that 58 per cent of the respondents say they breast fed their child for three-six months.
• Forty two per cent of the respondents say they have missed many immunization of their child.
• 67.4 per cent of the respondents have no knowledge about vaccines.
• It is found that 87.7 per cent of the respondents say their child has skin problems.
• It is found that 67.8 per cent of the respondents spend about half an hour with their child.

1.7: Sexual Harassment
  • 54 per cent of the respondents say that they faced sexual harassment at the workplace.
  • 35.1 per cent of the respondents say they had been sexually harassed by the mason.
• 54 per cent of the respondents had been threatened of removal from job for sexual harassment.
• 24 per cent of the respondents have told their husband/family of the sexual harassment.
• 39 per cent of the respondents have been sexually harassed at work place.

1.8: Awareness and utilization of the welfare benefits and Unionization

• It is found that 95.7 per cent of the respondents are unaware about TNCWWB.
• 4.3 per cent of the respondents are aware about the TNCWWB but even that four per cent of the respondents are not members of the board.
• Of the four per cent who are aware about the board, it is found that only two per cent are aware about the benefits provided by the board.
• This two per cent of the respondents who are aware of the benefits provided by TNCWWB have known about them through trade unions.
• None of the respondents have registered themselves under any trade union.