

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the current study on “Poverty among the Construction Workers in the Informal sector: A comparative analysis” are discussed under the following heads.

4.1 General Household Characteristics of the Sample

4.2 Profile of the Respondents

4.3 Work Details of the Respondents

4.4 Work Atmosphere

4.5 Awareness on Social Security

4.6 Availability of Basic Amenities

4.7. Economic Characteristics of the Sample Households

4.8 Inequality

4.9 Measurement of Poverty

4.10 Quality Of Life Index

4.1 GENERAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

Society in and around an individual plays a vital role in developing the attitudes and aspirations and in shaping the personality of an individual. The extent of influence differs at different occupational levels. To develop a proper perspective analysis, all major components of social and economic environment must be considered. The general notion of social environment is that it consists of religion, caste, family structure, marital status, size of the family, and age group. The economic environment is a combination of factors such as education, occupation, income, expenditure, savings and debts of their family members. A clear insight into the socio-economic factors is essential to establish the influence that these factors have on the life and work of study group. Such an analysis is presented in this section.

The selected characteristics of the study sample are given in the following table 6.

TABLE 6

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

Characteristics	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Sex					
Male	48	96	36	74	84
Female	2	4	14	28	16
Religion					
Hindu	43	86	44	88	87
Christian	7	14	5	10	12
Muslim	0	0	1	2	1
Community					
OC	10	20	3	6	13
BC	14	28	10	20	24
MBC	10	20	24	48	34
SC	11	22	2	4	13
ST	5	10	11	22	16
Type of family					
Nuclear family	42	84	46	92	88
Joint family	8	16	4	4	12
Size of family					
1 to 4	31	62	43	86	74
5 and above	19	38	7	14	26
Average size	4	-	3	-	4
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	10.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

In the selected sample 96 percent of the migrants and 74 percent of the non-migrants are males. Among the non-migrants about one-fourth are females.

Among both migrant and non-migrant respondents, Hindus constituted a major proportion with 86 and 88 percent respectively.

Community wise analysis reveals that among the migrants SC's, MBC's, and OC's are represented in equal proportion with about 20 percent in each and BC's constituted with 28 percent. Ten percent of the migrant respondents are from scheduled tribes. Among the non-migrant respondents, 48 percent are from MBC's, 20 percent from BC's, 22 and 4 percent of the non-migrants are from scheduled tribes.

The findings reveal that BC's and MBC's together constituted a greater percent of 48 among the migrant and 68 among the non-migrant households.

The breakdown of the joint family system and the prevalence of the nuclear families are established in the current study also. About 84 percent of the migrant households and 92 and percent of non-migrant households are from nuclear family.

The data on the size of the family shows the preference of small family in the current study. The average size of the family of the migrant households is 4 and among the non-migrants households is 3.

The analysis reveals that

- Compared to females, males enter into construction activities in a large proportion.
- Though construction workers are represented from all communities, OC's and Sc's constituted a smaller percentage.
- Predominance of nuclear family system is evinced in this study also.
- Small family norms are followed in the current sample.

4.2 PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

The following table 7 gives the profile of the respondents

TABLE 7

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Characteristics	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Age (years)					
15-20	11	22	5	10	16
21-30	24	48	18	36	42
31-40	9	18	14	28	23
41-50	4	8	9	18	13
51-60	1	2	3	6	4
60 and above	1	2	1	2	2
Average age (years)	29	-	34	-	32
Education					
Illiterate	7	14	9	18	16
Read and write	9	18	7	14	16
Primary (I-V)	2	4	8	16	10
VI-VIII	17	34	13	26	30
IX-X	12	24	8	16	20
XI-XIII	2	4	4	8	6
Collage	1	2	1	2	2
Marital Status					
Married	25	50	22	44	47
Unmarried	25	50	28	56	53
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	10.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The data reveals that among the migrant respondents 70 percent are less than 30 years old. In the case of non-migrants it was 46 percent. About 26 percent of the migrant respondents fall in the age group of 31 to 50 years. It was 46 percent among non- migrants.

The average age of the migrants is 29 and that of the non-migrants 34 years.

The education wise details reveal that 16 percent of the respondents are completely illiterate not knowing how to read and write and another 16 percent just know how to read and write without any formal education. Majority of 30 percent had done middle school and another 20 percent high school level education.

Marital status reveals that 53 percent are married and 47 percent are unmarried.

The analysis reveals that

- **People enter into construction work at an early age**
- **Mostly construction workers are either illiterate or have lower level of education**
- **Marital status is not a phenomenon in entering into construction work.**

AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

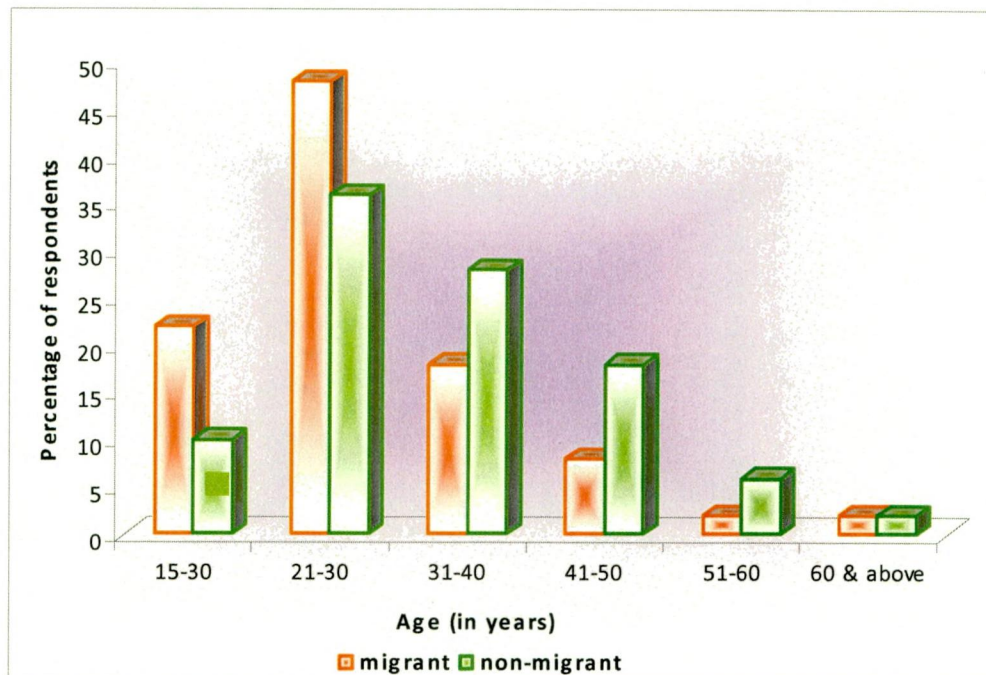


Figure 1

4.3 WORK DETAILS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The construction workers in the informal sector work as masons, structural iron, and steel workers, plasterers, plumbers, electricians, carpenters, floor and tile installers etc. The following table 8 gives the different occupations in which the sample respondents are engaged.

TABLE 8

OCCUPATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Occupation	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Load carrying	3	6	12	24	15
Mixing mortar	6	12	7	14	13
Centering	21	42	10	20	31
Mason	20	40	21	42	41
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The different types of construction works in which the respondents work are load carrying, mixing mortar, centering, and mason works. Among the migrant respondents 42 percent are engaged in centering works, 40 percent in mason works and 18 percent in load carrying and mixing mortar works. In the case of non-migrants 42 percent are doing mason work, 38 percent in load carrying and mixing mortar work and 20 percent in centering works.

An attempt was made to find out the source, which facilitated the respondents to enter into the construction works. The following table 9 gives the source through which the respondents join in the construction work.

TABLE 9

SOURCE HELPED IN JOINING THE WORK

Source	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Family	11	22	18	36	29
Relatives	8	16	9	18	17
Friends	27	54	12	24	39
No other option	4	8	11	22	15
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON SOURCES HELPED TO ENTER INTO THE WORK

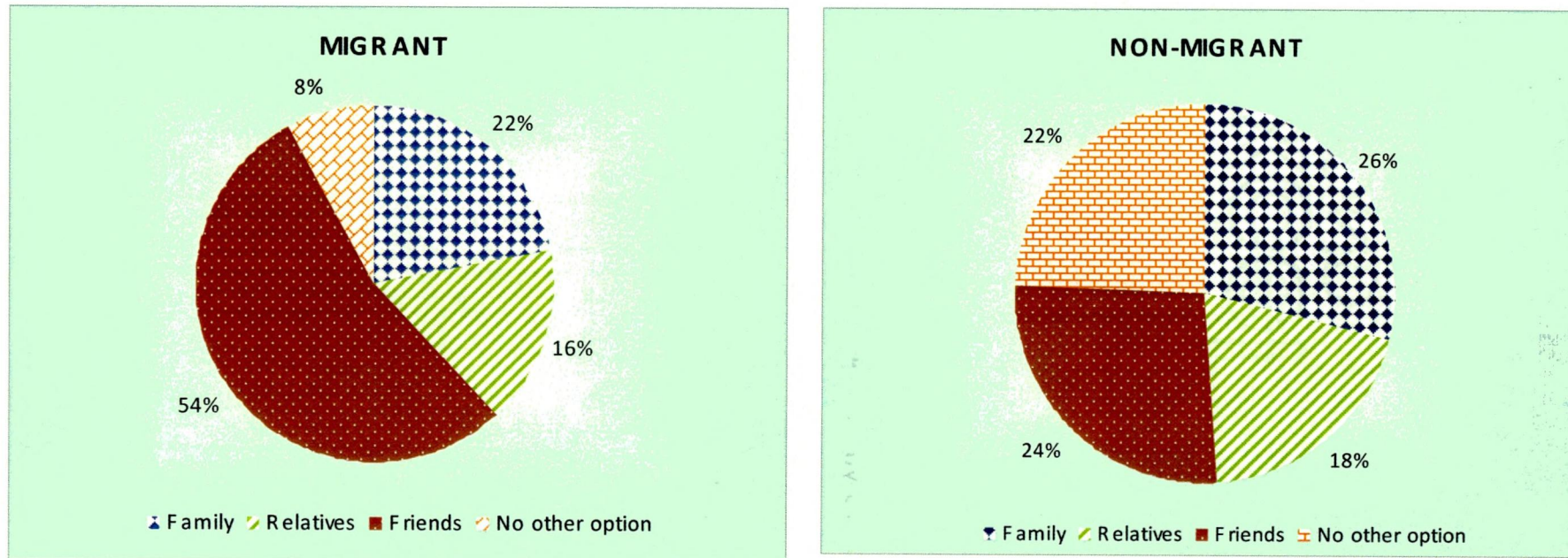


Figure 2

For the migrants, friends were the instrumental factor to enter into construction works. This percentage was 54 among the migrants. Next to friends, it was because the family members are in the construction work that the migrants have also jointed in the work. In the case of the non-migrants, 36 percent of the respondents entered in to the construction activity as their family members are in it and another 24 percent were pulled to this work because of friends and 18 percent because of relatives, Eight percent of the migrants and 22 percent of the non-migrants entered in to construction work as they could not find any other work.

The analysis thus reveals that

- **People enter into construction activities because of their families, friends and relatives.**

The following table 10 gives the years of experience of the sample in the construction activity.

TABLE 10
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE CONSTRUCTION WORK

Years of Experience	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 1 year	9	18	0	0	9
1-5 years	26	52	19	38	45
5-10 years	9	18	11	22	20
10-20 years	4	8	10	20	14
More than 20 years	2	4	10	20	12
Average experience (years)	7	-	12	-	10
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

There was a great disparity in the average years of experience of the respondents in the construction work between the migrant and non-migrant respondents. The average years of experience of the migrant respondent is about 7 years and for the non-migrants 12 years.

In the case of migrant respondents 70 percent have entered in construction works with in the last 5 years only. Only 4 percent have more than 20 years of experience.

Non-migrant respondents are represented in an equal proportion with more than five year of experience. While 38 percent have 1 to 5 years of experience, another 22 percent have 5 to 10 years of experience, 20 percent each have 10 to 20 and more than 20 years of experience.

The analysis thus reveals that

- **Migrant respondents mostly have less than 5 years of experience**
- **In the case of non-migrants, all have at least one year of experience.**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

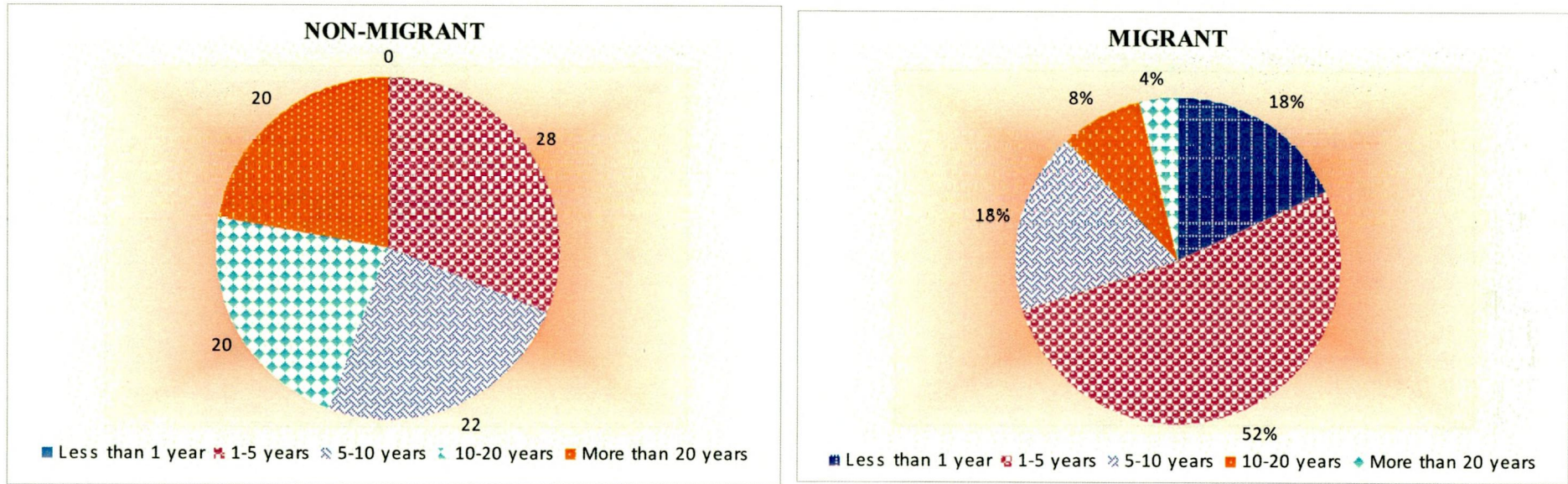


Figure 3

The respondents were asked to state their skill status. The details are given in the following table 11.

TABLE 11

SKILL AND TRAINING

Skill and training	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Skilled	20	40	33	66	53
Semi skilled	17	34	15	30	32
Unskilled	13	26	2	4	15
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

40 percent of the migrants are skilled and 34 percent are semi skilled and another 26 percent are new to the work. In the case of the non-migrant respondents majority of 66 percent are skilled and 30 percent are semi skilled and only 4 percent are unskilled.

The analysis reveals that

- **Mostly the respondents are either skilled or semi-skilled.**

An enquiry in to the source which helps the respondents to acquire skill reveals that 84 percent of migrant respondents had acquired skill after entering in to the construction works. About 18 percent of the respondents acquired skill from their family members who are in the construction activities. The following table 12 gives the source through which the respondents acquired the necessary skill in their construction work.

TABLE 12

SOURCE OF SKILL ACQUISITION

Source	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Family members	8	16	10	20	18
On the job training	42	84	40	80	82
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The workers are employed in construction sector usually through the agency of labour contractor who is known as the maistry. This contractor is the link between the principal employer and the worker but he basically represents the contractor's interest.

There are four methods of recruitment of labour

- 1 Direct recruitment of workers by contractors.
- 2 Recruitment of workers from rural areas by labour contractors.
- 3 Recruitment of workers from city slums by labour contractor.
- 4 Recruitment of workers from the market place by principal employer or maistries.

The following table 13 gives the source through which the respondents enter into in the current work place.

TABLE 13

PERSON HIRED

Person hired	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Owner	1	2	6	12	7
Contractor	31	62	25	50	56
Sub contractor	18	36	19	38	37
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

About 98 percent of the migrants were hired either through the contractor or sub contractor. In the case of the non-migrants 50 percent are hired by the contractor and 38 percent by the sub contractors. The respondents who were hired by the owners directly were 2 percent in the case of the migrants and 12 percent in the case of the non-migrants. The number of hours that an individual has to work reflects the economic necessities under which he/ she have to shoulder the responsibilities of their families. This also brings out the quantum of work they have to provide in the

worksite in a day. All the workers work for 8 hours per day. The following table 14 gives the details on the number of days that the respondent could get job in a week.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF DAYS WORK IN A WEEK

No of days	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
3	0	0	3	6	3
4	0	0	7	14	7
5	0	0	5	10	5
6	19	38	18	36	37
7	31	62	17	34	48
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The migrants work for 6 to 7 days in a week. In the case of the non-migrants it is different. While 30 percent could get work for 3 to 5 days, 36 percent could get work for 6 days and 34 percent work all the days in a week.

The following table 15 gives the number of days the respondents work in a month.

TABLE 15

THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MONTH

Number of days worked	Migrant		Non-migrant		ALL
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 10 days	2	4	5	10	7
11-15 days	0	0	0	0	0
16-20 days	3	6	10	20	13
21-25 days	9	18	6	12	15
26-30 days	36	72	29	58	65
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

Compared to the non-migrants, the migrants work for more days in a month. While 72 percent of the migrants work for 26-30 days, it was 58 percent in the case of non-migrants.

The analysis shows that

- **The opportunity available in the construction work in terms of working days. Only 7 percent work for less than 10 days.**

NATURE OF PAYMENTS

In the case of migrants only 14 percent are paid daily and 84 percent get weekly payment. In the case of the non-migrants while 46 percent get the payment daily, 54 percent get weekly payment.

DISTANCE OF WORK SITE FROM THE HOUSE

The details on the distance between the work site and the house are furnished in the following table 16.

TABLE 16
DISTANCE OF WORK SITE FROM THE HOUSE

Distance (km)	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 0-5	46	92	23	46	69
5-10	4	8	9	18	13
10-15	0	0	10	20	10
15-20	0	0	5	10	5
Above 20 km	0	0	3	6	3
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

All the migrants stay within 10 kms from the work site. In this 92 percent stay within 5 kms. Non-migrants mostly come from far off places While 6 percent have their houses 20 kms apart from the work place, for 30 percent the distance between the work place and house was from 10 to 20 kms, for 64 percent within 10 kms. Migrants usually stay nearer to their work place. They do not stay in permanently built in houses. For the non-migrants this is not the case. This explains the reason for lesser distance between the work site and the residing place of the migrants.

The analysis reveals that

- **Migrants stay nearer to the worksite.**

MODE OF TRANSPORT

The following table 17 gives the transport by which the respondents come to the work place.

TABLE 17

MODE OF TRANSPORT

Mode of transport	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Within the site	38	76	0	0	38
By walk	4	8	10	20	14
Bicycle	1	2	2	4	3
Moped	4	8	25	50	29
Bus	0	0	11	22	11
Arranged vehicles	3	6	2	4	5
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

About 76 percent of the migrant respondents are staying within the construction premises itself. Among the remaining respondents 8 percent come by walk, 6 percent through arranged vehicles, 8 percent by moped and 2 percent by bicycle. In the case of the non-migrant respondents their major mode of transport are moped (50 percent) and bus (22 percent).

4.4 WORK ATMOSPHERE

The attitude of the workers on their work atmosphere will reflect whether they work under stress and strain or whether they have a satisfactory atmosphere in their work place. The construction workers were asked to state their views on the work atmosphere. For this six statements were given to elicit their views on work atmosphere. The statements were 'congenial work atmosphere', 'sexual harassment', 'partial treatment', 'wage discrimination', 'too much of work' and 'co-workers hostile attitude'. The respondents were asked to express their opinion on a 5 point rating scale as 'fully agreed' with a score of 2, 'agreed' with a score of 1, 'neutral' with a score of 0, 'disagreed' with a score of -1 and 'highly disagreed' with a score of -2.

The average scores assigned by the migrant and non-migrant respondents are given in the following table 18.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AT THEIR WORKING PLACE

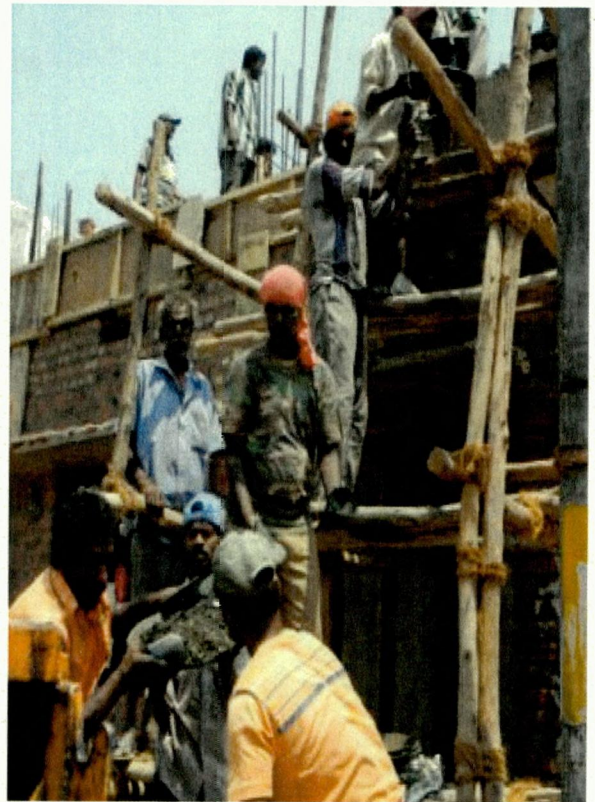


TABLE 18

AVERAGE SCORES ON WORK ATMOSPHERE

Work atmosphere	Migrant	Non-migrant	All
Congenial work atmosphere	-0.52	0.6	-0.23
Sexual harassment	0	0	0
Partial treatment	-0.58	-0.42	-0.55
Wage discrimination	-0.32	-0.38	-0.35
Too much of work	0.04	0.68	0.36
Co- worker hostile attitude	-0.38	-0.34	-0.36

Source: Primary data, 2010.

For the opinion on ‘work atmosphere’ the migrant workers disagreed on the conducive work atmosphere (score = -0.52). The non-migrants were neutral on the same (score = 0.06). Similarly both migrant and non-migrant workers disagreed that they had partial treatment in the work place (score = -0.58 and -0.42) and had wage discrimination (score = -0.32 and -0.38). While non-migrant workers agreed that they had too much of work (score = 0.68), the migrant workers were neutral (score = 0.04) on this aspect. Similarly the construction workers disagreed that the co-workers are hostile towards them (score =-0.38 and -0.38). For sexual harassment, the respondents replied in ‘neutral’ (score = 0 and 0). Both the migrant and non- migrants construction workers are neutral on their opinion on the various conditions related to work atmosphere.

Regarding the working condition the respondent were asked to give their views as ‘very good’, ‘good’, ‘average’, ‘poor’, and ‘very poor’.

TABLE 19

WORKING CONDITION

Working Condition	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Very good	1	2	11	22	12
Good	31	62	28	56	59
Average	10	20	7	14	17
Poor	8	16	2	4	10
Very poor	0	0	2	4	2
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON THEIR WORKING CONDITION

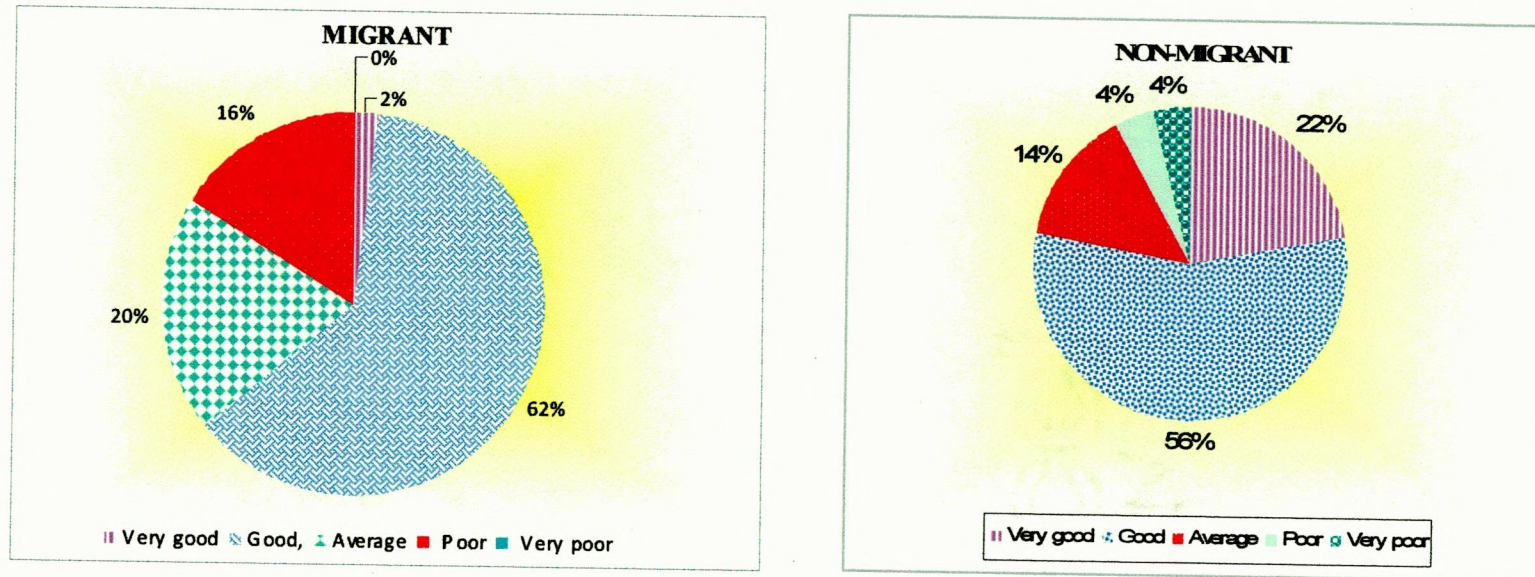


Figure 4

While 71 percent of the workers consider the working condition to be either good (59 percent) or very good (12 percent) 17 reported it to be average. For 12 percent of the workers the working conditions were either poor (10 percent) or very poor (2 percent).

The analysis brings out the fact that

***The workers are satisfied with the working condition.**

Health hazards

Construction work imposes heavy threats to the workers. The following table 20 gives the details on the number of respondents facing or not facing health hazards.

TABLE 20

HEALTH HAZARDS

Health Hazards	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Yes	5	10	13	26	18
No	45	90	37	74	82
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

About 82 percent of the respondents stated that they have no health hazards and only 18 percent met with health related problems.

The following table 21 gives the details on the health hazards faced by the migrant and non-migrant workers.

TABLE 21

TYPE OF HEALTH HAZARDS

Health Hazards	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Wound	3	6	6	12	9
Body pain	2	4	7	14	9
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

Among the 18 percent respondents who had met with health hazards, for 9 percent it was the 'wound' they had while doing the construction work and for another 9 percent it was the 'body pain' they had because of the work.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON HEALTH HAZARDS

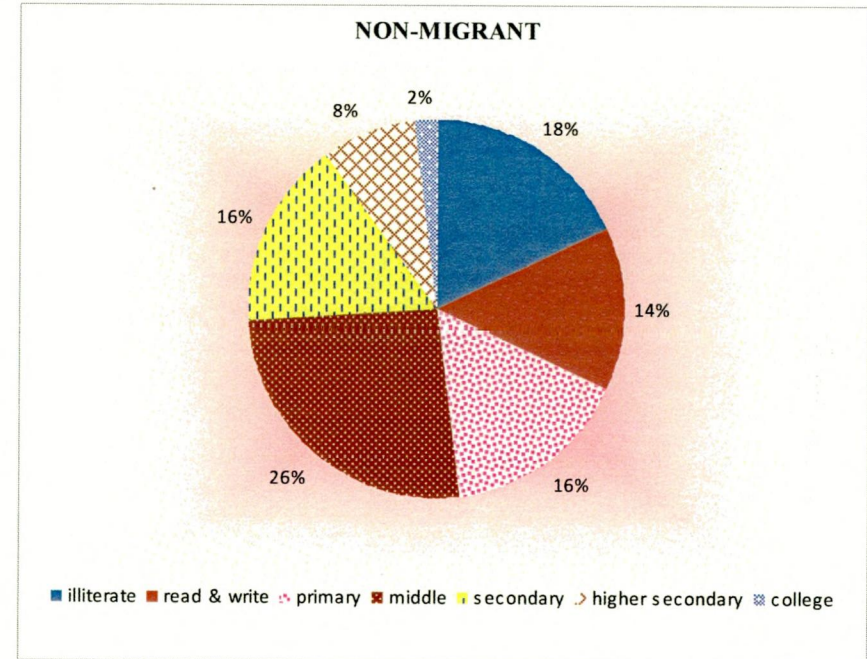
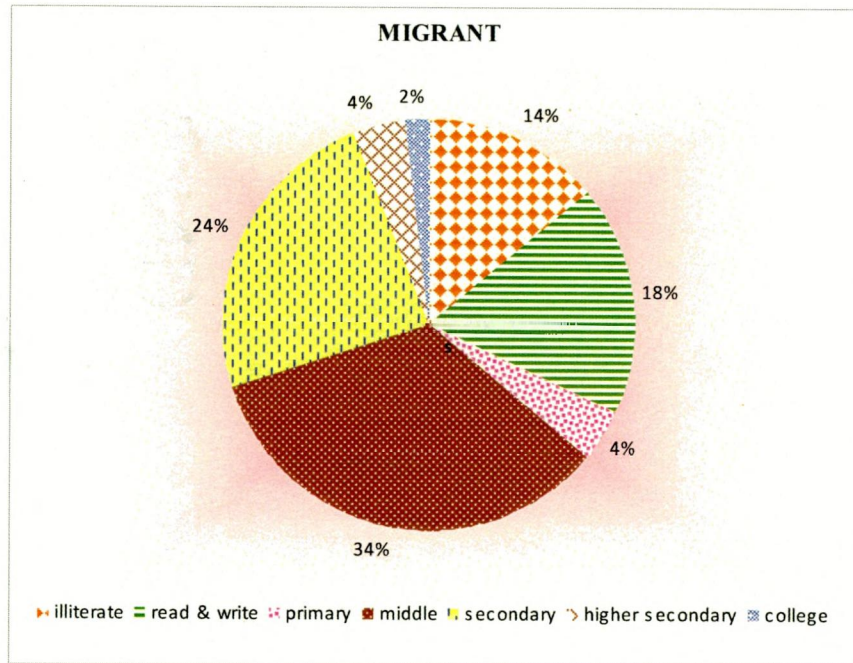


Figure 5

ACCIDENTS MET IN THE PAST ONE YEAR

Among the sample respondents, 9 percent of the construction workers met with accidents in which 5 percent are among the migrants and 4 percent among the non-migrant respondents. On enquiring about the type of accidents, 4 percent of the migrants and 3 percent of the non-migrants had fracture and one percent each had wound.

The workers who had fracture were away from the work for more than one month. The respondents who had wound were away from the work for less than 15 days.

4.5 AWARENESS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

In theory, by the 1980s some 25 laws governed the status of workers in the construction industry, ranging from the Inter-State Migrant Workers Act to the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Usually, it is trade unions that push for enforcement of labour laws and report violations to labour officials. But unions are rare in this unorganized sector industry. The construction industry is practically the only industry where the work place changes from day to day and so does the workforce. An attempt was made in this section on the awareness of the respondents on the social security measures available for them. The following table 22 gives the details on the same.

TABLE 22
AWARENESS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security	Migrant				Non- migrant			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Number		Percentage		Number		Percentage	
Existence of trade union	0	50	0	100	0	50	0	100
Union benefits	0	50	0	100	0	50	0	100
Insurance	6	44	12	88	13	37	26	74
Accidents	26	24	52	48	27	23	54	46
Compensation	2	48	4	96	3	47	6	94
Children education	0	50	0	100	0	50	0	100
Welfare activities	0	50	0	100	0	50	0	100
Pension	0	50	0	100	0	50	0	100
Crisis support	0	50	0	100	0	50	0	100

Source: Primary data, 2010.

None of the workers are aware of the existence of 'trade union' and 'union benefits' they could avail. Similarly none are aware of 'children education facilities', 'welfare activities', 'pension benefit' and 'crisis support'. Only 54 percent of the respondents are aware of the 'accidents benefit's and 26 percent on 'insurance' and 6 percent on compensation benefits.

AWARENESS ON THE SOCIAL SECURITY

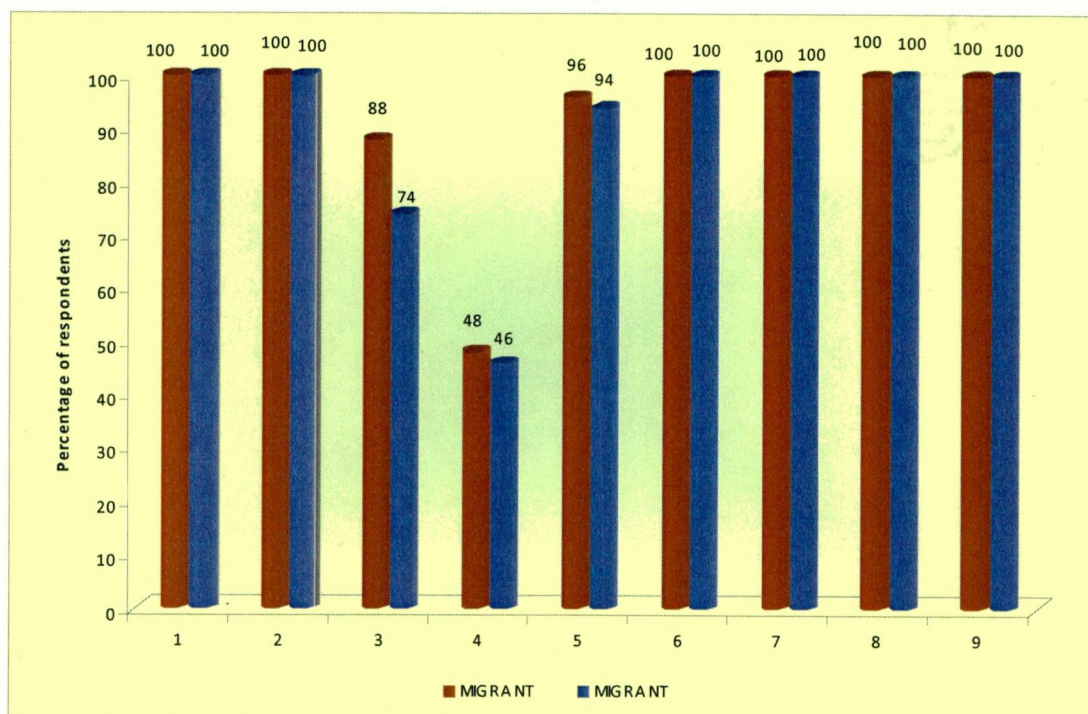


Figure 6

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Existence of trade union, | 2. Union benefits, |
| 3. Insurance, | 4. Accidents, |
| 5. Compensation, | 6. Children education, |
| 7. Welfare activities | 8. Pension |
| | 9. Crisis support. |

4.6 AVAILABILITY OF BASIC AMENITIES

The economic status of the respondents is measured in terms of their housing conditions and availability of the basic amenities.

HOUSE

Among the respondents about 25 percent of migrant construction workers and 22 percent of non-migrant construction workers are in their own houses. Number of rooms reflects the socio economic status of the individuals. In the present study among the migrants, 52 percent live in single room houses, 14 percent are in houses in 2 rooms, 18 percent in 3 and 6 percent in 4 room houses. In the case of the non-migrants 42 percent live in a single room house, 40 percent in 2 rooms 16 in 3 rooms, and 2 percent in 4 room houses. The type of house which they live are shown in the following table 23.

TABLE 23

TYPE OF HOUSE

Type of house	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Wall					
Leaves	30	60	8	16	38
Mud	0	0	1	2	1
Bricks	20	40	41	82	61
Floor					
Mud	0	0	4	8	4
Cement	50	100	44	88	94
Tiles	0	0	2	4	2
Roof					
Leaf	31	62	7	14	38
Cement sheet	17	34	35	70	52
cement	2	4	8	16	10
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

While 60 percent of the migrant construction workers live in houses in which the walls are made of leaves, 40 percent live in house with brick walls. This is because the migrants are always in 'move' and they do not have permanent shelter. The floors are 'cement type' for all the migrant construction workers. For 62 percent of the migrants the roofs are made of leaves, for 34 percent cement sheets and for 4 percent only the houses have concrete roofs. In the case of the non-migrants construction workers, 82 percent live in houses with brick walls and 16 percent with

leaves. For 88 percent of the non-migrants the floors are made of cement and for 79 percent the roofs are cement sheets.

HOUSE OF A CONSTRUCTION WORKER



ELECTRICITY

Type of fuel used by the respondents is shown in the following table 24.

TABLE 24

SOURCE OF LIGHTING

Source of lighting	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Electricity	45	90	44	88	89
Kerosene	5	10	6	12	11
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

While 90 percent of the migrants and 88 percent of the non-migrants have electricity in their houses. 10 percent of the migrants and 12 percent of the non-migrants use kerosene.

The basic amenities availed by the respondents are analysed in terms of the availability of drinking water facilities and drainage facilities. The following table 25 gives the availability of drinking water facilities for the respondents.

TABLE 25

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

Drinking water	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Within the premise	7	14	11	22	18
Near the premise	34	68	34	68	68
Away from the premise	9	18	5	10	14
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

For 14 percent of the migrants and 22 percent of the non-migrants, drinking water is available within the premise. For 68 percent of the migrants and non-migrants each, it is nearer to their house. For 18 percent of migrants and 10 percent of the non-migrants it is away from the house.

The following table 26 gives the details on the availability of bathroom facilities.

TABLE 26

BATHROOM AVAILABILITY

Bathroom availability	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Within the house	8	16	16	32	24
Outside the house but within the compound	36	72	31	62	67
Away from the house	6	12	3	6	9
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

While 88 percent of the migrants and 92 percent of the non-migrants have bathroom facilities, for 12 percent of the migrants and 6 percent of non-migrants it is

not available and away from the house. For 24 percent of respondents, the bathroom facilities are within the house. This percent was 8 for migrants and 16 for non-migrants. For 72 percent of the migrants and for 62 percent of non-migrants it is within the compound but outside the house.

For 8 percent of migrants and 20 percent of the non-migrants latrine facilities are available within the house. For 24 percent of the migrants and 8 percent of the non-migrants it is within the compound but outside the house. For a majority of 70 percent, 34 from migrant and 36 percent from non-migrants they do not have latrine facilities and they have to use public latrine.

As far as drainage facilities are concerned 18 percent of the migrants and 52 percent of the non-migrants have open drainages near the house and 82 percent of the migrant and 48 percent of the non-migrant do not have drainage facilities in their houses.

4.7. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD

The economic characteristics of the households are discussed in terms of income, expenditure and assets owned by the respondents. The details on the monthly income of the respondents are shown in the table 27.

TABLE 27
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT BASED ON THE MONTHLY INCOME

Monthly household Income (Rs)	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 5000	4	8	4	8	8
5001 to 10000	22	44	26	52	48
10001to15000	12	24	12	24	24
15001to 20000	5	10	6	12	11
20001to 25000	3	6	1	2	4
25001to 30000	4	8	1	2	5
Average income (Rs)	11594	-	15000	-	11,135
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The average total monthly income of the non-migrant construction worker households (Rs 15,000) exceeded that of the migrant construction workers households (Rs 11594). For 24 percent of the migrant households, their family income exceeded (Rs 15000) and it is 16 percent in the case of the non-migrant households.

MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income is a measure to estimate standard of living of a household. As per the NSSO Report a household in a rural area is said to be under poverty, if the per capita income is less than Rs 700 and in the urban area if it is less than Rs 1000. The following table 28 shows the monthly per capita income distribution of the sample household.

TABLE 28

MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income (Rs)	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 750	1	2	0	0	1
751 to 1000	0	0	0	0	0
1001 to 1250	5	10	2	4	7
1251 to 2000	12	24	11	22	23
2001 to 4000	21	42	26	42	47
Greater than 4000	11	22	11	22	22
Average per capita income	2,848	-	3,196	-	3,021
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The data on the average monthly per capita income of the household reveals that the non-migrant construction workers households have greater per capita income of Rs 3196 against the migrant construction workers household income of Rs 2848.

None of the households have their per capita income less than Rs 700. As per the NSSO norms all the households of the current study are above the poverty line.

TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

The following table 29 gives the distribution of the respondents based on the total monthly expenditure which includes food and non- food expenditure among the sample household.

TABLE 29

TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Total monthly expenditure (Rs)	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 5000	29	58	5	10	34
5001-10000	15	30	20	40	35
10001-15000	2	4	18	36	20
15001-20000	1	2	3	6	4
20001-25000	1	2	2	4	3
More than 25000	2	4	2	4	4
Average monthly expenditure (Rs)	7,104	-	13,361	-	10,214
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The average monthly expenditure of the non-migrants households was Rs 13,361 exceeding that of the migrant households (Rs 7,104). About 88 percent of the migrant construction workers have their total monthly expenditure less than Rs 10,000. But in the case of the non-migrant construction workers, 50 percent have their monthly expenditure exceeding Rs 15,000.

MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

The distribution of the respondents based on the monthly per capita expenditure is given in the following table 30.

TABLE 30

MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

Monthly percapita expenditure (Rs)	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 404	1	2	0	0	5
405 to 539	0	0	0	0	3
540 to 674	5	10	0	0	3
675 to 1078	13	26	2	4	15
1070 to 2156	15	30	14	28	36
Greater than 2156	16	32	34	68	42
Average per capita monthly expenditure (Rs)	2,163	-	3,826	-	2,995
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The average monthly per capita expenditure of the non-migrant household (Rs 2,163) exceeds that of the migrant household (Rs 3,826).

ASSETS

The various types of assets possessed by the respondents are shown in the following table 31.

TABLE 31

ASSETS POSSESSED (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

Assets	Migrants		Non-migrants		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Gas	7	14	28	56	35
Mixie	10	20	30	60	40
TV	19	38	41	82	60
Fan	26	52	50	100	76
Vehicles	23	46	41	82	64
Phone	24	48	50	100	74
Land	13	26	14	28	27
House	12	24	19	38	31
Jewels	7	14	19	38	26

Source: Primary data, 2010.

Compared to the migrants, non-migrants possess assets in a larger measure. Among the assets possessed, excepting land, houses and jewels, the other assets relate to the assets in the residing place. For land, houses and even jewels, if the respondents have it in some other place, they reported it in the survey. Among the migrants, a majority of 52 percent own fans. The other assets are owned by less than 50 percent of the migrants. In the case of non-migrants, all own fans and phones. About 60 to 80 percent own mixies and TV'S. Since all do not possess 'ration cards', they could not avail 'TV' and 'gas stove' given by the government.

The following table 32 gives the distribution of the households based on the value of the assets possessed by the households.

TABLE 32

VALUE OF ASSETS OWNED

Value of Assets (Rs)	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 10,000	24	48	8	16	32
10,001 to 50,000	6	12	10	20	16
50,001 to 1,00,000	9	18	7	14	16
Above 1,00,000	11	22	25	50	36
Average value (Rs)	1,41,948	-	2,95,253	-	2,18,600
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The monetary value of the assets possessed by the non-migrant construction workers (Rs 2, 95,253) was much higher than that of the migrant construction workers (Rs 1, 41,948). For 50 percent of the non-migrant construction workers, the value of assets possessed by them exceeded Rs 1, 00,000. This is the case only for 22 percent of the migrant construction workers.

The analysis reveals that

- **Monetary value of the assets owned by the non-migrant construction workers exceeded that of the migrant construction workers.**

SAVINGS

In the study sample, 24 percent of the migrant and 34 percent of the non-migrant households have savings. In this 92 percent of the migrants save in commercial banks and 8 percent have deposited their savings with their friends and relatives. In the case of non-migrants, who save, 82 percent deposits their savings in commercial banks, 12 percent in chit funds and 6 percent with their friends and relatives. The average saving of the migrants and non-migrants construction workers were Rs 10,980 and Rs 13,080 respectively. The major reason for savings was for meeting 'future needs'. This was stated by 92 percent of the migrants and 47 percent of the non-migrants. Next to it, 8 percent of the migrants save for 'marriage'. In the case of non-migrants, 29 percent have savings for 'education', 12 percent for 'medical expenses' and 6 percent each 'for construction' and 'for marriage'.

DEBT

The debt position of the sample households reveals that among the migrants 22 percent and among the non-migrants 48 percent have debt. On enquiry, it was found that the major source of borrowing among the migrants were friends and relatives (55 percent) followed by banks (36 percent) and money lenders (9 percent). In the case of non-migrants, 54 percent had borrowed from commercial banks, 29 percent from chit funds, 13 percent from friends and relatives, and 4 percent from money lenders. The average debt burden of the migrant was Rs 7,500 and for the non-migrant was Rs 11,130.

While 82 percent of the migrants had borrowed at the rate of interest of 1 to 5 percent, 9 percent for 5 to 10 percent and another 9 percent at a high rate of 20 to 30 percent. In the case of non-migrants, these percentages were 54, 13 and 8 respectively. About 25 percent of the non-migrants had borrowed at the rate of 10 to 20 percent.

The purpose of borrowing of the respondents are shown in following table33.

TABLE 33

REASONS FOR DEBT

Reasons for debt	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Household expense	7	29	1	9	8
For medical purpose	5	21	3	27	8
For construction and renovation	4	17	2	18	6
For marriage	3	13	2	18	5
To buy assets	3	13	1	9	4
For education	1	4	2	18	3
For future needs	1	4	0	0	1

Source: Primary data, 2010.

As the table shows that among those who have borrowed for meeting day to day expenses 29 percent of the migrants and 9 percent of the non-migrants have borrowed. Next to this 21 and 27 percent of the migrants and non-migrants have borrowed for medical expenses. Among those who have borrowed, 17 percent of the migrants and 18 percent of the non-migrants have borrowed for construction and renovation. For marriage 13 percent of the migrants and 18 percent of the non-migrants have borrowed.

The analysis reveals that

- **Among those who have saved the major purpose is for meeting future needs.**
- **Among those who have debt the major reason for borrowing was household expense for migrants and for 'medical expenses' for the non-migrants.**
- **Compared to the non-migrants lesser percent of migrants have savings and debt.**

4.8 INEQUALITY

This section studies the extent of inequalities in the distribution of household income, assets and expenditure among the households. To measure the inequalities co-efficient of variation and Gini- co-efficient of inequalities were used.

Gini- co-efficient of inequality developed by Angus Deaton (1997) was used to measure the inequality.

$$G = \frac{N+1}{N-1} - \frac{2}{N(n+1)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i$$

G is Gini- co-efficient of inequality

N is size of the sample

U is mean value of per capita income/ per capita expenditure / total assets

P is income rank

p_i is p of person, i with high value of income / expenditure / assets such that $x_i > x_{i+1}$ and the richest. R, person receives the rank of 1 and the poorest person receives the rank n.

The calculated Gini- co-efficient of inequities is given in the following table 34.

TABLE 34

GINI- CO-EFFICIENT OF INEQUALITY

Group Variable	Migrant	Non-migrant
Per Capita Income	0.2838	0.2788
Per Capita Expenditure	0.249	0.4191
Total Assets	0.8484	0.7528
Total	50	100.00

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2010

Gini- co-efficient of inequality lies between 0 and 1. If the inequality is high, Gini- co-efficient lies closer to 1. If the inequality is less it lies closer to 0. From the above table it can be seen that there is not much of inequality in the per capita income and expenditure distribution among the households of the migrant and non-migrant construction workers. The calculated Gini- co-efficient of inequality for per capita income is 0.28 for the households of both the migrant and non-migrant construction workers. Compared to the migrant households, there is higher level of inequality in the per capita expenditure among the non-migrant households. The Gini- co-efficient

of inequality for the non-migrant household is 0.4191 and for the migrant households 0.249. In the case of the possession of assets both migrant and non-migrant households exhibit higher level of inequality. For migrant households it was as high as 0.8484 and for non-migrant household 0.7528. The analysis reveals that in the possession of assets, higher inequality prevails among both the migrant and non-migrant construction workers.

4.9 MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY

An attempt was made to estimate and assess the extent of poverty among the selected sample households. The intensity of poverty is measured in terms of income. Income is a simple way to define poverty. As a first step to classify the households under various income groups' level, the annual per capita incomes of households were calculated. The distribution of the households based on the average annual per capita income is given in the following table 35.

TABLE 35

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS BASED ON THE ANNUAL PER
CAPITA INCOME**

Annual per capita income (Rs)	Migrant		Non-migrant		all
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 10,000	1	2	0	0	1
10,001 to 20,000	12	24	6	12	18
20,001 to 30,000	11	22	20	40	31
30,001 to 40,000	11	22	7	14	18
40,000 to 50,000	5	10	6	12	11
50,001 to 60,000	4	8	5	10	9
Greater than 60,000	6	12	6	12	12
Average per capita income (Rs)	34171	-	38347	-	36259
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

From the above table it is clear that the average annual per capita income exceeds Rs 20,000 for 74 percent of the migrant construction workers and for 88 percent of the non-migrant construction workers. The average annual per capita income of the non-migrant construction workers was Rs 38,347, exceeding the average annual per capita income of the migrant construction workers (Rs 34,171).

The analysis reflects that the non-migrant construction workers are in better position in income status compared to the migrant construction workers.

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized sector (NCEUS, 2007), classifies the households under six categories based on their per capita annual income as shown in the following table 36.

TABLE 36

CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

S.no	Classification	Annual per capita income (Rs)
1	Extremely poor	Up to Rs 9000
2	Poor	90,001 to 12,000
3	Marginally poor	12,001 to 15,000
4	Vulnerable	15,001 to 24,000
5	Middle income	24,001 to 48,000
6	High income	More than 48,001

Source: NCEUS, 2007.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

Based on the classification given in table 36, the households are placed under different groups accordingly to their income level. The distribution of the households are shown in the following table 37.

TABLE 37

CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Category	Extremely poor	Poor	Marginally poor	Vulnerable	Middle income	High income	Total
Migrants							
N	1	0	5	12	21	11	50
R	2	0	10	24	42	22	100
Non-migrants							
N	0	0	2	11	26	11	50
R	0	0	4	22	52	22	100
All							
R	1	0	7	23	47	22	100

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2010. N- Number, R- Percent to row total

From the above table it is inferred that 34 percent of the migrant construction worker and 26 per cent of the non-migrant construction worker household are either 'marginally poor' or 'vulnerable'. From this it can be inferred that these household are in the border line and could be shifted to below poverty line at any time. Two percent of the migrant construction workers household fell under 'extremely poor' category. In the case of both the migrant and non-migrant construction workers 22 percent each come under 'high income' category.

The analysis reveals that

- **More than 20 to 40 percent of the construction workers are under poverty.**

ESTIMATION OF POVERTY BASED ON POVERTY RATE

Poverty is a multi dimensional concept which is expressed in terms of both income and non income measures. Any discourse on poverty is centered on two themes such as

- i. Identifying the poor among the total population and
- ii. Construction of an index for poverty using the available information on poor (Sen, 1976).

The first issuers are essentially concerned with the choice of criterion (selection of poverty line) for identifying the poor.

A widely used measure of the presence of poverty is through the estimation of

- i. Head count ratio - poverty incidence ratio and
- ii. Poverty gap ratio - poverty intensity ratio.

Derivation and practical application of unambiguous poverty index is a debatable issue. The most popular and widely used measure is head count ratio of poverty. It states the proportion of people whose income are below a designated poverty line. If N is defined as the size of the population, q is the number of people,

with income below poverty line (z) and y_i is the income of the individual, then poverty line is defined as,

$$H = Q / N$$

Another closely related measure of poverty is the average gap ratio of the poor which is defined as

$$I = \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{y_i < z} [z - y_i]$$

'Head count ratio' is also known as 'poverty incidence ratio' and 'Poverty gap' ratio is also known as 'poverty intensity ratio'. The following table shows the income-poverty estimates of the migrant and non-migrant construction worker households using these two ratios.

TABLE 38
INCOME-POVERTY ESTIMATES

Measures \ Group	Migrant	Non-migrant
Head count ratio	0.02	0
Poverty gap ratio	0.005	0

Source: Estimated based on field surveys.

From the above table it could be seen that none of the non-migrant construction workers fell under poverty category. In the case of migrant households the intensity of poverty is less with the Head count ratio taking the value of 0.02 and poverty gap ratio 0.005.

ESTIMATION OF POVERTY BASED ON CALORIE INTAKE.

The measurement of poverty can be made on the basis of either income or the minimum calorie intake norm. The poverty line, based on the minimum consumption of 2400 calorie per day per person in rural areas and 2100 calorie per day per person in urban areas, can be regarded as a physical subsistence measure of poverty. Those who are unable to reach this level have a high risk of not having a long life.

Based on calorie intake, the households were classified and are given in the following table 39.

TABLE 39

PERCAPITA CALORIE INTAKE

Per capita calorie intake	Migrant		Non-migrant		all
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
< 300	13	26	3	6	16
310-500	19	38	18	36	37
501-700	11	22	17	34	28
701-900	3	6	8	16	11
901-1100	3	6	2	4	5
1101-1300	0	0	2	4	2
1301-1900	1	2	0	0	1
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2010.

The findings reveal that none of the households satisfy the minimum per capita calorie intake of 2100 per day. Nutrition wise all the households fall under poverty line.

4.10 QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

Of the several ways to conceptualize and operationalise poverty, in India, the state has defined poverty as income poverty. A poverty line represented by an income that commands a minimum calorie intake by individuals is first defined and then estimates are made of all those people whose income falls below this line. The method known as the 'Head count ratio' of poverty is the commonly used measure in Indian planning and development. The official estimates are, however, based on consumption expenditure-generated by the National Sample Survey (NSS) – instead of income to estimate the number of poor. These estimates are under scrutiny. The Planning Commission itself indicates that measurement of poverty needs multi-dimensional norms, instead of the calorie norm. For a developing economy, it is necessary to develop a basic needs approach poverty line, instead of a uni-dimensional poverty line based on calorie intake of food primarily which is only a starvation line.

To meet the minimum needs of the people within a short span of time, the conventional procedure of measuring poverty and evaluation of plan performance in

terms of changes in per capita income is adequate (Pramod kumar, 2001). Hence income as an indicator of poverty is less than adequate to identify the rural poor. Schultz is of the opinion that poverty cannot be defined simply in terms of low levels of income because there are families which have relatively little income but own substantial amount of wealth.

Sen (2007) pointed out that poverty alleviation has to be seen not only in terms of gross national product or even of raising the level of personnel incomes of the poor populations, but primarily as the enhancement of people of capabilities to lead minimally acceptable lines. A more reasonable way of identifying the poor is to use a number of indicators rather than one.

The Government of India, in collaboration with the UNDP split out in the urban poverty removal strategy that poverty has a social dimension-viz –poor quality of housing and the living environment and lack of access to basic services like clean water, education etc., Based on the methodology followed by Pramod kumar (2001), the quality of life index is constructed with a set of 10 quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The quantitative and qualitative indicators used in the current study are briefly discussed. In constructing the quality of life index, the parameters which are indicators of the quality of life are to be considered. With the criteria, nine indicators are chosen, They are under five categories.

i. Social status

- i. Literacy level of the head of the household
- ii. Occupation of the head of the household
- iii. Occupation of the female members in the household
- iv. Annual per capita income of the household

ii. Nutritional status

- v. Calorie intake per person per day
- vi. The proportion of food expenditure to total expenditure

iii. Clothing

- vii. Per capita annual expenditure on clothing
- v. Housing
- viii. Type of house and
- xi. Number of rooms per person

Human poverty relates to deprivation in education. The contribution of education to reduce the absolute poverty was recognized since long (Ribich, 1968). The higher the level of education of the population, the lower would be the proportion of poor people in the total population. This is because education imparts knowledge and skills to the recipients of education which in turns are associated with participation in better employment and higher wages.

The provision of good quality education is the most important equalizer for the economy. The Eleventh Plan states, “that Education is the most critical input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and for giving them access to productive employment in the future”.

Income status, which is determined by the occupation structure, throws light on the poverty status of any area. Per capita income is one of the determining factors of poverty. There is an inverse relationship between per capita income and poverty. There is a relationship between dependency, unemployment and poverty. The higher the dependency ratio the lower is the collective income per head. Families with a relatively higher proportion of dependents would suffer from low per capita income.

In India, poverty is measured by the yardstick of minimum requirement of calories intake, propounded by the planning commission. It has been worked out in the Seventh Five Year Plan draft that for a person to be above the poverty line there should be a minimum intake of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas. In India, income is used as a proxy for minimum nutritional requirement but even in the case of rich classes under nutritional and mal nutrition prevails.

The consumption pattern of the households also reveals the economic conditions, as is proportion of their expenditure towards food.

Clothing statistics the basic needs next to food, Clothing requirements of children, men and women necessitate different norms for clothing. In the estimates prepared by Guru Swamy (2006), the clothing requirements have been calculated at Rs 207 per person per annum or Rs 17 per month.

TABLE 40
QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX TABLE

Indicator \ Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Education	Illiterate	Primary (class I to V)	Middle (class VI to VIII)	High School (class IX to X)	Higher secondary (class XI to XII)	Under graduate, Diploma	Post graduate & others
Occupation of the head of the household	Casual workers and/or less than 100 days employed in a year	Agricultural/non agricultural labour households (regular workers in unorganized sector)	Marginal farmers (less than 1.25 acre)	Small farmers (1.26 to 2.50 acres)	Medium farmers (2.51 to 5.00 acres)	Large farmers (5.01 to 10 acres), Self-employed in non-agriculture (excluding rural artisans)	Government service
Occupation of the female	Widow family head and/or a destitute	Casual workers	---	Agricultural/non-agricultural labourers (regular workers in unorganized sector)	---	Self-employed	Employed in organized sectors of public/private
Monthly percapita income (Rs)	< 750	500-750	751-1000	1001-1250	1251-2000	2001-4000	Above 4000
Calorie intake (gm)	≤ 1500	1501-1799	1800-2099	2100-2399	2400-2699	2700-2999	>73000
Percentage expenditure on food	80 and above	75-79	70-74	65-73	60-64	45-59	<45
Annual expenditure on clothing (Rs)	≤ 119	120-179	180-239	240-299	300-359	360-639	640 and above
Type of house							
Roof	Leaf	Tiles	Tiles	Tiles	Tiles	Tiles Pucca	Terrace
Wall	Mud	Mud	Brick	Brick	Leaf	Brick	Brick
Floor	Mud	Mud	Mud	Cement	Cement	Cement	Cement
Number of rooms per person	0	.25	.5	1	1.25	1.5	>1.5

Housing is the third basic requirement of mankind next to food and clothing. Shelter is very much related to improving the quality of life. Non-availability of shelter affects the quality of life.

Based on the above nine criteria, quality of life index table was constructed; assigning scores ranging from 0 to 6. The above table gives the constructed quality of life index table for each sample household scores were assigned based on the above table.

Combining all the above nine criteria, the maximum score that a household can attain is 54 and the minimum score is 0. Using this a person is assumed to be extremely poor if his score is less than 13 and poor if his score lies between 13 to 27, marginally poor if it lies between 27 and 40 and non-poor if it exceeds 40.

The following table gives the poverty level of the respondents using the above criteria.

TABLE 41
DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS BASED ON QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

Poverty level	Migrant		Non-migrant		All
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Extremely poor	2	4	3	6	5
Poor	46	92	47	94	93
Marginally poor	2	4	0	0	2
Non-poor	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2010.

The findings reveals that, taking the quality of life index, which included food intake, income, expenditure, shelter, occupation and literacy level, 96 percent of the migrants construction workers fall under 'extremely poor' (4 percent) or 'poor' (92 percent). Only 4 percent of the migrant construction workers are 'marginally poor' implying that they too are in the border line of falling under the 'poverty' group. In the case of non-migrant construction workers all fall under either 'poor' (94 percent) or 'extremely poor' (6 percent) category.