



# **A STUDY OF WORK PLACE ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS AND OCCASIONAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG WOMEN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN COIMBATORE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Women's health plays an important role in determining the health of the future population because women's health has an inter-generational effect. Finally, a women's health affects the household economic well-being, and as a woman with poor health will be less productive in the labour force. Primary, secondary data and sample techniques is used for the study, sample size – 120 respondents, these are the research methodologies that are been used.*

- ✓ *Simple percentage analysis.*
- ✓ *Chi-Squire analysis.*

*These are the statistical tools. Majority 52 (43%) are of 18-2 years. The current study aims to address the health status of unorganised women workers in urban Coimbatore with following objectives of the study.*

**KEY WORDS-***Women's health, Women workers, Construction, Occupation.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Women's health plays an important role in determining the health of the future population because women's health has an inter-generational effect. Finally, a women's health affects the household economic well-being, and as a woman with poor health will be less productive in the labour force. Because of prevailing culture and traditional practices in India, the health and nutritional status of women are becoming worse. Health condition in one phase of a women's life affect other phases of her life as well as the health and well-being of future generations. The 45th World Health Assembly in (1992) has strongly advocated for a lifespan approach to women's health from conception to old age. It has also called for multicultural action for

women's health, particularly in the areas of raising female literacy, creating opportunities for income generation, increasing the participation of women in national development, and in short, empowering women to make decisions on matters that impact their health.

## **STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

Nowadays more rural and urban women were going for construction works. The reason for such shift in occupation is reduced agricultural activities due to poor rainfall & cost hike. As the living cost in high to make ends meet women choose alternative jobs. She has to overcome at home, workplace, health problem, family problems, sexual harassment and social issues.



The researcher has noticed many construction workers in Market and Woraiyur and near Tamilnadu police academy. These women seem to be in pressure to identifying the availability of works, distance to be travelled to new workplace, insecurity about work and reaching home late in evening. This influenced the researcher to do research about such women working in construction field. So, the researcher wants to study the problems faced by the construction workers in areas of occupation, social, family and personal aspects.

### SCOPE OF STUDY

- To study about the level of parameters and occasional health problems among women construction workers.
- The health awareness of the women workers.

### OBJECTIVES

- To examine the socio-economic and demographic background of the study.
- To find out the wage of the women construction workers.
- To see the reason for migration among the migrant women workers.
- To analyze the health problems faced by the respondents.
- To find out the association between the social-economic, occupational, personal and family aspects of women constructions workers.
- To suggest measures to women construction workers to manage their situations.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY RESEACH DESIGN

Research methodology is as science of studying of how the research is done scientifically and the various ways that are generally adopted by a research problem

### SOURCES OF DATA COLLETION

The relevant data was collected from both primary sources and secondary sources. The

starting point of my information gathering hasbeen the secondary sources such as internet, books, and journals and so on.

First, I made a study of the brand positioning and repositioning strategies of fast track watches through secondary sources such as internet, insurance magazines, and journals and so on. Then I conducted a customer awareness survey on brand repositioning strategies undertaken by fast trach watches in recent times.

### PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected through an interview schedule, consisting of both open ended and closed ended questions. The schedule covered parameterslike reasons for customers' brand preference; recollection of earlier tagline and advertisement, brand ambassador of fast track; awareness of new tagline and campaign featuring Aamir Khan, new designs and so on. The data was collected through e- mails, telephone contacts and one-to-one personal interviews.

### SAMPLING DESIGN

A sample size for the study was determined on the basis of the assumption that the reaction of the people will represent the entire target population. Convenient sampling method is used to select the respondents. The respondents who have been taken for the study, is using the fastrack watch at present.

### TOOLS OF ANALYSIS SIMPLE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Simple percentage analysis is one of the statistical tools which is widely used for analysis and interpretation of primary data.it is one of the simple forms of analysis which is very easy for anyone to understand the outcome of the research. It is normally used by commercial research organization.

**FORMULA**

$$\text{PERCENTAGE} = \frac{\text{Number of Respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

**CHI-SQUIRE**

The chi-square test is used to test whether the two factors are independent or in other words this is to find whether the one factor has influence over the other. For this purpose, the factors in this study are classified under two groups and chi-square test is applied between the factors of each group with suitable hypothesis. In this study, it was decided to use  $\chi^2$  (chi-square) statistical test which was carried out at 5% level of significance to test the statistically significant of the framed hypothesis.

$$\text{The statistic } \chi^2 = \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where O-Observed frequency and E-Expected frequency

Degree of freedom = (R-1) (C-1)

WHEN,

R=Row total

C=Colum total

**LIMITATIONS**

1. The study has been restricted to the women workers only.
2. The data and opinion collected are assumed to be objective.
3. The survey is restricted to 120 respondents.
4. Time constraint.
5. The study has been restricted to Coimbatore city only.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Zafar Iqbal (2018) conducted a study on the challenges faced by the prospective teachers during teaching practice. The sample of the study comprised 34 prospective teachers enrolled in the final semester of B.Ed. (Hons.) program at University of the Punjab and University of Gujrat. Data analysis revealed that there was a noticeable transformation towards the use of teaching methods other than lecture method in their classroom. The major challenges included dealing with poor physical infrastructure, scarce and underused academic resources, inflexibility in classroom arrangement, non-professional attitude of school

administration, and trying out innovation without challenging the prevailing school norms.

Banu and Kumar (2018) conducted a study on the Working Conditions and Issues of Women Workers in an Unorganized Sector- Special Reference to Construction Sector with 63 women workers in Thuraiyur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli. The data shows that the women construction workers affected by numerous health issues on which 8 of 10 have a urinary tract infection and 66.66% of them suffer from musculoskeletal problems. The lung-related ailments are faced by 57.14% respondents and 92.1% of women workers have an allergic reaction to dust. However, 9 out of 10 women are not having any skin disease.

Rasheedha Banu (2019) Education reforms invariably accord highest priority to improve teacher effectiveness. It requires consistent up gradation of teacher education programmes. It was found that 24% of students were satisfied and 76% of students were not satisfied by the availability of appropriate study materials like according to Two Year B.Ed. Programme in government institutions. Even the teachers and the administrations of respective institutions found great difficulty in their work after this decision.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of study on customer brand preference towards fast-track wrist watch regarding selected brands in Coimbatore. This study has carried out various statistical analysis tools.

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**TABLE NO: 1**  
**AGE OF THE RESPONDENT**

AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
18-27	52	43
28-37	31	26
28-37	22	18
28-37	15	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

This table shows that 52(43%) of the respondents are of 18-27years, 31(26%) respondents are of 28-37 years of age group, 22(12%) of the respondents are of 38-47 years, 15(13%) respondents are above 48 years of age.

It is concluded that majority 52(43%) of the respondents are of 18-27years in age.

**CHI-SQUIRE ANALYSIS****CHI-SQUIRE**

The chi-square test is used to test whether the two factors are independent or in other word this is to find whether the one factors has influence over the other. For this purpose, the factors in this study are

classified under two groups and chi-square test is applied between the factors of each group with suitable hypothesis. In this study, it was decided to use  $\chi^2$  (chi-square) statistical test which was carried out at

5% level of significance to test the statistically significant of the framed hypothesis.

The statistic  $\chi^2$  defined by  $\chi^2 = \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$

Where O-Observed frequency and E-Expected frequency

Degree of freedom = (R-1) (C-1)

WHEN,

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**TABLE NO: 2****RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRIMARY OCCUPATION RESPONDENTS**

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT & PRIMARY OCCUPATION	Seasonal	Regular	TOTAL
FULL TIME	30	22	52
PART TIME	34	34	68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>120</b>

**CHI-SQUIRE****RESULT TEST ANALYSIS**

CALCULATED VALUE ( $\chi^2$ )	DEGREE OF FREEDOM	TABLE VALUE AT 5%	HYPOTHESIS
.915 <sup>a</sup>	1	3.84	<b>INSIGNIFICANCE</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

Calculated value of chi-square at level of significance is lesser than the table value. Therefore, hypothesis is accepted. Hence it can be concluded that

there is no significant relationship between type of employment and primary occupation respondents.

**There is no relationship between type of employment and primary occupation respondents.**



## **FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION**

### **FINDINGS**

#### **PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS**

- It is concluded that majority 52(43%) of the respondents are of 18-27years in age.
- It is concluded that majority 71(59%) of the respondents are of Married in marital status.
- It is concluded that majority73(61%) of the respondents are of Owned of house.
- It is concluded that majority 56(47%) of the respondents are One hour enjoy leisure.
- It is concluded that majority 62(52%) of the respondents are Part time of working.
- It is concluded that majority50 (42%) of the respondents are of Monthly wages.
- It is concluded that majority 64(53%) of the respondents are of Seasonal of employment.
- It is concluded that majority 43(36%) of the respondents are of Industrial work off-seasonal.
- It is concluded that majority 48(40%) of the respondents are of Gynecological health of health issues faced.
- It is concluded that majority 47(39%) of the respondents are of Written of agreement for working construction.
- It is concluded that majority 39(33%) of the respondents are of 6-7 hours of sleeping.
- It is concluded that majority 61(51%) of the respondents are of Yes says for medical insurance policy.
- It is concluded that majority 61(51%) of the respondents are of Yes says for met with accident while working.
- It is concluded that majority 44(37%) of the respondents are 10-20 days of unemployment in the last year.
- It is concluded that majority 67(56%) of the respondents are of No says in registered with construction union.
- It is concluded that majority 35(29%) of the respondents are of Society form of savings.
- It is concluded that majority 38(32%) of the respondents are of 2 months in long working the same employer.
- It is concluded that majority 40 (33%) of the respondents are of Friends in time of emergency do approach.

### **CHI-SQUARE**

- There is no relationship between type of employment and primary occupation respondents.
- There is no relationship between enjoy leisure and types of wage respondents.
- There is no relationship between what form do you save and long period of working the same employer respondents.
- There is no relationship between age group respondents and source of income during off-seasonal respondents.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

- The workers are unaware of the first – aid to be provided in case of accidents hence they should be provided awareness about the safety measures and the usage of first – aid box.
- The workers should be provided with life insurance by the employer.
- The wiring in the site with wires should be replaced by electric cables to safeguard from accidents.
- The workers should be provided with safety gears like shoes and goggles.
- The women workers should be provided with medical benefits and rest room facilities.
- The workers should be provided with proper sanitation facilities.
- The workers should be encouraged to save their earnings instead of spending it on alcohol and drugs for the better living conditions.

### **CONCLUSION**

This research has provided the comprehension about the construction workers and the problems faced by them in their work and workplace. The workers are either oblivious or lack knowledge about the safety and welfare measures to be adopted in the workplace. The workers give less or no importance to their health despite of the hazards prevailing in the construction industry. The workers are working very hard for their economic wellbeing but the wages earned are not sufficient to meet their day-to-day living. Moreover, the workers face competition from migrant workers and they are reluctant to work for lower wages unlike their counterparts.

The workplace has to be equipped with proper safety and welfare facilities. The workers have to be given proper awareness about the usage of such facilities and equipment's. The workers, irrespective of



the gender, are prone to many hazards in their occupation. Proper awareness and initiative from both the contractor and the employer will prevent the occupational hazards. The research has proved that the workers' occupational hazards have a direct effect on their personal, economic and social life. Thus, the research has set the milestone for the betterment of the construction workers in their work, workplace and personal life.

## REFERENCE

1. **Zafar Iqbal (2018)**, "The challenges faced by the prospective teachers during teaching practice", *Bulletin of Education and Research* Vol. 40, No. 2 pp. 113-136.
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