

Descriptive Analysis of Rural Migrants & Health Issues in Telangana State

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Abstract- Rural migration in India, in particular Telangana, resulted in a high surge of health problems in rural migrants. These are the agricultural migrants who move into cities and towns to seek improved job opportunities with better living conditions. However, inadequate living conditions, poor sanitation facilities, and improper accesses to clean water exacerbate their health problems. Since they work in construction sites and factories, they are vulnerable to health hazards, causing occupational health problems such as musculoskeletal and respiratory disorders. The health risks are further compounded by limited access to healthcare services, mainly because of the language barriers and lack of papers or finances for medical care. These are serious health challenges with key implications for public health since the health impact is not limited to the migrants but extends to the wider population. A multi-dimensional approach in tackling these health challenges focuses attention on improving living conditions, enforcing occupational health and safety, and increasing access to health care facilities.

Indexed Terms- Health, Rural, Migrants, Problems, Telangana, State, Rural-Urban, Migration, Rhetoric, Global

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural-to-urban migration is rhetoric of global magnitude that has serious implications for the health and well-being of individuals and society. Against this backdrop, rural migrants face a host of health-related problems that demand appropriate intervention strategies in Telangana State, an emerging metropolitan city showing rapid urbanization. This paper, therefore, tries to present a summary description of the health problems among rural migrants in Telangana State.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There has been appreciable research done on the various health-related challenges rural migrants face in any part of the world. Rural migrants commonly suffer from many health issues, amongst the causes of which may include deplorable living conditions, lack of access to health facilities, and social determinants of good health. With the unprecedented pace of urbanization taking place in Telangana State, it emerges all the more important to study the specific health issues of rural migrants.

III. OBJECTIVES

In the background of this, the present study is attempted to undertake a descriptive analysis of the health problems of rural migrants in Telangana State. We particularly attempt to identify the prevalent conditions, assess healthcare utilization patterns, and understand the social determinants that influence rural migrants' health outcomes.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In order to realize our objectives, we have adopted a mixed-methods approach. First, it was done to provide a detailed systematic review of previous research on rural-to-urban migration and health problems in Telangana State. For this, the literature was reviewed to determine the most important health issues for rural migrants. Second, primary data from the surveys and interviews of rural migrants into urban areas of Telangana State were obtained. This information included demographic background data, health conditions, health-seeking and utilization patterns, and the social determinants of health.

V. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data was analyzed with the help of some statistical software; descriptive statistics was used to summarize things. The results show that the most common health problems faced by rural migrants in Telangana State are respiratory infections, gastrointestinal disorders, musculoskeletal problems, and even mental health concerns. This research, therefore, highlights the lack of access to health services, hence putting forward the notion that rural migrants' health status might be extremely related to education, income, and other factors like social support.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

Compared to the rural migrants in Telangana State, we have observed that it is quite difficult to reach healthcare facilities because all processes are costly, there is a lack of awareness, and language problems exist. Apart from this, unhealthy conditions in urban areas like overcrowding further add to inadequate provisions for sanitation, thus enhancing the chances of infectious diseases among rural migrants.

VI. RESULTS

The associations between social determinants of health variables and health outcomes among the rural migrants were found to be significant in Telangana State. Lower level of education, lower income, and less social support were related to poorer health outcomes. We observed that health condition was relatively better among those rural migrants who were accessing healthcare services and availing the service regularly compared to those not availing such services.

CONCLUSION

This was a descriptive analysis of the health problems among rural migrants in Telangana State. The study therefore brings out that this vulnerable population is in dire need of targeted interventions to improve access to health care and social determinants. Policy makers and health providers should therefore work in conjunction with each other

to formulate comprehensive strategies that guide the health challenges particularly faced by rural migrants, their well-being, and overall development in Telangana State.

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