

To Study about the Effectiveness of Welfare Activities for Migrant Labours - With Special Reference to Perumbavoor

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Abstract: Migration is a global phenomenon, which is growing in scope and complexity. In 2010 some 214 million people 3 percentage of the World's population lived outside their country of origin. The majority of migrants cross orders in search of better economic and social opportunities. In southernmost state is a significant economic force in the state, there were around 2.5 million internal migrants in Kerala according to a 2013 study by Gulati institute of finance and taxation. Every year migrant workers population in Kerala increased by 2.35 lakh people. Kerala in the 1st state in the country to enact a social security scheme for the migrant workers 2010 was beginning. There is a wide concern that migration flows may undermine the financial viability of generous welfare arrangement. The present study focuses on the welfare arrangement for the migrant labours and how it is beneficial to them. A sample of 60 migrant labours was selected as a respondent of the study.

Keywords: migrant workers, welfare schemes, welfare services, beneficial.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location for different reasons. There is lots of different causes for migration. In general, migration is a process in which an individual or a group shifts their residence from one place to another. A move within the same area is considered mobility, not migration, because the movers can continue day to day life without significant disruption.

India is experiencing rapid urban growth and increased concentration of people in urban areas. It is expected that urban population will increase to about 40% of that population by 2021 (ministry of urban unemployment and poverty alleviation and ministry of urban development, government of India, 2005). The share of migration to urban area increases from 33% in 1999/00 to 35 % in 2007/08 . Migrant labours in Kerala , India's southernmost state are a significant economic force in the state , there were around 2.5 million internal migrants in Kerala according to a 2013 study by the Gulati institute of finance and taxation. Every year , the 2.35 lakh people. As well as accounting for the migration from the neighbouring states , Kerala is likely to have 3.5 to 4 million inter states migrant workers in 2017

MATERIALS AND METHODS

General objective of the study

To Study about the effectiveness of welfare activities provided to migrant labours

Specific objectives

- I. To study about the welfare activities how beneficial to migrant labours
- II. To know about what are the different types of welfare services provided to the migrant labours
- III. To know about type of agencies which provided health care and medical care
- IV. To understand their working and living conditions
- V. To analyse the migrant workers are registered under labour service protection scheme.

The present study is to explore the welfare activities for the migrant labours and how it is beneficial to them. A sample of 30 migrant labours was selected as respondents of the study. In this research using simple random sampling in probability sampling .

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data corresponding to the specific objectives to the study the Socio demographic profile of the respondents ,to analysis the most popula age groups of the migrant labours. The collected data is represented using tables are interpreted.

Table 1.1

Distribution based on age group

Sl.no	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	12 - 16	1	3
2	17 - 21	8	27
3	22 - 29	11	37
4	30 and above	10	33
	Total	30	100

The Table shows that 37 % of the respondents belongs to the age group of 22-29 followed by 33 % of the respondents belongs to the age group of 30 and above and 27 % of the respondents belongs to age group 17 - 21 and only 3% respondent belongs to age group 12- 16 .so it is very clear that respondents between the age group 22 - 29 are more to come for working and people are more interested to do work.

Table 1.2

Distribution based on state wise

Sl.no	Place	Frequency	Percentage
1	West Bengal	6	20
2	Assam	19	63
3	Odisha	2	7
4	Bihar	3	10
	Total	30	100

That table shows that 63% of respondents are belongs to Assam State followed by 20 % of respondents are belongs to West Bengal and 10 % of respondents are belongs to Bihar and 7 % respondents belongs to the Odisha state.

Table 1.3

Distribution based on the year of arrival in Kerala

Sl. no	Year	Frequency	Percentage
1	2006 – 2008	5	17
2	2009 – 2013	11	37
3	2014- 2016	4	13
4	2017-2019	10	33
	Total	30	100

The table shows that 37 % of respondents are arrived Kerala in the year of 2009- 13 followed by 33% of respondents are arrived in Kerala in the year of 2017 - 2019. 17 % of respondents are arrived in 2006 - 2008 year. 13 % of respondents are arrived in 2014 - 2016.

Table 1.4
 Distribution based on conducting medical camp

Sl. no	Duration of conducting medical camp	Frequency	Percentage
1	Once in 2 weeks	9	30
2	Conducting twice in a months	3	10
3	Conducting 2 months latter	6	30
4	Monthly	5	17
5	Not conducting any medical camps	7	23
	Total	30	100

The table shows that 30 % respondents says that in their company conducting a medical camp once in a week .20 % respondents are says that in their company conducting a medical camps in every 2 months latter.17 % they conduct a monthly medical camp in their working place. 10 % respondents says that conducting a medical camp twice in a month.23 % of respondents says that there is no medical camps in their company and they are not participate in any medical camps which are provided for them.

Table 1.5
 Distribution based on the help getting from welfare services

Sl. no	Type of services	Frequency	Percentage
1	Medical facilities	13	43
2	Medical treatment	5	17
3	Job facilities	3	10
4	Health policy	1	3
5	No welfare services	8	27
	Total	30	100

The table shows that welfare services provided for the migrant labours. 43 % of medical facilities are provided for migrant labours followed by 17 % of medical treatments are providing for them. 10 % provided for job facilities .3 % are providing for health policies. 27% of respondents are says that there is no welfare services are provided for them.

Table1.6
 Respondent registered under labour protection scheme

Sl. no	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	15	50
2	No	15	50
	Total	30	100

In this table shows that 50 % of respondents are registered in labour protection scheme. 50% respondents says that they are not registered under labour protection scheme.

Findings

A significant portion of the age of respondents was in the group of 22 - 29. 37 percentage respondents were young adult and come under the age of 22 - 29 and only 3 percentage respondents come under 30 and above . from this it is clear that young adults are more prone to come in Kerala for job purpose comparison to other age groups.

This study indicates that 63 percentage respondents are from Assam for job purpose and 20 percentage are from west bengal.it is clear that mostly respondents are from north India because they have lack of resources in their states. Respondents are also from Assam , west Bengal .mostly respondents come here for earning money.

This study indicates that 37 percentage respondents are coming India in the year of 2009 - 2013, because of the lack of job availability and good salary. So it is clear that in our state we providing more amount for working.

From this researcher found that 30 percentage respondents attending medical camp once in a two weeks in their company. 27 Percentage respondents says that the company does not conduct any medical camp.

This study reveals that 43 percentage of medical facilities are providing for migrant labours as a welfare services. There is no other welfare services for them .27 percentage or respondents says that they do not getting any welfare services or help from government and other NGOS.

This study reveals that 50 percentage of respondents are not registered under labour protection scheme. Respondents do not know about Labour protection scheme.

Suggestions

- I. To introduce various welfare services for the development of migrant labours
- II. To effectively implement more schemes for their health security
- III. To give awareness about their rights and acts
- IV. Government agencies and NGOS should made a good awareness on the rights of the migrant labours
- V. To give an importance of registering under labour protection scheme
- VI. The companies should providing an awareness class and importance of labour card in their working place.
- VII. To give compulsory health insurance in their working place
- VIII. To arrange health and hygiene class for migrant labours
- IX. The vulnerable communities should be identified and providing counselling, leal aid for them.

Conclusion

In the analysis of the summary of the major Findings, the researcher reached the conclusion. This study helps us to understand the effectiveness of welfare activities for migrant labours. There is no proper welfare services for migrant labours. Government implimented various schemes for securing their rights but they are not properly provided for them. Most of the migrant workers are do not know about the various government schemes and rights. So they do not know the benefits of these schemes. Some NGOS providing medical care for the migrant labours. Some peoples are not registered under labour protection scheme and that will create a problems in the future. They are not bothered about the importance of labour card .

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