

A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF LITERACY ON LIVELIHOOD OF FLOATING MIGRANT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN BANGALORE NORTH

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ABSTRACT:

Millions of poor households in India migrate from rural to urban along with their children to find work in the informal economy in the city. In the city, migrant households mostly engage in temporary work which is characterized by low wages, insecure jobs, harsh recruitment regimes and economic vulnerability, which are known to be typical of informal work environments. The study explores the various challenges faced by the migrant workers' community with a focus on the education of their children, lack of awareness on beneficial social schemes, and the impact of literacy on health and hygiene. And would also draw attention to children of migrant construction workers and focus on their overall nutrition.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Statement of the Problem: Construction workers have migrated with their families in search of better livelihood. This study emphasizes the impact of literacy on the livelihood of floating migrant construction workers with special reference to child education, exploitation and health and hygiene practices. The study addresses the literacy gap among migrant construction workers and its effect on availing the benefits of migrant construction workers. The study also highlights the degree to which government incentives have been used by migrant construction workers in Bangalore North.

Methodology: Descriptive research is adopted to describe the characteristics of migrant construction workers and the effect of literacy on livelihood. The opinion on multiple variables had obtained via survey to test the hypotheses or objectives stated. Convenient sampling was chosen to collect data through enumerators by a structured questionnaire.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the challenges faced by children of migrant construction workers in education.
2. To identify the level of exploitation among MCW in terms of accessing the benefits of government.
3. To analyze the awareness level and practices of Health and Hygiene among MCW

Sampling techniques: The sample of respondents was selected in a convenient sampling way as the study only involved married construction workers and their families with a sample size of 200. Structures questionnaire was administered to collect data through enumerators.

Methods of Data analysis

- a) **Reliability Analysis**
- b) **Factor analysis**
- c) **Chi Square Analysis**
- d) **One-way Anova**

Scope of the Study:

The study would like to clarify the effect of education in Bangalore North on the livelihood of migrant construction workers. Only when employees get basic facilities for their stay, children's education and health facilities, will their livelihood be better. We have considered few significant factors in the study to know how literacy contributes to the access of benefits. These findings will be benefiting organizing projects in the locality.

CONCLUSION: Building firms do not comply with the fulfillment of basic rights related to workers' jobs, protection and health, and it is still a distant dream to ensure a better quality of life. The working conditions and the facilities provided at the sites are far from satisfactory. From the study it's witnessed that most employers do not provide safety materials to their workers. Hence awareness has to be given to register with the welfare board and access the benefits which they are not getting.

The study has drawn attention to migrant construction workers' children and concentrated on the problems they face in the practice of education and health & hygiene. Health and Hygiene among migrant construction workers are the utmost concern that government should focus. Contractor should facilitate proper drainage and toilet and drinking water facilities. Awareness sessions on health & hygiene need to be conducted for both parents and children. A cause of concern was access to portable water. We noticed that parents carried drinking water from an open tank that was not clean. Finally, there are several loopholes in law enforcement. Thus, staff must be conscious of their government-given rights for migrant construction workers. For these workers, NGOs and other welfare organizations can promote simple facilities.