Multiple Strategies for Teaching Migrant Labours in India: Experiences from India a pilot study

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Abstract

*It's a pilot project has been undertaken in our state Kerala, India for teaching Migrant labours from different parts of our country. We started the project in last December 2017 in Perumbavoor Municipality as Pilot project and now disseminated to all parts in our state. Our state receiving many Migrants labours from other northern states .The main aim of our project is to teach Mother tongue of our state to Migrant Labours precisely, Malayalam to them. The project named as **Changathy(friend**) started to teach Malayalam language to Bengalis, Oriyas, Assamese, Hindi speaking people through a Book by 45 students from my college under my guidance in every weekends. We set up Tele collaborative Learning centers in Libraries, Madras's and even inside the working factories of Migrant Labours .This is the first project in the world where due emphasis is given for teaching Migrants Labours for their Working States Language ,Malayalam. The project is supported by Kerala Literacy Mission, Perumbavoor Municipality and Our College. We conducted a survey using structured questionnaire first for identifying Migrant labours in different premises and later they registered for course. Learning is flexible and not time bound .Finally after one year we are able to teach them well and got good result in Examination. Most of the Migrant labours uncultured using drugs and criminals, which drastically changes due to literacy. It is also a part of Cultural Revolution in the history of Kerala, India.*

Key Words: Migrant Labours, Changathy, Telecollaboration, Cultural Revolution

Introduction:

 Nowadays all students and teachers are embracing digital platforms for producing knowledge .They use digital tools and social media for revamping bipolar process of teaching and learning .This paper tries to show how tele collaboration approaches teaches migrants labours in Kerala, India.. The biggest challenge in designing a perfect knowledge management skills system as well as Cyber platform in classroom is a difficult task for imparting language .If we provide a apt digital platform especially through digital apps or learning packages for migrants in classroom we can change the whole facets of education In our place. **Objectives of the study**:

A. To find out the relationship between Tele collaboration approach and Language learning

B. To find out the relation between Tele collaboration   and Knowledge Production

Hypotheses of Study:

1, There will be strong relationship between Tele collaboration approach and Language learning .

2, There will be strong relationship between Tele collaboration and Knowledge production

Operational Definitions:

1, Tele collaboration   : Remote teaching using digital platforms.

2, Language Education   : Effective teaching of Malayalam.

3, Migrants Labours   : People from other states

Methodology:

Experimental cum survey method was adopted for the study while the quantitative approach provided the statistics on migrants have been more streamlined towards knowledge production and language learning by gender, age and State. Qualitative approach provides an in-depth understanding how students emotionally attached with students in learning Malayalam .Most of the participants are migrants' labours from eight states. They performed well in achievement tests.

 Conclusions of the study:

1. Navigating Tele collaboration approach affects Language development in migrants.

2. Emotional Proximity affects the language development   of migrant labours.

3. Tele Collaboration approach affects the knowledge Production of migrants.

Educational implications:

1. Ensuring strong foundation language skills for all migrants from Primary level onwards.
2. Mitigating the levels of dropouts.
3. Encouraging labour market attachment among low skilled youth
4. Incorporating tele collaborative approach in Skill development Programs
5. Engaging employers in ensuring a highly skilled workforce using apt knowledge management ski
6. Ensuring local flexibility and adaptability for nationally designed policies.
7. Building partnerships at the local and national level to improve implementation
8. Earlier identification of skills

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