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## A STUDY ON SOCIO – ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SRILANKAN REFUGEES AT VALAVANTHAN KOTTAI REFUGEES CAMPS AT TRICHY DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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### ABSTRACT

*In the present world of scenario, refugee is the major issue prevailing in every country. They are facing various problems in their lives in search of livelihood for better life. Their condition of refugee's people is an important phenomenon that can be observed in the present situation. Hence through this study effort is taken to find out the problems and socio – economic condition, living and working condition, health and housing condition of the refugee people in valavanthan kottai refugees camps in trichy district, Tamil Nadu, India.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Socio – Economic Condition, Refugees, Livelihoods, facilities*

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### INTRODUCTION

The Sri Lankan refugees are the second largest community living in India. There are over 64,000 refugees living in Tamilnadu. they are broadly categorized as camp refugees (over 70,000 living in 103 camps in Tamil Nadu) the non-camp refugees, who have personal resources and accommodation, and special camp refugees, who have been part of one of the militant outfits. the number of non- camp refugees in not accurate because all of them have not registered themselves, it could be very between 35,000 to 45,000 according to conservative estimates.

## **HISTORY OF SRILANKAN REFUGEES**

‘Refugees’ is a term which refers a person who owing to well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or opinion, outside the country of his/ her nationality and unable or unwilling to Avail the protection of his/ her country’. Tamil refugees from srilanka began fleeing to India in 1983 when violence broke out in their country between the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamil militant group, the liberation tigers of Tamil eelam (ltte). Although many of the refugees have been repatriated to srilanka over the years, at present 61,000 srilanka Tamils are living in 103 government run camps in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. An additional 20,000 refugees live outside the camp.

The partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 witnessed one of the largest refugees movement recorded in the world history. Refugees would more incline to move beyond other countries if there were guarantees that their traditional expectation in terms of rights and benefits would be respected abroad.

## **CAUSES FOR THEIR MIGRATION OF SRILANKAN REFUGEES**

Many srilankan Tamils are migrating to Tamil Nadu as refugees for many reasons like work, economic and social problems, natural calamities etc., there are several key factors that drive people to move from their own habitual residence or territory to another place. There includes:

- The growing inequalities in wealth between and within countries.
- War, conflict and systematic persecution, discrimination and violence.
- Environmental natural and man- made disaster and lack of access to natural resource.
- Family reunion and joining Diaspora communities.

## **COMMON PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES**

The problems of the refugees are one of the most important problems existing in the world. The refugee crisis has become an important aspect of human rights activities. The changing nature of the rising concept the nation state, which has forced the people to move from their known habitats to unknown lands. They have no roads; electrification, education and other needs, politicians, police and other exploit them. The local people view refugees as a threat to their employment opportunities.



## **HOUSING**

Mostly the refugees will have temporary huts to live. The huts will contain one or two small rooms which do not have enough space to reside more than 4 members. Most of the families have more than members in their family. So it is very difficult for them to sleep and live.

## **INCOME**

There is more expenditure than the income. Since the refugees do not get the proper job to cope up their lives. Thus they are suffering for financial assistance. The wages that they earn is not enough for their family expenditure and this is another kind of problems faced by the refugees.

## **EDUCATION**

Since the refugees are migrants they are not getting into education and they remain illiterate. They are suffering from lack of income which is not sufficient for their food and other facilities, education is considered as secondary one for them.

## **WATER AND SANITATION**

The houses of the refugees are very close to each other and the sanitation facilities are not proper. They do not have bath rooms and toilets so the wastewater floes in the footpath without any proper drainage facilities, which leads to suffer from various diseases.

## **HEALTH AND HYGIENE**

Apart from physical wounds or starvation, a large percentage of refugee's develop symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder or depression. This involves anxiety, overt alertness, chronic syndrome, motorist difficulties and etc.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- To study the reasons for refugee migration.
- To identify their living condition at their camp.
- To find out their health and hygienic condition.
- To evaluate their social problems like poverty, illiteracy and nutrition.
- To study about the awareness of the welfare measures provided by the government.

## NEED OF THE STUDY

Refugees are the people who are socially, economically and politically depressed and suppressed. The changing nature is the crisis is the rising concept of the national state which has forced the people to move from their habitats to in know lands. the refugees' protection standards are currently being undermined by threats to the physical safety and human security of exiled population.

## SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Srilankan refugees camp at valavanthan kottai was selected purposely for the study where the population 740 residing in government given huts. Among this population, the researchers have selected 100 respondents for his study. We are selected 100 respondents by using a systematic sampling procedure at simple random sampling. The complete list of the population was availed from the branch of eerr (organization for eelam refugees rehabilitation) and the respondents were selected under the systematic sample i.e., every 5<sup>th</sup> person was taken as sample

## LIMITATIONS

The following are the difficulties faced by the researcher

- Due to their ignorance and illiteracy they found it difficulty in understanding and answering to some of the questions.
- Susceptibility arose in their minds when the questions was asked and they were always thinking, which they would obtain form.
- Most of the respondents are female, the research found it hard to get certain information.
- They also feared that if they could tell the truth them they may face some torture the police and other government officials.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**C. Valatheeswaran and S. Irudaya Rajan 2010,** Sri Lankan Civil War, the exodus of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees to the Indian State of Tamil Nadu since 1983 was much higher than that to other countries.<sup>29</sup> The Indian Government placed restrictions on this entry from 1991 onwards and controlled their movement in camps, putting them under police surveillance due to the official ban on the LTTE in India following the assassination of the former Prime Minister of India. This made their life in the camps very difficult, as discussed earlier. At the

same time, the civil war in Sri Lanka came to an end in May 2009, which led the Sri Lankan Government to start a rehabilitation programme to resettle the IDPs. So this is the right time to find enduring solutions for the problems of the Sri Lankan refugees in India. The survey conducted in the refugee camps revealed that not all of them wish to go back to Sri Lanka. Out of the total sample of 100 refugee households, nearly 85 per cent are willing to go back to Sri Lanka. They revealed that they want to rejoin their family and friends in their native place. Most importantly, they want to salvage the landed property they own in Sri Lanka. Otherwise, they feel that it will be encroached on or that the Sri Lankan Government may use it to resettle others. They also feel that adapting as refugees is very difficult in camps as they do not have any legal rights.

**SUSANNE JASPARS, FEBRUARY 2009**

The current environment in Sri Lanka is one of widespread human rights abuses and continuing humanitarian need. Political violence has increased over the past two years, including in areas like Vavuniya and Trincomalee which are considered by some to be relatively stable and suitable for development. The 2002 ceasefire led to increased freedom of movement and the start of resettlement and relocation activities, which continue today. However, large numbers of people were displaced again in 2006 and 2007, with the renewal of conflict, adding to the large number of people already displaced from the previous conflict. Some of those displaced in 2006 and 2007 are returning to their areas of origin or are being relocated to new areas. The population, in particular the Tamil population, in the north and east faces a number of livelihoods and protection risks. Political violence creates a climate of fear and restricts freedom of movement, for example for farming, trade and employment. Loss or requisition of National Identity Cards by the military also restricts movement. Access to markets is restricted due to the increasing number of checkpoints. Access to land, forest and fishing grounds is also limited due to the demarcation of High Security Zones and a number of restrictions on fishing, or because it is unsafe. In the absence of security provided by government or international actors, people developed a number of strategies to improve their safety, in particular when carrying out livelihood strategies. Economic restrictions on the movement of goods into and out of Jaffna and Vavuniya has increased the cost of basic goods, as well as limiting the availability of inputs for construction and farming, leading to reduced work opportunities and a reduction in the rations provided by the government. Increased ethnic hostility has also restricted employment opportunities to those provided by the same ethnic group. Most were very pessimistic about the future, and expected continued conflict and/or human rights abuses. Displaced, resettled and relocated populations are amongst the most vulnerable groups, because they not only face all the risks and restriction displacement. In addition, in many resettlement or relocation areas, government services, such as transport, agriculture, health and education, may initially be limited. Livelihoods opportunities are therefore very restricted, consisting mainly of wage labour,

petty trading and small shops, some farming and limited fishing, and only a few people continued to receive remittances. Most livelihood strategies entailed some risk to protection, depending on the proximity of military compounds or other armed actors. IDPs and relocated populations were probably the most vulnerable as they had little or no land for cultivation, with relocated populations currently the most vulnerable as they receive the least assistance. DRC's plans for livelihoods programming currently include more resettlement communities, however. An increased emphasis on relocated populations is recommended.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**TABLE 1**

S.No	PARTICULARS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
<b>GENDER</b>			
1	Male	40	40%
2	Female	60	60%
	Total	100	100%
<b>AGE</b>			
1	16-20	16	32
2	21-30	40	40
3	31-40	30	30
4	41-50	10	10
5	51&above	04	04
	Total	100	100
<b>EDUCATIONAL STATUS</b>			
1	Primary	24	24
2	high school	36	36
3	higher secondary	20	20
4	Graduation	02	2
5	Illiterates	14	14
	Total	100	100
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
1	Coolie	70	70



2	Business	06	06
3	Ngo	04	04
4	other jobs	12	12
5	un-employed	04	04
	Total	100	100
<b>FAMILY TYPES</b>			
1	Joint	20	20
2	Nuclear	70	70
3	Single	10	10
	total	100	100
<b>EXPENDITURE FOR FOOD</b>			
1	250-500	0	0
2	501-750	16	16
3	751-1000	20	20
4	1000 &above	64	64
	total	100	100
<b>EXPENDITURE FOR MEDICAL</b>			
1	250-500	34	34
2	501-750	38	38
3	751-1000	20	20
4	1000 &above	08	08
	total	100	100
<b>EXPENDITURE FOR CLOTHING'S</b>			
1	1-250	02	02
2	251-500	20	20
3	501-750	24	24
4	751 &above	54	54
	total	100	100
<b>TYPE OF HOUSE</b>			
1	Hut	16	16

2	tiled	0	0
3	Thatched	24	24
4	Sheeted	60	60
	total	100	100
<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>			
1	1-1000	18	18
2	1001-2000	52	52
3	2001-3000	20	20
4	3001 & above	10	10
	total	100	100
<b>TYPE OF MANAGE</b>			
1	finance companies	80	80
2	friends & relatives	16	16
3	other courses	08	08
	total	100	100
<b>MONTHLY SAVING</b>			
1	1-250	24	24
2	251-500	04	04
3	501-750	02	02
4	Nil	70	70
	total	100	100
<b>TYPE OF DEBIT</b>			
1	below 500	04	04
2	501-1000	06	06
3	1001-2000	24	24
4	2001-3000	36	36
5	3001 & above	20	20
6	no debit	10	10
	Total	100	100

### TABLE 1 INFERENCE

- The 100 respondents 60(60%) of them are female and 40(40%)them are male
- The selected 100 respondents majority 40(40%)are under the age group of 21-30,30(30%)of them are under of 31-40,whereas 16(16%)are aged under 16-20,10(10%)of them are group of 41-50 and the rest of 4(4%)respondents are belong to the age group of 51 and above
- Among the selected 100 respondents majority 40(40%)i gone up to are high school.24(24%) of them have finished their primary level education20(20%) of them have gone up to higher secondary education, there are 14(14%) of them have not stepped into the school and rest 2(2%) has gone up to graduation level.
- Among the selected 100 respondents majority 70(70%) are doing coolie works in the quarries, as loading men in Lorries and building constructions .6(6%) of the respondents are working with the ngo's which help the refugees in the camp.
- There are 12(12%) respondents doing other jobs like tailoring and handiworks. there 8(8%) remain unemployed due their ill health, lack of skills and migration.
- Among the selected 100 respondents majority 70(70%)of them are belong to nuclear family system, among them 20(20%) are having joint family system and rest 10(10) are remained as singles.
- Among the selected 100 respondents majority 64(64%) of them are spending money 1001 & above per month for food, 20(20%) of them are spending 751-1000 for food and the rest 16(16%) are spending the minimum expenditure of 501-750 for their food per month.
- Among the selected 100 respondents majority 38(38%) of the respondents spend rs .501-750 for their medical expenditure 34(34%) of them spend rs.250-500, 20(20%) of them spend rs 751-1000.
- From the above table, we could find out of 100 respondents, majority 54 (54%) respondents spend rs. 751 and above for their clothing 24(24%) of the respondents send rs.501-750, 20(20%) of the respondents send rs.251-500 and the rest 2(2%) spend rs.1-250 for the clothing.
- Among the 100 respondents, majority 60(60%) of the respondents live in sheeted houses, where as 24(24%) of them live in thatched houses and the 16(16%) live in huts and there is no body possess a tiled houses.



- We could find out of 100 respondents, majority 52(52%) respondents earn between rs.1001-2000, per month 20(20%) of the respondents earn between rs 2001-3000, 18(18%) of the respondents earn rs.1-1000 and the rest 10(10%) earn rs.3001 & above per month.
- Among the 100 respondents, 80 (80%) of the respondents are managing their family expenditure through borrowing money from financial and 12(12%) of them their friends and relatives and rest 8(8%) of the respondents manage by other sources like selling handicrafts and through self-employment.
- We could find out of 100 respondents, majority 70 (70%) respondents have nil saving spend 24(24%) of the respondents spare rs.1-250 for saving, 04(04%) of the respondents save rs.251-500 and the rest 2(2%) square rs.501=750 for their monthly savings.
- we could find out of 100 respondents, majority 36 (36%) respondents have nil debit between as 2001-3000, 24(24%) of them have debit between rs.1001-2000 .20(20%) of them have debit above 3001 and there are 10(10%) respondents have no debit at all.6 (6%) of the respondents have debit between rs.501-1000 and the rest 4(4%) of the respondents have debt below rs.500.

**TABLE 2**

S.No	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Marriage	12	12
2	Education	16	16
3	Housing	22	22
4	Other	40	40
5	Nil	10	10
	Total	100	100
<b>REASON FOR DEBT</b>			
1	Marriage	12	12
2	Education	16	16
3	Housing	22	22
4	Other	40	40
5	Nil	10	10
	Total	100	100

<b>TYPES OF DISEASES</b>			
1	Malaria	04	04
2	fever	12	12
3	Cholera	06	06
4	Tb	18	18
5	heart diseases	10	10
6	lungs diseases	34	34
7	kidney diseases	16	16
	total	100	100
<b>TYPES OF MEDICAL TREATMENT</b>			
1	govt.hospital	48	48
2	private	28	28
3	home medication	16	16
4	charitable trusts	08	08
	total	100	100
	type sanitation facilities es		
1	common toilet	0	0
2	individual toilet	0	0
3	open toilet	100	100
	total	100	100
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>			
1	street pipes	0	0
2	outdoor pump	100	100
3	common well	0	0
4	lake/river	0	0
	total	100	100
<b>REASON FOR PRESENT JOB</b>			
1	illiteracy	24	24
2	unemployment	16	16

3	migration	48	48
4	ill health	12	12
	total	100	100
<b>MAJOR PROBLEMS</b>			
1	poverty	20	20
2	unemployment	18	18
3	housing	52	52
4	sanitation	10	10
5	any other	0	0
	total	100	100
<b>WELFARE MEASURES THEY RECEIVE</b>			
1	rice/money	89	89
2	medical allowance	10	10
3	Clothing	06	06
4	Other	0	0
	Total	100	100

**TABLE 2 INFERENCES**

- We could find out of 100 respondents, majority 40(40%) of the respondents have debt due to other reasons like food, medicine and etc., 22(22%) of the respondents have debt due to mending their house, 16(16%) fall in debt due to education of their children and 12(12%) fall in debt due to marriage, where as the remaining 10(10%) of the respondents escaped from failing in debt.
- We could find out of 100 respondents, majority 34(34%) of the respondents are affected by ave kidney trouble and lounge discusses 18(18%) of them are affected by tuberculosis 16(16%) of them have kidney trouble and 12(12%) have fever where as 10(10%) of them heart problem 6(6%) are affected by cholera and the remaining 4(4%) are affected by malaria.
- We could find out of 100 respondents, majority 48(48%) of the respondents approach govt hospital for their treatment 28(28%) of the respondents approach private hospital and among them 16(16%) of the respondents remain home and do hand medication and the rest 8(8%) of the respondents approach charitable institutions which run hospitals.

- Among the 100 respondents, all 100 (100%) of them respondents that they have no sanitation facilities .they have no toilets sp they use the open place as lavatories.
- Among the 100 selected respondents, almost all 100 (100%) of the respondents are having outdoor pump as their sources water.
- Out of 100 respondents, majority 48(48%) of the respondents struggle without jobs due to migration, 24(24%) due to illiteracy and 16(16%) of them don't have proper job their skills and the rest 12(12%) of them are not employed because of their ill health.
- Out of 100 respondents, majority 52(52%) of the respondents have realized housing is the most important problems that they face in the refugee camp 20(20%)of them have realized that poverty is their main problem 18(18%) of the respondents have realized that unemployment is their main problem whereas 10(10%) of the respondents realized that sanitation is their main problem.
- Out of 100 respondents, majority 84(84%) of the respondents receive money/rice as their welfare measures 10(10%) of them receive medical assistance, the rest 6(6%) of them receive clothing aid.

## FINDINGS

During the courses of studying about the srilankan refugees at valavanthankottai in trichy, we had collected details about personal data life condition, and social economic condition and welfare schemes provided by govt. to the refugees. The following are the finding of the study:

- Among the 100 respondents 40 are male and other 60 are female.
- Among the 100 respondents all of them are having Tamil as their mother tongue.
- Majority 40(40%) of the respondents are belong to the age group of 21-30.
- Majority 36(36%) of the respondents have gone up to their high school.
- Majority 70(70%) of them are belong to nuclear family,
- Majority 70(70%) of the respondents are having their occupation as coolie.
- Majority 64(64%) of the respondents spend rs 1001/-and above for their food.
- Majority 38(38%) of them spend rs.501-750/- for their medical expenses.
- Majority 34(34%) of them spend rs.201-300/- for smoking and drinking
- Majority 60(60%) of them spend rs.501-750/- for their festivals and entertainment.
- Majority 54(54%) of them spend rs.751/-and above for their clothing.
- Majority 100(100%) of the respondents are migrated due to war. all of them live in govt. provided home

- Majority 60(60%) of them live in sheeted houses.
- majority 52(52%) of them having their monthly income between rs.1001-2000
- Majority 80(80%) of the respondents borrow money from finance companies in order to manage their need.
- Majority 70(70%) of respondents having no habit of saving
- Majority 36(36%) of them having debts above then rs.3000.majority 76(76%) of respondents have t.v as their only modern article.
- Majority 72(72%) stopped their education.
- Majority 34(34%) of the respondents are affected by lung disease
- Majority 48(48%) of them, approach govt. hospital for their medical treatment.
- Majority 92(92%) of them know about family planning.
- Majority 80(80%) of them respondents aware of immunization.
- Majority 66(66%) of the respondents engaged in dangerous jobs which affect their health.
- Majority 100(100%) of them have no proper sanitation facilities they use the open place as their toilets and bathrooms.
- Majority 88(88%) get enough water from the outdoor pump.
- Majority 72(72%) of them engaged in various work.
- Majority 66(66%) of them get their wage on weekly basis.
- Majority 52(52%) of them find housing is their major problem.
- Majority 84(84%) of the respondents receive money /rice as their welfare measure.
- Majority 74(74%) of them are satisfied of welfare measures gives by the govt.
- Majority 94(94%) of them have no other idea than return to their homeland after the peace.

## SUGGESTION

- No school facilities are availed in the refugee camp. Before there was an ngo come forward to run a school for the refugee's children but the govt. didn't agree for that. The refugee should be given awareness on the habit of saving.
- Leadership camps should be arranged in this area so that leaders can emerge and motivate their community people to improve their socio economic condition by themselves.
- The govt. can make the shags (self help group) much more effective in this area.



- The women can be trained to be self-employed so that they can be self-reliant and increase their economic status.
- They can be given awareness on drugs and alcohol.
- The parents should be given awareness about the importance of environment cleanliness and immunization.
- The govt. should provide them proper toilets and bathrooms.
- There can be other voluntary agencies come forward to work for the refugees and help them to improve their socio-economic status.
- People are aware about the welfare measure, but they are not much benefited .so the govt. Take adequate steps to provide what is due to them.
- The govt. Can provide more assistance for the respondents in employment opportunities.
- The govt. Can take adequate action to provide electricity during the day time also. At present they are gives free electricity only during the night .so during the summer they are suffocating by the sun heat without fan. they are many restrictions for the refugees in means of providing electricity .they should not use iron box, dvd, vcd, player, fan .cooker, grainder, mixsi, and washing machine etc...
- Now the present govt. has increases their monthly remunerations insured they are told to pay electricity bill which creates an unpleasant situation among the refugees.
- It would be better if the govt. take immediate actions to provide better toilet facilities .at present's they are using the bushes for this purpose. That places are also taken up by the sidco companies and now they are struggling without toilets facilities.
- There is no play ground or a park to spend their leisure time's the govt. Can take note it and can a lot a place for their entertainments.
- The govt. can take immediate actions to control the mediators who are swindling their benefits.
- The govt. can insist the banks to provide loans, and funds for the refugees in order to control, the finance companies to loot them.
- The welfare assistance gives by the govt. like rice, money are not sufficient enough for the peoples the govt. has to increase their assistance.
- it would be better the govt. create special employment
- Opportunities to engage them in work. This will help them to improve their social and economic status of their lives.

## CONCLUSION

People leaving their more home countries of their economic and social right have generally not been the name level protection as those fleeing violations of their civil and political rights. The denial of civil and political right is considered as a “violation”. while the denial of economic and social rights is generally viewed as “injustice”, under the refugee’s convention, persons fleeing violations of their economics social and cultural right are to recognized as refugees .when i think what is the reason for all these things that means people left their home land and living in another land that the superiority complex of the human begin. Who is great? Why should I give power to any other? To protect his power and authority human begin fights with each other in a form of group. Today the sense of brotherly hood is missing very often.

It’s a great tragedy of tamilians in srilanka to become more refugees .today they are severely fighting for their for freedom to get their homeland. The people lead a miserable life in the refugee camp. Though govt. does so many things they cannot go out any time. They have to get permissions for every think .by this work I know more things about their life and conditions. When they share their life really it’s very miserable. The govt. should only take more care and actions.

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