



IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SCHEDULED TRIBE WOMEN IN ANANTAPURAMU DISTRICT: AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

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Abstract

Migration of people is an accepted phenomenon in the world over where people move out from one place to another in search of food, work, security and livelihood in which historically disadvantaged communities such as Scheduled Tribes represents largely. Tribal women who are termed as “assets” in are larger in number moving out singly or in groups for relational livelihood purposes from last few decades from tribal communities of Jharkhand. A woman is said to be the nucleus of her family and forms half of the human society without whom a society is incomplete and man and woman both are human beings interrelated to each other i.e. one cannot live without other. Yet it is very unfortunate that women rights are universally violated everywhere and in various aspect of life women are being discriminated and suppressed and millions of women suffer untold violence and abuses like sexual and physical harassment, dowry death and torture, rape and gang rape, feticide, infanticide etc. and it continues. The present study focusing the impact of migration on socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Anantapuramudistrict of Andhra Pradesh.

Key words: *Migration, Social Empowerment and Economic Empowerment.*

Introduction

Migration of people is an accepted phenomenon in the world over where people move out from one place to another in search of food, work, security and livelihood in which historically disadvantaged communities such as Scheduled Tribes represents largely. Tribal women who are termed as “assets” in are larger in number moving out singly or in groups for relational livelihood purposes from last few decades from tribal communities of Jharkhand. A woman is said to be the nucleus of her family and forms half of the human society without whom a society is incomplete and man and woman both are human beings interrelated to each other i.e. one cannot live without other. Yet it is very unfortunate that women rights are universally violated everywhere and in various aspects of life women are being discriminated and suppressed and millions of women suffer untold violence and abuses like sexual and physical harassment, dowry death and torture, rape and gang rape, feticide, infanticide etc. and it continues. Thus in Indian caste based society, women suffer from gender problems such as gender based discrimination, inequality and inequity but in tribal society gender problems assume different dimensions as it is believed that in tribal society women work harder than men and they are vulnerable to male chauvinism in many social, political and economic area. In Ancient India, women of Vedic period had a respectable and honoured place. Women status was high and they were instrumental in all decision making process of in and outside family and sometimes they were at liberty to choose even their husbands and this might be because caste system was not there and right to equality prevailed in the social system. However it is said that Post Vedic period, the scenario changed down to present day and with the change of the society and culture, the position of women was degraded. This can be



proved true because rarely woman merit is recognized by male counterparts in modern world as women still continues to work for her position and status in her society.

The archaeologists and historians were making speculations on historical facts about temporal and spatial changes of migration but scientists have tried to analyze antiquarian remains with the help of carbon dating and other scientific methods, which are more convenient and more authentic. Archaeologists have advanced the incidences of human migration based on the impact of climatic fluctuations. Relationship between climatic fluctuations and primitive migration has been revealed by the study of ancient sites of human abode. Nomads of central Asia had migrated from one place to another because of increasing or decreasing rainfall resulting into either abundance or shortage of pastures. Likewise, antiquarian remains of prehistoric sites revealed shifts of settlements based on climatic variation. Relationship of people with pastoral land and climatic conditions became closer when they started domesticating animals. Then people started migrating on the basis of availability of large pastoral land. When people started settling at one place on the basis of agricultural and pastoral activities, they stopped wondering from place to place. A remarkable human migration has been experienced from the Ancient and Medieval historical periods. In search of fresh and suitable agricultural land and good pastures, nomadic migration geared up in these periods. People were motivated to explore areas of trade importance and during this process large number of explorers emerged and because of their adventure long distance migrations occurred. Human migration was also encouraged by merchants who were exploring different parts of the world. Unequal distribution of agricultural land and pastures led to the mobility of all these people.

Income is very important influence factor on human being life style and their behaviors. Hence, the researcher has put a statement regarding their income per month at migrated places. Based on the responses of sample respondents, the researcher has tabulated, analyzed and presented monthly income of respondents in the study area.

Tribal Migration

The tribal population of the country is 104.3 million (2011 census) constituting 8.6% of the total population. There are 705 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country. Many tribes are present in more than one state. The composite State of Andhra Pradesh had the largest tribal concentration in South India with a population of 59,18,073 constituting 7 % of the total population of the country. These Tribes (STs) are indigenous, have their own distinctive culture, geographically isolated and are low in socio-economic conditions. The tribal groups have remained outside the realm of the general development process for centuries due to their habitation in forests and hilly tracts. Most of the tribal areas are placed in hilly, inaccessible undulating plateau lands in the forest areas of the country resulting in the bypassing of general developmental programmes. Due to this reason infrastructure and development facilities in tribal areas for education, roads, healthcare, communication, drinking water, sanitation etc. lagged behind compared to other areas which has resulted in further widening the gaps of development between the tribal's and the general population for a long time.

Need of the Study

The large number of educated, uneducated and illiterate tribal women from the state of Andhra Pradesh migrate to different parts of the country and cites like Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai etc., for searching some gainful employment/casual labour in the unorganized sector and as household



maids for their livelihood. Nature of varied data, regional and seasonal variation, different types and forms of migration like inter-state cross migration, circular migration, occupational migration, short-term migration, long-term migration, migration caused by displacement and gender migration etc. particularly among tribal and women tribal folks indicate that there is a still a dearth of data and detailed analysis and probe is required to understand the tribal migration. The proposed study is planned to find the reasons for their migration and to document how, why and where they migrate, their living conditions prior to migration and at their place of migration, what they feel about their future, whether they know the development programmes which are being implemented by the governments for their benefit, what is their health status, their vertical job mobility, the impact of the migration on their socio-economic and cultural life pattern at individual and community level, agencies involved and all other related aspects particularly the tribal women migrants. The findings of the study have been utilized in putting forward various suggestions which can help the policy makers to undertake various development and welfare interventions among these tribal groups. The study present was carried out in Anantapur district of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh state. Anantapur district has the highest tribal concentration in Rayalaseema region. The study also examines the women migrants to the three cities of Hyderabad, Bangalore and Chennai.

Objectives

1. To study the conceptual framework of migration
2. To analyse the impact of migration on demographical variables in Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh
3. To draw the conclusions from empirical analysis.

Methodology

The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources. **Geographically** the state of Andhra Pradesh is divided into two regions, Costal Andhra and Rayalaseema. For the purpose of the present study Rayalaseema region has been selected and with the Rayalaseema districts the most backward Anantapur district with highest tribal concentration has been selected for the intensive study. The Anantapur district is divided into five Revenue divisions, namely Anantapur, Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Kalyanadurgam. Of which, Kadiri and Kalyanadurgam Revenue divisions were selected as these areas have more number of tribal women migrants. Among these revenue divisions, the researcher has selected two mandals named Kadiri and Tanakalmandal from Kadiri Revenue division, and Kalyanadurg and Beluguppamandals were selected from Kalyandurg revenue division. Further from each Mandal, a sample of 50 tribal families have chosen purposively. Thus, altogether 200 tribal families have been selected carefully to bring out inferences. The secondary data were also collected from published reports of the state and central governments, Census, Economic Survey, Human Development reports and NGO material etc.

In the process of analysis of the present empirical data, the researcher has used some appropriate statistical tools like percentages, averages and weighted averages and also used and presented bar charts, pie-charts for easy understand of readers. Keeping in view of the composition of the universe, investigation, interviewing and observation techniques have applied. The tribal women and girls migrated to cities were mostly illiterate and are not well conversant with social science investigations. Hence, Interview Schedule has used as the main tool of data collection. The Interview Schedule was drafted on the basis of the objectives of the present study. Along with the Interview Schedule the researcher also have observation sheets to record relevant and useful observations.



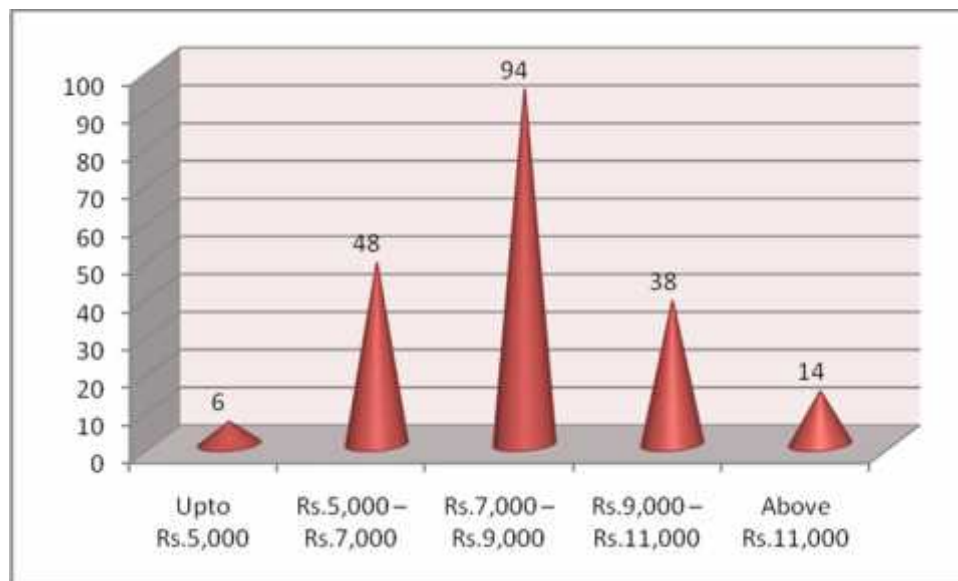
Results and Discussions

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Table-1,Income of Migrated ST women in Anantapuramu

S.No.	Income	Respondents		Total
		Sugali	Yerukula	
1	UptoRs.5,000	02	04	06 (03.00)
2	Rs.5,000 – Rs.7,000	23	25	48 (24.00)
3	Rs.7,000 – Rs.9,000	52	42	94 (47.00)
4	Rs.9,000 –Rs.11,000	17	21	38 (19.00)
5	Above Rs.11,000	06	08	14 (07.00)
Total		100	100	200 (100.00)

Source: Filed Survey



It can be found from the study that out of 200 sample respondents, three percent of respondents have stated that they have earn Rs.5000/- per month from their employer, 24 percent of the Scheduled Tribe migrate women income range is Rs.5,000/- to Rs.7,000/- per month, 47 percent of them have stated their opinion on income i.e,Rs.7,000/- to Rs.9,000/- per month, 19 percent of the respondents have been earning per month of Rs.9,000/- to Rs.11,000/-, and Eleven thousand and more of income earning by the sample respondents, and it is respondent seven percent respectively.



The researcher can be observed and concluded from the above table that majority of the sample women respondents have been earning income ranges from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.9,000/- per month in the study of Anantapuramu district.

Table-2, Promotion of safe and informed Migration

S.No.	Perception on promotion	Respondents		Total
		Sugali	Yerukula	
1	Compulsory non formal education regarding negative consequence of migration	62	55	117(59.00)
2	Pre-sensitization camps in exists points such as bus stand or railway station	69	76	145(73.00)
3	School dropout girls should be followed up by school authorities	45	51	96(48.00)
4	Skill upgrading and personality development training	85	72	157(79.00)
5	Strong Networking is required to be build between Governmental and NGO sector	96	89	185(93.00)
6	Registration at village level compulsory	49	52	101(50.00)
Total		100	100	200(100.00)

Source: Filed Survey

The present table portrayed that the perception of sample migrant on promotion of safe and informed migration in the study area. According to table, 59 percent of the sample respondents have agreed on the statement of “Compulsory non-formal education regarding negative consequences of migration”. Out of 200 respondents, 73 percent of women opined that “Pre-sensitization camps in exists points such as bus stand and railway station” by the government, and also “School dropout girls should be followed up by school authorities” on this statements 48 percent have been agreed. In case “Skills upgrading and personality development training” by the government or NGO’s, they will effectively moving at any migrant areas. When promotion of safe and informed migration of by women, only after “build strong net work between government and Non-Government Organization Sector in the society. It can be another found that, whenever the people migrant from one place to another place, definitely registered compulsory of migrant women at village level.

Table -3, Impact of migration basic civil amenities available before and after migration

S.No	Type of amenities	Respondents	
		Before	After
1	Using Tap Water	22(11.00)	100(50.00)
2	Using Well water	146(73.00)	46(23.00)
3	Using both Tap + wel water	16(08.00)	34(17.00)
4	Electricity	60(30.00)	162(81.00)
5	Using Latrine	38(19.00)	112(56.00)
6	Bathroom	50(25.00)	120(60.00)

Source: Field Survey



Table 3 shows that the impact of civil amenities available before and after migration, the researcher sought the opinion from the respondents according her/her families have civil amenities in the study area. It can be found that, before migration of selected women, 11 per cent of the respondents have used tap water, 50 per cent of them have been using well water, 8 per cent were used both tap and well water, 30 per cent of them have electricity connection, 19 per cent of ST women have latrine and 25 per cent have bathroom.

After migration of selected ST women, 50 per cent of the women have been using tap water, 23 per cent of them have used well water, 17 per cent of the women have been using both tap and well water, 81 per cent have connected electricity, 56 per cent of them have used latrine and 60 per cent of them have reported have bothrooms.

It clearly shows that, 40 per cent of the ST women were increased incase of using tap water after migrating, 50 per cent were decreased while using well water, 51 per cent was increased in connection with electricity, 37 per cent of women have been increased by using latrine and 35 per cent of them have construct bothroom after migration. It clearly indicated that the migration is a significant impact on various civil amenities in the drought-prone are of Anantapuramu district.

Table - 4, Impact of migration on various factors of ST migrant women

S.No	Factor	Opinion of Respondents		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Change of Food habits	156 (78.00)	44 (22.00)	200 (100)
2	Change of dressing pattern	162 (81.00)	38 (19.00)	200 (100)
3	Change of Social behavior	126 (63.00)	74 (37.00)	200 (100)
4	Change of Cultural life	122 (61.00)	78 (39.00)	200 (100)

Source: Field Survey

Impact of migration on various dimensions like food habits, pattern of cloths, social behavior, and cultural life. Based on this context, the researcher sought the opinion from the respondents. According to them, the opinion was presented in the table that, 78 per cent of the ST women was stated positive opinion on changing food habits, 81 per cent of them have been stated that the dressing pattern also changed, 63 per cent of the ST women social life was changed after migrating, and 61 per cent have been stating that, the cultural life were also changed. It shows that the migration is a significant impact on various dimensions of selected ST women in the study area.

Table -5, Impact of migration on help from other Community members in times of difficulties

S.No	Help in difficulties	No. of Respondent	% to Total
1	Yes, always	58	29.00
2	Yes, occasionally	62	31.00
3	Yes in emergency	48	24.00
4	No	32	16.00
	Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey

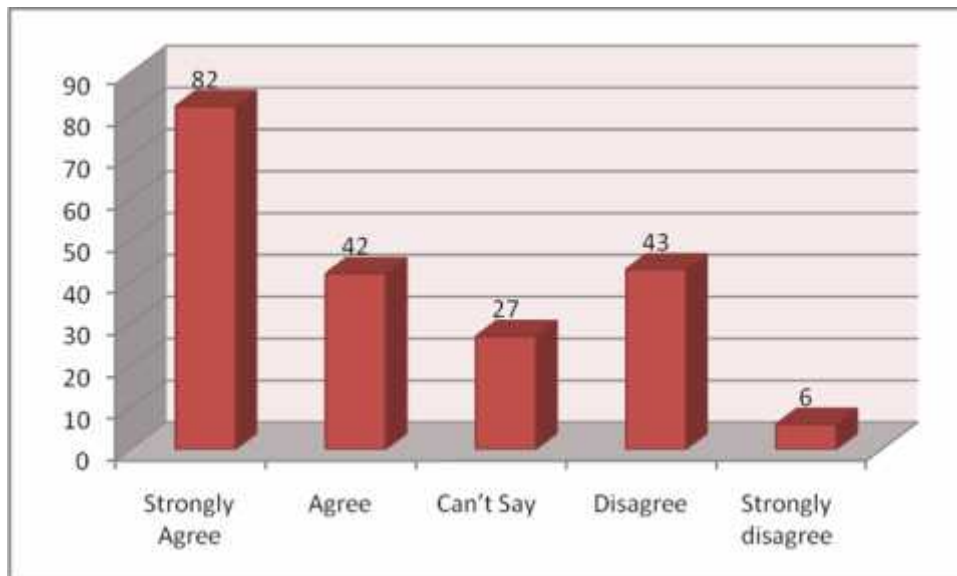


Impact of migration on help from other community members in times of difficulties is presented table 5. It can be found from the table that 29 per cent of the sample respondents have stated that, yes, the other community people have been helping in every difficulty situation, either financial or moral support, 31 per cent of the women have stated that the other community people was helped occasionally, 24 per cent of ST women have stated that, other community people was helped in case of emergency, and only 16 per cent did not helped by any other people(it means they are not supporting to ST families in various difficulty situations).

Table -6
Opinion of ST Migrant women on Economically Improved

S.No.	Opinion	Respondents		Total	Weighted average
		Sugali	Yerukula		
1	Strongly Agree	31	51	82 (41.00)	0.375
2	Agree	24	18	42 (21.00)	
3	Can't Say	19	08	27 (14.00)	
4	Disagree	21	22	43 (21.00)	
5	Strongly disagree	05	01	06 (03.00)	
Total		100	100	200 (100.00)	

Source: Filed Survey



Women have migrated only to earn some thing for fulfilment of their family member’s needs and wants when there is no any income generating activities in their villages. Once the women migrated, she earns something for every month and sends to her family. It shows that migrated family have economically sound after migration. In this dimension, the researcher put statement regarding to their economic

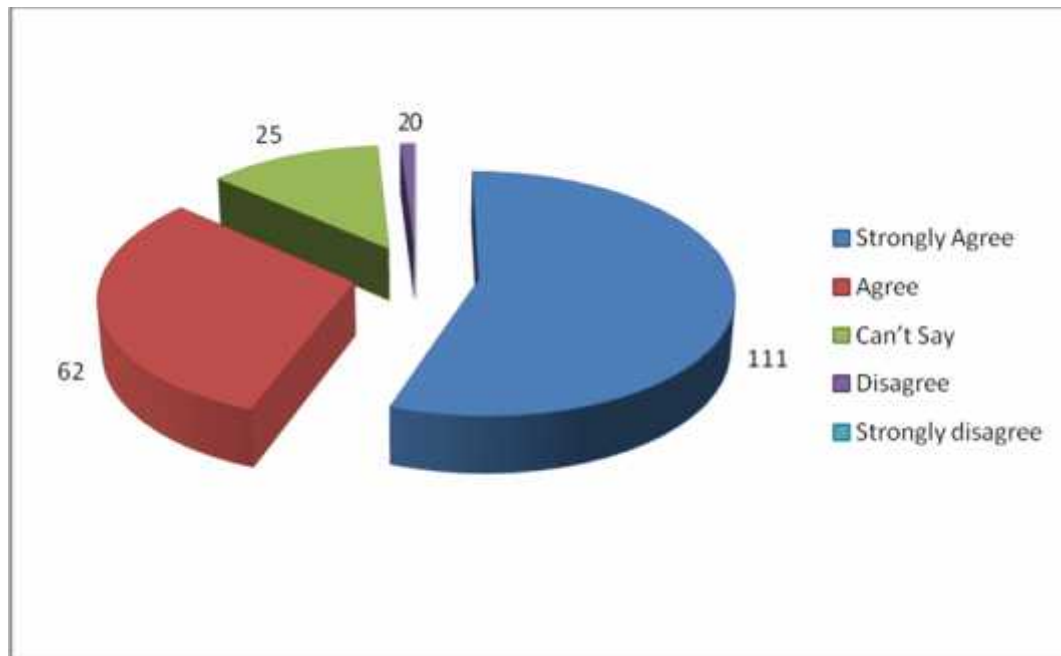


position was increased or not. The researcher has sought opinion and presented that, 62 percent of the ST migrated women were strongly agreed improved of her economic status after migration, 24 percent have stated that agreed to strongly disagreed, and only 14 percent have neutral opinion (Table 6).

Table -7
Impact of migration on self esteem or prestige

S.No.	Opinion	Respondents		Total	Weighted average
		Sugali	Yerukula		
1	Strongly Agree	71	40	111 (56.00)	0.855
2	Agree	23	39	62 (31.00)	
3	Can't Say	06	19	25 (12.00)	
4	Disagree	--	02	02 (01.00)	
5	Strongly disagree	--	--	00 (00)	
Total		100	100	200 (100.00)	

Source: Filed Survey



The money is a key role in present society without their factor there is no fulfilling every human needs and wants. Who have economically sound, they get respect, they will manage and they will effectively moving in the society. Here the ST women migrant were also get something and also get the respect from the people. In this context, 87 percent of the ST migrant women have been self respected, get respect from the various people. So that, they have strongly agreed to just agreed, and 13 percent of them has given neutral answer in the study area (Table 7).



Conclusions

From the conclusions drawn from the study team feels that measured by any standards the migrant tribal women and girls are backward in all respects. The study concluded that migrant will reduce their misery and help in improving their socio-economic conditions. It will also help in solving the problems faced by them in the changed city life. These include both the short term and long term policy measures on the part of the Government as a committed agency particularly in the face of persistence of the problems encountered by the migrant tribal women and girls in big cities.

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