



A Study of Problem of korku Migration

KEYWORDS

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India is a large country where various religions and castes exist. There are many problems of korku like poverty, illiteracy, social, economical, tribals etc. There are so many tribes living in India as korku, Gond, Naga, Santhal, Munda, Bhil, Kadar etc. Actually Indian society is divided into various castes and tribal. Lot of community of tribals exist in India. One of them is Korku which is living in Melghat area in Amravati district in Maharashtra. Korku is superstitious and they face many problems in life. They are facing the problems of unemployment, education and health etc. Unemployment is worst problem in korku, so they move from one place to another known as migration. Korku accepted seasonal migration for genuine needs like food, clothing and shelter. Every person needs the basic things like food, shelter, cloth, health facilities etc. Korku have low economical status. Migrated people belonging to Melghat area like Dharni and Chikhaldhara comes in Amravati District in Maharashtra. These area covered Korku community. Korku are facing lot of problem but unemployment is worst and common problem. Korku have no security like earning a regular income, living in house and medical facilities, They are not getting full phased jobs.

Korku at present suffer from health and unemployment, malnutrition, poverty and education. The main problem of Korku that they are not getting proper employment. All region is surrounded by forest and mountain. They have some land but they can not run their family. Due to the lack of education they can not get employment even in the nearest cities. Only one member of the family earn some money and remaining members depend on him. Most of the Korku's don't possess land. So they have to leave their village to earn livelihood. They have to work as labour and they have also to work as guard on farm. So many times they have to take advantages of employment guarantee scheme of Maharashtra government, mending the streets, digging pipe lines of water, dams etc. But these works are not available at their village, so they have to leave their village. Some times they have to live besides the road or hut. They have all family members with them. Their family members such as husband, wife, son, daughter etc. As they have also children with them, they feel the need of education but they are not getting school. Basically Korku are illiterate so even they can not literate their wards. Korkus are facing the following problems -

1) Housing -

They face housing Problem due to migration. They shift from their own village. And they built hut in forest on open space. In this hut there is no water supply, electricity etc. At night they face problems like scorpion biting, snake biting. In this hut they do not have the amenities like bathroom, latrine etc.

2) Health-

They are living in jungle or out of city or village, so they can not get the medical aids. So many times children suffer from fever at night but they can not reach hospital.

3) Indebtedness-

They are not getting sufficient money from their job, so they borrow money from contractor. And they spend in liquor, smoking etc.

4) Sexual Exploitation -

As they live at stranger place they face sexual exploitation and money lender gives them false promises of money and exploit them sexually.

- Due to shifting from native village of another place changes the daily lifestyle. Daily life style is changed due to the shifting from native village to another.
- They settle at that place and face the drinking water problem.
- Due to the migration, change cultural life of korku because they follow the cultural life in their newly settled village and face so many problems as neighbourer, non working assistance from neighbouring people and people of other castes.
- They are facing the social problem that in living native village they established the social organization but due to shifting can not stable In new village social organization like 'Jat Panchayat' is not organised
- They face the marriage problem because they do not get life partner in migrated place. In their village they can not celebrate marriage festival.
- They face the health problem. Korku settle in new place beside the road and forest so they do not get the proper medical treatment.
- With reference to korku's problems at local level they do not get proper job because all the region is surrounded by heavy forest and mountains. Some families have some land but they do not get good crop. So they can not get full income to provide the families. They do not get jobs in nearest city because they are totally illiterate. Their family members depend on one person who earn some money and in this scenario, some members of the family are addicted to some bad habits, consume liquor. And they do not get much income from crops, so they migrate to another places from village for employment because in their village there is no lender so they shift for employment as security guard on farm of lender, labour work of farm, digging work for water line, group works etc.

All this work is not possible in their own village. So that migrate to new places.

There are two parts of migration :-

Duration and 2) Distance

Duration mean under the categories like 1) permanent 2) seasonable 3) temporary

Distance migration can be classified in four factors

- Urban to rural
- Rural to rural
- Rural to urban
- Urban to Urban

Methodology :-

In social research methodology plays important role and makes research easy. Researcher used data collection method that is primary and secondary. Primary method includes observation, interview schedule and secondary method includes magazine, novels, census report etc.

Sampling method like random sampling method as stratified sampling method. Dharni and Chikhaldhara Tahashil from Amravati district of Maharashtra covered Korku community. 100 korku families were selected for data collection who were taking seasonable migration .

Hypothesis -

- Due to the migration children do not get the proper and primary education
- Korku face the problem of exploitation.
- They can not improve the economical and education development.
- They can contract many diseases.

Objectives -

- To examine the economical status of Korku.
- To identify the causes of seasonable migration
- To analyse the impact of migration on cultural and social life.
- To find out the impact of migration on their families.

Conclusion -

- According to lot of respondents, near about 95.5 % have low economical status. So they migrate from one place to another.
- ctually all the people do not get proper employment safety. They do not get sufficient income. So lot of people migrat from their own village. 99% Korku stated these statement. And about all.
- Due to migration their social life changes that in new places there is no any type of social organisation of Korku.
- 92.5 % Korku told that due to the impact of migration their cultural activity changes. They left their cultural life.
- Ladies labour contracted to owner, contractor and they exploited them sexually.
- Many people stated that near 98.5% impact of migration changed their social life.
- 51% respondents ladies family members contracted sexual diseases.
- 55.00% respondents have been compelled their traditional occupations.

Suggestion -

Government should provide employment guarantee scheme for minimum 1 year.

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