

Socio - Economic Profiles of Migrant Tribal Families in Tirupati Town – A Study



Social Science

KEYWORDS : Migrant Tribal's, Socio-Economic conditions, Forest, Market and Tirupati Town

Dr. M. Ravindranad

Academic Consultant, Department of Education, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. B. Raveendra Naik

Post Doctoral Fellow, ICSSR, Dept. of Population Studies and Social Work, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The organized laborers are distinguished by relatively regular salaries, job – well defined turns and conditions of employment and clean cut rights and obligations and fairly comprehensive social security protection. The un – organized labour on the other hand has no-such clean cut employer – employee relationship and lacks most form of social protections and such social security. The researcher indentified migrant families working in Tirupati Town. Many of them migrated from Piler, Madnapalli and such other places. The subjects were selected on random basis. The researcher identified 30 Men and 30 Women for the study on hand. Apart from case study also by using interview method data related to the study was collected.

INTRODUCTION

Participation in group activities in traditional context is fundamental to tribal culture. What is special in Andhra Pradesh is the enabling environment being created or the participation of these tribal groups in the present day development context. Andhra Pradesh has the largest scheduled tribe population in south India. As per 1991 census the total scheduled tribe population is 44.22 lakhs. There are 33 scheduled tribe communities of them 30 live in forest and hilly areas, while the remaining three live mostly in rural area. However, in terms of population distribution 60 percent of population lives in concentrated areas, while the remaining is dispersed.

Their traditional occupations vary from food – gathering to agriculture with slash and burn technique dominating shifting agriculture on hill slopes. Gathering of non-timber forest produce and selling them in the market for livelihood has been the major occupation for majority of tribal living in interior forest areas. Money lender – cum trade was the biggest and only friend from outside society in the beginning who became a worst exploiter in the later year as the alienation of tribal land by outsiders became a frequent phenomenon. However, in the recent years there are definite trends towards more productive agriculture and horticulture. Awareness levels of tribal's are also increasing due to frequent contact by extension agencies, education and opening of tribal areas by roads.

Land

The survey and settlement process has set in after the Jamindari system were abolished and Rytwari settlements were taken up paving way for conferring individual titles (Pattas) for lands possessed by them till then by social recognition. The communities' control over land was slowly transferred to government in this process. While the individuals could mortgage or sell or lease the land for good or bad. In most cases the land is lost to non –tribal's and community have no stake over these resources.

Forest

With the introduction of forest Act by British, the forests became Government properties and the last straw on the Camel's back was forest Act, 1980 in independent India. The traditional owner of forest (Tribal Community) became a stranger and many a time criminalized for trespasses. The community or village forests became Circari (Government) forest and out of bounds for the forest dwellers. The commercial forest and 'out of bounds' for the forest dwellers. The commercial forestry taken up in the recent years was mostly urban and industrial oriented with tribal getting incidental benefits of wage labour. They become mute spectators when bushes around their habitat consisting of roots, Tubers. Medical plants were cleared for growing teak and other commercial plantations. With the introduction Act even

hunting by laying small traditional traps in prohibited. The is threat to nutrition, as the most needed as 'thieve' to be caught or fined by forest – guards at any time.

Development Agencies

As part of India Policy, the Tribal Development programmed in Andhra Pradesh was taken up in a limited way under Multipurpose Tribal Development Blacks and Tribal Development Blacks. The geographical coverage as well as range of programmes increases over the years under Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, while the concepts of tribal development fine tuned over the next Five Years plan periods. The 1990's saw implementation of externally aided projects also for natural as well as human resources development.

The tribal societies even those living in most interior area are no more isolated little communities and therefore one should not be content with recollecting the pristine glory of the tribal. They are becoming part of social and economic activities of larger society due to education, improvements in communications market, industries, development agencies etc. Along with prospects of development problems of transition also arise. Therefore, the tribal need new knowledge and skills to face new situations arising out of these contact situations in the absence of which, the tribal's would be in danger of getting marginalized permanently.

OBJECTIVES

- The identify the socio-economic profiles of migrant labourers
- To analyze the denial of measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of migrant labourers.
- To suggest measures to improve socio-economic situations of migrant labours.

METHODOLOGY

The organized laborers are distinguished by relatively regular salaries, job – well defined turns and conditions of employment and clean cut rights and obligations and fairly comprehensive social security protection. The un – organized labour on the other hand has no-such clean cut employer – employee relationship and lacks most form of social protections and such social security.

The researcher indentified migrant families working in Tirupati Town. Many of them migrated from Piler, Madanapalli and such other places. The subjects were selected on random basis. The researcher identified 30 Men and 30 Women for the study on hand. Apart from case study also by using interview method data related to the study was collected. The researcher had a very good field experience. The data thus collected for the study was analyzed by using basic statistics.

Area of the study

The present study is conducted at Tirupati town which is situated in Tirupati Urban Area. During the process of field work the researcher has an opportunity to work the migrant labourers belonging scheduled tribe community.

In the present study an interview schedule was exercised to collect the data. Interview method is one of the important techniques widely used by social scientists for data collection. The relevant questions were framed in the form of interview schedule by keeping in view the objectives of the study to elicit adequate information which can serve the purpose of the study for collecting necessary information about the organization. A separate questionnaire was framed. Each respondent was personally contacted and interviewed.

Selection of the sample

There are 30 Men and 30 Women researcher identified migrant families working in Tirupati Urban area from each group one member was selected for the present study.

Tools and methods of data collection

The data collected with the help of interview schedule to know the socio-economic condition, income expenditure of respondents and involvement of men and women. The interview schedule was developed with open and closed ended questions which were completed in the respondents' mother tongue is Telugu. The information was collected from the respondents through the interview method in Telugu language only.

Analysis of the data

After collection of information from the respondents' data was tabulated and analyzed in a sequential order for generalizing the findings. The analysis of data was done manually. Report writing was the last step in the research process. Concise and clear cut description was made in report writing.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

In the present investigation the researcher collected data from 30 men and 30 women migrant laborers and the socio-economic profile of the respondents are given in following tables.

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Below 30 years	04	03	07
31-40 years	14	15	29
41-50 years	11	12	23
51 – 60 years	01	Nil	01
	30	30	60

From the above table it is clearly indicated that majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of 31-40 years and 41-50 years. The lowest age group of migrant tribal people indicates below 30 years and 51-60 years.

Distribution of respondents based on size of the family

Size of the family	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Below 3 (small)	09	14.99
Below 4 (medium)	30	50.00
Below 5 (medium)	16	26.68
Below 6 (large)	05	08.33
Total	60	100.00

It is clear from the above table that an overwhelming majority of the respondents belong to medium size families. Whereas the remaining sample respondents are 14.99 small families and 08.33 percent of large families.

Distribution of the respondents based on ownership of house

Ownership	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Rented house	07	11.66
Own house	53	89.34
Total	60	100.00

In the present study it was found these migrant labourers left their home town long back and settled in the Tirupati town and own small Pucca houses for their shelter. It is clear that majority of the respondents 89.34 percent are having the own houses and whereas the remaining sample respondents are 11.66 Rented houses.

Distribution of the respondents based on their income

Income level	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Low (below Rs. 2000/-)	18	30.00
Medium (Rs. 2001/- – 4000/-)	42	70.00
High (Rs.4001/- above)	Nil	00.00
Total	60	100.00

The data in the above table clearly indicates that majority of the respondents belong to medium income group.

The above table shows that the majority i.e. 70 percent of the respondents are getting an income Rs. 2001/- – Rs.4000/- per month. 30 percent of the respondents are Rs.2000/- per month. There is no respondent above Rs. 4001/- per month.

In the present study it was found majority of labourers belonging to scheduled tribes community leading a life of hardship. They are denied socio-economic and cultural sites. They are facing poverty. Regarding education of children, the girl children are found denied their education. They are helping their parents in the home. Regarding the enjoyment of health, the situation is not satisfactory. The status of women is not satisfactory. They are still suffering from the culture of silence.

CONCLUSION

In recent years there has been growing concern about the problems of unorganized labour. The unorganized labour is subjected to poor and poverty. In the present study the researcher made an attempt to understand the socio-economic situation of unorganized migrant labourers.

The major findings of the study are:

- All the respondents belonged to poor socio-economic profile
- Most of them are illiterates
- Most of them are denied such as shelter, environment and also right to health.
- In the light of the above, it is suggested that the poverty alleviation programmes must reach the real deserving beneficiaries.
- There is need for sensitization of culture among vulnerable section of the society. The role of educational institutions, NGO's, Mass media cannot be undermined.

REFERENCE

1. Bajaj N.1991. Female labour participation in industry in Ludhiana city. Ludhiana Punjab Agricultural University.
2. Desai, A. 1986. Costs and benefits of unskilled labour migration from rural to urban areas. In L. Lingam (Ed) migrant women TATA Institutes of social sciences.
3. Jindal, U.R. 1981. A study female labour participation in Faridkot district (Punjab State) unpublished M.Sc., Thesis Ludhiana: Punjab Agricultural University.
4. Indian Ministry of educational and social welfare (1974) towards equality reports of the committee on the status of women in India, New Delhi: Department of social welfare.
5. Kasthuri. L. 1977. Poverty migration and women state New Delhi: India council for social science research.
6. Mene Fee. A. and Desouza. A.1976. the position of women in migrant Bastis in Delhi, New Delhi, Manohar Publications.
7. National Institute survey organization (1999 – 2000). 55th random employment and unemployment in India 1999-2000 New Delhi.