International Journal of Applied Social Science
(An International Double Blind Peer Reviewed / Refereed Research Journal of Social Science)
Volume 10 (3 & 4), March & April (2023) : 173-177
Received : 09.02.2023; Revised : 23.02.2023; Accepted : 09.03.2023

RESEARCH PAPER
ISSN : 2394-1405 (Print)
DOI: 10.36537/IJASS/10.3&4/173-177

Push and Pull Factors responsible for Tribal Women Migration to Cities and its Consequences an Analysis

R. DINESH KANNAN[1] AND V. VASANTHA KUMAR[2]
[1&2]Assistant Professor
[1]Department of Economics, PSG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore (T.N.) India
[2]Department of Corporate Secretaryship, PSG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore (T.N.) India

ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyse the socio-economic characteristics of the Migrant tribal women. There are many Tribal communities across the States in India the Tribals are lagged to avail the facility of education, roads, healthcare, communication, drinking water, sanitation, etc. There are 36 tribes and sub tribes in Tamil Nadu. It has 7.21 lakh tribal populations as per 2011 census which constitutes 1.10% of the total population of the state. Literacy rate of the population is 27.9%. Most of the tribals in Tamil Nadu are cultivators, agriculture labourers or dependent on forests for their livelihood. The Diaspora of tribal women or girls to urban cities for various economic and educational opportunities has proved to be a potential threat to their dimming cultural or traditional practices This study aims to examine the push and pull factors reason for migration of tribal women to cities and the problems faced by tribal women in Singampathy village of Tamil Nadu.

Key Words : Tribal, Migration, Push and Pull Factor, Population, Tribal women

INTRODUCTION

Tribals or Scheduled Tribes (STs) are indigenous, and they have own distinctive culture, geographically isolated place and they are prevalently low in socio-economic status. For centuries, the tribal groups have remained outside the realm of the general development process due to their habitation in forests and hilly tracts. After independence, Government of India has scheduled the tribal groups in the Constitution and provided special provisions for their welfare and development. For centuries, the tribal groups have remained outside the general development process due to their habitation in forests and hilly tracts. There are many Tribal communities across the States in India and 75 of the Tribals are most backward and are termed as Primitive Tribal Groups. Most of the tribals are located in hilly areas, inaccessible undulating plateau lands in the forest areas of the country resulting in the bypassing of General Development Programs.

Due to lack of Infrastructure and development facilities in Tribal areas they are lagged to avail the facility of education, roads, healthcare, communication, drinking water, sanitation, etc., as a result it widening gaps of the development between the tribals and the general population for a long time. National census and the National Sample Survey (NSS) use definitions of migration that are not employment related. They may change in Birthplace and also change in usual place of residence. Secondly they give some more important migration and thus miss secondary reasons which are often work related particularly in the case of women, third they count migrant stocks and not flows which are actually more important for policy and finally, they took seriously underestimate categories of work that employ migrant works. They were 65.4 million female migrants and 32.8 million male migrants. However a most of the female Migrants had not migrated for work and cited

How to cite this Article: Kannan, R. Dinesh and Kumar, V. Vasantha (2023). Push and Pull Factors responsible for Tribal Women Migration to Cities and its Consequences an Analysis. *Internat. J. Appl. Soc. Sci.,* **10** (3&4) : 173-177.

marriage as the main reason for the change in Residence.

Classification of Tribes in India:

On the basis of the geographical location:

1. North- North- eastern zone :

State	Tribes
Kashmir	Sippi, Beda, Balti, Bot, Changa
Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi, Kanaura, Lamba, Gujjar, Lahula.
Uttar Pradesh	Bhotia, Bhuska, Jaunsari, Raji, Tharu
Rajasthan	Bhill, Mina, Koli, Damor, Dhanka
Sikkim	Bhutia, Sherpa, Lepcha, Tibetan
Arunachal Pradesh	Kuki, Kachari, Mikir, Garo
Mizoram	Chakma, Dimasa, Garo

2. Central zone :

State	Tribes
Jharkhand	Baiga, Asur, Birhor, Gond, Bhumij, Parharia, santal
Chattisgarh	Gonds, AbhujMaria,Bison Horn Maria, Muria, Halba,
Madhya Pradesh	Kols, Baiga, Gonds, Oraons,Kamaras.

3. Southern Zone :

State	Tribes
Karnataka	Adiyan, Kudiya, koya, Malaikuda, Koraga
Tamil Nadu	Eravallan, Irular, Kadar, kondakapus, Toda.
Andhra Pradesh	Gadabas, Chenchus, Gond
Tribes of Daman & Nicobar Island	Andamanese, Jarawas, Nicobarese, Onges, Sentineles, Shompenes.

On the basis of the language speaking :

1. Austric- Asiatic family, 2. Dravidian linguistic family, 3.Indo-European linguistic family, 4. Tibeto – Chinese.

On the basis of occupation and Cultural integration:

Forest-Hunting Type :

It includes the tribal groups which live in forests and are exclusively dependent on forest for their livelihood. They live in huts made of the materials found in the forests. Their life revolves round the forest with primitive technology, limited skills and deep traditional and ritual practices.

The Primitive Hill Cultivation Type :

The tribe of this category are distinguished by the techniques of shifting cultivation. Besides, they are also engaged in hunting and food gathering. In this, they chiefly subsist on slash and burn cultivation. The practice of hill cultivation continues to be widespread in India.

Plain Agricultural Type :

Predominantly the bulk of tribal population is dependent on agriculture besides supplementing their economy with hunting, gathering and fishing. They raise only one crop during the monsoon. Their life is marked by separatism and celebration of seasonal and agricultural festivals.

Simple Artisan Type :

The tribe under this category make crafts for livelihood such as basket making (bamboos), tool making (iron and wood), spinning and making metal articles, etc.

The Pastoral and Cattle Breeder Type :

These tribal communities living in different ecological settings have adjusted themselves in many ways. Pastoral communities who roam with their flocks of sheep, goats and cattle in search of pastures on high altitudes.

Urban Industrial Worker Type :

The tribal areas in India in general and tribal area into middle India in particular are rich in mining and industrial resources which have remained unexplored before the British rule. Most of the tribal in these groups have shifted to urban areas and have become industrial workers.

On the basis of the racial characteristics:

They are characterised by physical features such as dolichocephalic head, short stature, platyrrhine nose, and dark brown to nearly black skin colour.

Tribals in Tamil Nadu:

There are 36 tribes and sub tribes in Tamil Nadu. It has 7.21 lakh tribal populations as per 2011 census which constitutes 1.10% of the total population of the state. Literacy rate of the population is 27.9%.

Most of the tribals in Tamil Nadu are cultivators, agriculture labourers or dependent on forests for their livelihood. According to the Tamil Nadu forest department website, 6 tribal communities, Toda Kota, Kurumbas, Irulur, Paniyan, Kattunayakan, have been identified as Primitive Tribal communities. Interestingly all the six primitive tribes are natives to the Nilgiri district. Malayali are the largest ST with a population of 310,042, constituting 47.6 per cent of the state ST population. They

are followed by Irulars, numbering 155,606 (23.9 %), Kattunayakan 45,227 (6.9 %), Kurumans 24,963 (3.8 %) and Kondareddis 19,653 (3 %) according to the data from 2011 census.

The important observations of these official figures indicate that they tend to underestimate short term movements they not include seasonal and circular migration in which , recent village studies find out that bulk of migratory movements is for the work.

Women's migration is not much capture because the surveys asks for one only reason for the migration which is stated as a marriage and the secondary reason finding the work at destination may not to be mentioned, and they do not capture migration streams that are illegal or border on the illegality *i.e.* trafficking for a work and various forms of child labor. The census of India have reported 12.6 million working children but estimates by the agencies working against child labor calculate that there are nearly 25-30 million child workers in India (ITUC, 2007). They do not capture adequately the movement of scheduled tribal mainly because these groups are mainly engaged in short term migration. They misinterpret the relationship between Poverty and Migration.

The tribal groups in Tamil Nadu are distributed in almost all the districts and they have contributed significantly in the management of the forests. Tribal women and girls migrate from their native hinterlands to urban cities in search of employment and education before others. Another important reason for migration of tribals is due to the fact that most of the natural resources including minerals are located in tribal areas. Tribals are being alienated from their land and forest due to the ongoing de forestation, hydro-electric power generation, industrial growth and mining activities The natural resources are being exploited in a way, which leads to a process of gradual displacement and denying the basic right of livelihood to the tribals. Massive investment in construction of dams, power plants, industrialization and mining create wealth to the nation and employment opportunities to various people but all this is hardly of any benefit to the tribals rather it leads to their social and cultural deprivation, land alienation, destruction of environment and displacements, which is often without any rehabilitation (Nagesha and Jayaram Bhat, 2020).

Migrating tribal also find jobs in factories, agro-processing plants or work as porters, domestic servants, bus cleaners, rickshaw pullers, street hawkers, petty traders, construction workers and domestic workers. Migrants are often willing to take on jobs that others cannot or do not want to do (those that are dirty, degrading and dangerous). The work is commonly poorly paid and insecure but it is very attractive to those from marginal areas where wages are too low to make a living. Income is one driver, with people migrating in search of paid employment. While doing so they find it difficult to cope with and adapt to city life style and changed living and working environment. In addition to this they also face threatening financial, social and sexual exploitation. This research is hereby proposed to study and analyze the socio-economic conditions and the problems faced by the tribal migrants (Rohatgi and Kapoor, 2015).

Review of Literature:

E.G. Ravenstein (1885) studied and proposed theories related to migration. He proposed the reasons for migration namely, Migration and Distance, Migration by Stages, Stream and Counter- Stream, Rural- Urban Differences in Propensities to Migrate Technology, Communication and Migration, Predominance of Females among Short Distance, Motives behind Migration. He further stated about the relationship between the distance of migration and the volume of migration. He proposed an inverse relation between distance and volume of migration.

Gravity Model by William J. Reilly in (1931) is a clear and persistent inverse relationship between the two has been established in several studies. This model is based on the gravitational law; he states that the volume of migration between two places is the function of distance and population size.

S.A. Stouffer (Stouffer's theory of mobility), Stouffer claimed that there is no necessary relationship between mobility and distance.

Objective of the Study:

To find the socio-economic conditions, push and pull factors responsible for migration of tribal women in Singampathy village in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu and suggest suitable measures to their problems and betterment of their life standard.

Statement of the problem:

Tribals have their own authenticity and rich customary traditions. The Diaspora of tribal women or girls to urban cities for various economic and educational

opportunities has proved to be a potential threat to their dimming cultural or traditional practices. So there is a need to give special focus on attainment economic and educational stability more than the importance of carrying forward with traditional occupations or practices. This study aims to examine, evaluate and suggest suitable remedies to reduce or to nullify the problems faced by the migrants in various walks of life.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of study area :

For the study the respondents have been identified form the tribal community of Irulars in the tribal village of Singampathi near Kovai Kuttralam, Coimbatore. This particular community was chosen because they are one of the 6 native tribal communities living in the state of Tamil Nadu and have a wide array of traditional and customary practices. 116 families found in Irular village of Singampathi in the periphery of Kovaikuttralam among which the population eligible for the study was identified to be 98 females. It was decided that a representative 50% of the eligible population be chosen as respondents for the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main findings of this study are presented in the following two main sections

Table 1 : Part-I: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Sample Respondents

Socio-economic characteristics	Number of respondents	Percentage
Age Classification		
15-20	2	3.9
20-25	9	17.6
25-30	10	19.6
30 and Above	29	58.9
Marital Status		
Married	31	62
Unmarried	10	20
Widow	7	14
Divorced	2	4
Educational Qualification		
Illiterate or Primary	21	43.1
SSLC	14	27.5
HSC	9	17.6
Graduate	6	11.8

Table 1 contd..

Contd… Table 1

Native Occupation		
Farming	9	18
Agricultural labour	11	22
Construction worker	6	12
Government job	2	4
Privately employed	12	24
Self employed	8	16
Daily wage worker	2	4
Part II Push and Pull Factors responsible for migration		
Push Factors of Migration		
Drought/ Crop failure/ Uneconomic farming	11	22
Low wages	16	32
Unemployment/Lack of opportunities	15	30
Poverty	8	16
Pull Factors of Migration		
Higher wages	15	30
Better facilities to live	8	16
Higher employment opportunities	25	50
Good working Environment	2	4
Place of Migration		
Inside the state of Tamil Nadu	46	92
Outside the State of Tamil Nadu	4	8
Monthly Income (INR)		
Below 5000	7	14
5000-10000	6	12
10000-15000	15	30
15000-20000	8	16
20000-25000	7	14
25000+	7	14
Savings / Annum (INR)		
Below 10000	10	27.8
10000-15000	6	16.7
15000-20000	7	19.4
20000-25000	5	13.9
25000-30000	2	5.6
30000+	6	16.7
No. of hours		
1-4 hours	1	2
5-6 hours	2	4
6-7 hours	21	42
8+ hours	26	52
Working Conditions		
Very good	7	14
Good	20	40
Average	16	32
Poor	7	14

Table 2 : Expenditure pattern of Sample respondents

Primary Expenditure	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Food	17	34
Rent	4	8
Health	7	14
Education	16	32
Clothing	2	4
Transport	1	2
Fuel/ electricity/ water	1	2
Recreation and others	2	4

Table 3 : Wage differentials and Occupational Status

Wage Differentials	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	31	62
No	19	28
Occupational Status		
Improved- promoted	20	40
Same	26	52
Unemployed- loss of job	4	8

Recommendations and Conclusion :

Tribals are an integral part of the rich and original condition of the forest. Historically they have had a vast knowledge about the forest produce and their wisdom helps in maintaining a relationship between the nature and humans. Their migration to cities are driven by various reasons have proved to position a threat to their declining culture and traditional practices. From the study it is understood that, tribal migrants leave their native due to low wages and lack of opportunities being a dominant factors. In today's competitive world it is well understands that the importance of gaining educational and financial stability rather than preserving the traditions and customs. Workers who migrate from one area to another area within the state or country in order to get seasonal or temporary or part time work in different sectors are not organized under any trade unions and labour standards by the government. Because they are illiterate, ignorant, and belong to Tribal community and they are most exploited by working place. The study finds that they are not get minimum wages stipulated under the Minimum wages Act.

REFERENCES

Nagesha, B. and Jayaram Bhat, B. (2020). Migration of Tribal Women-A Study in Molakalmuru Taluk. Jayarama Bhat. *Internat. J. Advanced Sci. & Technol.*, **29** (3) : 3897-3902.

Ravenstein, E.G. (1885). The Laws of Migration. *J. Statistical Society of London*, **48** (2) : 167–235.

Reilly, William J. (1931). Gravity model, one of the most important contributions of geography in the field of migration analysis with the respect to the relationship between distance and migration.

Rohatgi, Richa and Kapoor, A.K. (2015). Problems Pertaining Migration of Female Tribal Population: A Demographic Perspective on Their Migratory Patterns and Struggle. *Internat. J. Sci. & Res.*, **4**(1) : 2714-2717.

Stouffer, S. A. (1941). (Stouffer's theory of mobility), Stouffer claimed that there is no necessary relationship between mobility and distance.

****