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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION AND IT's IMPACT ON PRODUCTIVITY – A THEORETICAL STUDY <i>S.KAUSALYA & Dr. K. RAJINI</i>	1
2.	INNOVATIVE WORK CULTURE AT INDIAN PHARMA INDUSTRY LEADING/ MOTIVATING TO NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA <i>RAMAN PRASAD & Dr. MITA MEHTA</i>	4
3.	STUDY OF MIGRANT TRIBAL WOMEN WITH SOCIO ECONOMICS STATUS - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOCIAL INTERVENTION <i>Dr. B. P. ADHAU</i>	9
4.	PERSONALITY TRAITS AND BEHAVIOURAL BIASES OF EQUITY INVESTORS OF INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET – A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING AND CLUSTER ANALYSIS <i>Dr. SWATI MEHTA</i>	12
5.	A STUDY ON THE CONSTRAINS FACED BY THE SCHEDULED CASTE (SC) WOMEN UNDER NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NRLM) IN LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT OF ASSAM <i>Dr. DIGANTA KUMAR DAS</i>	20
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	25

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STUDY OF MIGRANT TRIBAL WOMEN WITH SOCIO ECONOMICS STATUS - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOCIAL INTERVENTION

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ABSTRACT

Thousands of tribal women from their hinterlands in tribal area to Urban city centers mainly in search of Employment. They are new to the city life style and environment and find it difficult to make adjustment with the changed situation and environment. They have to face a number of problems in the cities they get migrated moreover they are exploited both financially and sexually by the non-tribal in the cities with a view to examine the socio- economic condition of these migrant tribal women in the cities and to study the problems faced by them it was proposed to conduct a research study.

KEYWORDS

migrants, tribal, women, socio- economic

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INTRODUCTION

The Tribal people are the older entomological segment in the Indian population. Over the 8.5% of the Indian Population is represented by tribal nearly 50% of this population is represented by females.

Every year a large number of tribal women migrate to big cities along with men in Search of Job. The city environment society of culture do not match with their own. It is necessary, Therefore to know about their background.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the socio -economic status of migrant tribal women in the Melghat.
2. To examine the nature and Characteristics of Socio- Cultural conflicts faced by the tribal women in Amravati city.

METHODOLOGY

The method of Stratified sampling was used for selection of localities and families of migrant tribal women purposive sampling was used for selection 100 women as respondent.

Interview Schedule was used as the main instrument of data collection it was drafted on the basis of major variables parameters and objectives of the study. The investigations were also provided with observation sheets to record relevant want useful observation. The interview schedule was protested on respondent before it was used for filed investigation.

AREA

The Present Study was conducted Amravati Cities in Vidarabha. A Sample of 100 Respondent was drawn from the Universe.

BACKGROUND OF TRIBAL WOMEN

Tribal women have always played a dominant role in all agricultural operation as well as craft and forest based economy. Theoretically the low states of tribal women has been accepted in majority of tribal societies. The tribal women led a very hard life as far as physical labor is concerned but they certainly enjoy more freedom than their counter parts among the caste of Hindus.

The tribal women can role about freely and are usually free to selected their life partners. In many a tribes they can divorce and remarry without social sanction. They have a firm hand in family matters and their social participation not curtailed as in the case of caste women. Thus in every society of women's status can be comprised to doing equilibrium at various times. If we review some known facts about a tribal women's life in her community.

- 1) The tribal women of Gond community enjoy status and freedom in the choice of life partner. Premarital sex and seeking divorce, but in other aspects of social life they are depressed group working for their husbands like servants.
- 2) A media Gond Girls has the freedom to have premarital sex and choose husband of her own choice. As a married woman she has a freedom to take divorce if the husband gives ill treatment to her if she cannot begat child from him she has a right to spend her earning. A husband does not interfere in her affairs however even these women are tabooed during menstruation and are not allowed attending the festival.
- 3) In many tribes of interior India, the tribal women are engaged in hard work. They age prematurely and are subjected to a lot of restrictions and conventional limitations. However, there are some exceptions. They dominate their husbands, have property rights keep poultry own it, do fishing make baskets and sell the products of their labour.

We generally find divergent view regarding the status of tribal women in India. However due precaution should be taken while accepting sweeping statements regarding women's place in tribal society because diametrically opposite views can be found on any aspect of tribal women life. It is necessary to make distinction between the status of a women. The treatments meted out to her and her character and behavior.

It is a fact that tribal women contribute a lot to the economic development in a more substantial way than tribal men do. The tribal women constitute about 6% of the total female population of India. Thus it is clear that women as active workers constitute a legal section of tribal force in particular an women's labour force in general.

Some sociologist and anthropologists have investigated the economic role of women in different tribes and the general conclusion in these studies indicate the substantive contribution of tribal women to tribal economy.

MIGRATION OF TRIBAL WOMEN TO CITIES

Migration a special process. It increases with the technical and economic progress, social scientist and planner etc., have made many studies on the migration, Regenstein was pioneer in the formulation of laws in this regard and according to him. migration occurs form

- 1) Low opportunity area to high opportunity area
- 2) Within a short distance
- 3) Form rural are to small towns

4) Form villages to big cities.

Migration is one of the most important characteristic of phenomenon in all the societies. Clarke 1969 observes that unemployed persons are more migratory than employed. However migration among the tribal and that of tribal women is different form the migration of other community members in the sense that tribal do not migrates voluntarily. They do so under a number of compulsion in the case of tribal women who migrate to big cities the compulsions are still different.

REASON FOR MIGRATION TO CITIES

TABLE 1

Sr.	Reason	Number of Respondent Women
A)	Lack of employment opportunities in the native place.	35
B)	Agricultural land and house of the family was acquired for development project	5
C)	No proper facilities of Education in village near by Town	4
D)	Marriage (Husband was living in city)	44
E)	Repeated natural calamities like floods and famines	4
F)	Lured by the pleasures of city life	4
G)	Any other.	4
	Total	100%

A majority of 44% of the 100 women respondent covered by the study stated marriage to a person live in the city as the main reason for migration. About 35% of the women respondent also reported lack of employment at the native place as the principal ground for migration to cities. Lack of proper facilities of education was the main reason of migrating to cities for 4% there were as of migration caused due to family land acquired by the government for development project but not alternate land house was provided as compensation in the course of rehabilitation. Now they were reporting as they are facing a large number of problems. In addition a number of other reasons were also reported for migration to cities by about 5% of tribal women such reason include land alienation, freedom from bonded labour.

IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON SOCIAL NORMS OF TRIBAL SOCIETY

Every tribal community in India has through ages developed its own social value system. The community member is bound to allows these values in this personal and social life. In different tribal societies the women are given good status and sufficient freedom in certain aspect of life But they too have to follows the traditional norms strictly. The tribal even after migration to a region where a different value system of social stick up to the social norms of their respective tribal society.

The investigation carried out for the present study revealed that the tribal have present and protected their value system even after migration. However they had to make certain adjustments at times as an influence of urban society and culture of the local people.

The following table throws lights on the views of the respondents about the present of tribal values after migration.

TABLE 2

Sr.	Response	Number of Respondent Women
A)	Yes, fully	39
B)	Yes to some extent	47
C)	Yes - To a gret extent	3
D)	NO	11
	Total	100%

The migrant tribal women who were about 39% confirmed that even after migration to cities they have preserved their social the tribal society fully. Whereas about 47% of women they were following such norms to some extent.3% cases of women was observed that norms of tribal women was observed that norms of tribal society followed by them to great extent though not fully. Only about 11% of women did not follow the social norms of the further analysis disclosed that those fully devoted to the values and norms set by respective tribal society were mostly poor people engaged as labour in construction industries, factories and doing other manual work, whereas those who totally retrained from these norms and accepted the norms of the urban society were mostly highly educated and employed in jobs carrying high status in the urban society to conclude majority of tribal women Migrated to cities still follows the values and norms set by their respective tribal society in their social life.

Immediately after migration the migrant tribal women faced the following problem.

TABLE 3

Sr.	Code	Problem Local language
1)	A)	Local language
2)	B)	Residential Accommodation
3)	C)	Employment
4)	D)	Education of children
5)	E)	Lack of social contact
6)	F)	Difficulty in adjustment
7)	G)	With changed environment Any other problems
8)	H)	No Problems
		Total

The responses of the women are presentation in the following table

PROBLEM FACED BY MIGRATED TRIBAL WOMEN IN THE CITIES

TABLE 4

Sr.	Code	Problem Local language	Number of Respondent Women
1)	A)	Local language	32
2)	B)	Residential Accommodation	40
3)	C)	Employment	12
4)	D)	Education of children or self	5
5)	E)	Lack of social contact	3
6)	F)	Difficulty in adjustment	3
7)	G)	With changed environment Any other problems	3
8)	H)	No Problems	2
		Total	100

Out of 100 migrant women. About 32% women had difficulties in understanding the local language and as a result were uneasy in the initial period after migration near 40% women could not find the suitable place of residence in the city. Employment was the major problem faced by about 43% women. The initial Problems faced immediately after migration were gradually settle down. However, the migrate tribal women in cities are facing some critical problem even after a long stay in cities. An major into these problem reveled that following are some of the problems they are facing even today.

TABLE 5

Sr.	Code	Problem Local language	Number of Respondent Women
1)	A)	Insufficient residential accommodation	38
2)	B)	Drinking water facility not available	18
3)	C)	Electricity a not available	8
4)	D)	No latrines in home. pubic latrines insufficient	10
5)	E)	irregular nature of employment	8
6)	F)	Very low income	9
7)	G)	No School in the locality	4
8)	H)	Medical facilities not available	2
9)	I)	any other	2
		Total	100

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

The data presented in the above table shows the nature of problem faced by migrant tribal women and girls in cities. The major problem reported was that of insufficient and residential accommodation about 39% girls informed that their residential house did not provide sufficient accommodation not live in moreover there were no civic amenities available in the house. Drinking water was another problem faced by them. The drinking water was inadequate and they were required to fetch it from distant places. This was reported by about 18% of women. Nearly 8% of women had the problem of electricity connection in their house most of the respondent had to use public latrines were dirty and were to clean by local authorities. About 10% women have reported this problem. Some of the women complained that they had come to the city for away from their winter land the hope regular employment but here too they were not getting job on regular basis. Nearly 8% women had the problem of irregular employment the next problem faced by the women was that of difficulty in family maintenance due to very low income. This was stated by 9% of women. There women complained that there were no school in their locality nearby localities and hence they could not send their localities. Their main grievance was that nobody cares for them. The local civic authorities do not provide any civic facilities to them as they do to pay the taxes and soon.

CONCLUSION

1. The tribal women have migrated to cities covered by the study from different states of India mainly in search of jobs along with other family member
2. The reasons stated for migration were lack of employment opportunities in the native place, acquisition not land and house property by the government for development project. No facilities for education of the children in native place marriage with a pension living in city repeated natural calamities like floods and famines. Thus a large number of tribal families have migrated to cities mainly due to lack of job opportunities in their tribal region and with the exception that they win get job to survive in the cities.
3. The migrant tribal women in the cities covered by the present study belong to different tribal communities habituated in different places.
4. The migrated tribal women and girls had to face a number of problems immediately after their migration to cities. The main problems were communication through local language residential accommodation, employment Education lack of social contact difficulties in adjustment with local environment.

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