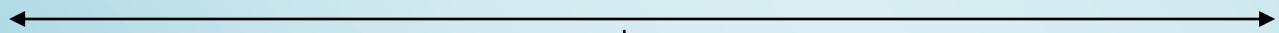


North Asian International Research Journal Consortium

*North Asian International Research Journal of
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ISSN NO: 2454 - 9827

North Asian International Research Journal Social Science and Humanities is a research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi, Urdu all research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in Universities, Research Institutes Government and Industry with research interest in the general subjects

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SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD & MIGRATION IN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF MELGHAT REGION

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ABSTRACT

The agri-based korku communities in Melghat region face absence of alternative livelihood opportunities, seasonal migration, increased population and complete dependency on Agriculture with limited land holding. The farmer of the 4 villages are totally dependent on Agriculture as their main occupation they do not have any other alternative livelihood options. The area also is susceptible to high variation in rainfall pattern. Due to the undulating topography there is high rate of run-off of the rain water farmer do not sow the seeds resulting in complete crop failure in the region. Result of these there is high seasonal migration from the target villages for earning their livelihood

KEYWORD: - Livelihood, Migration, land holding.

INTRODUCTION:-

According to the 1981 census, 46.42 percent of them are workers. Of these, 48.38 percent are cultivators, 46.47 percent are agricultural labourers, 2.30 percent are engaged in rearing livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. The remaining 2.85 percent are engaged in various other occupations such as mining and quarrying, household industries, construction, trade and commerce, etc. They have achieved a literacy rate of only 6.54 percent as recorded by the 1981 census. While 11.68 percent of their males are literate, among females the literacy rate is 1.24 percent. Women play significant roles in the economic life of the society as they work as agriculturists and agricultural wage laborers. (Source-Wikipedia article -korku people.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korku_people)

OBJECTIVES:-

- 1) To assess the alternative means of livelihood of the Korku tribal community.
- 2) To assess the number of korku tribal people going for seasonal migration during the off season

HYPOTHESIS:-

- 1) Absence of alternative livelihood sources leads to migration of korku tribal community.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:-

For the present study researcher found that the most appropriate way of collection data was by personal interview, which is the primary method of data collection. This was verbal method of securing data and it was a structured type of interview schedule. In addition to these the researcher also collected data from the secondary sources like, published book, magazine, annual report etc.

SAMPLING: -

In this study the researcher has used the purposive sampling method in which the villages were divided and selected more than one for study. This is in fact a special form of stratified sampling. Once the groups were divided into various units, then it was decided the number to be selected from each units. This decided number is known as quota. In this study the researcher used the convenience sampling under non-probability sampling method and the sample size was 60 chosen farmers

TABLES-

Sources of livelihood

Sr. No	Sources of livelihood	Frequency	%
01	Agriculture	34	56.66
02	Domestic animals	18	30.00
03	Labour work	08	13.34
	Total	60	100.00

Number of Livelihood

Sr. No	Number of livelihood	Frequency	%
01	1-2	04	06.66
02	3-4	28	46.68
03	5-6	12	20.00
04	7-above	16	26.66
	Total	60	100.00

Daily Wages Per Day Rate

Sr. No	Daily Wages Per Day Rate (Rs.)	Frequency	%
01	100-125	12	46.66
02	125-150	16	53.34
	Total	60	100.00

Duration of seasonal Migration

Sr. No	Duration of seasonal Migration	Frequency	%
01	2 month	06	10.00
02	3 month	36	60.00
03	4 month and above	18	30.00
	Total	60	100.00

RESULT OF HYPOTHESIS:-

**Absence of alternative livelihood sources leads to migration of Korku tribal community*

Seasonal Migration indicated that 35 respondents (58.34%) go for the seasonal migration in search of their livelihood and only 25 respondent (41.66%) don't migrate from the village. This table also indicates that majority of the tribal go for seasonal migration during the off season because there is no food security in the village. Whereas those who have irrigation facilities, they have work in the field throughout the year. Seasonal migration is the major problem in the Melghat region because when the parents migrate to different places for their livelihood even they take their children and migrate. As a result many children are deprived of education. Even these children start working as child labour which has the negative impact on their health as well as mentally they is weak. These children also suffer from malnutrition because of the lack of nutrition food in their childhood.

MAJOR FINDING:-

- 1) The primary occupation of Korku tribal communities of Melghat Region is agriculture and they are fully depended on field for their livelihood. Though they have mix cropping pattern still their way of cultivation is traditional. They must promote sustainable agriculture practice with scientific methods and new technologies.
- 2) The alternative livelihood sources for the korku tribal communities are labour work, domestic animals and few farmers promote kitchen garden for their own consumption and selling by which they get some income to maintain their house.
- 3) During the off season many korku tribal communities go for seasonal migration due to lack of availability of work and irregularity in MREGS work and payment. There is also no regular saving made by these people.

RECOMMENDATION:-

- 1) Accountability, transparency and responsibilities of sharing information of the Government Schemes by the Govt. officials towards korku tribal community can enhance the development of this people and they can have better livelihood and everybody will get sufficient work which will further reduce their migration.
- 2) Korku tribal farmer should have alternative source of livelihood for their sustainable and food security. Can be promoted through the income generation programs and activities and market must be made available for their organic products.

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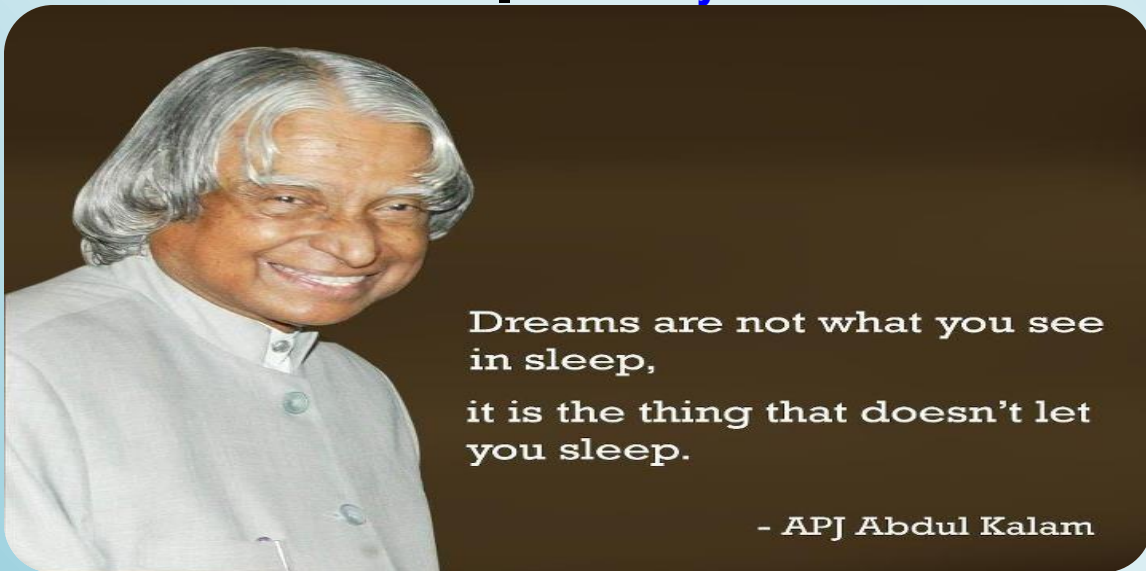
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Dreams are not what you see
in sleep,
it is the thing that doesn't let
you sleep.

- APJ Abdul Kalam