



Trend of tribal migration towards urban peripheral space: a study with special reference to Khorda District, Odisha

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ABSTRACT

In this present study the migration of the tribal people is shown from the district level and a clearer contemplation is given to Khorda district. The rate of immigration of Schedule Tribe (ST) in all the districts of Odisha is shown and depicted, along with this, the district wise variation of immigrants to the urban centres of Khorda district is elaborated. The reasons behind migration of tribal people are given into consideration of discussion to understand the present day stimuli behind movement of tribal people in Odisha. The data are collected from the census of India, 2011, so this research is purely based on secondary data sources. The elaboration of secondary data on tribal people migration helps us to understand the dynamics of present-day mobility of tribals in Odisha.

KEY WORDS: Tribal, Migration, development, urban centre

INTRODUCTION

The current social science research on the study of the socially marginalised groups have focused on the movement of most socially deprived group- the tribals, to the developed urban centres. Many of the measures are identified in literature as the relevant solution to the issues of tribal's social and economic development, their participation in the state level dialogue exchange, their involvement into the government policy making all the things have been identified by the scholars as the relevant attributes for the upliftment of the tribal society (Saxena et.al., 2020). The educational attainment of the tribes, small scale entrepreneurship in the tribal society and eventual development of these small scale entrepreneurship into a large scale investment and employment generating platform can lead to a holistic development of the tribal society.

In this work the movement of the tribes are given importance to look forward, as their involvement with the urban market system and urban socio-economic transactions is considered as the basic driving force for their development. The acquaintance with the modern economy and their utilities can provoke the tribal society to uplift themselves for some extent. Though the government interventions and social policies for the tribal groups are also very important requirement for the tribes to take that pace of development. The migration of the schedule tribes (ST) in all the districts of Odisha is first taken into the consideration, here the rate of migration of the ST people in the different urban centres of a district is combined here. The district wise differentials of the migration rate of ST people can give us the spatial disparity of the tribal people's migration (Sah & Shah, 2005). Alongside this district wise distribution, the district of Khorda is given the special importance for the study of migration of ST people to a district and the reasons behind their migration. It is optimised here that the historical interpretation has

represented that tribal people are less migrated groups in this country, but here in this article we have leverage to explain all the diverse reasons behind the migration of the tribal people. The endorsement of the diversity of reasons behind the tribal migration can give valuable insight to the research of socio-economic development of the marginal cast groups in the world.

The contribution of this article lies in the appreciation of the multiplicities of reason for the migration of the tribal community along with this the gender wise difference is also taken into the consideration of the study so that that it can be cleared out the whether there is any such social limit for the women in the tribal groups when it comes to the migration, as historically they being understood as the most “stagnant to one place” community.

STUDY AREA

Odisha is one of the 29 states of India. It is located in the eastern part of India i.e. eastern ghats. The state is surrounded by the neighbouring state of West Bengal in the north east, Jharkhand in north, Chhattisgarh in the west and north west, and Andhra Pradesh in the south. Odisha has 485km of coastline along the Bay of Bengal on its east from Balasore to Ganjam. It is the 9th largest state by area and 11th largest by population. It is also third most populous state in terms of tribal population. Odia is the official and most widely spoken language, spoken by 36.6 million people (according to 2011 census). Odisha lies between the latitudes 17.49N and 22.34N and between longitudes 81.27E and 87.29E. It extends over an area of 255707 square kms. As per 2011 census, the total population of Odisha is 41974218. Of this, the rural population is 34970562 and the urban population is 7003656. Ganjam district has the largest rural population of 2761030(7.9% of the states rural population) whereas Khorda district has highest Urban population of 1084316(15.5% of the state Urban population) in the state.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The preservative attitude of the tribes about their culture has been studied in different sets of approaches, many have claimed that the mobility of the tribes from their native place to the urban centres can create an environment where they lose their own culture within the flow of modernity. But Velsen (1960) claimed that the Tonga tribes are more migrants to the urban places, they stayed there for long but it is not necessary that they lost their own cultural attributes. They learn the city culture and acknowledge many but they took it quite lightly and didn't let it hamper their own cultural practices. Hart (1971) in studying about the Frafras tribe of Ghana claimed that the tribal identity is a very serious thing to protect from the modern urban culture, even when they are living in the urban centre for quite long. Hirst (1970) has studied about the 12 tribes of the state of Tanzania, and argued that the tribal migration is very diversified in terms of its nature of movement and the extent of the migration, their distribution dynamics can contribute to the overall understanding of the African tribal migration. These are the international level arguments of the 20th century about their cultural attributes and their migration.

There are several studies about the tribal migration and their socio-economic factors associated with it. Mosse et al. (2002) in their study of tribal migration in western India, have claimed that the migration is mainly because of the need of job opportunities. The majority of people are forced to migrate because of the lack of job opportunities, while a bunch of tribals are well off in economic attainment they use their surplus earnings in their agricultural activities. Jha (2005) has shown the migration of the tribal women from Odisha, India, he argued that the migration of women might be considered as the progress of the tribal society in the state of Odisha, but the quality of life of the tribal women in the city is very poor. The migrant tribal women are living in an unhygienic environment with little social and financial support from the company or the government. Jayaraman's (1979) study depicts the migration in a different angel, he argued that alongside the rural to urban migration of the tribal people the rural-to-rural migration can also give valuable insights into the discourse of the tribal migration. The migration of tribal people from the hilly upland to the irrigated plains in the state of Gujarat shows the economic causes of migration.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the trends of Schedule Tribe people's migration towards the urban centres.
2. To identify the reason of their migrations.
3. To study the relation between total migration (dependent variable) and reason for migration (independent variable).

METHODOLOGY

The research has been conducted after adapting various analytical techniques, so as to achieve the set objectives of the topic i.e. The Trend of Tribal Migration Toward Urban Peripheral Space. The entire research work is based on secondary data. The data have been collected from different source such as Census of India, different book and published articles.

Selection of Study Area

The present study was carried out in 30 different district situated in the Odisha. The study was specifically confined to the migration of major tribal groups toward urban space for searching better livelihood.

Analytical Tools & Techniques

The objective of the study could be achieved by using various tabular techniques to come to a conclusion after analysing the data. Bar diagram are represented according to in migration and out migration data of various district for scheduled tribe population. Cartography technique also used to show the data status of tribal migrants. Composite bar diagram also used to show the male & female pattern of migration. To know status of reason for migration bar diagram and tabulation process is followed. Lately maps are drawn through Arc GIS software to show the spatial pattern of migration trend.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Tribal migration within the state of Odisha

The migration of the tribal people in the state of Odisha is quite uneven throughout the districts. Some districts show the highest number in immigrants whereas some are having low percentage share of the immigrants. Following is the table of list of the district wise immigrants in the state of Odisha

Table:1 Total scheduled tribe migration from others district's rural place to urban area (Place of Enumeration)

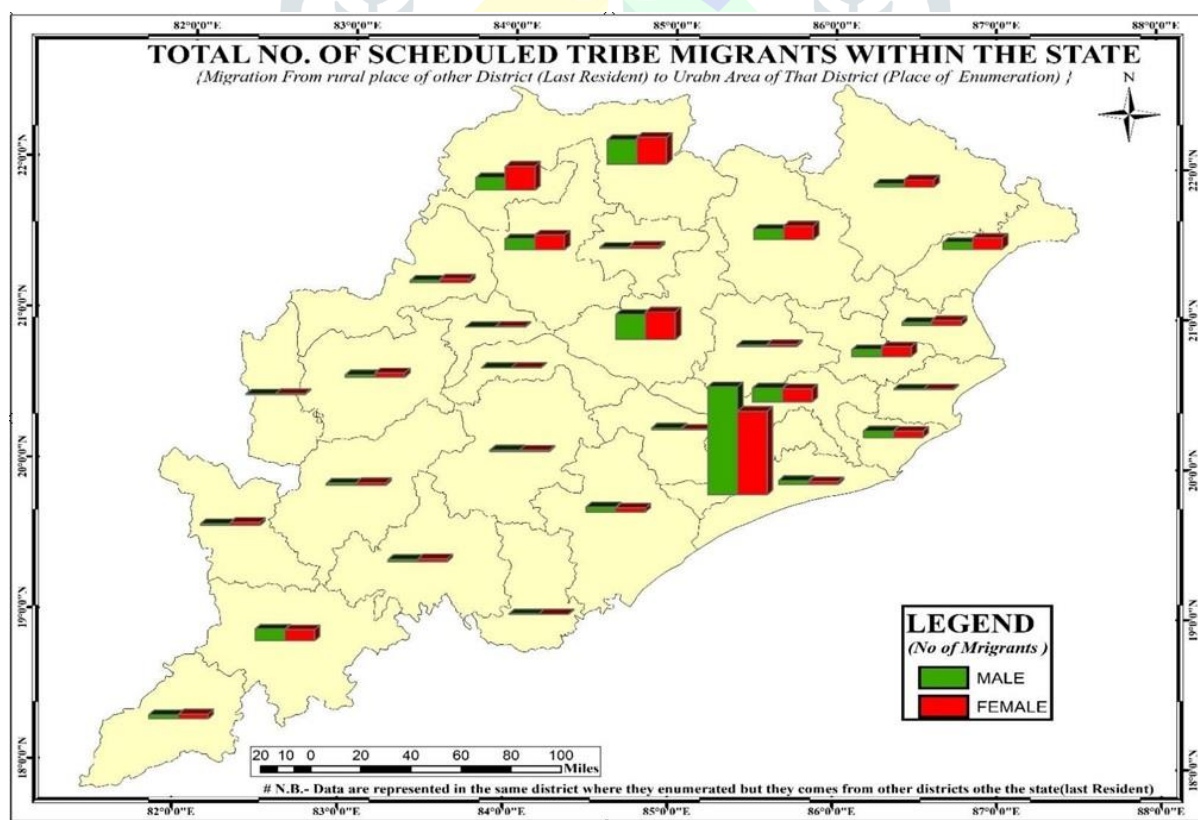
AREA NAME(Place of Enumeration Urban area)	Persons	Males	Females	LAST RESIDENCE
State - ODISHA	69,136	33,576	35,560	
Bargarh	786	313	473	
Jharsuguda	4,381	1,498	2,883	
Sambalpur	3,135	1,337	1,798	
Debagarh	455	150	305	
Sundargarh	6,228	2,965	3,263	
Kendujhar	2,955	1,282	1,673	
Mayurbhanj	1,266	382	884	
Baleshwar	2,187	823	1,364	
Bhadrak	980	371	609	

Kendrapara	228	109	119
Jagatsinghapur	1,552	789	763
Cuttack	3,308	1,707	1,601
Jajapur	2,031	850	1,181
Dhenkanal	460	185	275
Anugul	6,405	3,048	3,357
Nayagarh	308	219	89
Khordha	23,124	13,043	10,081
Puri	861	504	357
Ganjam	1,110	611	499
Gajapati	138	75	63
Kandhamal	373	190	183
Baudh	88	39	49
Subarnapur	202	75	127
Balangir	842	316	526
Nuapada	164	57	107
Kalahandi	607	275	332
Rayagada	577	253	324
Nabarangapur	569	202	367
Koraput	2,754	1,421	1,333
Malkangiri	1,062	487	575

Last residence in other district's
Rural place of the State

Source: Census of India, 2011

Fig. 1- District wise total number of ST people migrated to the urban centres.



The above figure reveals that the ST population are too much intended to migrate toward urban space. In khordha the number of male female migration is high it is near about of 23000 STpopulation migrates from others districts rural place for improvement their livelihood and though khordha is high urbanised area in Odisha so migration rate is very high.

In Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, NAYagarh, Gajapati, Bolangir, Nuapada, Subarnapur, Kandhamal, NAYagarh etc. district have low level of rural to urban tribal migration Somehow low level of urbanisation paly an important role not to pull tribal population towards urban space of that districts.

In urban area of Sundargarh, Kendujhar, Mayrbhanj Cuttack, Anugul, Bhadrak, Sambalpur, Baleswar, Koraput has moderate level of rural to urban migration of Scheduled Tribe because of moderate level of urbanisation these districts provide little bit job opportunity to tribal people. Specially korapur Sambalpur Sundargar Jharsuguda districts urban peripheral space provide coal mining facility, Industrial activity like steel plant which are low skilled hardworking job, pulling rural tribal population.

The above all analysis and discussion clearly reveals that high level of urbanisation in all the district pull maximum no. of rural tribal from others district and vice versa in district having low level of urbanisation.

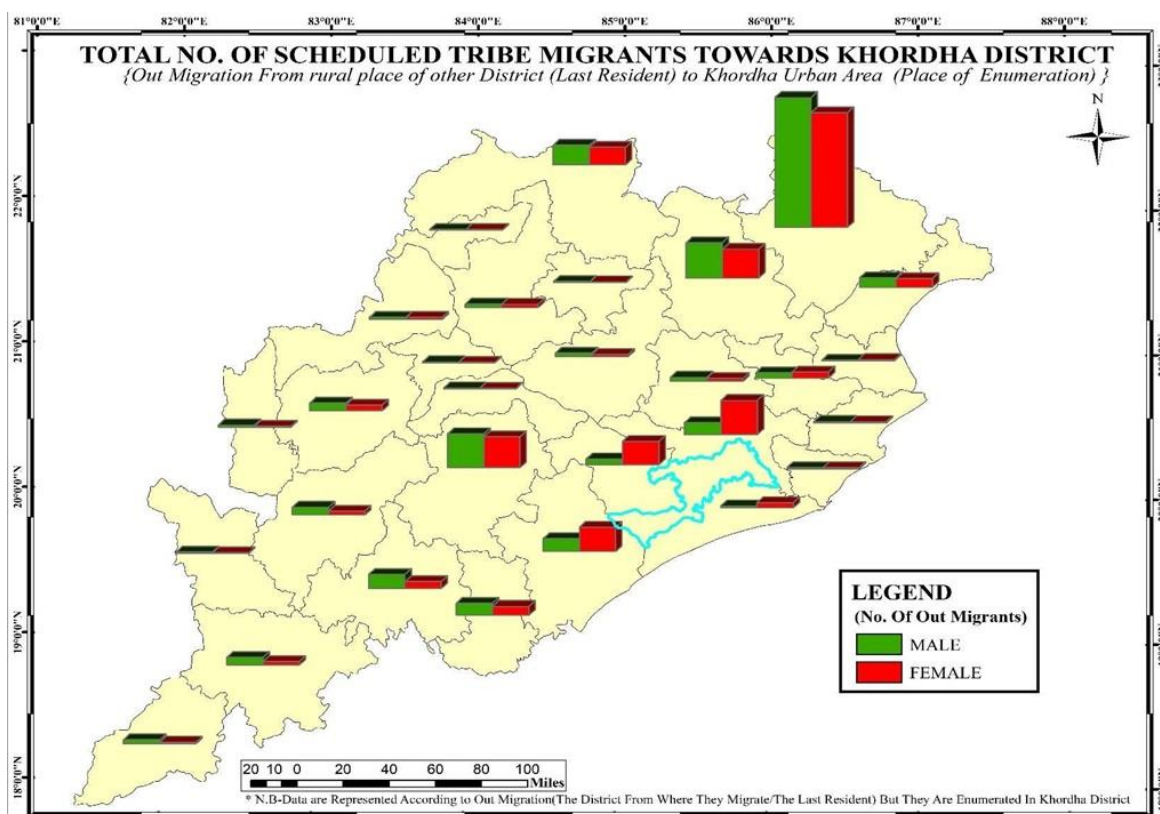
PLACE OF ENUMERATION				PLACE OF DESTINATION
BIRTH PLACE	TOTAL PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	AREA NAME TO WHERE THEY MOVED
Born outside the district of enumeration within the state	35,270	17,635	17,635	Khordha
District - Bargarh (01)	222	115	107	
District - Jharsuguda (02)	78	43	35	
District - Sambalpur (03)	347	179	168	
District - Debagarh (04)	83	49	34	
District - Sundargarh (05)	1,809	957	852	
District - Kendujhar (06)	3,145	1,735	1,410	
District - Mayurbhanj (07)	12,001	6,371	5,630	
District - Baleswar (08)	899	472	427	
District - Bhadrak (09)	93	36	57	
District - Kendrapara (10)	124	63	61	
District - Jagatsinghpur (11)	116	57	59	
District - Cuttack (12)	2,269	593	1,676	
District - Jajapur (13)	562	265	297	
District - Dhenkanal (14)	333	191	142	
District - Anugul (15)	290	176	114	
District - Nayagarh (16)	1,438	287	1,151	
District - Khordha (17)	0	0	0	
District - Puri (18)	345	90	255	
District - Ganjam (19)	1,830	638	1,192	
District - Gajapati (20)	1,040	598	442	
District - Kandhamal (21)	3,155	1,650	1,505	
District - Boudh (22)	74	42	32	
District - Subarnapur (23)	51	31	20	
District - Balangir (24)	650	371	279	
District - Nuapada (25)	159	110	49	
District - Kalahandi (26)	563	376	187	
District - Rayagada (27)	1,024	688	336	
District - Nabarangapur (28)	107	71	36	
District - Koraput (29)	536	369	167	
District - Malkangiri (30)	267	192	75	

2. Migration from rural place of other district of Odisha to high urbanized place of Khordha district

This section will help to analysis the trend and no. of scheduled tribes migration from others district rural place to khordha district's urban space. Here the reason behind choosing Khordha district is because Khordha is large urban space in the state of Odisha. So Khordha district has maximum strength of pull factor for scheduled tribe migration and the trend of scheduled tribe migration toward khordha district is high. Though Tribal population have nature of settling in isolation space so they settle down in urban peripheral space where they can get access of free government land. In government record this land has no record of residence but practically these are occupied by tribal migrated population. Later on, this creates big issues related of residential proof and managing them

The following table depict the total (male, female) scheduled tribes' migration from their birth place where they enumerated.

Fig. 2. Total number of ST migrants to Khorda district



The above spatial

diagram disclosed that out migration of Scheduled Tribe toward Khordha district, is high in Mayrbhanj district. It means large amount of ST population (Total= 2001) migrate to Khordha district and settled inn urban peripheral space (Beyond of municipal Boundary). This large no. because of searching better job source. Many of Indian tribal land of red soil so traditional agriculture practices is not fruit full there and this can't make maximum earning scope which is easily avaaialbe in Khordha district's urban area. Somehow modernisation effect in the community of tribal population makes the trend to moved toward urban space.

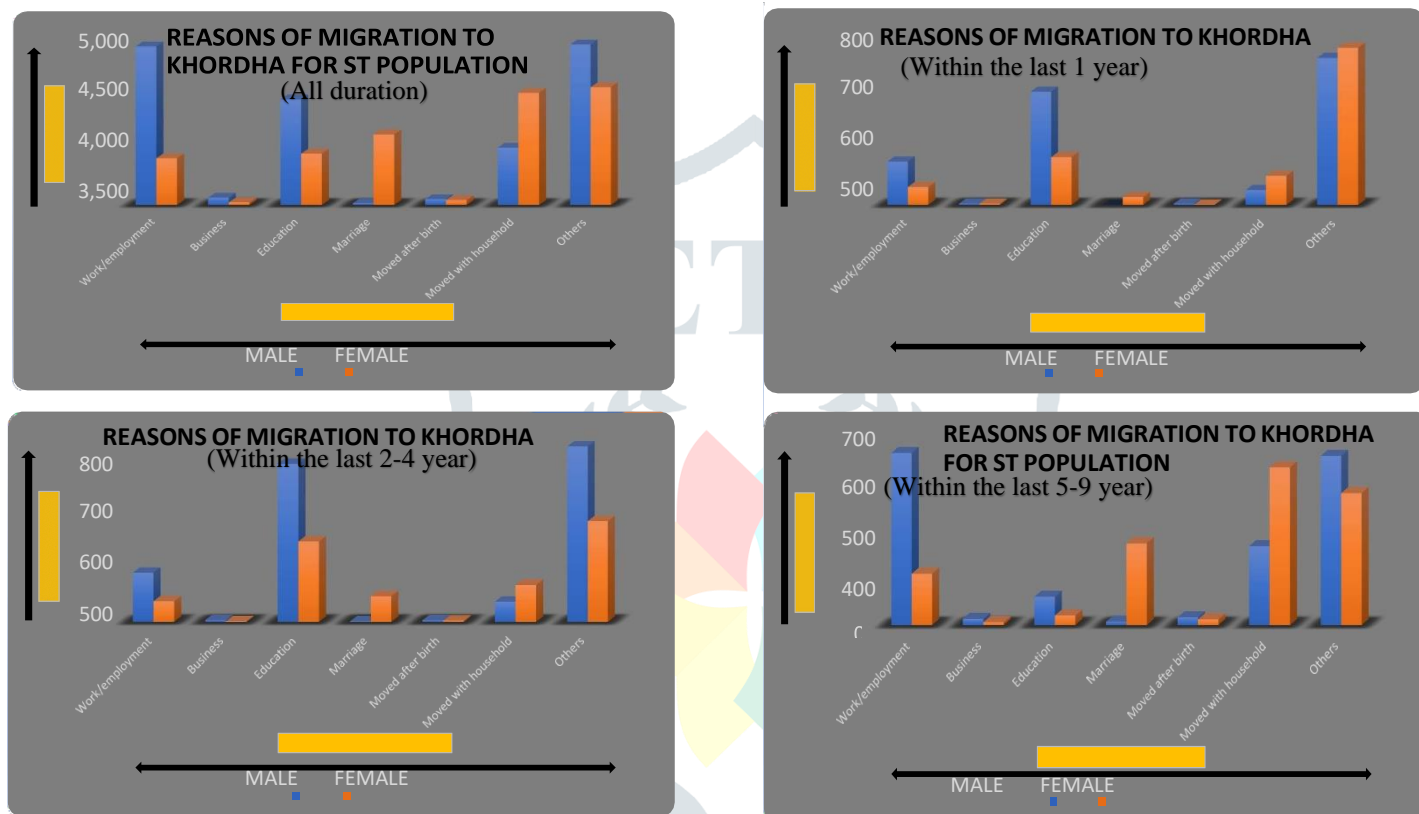
In almost all western, southern, and eastern district's scheduled tribe population are less moveable toward Khordha district. The eastern costal district have low no of ST population that's why low of no of out migration but from western district the movement of scheduled tribe toward Khorda district is low because large no. of tribal population moved either another urban space like nearby Bisakhapattanam in Andhra district and nearby urban space of Chattishgarh district or they are happy with their own environment and persue job nearbysteal plant, coal mining field within their state. Sundargarh, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Rayagada, Bhadrak, Cuttack and Nayagarh districts have moderate number of scheduled tribes migration toward Khordha district.

Tribal female migration is more than that of male in the district of Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Jajpur. Tribal female are mostly involved in domestic work in urban space. It clearly satisfy the Migration theory of RAVENSTEIN that female prefer to move in shorter distance. Most of district have not enough gap between male and female migrants. It indicates tribal women are equal partner of tribal economy. They migrate for fulfilment of their family obligations.

REASON OF MIGRATION

This section will help to determine the reason for scheduled tribes migration within the state of Odisha. This section will further divided into five part according to duration of migration and their respective reasons.

Fig. 3. Reasons of migration



From the above figure it is clear that work and employment is the main reason of the migration among the tribal people, mainly the male population are more actively migrated from other districts to Khordha district. Whereas business is the minor reason for the tribal people to migrate from other districts to Khordha district. It is obvious that the participation of tribal people in the trading is not that much increased that means they are still way away from the city economic system and city's politico-economic transactions. As usual marriage is the reason of women migration from one district to other districts so in all the four section of figure depicts the women migration is mainly driven by the reason of marriage. But among all the reasons what excite us more is the reason of education, which depicts that the tribal education is improving in recent years.

CONCLUSION

The present study attempted to depict the migration of the tribal people in Odisha in general and migration to Khordha in particular. Here we have seen that the district wise migration is quite uneven throughout the state. The western districts are less prone to migration that might be assigned to their cultural bound to migrate from one place to another, their strong hold to the place they live or might be their little hope from the modern city economics. Where as the north-eastern districts are more prone to migration. So if migration can be considered as a positive indicator of the upliftment of tribal society then it can be said that

the tribals of north-eastern districts are more developed compared to the western part. The search for the employment opportunities can be assumed as the consciousness among the tribal people about the shrinking economic opportunities in their own land.

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