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## **HARASSMENTS AND ABUSES OF TRIBE MIGRANT OF NANDED DISTRICT**

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**Abstract:** In this research paper there is light on the social and financial life of Tribes migrants at native as well as migrant place. Actually, the tribe communities have not agricultural land and other means of productions. The State and Central Government force fully encroached their forest land where they were lived generation to generation. Their main occupation was selling honey, gum of woods, Medicine plants, hutting fish – animals but after they come to rural and urban areas for survival. Some tribes settled at rural areas and doing agriculture as a prime occupations some become daily wages workers after long time in agriculture of others for three to four months at native villages. Then they go another 4 - 6 months out of state for different types work migrated places while tribe women workers faced various personal problems particularly she harassed by own family members as well as mediators, agents- mukadams, co-workers. She abused at working places. In this research paper, there is discussing about the age, education, nature of work. Nature of Harassment, nature of abuse. All these points are described in this paper.

**Key Words: Migration, Harassment, Abuse.**

**Introduction:** The India is divided in various stratification of groups and segments. There is one Scheduled Tribals. In the early periods the tribes were settled at hill and mountain area but in the period of British rule they were torched by the system. They were original son of soils but for the rich natural resources and values of forest and metals and minerals Britishers encroached their lands and after independence of country government also made act against Scheduled Tribes about their natural rights of forests then the original tribal's are displaced from their own placed and settled at villages. In the early periods they were collected the honey, fruits, flowers, plants, gum, medicines, leaves of plants, Tendu leaves, flowers of Moha, fishing and hunting the animals, collected dry woods and sold at urban and rural areas and purchased required goods from urban areas. But now a days' time changed and works style also changed. In the modern time new technology arrived in the country and mode of production is changed still the Scheduled Tribes are not adjusted with the current situation of country. Therefore the Scheduled Tribes are facing various issues one is service for survival. So they are visited at urban and rural areas for jobs in building constructions and manual works and those who are educated joined office works tahshil or district levels. But they have not got respectful treatment by the contractors, businessman, traders; they always made them fool and robbed them. There are various misunderstanding about them. When the Tribes women and girls are worked at their sites

that time they are not welcome them and not gave full payment as daily wages for a day. For regular work, tribe women workers requested them then they forced to do any work at any rate or wages. Therefore the tribal women are forcefully exploited at work places in our society still we have not accepted as citizens of country.

### **Some concept related to research paper:**

#### **Harassment:**

. Concept of harassment is form of discrimination. It includes any unwanted physical or verbal behavior that offends or humiliates you. Generally, harassment is a behavior that persists over time. Serious one time incidents can also sometime be considered some harassment.

#### **Sexual Harassment:**

Includes such unwelcome sexually determined behavior (whether directly or by implication) as a) physical contact and advances ... any other unwelcome physical verbal or non- verbal conduct of sexual nature.

#### **Legal Definition of sexual Harassment:**

The sexual Harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act, 2013 According to [Section2nd] Sexual Harassment includes any one or more of the following unwelcome acts or behavior (whether directly or by implication) namely:-

- i. Physical contact and advances; ii. a demand or request for sexual favour iii. Making sexually coloured remarks; IV. Showing pornography v. any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal.

#### **Abuse:**

Abuse is the improper usage or treatment of a thing, often to unfairly or improperly gain benefit. Abuse can come in much form, such as

Scheduled Tribes: the term firstly appeared in the constitution of India. Article 366(25) defined scheduled Tribes as such tribes or tribal communities or parts of tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be scheduled Tribes for the purpose of this constitution

## **II. Review of Research Study:**

### **III. Research Methodology:**

#### **Objective of Research paper:**

1. To understand the socio cultural life of Schedule Tribes female workers of Nanded District.
2. To understand the financial position of Schedule Tribes- female workers of Nanded District.
3. To observe why the Schedule Tribes- female workers are migrated out of state for employment with their family members.
4. To explain how the Schedule Tribes- female workers are faces harassment and abuses by unknown persons, co workers, agents and Mukadams at migrated areas.

**A) Types of Research:** This is design for ‘explanatory’ research means mainly concerned with causes or ‘why’ factors some phenomenon.

**B) Methods of Research:** Analytical methods used.

**C) Periods of Research:** this primary data is collected in the month of May 2020.

**D) Data of Nature and Sources:**

**1) Primary Sources:** the primary data collected by the researcher through the interview scheduled to understand the social, cultural, economic and educational position & changes in social life of confronted by of Schedule Tribes- female workers of Nanded District.

Before collection of the primary data the interview scheduled canvassed among the selected respondents from the universe to the authentic information about the respondents.

**2) Secondary Sources:** on concerned topic of research the researcher collected published materials particularly books, magazines, research journals, Inter Net websites.

**3) Interview Scheduled:** interview is verbal questioning. As a research tools or as a method of data collection, interview is different from general interviewing with regard to its preparation, construction, and execution. This difference is that: research interview is prepared and executed in a ‘systematic way.’ it is controlled by the researcher to a avoid bias and distortion, and it is related to a specific research question and a specific purpose.

**4) Sample Design and Size:** A purposive sampling technique is used for the selection of One talukas of Nanded district out of sixteen as well as 200 respondents are selected through the one Kinwat talukas ( selected 9 village’s Names: Malakapur, Navakheda, Lahan Ghoti, Kamtha, Ganeshpur , Zedigula, Loni, Ambadi and Shriramkheda) of Nanded district on the basis of developed, undeveloped and underdevelopment process talukas of Nanded district of Marathwada regional of Maharashtra state.

**5) Data Processing and Analysis:** The data processing mainly involves various manipulations necessary for preparation the data analysis. The process could be manual or electronic. It involves editing categorizing the open- ended questions coding, computerization and preparation of tables and diagrams.

**6) Tools of Data Analysis:** only SPSS software used for the data analysis.

**IV. Findings and outcome - Data Result and Discussion Analysis:** the following information is analyzed through the collected primary data which was gathered by the researcher for research purpose and understanding the real situation of respondents, particularly, social, cultural, economical life. Here, only lighted Scheduled Tribes-women labourers those who are worked in agriculture and non agriculture sector for family financial support. There are selected Tribal’s castes for research purpose and analyzed on castes, age groups, education, monthly income, their primary and secondary occupations at native villages and when they have not daily wages employments then what they are doing? Are they migrated? What type of work available at migrated areas? What type of relations with other co-workers, what types of problems are faced by them? And how they are harassed and abused at migrated or working places?

In this The present study is conducted in Nanded District which is having scheduled Tribes population 281,695(person), 143892(Males), 137803(Female) Population percentages of S.T. total Population Andh (31.09%), Koli – Mahadeo / Dogar Koli (26.84), Kolam, Mannervarlu (20.56%) Gond(20.7%).

**Table No. 1.1 Respondent's Castes Name**

| Sr. No. | Tribal Castes | Frequency | Percentage | Sr. No. | Tribal Castes | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1       | Andh          | (37)      | 18.5%      | 4       | Gond          | (63)      | 31.5%      |
| 2       | Pradhan       | (30)      | 15.0%      | 5       | Mannervarlu   | (29)      | 14.5%      |
| 3       | Koli Mahadeo  | (18)      | 09.0%      | 6       | Kolam-        | (23)      | 11.5%      |
|         |               |           |            |         | Total:        | (200 )    | 100.00%    |

(Note: The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets)

In the above Table No. 1.1 shows the respondent's castes names and their proportions. From seven villages of Kinwat Tahashil of Nanded District. Here, Maximum (63) numbers of Gond respondents and their population is large in the Kinwat Tahshil. Then below numbers of (37) Andh tribes. Then after remaining percentage of Pradhan tribal community. There is very few population of Mahadeo – Koli tribal in the Kinwat tahashil.

In short there is large population of Gond community and minor population of Mahadeo – Koli.

**Table No. 1.2 Respondent's Age**

| Sr. No. | Age Group | Frequency | Percentage | Sr. No. | Age Group | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1       | 15 - 18   | (59)      | 29.5%      | 6       | 35 - 38   | (48)      | 24.0%      |
| 2       | 19 - 22   | (44)      | 22.0%      | 7       | 39 - 42   | (49)      | 24.5%      |
|         |           |           |            |         | Total:    | (200 )    | 100.00%    |

(Note: The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets)

In the above Table No. 1.2 expressed the age groups of tribal women workers and their age groups quantity. Here, there is maximum proportion of (59) respondents where their age groups are 15-18. Then below percentage 24.5% of female workers respondents and whose age groups

is 39-42. The remaining numbers of 48 whose age groups are 35-38 and last age groups 19- 22 where as 44 female respondents are engaged in agriculture and non agricultural sector.

In short, maximum female workers are engaged in agricultural and non agricultural sector where as their age group is 15-18 to 39-42 age groups where as working in the agricultural sector..

**Table No. 1.3 Respondent's Educational Qualification**

| Sr. No. | Qualification | Frequency | Percentage | Sr. No. | Qualification    | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|---------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1       | Literate      | (87)      | 48.5%      | 3       | Illiterate       | (55)      | 27.5%      |
| 2       | Secondary     | (35)      | 17.5%      | 4       | Higher Secondary | (23)      | 16.5%      |
|         |               |           |            |         | Total:           | (200 )    | 100.00%    |

Note: The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets

In the above Table No.1.3 expressed educational qualifications of the female tribal respondents those who are know the read and write and their proportion is (87).There is illiterate tribal female workers those who are totally unknown about the reading and writing. There is percentage 17.5% of respondents those who are completed the secondary school certificate and 23 tribal female respondents qualified in higher secondary certificate.

In short, in tribal community, there is increased in educational proportional among the tribal women of tahashil talukas of Nanded district.

**Table No. 1.4 Respondent's Marital Status**

| Sr.No. | Marital Status | Frequency | percentage |
|--------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | Married        | (121)     | 60.5 %     |
| 2      | Unmarried      | (59)      | 29.5 %     |
| 3      | Widow          | (20)      | 10.0 %     |
|        | Total          | (200)     | 100 %      |

{The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets}

In the Table no. 1.4 described the tribal female workers marital status. In the tribal community after getting maturity there is tradition of marriages of daughters. According to their choice they can select their life partners. In the above table the percentage 60.5% of married workers of Kinwat Tahashil. There after (59) respondents are bachelors and they are not getting married.

There is percentage 10.0% of respondents those who lost their life partner means they are widow.

In short, in early time of marriages of children this is traditional systems of the tribal community so there is high proportion of widow in tribes.

**Table No. 1.5 Respondent's Primary & Secondary Occupations**

| Sr.No. | Primary – secondary occupations       | Frequency | percentage |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | Agriculture cum daily wages labourers | (145)     | 72.5 %     |
| 2      | Agriculture                           | (23)      | 11.5 %     |
| 3      | Agriculture cum cattling              | (32)      | 16.0 %     |
|        | Total                                 | (200)     | 100 %      |

{The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets}

In the above Table No.1.5 there is disruption of occupations of female tribes of Kinwat Tahashil. There is a maximum person of Nanded district having the prime occupation is agriculture. Maximum tribes having marginal farming and it is prime occupation of tribes. In the previous time they were collecting gum, medicines, collecting honey, saling woods at Tahashil place, hunting the burds, animals but now a days there is forbidden for it but here maximum respondents having farming lands as well as whenever they have not work in their own land then they are worked on others farma as a daily wages workers their proportion is 72.5% of Kinwat Tahashil. Then remaining respondents (32) those who are doing agriculture cum cattling of animals. Only 11.5% of respondents those who are always concentrated on agriculture as their prime occupation for survivals.

In short, maximum respondents are accepted agriculture – cum daily wages labourers and cattling as a occupations.

**Table No. 1.6 Respondent's Monthly Income**

| Sr.No. | Monthly income | Frequency | percentage |
|--------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | 1001 TO 2500   | (59)      | 29.5 %     |

|   |              |       |        |
|---|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2 | 2501 TO 5000 | (136) | 68.0 % |
| 3 | 5001 TO 7500 | (05)  | 02.5 % |
|   | Total        | {200} | 100 %  |

{The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets}

In the above Table No. 1.6 shows the monthly income of the female respondents of Kinwat Tahashil. Financial position should be good for good living standard as well as fulfilled the fundamental need of family members. Other family members also should getting family security. Here, maximum (136) female respondents earned 2501/ to 5000/ Rs. Then after remaining (59) female respondents those who are worked as a daily wages workers and they obtained 1001/ to 2500/ Rs. per monthly and only (5) respondents earned more money than other respondents means 5001/ to 7500/ Rs. regularly.

In short, the respondents are not got sufficient daily wages at their native places. It is very difficult to maintained basic requirement of family members.

#### **Migration and Harassment-Abuse of Respondents:**

Respondents don't have got sufficient employment at rural side from agriculture and non agriculture sectors therefore they used to go every year out state for various types employment at out of states particularly they are visited to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for cotton Ginning Mills, sugarcane cutting, bricks making and whatever get the manual works. The respondents are going with their family particularly Husband, fathers, mothers, brothers, children at Nizamabad, Adilabad, Maisha Hydrabad. Nilam. While leaved the native place, they are always took advanced money from mediators, Agents, Mukadams, or company managements and in writing on bond paper about the advanced payment and witness. When they are went at migrated place for aforesaid work and how they faced unwelcome behavior with them from unknown person and co-workers and management authority of sugar and cotton mills as well as bricks making industries.

**Table No. 1.7 Have Respondent's Faced Harassment and Abuse?**

| Sr.No. | Faced Harassment and Abuse | Frequency | percentage |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | Not Response               | (45)      | 22.5 %     |
| 2      | Yes.                       | (67)      | 33.5 %     |
| 3      | No.                        | (88)      | 44.0 %     |
|        | Total                      | (200)     | 100 %      |

{The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets}

In the above Table No. 1.7 explained the opinion of female respondent's response about the Harassment and abuse at working place. Here, larger Number of female respondent (88) said that they had not experienced it. Other respondent's per cent 22.5% those who have not gave the appropriate response about it. There are remaining (67) respondent those who had taken experiences of abuse and harassment at worked place.

In short, those people who are migrated or working at any places there are unwelcome behavior with female workers.

**Table No. 1.8 Forms of Harassment and Abuse**

| Sr.No. | Forms of Harassment and Abuse | Frequency | percentage |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | Not Applicable                | (133)     | 66.5 %     |
| 2      | Comments                      | (15)      | 07.5 %     |
| 3      | Mental                        | (20)      | 10.0 %     |
| 4      | Physical                      | (19)      | 09.5 %     |
| 5      | Sexual                        | (13)      | 06.5 %     |
|        | Total                         | (200)     | 100 %      |

{The respondents No.'s are indicates in the brackets}

In the above Table No. 1.8 shows the openly opinion about abused and harassment at working places. Out of 200 respondents 67 respondents faced the problems of harassment at migrated areas. Whenever respondents not got daily wages work at their native place then they migrated but when they worked that time above forms of harassment and abused faced at working places of out of state. Here, there is large number (20) of respondents those who have experienced the mental harassment and abused by the co-workers at working places. Then remaining (19) respondents said that those who had felt unwelcome touched to the body while working in the cotton ginning mills. There after (15) respondents emotionally said that whenever getting opportunity means nobody with us that on colour, height , head hair, cloths, style of work or walks, or sounds our co-workers were commented them. Lastly, (13) respondents said that they had forcefully rapes and maintained sexually relationship frequently. Due to need of work not complained to sugar factory management.



In short, It means that female workers are not safely worked at working places in our Indian Society. In short, it is clear cut that seasonal female migrant workers are harassment abused and at migrated place. There is low percent of respondents but it is reality we can't hide. They have faced willingly or unwillingly but they can't register case in police station against accused person because next year they would not get work opportunities and advance money from concerned authority.

**Conclusions:** the scheduled Tribes are already debarred from the forest where there they lived long time but lacuna of employments at villages and no skills of new technology in digital Era; they migrated at out of places for employment with their family members. For contract work and some on daily wages they moved at out of state particularly Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. When they are working in cotton ginning mills, sugarcane cutting works, Bricks making works that time they have not got respectfull responce from their own their coworker, egepts, Mukadams.

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