

A Survey on Causes and Consequences of Migration in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The main objective to find out the present study that the causes and consequences of push factors of migration in Visakhapatnam District and Andhra Pradesh state. Accordingly, the researchers have considered two mandals as study area to draw the sample respondents for applying research questionnaire to find out the economic factors of urban ward migration. An attempt has been made to analyze the causes of the economy-oriented push factors such as lack of proper earning, lack of opportunity for business, lack of opportunity for financial support, lack of opportunity for higher standard of living, lack of opportunity for protection of life and property, lack of opportunity for technical enhancement, not enough jobs, lack of better economic status, lack of better facilities for children and poor housing responsible for migration and their consequences from the point of view of the migrant respondents of the villages of Araku Valley Mandal and Paderu Mandal of Visakhapatnam District.

The researchers have selected a snowball sampling design in the present research study. In this type of sampling, the migrant respondents are used to identify other persons who must qualify for inclusion in the sample respondents. The researchers have designed the interview schedules (research tools) to collect the information from the respondents of the migration. The researchers have visited field survey to collect data and analyzed the same with help of Microsoft excel programme and drawn the results and findings.

Key Words: Causes and Consequences, Push Factors of Migration and Visakhapatnam District.

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Background of the Study

Marriage was the primary reason women in the country migrated, according to migration data released by the 2011 Census. Out of a total of 309,641,654 women migrants, a whopping 205,839,698 women migrated because of marriage - close to two-thirds. Over 6 million women moved for employment and 2 million for education. Of the total number of people who migrated for marriage, 97% were women. However, when it comes to migration trends in the south Indian states, Bengaluru had a high share of migrants as a part of its total population. A total of 44,29,433 people migrated to Bengaluru according to the 2011 census, with the highest number of people moving for employment. Many migrants in the south Indian states either moved intra-state or to other south Indian cities. This data, however, may be quite outdated as this data was collected in 2011, while we are closer to the 2021 Census. Major changes have taken place since the 2011 Census - Andhra Pradesh has since split into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

Need of the study

The main focus of the study is on the influence factors, like causes and consequences of urban ward migration with particular reference to tribal mandals of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh state from the point of view of the Migrant Respondents. Keeping this in view, the researcher has found that the highest number of tribal people are moving or migrating from villages to cities and other states for their livelihood, education, and better employment opportunities. Then, the researcher has planned to conduct a research study on influence factors: pull factors, and push factors about migration from rural villages.

Objectives

- To analyze the Causes of Push Factors for migration from the viewpoint of migrant respondents of the Tribal Mandals of Visakhapatnam District.
- To analyze the Consequences of Push Factors for migration from the viewpoint of migrant respondents of the Tribal Mandals of Visakhapatnam District.

Research Questions

- What are the Causes of Push Factors for migration from the viewpoint of migrant respondents of the Tribal Mandals of Visakhapatnam District?
- What are the Consequences of Push Factors for migration from the viewpoint of migrant respondents of the Tribal Mandals of Visakhapatnam District?

Methodology

Out of 43 Mandals (blocks) in the Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh State, the researchers have selected 02 (2) Mandals (blocks) namely, 1) Araku Valley & ii) Paderu to conduct the study.

Design of the Study

The main purpose of the study is not the testing of any hypothesis. Being an exploratory-cum-descriptive study, its basic thrust is to gain familiarity and insight into influence factors of urban ward migration with particular reference to the Tribal Mandals of Visakhapatnam District from the viewpoint of the migrant respondents of urban ward migration with particular reference to two Tribal Mandals of Visakhapatnam District.

Sampling Design of the Study

The researchers have selected a snowball sampling design in the present research study. In this type of sampling, the migrant respondents are used to identify other persons who must qualify for inclusion in the sample respondents. It has been already mentioned the researcher has made use of a snowball sampling design for the selection of the sample respondents as the researcher has to select the respondents who had returned to their places of origin on a temporary or permanent basis.

Research Technique

The researcher has also adopted the technique of personal observation in the present study. This technique has helped this researcher to corroborate the data which he collected using interviews.

Interview Schedules

The researchers have designed the interview schedules (research tools) to collect the information from the respondents of the migration. The interview schedules consist of the following:

- The personal background of the migrant respondents.
- The influence factors: push factors of migration with special reference to Tribal Mandals of Visakhapatnam District.

Validation of the Interview Schedules

Having prepared the interview schedule, pre-testing was done to ensure against difficulties of comprehension and ambiguities of questions. Responses were coded and a preliminary analysis was done to see whether the interview schedule would yield required data. The necessary changes were made in the interview schedules accordingly.

Data Collection Procedure

The collection of data is an important and rich experience in the whole of the research process. It took part-time fieldwork for almost 10 (ten) months. Since the villages were scattered in Araku Valley and Paderu Mandals, traveling took quite a lot of time and effort. Once all the respondents had been selected the researcher had sought prior permission from the respondents and

taken written undertaking to willingness to participate in this data collection process. This approach was found to be very useful and practical, as the respondents were well-informed of the purpose of the study and well-assured of its confidential nature. It took almost about three hours to interview each respondent of the villages of Araku Valley and Paderu Mandals in Visakhapatnam District.

Analysis of the Data

The empirical, descriptive, and analytical methods have been used to analyze the data. The researcher also has made use of simple statistical techniques in the analysis of the research data.

Causes and Consequences of Push Factors of Migration

An attempt has been made to analyze the causes and consequences of different categories of push factors responsible for migration from the point of view of the migrant respondents of the villages of Araku Valley Mandal and Paderu Mandal of Visakhapatnam District.

Economic Factors

An attempt has been made to analyze the causes of the economy-oriented push factors such as lack of proper earning, lack of opportunity for business, lack of opportunity for financial support, lack of opportunity for higher standard of living, lack of opportunity for protection of life and property, lack of opportunity for technical enhancement, not enough jobs, lack of better economic status, lack of better facilities for children and poor housing responsible for migration and their consequences from the point of view of the migrant respondents of the villages of Araku Valley Mandal and Paderu Mandal of Visakhapatnam District.

Lack of Proper Earning

The respondents were asked whether lack of proper earnings is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to improve their earning. The responses of the migrant respondents are provided in Table-1.

Table-1: Lack of Proper Earning

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that lack of proper earnings is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	31(21%)	78 (52%)	41 (27%)
		Paderu	73 (49%)	40 (27%)	37 (25%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to improve your earnings?	Araku Vally	71 (47%)	44 (29%)	35 (23%)
		Paderu	80 (53%)	34 (23%)	36 (24%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of the sample respondents about the cause of migration as lack of proper earning reveal that 21% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 49% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of proper earning is the cause of migration; informants constituting 52% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of proper earning is not the cause of migration, and respondents comprising 27% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 25% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of proper earning is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the sample informants about the consequence of migration as lack of proper earning reveal that 47% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 53% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to improve their earning; informants constituting 29% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to improve their earning; and respondents comprising 23% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 24% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to improve earning to some extent.

Lack of Opportunity for Business

The respondents were asked whether lack of business opportunities is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to take part in business. The responses of the study respondents are provided in the table-2.

Table-2: Lack of Opportunity for Business

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that lack of business opportunity is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	41 (27%)	78 (52%)	31 (21%)
		Paderu	71 (47%)	41 (27%)	38 (25%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to take part in business?	Araku Vally	87 (58%)	36 (24%)	27 (18%)
		Paderu	74 (49%)	40 (27%)	36 (24%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of the study respondents about the cause of migration as lack of business opportunity reveal that 27% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 47% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of business opportunity is the cause of migration; informants constituting 52% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of business opportunity is not the cause of migration; and respondents comprising 21% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 25% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of business opportunity is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the migrant respondents about the consequence of migration as lack of business opportunities reveal that 58% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 49% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to take part in business; informants constituting 24% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to take part in business; and respondents comprising 18% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 24% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to take part in business to some extent.

Lack of Opportunity for Financial Support

The respondents were asked whether lack of opportunity for financial support is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to acquire financial support. The standpoints of the respondents are provided in the table-3.

Table-3: Lack of Opportunity for Financial Support

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that lack of opportunity for financial support is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	30 (20%)	82 (55%)	38 (25%)
		Paderu	73 (49%)	39 (26%)	38 (25%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to acquire financial support?	Araku Vally	76 (51%)	35 (23%)	39 (26%)
		Paderu	81 (54%)	34 (23%)	35 (23%)

Source: Primary Data

As far the responses of our study informants about the cause of migration as lack of opportunity for financial support reveal that 20% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 49% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for financial support is the cause of migration; informants constituting 55% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 26% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for financial support is not the cause of migration; and respondents comprising and 25% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 25% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for financial support is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the migrant respondents about the consequence of migration as lack of opportunity for financial support reveal that 51% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 54% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire financial support; informants constituting 23% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to acquire financial support; and respondents comprising 26% in the Villages of Araku Valley

Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire financial support to some extent.

Lack of Opportunity for Higher Standard of Living

The respondents were asked whether lack of opportunity for a higher standard of living is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to have a higher standard of living. The standpoints of the study respondents are provided in the table-4.

Table-4: Lack of Opportunity for Higher Standard of Living

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that lack of opportunity for a higher standard of living is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	27 (18%)	86 (57%)	37 (25%)
		Paderu	71 (47%)	38 (25%)	41 (27%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to have a higher standard of living?	Araku Vally	78 (52%)	33 (22%)	39 (26%)
		Paderu	75 (50%)	35 (23%)	40 (27%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of our sample informants about the cause of migration as lack of opportunity for a higher standard of living reveal that 18% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 47% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for a higher standard of living is the cause of migration; informants constituting 57% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 25% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for a higher standard of living is not the cause of migration, and respondents comprising 25% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for higher standard of living is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the migrant respondents about the consequence of migration as lack of opportunity for a higher standard of living reveal that 52% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 50% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to have a higher standard of living; informants constituting 22% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to have higher standard of living; and respondents comprising 26% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to have higher standard of living to some extent.

Lack of Opportunity for the Protection of Life and Property

The respondents were asked whether lack of opportunity for protection of life and property is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to protect life and property. The responses of the study respondents are provided in the Table-5.

Table-5: Lack of Opportunity for Protection of Life and Property

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that lack of opportunity for protection of life and property is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	25(17%)	84(56%)	41(27%)
		Paderu	79(53%)	34(23%)	37(25%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to protect life and property?	Araku Vally	72(48%)	33(22%)	45(30%)
		Paderu	85(57%)	29(19%)	36(24%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of the study informants about the cause of migration as lack of opportunity for protection of life and property reveal that 17% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 53% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for protection of life and property is the cause of migration; informants constituting 56% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for protection of life and property is not the cause of migration, and respondents comprising and 27% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 25% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of opportunity for protection of life and property is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the migrant respondents about the consequence of migration as lack of opportunity for protection of life and property reveal that 48% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 57% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to protect life and property; informants constituting 22% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 19% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to protect life and property; and respondents comprising 30% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 24% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to protect life and property to some extent.

Lack of Opportunity for Technical Enhancement

The respondents were asked whether lack of technical enhancement is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to acquire technical enhancement. The responses of the study respondents are provided in Table-6.

Table-6: Lack of Opportunity for Technical Enhancement

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that lack of technical enhancement is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	34 (23%)	75 (50%)	41 (27%)
		Paderu	69 (46%)	42 (28%)	39 (26%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to acquire technical enhancement?	Araku Vally	82 (55%)	30 (20%)	38 (25%)
		Paderu	71 (47%)	36 (24%)	43 (29%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of our migrant respondents about the cause of migration as lack of technical enhancement reveal that 23% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 46% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of technical enhancement is the cause of migration; informants constituting 50% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 28% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of technical enhancement is not the cause of migration, and respondents comprising and 27% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 26% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of technical enhancement is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the sample informants about the consequence of migration as lack of technical enhancement reveal that 55% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 47% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire technical enhancement; informants constituting 20% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 24% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to acquire technical enhancement; and respondents comprising 25% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 29% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire technical enhancement to some extent.

Not Enough Jobs

The respondents were asked whether lack of job opportunities is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them in getting better jobs. The responses of the study respondents are provided in Table-7.

Table-7: Not Enough Jobs

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that lack of job opportunities is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	25 (17%)	95(63%)	30 (20%)
		Paderu	75 (50%)	40(27%)	35 (23%)

2.	Do you think that migration has helped you in getting a better job?	Araku Vally	64 (43%)	45 (30%)	41 (27%)
		Paderu	86 (57%)	34 (23%)	30 (20%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of the sample respondents about the cause of migration as job opportunity reveal that 17% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 50% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of job opportunity is the cause of migration; informants constituting 63% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of job opportunity is not the cause of migration, and respondents comprising 20% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of job opportunity is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the migrant respondents about the consequence of migration as job opportunity reveal that 43% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 57% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them in getting better job; informants constituting 30% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them in getting better job; and respondents comprising 27% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 20% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them in getting better job to some extent.

Lack of Better Economic Status

The respondents were asked whether lack of better economic status is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to acquire better economic status. The responses of the study respondents are provided in Table-8.

Table-8: Lack of Better Economic Status

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that the lack of better economic status is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	46 (31%)	69 (46%)	37 (25%)
		Paderu	72 (48%)	29 (19%)	49 (33%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to acquire better economic status?	Araku Vally	82 (55%)	42 (28%)	26 (17%)
		Paderu	75 (50%)	34 (23%)	41 (27%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of the study informants about the cause of migration as better economic status reveal that 31% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 48% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of better economic status is the cause of migration; informants constituting 46% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 19% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of better economic status is not the cause of migration, and

respondents comprising and 25% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 33% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of better economic status is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the study respondents about the consequence of migration as better economic status reveal that 55% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 50% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire better economic status; informants constituting 28% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to acquire better economic status; and respondents comprising 17% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire better economic status to some extent.

Lack of Better Facilities for Children

The respondents were asked whether the lack of better facilities for children is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to acquire better facilities for children. The responses of the study respondents are provided in Table-9.

Table-9: Lack of Better Facilities for Children

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that the lack of better facilities for children is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	31 (21%)	78 (52%)	41 (27%)
		Paderu	73 (49%)	40 (27%)	37 (25%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to acquire better facilities for children?	Araku Vally	71 (47%)	44 (29%)	35 (23%)
		Paderu	80 (53%)	34 (23%)	36 (24%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of the sample respondents about the cause of migration as better facilities for children reveal that 21% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 49% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of better facilities for children is the cause of migration; informants constituting 52% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 27% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of better facilities for children is not the cause of migration, and respondents comprising and 27% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 25% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that lack of better facilities for children is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the study informants respondents about the consequence of migration as better facilities for children reveal that 47% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 53% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire better facilities for children; informants constituting 29% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 23% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not

helped them to acquire better facilities for children; and respondents comprising 23% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 24% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to acquire better facilities for children to some extent.

Poor Housing

The respondents were asked whether poor housing is the cause of migration and whether migration has helped them to improve the housing facilities. The responses of the study respondents are provided in Table-10.

Table-10: Poor Housing

Sl. No	Query	Mandal	Responses of the Respondents		
			Yes	No	To Some Extent
1.	Do you think that poor housing is the cause of migration?	Araku Vally	40(27%)	75(50%)	36(24%)
		Paderu	76(51%)	42(28%)	32(21%)
2.	Do you think that migration has helped you to improve the housing facilities?	Araku Vally	83(55%)	38(25%)	29(19%)
		Paderu	97(65%)	31(21%)	22(15%)

Source: Primary Data

The responses of the sample respondents about the cause of migration as poor housing reveal that 27% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 51% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that poor housing is the cause of migration; informants constituting 50% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 28% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that poor housing is not the cause of migration; and respondents comprising 24% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 21% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal said that poor housing is the cause of migration to some extent.

The responses of the study informants about the consequence of migration as poor housing reveal that 55% of the respondents in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 65% of the informants in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to improve the housing facilities; informants constituting 25% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 21% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has not helped them to improve the housing facilities; and respondents comprising 19% in the Villages of Araku Valley Mandal and 15% in the Villages of Paderu Mandal have said that migration has helped them to improve the housing facilities to some extent.

Findings of the Study

The responses of the majority of the study respondents in Paderu Mandal reveal that economy-oriented push factors such as lack of proper earning (49%), lack of opportunity for doing business (47%), lack of opportunity for financial support (49%), lack of opportunity for a higher

standard of living (47%), lack of opportunity for protection of life and property (53%), lack of opportunity for technical enhancement (46%), lack of job opportunity (50%), lack of better economic status (48%), lack of better facilities for children (49%) and poor housing (51%) are the causes of migration.

The responses of the majority of the sample respondents in Araku Valley Mandal reveal that economy-oriented push factors such as lack of proper earning (52%), lack of opportunity for doing business (52%), lack of opportunity for financial support (55%), lack of opportunity for higher standard of living (57%), lack of opportunity for protection of life and property (56%), lack of opportunity for technical enhancement (50%), lack of job opportunity (63%), lack of better economic status (46%), lack of better facilities for children (52%) and poor housing (50%) are not the causes of migration.

The consequences of the majority of the migrant respondents in Araku Valley Mandal reveal that economy-oriented push factors have helped them to improve their earning (47%), to take part in business (58%), to acquire financial support (51%), to have higher standard of living (52%), to protect life and property (48%), to acquire technical enhancement (55%), to get better job (43%), to acquire better economic status (55%), to acquire better facilities for children (47%) and to improve the housing facilities (55%).

The consequences of the majority of the study informants in Paderu Mandal reveal that economy-oriented push factors have helped them to improve their earnings (53%), to take part in business (49%), to acquire financial support (54%), to have higher standard of living (50%), to protect life and property (57%), to acquire technical enhancement (47%), to get better job (57%), to acquire better economic status (50%), to acquire better facilities for children (53%) and to improve the housing facilities (65%).

Conclusion

The overall analysis has shown from the details relating to the causes of migration of push factors such as economic factors for the majority of the respondents in Paderu Mandal are not the causes for the majority of the respondents in Araku Valley Mandal. However, the consequences of migration of push such as economic factors for the majority of the respondents in Paderu and Araku Valley Mandals have helped the overall development of the migrants.

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