Urban migration and livelihoods in Telangana state a study on socio-economic and health issues of Tribal women

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To assess the socio-economic conditions of the tribal women. To study specific factors responsible for migration of tribal women. To examine income and expenditure patterns of migrants. To investigate into the type and the level of moral physical economic exploitation of migrants. To suggest various ways and means for improving the socio-economic and health condition of tribal women and empower them.

Methods: Data is collected in the form of an interview-survey. The study is designed in causal and based on multi stage sampling technique.

Results: Majority migrants are small farmers having 0.5 to 1 hectare of land and lack of irrigation facilities. 90% migrants are at young age group. 78% respondents opined that agriculture forced them to migrant. 88% migrants resorted to degraded employment. More than three fourth of the migrant women have reported that, their fathers occupation as farming and about 15% as wage labour. 86% are facing health problems. Women are often exploited physically and sexually and they are more vulnerable than men. 82% women migrants are earning more than Rs.3000-4000 per month. Majority migrants spent Rs.2000-3000 on food and non-food items.
Migrants are facing different problems at their native place and at place of migration. They are withdrawing children from schools, started doing degrading jobs, old family members left on attended, increased land mortgage, reduction in food consumption, increased silver loss, increased debt, increased intensity of migration, unpaid hospital bills, reduced fodder availability and short term land transfers. Increase of slums, increase of health problems, increase of pollution, low-wages, increase of crimes and suicides, reduce in nutritional food consumption, increase of trafficking and accidents and insecure life. As it is revealed by the empirical study, the inability of the rural agriculture sector to absorb the rural labour, especially women labour, they are migrating to the nearby urban centers where they get employment causing population pressure in cities/ town and resulting in frictions between migrants and natives. It is hence imperative that appropriate policy measure is to be undertaken to encourage agricultural allied activities, rural industries and emerging new services.

KEYWORDS:- Migration, tribal women, livelihoods, exploitation, economic burden, empowerment.

INTRODUCTION-I:

Scheduled Tribes (STs) are indigenous, have their own distinctive culture, geographically isolated and are low in socio-economic conditions. Tribal society is largely egalitarian and tribal women have been equal partners with tribal men in the contribution to household economy. Quite often their women do more physical labour in their agricultural fields and forest than that of the tribal men. Tribal women have usually enjoyed a higher social status in their own communities than Indian women in general.

The projected population of the Telangana State in 2016 is nearly 38 million. The population of the state is predominantly rural with 61.33 percent and remaining 38.67 percent of people residing in urban areas. Urban population in the State grew by 38.12 percent in the decade 2001 to 2011 as compared with 25.13 percent in the proceeding decade. In sharp contrast, rural population in the State grew by a modest 2.13 percent as per the 2011 census. The growth of urban population is mainly on account of migration from rural areas. The capital city of Hyderabad which is entirely urban accounts for over 29 percent of the State’s total urban population (2011). The population of the State consists predominantly of backward classes and people belonging to the lower rung of the social ladder. Of the total population of the State, scheduled caste constitutes 15.45 percent and the scheduled tribes 9.08 percent. The percentage of ST population is higher than the national average 8.60 percent. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of tribal population in total population from 2.81 percent in 1961 to 8.19 in 1981 and further 9.08 in 2011.
70 percent population lives in the rural areas and their main source of livelihood is agriculture. Labour is the single most important factor in determining national income. Poverty is the main obstacle for the development of any country, but it is a very grave phenomenon where a section of society is unable to fulfill the basic necessities of life like bread, cloth, house and education. In rural areas people don’t get an employment, their main livelihood is mostly agriculture and in some cases seasonal employment in agriculture, that’s why workers face a lot of problems. The landless poor who mostly belong to lower castes, indigenous communities and economically backward regions constitute the major portion of Migrants. In the very large Tribal Regions of India intrusion of outsiders, settlements by the outsiders displacing the local tribal people and deforestation also played a major role in Migration.

Human beings are restless and mobile creature. Human beings have been migrated from one place to other place, in time and space its advent the planet’s known history is full of eventful migration Kenkel, (1997). The process of migration especially internal migration in India is an old phenomenon. It not only provides opportunities for employment but also improves the socio-economic condition of migrant households Suresh Lal (2007).

Internal migration is an important factor, which affects the economic development of developing countries like India. In India, although literature on internal migration in general is abundant, little attention was given in the sociological research to the causes and nature of female migration in India and the impact of migration on women. Research works on female migrants in other countries have made it clear that there is special need for field research and new methods of investigation. Much of what we know today of female migration in India is derived from census statistics. Census based studies traditionally view women migrating as wives and daughters of the breadwinners. This presents a biased picture of female migration in India as being dominated by low status of women moving to the major metropolises/towns where they become one of the primary examples of the social and economic marginality section of society. Even within towns/metropolises, the reference framework has many times been a segment of the city population usually slum dwellers. Mazumdar, (1990); Singhal, (1995).

According to the United Nations Multilingual Demographic dictionary “migration” is defined as follows:

“Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the destination or place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movement which do not involve a permanent change of residence”.

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Mobility a term widely used in migration studies includes all kinds of territorial movements both temporary and permanent. However, the term migration is used more restrictively referring to a relatively permanent change of residence. Operationally studies on migration are usually based on temporal, location and directional.

**Migration** Migration is defined as any permanent change in residence, involves the detachment from the organization of activities at one place and the total around of activities at one place and the total around of activities to another. Goldschider, (1971)

**Migrant** “Migrant is a person who changes his location in physical space from one country, state a community, involving at the same time change of the social system at origin to the social system at destination.”Nelson (1960)

In the post Independent India, women who have been entering salaried remunerative occupations and professions are increasing substantially. Women are working in almost all type of jobs such as technical, professional, non-professional and non-technical in both private and public sectors, residing in rural and urban areas with or without their kith and kin. So, the traditional role of housewife has gradually changed into workingwomen and house wife Reddy, (1986); Anand, (2003). Women constitute an integral part of the socio-economic life and they actively participate in socio-economic development of the nation. Sometimes, the need for supplementing the family income has been considered as the chief motivating factor encouraging women for aspiring jobs Mittal,(1994).

**CONCEPTUALIZING MIGRATION-II:**

A voluminous literature is available explaining migration that mirrors the discipline and ideological underpinnings of the research. Although sociologist like Lee (1966) conceptualized migration as the play of negative and positive forces that respectively pushes a migrant from the place of origin to migrate and pulls him to the place of destination, neoclassical constructs dominated the explanations. Locating migration decisions at the household level and arguing that such decisions are based on opportunities and constraints that the household face, the neoclassical theorists propagated human capital theory Sjaastad (1962); Todaro (1969), (1980). This construct argued that inclination to migrate is determined by difference in income between source and destination of migration, and may result in equating expected income. Given their skills, decisions about where to live are based on where individuals can optimize the present value of their discounted stream of expected future earnings Suresh Lal (2007).

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE-III:**

The purpose of review of literature is that it gives readers easy access to research on a particular topic by selecting high quality articles or studies that are relevant, meaningful, important, valid and summarizing them into one complete report. It also provides an excellent starting point for
researchers beginning to do research in a new area by forcing them to summarize, evaluate, and compare original research in that specific area. The literature reviewed in this paper by no means is the opinion of the researcher conducting this study.

Myrdal (1957) notes that in an underdeveloped economy, a process of circulation causation is sure to commence. The resulting effect of migration will be similar to the vicious circle of poverty idea. This adverse effect is referred to as backwash effect.

Reddy (1991) has studied the causes of migration of female construction workers of Hyderabad city. Economic reasons such as famines, scarcities, indebtedness and the lack of sufficient employment opportunities in their native places were noted as the major factors for migration.

Harris and Todaro (1970) explained migration as across space, according to, income differentials are taken as the motivating factor in moving people from low-income areas to relatively high-income areas.

Kundu (1999) in his study indicated that a rural labourer will be ready to take the risk of migration to the urban area if the distance between the rural and the urban area is small, because, the probability of getting a job in the urban informal sector with higher wages and the travelling cost will also be minimum. Callaway (1967), Caldwell (1969), Adepoju (1974), Greenwood (1975) and others have noted that rural urban migration, to a great extent, depends on several factors and indicators such as level of income, sex, age, education, among others.

Gimba and Kumshe (2012) revealed that the major causes of rural urban migration are search for better education, employment, and business opportunities; others include: poverty, unemployment, famine, and inadequate social amenities in the rural areas.

Lal S (2007) examines that push and pull factors were responsible for migration of rural to urban.

Piore (1979) concluded that the segmented labor market theory linked migration to the structural requirements of modern industrial economics and viewed migration as created by a ‘pull’ created by labor demand.

Nayak (1993) Another study in southern MP also found that migration earnings were an important source of income: he studied 550 households in 60 villages in Jhabua district in 2000/1 it was seen that households in the three poorest quartiles earned 65-70% of their total wage income from seasonal migration. In contrast, households in the top quartile earned the largest share of total labour income (63%) from regular jobs in the private or public sector and only about 30% from off village labour.

Anderson (2000) stated that Demand for elder care is only one of many factors shaping the labour market for migrant domestic workers. Domestic work involves cleaning as well as caring.
Smet (2000) conducted that Domestic workers who are paid but not declared have a considerable impact on the black economy. This form of work, which is hidden and not easily quantifiable, provides a significant proportion of women with a source of income which is not subject to any form of state control.

Arif Hassan (2002) observed that the migration from India had a major impact on the sociology, economics and politics of Pakistan. Before the coming of the refugees, clan and caste organizations were strong and urban areas were divided into clan neighborhoods.

Neetha (2004) reported that a study of domestic workers in Delhi shows that although domestic work has brought higher incomes to many women and their families it is still far from decent work being characterized by long working hours, low wages and hardly any social security.

Meagher (2003) stated that Domestic work should be regarded as any other job, requiring recognition and professionalisation rather than elimination.

Geneva (2004) said that in its contemporary manifestations, domestic work is a global phenomenon that perpetuates hierarchies based on race, ethnicity, indigenous status, caste and nationality.

Kabeer (2005) Migrant labour makes enormous contributions to the Indian economy through major sectors such as construction, textiles, small industries, brick-making, stone quarries, mines, fish and prawn processing and hospitality services. But migrants remain on the periphery of society, with few citizen rights and no political voice in shaping decisions that impact their lives.

Shah (2006) Shah’s research on migration to brick-kilns from Jharkhand shows that migration gives young men and women the opportunity to pursue amorous relationships away from social restrictions in the village.

McKenzie and Sasin (2007) identified that Measurement of the impact of migration on human development indicators such as health, education, consumption; income (in general, welfare) is difficult. He identified three sets of challenges that researchers face on analysing the impact of migration.

Sally Cameron, (2007) described that some abused maids have become so desperate that they commit suicide.

Mezzardi (2008) Migrant workers are preferred because they do not pose the threat of unionization. The workers stay in the city for the production cycle and then return to their villages.

**METHODOLOGY-IV:**

The present study is a modest attempt to study the different aspects of migrant women and to find out the impact of migration on them in terms of working conditions. Wages and earnings, their living conditions and problems at work place. A sample of three hundred women labour
households pursuing different types of occupation were selected for survey in Hyderabad and Warangal and of Telangana State.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To assess the socio-economic conditions of the tribal women.
2. To study specific factors responsible for migration of tribal women.
3. To examine income and expenditure patterns of migrants.
4. To investigate into the type and the level of physical, economical and emotional exploitation of migrants.
5. To suggest various ways and means for improving the socio-economic and health condition of tribal women and empower them.

The movement of population from rural to urban areas depends on the extent of the demand for labour in the urban areas which intern is determined by so many factors like the level of industrialization in urban areas, the development of other sectors like services, trade and commerce, the level of wages in the above sectors and the increase of disguised unemployment of the economy (agriculture).

**HYPOTHESES:**

1. Migration leads to unrest at Urban slums
2. Migration make them to take up degradable jobs
3. Migration creates insecurity among the women
4. Migrated women are subject to exposing abuses in urban areas
5. Migrated women were exploiting physically and mentally by non-tribes
6. Migration created economically sustainable

**SOURCE OF DATA AND TOOLS OF ANALYSIS:**

Primary and Secondary data have been used and collected from different sources, primary data collected from Survey Scheduled. There are 300 women migrants labour were selected for survey. A multi-stage sample is adopted. Statistical tools like percentage, ANOVA and Correlation has been used.

Social research is the systematic method discovering new facts or verifying old facts, their sequence, interrelationship, causal explanation and natural laws that govern them. Social research is concerned with exploring, describing and explaining social phenomena involving human behavior.
FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR MIGRATION OF TRIBAL WOMAN:

Push and Pull factors are responsible for out migration of tribal woman.

A: PUSH FACTORS:
1. Poverty
2. Famines
3. Un-employment
4. Monsoon based Agriculture
5. Inadequate Irrigation Facilities
6. Seasonal Employment and
7. Income differentials

B: PULL FACTORS:
1. Urban Life
2. Income Maximization
3. The Segmented Labor Market
4. Wage Guarantee per Day
5. Increasing Purchasing power

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY:

It has been observed that large number of educated, uneducated and illiterate tribal women from Telangana districts migrate to different parts of the country and metropolitan city like Hyderabad and Warangal are their major destinations for searching some gainful employment/casual labour in the unorganized sector and as household maids for their livelihood. They are often exploited physically and sexually. The above context, nature of varied data sets, regional and seasonal variation, different types and forms of migration like inter-district and inter-state cross migration, circular migration, occupational migration, short term migration, long-term migration, migration caused by displacement and gender migration etc. particularly among women tribal folks indicate that there is a still a dearth of data and detailed analysis and probe is required to understand the tribal migration.

The reasons for their exodus need to be studied in detail given the large number development programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Food For Work Programme (FFW), Prime Minister Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (PMGSY), Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). Under this study it is planned to find the reasons for their migration and to document how and where they migrate, their living conditions prior to migration and at their place of migration, what they feel about their future, whether they know the development programmes
being implemented for their benefit, what is their health status, their vertical job mobility, the impact of the migration on their socio-economic life pattern at individual and community level, agencies involved and all other related aspects particularly the tribal women migrants. The study was focused on the tribes in Telangana. The findings of the study were utilized in putting forward various suggestions which can help the policy makers to undertake various development and welfare interventions among these tribal groups.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS-V:

The present study focuses on large scale out migration which creates many problems in both rural and urban areas. Continuous migration leads people out of developmental programmes. Lack of gainful employment from agriculture forces people migrate in search of work. Inter-district migration seems to be the dominant flow in the direction of urban areas. Poverty and unemployment in the rural areas force people to migrate in search of livelihood. The study has been observed that large number of uneducated and illiterate tribal women from Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, and Khammam migrate to different parts of the State and metropolitan city like Hyderabad and, Warangal are their major destinations for searching some gainful employment/casual labour in the unorganized sector and as household maids for their livelihood.

WOMEN AT WORK PLACE:

The migrant women’s occupational status is low compared to natives. Also, urban life brings with it a variety of unfavorable conditions such as problems of housing, urban congestion, and the high cost of living. Despite the poorly paid jobs, they may be able to work more hours and earn more money per hour than before migration. Their income levels may not be as high as had been expected; many of these women can improve their level of living. Migrant women have very little protection against eve teasing and for this reason many of them are forced to live a life of seclusion in their new places of residence. Sometimes working women have to face exploitation including sexual exploitation from their boss or other colleagues in the office/working places. If she permits them to exploit, it generally creates tensions and conflicts within herself in the form of guilt complex, and apart from this, her home life and interaction with colleagues get affected who look down upon her. If on the other hand if she resists, and if the person happens to be boss, she might lose job or her promotional avenues are liable to become dim and working life painful, Suresh Lal, (2007).

POVERTY AND LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL AREAS:

Poverty is still one of the most serious problems in the world. Many existing development policies take poverty alleviation into consideration, which has led to much economic advancement. It is estimated that over 1 billion people in the world still live in poverty. In the
developing world, urban poverty is persistent, with the majority of the poor living in rural areas, hence it is in these areas that poverty alleviation policies should be concentrated (ILO-1995). The most valid assumptions when generalizing about the poor in rural areas, is that they are dispersed all over the poor regions. Among minority groups and indigenous peoples, women, (whether or not they are housewives), and children account for the larger percentage.5 Data collected from a number of surveys support these generalizations. According to (Todaro -2003), about two thirds of the poor in rural areas get by and sustain their lives with subsistence farming either as small farmers or working on land owned by other people. The other third are engaged in small scale activities. Poverty profiles for developing countries characterize the poor as being agricultural households with little arable land. In an agricultural based economy, where poor residents lack access to resources and there is a high level of inequality and an inequitable distribution of assets, non-farm labor becomes an important source of income for the poor. Especially in the cases of small farmers and non land owners who account for the majority of agricultural laborers, there is a heavy dependence on the rural labor markets for a huge portion of their incomes. How the rural labor market functions and the wages being offered, have an important impact on the state of poverty in all countries of the developing world.

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The age composition of the sample respondents as shown in the table-1, reveals that a majority of the respondent belongs to the younger age group of 15 to 30 years i.e. 196 out of the 300 accounting for 66 percent. Further 45 out 300 belong to the age group of 30 to 40 years. The number of very young and very old respondents is relatively small. The data relating to the last residence of the sample respondents. Out of 300 sample women migrant 150 i.e., 50 per cent are from the rural areas of the Warangal district and 30 percent from Khammam districts, other 20 percent women migrant came from the Nalgonda district. The literacy composition of the sample respondents as shown in the table-1, reveals that 240 out of 300 sample migrants are illiterates i.e., 80 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of them i.e., 210 out 300 are married and 30 percent are unmarried. The table also presented the family size of the respondents. Nearly 68 per cent of the migrants come from joint families and 32 per cent come from nucleus families.

### TABLE-2: OCCUPATION AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House Construction Work</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Servant in the House</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reasons for Migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big size of family/ Unemployment</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous drought/ Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment &amp; Social</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Awareness on Family Welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exploitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>195</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>258</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Majority of these migrants’ primary occupation is agricultural labour at the place of origin and they are primary engaged in non-agricultural labour work, especially in construction activities at the place of destination. Information regarding the present occupation pursued by the woman sample respondents is given in table-2. Majority of the sample respondents have taken to house construction work includes cleaning and sweeping, i.e., almost 75 per cent of the sample respondents. Next comes the servant in the houses also includes flour and vessels cleaning, washing clothes one of the important occupation of the respondents. The respondents were asked to explain the reasons for their permanent migration. The responses are tabulated and presented in table-2. Nearly 50 per cent of the respondents told that it is continuous drought and poverty, which induced them to migrate. Their higher family size, un-employment and other poor economic factor were also mentioned as other important reasons for their migration by another 50 per cent of the respondents.

The women labour migrants who were selected for the sample study were also asked a question as to whether there is a qualitative change in their general living conditions for which nearly 95 per cent of them responded positively and only the remaining 5 per cent said “on change” in their general living conditions. The data relating to the awareness of the respondents about family welfare. 65 per cent of the respondent was aware of the family planning. Further 86 percent of the women migrants are facing the problem of physical exploitation like abuses, ill-treatment and sexual harassment at work place and remaining 14 per cent said that No, the response of the respondents presented in the table-2.

**MIGRATION IMPACT AT RURAL AND URBAN AREAS-VI:**

Migrants are facing different problems at their native place and at place of residing. They are withdrawing child from school, started doing degrading jobs, old family members sent out, increased land mortgage, reduction in food consumption, depletion in mulch animals, increased debt, increased intensity of migration, unpaid hospital bills, fodder availability reduced and short term land transitions. Increase of slums, increase of health problems due to leaving in slums, increase of pollution, low-wages, increase of crimes and suicides, reduce in nutritional food consumption, increase of trafficking and accidents and in-secured life.
FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION-VII:

Following are the summarized results of the empirical study conducted in Andhra Pradesh.
1. The socio-economic background of the sample respondents shows that a majority of the migrants belong to younger groups and illiterates.

2. Out of the 300 sample migrants 50 percent are from the rural areas of the Warangal, and Other women migrants came from the Khammam, Nalgonda Districts.

3. More than 98 percent of migrants migrated to the Hyderabad and Warangal metropolis towns permanently.

4. Nearly 70 percent are married.

5. Majority of the sample women respondents have taken to house constructions, followed by servant in the houses as one of the important occupation.

6. Continuous drought and poverty is identified as one of the important reasons for migrations

7. Bigger family size, Un-employment and other economic factors were able to mentioned as other important reasons for their migration

8. Nearly 95 percent of sample migrants respondents positively and only the remaining five percent said ‘no change’ in their general living conditions.

9. It is also observed that there is slight improvement at their native place.

10. Nearly 65 percent of the respondents were aware of the family planning and only about 30 percent of them underwent family planning operation.

11. The survey reveals that nearly 70 percent of the sample migrants are still having debts. Majority respondents are carrying debts in the range of Rs 50,000 to Rs.100,000. These debts are with related to agricultural inputs investment.

12. Majority women migrants are facing the problem of physical exploitation/ harassments at work place.

SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the above findings the following suggestions are offered to address the problem of female labour migration.

First, as it is revealed by the empirical study, the inability of the rural agriculture sector to absorb the rural labour, especially women labour, they are migrating to the nearly urban centers where they get employment causing population pressure in cities/ town and resulting in frictions between migrants and natives. It is hence imperative that appropriate policy measures are to be undertaken to augment the agricultural sector and provide alternative non-agricultural employment opportunities in the rural sector.

Second, basic amenities like food, shelter, health and educational facilities are to be provided on adequate scale both in rural and urban areas.

Third, since lack of development of the non–household-manufacturing sector in the rural areas is an important contributing factor in rural-urban women migration, development of
industrialization process in rural areas is a necessity. Also lack of irrigation facilities acts as a significant push factor for rural out-migration. To abate the unbalanced flow of rural population to urban areas, high priority must be given to development of irrigation facilities in rural areas.

Final, the economic coercion and exploitation of the women labour must be arrested with appropriate agrarian reform policies to prevent excessive rural–urban migration.

The present study concludes that about one fourth of the migrant women from rural areas of the same district are not satisfied with their present job/ work. But still, due to severe unemployment in the society they have to migrate to other places/ towns for searching jobs/ work. Therefore, appropriate policies for education as well as employment should be implemented by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to reduce the unemployment problem among rural unemployed.

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Dear Dr. B. Suresh Lal,

I am very pleased to inform you that your research paper titled *URBAN MIGRATION AND LIVELIHOODS IN TELANGANA STATE A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH ISSUES OF TRIBAL WOMEN* has been published in *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* (ISSN:2249-7137) (Impact Factor: SJIF 2013=5.099) Vol.6, Issue-9, (September, 2016).

The scholarly paper provided invaluable insights on the topic. It gives me immense pleasure in conveying to your good self that our Editorial Board has highly appreciated your esteemed piece of work.

We look forward to receive your other articles/research work for publication in the ensuing issues of our journal and hope to make our association everlasting.

Thanking you once again

With Best Regards

Dr. BCM Patnaik
Managing & Publishing Editor

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