

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ❖ Acharya Binoy (1987), “**Beyond Bricks and Stone**”, PRIA, New Delhi.
- ❖ Amin Samir (1974), “**Modern Migration in Western Africa**”, London, Oxford University Press, p. 66.
- ❖ Amrit Lal (1961) “**Patterns of Migration into Indian Cities**”, **Geographical Review of India**, September 1961, pp. 16-23.
- ❖ Arizpe, Lourdes, (1981), “**Relay Migration and the Survival of the Peasant Household**” (ed), Jorge Balan, “**Why People Move**” UNESCO Press, Paris.
- ❖ Aslam Mahmood and Moonis Raja (1987) “**Urbanization and Redistribution of Population and Regional Space : A Case Study of India**” in M. Alam and F.A. Khan (ed) **Prospectives on Urbanization and Migration in India and USSR**, New Delhi, Allied Publishers rp. 81-105.
- ❖ Aslam Mahmood and Moonis Raja (1989), “**Intersensual Migration and Economic Changes in India During 1961-71**” in H. Singh (ed) **Planning Regional Development and Disparities in India** New Delhi, Criterion Publication.
- ❖ Baker, A (1962), “**Investment in Human Capital**”, *Journal of Political Economy*, LXX 1962, pp. 9-49.
- ❖ Balkrishna, Rajeev (1992) “**Spatial Dimensions of Marriage Network in Rural India: An Analysis of District Level- Variations Estimated from Census Data on Female Migration**”.
- ❖ Beals, R.E. Mildred, B.L. and Moses L.N (1967) “**Rationality and Migration in Ghana**”, *Review of Economic and Statistics*, Vol. 49, No.4, 1967, pp. 480-86.
- ❖ Bogue, Donald. J. (1969) “**Principles of Demography**”, John Wiley, pp. 753-55.
- ❖ Bose, Ashish (1963), “**Urbanization in the face of rapid population growth and surplus labour. The case of India**”, paper for the Asian Population Conference, New Delhi.
- ❖ Bose, Ashish (1970), *Urbanization in India*, “**An Inventory of Source Material**”, New Delhi, Institute of Economic Growth, pp. 70-71.
- ❖ Bouvier Leop, F. (1976) “**Introduction**”, in Smithsonian Institute’s **The Dynamics of Migration : International Migration and Migration and Fertility**, Washington (D.C) : Interdisciplinary Communication Programme, Smithsonian Institute, p. XI.
- ❖ Breman J. (1985), “**Of Peasants Migrants and Paupers: Rural Labour Circulation and Capitalist Production in Western India**”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- ❖ Carvajal, M.J. Geithman, D.T. (1974) “**An economic analysis of migration in Costa Rica**”, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 23, No.1, 1974, pp. 105-22.

- ❖ Chantavanich S. (2001), “**Female Labour Migration in South East Asia : Change and Continuity**”, ARCM, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulanlongkorn University.
- ❖ Chaudhri R.H. (1978) “**Determinants and Consequences of Rural Out-migration**”, “**Evidence from some villages in Bangladesh**”, “**Oriented Geographer**”, Dacca Vol. XXII No. 182, p.2.
- ❖ Chaudhri, R.H. (1978), “**Determinants and Consequences of Rural Out-migration : Evidence from Some Villages in Bangladesh**”, The Oriental Geographer, Dacca, Vol. XII, No. 1 &2, p.2.
- ❖ Chaudhri, R.H. (1978), **op.cit.**
- ❖ Connel J. et.al (1976), “**Migration from rural area : The Evidence from Village Studies**”, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, p. 116.
- ❖ Connell J.B. Das Gupta, Laish Ley & M. Lipton (1976), “**Migration from Rural Areas : The Evidence from Village Studies**”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- ❖ Dasgupta, Biplash (1975), “**Migration from Villages**”, Economic and Political Weekly, October 18, 1975, pp. 1652-62.
- ❖ De Hann (1999), “**Livelihoods and Poverty: The Role of Migration- A Critical Review of Migration Literature**”, Journal of Development Studies, Vol. 36, No. 2.
- ❖ Fawcett, J.T. Khoo,S & Smith P.C. (1984), “**Women in the Cities of Asia : Migration and Urban Adaptation**”, Westview Press Boulder Colorado.
- ❖ Fernandez- Kelly & Maria Patricia (1983), “**Mexican Border, Industrialisation, Female Labour Force Participation and Migration**” in June Nash, Maria Patricia & Fernandex- Kelly (ed), “**Women, Men and International Division of Labour**”, State University of New York Press, Albany, New York, pp.205-223.
- ❖ Gamburd M. (2000), “**The Kitchen Spoon’s Handle : Trans-nationalism and Sri Lanka’s Migrant Housemaids**” New York, Cornell University Press.
- ❖ Germain Gino (1964), “**Migration and Acculturation**” in **UNESCO Hand Book for Social Research in Urban Areas**, Paris, 1964, pp. 162-63 and Kunj Patel (1965), **Rural Labour in Industrial Bombay**, Bombay, Popular Prakasam 1965, p. 29.
- ❖ Ghatak, S and Others (1996) “**Migration Theories and Evidence: An assessment Journal of Economic Surveys**” Vol. 10, No. 2, June 1996.
- ❖ Ghosh, J. (2001), “**Globalisation, Export Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy**”, Paper prepared for the UNRISD project on ‘**Globalization, Export- Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy**’, July.
- ❖ Godfrey, E.M. (1973) Economic variables and rural urban migration : some thoughts on the Todaro’s hypothesis, “**Journal of Development Studies**”, Vol. 1, 1973, pp. 66-78.
- ❖ Gosal, G.S and Krishna G (1975), “**Patterns of Internal Migration in India**”, in L.A. Koziniski and R.N. Prothero (eds.) “**People on the Move**”, London, Methuen & Co., pp. 193-206.

- ❖ Gosal, G.S. (1961), “**Internal Migration in India : A Regional Analysis**”, Indian Geographical Journal, Vol. 36, 1961, pp. 106-21.
- ❖ Greenwood, M (1969), “**The determinants of labour migration in Egypt**”, Journal of Regional Science Philadelphia, August (1969), pp. 283-90.
- ❖ Greenwood, M (1971), “**An analysis of internal labour mobility in India**”, Annals of Journal of Regional Science, No. 1, 1971, pp. 137-51.
- ❖ Griffin Keith (1973) “**Policy Options for Rural Development**” Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics Vol. 35, No.4, pp. 239-74.
- ❖ Haan de Arjan (2000), “**Migrants, Livelihoods and Rights: The Relevance of Migration in development Policies**”, Social Development, W.P. No. 4, Feb.
- ❖ Heyzer N. (1982), “**From Rural Subsistence to an Industrial Peripheral Workforce: An Examination of Female Malaysian Migrants and Capital Accumulation in Singapore**” in L. Baneria (ed.) “**Women and Development**” Praeger for ILO, Geneva.
- ❖ Hugo Graeme (1993), “**Migration and Rural - Urban Linkages in the ESCAP Region**” - in Migration and Urbanisation in Asia and the Pacific : Interrelationships with Socio- economic Development and Evolving Policy Issues, United Nations, New York.
- ❖ Kabeer N. (2000), “**The Power to Choose, Bangladeshi Women and Labour Market Decisions in London and Dhaka**”, London and New York Verso Press.
- ❖ Karlekar Malavika (1995), “**Gender Dimensions in Labour Migration : An Over-view**” in Schenk Sandbergen (ed.) “**Women and Seasonal Labour Migration**” IDPAD Sage, New Delhi.
- ❖ Khoo Siew –Ean (1984), “**Urban –ward Migration and Employment of Women in South East and East Asian Cities : Patterns and Policy Issues**” in Gavin W. Jones (ed.) “**Women in the Urban and Industrial Workforce**”, Southeast and East Asia Development Studies Centre Monograph No. 33, Australian National University, Canberra, pp. 277-292.
- ❖ Kubat, Daniel (1976), “**Introduction**”, in Anthony Rechmond and Daniel Kubat (eds.), “**Internal Migration: The New World and The Third World**”, London, Sage Publications, p. 9.
- ❖ Kundu & S. Gupta (2000), “**Declining Population Mobility, Liberalisation and Growing Regional Imbalances, the Indian Case**” in A. Kundu (ed.) “**Inequality, Mobility and Urbanisation**”, New Delhi ICSSR and Manak Publications pp. 257-74.
- ❖ Kundu Amitabh & Shalini Gupta (1996), “**Migration, Urbanisation and Regional Inequality**” Economic and Political Weekly, Dec. 29, pp. 3391-3398.
- ❖ Kundu, A and S. Gupta, “**Migration, Urbanization and Regional Unequality Economic and Political**”, Vol.31, No. 52, 28<sup>th</sup> December 1996, pp. 3391-3400.
- ❖ Kunznet, S. (1964), “**Introduction : Population Redistribution, Migration and Economic Growth**”, in Eldrige, H.T and Thomas D.S. (eds.), “**Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States 1870-1950**”, Philadelphia American Philosophical Society, 1964, Vol. III.

- ❖ Lee, S. Everett (1966), “**A Theory of Migration**”, Demography, Vol. 3, pp. 47-57.
- ❖ Lewis, W.A. (1954), “**Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour**”, in The Manchester School of Economics and Social Studies, May 1954, pp. 139-91.
- ❖ Lowry Nelson (1955) “**Rural Sociology**”, New York, American Book Company, pp. 124-25.
- ❖ Mahmood, Aslam (1975), “**Pattern of Migration into Indian Cities: A Multivariate Analysis**”, Manpower Journal, July- September 1975, pp. 66-86.
- ❖ Meher Rajkishor (1994), “**The Migrant Female Breadwinners – Women in the Informal Secondary Sector of Rourkela, Orissa**”, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 37 (3), July-Sep.
- ❖ Mehrotra, G.K. (1974), “**Birth Place Migration in India**”, Special Monograph No. 1, New Delhi Census of India, 1971, pp. 161-69.
- ❖ Mendoza Pascual, E (1996) Mendoza Pascual, E (1966), “**Population Redistribution in the Philippines**”, Manila, University of Philippines (mimeographed).
- ❖ Mitra, Ashok (1967) “**International Migration and Urbanization**”, ECAFE Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization. Bangkok, published by Registrar General of India.
- ❖ Mitra, Ashok (1967), **op.cit**, pp. 57-70.
- ❖ Mitra, Ashok, Mukerjee, S. and Bose, R. (1980), “**Indian Cities: Their Industrial Structure In-migration and Capital Investment 1961-71**”, ICSSR/JNU Publication, New Delhi, Abhinav Publications, pp. 56-66.
- ❖ Mobogunje, A (1970), “**Migration policy and regional development in Nigeria**”, Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies, Vol. 12, No. 2.
- ❖ Nair, P.S. (1983) “**Structure patterns of internal migration in India and Sri Lanka : Log-linear modeling Approach**” in Srinivasan K and Kumerji, S (eds), “**Dynamics of Population and Family Welfare**”, Bombay, Himalaya Publication, pp. 56-66.
- ❖ Oberai, A.S. and Manmohan Singh, H.K. (1980), “**Migration Flows in Punjab’s Green Revolution Belt**”, “**Economic and Political Weekly**”, Vol.15, No. 13, 1980, A2-A1.
- ❖ Oberoi, A.S and H.K. Manmohan Singh (1980) “**Migration Flows in Punjab’s Green Revolution Belt**”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 15, No. 13, A2-A12.
- ❖ Oberoi, A.S. and Manmohan, H.K. (1983), **op. cit.**, “**Causes and consequence of Internal in-migration- A case study in the Indian Punjab**”, New Delhi, Oxford Press.
- ❖ Perroux Francois (1950) “**Economic Space : Theory and Application**” Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol.LXIV.
- ❖ Premi K. Mahendra (2001), “**Who Migrates to Delhi**”, Demography India, 30 (1), pp. 49-59.
- ❖ Premi, K.K. (1980), “**Out-migration Towns: A Study of its Nature, Causes and Consequences**”, New Delhi, Sterlings Publishers, pp. 162-75.

- ❖ Premi, M.K. and M.D. Mathur, (1995) **“Emigration Dynamics : The Indian Context”**, International Migration Vol. XXXIII, No.3/4 1995 rp. 636-666.
- ❖ Premi, M.K. with Judy Ann L. Tom, **“City Characteristics, Migration and Urban Development Policies in India”**, Research Papers Series, No. 92, East-West Population Institute, Honolulu: East-West Centre.
- ❖ Ranjan Guplin, M (1993) **“Rural –urban Migration, Informal Sector and Development Policies”** : A Theoretical Analysis Journal of Development Economics Vol. 41, No. 1, p. 137-51.
- ❖ Rao. M.S.A. (1986), (ed.) **“Studies in Differentiation : Internal and International Migration in India”**, Manohar Publications, New Delhi.
- ❖ Rempel, H (1970) **“Labour Migration into Urban Centres and Urban Unemployment in Kenya”**, University of Wisconsin, Department of Economics, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis.
- ❖ Revenstein, E.G. (1885), **“The Laws of Migration”**, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, No. 48.
- ❖ Rodgers Gerry and Janine Rodgers (2000), **“Semi Feudalism Meets the Market : A Report from Purnea”** W.P. Series, No. 6, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.
- ❖ Sabot, R.H (1975), **“Research Proposal : A Comparative Analysis of Rural-Urban Labour Market Interactions”**, Washington D.C. World Bank (mimeographed)
- ❖ Sabot, R.H. (1972) **“Education, Income Distribution and Urban Migration in Tanzania University of Dare-e-Salam”**, Economic Research Bureau.
- ❖ Sajastad, L.A. (1962) **“The Cost and Return of In-migration”**, Journal of Political Economy, LXX 1962, pp. 80-93.
- ❖ Sally Findley (1973) **“Planning for Internal Migration : A Review of Issues and Policies in Developing Countries”**, Washington D.C. US Department of Commerce Bureau of Census.
- ❖ Saradmoni. K. (1995), **“Crisis in the Fishing Industry and Women’s Migration : The Case of Kerala’ in Schenk Sandbergen”** (ed.) **“Women and Seasonal Labour Migration”** IDPAD Sage, New Delhi.
- ❖ Sassen Koob (1984), **“Notes on the Incorporation of Third World Women into Wage Labour through Immigration and Off- shore Production”**, International Migration Review, 18, 68 pp. 144-67.
- ❖ Schultz, T.W. (1962) **“Reflections on Investment on Man”**, Journal of Political Economy, LXX 1962, pp. 1-8.
- ❖ Shanthi K. (1991), **“Issues relating to Economic Migration of Females”** The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 34 (4) pp. 335-346.
- ❖ Shanthi K. (1993), **“Female Mobility and Gender Dimensions in Labour Migration”**, Institute for Economic Development Discussion Paper Series, No. 32, Nov., Boston University, Boston.
- ❖ Sharma A.N., et al (2000), **“Dynamics of Employment, Poverty and Human Development in Rural Bihar”**, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi (Mimeo).

- ❖ Sharma H.L. (1992) **“Study of Relationship between Migration and Fertility”** Demography India Vol. 21 N1 January to June.
- ❖ Shukla Sandhya (1997), **“Feminisms of the Diaspora Both Local and Global : The Politics of South Asian Women Against Domestic Violence”** in (ed.) Cathy Cohen, Kathleen Jones and Joan Toronto, **“Women Question Politics”**, New York University Press, New York 269-83.
- ❖ Singh A.M. (1978), **“Rural Urban Migration of Women among the Urban Poor in India : Causes and Consequences”** Social Action, 24 (3).
- ❖ Singh A.M. (1984), **“Rural to Urban Migration of Women in India : Patterns and Implications”** in (ed.) Fawcett op cit.
- ❖ Singh D.P. (1998) **“Internal Migration in India 1961-91”**, Demography in India, Vol. 27, No.1 January-June 1998, pp. 245-62.
- ❖ Sinha, J.N. (1973), **“Agrarian Reforms and Employment in density populated agrarian economics : a dissenting view”**, International Labour Review, Vol. 108, No.5, 1973, pp. 395-421.
- ❖ Sommons Alan (1977) Sergio Diaz- Brignets and Aprodicio A Laquain, **“Introduction to Social Change and Internal Migration”**, Ottawa International Development Research Centre, p. 7.
- ❖ Srivastava Ravi Sanghita Bhattacharya (2003), **“Globalization, Reforms and Internal Labour mobility : Analysis of Recent Indian Trends”** Labour and Development, 9 (2) Dec.
- ❖ Srivastava Ravi, (1998), **“Migration and Labour Market in India”**, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 41 (4) Oct-Dec.
- ❖ Stark Oded J. (1991), **“Relative Deprivation and Migration: Theory Evidence and Policy Implications”** in (ed.) Sergio Diaz- Briquets and Sidney Weintraub, **“Determinants of Emigration from Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean”** Boulder Westview Colorado 121-44.
- ❖ Stouffer A Sanuel (1940), **“Intervening Opportunities : A theory Relating Mobility and Distance”**, American Sociological Review, Vol. 5, pp. 845-67.
- ❖ Swaminathan, P. (2002), **“Labour- Intensive Industries But Units Without ‘Workers’ : Where will ILO’s Social Dialogue Begin ?”** Working Paper No. 168, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, April.
- ❖ Swaminathan, P. (2004), **“The Trauma of ‘Wage Employment’ and the ‘Burden of Work’ for Women in India : Evidences and Experiences”**, Working Paper No. 186, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, April.
- ❖ Teerink Rensje (1995), **“Migration and its impact on Khandeshi Women in the Sugarcane Harvest”** in (ed.) Schenk Sandbergen **“Women and Seasonal Labour Migration”**, IDPAD Sage, New Delhi.
- ❖ Thadani V & Tpdaro M. (1984), **“Female Migration : A Conceptual Framework”** in Fawcett et al.
- ❖ Tim Dyson and Pravin Visaria (2004), **“Migration and Urbanisation: Retrospect and Prospect”** in (ed.) Tim Dyson, Robert Cassen and Leela Visaria, **“Twenty First Century India : Population, Economy, Human Development and the Environment”**, London Oxford University Press.

- ❖ Todaro (1976), **op. cit.**, p. 19, Todaro (1969), “**A Model of Labour Migration in Less Developed Countries**”, American Economic Review, March pp. 138-48.
- ❖ Todaro, M.P. (1976) “**Internal Migration in Developing Countries**”, Geneva, ILO, p.3.
- ❖ United Nations (1968), “**Report of the Export Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization**”, New York United Nations, Economic Commission for Asia and Far East.
- ❖ United Nations (1973), “**The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends**” Sales No. E71 XIII-5.
- ❖ United Nations (1973), Department of Economics and Social Affairs, “**Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends**”, Vol. I, Population Studies, No. 50, New York, United Nations, p. 159.
- ❖ United Nations (1979), Population Research Lends No. 6, “**Comparative Study of Migration and Urbanisation in Relation to Development : A Framework**”, Bangkok, Population Division, ESCAP, P.1.
- ❖ United Nations (2004), Report of the Consultative Meeting on “**Migration and Mobility and How This Movement Affects Women**”, New York.
- ❖ United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs (1973) “**Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends**”, **op.cit** pp. 205-9.
- ❖ Visaria, Parvin M (1972), “**The adoption of innovation in agriculture and population trend in India**”, paper presented at a seminar on Effects of Agricultural Innovations in Asia on Population, Manila Roman Magsayasy Foundation, 6-9 February, 1972, Mimeographed.
- ❖ Yadava K.N.S. and others “**Rural Out-migration and Its Economic Implications on Migrant in India**”, Indian Economic Journal Vol. 44, No.2 October-December 1996 pp. 21-38.
- ❖ Zacharia, K.C. (1960), “**Internal Migration in India 1941-51**”, Bombay Demographic Training and Research Centre, (mimeographed).
- ❖ Zachariah, K.C. (1964), “**A Historical Study of Internal Migration in the Indian Subcontinent 1901-31**”, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, pp. 82-87.
- ❖ Zhou Min (1992), “**Chinatown : The Socio Economic Potential of an Urban Enclave**” Temple University Press, Philadelphia.
- ❖ Zips, G.K. (1946), “**The  $P_1 P_2 / D$  hypothesis on the Intercity Movement of Persons**”, American Sociological Review, Vol. III, pp. 677-86.

## **WEBSITES FOR MIGRATION STUDIES AND ITS RELATED STUDIES**

- <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/pvty/pvdest.html#sum>.
- [http://www.sshe.murdoch.edu.au/intersections/issue/grace\\_review2.html](http://www.sshe.murdoch.edu.au/intersections/issue/grace_review2.html).
- <http://pum.princeton.edu/pumconference/papers/1-guest.pdf>
- [http://www.reap.ucdavis.edu/working\\_papers/migration\\_income.pdf](http://www.reap.ucdavis.edu/working_papers/migration_income.pdf).
- <http://scid.stanford.edu/events/india2003/ruraldevelopment.pdf>
- <http://www.sshe.murdoch.edu.au/interactions/issue8/grace-review2.html>.
- <http://www.adb.org/documents/books/participatorypoverty/participatorypoverty.pdf>.
- <http://www.china.org.cn/chinese/2004/694075.htm>.
- <http://www.news.xinhuanet.com/newsventure/2004-05/16/content1472033.htm>
- [http://www.agri.gov.cn/11zy/to20050216\\_3101923.html](http://www.agri.gov.cn/11zy/to20050216_3101923.html)
- [http://www.agri.gov.cn/11zy/t200503004\\_330027.htm](http://www.agri.gov.cn/11zy/t200503004_330027.htm).
- <http://www.on.org/esa/population/publications/wup2007/wup2004dh.pdf>.
- <http://www.bangladeshsociety.org/sardar@20poverty%20volpercentage.201.2.htm>.
- <http://www.flonnet.com/f12010/stories/20030523004803200.htm>.
- <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/publications.htm>
- [www.humanscapeindia.org](http://www.humanscapeindia.org)
- [www.aplivelihoods.org/DCBCs/shapherds.pdf](http://www.aplivelihoods.org/DCBCs/shapherds.pdf)
- [www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk](http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk)
- [www.cds.edu](http://www.cds.edu)

## **INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS, BOOKS, RESEARCH CENTRES ETC. ON MIGRATION ISSUES**

- Agderforskning, Agder Research Foundation Kristiansand, Norway, Mimeo.
- AKG Centre for Research and studies, Thiruvananthapuram.
- American Economic Review.
- Andhra Pradesh Rural livelihoods Project, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- Annual Economic Review, Cambodia Development Institute, Phnom Penh.
- Annual Review of Sociology.
- Asia Pacific Migration journal
- Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN), Wollangong, Australia.
- Asian Development Bank, Bangladesh Resident Mission and Embassy of Japan, JBIC/ JICA, Dhaka
- Asian Population Studies, USA.
- Asia-Pacific Population Journal
- Asim- Pacific population journal department for International Development (DFID)
- Bangladesh Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, Bangladesh / DFID UK, Dhaka.



- Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, Dhaka.
- Cambridge Development Review.
- Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta.
- Centre for Development Studies University of Wales Swansea.
- Centre for Economic Research, Beijing University.
- Centre for Migration Studies, New York.
- Centre for Population Dialogue, Dhaka.
- Centre for Research in Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution, Islamabad.
- Centre for the Study of Indian Diaspora, Hyderabad.
- Chinese Human Resource and Environment.
- Conference on African migration in comparative Perspective, Johannesburg South Africa.
- Constitutions to Indian Sociology.
- Council for Social Development, Hyderabad India.
- Demographic Dynamics in Bangladesh.
- Department for International Development London.
- Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Virginia Commonwealth University.
- Development Analysis Network, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
- Development Analysis Network. Thailand
- Economic and Political Weekly, India.
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok.
- Economic Development and Cultural Change
- Eighteenth European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies, Sweden.
- Environment and urbanization
- Frontline Volume.
- GHK International Consulting Services / International Institute for Environment and Development, London.
- Human Development Reports, India.
- India Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi.
- Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics.
- Indo-Dutch Series on Development Alternatives, New Delhi.
- Indonesia Journal of Demography.
- Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.
- Institute for population and social research, Thailand.
- Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, India.
- International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, USA.
- International Institute for Environment Development (IIEO), London.
- International Labour Review.
- International Migration Review
- IOM migration Research Series, IOM Geneva.
- Japan Institute of Labour.
- Journal of Contemporary African Studies.
- Journal of Development studies, India.
- Journal of Development Studies.

- Labour and Development Volume.
- Labour and Development, Special Issues on migrations
- Migration Research Unit, Geography Department University College, London.
- Migration, Population, Growth and Development in Population Reports.
- National Commission on Rural labour, Government of India.
- Netherlands Inter Disciplinary Demographic Institute.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Overseas Development Institute, London.
- Paper No. 20 Research and Evaluation Division, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, Dhaka.
- Population Mobility and Development : South Asia and the Pacific, Development Studies Centre Monograph.
- Population Research and Policy Review. India.
- Poverty and Development Rikision, ESCAP.
- RAND Corporation, California.
- Report No. 2750, DFID-World Bank Collaborative Research Project on the Rural Non-Farm Economy and Livelihood Enhancement.
- Report of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCR, Reports), New Delhi.
- Report of the Second National Commission on Labour, New Delhi.
- Series No. 10, Centre on integrated Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIR DAP), Dhaka.
- Social Science Academic Press, Beijing.
- Social Science Research, Karachi.
- Sociological Research, Beijing.
- Sri Lanka International Organisation for Migration Geneva.
- Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok.
- The Encyclopedia of the Chinese overseas, Singapore.
- The Indian Journal of Honour Economics.
- The Journal of Development Studies.
- The Pakistan Development Review.
- Women in the Labour market in Changing Economics: Demographic Issues, Oxford University Press. Oxford.
- World Bank Policy Research.
- World Development
- World Institute for Development Economic Research Helsinki.

## ENDO - NOTES

No.	Title	Page No.
Chapter-I	Introduction	
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Meaning and Definitions	
	1.2.1 Meaning	2
	1.2.2 Definitions	3
	1.3 Migrants and Movers	3
	1.4 Internal Migration and External Migration	4
	1.5 Immigration, Outmigration	4
	1.6 Immigration and Emigration	4
	1.7 Migration Streams	4
	1.8 Gross Migration and Net Migration	5
	1.9 Voluntary Migration, Sequential Migration and Forced Migration	5
	1.10 Illegal Migration	5
	1.11 Circular Mobility	6
	1.12 Characteristics of Migration and Migrants	6
	1.12.1 Demographic Characteristics	6
	1.12.2 Educational Characteristics	7
	1.12.3 Economic Characteristics	7
	1.12.4 Socio- Cultural Characteristics	8
	1.13 Migration Process : Types of Mobility	8
	1.13.1 Migration Stream	8
	1.14 Determinants of Migration	
	1.14.1 Economic Factors	13
	1.14.2 Push Factors	13
	1.14.3 Pull Factors	14
	1.14.4 Push or Pull	16
	1.14.5 General Economic Conditions	16
	1.14.6 Demographic Factors	17
	1.14.7 Socio- Cultural and Psychological Factors	17
	1.14.8 Political and Institutional Factors	17
	1.14.9 Recent trend/ Consequence in Andhra Pradesh	18
	1.14.10 Miscellaneous Factors	18
	1.15 Reasons / Causes for Migration	18

	1.16	Consequences of Migration	
	1.16.1	Economic Consequences	20
	1.16.2	Social Impacts	22
	1.16.3	Demographic Implications	24
	1.16.4	Impact on Health Conditions	24
	1.17	Objectives	25
	1.18	Methodology	25
	1.19	Importance and the Problem of the Study	26
	1.20	Why Mahaboobnagar District has been selected as study area ?	27
	1.21	Sources of Data	27
	1.22	Scheme of the Study	28
	1.23	References	29
Chapter- II	2.1	Reviews Related to General Aspects of Migration	33
	2.2	Reviews Related to Gender Aspects of Migration	51
	2.3	Reviews Related to Theoretical Models of Migration	56
		References	62
Chapter- III	3.1	Physical Aspects	
	3.1.1	General Features	70
	3.1.2	Hills	71
	3.1.3	Rivers	71
	3.1.4	Climate	71
	3.1.5	Rainfall	71
	3.1.6	Soils	72
	3.1.7	Flora	72
	3.1.8	Fauna	72
	3.1.9	Changes in administrative units and component parts	73
	3.2	Places of Tourist Interest	
	3.2.1	Rangapur (Atchampet Mandal)	74
	3.2.2	Alampur (Alampur Mandal)	74
	3.2.3	Borevelle (Alampur Mandal)	75
	3.2.4	Narva (Atmakur Mandal)	75
	3.2.5	Gadwal (Gadwal Mandal)	75
	3.2.6	Maldakallu (Gadwal Mandal)	75
	3.2.7	Veldanda (Yeldanda) (Kalwakurthi Mandal)	75
	3.2.8	Kosgi (Kosgi) (Kodangal Mandal)	76

	3.2.9	Pangal (Panugallu) (Kollapur Mandal)	76
	3.2.10	Koilkonda (Mahaboobnagar Mandal)	76
	3.2.11	Mahaboobnagar (Mahabobnagar Mandal)	76
	3.2.12	Manikonda (Mahaboobnagar Mandal)	77
	3.2.13	Narayanpet (Makthal Mandal)	77
	3.2.14	Jogammagunda (Shadnagar Mandal)	77
	3.2.15	Srirangapuram (Srirangapur) (Wanaparathi Mandal)	77
	3.2.16	Wanaparathi (Wanaparathi Mandal)	78
	3.3	Population	79
	3.4	Agriculture	83
	3.5	Industrial Sector	90
	3.6	Banking Sector	96
	3.7	Education	104
	3.8	Health / Medical Services	109
	3.9	Infrastructure and General Facilities	112
	3.10	Observations in District Profile	118
Chapter- IV	4.1	Migration Scenario : Global and Indian Context	122
	4.1.1	South East and East Asia	123
	4.1.2	South Asia	124
	4.1.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	125
	4.1.4	Middle East and North Africa	126
	4.1.5	Latin America	126
	4.2	Patterns and Trends of Highly Skilled Asia Workers	
	4.2.1	Migration to OECD countries	127
	4.3	Indian Scenario	135
	4.4	Labour Migration	138
	4.5	Migration Pattern of Andhra Pradesh and Mahaboobnagar District	158
	4.6	Census Data Analysis of Migration in Mahaboobnagar District	167
		References	173
Chapter-V	5.1	Models of Migration to the New World	
	5.1.1	Land Bridge Theory	178
	5.1.2	Watercraft Migration Theories	178
	5.1.3	Pacific Coastal Models	179
	5.1.4	Australia / Oceania Model	180
	5.1.5	Atlantic Coastal Model	180

	5.1.6	Other Views	180
	5.2	Models of Migration to the Modern World	181
	5.2.1	Gravity Model of Migration	183
	5.2.2	Tiebout Model of Migration	184
	5.2.3	Lewis- Fei- Ranis Model	185
	5.2.4	Evaluation of Lewis –Fei- Ranis Model	186
	5.2.5	Michal Todaro Model	187
	5.2.6	Lee’s Theory	189
	5.3	Migration Models for Single Origin and Multiple Destinations	192
	5.4	Models for Return Migration	198
	5.5	Safari Bandyopadhyay and Devesh Chakravarty Model	203
	5.6	S. P. Singh and R.K. Aggarwal Model	204
	5.7	Errol D’Souza Model : [Migration and Development]	205
	5.8	Amit Kundu Model : [To Migrate or not to Migrate]	211
	5.9	M.R. Narayana Model	217
	5.10	Sarbajit Chaudhuri Model	219
	5.11	Laws of Migration and Migrants	223
	5.11.1	Aims and Objectives of ILO	225
	5.11.2	Declaration of Philadelphia	225
	5.11.3	Preamble to the ILO Constitution	225
	5.12	It further stipulated thus	226
		References	234
Chapter- VI	6.1	Application of Models	307
	6.2	Village Case Studies	312
	6.3	Individual Case Studies	318
Chapter- VII		Findings	323
		Recommendations	327

## APPENDIX – i

### OUTCOMES OF MIGRATION

#### Economic Impacts:

At the place of origin		At the place of Destination	
Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Increase in wages	Some times labour shortage	Increase in the average & marginal productivity of labour	Depression labour wages labour surplus
Improvement economic standards of the non-migrants	Increased burden on women (in case of Male migrates)	Overcome the labour shortage problem	Under employment, sometimes unemployment
Remittances flow	Agricultural production decline	Utilisation of different skills and improvement	Increases consumption expenditure
Improvement in savings	Draining away of human resource	Broad based income sources	Strenuous financial burden on administration
Increases the average productivity	Sometimes Depression wages	Investments Increase	Diversion of huge amounts of scarce resources
Increases per capita consumption	Irregular small savings / and		Frittering away resources from directly productive investments
Increase in non formal sector	Irregular Repayment of loans		Misuse of incomes
Repayment of debts			

**Social Impacts :**

<b>At the place of origin</b>		<b>At the place of Destination</b>	
<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
Improvement in Social Esteem	Break up of joint family system	Social Mobilization	Cultural Diversification
Improved living conditions	Burden of work increases on non-migrants	Improvement in Educational Standards	Ruralisation in urban areas
Modernisation of rural areas	Neglect of elderly and children	Bringing new ideas and Innovation	Increase of slums
	Sexual exploitation	Transition of Culture	Deterioration of Civic Amenities
		Overcome the traditional caste barrier, inhibitions and whims	Lacking social Security
		Increase in Inter caste marriages	Increase Child Labour
			Illegitimacy, Immorality
			Increases work burden on migrants
			Sexual harassment and exploitation
			Poor living conditions
			Exploitation of labour



**Demographical Implications / Impact on Health Condition:**

<b>At the place of origin</b>		<b>At the place of Destination</b>	
<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
Reduces Birth Rate	Lower Proportion of People in Working ages	Increases Awareness on Health	Increase in birth rate, Redistribution of Population
Increase of Marriageable Age of boys and girls	Redistribution of Population	Health Problems Solved	Transmission of Communicable Diseases
	Increase in the proportion of women, children, and old		Health problems increase
			Problems of Adaptation and Mental Disorders

**Appendix - ii**  
**SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION MANDAL**  
**WISE - 2001 CENSUS**

SI No.	MANDAL	Scheduled Castes			% to Total population	Scheduled Tribes			% to Total population
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1	Koilkonda	3726	3632	7358	16	4197	4095	8292	22
2	Hanwada	3311	3319	6630	19	3716	3630	7346	21
3	Nawabpet	4491	4307	8798	19	2586	2460	5046	10
4	Balanagar	5006	4926	9932	18	9496	8887	18383	32
5	Kondurg	6524	6234	12758	25	1522	1417	2939	7
6	Farooqnagar	7265	7304	14569	17	5094	4807	9901	12
7	Kothur	4934	4795	9729	18	2503	2368	4871	10
8	Keshampet	4130	3948	8078	22	1847	1702	3549	9
9	Talakondapally	5263	5050	10313	22	4633	4390	9023	20
10	Amangal	4384	4090	8474	17	7643	6708	14351	29
11	Madgul	4869	4609	9478	4	3261	3052	6313	18
12	Vangoor	5169	4664	9833	24	2852	2643	5495	14
13	Veldanda	4362	4311	8673	26	4023	3791	7814	25
14	Kalwakurthy	6021	5545	11566	20	1834	1581	3415	6
15	Midjil	5498	5501	10999	26	1507	1409	2916	8
16	Jadcherla	6640	6690	13330	16	5044	4589	9633	12
17	Bhoothpur	3405	3524	6929	18	2152	2064	4216	12
18	Mahabubnagar	8661	8985	17646	11	4527	4282	8809	6
19	Addakal	3029	2866	5895	16	963	938	1901	5
20	Nagarkurnool	6453	6068	12521	19	335	304	639	2
21	Thimmajipet	3126	3114	6240	23	2365	2413	4778	17
22	Telkapally	5972	5844	11816	29	399	392	791	2
23	Bijinapally	5672	5376	11048	21	3001	2905	5906	12
24	Tadur	4814	4750	9564	27	613	597	1210	3
25	Kollapur	6116	5707	11823	22	2212	1990	4202	8
26	Peddakothapally	5832	5630	11462	26	962	895	1857	5
27	Kodair	2591	2662	5253	26	1673	1684	3357	16
28	Achampet	4865	4502	9367	19	8117	7535	15652	31
29	Balmoor	4028	3764	7792	34	2021	1762	3783	14
30	Uppununthala	3510	3522	7032	30	1322	1347	2669	13
31	Amrabad	7442	7565	15007	34	4747	4353	9100	22
32	Lingal	2206	1730	3936	14	4116	3977	8093	33
33	Gadwal	3106	5523	8629	13	462	380	842	2

34	Dharoor	4675	5192	9867	21	1310	1291	2601	5
35	Maldakal	3630	3601	7231	18	611	590	1201	3
36	Gattu	4111	5154	9265	18	730	703	1433	3
37	Ieeza	5169	7182	12351	23	117	125	242	1
38	Waddepally	5697	6423	12120	23	167	150	317	1
39	Itikyal	4151	4188	8339	25	153	106	259	1
40	Manopad	5384	5380	10764	26	64	44	108	2
41	Alampur	4910	4468	9378	24	99	93	192	1
42	Kodangal	4059	4489	8548	21	1080	1052	2132	6
43	Maddur	4155	4667	8822	17	3416	3309	6725	12
44	Doulatabad	3099	3506	6605	19	1704	1631	3335	10
45	Bomraspet	3277	3655	6932	17	5824	6056	11880	28
46	Kosgi	3749	4031	7780	17	1257	1102	2359	6
47	Damargidda	4186	4417	8603	22	993	954	1947	5
48	Makthal	4337	468	4805	18	236	212	448	1
49	Maganoor	3382	3575	6957	22	153	140	293	1
50	Uttoor	3723	4114	7837	21	241	242	483	2
51	Narayanpet	3058	4994	8052	15	2114	2206	4320	7
52	Dhanwada	4142	4464	8606	20	1655	1534	3189	9
53	Atmakur	3493	3938	7431	18	853	893	1746	6
54	Devarkadra	3357	3759	7116	18	521	477	998	2
55	C.C.kunta	3006	3018	6024	19	646	659	1305	6
56	Narva	3632	3916	7548	19	770	719	1489	4
57	Wanaparthi	2276	4749	7025	13	3991	3664	7655	9
58	Pebbair	4147	4636	8783	20	803	801	1604	4
59	Kothakota	4044	4100	8144	16	1798	1789	3587	7
60	Peddmandadi	2585	2692	5277	22	1345	1272	2617	12
61	Ghanpur	2880	3133	6013	18	3136	2966	6102	18
62	Gopalpet	5118	5884	11002	23	2384	2353	4737	10
63	Pangal	3523	4140	7663	18	2368	2539	4907	11
64	Weepangandla	4204	4063	8267	22	561	568	1129	4
TOTAL		304628	296299	600927	20	143115	135587	278702	10

**Appendix – iii**  
**ANNUAL RAINFALL, STATION-WISE**

(In MMs)

Sl. No.	Rainguage Station	Normal Rainfall	Actual Rainfall				
			2000 - 01	2001 - 02	2002 - 03	2003-04	2004-05
1	KODANGAL	729.0	662.8	761.2	581.1	724.4	381.0
2	BOMRASPET	576.0	483.0	625.2	514.5	661.0	379.0
3	KOSGI	590.0	609.0	624.6	338.3	1132.4	555.0
4	DOULATABAD	661.0	660.5	620.2	626.3	688.5	395.2
5	DAMARAGIDDA	556.0	702.2	624	502.0	463.4	325.6
6	MADDUR	548.0	438.0	575.8	391.2	326.4	271.0
7	KOILKONDA	624.0	594.1	606.5	494.6	550.8	443.3
8	HUNWADA	669.0	672.1	627.6	775.2	755.2	266.4
9	NAWABPET	609.0	692.8	485.5	431.8	444.8	323.8
10	BALANAGAR	596.0	812.5	583.5	546.0	892.5	360.2
11	KONDURUG	639.0	675.4	772.6	585.4	699.6	444.6
12	SHADNAGAR	721.0	544.0	827.9	637.7	654.8	499.9
13	KOTHUR	644.0	592.0	650	546.7	756.4	321.0
14	KESHAMPET	607.0	563.7	814.5	643.6	700.1	366.8
15	TALAKONDAPALLY	617.0	778.9	486	538.8	683.6	469.2
16	AMANGAL	607.0	746.6	590	502.6	895.1	640.2
17	MADGUL	580.0	765.3	781.2	404.7	624.4	472.6
18	VANGOOR	518.0	647.3	836.5	712.2	623.6	419.6
19	VELDANDA	594.0	773.2	736.5	504.6	688.0	448.0
20	KALWAKURTHY	643.0	624.1	799.5	533.3	736.0	583.9
21	MIDJIL	618.0	761.4	691	619.9	711.4	396.4
22	THIMMAJIPET	643.0	622.3	749.3	597.2	636.7	366.6
23	JADCHERLA	628.0	689.6	596.8	652.1	811.8	467.4
24	BOOTHPUR	626.0	548.0	576	491.0	597.6	366.1
25	MAHABUBNAGAR	716.0	779.9	793.6	850.4	863.9	488.9
26	ADDAKAL	623.0	585.4	587.2	470.6	547.4	422.0
27	DEVARKADRA	635.0	553.0	866.2	640.4	757.2	437.0
28	DHANWADA	564.0	723.2	760.2	531.8	759.8	529.4
29	NARAYANPET	602.0	682.8	750.4	637.5	548.1	308.0
30	UTKOOR	628.0	635.4	887.8	460.9	566.5	315.4
31	MAGANNOOR	532.0	799.5	714.8	459.9	666.2	424.8
32	MAKTHAL	528.0	664.7	586.4	384.8	584.0	305.0
33	NARVA	551.0	672.8	940.1	423.1	632.6	331.4
34	C.C. KUNTA	496.0	593.4	735.4	557.8	733.2	308.4

35	ATMAKOOR	583.0	776.1	861.2	571.2	508.9	397.2
36	KOTHAKOTA	545.0	758.8	882.2	539.0	652.4	437.2
37	PEDDAMANDADI	601.0	553.5	645.2	520.4	465.0	426.0
38	GHANAPUR	607.0	613.0	629	409.4	611.1	212.0
39	BIJINAPALLY	625.0	625.0	691.2	494.2	580.5	451.5
40	NAGARKURNOOL	628.0	503.3	772.3	585.4	460.0	355.6
41	TADOOR	516.0	599.4	462.9	358.5	320.0	352.0
42	TELKAPALLY	594.0	591.2	814.4	649.3	443.2	405.6
43	UPPUNUNTHALA	745.0	609.5	753	424.5	422.2	306.0
44	ACHAMPET	709.0	650.4	868	711.7	661.7	457.8
45	AMRABAD	756.0	461.5	714.8	436.1	607.0	377.0
46	BALMOOR	695.0	849.8	713	728.7	402.7	309.5
47	LINGAL	651.0	783.6	615.9	661.6	621.4	286.4
48	PEDDAKOTHAPALLY	625.0	753.9	376.5	537.8	579.0	284.5
49	KODAIR	663.0	606.0	885.3	592.5	551.0	352.0
50	GOPALPET	630.0	784.2	607.1	518.9	589.4	351.6
51	WANAPARTHY	685.0	877.1	695.4	675.1	659.4	475.8
52	PANGAL	481.0	548.0	683.2	542.5	599.4	457.8
53	PEBBAIR	536.0	805.4	578.6	458.0	742.9	293.8
54	GADWAL	642.0	631.2	842.9	605.4	785.4	389.5
55	DHAROOR	559.0	779.6	635.4	509.3	513.0	354.8
56	MALDAKAL	575.0	665.0	599	390.0	562.7	412.9
57	GHATTU	404.0	694.4	668.4	371.6	638.0	207.0
58	IEEZ	510.0	857.1	679.2	411.3	630.6	309.4
59	WADDEPALLY	546.0	662.7	635	560.7	536.7	439.2
60	ITKYAL	531.0	576.0	551	424.8	589.0	354.0
61	MANOPAD	483.0	513.0	557.8	465.0	517.0	362.4
62	ALAMPUR	588.0	663.0	673.3	486.8	436.2	446.0
63	WEEPANGANDLA	588.0	918.0	597.9	549.3	539.0	401.1
64	KOLLAPUR	674.0	766.0	590.9	715.4	596.2	380.6
	TOTAL	38693.0	42824.6	43944.0	34492.4	35852.9	24879.3
	AVERAGE	604.7	668.8	686.6	538.9	560.2	388.7

Source: Chief Planning Officer, Mahabubnagar.

**Appendix - iv**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES**  
**MANDAL WISE - 2001 CENSUS**

Sl. No.	MANDAL	Total Population	Total Workers (Main+Marginal)		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Koilkonda	56389	30863	54.73	24278	43.05	6535	11.59	25376	45.00
2	Hanwada	44545	24060	54.01	20728	46.53	3332	7.48	20485	45.99
3	Nawabpet	48795	26838	55.00	20696	42.41	6142	12.59	21951	44.99
4	Balanagar	61592	32904	53.42	26619	43.22	6285	10.20	28664	46.54
5	Kondurg	54899	30184	54.98	25466	46.39	4718	8.59	24711	45.01
6	Farooqnagar	97063	44090	45.45	36695	37.81	7395	7.62	52537	54.13
7	Kothur	56127	28958	51.59	25198	44.89	3760	6.70	27141	48.36
8	Keshampet	39537	20773	52.54	18416	46.58	2357	5.96	18765	47.46
9	Talakondapally	49236	27510	55.87	22515	45.73	4995	10.15	21713	44.10
10	Amangal	54339	27227	50.11	22300	41.04	4927	9.07	27059	49.80
11	Madgul	43136	23981	55.59	20252	46.95	3729	8.64	19111	44.30
12	Vangoor	45304	25884	57.13	21883	48.30	4001	8.83	19420	42.87
13	Veldanda	40798	23207	56.88	19043	46.68	4164	10.21	17580	43.09
14	Kalwakurthy	58217	27244	46.80	22201	38.13	5043	8.66	30842	52.98
15	Midjil	46450	26299	56.61	22451	48.33	3848	8.28	20041	43.14
16	Jadcherla	92176	40299	43.72	37933	41.15	2346	2.55	51850	56.25
17	Bhoothpur	42845	23037	53.77	19477	45.46	3560	8.31	19745	46.08
18	Mahabubnagar	195699	66092	33.77	56633	28.94	9459	4.83	129463	66.15
19	Addakal	46380	24272	52.33	19089	41.16	5183	11.18	22044	47.53
20	Nagarkurnool	68538	31822	46.43	25012	36.49	6810	9.94	36711	53.56
21	Thimmajipet	33500	19066	56.91	17191	51.32	1875	5.60	14404	43.00
22	Telkapally	44100	24697	56.00	20091	45.56	4606	10.44	19170	43.47
23	Bijinapally	61989	32099	51.78	23665	38.18	8434	13.61	29878	48.20
24	Tadur	38609	21444	55.54	18787	48.66	2657	6.88	17133	44.38
25	Kollapur	64186	32866	51.20	27212	42.40	5654	8.81	31243	48.68
26	Peddakothapally	50051	28228	56.40	22403	44.76	5825	11.64	21832	43.62
27	Kodair	32540	18013	55.36	15204	46.72	2809	8.63	14524	44.63
28	Achampet	57313	26994	47.10	23357	40.75	3637	6.35	30249	52.78
29	Balmoor	31240	16860	53.97	14379	46.03	2481	7.94	14347	45.93
30	Uppununthala	29028	17096	58.89	13848	47.71	3248	11.19	11922	41.07
31	Amrabad	48359	24465	50.59	18181	37.60	6284	12.99	23723	49.06
32	Lingal	28874	15430	53.44	10377	35.94	5053	17.50	13403	46.42

33	Gadwal	96375	44442	46.11	39136	40.61	5306	5.51	51976	53.93
34	Daroor	55679	34260	61.53	28198	50.64	6062	10.89	21230	38.13
35	Maldakal	44696	26850	60.07	23473	52.52	3377	7.56	17853	39.94
36	Gattu	59792	34787	58.18	28956	48.43	5831	9.75	25085	41.95
37	Ieeza	70689	38778	54.86	33002	46.69	5776	8.17	31805	44.99
38	Waddepally	61840	34925	56.48	28955	46.82	5970	9.65	26892	43.49
39	Itikyal	42095	23970	56.94	22076	52.44	1894	4.50	17981	42.72
40	Manopad	46022	26252	57.04	23122	50.24	3130	6.80	19490	42.35
41	Alampur	41224	22014	53.40	18191	44.13	3823	9.27	19078	46.28
42	Kodangal	48299	23840	49.36	18772	38.87	5068	10.49	24453	50.63
43	Maddur	59593	32194	54.02	20747	34.81	11447	19.21	27426	46.02
44	Doulatabad	42550	23741	55.80	17991	42.28	5750	13.51	18789	44.16
45	Bomraspet	48037	26272	54.69	21267	44.27	5005	10.42	21712	45.20
46	Kosgi	52313	27089	51.78	19546	37.36	7543	14.42	25235	48.24
47	Damargidda	49221	27389	55.64	17852	36.27	9537	19.38	21452	43.58
48	Makthal	62205	31999	51.44	23409	37.63	8590	13.81	30037	48.29
49	Maganoor	41820	22054	52.74	18899	45.19	3155	7.54	19764	47.26
50	Utkoor	48473	25325	52.25	19652	40.54	5673	11.70	23134	47.73
51	Narayanpet	85515	40360	47.20	30779	35.99	9581	11.20	44500	52.04
52	Dhanwada	53242	29361	55.15	21714	40.78	7647	14.36	23798	44.70
53	Atmakur	55686	29800	53.51	23757	42.66	60043	107.82	25840	46.40
54	Devarkadra	52041	27096	52.07	16510	31.72	10586	20.34	24745	47.55
55	C.C.kunta	44548	25629	57.53	22866	51.33	2763	6.20	18823	42.25
56	Narva	46052	26385	57.29	19580	42.52	6805	14.78	19711	42.80
57	Wanaparthi	88104	38512	43.71	32276	36.63	6236	7.08	49608	56.31
58	Pebbair	57633	30722	53.31	25668	44.54	5054	8.77	26884	46.65
59	Kothakota	69756	35146	50.38	26823	38.45	8323	11.93	34484	49.44
60	Peddmandadi	31635	16211	51.24	13963	44.14	2248	1.77	15421	48.75
61	Ghanpur	42049	22431	53.34	17976	42.75	4455	10.59	19557	46.51
62	Gopalpet	55907	30698	54.91	25233	45.13	5465	9.78	25233	45.13
63	Pangal	53454	30289	56.66	25381	47.48	4908	9.18	23030	43.08
64	Weepangandla	45535	25495	55.99	20901	45.90	4594	10.09	20021	43.97
TOTAL		3513934	1817118	3402.53	1478251	2764.63	392797	729.43	1692084	2989.04

Source : Population Census 2001

**Appendix - v**  
**LITERACY, MANDAL WISE - 2001 CENSUS**

Sl. No.	MANDAL	No. of Literates			Percentage of Total Population of the Category		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Koilkonda	12173	5814	17987	51.43	24.92	38.18
2	Hanwada	9355	4406	13761	50.06	24.00	37.03
3	Nawabpet	10691	5239	15930	52.33	26.21	39.27
4	Balanagar	14046	7185	21231	54.13	28.54	41.34
5	Kondurg	12668	6593	19261	54.57	28.92	41.75
6	Farooqnagar	29308	18522	47830	69.32	46.01	57.67
7	Kothur	16340	9010	25350	66.22	39.69	52.96
8	Keshampet	10634	5417	16051	61.15	33.17	47.16
9	Talakondapally	11860	5669	17529	55.74	27.88	41.81
10	Amangal	14355	7189	21544	60.33	32.47	46.40
11	Madgul	10173	4710	14883	53.96	26.21	40.09
12	Vangoor	11633	5296	16929	58.81	28.00	43.41
13	Veldanda	9380	4564	13944	53.60	26.71	40.16
14	Kalwakurthy	17461	10590	28051	68.21	43.37	55.79
15	Midjil	11657	6002	17659	58.71	30.53	44.62
16	Jadcherla	27613	17993	45606	69.51	46.71	58.11
17	Bhoothpur	10057	4911	14968	55.79	27.72	41.76
18	Mahabubnagar	69928	51922	121850	81.37	62.79	72.08
19	Addakal	10654	5469	16123	53.28	28.28	40.78
20	Nagarkurnool	19266	12165	31431	64.46	42.14	53.30
21	Thimmajipet	7495	4397	11892	53.93	30.78	42.36
22	Telkapally	10356	5325	15681	53.65	28.47	41.06
23	Bijinapally	14091	7137	21228	52.68	27.66	40.17
24	Tadur	8952	4779	13731	54.77	29.31	42.04
25	Kollapur	15914	8641	24555	56.27	32.30	44.29
26	Peddakothapally	9883	4500	14383	45.72	22.16	33.94
27	Kodair	6267	2982	9249	45.64	21.70	33.67
28	Achampet	16271	9616	25887	65.82	40.75	53.29
29	Balmoor	7369	3824	11193	54.79	29.12	41.96
30	Uppununthala	6525	3328	9853	52.03	26.79	39.41
31	Amrabad	13265	6982	20247	63.62	34.66	49.14
32	Lingal	6016	2760	8776	47.76	23.87	35.82
33	Gadwal	25437	15369	40806	60.55	38.34	49.45
34	Daroor	8524	3433	11957	36.59	14.97	25.78



35	Maldakal	7235	2939	10174	38.56	16.12	27.34
36	Gattu	7767	2998	10765	31.88	12.52	22.20
37	Ieeza	13070	6095	19165	44.25	21.27	32.76
38	Waddepally	14097	6807	20904	53.53	26.58	40.06
39	Itikyal	10101	4462	14563	55.60	25.84	40.72
40	Manopad	12214	6581	18795	60.65	33.81	47.23
41	Alampur	11549	6770	18319	64.40	38.54	51.47
42	Kodangal	12015	6717	18732	58.77	33.34	46.06
43	Maddur	11376	5150	16526	46.13	20.95	33.54
44	Doulatabad	8737	4276	13013	48.98	23.80	36.39
45	Bomraspet	9061	4516	13577	46.99	22.64	34.82
46	Kosgi	12988	7091	20079	59.39	31.85	45.62
47	Damargidda	8832	4276	13108	43.20	19.27	31.24
48	Makthal	12761	6965	19726	49.72	26.88	38.30
49	Maganoor	7765	3981	11746	44.71	22.71	33.71
50	Utkoor	9950	5095	15045	50.33	24.96	37.65
51	Narayanpet	20881	12971	33852	58.62	35.98	47.30
52	Dhanwada	17310	5912	23222	51.14	26.15	38.65
53	Atmakur	12798	7165	19963	53.73	30.55	42.14
54	Devarkadra	12544	6731	19275	56.61	30.55	43.58
55	C.C.kunta	10101	5271	15372	54.37	26.91	40.64
56	Narva	8884	4330	13214	45.91	22.21	34.06
57	Wanaparthi	25702	16568	42270	67.16	45.14	56.15
58	Pebbair	13863	6967	20830	55.82	29.02	42.42
59	Kothakota	17573	9544	27117	58.74	32.94	45.84
60	Peddmandadi	7583	3907	11490	56.16	28.98	42.57
61	Ghanpur	9258	4763	14021	52.28	27.57	39.93
62	Gopalpet	11520	5383	16903	47.96	23.39	35.68
63	Pangal	11425	5492	16917	49.11	24.93	37.02
64	Weepangandla	11749	5924	17673	58.85	31.02	44.94
TOTAL		874033	482153	1356186	57.87	32.83	45.35

Source : Population Census 2001

**Appendix- vi**  
**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION, MANDAL-WISE 2004-05**

Sl.No.	Mandal	Total inhabited villages	Hamlets		Service Connections(No.)				Total
			Existing	Electrified	Domestic	Agricultural	Industrial	Others	
	MAHABUBNAGAR DIVISION								
1	Mahabubnagar	18	14	14	36684	3099	466	7789	48038
2	Nawabpet	26	38	38	4385	2701	79	403	7568
3	Koilkonda	36	4	4	5099	2929	109	415	8552
4	Hanwada	19	12	12	4260	2106	50	298	6714
5	Atmakoor	26	2	2	7716	1980	89	1063	10848
6	Narva	30	4	4	4559	2817	43	355	7774
7	Dhanwada	18	23	23	5826	2409	90	603	8928
8	Deverkadra	28	10	10	6003	2612	82	709	9406
9	Chinnachinta Kunta	24	5	5	5909	2005	52	519	8485
10	Narayanpet	21	9	9	9142	1963	173	1780	13058
11	Utkoor	23	6	6	4045	1466	57	387	5955
12	Makthal	38	12	12	6039	3164	110	1080	10393
13	Maganoor	30	6	6	3242	2295	51	343	5931
14	Kodangal	18	16	16	4797	1149	105	799	6850
15	Bomraspet	26	10	10	4268	2090	53	273	6684
16	Kosgi	23	11	11	4894	2356	95	742	8087
17	Doultabad	26	9	9	2935	1539	64	267	4805
18	Maddur	29	9	9	3807	1972	92	444	6315
19	Damaragidda	28	7	7	2964	1209	73	287	4533
	TOTAL	487	207	207	126574	41861	1933	18556	188924
	WANAPARTHY DIVISION								
20	Wanaparthi	20	5	5	14661	2641	235	2648	20185
21	Gopalpet	19	12	12	5607	3411	78	425	9521
22	Ghanpur	21	5	5	4696	2297	46	463	7502
23	Peddmandadi	15	4	4	4350	1952	29	227	6558
24	Kothakota	33	1	1	9235	2740	111	1142	13228
25	Addakal	21	17	17	3365	1668	32	283	5348
26	Pebbair	27	4	4	8135	1774	123	825	10857
27	Kollapur	22	22	22	712	996	146	989	9643
28	Peddakothapally	23	10	10	3583	1679	82	388	5732
29	Kodair	19	8	8	2658	1724	53	201	4636
30	Weepangandla	25	2	2	5477	1500	62	325	7364

31	Pangal	25	13	13	5583	2308	72	374	8337
32	Gadwal	18	21	21	14939	2428	211	2172	19750
33	Dharoor	25	33	33	4095	3528	64	312	7999
34	Gattu	21	25	25	3369	2106	56	285	5816
35	Ieeza	18	21	21	6998	1325	123	823	9269
36	Maldakal	19	14	14	3049	2283	46	233	5611
37	Waddepally	20	16	16	7534	1871	94	587	10086
38	Itkayal	21	12	12	5533	1524	61	385	7503
39	Alampur	21	4	4	6338	959	68	563	7928
40	Manopad	27	3	3	6168	1084	72	581	7905
	TOTAL	460	252	252	126085	41798	1864	14231	190778
	JADCHERLA DIVISION								
41	Jadcherla	28	20	20	11578	3237	310	2325	17450
42	Bhoothpur	17	9	9	6761	3015	112	692	10580
43	Balanagar	37	13	13	5968	3814	109	488	10379
44	Thimmajipet	18	4	4	3622	1747	40	279	5688
45	Farooqnagar	29	19	19	12583	4381	480	2187	19631
46	Kondurug	37	24	24	4844	2748	76	483	8151
47	Kothur	16	41	41	7308	2685	255	785	11033
48	Keshampet	20	19	19	4584	3106	60	423	8173
49	Kalwakurthy	18	16	16	8274	3966	148	1401	13789
50	Veldanda	20	28	28	4922	3280	69	438	8709
51	Amangal	15	22	22	6443	3796	183	947	11369
52	Midjil	28	13	13	5121	3610	72	393	9196
53	Vangoor	23	22	22	4422	3312	69	391	8194
54	Madgul	14	46	46	4436	3293	72	264	8065
55	Talakondapally	28	46	46	4864	3690	95	335	8984
56	Nagarkurnool	22	5	5	9512	2114	157	1690	13473
57	Tadoor	23	4	4	3823	2432	37	266	6558
58	Bijinapally	23	10	10	7071	3382	156	848	11457
59	Telkapally	20	12	12	4476	2232	66	424	7198
60	Achampet	22	44	44	6162	2108	138	1246	9654
61	Uppununthala	21	18	18	2079	2347	37	139	4602
62	Amrabad	15	32	32	2186	1321	42	348	3897
63	Lingal	16	31	31	2719	655	25	228	3627
64	Balmoor	20	15	15	3389	1910	36	239	5574
	TOTAL	530	513	513	137147	68181	2844	17259	225431
	GRAND TOTAL	1477	972	972	389806	151840	6641	50046	605133

**Appendix – vii**  
**DRINKING WATER: PROBLEMATIC VILLAGES 2004 -05**

Sl. No.	Mandal	Number of the problematic villages	Total population of the village	Present source of drinking water	Amount spent during the year for supply of drinking water (Rs in '000)
1	Hanwada	6	---	P.W.S.	107,000
2	Balanagar	1	450	Hand pump	Rs. 0.24 lakhs
3	Veldanda	1	4502	Transportation	Rs. 83,400-00
4	Kalwakurthy	9	---	Transportation	Rs. 16,06,200/-
5	Jadcherla	1	29822		1.36 Lakhs
6	Mahabubnagar	1	1550	Lease	4500
7	Addakal	---	---	Borewells	---
8	Bijinapally	23	---	---	---
9	Peddakothapally	23	---	---	---
10	Kodair	1	---	---	---
11	Balmoor	3	3991	Pvt. Borewells	11000
12	Gadwal	4	5295	Transportation	273050
13	Ieeza	---	25324	Transport	522875
14	Itikyal	2	5117	Vagu + Bores	4.00 Lakhs
15	Manopad	1	1161	Hand pumps + Vagu	---
16	Kosgi	2		Transportation Bore wells	13.29 Lakhs
17	Devarkadra	7	17072		297400
18	C.C.kunta	8	20723		925126
19	Narva	4	9095	Private Bores	100000-00
20	Pebbair	2	1728	Borewell	10000-00
21	Kothakota	4	4925	Lease Bores	---
22	Peddmandadi	2	4003	Bores & PWS	---
23	Pangal	4	8582	---	522720

**Appendix - viii**  
**Estimated size of overseas Indians by Country, 2001**

Country	People of Indian Origin	Indian Citizens	Stateless	Total
Afghanistan	500	0	0	500
Algeria	5	40	0	45
Andorra	0	200	0	200
Angola	45	250	0	295
Argentina	1,200	400	0	1,600
Armenia	0	200	0	200
Australia	3,005	8,940	0	11,945
Azerbaijan	0	250	0	250
Bahrain	0	1,30,000	0	1,30,000
Barbados	2,100	100	0	2,200
Belarus	0	70	0	70
Belgium	0	7,000	0	7,000
Belize	500	0	0	500
Benin	450	0	0	450
Bhutan	0	1,500	0	1,500
Botswana	3,000	6,000	0	9,000
Brazil	1,500	400	0	1,900
Brunei	500	7,000	100	7,600
Bulgaria	0	20	0	20
Burundi	300	0	0	300
Cambodia	150	150	0	300
Cameroon	250	0	0	250
Canada	7,00,000	1,50,000	1,000	8,51,000
Cape Verde	4	0	0	4
Chad	125	0	0	125
Chile	5	300	0	305
Colombia	1	19	0	20
Comors	50	0	0	50
Costa Rica	1	15	0	16
Cote d'Ivoire	30	270	0	300
Croatia	10	0	0	10
Cyprus	0	300	0	300
Czech Republic	20	400	0	420
Denmark	900	1,252	0	2,152
Djibouti	280	0	0	280
Dominica	0	20	0	20
Ecuador	0	5	0	5
Egypt	40	1,350	0	1,390
Eritrea	30	1,723	0	1,753
Ethiopia	34	700	0	734
Fiji	3,36,579	250	0	3,36,829
Finland	410	750	10	1,170

France	55,000	10,000	0	65,000
Guinea Bissau	25	0	0	25
Gambia	135	0	0	135
Germany	10,000	25,000	0	35,000
Ghana	2,000	1,800	0	3,800
Greece	0	7,000	0	7,000
Guadeloupe	40,000	0	0	40,000
Guatemala	22	0	0	22
Guyana	3,95,250	100	0	3,95,350
Hong Kong, China	28,500	22,000	0	50,500
Indonesia	50,000	5,000	0	55,000
Iran	0	800	0	800
Iraq	50	60	0	110
Ireland	600	1,000	0	1,600
Israel	45,000	300	0	45,300
Italy	36,000	35,500	0	71,500
Jamaica	60,000	1,500	0	61,500
Japan	1,000	9,000	0	10,000
Jordan	30	900	0	930
Kazakhstan	0	1,127	0	1,127
Kenya	85,000	15,000	2,500	102,500
Korea, Republic of	200	2,505	0	2,705
Kuwait	1,000	294,000	0	295,000
Kyrgyzstan	100	0	0	100
Loas, People's Democratic Republic	18	107	0	125
Lebanon	25	11,000	0	11,025
Libya	400	12,000	0	12,400
Lithuania	0	5	0	5
Madagascar	25,000	3,000	1,000	29,000
Malaysia	16,00,000	15,000	50,000	16,65,000
Maldives	1	9,000	0	9,001
Mali	20	0	0	20
Mauritius	7,04,640	11,116	0	7,15,756
Mexico	400	0	0	400
Mongolia	0	35	0	35
Morocco	25	350	0	375
Mozambique	20,000	870	0	20,870
Mynmar	25,00,000	2,000	4,00,000	29,02,000
Namibia	32	78	0	110
Netherlands	2,00,000	15,000	2,000	2,17,000
New Zealand	50,000	5,000	0	55,000
Nigeria	8,000	17,000	0	25,000
Norway	0	5,630	0	5,630
Oman	1,000	311,000	0	312,000
Papua New Guinea	0	1,000	0	1,000
Panama	211	1,953	0	2,164

Peru	10	135	0	145
Philippines	24,000	2,000	12,000	38,000
Poland	75	750	0	825
Portugal	5,000	5,000	0	10,000
Qatar	1,000	1,30,000	0	1,31,000
Reunion Islands	2,20,000	55	0	2,20,055
Romania	2	489	0	491
Russian Federation	44	16,000	0	16,044
Saudi Arabia	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Senegal	13	8	0	21
Seychelles	2,000	3,000	0	5,000
Singapore	2,17,000	90,000	0	3,07,000
Slovakia	0	100	0	100
Solomon Islands	0	20	0	20
South Africa	0	0	0	10,00,000
Spain	16,000	13,000	0	29,000
St. Lucia	0	200	0	200
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	0	160	0	160
Sudan	300	1,200	0	1,500
Suriname	1,50,306	150	0	1,50,456
Sweden	9,000	2,000	0	11,000
Switzerland	8,400	4,800	300	13,500
Syria	1,800	0	0	1,800
Taiwan Province of China	1,800	0	0	1,800
Tajikistan	0	400	0	400
Tanzania	85,000	5,000	0	90,000
Thailand	70,000	15,000	0	85,000
Trinidad & Tobago	5,00,000	600	0	5,00,600
Tunisia	0	70	0	70
Turkey	0	300	0	300
Unite Arab Emirates	50,000	600	0	5,00,600
Uganda	7,000	5,000	0	12,000
United Kingdom	0	0	0	12,00,000
Ukraine	0	3,400	0	3,400
United States of America	0	0	0	1,678,765
Uzbekistan	40	650	0	690
Vanuatu	0	50	0	50
Venezuela	400	280	0	680
Viet Nam	0	320	0	320
Yemen	1,00,000	900	0	1,00,900
Zambia	10,000	3,000	0	13,000
Zimbabwe	15,500	1,200	0	16,700
<b>All</b>	<b>86,26,437</b>	<b>39,09,458</b>	<b>4,68,910</b>	<b>1,68,83,570</b>

Source : Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 2001

**Appendix - x**  
**Per cent Distribution of Life Time Migrants in different Migration Streams,**  
**Andhra Pradesh 1961-2001**

Year	Sex	Migration stream				Total migrants (millions)
		Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Rural	Urban to Urban	
1961	Total	73.37	16.11	4.25	6.27	11.44
	Male	63.10	23.01	4.99	8.90	3.83
	Female	78.57	12.62	3.85	4.95	7.60
1971	Total	70.74	15.91	6.17	7.18	13.69
	Male	60.63	22.42	6.77	10.18	4.66
	Female	75.98	12.54	5.85	5.63	9.02
1981	Total	65.07	19.38	6.30	9.25	16.73
	Male	52.17	27.96	6.80	13.07	5.54
	Female	71.46	15.14	6.05	7.35	11.19
1991	Total	67.25	21.90	6.90	3.95	18.90
	Male	54.27	29.80	6.70	9.23	6.01
	Female	72.06	18.01	6.01	3.92	12.89
2001	Total	68.92	22.10	6.95	2.98	19.82
	Male	53.01	31.01	12.66	3.32	7.04
	Female	73.19	20.82	2.65	3.34	12.78

Source : Census of India

Note : The total migrants excludes those from other countries.

**Appendix - xi**  
**Variation in Population in Mahaboobnagar District, 1961-2001**

Year	Mahaboobnagar			
	Population	Variation (No. of Persons)	Decadal variation (in %)	Density of population per sq.km
1961	15,90,686	+1,43,554	9.91	86
1971	19,32,082	+3,41,396	21.46	105
1981	24,44,619	+5,12,537	26.53	133
1991	30,71,765	+6,27,146	25.65	167
2001	35,13,765	+4,42,169	14.39	277

Source: Census of India, 2001



## Appendix - xii

### Box 1: Categories of individuals who do not require emigration clearance

1.	Persons going abroad in managerial capacity in hotels, restaurants, tea houses or other places of public resort or possessing specialized degrees in these fields	8.	All holders of Diplomatic/ Official Passports.
2.	All Gazetted Government servants	9.	Dependant children of parents whose passports are classified as ECNR. In the case of such children, ECNR classification to be restricted until they attain 24 years of age.
3.	Income –tax payers (including agricultural income-tax payers) in respect of their individual capacity; Proof of assessment to Income-tax and actual payment of Income-tax for last three years to be insisted upto and merely payment of advance tax.	10.	Persons holding permanent Immigration visas, such as in UK, USA and Australia.
4.	All professional Degree Holders, such as Doctors holding M.B.B.S. Degrees or Degrees in Ayurved or Engineers, Chartered Accountants; Cost Accountant; Lecturers; Teachers; Scientists; Advocates etc.	11.	Persons holding Graduate or higher degrees.
5.	Spouses and dependant children of category of persons, listed from (2) to (4).	12.	Persons holding Diplomas from recognized institutions like Polytechnics.
6.	All persons who have been staying abroad for more than three years (the period of three years could be either in one stretch or broken) and their spouses and children.	13.	Nurses possessing qualification recognized under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947.
7.	Seamen who are in possession of Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDS) and Sea Cadets (Engineering Trainees) Dock cadets	14.	All persons above the age of 60 years.
	(i) Who have passed final examination of 3 years B.Sc., Nautical Sciences Courses	15.	All visitors to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Japan, New Zealand and Australia.
	(ii) Who have undergone 3-months Pre-Sea training at any of the Government approved Training Institutes	16.	All persons going to any country in Europe or North America (excluding CIS states)
		17.	Persons possessing certificates of vocational training from Government/ Government recognized institutions.

Source : Ministry of Labour, Annual Report, 2002.

**Appendix - xiii**  
**Migration Trends in Mahaboobnagar, 1971 to 2001**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Migrants</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1971	484246	112062	372184
1981	479300	71450	407850
1991	630409	195117	435292
2001	965951	197514	768437

**Source :** Census D Series Tables

**Appendix – xiv**

**Bund left unutilized**



**Check- Dam (Under WDA)**



**Houses under Indiramma Scheme**



**National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme  
Workers under the Shadow of Sun**



**Trees and Bushes Blocked the Canal**



**Isolated Home**



**Barren Land- Broken Heart**



**Green Pasture Grown Withered**



**Water Water Every where nor  
a drop to drink**



**Aged man Lone and Gloom**

