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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME II

ANDHRA PRADESH

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PART IV—A

REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

(With Subsidiary Tables)

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI-8

1964

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CONTENTS

			Pages
PREFACE			v
CHAPTER I	.	**Introduction**	1 — 7
		Annexure I . Houselist form	8— 9
		Annexure II . Instructions for filling up the Houselist	10— 12
		Annexure III . Extracts from the Report on the Census of Madras Presidency, 1871 by W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S.	13— 15
		Annexure IV . A note on the procedure adopted for tabulating the data from the houselists	16— 18
CHAPTER II		**Uses of Occupied Census Houses**	19— 32
		Annexure Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the rural and urban areas of each district by vacant and different uses of occupied Census houses	33
CHAPTER III	.	**Tenure Status of Census Households**	35— 42
CHAPTER IV	.	**Workshops and Factories**	43— 73
		Appendix I . Statement showing the total employment under each minor group of I.S.I.C. and under each kind of power or fuel utilised or no power for every minor group of industry	74— 77
		Appendix II . Statement showing comparative figures of employment in Housing Table E-III and the number of workers enumerated as engaged in Household and Non-household industries according to Census Economic Table B-IV etc.	78— 79
CHAPTER V	.	**Material of Wall and Roof**	81— 98
		Appendix A . Districts classified by soil zones on the basis of soil maps prepared by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri Specialist on Land, Resources and Scientific Research Division, Planning Commission	99—100
		Appendix B . Building stones in Andhra Pradesh by Ch. Leelanandam (from the Journal of the Deccan Geological and Mining Society, Vol. I, No. 1, July, 1959)	101—102
CHAPTER VI	.	**Household Population**	103—113
		Annexure . Housing Conditions in Slum areas of Vijayawada City	114—115

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLES TO MAIN TABLE E-I

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-I.1 . 117

Subsidiary Table E-I-1 — Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census houses . 118–127

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-I.2 . 129

Subsidiary Table E-I.2 — Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas . 130–134

SUBSIDIARY TABLES TO MAIN TABLE E-II

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-II.1 . 135

Subsidiary Table E-II.1 — Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses in Rural areas . 136–138

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-II.2 . 139

Subsidiary Table E-II.2 — Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas . 140–145

SUBSIDIARY TABLES TO MAIN TABLE E-III

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-III.1 . 147–150

Subsidiary Table E-III.1 — Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories . 152–156

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-III.2 . 157

Subsidiary Table E-III.2 — Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment . 158–172

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-III.3 . 173

Subsidiary Table E-III.3 — Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used . 174–204

SUBSIDIARY TABLES TO MAIN TABLE E-IV

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-IV.1 . 205

Subsidiary Table E-IV.1 — Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall . 206–216

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-IV.2 . 217

Subsidiary Table E-IV.2 — Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof . 218–226

SUBSIDIARY TABLES TO MAIN TABLE E-V

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-V.1 . 227

Subsidiary Table E-V.1 — Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to Number of Rooms occupied . 228—230

Fly leaf to Subsidiary Table E-V.2 . 231

Subsidiary Table E-V.2 — Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and Persons per Household in each category of Household (in two places of decimals) . 232–235

INDEX . 237–240

MAPS

		Facing page
Map No. 1	Common House Types in Andhra Pradesh	1
		Between pages
Map No. 2(a)	Proportion of Census houses (used wholly or partly as dwellings) using different kinds of wall materials in the **rural** areas of Andhra Pradesh	88 & 89
Map No. 2(b)	Proportion of Census houses (used wholly or partly as dwellings) using different kinds of wall materials in the **urban** areas of Andhra Pradesh	88 & 89
Map No. 3(a)	Proportion of Census houses (used wholly or partly as dwellings) using different kinds of roof materials in the **rural** areas of Andhra Pradesh	88 & 89
Map No. 3(b)	Proportion of Census houses (used wholly or partly as dwellings) using different kinds of roof materials in the **urban** areas of Andhra Pradesh	88 & 89
Map No. 4	Soil zones of Andhra Pradesh	100 & 101
Map No. 5	Geological map of Andhra Pradesh	100 & 101
Map No. 6	Normal monthly and annual rainfall in Andhra Pradesh	100 & 101
Map No. 7	The normal monthly maximum and minimum temperatures as recorded at different Meteorological Stations in Andhra Pradesh	100 & 101
Map No. 8	Typical storm tracks on the Coast of Andhra Pradesh	100 & 101

VILLAGE LAY-OUT PLANS

Plan No. I	Tallasingaram village, Ramannapet taluk, Nalgonda district	6 & 7
Plan No. II	South Tirupathi Rajapuram village, Peddapuram taluk, East Godavari district	6 & 7
Plan No. III	Doddipalle village, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor district	6 & 7
Plan No. IV	Rangapuram village, Mulug taluk, Warangal district	6 & 7
Plan No. V	Palakajeedi village, Chintapalle taluk, Visakhapatnam district	6 & 7

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo No. 1	Village with thatch roofed houses	6 & 7
Photo No. 2	Village with tile roofed houses in Telangana	6 & 7
Photo No. 3	Village with flat roofed houses in Rayalaseema	6 & 7
Photo No. 4	Linear cluster of thatched and tiled houses, West Godavari district	6 & 7
Photo No. 5	A typical conical Palmyra thatched house of Visakhapatnam district	84 & 85
Photo No. 6	A typical dwelling in the delta area of East Godavari district with coconut leaf thatch and mud walls	84 & 85
Photo No. 7	A typical tile roofed house with brick walls, Narsapur taluk, West Godavari district	84 & 85

		Between pages
Photo No. 8	A typical tribal hut of Chenchus, with bamboo woven walls and thatched roof of wild grass (చీపురు గడ్డి) in Byrlutigudem, Atmakur Sub-taluk of Kurnool district	84 & 85
Photo No. 9	A typical tribal hut of Nayakpods in Karimnagar district	84 & 85
Photo No. 10	A typical tribal hut of Gonds, Adilabad district	84 & 85
Photo No. 11	Typical round huts, mud walled and thatch roofed in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts	84 & 85
Photo No. 12	Typical stone walled and mud roofed houses found in Kurnool district	84 & 85
Photo No. 13	A typical tile roofed house in Telangana districts	84 & 85
Photo No. 14	A mud wall under construction	96 & 97
Photo No. 15	A thatched roof under construction	96 & 97

SKETCHES AND HOUSE PLANS

Sketch No. 1	Linear cluster of huts with horizontal roofs in Kurnool district	6 & 7
Sketch No. 2	Linear cluster of huts in Nellore district	6 & 7
Sketch No. 3	A typical conical hut in Visakhapatnam district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 4	Tiled houses in East Godavari district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 5	A typical rural house in Krishna district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 6	A typical rural house in Madanapalle taluk, Chittoor district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 7	A typical rural house in Anantapur district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 8	A typical tile roofed rural house in Nizamabad district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 9	Typical huts of Kolams (Tribal) in Utnoor taluk, Adilabad district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 10	Ground plan with front elevation of a typical hut in Srikakulam district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 11	Ground plan with front elevation of a house in Krishna district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 12	Ground plan with front elevation of a house in Cuddapah district	84 & 85
Sketch No. 13	Ground plan with front elevation of a house in Hyderabad district	84 & 85

PREFACE

At all Censuses it is customary to number all houses and prepare some kind of a preliminary list of houses to enable the Census enumerators to cover their jurisdictions effectively. As early as in 1871, however, in the composite Madras State of which Andhra was a part, the house-list was utilised to collect data on the type of houses according as they are terraced or flat-roofed, tiled roofed, or thatched and a brief analysis of the housing on this broad categorisation was made in the Census Report. With the present concept of Planning with an aim of all round development, the need for authentic and comprehensive information on the housing conditions in the country was being more and more felt. The opportunity of the 1961 Census was, therefore, taken to collect as much information as possible on this basic need of society. By the very nature of the Census enquiry and the limitations of this organisation, with the village officers and elementary school teachers forming its basic echelon, it was not possible to make an intensive or detailed technical survey of housing; but only broad details of the purposes for which a Census house is used, the material of wall and material of roof, if a Census house is used for industrial purposes some basic particulars about the industry, number of rooms occupied by households in houses used as dwellings, tenure status of the households, the approximate number of persons in each household, etc., were collected on a uniform houselist form that was evolved and adopted throughout the country as one of the basic Census schedules of the 1961 Census. Even these few preliminary characteristics of Census houses, industrial establishments and dwellings collected on the houselist when tabulated have yielded rich data and five comprehensive Housing Tables E-I to E-V have been built up. These Housing Tables are printed and published as a separate book—Part IV-B.

In the present volume, viz., Part IV-A, the data collected on the Housing Tables have been analysed and presented in a readable manner, buttressed by the subsidiary tables printed at the end of the book. I am conscious of the several limitations of this work. As has been explained in the report itself there were difficulties in the application of concepts; there were deficiencies in the work of the houselisting enumerators who, it must be acknowledged, despite the difficult nature of the inquiry had done a magnificient job; the tabulation of data with the help of a large band of temporary candidates also presented some difficulties and the creeping in of errors cannot be ruled out. All the same, this report is presented with the hope that it will help to fill some gaps in our knowledge of housing in the country to the extent it can and that this pioneering effort of ours will be received with tolerance and sympathy that it deserves from the scholars.

I was greatly assisted by Shri P. S. R. Avadhany, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, who prepared the basic draft of this report. The Tabulation was attended to by Shri K. Venkatasivaiah, the energetic Tabulation Officer, with the assistance of an army of raw sorters that were recruited and trained. The subsidiary tables were built up by the Statistical Assistant, Shri K. Purnananda Sastry. The excellent maps reproduced in this volume were

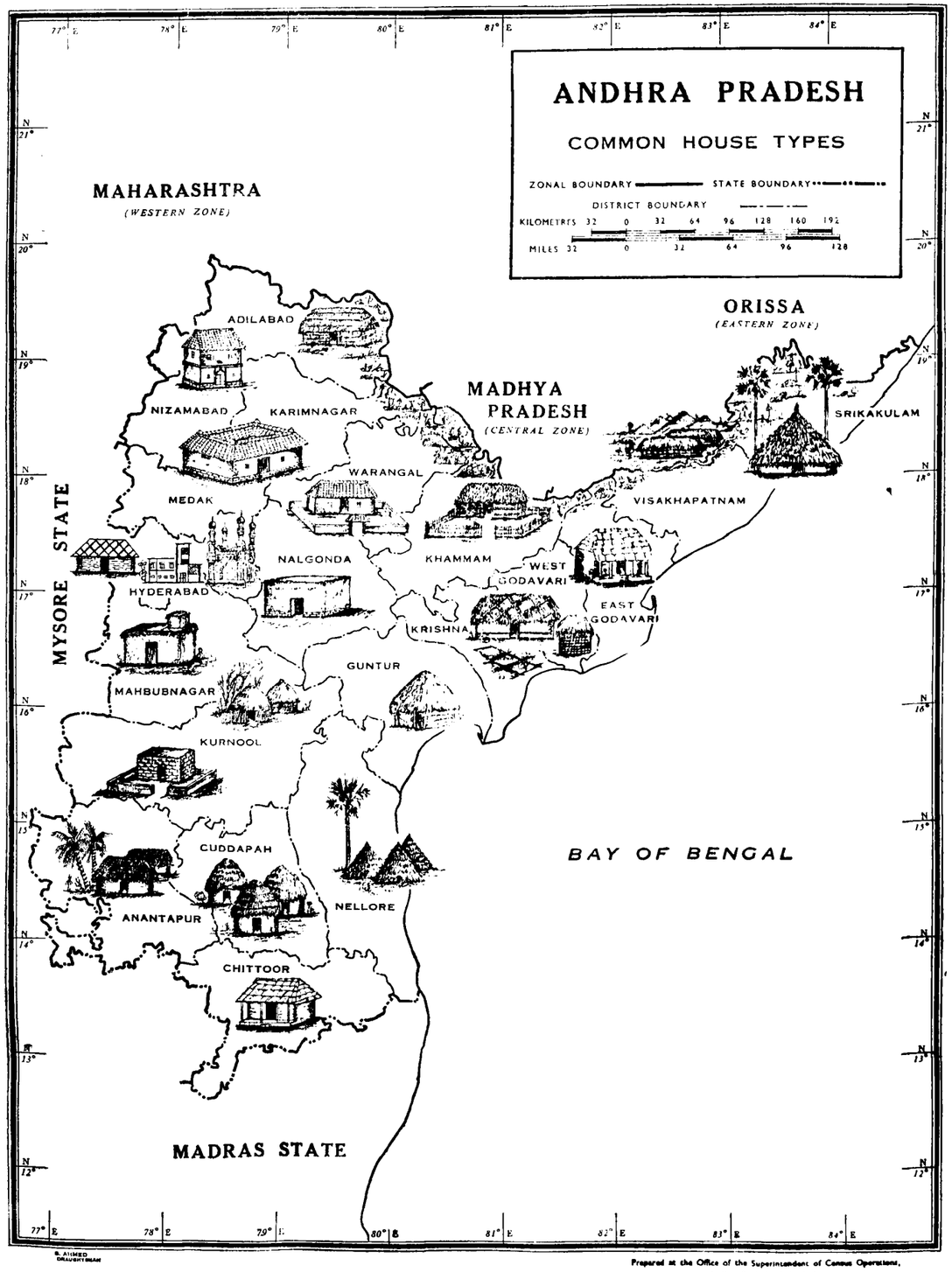
prepared by Shri M. Ahmed, the gifted draughtsman of my office, and the credit for the sketches and line drawings goes to the deft artist-cum-draughtsman, Syed Ahmad. Shri T. Brahmiah, the Assistant Tabulation Officer, looked after the very taxing details of printing.

The assistance given by Shri S. N. Sen, Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, Hyderabad, and Shri V. Balasubramaniam, Meteorological Officer, Airport, Begumpet, in furnishing the soil and rainfall statistics and maps is fully acknowledged. Last but not the least, I may record that it was the guidance and encouragement received from Shri A. Mitra, Registrar General, India, that enabled me to bring out this publication. My grateful thanks to him.

Hyderabad,
Dated March 23, 1964.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

Map No. 1.



Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

General

1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life along with food and clothing. Housing conditions represent to a considerable extent the different levels of living of the people. Housing also constitutes an important sector of investment in the country. In the context of the Five Year Plans housing has assumed greater importance and housing problems are not just confined to the population growth. Apart from providing sufficient quantities of building materials, complex housing problems arising out of industrialisation due to implementation of different plan schemes, rural urban migration and the changing social customs and habits, have to be tackled on a systematic basis if the objectives of planning in this context *viz.*, providing a minimum standard of accommodation with basic social amenities and sanitary facilities, relieving the congestion in the over crowded towns and cities, clearance of slum areas which are a slur on civilized society, are to be realised. For a successful implementation of the housing programmes under the plan schemes, data on different aspects of housing are necessary. But the only source from which some data were available has been the Census reports apart from the results of a few sample surveys on certain aspects of housing like those conducted by the National Sample Survey in the recent years. It has been remarked in the Second Report of the International Labour Organisation—Asian Regional Conference—(Tokyo, September 1953), that little detailed information is available concerning quantity and quality of existing housing accommodation in most Asian countries. The situation is not very different in India. Even though every Census of population begins as a Census of houses, detailed particulars about the materials used, accommodation provided, sanitary facilities, lighting and ventilation, tenure status etc., of houses are not generally collected. All that we have about housing upto the 1961 Census is only the number of occupied residential houses at each of the Censuses.* With a view to remedying the situation and collecting atleast some of the more important statistics required for planning housing programmes, the Government of India suggested that the National Buildings Organisation under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply should arrange to collect all the basic data on housing required for the Planning Commission, in collaboration with the Registrar General, India during the 1961 population Census. Accordingly, an attempt was made in the 1961 Census for the first time in Indian Census history to collect uniformly throughout the country more comprehensive data on housing to meet the needs of the National Buildings Organisation, subject to the limitations of time and the honorary enumerating agency with no particular technical skill at the disposal of the Census Organisation.

Houselist

2. In the Indian Censuses prior to 1951, the concept of a 'house' varied from State to State and sometimes from one Census to another. The Provincial Census Superintendents were allowed to frame definitions of houses "to suit the circumstances of the different parts of their charge and the chief aim was administrative; namely, to show the Enumerator what buildings he had to visit".† Though a preliminary list of houses was generally prepared before taking up the population Census enumeration, no uniform schedule was adopted for preparing the *houselists*. In the 1951 Census, however, a uniform definition of a Census house was adopted almost throughout the country. A household was clearly distinguished from a Census house *i.e.*, the occupied residential house which was defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance. Different parts of a building, structurally separated and provided with main entrances so as to give independent access to each part, were recognised and numbered as separate houses. A household was defined as a group of people who lived together and took their food from a common kitchen. In the 1961 Census not only uniform definitions of house and household have been adopted but a definite form also was prescribed for preparing the houselists throughout the country. This form was finalised after making two careful and ela-

* NOTE: At the earliest of the Indian Census series in 1871, however, in the then Madras Presidency an attempt was made to collect data on the distribution of houses according to the terraced, tiled and thatched houses and the distribution of population amongst these types of houses. Relevant extracts from this report are given as Annexure-III to this chapter.

† Page 56 of the General Report (India) by J. A. Baines, F.S.S., I.C.S., — Census of India 1891.

borate field pretests of the schedules to see if the information on the items included in the form could be collected without much difficulty in a Census type of enumeration according to the given instructions by the type of Enumerators available for undertaking the houselisting. The important items finally included in the houselist were: (1) purpose for which a Census house was used, (2) material of wall and roof, (3) number of rooms occupied by households, (4) tenure status of households, (5) essential data relating to industrial establishments, workshops and factories, like the name of the industrial establishment, average number of persons employed per day and the kind of power or fuel if using machinery; and (6) number of occupants of dwellings by sex. While in the earlier censuses only occupied residential houses were included under the term Census house, in the 1961 Census the scope of the term Census house was extended to cover non-dwelling units also, so that the houselist would be the complete inventory of all structures or parts of structures with separate entrances. These Census houses classified by the different uses they were put to are presented in the relevant tables. For the purpose of presentation in the population tables, however, only the residential Census houses were taken into account. A copy of the "Houselist" form adopted at the 1961 Census is given as Annexure-I to this chapter and the "Instructions for filling up the Houselist" as Annexure-II to this chapter.

3. The third session of the Conference of Statisticians of the ECAFE region held in April 1960 recognised the gap in the industrial statistics available to the countries in the region due to the lack of data on the character and level of activities of smaller establishments and appreciated the action taken in the 1961 Census of India to provide data on industrial establishments in the houselists, as these lists would provide the basis for selecting samples of industrial establishments for collection of further data as well as elementary information on the structure of industrial segments.

4. In the Andhra Pradesh State the 1961 Census houselisting was commenced during April — May 1960 simultaneously with house-numbering. The Village Officers attended to this work in the rural areas under the supervision of the Firka Revenue Inspectors or Girdawars, the Tahsildars and other Revenue Officials under the direction of the Collector. In major panchayats and municipal towns, the Executive Officers or the Municipal Commissioners were made responsible for getting the houselisting done with their staff. The numbering of houses was either revised or brought up to date according to a definite house-numbering plan and the houselist was canvassed and filled up simultaneously. Houselisting was completed in the entire State by about September, 1960.

5. The personnel entrusted with the work of houselisting were trained intensively by the Charge Superintendents *i.e.*, the Tahsildars, Municipal Commissioners or Executive Officers concerned who were themselves trained earlier (during Feb. - March, 1960) by the Superintendent of Census Operations and the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations. The District Census Officers (Collectors), the Deputy District Census Officers (Personal Assistants to Collectors) and the Sub-Divisional Census Officers (Sub-Collectors or Revenue Divisional Officers) also attended these training classes. The houselisting staff were required to attend atleast two instruction classes held by the Tahsildars or Executive Officers.

6. The houselists were prepared in duplicate; one was kept by the village Karanam or Patwari in the village concerned or by the Panchayat Office or Municipal Office in the case of major panchayats and municipal towns and the other was handed over to the concerned Tahsildar. The Tahsildar, however, had to collect and send these houselists to the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations for tabulating the data. After completion of the tabulation, the houselists are kept in the record room of the Census Office, arranged districtwise, talukwise and villagewise and properly indexed.

7. In respect of small villages not divided into blocks (a block is made up of 100 to 125 houses) a common houselist was prepared for all the houses in the village while in the bigger villages the houselists were prepared for each block and an abstract giving the blockwise particulars was also prepared. These houselists of all the blocks were stitched along with the house-numbering plans of the village so that along with the particulars available in the houselist, the pattern of distribution of houses and other locational particulars also would be available at one place. In urban areas which are invariably made up of a number of wards, localities or blocks, the houselisting was done for each of these units. These sets of houselists and the wardwise and blockwise abstracts were stitched together for the entire town along with the house-numbering plan of the town. The house-numbering plans are very useful documents which will help to locate every house even if a particular house number is obliterated from the door of a house. The Village Officers, and Municipal authorities prepared some excellent plans. The village layout plans II to V given elsewhere in this chapter illustrating the layout of a few typical villages of the State are copied from these house-numbering plans and they bear ample testimony to the great pains taken by the house-numbering and houselisting personnel in preparing them. The house-numbering plans have since been detached from the houselists and kept stitched separately talukwise and preserved in the Census Office.

8. The procedure followed in house-numbering and houselisting was as follows:—

A general layout of the village was prepared by the house-numbering personnel indicating therein every building and Census house. A systematic scheme of house-numbering was worked out dividing the village or ward of a town into convenient house-numbering blocks, each block made up of about 100—125 houses. The numbers of the houses were indicated on the plan. After this plan was scrutinised and approved by the Tahsildar or Municipal Commissioner concerned, the house-numbering personnel painted the house number according to the plan on each door and simultaneously the houselist was canvassed and posted. This was found to be a most convenient arrangement.

Building, Census house and household

9. In houselisting there were three physical entities that were recognised *viz.*, the 'building', 'Census house' and the 'household'. These are defined below:—

(a) *Building:* A building referred to the entire structure on the ground. In the case of high, large or long buildings which were partitioned or portions of which were sold, each portion having distinct, separate main exit on the road and belonging to a separate owner or occupier, or a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building, and belonging to separate owners, then such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, were regarded as separate buildings. If there were different structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., then all those structures were treated as one building.

(b) *Census house:* A Census house was defined as a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate main entrance. Flats or blocks with separate entrances of their own and independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate were considered as separate Census houses. Each of the different structures within an enclosed compound together constituting a building, was also treated as a separate Census house.

(c) *Household:* A household was defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Thus a building could contain more than one Census house and a Census house could have more than one household. A number was allotted to each building. If the building constitutes only a single Census house, the latter is indicated by the number of the building itself. But if the building is made up of more than one Census house then each Census house is given a sub-number to the building number as 10-1; 10-2 and the Census house number is painted on the door of each Census house. Similarly if only one household lives in a Census house the household is indicated by the number of the Census house. But if there were more than one household in a Census house, each household is indicated in the houselist giving a letter suffix to the Census house number *e.g.*, 10-2(a); 10-2(b). The household number was not, however, painted on the door if more than one household lived in a Census house.

The other terms used in the houselists *viz.*, workshop, factory, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, room, owned or rented etc., are explained in the "Instructions for filling up the Houselist" given as Annexure-II to this chapter.

Difficulties in houselisting

10. Though the houselisting staff did not apparently express much difficulty in distinguishing a building, Census house and household, the recognition of a Census house as an entity to accord strictly with the laid down definition does lead to some difficulty. A Census house has been defined as a structure or part of a structure, vacant or occupied and to whatever use it may be put to, having separate access from the main road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate. Let us take the example of a road-side building with some sort of a verandah and a projecting room on one side having a door opening on to the verandah. Such types of buildings are commonly met with, particularly in

the urban areas. So long as the entire building is occupied by a single family the entire building assumes the character of a single Census house. But if the room adjoining the verandah were to be let out, say to some students as it often happens in towns, then it assumes the character of a separate Census house. Thus the definition of a Census house taken to its logical conclusion theoretically would represent every room of a building having a door opening on to a verandah or outer staircase of a building. But in practice each such room could not have possibly been recognised as a separate Census house. The recognition of separate Census houses in certain buildings therefore depended more on the fact of occupation or utilisation of the different portions of the building than on the concept of the Census house as such. There was also a little confusion here and there about the use of capital and small letters to denote newly constructed houses in between two Census houses and households. According to the instructions, if in a Census house, say bearing number 3-1 there were more than one household the households were to be represented by small alphabets in brackets by the side of the house number, as 3-1(a) 3-1(b) etc. Also if in between two Census houses already bearing numbers 3-1 and 3-2, a new Census house should be constructed, the new house was to be numbered as 3-1A. In a few cases, the Enumerators seem to have used the capital and small letters without understanding the difference which lead to some incorrect reckoning of houses and households. In some cases the Enumerators used the Telugu alphabets where there is no such distinction as capital or small letters. To get over the difficulty, the Enumerators had instructions that the Telugu alphabets should be used within brackets to indicate that they represent separate households within a Census house and to use the alphabet without brackets if intended to be used to represent merely a Census house — corresponding to the English capital alphabet. These instructions were not very strictly observed in practice and it was noticed in a few cases that the Enumerators indicated about ten households (by using small letters) in a Census house in the rural areas which looked improbable; such doubtful cases were, however, very limited. It is also suspected that in certain urban areas where portions of buildings are sub-let, there was some suppression of the information as the owners apprehended that the fact of sub-letting would result in enhancing of house-tax.

11. In respect of collecting information for column 4 of the houselist also, the occupants of the buildings were inclined to report them mostly as residential, even if the house is used for some other purpose also, for the fear that if the house is recorded as non-residential, higher tariff of taxation may be applicable. This might have led to several small units of production that are located in residential buildings such as manufacture of aerated waters, manufacture of toys, book binding, knitting or weaving etc., being missed out of Enumeration.

12. While scrutinising the houselists it was noticed that columns 5 to 8 of the houselists relating to establishments, workshops and factories were left blank in a number of cases. More often column 7 pertaining to average number of persons employed daily during the week prior to the date of houselisting and column 8 about the kind of fuel or power, if machinery was used, were not filled in at all, probably because the informants themselves did not know these particulars or were not prepared to disclose them for the fear that they may be confronted with the provisions of the Indian Factories Act. The omissions were filled up by particulars obtained from other sources in case of well known and large establishments and in other cases the establishments were treated as single worker units not using any fuel or power. The limitations of the data collected in these columns are explained fully in Chapter-IV — "Workshops and Factories".

13. As regards the materials of the walls and roofs reported in columns 9 and 10, the Enumerators did not have any difficulty. In some cases, however, where the walls were plastered with mud, lime or cement, the Enumerators could not record the basic material like brick, wattle, stone, correctly. For instance, in some of the Agency tracts where the walls are usually made of bamboo, wattle or some kind of wood, the Enumerators had recorded them as mud walls, because there was plastering of mud outside. There was some difficulty in the interpretation of some local terms used for certain types of wall or roof material. For example in certain areas bricks are referred to as "[illegible]" meaning normally stone. The local officers were, therefore, asked to furnish along with the houselists the meanings of local terms used. The Enumerators and even the occupiers could not report in several cases if the wall material was burnt or unburnt brick, the answer of the respondent being "the building was constructed long before my birth. What do I know?". The Enumerator could not take recourse to the digging of each wall to find out what type of brick was used! In this State, therefore, only one category of just "brick" was recognised instead of "burnt" and "unburnt".

14. There was some difficulty in obtaining reliable information about the number of rooms required to be recorded in column 13 of the houselists. As the Enumerators sometimes did not have access to the interior portions of a house especially when no male member of the household was present and as the informants who were ladies were not sure of the number of rooms in their houses according to the definition inspite of clear explanation by the Enumerators, the number of rooms recorded was in a few cases doubtful. The difficulty was experienced mostly in Muslim localities in the larger towns where the ladies observe "purdah" and are hesitant to give out any information to the Enumerators. In many such cases the Enumerators made a second visit to the houses and verified the particulars already recorded by ascertaining them again from the male residents.

15. Occasionally, the tenure status was not recorded in column 14. In urban areas such cases were treated as occupying rented accommodation while in the rural areas as owned. As already mentioned, sometimes there was suppression of information relating to portions of houses rented or sub-let. In certain areas the local people took the houselist as a record of rights and started quarrelling over the tenure status recorded by the Enumerator. People were prepared to go to a Court of Law and they had to be told that the Census record could not be used as evidence!

16. There were also a few cases where the Enumerators recorded the purpose to which a Census house was used as "dwelling" in column 4 of the houselists but failed to write the number of persons residing in the Census household in columns 15, 16 and 17. These omissions were, however, very few in number.

17. The houselists were returned to the concerned officers for rectification of defects or supplying the omissions only in the case of Hyderabad city (including Secunderabad) where it was reported that there was an under-enumeration of households on account of the suppression of information about sub-tenants. The Enumeration staff conducted a thorough recheck. Also some of the Sorters from the Census Office were sent round the city to fill in the particulars in columns 5 to 8 pertaining to employment, power or fuel used etc., in industrial establishments, by actual enquiry. The limitations about the data collected on different items in the houselist are given in further detail in the relevant chapters.

Housing Tables

18. Five housing tables were prepared from the houselists *viz.*, (1) Table E-I, "Census houses and the uses to which they are put", (2) Table E-II, "Tenure status of sample Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings", (3) Table E-III, "Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power used and no power and size of employment", (4) Table E-IV, "Distribution of sample Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof" and (5) Table E-V, "Sample Census households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied". Tables E-I and E-III were prepared on full count *i.e.*, the data collected in respect of all the houses, in the houselists were tabulated. In the case of tables E-II, E-IV and E-V, however, the data were tabulated only for a 20% sample of the households drawn systematically with a random start, separately for each taluk, for every town with a population of 50,000 persons and more, and for all the other towns together in a district. As tenure status, wall and roof materials and number of rooms and household size are fairly homogeneous characteristics in compact areas like villages and wards or blocks in towns, it was considered that a 20% sample would adequately represent the actual situation and incidentally reduce the time and cost involved in tabulation. These five tables are given at the end in Part IV-B of this Report. A note on the procedure adopted in the Census Office, for tabulating the data and the deviations made from the instructions laid by the Registrar General's Office is given as Annexure IV.

19. The information extracted in these housing tables is analysed and discussed in the succeeding five chapters of this report under the headings: Chapter II— Uses of occupied Census houses; Chapter III— Tenure status of Census households; Chapter IV — Workshops and Factories; Chapter V — Material of wall and roof, and Chapter VI — Household population.

Varieties of village layout and housing patterns

20. Before proceeding to analyse the results obtained from the tabulation of data collected in the houselists, it would be relevant to record some general observations at this stage about forms of villages and the grouping and arrangement of houses in villages of this State.

21. It is difficult to define a typical village of the State. The villages vary considerably in size, shape and type of house constructions. This is bound to be so on account of the vast ecological variations that occur among the different parts of the State. If one should get

a bird's eye view of the villages of the entire State, one finds the curious conical palmyra roofed clusters of houses closely huddled together in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam areas; in the other coastal districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore, one finds fairly large sized, thickly populated central villages, the houses generally arranged in a linear fashion along a middle road, particularly so in the delta districts where the village site is limited, being a little elevated land in the midst of wet fields, the houses being mostly of thatched roof. By virtue of the uniform productivity of the land, the habitations are fairly uniformly spread with large concentrations of population in each village. In the drier Rayalaseema districts, the villages are a few and far between, normally located by the side of an irrigation tank and the individual hamlets of hardly 5 to 10 huts scattered about at some distance from the parent village. In the heart of the dry tract comprising Kurnool, Anantapur and a portion of Cuddapah District, one suddenly comes across villages with monotonous flat roofed and stone walled houses arranged in a linear fashion or forming square or rectangular clusters. In Telangana area, villages with strangely symmetrical tiled roofs occur. If one scans the tribal areas of Adilabad, Khammam, Godavaries or Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Agencies, villages with scattered habitations strewn over the valley come to sight. (Please refer to the illustrated map given at the beginning of this report which gives some idea of the varieties of houses met with.)

22. By and large, the houses can still be divided into three main classifications of thatched, tiled and flat-roofed houses as observed nearly a century ago in the 1871 Census Report of Madras Presidency (Please see Annexure III). The photographs on the opposite page give some idea of the villages with these three broad types of houses that occur in this State. The succeeding chapters discuss in greater detail the variations and their relation with ecological factors.

23. A village represents a Revenue village recognised as such by the Revenue administration of the State, normally with a central village site where the people live, with or without smaller hamlets and certain agricultural lands and waste lands adjoining the village with definite surveyed boundaries, on which the village community generally depends. The villages are mostly located close to a source of irrigation such as an irrigation tank, canal etc.

24. The arrangement of the habitation itself on the village site is that it has a central core where generally the wealthier classes of landlords live. There may be a village platform (Ratcha Banda) around a shady tree somewhere there. Then an outer circle or a parallel street where the poorer tenant ryots live. Farther, on the outskirts or sometimes even cut off from the main village, the untouchable "Mala" or "Madiga" agricultural labourers reside. Village layout plan I, gives some idea of how a village is constituted.

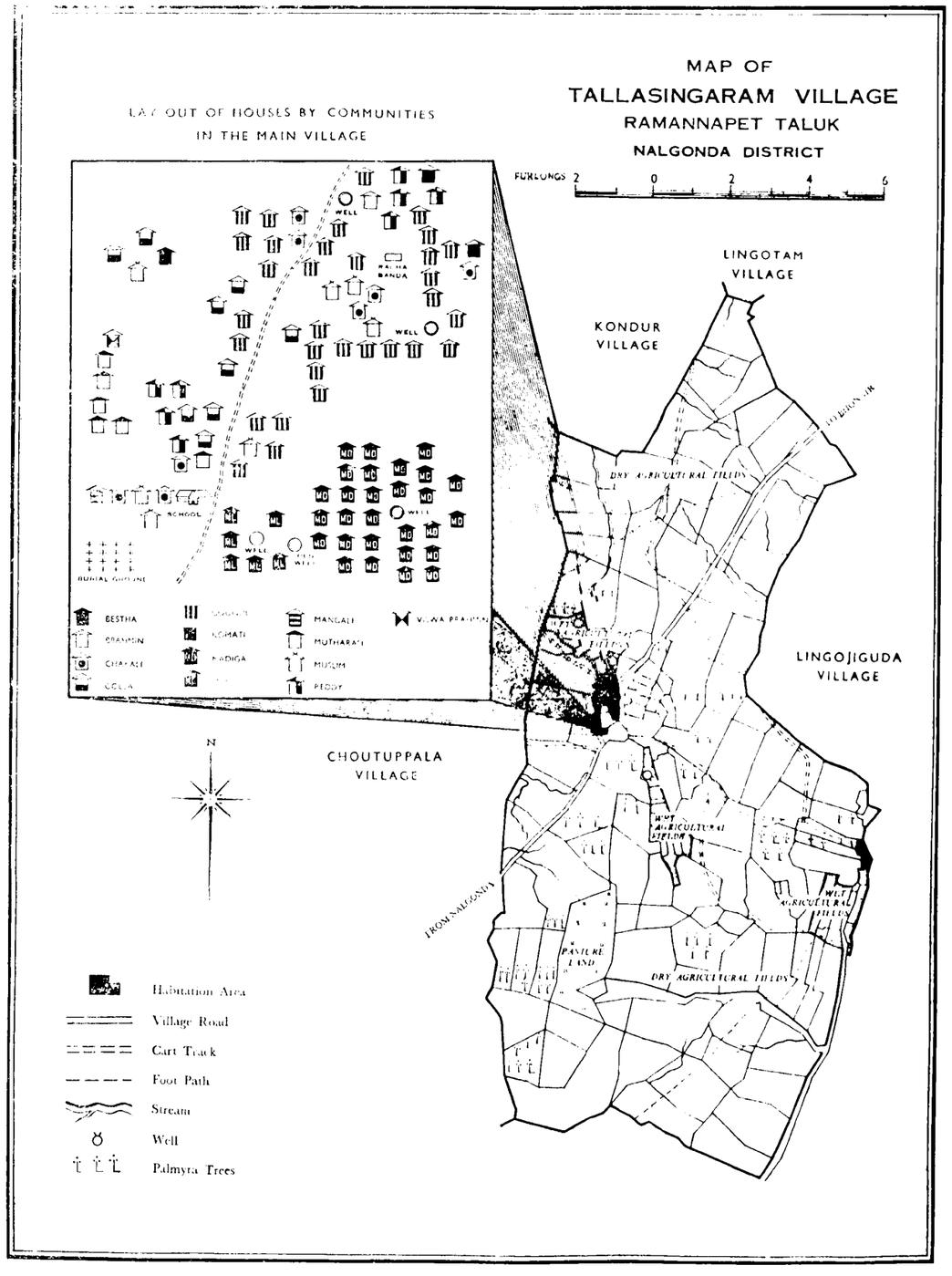
25. The grouping of houses in a particular fashion may be the result of (i) occupation of the majority of the inhabitants, (ii) caste and religion of the people, (iii) common needs like sinking and up-keep of wells, ponds and pools. It is common to find that in many villages in this State, houses belonging to a community are clustered together in distinct localities or streets. Incidentally, as some of the castes in the rural areas are still pursuing the traditional occupations, grouping of households following the same occupation will also be noticeable in some of these villages. An example of this type can be seen in the village layout Plan I.

26. The grouping and arrangement of houses can also be examined from the point of view of the physical form of villages. It has been stated in the chapter on 'Forms of Villages' in Memoir No. 8, 1961 'Peasant Life in India', of the Anthropological Survey of India that four different types can be distinguished in India, *viz.*, (1) Shapeless Cluster or agglomerate with streets not forming an integral part of the design, (2) Linear Cluster or assemblage with a regular open space or straight street provided between parallel rows of houses, (3) Square or Rectangular Cluster or agglomerate with straight streets running parallel or at right angles to one another and (4) villages formed of Isolated Homesteads, a number of which are treated together as a *mauza* for convenience of collection of rent and taxes. An interesting account of the forms of villages in India is given in the Memoir mentioned above. The relevant extracts are reproduced below:

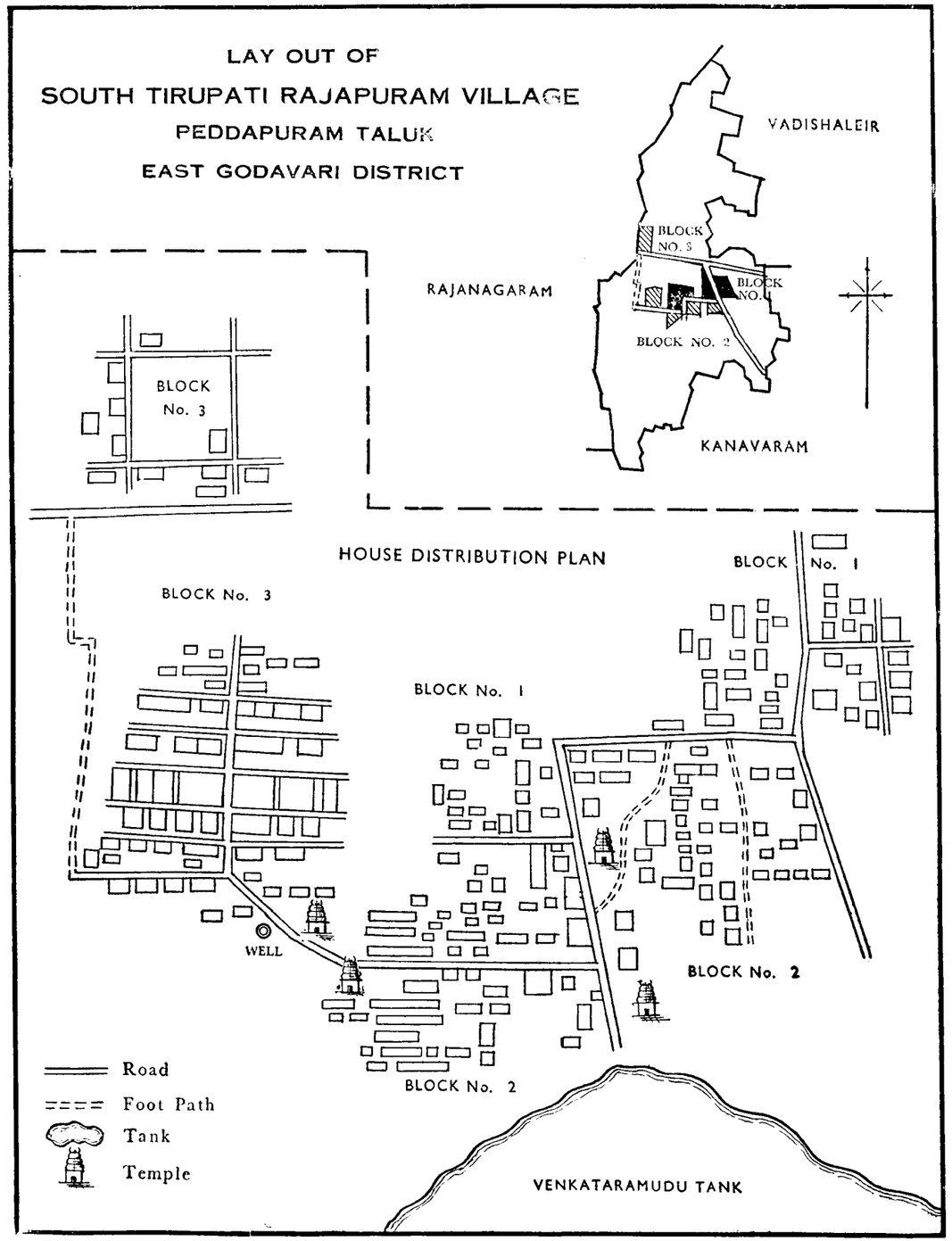
"(a) Various factors are involved in the origin and character of a rural settlement. Wherever possible these have to be taken into account during classification. Thus, an example of shapeless cluster may be enclosed by a protective stone wall or wooden palisade for purposes of defence. If it lies on the top of a narrow ridge in a mountainous country it may take on an elongated form. But, after comparison with a number of other examples in the same neighbourhood, the proper course might be to regard it as belonging to the first instead of the second order. The same thing may happen when a village of the first order is built on a levee in a flooded district. Linear

VILLAGE LAYOUT PLANS

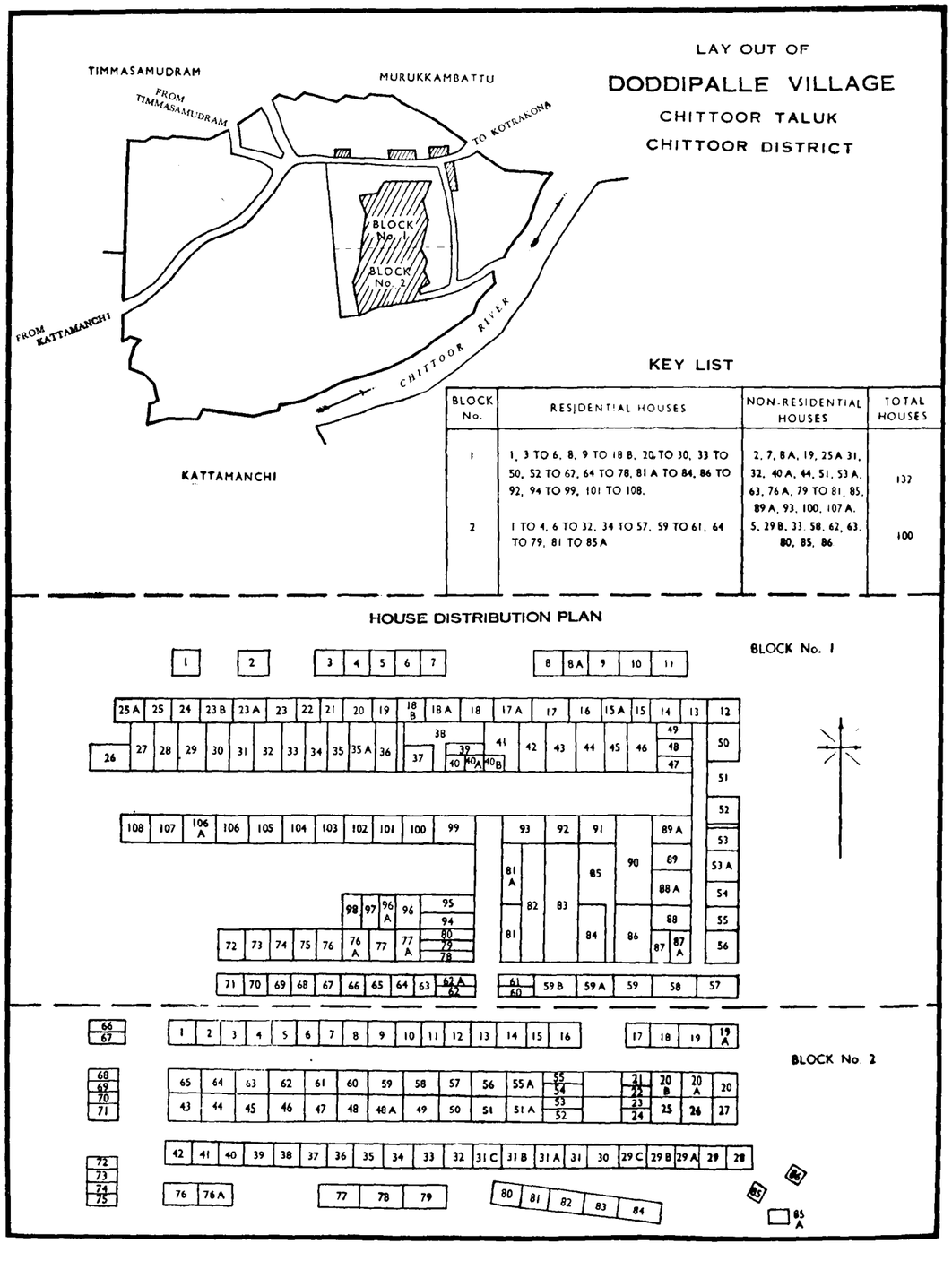
Plan No. I



Plan No. II

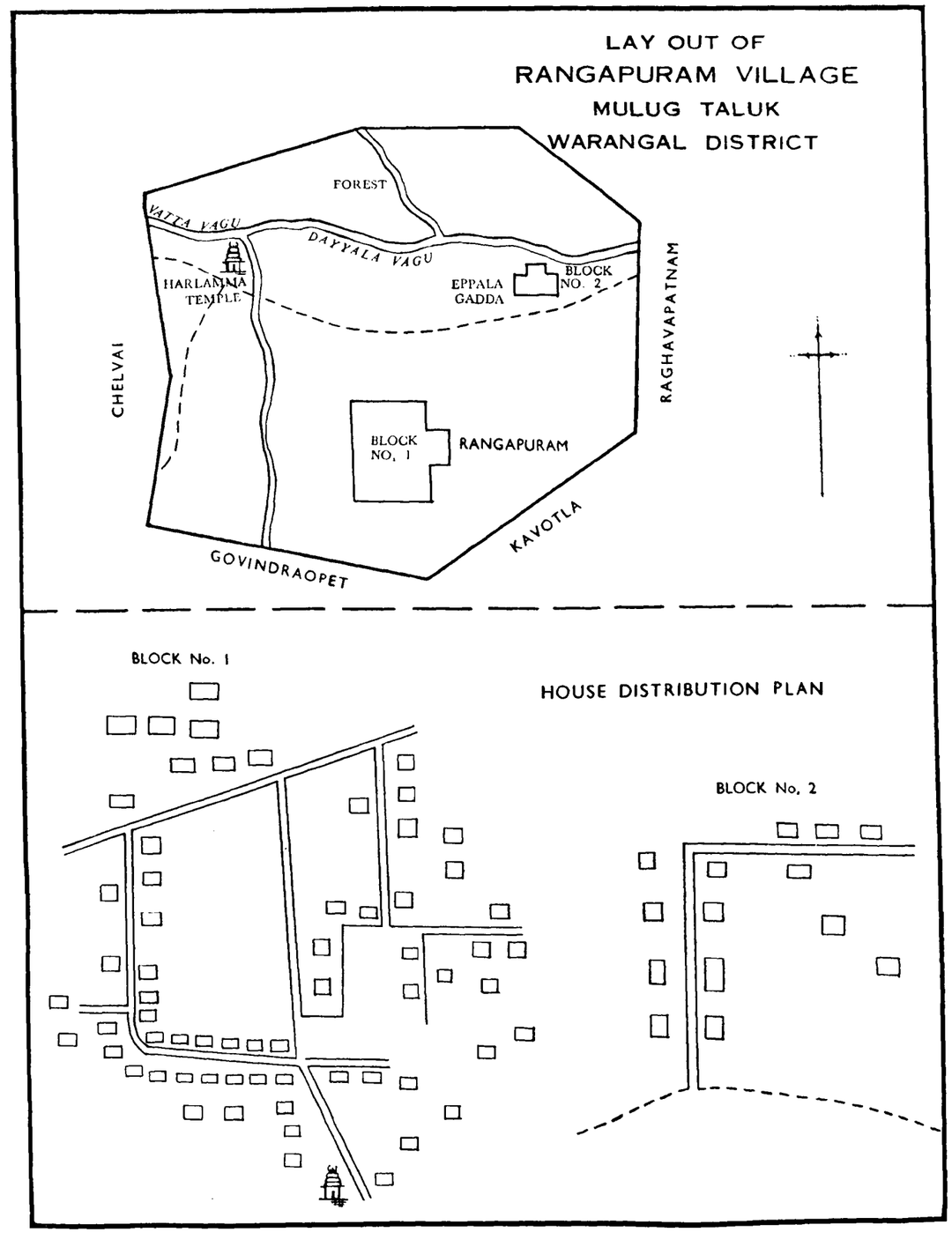


Plan No. III

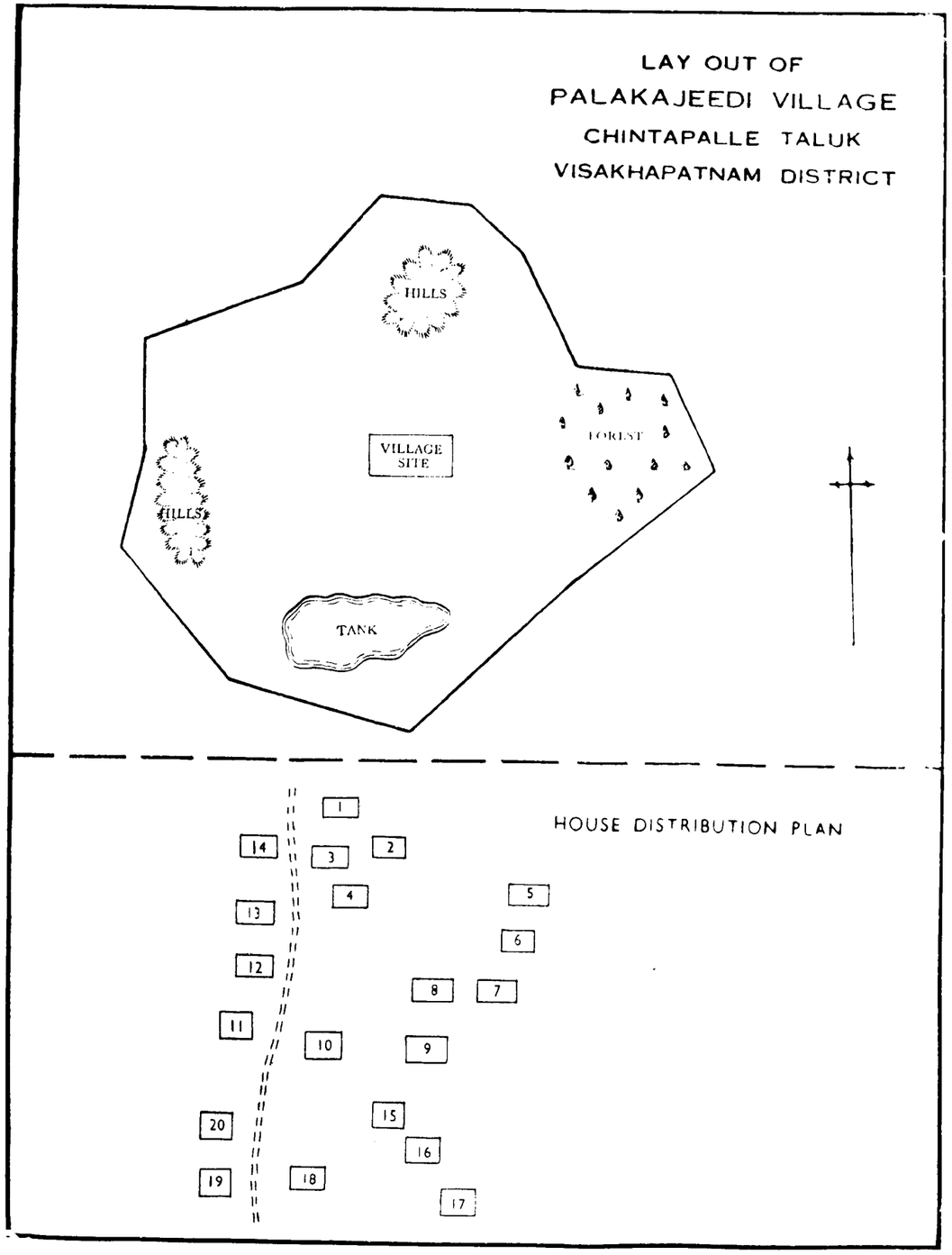


BLOCK No.	RESIDENTIAL HOUSES	NON-RESIDENTIAL HOUSES	TOTAL HOUSES
1	1, 3 TO 6, 8, 9 TO 18 B, 20 TO 30, 33 TO 50, 52 TO 67, 64 TO 78, 81 A TO 84, 86 TO 92, 94 TO 99, 101 TO 108.	2, 7, 8 A, 19, 25 A 31, 32, 40 A, 44, 51, 53 A, 63, 76 A, 79 TO 81, 85, 89 A, 93, 100, 107 A.	132
2	1 TO 4, 6 TO 32, 34 TO 57, 59 TO 61, 64 TO 79, 81 TO 85 A	5, 29 B, 33, 58, 62, 63, 80, 85, 86	100

Plan No. IV



Plan No. V



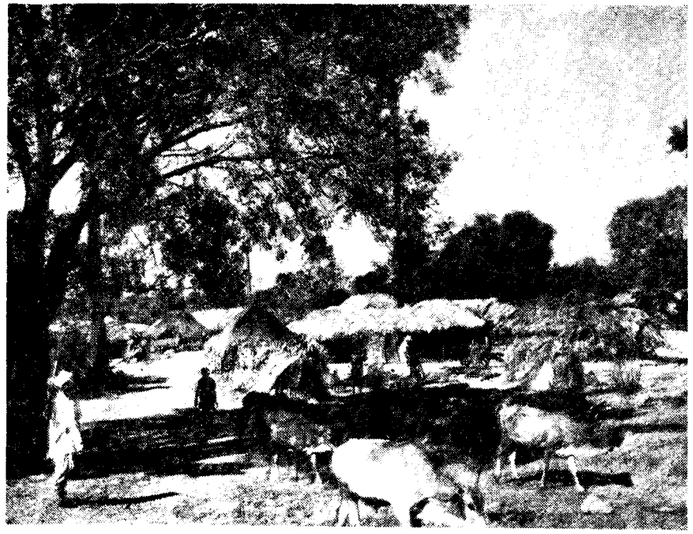


Photo No. 1 Village with thatch roofed houses.

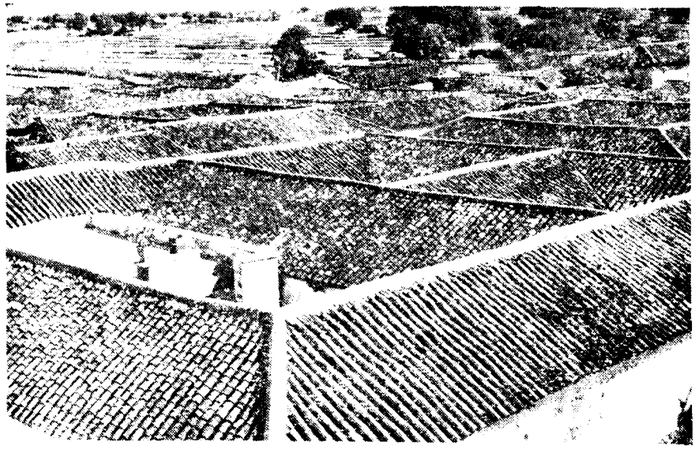


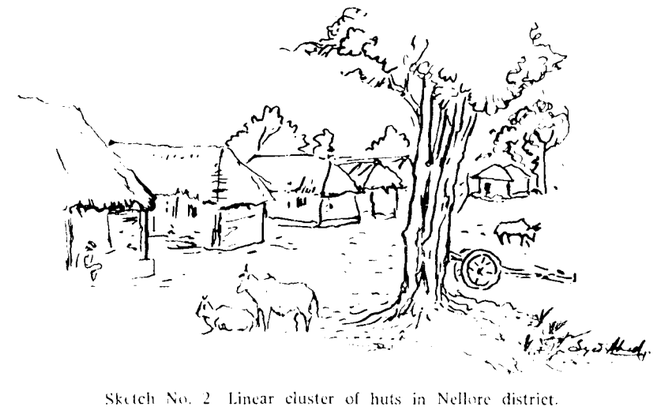
Photo No 2 Village with tile roofed houses in Telangana.

Photo No 3 Village with flat roofed houses in Rayalaseema

Sketches I & II

(Vide para 26 (d) page 7)

Sketch No. 1 Linear cluster of huts with horizontal roofs in Kurnool district.



Sketch No. 2 Linear cluster of huts in Nellore district.

Photo No. 4 Linear cluster of thatched and tiled houses, West Godavari distric

clusters may, again, grow in size as population increases and parallel streets may be added or streets even set at right angles to the old streets so that, eventually, a square form results which may appear like a shapeless cluster from a distance.' But the presence of an open street as an integral part of the design and the occurrence of simpler linear forms in the same neighbourhood when the settlement is of small size should help us in regarding the square as genetically related to the linear and unrelated to the massive cluster which may by accident approximate a square.

(b) Parallelisms may also occur on account of a variety of geographical and other reasons. Thus, houses and farms may be isolated on high hills or deserts or in the midst of jungles as well as in shallow islands thrown up in an estuary as a river discharges its heavy load of silt.

(c) When we come to the linear type, the best examples are observed in the coastal districts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. This extends west-wards into a large portion of the Telugu speaking area of the former princely State of Hyderabad

(d) The square development of the linear, if we may call it so, extends over a solid portion of Madras State including both the dry Rayalaseema districts as well as the prosperous agricultural districts of the coastal plain.

Sketches I and II illustrate the linear type of arrangement of houses.

(e) There is an interesting feature noticeable in coastal Orissa and northern coastal Andhra. The houses tend to be contiguous and laid in an unbroken line, adjacent ones quite often sharing a common wall between themselves. As one proceeds southwards to Madras the arrangements remain the same, but the houses become separate."

27. It is generally seen that the linear type and the square or rectangular type of arrangement are very common in the old and settled villages with many permanent dwellings, particularly in the delta regions of Krishna and Godavari and in the irrigated zones of other districts. This is illustrated in the village layout Plans II and III on the previous pages and the Photo No. 4 on the opposite page. This feature of the villages in the irrigated areas may be due to the fact that building sites are limited in extent, the village site itself being relatively small, a very large proportion of the area being covered by low level irrigated lands.

28. On the other hand shapeless clusters and isolated homesteads are more common in the hilly and forest regions like the Agency tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts, and the tribal areas in Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad Districts. These patterns are illustrated in the village layout Plans IV and V.

One of the main reasons for such grouping or arrangement of houses in these areas may be that the tribal people inhabiting these tracts frequently move from place to place because of shifting cultivation and for finding means of subsistence in new areas. These little moving clusters of villages are mainly responsible for the difficulty in locating or identifying villages in the Agency tracts or forest regions. Thus, compact and regularly laid out villages seem to be characteristic of the plains, while dispersed or isolated settlements are typical of hilly and forest tracts. Vidal de la Blache in his 'Principles of Human Geography' has stated that "the scattered manner of grouping suits localities where, as a result of the dissection of relief, soil and hydrography, the arable land is itself divided up. The clustered village is indigenous, on the other hand in districts where the arable area is continuous, admitting of uniform and expansive exploitation." In the slopy regions "the scattered fragments of cultivable land are often too small to support more than a few isolated farmsteads. The inhabitants are compelled to depend on other resources"* like pasture lands, forest and woodlands. Marshy areas and in some cases scarcity of water, rugged terrain and poor soils are responsible for limiting the amount of contiguous arable land which in turn results in dispersed or isolated settlements. It may incidentally be noted that with the increasing complexity of functions and the consequent increase in size, the bigger villages and towns tend to have more or less well-defined streets, and spaces between the buildings become relatively regular.

29. Inspite of these four distinct types of grouping or arrangement that can be distinguished in different parts of the State, it has to be noted, as remarked in the Memoir of the Anthropological Survey of India, that "each type has a fairly wide range of variation, so that instances may not be rare when it becomes difficult to determine if a particular example should be placed in one category or another." Generally the linear type or the square or rectangular development of the linear, is found in many areas of this State, with isolated or dispersed clusters being typical of the hilly or forest regions and Agency tracts.

* Page 210, Principles of Human Geography by Mamoria and Pritham Singh (Kitab Mahal 1958).

ANNEXURE I

(*Vide Chapter*

Name of District.....(Code No.)

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla (Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

Line	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census house	Purpose for which Census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If the Census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product (s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator _____

TO CHAPTER I

I—Para 2)

INDIA 1961.

LIST

Description of Census house		Sub-number of each Census household with Census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of household	No. of rooms in Census household	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in Census household on day of visit			Remarks
Material of wall	Material of roof					Males	Females	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

ANNEXURE II TO CHAPTER I

(Vide chapter I para 2)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961
INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Column 1—*Line Number.*

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—*Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).*

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas *e.g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist.

* In Andhra Pradesh these numbers were written as 2-2, 3-2 etc.

In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number the buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—*Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.*

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in Arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2),* etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

Column 4—*Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business,*

factory, workshop, school or other establishment, hostel, hotel, etc.

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place *e.g.*, bank etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8—*"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory".*

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—*Name of establishment or proprietor.*

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put "X" in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—*Name of the product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.*

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—*Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).*

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

* In Andhra Pradesh households were denoted by small alphabets as (a), (b), (c) etc: (vide paragraphs 9 & 10 of Chapter I).

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—*Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.*

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, *e.g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-power for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 & 10—*Description of Census House.*

Column 9—*Material of wall.*

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—*Material of roof.*

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—*Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House Number (Column 3).*

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C),* etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(A), 2(B), and 2(C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(1A), 4(1B), 4(1C) and 4(2A) and 4(2B).

Column 12—*Name of Head of Household.*

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—*Number of rooms in Census Household.*

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—*Does the household live in own or rented house?*

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—*Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.*

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—*Remarks.*

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of houselisting but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household. In case the Census house is occupied by a household of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, write also in the remarks column the words "S.C." or "S.T." as the case may be.

Each person engaged in house-numbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of houselisting and house-numbering. This abstract will be in the form shown below.

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....
Name and number of Tehsil, etc.....
Name and number of Village/Ward/
Enumerator's Block, etc.....

Total number of sheets used
Census Household Numbers From To
Total number of Census Households

Number of establishments, workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

ANNEXURE III TO CHAPTER I

(Vide chapter I—paras 1 and 22)

Extracts from the Report on the Census of Madras Presidency, 1871 by W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., — Vol. I, pages 77 to 83.

HOUSES

*** *** ***

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES

The houses have been classified under three headings.

(1) Terraced or flat-roofed houses, in some cases denoting a superior class of house as regards materials and construction.

(2) Tiled-roofed houses, generally denoting a middling class of house, but not always of lasting materials, or of substantial construction.

(3) Thatched houses, for the most part constructed of mud walls, and liable to destruction in floods and tempests; but, as on the Western Coast, sometimes built of stone or brick, in substantial form.

*** *** ***

The thatched houses, as a rule, are about five to one of all other descriptions of dwelling place.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

In the rural districts the common method of building a house is to throw up mud walls for one, two, or three small apartments, and to cover the whole with thatch, supported on bamboos, or palmyra wood joists. Such a house has usually but a single door opening into the street, and no windows or openings for ventilation beyond what may be left in the construction of the roof. Frequently, the larger houses are built in the form of square, with an open courtyard in the centre.

In villages where houses are placed close together, accidents by fire are not uncommon in the long droughts of the hot season. Every year the thatching (either rice straw, or palm leaves), requires renewal, but the thatched roofs have the advantage of moderating the temperature within the house, and on this account are preferred by the villagers. In municipal towns thatched roofs are discouraged on account of the danger from fire, and in many parts of the country, within reach of railway influence, tiled houses, of more substantial construction, are displacing the old-fashioned mud and thatched huts, but the process of displacement is necessarily slow. The thatched house of mud walls is still the abode of about five-sixths of the people. The building in perishable material being the ancient custom of the country, it is no cause for surprise that towns and villages should be constantly disappearing, or that places spoken of by early travellers as important cities should now be utterly unknown.

The Indian population live an essentially out-of-door life, and on this account perhaps they have cared very little for the embellishment or decoration of their houses, within or without.

The common house has usually a raised (plinth and)* flooring of hardened clay, which is cleaned daily and made smooth by a solution of cow-dung, which is also said to have the effect of keeping away insects. In some houses raised sleeping places of hardened clay are built, on which the people spread a mat and sleep; while in other parts of the country cots are used, and the people dread sleeping on the ground. The domestic furniture is scanty in the extreme. A few brass or copper vessels for eating and drinking, a strong box for the security of clothes and jewels, a few mats, and in some parts of the country, bedsteads made of rough frames and coir or rope net work, constitute the domestic possessions of even well-to-do natives. Chairs and tables they do not use, as they always sit on the ground, and partake of meals in the same posture.

*** *** ***

In some of the districts where high winds prevail for months together, as in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Mysore, the people have generally adopted the flat *terraced* roof, in preference to tiling or thatch and the reason seems to be that it is better capable of withstanding the high winds than any other form of roofing, which would be liable to be carried away by sudden gusts of wind. In these districts it does not usually follow that a terraced or flat roof house is a superior class of building. It is in some places, as in parts of Kurnool or Cuddapah (where the houses are built of lime-stone), a very common form of roofing.

*** *** ***

The terraced and tiled houses are most numerous in Government villages and towns.

*** *** ***

On the next page is an abstract showing the number of terraced, tiled, and thatched houses in every ten thousand houses in Government, Zemindari, and Inam lands in each district.

* Not in the original.

Statement showing the proportions of the several descriptions of houses in each district

Districts	Houses — In Government Taluqs					In Zemindari Land				
	Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Unknown	Total	Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Unknown	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganjam ...	43	417	8,564	976	10,000	187	41	8,922	850	10,000
Vizagapatam ...	657	636	8,706	1	10,000	645	137	7,714	1,504	10,000
Godavery ...	7	749	9,189	55	10,000	11	294	9,647	45	10,000
Kistna ...	879	1,016	7,972	133	10,000	30	717	9,210	43	10,000
Nellore ...	105	677	9,174	44	10,000	205	282	9,462	51	10,000
Cuddapah ...	1,414	61	8,473	52	10,000					...
Bellary ...	6,891	86	2,973	50	10,000	3,376	370	6,254		10,000
Kurnool ...	4,642	8	5,270	80	10,000	6,244	...	3,756	...	10,000

Districts	Houses — *Concld.* In Inam Land					Total				
	Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Unknown	Total	Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Unknown	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam ...	36	134	9,795	35	10,000	133	171	8,832	864	10,000
Vizagapatam ...	371	51	9,578	...	10,000	642	202	7,891	1,265	10,000
Godavery ...	2	255	9,716	27	10,000	9	550	9,391	50	10,000
Kistna ...	541	281	9,107	71	10,000	693	927	8,268	112	10,000
Nellore ...	40	87	9,808	65	10,000	135	499	9,318	48	10,000
Cuddapah ...	2,021	15	7,892	69	10,000	1,420	60	8,468	52	10,000
Bellary ...	7,078	...	2,881	41	10,000	6,877	84	2,990	19	10,000
Kurnool ...	3,767	...	6,135	98	10,000	4,699	8	5,216	77	10,000

POPULATION COMPARED WITH HOUSES

*** *** ***

The average number of persons to a terraced house was 5, to a tiled house 6, to a thatched house 4.9, and to a house undefined 5.1.

*** *** ***

The annexed table (on page 15) shows the number of houses of each description compared with population, and the average number of persons to each house in the several districts.

INHABITANTS TO HOUSES

It will be observed from the subjoined abstract@ that 71.5 per cent. of the population in Bellary, 52.8 per cent. in Kurnool, 17.8 per cent in Cuddapah *** are possessed of terraced houses. In the district of Godavery not even one per cent. of the population was shown to have occupied terraced houses. In the other districts, with the exception of those noted below the percentage of the gross population occupying this description of house varied from 1.3 to 1.9.

Vizagapatam	6.4
Krishna	8.1

*** *** ***

@ At the end of the second column.

† This paragraph is a slight modification of the original.

The population inhabiting tiled houses was 9.7 in Kistna while in Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool it ranged between 0.8 to 0.1.†

*** *** ***

The annexed table shows the percentage of population occupying each description of house in each district.

ABSTRACT

Districts	Percentage of Population occupying				
	Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Unknown	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam	1.3	1.6	88.3	8.8	100
Vizagapatam	6.4	2.0	76.9	14.7	100
Godavery	0.1	7.5	92.1	0.3	100
Kistna	8.1	9.7	81.1	1.1	100
Nellore	1.3	4.8	93.1	0.8	100
Cuddapah	17.8	0.5	81.1	0.6	100
Bellary	71.5	0.8	26.7	1.0	100
Kurnool	52.8	0.1	46.2	0.9	100

*** *** ***

Statement showing the number and proportion of inhabitants to each description of house in the several districts

Districts	Terraced			Tiled			Thatched		
	No. of Houses	No. of their inhabitants	Percentage of population	No. of Houses	No. of their inhabitants	Percentage of population	No. of Houses	No. of their inhabitants	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam ...	4,536	20,671	4.5	5,854	21,313	4.1	301,534	1,337,034	4.4
Vizagapatam ...	31,395	138,329	4.4	9,875	43,161	4.4	386,205	1,657,078	4.3
Godavery ...	367	1,539	4.2	21,417	119,686	5.5	365,982	1,462,008	3.9
Kistna ...	19,576	117,034	5.9	26,155	139,726	5.3	233,456	1,175,611	5.0
Nellore ...	3,547	18,308	5.1	13,177	66,466	5.0	245,823	1,279,618	5.2
Cuddapah ...	48,110	239,600	4.9	2,053	6,733	3.2	287,110	1,094,631	3.8
Bellary ...	242,039	1,188,954	4.9	2,973	12,909	4.3	105,217	444,346	4.2
Kurnool ...	96,751	506,212	5.2	154	860	5.5	107,398	443,323	4.1

Districts	Unknown			Total			Houseless
	No. of Houses	No. of their inhabitants	Percentage of population	No. of Houses	No. of their inhabitants	Percentage of population	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam ...	29,480	132,519	4.4	341,404	1,514,187	4.4	5,501
Vizagapatam ...	61,944	317,438	5.1	489,419	2,156,306	4.4	2,893
Godavery ...	1,946	4,877	2.5	389,712	1,588,130	4.0	4,809
Kistna ...	3,171	16,596	5.2	282,358	1,448,967	5.1	3,407
Nellore ...	1,272	10,269	8.0	263,820	1,374,661	5.2	2,150
Cuddapah ...	1,760	8,233	4.6	339,063	1,349,197	3.9	1,997
Bellary ...	1,714	15,944	9.3	351,943	1,662,153	4.7	5,853
Kurnool ...	1,581	8,395	5.3	205,884	958,790	4.6	850

ANNEXURE IV TO CHAPTER 1

(Vide chapter I—para 18)

A note on the procedure adopted for tabulating the data from the houselists

The entire process of tabulation was divided into seven stages:

STAGE-I

As Housing tables E-I and E-III cover all Census houses, the Sorter was asked to code columns 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the houselist. In cases where it was found that the correct use to which a Census house is put was not clearly stated in col. 4, the Sorters were also asked to refer to columns 15, 16, 17 and 18. The information in these cols. helped the sorter to code col. 4 correctly as entries in cols. 15 to 18 would show if the Census house is used for dwelling purposes. This office made a slight departure from the coding method suggested by the Registrar General, India, by adopting the code letters as detailed below instead of the alphabet in serial order as suggested by the Registrar General.

	Code mark given by this office	*Code mark given by the Registrar General*
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	V	O
Dwellings	D	A
Shop-cum-dwellings	SD	B
Workshop-cum-dwellings	WD	C
Hotels, hostels, sarais dharmasalas, tourist homes, and inspection houses	H	D
Shops excluding eating houses	S	E
Business houses and offices	B	F
Factories registered under the Factories Act	F	G
Worksheds and workshops not registered under the Factories Act.	W	H
Schools and other educational institutions	E	J
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	R	K
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	EC	L
Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	M	M
Others	O	N

The advantage in the coding adopted by this office is that the code letters are more suggestive, being the first letter of the term for which they stand and the Sorter will find it easier to remember them than the mere alphabets in a serial order.

STAGE-II

Table I was then prepared by referring to the coding in col. 4 of the houselist. Here again there was some departure from the Registrar General's instructions for preparing the table. A big sheet was taken (double foolscap size) and the code marks marked horizontally at the top. It is a matter of common experience that the eyes move sideways easily than up and down. So, where the code marks are on a horizontal line, the Sorter can put the frequency mark against the appropriate code mark easily.

STAGE-III

Next, Table III was prepared by referring to cols. 6 to 8 which were already coded under stage-I. In coding these columns also a slight departure was made from the coding letters suggested by the Registrar General. The code numbers and letters adopted by this office were as follows:—

Size of Employment		*Code Number*
1	...	I
2-5	...	II
6-9	...	III
10-19	...	IV
20-49	...	V
50-99	...	VI
100 and above	...	VII

Name of fuel		*Code*
Electricity	...	E
Liquid fuel	...	L
Coal, wood and bagasse	...	C
Others	...	O

The Registrar General had suggested that after coding, a frequency table has to be opened for each minor group; the entire houselists have to be turned over and a tally mark put in the frequency table whenever a particular minor group appears in the houselists, and a tick marked against the entry in the houselist at the same time. This meant that in a locality if there were 40 different industries, the entire bulk of houselists had to be turned over and over again forty times resulting in some waste of time. It would also result in the houselists getting torn. This office therefore devised an abstract form for preparing Table-III. (Copy reproduced on the next page). A number of such forms were supplied to each Sorter. For each minor group a separate form was used. The Sorter went line by line in each houselist and noted down the particulars whenever there are codes in cols. 6 and 8. Whenever a particular minor group was found, a frequency mark was made in the form pertaining to that minor group. These abstract forms were kept with the Sorter in either ascending or descending order of the minor groups to enable him to pick up the forms easily. Since the number of minor groups occurring in any particular locality for which the houselists were taken up at a time was not large, this arrangement was found to be more convenient.

STAGE-IV

As Tables II, IV, and V cover the sample households only, the sample households were marked first by underlining the entries in the houselists with red ink. While marking the sample households in col. 11, the particulars in cols. 9 and 10 were also coded simultaneously for these samples. This helped to quicken the work. The code marks adopted for cols. 9 and 10 are different from those suggested by the Registrar General. The following code marks were adopted.

Types of material of wall	*Code mark given by this office*	*Code mark given by the Registrar General*
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	G	1
Timber	T	2
Mud	M	3
Unburnt bricks	UB	4
Burnt bricks	BB	5
C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	SH	6
Stone	ST	7
Cement concrete	CC	8
All other material	O	9

Types of material of roof	*Code mark given by this office*	*Code mark given by the Registrar General*
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	G	A
Tiles, slate, shingle	T	B
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	MS	C
Asbestos cement sheets	AS	D
Brick and lime	B	E
Concrete and stone slabs	CS	F
All other materials	O	G

Here again this office adopted the first letters of the terms as the code marks as they are more suggestive and will strike the Sorter easily.

It may be stated in this connection that the coding adopted by this office for col. 4 was quite sufficient for preparing Table II also without a separate and different coding again for this purpose as would be the case according to the Registrar General's instructions.

STAGE-V

Table II was prepared in the form prescribed. No deviations were made from the instructions of the Registrar General.

STAGE-VI

Table IV was prepared. According to the procedure adopted in this office a big form giving both the material of wall and roof was used. For each sample census household, two frequency marks were put in the corresponding columns relating to the wall and roof material. This saved a lot of time besides avoiding the necessity of handling the houselists many times.

STAGE-VII

Table V was prepared. As per the Registrar General's instructions an abstract had to be prepared separately for households with one room, two rooms, etc. This meant that the houselists had to be turned five times involving much time and a possibility of the forms getting torn. This office used, therefore, a big sheet wherein necessary columns were provided for all types of households. The sorter took up the sample households one by one and put the frequency marks in the corresponding columns.

The Tabulation of the data was commenced in April 1961 and got through by April 1962.

ABSTRACT III

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Page Numbers of Houselists

District *No.*

Taluk *No.*

City/Town. *No.* *Name of the Sorter:—*

MINOR GROUP NO.

Kind of power used / Size of Employment	1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100 and above
Electricity							
Liquid Fuel							
Coal, Wood, Bagasse							
Others							
No Power							
Total							

Signature of Supervisor; Date *Signature of Compiler-checker; Date* *Signature of Sorter; Date*

Chapter II

USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Explanation of terms used in Table E—I

1. The actual use to which a Census house was put to was recorded in column 4 of the houselists, in respect of each house. Based on the particulars thus recorded, Table E-I, "Census houses and the uses to which they are put" is prepared. For the purpose of presentation in this table, the uses to which Census houses are put to are broadly divided into the following thirteen categories:

(i) Vacant
(ii) Dwellings
(iii) Shop-cum-dwellings
(iv) Workshop-cum-dwellings
(v) Hotels, dharmashalas, sarais, tourist homes and inspection houses
(vi) Shops excluding eating houses
(vii) Business houses and offices
(viii) Factories, workshops and worksheds
(ix) Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes
(x) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places
(xi) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)
(xii) Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.
(xiii) Others

These are explained below:

(i) VACANT: A Census house was treated as "vacant" if it was found unoccupied at the time of houselisting. A house was not considered vacant if the occupants were temporarily absent and the house kept locked at the time of the visit of the houselisting Enumerator, unless it was found to be unoccupied *i.e.*, not used for any purpose residential or otherwise. (It may however be pointed out here that some Enumerators had noted as "vacant" in the houselists against a house number in respect of some vacant sites where at one time a house existed and was therefore originally allotted a house number but later the house itself ceased to be in existence and only a vacant site remained. Similarly dilapidated houses unfit for occupation might have also been recorded as vacant).

(ii) DWELLINGS: A Census house was treated as a dwelling if it was used exclusively for the purpose of human habitation, not combined with any other uses.

(iii) SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS: If a Census house was used both for the purpose of living and also for running a shop where some goods and articles were sold for cash or credit it was treated as a shop-cum-dwelling. But if the shop portion and the living portion though located in the same building form separate portions having separate accesses, then each portion was treated as a separate Census house as per the definition of a Census house and categorised separately according to the use to which each of the Census houses was put.

(iv) WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS: If a Census house was used both for the purpose of living and also for locating a workshop *i.e.*, a place where some production, processing, repair or servicing were carried on for example, handlooms located inside a residential house, toy manufacture done at home, pottery making, oil "ghani" located in a residential house, cycle repair shop run at home etc., it was treated as a workshop-cum-dwelling.

(v) HOTELS, DHARMASHALAS, SARAIS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION BUNGALOWS: The terms are self explanatory. All those Census houses intended for temporary sojourn of people came under this category. Hotels with lodging facilities, travellers bungalows, choultries etc., come under this category.

(vi) SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES: Census houses used purely for running shops *i.e.*, places where goods and articles are sold for cash or credit were brought under this category. Restaurants and eating houses where also some articles are sold were not to be included under this category.

(vii) BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES: These cover the Census houses in which banks, offices of firms, commercial and business houses, governmental as well as non-governmental offices etc. are located.

(viii) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS: Under this category are combined all the Census houses which are used solely as places of production, processing, repairing and servicing. They may be large scale factories registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 or merely small workshops or worksheds where some process of production, repairing or servicing goes on.

(ix) SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING TRAINING CLASSES, COACHING AND SHOP CLASSES: These terms are self explanatory. All Census houses used as schools of all grades or other teaching institutions are brought under this category.

(x) RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES: Restaurants (without lodging facilities), tea stalls, sweetmeat shops etc. come under this category.

(xi) PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR): These cover places of worship as well where community gathering takes place such as temples, mosques, churches etc.

(xii) PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES, DOCTORS' CLINICS, DISPENSARIES: The terms used are clear and need no explanation.

(xiii) OTHERS: Besides the categories mentioned above there will be a host of Census houses used for different purposes which cannot be conveniently brought under any of the above categories, for example cattle sheds, cattle pounds, garages, godowns, bus passenger shelters, places of personal service such as a barber's saloon, laundry-cum-dwellings, a gate-keeper's shed, water pump shed etc. All these miscellaneous cases were included under "Others".

The statement given as an annexure at the end of this chapter shows, the proportionate distribution of 1000 Census houses according as they are vacant or the different uses they are put to in the Rural and Urban areas, districtwise.

Vacant Houses

2. There are in all 8,758,385 Census houses of all categories, occupied and vacant in the State—7,379,735 in the Rural areas and 1,378,650 in the Urban areas. Thus over 84% of the total number of Census houses are found in the rural areas. The vacant houses numbering 517,012 in the State constitute roughly 6% of the total number of the houses, while the remaining 94% are occupied *i.e.*, used for one purpose or the other—residential or otherwise. The proportions of occupied houses in the rural and urban areas are 94.2% and 93.3% respectively of the total number of houses. Srikakulam district has the largest proportion of vacant houses (10.1%) closely followed by Kurnool (9.6%) and Anantapur (9.5%). Adilabad district with only 2.4% has the lowest proportion of the vacant houses in the State. In the first three districts, the taluks of Srikakulam, Cheepurupalle, Palakonda, Narasannapet and Tekkali in Srikakulam district, Gravakonda, Tadpatri, Kadiri and Penukonda in Anantapur district and Nandikotkur, Allagadda, Banganapalle, Koilkuntla, Dhone and Alur of Kurnool district have a large proportion of vacant houses constituting more than 10% of the houses in each taluk. In Adilabad district, the proportion of vacant houses is as small as 0.2% in Sirpur taluk which is the lowest recorded in any taluk of the State. Probably in this backward and forest covered district every construction is occupied without the luxury of houses to spare. Usually in places with lot of floating population there is a greater likelihood of vacant houses existing for housing such population temporarily.

3. In the rural areas of West Godavari, Krishna, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts the proportion of vacant houses is less than 3% while in East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Nalgonda the proportion lies between 3 and 5%. In all the other districts more than 8% of the houses are vacant excepting in Nellore, Chittoor and Mahbubnagar, where the corresponding figure is about 5 to 6%. It is found that the proportion of vacant houses is higher in the urban areas of all the districts than in the rural areas excepting Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nizamabad districts. The urban proportion ranges from 3.5% in East Godavari to 9.7% in Karimnagar district, closely followed by 9.6% in Anantapur and Nalgonda districts. The higher proportion of the vacant houses in urban areas may be due to (1) development of new residential and industrial areas in the towns and the consequent tendency for shifting of population to these areas from the older localities, (2) relatively large number of business transactions in the purchase and sale of houses in towns resulting in a number of houses being kept vacant and (3) the higher proportion of households living in rented houses in urban areas encouraging the tendency in urban population to move to more convenient localities for various reasons such as nearness to work places, markets, schools etc. (The tenure status of households both in the rural and urban areas is discussed later in detail in Chapter-III). As observed earlier in explaining the term "vacant Census house", in Municipal areas there is a possibility of

unbuilt house sites also being allotted house numbers and recorded as vacant in the present houselists. Such cases, however, it is hoped may not be very large.

Dwellings

4. Obviously, houses used wholly or partly for dwelling purposes form the largest proportion of the Census houses. 6,893,719 houses out of a total of 8,758,385 houses are used wholly as dwellings; 33,833 houses as shop-cum-dwellings, and 94,414 houses as workshop-cum-dwellings. Thus 78.7% of the total houses are used purely for dwelling purposes, 0.4% as shop-cum-dwellings and 1.1% are workshop-cum-dwellings. The proportion of Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings is therefore 80.2% of the total Census houses. The corresponding figures for the rural and urban areas are 80.5% and 78.3% respectively. Some of the part dwellings like laundry-cum-dwellings, barbers' saloon-cum-dwellings, though small in number are included under the category of "Others" as they cannot be conveniently brought under any other head. If these houses are also taken into account the proportion of the houses used wholly or partly as dwellings would perhaps go up a little bit. The highest proportion of the dwellings used exclusively as such is found in East Godavari district where 865 out of every 1000 houses are dwellings. The other districts in the order are Visakhapatnam (850), West Godavari (841), Warangal (831) and Srikakulam (821). Nizamabad with only 677 dwellings for every 1000 houses and Adilabad with 699 are the two districts which have a very low proportion of dwellings in the State. It will be observed that in these two districts a considerable proportion of the houses 192 out of a 1000 in Nizamabad district and 239 in Adilabad district come under "Others". A possible explanation for this is that the pattern of habitations may be such that the dwellings may consist of a group of Census houses made up of two or three units, one being used actually for living, the other as a grain storage and a third as a cattle shed. The latter two which will also be counted as independent Census houses, if they had separate accesses, would have been brought under "Others" and only one unit shown as a dwelling. This might be the reason for a proportionately smaller number of Census houses shown as dwellings. In all the other districts more than 700 houses per 1000 are used as dwellings.

5. It is seen that the proportion of dwellings in the rural areas is generally more than that in urban areas excepting in Krishna, Kurnool, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts. In these four districts, the proportion of houses classified under "Others" is comparatively high in the rural areas. As explained in the previous paragraph this may be due to a large number of cattle sheds and grain storage sheds etc., being included under "Others". The proportion of dwellings to the total number of the houses is 791 per 1000 houses in the rural areas while it is 767 in the urban areas of the State. It ranges from 660 in the rural areas of Nizamabad district to 878 in the rural areas of East Godavari district and from 670 in the urban areas of Medak district to 833 in the urban areas of Visakhapatnam district. More than 800 houses per 1000 are used as dwellings in the rural areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Warangal and Khammam districts and in the urban areas of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Adilabad districts. In the rural areas of the other districts the proportion is very close to 800 except in Kurnool, Nizamabad and Adilabad. In the urban areas of Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts the proportion ranges between 750 and 800 while in the urban areas of other districts it is below 750. In areas showing higher proportion of dwellings, apparently the pressure for residential housing is greater.

Shop-cum-Dwellings

6. The proportion of Census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings is very small and is only 4 per 1000 houses in the State — 3 in the rural areas and 8 in the urban areas. The variation between districts is not significant in this category. The highest proportion of 7 per 1000 is recorded in Anantapur district, followed by 6 in Cuddapah and Hyderabad and 5 in Krishna and Warangal districts. The lowest proportion of 2 per 1000 is observed in Nizamabad and Adilabad districts. Probably, in these districts even where shops are located near the residential houses, they may not form integral parts of the house, but separate portions having independent access with the result that such portions were recognised as separate Census houses. This might explain the low proportion of shop-cum-residences or it may be merely that in these districts there are not many petty shops run at home. The proportion of shop-cum-dwellings to the total number of houses is found to be higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas in the case of all districts. While the rural proportion ranges from 1 per 1000 in Adilabad district to 6 per 1000 in Anantapur district, the urban proportion ranges from 3 per 1000 in Nizamabad district to 14 per 1000 in Anantapur district. But one would expect to find a large number of shop-cum-dwellings in the rural

areas than in the urban areas. This phenomenon is observed in the figures given in subsidiary table E-1.2 which pertains to the rural urban distribution of 1000 houses in each category of houses used wholly or partly as dwellings. It is found from this table that the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings (per 1000 shop-cum-dwellings in the district) is considerably higher in the rural areas of all the districts except in Hyderabad. There are more than 700 shop-cum-dwellings in rural areas per 1000 of that category in all the districts except Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Anantapur, Kurnool and Khammam districts. The urban proportion ranges from as low a figure as 148 per 1000 in the district, in Nizamabad district, to only 383 per 1000 in Guntur district. In the urban areas the proportion is less than 200 per 1000 shop-cum-dwellings in the district, in Mahbubnagar, Medak and Karimnagar districts apart from Nizamabad already mentioned. In the urban areas of only five districts namely, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Anantapur and Adilabad the figure is more than 300. Considering the taluks in each district, it is observed that the phenomenon of a higher proportion of shop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas than in the urban areas is noticeable in all the taluks of the State except in Parvathipuram in Srikakulam district, Visakhapatnam in Visakhapatnam district, Rajahmundry in East Godavari district, Tadepalligudem in West Godavari, Bandar and Vijayawada in Krishna, Repalle in Guntur district, Nellore, Venkatagiri and Kanigiri in Nellore district, Proddatur in Cuddapah district, Gooty and Tadpatri in Anantapur district, Kurnool, Giddalur and Nandyal in Kurnool, Mahbubnagar in Mahbubnagar district, Vikarabad in Hyderabad, Asifabad and Chinnur in Adilabad, Manthani in Karimnagar, Warangal in Warangal district, Kothagudem in Khammam, and Miryalaguda in Nalgonda district.

Workshop-cum-Dwellings

7. Workshop-cum-dwellings are more numerous than shop-cum-dwellings in almost all the districts. But their proportion among the total houses is also not high. There are only 11 workshop-cum-dwellings per 1000 houses in the State with the same figure for the rural areas of the State and only 8 per 1000 for urban areas. The highest proportion of 53 per 1000 is recorded in Nalgonda district followed by 33 in Karimnagar, 27 in Cuddapah and Medak and 17 in Warangal district. This may to some extent reflect the lack of separate workshop facilities in these areas or it may be attributed to the larger prevalance of cottage industries attended to on a household basis, the work being carried on at home. The proportion is as low as 2 per 1000 in Visakhapatnam and Kurnool districts and less than 5 in all the other districts except Srikakulam, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Khammam. In Nalgonda district, Suryapet, Bhongir and Ramannapet taluks, where the proportion is more than 70 per 1000, are responsible to a large extent for the higher proportion in the district. In these taluks, there is a large number of establishments engaged in household industries like handloom weaving, tanning, cobbling and pottery. Jagtial, Sultanabad and Metpalli taluks with a fairly large number of handloom weaving establishments account for the higher proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in Karimnagar district. In the case of Cuddapah, Medak and Warangal districts also handloom weaving establishments in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks in Cuddapah district, Siddipet, Gajwel, Andole and Narayankhed taluks in Medak and Jangaon in Warangal district, as also carpet weaving in Warangal district may be responsibe for the larger proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings in these three districts.

8. The proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings to the total number of houses is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas in all the Andhra districts except Krishna, while the rural proportion is higher in all the districts of the Telangana except Nizamabad and Medak districts. Apparently in the more advanced districts the craftsmen had started to move to the towns from the rural areas. The rural proportion ranges from 1 per 1000 in Kurnool and Guntur districts to 58 in Nalgonda district. It is more than 20 per thousand in Cuddapah, Medak and Karimnagar districts and lies between 10 and 20 per thousand in Anantapur, Nizamabad and Warangal districts. There are less than 10 workshop-cum-dwellings per 1000 in all the other districts. The urban proportion ranges from 2 per 1000 in Krishna and Hyderabad districts to 39 per 1000 in Cuddapah district. The proportion is more than 20 only in Medak and lies between 10 and 20 in West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts. In all the other districts the proportion is less than 10 per 1000.

9. As in the case of shop-cum-dwellings it is natural to expect a larger number of workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Considering the rural urban proportions per 1000 workshop-cum-dwellings in each district, given in columns 8 and 9 of subsidiary table E-1.2, it is observed that there is a larger number of workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas than in the urban areas in all the districts except West Godavari and Guntur districts where there are more workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas. In both these districts where there is a large number of urban units, even the household industries appear to have been attracted to these centres than in the rural areas where the people are busy mostly with agricultural pursuits. It is also possible that several of the household industries carried on in rural areas at home will not be visible easily to the outside and such houses might have missed being registered as workshop-cum-residences. There are as many as 993 workshop-cum-dwellings (per 1000 in the district) in the rural areas of Nalgonda district. For every 1000 workshop-cum-dwellings in the district concerned there are more than 900 in the rural areas in Krishna, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam districts. In all the other districts the corresponding figure is more than 800 except in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad districts. The phenomena of a higher proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in rural areas are found in all the taluks of the State except in Srikakulam and Palakonda taluks in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram taluks in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Rajahmundry taluks in East Godavari, Eluru and Narasapur in West Godavari, Repalle, Bapatla and Tenali in Guntur, Venkatagiri in Nellore, Chittoor and Madanapalli in Chittoor, Proddatur in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Koilkuntla and Adoni in Kurnool, Makthal in Mahbubnagar and Warangal taluk in Warangal district. The disparity between rural and urban proportion in these taluks is very marked in Repalle, Adoni, Eluru, Palakonda and Warangal taluks. Among the other taluks the disparity is rather small in most of the taluks of Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Anantapur and Kurnool districts, Vijayawada taluk of Krishna district, Ongole and Tenali taluks of Guntur district, Kandukur and Kavali of Nellore district, Mahbubnagar of Mahbubnagar district, Sangareddy and Zahirabad of Medak district, and Bodhan taluk of Nizamabad district.

Hotels, Hostels, Dharmasalas, Sarais etc.

10. The category of hotels, hostels, dharmasalas etc. accounts for a very small proportion of the total Census houses. The highest proportion of only 4 per 1000 is found in Cuddapah district followed by 3 per 1000 in Kurnool district. In all the other districts there is only one Census house belonging to this category per every 1000 houses except in Chittoor, Anantapur and Hyderabad districts where there are 2 per 1000. Naturally there are more Census houses belonging to this category in the urban areas than in the rural areas in all the districts except in Cuddapah where the rural figure is slightly higher than the urban figure. In the rural areas, the proportion is as low as 3 per 10,000 houses in Srikakulam district, while the highest proportion is 37 per 10,000 in Cuddapah district. Perhaps in this old historical district there is a larger number of choultries and the like. It is doubtful if the district has any large number of hotels. There are less than 10 hotels, hostels etc., per 10,000 houses in the rural areas of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts. In the urban areas the proportion ranges from 15 per 10,000 in Visakhapatnam and Warangal districts to 46 per 10,000 in Nalgonda district, where the higher proportion is due to the comparatively large number of houses belonging to this category recorded in Vijayapuri town and the urban areas of Bhongir taluk. The variation between the rural and urban areas is very marked in Srikakulam, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. In the first three districts the urban proportion is six times or more than that of the rural proportion while in Nalgonda it is nearly five times higher than the rural figure. This can be expected as in the backward rural areas of these districts there may be very little hotel or hostel facilities and hardly any dharmashalas. Among the taluks in the State there are less than 10 hotels, hostels etc. per 10,000 houses in most of the taluks in Srikakulam, in the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam, Razole in East Godavari, Kaikalur in Krishna, Venkatagiri in Nellore, Satyavedu in Chittoor, Madakasira in Anantapur, Kurnool, Nandikotkur, Giddalur, Koilkuntla and Alur taluks in Kurnool district, Gadwal in Mahbubnagar, Chevella and Pargi in Hyderabad, Utnoor in Adilabad, Parkal and Mahbubabad in Warangal, Metpalli and Huzurabad in Karimnagar, and Devarakonda taluk in Nalgonda district.

Shops excluding eating houses

11. Shops excluding eating houses constitute 1.3% of the total Census houses in the State. As is to be expected the proportion of the shops in the urban areas is as high as 4.5% or nearly seven times higher than the corresponding proportion in the rural areas. The urban proportion is considerably higher than the rural proportion in all the districts. There are less than 10 shops per 1000 houses in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. The highest figure of 40 shops per 1000 houses is recorded in Hyderabad dis-

trict mainly because of the influence of Hyderabad city where there are as many as nearly 60 shops per 1,000 houses. In Medak, West Godavari, Krishna, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Anantapur and Nalgonda districts there are more than 10 shops per 1,000 houses in the order mentioned. The urban proportion ranges from as many as 82 shops per 1,000 houses in Medak to 28 shops per 1,000 in Khammam district. The proportion of shops is less than 5 per 1,000 in Paderu taluk in Visakhapatnam district, Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram taluks in East Godavari, Palmaner in Chittoor, Rayachoti, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah, Medchal in Hyderabad, Utnoor and Chinnur in Adilabad, in all the taluks of Warangal district except Warangal, Mahbubabad and Jangaon taluks, Sultanabad and Manthani in Karimnagar, and Bhoorgampadu, Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks in Khammam district. The proportion of shops is naturally higher in towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more. There are as many as 67 shops per 1,000 houses in Tenali town closely followed by 66 in Vizianagaram town and 63 in Nellore town. The proportion lies between 40 and 50 in Vijayawada, Guntur, Adoni and Kurnool towns and between 50 and 60 in Hyderabad, Eluru, Nizamabad and Rajahmundry towns. All the above towns are noted business centres and it is no wonder that a comparatively larger proportion of shops have been registered in those towns. Kothagudem which is purely a mining town and Vijayapuri which is a dam project town have only 16 and 10 shops respectively per 1,000 houses.

Shops and shop-cum-dwellings

12. It would perhaps be appropriate to consider shop-cum-dwellings and shops together while discussing the proportion of houses occupied by trading establishments or concerns. The combined proportion is 17 per 1,000 for the State as a whole, roughly 10 for the rural areas and 53 in the urban areas. It is significant to notice in this connection that the disparity in the rural urban proportions is not so marked in the case of shop-cum-dwellings as in the case of shops, though in both the cases the urban proportion is higher than the rural. The combined proportion is highest in Hyderabad district which records 46 shops and shop-cum-dwellings per 1000 houses, while the proportion lies between 15 and 20 per 1000 in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nizamabad districts. In the rural areas of Hyderabad, Medak and Mahbubnagar districts there is a fairly high proportion of nearly 15 or more shops and shop-cum-dwellings per 1000 houses, while Visakhapatnam and Adilabad have a very low proportion of less than 6 per 1000. The highest proportion of 89 per 1000 is recorded in Medak district, while Hyderabad follows next with 67 per 1000. The urban proportion is more than 50 per 1000 in West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts, while in the other districts it ranges from 42 in Khammam district urban to 49 per 1000 in Mahbubnagar district urban. The combined proportion in the case of towns with a population of 50,000 and over is as high as 77 per 1000 in the highly commercial town of Vizianagaram, closely followed by 71 in Tenali and Nellore towns and 67 in Hyderabad city. The proportion is more than 50 per 1000 in Rajahmundry, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Adoni and Nizamabad towns. The urban areas of Sangareddy, Zahirabad, Andole and Siddipet taluks in Medak district, Hyderabad city in Hyderabad district, Palmaner and Chittoor taluks in Chittoor district, Eluru town in West Godavari district, which have a large proportion of shops or shop-cum-dwellings are responsible for the high proportion of over 60 shops and shop-cum-dwellings per 1000 houses in the urban areas of these districts. The high proportion of 22 per 1000 in Rajahmundry taluk is due to the presence of Rajahmundry town in the taluk. Apart from Vijayawada taluk which has a high proportion of 34 shops and shop-cum-dwellings per 1000 houses, Jaggayyapet taluk has a relatively high proportion of 30 per 1000 in this category among the taluks in Krishna district. Though Guntur town has a proportion of more than 50 per 1000 the corresponding proportion of the taluk is not high; so is the case with Tenali taluk. Most of the trading activity in Guntur district seems to be concentrated in the two towns of Guntur and Tenali. Such a phenomenon is also observed in the case of Nellore taluk in Nellore district, Proddatur taluk in Cuddapah district, Anantapur taluk in Anantapur district, Kurnool and Adoni taluks in Kurnool district, Nizamabad taluk in Nizamabad district and Warangal taluk in Warangal district, where also most of the shops are concentrated in their respective taluk Head Quarters towns.

13. It is interesting to note that the observations made in the previous paragraph with regard to the rural and urban proportions of shops and shop-cum-dwellings in the districts are broadly borne out by the corresponding proportion of the general population engaged in trade and commerce which is set out in the statement on the next page.

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the proportion of shops and shop-cum-dwellings and the proportion of workers in Trade and Commerce

State, District	Proportion of shops and shop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 houses		Proportion of workers in trade and commerce per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	**10**	**53**	**16**	**54**
Srikakulam ...	8	39	21	68
Visakhapatnam ...	6	42	15	47
East Godavari ...	11	46	20	58
West Godavari ...	11	63	15	58
Krishna ...	10	56	15	62
Guntur ...	9	49	17	53
Nellore ...	10	58	18	59
Chittoor ...	10	65	11	52
Cuddapah ...	9	47	15	62
Anantapur ...	11	46	11	51
Kurnool ...	10	44	13	49
Mahbubnagar ...	13	49	16	48
Hyderabad ...	17	67	17	52
Medak ...	16	89	13	58
Nizamabad ...	12	51	13	52
Adilabad ...	6	37	10	42
Karimnagar ...	8	54	16	47
Warangal ...	8	47	15	49
Khammam ...	6	42	12	40
Nalgonda ...	11	42	21	44

SOURCE: Table B-1 - Workers and Non-Workers classified by sex and broad age groups -- Andhra Pradesh, Census of India, 1961.

Note: The proportion of workers in Trade and Commerce is generally higher as it includes large number of workers with no regular shops as also those working in the offices of big firms and business houses which are not included under the category of shops.

Business houses and offices

14. The proportion of business houses and offices to the total Census houses is very small in the State; it is only 2 per 1000 in the State as well as in most of the districts. The highest proportion of 4 per 1000 in this category is recorded in Hyderabad district and is mainly contributed by Hyderabad city which has 6 business houses and offices per 1000 houses. There is only one business house and office per 1000 houses in Karimnagar district where four out of the seven taluks have the same proportion in this category. In all the districts of the State the proportion of the business houses and offices is markedly higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas, as is to be expected. While the rural proportion ranges from 1 per 1000 in most of the districts to nearly 2 per 1000 in Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Nellore and Anantapur districts, the urban proportion is 5 or more per 1000 in any district. Among the towns with population of 50,000 persons or more, the proportion is naturally higher than in the rural areas or all the urban areas taken together in the concerned district. In this class of towns the highest proportion of 12 per 1000 is recorded in Anantapur town, closely followed by 11 in Vijayawada and Guntur towns and 10 in Rajahmundry and Bandar towns. The lowest proportion of 4 per 1000 in this category is found in the mining town of Kothagudem in Khammam district.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

15. There are 58,182 Census houses in the State, which are used as factories and workshops — 31,950 in the rural areas and 24,232 in the urban areas. Thus factories and workshops constitute only 0.6% of the total Census houses in the State, the corresponding figures in the rural and urban areas being 0.4% and 1.76% respectively. These factories and workshops cover the non-household manufacturing establishments. It may be recalled here that the establishments engaged in household industry and small scale manufacture would have been covered generally by the category of workshop-cum-dwellings discussed earlier. The highest proportion of factories and workshops which is only 14 per 1000 houses is recorded in Hyderabad district, closely followed by 12 in Guntur and 10 in Krishna districts. There are less than five factories and workshops per 1000 houses in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts, while in the other districts the proportion lies between 5 to 9 factories or workshops per 1000 houses. The proportion is uniformly higher in the urban areas of all the districts than in the rural areas. In the rural areas the proportion ranges from 2 per 1000 in Chittoor district to 11 per 1000 in Guntur district. There are less than 5 factories and workshops per 1000 houses in the rural areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts; between 5 and 6 in Khammam, West Godavari and East Godavari; and nearly 7 per 1000 in Nizamabad and Krishna districts. In the rural areas of only one district of the State namely Guntur, the figure is slightly more than 10 per 1000. In the urban areas the proportion of factories and workshops per 1000 houses ranges from 7 in Khammam district to 23 in East Godavari and Krishna districts, closely followed by 22 in Medak and Nizamabad and 21 in West Godavari and Hyderabad districts. The proportion is more than 15 per 1000 in the urban areas of Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Karimnagar districts, while it is less than 10 per 1000 in the urban areas of Adilabad and Nalgonda apart from Khammam district, already mentioned. There are as

many as 31 factories and workshops per 1000 houses in Kakinada town, closely followed by 28 in Tenali, 27 in Eluru and 25 in Vijayawada and Nizamabad towns. Among the other towns with a population of 50,000 persons and more Kothagudem and Vijayapuri towns have less than 5 factories and workshops per 1000 houses, while in Guntur, Proddatur, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adoni and Warangal towns the proportion is nearly 20. It is slightly more than 20 in the other towns of this class. The considerably high proportion in most of these towns has contributed to the relatively higher proportion in the urban areas of the concerned districts. There is no significant variation in proportion between the taluks in a district; however, taluks having larger towns have a relatively higher proportion of factories and workshops compared to the other taluks in the district. It is also noticed in this connection that the proportion of factories and workshops in the larger towns is more than the corresponding proportion of the concerned taluks except in the case of Guntur taluk which has a higher figure of 24 per 1000 as against only 19 per 1000 in Guntur town. The rural areas of Guntur taluk have a large number of factories and workshops such as tobacco curing units and other types of miscellaneous factories and workshops which show themselves out prominently in the neighbourhood of Guntur town. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Narsaraopet taluk also has the same proportion of factories as Guntur taluk *i.e.*, 24 per 1000 houses due to the preponderance of tobacco industry in Chilakaluripet. Paderu taluk in Visakhapatnam, Darsi in Nellore, Bangarupalem in Chittoor, Shadnagar in Mahbubnagar, and Chinnur taluk in Adilabad district have the lowest proportion *viz.*, 1 factory per 1000 houses in the State. It is significant to note that in all these taluks except in Chinnur, the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings is also insignificant thereby indicating that these taluks are very backward from the point of view of both large scale and small scale industries. It will be relevant in this context to note that the proportions of persons engaged in household and non-household industries given in the following statement also broadly agree with the observations made earlier regarding the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings and factories and workshops in different districts. Though exact one to one correspondence between (*i*) the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings and the proportion of workers in household industry and (ii) the proportion of factories and workshops and the proportion of workers in non-household industry, in their relative position in the districts is not noticeable, by and large the higher proportions of the workshop-cum-dwellings or factories are associated with higher proportions of workers in household industry or non-household industry respectively. Further, the proportion of workers is dependent upon the employment size of the industrial establishments and need not always be related to the number of establishments.

STATEMENT 2

Statement showing the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings, factories and workshops and the proportion of workers in household industry and non-household industry

State/District	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 houses	Proportion of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total rural population @	Proportion of workshop-cum dwellings per 1,000 houses	Proportion of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total urban population @	Proportion of factories and workshops per 1,000 houses	Proportion of workers in non-household industry per 1,000 of total rural population @	Proportion of factories and workshops per 1,000 houses	Proportion of workers in non-household industry per 1,000 of total urban population @
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**11**	**52**	**8**	**43**	**4**	**7**	**18**	**45**
Srikakulam ...	4	40	8	55	3	4	11	20
Visakhapatnam ...	2	38	6	21	3	8	12	36
East Godavari ...	3	55	5	38	6	7	23	48
West Godavari ...	1	38	11	43	5	6	21	50
Krishna ...	5	41	2	31	7	5	23	48
Guntur ...	1	48	9	53	11	5	17	73
Nellore ...	9	64	18	54	3	3	15	38
Chittoor ...	9	52	14	67	2	3	19	31
Cuddapah ...	25	73	39	88	3	2	15	34
Anantapur ...	10	37	11	69	3	1	17	25
Kurnool ...	1	37	3	69	2	2	16	43
Mahbubnagar ..	6	74	3	96	2	2	12	17
Hyderabad ...	4	53	2	13	3	11	21	46
Medak ...	27	56	28	68	5	5	22	15
Nizamabad ...	11	65	16	52	7	20	22	81
Adilabad ...	9	44	4	26	4	8	9	73
Karimnagar ...	34	90	19	103	4	16	16	34
Warangal ...	17	58	14	48	2	12	14	57
Khammam ...	9	22	3	26	5	10	7	16
Nalgonda ...	58	57	4	34	2	11	9	20

@ SOURCE :—Table B-I—Workers and Non-Workers classified by sex and broad age groups — Andhra Pradesh, Census of India, 1961.

Schools and other educational institutions

16. There are 31,569 Census houses in the State which are used as schools and other educational institutions. Of these, 25,836 houses are in the rural areas and 5,733 in the urban areas. The number of houses occupied by schools etc., constitutes only 0.4% of the total houses in the State, the corresponding rural and urban figures being 0.35% and 0.42% respectively. But in regard to the absolute numbers of houses of this category in the rural and urban areas of each district, it is observed that there is a large number of schools and educational institutions in the rural areas of all the districts except Hyderabad, Warangal and Nalgonda where the number is larger in the urban areas. While in the case of Hyderabad district, this is due to the influence of Hyderabad city, in Warangal and Nalgonda districts the number of houses used as schools etc., in the rural areas is very small, being only 140 and 112 respectively. Among the districts, the proportion of houses in this category is the highest with 5 per 1000 houses in West Godavari and Cuddapah districts and lowest with only 2 per 1000 houses in Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Warangal and Nalgonda districts have 3 schools per 1000 houses, while Srikakulam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Khammam districts have 4 schools per 1000 houses. In the rural areas the proportion ranges from 1.8 per 1000 in Nizamabad district to 5.4 in Cuddapah district. There are not even 3 schools per 1000 houses in the rural areas of all Telangana districts except Khammam district whereas in the rural areas of all the Andhra districts except Visakhapatnam there are nearly 4 or more than 4 schools per 1000 houses. In the urban areas the proportion ranges from 2 per 1000 in Adilabad district to 5 per 1000 in Cuddapah, Kurnool, West Godavari, Guntur and Anantapur districts. In the urban areas of all the other districts except Nizamabad, Adilabad and Nalgonda there are nearly 4 schools per 1000 houses. The difference in the rural and urban proportions is particularly noticeable in Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Warangal districts. In the rural areas of Srikakulam, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts the proportion is higher than the corresponding proportion in the urban areas, while in all the other districts the urban proportion is higher. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 persons and more the proportion varies from 1 school per 1000 houses in Vijayapuri town to 8 per 1000 in Tenali, while in the other towns of this class except in Kothagudem, Nizamabad, Nellore, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam the number of schools is 4 or more per 1000 houses. However, it is not possible to arrive at any precise conclusions about the relative position of each district from the point of view of educational facilities by analysing the proportions of the houses used as schools or other educational institutions to the total number of Census houses. The number of persons served by each school or educational institution in the rural and urban areas of each district would reveal the differences more clearly and precisely.

STATEMENT 3

No. of persons served by a school or educational institution

State/District		Rural	Urban
1		2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		**1150**	**1094**
Srikakulam	...	921	934
Visakhapatnam	...	1369	1159
East Godavari	...	1153	1072
West Godavari	...	881	884
Krishna	..	841	1097
Guntur	...	950	902
Nellore	...	935	936
Chittoor	...	969	976
Cuddapah	...	750	890
Anantapur	...	1156	902
Kurnool	...	1003	863
Mahbubnagar	..	1898	1219
Hyderabad	..	1635	1373
Medak	...	1756	1031
Nizamabad	..	1891	1612
Adilabad	...	1751	1777
Karimnagar	...	1920	1011
Warangal	...	1811	1204
Khammam	..	1351	1011
Nalgonda	...	1672	1647

17. From the above statement it is seen that there is a school or an educational institution for every 1150 persons in the rural areas of the State as against one for every 1094 persons in the urban areas. In the rural areas, Cuddapah district with a school to serve every 750 persons, seems to be placed in a relatively advantageous position. The rural areas of Srikakulam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor also have one school for less than 1000 persons. In the rural areas of other Andhra districts there is a school for less than 1400 persons, while in all the Telangana districts except Khammam there is only one school for more than 1,600 persons. In fact Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts have one school for every 1,900 persons roughly. The urban areas of Kurnool district have one school per every 863 persons while in Adilabad the corresponding figure is 1,777 persons. In the urban areas of West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah the number of persons served by a school is less than 1,000, while in East Godavari, Medak, Karimnagar and Khammam districts it is more than 1,000 persons. Tenali town has one school for every 573 persons, while in Kothagudem and Vijayapuri towns the corresponding figure is more than 2,000. A school or educational institution serves less than 1,000 persons in Rajahmundry, Eluru and Adoni towns apart from Tenali already mentioned. Though the number of schools is as high as 899 in Hyderabad city the population served by a school is also as high as 1,392 persons. The above proportions may not be entirely identical with the figures that the education department of the Government may be maintaining, for, in this report only the relation between the number of Census houses used as schools or other educational institutions and the population of the districts concerned has been examined and not exactly the number of institutions as such nor the capacity of each school. Again, while generally it may be taken that one Census house may represent one school particularly in rural areas, it is possible that several schools will be made up of blocks of buildings and for the purpose of the present compilation, each block would have been taken as a separate Census house as each will have separate access. Even so the above discussion more or less reflects clearly the state of educational facilities available in the different districts of the State as studied from the point of the number of Census houses used as educational institutions.

Restaurants and eating places

18. The proportion of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places to the total number of Census houses is very small for the State, being only 2 per 1000 houses — 1 in the rural areas and roughly 5 in the urban areas. As is to be expected, this proportion is uniformly higher in the urban areas of all the districts than the corresponding proportion in the rural areas. In the rural areas there is not even one restaurant or eating place per 1000 houses in Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. Though the proportion of restaurants etc., is relatively high in the larger towns, it does not go beyond 8 per 1000 houses which is the highest proportion, recorded in Tenali town. Tenali is so well known for its attraction of temporary visitors that some enthusiasts go to the extent of calling it the "Paris of Andhra", and no wonder a large number of restaurants have sprung up to serve them adequately! Surprisingly, the proportion of restaurants is as low as 3 per 1000 houses in Hyderabad city and 1 per 1000 in Proddatur town. The variation in this proportion between the different taluks in a district and different districts in the State is not significant.

Places of entertainment and community gathering

19. Places of entertainment, recreation etc., including temples, mosques and churches constitute roughly 1.1% of the total Census houses of the State — 1.16% in the rural areas and 0.88% in the Urban areas. The higher proportion in the rural areas is naturally due to the larger number of places of worship as well as the existence of "village chavadi" in almost all the villages. The rural proportion is higher than the urban proportion in all the districts except in Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar and Warangal districts where the urban proportion is slightly higher. It ranges from 5 per 1000 in the rural areas of Warangal and Khammam to nearly 20 per 1000 in those of Anantapur and Medak districts, while in the urban areas the proportion ranges from 5 per 1000 in Nalgonda district to 14 per 1000 in Mahbubnagar district. Among the larger towns the highest proportion of 13 is recorded in Adoni town, closely followed by 12 in Bandar town. In all the other towns of this class it is 5 or more than 5 per 1000 except in the mining town of Kothagudem and the project town of Vijayapuri, where the corresponding proportions are naturally small being 2 per 1000 and 3 per 1000 respectively.

Public Health and Medical Institutions

20. There are 6,448 Census houses used as hospitals, public health institutions, dispensaries, clinics etc., in the State. Of these 2,887 houses are found in the rural areas and 3,561 in the urban areas. Thus, hospitals etc., constitute only 0.1% of the total Census houses in the State. However, in the urban areas the proportion is slightly higher being nearly 0.3% while in the rural areas it is as low as 0.04% or only 4 hospitals per 10,000 houses. There is not even one hospital or dispensary for every 1000 houses in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Mahbubnagar and Warangal districts. The highest proportion of 2 per 1000 is recorded in Hyderabad district, while in all the other districts there is one hospital or dispensary for every 1000 houses. In all the districts the proportion is naturally higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. There is not much variation in the rural areas between the districts though the lowest proportion recorded in Mahbubnagar is only 18 hospitals or dispensaries per 100,000 Census houses, while the highest proportion recorded in the rural areas of West Godavari district is 66

per 100,000 Census houses. The picture is not altogether different in the urban areas where the proportion ranges from 87 for 100,000 Census houses in Adilabad district to 387 for 100,000 in Krishna district. It is, however, not possible to judge the extent of medical facilities available in each district from these figures alone. The figures of population served by a hospital or dispensary etc., in the different districts given in the following statement will be useful in this context.

STATEMENT 4

No. of persons served by a hospital or dispensary etc.

State/District		Rural	Urban
1		2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		**10,290**	**1,762**
Srikakulam	...	14,938	2,067
Visakhapatnam	...	14,553	3,177
East Godavari	...	8,365	1,580
West Godavari	...	6,526	1,292
Krishna	...	6,907	1,185
Guntur	...	7,516	1,371
Nellore	...	8,080	1,257
Chittoor	...	9,575	1,978
Cuddapah	...	1,872	1,513
Anantapur	...	11,966	2,262
Kurnool	...	9,101	1,931
Mahbubnagar	...	22,358	2,158
Hyderabad	...	8,126	1,864
Medak	...	13,811	2,063
Nizamabad	...	8,101	2,031
Adilabad	...	16,724	4,738
Karimnagar	...	19,571	1,487
Warangal	...	18,698	2,394
Khammam	...	13,274	2,917
Nalgonda	...	12,529	2,617

21. It is seen from the above statement that there is a hospital or dispensary for every 10,290 persons in the rural areas of the State as against 1 for 1,762 persons in the urban areas. The variation in the rural areas between the districts is also very large. While there is one hospital for every 6,526 persons in the rural areas of West Godavari district, the rural areas of Mahbubnagar district have one hospital for more than 20,000 persons. The rural areas of Karimnagar and Warangal districts also seem to be greatly lacking in medical facilities, because one hospital has to cater for nearly 19,000 persons in both these districts. In the rural areas of East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Nizamabad a hospital on an average caters to the needs of less than 10,000 persons, while in the other districts there is not even one hospital for every 10,000 persons. The variation in the number of persons served by a hospital or dispensary is not so marked in the urban areas of different districts. However, there is a hospital for every 1,500 persons or less in the urban areas of West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Karimnagar districts, while the corresponding figures in the urban areas of East Godavari, Khammam and Adilabad are 3,177, 2,917 and 4,738 persons respectively. Tenali town again tops the list in the larger towns with a hospital for every 924 persons, followed by Nellore, Rajahmundry and Vijayawada which have a hospital for less than 1,500 persons. In all the other towns of this class including Hyderabad city, each hospital caters to more than 1,700 persons while this figure is as high as 5,811 persons in Kothagudem and 5,027 in Vijayapuri town. It may, incidentally, be noted that in Vijayawada and Nellore towns the number of hospitals, dispensaries etc., is larger than the number of schools and educational institutions. There are a number of missionary institutions, private doctors and nursing homes and dispensaries in these towns serving the large population of these economically rich centres.

Other categories of houses

22. As explained earlier, the category of "Others" includes houses put to miscellaneous uses like cattle-sheds, garages, laundry-cum-residences, professional consultation rooms etc. Consequently no distinct pattern is discernible in this category of houses in the rural and urban areas of the districts or among the larger towns. However, the proportion of houses in this category is less in the urban areas than in the rural areas in the State, as well as in all the districts except Srikakulam, East Godavari and Nellore districts. The proportion is as high as 264 per 1000 houses in the rural areas of Adilabad district and 108 in the urban areas of Nizamabad district which are the highest proportions in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively.

Classification of major towns as industrial, commercial or residential

23. Before closing the discussion on this subject it would be interesting to note that among the towns with a population of 50,000 persons and more, barring the mining town of Kothagudem and the Nagarjunasagar dam project town of Vijayapuri, the towns of Kakinada, Bandar and Anantapur with more than 800 dwellings per 1000 houses may be classified as residential towns, while Vizianagaram, Tenali, Nellore, Eluru, Hyderabad city, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Adoni, and Nizamabad towns with 50 or more shops per 1000 houses may be treated as commercial towns. There is not even one town which can be classified as purely industrial if judged by the proportion of factories and workshops. If, however, workshop-cum-dwellings are considered together with factories and workshops, Proddatur with 116 industrial establishments, whether small or large, per 1000 houses followed by 45 in Eluru, 42 in Vizianagaram, 39 in Kakinada and Warangal may be considered as semi-industrial towns. It is also seen that the social and educational institutions and related amenities in these towns do not vary according to the population of each town. In other words, the larger towns do not necessarily have a greater proportion of schools, hospitals, places of entertainment etc., than the smaller towns.

24. The following statement would show the correlation between the proportions of workers in household industry, non-household industry and trade and commerce and the corresponding proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings, factories and workshops, and shops and shop-cum-dwellings in all the towns above 50,000 in population. This may help us to determine the character of the towns more definitely.

STATEMENT 5

Statement showing the proportion of workers in household industry, non-household industry, trade and commerce and the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings, factories and workshops, shops and shop-cum-dwellings in towns above 50,000 population.

Town	Proportion of workers in household industry per 1,000 population	Proportion of Work-shop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 houses	Proportion of workers in non-household industry per 1,000 population	Proportion of factories and work-shops per 1,000 houses	Proportion of workers in trade and commerce per 1,000 population	Proportion of shops and shop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Visakhapatnam	6	3	31	7	38	29
2. Vizianagaram	39	21	33	21	67	77
3. Kakinada	17	8	43	31	53	38
4. Rajahmundry	23	3	64	23	73	57
5. Eluru	50	18	61	27	31	63
6. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	40	1	43	22	57	43
7. Vijayawada	16	3	56	25	72	58
8. Guntur	14	4	128	19	53	52
9. Tenali	37	2	42	28	66	71
10. Nellore	31	2	52	22	53	71
11. Proddatur	153	100	52	16	68	45
12. Anantapur	29	4	24	17	46	38
13. Kurnool	50	1	50	17	49	48
14. Adoni	74	9	79	17	67	54
15. Hyderabad	13	2	46	21	52	67
16. Nizamabad	45	2	68	25	61	54
17. Warangal	51	20	69	19	54	45
18. Kothagudem	17	3	12	3	33	29
19. Vijayapuri	13	4	16	4	27	26

SOURCE: Tables E-I.1 and B-I — [Andhra Pradesh, Census of India, 1961]

25. Considering the proportion of workers in household industry per 1,000 persons, Proddatur town, Adoni, Eluru, Warangal, Bandar and Vizianagaram towns seem to be important centres of household industry. The proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 houses is also relatively high in these towns except in Bandar, Guntur, Adoni, Warangal, Nizamabad, Rajahmundry and Eluru have a high proportion of more than 60 workers per 1,000 persons engaged in non-household industries. Though the proportion of factories and workshops is not correspondingly high in the same order in these towns, it is fairly high being nearly 20 or more per 1000 houses. It may be noted in this connection that the large employment per establishment in the Tobacco industry in Guntur, Ginning and Textile mills in Adoni, Textile, Oil & Rice mills in Warangal, Beedi factories in Nizamabad, Tobacco curing centre, Paper mills and Aluminium factories in Rajahmundry and in the Rice mills in Eluru town is responsible for the high proportion of workers in non-household industry in these towns and consequently for the relative disproportion in the number of establishments. Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Proddatur, Vizianagaram, Adoni, Tenali and Nizamabad towns with a high proportion of more than 60 workers in trade and commerce, for a population of 1000 persons can be classified as important trading centres even considering the proportion of shops and shop-cum-dwellings per 1000 houses.

It would appear difficult to characterise some of the towns as predominantly industrial or commercial towns. Towns like Proddatur, Adoni, Vizianagaram have exhibited their equal importance in both the fields.

ANNEXURE TO CHAPTER II

(Vide Para 1)

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in the rural and urban areas of each district by vacant and different uses of occupied Census houses

State/District	Rural / Urban	Vacant	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum dwellings	Hotels, Hostels etc.	Shops	Business houses and offices	Factories, Work-shops and Work-sheds	Schools etc.	Restaurants and eating places	Places of entertainment	Public Health and Medical institutions Hospitals etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ANDHRA PRADESH	R	**58**	**791**	**3**	**11**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**12**	**N**	**107**
	U	**67**	**767**	**8**	**8**	**3**	**45**	**8**	**18**	**4**	**4**	**9**	**2**	**57**
1. Srikakulam	R	103	826	3	4	N	6	1	2	4	2	6	N	43
	U	81	767	7	8	2	32	9	11	4	7	8	2	62
2. Visakhapatnam	R	83	853	2	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	6	N	40
	U	48	833	6	6	1	36	7	12	3	7	7	2	32
3. East Godavari	R	34	878	3	3	1	8	1	6	4	2	11	1	48
	U	35	802	6	5	3	40	8	23	5	6	10	3	54
4. West Godavari	R	27	860	3	1	1	8	2	5	5	2	11	1	74
	U	59	745	7	11	2	56	8	21	5	7	10	3	66
5. Krishna	R	29	728	4	5	1	7	1	7	4	1	9	1	203
	U	55	772	8	2	4	48	10	23	4	4	8	4	58
6. Guntur	R	49	796	3	1	1	6	1	11	4	1	10	1	116
	U	64	759	7	9	2	42	8	18	5	5	8	3	70
7. Nellore	R	50	819	3	10	1	7	1	3	4	1	13	1	87
	U	71	709	8	18	2	50	9	15	4	4	10	3	97
8. Chittoor	R	57	780	4	9	1	6	1	2	5	1	15	N	119
	U	77	725	8	14	4	57	9	19	4	6	11	2	64
9. Cuddapah	R	83	774	5	25	4	4	1	3	5	N	17	N	79
	U	75	749	13	39	3	35	8	15	5	3	10	3	42
10. Anantapur	R	95	767	6	10	2	5	2	3	4	1	20	N	85
	U	96	744	14	11	3	32	9	17	5	4	11	2	52
11. Kurnool	R	99	733	3	1	3	7	1	2	4	1	19	N	127
	U	86	758	7	3	4	37	8	16	5	5	11	2	58
12. Mahbubnagar	R	61	805	3	7	1	11	1	2	2	1	18	N	88
	U	93	738	7	3	4	42	7	12	4	4	14	2	70
13. Hyderabad	R	48	801	4	4	1	13	2	3	3	1	18	1	101
	U	60	789	8	2	3	59	6	21	4	2	9	3	34
14. Medak	R	45	727	2	28	1	14	1	5	2	1	20	N	154
	U	85	670	7	28	2	82	8	22	4	6	13	2	71
15. Nizamabad	R	88	660	2	11	1	10	2	7	2	3	11	N	203
	U	56	717	3	16	4	52	7	21	3	4	7	2	108
16. Adilabad	R	21	682	1	9	1	4	2	4	2	1	8	N	265
	U	46	806	4	4	2	33	6	9	2	4	7	1	76
17. Karimnagar	R	44	767	3	34	1	5	1	4	2	N	7	N	132
	U	97	717	10	19	3	44	7	16	4	3	8	3	69
18. Warangal	R	29	841	4	17	1	5	1	2	3	1	5	N	91
	U	73	770	13	14	1	29	6	15	4	5	6	2	62
19. Khammam	R	28	812	3	10	1	3	1	5	3	1	5	N	128
	U	92	800	14	3	3	28	9	7	4	5	5	1	29
20. Nalgonda	R	43	783	3	58	1	8	1	3	3	N	8	N	89
	U	96	767	10	4	5	32	12	9	3	4	5	2	51

N—Less than one.

Chapter III

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

Explanation of data collected in Table E-II

Occupied Census houses can be broadly classified into two categories *viz.*, (A) those used wholly or partly as dwellings and (B) non-dwellings used for different other purposes. The dwelling houses are further sub-divided into (i) those used exclusively for dwelling purposes, (ii) Shop-cum-dwellings, (iii) Workshop-cum-dwellings and (iv) dwellings with other uses. In respect of Census houses used partly or wholly as dwellings, apart from recording the number of households in each Census house, some basic particulars like the tenure status of the households, number of rooms occupied by the Census household, the number of males and females constituting the household were also collected. The present chapter concerns itself with a discussion of the information collected about the tenure status of a household *i.e.*, whether a household lived in a house owned by it or in a rented house. Rented house does not necessarily mean that rent should be paid. It is likely that a household may be staying in a house with the permission of a owner free of payment of rent. In such cases also the household is deemed to be living in a rented house. In column 14 of the Houselist, the fact whether a household lived in an owned or rented house is recorded. These particulars were ascertained by the Enumerator from the head or any responsible member of the household. The Enumerators were not instructed to verify whether the statements made by the members of a household in this regard were true in the legal sense of the terms "owned" and "rented". It is, therefore, possible that in a few cases (though the number may be very small) the particulars recorded about the tenure status may not represent the actual position. Information about tenure status was recorded in almost all the cases; however, in some very rare cases of omission of these particulars by the Enumerators, the households in the rural areas were treated as occupying owned houses as generally they will be, while in the urban areas they were considered as living in rented houses.

2. The data pertaining to tenure status of households were tabulated for a 20% sample of the households drawn systematically with a random start separately for each taluk, for every town with a population of 50,000 persons or more and all the other towns in a district. This sample of households was also utilised for examining the types of wall and roof materials (Table E-IV) and the distribution of households according to the number of rooms and their population (Table E-V). Thus data relating to 1,426,055 households were tabulated and analysed for table E-II, the table with which we are now concerned—"Tenure Status of sample Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings". Of these sample households, 1,201,535 households or roughly 84% were drawn from the rural areas and the remaining 224,520 or about 16% from the urban areas. In the rural areas the sample consisted of 1,182,783 dwellings, 3,240 shop-cum-dwellings, 13,936 workshop-cum-dwellings and 1,576 dwellings with other uses; while the corresponding figures for the urban areas were 220,644, 1,524, 1,815 and 537 respectively. Dwellings alone, therefore, account for a little over 98% of the sample households in the rural as well as the urban areas of the State. Shop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses account for only 0.3% and 0.1% respectively in the rural areas and 0.7% and 0.2% respectively in the urban areas. Workshop-cum-dwellings constitute 1.2% of the sample households in the rural areas and 0.8% in the urban areas; the higher proportion of households in this category in the rural areas is due to the fact that household industries are concentrated in the rural areas and also because household industries are not generally located in separate premises exclusively meant for the industries. It may be relevant to note from Table B-I of the 1961 Census, that out of a total of 1,815,154 workers engaged in household industry as many as 1,544,998 workers or nearly 85% are found in the rural areas. It is common to find that in the rural areas workshop-cum-dwellings consist of establishments engaged in handloom weaving, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, pottery, carpentry, basket making, tailoring and cycle repairing etc., the households running these industries also living in the same house.

Proportion of dwellings in the rural and urban areas of the districts

3. Subsidiary Table E-II.1 gives the distribution of 1000 Census households by types of Census houses occupied by them *i.e.*, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings, and dwellings with other uses,

in rural areas and Subsidiary Table E-II.2—the distribution of 1000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses and tenure status in urban areas. It is seen from Subsidiary Table E-II.1 that more than 98% of the sample households in the rural areas are exclusively dwellings. In fact the percentage is as high as 99.7 in Visakhapatnam district while the lowest is 93 in Nalgonda district. Apart from Nalgonda, only three other districts *viz.*, Cuddapah, Medak and Karimnagar recorded a percentage of less than 98, while in all the other districts this percentage is 98 or more. Even in the urban areas of the State 98.3% of the sample households are exclusively dwellings, the highest percentage of 99.3 being recorded in Krishna district while the lowest is 95 in Cuddapah which is higher than the lowest percentage in the rural areas. Except-ing the urban areas of Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Medak, Karimnagar and Warangal, apart from Cuddapah already mentioned, the percentage is 98 or more in all the other districts.

Proportion of dwellings in the rural areas by Taluks

4. The same pattern is noticed in the rural areas of most of the taluks of different districts. The proportion of dwellings per 1000 sample Census households is 1000 or nearly 1000 in Palakonda and Parvathipuram taluks in Srikakulam district, Chintapalle and Paderu in Visakhapatnam district, Yellavaram, Rampachodavaram and Rajahmundry in East Godavari district, Tenali and Repalle in Guntur district, Bangarupalem in Chittoor district, most of the taluks of Kurnool district, Alampur in Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad West and Medchal taluks in Hyderabad district, Madnoor in Nizamabad district, Utnoor in Adilabad district, — (though most of the taluks in Adilabad district have a proportion of nearly 990 dwellings per 1000) — and Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks in Khammam district. As is to be expected the proportion of dwellings is generally very high (about 99%) in the industrially and commercially backward taluks and particularly in the Agency tracts and forest areas. Apart from the Agency taluks already mentioned, the proportion of dwellings is also very high in the forest tracts of Parkal, Mulug and Narsampet taluks in Warangal district, Srungavarapukota, Chodavaram and Bhimunipatnam taluks in Visakhapatnam district, Polavaram and Chintalapudi taluks in West Godavari district, Nuzvid and Divi taluks in Krishna district, Vinukonda and Palnad taluks in Guntur district, Udayagiri, Kandukur, Kavali and Atmakur taluks in Nellore district, most of the taluks in Chittoor district, Rayachoti, Badvel, Sidhout and Rajampet taluks in Cuddapah district and Yellandu and Bhoorgampadu taluks in Khammam district. Though there is considerable area under forests in the taluks of Armoor in Nizamabad district, Manthani, Jagtial, Metpalli and Sircilla in Karimnagar district, Devarakonda, Miryalguda and Huzurnagar in Nalgonda district, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur in Cuddapah district, Tiruvur in Krishna district, Kanigiri in Nellore district, Puttur in Chittoor district, Tadpatri and Kadiri in Anantapur district, Achampet and Kollapur in Mahbubnagar district, Gajwel and Siddipet in Medak district, Asifabad and Nirmal in Adilabad district, the proportion of dwellings per 1000 sample Census households is not as high because the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in these taluks is comparatively more than that in some of the other taluks. In fact, the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings is as high as 141 per 1000 in Jammalamadugu taluk (which is incidentally the highest among taluks), 76 in Kanigiri, 74 in Miryalguda, 58 in Metpalli, 51 in Siddipet and 50 in Puttur taluks. Andole in Medak district, Ramannapet, Bhongir, Suryapet in Nalgonda district and Jangaon in Warangal district are the non-forest taluks where the proportion of dwellings is considerably smaller because the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in each of these taluks is more than 50 per 1000. It has already been indicated in the previous chapter that these taluks are important for several household industries like handloom weaving, cobbling and tanning, pottery, etc. The proportion of dwellings in Salur taluk in Srikakulam district and Ramannapet in Nalgonda district is relatively low since the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings is more than 20 in both the taluks, while in the latter case the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings also is more than 50 per 1000. Incidentally, these are the only two taluks in the State where the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings is more than 20 while in most of the taluks it is less than 5 per 1000. In a few taluks, *viz.*, Banswada and Yellareddy in Nizamabad district, Andole in Medak, Makhtal and Gadwal in Mahbubnagar, Anantapur and Penukonda in Anantapur, Chevella in Hyderabad, Chintapalle in Visakhapatnam, Jaggayyapet in Krishna district and Cuddapah taluk in Cuddapah district, the proportion of "dwellings with other uses" is 5 or more per 1000 sample Census households. These "dwellings with other uses" include among them dwelling-cum-cattle sheds, laundry-cum-dwellings, saloon-cum-dwellings etc., which could not be recorded in any of the other three items (Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings). This proportion is singularly conspicuous in Banswada (16 per 1000) and Yellareddy (15 per 1000) while in the other taluks mentioned above it ranges between 5 and 13 per 1000 sample Census households. In most of the other taluks of the State, this proportion is either 1 or negligible.

Proportion of dwellings in urban areas by Taluks

5. The proportion of dwellings in the urban areas of the taluks is particularly high (as high as 999 or 1000) in Ichchapuram and Sompeta in Srikakulam district, Bheemunipatnam, Yellamanchili and Narasipatnam in Visakhapatnam district, Razole and Tuni in East Godavari, Bheemavaram and Tanuku in West Godavari, Kaikalur and Divi in Krishna, Nellore taluk in Nellore district, Kamalapuram in Cuddapah, Shadnagar and Kalvakurthi in Mahbubnagar, Parkal, Narsampet and Jangaon in Warangal and Sirpur taluk in Adilabad district. Most of these taluks are backward areas or in the midst of delta areas with predominantly agricultural economy and had not urbanised to any significant extent. It may be noted here that though Sirpur is an industrial town with two large industrial establishments *viz.*, The Sirpur Paper Mills and the Sirsilk Rayon Factory, it is not surprising to find such a high proportion of dwellings because apart from these two factories there are no other small or large scale industrial units and hence the township consists mostly of the residential quarters of the employees in these two factories. The proportion of dwellings is not so high in the urban areas of Repalle taluk in Guntur district, Venkatagiri in Nellore, Puttur in Chittoor, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur in Cuddapah, Tadpatri in Anantapur, Sangareddy and Siddipet in Medak, Armoor in Nizamabad and Metpalli and Sultanabad taluks in Karimnagar district because the proportion under workshop-cum-dwellings in these urban areas is considerably high being more than 50 per 1000 sample Census households. As observed in the earlier chapter these urban areas are noted for handloom weaving in cotton or in silk. The proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings is particularly high in Venkatagiri (239), Puttur (150), Repalle (130), Jammalamadugu (107) and Proddatur (100) which are famous for the cotton handloom industry. The proportion of dwellings is also relatively low in the urban areas of Bobbili taluk in Srikakulam district, Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district, Gannavaram in Krishna, Repalle in Guntur, Kanigiri and Kandukur in Nellore, Kalahasthi in Chittoor, Rayachoti, Pulivendla and Badvel in Cuddapah district, Rayadrug, Kadiri, Gooty, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram and Hindupur in Anantapur district, Markapur, Giddalur and Koilkuntla in Kurnool district, Makthal in Mahbubnagar, Chinnur in Adilabad and Sultanabad and Manthani taluks in Karimnagar district. This is due to the fact that all these urban areas have a fairly high proportion (15 or more per 1000) of shop-cum-dwellings. The proportion of shop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas is naturally not so high as in the rural areas; but most of these urban areas mentioned above are very small towns not quite different from some of the big villages. The proportion of dwellings with other uses is not significant in the urban areas also. However, this proportion is more than 10 per 1000 only in Tadepalligudem taluk in West Godavari district, Pulivendla in Cuddapah, Gooty in Anantapur, Chinnur and Khanapur in Adilabad district, Mahbubabad in Warangal, Madhira in Khammam and Deverakonda taluk in Nalgonda district.

Proportion of dwellings in towns with population of 50,000 persons or more

6. Even among the towns with a population of 50,000 persons and more the proportion of households living purely in dwellings is more than 98% in all of them except Vizianagaram, Proddatur and Warangal towns. It is as high as almost 100% in Nellore, 99.7% in Rajahmundry and Bandar towns, 99.6% in Tenali, 99.5% in Guntur, 99.4% in Vijayawada and 99.3% in Nizamabad towns. This proportion of dwellings is particularly low in Proddatur town where only 89.8% are dwellings. This is because of the fact that nearly 10.0% of the households are recorded as workshop-cum-dwellings in this town. This phenomenon is not unusual because in the commercially and industrially advanced towns, the shops and factories and workshops are located exclusively in separate buildings rather than forming part of dwellings unlike in the rural areas and in some of the smaller towns. It may be recalled here that a fuller discussion on the proportions of houses used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings etc., is already made in Chapter II. As had been recorded under Chapter II, it is quite possible that several residential houses, in which some household industries are carried on inside, might have missed the notice of the Enumerator who might have recorded such houses merely as dwellings. Further details about the factories and workshops including workshop-cum-dwellings will be found in the next Chapter (Chapter IV).

Tenure status of sample Census households in the rural areas

7. Details regarding the tenure status of households in the rural areas are not given in the subsidiary tables.

However, from the statement given below it can be seen that 96% of the dwellings in the rural areas of the State are owned while only 4% are rented.

STATEMENT 6

Statement showing the percentage of households occupying owned houses

State/District	Percentage of households occupying owned houses in: Rural areas: Dwellings	Rural areas: Shop-cum-dwellings	Rural areas: Workshop-cum-dwellings	Urban areas: Dwellings	Urban areas: Shop-cum-dwellings	Urban areas: Workshop-cum-dwellings	Towns with more than 50,000 population: Name of Town	Towns: Dwellings	Towns: Shop-cum-dwellings	Towns: Workshop-cum-Dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH	**96**	**80**	**96**	**61**	**51**	**74**				
1. Srikakulam	96	92	91	81	67	85				
2. Visakhapatnam	96	89	93	77	55	70	Visakhapatnam Vizianagaram	89 61	52 53	42 79
3. East Godavari	94	81	87	63	63	65	Kakinada	59	55	31
4. West Godavari	93	82	76	64	32	63	Rajahmundry Eluru	43 62	75 60	50 60
5. Krishna	94	81	93	54	36	20	Bandar Vijayawada	64 38	25 30	33 14
6. Guntur	96	79	91	69	56	86	Guntur Tenali	64 55	50 13	40 ...
7. Nellore	97	89	99	70	71	82	Nellore	63	...	...
8. Chittoor	96	84	93	59	57	81				
9. Cuddapah	96	72	92	73	76	72	Proddatur	65	100	71
10. Anantapur	94	83	91	65	58	64	Anantapur	50	45	57
11. Kurnool	94	80	91	65	54	67	Kurnool Adoni	54 60	33 50	25 75
12. Mahbubnagar	98	85	92	77	82	70				
13. Hyderabad	96	83	92	34	27	28	Hyderabad	33	26	28
14. Medak	98	71	98	75	81	86				
15. Nizamabad	95	83	94	55	44	84	Nizamabad	47	40	60
16. Adilabad	98	85	97	69	57	80				
17. Karimnagar	99	94	99	78	67	82				
18. Warangal	99	88	98	70	62	71	Warangal	66	62	71
19. Khammam	98	89	98	43	60	67	Kothagudem	31	75	57
20. Nalgonda	98	45	99	70	70	83	Vijayapuri	67	81	83

The proportion of owned dwellings is as high as 99% in Karimnagar and Warangal followed by 98% in Medak, Adilabad, Khammam and Nalgonda. In fact the proportion is not less than 93% in any district, the lowest proportion of 93% being recorded in West Godavari district. It is observed that the proportion of owned dwellings is generally higher in all the Telangana districts than in the Andhra districts. This may perhaps be due to the relative backwardness of the rural areas of these districts which does not attract migrants from outside. However, the slightly low proportion of 95% owned dwellings in Nizamabad district may be due to some of the immigrant agricultural families in Bodhan taluk (which falls under Nizam Sagar project area) still occupying rented premises. Actually as many as 14% of the dwellings in Bodhan taluk are rented.

The following statement shows the percentage of households occupying rented houses in rural areas, districtwise.

State/District	Percentage of Rural dwellings which are rented.
Andhra Pradesh	**4**
Coastal Andhra Region.	
1. Srikakulam	4
2. Visakhapatnam	4
3. East Godavari	6
4. West Godavari	6
5. Krishna	6
6. Guntur	4
7. Nellore	3
Rayalaseema Region.	
8. Chittoor	4
9. Cuddapah	4
10. Anantapur	6
11. Kurnool	6
Telangana Region.	
12. Mahbubnagar	2
13. Hyderabad	4
14. Medak	2
15. Nizamabad	5
16. Adilabad	2
17. Karimnagar	1
18. Warangal	1
19. Khammam	2
20. Nalgonda	2

It can at once be observed from the above statement that a distinct regional pattern evolves. In the backward Telangana Region, with the exception of Nizamabad district for which reasons will be explained later, the proportion of owned dwellings is very small. In the more advanced Rayalaseema districts and the forward coastal delta districts the proportion of rented dwellings becomes higher. The reasons for the somewhat high proportion of rented houses used as dwellings, observed in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nizamabad are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The proportion of rural rented dwellings in each of the taluks in the above districts is given in the statement below:

Statement showing the proportion of rented dwellings in the rural areas in each of the taluks of Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur and Nizamabad Districts.

District/Taluk	Proportion of rented dwellings in rural areas per 1000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings.
Krishna District	**58**
Bandar Taluk	52
Divi Taluk	51
Gannavaram Taluk	68
Vijayawada Taluk	98
Nandigama Taluk	36
Jaggayyapeta Taluk	196
Tiruvur Taluk	23
Nuzvid Taluk	42
Gudivada Taluk	78
Kaikalur Taluk	50
East Godavari District	**60**
Kakinada Taluk	70
Amalapuram Taluk	51
Razole Taluk	70
Kothapeta Taluk	70
Ramachandrapuram Taluk	71
Rajahmundry Taluk	82
Rampachodavaram Taluk	17 (Agency)
Yellavaram Taluk	23 (Agency)
Peddapuram Taluk	43
Prattipadu Taluk	41
Tuni Taluk	41
Pithapuram Taluk	65
West Godavari District	**68**
Eluru Taluk	61
Chintalapudi Taluk	41
Polavaram Taluk	66
Kovvur Taluk	59
Tadepalligudem Taluk	58
Tanuku Taluk	100
Narsapur Taluk	52
Bhimavaram Taluk	92
Kurnool District	**60**
Kurnool Taluk	58
Nandikotkur Taluk	57
Atmakur Taluk	62
Markapur Taluk	22 (Forest area)
Giddalur Taluk	37
Allagadda Taluk	80
Nandyal Taluk	69
Banaganapalli Taluk	70
Koilkuntla Taluk	85
Dhone Taluk	81
Pattikonda Taluk	55
Alur Taluk	79
Adoni Taluk	54
Anantapur District	**62**
Anantapur Taluk	64
Kalyandrug Taluk	61
Rayadrug Taluk	67
Uravakonda Taluk	76
Gooty Taluk	68
Tadpatri Taluk	63
Dharmavaram Taluk	67
Kadiri Taluk	45
Penukonda Taluk	67
Hindupur Taluk	82
Madakasira Taluk	56

District, Taluk	Proportion of rented dwellings in rural areas per 1000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings.
Nizamabad District	**47**
Nizamabad Taluk	41
Armoor Taluk	36
Kamareddy Taluk	16
Yellareddy Taluk	27
Banswada Taluk	44
Madnoor Taluk	34
Bodhan Taluk	140 (Sugar industry).

It will be observed that while generally the taluk pattern conforms to the district average, in a few taluks of each district a large variation is observed. For example, Jaggayyapeta taluk (19.6%) and Vijayawada taluk (9.8% in Krishna district; Rajahmundry taluk (8.2%) in East Godavari district; Tanuku taluk (10.0%) and Bhimavaram taluk (9.2%) in West Godavari district; Koilkuntla (8.5%), Dhone (8.1%) and Allagadda (8.0%) taluks in Kurnool district; Hindupur taluk (8.2%) in Anantapur district and Bodhan taluk (14.0%) in Nizamabad district record a much higher proportion, than the district average. Similarly a few Agency taluks as Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram in East Godavari district and the forest taluk of Markapur in Kurnool district have recorded a very much lower percentage than the district average. In the 3 delta districts of Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari there are a good many villages with population ranging between 5,000 — 9,999 persons and 10,000 persons and above. Though some of these big villages have not been classified as urban units they possess certain urban characteristics like adequate educational, medical and other amenities with considerable floating population and as such these proportions of rented dwellings recorded need not be considered as abnormal. In fact, 4 towns of 1951 in Krishna district were declassified in 1961 and there are 6 such towns in East Godavari district and 10 in West Godavari district.

In Jaggayyapeta taluk of Krishna district, iron ore mining is carried on in a number of villages and the workers and supervisory staff generally live in rented houses. Regarding Vijayawada taluk, it has to be noted that many industrial units are located outside the Municipal limits of the city; even the Industrial Estate lies in the rural areas of the taluk, close to the city. And because of the congestion and lack of accommodation in the city, quite a sizeable population working in the city live in rented houses in the adjoining rural areas.

Rajahmundry taluk in East Godavari district has also a number of rice and oil mills in the rural areas apart from the flourishing tobacco industry. This taluk is also commercially developed and has a net work of navigable canals.

Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks in West Godavari district are also commercially advanced and have navigable canals. Some of the workers in the sugar and textile factories at Tanuku town live in nearby villages.

It may also be observed that in the rural areas of the delta districts a considerable section of Harijan labourers live in houses which are not their own. In fact, Government have been spending considerable money to acquire house sites for the Harijans in these areas.

Panyam cement factory at Bethamcherla is located in the rural areas of Dhone taluk in Kurnool district and certain iron ore extraction and other quarrying centres in this taluk and elsewhere in the district employ considerable number of workers who generally live in rented dwellings.

Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district has 5 villages, out of a total of 77, with a population ranging between 5,000 and 9,999 persons. This taluk has nearly 200 educational and 14 medical institutions (the highest as compared to any other taluk in the district) in the rural areas and most of the staff employed in these institutions usually live in rented dwellings.

In Nizamabad district, a proportion of 14.0% of rented rural dwellings in Bodhan taluk is due to the large number of immigrants still living in rented houses, in the taluk under the Nizam Sagar irrigation project area as stated earlier. It may be observed that Nizamabad district has the highest proportion of 13.64% migrants in the rural areas. Even West Godavari and Krishna districts have fairly high proportion of immigrants in the rural areas (7.63% and 9.15% in these districts respectively) as against the State average of only 5.49% for the rural areas.

The increased developmental activity in the rural areas is also partly responsible for the higher proportion of rented dwellings as the Community Development Block headquarters are generally located in the rural areas and the staff employed in different development activities occupy rented accommodation.

Among shop-cum-dwellings 80% are owned in the rural areas of the State. This percentage is particularly high in Karimnagar (94), Srikakulam (92) and in Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Khammam where the percentage is nearly 90. The lowest percentage of 45 is recorded in Nalgonda district while in all the others, it is 80 or nearly 80 except in Cuddapah and Medak where the percentage is slightly more than 70. In the case of workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas of the State 96% are owned while only 4% are rented. The proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings is more than 90% in all the districts except East Godavari (87%) and West Godavari (76%). This proportion is very high in Nellore (99%), Karimnagar (99%), Nalgonda (99%), Warangal, Khammam and Medak (98% in each). As in the case of dwellings, the proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings is generally higher in all the Telangana districts. This may be due to a large number of rural artisans clinging to their traditional occupations and occupying the ancestral houses while in the relatively advanced Andhra districts the joint families pursuing the traditional household industries in the rural areas may be disintegrating resulting in some of the members occupying rented premises.

Tenure status of sample Census households in urban areas

8. In the urban areas, out of every 1,000 Census households, 394 occupy rented houses. Out of these, 388 are dwellings, 3 are shop-cum-dwellings, 2 workshop-cum-dwellings and one is a "dwelling with other uses". The proportion of households living in rented Census houses (used wholly or partly as dwellings) varies from 664 in Hyderabad district to 196 in Srikakulam district. This proportion is more than 400 per 1000 in Krishna, Chittoor, Nizamabad and Khammam districts. The higher proportion in Khammam and Nizamabad is due to most of the workers in Kothagudem (Singareni) collieries and the Nizam Sugar Factory at Shakkarnagar in Bodhan taluk, occupying rented premises provided by the respective managements. In fact 687 and 513 per 1000 households in Kothagudem town and Bodhan town respectively are occupying rented houses as compared to 564 and 448 in the respective districts. The higher proportion of households occupying rented houses in Krishna district (461 per 1000) is due to the predominantly higher proportion of 617 per 1000 in Vijayawada town which is considerably more advanced commercially and industrially than most of the towns in the State. Chittoor town, Tirupati, Tirumalai and Renigunta towns are responsible for a higher proportion of households living in rented houses in Chittoor district. Apart from its educational and commercial importance Tirupati town attracts a very large number of pilgrims visiting Tirumalai who naturally occupy only rented accommodation. Also the employees of the Tirupati Cotton Textile Mills and the Railway staff of Renigunta occupy rented quarters. It is not surprising to find the highest proportion of 664 rented households per 1000 in Hyderabad district (Urban) because of Hyderabad city which accounts for 670 rented households per 1000. Thus the proportion of rented households is high in the commercially and industrially developed towns.

9. As Subsidiary Table E-II.2 gives the distribution of 1000 Census households according to dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and "dwellings with other uses" and also their tenure status, the proportion of owned and rented households under each of these categories are not brought out very clearly. Categorywise discussion is, therefore, made here based on the figures given in statement 6 under paragraph 7. It is seen from this statement that in the urban areas of the State 61% of the dwellings, 51% of the shop-cum-dwellings and 74% of workshop-cum-dwellings are owned. The proportion of owned dwelling varies from 81% in Srikakulam to 34% in Hyderabad districts. This proportion is 70 or more in Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda and ranges between 60 and 70 in all the other districts except in Krishna, Chittoor, Khammam and Nizamabad where the percentage is less than 60. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 persons and more the highest proportion of 89% of owned dwellings is found in Visakhapatnam town. This proportion, no doubt, seems to be rather high for a town like Visakhapatnam with a considerable number of industrial workers (about 5,000) in the ship-building yard etc. But most of the workers may not be residing in Visakhapatnam town itself and may be going to Visakhapatnam town for their work from nearby villages. Another reason may be the increased construction of small owned houses during the past decade under low income group housing scheme etc. This proportion is particularly low in Hyderabad city, Kothagudem, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry towns for reasons already indicated in the earlier paragraph.

10. Fiftyone percent of the shop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of the State are owned. All the districts except West Godavari, Krishna, Hyderabad and Nizamabad have a higher proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings, the highest percentage being 82 in Mahbubnagar closely followed by 81 in Medak. The lowest proportion of 27% owned shop-cum-dwellings is recorded in Hyderabad district, Hyderabad city having a slightly lower proportion of 26% only. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 and above all

the shop-cum-dwellings in Proddatur towns are owned while in Tenali town only 13% are owned.

11. The proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings is fairly high even in the urban areas of all the districts except in Krishna (20%) and Hyderabad (28%), though it is not as high as that in the rural areas. The figures for the urban areas of the State is 74% while it is 96% for the rural areas. Of the workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of Srikakulam, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts, 80% or more are owned. In most of the towns with a population of 50,000 or more the proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings is lower than the corresponding district urban percentage. The lowest proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings is as low as 14% and is found in Vijayawada town.

Broad conclusions

12. From the discussion and analysis in the previous paragraphs it is observed that a preponderant majority, of households live in Census houses used exclusively as dwellings both in the rural and urban areas. Among the other three categories of Census houses that the households occupy, only workshop-cum-dwellings account for a sizeable proportion. The question of tenure status is not of much significance in the rural areas as most of the households live in owned houses; the proportion of owned shop-cum-dwellings being slightly less than the corresponding proportion for dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. In the urban areas, however, a considerable proportion of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings are rented. The proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings is slightly higher than the corresponding proportions for the dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. The proportion of rented households in all the three categories is generally higher, as is to be expected, in the relatively advanced urban areas.

Chapter IV

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

Explanation of data presented in Table E-III

It was stated earlier that the purpose for which a Census house was used was recorded in column 4 of the houselists. If a house was used as a factory, workshop or establishment where some manufacture takes place, particulars like the name of the establishment or the proprietor, description of the products, repair or servicing undertaken, the average number of persons employed daily (during the week preceding the day of houselisting) including the owner or the proprietor or any of his family members if working, and the kind of fuel or power, if machinery was used, were recorded in columns 5 to 8 in respect of every house used as a factory, workshop or workshop-cum-dwelling. On the basis of the particulars recorded about the products manufactured or repair or servicing undertaken in the factories, workshops and workshop-cum-dwellings, all such units were classified under the different industries according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and Table E-III giving information about the power used and the size of establishments in regard to all the units under each of the minor groups separately for the rural and urban areas of all the taluks and for the towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more, was prepared. This table gives the distribution of the number of units under each minor group according to the power used *viz.*, Electricity, Liquid fuel, Coal, Wood and Bagasse, other fuels and no power and also according to the seven categories of size of employment *(i.e.)* those units employing (i) 1 person, (ii) 2-5 persons, (iii) 6-9 persons, (iv) 10-19 persons, (v) 20-49 persons, (vi) 50-99 persons and (vii) 100 persons or more. Without entering into any argument about whether the household industries as adopted by definition at the present Census can be deemed to constitute establishments or industrial units as such, this table gives in a comprehensive form some basic information in respect of all the manufacturing, repairing, servicing or processing units whether they be those registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 or non-registered factories and workshops or those carried on as household industries. For the purpose of this table all the minor groups under divisions 2 and 3 — "Manufacturing" of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification, and Major group 04 —"Live-stock & hunting" of Division '0'—"Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting" (except minor group 047 — "trapping of animals or games propagation") are taken into account. This is perhaps the first time that such classification and tabulation of all the industrial units whether they are large scale factories or small household industrial establishments, has been undertaken, though, some data about large establishments registered under the Factories Act are available with the Factories Department. This table can very conveniently provide a frame for the collection of all basic industrial statistics for the State.

Limitations of data collected

2. It has, however, to be noted that the data presented in this table has certain limitations: (i) It is possible that in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings, some of the houses were recorded merely as dwellings if the manufacturing process was not being carried on at the time of houselisting. Especially in the rural areas, handloom weaving, making of earthenware and pottery, manufacture of leather footwear etc., are carried on by some of the households which are engaged in agricultural operations during the agricultural seasons and in the concerned household industries during the off season. Though no precise estimate of the number of such cases is possible it may be presumed that the number of units in some of the household industries recorded in Table E-III may be very much on the lower side. For example, it is known that there are nearly 4 lakh handlooms including those which are idle, in this State whereas it is found from Table E-III that only 40,000 establishments are engaged in handloom weaving. Even allowing that some of the establishments have more than one loom, the number of establishments in handloom weaving as per the houselists seems to be an under estimate.

(ii) Despite the instructions that all places where any kind of production, processing, servicing or repairing is undertaken should be recorded as workshops or factories as the case may be, some Enumerators felt their conscience pricked to enter as workshop a place where a mere handloom was located or some lace work was done or earthen dolls were made on a household industry basis. He somehow, felt that some sort of machinery should exist to treat a place as a factory or

workshop. He did not hesitate to note a water pumpshed in a field as a workshop but he certainly did not consider a potter's house or weaver's hut as a workshop. Hence there is some possibility of household industries being considerably under-enumerated. Besides, several types of the household industries are carried on in such a way inside the homes that it is hardly possible for an Enumerator to notice them at the time of his visit. In urban areas there is also a possibility of wilful suppression of information for the fear that the house-tax may go up if the house is reported as any thing than residential. Several such cases therefore might have been treated merely as dwellings.

(iii) In a few cases the Enumerators might have recorded 3 or 4 contiguous houses constituting only one Industrial unit, say, a rice mill or an oil mill as 3 or 4 rice mills or oil mills because each constituent building of the premises in which the factory is located might have been numbered as a separate Census house. Also in some other cases, some of the ancillary units like a welding shop or a smithy shop in a large establishment like a big textile mill or a sugar factory might have been recorded as separate establishments because these ancillary units were housed in structures bearing independent Census house numbers. The ancillary units are incidental to the main industry and hence may have to be treated as constituent parts and not as independent establishments pursuing their work exclusively. In both these cases there is a possibility of getting inflated figures for the number of establishments under some of the industries.

(iv) In some cases the names of the factories or establishments or the description of products manufactured or the service or repair undertaken were not clearly recorded in the houselists but only vague entries like workshop or factory were recorded. In all such cases the units had to be classified under minor group 399 — "Manufacture and repair work of goods not assigned to any other group". The figures under this minor group include some establishments which could have been classified under other groups provided the information was clearly given.

(v) In a number of cases particulars about the power used and employment were not recorded in the houselists. In the case of those industrial units which were well known or for which data were available from other sources these particulars were filled up before tabulation (*e.g.*) in Adilabad district the Enumerator had recorded the Sirpur Paper Mills in the houselists but did not mention the power used and the number of persons employed. It was easy to secure the particulars in such cases from other sources. But in quite a number of cases specially in the rural areas it was not possible to do so in the case of smaller establishments. In these cases the establishments were assumed to be employing one person and using no power. The large number of units under minor groups 200 and 207 (*i.e.*) Rice, flour and oil mills, employing one person and not using any power may be partly due to this fact.

(vi) It is also possible that at the time of house-listing some of the industrial units engaged in seasonal industries like tobacco curing, gur making, might have been employing a very limited number of persons and in most cases only the watch and ward staff because of the off season for that particular industry. Employment figures in these industries may therefore be low and may not represent the actual position correctly.

Distribution of industrial units in the rural and urban areas of the State according to the power or fuel used

3. There are in all 150,596 industrial units in the State — 114,883 in the rural areas and 35,713 units in the urban areas. Thus roughly 76% of the units are located in the rural areas while only 24% are in the urban areas. In the rural areas of the State 109,768 units or nearly 96% do not use any power, while only 5,115 units or less than 5% use some kind of power or fuel. Among the units using power or fuel 1,217 units or nearly 24% use electricity, 2,923 units or about 57% use liquid fuel 75 units or over 1% use coal, wood and bagasse while the remaining 900 units or 18% use "other fuels". "Other fuels" generally include paddy husk or groundnut shell, though saw dust is also used in some places. It is interesting to note in this connection that as many as 895 out of the 900 units in the rural areas or more than 99% of the units using other fuels are either rice or oil mills. In the urban areas of the State, of the 35,713 industrial units 30,900 units or 87% work without the aid of any power or fuel and only 4,813 units or 13% of the total use some kind of fuel or power. In the power using units 3,939 units or 82% use electricity, 474 or 10% liquid fuel, 67 or 1% coal, wood and bagasse and the remaining 323 units or 7% use other fuels. For the State as a whole 93% of the industrial units work without the aid of any power or fuel. Among the power using units electricity is more commonly used in the urban areas while liquid fuel and other fuels are predominantly used in the rural areas. In fact, among the units using power or fuel, only 24% of the establishments in the rural areas use electricity while more than 80% in the urban areas use electricity. As against this, more than half of the establishments among the power using units in the rural areas are run by liquid fuel and only 10% in the urban areas. The large proportion of non-power using units both in rural and urban areas is obviously due to the Enumeration of a large number of household industrial units in which no power is used. As already pointed out, in a few cases there appears to have also been an omission on the part of the Enumerator to note the type of power or fuel used.

Distribution of establishments according to size of employment in the rural and urban areas

4. In the rural areas 81,910 units or nearly 71% of the total number of units employ only one person. The corresponding figure for the urban areas is 14,073 units or over 39% of the total units in the urban areas. A vast majority of these units both in the rural and urban areas are recorded under no power. Actually 99% of the single worker units in the rural areas and 97% in the urban areas do not use any power or fuel. Even when all the non-power un. 74% of them in the rural areas and 4 areas are single worker units. As a co position, it is observed that only 18% o using units in the rural areas and only 10% in the urban areas are single worker establishments. Even in the case of establishments engaging 2-5 persons, 27,091 of a total of 30,110 units in the rural areas or nearly 90% use no power. Similarly in the urban areas 14,691 out of 16,999 units in this size of employment or 86% do not use any power or fuel. As already observed 71.30% of the establishments in the rural areas and 39.41% in the urban areas employ only one person. The percentages of establishments employing 2-5 persons in the rural and urban areas to the corresponding totals are 26.20 and 47.60 respectively. In the remaining sizes of employment *viz.*, 6-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99 and 100 persons or more, the percentages are 1.27, 0.58, 0.54, 0.08 and 0.03 respectively in the rural areas and 6.52, 3.00, 1.94, 0.63 and 0.40 respectively in the urban areas.

STATEMENT 7

Statement showing employment in establishments using different types of fuel & power or no power

Type of fuel or power	Rural			Urban		
	No. of units	Total No. of persons employed	Average No. of persons employed per unit	No. of Units	Total No. of persons employed	Average No. of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total establishments	114,883	250,319	2.2	35,713	229,773	6.4
All fuels	5,115	40,960	8.0	4,813	100,869	21.0
Electricity	1,217	20,435	16.8	3,939	91,153	23.1
Liquid fuels	2,923	15,172	5.2	474	5,192	11.0
Coal, wood, bagasse	75	496	6.6	67	983	14.7
Other fuels	900	4,857	5.4	333	3,541	10.6
No power	109,768	209,359	1.9	30,900	128,904	4.2

Employment in establishments using different kinds of fuels

5. The statement above gives the comparative position of employment under each of the fuels and power both for the rural and urban areas of the State. It is seen from this table that all the industrial units in the State provide employment to 480,092 persons—250,319 persons in the rural areas and 229,773 persons in the urban areas. In the rural areas the bulk of the employment *i.e.* 209,359 persons or 83.6% of the total is provided by units using no power. The corresponding figures in the urban areas are 128,904 persons or 56.1%. On the other hand 40,960 persons or 16.4% in the rural areas and 100,869 persons or 43.9% in the urban areas find employment in units using some kind of fuel or power. Though the number of units using elecricity constitutes only 1.60% to the total units in the rural areas and 11.03% in the urban areas, they are responsible for 8.16% and 39.69% of the total employment respectively in the rural and urban areas. Incidentally the average employment per unit is also the highest in units using electricity both in the rural

and urban areas, the figures being 16.8 persons and 23.1 persons respectively as against the average of only 2.2 persons and 6.4 persons per establishment in the rural and urban areas respectively considering all the establishments. The average employment per unit is higher in the urban areas in the units under each fuel, power or no power. Further particulars about employment in each minor group under different fuels and power for every district are given in the table at Appendix I to this chapter and are discussed individually under the relevant minor groups.

Subsidiary Tables

6. The three subsidiary tables to Table E-III given along with other subsidiary tables at the end of this Report give (i) the proportion of workshops and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to 1000 workshops and factories separately for the rural and urban areas of each district; (ii) distribution of 1000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment and (iii) distribution of 1000 workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor groups by kind of fuel or power used.

Livestock and Hunting

REARING OF LIVE-STOCK POULTRY ETC.

7. There are only 19 units in the State — 14 units in the rural areas only 5 units in the urban areas — under major group '04' — Live-stock and hunting (excepting minor group '047' trapping of animals or games propagation which does not naturally come under the purview of this analysis). All the units work without the aid of any power or fuel. 11 out of the 14 units in the rural areas and 4 out of the 5 in the urban areas employ only one person. The total number of persons employed in all these units is only 30 in the State — 22 in the rural areas and 8 in the urban areas. These units are engaged in production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk, rearing of sheep for wool, rearing of other animals such as pigs, poultry farming, rearing of bees for production of honey and production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth. On the face of it, the figures revealed herein may appear to be ridiculously small as it is common knowledge that quite a lot of persons run poultries or rear sheep in rural areas. But it must be remembered here that only the Census houses used as workshops and factories alone have been enumerated and would therefore not cover all the open air sheep rearers or poultry keepers or pig breeders etc.

Processing of Food Grains and Manufacturing Foodstuffs

RICE MILLING ESTABLISHMENTS

8. Rice milling (m.g. 200) is one of the most important industries in the State having 5,915 units in the rural areas and 2,872 units in the urban areas. These numbers include establishments engaged in the production of atta and flour and processing of other food grains such as dal included under the minor group. The proportion of establishments under this minor group is 51 per 1000 units in the rural areas of the State and 80 per 1000 in the urban areas of the State. The highest proportion of 207 per 1000 in the rural areas is recorded in the rice bowl district of West Godavari. It is fairly high in the rural areas of the Coastal Andhra districts and in Kurnool, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar where the proportion is more than 50 per 1000. The lowest proportion of 18 per 1000 in the rural areas is recorded in Nalgonda district. The proportion in the urban areas is higher than the corresponding rural proportion in all the districts except Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Nellore districts. The highest proportion in the urban areas is 201 per 1000 recorded in Khammam district while the lowest is only 28 in Cuddapah district. This proportion is either 100 or more in Krishna, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Adilabad, Warangal and Nalgonda apart from Khammam already mentioned. A concentration of this industry is observed in the delta districts of the Andhra region and the rice growing districts in Telangana *viz.*, Nizamabad, Warangal, Karimnagar and Medak. These districts alone account for 76% and 55% of the total number of units under the minor group in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively.

Of the 5,915 units in the rural areas of the State all but 1740 units use some kind of fuel or power and in the urban areas there are only 524 units out of 2,872 units which do not use any power or fuel. Thus, 71% of the units in the rural areas and 82% in the urban areas under this minor group use some kind of fuel. Liquid fuel and electricity are the two important fuels used by these establishments. These rice mills are apparently run by diesel engines or by electric motors. In the rural areas of the State, 2,599 units or nearly 62% of the fuel using units use liquid fuel while 23% use electricity, 1% coal, wood, bagasse and the remaining 14% use other fuels like paddy husk or groundnut shell. In the urban areas 74% of the fuel consuming units use electricity while liquid fuel, coal, wood, and bagasse and other fuels are used by 14%, 1% and 11% of the units respectively.

This industry provides employment to 46,258 persons in the State — 24,747 persons in the rural areas and 21,511 persons in the urban areas. There are as many as 32% and 20% of the units in the rural and urban areas respectively which are single worker establishments. A large proportion of these units, 64% in the rural areas and 46% in the urban areas is found under no power. This may be due to hand pounding of rice being carried on as a small household industry or propably reflects the limitations explained earlier in para 2, *i.e.*, the Enumerator having failed to note the power used in respect of a large number of small paddy husking or flour milling units each one of which is often run by a single person. Even in the power using units there are 16 units and 14 units per 100 employing only one person in the rural and urban areas respectively. These might be small flour mills, each managed by a single person. The number of persons employed in the power using units is 21,066 in the rural areas and 19,491 in the urban areas while in the non-power using units the corresponding figures are 3,681 persons and 2,020 persons respectively in the rural and urban areas. In the rural areas, the average number of persons employed per unit works out to 5.5 for those units using electricity, 4.5 for liquid fuel, 6.2 for coal, wood and bagasse, 6.8 for other fuels, and only 2.1 for units using no power. The corresponding figures for urban areas are 7.3 persons, 9.4 persons, 23.0 persons, 12.1 persons and 3.9 persons respectively.

In the rural areas, East Godavari district has the largest number of units *viz.*, 645 closely followed by Guntur with 564, West Godavari with 518 and Krishna with 490 units. Cuddapah district has only 51 units under this minor group, while Kurnool and Khammam have each 109 units. The rural areas of Amalapuram, Ramachandrapuram, Razole and Rajahmundry in East Godavari district, Bapatla, Tenali and Guntur taluks in Guntur district, Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tadepalligudem and Tanuku in West Godavari district, and Divi, Gudivada, Gannavaram and Vijayawada taluks in Krishna district are mainly responsible for the large number of units in these four districts. Bobbili taluk in Srikakulam district, Srungavarapukota in Visakhapatnam district, Nellore and Kovur in Nellore district, Armoor and Nizamabad taluks in Nizamabad district, Karimnagar and Sirsilla in Karimnagar district, Jangaon taluk in Warangal district, and Ramannapet and Nalgonda taluks in Nalgonda district have a relatively larger number of units than the other taluks in the concerned districts. Among the power using units, liquid fuel is largely used in most of these taluks, except in Amalapuram, Ramachandrapuram, Tanuku, Gannavaram, Vijayawada, Gudivada, Guntur, Tenali, Bapatla, Kovur and Sirsilla; in these taluks electricity is used to a considerable extent. The number of units using no power is large in Bobbili, Srungavarapukota, Razole, Narasapur, Gannavaram, Bapatla, Armoor, Karimnagar and Nalgonda where apart from a number of co-operative societies which produce hand pounded rice, handpounding of rice is carried on as a household industry in many villages.

The urban areas of Hyderabad district have 589 or over 20% of the 2872 units in this minor group in the urban areas of the State. Krishna district with 267 units and Guntur with 211 units rank next to Hyderabad. The number of factories ranges between 150 and 200 in the urban areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool and Warangal districts. Hyderabad city alone has 565 establishments though a considerable number of them may be flour or dal mills which mainly use electricity. The number of establishments under this minor group is considerable in Vijayawada town, Tenali and Guntur towns, in the urban areas of Bapatla taluk in Guntur district, Kakinada town, Eluru town and Warangal town. There are as many as 128 units in Warangal town out of a total of 153 units in the urban areas of the district.

SUGAR FACTORIES

9. Sugar industry (minor group 201) is a very important major industry in the State. There are 11 Sugar Factories in the State of which 4 are in the rural areas. The Nizam Sugar Factory located in Shakkarnagar of Bodhan taluk in Nizamabad district is one of the largest in the country and employs nearly 2,000 persons per day. Of the other 10 factories 2 are located in each of the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna. Among these, The Deccan Sugars & Abkari Co. Ltd., in Samalkot in East Godavari district and The K.C.P. Ltd., in Vuyyur in Krishna district are important and employ more than 500 persons per day. The total employment in this industry is more than 5,000 persons per day and all the units use electricity.

ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCING INDIGENOUS SUGAR, GUR ETC.

10. There are 58 units in the rural areas and 16 in the urban areas under minor group 202 — Production of indigenous sugar and gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy. Though gur making is an extensive small scale industry in the State, very few units were recorded in the houselists

because of the seasonal nature of the industry and also because the manufacturing process is carried on in the fields at the time of sugar cane harvesting. These would not have been enumerated unless the processing was done within the premises of a building. Four units in the rural areas and 5 in the urban areas use electricity while one unit in the rural areas and two in the urban areas use liquid fuel; all the others do not use any power. 21 units in the rural areas and 3 in the urban areas employ only one person while 30 in the rural areas and 5 in the urban areas employ 2-5 persons. The total employment in the State under this minor group is 688 persons—264 in the rural and 424 in the urban areas. Of the 74 units in the State, 21 are located in Visakhapatnam district while Chittoor and East Godavari districts have 18 and 12 units respectively. The two Khandasari Mills, one of which employs more than 100 persons, are located in Nizamabad town. These four districts *viz.*, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, East Godavari and Nizamabad are major sugar cane growing districts in the State and together account for over 60% of the area under this crop.

FRUIT PRODUCTS SUCH AS JAM, SAUCE, JELLY ETC.

11. There are 42 units in the State under minor group 203 — production of fruit Products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits — 18 in the rural areas and 24 in the urban areas. Of these, all the 18 in the rural areas and two in the urban areas use electricity while the remaining 22 in the urban areas do not use any power or fuel. Among the units using electricity, 15 in the rural areas and one in the urban areas employ between 20-49 persons. Cashewnut industry which is included under this minor group accounts for 29 units of which 14 units are located in Palasa of Tekkali taluk (rural) in Srikakulam district while 15 units are found in Bapatla taluk (urban) in Guntur district. Apparently Cashewnut industry is confined to these coastal tracts where the soil and climate are suitable for cashewnut crop. The total employment under this minor group is 789 persons — 561 in the rural areas and 228 in the urban areas.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

12. Slaughter houses and allied establishments engaged in the preservation of meat and fish, coming under minor group 204, seem to have been recorded in almost all the districts as butchers' shops or meat stalls and hence treated as shops, and not as workshops and thus not accounted for in these tables. Only one unit employing 4 persons and using no power is recorded in the Kurnool district, rural.

PRODUCTION OF BISCUITS AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS

13. Production of bread, biscuits etc. — (minor group 205) — is carried on in 196 units in the State of which only 15 are in the rural areas. Except for 12 units in the urban areas which use electricity all the 15 units in the rural areas and the remaining 169 units in the urban areas do not use any power or fuel. There is only one large establishment which uses electricity and employs more than 150 persons. This factory J. B. Mangharam & Co., is located in Hyderabad city. In the rural areas the 15 units are distributed in all the 11 districts other than Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam where no units under this minor group are recorded. In the urban areas the largest number of 59 units is found in Hyderabad district followed by 21 in Krishna and 15 in Chittoor district. There are no units under this minor group in the urban areas of Khammam district. The total employment in the urban areas is 927 persons of whom 338 are employed in units using electricity. The number of persons employed in the 15 units in the rural areas is only 51.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER, GHEE AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS

14. Though production of butter, ghee and cheese etc., (minor group 206) is undertaken as a household industry extensively in the rural areas, it is hardly possible for the Enumerator to have noted every house where butter or ghee is made even for sale as a workshop. These houses woud have all been treated as mere dwellings and not as workshop-cum-dwellings. One unit using no power and employing 75 persons is recorded in Visakhapatnam district, rural. This apparently is the dairy farm located in the rural area of Visakhapatnam taluk. In the urban areas there are 4 units using no power and are located in the urban areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Kurnool districts and together account for a total employment of only 28 persons.

OIL MILLS AND GHANIS

15. Production of edible oils—minor group 207- is a very important industry in the State. Generally rice milling and crushing of edible oil seeds are carried on side by side in the same establishment. It is therefore possible that some of the oil mills might have been recorded as rice mills and vice versa. In the rural areas of the State, there are 2,748 units of

which 2,117 units or 77% of the total do not use any power. Out of a total of 966 units under this minor group in the urban areas of the State, as many as 535 units or 55% work without the aid of any power or fuel. This large proportion of units under no power is due to the fact that many small scale oil crushing units called "Ghanis" run with the help of bullocks and are widely scattered both in the rural and urban areas. These units generally employ either one or 2-5 persons. Of the 631 power-using units in the rural areas, 79 units or 12.5% use electricity, 216 or 34.2% liquid fuel, 27 or 4.3% coal, wood and bagasse and 309 or 49.0% use other fuels. Among the units in rural areas 1,762 or 64% employ only one person while 763 or 28% employ 2-5 persons. There is not even a single unit employing 100 persons or more; however, 4 units employ 50-99 persons. Among the rural areas of the State, Karimnagar district with 477 units, Visakhapatnam with 378 and East Godavari with 326 rank foremost, while on the other hand there are only 17 units in Nalgonda, 22 in Nellore and 24 in Warangal district. The number of units in the rural areas of West Godavari and Chittoor districts is more than 200 in each. Nearly 60% of the total units in the rural areas are located in these 5 districts, *viz.*, Karimnagar, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Chittoor. It is seen from subsidiary table E-III.1, that the highest proportion of 164 per 1000 units in the district is recorded in the rural areas of Visakhapatnam as against only 24 for the rural areas of the State. This proportion is more than 50 in only three districts *viz.*, East Godavari, West Godavari and Adilabad apart from Visakhapatnam. It is particularly low in Guntur, Nellore, Warangal and Nalgonda where the proportion is less than 10 per 1000. Though the districts of Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Nalgonda are important oil seeds growing areas of the State, some of the factories in these districts which are both rice and oil mills might have been recorded merely as rice mills, since only rice milling might have been undertaken by these units at the time of houselisting. In the 5 districts (mentioned earlier) accounting for 60% of the units in the rural areas of the State, 70% or more of the units do not use any power except in Chittoor where this percentage is 64. In these districts Jagtial, Metpalli, Sultanabad, Karimnagar and Sircilla taluks in Karimnagar district; Narsipatnam, Chodavaram, Bhimunipatnam and Anakapalli taluks in Visakhapatnam, Rampachodavaram, Kothapeta, Amalapuram, Razole and Peddapuram taluks in East Godavari district; Tadepalligudem, Chintalapudi, Kovvur and Tanuku in West Godavari district and Puttur and Chandragiri taluks in Chittoor district are important. In these taluks Jagtial with 145 units occupies the first place not only from the point of view of the number of units but also from the point of view of employment, the total employment being more than 300 persons. The majority of units in these taluks do not use any power and employ either one person or 2-5 persons only. However, in Chandragiri, Bhimunipatnam, Tadepalligudem, Rampachodavaram and Kothapeta taluks, the proportion of units using other fuels is also fairly high. Among the other districts, Cheepurupalle taluk in Srikakulam district with only 45 units has 16 units using liquid fuel and the total employment is nearly 620 persons which is perhaps the highest employment figure under this minor group among all the taluks, giving an average employment of about 14 persons per establishment. Anantapur taluk in Anantapur district, Jammalamadugu and Kamalapuram in Cuddapah district, Jogipet in Medak district, Sirpur taluk in Adilabad district and Vijayawada taluk in Krishna district, with 20 or more units in each taluk have a fairly high proportion of units using other fuels. Narayankhed and Siddipet taluks in Medak, Adilabad and Khanapur taluks in Adilabad district, Armoor and Madnoor taluks in Nizamabad district have more than 20 units each but almost all of these establishments do not use any power or fuel and mostly employ only one person per unit. The total employment under this minor group in the rural areas of the State is 7,880 persons of whom 3,712 are employed in units using no power, 1,596 persons in those using liquid fuel, 1,548 persons in establishments using electricity, 855 persons in units using other fuels and only 169 persons in units using coal, wood and bagasse.

There are 966 factories in this minor group in the urban areas of the State, accounting for a total employment of 8,049 persons. As in the case of rice milling, the concentration of oil mills is found in those districts which are important for the production of oil seeds. From the point of view of the number of factories, Kurnool district tops the list with 130 units followed by the urban areas in the districts of Hyderabad (104), East Godavari (83), West Godavari (81) and Guntur (79). It is seen from subsidiary table E-III.1 that the highest proportion of 93 per 1,000 units in the district is recorded in the urban areas of Nalgonda district as against only 27 in the urban areas of the State. This proportion is particularly low in Khammam and Chittoor districts which record a proportion of 7 and 8 respectively per 1,000 units in the concerned districts. As stated earlier, since rice

milling and oil production are carried on in the same factory in some cases, it is possible that many of the oil mills might have been recorded as rice mills for, at the time of houselisting rice milling must have been the principal processing conducted by the establishments. Kurnool district which is one of the important districts for groundnut production has most of its factories in the urban areas of the district. In fact there are only 62 units in the rural areas of this district as against 130 in the urban areas. Similarly the districts of Karimnagar, Adilabad, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari are important for the cultivation of sesamum in the State. It may be seen here that in all these districts there are more factories in the rural areas of the districts than in the urban areas. However, in the case of East Godavari and West Godavari districts, the proportion of the number of factories in the urban areas of the districts to the corresponding total is slightly higher than the rural proportion. One of the reasons for the existence of a large number of factories in Hyderabad city may be the considerable import of oil seeds into the city from the neighbouring oil seeds growing districts of Mahbubnagar and Medak. Also there are many oil crushing "ghanis" apart from a number of 'Teli' Co-operative societies in the city of Hyderabad.

There is not much variation in the pattern of employment per unit between these districts. As in the case of rural areas there is a large proportion of units in the urban areas also which employ only 1 person. The number of such units is as high as 300 forming 31% of the total. This high proportion is due to the 269 single worker units under "no power". To be more precise, over 50% of the non-power using units in the urban areas are single worker units. Of the 431 units employing some kind of fuel or power 249 or 58% use electricity, 84 or 19% liquid fuel, 15 or 4% coal etc., and the other 83 units or 19% use other fuels. It is seen that the proportion of employment to the total employment is more in the units using electricity than in the units using any of the other fuels or power *viz.*, liquid fuel, coal and others. In fact, the average employment per unit in the units using electricity, liquid fuel, coal etc., other fuels and no power works out to 17.8 persons, 12.9 persons, 13.1 persons, 6.7 persons and 3.3 persons respectively. The total number of persons employed in this minor group in the urban areas of the State is 8,049 persons.

Among the urban areas of taluks, Hyderabad, Warangal and Kurnool taluks rank foremost with 95, 49 and 46 units respectively. Though the urban areas in Bhongir taluk of Nalgonda district, Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram in East Godavari district, Narsapur and Eluru taluks in West Godavari district, Vijayawada town in Krishna district, Guntur taluk in Guntur district and Mahbubnagar taluk in Mahbubnagar district have comparatively a large number of units, the employment per unit in these taluks is not high as compared to the urban areas of Nandyal and Adoni taluks in Kurnool district which do not have a large number of units but provide for larger employment. The average employment is as high as 29 persons per unit in Nandyal taluk (urban) and 23 persons per unit in Adoni Town.

VANASPATHI FACTORIES

16. There are two vanaspathi manufacturing (minor group 208) units in the State; one of these which is in Kurnool Town, is 'The Tungabhadra Industries Ltd.,' with an employment of over 450 workers per day and the other, 'The Aryan Industries Ltd.,' in Hyderabad city employs between 20 to 49 workers. Both the units use electricity and the total employment is 500 persons per day.

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS

17. Under the minor group 209 Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge etc., — there are in all 900 units in the State—385 in the rural areas and 515 in the urban areas. Except for 6 units in the urban areas all the other units do not use any power. The six units in the urban areas use electricity and account for an employment of 237 persons per day. The largest among these units is the "Nutrine Confectionery Ltd.", in Chittoor town which employs about 125 persons per day. Among the non-power using units most of them employ either 1 person or 2-5 persons. As most of these small units are found in many large villages and towns in all the districts, the distribution of the units among the districts is not discussed in detail. The total employment under this minor group in the rural and urban areas of the State is 765 and 1,797 persons respectively.

DISTILLERIES & BREWERIES

18. All the units engaged in the production of distilled spirits, wines, liquors from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery categorised under the minor group 210 are located only in the urban areas of the State. There are in all 5 units, all of them using electricity. And except for one unit which employs between 6 to 9 persons, all the other four units employ more than 50 persons per day, thus accounting for a total employment of nearly 380 persons per day. Of the 5 units in the State, 3 are located in the "wet" region of Telangana. All these three namely the Government Power Alcohol Factory at Shakkarnagar and the Government Distilleries at Kamareddy in Nizamabad district and the Government Distilleries, Narayanguda in Hyderabad as well as the K. C. P. Distilleries at Vuyyur in Krishna district are important. The only other distillery in Srikakulam district has a very meagre employment of only 7 persons.

There are no units which come within the purview of the minor groups 211—production of country liquor, 212—production of indigenous liquor such as toddy etc., and 213—production of other liquors not covered above. Though toddy is produced daily in abundant quantities in the Telangana districts the production is not carried on in Census houses. It is drawn from the trees and only sold in Census houses which would have been recorded as shops in the houselists.

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS

19. Production of aerated and mineral waters (minor group 214) is undertaken mostly on a small scale. There are 393 units under this minor group in the rural areas and 484 units in the urban areas. The difference between the number of units in the rural and urban areas is not large because there are many big villages in the Andhra districts of the State where soda water is manufactured. Except for 15 units in the urban areas and only one unit in the rural areas all the others do not use any fuel or power. Thus it is seen that nearly 98% of the units do not use any power in producing aerated waters. The employment per unit in this minor group is very low and works out to 1.9 persons and 2.6 persons in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively. The total employment in this industry is 757 persons and 1,267 persons in the rural and urban areas respectively. Of the total units under this industry, 96% of the units in the rural areas and 79% in the urban areas are located in the Andhra districts of the State. In the rural areas of Guntur, East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore and West Godavari, the number of units is large, the numbers being 63, 62, 48, 46 and 45 in the respective districts. The urban areas of Guntur with 72 units, Krishna with 56 and Hyderabad with 51 have reported higher figures as compared to the urban areas of other districts. No wonder the hotter districts have larger number of aerated water units!

MANUFACTURE OF ICE, ICE CREAM AND ICE FRUITS

20. There are two units which manufacture ice (minor group 215) and an equal number which manufacture ice cream, ice fruits etc., (minor group 216) in the rural areas of the State while in the urban areas there are as many as 14 and 74 units which manufacture ice and ice cream respectively. Of the 14 units manufacturing ice in the urban areas, 5 are located in Hyderabad city and 2 in the urban areas of Krishna district. Manufacturing of ice cream, ice fruit etc., is undertaken by a relatively large number of units in the urban areas of the districts of East Godavari (14), Hyderabad (13) and West Godavari (12). All the 92 units in the State use only electricity. The employment in each of these minor groups 215 and 216 is 11 and 7 persons respectively in the rural areas and 118 and 313 persons respectively in the urban areas of the State.

TEA PROCESSING FACTORY

21. Processing of tea in factories — (minor group No. 217) is undertaken in only one unit in the State—at Ghatkesar near Secunderabad in Hyderabad district, rural. This unit employs 434 persons per day and uses electricity.

PROCESSING OF COFFEE IN CURING WORKS

22. Processing of coffee in curing works (minor group No. 218) is largely done in smaller units where coffee seeds are roasted, powdered and sold. There are 10 and 179 such units in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively. All but 3 units in the urban areas and all the units in the rural areas use electricity: the only 3 other units in the urban areas do not use any power. The total employment in this industry is 37 persons and 621 persons in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively. The urban areas in the districts of Anantapur and Hyderabad have returned as many as 30 and 29 units. Other districts important in this respect are West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor and Kurnool where the number of units is nearly 20 in each of these districts.

Tobacco Products

23. Major group 22 which covers the manufacture of all tobacco products is very important for this State. It is seen from subsidiary table E-III.1, that this major group is responsible for 62 units per 1000 and 28 per 1000 in the rural and urban areas respectively of the State. The variation between districts in the rural areas is very marked due to the variation

in the acreages of tobacco, availability of beedi leaves etc. The highest proportion of 546 per 1000 in the rural areas is recorded in Guntur district which incidentally has the highest acreage of more than 2 lakh acres under tobacco. The proportion lies between 100 and 200 in the rural areas of Khammam, Krishna and West Godavari districts while in all the other districts it is less than 100. It is particularly low— less than 10 in all the other districts except East Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad. The fairly high proportion of 99 per 1000 in Nizamabad district is entirely due to the concentration of beedi making industry in that district. The urban proportion is less than 100 in all the districts. In fact, the highest proportion of 96 is recorded in Nizamabad district while the lowest is only 2 in Visakhapatnam district. Of the seven minor groups included in this major group, two minor groups *viz.*, 220—beedi making and 222 — manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco have a conspicuously large number of units and account for a sizeable employment.

BEEDI FACTORIES

24. Beedis are manufactured in the State in 779 establishments in the rural areas and 577 in the urban areas. Though beedis are manufactured in all the districts of the State, Nizamabad district occupies the foremost place among them both in the rural and urban areas and accounts for nearly 60% of the units in the rural areas and about 22% in the urban areas. This industry does not require the aid of any power or fuel and hence all the units have been returned under 'no power' only. Making of beedis provides employment to 17,742 persons in the rural areas and 11,048 in the urban areas. Beedi making is carried on as a household industry in the rural areas. The rural areas of Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar are also important beedi making centres where 81 and 76 units respectively are located. It is rather interesting to see that though Armoor and Nizamabad taluks account for a large number of units with a considerably high total employment, Atmakur taluk in Mahbubnagar district has the largest average employment per unit—with 40 persons per unit followed by Metpalli taluk in Karimnagar district with an average employment of 28 persons per unit. The average employment per unit in the three important taluks of Nizamabad district *viz.*, Nizamabad, Armoor and Kamareddi is 24, 27 and 16 persons per unit respectively.

Though this industry is not so popular in the rural areas of the Andhra districts, the urban areas in the districts of Chittoor, Anantapur and Kurnool are worth mentioning since they rank next only to the urban areas of Nizamabad district in the number of units. Also the urban areas in Nellore, Cuddapah and West Godavari districts have each more than 20 establishments manufacturing beedis. In the Telangana region apart from the urban areas of Nizamabad, the urban areas of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Adilabad districts also account for over 20 beedi factories in each district. It is interesting to see that as in the case of the rural areas, though the urban areas of Nizamabad taluk account for a larger number of beedi factories, the average employment per unit is not the highest here. It is the highest in Nirmal taluk of Adilabad district where the average is 74 persons per unit while in Warangal town it is 43 and only 39 in Nizamabad town and 27 in the urban areas of Armoor taluk. Among the urban areas of other districts, Chittoor taluk with 64 units ranks next only to Nizamabad taluk but the units here are smaller as indicated by the fact that the average employment per unit is only 6 persons. Kurnool Town, the urban areas of Tadpatri taluk in Anantapur district, Hyderabad city, Warangal town, Eluru town, the urban portions of Makthal taluk in Mahbubnagar district, Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah and Nellore town are some of the urban centres noted for the manufacture of beedis.

CIGAR & CHEROOT FACTORIES

25. Apart from beedi making, cigars and cheroots (minor group 221) are also manufactured in the State though not on a large scale. There are 19 units under this minor group in the rural areas and 107 in the urban areas. As in beedi making industry all the units in this industry also use no power or fuel. The total employment in this minor group is 44 and 946 persons in the rural and urban areas respectively. Of the 19 units in the rural areas, 11 are located in Srikakulam district, 7 in Visakhapatnam district and one in Anantapur district. In the urban areas, East Godavari with 43 units and West Godavari with 35 units account for over 73% of the units in the urban areas of the State. Cigars and Cheroots are also manufactured in the urban areas of Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Warangal, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Most of the units in East and West Godavari districts are located in Kakinada Town in East Godavari and Eluru Town in West Godavari. Unlike beedi making establishments, the units under this industry are smaller which mostly employ either one person or 2-5 persons.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARETTE & CIGARETTE TOBACCO

26. Virginia tobacco of Guntur district is famous not only in this country but also abroad. It is largely exported to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Of the 6,311 units under minor group No. 222—manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco, in the rural areas and 320 in the urban areas of the State, 4,194 units or 66.4% of the units in the rural areas and 226 or 70.6% of the units in the urban areas are located in Guntur district alone. Krishna (884 units), Khammam (567 units), West Godavari (305 units) and East Godavari (136 units) districts rank next in order to Guntur district in the rural areas while the urban areas of Krishna (33 units) and East Godavari (21 units) districts are the only areas having more than 20 such units. All these units are either tobacco barns or tobacco curing and grading depots. This industry accounts for as large an employment as 13,803 persons in the rural areas and 33,260 persons in the urban areas. Owing to its seasonal nature, most of the units might not have been functioning at the time of house-listing and that may be the reason why many of the units were reported to be employing only one person. The number of units using some kind of fuel or power is very small. Only 10 of the 6,311 units in the rural areas and 15 of the 320 units in the urban areas use electricity or other fuels and the remaining units which form 99.8% of the units in the rural areas and 95.3% of the units in the urban areas do not use any power.

The rural areas of Guntur, Narsaraopet, Bapatla and Ongole taluks of Guntur district, Nandigama and Vijayawada taluks of Krishna district, Polavaram taluk of West Godavari district and Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks of Khammam district are important tobacco curing and grading centres of the State. Among the urban areas, Guntur town, the urban areas of Tenali and Narsaraopet taluks of Guntur district, Gannavaram taluk of Krishna district and Rajahmundry town in East Godavari district are important.

CIGARETTE FACTORIES

27. Apart from tobacco curing and grading there are 3 cigarette manufacturing factories in Hyderabad city. The popular brand of "Charminar Cigarettes" is manufactured in the largest factory in the State and one of the largest factories in the country; this factory employs over 2,000 persons per day.

OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

28. Among the 12 establishments manufacturing other tobacco products in the State, there are two snuff manufacturing units in the urban areas of West Godavari district; nine zarda manufacturing units—5 in the rural areas of the State of which 3 are in Srikakulam district and 2 in Karimnagar district and 4 in the urban areas in Hyderabad district (urban); and one unit manufacturing other tobacco products in the urban areas of Anantapur district. The total employment in each of the three industries in the urban areas (minor group Nos. 224—manufacture of snuff, 225—manufacture of zarda or other chewing tobacco and 226—manufacture of other tobacco products) is 7, 33 and 15 persons respectively. The 5 units in the rural areas under the minor group 225 together employ 52 persons per day.

Cotton Textiles

29. Manufacture of cotton textiles particularly the handloom products occupies a unique place in the industrial sector of the State's economy. This State has been very famous for its handloom fabrics which are not only in good demand in this country but also exported to foreign countries.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES

30. Cotton ginning and pressing units (minor group 230) are confined mostly to the major cotton growing districts of the State, *viz.*, Kurnool, Anantapur and Adilabad districts. There are in all 112 units in the rural areas and 90 in the urban areas. The number of cotton ginning and pressing establishments is 44 in the rural areas of Kurnool district, 22 in Anantapur, 17 in Karimnagar and 16 in Nellore. In the urban areas of Kurnool, Anantapur, Adilabad and Guntur districts, there are 27, 23, 15 and 11 establishments respectively which together account for 84.4% of the units in the urban areas of the State. These four districts account for 88.4% of the units in the rural areas. In addition to these districts, the rural areas of Guntur and East Godavari and the urban areas of Cuddapah and Karimnagar districts also contain a few units under this minor group. In the rural areas 75 units or 67.0% of the total use some kind of fuel or power. Of these 75 units, 58 or 77.3% of the fuel or power-using units use liquid fuel and the remaining 22.7% of the units use electricity. 80 of the 90 units in the urban areas use power. 51 of them electricity, 28 liquid fuel and only one unit uses coal, wood or bagasse. The rural

areas of the taluks of Alur in Kurnool district, Gooty, Uravakonda and Tadpatri in Anantapur district, Sultanabad in Karimnagar district and Kanigiri in Nellore district, Adoni Town in Kurnool district, Gooty taluk urban in Anantapur district and Adilabad taluk urban in Adilabad district are also noted for this industry. The total employment in the rural and urban areas is 1,790 and 2,673 persons respectively.

31. Under the minor group 231—cotton spinning (other than in mills), there are 135 units in the rural areas and 59 in the urban areas. The Ambar Charka training centres also come within the purview of this minor group. There are 24 units under this minor group in the rural areas of Cuddapah and 23 in Anantapur district. The urban areas of Anantapur and Guntur occupy prominent places with 13 and 9 units respectively. Karimnagar urban has 8 units. The total employment under this minor group in the rural and urban areas is 767 and 406 persons respectively.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

32. There are in all 15 cotton spinning and weaving mills (minor group 232) in the State. Of these 3 are located in the rural areas and the remaining 12 in the urban areas. All the 15 units use electric power. Of the three units located in the rural areas, two are in Pandalapaka of East Godavari district and the other in Pedakakani of Guntur district. The employment in these three units aggregates to nearly 1,000 persons per day. Of the 12 units in the urban areas, 11 units employ over 100 persons each per day while the remaining one unit employs 6-9 persons per day. Perhaps this unit might not have been working at the time of house-listing. Adoni Town in Kurnool district is important for this industry, where 3 large units with a total employment of nearly 2,200 persons are located. Kakinada and Rajahmundry towns in East Godavari district also account for two units and one unit respectively together employing about 750 persons per day. Renigunta town in Chittoor district, Guntakal and Rayadrug towns in Anantapur district, Secunderabad in Hyderabad district and Warangal town in Warangal district, have each one such establishment. The total employment in these 12 establishments is 10,280 persons per day.

COTTON DYEING AND BLEACHING

33. Cotton dyeing and bleaching is also undertaken in the State by 129 units in the rural areas and by 119 units in the urban areas. Most of these units are small establishments employing either one person or 2-5 persons and none of them uses any power. These establishments are mostly located in important handloom weaving centres and employ 255 persons in the rural areas and 377 persons in the urban areas.

COTTON HANDLOOM WEAVING

34. It is seen from subsidiary table E-III.1, that for every 1000 establishments in the rural areas of the State more than one fourth are found in cotton textile industry - major group 23. Nearly 99% of these establishments are accounted for by cotton weaving in handloom - minor group 235, alone. In fact handloom weaving establishments form 65% of the units in Cuddapah district and 56% in Chittoor district. Among the other districts the corresponding percentages are more than 30 in Srikakulam, Nellore and Medak districts and between 20 and 30 in Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. The percentage ranges from 8 in Khammam to 19 in Kurnool, in the remaining districts. Even in the urban areas, 21% of the units are found in major group 23 while handloom weaving alone is responsible for almost 20%. The highest percentage of 65 among the urban areas is also recorded in Cuddapah district. The percentage is more than 40 in the urban areas of Nellore and Medak, between 30 and 40 in Guntur and Chittoor, slightly less than 30 in Srikakulam, West Godavari and Anantapur and slightly more than 20 in Karimnagar. The lowest percentage of 0.3 is recorded in Khammam while the percentage is nearly 9 in Krishna and Adilabad districts. It would also be appropriate to discuss the relation between the number of units under a particular minor group in a district and the total number of units under the same minor group in the State to obviate certain distortions which are likely to arise in judging the relative importance of each district in a particular industry only by considering the proportion of units in that industry to a total of 1000 in each district. This distortion would be more pronounced when the number of units is small. Even in the minor group now being discussed it is seen that Nalgonda district has a proportion of only 242 per 1000 units in that district whereas the absolute figure is very high (4,997 units) coming next only to Cuddapah (5,105 units) which has the highest proportion of 642 per 1000 units in the district.

As seen above handloom weaving is the most important minor group in the major group 23. There are in all 31,195 establishments in the rural areas and 7,102 in the urban areas. This is traditionally a household industry and is found in all the districts. Among the rural areas, Cuddapah district (5,105 units), Nalgonda (4,997 units) and Karimnagar district (4,180 units) have more than 4,000 establishments in each and are the foremost districts from the point of view of the number of establishments. The other districts where the number of establishments is over 1000 are Medak (3,371 units), Chittoor (2,594 units), Nellore (1,663 units), Warangal (1,430 units), Anantapur (1,429 units), Srikakulam (1,358 units) and Guntur (1,231 units). It is also seen that the number of establishments is not less than 200 in any district. The least figure of 202 units is found in the rural areas of Kurnool district. The important taluks in the rural areas in these districts from the point of view of the number of establishments are Jammalamadugu, Rajampet, Kamalapuram and Proddatur in Cuddapah district; Bhongir, Ramannapet, Nalgonda and Suryapet in Nalgonda district, Jagtial, Sultanabad and Karimnagar taluks in Karimnagar district, Siddipet, Andole and Gajwel in Medak district, Puttur and Satyavedu taluks in Chittoor district; Kanigiri in Nellore district, Jangaon in Warangal district, Tadpatri in Anantapur district, Pathapatnam and Bobbili in Srikakulam district and Guntur and Bapatla in Guntur district. Incidentally it may also be stated here that Jammalamadugu taluk recorded the largest number of establishments in a taluk, the figure being 2,797 units. Puttur taluk in Chittor district with 1,934 establishments comes next to Jammalamadugu taluk. In the urban areas of the State, these establishments are concentrated in the districts of Cuddapah and Guntur, the number of units being 1,365 and 1,364 respectively. The other important districts where the number of such units is more than 500 are Nellore (854 units), West Godavari (658 units), Anantapur (562 units), Chittoor (548 units), and Medak (538 units). The urban areas of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks in Cuddapah district, Repalli taluk in Guntur district, Venkatagiri in Nellore district, Eluru and Narsapur taluks in West Godavari district, Tadpatri in Anantapur district, Puttur in Chittoor district and Siddipet and Sangareddy taluks in Medak district have some of the important centres where handloom weaving is undertaken in a fairly large number of Census houses. Repalle taluk in Guntur district accounted for the largest number of establishments in a taluk—the figure being 1,045 establishments closely followed by Proddatur town with 969 units. Though Yemmiganur in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district and Gadwal in Mahbubnagar district are also famous for their handloom fabrics not many units are recorded in these two taluks.

As regards the employment in this minor group, it can be said that most of the establishments are either single worker units or employ between 2 to 5 persons. The total number of persons engaged in handloom weaving industry is 64,666 in the rural areas and 19,907 in the urban areas of the State.

KHADI WEAVING

35. In the minor group 236 — Khadi weaving in handlooms, there are only 9 establishments in the rural areas and one in the urban areas, the employment being 21 persons and only one person respectively. It is rather unlikely that there are only 10 units in this State engaged in the production of Khadi cloth. Most of these units engaged in Khadi weaving must have been recorded in the houselists as engaged in handloom weaving and hence classified under minor group 235. Besides, Khadi weaving done at home might not have been noticed by the house-listing Enumerators to treat the Census house as a workshop, hence it would have missed enumeration.

PRINTING OF COTTON TEXTILES

36. The other minor groups in the major group 23 are not very important. The number of units engaged in printing of cotton textiles (minor group No. 237) is 23 in the rural areas and 46 in the urban areas. The bulk of the units in the rural areas are found in Krishna district while the urban areas of Hyderabad, Krishna and Guntur districts have a larger number of units than in the other districts. In the rural areas all the units employ less than 5 persons while 10 units in the urban areas employ more than 10 persons. The total employment in the rural and urban areas is 49 and 351 persons respectively.

COTTON CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE

37. Cotton cordage, rope and twine (minor group 239) are manufactured in 16 units in the rural areas and 10 units in the urban areas. All but one unit work without the aid of any fuel or power. The only unit in the urban areas using electricity is found in Chittoor district and employs 35 persons. All the other units, whether in the rural or urban areas employ less than 5 persons each. The total employment in this minor group is 22 persons and 67 persons in the rural and urban areas respectively.

38. Minor group 234 — Cotton weaving in power looms is undertaken in 4 units in the

COTTON WEAVING IN POWER LOOMS

State and all of them are in Hyderabad city. The total employment in these is 198 persons; two of these units are larger establishments employing more than 50 persons each and all the four units use electricity.

Jute Textiles

JUTE MILLS

39. In the Major Group 24 — Jute textiles, minor groups 241 — jute spinning and weaving and 240 — Jute pressing and baling are important. There are four jute mills (minor group No. 241) in the State, two in the rural areas and an equal number in the urban areas. The two mills in the rural areas are located at Nellimerla and Chittivalasa in Visakhapatnam district and the units in the urban areas in the towns of Eluru in West Godavari district and Guntur in Guntur district. All the four Jute Mills operate with the aid of electricity. The total employment is of the order of 7,700 persons per day — the two units in the rural areas employ more than 2,000 persons each while in the urban areas the two units employ more than 1,200 persons each per day.

JUTE PRESSING AND BALING

40. Jute pressing and baling (minor group No. 240) is confined mostly to the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. There are 19 units in the rural areas and 21 in the urban areas of the State. Of the 19 units in the rural areas 14 units use electricity, one liquid fuel and the remaining four units do not use any power. In the urban areas of the State, 18 out of the 21 units use electricity while the remaining three do not use any power. The number of units in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam is 13 and 2 in the rural areas and 6 and 12 in the urban areas respectively. The total employment in the rural and urban areas of the State under this minor group is 281 and 377 persons respectively.

ROPE MAKING FROM JUTE OR OTHER FIBRES

41. Rope making from jute or other fibres like Sun-hemp and Deccan-hemp (major group No. 244) is carried on as a household industry in the rural areas and is attended to in the non-agricultural season by the agriculturists. There are as many as 471 units in the rural areas and 29 in the urban areas. Most of the units employ either one person or 2-5 persons. In all, there are 6 units which employ more than 5 persons in the rural areas while there are only 3 such units in the urban areas. The total employment in the minor group is 888 persons in the rural areas and 84 persons in the urban areas. The rural areas of Nizamabad with 276, units and Srikakulam with 81 units account for nearly three fourths of the number of establishments in the rural areas of the State.

Woollen Textiles

"KAMBAL" MAKING IN HANDLOOMS

42. In the major group 25 "Textiles-Wool", only the minor group 255-wool weaving in handlooms or "Kambal" making is important. There are in all 1,717 units in the rural areas and 50 in the urban areas engaged in "Kambal" making. This household industry is mainly concentrated in the Telangana districts of the State except for 174 establishments in the rural areas of Anantapur district, 38 in Krishna district and only two establishments in Chittoor district. Thus the Telangana districts account for nearly 88% of the establishments in the rural areas. Medak district with 575 units tops the list, followed by Karimnagar district (356) and Mahbubnagar district (184). Also, the districts of Nalgonda (165) and Nizamabad (126) have more than 100 units in each of them. Some of the units making "Kambals" as a household industry are also found in the rural areas of Hyderabad (44), Warangal (41) and Khammam (12) districts. Andole, Zahirabad, Gajwel and Siddipet taluks in Medak district, Jagtial and Sultanabad taluks in Karimnagar district, Kollapur in Mahbubnagar district, Bhongir and Ramannapet in Nalgonda, Armoor in Nizamabad district and Penugonda and Kalyandrug taluks in Anantapur district are some of the important taluks in the rural areas of the State where there is a large number of units engaged in "Kambal" making. Andole in Medak district alone has 310 establishments under this minor group. Most of these units employ either one or 2-5 persons. In fact, 68% of the units are single person units, 31% employ between 2-5 persons while only 17 units out of the 1,717 units in the rural areas of the State employ more than 5 persons. The total employment in the rural areas is 3,252 persons. In the urban areas of the State there are only 50 establishments under this minor group. Most of the establishments are located in Eluru town in West Godavari district and in the urban areas of Makthal taluk in Mahbubnagar district; both these districts accounting for 82% of the units. Eluru town is very famous for woollen carpet weaving and has 27 establishments engaged in this industry. Though manufacture of carpets and all other similar type of textile products are classified under minor group 270, woollen carpet weaving is included here to distinguish this industry from cotton carpet making included under minor group 270. Makthal taluk in Mahbubnagar district has 16 units and all of them are engaged in "Kambal" making. Power is not used in any of the establishments. The total employment of 176 persons under this minor group in the urban areas is also not high as most of the units employ less than 5 persons.

WOOL BALING AND PRESSING

43. In addition to the minor group 255, there are also 4 establishments under the minor group 250—wool baling and pressing, in the rural areas. There are also 2 units in each of the minor groups 251-wool cleaning and processing and 254-wool weaving in power looms in the urban areas of the State. Except for two establishments in the minor group 254 in the urban areas which use electricity all other establishments work without any fuel or power. The number of persons employed under the minor group 250 is 7 persons for the State while under the minor groups 251 and 254 only 19 and 7 persons respectively are employed in the State.

Silk Textiles

SILK WEAVING IN HANDLOOMS

44. Minor group 264 — weaving of silk textiles by handlooms is the only minor group which is important in the Major Group 26 — Textiles-Silk, though a few units are also recorded under the minor groups 260 — Spinning and weaving of silk textiles in mills, 262—spinning of silk other than in mills, 263—weaving of silk textiles by powerloom and 265-printing of silk textiles. The bulk of the units under the minor group 264 in the rural areas of the State are found in Anantapur district which has 183 out of the 223 units in the rural areas. A few of the units are also located in East Godavari (16), Medak (9), Visakhapatnam (7), Srikakulam (6) and Nizamabad (2) districts. Hindupur taluk in Anantapur marks itself out in this respect, where 178 units or nearly 80% of the units in the rural areas of the State are located. But the employment in all but 3 units in the taluk is less than 5 persons per unit, including 76 units which employ only one person.

In the urban areas of the State, Nizamabad district has 479 establishments and accounts for nearly 94% of the units. Out of the remaining 22 units in a total of 501 in the urban areas of the State, 15 are located in Anantapur and 6 in Warangal district. All the units in the district of Nizamabad are located in the urban areas of Armoor taluk (which consists of Armoor town only). Most of the units in the urban areas are single person units. As a matter of fact, of the 479 units in Armoor taluk urban, 430 or nearly 90% are single worker units while the remaining 49 units employ only between 2 to 5 persons per day. The total employment in the rural and urban areas of the State under this minor group is 551 and 686 persons respectively.

SILK WEAVING FACTORIES

45. Silk weaving in factories (minor group 260) is predominant in the urban areas of Rayadrug and Dharmavaram taluks of Anantapur district and Peddapuram taluk in East Godavari district and also in the rural areas of East Godavari district. There are in all 29 factories — 6 in the rural areas and 23 in the urban areas. Four of the six establishments in the rural areas are located in East Godavari district, while 13 and 9 units of the 23 establishments in the urban areas are located in the districts of Anantapur and East Godavari respectively. The Sirsilk Ltd., in Sirpur town (Kagaznagar) of Adilabad district which is the only Rayon Textile manufacturing unit in the State, is classified under this minor group. This unit employs over 1400 persons per day. All the units use electricity only. The total employment under this minor group in the rural and urban areas of the State is 114 and 1835 persons respectively.

SPINNING OF SILK OTHER THAN IN MILLS

46. There is only one unit under the minor group 262 — spinning of silk other than in mills—in the urban areas employing between 2-5 persons and without using any power and 2 units under the minor group 263—weaving of silk textile by powerloom and 4 under the minor group 265—printing of silk textile, in the urban areas of the State. While electricity is used in the two establishments classified under the minor group 263, fuel or power is not used in any of the 4 units under the minor group 265. Both the units under the minor group 263 are located in Hyderabad city while the 4 units under the minor group 265 are recorded in Anantapur district. The total employment in the State under these two minor groups is 69 and 9 persons respectively.

Textiles Miscellaneous

47. The units under major group 27 — Miscellaneous textile industries, are responsible for a proportion of 45 per 1,000 units in the rural areas of the State and 132 in the urban areas. The variation in the proportion between districts in the rural areas is not large. Only two districts Kurnool and Anantapur record a proportion of more than 100 while only two other districts,

Medak and Karimnagar, have a proportion of less than 30. The urban proportions are uniformly higher in all the districts, the highest proportion of 236 being recorded in Hyderabad district. The lowest proportion of 71 is observed in Cuddapah district.

TAILORING AND MAKING OF GARMENTS

48. Minor group 273—making of textile garments accounts for almost the whole of the major group in the rural and urban areas. Of the 5,163 establishments in the rural areas and 4,722 units in the urban areas, under the major group 27—"textiles miscellaneous", 5,009 and 4,578 units respectively or 97% of the units in rural as well as in the urban areas come within the purview of the minor group 273—making of textile garments including rain coats and head gear. Tailors ("darzi") are found in many villages. The number of units under this minor group ranges from 94 in the rural areas of Hyderabad district to 594 in the rural areas of Nalgonda district. There are as many as 554 in the rural areas of Anantapur, 376 in Krishna and 319 in Cuddapah and Karimnagar districts. They range from 41 and 42 in the urban areas of Khammam and Mahbubnagar districts to as high a number as 1,335 in the urban areas of Hyderabad district. The number is relatively higher in the better developed urban areas of Krishna (412), East Godavari (306) and Guntur (291,) compared to the number in the less developed urban areas of Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad districts. Except for five establishments using electricity in the urban areas all the other units do not use any fuel or power. There are many units which employ only one person. In fact 82.5% of the units in the rural areas are single worker units. Though this percentage is not as high in the urban areas it is 51.6%. The total employment in the minor group is 7,276 and 11,919 persons in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively.

COTTON CARPETS "CHATRANJI"

49. Besides the minor group 273, cotton carpet making "Chatranji" — minor group No. 270 and manufacture of coir products, — 277, are also found in the State. There are 125 and 46 establishments in the rural and urban areas respectively engaged in the manufacture of cotton carpets. The rural areas of Metpalli, Jagtial and Sultanabad taluks in Karimnagar district which together have 64 units, Ramannapet in Nalgonda district with 37 units and Siddipet taluk in Medak district with 11 units account for 112 units or nearly 90% of the total establishments in the rural areas of the State. The towns of Warangal (24) in Warangal district, Adoni (14) in Kurnool district and Eluru (8) in West Godavari district account for all the 46 units located in the urban areas. All the units work without using any power. The total employment in the rural and urban areas of the State under this minor group is 243 and 277 persons respectively.

COIR PRODUCTS

50. Establishments making coir products are located in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. The concentration of the coir industry in these three coastal districts is naturally due to the fact that 80% of the area under coconut crop in the State is found in these 3 districts, East Godavari alone accounting for about 65% of the area. All the 17 units in the rural areas, are located in Ichchapuram taluk (12) of Srikakulam district, and Razole (3) and Kakinada (2) taluks of East Godavari district. Of the 40 units in the urban areas, 35 establishments are in Kakinada taluk in East Godavari district and the remaining 5 in Anakapalli taluk of Visakhapatnam district. Only one unit of these 40 uses electricity. The total employment under this minor group is 50 and 1,365 persons respectively in the rural and urban areas.

MANUFACTURE OF HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED PRODUCTS

51. The other minor groups under major group 27 are not very important and the number of units in these is very small and equally their employment. There are 6 units — 2 in the rural areas and 4 in the urban areas engaged in the manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics — minor group No. 271. The two units in the rural areas are found in Jagtial taluk of Karimnagar district, while the four in the urban areas are located in Hyderabad and West Godavari districts. While electricity is used in all the units in the urban areas, all the units in the rural areas do not use any fuel or power. The employment in the rural and urban areas under this minor group is 2 and 91 persons respectively.

EMBROIDERY AND LACE WORKS

52. There are 10 units in the State engaged in embroidery and making of crepe, lace and fringes minor group No. 272; 5 of them are in the rural areas and 5 in the urban areas. The five units in the rural areas are reported from the districts of Nalgonda (3), Srikakulam (1) and Medak (1) while 4 of the five units in the urban areas are from Hyderabad district and only one from Narsapur taluk in West Godavari district. The number of persons employed in this minor group in the rural and urban areas is 5 and 45 respectively. Though it is common knowledge that several families in West Godavari district engage themselves in embroidery and lace knitting, the houses in which such families live might not have been noted as workshops by the Enumerators but as mere residences. Hence the low count of the number of units in this minor group.

MANUFACTURE OF MADE UP TEXTILE GOODS SUCH AS PILLOW CASES, MATTRESSES, TEXTILE BAGS ETC.

53. Manufacture of made up textile goods such as pillow cases, mattresses, textile bags etc. (minor group 274) is undertaken by 40 units in the urban areas of the State. Of these, 16 units are located in Hyderabad city while a few exist in the urban areas of East Godavari (3), West Godavari (14), Nellore (1) and Chittoor (6) districts. In all these units 251 persons are employed. There is also one unit in Eluru town in West Godavari district which uses electricity and employs between 6-9 persons, while the remaining 39 in the State work without the aid of any fuel or power and mostly employ 2-5 persons in each of them.

54. Hyderabad city has the only unit in the State which is engaged in the manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin etc.,-minor group 275. This unit employs 15 persons per day and works without the aid of any power or fuel.

55. Umbrellas are either manufactured or repaired (minor group 278), in 5 Census houses in the rural areas and 7 in the urban areas. Most of these units undertake only repair work and the employment in the majority of these units does not exceed 5 persons. The number of persons engaged in this minor group is 18 in the rural and 10 in the urban areas of the State respectively.

56. Only one unit was reported in the urban areas of Kurnool district that was dealing with cotton waste which was classified under the minor group 279. This unit employs 35 persons and does not use any power or fuel.

Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

57. The important minor groups under the major group 28 — Manufacture of wood and wooden products—are 280 — Sawing and planing of wood, 288-manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves, and other allied products and 289—manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above. There were many cases under this major group where the products were not specifically mentioned in the houselists beyond stating that carpentry work was done in the units. All such cases had to be included under the minor group 289.

The establishments under major group 28 account for a proportion of 129 per 1000 in the rural areas of the State. The highest proportion of 199 is recorded in Adilabad district, closely followed by 186 in Khammam district. In both these districts there is a considerable area under forests. In Srikakulam, Krishna, Medak and Nalgonda the proportion is more than 150 while in most of the other districts it lies between 100 and 150. In the urban areas of the State the proportion is roughly half the corresponding rural proportion, the highest proportion of 149 per 1000 is again recorded in Adilabad district followed by Khammam district with 135. In all the other districts the proportion is less than 100 per 1,000 except in Visakhapatnam where it is 105. The proportion of establishments under sawing and planing of wood per 1,000 units in the urban areas of a district is significant only in the urban areas of Adilabad and Khammam where the proportion is 33 per 1,000. As is to be expected, in basket making, manufacture of articles of cane, bamboo etc., (minor group 288), the proportion of establishments is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas in all the districts except in Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Chittoor, Adilabad and Karimnagar. Minor Group 289 accounts for the largest proportion in this major group.

SAW MILLS

58. In the State as a whole there are 327 establishments engaged in the sawing and planing of wood, 74 of them are in the rural areas and 253 units or 77.4% of the total in the urban areas. These units are mostly located in the districts where there are large areas under forests. It can be seen here that the rural areas of Adilabad with 25 units, East Godavari and West Godavari districts with ten units in each of them account for nearly 61% of the total establishments in the rural areas. Of the 74 units in the rural areas, 19 units or 25.6% of the total use electricity while 23 units or 31.1% of the total use liquid fuel to run the machinery. The total employment in the minor group separately for power using and non-power using units is 267 and 99 respectively in the rural areas of the State. This, therefore, indicates that the average employment in the power using units is 6.4 persons while it is as low as 2.8 persons per unit in the non-power using units. Of the 253 units in the urban areas, coming within the purview of the minor group 280, 39 units are located in the urban areas of Hyderabad district, 35 in East Godavari, 24 in each of the districts of

West Godavari and Guntur, 23 in Anantapur and 20 in Kurnool district accounting for nearly 65% of the total units in the urban areas of the State. The number of units in the other districts ranges from 1 in the urban areas of Chittoor and Nalgonda districts to 16 in Adilabad district. Important centres among the six districts, first mentioned, are Hyderabad city in Hyderabad district, Rajahmundry and Kakinada towns in East Godavari, Narsapur and Eluru taluks in West Godavari, Tenali, Bapatla and Guntur taluks in Guntur district and Kurnool, Nandyal and Adoni taluks in Kurnool district. Electricity is used in 80% of the units while only 38 units or 15% of the total do not use any fuel or power. The total employment in this minor group is 1,977 persons, 1,831 in the power using units and 146 in the non-power using units. Even here, the average employment per unit is more in the power using units, with 8.3 persons as against 3.9 in the non-power using units.

BASKET MAKING

59. Making of baskets etc., with bamboo or grass or leaves is very common in the villages and is an important household industry for the rural folk of certain communities as "Medara" or "Yerukala". There are as many as 2,761 units in the rural areas providing employment for 5,203 persons and in the urban areas the corresponding figures are 718 units and 1,933 persons. Among the rural areas of the State, Nalgonda district tops the list in the number of units under this minor group with 551 followed by Karimnagar (276), Krishna (260) and Cuddapah (215) districts. The district with the least number of units is West Godavari with only 10 units. The taluks of Suryapet, Bhongir and Ramannapet in Nalgonda district, Jagtial and Karimnagar in Karimnagar district, Tiruvur in Krishna district and Proddatur in Cuddapah district are important from the point of view of the number of such establishments. The number of units in the urban areas ranges from 2 and 3 in Nalgonda and Khammam districts to 103 in Visakhapatnam district. Other districts where the number of units is more than 60 are East Godavari and Hyderabad (82 units in each) Krishna (75) and Guntur (62). Among these districts, the taluks of Vizianagaram in Visakhapatnam district, Hyderabad city, Kakinada taluk in East Godavari district, Vijayawada town and Gudivada taluk in Krishna district and Tenali town in Guntur district have relatively large number of units under this minor group.

CARPENTRY AND MANUFACTURE OF MISCELLANEOUS WOODEN GOODS

60. Carpentry is a very important household industry in many of the villages and in most of the small towns. It is also common in some of the villages to find that carpentry and blacksmithy are carried on in one and the same premises and hence some of the carpentry shops would have been enumerated as blacksmithy shops and vice versa. In the rural areas of the State there are 11,972 units, big and small which are engaged in making miscellaneous articles from wood. Nalgonda (2,776 units), Karimnagar (1,794 units) and Medak (1,464 units) districts occupy a very important place among the districts. The rural areas of the districts of Warangal (742 units), Adilabad (525 units), Khammam (508 units), Krishna (501 units) and Srikakulam (492 units) are also important. The number of units in all the taluks of Nalgonda district and in the taluks of Jagtial, Karimnagar, Sultanabad and Metpalli in Karimnagar district, Siddipet, Andole and Gajwel in Medak district, Jangaon in Warangal district, Adilabad in Adilabad district, Madhira and Kothagudem in Khammam district, Tiruvur in Krishna district and Bobbili in Srikakulam district is relatively higher as compared to the other taluks in those districts. The least number is reported in Kurnool district, which has only 63 units. All the units in the rural areas work without the aid of any power. Though there are as many workshops as 11,972, the number of persons employed is not very high since most of the units (9,356) *i.e.* 78.1% of the total units employ only 1 person each and 2,535 units or 21.2% of the total employ between 2 and 5 persons each. This minor group provides employment to 19,487 persons in the rural areas. There are 1,140 workshops in the urban areas coming within the purview of this minor group; 16 of them or only 1.4% of the total using electricity. Of the 1,140 units, 155 are located in East Godavari district, followed by Hyderabad district with 137 units. More than 80 units are located in each of the urban areas of Krishna (97), Guntur (94) and West Godavari (88) districts. The least number of units (only 19) is reported from the urban areas of Medak district. In Hyderabad city and in the towns of Kakinada and Rajahmundry in East Godavari district, Vijayawada in Krishna district, Tenali in Guntur district and Eluru in West Godavari district there is a good number of units under this minor group. The employment in the urban areas, is higher per unit since only 473 or 41.5% of the total are single worker units. The total number of persons employed in this minor group in the urban areas of the State is 3,942.

WOODEN TOYS

61. Wooden toy making (minor group 284) is a very important handicraft of this State, particularly the wooden toys of Nirmal in Adilabad district and Kondapalli in Krishna district. There are in all 22 units in the rural areas and 26 units in the urban areas. Of the 26 units in the urban areas, 2 units use electric power to run the machinery. The rural areas of Vijayawada in Krishna district and Chandragiri and Kalahasti in Chittoor district and the town of Vijayawada in Krishna district and the urban areas of Nirmal in Adilabad district are important centres of wooden toy making in the State. The employment in the rural and urban areas of the State under this minor group is 77 and 117 persons respectively.

MANUFACTURE OF WOODEN FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, STRUCTURAL WOODEN GOODS ETC.,

62. Other minor groups, 281-manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures, 282—manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows, and 287-manufacture of packing cases other than plywood, also account for 15, 2 and 2 units respectively in the rural areas employing 38, 7 and 11 persons respectively. In the urban areas the important minor group under the major group 28 is 281 with 145 units, 11 of them using electricity. The total employment is 801 persons for the urban areas of the State. Bulk of the units are found in the urban areas of the districts of Hyderabad (58) and West Godavari (25).

There are 25 and 4 units coming within the purview of the minor groups 282 and 287 respectively in the urban areas. Except for one unit in minor group No. 282 using electricity, all the remaining units do not use any power. The employment figures in these minor groups are 95 persons and 43 persons respectively.

PAPER MILLS

63. Manufacturing of paper (minor group 290) is a major industry in the State with two large establishments — one unit at Sirpur—Kagaznagar in Adilabad district and the other at Rajahmundry in East Godavari district. These two establishments together employ over, 2,150 persons per day, each employing more than 600 persons per day. Including these two units there are 5 units in the urban areas while there is only one small unit manufacturing paper board in the rural areas of the State. All the establishments use electricity and the total employment in the rural and urban areas of the State is 8 and 2,262 persons respectively.

Hand made paper (minor group 291) is also produced in the State by 3 units in the rural areas and one in the urban areas — in Hyderabad city. The total employment is 13 persons in the rural areas and 35 persons in the urban areas.

There are 20 units in the State, only one in the rural areas and 19 in the urban areas engaged in the manufacture of paper bags and such allied articles made out of paper or paper board; all of them work without the aid of any power. These 19 units in the urban areas are located in Hyderabad city. The total number of persons employed under the minor group is 67.

Printing and Publishing Industry

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OF NEWS PAPERS AND PERIODICALS

64. Minor Group 300—Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals is confined only to the urban areas of the State. Even among the urban areas of the State, 14 establishments out of a total of 18 are located in Hyderabad city itself while 3 are found in Vijayawada Town in Krishna district and one in Chittoor town in Chittoor district. All the units use electricity and together employ 629 persons per day.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OF BOOKS

65. Minor Group 301 — Printing and Publishing of books is also found only in the urban areas of the State. There are in all 38 units in the State all of them using electricity. Twenty two of these units are located in the urban areas of Hyderabad district, 8 in Guntur district, 4 in Krishna, 3 in Chittoor and one in West Godavari district. The total employment in this minor group aggregates to 577 persons.

PRINTING PRESSES

66. All other types of printing etc: coming under the minor group 302 are found both in the rural and urban areas of the State. The total number of printing presses in the rural areas is 34; of these, two use electricity also. In the urban areas there are as many as 716 units engaged in printing work. Even in the urban areas only 157 units or 22% use electricity while the other 559 units or 78% of the total units in the urban areas work without the aid of any power. The concentration of these units is in the important cities and towns of the State. Over 22% of the establishments *i.e.*, 159 units are located in Hyderabad city while 77, 75 and 68 units are located in the urban areas of East Godavari, Guntur and Krishna districts respectively. Generally, with the exception of

Hyderabad district, all the Telangana districts have very few printing establishments. Apparently, Hyderabad city is responsible for the relatively large number of printing presses in Hyderabad district. The total employment in the printing establishments under this minor group in the rural and urban areas of the State is 112 and 5,676 persons respectively.

BINDING WORKS

67. Binding industry almost goes hand in hand with printing industry. Though there might be many printing presses which have binding work attached to them, there are 159 establishments exclusively engaged in binding and allied works in the State. Of these 159, only one unit is located in the rural areas a small unit employing only one person and working without the aid of any power.

It should not, however, be concluded that book-binding industry does not exist in the rural areas of the State. Apart from the printing presses which usually have binding sections, book binding is, generally, only a minor subsidiary occupation of very few persons in some of the larger villages. It is therefore likely that the few houses, where book binding is done, were recorded by the Enumerators as mere dwellings, as this industry, which is mostly casual in the rural areas and run without the use of any power or fuel, may not have been functioning at the time of enumeration. Also the occupants of these houses may have replied in the negative to the question whether some kind of production, repairing or servicing was carried on in the premises.

Of the 158 units in the urban areas, 56 are in Hyderabad district, 24 in Krishna, 23 in East Godavari and 21 in Guntur. The units in all these 4 districts account for 124 units or 78% of the total units in the urban areas. Hyderabad city in Hyderabad district, Vijayawada taluk in Krishna, Kakinada and Rajahmundry towns in East Godavari and Guntur and Tenali towns in Guntur district are some of the important centres for this industry. Electricity is also used in 4 of these units. The total employment under this minor group is 520 persons per day.

Leather and Leather Products

TANNING OF LEATHER AND MAKING OF LEATHER GOODS

68. Though establishments in almost all the minor groups under the major group 31 Leather and Leather products have been reported, it may be appropriate to deal with all of them together as all the minor groups included therein are inter-related. It is common in the rural areas to find that country tanning and cobbling are undertaken in one and the same premises. Though 784 and 114 units have been reported in the rural and urban areas of the State under the minor group 310 — tanning etc., it cannot be considered that all of them are exclusively engaged in tanning work alone. Moreover, minor groups 313 — Manufacture of leather products, such as leather upholstery, suit cases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whips and other articles; 314 — Repair of shoes and other leather footwear and 315 — Repair of all other leather products except foot wear also cannot be demarcated individually as the work in each of these minor groups may be done by the same household which is engaged in making shoes or footwear, especially in the rural areas. Under these circumstances, major group 31 is discussed as a whole. There are in all 15,294 and 1,185 units in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively coming within the purview of the major group 31.

The rural areas of Nalgonda district with 6,062 units account for nearly 40% of the total. Karimnagar (2,304) and Nellore (1,695) districts also have considerable number of units comprising over 14% and 11% respectively of the total establishments in the rural areas of the State. The rural areas of the districts of Cuddapah, Warangal and Khammam also account for 750 or more of these units. The rural areas of Suryapet, Miryalguda and Ramannapet taluks in Nalgonda district; Jagtial, Metpalli and Sultanabad in Karimnagar, Kanigiri in Nellore, Jammalamadugu and Rayachoti in Cuddapah, Jangaon in Warangal and Madhira taluk in Khamman district are important from the point of view of the number of establishments under major group 31. The number of persons employed in all these industrial units aggregates to 19,537 in the rural areas of the State. In the urban areas 1,185 units are engaged in the manufacture of all leather and leather products. The districts of Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Visakhapatnam are important in this respect though there are a few units in all the other districts also. There are as many as 294 establishments in Hyderabad district, 157 in Karimnagar, and 108 units in Visakhapatnam district. The total employment in all the units under this major group in the urban areas of the State is 4,360 persons.

Rubber Petroleum & Coal Tar Products

PETROLEUM REFINING

69. Petroleum refining is the only important industry found in the State under the major group 32 — Rubber, Petroleum and Coal products. The Caltex refinery employing about 500 persons and also another Oil Installation with an employment of about 50 persons are both located in Visakhapatnam town. Both the units use electricity and the total employment is 546 persons.

VULCANIZING AND RETREADING WORKS

70. There are no units manufacturing rubber tubes or tyres except for those which undertake retreading and vulcanizing of rubber tyres included under the minor group 320. There are as many as 143 establishments located only in the urban areas of the State. Of the 143 units, 5 units use electricity and employ between 2 and 19 persons. In the non-power using units, 50 units or 36% are single worker units while 74 or 54% of the total employ between 2 and 5 persons. In fact 11 of the units employ between 6—9 persons and only three units engage between 10 and 19 persons. The total number of persons employed in the State is 477 in the minor group. Most of the units are located in the larger urban centres of the State like, Hyderabad city, Vijayawada and Guntur towns.

The one unit in the minor group 321 — rubber footwear — might be an unit making rubber tyre chappals in Mahbubnagar district (urban), employing only one person and not using any power.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

FERTILIZER FACTORIES

71. Major group 33—pertains to chemicals and chemical products. There are as many as 74 units in the rural areas and 280 in urban areas under this major group which covers important minor groups like the manufacture of fertilizers, paints and varnishes: manufacture of matches, perfumes, and soaps Of the 31 units under minor group 332—manufacture of fertilizers 8 are in the rural areas and 23 in the urban areas. Seven out of the 8 units in the rural areas and 20 of the 23 units in the urban areas use electricity, *i.e.*, 87.5% of the units in the rural areas and 87.0% of the units in urban areas use electricity. Important among these concerns are the Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., at Bellampalli, Adilabad district, another factory of the same management at Bodhan in Nizamabad district, and the Star Bone Mills and Allauddin Bone Mills in Tandur and Hyderabad city respectively in Hyderabad district. The one at Bellampalli employs over 200 persons per day. All the power using units in the rural areas and all but one in the urban areas employ more than 10 persons per day. The total employment in the rural and urban areas in the fertilizer factories is 247 and 772 persons respectively.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

72. Paints and varnishes (Minor Group 331) are manufactured in 9 units in the rural areas, all of them working without the aid of any power. There are 12 units in the urban areas, 4 of these using electricity. 'Kanakamba Paints Ltd.,' at Vijayawada in Krishna district and the Hyderabad Oils and Paints Ltd., in Hyderabad are the two important concerns in this industry. The total employment in this minor group is 61 in the rural areas and 85 persons in the urban areas.

MATCHES

73. Manufacture of matches — Minor Group 334, as a small scale industry has gained an impetus during the recent years under the Five Year Plans to eradicate unemployment among women. There are in all 9 units in the rural areas as against 19 in the urban areas. Of these 9 in the rural areas, three are in the rural areas of Warangal district and two in the rural areas of Hyderabad district. Among the urban units, 6 each are located in Hyderabad and Chittoor districts. The total employment in the rural and urban areas of the State is 94 and 622 persons respectively.

MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICALS

74. Most of the units under the minor group 335 — "Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap" — are units manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines on a small scale. There are 21 units belonging to this minor group in the rural areas and 119 in the urban areas. Of the 21 units in the rural areas, three units use electricity while in the urban areas 15 units use electricity and only one unit uses liquid fuel in a total of 119 units. The rural areas of Krishna and East Godavari districts have most of these units with 8 and 6 establishments respectively. The urban areas of Hyderabad, Guntur, Krishna and East Godavari districts claim a large number of units with 47, 20, 15 and 12 units respectively. Two of the pharmaceutical factories in Hyderabad employ more than 100 persons per day. The employment under this minor group in the rural and urban areas is 285 and 1,269 persons respectively.

SOAP

75. Soap is manufactured in 16 units in the rural areas and 72 units in the urban areas. Electricity is also used in 2 units in the rural areas and 6 of the units in the urban areas while all the others do not use any fuel or power. The Vasant Soap works located in the rural areas of Krishna district near Vijayawada is an

important unit. In the urban areas half of the units (36) are located in Hyderabad city and seven units in each of the districts of East Godavari, Krishna and Nizamabad districts. The total employment in this minor group is 78 and 425 persons in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively.

INEDIBLE OILS AND FATS

76. In the minor group 339 Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats) — there are many units which manufacture inedible oils and fats, especially castor oil. There are 8 units in the rural areas of the State and 27 units in the urban areas coming within the purview of the minor group 339. The rural areas of Krishna district have 5 units while almost all the urban units are located in Hyderabad district (15 units) and Guntur district (11 units). The total employment in this industry in the rural and urban areas is 67 and 198 persons respectively.

Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum

CEMENT AND CEMENT PRODUCTS

77. Manufacture of Cement and Cement products, Mica products and Asbestos Cement are the important industries in the major group 34. Manufacture of Cement is one of the major industries in the State with five cement factories located at Vijayawada in Krishna district, Tadepalli and Macherla in Guntur district, Bethamcherla in Kurnool district and Mancherial in Adilabad district. The cement factories in all these five places obviously use electricity and employ more than 100 persons each, the highest figure being 840 persons in Krishna Cement Company in Tadepalli while the smallest figure is 199 persons in Ramakrishna Cements Ltd., Macherla. Apart from the manufacture of cement, cement products like cement pipes and cement bricks are also manufactured in the State. There are in all 43 such units in the rural areas and 82 in the urban areas of the State. Two units in the rural areas and 16 in the urban areas use electricity and all the other units do not use any power. The number of persons employed per day in all the units manufacturing cement and cement products is 402 and 2,601 for the rural and urban areas respectively.

MICA SPLITTING

78. Since Mica mining is concentrated in Nellore district all the units under the minor group 348 manufacture of mica products are located only in Nellore district. There are in all 29 units in the rural areas and 15 in the urban areas, and none of the units use any kind of power obviously because all the units are engaged in splitting mica and do not manufacture finished mica products. The units in the rural areas of Nellore district are concentrated in the taluks of Gudur, Rapur and Nellore while all the 15 units in the urban areas of the district are located in the urban areas of Gudur taluk. The total employment in the minor group for the rural and urban areas is 627 and 180 persons respectively.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

79. The Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Company is the only one of its kind in the State manufacturing Asbestos products — minor group No. 347 — and is located in Hyderabad city. It employs nearly 400 persons per day and uses electricity.

BRICKS, TILES AND LIME

80. Manufacturing of bricks and tiles and lime is also undertaken in the State. There are 128 units making bricks and tiles and 27 units manufacturing lime in the rural areas. The number is obviously very small compared with the large quantities of bricks and tiles used in the building activity. This might mainly be, because the kilns required for the making of these products are generally located in open areas outside the residential localities and are not taken into account in the houselists because they do not constitute houses as such. Of the 128 units making bricks or tiles, 8 use electricity while all the other units do not use any power or fuel, as in the case with all the units making lime. Among the rural areas of the districts, Medak (58), Nalgonda (16), Nizamabad (15) and East Godavari (11) are important for the minor group 340 manufacture of bricks and tiles. More than half of the units under minor group 342 manufacture of lime are found in the districts of Guntur (10) and Krishna (6). In the urban areas there are more lime making units (86) than brick and tile making establishments (38). The number of brick and tile manufacturing units is somewhat significant only in Krishna (10), Hyderabad (8), East Godavari (7) and Guntur (5) districts. Nellore district with 15 units has the highest number of lime making units closely followed by East Godavari with 14, and Hyderabad and Guntur districts with 12 units in each. The employment in the minor groups 340 and 342 aggregates to 776 and 65 persons respectively in the rural areas and 622 and 345 persons respectively in the urban areas.

STONE DRESSING AND CRUSHING

81. Stone dressing and crushing is also under taken by 8 units in the rural areas and 21 in the urban areas. These units are located in the rural areas of Chittoor (3), Kurnool (2), and Hyderabad (Tandur taluk) (3), and in the urban areas, 10 of the 21 units are in Krishna district, 6 in Chittoor district and 2 in Hyderabad district urban. The total employment in the minor group 343—manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing — is 86 and 150 persons per day respectively in the rural and urban areas of the State.

STONEWARE, STONE UTENSILS AND STONE IMAGES

82. Stoneware and stone images are also manufactured in 5 and 9 units respectively in the urban areas of the State while stone images are made in only one unit in the rural areas of Cuddapah district employing only one person. One of the stoneware manufacturing establishments in the urban areas uses electricity and employs between 50 and 99 persons per day. It is located in Rajahmundry town — East Godavari district. The urban areas of Hyderabad district with 4 units and East Godavari district with one unit account for all the 5 units under the minor group 344 — manufacture of stonewares other than images while 5 of the units under minor group 345—manufacture of stone images are located in the urban areas of Visakhapatnam district. The other four units are shared by Hyderabad and Krishna districts. The total employment in these two minor groups in the urban areas is 97 and 32 persons respectively.

Though certain centres in Guntur district are noted for the manufacture of stone images, apparently, the houses in which these are manufactured missed being enumerated as workshops.

EARTHENWARE AND EARTHEN POTTERY

83. Manufacture of Earthenware and Earthen pottery (minor group 350) is important in the rural economy of the State. There might hardly be a few villages where there is no potter. This is a household industry usually undertaken by those families traditionally making earthenware and belonging to the community known as "Kummari". Even in the urban areas of the State there are many who earn their livelihood by making pots and other earthen utensils. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has also given a fillip to this traditionally old industry by introducing new designs with various colours to beautify these articles and also by conducting training and refresher courses for the craftsmen in the making of articles with modern designs. There are in all 10,646 units under this minor group in the rural areas and 690 in the urban areas of the State. All these units do not use any power and most of them are single worker units. In the rural areas, over 73% of the units are manned by only one person as against the corresponding figure of nearly 63% in the urban areas. There are as many as 41, 3 and 7 units in the rural areas which employ between 6—9, 10—19 and 20—49 persons respectively; the corresponding numbers in the urban areas are 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Among the districts, the rural areas of Nalgonda (2,406), Karimnagar (1,472) and Medak (1,266) account for over 1,000 units in each of the districts. It is generally seen that there are more units under this minor group in the rural areas of Telangana districts than in the Andhra districts. To be specific, nearly 72% of the units belong to the Telangana districts. West Godavari and Kurnool districts have recorded the smallest number of units in the rural areas with only 84 in each of them. The taluks of Devarakonda, Ramannapet, Bhongir and Suryapet in Nalgonda district, Karimnagar, Metpalli, Jagtial and Sultanabad in Karimnagar district, Siddipet and Gajwel in Medak district and Jangaon in Warangal district stand prominent among the taluks which have a considerable number of units under this minor group. In fact there are as many as 791 units in Jangaon taluk indicating the highest figure recorded in any of the taluks in the State. In the urban areas, Warangal district accounts for 127 units or 18% of the total, followed by East Godavari with 76 units. Warangal town, the urban areas of Ramachandrapuram taluk, Rajahmundry and Kakinada towns in East Godavari district are important centres where pottery is manufactured in a number of units. The total employment in the rural and urban areas of the State in this industry is 18,120 and 1,384 persons respectively.

CERAMIC INDUSTRY

84. Ceramic industry has also been developed in the recent years in the State. There are 9 ceramic factories in the State — 3 in the rural areas and 6 in the urban areas. All these 9 units use only electricity and no unit employs less than 10 persons per day. All the three units in the rural areas are located at Bhimadole of Eluru taluk in West Godavari district. Of the 6 units in the urban areas 3 are located in Hyderabad city and 2 in the urban areas of Nellore district while the other is in East Godavari district. The total employment in these units is 104 and 513 persons respectively in the rural and urban areas of the State.

85. In the rural areas, minor groups 356 — manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except earthen images, busts and statues and 357 — manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered elsewhere, account for only 2 and one units respectively. The employment in these minor groups is 5 and 35 persons respectively.

MANUFACTURE OF EARTHEN TOYS, GLASS PRODUCTS, BANGLES, BEADS, PORCELAIN PRODUCTS, CRUCIBLES ETC.

In the urban areas of the State there are 3 units manufacturing porcelain products (minor group 352), 36 units engaged in making glass bangles and beads (minor group 353) and 3 units making earthen toys and artwares (minor group 356). The Deccan Porcelain and Enamel Company in Hyderabad is a major unit employing 75 persons per day. Also, 32 of the 36 bangle works are located in Hyderabad city itself and account for an employment of nearly 100 persons. Nine of the 13 units reported under the minor group 359 — manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified, denote the crucible works located at Rajahmundry town in East Godavari district. The total employment in each of these minor groups 352, 353, 356 and 359 is 104, 120, 6 and 348 persons respectively. Manufacture of Glass and Glass products is undertaken by two units — one at Hyderabad city and the other in the urban areas of East Godavari district: the total employment in these two units is recorded at 378 persons per day. The one fairly big unit in Hyderabad is the Kohinoor Glass Works at Sanatnagar employing 377 persons per day.

Basic Metals and their products

86. Though there is no heavy Iron and Steel industry in the State, 4 units in the rural areas and 10 in the urban areas have been returned under minor group 360-manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining etc. All these units use electricity. The 4 units in the rural areas belong to Srikakulam and Krishna districts with two units in each and account for a total employment of 647 persons. The Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd., at Garividi in Srikakulam district alone employs 463 persons. All the ten units in the urban areas are reported from Hyderabad city and provide employment to 78 persons.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Manufacture of structural steel products such as joists, rails, sheet, plate, etc., is undertaken by one unit in the rural areas and 2 in the urban areas. The only unit in the rural areas is reported in the district of Kurnool and the two in the urban areas from Hyderabad city. All these three units use electricity and the employment figures are 15 persons in the rural areas and 49 persons in the urban areas.

87. Iron and Steel furniture including iron safes etc. (Minor group — 364) is manufactured only in the urban areas of the State. Of the 19 units under this minor group in the State, the Allwyn Metal Works in Hyderabad city is the most important. Four of these units are located in Krishna district, 3 in Guntur district and the remaining 12 in Hyderabad city. These units together employ 2,197 persons per day.

IRON AND STEEL FURNITURE

88. Andhra Pradesh is noted for its brass and bell metal products (minor group 365) consisting mainly of household utensils. There are 567 units in the rural areas and 305 in the urban areas of the State which are engaged in this industry. In the rural areas only two units use electricity while all the others work without the aid of any fuel or power. Of the 305 units in the urban areas 34 use electricity and two coal, wood etc. The rural areas of Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts with 138 and 107 units respectively have the largest number of workshops under this minor group. As against this, there are only 3 units in the rural areas of Nellore district. The rural areas of Telangana districts account for more than threefourths of the workshops under this minor group in the State. The rural areas which are important from the point of view of the number of units in this minor group are Nalgonda taluk, Jagtial and Metpalli in Karimnagar district, Jangaon in Warangal district and Andole in Medak district. Nalgonda taluk has as many as 77 workshops engaged in this industry. In the urban areas of the State, East Godavari district with 73 units, Guntur district with 36, Warangal district with 31, Chittoor district with 26 and Hyderabad district with 25 units are important. The urban areas of Srikakulam and Krishna districts have also reported more than 20 establishments in each of them. The towns of Warangal in Warangal district, Rajahmundry and Kakinada in East Godavari district, Hyderabad city, Vijayawada in Krishna district, Tenali in Guntur district and the urban areas of Chandragiri and Kalahasti in Chittoor district are important centres of brass and bell metal industry. The total employment in this minor group for the rural and urban areas is 1,326 and 1,998 persons respectively.

BRASS AND BELL METAL WORKS

89. Manufacture of Aluminium products — (minor group — 366) is undertaken by 6 establishments in the rural areas and 117 in the urban areas. A very large number of factories (59 units) or over 50% of the total are in the urban areas of East Godavari district, particularly in Rajahmundry town and also in the urban areas of West Godavari and Krishna districts with 17 in each of them. In fact Rajahmundry town alone accounts for 57 factories manufacturing Aluminium utensils. The urban areas of Visakhapatnam district also have ten units. Thus the four districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna account for 88% of the total establishments in the urban areas of the State. The six units in the rural areas are distributed among the districts of East Godavari (4), Srikakulam (1) and Krishna (1). The total employment in this minor group is 72 persons in the rural areas and 1,098 persons in the urban areas. Of the 6 units in the rural areas only one unit employs electricity while the remaining work without the aid of any power. In the urban areas 27 units use electricity, 3 units liquid fuel and 4 coal, wood, bagasse while all the other units *i.e.*, 83 units or 71% of the total, work without the aid of any power.

ALUMINIUM WORKS

90. There are 26 units in the rural areas of the State working on Other Metal products such as tin cans etc., (minor group — 367). All of them work without the aid of any power and do not employ more than 5 persons each per day. These units are mostly located in the rural areas of Guntur (8), Karimnagar (5), Anantapur (4), Krishna (3) and Hyderabad (3) districts. But in the urban areas there are as many as 180 units including four units using electricity. The units using electricity employ larger number of persons — two of them employing between 20 & 49 persons and one of them between 10 & 19 persons. Even among the non-power using units, 16 units employ between 6 to 9 persons each while the employment in one of the units lies between 10 & 19 persons. However, 36% of the 176 non-power using units in the urban areas are single worker establishments, while 96 units or 55% employ between 2 to 5 persons per day. As many as 72 establishments in this minor group are located in Hyderabad city, forming exactly 40% of the total number in the urban areas. The number of units is considerable in the urban areas of Guntur district (37 units), Krishna district (22 units) and East Godavari district (12 units). The employment figures in the rural and urban areas are 45 and 625 persons respectively per day.

OTHER METALLIC PRODUCTS SUCH AS TIN CANS ETC.

91. In the minor group 368 — Enamelling, Galvanizing, Plating (including Electro-Plating), Polishing and Welding of metal products — there are 13 units in the rural areas and 216 in the urban areas. Of the 13 units in the rural areas, 6 are found in Adilabad district, two each in the districts of East Godavari and Krishna and one in each of the districts of West Godavari, Nellore and Nizamabad. Only two units in the rural areas use electricity as against 87 of the 216 units in the urban areas. Of the 216 units in the urban areas, 78 units or 36% of the total are located in Hyderabad city alone. The urban areas of Krishna district (30 units), Nellore district (21 units) and West Godavari district (20 units) also account for a significant number of units under this minor group. The employment in the minor group aggregates to 48 and 841 persons in the rural and urban areas of the State respectively.

ENAMELLING, GALVANIZING, PLATING, WELDING ETC.

92. Manufacture of all sundry hardwares such as nuts, screws, buckets, cutlery and making of other articles related to blacksmithy are included under the minor group 369. It is seen, generally, that most of the villages have at least one blacksmithy shop though however, some of the blacksmithy shops might have been recorded as carpentry shops as these two industries are sometimes, carried on simultaneously in the same premises. Some of these are located in the open and would have thus missed enumeration. Even so, in the rural areas, the number of units under this minor group is as high as 7,764 as against 1,552 in the urban areas of the State. Of these 7,764 units in the rural areas, only 9 use electricity, 7 liquid fuel and one coal etc., while all the remaining 7,747 work without the aid of any power. Another notable fact is that 6,065 units or 78% of the units are single worker establishments. This may mainly be due to the fact that in the rural areas this is a household industry carried on in the houses without employing any hired labour. The employment range for the bulk of the remaining factories constituting 21% of the total is 2—5 persons. 34 units employ between 6 — 9 persons, 12 between 10 — 19, 5 between 20—49 and only one unit employs between 50—99 persons. The number of establishments is the highest in Nalgonda district (1,304 units), followed by Karimnagar (1,236 units) and Medak district (813 units). The number of units under this minor group is relatively

SUNDRY HARDWARE INCLUDING BLACKSMITHY

large in the taluks of Bhongir, Suryapet, Ramannapet and Devarakonda in Nalgonda district, Karimnagar, Jagtial, Sultanabad and Metpalli in Karimnagar district, Siddipet, Gajwel and Andole in Medak district, Jangaon in Warangal district, Armur in Nizamabad district and Adilabad taluk in Adilabad district. Even in the case of this minor group, the Telangana districts claim the location of a higher proportion of the units (with nearly 72% of the total) than the Andhra districts. The smallest number of units (122) is reported in the rural areas of West Godavari district. The total employment in this minor group is estimated at 12,513 persons in the rural areas.

The total number of units under the minor group 369 in the urban areas is 1,552. Of these units, 166 units or nearly 11% use electricity, 3 units use liquid fuel, 8 coal etc., and only one uses other power while all the remaining 1,374 units or nearly 88% of the total do not use any power. These units are concentrated in the urban areas of the districts of East Godavari (214), Krishna (208), Hyderabad (176), Guntur (121) and West Godavari (107). Thus these five districts account for over 53% of the total. The smallest number of units (10) is reported for the urban areas of Khammam district. Hyderabad city, Vijayawada town in Krishna district, Rajahmundry and Kakinada towns, in East Godavari, Narsapur in West Godavari district and Guntur town in Guntur district are important centres for this industry and the number of establishments under the minor group 369 in these places is larger as compared to the urban areas in other taluks. Unlike in the rural units, the employment in the urban units is higher. There is one unit employing more than 100 persons per day and 3 units employing between 50-99 persons. Incidentally, all these four units use electricity. On the whole, 568 units or 37% are single worker units, 722 or roughly 46% employ between 2-5 persons, 158 or 10% between 6-9 persons, 71 or about 5% between 10-19 and 28 or nearly 2% of the units employ between 20-49 persons. The number of persons employed in this minor group is 6,717 in the urban areas of the State while the total employment for the whole State is 19,226 persons.

Electrical Equipment and all other machinery (other than transport)

93. There are not many units which come within the purview of the major group 37 — Manufacture and assembling of Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment, in the rural areas of the State. There are only two units in each of the minor groups 377 manufacture or servicing of batteries and 378—manufacture or repair of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone and three in the minor group 379 manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified elsewhere. The two units under minor group 377 are located in the rural areas of Guntur while those under the minor group 378 are located, one each in the districts of East Godavari and Krishna. Anantapur district accounted for two of the 3 units under the minor group No. 379 while the remaining one unit is located in East Godavari district. All these units use electricity and mostly employ less than 5 persons per day. To be specific there is only one unit under minor group 379 employing between 10 to 19 workers. The total employment in these three minor groups is 5, 8 and 22 persons respectively.

In the urban areas of the State there are 252 units coming within the purview of the major group 37. Of these 252 units, 10 belong to the minor group 370 "manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except Textile machinery", two of them using electricity. These units may not be manufacturing any such machinery but must have been engaged in repairing work of the machinery coming within the definition of the minor group. The urban areas of Guntur (6), Hyderabad (3) and East Godavari (1) account for the ten units reported under this minor group. The total employment in these units is estimated to be 43 persons.

94. There are 20 establishments under the minor group 371-Manufacture and Assembling of prime movers and boilers other than electrical equipment such as diesel engines, road rollers and tractors. Of these 20 units, 3 units do not use any power; the remaining 17 use electricity. Even here there is no manufacturing carried on in the establishments but all of them are repairing workshops. These units are located in Hyderabad, Krishna, East Godavari and Nizamabad districts where the number of establishments reported are 12, 4, 3 and 1 respectively. There are four workshops which employ more than 10 persons per day; two of them employ between 10-19 and one of the remaining two employs 20-49 persons while the other has 50-99 workers. The total employment in this minor group works out to 226 persons.

MANUFACTURE AND REPAIRING OF TRACTORS, ROAD ROLLERS ETC.

95. There are four units under the minor group 372—Manufacture of Machine Tools. The Praga Tools Corporation, Hyderabad employing over 1,200 persons per day is the most important unit for this industry in the State. The other three units also use electricity but the employment is not considerable; there is one unit in each of the employment ranges 6-9, 10-19 and 20-49 persons per day. Of the four units in this minor group, three are located in Hyderabad city while the remaining one is in the urban areas of Rajahmundry taluk in East Godavari district. The total employment in this industry is 1,291 persons per day.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE TOOLS

96. Manufacture of Textile Machinery (Minor Group 373) is undertaken by two units in the State. The two are located in Hyderabad city of which the Swastic Bobbins Manufacturing Company is noteworthy; it employs over 100 persons per day, while the other manufactures Sewing Machines (Vidya Sewing Machines Co., Ltd.,) employing between 20 and 49 persons per day. The number of persons employed in these two units is 150.

TEXTILE MACHINERY & SEWING MACHINES

97. There are 14 units reported under the minor group 375—manufacture of electric lamps and fans. Though there are 14 units in this minor group, only one concern in Hyderabad city manufactures electric fans and the other 13 units are engaged in repair work only. Hyderabad city has as many as ten units in this minor group while the districts of East Godavari and Guntur account for 3 units and one unit respectively. The total number of persons employed under this minor group is 89 per day.

MANUFACTURE & REPAIR OF ELECTRIC LAMPS & FANS

98. Under the minor group 377 (manufacture of batteries) there are 53 units, 51 of them using electricity. Most of these establishments are engaged in charging of batteries rather than in their manufacture. Of these 53 units, 15 are located in Hyderabad city itself. The other 38 units are distributed between the districts of Guntur (17), Krishna (12), Nellore (4), East Godavari (2), West Godavari (2) and Visakhapatnam (1). The total employment in this minor group is 211 persons.

BATTERY CHARGING WORKS

99. All the radio and microphone repair works have been classified under the minor group 378. There are in all 110 units in the urban areas and only 2 in the rural areas of the State; all of them use electricity. In Hyderabad city there are as many as 34 units employing in all about 132 persons. Krishna district with 19 units, Guntur and East Godavari with 15 units in each of them and Anantapur with 14 come next in order. Thus these 5 districts account for 88% of the units under this minor group in the State. The total employment in all the 110 units in the urban areas is 390 persons while the two units in the rural areas employ 8 persons.

RADIO & MICROPHONE WORKS

100. All the other workshops connected with electrical machinery which could not be classified in any of the other minor groups are included in the minor group 379. There are 35 such units with a total employment of 193 persons, in the urban areas of the State.

OTHER ELECTRIC MACHINERY & APPARATUS

Transport Equipment

101. In the major group 38 — Manufacture of transport equipment, minor groups 384 — Repairing and Servicing of motor vehicles and 388 — Repairing of bicycles and tricycles are important. In the rural areas there are two units manufacturing cycle accessories (minor group 389), 30 units engaged in the repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, 965 cycle repairing units and 8 establishments engaged in the manufacture of animal and hand drawn carts (minor group 389). The two cycle and cycle accessories manufacturing units are located in Krishna district (rural — Industrial estate near Vijayawada); both the units use electricity and together employ 69 persons per day. Motor repairing works are found in the rural areas of Visakhapatnam and Guntur districts with 5 units in each of them followed by Krishna and Nalgonda districts with 4 units in each of them. The total number of persons engaged in the 30 units under motor repairing in the rural areas of the State is 283.

102. Cycle repairing is done in many villages and these units have been reported in all the districts of the State. The districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna have more than 100 units in each of them. The taluks that have a relatively large number of units are the rural areas of Kakinada, Amalapuram, Kothapeta and Rajahmundry taluks in East Godavari district, Tanuku and Narsapur in West Godavari district and Vijaya-

REPAIRING OF BICYCLES ETC., IN THE RURAL AREAS

wada and Gudivada in Krishna district. The number of units in Telangana districts is less than that in the Andhra districts; the latter accounting for over 76% of the total. The number of persons employed in the rural areas of the State under this minor group is 1,460.

REPAIRING OF BICYCLES ETC., IN THE URBAN AREAS

103. Cycle repairing — minor group 388, is undertaken in almost all the urban units of the State. There are 2,529 units of which one uses electricity also. 766 units or over 30% of the total are located in the urban areas of Hyderabad district. The other districts where there are more than 100 units are East Godavari (233), Krishna (213), Guntur (143), Warangal (126), Chittoor (114) and Visakhapatnam (103).

Among the urban areas of the taluks, the city of Hyderabad, Warangal town, Vijayawada town and Gudivada taluk in Krishna district, Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram taluks in East Godavari district, Chittoor and Madanapalle taluks in Chittoor district, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam towns in Visakhapatnam district, Guntur town and Ongole taluk in Guntur district have comparatively a large number of cycle repairing workshops. The smallest number of 23 units is reported from Adilabad district. The total employment in the urban areas of the State under this minor group is 6,303 persons — the combined figure for the rural and urban areas being 7,763 persons.

ANIMAL DRAWN AND HAND DRAWN CARTS

104. Under the minor group 389 which covers manufacture and repair of animal and hand drawn carts there are 8 units in the rural areas which together employ on an average, 24 persons per day. These units do not use any power or fuel and are located in the rural areas of West Godavari (4), Krishna (3) and Mahbubnagar (1) districts. The number of units reported under this minor group appears to be rather small considering the fact that repair of carts and making of certain accessories like wheels, is undertaken in a number of the larger villages. It is likely that many of these units were recorded under minor group 289 — Carpentry and minor group 369 — Blacksmithy, because carpenters and blacksmiths, generally attend to the manufacture and repair of animal drawn and hand drawn carts also. In the urban areas there are 12 units under this minor group. One of the units uses liquid fuel and employs between 10—19 persons. Mahbubnagar (6 units), Medak (4), Visakhapatnam and West Godavari with one unit each account for all the units which together employ 37 persons.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOPS

105. In the urban areas of the State there are three units where locomotives are repaired of which the Loco carriage and wagon workshop in Hyderabad city employing over 3,000 persons per day is the largest. Also, the Central Railway signal and tele-communications workshop in Hyderabad which is classified under the minor group 381 employs nearly 2,000 persons and it is the only factory of its type in the State.

MOTOR BODY BUILDING

106. Motor body building (minor group 382) is also undertaken by two units in Hyderabad city of which the Motor Body building section of the Allwyn Metal Works is important. The total number of persons engaged in this minor group aggregates to 362 per day.

REPAIRING AND SERVICING OF MOTOR CARS AND VEHICLES

107. Motor car repairing and servicing is done by 792 units in the urban areas as against only 30 in the rural areas. As many as 172 or 22% of the units in the urban areas use electricity while only 4 use liquid fuel and 3 coal etc. The remaining 613 units do not use any power. In the urban areas of Hyderabad district alone there are 226 units forming 29% of the total. There are a number of units also in the urban areas of Krishna (86), West Godavari (66) and Guntur (66). Apart from Hyderabad city, a large number of these units are located even in Vijayawada, Eluru and Guntur towns. The employment in five units exceeds over 100 persons in each while 4 units employ between 50—99 and 29 units have 20-49 workers each. There are as many as 55 units which employ between 10—19 persons per day. Important among these units are the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation workshops employing nearly 700 persons, the Vehicle Sub-depot and the Police Transport workshops employing nearly 350 and 250 persons respectively; all these large units are located in Hyderabad city. The other two concerns employing more than 100 persons are the Ramdas Motor Transport workshops at Kakinada in East Godavari district and the Nazaria Motor Transport workshops in Nellore employing on an average 360 and 180 persons per day respectively. The employment in this minor group in the urban areas is 6,550 persons and 283 persons in the rural areas.

MANUFACTURE OF BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES AND RELATED ACCESSORIES

108. Cycles and cycle accessories are manufactured (minor group 385) in 10 units in the urban areas of the State, two of them using electricity and employing between 20 to 49 persons in each. All these ten units are located in Hyderabad city accounting for a total employment of 105 persons. Including the two units in the rural areas of Krishna district (already mentioned in paragraph 101), the total employment in this industry is 174 persons in the State.

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING

109. Building and repairing of ships and boats — minor group 386, is concentrated in the urban areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. The Hindustan Ship-yard, the only ship building concern in the country is located in Visakhapatnam town and employs as many as 4,660 persons. There are two more units under this minor group, which are engaged in repairing of boats and ships. One of these units which is located in Visakhapatnam is the Port and Dock workshops accounting for an employment of nearly 450 persons. The other unit is located at Kakinada in East Godavari district and employs between 10—19 persons per day. The total employment under this minor group works out to 5,125 persons.

REPAIRING OF AEROPLANES

110. The only unit under the minor group 387 — Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment is the Indian Air lines Corporation workshops, located in Hyderabad city, employing over 400 persons per day.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Among the minor groups in the major group 39 — "Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries", minor groups 393 — manufacturing of jewellery etc. and 395 — manufacture of stationery articles which covers Slate manufacturing in Kurnool district, are very important.

MAKING OF JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE ETC., IN THE RURAL AREAS

111. There are 7,825 units in the rural areas of the State which are engaged in the manufacture of jewellery etc. Women in general and especially Indian women are very fond of ornaments and jewellery; more so is the case with the rural folk. Many of the tribal women also decorate themselves with a great variety of jewels. This being the reason there are a good number of jewellery manufacturing units, mostly made up of small silver and goldsmithies. The number of persons employed in such units is not very large considering the number of units; as many as 6,356 or 81% of the total are single worker units, while 1,457 units or about 18% employ between 2 and 5 persons per day. There are only 6 units in the employment range of 6—9 persons, 5 units in 10—19 and only one unit employs 20—49 persons. From the point of view of the number of factories in individual districts, it is seen that Karimnagar noted for its filigree work tops the list with 1,652 units followed by Nalgonda which has 1,144 units. In all the other districts the number of units in any district does not exceed 763 which is reported in Medak district. The lowest number is found in Kurnool district. Important taluks where there are relatively more units in this minor group are Jangaon in Warangal district, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Jagtial and Metpalli in Karimnagar district, Armur in Nizamabad district, Siddipet in Medak district, Ramannapet, Bhongir and Devarakonda in Nalgonda district and Bobbili in Srikakulam district. As in the case of pottery and blacksmithy, the number of units engaged in making jewellery, silverware etc., is also considerably more in the Telangana districts compared to the number in the Andhra districts. In fact as many as 72% of the total number of units in the rural areas of the State are located in the Telangana districts. Among the districts in the Andhra region, Srikakulam district (385) has the largest number of units followed by 310 in Anantapur. The total employment provided by this industry in the rural areas is 11,608 persons.

MAKING OF JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE, ETC., IN THE URBAN AREAS

112. Though the number of units in the urban areas, under the minor group 393 is not as high as in the rural areas, there are as many as 3,249 units in the urban areas of the State. It may also be noted here that the minor group 393 comes next only to minor group 235 (handloom weaving of cotton textiles—7,102 units) as regards the number of units, in the urban areas. While no fuel or power, is being used in the rural areas in any of the 7,825 units, in the urban areas 10 units use electricity. There are also as many as 1,543 units in the urban areas which are single worker units and 1,589 units employ between 2 and 5 persons per day. Of the remaining, 96 units employ between 6-9, 15 establishments between 10-19 and 6 units between 20-49 persons per day. The total employment in the urban areas in this minor group is 8,250 persons. Among the districts, Krishna with 362 units followed by Hyderabad with 338, have a large number of these units. The least in the order

is 31 units reported in Adilabad district. Hyderabad city, Vijayawada town and Bandar taluk in Krishna district, Eluru town in West Godavari district, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam taluks in Vishakapatnam district, Rajahmundry and Kakinada towns in East Godavari district are important urban areas where the number of units under this minor group is comparatively large.

MANUFACTURE OF STATIONERY ARTICLES INCLUDING SLATE MANUFACTURING

113. The six units reported in the rural areas of the State under the minor group 395 — Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, pen holder, fountain pen, etc., are from Kurnool District where Slate manufacturing is an important industry. The number of persons employed in these 6 units is 32.

There are 125 units under the minor group 395 in the urban areas of the State, including the Slate manufacturing units in Markapur taluk of Kurnool district. It is seen that as many as 72 units employing over 1,200 persons are engaged in the manufacture of slates. A number of these units (28 or nearly 39%) use electricity for operating the machinery. The only other district which has reported a number of units manufacturing stationery articles etc., is Hyderabad, where there are 20 units employing about 90 persons per day. The total number of persons employed in this minor group is 1,492 in the urban areas.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND OPTHALMIC GOODS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT ETC.

114. In the urban areas of the State there are 32 units under the minor group 390 Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies. Seven of these units use electricity. These units are mostly engaged in the sale and repairing of opthalmic goods (spectacles etc.). The total number of persons engaged in this industry in the State is 138. There is only one unit, with a single worker, under this minor group in the rural areas of the State.

SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

115. Scientific, medical and surgical instruments (minor group 391) are manufactured in 8 units in the urban areas; all the units use electricity. Of these 8 units, the Andhra Scientific Co., at Masulipatnam in Krishna district is important; it employs on an average 260 persons per day. Of the other seven concerns, 5 are in Hyderabad city and one each in the urban areas of Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts. There is only one such establishment with 4 workers in the rural areas. The total employment under this minor group is 380 persons per day.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS

116. Repairing of watches and clocks (minor group 392) is almost entirely confined to the urban areas where there are 380 such units in almost all the districts with a total employment of 870 persons. The bulk of these units are found in the urban areas of Hyderabad, Krishna, Guntur and East Godavari districts. In the rural areas of the State there are only 12 such units which together employ only 15 persons.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SPORTS GOODS

117. In the urban areas of the State there are 70 units engaged in the manufacture and repair of musical instruments (minor group 394) and two units in the manufacture of sports goods (minor group 396). The number of persons engaged in each of these minor groups is 223 and 20 persons respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRING WORK SHOPS

118. Apart from the establishments which could be classified in one or the other of the minor groups in divisions 2 and 3, there are as many as 778 units in the urban areas which could not be classified under any minor group as the Enumerators recorded only vague entries like workshop or repairing, in these cases. These are mostly miscellaneous work shops (minor group 399) engaged in some repair work. The employment in these units is 3,597 persons. In the rural areas also there are 592 such units employing 1,377 persons. Thus there are nearly 5,000 persons attending to unspecified repairing work etc., in the State.

Comparision of employment figures with the data in 1961 Census Economic Table B-IV

119. The limitations of the data collected in the houselists regarding the number of establishments and employment have already been explained in paragraph 2. Though the figures in respect of certain industries particularly household industries — are definitely very low, yet the data analysed in this chapter would certainly give a very good idea of the spatial distribution of industries in the different regions of the State. More reliable figures about the actual employment in different industries are available in 1961 Census Table B-IV based on the particulars recorded in the individual enumeration slips of the entire population of the State. Obviously the chances of omission or failure to record the occupational particulars of individuals are fewer in the population Census where an enumeration slip for each person living has to be filled in, than in the case of houselisting where the workshop-cum-dwellings engaged in household industries, are liable to be recorded as mere dwellings if the manufacturing process is not clearly and distinctly visible to the outside. Even in respect of other workshops and factories only the approximate number of employees working at the time of houselisting would have been reported. The period of houselisting might have corresponded to the peak season in the case of some industries and the slack season with regard to certain other industries. There might have also been a tendency to conceal the figures by certain employers. A comparative statement of the employment figures under a few important minor groups obtained from the houselists (in Table E-III) and those tabulated in the Census Economic Table B-IV is given as Appendix II. The differences in the two sets of figures in industries like tobacco curing rice and oil mills may be due to the fact that some of the establishments must have been closed at the time of houselisting or at the time of population enumeration; tobacco curing is generally a seasonal industry. While in the Population Census the main occupation of every individual is recorded, in the houselist the employment in each industrial unit is ascertained. In the case of handloom weaving of cotton textiles also the weavers do not work on their looms during the agricultural seasons. As regards tailoring establishments, it has to be noted, that in many villages and small towns, the tailors generally carry on their work in the verandahs of cloth shops and would have been missed from houselisting as the premises occupied by them would have been recorded as cloth shops and not as workshops. Cobbling and tanning also are seasonal in nature and are usually carried on outside residential houses in the rural areas while it is quite common to see cobblers on the pavements of the streets even in cities. Hence some of the cobblers and tanners would not have come within the purview of the houselists. So is the case with basket making and pottery. In the case of manufacture of jewellery, and ornaments etc. it is likely that some workshops were recorded as shops or shop-cum-dwellings in the houselists, because the articles are also sold in the same premises. In spite of these differences which have arisen due to the very nature of the two enquiries — houselisting and population enumeration, the data in the houselists are no doubt very useful in knowing the pattern of location of industries in different parts of the State and also for further intensive sample studies on particular aspects.

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER IV

(Vide Chapter IV—para 5)

Statement showing the total employment under each minor group of I.S.I.C. and under each kind of power or fuel utilised or no power for every minor group of industry

Indian Standard Industrial Classification Minor Group	No. of workshops	Total employment (persons)	Employment (persons) in units using: Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood etc.	Other fuel or power	No-power
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
		ANDHRA PRADESH (RURAL)					
010	3	3					3
011	2	2	...	...			2
012	2	2					2
013	3	6					6
031	1	1					1
018	3	8					8
200	3,915	21,745	5,399	11,122	218	3,997	3,681
201	4	1,282	1,282				...
202	58	264	88	8			168
203	18	561	561				
204	1	4					4
205	15	51					51
206	1	73					73
207	2,713	7,880	1,518	1,396	169	855	3,942
209	385	765					765
211	393	757	4				753
215	2	11	11				...
216	2	7	7				
217	1	133	133				
218	10	37	37				
220	779	17,712					17,712
221	19	11					11
222	6,311	13,805	1,991		23	3	11,736
225	5	52					52
230	112	1,790	219	1,156			55
231	135	767		1			763
232	3	972	972				...
233	129	255					255
235	31,195	64,666					64,666
236	9	21					21
237	23	19					19
239	16	22					22
240	19	281	269	8		...	4
241	2	5,066	5,066				...
244	171	888					888
250	4	7					7
255	1,717	3,252					3,252
260	6	111	111				
262	1	4					4
264	223	551					551
270	125	213					213
271	2	2					2
272	5	5					5
273	5,009	7,276					7,276
277	17	50					50
278	5	18					18
280	71	366	121	146			99
281	15	38					38
282	2	7					7
284	22	77					77
287	2	11					11
288	2,761	5,203					5,203
289	11,972	19,187					19,187
290	1	8	8				
291	3	13					13
292	1	8					8
302	34	112	7				105

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER IV—*Contd.*

Statement showing the total employment under each minor group of I.S.I.C. and under each kind of power or fuel utilised or no power for every minor group of industry

Indian Standard Industrial Classification Minor Group	No. of workshops	Total employment (persons)	Employment (persons) in units using: Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood etc.	Other fuel or power	No-power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ANDHRA PRADESH (RURAL) *Contd.*					
303	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
310	784	1,368	...	...	...	...	1,368
311	11,120	18,065	...	...	...	...	18,065
313	76	90	15	...	...	...	75
314	14	14	...	...	...	...	14
331	9	61	...	...	...	...	61
332	8	217	213	...	...	...	4
333	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
334	9	94	...	...	...	...	94
335	21	285	57	...	...	...	228
336	16	78	39	...	...	...	39
337	1	8	8	...	...	...	...
339	8	67	...	...	...	...	67
340	128	776	450	...	...	...	326
341	43	402	272	...	...	...	130
342	27	65	...	...	...	...	65
343	8	83	49	...	...	...	34
345	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
348	29	627	...	...	...	...	627
350	10,616	18,120	...	...	...	...	18,120
351	3	104	104	...	...	...	...
356	2	5	...	...	...	...	5
357	1	35	...	...	...	...	35
360	3	647	647	...	...	...	...
363	1	15	15	...	...	...	...
365	567	1,326	42	...	...	...	1,284
366	6	72	15	...	...	...	57
367	26	45	...	...	...	...	45
368	13	48	11	...	...	...	37
369	7,761	12,513	98	30	1	...	12,384
377	2	5	5	...	...	...	...
378	2	8	8	...	...	...	...
379	3	22	22	...	...	...	...
384	30	283	141	4	...	...	138
385	2	69	69	...	...	...	...
388	965	1,460	...	...	...	...	1,460
389	8	24	...	...	...	...	24
390	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
391	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
392	12	15	...	...	...	...	15
393	7,825	11,608	...	...	...	...	11,608
395	6	32	...	...	...	...	32
399	592	1,377	177	268	5	2	925
		ANDHRA PRADESH (URBAN)					
012	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
018	3	6	...	...	...	...	6
200	2,872	21,511	12,762	3,140	622	2,967	2,020
201	7	3,810	3,810	...	...	...	...
202	16	424	379	9	...	...	36
203	24	228	42	...	...	...	186
205	181	927	338	...	...	...	589
206	4	28	...	...	...	...	28
207	966	8,049	4,425	1,082	196	558	1,788
208	2	500	500	...	...	...	...
209	515	1,797	237	...	...	...	1,560
210	5	379	379	...	...	...	...
214	484	1,267	121	...	...	...	1,146
215	14	118	118	...	...	...	...
216	74	313	313	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER IV—*Contd.*

Statement showing the total employment under each minor group of I.S.I.C. and under each kind of power or fuel utilised or no power for every minor group of industry.

Indian Standard Industrial Classification Minor Group	No. of workshops	Total employment (persons)	Employment (persons) in units using: Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood etc.	Other fuel or power	No-power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ANDHRA PRADESH (URBAN)—*Contd.*					
218	179	621	609				12
220	577	11,018	...	...			11,018
221	107	946					946
222	320	33,260	12,367				20,893
224	2	7					7
225	1	33					33
226	1	15					15
230	90	2,673	1,899	18	35		21
231	59	406					406
232	12	10,280	10,280				...
233	119	377	...	...			377
234	4	198	198				...
235	7,102	19,907					19,907
236	1	1					1
237	46	351	...				351
239	10	67	35				32
240	21	377	273				104
241	2	2,623	2,623				...
244	29	84	...	...			84
251	2	19	...	...	...		19
254	2	7	7				...
255	30	176					176
260	23	1,835	1,835				
263	2	69	69				
264	501	686	...	...			686
265	1	9		...			9
270	16	277					277
271	4	91	91				
272	3	45	15	...			30
273	4,578	11,919	113				11,806
274	10	251	8				243
275	1	15					15
277	10	1,365	8				1,357
278	7	10	...	...			10
279	1	35	...	...			35
280	253	1,977	1,763	64		1	149
281	145	801	175				626
282	25	95	15				80
283	26	117	22				95
287	1	13					13
288	718	1,933					1,933
289	1,140	3,942	237				3,705
290	5	2,262	2,262				
291	1	35	...				35
292	19	67	...	...		...	67
300	18	629	629				
301	38	577	577				
302	716	5,676	3,344				2,332
303	158	520	33				487
310	114	1,615	...	...	...	...	1,615
311	1,045	2,626	...	...	...		2,626
313	17	69				...	69
314	7	39	...	...		...	39
315	2	11					11
320	143	477	37				440
321	1	1	...		...	...	1
324	2	546	546				
331	12	85	52				33
332	23	772	708				64
333	3	44	35	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER IV—*Concld.*

Statement showing the total employment under each minor group of I.S.I.C. and under each kind of power or fuel utilised or no power for every minor group of industry.

Indian Standard Industrial Classification Minor Group	No. of workshops	Total employment (persons)	Employment (persons) in units using: Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood etc.	Other fuel or power	No-power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ANDHRA PRADESH (URBAN)—*Concld.*					
334	19	622	15	...		...	607
335	119	1,269	635	4	...	...	630
336	72	425	85	...	...	...	340
337	3	56	50	...	...	...	6
339	27	198	31	22	29	...	96
340	38	622	331	...	...	...	191
341	82	2,601	2,366	...	...	...	235
342	86	354	63	...	...	...	291
343	21	150	82	...	...	...	68
344	5	97	75	...	...	...	22
345	9	32		...	...	...	32
347	1	397	397	...	...	...	...
348	15	180	...	...	...	...	180
350	690	1,384	...	...	...	...	1,384
351	6	513	513	...	...	...	...
352	3	104	75	...	...	...	29
353	36	120	...	...	...	...	120
356	3	6	...	...	...	...	6
357	2	378	377	...	...	...	1
359	13	348	300	...	...	...	48
360	10	78	78	...	...	...	...
363	2	49	49	...	...	...	...
364	19	2,197	2,137	...	...	...	60
365	305	1,998	770	...	12	...	1,216
366	117	1,098	374	19	17	...	688
367	180	625	88	...	...	...	537
368	216	841	449	...	9	8	375
369	1,552	6,717	1,959	9	44	4	4,701
370	10	43	16	...	...	...	27
371	20	226	201	...	...	...	15
372	1	1,291	1,291	...	...	...	...
373	2	150	150	...	...	...	...
374	4	23	23	...	...	...	...
375	14	89	89	...	...	...	...
377	33	211	209	...	...	...	2
378	110	390	390	...	...	...	...
379	35	193	180	...	...	...	13
380	3	3,466	3,466	...	...	...	...
381	1	1,971	1,971	...	...	...	...
382	2	362	362	...	...	...	...
384	92	6,550	3,435	102	11	...	3,002
385	10	105	69	...	...	...	36
386	3	5,125	...	...	...	...	5,125
387	1	422	422	...	...	...	...
388	2,529	6,303	15	...	...	...	6,288
389	12	37	...	15	...	...	22
390	32	138	64	...	...	...	74
391	8	376	376	...	...	...	...
392	380	870	22	...	...	...	848
393	3,219	8,250	147	...	...	...	8,103
394	76	223	15	...	...	...	208
395	125	1,492	984	...	...	...	508
396	2	20	...	...	...	...	20
399	778	3,597	1,548	8	8	...	2,033

APPENDIX II TO
(Vide Chapter IV

Statement showing comparative figures of employment in Housing Table E-III according to Census Economic Table B IV separately for the

NUMBER OF WORKERS

State/District		Minor Group 200		Minor Group 207		Minor Group 220		Minor Group 222		Minor Group 235		Minor 237
		E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	R	24,717	19,839	7,880	15,339	17,712	12,885	13,503	2,163	64,666	255,725	7,276
	U	21,511	17,712	18,019	7,445	11,018	32,210	33,260	3,211	19,907	89,589	11,919
1. Srikakulam	R	1,466	1,726	1,040	3,622		2		12	2,853	16,398	230
	U	561	644	230	403	6	6	27		964	1,954	164
2. Visakhapatnam	R	1,252	1,057	633	3,010	16	9	16		2,958	13,253	162
	U	679	489	399	453	18	27		35	248	7,29	528
3. East Godavari	R	2,073	2,409	883	1,676		57	9,[illegible]	1,302	9,96	22,323	399
	U	1,461	1,226	272	508	37	18	3,923	17	438	3,486	681
4. West Godavari	R	3,069	2,671	3,9	903		30	305	723	291	9,633	263
	U	3,484	2,302	305	251	139	108	49		1,957	1,338	378
5. Krishna	R	3,462	2,905	366	136	14	1	904	193	1,35[illegible]	12,129	564
	U	2,881	2,237	741	308	30	513	1,302	532	209	5,002	1,209
6. Guntur	R	2,999	2,360	186	202	78	279	10,747	39	2,510	24,202	309
	U	2,212	2,632	742	691	309	743	23,966	647	1,179	15,559	640
7. Nellore	R	1,511	1,094	35	82	68	731	120	140	3,014	19,593	375
	U	787	831	99	219	403	1,889		29	2,463	4,648	364
8. Chittoor	R	745	709	514	1,157	180	1,660			5,880	16,632	305
	U	510	521	78	208	668	3,336			1,056	3,215	396
9. Cuddapah	R	351	302	602	471	38	207			11,931	32,205	467
	U	547	559	365	529	123	1,369			2,811	9,061	303
10. Anantapur	R	106	223	661	589	169	222	2		3,197	8,207	728
	U	656	452	609	751	441	1,352	3		1,510	9,390	419
11. Kurnool	R	335	261	429	561	21	243	32		290	9,125	167
	U	508	169	1,852	1,013	113	3,937	2	12	226	11,556	111
12. Mahbubnagar	R	522	200	11	158	2,951	2,8[illegible]1			810	11,199	160
	U	183	911	291	87	426	1,210			218	7,398	130
13. Hyderabad	R	411	397	93	71	77	211		17	336	3,218	152
	U	2,370	1,263	766	814	513	2,505	1,811	1,688	296	1,237	3,172
14. Medak	R	990	455	213	148	155	8,[illegible]1		1	2,[illegible]63	16,550	411
	U	379	271	227	173	106	611	1		1,210	1,889	219
15. Nizamabad	R	1,364	810	200	231	11,113	23,625	[illegible]		466	4,127	309
	U	686	487	162	65	1,696	7,202	2	1	72	480	157
16. Adilabad	R	291	278	308	572	340	2,011			433	3,032	267
	U	184	158	89	159	1,112	1,228			29	215	103
17. Karimnagar	R	1,250	553	1,065	1,106	1,756	1,356	19		6,960	25,102	432
	U	692	196	145	113	300	3,167	25	8	1,289	6,011	152
18. Warangal	R	579	599	72	215	119	139	13	3	3,250	11,935	123
	U	1,508	1,131	317	260	1,033	2,168	15	2	242	2,018	181
19. Khammam	R	380	341	110	30			635	11	636	3,312	198
	U	459	495	5	56			31	22	1	195	56
20. Nalgonda	R	1,261	536	18	96	15	168			10,032	19,918	802
	U	434	335	355	271	15	171			74	1,098	190

N.B.:— Minor Group 200 — Production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains;
Minor Group 207 — Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)
Minor Group 220 — Manufacture of bidi
Minor Group 222 — Manufacture of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco
Minor Group 235 — Cotton weaving in handlooms
Minor Group 273 — Making of textile garments including rain coats and head-gear
Minor Group 288 — Manufacture of material from cork, wood, bamboo, cane leaves and other allied products

CHAPTER IV
—para 119)

and the number of workers enumerated as engaged in Household and Non-household industries Rural and Urban areas under each of the districts for selected minor groups

(PERSONS) IN

Group	Minor Group 288		Minor Group 289		Minor Group 311		Minor Group 350		Minor Group 365		Minor Group 369		Minor Group 393	
B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV	E III	B IV
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
70,144	5,203	1,20,736	19,187	60,434	18,065	92,369	18,120	71,691	1,326	5,555	12,513	23,501	11,608	45,345
42,351	1,933	21,280	3,942	16,029	2,626	8,672	1,384	6,011	1,998	4,005	6,717	9,062	8,250	21,982
2,261	97	6,918	791	4,220	55	102	577	5,396	36	514	250	786	584	3,863
1,334	14	2,214	80	424	36	146	92	425	81	181	71	50	282	1,043
2,580	165	11,764	289	5,901	24	509	250	3,813	124	490	457	565	219	3,478
2,443	379	1,184	168	97	159	672	46	302	100	121	269	309	545	1,556
6,124	246	8,197	766	6,993	248	3,386	403	2,933	33	373	586	1,248	373	3,540
3,135	115	1,826	610	1,817	147	679	151	360	720	761	1,260	1,170	637	2,148
5,010	23	5,615	602	2,134	81	2,561	134	2,534	116	468	195	566	260	2,701
2,137	61	1,298	302	410	178	643	52	392	100	119	497	530	638	1,541
4,965	113	7,448	959	1,611	657	4,422	580	3,366	119	227	586	532	337	1,695
3,519	152	2,178	319	1,691	148	766	86	361	84	212	1,008	1,392	1,262	2,166
7,344	210	10,736	396	2,277	210	11,142	370	5,854	35	285	303	713	232	2,374
3,979	136	2,699	279	2,002	145	707	106	122	118	378	601	965	689	2,488
3,332	222	7,034	576	3,739	2,401	11,388	558	4,675	8	67	102	950	230	1,339
1,759	46	828	145	770	99	165	49	174	12	109	303	341	357	1,247
3,080	174	4,896	175	2,598	118	926	733	3,300	67	290	297	1,383	348	1,623
2,622	164	1,667	149	788	83	113	45	106	450	632	98	277	315	966
3,124	351	5,909	740	1,721	1,160	4,873	627	3,413	20	302	261	925	195	1,043
1,551	18	712	102	350	51	186	27	212	—	30	208	322	409	1,540
4,090	519	3,601	163	2,207	356	3,631	1,009	2,608	—	—	589	1,503	524	1,767
2,708	81	952	213	818	72	206	135	197	22	24	306	682	461	1,208
4,632	75	5,110	91	1,251	104	4,162	111	3,321	5	8	368	1,473	87	1,358
2,865	122	1,921	201	891	89	401	46	277	9	29	229	461	385	1,077
3,111	111	5,822	712	4,235	259	1,650	655	3,893	11	32	536	1,766	445	2,307
1,035	5	369	16	71	30	212	14	122	7	243	96	38	110	82
1,648	118	3,161	234	295	90	1,451	356	3,037	28	120	295	863	169	7,241
7,352	416	2,531	736	3,105	928	1,757	127	1,161	181	450	1,111	1,440	1,013	2,219
2,309	113	1,716	2,363	2,111	110	1,776	2,118	3,276	64	190	1,210	1,118	1,186	2,239
751	29	115	55	221	87	230	39	116	15	100	95	161	210	278
2,320	311	1,11[illegible]	721	2,812	775	1,387	918	2,953	18	207	745	1,374	933	2,279
1,009	29	652	73	325	47	153	9	260	4	38	117	223	175	441
1,796	110	2,915	1,060	1,989	511	4,611	400	2,116	33	112	663	1,553	386	1,799
517	26	424	85	215	18	385	26	160	14	257	40	108	49	171
3,712	419	7,636	2,631	1,887	2,613	8,861	2,318	5,507	172	372	1,820	2,671	23	4,426
838	77	118	51	171	235	325	100	136	2	43	17	117	99	447
3,032	126	5,239	1,037	3,386	822	7,490	1,633	4,086	111	742	752	1,709	868	2,295
1,196	19	705	171	412	51	432	210	597	73	191	181	269	303	722
1,980	120	2,502	891	219	791	1,793	476	1,839	20	118	282	371	211	1,098
733	6	571	51	268	17	173	13	89	—	33	23	80	67	349
3,378	1,061	6,310	3,861	1,515	6,621	9,792	3,511	3,713	256	408	1,886	1,102	1,551	2,827
868	5	333	139	240	26	278	11	174	4	54	154	127	134	293

Minor Group 289 — Manufacture of miscellaneous wood and allied products
Minor Group 311 — Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwears
Minor Group 350 — Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery
Minor Group 365 — Manufacture of brass and bell metal products
Minor Group 369 — Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, Wire-net, bolt, screws, bucket, cutlery etc.
Minor Group 393 — Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals.

Chapter V

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

General

1. As one travels across the State end to end, one cannot fail to observe the great variety of house constructions that comes to notice. They vary greatly in shape, in the materials utilised for the wall and the roof and in the general pattern of the house itself. Some houses are flat-roofed and some have roofs at a steep incline; some roofs are high, some almost touch the ground. As regards materials, some roofs are made up of thatch of jungle grass, or paddy hay or palmyra leaf or date palm leaves or sheaves of corn stalk and some roofs are merely of mud, stone or tiles. The material used for wall construction also varies. Some are constructed of mud; some of brick or stone and others of mere twigs or bamboo mats plastered with mud. Leaving alone the modern type of urban houses put up by the well-to-do according to an exotic design and materials secured from outside, the typical indigenous rural housing of the different regions generally conforms to a pattern of its own. What are the factors that govern the evolution of the pattern? The availability of materials, the climatic conditions and last but not the least the economic level of the people themselves determine the type of houses that are put up. The Andhra Pradesh State with regions of different climatic conditions, with a variety of vegetation and cropping pattern and considerable geological variations is bound to have different patterns of habitations to suit the different regions.

House types in Coastal Andhra districts

2. If one traverses Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the sight of clusters of peculiar conical huts closely huddled together with a very steep roof of palmyra thatch, the eaves almost reaching down to the ground at once strikes one's attention. It is obvious that the constructions are so shaped as to resist the cyclonic weather that this part of the coastal land is frequently subjected to. The area abounds in palmyra trees which obviously form the cheapest material available for house construction. The beams, the rafters, the roof cover, and even the rope for securing all these together are all made out of that very useful tree — the Palmyra. Going over to the Agency tracts of these districts, the houses continue to be low roofed and normally they are all constructed in a row with common walls and a long continuous roof. The houses are constructed in the midst of valleys. The tribal of the area obtains all the materials needed for his house from the forests. The roof is of jungle thatch. The walls are made of wattle covered with earth. The houses are very neatly finished. To the poor tribal the house may cost him hardly anything except his own labour. In the urban areas of Visakhapatnam district and particularly in Visakhapatnam city itself, the constructions are greatly influenced by the modern design and technique. For example the large colony put up by the Caltex Petroleum Company looks more like a little America! There are fashionable modern types of buildings on the Uplands overlooking the sea which look very exotic and attractive. But taking some of the older constructions, they seem to conform to some pattern. There are quite a few houses with tiled roofs at a markedly steep incline so as to be gale-resistant.

Crossing over to the next coastal district of East Godavari the pattern of constructions changes distinctly. A good number of houses with country tiled or "Mangalore tiled" roofs which are set at a normal incline unlike the Visakhapatnam roofs which are much steeper are to be seen. The East Godavari district also has a few factories manufacturing the roof tiles which are extensively used in the area. Perhaps this is an indication of the greater prosperity of this delta district. The walls of the buildings are, of course, generally made of mud or brick.

Going down further to West Godavari and Krishna districts, the houses show a further distinction. The walls are, of course, basically mud. The roof material is almost invariably the paddy hay, which is available in plenty in these delta districts. The paddy hay is neatly arranged to form the roof and is secured well by running across ropes which are also made by turning paddy straw. In front of the houses is generally found the peculiar paddy storage bin which is cleverly constructed by running and piling up rings of paddy straw rope to form a cylindrical wall which is secured firmly and rendered damp proof by plastering with cow dung The roof of the bin is covered

by paddy hay. The ryots of the area are apparently so much attached to this pattern of houses that we find that those of them who have colonised in some areas of Telangana as in Nizamabad district or Warangal district almost invariably put up identical type of houses there, which could easily be distinguished from the indigenous type of housing of the area in the neighbourhood. Besides the type of house just described, in the midst of several of the rich delta villages of West Godavari and Krishna one often finds a garish so called modern type of house with pucca roof of R. C. and embellished with all types of decorative figures and painted with loud colours of blue, green, red and yellow or whatever colour that meets the fancy of the constructor showing off all the vulgar riches of the owner!

Guntur district does not show any peculiar type of house of its own. The houses are generally of the type found in Krishna district except that in the western portion of the district which is rocky and dry, the walls are made of stones and the roof is put up with dry stalks of corn or red gram or conforms to the flat mud roof type. The tile roofed houses are more common in Ongole area.

The adjacent coastal district of Nellore, however, shows a variation. Quite a few houses have walls made of laterite stone that is easily got in the district. The majority of the poor of course stick to mud. The roof is made up of palmyra leaf or paddy hay. In portions of this district, including the outskirts of the district headquarters town of Nellore, one comes across the miserable looking low huts inhabited by the tribe Yenadis, who are the agricultural labourers as well as domestic servants of the area. These habitations can hardly be called as huts. It is just a small low conical shed hardly 6′ or 8′ in diameter made of palmyra leaves with a small entrance which can be entered by a person only by kneeling down on all the fours. These sheds have no walls.

House types in Rayalaseema districts

3. The dry Rayalaseema districts of the State comprising Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor districts show house types entirely different from those found on the coastal district. The clusters of simple round huts with mud walls and roofs made of sheaves of dry corn stalk or jungle thatch, looking almost prehistoric in conception, are a common feature of the villages of Cuddapah district. The poverty of the people is so marked that they can hardly afford any better type of house. Kurnool district and the portions of Cuddapah district adjoining Kurnool district show a distinct type of houses quite different from the houses found in other areas. One suddenly comes across concentrations of flat roofed houses almost entirely made of stones. The walls are put up by packing flat stones one over the other loose or sometimes dressed and built in mud or lime mortar. Even the roof is formed by spreading flat sheet stones over country wooden rafters and the upper portion covered with saline clay. The soil, though black cotton in its surface layer, has a formation of sheets of flaky stone just a few feet below the surface. One has merely to dig out the surface soil of his field to find the stones needed for his house construction. Several villages of Kurnool district present a monotonous appearance of stone walled and flat roofed houses which are so strikingly different from the houses of other areas. One has only to travel from Kurnool to Srisailam by road to realise this. In the district headquarters, Kurnool city itself, even the most modern type of house is constructed with stone walls. But in the same district as one approaches the forest areas of Nallamalai hill region, the character of the houses changes completely. The walls change to bamboo which can be obtained in plenty in the forest area and the roof is made up of jungle grass. The Chenchu tribal "gudems" of the Nallamalais with small round huts made up entirely of forest products cannot fail to attract the attention of the observer.

In Anantapur district, the constructions reflect the poverty of the area. This is an area often affected by drought and famine. The drab flat mud roofed house is common. The thatch roofed huts also occur in plenty. The thatch is often made up of date palm leaf: the date palm grows extensively in this desert like land. The walls are of coarser stone unless it is dressed and not the neat layers of flat stone as found in Kurnool district.

The district of Chittoor shows a slightly better type of houses. The district is mostly situated on the Mysore plateau. The picturesquely undulating landscape with clean red soil seems to have had some effect on the housing pattern which is generally neater. In the areas adjoining Mysore State the latter's influence is apparently felt and one often comes across the typical tiled houses which are a general feature in the Mysore State housing. In the interior villages, however, the poverty of the people is reflected by the round mud-walled and corn stalk roofed houses of the Cuddapah type.

House types in Telangana

4. The Telangana region of the State reveals yet another distinct type of housing different from that observed either in Coastal Andhra or Rayalaseema. The tiled house (which is of country tiles and not the Mangalore tile) is more common than thatched houses. Particularly in Medak and Nizamabad districts, one comes across villages almost entirely made up of country tiled houses. But in the Nizamsagar project area of Nizamabad district and also in Warangal district one comes across the spectacle of certain isolated villages presenting an entirely different picture from the other villages of the neighbourhood. These are the villages put up by the migrants from the delta districts of the State who have bought up the lands of this area and settled down in the last decade or two. The habitations make it appear as though an entire coastal delta village had been up-rooted and planted in the midst of the wet lands of the project. The roofs of the houses are of paddy hay as described earlier. The peculiar grain storage attached to the house is there. The village also contains a water storage made up of a shallow rectangular pond dug by the villagers in which water from the canals is impounded, which is so typical a feature of most of the delta villages. These villages are generally referred to by the other people of the district as 'Guntur Palli'.

The drier districts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda, especially in areas where rainfall is scanty, exhibit a preference for the flat roofed houses. In Makthal taluk of Mahbubnagar district is a peculiar type of house, stone-walled and mud-roofed, with edges of the roof covered by date palm leaves apparently to prevent the erosion of mud over the protecting parapet of the roof. Nalgonda district also abounds in mud-walled and flat mud-roofed houses. In the taluk headquarters of Devarakonda which is situated in the midst of a very dry belt of the district such a type of house is strikingly conspicuous.

All other districts of Telangana and particularly Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal, exhibit a distinct bias towards the country-tiled house. It is obvious that the heavier rainfall does not permit of the construction of the flat mud-roofed houses in these areas. Hence the inclined tiled roofed houses are preferred. It is difficult to say exactly as to why the country tiled house is preferred to a thatched house. Obviously the tiled house is more expensive but is more permanent and safer from the risk of fire accidents. Apparently the local soil is better suited for the manufacture of country tiles and the non-availability of jungle thatch might have led the people to take more and more to tiles as roofing material. Probably tradition too has something to do with preference for certain types of houses. These tiled residential houses of Telangana also generally follow a certain set pattern in lay out. A typical lay out plan is found among the illustrations in this report. These houses generally have an open courtyard in the middle and the tiled living portions of the house are built round it. An underground drain from the middle courtyard runs below the front portion of the building and opens out into the street in front of the house.

In the western extremity of Hyderabad district, however, a new type of construction comes into view — houses with walls made up of lime stone as also the roof which is not flat but inclined and covered with stone shingle. This is the area well known for quarries of the famous Tandur stone which is extensively used as good flooring material in most houses in Hyderabad city and elsewhere in Telangana.

In the forest areas of Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam inhabited by considerable tribal population, the construction of residential houses conforms to the material that the tribals can get from the forests. The walls are generally made of wattle plastered with earth or dung. The roof is thatched which is sometimes made of mere twigs and leaves. The tribal habitations here are very different from those of the Agencies of Visakhapatnam or Srikakulam. The houses of this area are stabler. Each house is independent and not a row of houses with common walls as found in the Agencies. The walls are high. The roof is not so steep and low as in Visakhapatnam for the obvious reason that this area is free from gales. The area is very hot in summer though it does get to be considerably cold in winter. The tribals of these districts are better settled on agriculture than the shifting cultivators of the Visakhapatnam Agencies.

5. Such is the great variety of the houses that one comes across in the State, the type of constructions largely depending on the materials available locally for construction, the climatic conditions, tradition and often reflecting the economic condition of the people of an area. The great majority of the population who have a bare single square meal a day can hardly think of investing anything substantial on a house. The villager has to depend on material he can get free or at a very nominal cost and on his own and

his family's physical effort to put up the house. The wall material that he can procure easiest is earth which he digs out from his own field, the roof material may be of thatch made up of palmyra leaves which he can cut from the trees on his field bunds, or the dry stalks of the crop that he grows on his own field or the reeds and grass which he can collect from the jungle. The typical rural house of the State, as the detailed analysis later will show, is a mud-walled and a thatched roof house which accounts for over 60% of the dwellings.

6. The map at the beginning of this report gives a pictorial representation of the variety of houses distributed over the State. The line drawings and the photographs in the following pages give a clearer picture of the house types. The maps between pages 88 & 89 give a graphic idea of the proportionate wall and roof material used in the urban and rural constructions in each of the districts of this State. In the succeeding paragraphs of this chapter, a detailed analysis is presented of the house constructions according to the different types of roof and wall material.

Explanation of data given in Table E-IV

7. The houselist provides for recording the particulars of the materials with which the walls and the roof of each Census house are constructed. The Enumerators were required to record in Col. 9 of the houselist the material out of which most of the walls of house were made, such as twigs, grass, leaves, mud, bamboo, timber, bricks, stone etc. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the main bed rooms were made were recorded. Similarly in regard to the roof, the materials out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather (and not the ceiling) is made, such as grass, thatch, mud, bamboo, wood, tiles, shingle, zinc sheets, masonry, cement concrete etc. were recorded in Col. 10. These particulars were tabulated only for those houses constituting the 20% sample households which were studied for examining the tenure status in Chapter III. These data will be useful for working out regional plans for housing programmes as such data have not been collected so far on a large scale for different regions. Also, the houselists containing these particulars will provide a suitable frame for detailed sample surveys that may be undertaken by different agencies interested in formulating housing policies, like the National Buildings Organisation.

8. For the purpose of tabulation the wall materials of houses are classified under eight different types viz. (i) grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, (ii) timber, (iii) mud, (iv) bricks, (v) corrugated iron or other metal sheets, (vi) stone, (vii) cement concrete and (viii) all other materials. As the first seven specific categories cover all the materials used for making the walls of the houses in Andhra Pradesh the entries under "other materials" indicate the cases where the Enumerators did not record the material used for the walls of the houses in the houselists. There were only 540 such cases in the State — 401 in the rural areas and 139 in the urban areas — forming less than 0.04% of the sample houses. The roof materials were categorised under seven types viz. (i) grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (ii) tiles, slates or shingle (iii) corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (iv) asbestos cement sheets (v) brick and lime (vi) concrete and stone slabs and (vii) all other materials. Mud is the only material that was included under "other materials" apart from the very stray cases where the Enumerators did not record the roof material and therefore were also classified "as other materials".

Proportion of houses with different wall and roof material in the State

9. Of the 1,426,055 sample houses in the State 109,060 or nearly 7.6% have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 2,323 or only 0.2% of timber, 867,003 or nearly 61% of mud, 206,519 or about 14.4% of bricks, only 216 or less than 0.02% iron or other metal sheets, 238,487 or roughly 17.0% of stone, 1,907 or 0.2% of cement concrete and 540 or less than 0.04% have walls made of other material. Thus a large majority of houses have walls made of mud while houses with brick and stone walls though not as numerous are considerable in number.

As regards the roof material, 837,360 or nearly 59% of the sample houses have thatched roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboo while 317,512 or 22% have tiled roofs and 177,483 or about 12% have roofs made of all other materials which is mostly mud. Houses with brick and lime roofs account for nearly 4% of the sample houses, concrete and stone slabs for nearly 2%, iron, zinc or metal sheets slightly less than 1% and asbestos cement sheets account for only 0.2% of the sample houses.

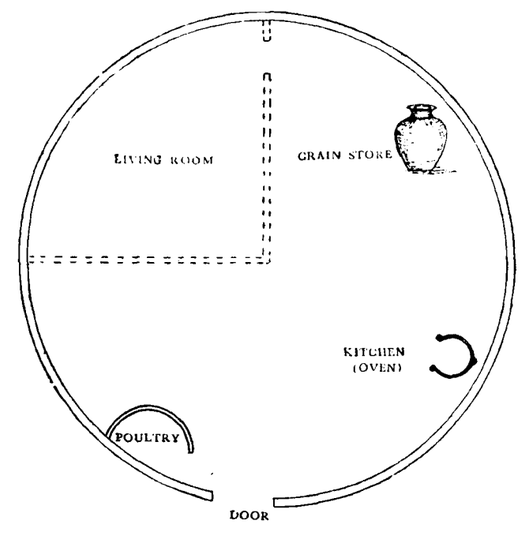
It will thus be seen that the type of house that predominates in number is the one with mud walls and thatched roof. In the paragraphs to follow an analysis will be made of the houses according to the different types of wall and roof material in the Rural and Urban areas of the State.

Sketch No. 3

A TYPICAL CONICAL HUT

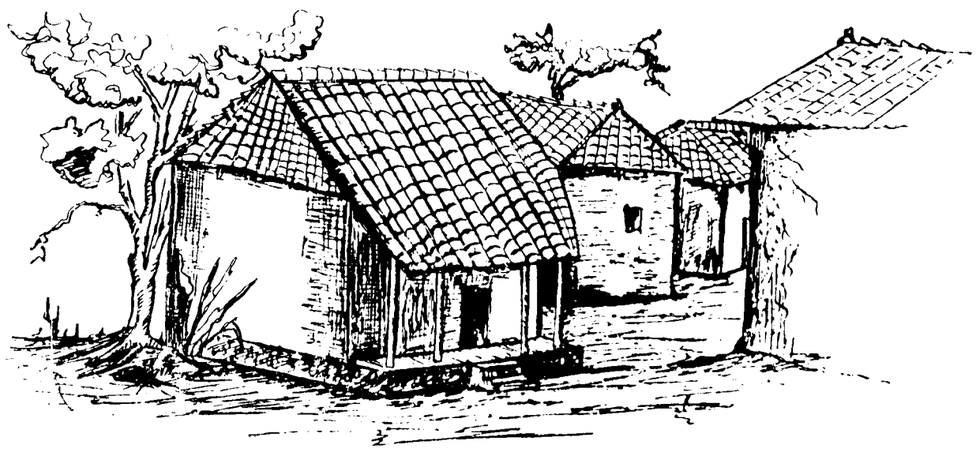
IN

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT



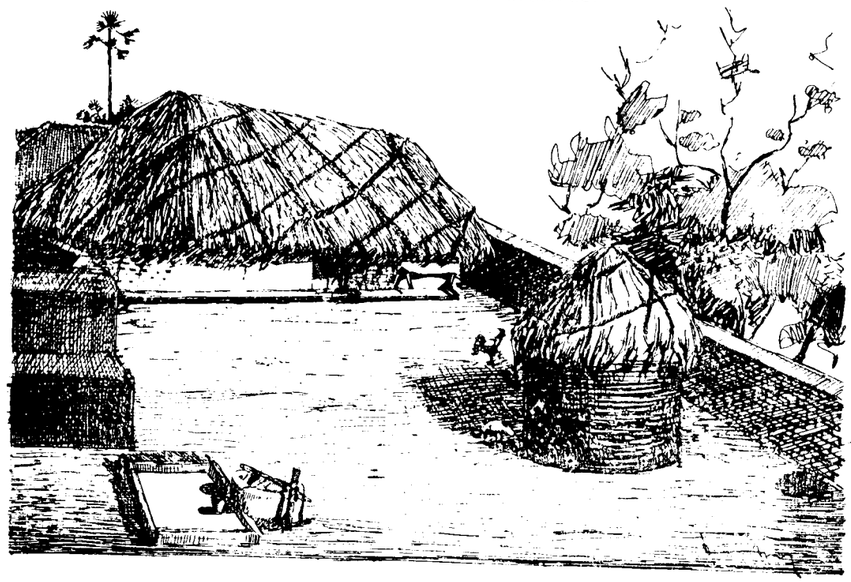
Sketch No. 4

TILED HOUSES IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT



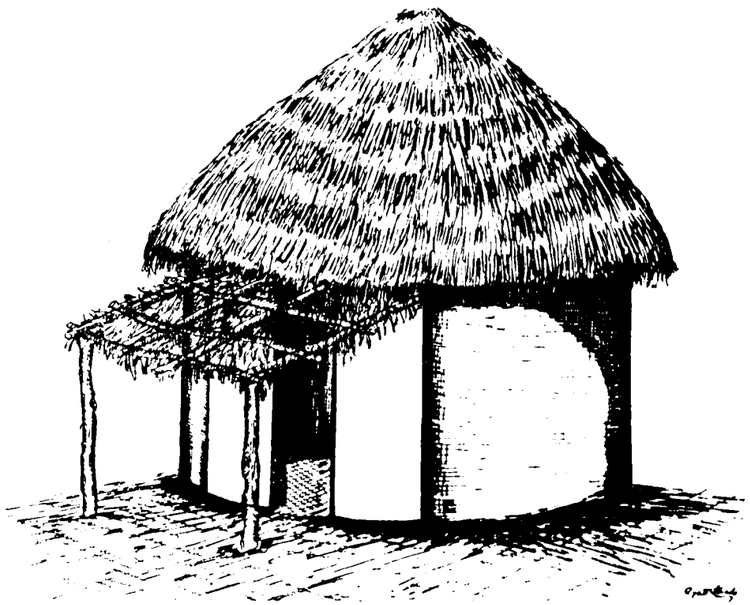
Sketch No. 5

A TYPICAL RURAL HOUSE IN KRISHNA DISTRICT



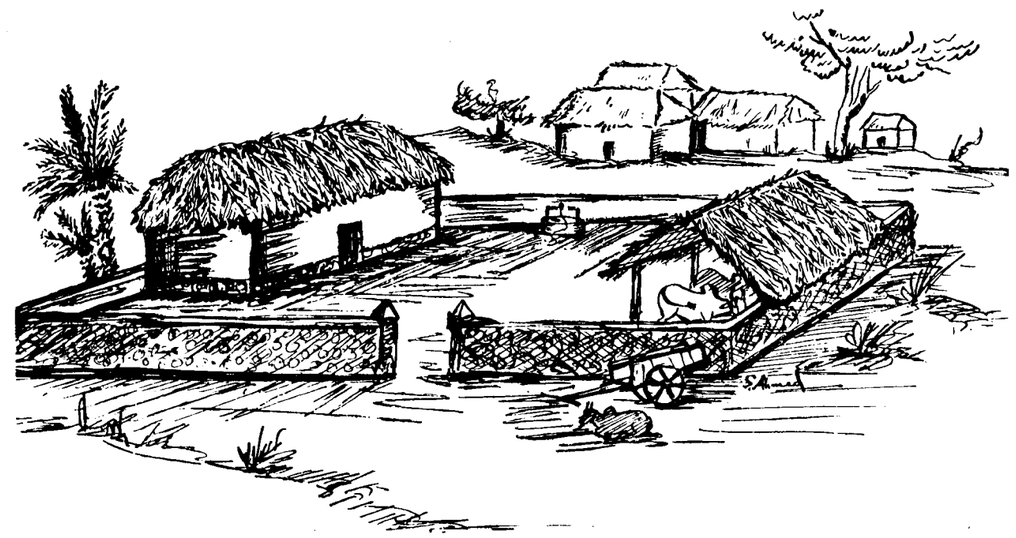
Sketch No. 6

A TYPICAL RURAL HOUSE IN MADANAPALLE TALUK, CHITTOOR DISTRICT WITH MUD WALL WHITE WASHED AROUND THE ENTRANCE AS A DECORATION AND STRAW THATCHED ROOF AND THE PANDAL FOR SHADE



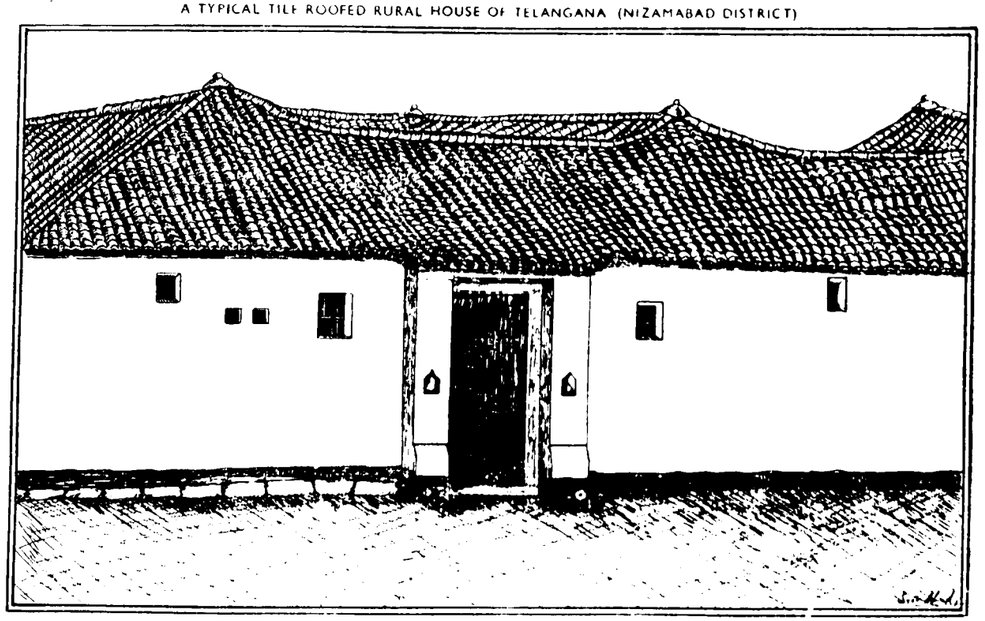
Sketch No. 7

A TYPICAL RURAL HOUSE IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT, WITH STONE ENCLOSURE, WALL OF STONE COVERED BY MUD AND PALM LEAF THATCHED ROOF



Sketch No. 8

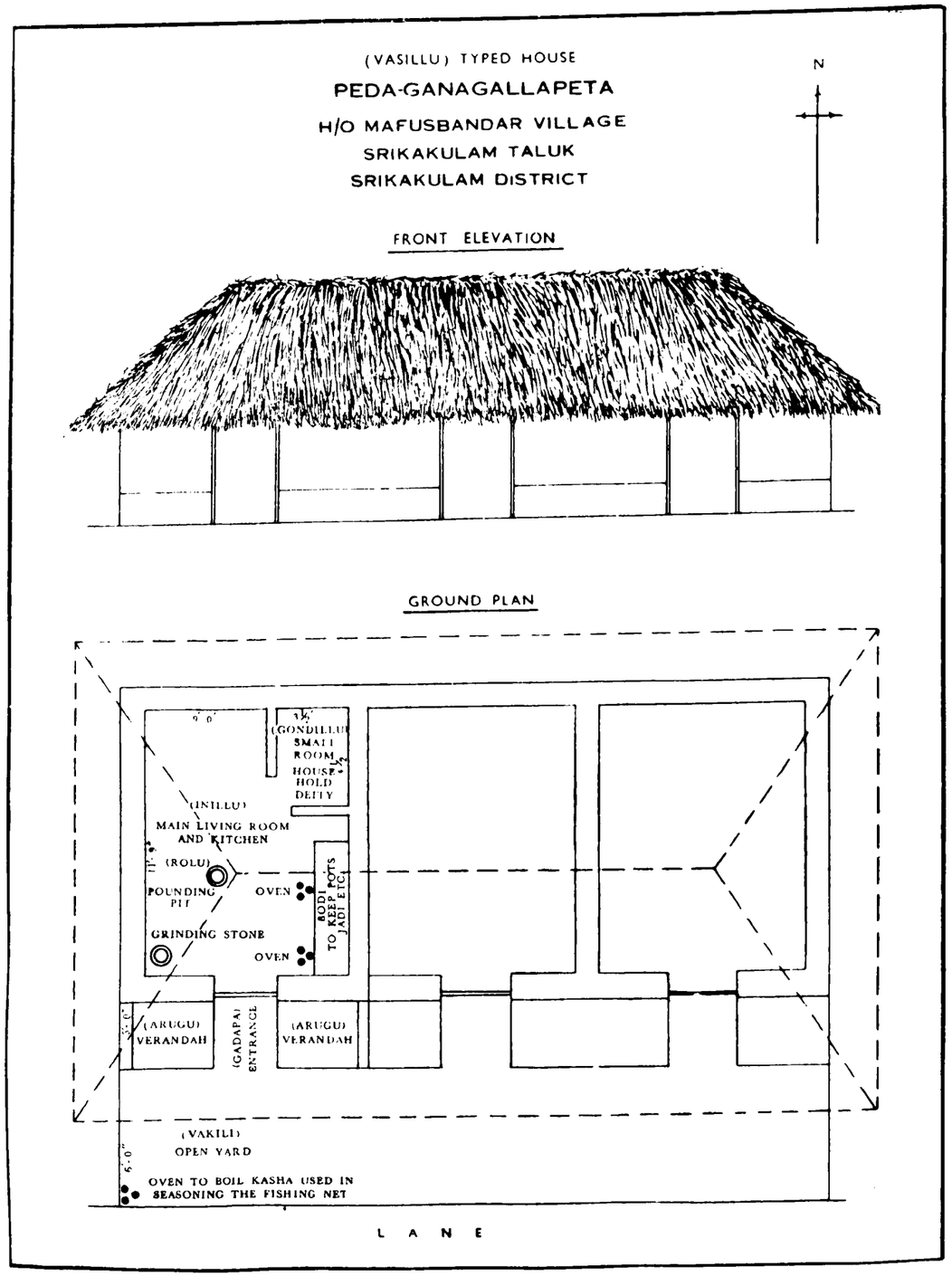
A TYPICAL TILE ROOFED RURAL HOUSE OF TELANGANA (NIZAMABAD DISTRICT)



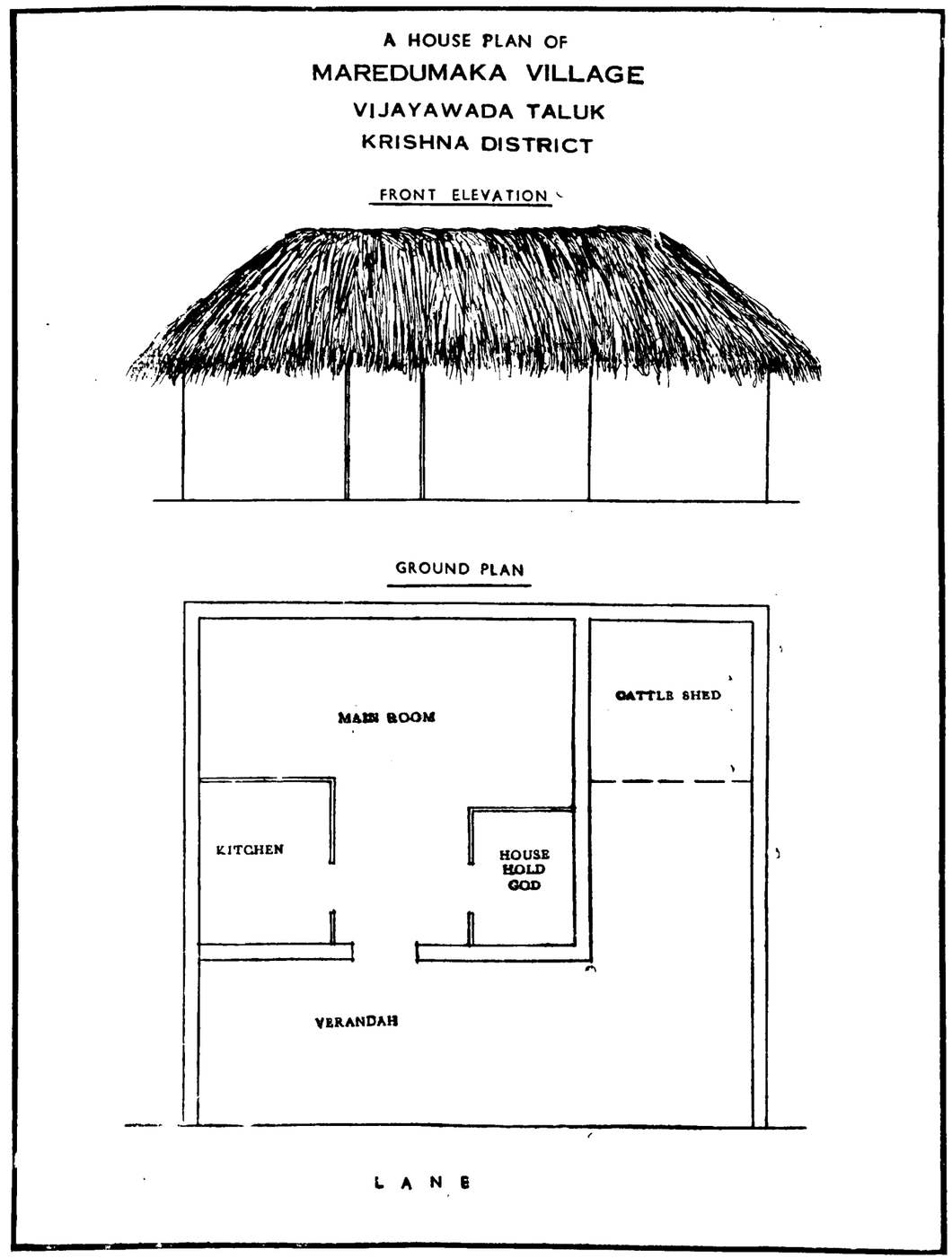
Sketch No. 9

TYPICAL HUTS OF KOLAMS IN UTNOOR TALUK, ADILABAD DISTRICT WITH WALLS MADE OF WATTLE AND ROOF OF THATCHING GRASS

Sketch No. 10



Sketch No. 11



Sketch No. 12

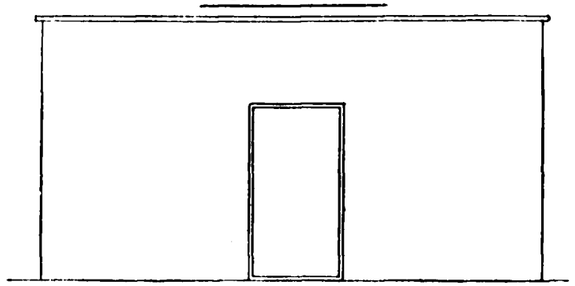
A HOUSE SKETCH OF

PEDDA SUGUMANCHIPALLE VILLAGE

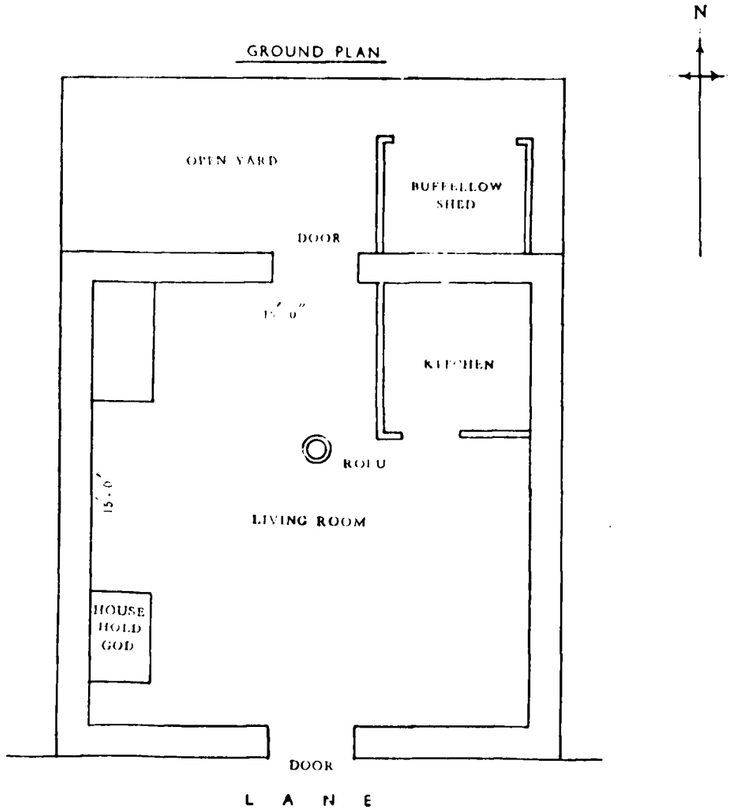
JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

FRONT ELEVATION

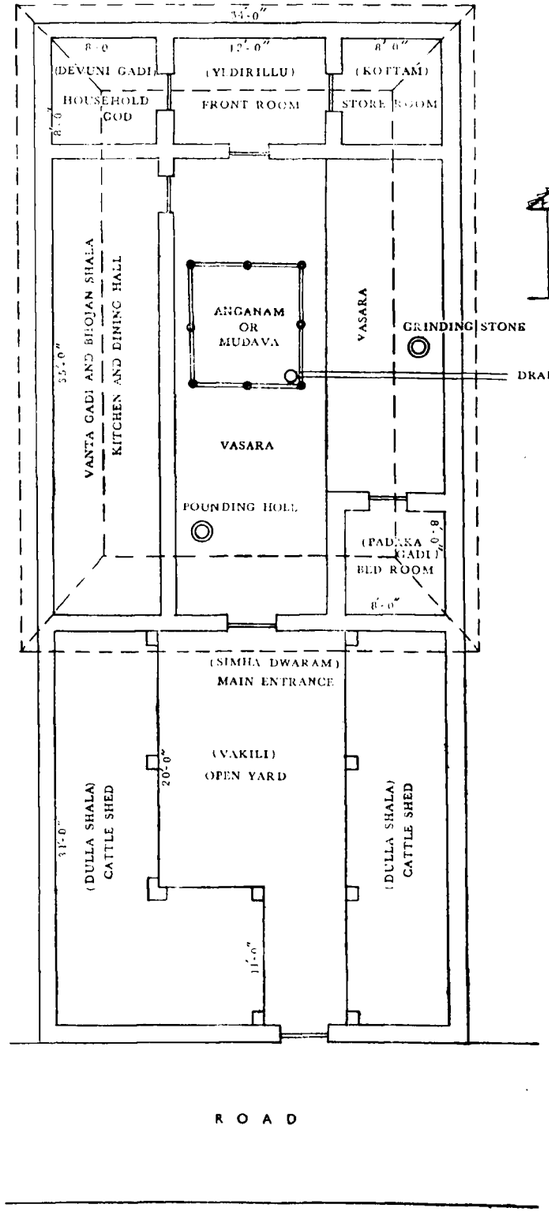


GROUND PLAN

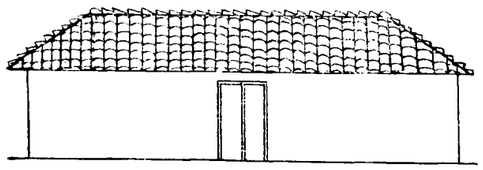


Sketch No. 13

GROUND PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



A HOUSE SKETCH OF BHAVANTHI

PEDAMANGALARAM VILLAGE

CHEVELLA TALUK

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

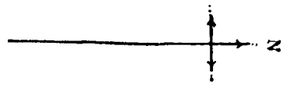


Photo No. 5 A typical conical Palmyra thatched house of Visakhapatnam district.

Photo No. 6 A typical dwelling in the delta area of East Godavari district with coconut leaf thatch and mud walls.

Photo No. 7. A typical tile rooted house with brick walls, Narsapur taluk, West Godavari district.

Photo No. 8. A typical tribal hut of Chenchus, with bamboo woven walls and thatched roof of wild grass ([illegible]) in Byrlutigudem, Atmakur Sub-taluk of Kurnool district.

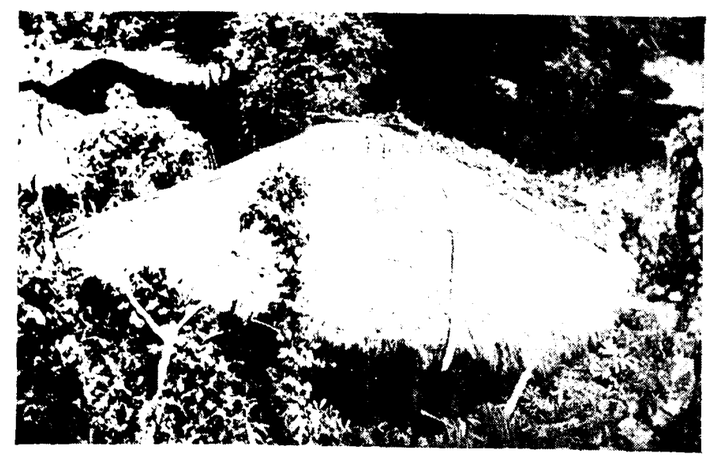


Photo No. 9. A typical tribal hut of Nayakpods in Karimnagar district.

Photo No. 10 A typical tribal hut of Gonds, Adilabad district

Photo No. 11 Typical round huts mud walled and thatch roofed in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.

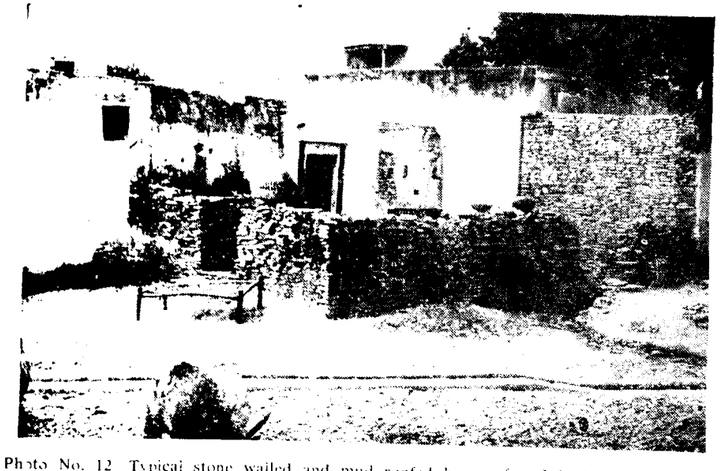


Photo No. 12 Typical stone walled and mud roofed houses found in Kurnool district.

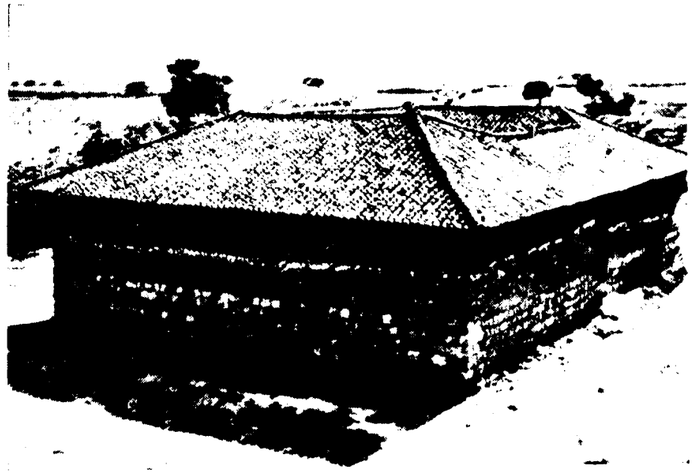


Photo No. 13 A typical tile roofed house in Telangana districts.

The maps 2 (a), 2 (b), 3 (a) and 3 (b) between pages 88-89 illustrate districtwise the proportionate distribution of Census houses according to the wall and roof material used in the rural and urban areas separately.

WALL MATERIAL — *(Rural areas)*

Proportion of houses with mud walls in the rural areas

10. In the rural areas of the State mud is predominantly used for the construction of walls of houses; actually 64.7% of the rural houses have mud walls. This percentage is as high as 91.8 in Nalgonda, 88.7 in Karimnagar, 85.8 in Visakhapatnam, 83.4 in Chittoor, 83.3 in Warangal and 81.3 in Srikakulam districts. The rural areas of Kurnool and Anantapur have recorded the lowest proportions of houses with mud walls, the percentages being 23 and 25 respectively. This low proportion of mud walls in these two districts is due to the fact that a majority of houses have stone walls. It is also noticed that in all the districts except Medak, the proportion of houses with mud walls in the rural areas is higher than the corresponding proportion of houses in the urban areas. Even in the case of Medak district the proportion of houses with mud walls is nearly 72% in both the rural and urban areas. Apart from the six districts already mentioned which have more than 80% of houses with mud walls, Nizamabad with 72.2%, Medak with 71.6%, Krishna with 69.8% and Nellore with 65.5% have a larger proportion of houses with mud walls than the remaining districts. Excepting Kurnool & Anantapur, Adilabad district with only 41% of houses with mud walls is the only other district having a proportion of less than 45% houses in this category.

11. Among the rural areas of the taluks as many as 65 taluks have recorded more than 80% of the houses with mud walls and among these in 19 taluks the percentage is more than 90. Sompeta and Ichchapuram in Srikakulam district Paderu and Bheemunipatnam in Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad East and Ibrahimpatnam in Hyderabad, Medak, Gajwel and Siddipet in Medak, Karimnagar, Sirsilla, Sultanabad and Huzurabad in Karimnagar, Jangaon in Warangal and Nalgonda, Suryapet, Miryalguda, Bhongir and Ramannapet, in Nalgonda district have all recorded more than 90% houses with mud walls. In fact, this percentage is as high as 96 to 98% in Ramannapet, Nalgonda, Jangaon, Karimnagar and Siddipet taluks. Almost all the taluks in Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts have more than 80% of the houses built with mud walls. The proportion of houses with mud walls is generally higher in the rural areas of the taluks than the corresponding urban proportion; but in 33 taluks this proportion is higher in the urban areas. However, in 13 out of these 33 taluks the proportions are more or less equal in the rural and urban areas while among the other 20 taluks the disparity is conspicuous only in Narayankhed in Medak district, where the rural and urban proportions of houses with mud walls are 18.5% and 80.1% respectively, and in Pulivendla in Cuddapah district where the figures are 2.2% and 59.2% respectively. It is observed that in these two taluks, houses with stone walls are more common in the rural areas.

Proportion of houses with stone walls in the rural areas

12. Among the other materials used for the construction of walls in the rural areas the most important is stone which is used by 17.2% of the sample houses. It is common to find that in some of the rural areas most of the houses with stone walls are made of coarse and irregular stones in mud. As in the case of houses with mud walls, the rural proportion of houses with stone walls is generally more than the corresponding urban proportion. However, in the urban areas of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna and Nalgonda districts, this proportion is higher than the corresponding rural proportion. Kurnool and Anantapur districts with 69.9% and 68.0% of the rural houses built of stone walls stand foremost in this category. Cuddapah with 44.8%, Hyderabad with 30.4%, Mahbubnagar with 29.9%, Nellore with 27.4%, Guntur with 25.8%, Medak with 24.5% and Krishna with 12.8% of the houses built with stone walls come next in order. The lowest proportion of houses with stone walls is only 0.4% and is recorded in the rural areas of East Godavari district. All the taluks of Kurnool district except Atmakur, Markapur, Giddalur and Adoni; all the taluks of Anantapur except Rayadrug, Hindupur and Madakasira; Pulivendla, Kamalapuram, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur in Cuddapah district; Tandur and Vikarabad in Hyderabad, Narayankhed and Zahirabad in Medak; Alampur and Kodangal in Mahbubnagar; Palnad in Guntur; and Atmakur and Rapur Taluks in Nellore district have more than 50% of the houses built of stone walls. In Koilkuntla and Banganapalle of Kurnool district, the proportion of houses with stone walls is the highest and is more than 98% while Pulivendla in Cuddapah district, with 97.5% of houses with stone walls comes next. In four other taluks of the State viz. Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah, Tadpatri in Anantapur, Kurnool and Nandyal in Kurnool district, this proportion is more than 90%.

Proportion of houses with brick walls in the rural areas

13. Ten percent of the houses in the rural areas of the State have brick walls. In all the districts the proportion of houses with brick walls is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas — the proportion for the urban areas of the State being 38.3%. The disparity in the rural and urban proportions is very marked in Hyderabad and Chittoor districts. The highest proportion of 36.1% is recorded in the rural areas of East Godavari followed by West Godavari (27.8%), Srikakulam (15.6%), Guntur and Chittoor (11.8%) and Nizamabad (10.8%). Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts have recorded very low proportions of only 0.6% to 0.8%. It is thus observed that in the Rayalaseema districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool, the Telangana districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak and Nalgonda, bricks are not so commonly used for the construction of walls in the rural areas. In the rural areas of the taluks, all the taluks of East Godavari district excepting the Agency taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram; Bobbili and Pathapatnam in Srikakulam district; Kovvur, Tadepalligudem, Tanuku, Narsapur and Bheemavaram in West Godavari district; Tenali taluk in Guntur district; Kuppam taluk in Chittoor district; and Armur taluk in Nizamabad district have all recorded over 20% of the houses as having brick walls. Ramachandrapuram taluk in East Godavari district tops the list with 58.5% followed by Kothapeta (49.3%) and Pithapuram (41.3%) also in East Godavari district; Tanuku and Tadepalligudem have 41.1% and 40.2% respectively of the houses with brick walls. It was stated earlier that at the district level the rural proportion of houses with brick walls is less than the corresponding urban proportion in all the districts. However in 16 taluks of the State the rural proportion is more than the urban proportion, the disparity being very conspicuous in Peddapuram in East Godavari district, Tenali in Guntur, Armur in Nizamabad, Narayankhed and Zahirabad in Medak, Vinukonda and Palnad in Guntur, Tandur in Hyderabad and Khanapur taluk in Adilabad district.

Proportion of houses with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in the rural areas

14. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are also used for constructing walls in 7.8% of the sample houses in the rural areas of the State, as against the corresponding proportion of 6.9% in the urban areas. Generally these materials are more extensively used in the rural areas than in the urban areas. But in the urban areas of Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts the proportion of houses having walls made of grass etc. is comparatively higher than the respective rural proportions. The materials generally used are dried stalks of red gram in the districts where it is grown and bamboo in the forest regions. One of the main features that is discernible obviously is that the districts with considerably large forest areas have a relatively higher proportion of walls made of grass, bamboo etc. The rural areas of Adilabad district have the highest proportion of 46.4% of houses in this category followed by 36.9% in Khammam district. The rural areas of East Godavari, West Godavari come next in order with 16.9% and 14.6% respectively while in Warangal, Krishna, Nizamabad and Guntur districts, this percentage ranges between 7 & 9. In the rural areas of all the other districts this proportion is less than 7%. Though grass etc., are used for making walls in a number of taluks there are only 24 taluks where more than 20% of the sample houses have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Quite naturally, the rural areas of Bhadrachalam and Nugur in Khammam and Asifabad taluk in Adilabad district have a very high proportion of 84.9%, 82.8% and 80.9% respectively of the houses in this category, because of extensive forest areas in these taluks. Also the Agency areas of Chintapalle in Visakhapatnam district, Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram in East Godavari district, Polavaram in West Godavari district have a comparatively higher proportion ranging from 69.0% in Rampachodavaram taluk to 27.1% in Polavaram taluk. Apart from the taluks mentioned above the rural areas in the taluks of Amalapuram and Kothapeta in East Godavari district, Atmakur in the Kurnool district, Kollapur in Mahabubnagar district, all the taluks in Adilabad district except Nirmal and Mudhol, Manthani in Karimnagar district, Mulug and Narasampet in Warangal district, Kothagudem and Yellandu in Khammam district have more than 20% of the houses with walls made of grass etc. One might expect to find a large number of houses with grass, bamboo etc., in the Agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, Yellavaram in East Godavari, Polavaram in West Godavari district, and in the forest region of Warangal district. But it may be noted here that in many cases in these areas the grass or bamboo walls might have been plastered with mud or dung, giving the impression of mud walls. Some of the Enumerators might have therefore recorded these as mud walls. It may perhaps appear strange to find that in 53 taluks the urban proportion of houses using these materials is more than the corresponding rural proportion. However, in a majority of these cases the rural and urban proportions are either more or less equal or the difference between the two does not exceed 10%. There are 14 taluks where the difference between the urban and rural proportions of the houses using grass etc. as the wall material is more than 10%. Conspicuous among these taluks is Khanapur in Adilabad district where 45.1% and 82.7% of houses belong to this category in the rural and urban areas respectively. Dhone taluk in Kurnool district can also be classed with Khanapur—the corresponding proportions in Dhone being 4.3% and 40.7% respectively. The other 12 taluks in which the urban proportion of houses in this category is higher are Tanuku in West Godavari district, Tenali in Guntur district, Kamalapuram in Cuddapah; Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Uravakonda, and Gooty in Anantapur; Kurnool, Nandyal, Adoni in Kurnool district and Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district. In Khanapur the higher proportion of houses with walls of grass, reeds bamboo etc., in the urban area is understandable as the urban areas are situated in the midst of forests. In the other taluks, apparently the large number of little huts of tribals such as Yerukulas, Yenadis etc., in the slum areas which are made up of small sheds with walls of wattle or the thatched roof itself touching the ground without walls should have contributed to the comparatively higher proportion of such houses in urban areas. The concentration of temporary labour at project sites such as Nagarjunasagar, Kadam dam-site etc., which are taken as urban areas, housed in temporary huts, whose walls and roofs are made of reeds or grass also account for a good proportion of houses in urban areas under this category.

Proportion of houses with walls made of timber, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets in the rural areas

15. Timber, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and cement concrete are also used as wall material in the rural areas of the State. Houses with walls made of timber or cement concrete are found in very meagre proportions of 2 and 1 respectively per thousand sample houses. While the proportion of houses having walls made of C. I. sheets or other metal sheets is negligible in the rural areas of the State, timber is used by 1.5%, 1.0% and 0.5% of the rural houses in Adilabad, Cuddapah and East Godavari districts respectively. In fact 23.4% of the sample houses in the forest taluk of Khanapur in Adilabad district use timber as wall material. Also in the taluks of Rayachoti (5.5%) in Cuddapah district; Amalapuram (2.0%) in East Godavari district; Salur (1.3%) in Srikakulam district and Banswada (1.3%) in Nizamabad district, timber is used to some extent as wall material.

Proportion of houses with other wall material in the rural areas

As already mentioned in para 8, the proportion of houses recorded as having walls made of "other materials" because the Enumerators did not note down the wall material in the house list is very insignificant in the rural areas of almost all the districts. However, this proportion is 0.5% in the rural areas of Hyderabad district due to 2% and 1% respectively of the houses in Ibrahimpatnam and Vicarabad taluks belonging to this category.

WALL MATERIAL — (*Urban areas*)

Proportion of houses with walls made of different materials in the urban areas

16. In the urban areas of the State mud is used as wall material to the extent of 39.8% of the sample houses followed very closely by 38.3% of the houses using bricks for the walls. Thus, these two types of wall material account for 78.1% of urban houses in the State. The other materials which are used for the construction of walls in the urban areas are stone — 14.3%, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo — 6.9%; cement concrete — 0.5%; Timber — 0.1%; and C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets where the percentage is insignicant being only 0.05%.

Proportion of houses with mud walls in the urban areas

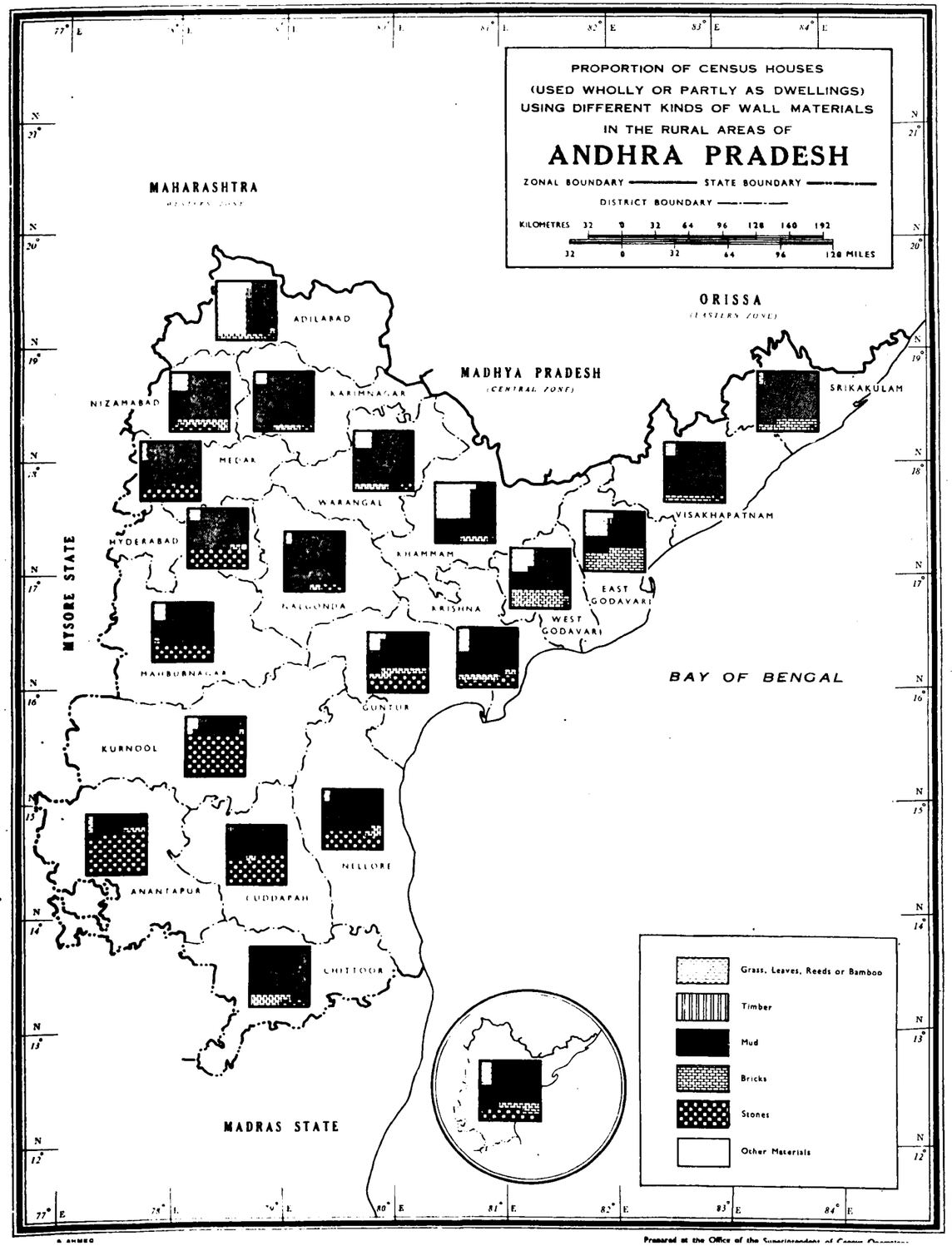
17. Medak district (Urban) has a very large proportion of 72% of the sample houses with mud walls, followed by fairly high proportions of 65.3% and 61.6% in the urban areas of Srikakulam and Karimnagar districts. Also in the urban areas of Khammam district (52.4%), Nellore district (52.3%) and Nizamabad (51.9%), the proportion of houses using mud as wall material is considerable. In the urban areas of Kurnool (18.2%), Anantapur (20.6%) and Hyderabad (29.3%) the use of mud as wall material is naturally restricted since stone is abundantly used in the first two districts while brick walls are more common in the urban areas of Hyderabad district. In all the other districts the proportion of houses using mud as wall material lies between 37.4% in East Godavari and 49.9% in Warangal district. As stated earlier, in all the districts except Medak this proportion in the rural areas is higher than the corresponding urban proportion. Considering the urban areas at the taluk level, it is observed that all the taluks in Srikakulam and Medak dis-

tricts have a majority of houses built with mud walls. It comes as a surprise that there are as many as 32 taluks where more than 70% of the urban houses are built with mud walls. These are Cheepurupalle, Palakonda, Sompeta & Ichchapuram in Srikakulam district; Narasapatnam & Srungavarapukota in Visakhapatnam district, Peddapuram in East Godavari district; Nandigama and Jaggayyapet in Krishna district; Vinukonda in Guntur district; Sullurpet in Nellore district; Rayachoti in Cuddapah district; Kalvakurthi and Gadwal in Mahbubnagar district; Hyderabad West in Hyderabad district; Narayankhed, Andole, Medak and Siddipet in Medak district; Armur and Kamareddy in Nizamabad district; Chinnur, Nirmal and Mudhol in Adilabad district; Sirsilla, Metpalli and Manthani in Karimnagar district; Parkal in Warangal district; and Nalgonda, Huzurnagar, Devarakonda and Bhongir in Nalgonda district. In fact, the highest proportion of 96.4% is recorded in Mudhol taluk of Adilabad district, followed by 90.9% and 90.6% in Kalvakurthi and Hyderabad West taluks. Even the larger and more advanced towns with a population of 50,000 and more are not void of houses with mud walls and in fact a majority of them (10 out of the 19) contain more than 40.0% of the houses with mud walls; Kothagudem and Adoni towns leading with 56.6% and 50.8%, respectively. Kurnool, Anantapur and Tenali towns have a lower proportion of such houses with only 6.0%, 8.6% and 9.5%, respectively, mainly because in Kurnool stone is very commonly used as wall material while in Anantapur bricks are extensively used; in Tenali town grass, leaves, bamboo etc., and bricks are used to a considerable extent. In West Godavari district, it is interesting to note that the highest proportion among the urban areas of the taluks is recorded in Eluru town itself where 48.3% of the houses have mud walls. Even in the two largest and most developed cities of the State viz., Hyderabad and Vijayawada, as many as 29.6% and 27.7%, respectively of the total number of houses are built of mud walls. This will only reflect the poverty of a good proportion of the people who can ill afford anything better than a mud-walled house. Most of the mud-walled houses of the cities are probably found among the slum dwellings.

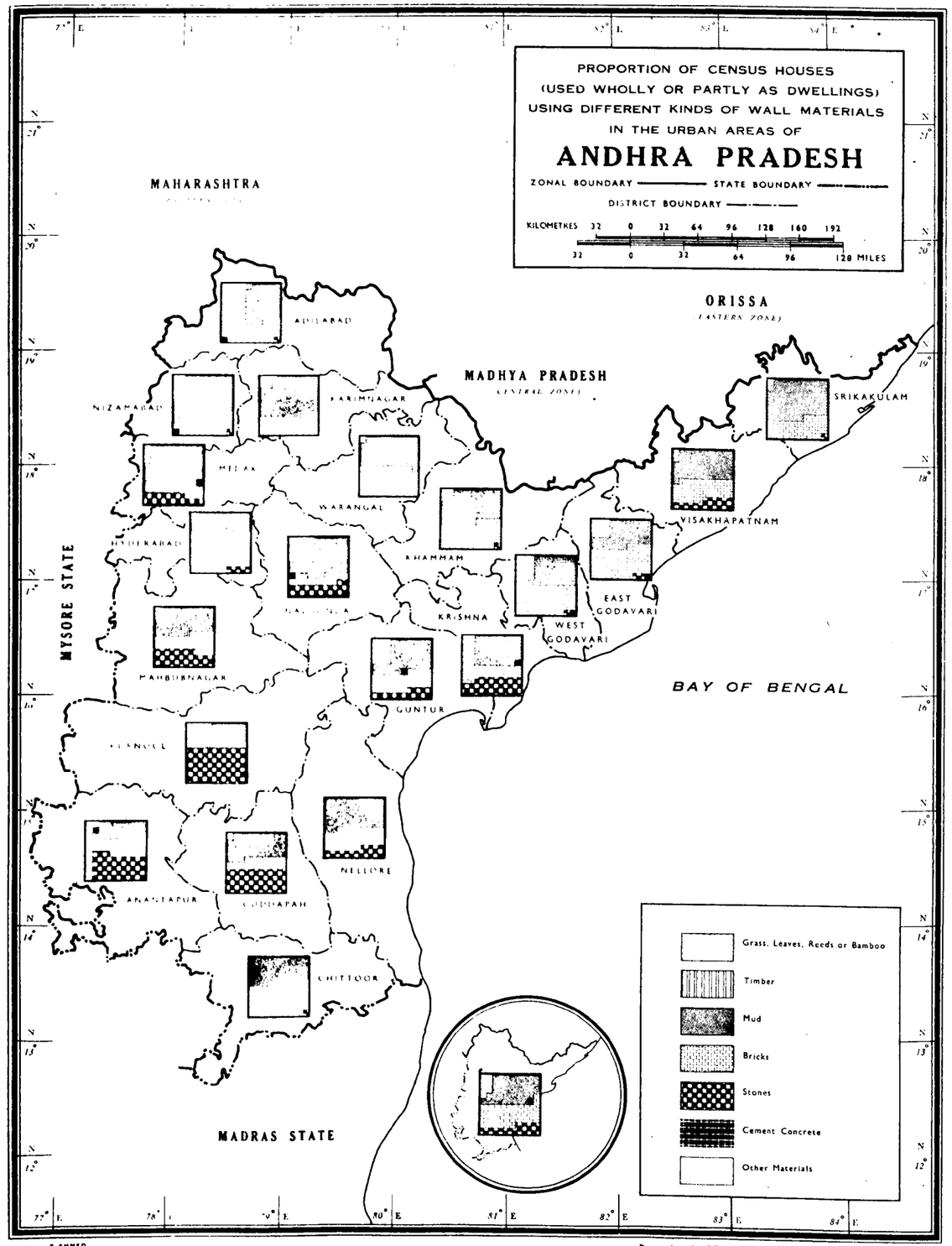
Proportion of houses with brick walls in the urban areas

18. The use of bricks as wall material is common in house building in the urban areas and more so in the recent years. House building activity has increased in the urban areas to a considerable extent and more often than not, bricks are used in the construction of the walls. Considering the figures for the urban areas of the State as a whole, 38.3% of the houses are constructed of brick walls. The proportion of such houses is the highest in Hyderabad district urban, where 65.3% of the houses belong to this category followed by 56.3% and 51.3% in the urban areas of Chittoor and East Godavari districts. The urban areas of Warangal, West Godavari and Khammam with 48.6%, 48.5% and 42.5% respectively come next in order. The lowest proportions are seen in the urban areas of Kurnool and Medak districts with 5.9% and 7.4% respectively, the main reason being, as already indicated, that in Kurnool stone is more commonly used as wall material while mud is predominantly used in Medak district. The urban areas of Madanapalle taluk have a large number of houses, constituting as many as 87.1% of the total number of houses, having brick walls. The urban areas of the other taluks where the percentage of houses using brick as wall material is 50 or more are Anakapalle and Vizianagaram in Visakhapatnam district; Kakinada, Amalapuram, Razole, Ramachandrapuram, Rajahmundry and Pithapuram in East Godavari district; Kovvur and Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district; Chittoor, Palmaner, Kuppam and Chandragiri in Chittoor district; Cuddapah in Cuddapah district, Anantapur and Hindupur in Anantapur district, Mahbubnagar, Shadnagar, Kollapur and Wanaparthi in Mahbubnagar district; Jagtial in Karimnagar district; Warangal and Mahbubabad in Warangal district and Khammam taluk in Khammam district. The taluks having a very large proportion of houses with brick walls in the urban areas, in order are Madanapalle with 87.1%, Hindupur 79.4%, Anakapalle 75.2% and Shadnagar 73.9% while in the urban areas of all the other taluks, the proportion lies between 50.0% in Cuddapah taluk and 68.1% in Anantapur taluk. Anantapur town with 68.1% leads all the other towns with a population of 50,000 and more in the proportion of houses built with brick walls. Hyderabad city with 67.2% closely follows Anantapur town while in Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Warangal and Vijayawada towns, this proportion is fairly high, the individual proportions being 58.6%, 55.7%, 54.8% and 52.3% respectively. Nizamabad nearly approaches this mark with 49.6% while the three lowest proportions are recorded in Proddatur, Vijayapuri and Adoni towns where only 0.4%, 1.1% and 2.4% respectively of the houses contain brick walls. The main reason for this situation is that stone is predominantly used (69.6%) in Proddatur town, stone (43.5%) and grass, bamboo etc., (32.9%) in Vijayapuri town which has a large number of temporary labour huts, and mud (50.8%), stone (26.1%)

Map No. 2 (a).

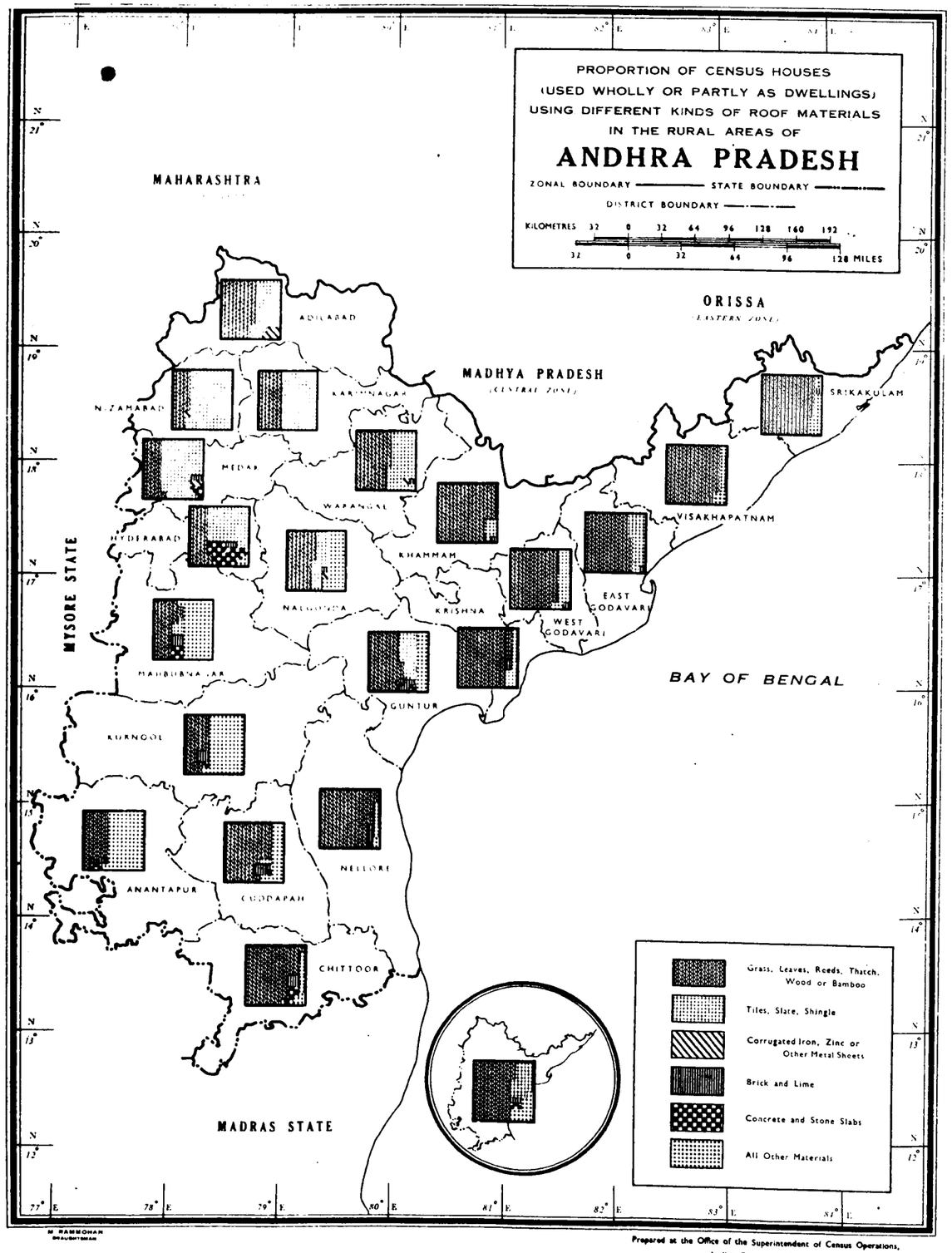


Map No. 2 (b).



Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

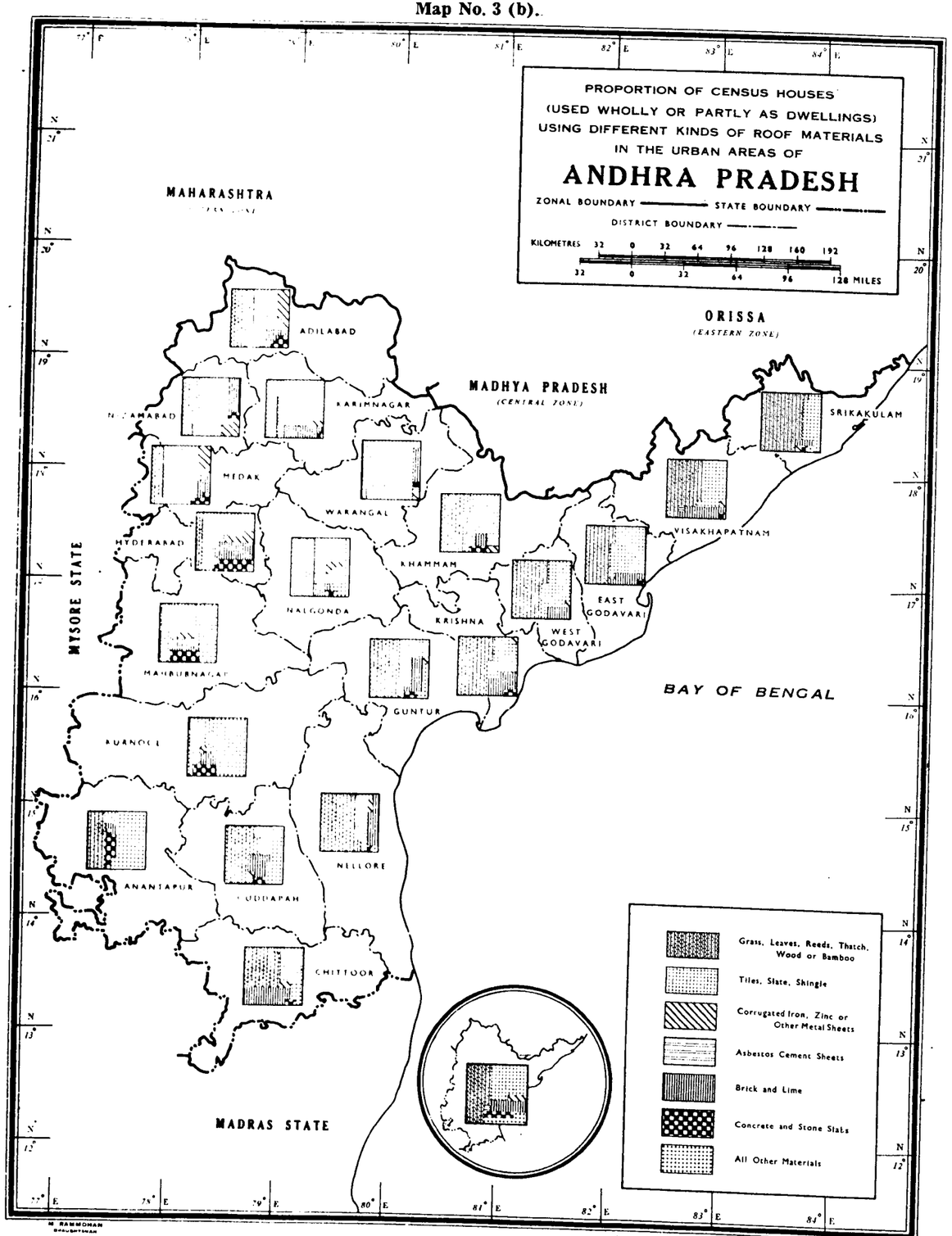
Map No. 3 (a).



M. RAMMOHAN
Draughtsman

Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Map No. 3 (b).



M. RAMMOHAN
DRAUGHTSMAN

Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,

and grass (20.2%) are used in Adoni town. In all the other big towns the proportion of houses using bricks as wall material is more than 10.0%.

Proportion of houses with stone walls in the urban areas

19. The next important material used for walls in the urban areas of the State is stone which accounts for 14.3% of the sample houses. An abundant use of this material for the construction of walls in the urban areas is made in Kurnool district, where 60.1% of the houses belong to this category. Cuddapah and Anantapur districts with 39.8% and 39.0% also have a good number of houses with stone walls. Krishna (27.4%), Mahbubnagar (27.1%), Nalgonda (22.2%), Medak (17.0%) and Visakhapatnam (14.6%) districts have recorded a proportion higher than that of the State (urban) average of 14.3%. The lowest proportion of 0.1% is found in Karimnagar district. The urban areas of Vijayawada taluk in Krishna district; Palnad taluk in Guntur district, Kanigiri and Kavali taluks in Nellore district; Kamalapuram, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Rajampet taluks in Cuddapah district; Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Uravakonda, Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda and Madakasira in Anantapur district; Kurnool, Nandikotkur, Atmakur, Giddalur, Nandyal, Banganapalle, Koilkuntla, Dhone and Pattikonda taluks in Kurnool district; Alampur and Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district and Tandur and Vicarabad taluks in Hyderabad district have more than 40.0% of the houses with stone walls. In fact, a very high proportion of 90% or more of urban houses having stone walls is recorded in eight taluks 99.5% in Jammalamadugu, 98.6% in Banganapalle, 97.5% in Tandur, 96.7% in Koilkuntla, 91.3% in Madakasira, 90.7% in Palnad and 90.0% in Pattikonda and Alampur taluks. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 and more Proddatur town has the highest proportion of 69.6% houses in this category followed by Kurnool with 66.9%. The town of Vijayawada with 44.7% and Vijayapuri with 43.5% come next in order. The lowest proportion of 0.2% is recorded in Nizamabad town, while it is 0.3% in Kakinada and 0.4% in Warangal and Kothagudem towns respectively.

Proportion of houses with walls made of grass, bamboo etc., in the urban areas

20. In urban areas also grass, leaves etc., are used as wall material to some extent. Taking the combined figure of the urban areas of the State, 6.9% of the houses have walls made of grass, leaves or bamboo. The district of Adilabad with 28.2% accounts for the largest proportion of houses in this category followed by 15.9% in Nalgonda, 14.6% in Kurnool, 14.1% in West Godavari, 12.1% in Guntur, 11.4% in Anantapur and 10.2% in Krishna district. All the other districts recorded only less than 10.0%, the lowest proportion being 0.1% recorded in Chittoor district. Reviewing the proportions at the taluk level, it is seen that the highest proportion of 82.7% is found in Khanapur taluk of Adilabad district, while the only other taluk with a proportion of more than 50.0% is Lakshettipet taluk with 53.4% also in Adilabad district. The other taluks where the proportion of houses using grass etc., as wall material is more than 20.0% are Amalapuram in East Godavari district, Tanuku & Bheemavaram in West Godavari district; Tenali in Guntur district; Anantapur in Anantapur district; Atmakur, Nandyal and Dhone in Kurnool district; Adilabad, Asifabad and Sirpur in Adilabad district; Bhadrachalam in Khammam district; and Miryalguda in Nalgonda district. It is rather surprising to see that there are as many as 8 towns with a population of 50,000 and more where 10.0% or more of the houses use grass, bamboo etc., as wall material. Tenali Town recorded the highest proportion of 42.1% followed by 32.9% in Vijayapuri town, 21.0% in Anantapur town and 20.2% in Adoni town. The lowest proportion of 0.2% is recorded in Proddatur town. Most of such type of constructions may be found in the slums or they may be dwellings of the tribal population such as Yerukulas and Yenadis who live on the outskirts of towns or the temporary labour sheds as in Vijayapuri.

Proportion of houses with walls made of cement concrete, timber, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets roofs in the urban areas

21. Cement concrete, timber, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets are also used as wall material in the urban areas, though to a very small extent. Cement concrete is used by only 0.5% of the houses in the urban areas of the State while 0.1% of the houses use timber and a negligible proportion of houses have walls made of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets. The urban areas of Krishna district account for the highest proportion of 1.3% for cement concrete, while Adilabad with 1.0% for timber and 0.2% for C.I. sheets or metal sheets, recorded the highest proportions in these two categories.

ROOF MATERIAL — *(Rural areas)*

Proportion of houses with thatched and allied roofs in the rural areas

22. In the rural areas of the State the proportions of houses according to the roof material used are as follows:—62.7% for grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood

or bamboo; 20.1% for tiles slate, shingle; 15.1% for other material which is mostly mud; 2.1% for brick and lime, 1.5% for concrete and stone slabs, 0.4% for corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 0.1% for asbestos cement sheets. It is not surprising to find 62.7% of the houses having roofs made of thatch or grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo etc., in the rural areas of the State. Such houses are very common in the coastal areas of the State, Chittoor and Cuddapah in Rayalaseema and Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam in the Telangana regions. In fact the largest proportion of 91.7% of thatched houses is recorded in Khammam district, closely followed by 87.9%, 87.3% and 87.0% in Nellore, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts respectively. The other districts where this proportion is more than 65% are Krishna (84.6%), Chittoor (80.2%), West Godavari (78.8%), East Godavari (75.5%) and Cuddapah (69.8%) apart from the 4 districts already mentioned. The lowest proportion of houses in this category is 27.1% recorded in Nizamabad district.

23. A review of the talukwise figures in each of the districts separately, gives a vivid picture of the extent to which thatch etc., is used as roof material in the rural areas of the State. In Srikakulam district the rural areas of all the taluks recorded a proportion of more than 80.0% of thatched roofs except in Bobbili taluk, where the proportion is 72.8%. Ichchapuram taluk recorded the highest percentage of 96.7%. The predominance of thatch roofing is more conspicuous in Visakhapatnam district where the proportion ranges from 82.1% in Anakapalle taluk to 98.8% in Paderu taluk. The Agency areas of Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram in East Godavari district recorded the highest proportions of 97.4% and 97.0% respectively. Except in the taluk of Ramachandrapuram where the proportion is only 57.5%, in all the other taluks of East Godavari district the proportion is more than 70.0%. In West Godavari district also the Agency taluks of Chintalapudi and Polavaram have 92.4% and 90.0% of the houses respectively using thatch, grass, leaves etc., as roof material; in all the other taluks the proportion of such houses is more than 70.0% except in Tanuku which recorded 69.1%. In Krishna district no taluk recorded a proportion of less than 70.0%; on the other hand Kaikalur, Nuzvid and Tiruvur accounted for as large a proportion as 94.2%, 94.1% and 94.0% respectively. But the position in Guntur district is slightly different. In the taluks where there are large areas under wet cultivation, there is a larger number of houses with grass or thatch roofs. However, in Vinukonda taluk 52.1% of the houses have thatch or grass roofs though there is not much of wet cultivation there. Repalle, Tenali and Bapatla taluks have fairly large areas under wet cultivation and correspondingly the proportion of houses with thatch or grass roofs is higher the individual figures being 88.9%, 73.4% and 66.6% respectively. Guntur and Ongole taluks also account for a proportion of more than 50.0% with 59.2% and 50.7% respectively. The lowest proportions of 23.7% and 26.0% are recorded in Pamad and Narsaraopet taluks; the main reason being that the flat mud roofs are more common in these dry interior taluks. Unlike in Guntur district, all the taluks of Nellore district contain houses with thatch or grass roofs to the extent of more than 80.0% except in Darsi and Kandukur taluks where the proportions are 69.80% and 77.6% respectively. The relatively low proportion of thatch roofs in these two taluks is due to the fact that 16.4% of the houses have mud roofs in Darsi taluk while tiles are used by 20.1% of the houses in Kandukur taluk. The highest proportion of 96.5% is recorded in Sullurpet taluk followed by 96.3% in Venkatagiri. In Chittoor district also the predominant roof material is thatch or grass or leaves etc. The proportion of such houses ranges from 67.1% in Kuppam to 92.5% in Kalahasti taluk. Though not all the taluks in Cuddapah use grass or thatch etc., as the predominant roof material, a majority of the taluks have more than 60.0% of houses with such roofs in each of them; the proportions ranging from 64.6% in Proddatur taluk to 93.2% in Rajampet taluk. The lowest proportions of 30.1%, 31.9% and 44.6% are recorded in the neighbouring taluks of Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Kamalapuram respectively. On the contrary Anantapur district has one and only one taluk viz., Kadiri where the proportion of houses having thatched roofs is more than 50.0%. In all the other taluks this proportion is less than 50.0%. The lowest proportion of 13.3% is recorded in Tadpatri taluk. The pattern in the taluks of Kurnool district is also not much different from that obtaining in Anantapur district. In Kurnool district there are three contiguous taluks viz., Markapur, Giddalur and Allagadda where 79.8%, 65.2% and 53.3% respectively of the houses have thatched roofs while all the other taluks recorded less than 50.0% of such houses, the lowest proportion of 10.9% being recorded in Alur taluk. Except in the rural areas of Achampet and Kollapur taluks of Mahbubnagar district all the other taluks recorded less than 50.0% of houses with roofs made of grass or thatch etc. In these two taluks the proportions are 61.5% and 56.7% respectively. This proportion in the other taluks ranges from 13.0% in Alampur to 48.2%

in Wanaparthi taluk. In the districts of Hyderabad, Medak, and Nizamabad all the taluks recorded less than 50.0% of houses using grass etc., as roof material. But the position in Adilabad district is entirely different because of the fact that there is a substantial area under forests in this district. Only Nirmal and Mudhol taluks with 15.0% and 13.4% recorded the lowest proportions while the proportion in the other taluks ranges from 48.7% in Boath taluk to 88.2% in Asifabad and 88.8% in Utnur taluks. In Nirmal and Mudhol taluks, tiles are very predominantly used accounting for 83.7% and 84.5% of the sample houses. Manthani and Sultanabad taluks in Karimnagar district; Parkal, Mulug, Narasampet and Mahbubabad in Warangal district and Suryapet, Huzurnagar and Devarakonda in Nalgonda district have each of them recorded a proportion of more than 50.0% of houses with thatched roofs. The taluks in Khammam district stand on an entirely different footing mainly because of the forest areas in that district. In the rural areas of all the taluks of Khammam district the proportion of houses using thatch, grass etc., as roof material is more than 85.0% of the total houses. In fact Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem taluks recorded a very high proportion of 96.3% in each of them.

Proportion of houses with roofs made of tiles etc., in the rural areas

24 Tiles, though not as common as thatch, are also used as roof material in the rural areas. 20.1% of the houses in the rural areas of the State have tiled roofs. It is generally seen that tiles are more commonly used in the urban areas than in the rural areas of the districts with the exception of Medak and Nizamabad districts where the rural proportions are 62.1% and 72.1% respectively while the urban proportions are only 59.5% and 57.4% respectively. Incidentally these two districts Nizamabad and Medak have recorded the two highest proportions of houses with tiled roofs in the rural areas of the State. It is also interesting to see that with the exception of East Godavari and Guntur districts in all the other Andhra districts this proportion is less than the rural proportion of 20.1% for the State. But in all the Telangana districts this proportion is more than 20% except in Khammam district. The lowest proportion of 0.1% is indicated in Kurnool district while it is as low as 0.2% in Anantapur district also. Anantapur, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar districts follow more or less a similar pattern. Mud is predominantly used as roof material while the use of tiles is restricted in these districts. Other than these three districts, there is another set of three districts viz., Guntur, Cuddapah and Nalgonda where considerable use of grass, thatch etc., and mud is also made for roofing purposes. Because of this, the use of tiles in these districts is restricted to 20.4% and 20.7% in Guntur and Nalgonda, while it is very low being only 1.4% in Cuddapah district. Of course correspondingly the proportion of houses with grass and thatch roofs in Cuddapah is high being 69.8%. There are as many as 63 taluks in 14 districts, out of a total of 189 taluks in the State which have recorded more than 20.0% of their houses with tiled roofs. As indicated earlier, many taluks in Telangana districts have a larger proportion of tiled houses especially in the districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad and Karimnagar and parts of Adilabad and Nalgonda as well. To detail all the taluks which accounted for more than 40.0% of tiled houses, we have Ramachandrapuram in East Godavari district; Ongole in Guntur district, Medchal, Hyderabad East, Ibrahimpatnam, Hyderabad West and Chevella in Hyderabad district; all the taluks in Medak district except Zahirabad; all the taluks in Nizamabad district; Nirmal and Boath taluks in Adilabad district; all the taluks of Karimnagar except Manthani taluk; Warangal, Parkal and Jangaon taluks in Warangal district and Bhongir and Ramannapet taluks in Nalgonda district. In fact, Armur (85.8%), Boath (84.5%), Nirmal (83.7%), Siddipet (83.2%), Gajwel (80.6%) and Kamareddy (80.6%) have all recorded a proportion of more than 80.0%. It is generally believed that there is a higher proportion of tile roofed houses in the urban areas than in the rural areas. But the contrary is true in the case of Medak and Nizamabad districts. Among the taluks the rural proportion is more than the corresponding urban proportion in the taluks of Gudivada in Krishna district; Guntur and Tenali in Guntur district; Vicarabad in Hyderabad district; Zahirabad and Siddipet in Medak; Nizamabad, Armur and Bodhan in Nizamabad; and Sirpur, Khanapur and Nirmal in Adilabad district. In the urban areas of Khanapur and Nirmal corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets are predominantly used mainly because of the heavy rainfall and monkey menace due to the forest area, while the urban areas of Sirpur and Bodhan taluks are industrial areas where housing is provided to the workers by the concerned managements. In Sirpur, brick and lime or cement concrete which are more enduring than tiles are used, while in Bodhan taluk, the Nizam Sugar Factory at Shakkarnagar provides houses with roofs mostly made of more durable materials like metal sheets, asbestos sheets or brick and lime. In all the other taluks also, mentioned above

the use of brick and lime, concrete and metal sheets for roofing is more common in the urban areas than in the rural areas and hence the proportion of houses with tiled roofs is less in the urban areas compared to the rural areas.

Proportion of houses with mud roofs in the rural areas

25. The next important material used for the roofs of the rural houses in the State is mud which is included under the category of "all other materials". In the areas where rainfall is low or scanty, mud is used for roof tops. Wooden or bamboo rafters are first laid on the walls and mats made of bamboo or thatch are placed on them and mud is placed over these to a thickness of 6 to 8 inches and plastered again with saline mud leaving a slight gradient for the rain water to flow down the water spouts provided over the walls. Such houses are very common in Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and to some extent in Cuddapah, Guntur and Nalgonda districts. There are 13.1% of such houses in the rural areas of the State, the highest proportion being recorded in Anantapur and Kurnool districts with 61.3% and 61.2% respectively. In Mahbubnagar district also the proportion is fairly high which is 50.9% while in Nalgonda, Cuddapah and Guntur it is only 32.2%, 22.2% and 20.3% respectively. In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam which have a higher rainfall such houses are very rare. In Anantapur district all the taluks have more than 40.0% of their houses built with mud roof while this proportion is very high in the taluks of Tadpatri, Gooty and Madakasira which record a proportion of 85.9%, 83.8% and 82.7% respectively. Except for the two taluks of Markapur and Giddalur all the taluks in Kurnool district also recorded a proportion of more than 40.0%. The two highest proportions of 83.2% and 82.7% are recorded in Alur and Adoni taluks of the district respectively, while in Markapur and Giddalur the corresponding proportions are relatively very low being 15.5% and 32.1% respectively. Though all the taluks of Mahbubnagar do not have a predominance of such houses, the taluks of Kalvakurthi, Nagarkurnool, Alampur, Gadwal, Atmakur and Makhtal have a fairly high proportion of houses with mud roofs, the proportion ranging from 61.9% in Nagarkurnool to 86.5% in Alampur taluk. Among the other taluks i.e., those taluks where the proportion is low, the lowest proportion of 17.9% is recorded in Kodangal taluk followed by 19.6% in Shadnagar taluk and ranging upto 45.0% in Wanaparthi taluk. Nalgonda, Miryalguda, Devarakonda and Huzurnagar taluks in Nalgonda district consist of 61.0%, 55.6%, 43.0% and 57.3% respectively of the houses with mud roofs. This proportion is only 17.0% in Suryapet, 6.2% in Ramannapet and 0.2% in Bhongir taluk. Though the proportion of houses with mud roofs in Cuddapah district is only 22.2%, some of the taluks like Jammalamadugu (66.8%), Pulivendla (54.8%) and Kamalapuram (54.2%) have a considerably high proportion of such houses. In Proddatur and Badvel taluks also this proportion is 31% and 14% respectively while in the remaining taluks the proportion is less than 10.0%; the lowest proportion of 1.2% being recorded in Rajampet taluk. The dry upland taluks of Guntur district viz., Palnad, Narasaraopet, Sattenapalle and Vinukonda have a fairly high proportion of houses belonging to this category; the respective proportions in each of these taluks being 72.8%, 56.1%, 43.9% and 36.9%. Houses with mud roofs are also found in the taluks of Darsi (16.4%) in Nellore district, Punganur (10.3%) in Chittoor district and Pargi (11.1%) in Hyderabad district.

Proportion of houses with roofs made of brick and lime and cement concrete in the rural areas

26. Brick and lime are also used to a small extent for making the roofs of houses in the State. Such roofs are popularly known as the "Madras Terrace". In Telangana area the "Jack arch" type of masonry roof is more common. The proportion of houses having these roofs is only 2.1% in the rural areas as against 12.0% in the urban areas. These low proportions are due to the fact that almost all the recent "pucca" constructions in the urban areas and rural areas have R.C.C. roofs because they are cheaper than "Madras Terrace", and more permanent. Comparatively speaking, in Telangana area except in Mahbubnagar to some extent, there are very few houses with brick and lime roofs and also in the four coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, and West Godavari. The Rayalaseema districts in general have more than 3.0% of their houses with brick and lime roof while the highest proportion of 5.3% is found in Cuddapah district followed by 4.1% in Guntur district. In Mahbubnagar district also there are 34 houses with such roofs for every 1000 houses in the district. As indicated earlier, the urban areas have a larger proportions of these houses than the rural areas. The taluks of Cuddapah and Pulivendla in Cuddapah district, Mahbubnagar and Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district are the only four taluks where the proportion of these houses among the rural dwellings is more than 10.0%.

The rural areas have concrete or stone slab roofs for 1.5% of the houses. It is a fact that there are very few houses with cement concrete roofs in the rural areas and the figures under this head generally relate to houses having stone slabs for the roofs. This is substantiated by the fact that the proportion of such houses is higher in areas where stone slabs are easily available. For example the high proportion of 19.3% recorded in Hyderabad district is because of the stone quarries in Tandur. Considering the taluk wise proportions, it is seen that Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Punganur in Chittoor district, Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district Tandur and Vicarabad in Hyderabad district and Zahirabad in Medak district have more than 10.0% of their houses with either concrete or stone slab roofs.

Proportion of houses with corrugated iron or other metal sheets etc. in the rural areas

27. Corrugated iron or other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets are used as roof material for 0.4% and 0.1% respectively of the houses in the rural areas of the State as against 2.7% and 0.9% respectively in the urban areas. Adilabad district with 4.9% and Medak district with 2.2% lead the other districts while the lowest proportion of 0.1% is noticed in East Godavari and Anantapur districts. In the case of houses using asbestos cement sheets for roof material, the highest proportion which is only 0.2% is indicated in Warangal district, while in all the other districts the proportion is either 0.1% or negligible being even less. Among the taluks of the State, there are only 5 taluks which have a proportion of 0.5% of the houses having corrugated iron sheets etc., for the roofs. Boath and Adilabad taluks in Adilabad district account for the largest proportions with 23.1% and 17.2% respectively while in Zahirabad and Andole in Medak district and Chintapalle in Visakhapatnam the proportions are relatively considerable being 8.8%, 7.2% and 6.1% respectively. Asbestos cement sheets are not used to any significant extent in the rural areas of any taluk. The houses with asbestos cement sheets etc., would appear to be mostly Government buildings such as at project sites, Development Block quarters etc., than indigenous. In Adilabad district however despite the hot climate the local people have some preference for tin roofs perhaps being safer against fire accidents.

ROOF MATERIAL — *(Urban areas)*

Proportion of houses with thatched and allied roofs in the urban areas

28. Even in the urban areas of the State we find that grass, leaves, thatch, wood or bamboo is used as roof material by a larger proportion of houses than any other material viz., tiles, brick and lime, iron sheets etc. 37.2% of the houses in the urban areas of the State have thatched roofs as compared to 33.6% with tiled roofs, 12.0% with brick and lime, 8.9% with mud roofs, 4.7% with concrete and stone slabs, 2.7% with corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 0.9% with asbestos cement sheets for the roofs. The highest proportion of 69.0% of thatched roofs is recorded in Srikakulam district followed by 62.3% in Nellore. The districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Khammam and Nalgonda have recorded a high proportion of thatched houses ranging from 40.0% in Nalgonda to 54.3% in Krishna, apart from Srikakulam and Nellore already mentioned, which have a proportion of more than 60%. In all the other districts the proportion is less than the State average, the lowest proportion of 9.3% being observed in Hyderabad district. Such a low figure in Hyderabad district is because of the fact that Hyderabad city, where thatched roofs are not so common, except in a few slum areas is included in this district. The urban areas of Adilabad district recorded 35.8% while Anantapur and Kurnool recorded 29.6% and 28.4% respectively. It can be seen in general that the urban areas in Telangana districts have a lower proportion of houses with thatched roofs, than the urban areas of the 11 districts in the Andhra region. All the taluks of Srikakulam district; all the taluks of Visakhapatnam district except Anakapalle and Vizianagaram; the taluks of Amalapuram, Razole, Peddapuram, Tuni and Pithapuram in East Godavari district; Kovvur, Tadepalligudem, Tanuku and Bheemavaram in West Godavari district; all the taluks of Krishna district except Bandar, Nandigama and Jaggayyapet taluks; Guntur, Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla in Guntur district; all the taluks in Nellore district except Venkatagiri taluk; Vayalpad, Kalahasthi and Puttur in Chittoor district; Rayachoti, Pulivendla, Kamalapuram, Badvel and Rajampet taluks in Cuddapah district; Kalyandrug in Anantapur district; Gadwal in Mahbubnagar district; Sirpur & Lakshettipet in Adilabad district; Narsampet in Warangal district; Kothagudem and Madhira in Khammam district and Miryalguda in Nalgonda district have 50.0% or more of their urban houses with grass, thatch, etc., as the roof material. Even some of the towns with a population of 50 000 and more are not void of thatched houses. In fact, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tenali, Nellore, Kothagudem and Vijayapuri have a majority of houses covered with grass, thatch etc., over the roof tops. Vijayapuri town has the highest proportion of

64.2% followed by 60.0% in Tenali. The lowest proportion of 9.1% among the towns of this category is seen in Hyderabad, Warangal town coming next with 10.4%. This proportion in the other towns ranges between 22.7% in Adoni town and 58.0% in Kothagudem town. As indicated earlier, the proportion of 9.1% of thatched houses in Hyderabad city is due to the existence of such houses in the slum areas. The high proportion in Vijayapuri and Kothagudem is because of the fact that the labour employed in the Nagarjunasagar Project and in the Singareni Collieries, who are not provided with pucca residential accommodation by the employers generally live in huts only.

Proportion of houses with tiled roofs in the urban areas

29. Tiles are used by 33.6% of the houses in the urban areas of the State as roof material. It is generally seen that, as in the case of rural areas, Telangana districts have more tiled roof urban houses than the Andhra districts. To be specific, East Godavari with 45.4% and West Godavari with 37.0% are the only two districts in the Andhra region which have reported a figure more than that of the State urban proportion of 33.6%, as against all the Telangana districts (except Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda) which have a higher proportion. Warangal district has recorded the highest proportion of 73.4%, followed by 61.0% in Karimnagar, 59.5% in Medak district and 57.4% in Nizamabad district. In Hyderabad, Khammam and Adilabad districts, these proportions are 49.6%, 39.2% and 38.2% respectively. The lowest proportion of 0.8% is found in Kurnool district because mud is commonly used for roofing and even double storyed buildings can be raised over mud roof and not over tile roofed houses. There are only 4 taluks in the Andhra region where 50.0% or more of the houses in the urban areas have tiled roofs. These are Anakapalle in Visakhapatnam; Rajahmundry in East Godavari; Ongole in Guntur and Venkatagiri in Nellore district. In the Telangana region, Shadnagar in Mahbubnagar district; Hyderabad West in Hyderabad district; Sangareddy, Narayankhed, Andole, Medak and Siddipet in Medak district; Nizamabad, Armur, Kamareddy and Banswada in Nizamabad district; Adilabad, Chinnur, Nirmal and Mudhol in Adilabad district; all the taluks in Karimnagar district except Sirsilla taluk; all the taluks in Warangal district except Naracampet taluk; Khammam and Yellandu in Khammam district and Nalgonda, Suryapet and Bhongir taluks in Nalgonda district have a majority of houses with tiled roofs. Rajahmundry town (52.6%) alone has more than 50.0% of the houses with tiled roofs among the towns with a population of 50,000 and more in the Andhra region as against Warangal (78.3%), Nizamabad (55.3%) and Hyderabad (50.6%) in the Telangana region. Anantapur, Adoni, Kurnool, Vijayapuri and Proddatur towns reported very low proportions of 3.5%, 0.7%, 0.3%, 0.3% and 0.1% respectively.

Proportion of houses with roofs made of brick and lime in the urban areas

30. As indicated earlier, brick and lime are used by 12.0% of the houses as roof material in the urban areas of the State. In general, it is seen that urban areas have a larger proportion of such houses than the rural areas. The highest proportion of 23.0% is recorded in Chittoor district followed by Hyderabad district (20.2%), Krishna district (16.0%) and Nellore district (15.1%). The lowest proportion of 2.9% is observed in Srikakulam district. There are a few taluks which have recorded 20.0% or more of the urban houses having brick and lime roofs. These are Anakapalle in Visakhapatnam district; Vijayawada in Krishna district; Nellore taluk in Nellore district; Punganur, Madanapalle and Chandragiri in Chittoor district; Cuddapah and Badvel in Cuddapah district; Dhone taluk in Kurnool district; Mahbubnagar taluk in Mahbubnagar district and Sirsilla taluk in Karimnagar district. The highest proportion of 66.4% is recorded in Madanapalle taluk in Chittoor district. Even among the towns with a population of 50,000 and more, only three towns viz., Nellore (22.2%), Vijayawada (21.4%) and Hyderabad (20.7%), have more than 20% of the houses with brick and lime roofs. This proportion in Tenali town is nearly 20.0%. The lowest proportion of 0.9% is found in Kothagudem town while Proddatur and Vijayapuri towns also recorded very low proportions of 1.3% and 1.5% respectively.

Proportion of houses with mud roofs in the urban areas

31. As already indicated, mud, which is the only material included under "Other materials" is used as roof material in the low or scanty rainfall areas of the State comprising Kurnool, Anantapur districts and parts of Mahbubnagar, Cuddapah, Nalgonda, Guntur and Chittoor districts. In the urban areas of Anantapur and Kurnool districts the proportions of such houses are 55.6% and 51.7% respectively while in Mahbubnagar, Cuddapah and Nalgonda the proportions are 33.7%, 23.5% and 13.4% respectively. In the other two districts in Guntur and Chittoor, the proportion is 7.4%. The proportion of houses with mud roofs is very low in all the other districts and in Warangal and Karimnagar districts there is not even a single house with mud roof in the urban areas. Coming down to the taluk level, it is seen that all the taluks in Kurnool and Anantapur districts; all the taluks of Mahbubnagar district except Mahbubnagar, Shadnagar and Kodangal taluks; Pulivendla, Kamalapuram, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Badvel in Cuddapah district; Huzurnagar and Devarakonda in Nalgonda district; Narasaraopet, Vinukonda, Palnad and Sattenapalle in Guntur district; Punganur and Vayalpad taluks in Chittoor district have a fairly large number of urban houses with mud roofs. The highest proportion of 95.0% of the houses with mud roofs is recorded in Banganapalle taluk. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 and more Adoni, Kurnool, Proddatur and Anantapur recorded a high proportion of 56.3%, 51.6%, 49.4% and 25.2% respectively.

Proportion of houses with concrete and stone slabs as roof material in the urban areas

32. Concrete and stone slabs occupy the next place of importance among roof materials in the urban areas of the State. Most of the recent constructions, especially in the more advanced urban areas of the State, have only cement concrete roofs. Stone slabs are very common in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar. In the urban areas of the taluks of Narsannapeta in Srikakulam district, Palnad in Guntur district, Kovur in Nellore district, Palmaner and Kuppam in Chittoor district, Proddatur in Cuddapah district, Anantapur, Gooty, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira in Anantapur district, Kurnool, Markapur, Giddalur, Nandyal, Pattikonda and Adoni in Kurnool district, Kollapur, Gadwal and Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district, Tandur and Vicarabad in Hyderabad district, Zahirabad in Medak district and Sirpur in Adilabad district, at least 5.0% of the houses have stone or concrete roofs. A very high proportion of houses with stone roofs is recorded in the three contiguous stone quarrying taluks of Tandur, Kodangal and Vicarabad with 86.6%, 67.4% and 43.6% respectively. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 persons and more it is seen that the highest proportion of 25.8% is recorded in Anantapur town followed by 14.9% in Kurnool, 10.9% in Hyderabad and 10.5% in Adoni town. Except in Hyderabad city, the three other towns mentioned contain more houses with stone slab roofs than of cement concrete. In Hyderabad city most of the houses included under this category have cement concrete roofs.

Proportion of houses with roofs made of metal or asbestos sheets in the urban areas

33. Corrugated iron or zinc sheets and asbestos cement sheets are used as roof material by 2.7% and 0.9% respectively of the houses in the urban areas of the State. More than 10.0% of the urban houses have corrugated iron or zinc sheet roofs in Adilabad district, while these materials are used to the extent of 8.2% in Medak district and 6.7% in Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts. Though Adilabad gets to be very hot during the summer months, it is surprising that iron and zinc sheet roofing is fairly common. Several people seem to prefer this mainly to safeguard against fire accidents. Though asbestos cement sheets are also used in Adilabad district as roof material they are used for only 3.2% of the total houses in the urban areas of the district as against 11.4% in Nalgonda and 5.1% in Khammam districts. Asbestos cement roofing is found generally in areas where temporary government constructions exist such as at the Nagarjunasagar Project dam site or in the labour housing colonies of the coal town of Kothagudem in Khammam district. It can be seen that Telangana districts use more of these materials for the roofs of the houses than the Andhra districts. In fact, the highest proportion recorded in the Andhra districts is only 2.1% in Chittoor followed by 1.6% in Nellore district. In Hyderabad city, Bodhan taluk in Nizamabad district, Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district and the urban areas of Sirpur taluk in Adilabad district, most of the industrial workers in the large establishments are provided with houses, having either corrugated iron or zinc or asbestos cement sheets for the roof, by the concerned managements. Considering the taluks it is seen that in Madanapalle taluk in Chittoor district, Mahbubabad in Warangal district, Makthal in Mahbubnagar district, Vicarabad in Hyderabad district, Sangareddy and Zahirabad in Medak district, Bodhan taluk in Nizamabad district, Adilabad, Asifabad, Sirpur, Lakshettipet, Khanapur and Nirmal in Adilabad district and Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets are used for more than 5.0% of the urban houses. But in only four taluks in the State, asbestos cement sheets are used as roof material for more than 3.0% of the urban houses. They are Miryalguda (20.1%) in Nalgonda district, Asifabad (11.7%) in Adilabad district, Kothagudem (8.5%) in Khammam district and Mahbubabad (3.4%) in Warangal district. Among towns with a population of 50,000 persons and more, Vijayapuri town recorded a proportion of 7.1% houses with corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and a proportion of 23.2% houses with roofs made of asbestos cement sheets. A proportion of 6.8% is recorded in Hyderabad city for corrugated iron or zinc sheets and 8.5% in Kothagudem town for

asbestos cement sheets. As indicated earlier, Vijayapuri town is a new township sprung up on account of the construction of the Nagarjunasagar dam and Kothagudem is a coal mining town where the high proportion of such houses can be expected because the workers are provided housing accommodation in such houses. It is also noticed that a high proportion of houses with corrugated iron or zinc or asbestos sheet roofs is recorded in Bodhan, Sirpur, Lakshettipet, Asifabad and Khanapur. This high proportion is due to the location of the Sugar Factory at Shakkarnagar in Bodhan taluk. Paper Mills and Rayon Silk factory at Sirpur, Cement Factory at Mancheriyal in Lakshettipet taluk, the coal mines and chemical factory at Bellampalli in Asifabad taluk and the Kadam damsite in Khanapur taluk. The high proportion in Vicarabad and Madanapalle may, perhaps, be due to the location of T. B. Sanatoria in these two places.

CORRELATION OF HOUSE TYPES WITH LOCAL AVAILABILITY OF BUILDING MATERIALS, CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, SOILS AND VEGETATION

Local availability of wall and roof materials

34. It can generally be said that almost all the houses both in the rural and urban areas are constructed with the locally available materials, though in the larger towns there is growing demand, in the recent years, for cement concrete construction. In the rural areas, by and large the material used for house construction is that locally available. In the forest areas such as in the Agencies of the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts the roof is of forest thatch and the walls of wattle covered with mud; in the Nallamalais of Kurnool district the Chenchus have the walls of their houses with bamboo and the roof is of jungle thatch; in Adilabad also the roof is of jungle thatch and the walls are constructed with wattle or fairly substantial wooden planks. In the plains areas, the roof is made of paddy hay in the paddy growing areas, dry stalks of jowar or bajra or red gram in the drier areas such as in the Rayalaseema, or the palmyra leaves as in coastal Andhra or the date palm leaves as in Anantapur district. The cheapest wall material that is utilised mostly is mud available everywhere. The earth is mixed well in water to the required consistency and lumps of this material are arranged layer after layer to form the walls. Please see the photograph on the opposite page showing a mud wall under construction.

The roof is generally constructed by putting up joists of country wood or split palmyra trunk over the mud walls and running thinner rafters from the central joint on to the walls and covering the frame so formed with thatch. (Please see the photograph on the opposite page). Tiles are more extensively used in most of the Telangana districts where the soil is red or deep black. Likewise, stone is very commonly used as wall material in Kurnool and Anantapur districts where it is available in plenty. Another interesting feature that is noticed is that while mud walls are more common in most of the Telangana districts, mud roofs are largely found in Anantapur, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar districts because of the comparatively low rainfall in those districts and the availability of the particular type of soft saline earth locally known as "Choudu", which is water resistant. As a contrast, the coastal Andhra districts and Chittoor and Cuddapah have a large number of houses built with mud walls and thatched roofs of either palm leaves or paddy hay which are locally available. Though bricks are available in many rural and urban areas of the State their use is restricted to a small number of houses built by the well-to-do people, because of the cost involved. Stone is also used as roof material in parts of Kurnool and Anantapur districts. Tandur and Vicarabad in Hyderabad district and Palnad in Guntur district because the flat stones suitable for roofing are quarried in these areas. Detailed classification of soils along with the relevant map (map 4) and geological map (map 5) showing rock types etc., are given in Appendix A, to this Chapter. A note on the building stones in Andhra Pradesh is also given as Appendix B to this chapter.

Climatic conditions and house types

35. The climatic conditions determine the types of houses to a considerable extent. In the coastal districts, where the average annual rainfall is of the order of 100 c.m. and high velocity winds are prevalent seasonally, the common type of house is the conical roofed hut, the eaves almost reaching the ground in some cases. In Kurnool, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda districts and the dry taluks of Guntur district where the average annual rainfall is low and does not normally exceed 70 c.m., the flat mud roofs are common. It may incidentally be noted that these areas have either red or undifferentiated black soils. Tiled roofs are common in most of the Telangana districts where the average annual rainfall is fairly high and ranges from 85 to 105 c.ms.

Photo No. 14 A mud wall under construction.

Photo No. 15 A thatched roof under construction.

The Statement 2 on the next page shows the relation between the predominant wall and roof materials, climatic conditions, soils and areas covered by forests and those under paddy cultivation. The distribution of normal annual rainfall in the different regions of the State based on the normals for more than 200 stations in the State is depicted in map No. 6 in which the isohyets are indicated. This useful map was prepared in collaboration with the Meteorological Officer (Sri V. Balasubramaniam) of the Air-Port Meteorological Office, Begumpet, Hyderabad.

Map No. 7 shows the variation in temperature as recorded at the different stations in Andhra Pradesh. A comparative study of the house types (a few of which have been sketched in this chapter) with the rainfall and temperature maps (Maps 6 & 7), map showing typical storm tracks on the coast of Andhra Pradesh (Map 8), the soil and geological maps (Maps 4 and 5) and the maps relating to the material of wall and roof (Maps 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b) given in this chapter will be rewarding to the reader.

COMPARISON WITH 1871 CENSUS DATA

36. The proportions of houses with various types of wall and roof materials, at different times, if available, would give an idea of the changes in the pattern of distribution of houses and indicate the extent to which certain types of construction are being replaced by others, from time to time. But such data, as observed earlier, are not available for the previous Censuses. An exact and full comparison with the 1871 Census data is also not possible because data for all the districts in Andhra Pradesh are not available and even the districts for which figures are given do not exactly correspond to the jurisdictions represented by them in 1961. The categorisation of roofs of houses is also not quite identical in 1871 and in 1961. However, from Statement 1 given below, it will be seen that there is a perceptible change from 1871 to 1961 in the pattern of distribution of terraced, tiled, and thatched houses. The proportion of thatched houses in 1961 has declined as compared to 1871, in almost all the districts.

STATEMENT 1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according to type of roof

1871					1961				
District	Terraced*	Tiled	Thatched	Unknown	District	Terraced*	Tiled	Thatched	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam	13	17	883	87	Srikakulam	27	114	855	4
Visakhapatnam	64	20	789	127	Visakhapatnam	63	113	819	5
Godavari	1	55	939	5	East Godavari	29	268	701	2
Krishna	69	93	827	11	West Godavari	24	223	751	2
Nellore	13	50	932	5	Krishna	64	155	778	3
Cuddapah	142	6	847	5	Guntur	246	216	535	3
Bellary	688	8	299	5	Nellore	73	71	852	4
Kurnool	470	1			Cuddapah	297	26	674	3
					Anantapur	662	8	328	2
					Kurnool	665	3	330	2

* Terraced roofs include brick & lime, cement concrete and mud roofs

The decline is conspicuous in East Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. A considerable proportion of the thatched houses in 1871 seems to have been replaced by tiled houses, as observed by the significant increase in the proportion of tiled houses in most of the districts. Terraced houses have not increased to any appreciable extent, except in Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts where houses with flat stone slabs or mud roofs seem to be replacing the thatched houses. Perhaps the increase in the proportion of tiled and terraced houses and the fall in the proportion of thatched house from 1871 to 1961 is an indication of more prosperous conditions of living. But this little change in the pattern of housing after nearly a century seems hardly significant.

STATEMENT 2

Statement showing the correlation of the material of wall and roof of the buildings with Rainfall, Temperature, Soils, Forest area and wet cultivation

District	Predominant wall material		Predominant roof material		Annual* Rainfall (Normal) Cms.	Temperature † C		Soils‡	Area under forests '000 acres 1957-58*	Area under paddy '000 acres 1957-58*
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Min.	Max.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Srikakulam	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	108.46	17.3	34.6	C.A., A.S. & R.S.	433	432
2 Visakhapatnam	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	99.32	17.9	37.9	C.A., A.S. & R.S.	1,446	294
3 East Godavari	Mud	Bricks	Grass	Tiles	106.23	19.1	37.3	C.A., A.S. & R.S.	1,345	682
4 West Godavari	Mud	Bricks	Grass	Grass	102.92	...	...	C.A., A.S., U.B., R.S. & D.B.	197	804
5 Krishna	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	94.64	16.0	37.5	C.A., A.S., U.B. and R.S.	222	791
6 Guntur	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	82.73	16.5	41.6	C.A., U.B. & R.S.	469	491
7 Nellore	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	91.93	19.7	40.1	C.A., L., A.S., R.S. & U.B.	460	471
8 Chittoor	Mud	Bricks	Grass	Grass	85.32	...	.	R.S., U.B. (One Taluk)	858	269
9 Cuddapah	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	68.94	18.7	40.9	R.S., U.B.	1,157	139
10 Anantapur	Stone	Stone	Mud	Mud	55.73	17.0	39.0	R.S., U.B.	477	141
11 Kurnool	Stone	Stone	Mud	Mud	61.39	16.4	40.3	R.S., U.B. & D.B.	1,701	109
12 Mahbubnagar	Bricks	Mud	Mud	Mud	72.16	.	..	U.B. & D.B.	738	241
13 Hyderabad	Mud	Bricks	Tiles	Tiles	90.53	13.3	38.5	R.S.	197	95
14 Medak	Mud	Mud	Tiles	Tiles	86.14	...	...	R.S. (2/3) & M.B. (1/3)	209	231
15 Nizamabad	Mud	Mud	Tiles	Tiles	97.39	12.8	41.4	R.S. & M.B.	386	274
16 Adilabad	Mud	Mud	Grass	Tiles	104.83	...	...	D.B., R.S. & U.B.	1,572	70
17 Karimnagar	Mud	Mud	Tiles	Tiles	88.73	15.2	42.5	R.S. (3/4) & D.B. (1/4)	632	296
18 Warangal	Mud	Mud	Grass	Tiles	105.59	15.7	40.3	D.B. & R.S.	829	249
19 Khammam	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	90.28	17.8	41.1	D.B., R.S. & C.A.	999	127
20 Nalgonda	Mud	Mud	Grass	Grass	68.10	...	...	R.S. (2/3) & U.B. (1/3)	250	291

Source: *Season and Crop Report of Andhra Pradesh, 1957-58 issued by the Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Hyderabad.

† The Meteorological Department which publishes normal temperature data only for 14 stations viz., (i) Kalingapatnam (Srikakulam District), (ii) Visakhapatnam, (iii) Kakinada (East Godavari District), (iv) Masulipatnam (Bandar – Krishna District), (v) Rentachintala (Guntur District), (vi) Nellore, (vii) Cuddapah, (viii) Anantapur, (ix) Kurnool, (x) Begumpet (Hyderabad District), (xi) Nizamabad, (xii) Ramagundam (Karimnagar District), (xiii) Hanumakonda (Warangal District) and (xiv) Khammam. The lowest minimum and the highest maximum during a year are given against the corresponding Districts.

. . . — Not Available.

‡ C.A. — Coastal alluvium; A.S. — Alluvial soil; R.S. — Red soil; U.B. — Undifferentiated black soil; D.B. — Deep black soil; L. — Laterite and M.B. — Medium black soil — Source: Statement based on the Soil Maps prepared by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri and supplied by the Registrar General, India.

APPENDIX—A TO CHAPTER V

(Vide Chapter V—para 34)

Districts classified by soil Zones on the basis of soil maps prepared by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri, Specialist on Land, Resources and Scientific Research Division, Planning Commission

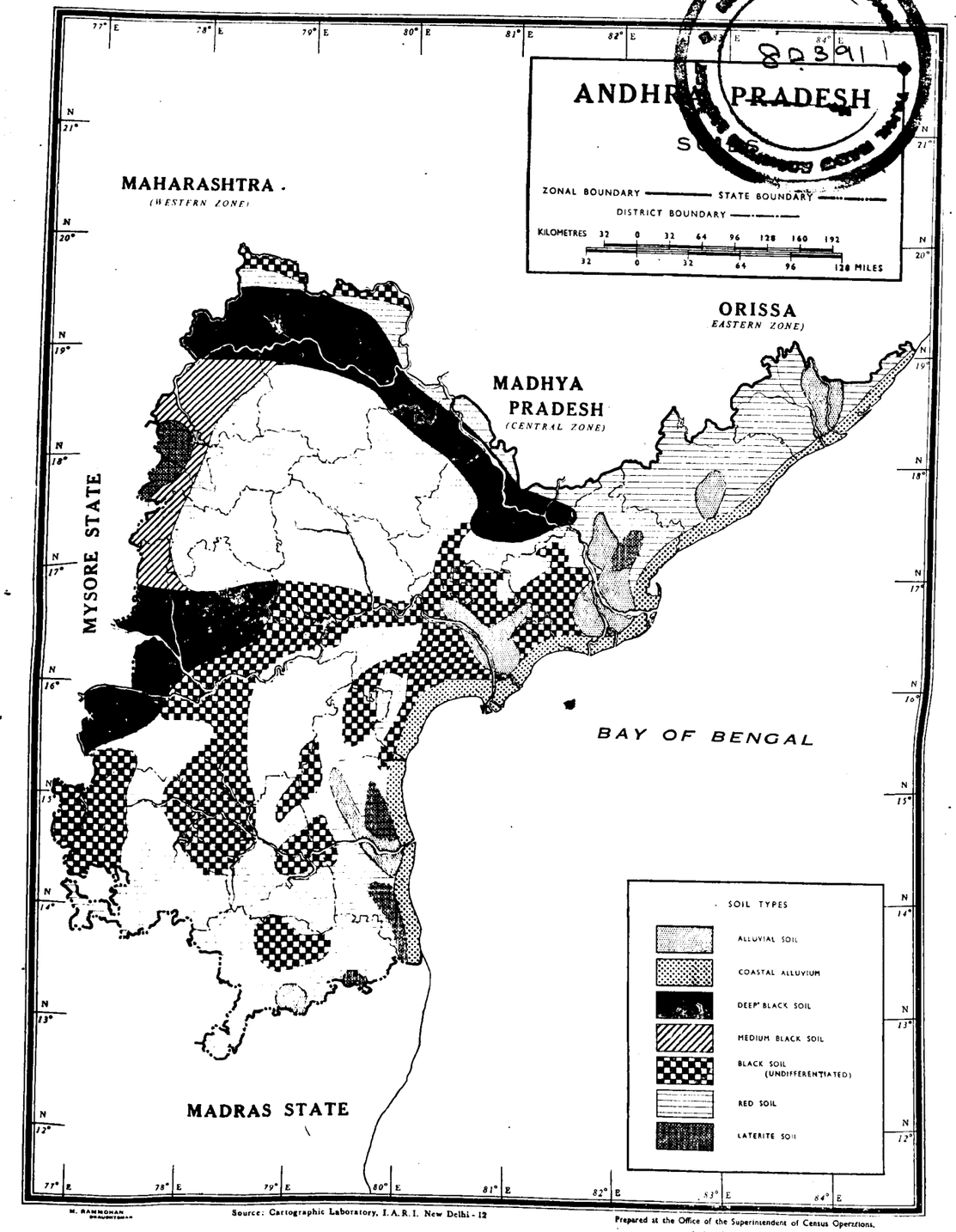
STATE	DISTRICT	SOIL
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1 Srikakulam	*South-East to North-West* i) Coastal belt 15 miles wide Coastal alluvium ii) Further inward-patch of alluvial soil iii) Further inward-red soil
	2 Visakhapatnam	Same as Srikakulam
	3 East Godavari	*South-East to North-West* i) Coastal alluvium: 15 miles ii) Alluvial soil with laterite soil iii) Red soil
	4 West Godavari	*South-East to North-West* i) Coastal alluvium ii) Alluvial soil iii) Undifferentiated black soil iv) Red soil v) North-west strip-deep black soil
	5 Krishna	*South-East to North-West* i) Coastal alluvium ii) Alluvial soil iii) Undifferentiated black soil iv) Red soil (North-East patch)
	6 Guntur	*South-East to North-West* i) Coastal alluvium ii) Undifferentiated black soil iii) Red soil iv) Undifferentiated black soil
	7 Nellore	*East to West* i) Coastal alluvium ii) Laterite soil iii) Alluvial soil iv) Red soil v) Small patches of undifferentiated black soil
	8 Chittoor	*South to North* i) Red soil ii) Undifferentiated black soil patch (about 1 taluk in centre)
	9 Cuddapah	*South to North* i) Red soil ii) Patch of black soil (undiff) in East and solid block of black soil (undiff) like a mace head going upto join Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda and round East

APPENDIX—A TO CHAPTER V—*Concld.*

Districts classified by soil Zones on the basis of soil maps prepared by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri, Specialist on Land, Resources and Scientific Research Division, Planning Commission

State	District	Soil
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh—*Concld.*	10 Anantapur	*East to West* i) Red soil dividing Cuddapah, black soil (undiff) and black soil (undiff) block to West
	11 Kurnool	*South to North* i) Red soil Upper half divided into two blocks ii) East: Undiff. black soil forming part of Cuddapah mace head iii) West: Deep black soil extending towards north to Mahbubnagar
	12 Mahbubnagar	*East to West* i) Eastern half: Undiff. black soil ii) Western half: Deep black soil fading in north to medium black soil
	13 Hyderabad	Entirely red soil
	14 Medak	*East to West* i) Red soil: 2/3rd of district ii) Medium black soil (lower portion) and laterite soil (upper portion) to the West: about 1/3rd of the district
	15 Nizamabad	*East to West* i) Red soil ii) Medium black soil
	16 Adilabad	*South to North* i) Deep black soil almost whole of district ii) Strip of red soil skirting northern boundary iii) Thin strip of undifferentiated black soil
	17 Karimnagar	*South to North* i) 3/4th of the district red soil ii) Thin strip on northern boundary: deep black soil
	18 Warangal	*East to West* i) Eastern half cutting district South-East to North-West: deep black soil going up to Adilabad ii) Western half red soil merging into Hyderabad and Karimnagar iii) On the extreme eastern border, a thin strip of red soil
	19 Khammam	*East to West* i) Deep black soil tongue of Warangal and East Godavari ii) Red soil iii) In the south, a thin strip of coastal alluvium
	20 Nalgonda	*North to South* i) Red soil merging into Hyderabad—2/3rd of the district ii) Undifferentiated black soil merging with Guntur

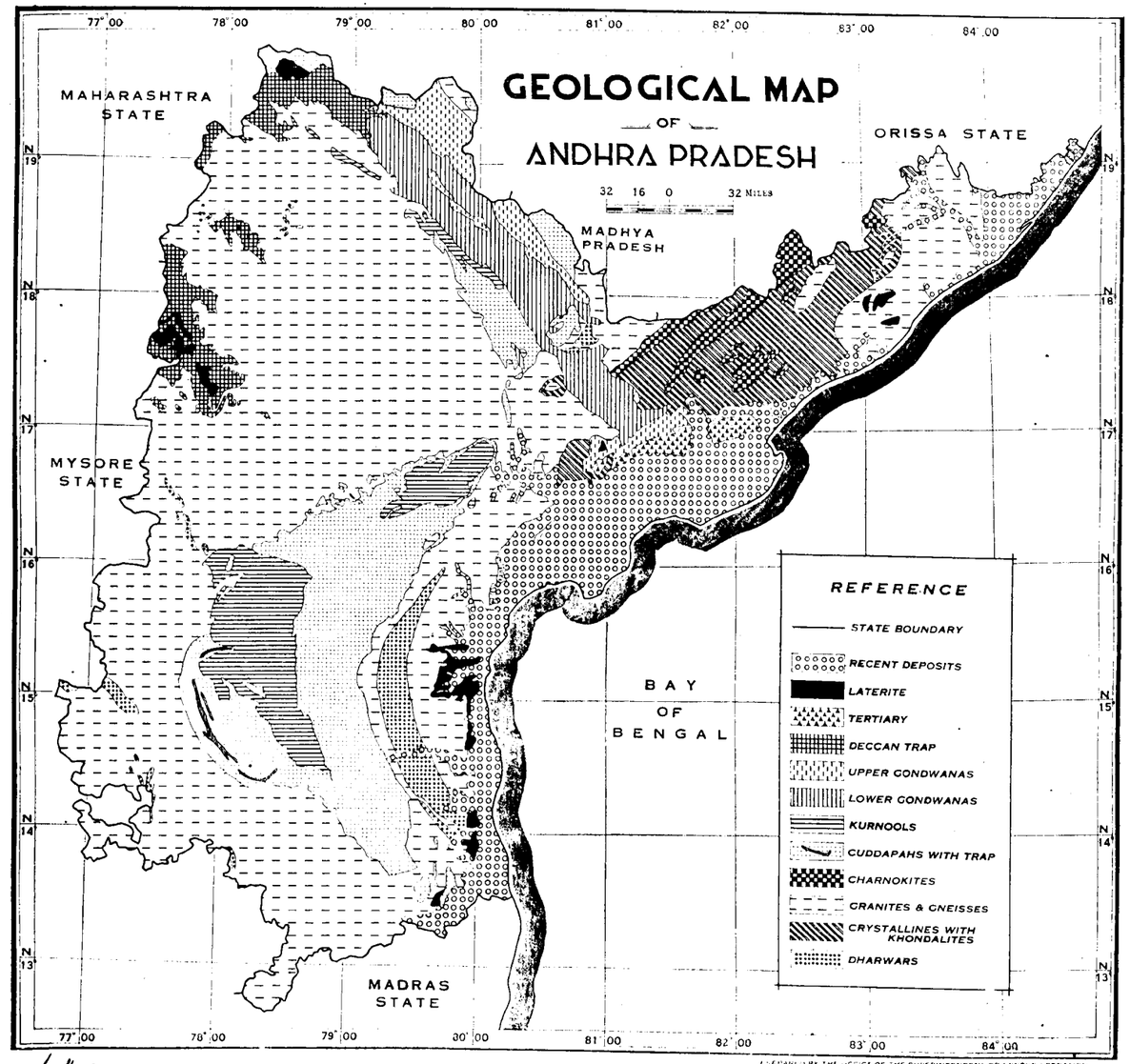
Map No. 4.



Source: Cartographic Laboratory, I.A.R.I. New Delhi - 12

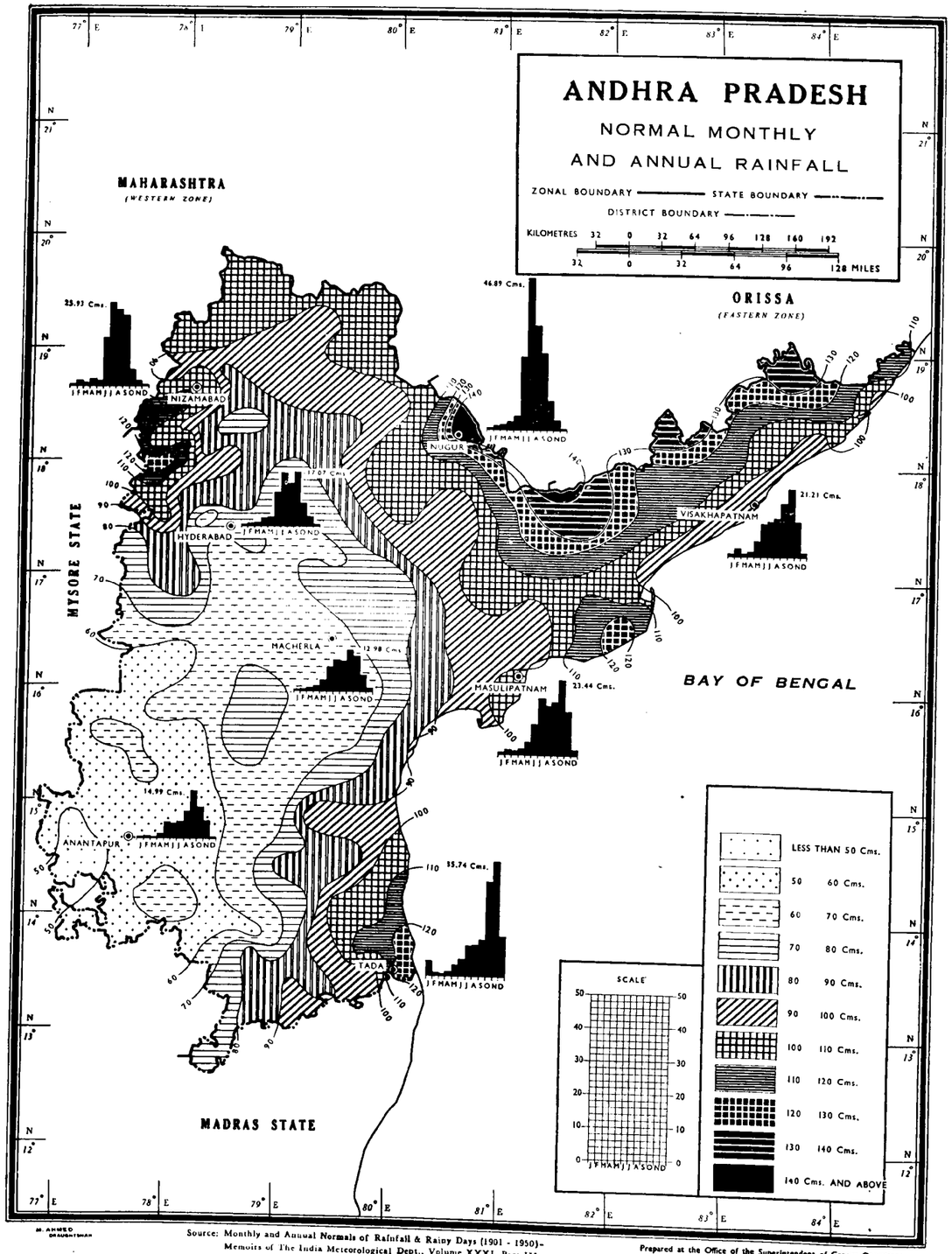
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Map No. 5.



PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS HYDERABAD A.P.

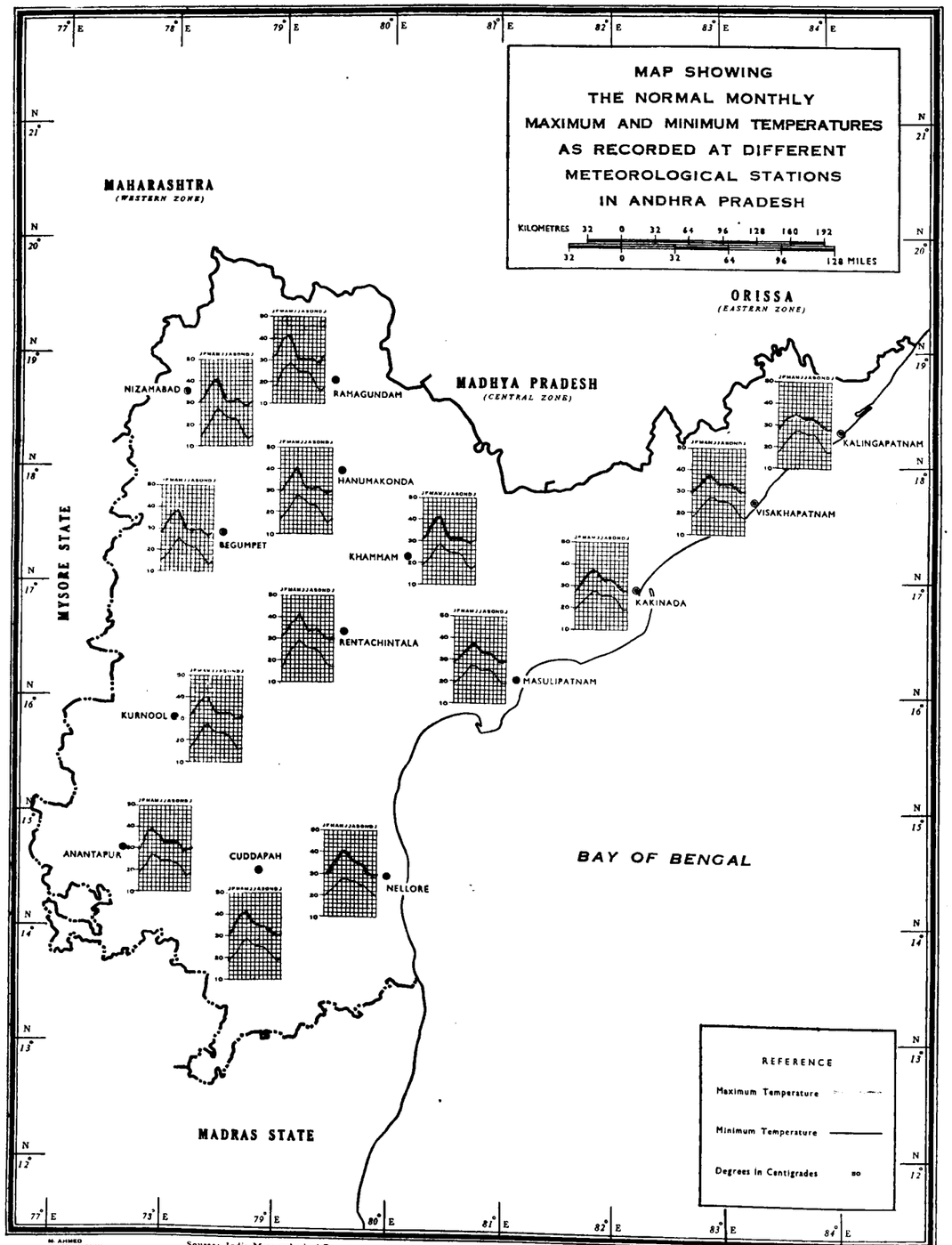
Map No. 6.



Source: Monthly and Annual Normals of Rainfall & Rainy Days (1901 - 1950)-
Memoirs of The India Meteorological Dept., Volume XXXI, Part III.

Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

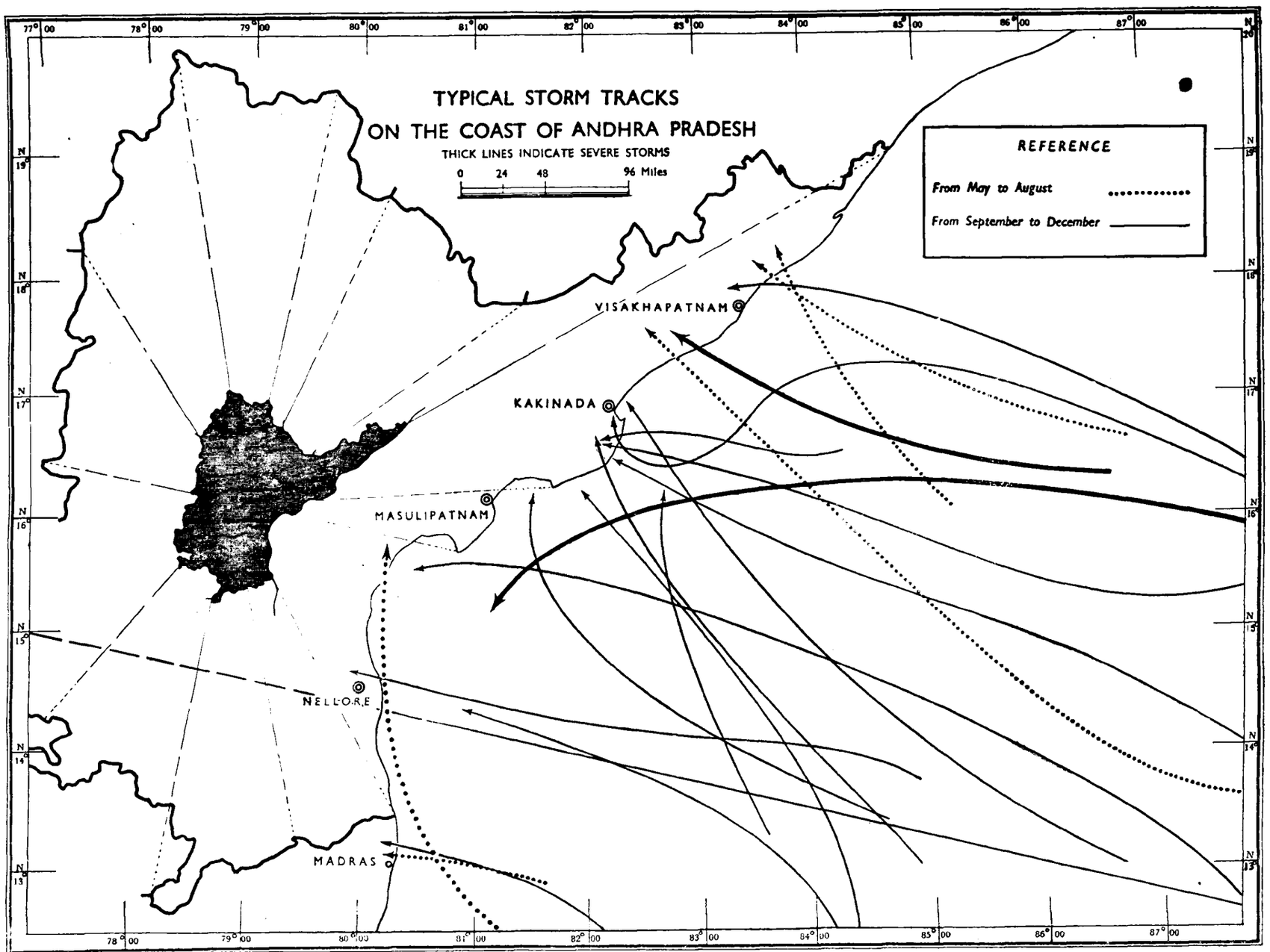
Map No. 7.



M. AHMED
DRAUGHTSMAN

Source: India Meteorological Department

Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.



Map No. 8.

M. AHMED
DRAUGHTSMAN

Source: Winds, Weather and Currents on the Coasts of India and The Laws of Storms (Second Edition) India Meteorological Department.

Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

APPENDIX—B TO CHAPTER V

(Vide Chapter V—para 34)

BUILDING STONES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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(From the Journal of the Deccan Geological and Mining Society, Vol. I, No. 1, July 1959)

Introduction

An attempt has been made, in this paper, to consider the requisite qualities of the rocks to be used as good building stones and to give an account of the variety of rocks available in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The term 'building stones' is here employed to include all the stones used for dimension blocks in the ordinary construction of buildings and for roofing and paving purposes.

Physical Characteristics

The most important physical characteristics of rocks which are required for the building purposes are their durability, hardness, toughness, porosity and strength. The durability, which is the main characteristic of a building stone, depends on its ability to resist the attacks of weathering agents in a successful manner; the structure, texture and mineral composition are the three main factors affecting this durability. Pore space or porosity, generally expressed as the percentage of pore space to the total rock volume, is quite variable in different types of rocks. This value commonly ranges from 1 to 10% in the sandstones and is less than 1/10% in some marbles and granites. Regarding the strength of the stone, both the crushing and transverse strength should be considered. A stone that can sustain a crushing strength of 5,000 lbs. to the square inch is considered satisfactory for ordinary building purposes. It has been experimentally proved that some granites and marbles will sustain a crushing load of 10,000 to 25,000 lbs. per square inch. All the above properties are dependent on the mode of occurrence, type and condition of the rocks, and are modified by their subsequent treatment when exposed to the solvent action of acid waters, great changes of temperature, and when subjected to mechanical pressure or abrasion. Other factors which govern the choice of a building stone include cost, colour, availability, location, workability, extent of crystallisation of the particles, fineness of the grain, modulus of elasticity, weight, compactness, quality of the cementing material, bonding of the particles, absorption, permeability, abrasive resistance, resistance to fire, and lastly beauty and appearance. Obviously a single rock type cannot satisfy all these conditions. Some of the above said properties are independent. Some of the factors cannot go together in the same rock type; for example, dressing, moulding, carving, etc. are generally opposed to durability, hardness and strength.

Joints, when present, are considered to be both advantageous and disadvantageous. Their presence facilitates the extraction of the stone which is a matter of very great importance in a hard rock like granite; the joints are injurious in some cases, because they form a channel of access for the weathering agents and because they limit the size of the blocks, which can be extracted. The presence of some minerals in the stone is injurious in the sense that they give rise to harmful decomposition products. Flint or chert, mica, pyrite, tremolite, etc., are generally not preferred; the presence of small grains like pyrite, marcasite or siderite, which oxidize by weathering, make the stone develop surface stains which are serious blemishes. At times it so happens that a stone which may be unfit for the exterior decorational purposes, may prove to be an ornamental stone of the highest value for interior decoration.

Generally coarse grained rocks and rocks with porphyritic texture (especially if coarse-grained) are not preferred. Fine-grained, crystalline, compact and dense stones with uniform texture and lighter shades and attractive colour, with no cracks and lines of weakness with the absence of minerals that may cause deterioration or staining are of architectural and aesthetic value; the rocks of this nature are abundantly available in Andhra Pradesh.

Granites and Gneisses

Some of the Archaean granites and gneisses are equal to or better than the well-known Aberdeen Cornish or Norwegian granites in respect of compressive strength, resistance, abrasion, absorption of water, and freedom from voids. This is the reason why the granite from Lingampalli in Hyderabad was exclusively used for the harbour construction at Bombay. The granites are capable of yielding beams, pillars and slabs; some of them measure even 30—40 ft. in length. Granites on account of their usually great durability, massive nature, uniform grain and variety of colour (white, pink, red, grey etc.) are among the most widely used building stones. Some of them are eminently adopted for monumental and architectural work; some for massive masonries; and still some more for highly ornamental and decorative purposes. The Peninsular Complex, of which these granites form an important group, yields building materials of varied types. Besides the most common grey and pink granites, there are handsomely banded gneisses, porphyritic granites, red syemites, etc., which are extensively used. In and around the twin cities

of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are the impressive buildings of architectural value constructed with the granites obtained from different quarries. The fine structure of the Arts College building, Osmania University, is magnificent and admired by all. In many parts of the Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nellore, Guntur and Krishna districts the granites and gneisses can supply practically unlimited quantities of building stones.

Khondalites and Charnockites

The khondalites and charnockites, which constitute the bulk of Eastern Ghats in the State, are used for construction purposes mainly in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. The charnockites, whose strength and durability equal to those of the best found anywhere in the world, are not so extensive as the khondalites; the latter "are not particularly durable stones as they weather into a sandy rock and give rise to red and brown streaks and patches in a buff ground mass".

Limestones, Marbles and Slates

The limestones and marbles occur with pleasing colours and good texture, and form one of the best building stones available in the State. Extensive deposits of limestones and marbles are available in Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Krishna, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts. Many articles of novelty like paper weights, tablets, table-tops, etc., are being made from these stones. "The Narji Limestone, from the lower part of the second stage of the Kurnool series of South India, is the principal building material of the Cuddapah district and is also widely employed in the Kurnool and Guntur districts of Andhra. The stone is very compact, extremely fine-grained and varies from bluish-grey to black in colour". These limestones are excellent building and ornamental stones, some varieties with deep red, chocolate, green, cream and grey colours yielding very attractive fine grained marbles; some of these have been used in the Buddhist Sculptures of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda. When the cleavage is finely developed and regular, the slates are used for roofing; when the cleavage is not so fine, the slates are used for paving. Jammalamadugu, Yerraguntla, Betamcherla, etc. are the popular places where the famous "Cuddapah Slabs" are quarried; these slabs are extensively used as paving stones, fence stones, steps etc. The slabs often measure 8' x 4' in size and ½" to 4" in thickness.

Quartzites

Quartzites, especially those of Pulivendla and Nagari (Cuddapah Basin) formations, are used as building stones, because they are well bedded and yield rectangular slabs and blocks. Generally the quartzites are too hard to work and have a fracture and grain unsuitable for dressing into blocks. Some of the quartzites and quartz-schists are locally used as slabs for paving purposes.

Sandstones

The sandstones are fairly widespread and are extensively used for building purposes. Pink, grey and buff coloured sandstones of varying grades of texture from Puranas and Gondwanas are very pleasing. The iron-free Barakar and Kamthi sandstones are used as building materials, especially around Asifabad and the adjoining regions of Adilabad district. Tirupathi and Chintalapudi (Upper Gondwanas) sandstones are widely used wherever they locally occur in some parts of the coastal districts. It is interesting to note that "the Vindhyan sandstone is the most widely quarried stone in India, and being both a free stone as well as a flag-stone it can yield, according to the portion selected, both gigantic blocks for pillars from one part and thin, slatelike slabs for paving and roofing from another part". Sandstones are available in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam districts.

Basalt, Trap and Dolerite

The use of basalt as a building stone is not widespread. It is unfavourable for dimension work, because of its very dark colour, abundant jointing and irregular break. The world famous caves and rocks of Ajanta and Ellora, bear testimony to the fact that the Deccan Trap is resistant to the ravages of time and that it can furnish an easily workable and durable stone of great strength. The State does not however possess considerable resources of this rock type; they are confined mainly to the Adilabad district. The dykes of dolerite are used locally in many districts. They have been used for the carved inscriptions in Moslem tombs and the finest sculptures in Hindu temples, especially at Warangal and Ramappa. It is a very tough stone to carve, but once cut and polished, endures for all time. The dykes in the Cuddapah Basin are also locally used for the building constructions.

Laterite

Laterite is not used for construction purposes on any large scale; it is used locally and for minor constructions. It is more used as a road metal. Its occurrence is neither widespread nor regular.

The many glorious and historic temples, mosques and forts, which stand to-day almost intact after centuries of wear and tear and which to all appearance are yet good for centuries to come, are standing monuments of the quality, variety and durability of the building stones in which the State abounds and bear testimony to the craft of the stone-cutter and the skill of the architect.

Chapter VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Concept of 'House' & 'Household'

The relationship and distinction between a 'house and a 'household' has already been explained in Chapter-I. A Census house is a structure or part of a structure, having independent access to the outside world whereas the Census household represents a group of people living together and having a common mess. A Census house may be occupied by one or more households. A household being a clearer basic social unit, is naturally more suitable for analysing and studying socio-economic phenomena.

Data available in Table E-V

2. A few basic particulars like the number of households in each Census house, number of rooms occupied by each household and the number of persons residing in each household, collected by the Enumerators and recorded in the houselists were tabulated for a sample of 20% of the total number of households, in Table E-V "Sample Census households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied". This table enables us to study the data on housing accommodation (expressed in terms of number of rooms) in relation to the size of households. As explained earlier in Chapter-III, the data relating to a sample of 1,426,055 households in the State were tabulated and analysed for tables E-II—"Tenure status of sample Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings", E-IV—"Distribution of sample Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof" and also for table E-V—"Sample Census households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied". Of these sample households, 1,201,535 households or roughly 84% were selected from the rural areas and the remaining 224,520 or about 16% from the urban areas. The sample households covered a population of 5,754,616 persons in the rural areas and 1,122,681 persons in the urban areas. Thus on an average a household in the rural areas of the State contained 4.79 persons as against 5.00 persons in the urban areas.

Number of rooms per household

3. For the purpose of the houselists a 'room' was defined as a construction usually having four walls with a door way, a roof overhead and wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., atleast six feet long. Unenclosed verandahs, kitchens, store rooms, garages, cattlesheds, bath rooms and latrines which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping were not treated as rooms. If however, an enclosed room was used both for living and for cooking or dining etc., it was treated as a room. In some States a category of "no regular room" was recognised in respect of households living in places like garages etc. But in this State every Census house by the very nature of the definition of a Census house is reckoned to have atleast one room. Except the houseless population, all the household population should be living in one or more rooms. Based on these concepts, the sample households covered 1,887,490 rooms in the rural areas and 442,531 rooms in the urban areas. On an average, a household in the rural areas of the State occupied 1.57 rooms as against 1.97 rooms in the urban areas. In the rural areas of the State, the average number of rooms per household varies from 1.12 in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts to 2.09 in Guntur and 2.19 in Hyderabad.

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the number of rooms per household in Rural and Urban areas districtwise

State/District		No. of rooms per household	
		Rural	Urban
1		2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		**1.57**	**1.97**
1	Srikakulam	1.12	1.44
2	Visakhapatnam	1.12	1.57
3	East Godavari	1.82	2.30
4	West Godavari	1.81	2.22
5	Krishna	1.62	2.01
6	Guntur	2.09	1.98
7	Nellore	1.46	1.80
8	Chittoor	1.33	1.80
9	Cuddapah	1.38	1.58
10	Anantapur	1.49	1.93
11	Kurnool	1.36	1.80
12	Mahbubnagar	1.92	2.25
13	Hyderabad	2.19	2.25
14	Medak	1.69	2.00
15	Nizamabad	1.58	1.78
16	Adilabad	1.26	1.73
17	Karimnagar	1.31	1.89
18	Warangal	1.52	2.08
19	Khammam	1.62	1.83
20	Nalgonda	1.92	1.72

The average figure is comparatively higher in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur than in the other Andhra districts. As will be seen later in paragraph 7 this is due to the relatively higher proportion of households occupying three rooms or more in these districts, perhaps, because of the prosperous conditions in the rural areas of these delta districts. The very low figures in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam may be due to the backward Agency areas in these districts, and the peculiar type of the rural constructions which consist of huts with a high and steep thatched roof with a low circular wall, the entire structure constituting a single room. The average figures for the Rayalaseema districts (Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool) are lower than those for the Telangana districts excepting Adilabad and Karimnagar. The low figures in Adilabad district is due to the extensive forest and hilly tracts in the district while in Karimnagar it is because of the backward areas in the eastern part of the district along the Godavari.

4. In the urban areas of the State, the lowest average is recorded in Srikakulam district (1.44 rooms per household) because of the ill-developed urban units of the district, the district headquarters itself presenting the appearance of an enlarged village, while in all the other districts except in Visakhapatnam (1.57) and Cuddapah (1.58), the average number of rooms is very close to or slightly higher than two per household. The highest figure of 2.30 rooms per household is recorded in East Godavari district closely followed by 2.25 rooms per household in Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar districts. The average number of rooms per household is generally higher in the urban areas compared to the rural areas in each district which should be the case as the urban houses are generally made up of more than a room; but in Guntur and Nalgonda districts the rural average is slightly higher than the urban average. In Guntur district this phenomenon may possibly be due to (i) the large numbers of casual labour employed in the tobacco industry in almost all the towns in the district; (ii) a considerable proportion of the large student population drawn to Guntur town in view of the numerous institutions of higher education and (iii) a fairly large number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the towns of the district living without their families who stay in nearby rural areas, constituting households mostly occupying one room. In Nalgonda district, however, this is mainly due to the large number of workers in Vijayapuri town (Nagarjunasagar project) residing in small temporary houses or huts. In fact nearly half of the urban households in Nalgonda district are accounted for by Vijayapuri town only.

Distribution of sample household population according to number of rooms occupied

5. Of the 6,877,297 persons living in the 1,426,055 sample households, 4,043,098 persons live in households with one room; 1,626,532 persons in households with two rooms; 591,345 persons in households with three rooms; 309,495 in households with four rooms and 306,827 in households with five rooms or more. Thus 59% of the sample household population occupy only one room and 24% live in households with two rooms. Of the remaining 17% of household population, 9% have three rooms, while households with four rooms and five rooms or more account for 4% each of the household population. In the rural areas which account for 84% of the total sample household population, 62%, 23%, 8%, 4% and 3% live in households occupying 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 and more rooms respectively. The corresponding percentages for the urban areas of the State are 44, 27, 13, 8 and 8 respectively. It is, therefore, observed that 85% of the rural population as against 71% of the urban population belong to households occupying 1 or 2 rooms. The urban population living in 3 or more rooms is nearly double the corresponding rural population. The largest proportion of population living in one room is found in Srikakulam district (87%) closely followed by Visakhapatnam district (85%). This proportion is fairly high in the districts of Adilabad (74%), Karimnagar (71%), Cuddapah (71%), Chittoor (70%), Kurnool (67%), Nellore (65%) and Ananiapur (64%). The coastal Andhra districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and the other districts of Telangana, viz., Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda have a comparatively lower proportion. In fact, Hyderabad district recorded the lowest figure of 35% of the population belonging to households with one room. In almost all the districts of the State with the exception of Guntur and Nalgonda the percentage of population belonging to households with one room is more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In Guntur & Nalgonda the percentages of the rural population living in one room are 41 and 45 respectively, while the corresponding urban proportions are 43% and 55% respectively. It can also be seen here that in the urban areas of Hyderabad, East Godavari, West Godavari and Mahbubnagar districts a comparatively higher percentage of population lives in households occupying 5 rooms or more, than in the other districts. The percentage of urban population in households with two rooms is higher than the corresponding rural proportion in all the districts except in East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Hyderabad and Nalgonda. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Adilabad districts the urban proportion of population occupying 2 rooms is roughly twice the corresponding rural proportion. A very small proportion of the rural population belongs to households occupying four rooms or more in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. The urban population living in households with three rooms or more is higher than the corresponding rural proportion in all the districts except Guntur and Nalgonda. It is more than double the corresponding rural proportion in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts, while it is exactly two times the rural proportion in Nellore district. The urban proportion in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam is nearly six times the corresponding rural proportion.

Distribution of households according to number of rooms by districts

6. The distribution of Census households according to the number of rooms is given in subsidiary table E-V.I at the end of this volume. It will be seen from this table that for the State as a whole, roughly 65% of the households occupied one room, 22% two rooms, 7% three rooms, 3% four rooms and 3% five rooms and more. It will also be interesting to note the difference in the pattern of distribution in the rural and urban areas. In the rural areas of the State roughly 67% of the households occupy only one room as against the corresponding figure of 52% in the urban areas while the percentages of households occupying two rooms or more are uniformly higher in the urban areas. As can be seen from the statement 2 the proportions of households occupying three rooms, four rooms, and five rooms and more in the urban areas are double the corresponding proportions in the rural areas. The urban houses seem to obviously afford greater facilities for privacy and so on.

STATEMENT 2

State	Percentage of households occupying				
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	65	22	7	3	3
Rural	67	22	6	3	2
Urban	52	26	11	6	5

7. The proportion of households occupying one room varies from 447 per 1000 households in Hyderabad district to 894 in Srikakulam district closely followed by 880 in Visakhapatnam district. In Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adilabad and Karimnagar the proportion is fairly high and is about 700 per thousand households. The rural areas of the Rayalaseema districts abound in the circular single-roomed, mud-walled and thatch-roofed huts, which represent perhaps one of the most primitive forms of human dwellings. The tribal areas of Adilabad and Karimnagar districts should have contributed to the large number of single-roomed houses. The proportion is of the order of 600 in Krishna, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal and Khammam districts while it is approximately 500 in the other districts of the State. The proportion of households occupying two rooms is 222 per thousand households for the State—215 in the rural areas and 260 in the urban areas. The proportion in this category ranges from 83 and 87 in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts respectively to 295 and 301 in Guntur and West Godavari districts respectively. In Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda the proportion is relatively high as compared to the other districts. Thus, households occupying one and two rooms constitute roughly 87% of the total number of households in the State — 88% in the rural areas and 78% in the urban areas. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal & Khammam the corresponding percentages are higher than the State figure while in the other districts they are lower. Consequently the percentage of households occupying three rooms or more is 13 for the State — 12 for the rural areas and 22 for the urban areas. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts less than 10% of the households occupy three rooms or more while in Nellore, Anantapur, Nizamabad, Warangal and Khammam districts 10 to 12% of the households belong to this category. The percentage ranges from 15 to 20 in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nalgonda districts. Guntur in the Andhra districts and Hyderabad in the Telangana districts have slightly more than 24% and 27% respectively of the households with three rooms or more. Though the percentages are fairly high in both these districts, it will be interesting to note that in the case of Guntur the corresponding rural proportion (25%) is higher than the urban proportion (23%), while in Hyderabad there is marked difference between the rural and urban proportions—18% and 27% respectively. This phenomenon in the case of Hyderabad district is directly due to the influence of Hyderabad city which has about 97% of the total number of households in the urban areas of the district, whereas Guntur town

STATEMENT 3

Statement showing districtwise, the percentage of households occupying 3 rooms or more in rural and urban areas and towns with a population of 50,000 or more

District	Percentage of households occupying 3 rooms or more				
	Total	Rural	Urban	City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	
				Name	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Srikakulam	2.3	1.5	9.8	...	...
2 Visakhapatnam	3.3	1.7	11.9	Visakhapatnam	13.0
				Vizianagaram	20.7
3 East Godavari	18.6	16.5	29.3	Kakinada	30.0
				Rajahmundry	24.0
4 West Godavari	18.1	16.6	27.2	Eluru	25.2
5 Krishna	15.3	13.0	25.3	Bandar	37.1
				Vijayawada	19.2
6 Guntur	24.5	24.8	22.8	Guntur	23.2
				Tenali	23.0
7 Nellore	10.4	9.3	19.1	Nellore	24.0
8 Chittoor	8.1	6.7	19.1	...	...
9 Cuddapah	6.6	5.5	14.3	Proddatur	14.5
10 Anantapur	10.1	7.9	21.1	Anantapur	31.3
11 Kurnool	9.1	6.8	19.2	Kurnool	32.9
				Adoni	22.9
12 Mahbubnagar	20.1	19.1	30.8	...	...
13 Hyderabad	27.3	17.7	27.1	Hyderabad	27.3
14 Medak	16.6	16.2	23.1	...	...
15 Nizamabad	12.1	11.1	17.1	Nizamabad	16.0
16 Adilabad	5.4	4.3	13.9	...	...
17 Karimnagar	6.3	5.3	20.2	...	...
18 Warangal	12.8	10.7	27.3	Warangal	3.7
19 Khammam	11.9	9.7	17.9	Kothagudem	7.2
20 Nalgonda	19.8	20.1	17.6	Vijayapuri	3.6

accounting for only 27% of the households in the urban areas of the district, does not, naturally, influence the urban proportion. Further, the percentage of households having three rooms or more in Guntur town is only 23 which is less than the corresponding figure of 25 for the rural areas of the district and 31 for Guntur taluk. The above table truly reflects the relative prosperity or poverty of the rural and urban folk of the different districts of the State. a sizeable proportion of the households in the richer tracts only being able to afford the luxury of having 3 rooms and more.

8. As remarked earlier, the percentage of households occupying 3 rooms or more is higher in the urban areas of the State. This is true of all the districts in the State except in the case of Guntur and Nalgonda districts where the rural percentage is higher. Apart from the reasons given earlier in para 4, the rural areas in Guntur district are better developed from the point of view of housing accommodation. The rural agricultural population mostly consisting of tobacco growers are positively more prosperous and could certainly afford better housing. In Nalgonda district, however, this situation is entirely due to Vijayapuri town which has only less than 4% of its households occupying 3 rooms or more — this percentage is incidentally the lowest among the corresponding figures for cities / towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more in the State. Vijayapuri is made up of mostly single roomed temporary labour dwellings. Among the towns of this category, the percentage of households occupying three rooms or more ranges from less than four in Vijayapuri of Nalgonda district to slightly more than 37 in Bandar town of Krishna district. Bandar town is an old settled town not greatly affected by industry or trade and the pressure on housing is not seriously felt. Kurnool, Anantapur and Kakinada towns come next in order with a fairly high percentage. In all these four towns (including Bandar) the high proportion of households occupying three

rooms or more seems to be due to the relatively lesser concentration of industrial, commercial or constructional activity compared to Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Warangal, Kothagudem and Vijayapuri towns, which have less than 4% to 24% of the households occupying three rooms or more. Warangal and Kothagudem have only 3.7% and 7.2% of the households belonging to this category. Though Hyderabad city may give the impression of being well developed industrially and commercially, the proportion (27.3%) of households occupying three rooms or more is quite high, which is because the city is actually not so well developed industrially or commercially as will be seen from the low proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing industry (other than household industry), construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications, given in statement 4 below.

STATEMENT 4

Percentage of workers engaged in Categories @ V, VI, VII & VIII to total population and number of rooms per household in Cities/Towns with a population of 50,000 or more

City/Town	Percentage of workers in categories V, VI, VII & VIII to total population	Number of rooms per household
1	2	3
Visakhapatnam	14.8	1.60
Vizianagaram	14.1	1.97
Kakinada	15.2	2.31
Rajahmundry	19.3	2.11
Eluru	16.7	2.06
Bandar	14.2	2.49
Vijayawada	20.3	1.77
Guntur	23.2	2.00
Tenali	15.6	1.91
Nellore	15.2	1.99
Proddatur	12.8	1.57
Anantapur	10.3	2.25
Kurnool	14.3	2.30
Adoni	17.4	1.94
Hyderabad	13.9	2.26
Nizamabad	16.7	1.75
Warangal	16.2	2.09
Kothagudem	25.0*	1.50
Vijayapuri	47.1	1.17

* Including workers engaged in Mining.

SOURCE: Table B-II Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns arranged territorially classified by Sex and Broad Age-Groups—Andhra Pradesh, Census of India, 1961.

@ V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry.
VI—In Construction.
VII—In Trade and Commerce.
VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications.

Apart from the comparatively low industrial and commercial activity in Hyderabad city, the high proportion of households occupying three rooms or more may also be due to the considerably large number of households belonging to this category in the old city with large houses having a number of apartments, and also in the recently developing residential localities with better housing facilities. From statements 3 and 4 it will, therefore, be seen that generally in towns having greater concentration of workers engaged in manufacturing industry (other than household industry), construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications, the proportion of households occupying three rooms or more is relatively small and consequently the number of rooms per household.

Distribution of households according to number of rooms occupied, by taluks

9. There is, naturally, variation in the distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied, between the taluks in each district. The variation between taluks is, as could be expected, large in districts having very backward and poor Agency, forest and hilly regions, as well as sufficiently advanced or prosperous taluks. The proportion of households occupying three rooms or more in the State is the lowest (7 per 1000 households) in Palakonda taluk of Srikakulam district, the highest proportion in the district being 68 in Ichchapuram taluk. Similarly it ranges from 12 in Chodavaram taluk to 75 in Visakhapatnam taluk in Visakhapatnam district. The same pattern is discernible in East Godavari district (31 in Yellavaram to 268 in Ramachandrapuram taluk), West Godavari district (95 in Chintalapudi to 218 in Bheemavaram taluk though the variation between the other taluks in the district is small), Adilabad district (12 in Utnur to 142 in Khanapur and 84 in Nirmal), Warangal district (32 in Mulug to 182 in Warangal taluk) and in Khammam district (51 in Bhoorgampadu to 173 in Khammam taluk). Thus, the lowest proportion of households occupying three rooms or more in all these districts is the lowest in the Agency, dense forest or hilly tracts. The contrast between taluks is not so sharp and striking in the other districts of the State though there are forest tracts in some of these; however the advanced and prosperous taluks have a comparatively higher proportion than the relatively less advanced taluks. The highest proportion of 442 per 1000 households in the State is recorded in Hyderabad East taluk of Hyderabad district — the other taluks having a fairly high proportion being Hyderabad West and Ibrahimpatnam in Hyderabad district. Guntur and Palnad in Guntur district, Medak in Medak district, Yellareddi in Nizamabad district, Kalvakurthi in Mahbubnagar district, Bhongir, Suryapet and Devarakonda in Nalgonda district. The proportion is generally low in most of the taluks in Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Karimnagar districts. In these districts the lowest proportion of 21 is recorded in

Giddalur taluk (which has extensive forest area) of Kurnool district and the highest proportion of 170 in Kandukur taluk of Nellore district. It is, however, very difficult to account for the variations between the taluks very precisely as the extent of accommodation etc., is dependent on several factors like the general economic conditions, occupational pattern of the population, social and cultural traditions in the taluks.

Relation between number of rooms and houses with thatched roofs

10. Another interesting feature about the distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied is noticeable in Statement 5. It is observed that in the coastal Andhra districts, the proportion of households occupying three rooms or more is smaller in districts having a higher proportion of houses with thatched roof.

STATEMENT 5

Statement showing the proportion of houses with thatched roof and the proportion of houses with 3 rooms or more, districtwise

District	Proportion of houses with roof material of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo per 1,000 Houses	Proportion of households with 3 rooms or more per 1,000 households
1	2	3
1 Srikakulam	855	23
2 Visakhapatnam	819	33
3 East Godavari	701	186
4 West Godavari	751	181
5 Krishna	778	158
6 Guntur	635	245
7 Nellore	851	104
8 Chittoor	760	81
9 Cuddapah	674	66
10 Anantapur	330	101
11 Kurnool	330	91
12 Mahbubnagar	356	201
13 Hyderabad	195	273
14 Medak	305	166
15 Nizamabad	272	121
16 Adilabad	546	51
17 Karimnagar	387	63
18 Warangal	513	128
19 Khammam	860	119
20 Nalgonda	444	198

This phenomenon is true in the case of Nellore, Chittoor, Khammam and Adilabad districts. This may be due to the difficulty in erecting more than two rooms in constructions with thatched roofs. In Anantapur and Kurnool districts though the proportion of thatched houses is low, the proportion of households with three rooms or more is also small. This is, perhaps, because of the considerably large number of houses with mud roofs in these districts having only the ground floor with one or two rooms. In Mahbubnagar, however, the higher proportion of households with three rooms or more may be because of even mud houses having a first floor over the ground floor. This is true of Nalgonda district also. And the lowest proportion of thatched houses in Hyderabad district is associated with the highest proportion of households with three rooms or more.

Size of household by districts

11. The average size of a household in the State is 4.82 persons 4.79 persons in the rural areas and 5.00 persons in the urban areas. It ranges from 4.51 persons in Visakhapatnam district, to 5.36 persons in Hyderabad district. The variation between districts is thus small. However, it is observed that in the Rayalaseema districts viz., Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and in the adjoining district of Mahbubnagar along with Hyderabad, Medak and Warangal districts of Telangana region, the average size of a household is relatively high and is very close to or slightly higher than 5 persons per household. To some extent this may be due to greater adherence to the joint family system in these districts compared to the other districts. In the more advanced districts the people are likely to be more enterprising and go to different areas seeking their future or enter into matrimonial relationship with people of distant districts, which all leads to the splitting of the joint families. It was also observed in the 1951 Census Report of Madras State (p. 162 Chapter-VI, Part I of Vol-III) that in the Madras Deccan Division, consisting of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts, which is backward, the families are not broken up to the same extent as in the more advanced, North Madras Division comprising Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts. In the coastal delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore, the average size of a household is about 4.70 persons which is slightly lower than the figure for the districts mentioned above. In Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts the average size is still lower, the figures being 4.51 and 4.57 persons respectively. The figures for Khammam, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Nizamabad districts are slightly higher than those for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Thus the household size is smaller in districts containing Agency areas, dense forest and hilly tracts which may have relatively heavy mortality due to incidence of diseases like malaria and from where there might be considerable emigration of certain members of the family to better developed areas in the neighbouring districts or outside the State in some cases. This feature was observed even at the 1951 Census. It was remarked in the 1951 Census Report of Madras State that the large percentage of small families in Visakhapatnam district may be due to appreciable number of emigrants from the district, the emigrants comprising largely portions of families. The areas to which these emigrants migrate have not been mentioned in this report but it is generally said that a considerable number of persons from Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts is found among the dock-workers in Calcutta and railway employees in Calcutta and Kharagpur in West Bengal.

12. The average size of a household is generally higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas except in Nellore, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. The average size in the rural areas of the State varies from 4.45 in Visakhapatnam district to 5.26 persons in Hyderabad district, while in the urban areas it ranges from 4.47 in Nellore district to 5.44 persons in Hyderabad district which is directly due to the influence of Hyderabad city. As stated in the 1951 Census Report of Hyderabad (P. 347, Chapter-V, Part I-A, Volume IX) "the average household i.e., the family in Hyderabad city is especially large because of considerably improved environmental sanitation, greater medical facilities, relatively low infant and general mortality rates, presence of a comparatively large number of domestic servants and others in households etc." Some of these factors are responsible for the higher average size of a household in the urban areas of other districts also. There is also the tendency for persons seeking employment to flock to the cities and stay with the families of their relatives which will increase the size of the city household. It was also indicated in the 1951 Census Report of Hyderabad that a greater concentration of Muslims may also be responsible for the larger average size of the household because of the relatively low proportion of widows in the child-bearing age group among them compared to the high proportion of widows in this age group among the Hindus. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more in the State the lowest average size of a household is recorded in Vijayapuri town — the figure being 3.99 persons, while the highest average of 5.45 persons is observed in Hyderabad city and Kakinada town. The exceptionally small size of households in Vijayapuri town is understandable where most of the households consist of the temporary labourers who have migrated here for work on the Nagarjunasagar dam works. The average size is less than five persons in Rajahmundry, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali, Nellore, Anantapur, Kothagudem and Vijayapuri towns while it is equal to or more than 5 persons in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Kakinada, Bandar, Proddatur, Kurnool, Adoni, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Warangal towns. By examining the figures given in column (2) of Statement 4 in this context, it is observed that in towns having a higher proportion of workers engaged in industrial, constructional or commercial activity, the average size of a household is generally smaller.

13. Compared to 1951, the average size of a household has increased from 4.72 to 4.79 persons in the rural areas of the State and from 4.90 to 5.00 persons in the urban areas as the following Statement would show:

STATEMENT 6

Comparative statement showing the average size of a household in 1951 and 1961

State/District	Average size of a Household (Persons) @ Rural 1951	@ Rural 1961	@ Urban 1951	@ Urban 1961
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	**4.72**	**4.79**	**4.90**	**5.00**
Srikakulam	4.76	4.55	4.64	4.72
Visakhapatnam	4.57	4.45	4.85	4.89
East Godavari	4.41	4.73	4.44	4.98
West Godavari	4.41	4.68	4.50	4.86
Krishna	4.63	4.67	4.46	4.78
Guntur	4.52	4.68	4.63	4.74
Nellore	4.82	4.82	5.41	4.47
*Chittoor	5.12	4.97	5.09	5.08
Cuddapah	4.86	4.91	5.16	5.25
Anantapur	5.09	5.21	5.12	5.26
Kurnool	4.82	4.94	5.31	5.15
Mahbubnagar	4.91	4.87	5.14	5.27
Hyderabad	4.75	5.26	5.49	5.44
Medak	5.01	5.04	4.99	5.10
*Nizamabad	4.40	4.06	4.52	5.04
*Adilabad	4.63	4.70	4.41	4.72
Karimnagar	4.64	4.76	4.81	4.97
Warangal	4.92	5.00	5.15	5.02
Khammam	4.91	4.91	4.09	4.37
Nalgonda	4.82	4.73	4.81	4.62

@ Compiled from the concerned Primary Census Abstracts.

*The 1951 average is calculated from unadjusted figures for these districts.

However, in the rural areas, the average size has decreased in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Mah-

bubnagar, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts while in Nellore and Khammam districts there has been no change in the size of the household. The decrease in the few districts mentioned above may partly be due to the emigration of considerable numbers from the rural areas of these districts to urban areas in the same district or in the neighbouring districts or even outside the State where employment in the industrial, constructional and commercial sectors may be easily obtainable on sufficiently attractive terms. In the urban areas, the average size of a household decreased from 5.41 persons in 1951 to 4.47 persons in 1961 in Nellore district; from 5.09 to 5.08 persons in Chittoor district; 5.31 to 5.15 in Kurnool district; 5.49 to 5.44 in Hyderabad district; 5.15 to 5.02 in Warangal district and from 4.81 to 4.62 persons in Nalgonda district. Among these districts, the average size has decreased both in the rural and urban areas in Chittoor and Nalgonda districts. The reason for this phenomenon in Chittoor district seems to be the considerable emigration from the rural and urban areas of this district, portions of which are continuously draught affected, to other districts in this State and outside the State. In Nalgonda district, however, this is due to the heavy emigration from the rural areas to Vijayapuri town (Nagarjunasagar Project area) and the very small household size among the constructional labour in Vijayapuri. In Kurnool district the decrease in the household size in the urban areas may partly be due to the better employment possibilities of labour in Kurnool town, arising during the decade because of its having been the capital of the former Andhra State, the construction of the Tungabhadra Bridge and other constructional and industrial activity which would have drawn a large number of single member or small households to the town. Similarly in the case of Hyderabad city, the formation of Andhra Pradesh has resulted in increased employment opportunities in the city for different classes of persons and the increasing number of industrial and commercial establishments are naturally attracting small migrant families from outside the city and some of the larger families in Hyderabad city might have split up due to emigration on the Reorganisation of States.

Size of household by taluks

14. The average size of a household varies from 4.13 persons in Chodavaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district to 5.68 persons in Hyderabad West taluk of Hyderabad district, while the number of persons per room ranges from 1.65 persons in Kalvakurthi taluk of Mahbubnagar district to 4.50 persons in Giddalur taluk of Kurnool district. Though the variation between taluks within a district, both in respect of the number of persons per household and per room is generally not conspicuous (excepting in Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool & Mahbubnagar districts), yet it is significant to note, as in the case of the proportion of households occupying three rooms or more discussed in paragraph 8, that the lowest average size of a household in many districts is recorded in the backward taluks in the Agency, forest and hilly regions. As already stated, Chodavaram in Visakhapatnam district has the lowest average size of the household in the State. Similarly in Rampachodavaram (4.31 persons) and Yellavaram (4.47 persons) in East Godavari district; Rajampet (4.78) in Cuddapah district, Kadiri (4.88) in Anantapur district, Atmakur (4.64) and Markapur (4.88) in Kurnool district, Achampet (4.63) in Mahbubnagar district, Armur (4.28) in Nizamabad district, Khanapur (4.58), Sirpur (4.58) and Chinnur (4.59) in Adilabad district; Metpalli (4.37) and Manthani (4.57) in Karimnagar district, Mulug (4.54) in Warangal district and Kothagudem (4.62), Bhoorgampadu (4.71), Nugur (4.76) and Bhadrachalam (4.77 persons) in Khammam district, the household size is particularly low as compared to the other taluks in the respective districts. In almost all these taluks the number of persons per room is relatively higher. Also in Palakonda taluk (4.36 persons per room) in Srikakulam district, Srungavarapukota (4.05) in Visakhapatnam district, Chintalapudi (3.29) in West Godavari district, Tiruvur (3.32) and Nuzvid (3.34) in Krishna district, Podili (4.07), Udayagiri (3.78) and Kanigiri (3.61) in Nellore district, Kuppam (4.22) and Palmaner (4.03) in Chittoor district, Jammalamadugu (4.14) and Kamalapuram (3.99) in Cuddapah district, Kalyandrug (4.08) in Anantapur district, Giddalur (4.50) in Kurnool district, Kollapur (3.28) in Mahbubnagar district, Utnur (4.11) and Boath (4.01) in Adilabad district, Narasampet (3.69) in Warangal district, and Yellandu (3.36 persons per room) in Khammam district, the number of persons per room is comparatively higher than in the other taluks of the concerned districts. This is naturally due to a large number of households in these taluks occupying less than three rooms (vide para 8).

15. By a study of the subsidiary table E-V.2—"Number of persons, Males and Females per room and persons per household in each category of household", it is observed that the size of the household differs largely from category to category of households classified by the number of rooms occupied. For the State as a whole, the average household size is 4.39 persons in households with one room, 5.14 in households with two rooms, 5.88 in households with three rooms, 6.49 in households with four rooms and 7.41 persons in

households occupying five rooms or more. The corresponding average sizes for the rural areas are 4.42, 5.13, 5.89, 6.43 and 7.21 persons respectively, while in the urban areas the figures are 4.24, 5.18, 5.87, 6.66 and 7.91 persons respectively. In both the rural and urban areas in each district, the number of persons per household increases with the increase in the number of rooms per household. But no such distinct pattern is discernible when the rural and urban household sizes are considered for each category of households classified by the number of rooms districtwise. In other words, each district has its own pattern as far as the rural-urban relationship is concerned. The variations in the number of persons per household in the different districts and in the rural and urban areas in each district have already been discussed in paragraphs 11 and 12 for all categories of households. The variations in the household size for each category of households classified by the number of rooms occupied are discussed later in paragraph 20.

Number of persons per room in each category of household (according to number of rooms)

16. The average number of persons per room in the State is 2.95. It ranges from 2.27 in Guntur district to 3.99 persons in Srikakulam district. It is observed that in the relatively prosperous districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Hyderabad the number of persons is less than 2.80 and is comparatively low. In Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda the number of persons per room is smaller and is less than 2.55 persons. This is because the proportion of households occupying three rooms or more in both these districts is high and is of the order of 20% of the total number of households (vide Statement 3). The number of persons per room is more than 3 in ten districts viz., Srikakulam (3.99), Visakhapatnam (3.80), Chittoor (3.60), Karimnagar (3.55), Cuddapah (3.52), Adilabad (3.52), Kurnool (3.46), Anantapur (3.33) Nellore (3.20) and Warangal districts (3.15 persons). The number of persons per room is very near to 3 in the case of Medak and Khammam districts. The corresponding figure for Nizamabad district is 2.89 persons which is relatively low. This is mainly because the average size of a household in the district is itself as low as 4.66 persons which is the lowest in the State if Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are not considered. It may incidentally be mentioned here that the very low average size of the household in Nizamabad district may be due to the large number of immigrants constituting small agricultural families in Bodhan and Banswada taluks under the Nizamsagar project. In fact the immigrants to the rural areas of these two taluks constitute 21% of the total population of these taluks as per the 1961 Census figures. In the non-agricultural sector also there is considerable immigration to the urban areas of this district because of the sugar and alcohol factories in Bodhan, alcohol factory in Kamareddy, large beedi establishments in Nizamabad and Armur and the commercial importance of Nizamabad town.

17. The number of persons per room in the rural areas of the State is 3.05 as against 2.54 in the urban areas. Thus the rural figure is higher than the urban figure. This is true of all the districts in the State except in Guntur and Nalgonda districts where the urban figure is more than the rural figure. This phenomenon in the case of these two districts is due to the reasons already explained in paragraphs 4 and 8. There is a larger concentration of labour households living in single rooms in the urban centres of these two districts. In the rural areas the figure ranges from 2.24 persons per room in Guntur district to 4.07 persons per room in Srikakulam district while in the urban areas it varies from 2.16 persons in East Godavari district to 3.32 persons in Cuddapah district. The figure is relatively low in the rural areas of the coastal delta districts, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts and all the Telangana districts except Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam. The urban figure is less than 3 persons per room in all the districts except in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah. Among the towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more, the number of persons per room is more than 3 in Visakhapatnam, Proddatur and Vijayapuri. The highest figure of 3.41 persons per room in this category of towns is recorded in Vijayapuri. In Bandar and Anantapur towns, the number of persons per room is very small—the figures being 2.03 persons and 2.19 persons per room respectively. These two towns are old residential towns not greatly affected by industry or commerce and therefore the pressure on housing is not particularly great. Anantapur town had considerable housing extensions built. The figure is less than 2.50 persons in Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Warangal towns and more than 2.50 persons in Visakhapatnam, Tenali, Adoni, Nizamabad and Kothagudem towns. As stated earlier the intensity of industrial, commercial, constructional or transport activity in each town is mainly responsible for the high or low average number of persons per room.

18. It has already been stated in paragraph 14 that the household size increases with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by the household. Though it need not follow from this pattern, it is also observed that with the increase in the number of rooms per household, the number of persons per room decreases in all the districts. However, the decrease in the number of persons per room from one category of households to another is not uniform in all the districts. The number of persons per room is 4.39 in households occupying one room, 2.57 in households with two rooms, 1.96 with three rooms, 1.62 with four rooms and 1.08 with five rooms or more for the State as a whole — the corresponding figures being 4.42, 2.57, 1.96, 1.61 and 1.05 in the rural areas and 4.24, 2.59, 1.96, 1.67 and 1.15 persons respectively in the urban areas. Considering two persons per room as a reasonable standard of accommodation it is seen that in all the districts, in the case of households occupying one or two rooms, there is definite overcrowding. An overwhelming majority of the population live in such accommodation. As indicated in para 5 above, 65% of the households occupy single roomed houses and 22% occupy two roomed houses. This is a clear proof of the very unsatisfactory housing in the State. In the case of households occupying one room, the number of persons per room varies from 3.97 persons in East Godavari district to 4.83 persons in Anantapur. The figure is over 4.50 persons in all the Rayalaseema districts and in Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts in Telangana. The number of persons per room ranges from 2.36 persons in Guntur district to 2.86 persons in Chittoor district (in households occupying two rooms). In this category of households there is not much variation in the number of persons per room between districts though the figure is slightly higher in all the Rayalaseema districts. Thus 87% of the households live in accommodation completely lacking in privacy and comfort. However, in the case of households occupying three rooms, overcrowding to a smaller extent, according to this standard, is observed in only nine districts viz., Chittoor (2.30 persons per room), Anantapur (2.23), Cuddapah (2.17), Warangal (2.12) Hyderabad (2.11), Visakhapatnam (2.08), Kurnool (2.06), Karimnagar (2.05), and Medak district (2.04 persons). In the other districts the number of persons per room is either equal to or less than 2 — the lowest figure being 1.72 persons per room in Guntur district. Households occupying four rooms in all the districts have less than two persons per room. The number of persons per room varies from 1.42 in Guntur district to 1.95 in Chittoor district. It is interesting to note that in households occupying 2, 3 or 4 rooms, the number of persons per room in each of these categories of households is the lowest in Guntur district while the highest figures are observed in Chittoor district. In the case of households occupying 5 rooms the number of persons per room (1.40) is again the highest in Chittoor district among all the districts while the lowest figure is 0.60 persons in Cuddapah district. It is less than 1.00 persons in Anantapur district (0.75), Khammam district (0.77), Guntur district (0.89) and Nalgonda district (0.98).

Number of persons per room in towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more

19. The number of persons per room decreases with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by a household in all the 19 towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more in the State, as was also the case with the rural and urban areas of the State. In the case of households occupying one room, the number of persons per room varies from 3.86 in Eluru to 4.84 in Proddatur. Among the other 17 towns the figure is slightly less than 4 only in Rajahmundry, Bandar, Nellore, Kothagudem and Vijayapuri towns. The number of persons per room ranges from 2.17 in Vijayapuri to 2.86 in Nizamabad; 1.61 in Vijayapuri to 2.31 in Adoni; 1.35 in Vijayapuri to 1.95 in Nizamabad and from 1.07 in Guntur to 1.35 in Nizamabad town in the case of households occupying 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms or more. Households with one room in all these towns live under conditions of overcrowding and those with two rooms to a lesser degree 60 to 80% of the households in these larger towns fall under the category of those occupying 1 to 2 rooms. Overcrowding is observed in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Adoni, Hyderabad and Nizamabad towns in households occupying three rooms. There is no overcrowding in any of these towns in households occupying 4 rooms and 5 rooms or more and the relative position of each town in this context does not indicate any striking feature. However, the proportionate number of households who could afford the luxury of 4 rooms or over is very small.

Relation between household size and number of rooms

20. The smallest household size of 3.97 persons in the State is found in East Godavari district in households occupying one room and the largest of 9.02 persons in Hyderabad district in households with 5 rooms or more while if the average size of a household is considered, it is highest (5.36 ~~rooms~~ persons) in Hyderabad district and lowest (4.51 persons) in Visakhapatnam district. The household size varies from 3.97 persons in East Godavari district to 4.83 persons in Anantapur district in households with one room; 4.71 persons in Guntur district to 5.71 persons in Chittoor district in households with two rooms; 5.17 persons in Guntur district to 6.89 persons in Chittoor district in households with three rooms; 5.66 persons in Guntur district to 7.79 persons in Chittoor district in households with four rooms and from 6.08 persons in Guntur district to 9.02 persons in Hyderabad district in households with 5 rooms or more. The variation in household size between districts is small in the case of households with one or two rooms and fairly high in the other three categories of households — the variation being marked in the last category of households with 5 rooms or more. The same situation is observed in the case of towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more. The household size, in the five categories of households according to the number of rooms, in the case of these towns ranges respectively from 3.86 persons in Eluru to 4.84 persons in Proddatur, 4.34 persons in Vijayapuri to 5.73 in Nizamabad, 4.84 persons in Vijayapuri to 6.93 persons in Adoni, 5.42 persons in Vijayapuri to 7.80 persons in Nizamabad and from 6.00 persons in Vijayapuri to 10.42 persons in Adoni town. The variations in household size between districts and towns in the five categories of households are mostly due to the differences in the distribution of households in these categories from district to district and from town to town which have already been discussed in paragraphs 6 and 7.

Housing conditions in slum areas

21. As an experiment, to study housing conditions in slum areas, a few localities were selected in Vijayawada city and special tables were prepared. The results of this tabulation are discussed in the note given as an Annexure to this chapter.

Broad conclusions and limitations

22. It is thus seen from the analysis and discussion in the previous paragraphs that,

(a) the number of rooms per household is smaller in the backward tracts in the Agency, hilly and forest regions and in urban areas having a greater concentration of industrial, constructional or commercial activity as in Kothagudem, Vijayapuri and Vijayawada towns;

(b) the average household size is generally larger in the urban areas than in the rural areas except in Nellore, Khammam and Nalgonda districts;

(c) as the number of rooms occupied by a household increases, the size of the household increases uniformly in both the rural and urban areas though there is no distinct relationship between the rural and urban household sizes in each category of households classified by the number of rooms occupied and each district has its own pattern in this regard;

(d) the number of persons per room is higher in the backward regions as also in the industrially and commercially better developed urban areas; and

(e) overcrowding is predominant in households occupying one or two rooms, less in households with three rooms and does not exist at all in households with four rooms or more both in the rural and urban areas. An overwhelming majority of households (87%) come under the category of those occupying one or two rooms each. Since the number of persons per room in this category ranges from 2.37 to 4.39, the majority of the population of the State seems to be accommodated under conditions of congestion and lack of privacy.

23. However, no quantitative idea about the extent of overcrowding in the different regions of the State can be formed without having the necessary data about the availability of floor space or cubic feet of space per person or household in each region. In the present compilation, a room of size 30'x18' in a pucca house is counted as a room as also a miserable round hut hardly 8' in diameter with its roof of reeds touching the ground. A more detailed collection of data was not possible with the time and resources at our disposal. It cannot, therefore, be concluded definitely that in all cases where the number of persons per room is high, the floor space available per person was correspondingly small. Also it is not possible to state whether the small, medium and large families have increased or decreased in numbers from decade to decade, because the distribution of households according to these categories is not available in the tabulated material at the earlier Censuses. Such a comparison, if possible, could perhaps throw some light on the social phenomenon of the disintegration of the joint family system and its relative extent in the different parts of the State. As observed in the 1951 All India Census Report (Pages 53-54, Chapter-II, Part I-A, Vol-I), these results give a broad picture which is probably reliable, and much closer study supplemented by local enquiries is necessary before one can analyse the similarities and differences disclosed by this review and correlate them with the similarities and differences independently ascertained to exist in respect of social habits and customs in different parts of the country (State). Only then we shall be able to appreciate the full significance of the data and form a clear mental picture of the pattern of household life in all parts of the country (State).

ANNEXURE TO CHAPTER VI

(Vide Chapter VI — para 21)

Housing conditions in slum areas of Vijayawada City

It was decided in the second conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held in August, 1960 that special tables on housing conditions in slum areas in atleast one congested city in each State should be prepared along with the five main tables on housing viz. E-I to E-V. Vijayawada city was selected for the purpose in the State. The Municipal Commissioner, Vijayawada suggested that the 11 localities listed below may be considered as slum areas.

S. No.	Name of the area	Locality No.
(1)	Anjaneyapet	4
(2)	Frazerpet	6
(3)	Mahantipuram	7
(4)	Bhaskararaopeta	13
(5)	Rajrajeswaripet	19
(6)	Kasturibaipet	34
(7)	Giripuram	35
(8)	Woodpeta	36
(9)	Badava	37
(10)	Israilpet	39
(11)	Part of Bhramarambapuram in Krishna Lanka	41

The special tables were prepared for these areas covering 10,549 households out of about 52,000 households, in the city and 2.78 sq. miles of area out of a total area of 19.32 sq. miles for the city.

Special Tables

Special Table I given below deals with the distribution of households by number of rooms and number of persons occupying them.

SPECIAL TABLE I FOR SLUM AREAS

Households by number of rooms and number of persons occupying — Vijayawada City

No. of Rooms	Total No. of households	Number of households according to number of persons in the household: 1 person	2-3 persons	4-6 persons	7-9 persons	10 persons and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Room	7,374	366	2,958	3,226	729	95
2 Rooms	2,327	26	602	1,132	455	112
3 Rooms	569	7	101	252	152	57
4 Rooms	174	..	21	67	53	33
5 Rooms and over	105	3	7	35	34	26
All Categories	10,549	402	3,689	4,712	1,423	323

It will be seen from this table that nearly 70 per cent of the households in these areas occupy only one room as against the corresponding proportion of 57.5 per cent for the city as a whole. Naturally the proportions of households occupying 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and over in these areas are less than the corresponding proportions for the city. Though the difference in the proportion of households occupying 2 rooms is not significantly different for the city and the slum areas (23.3 for the city and 22.06 for the slum areas), there is marked difference in the proportions of households occupying more than 3 rooms. The proportion of households occupying more than 3 rooms is only 8.04 for the slum areas whereas it is 19.2 for the city as a whole. Consequently the number of persons per room is higher in the slum areas than in the city as a whole — the figures being 3.2 persons per room and 2.6 persons per room respectively in the two areas. It is also observed that nearly 45 per cent of the households in the slum areas have 4 to 6 persons and almost 35 per cent have 2 to 3 persons. Single person households and households with 10 persons and more do not constitute a significant proportion, being less than 4 per cent in both the cases. However, about 13 per cent of the households are fairly large and have 7 to 9 persons each.

Special Table II given below relates to the wall and roof materials of the houses in the slum areas.

SPECIAL TABLE II FOR SLUM AREAS

Number of Houses by material of Wall and material of Roof — Vijayawada City

Material of Wall	Material of Roof: Total No. of Houses	Grass, Leaves, Reeds & Bamboo	Tiles Slate, Shingle	Metal sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick and lime	Cement concrete and stone slabs	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grass, Leaves, Bamboo etc.	869	854	6	3	...	1	4	1
Timber	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Mud	5,341	5,221	91	7	..	22	...	...
Bricks	527	201	83	5	1	137	93	2
C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	12	1	5	2	...	2	2	...
Stone	3,573	1,620	769	33	2	969	170	10
Cement Concrete	217	137	44	12	2	20	2	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,549	8,040	1,002	62	5	1,151	276	13

As one would expect, more than 50 per cent of the houses in these areas have walls made of mud as against only 27.7 per cent of such houses for the city taken as a whole. Similarly more than three fourths of the houses in the slum areas have roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo while the corresponding figure for the city is only 50.3 per cent. Thatch roofed dwellings situated close together always run the great risk of fire accidents. In view of the easy availability of stones round about Vijayawada, it is natural to find that nearly 34 per cent of the houses in these areas have walls constructed with stone. Though the proportion of houses, in the city as a whole, which have stone walls is nearly 45%, it should be noted that in the slum areas, the stone walls are usually made of irregular rough round stones packed loose and secured together with mud. While in the other localities, the walls are constructed with regular stone blocks and lime. Next to grass, leaves etc., which are used as roof material for a majority of the houses in the slum areas, brick and lime and tiles, slate and shingle also form important materials for roofing. Nearly 11 per cent of the houses in these areas have roofs made of brick and lime and 9.5 per cent with tiles, slate and shingle. The corresponding figures for the city are 21.4 per cent and 23.2 per cent respectively. Another important feature that is observed from Special Table II is that almost all the houses with mud walls have roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds etc. Similarly houses having walls made of grass, leaves, bamboo etc., have roots also made of the same material. Only in the case of houses with stone walls, it is found that different kinds of roof materials are used to a significant extent. More than 45 per cent of such houses have roofs made of grass, leaves etc., 27 per cent have roofs with brick and lime and nearly 22 per cent have tiled roofs.

Without the actual measurements of the sizes of rooms etc., it may not be possible to appreciate the real congestion that prevails in these slum areas. The life in the slums will also have to be studied along with the environmental sanitary conditions. The slums of Vijayawada city were located on canal banks or road margins or sometimes on islands formed in the midst of sullage water. Filth, vermin and disease are the constant companions of the inhabitants. Some energetic steps were taken to clear the slums from canal banks and rehabilitate the slum dwellers in a suitable colony outside the city. The problem has not yet been tackled in its entirety and it requires vigilance, finances and a determined will if it has to be ensured that slums are not allowed to make their appearance.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

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TABLE E--I.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census houses

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses: Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Workshedes	Schools and other Educational institutions including Training classes, Coaching and Shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and Medical institutions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others @	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
ANDHRA PRADESH	**59**	**941**	**802**	**787**	**4**	**11**	**1**	**13**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**11**	**1**	**99**	**A.P.**
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	**101**	**899**	**828**	**821**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**7**	**N**	**44**	**S**
1 Srikakulam Taluk	**104**	896	790	781	4	5	1	14	4	5	5	2	7	1	67	1
2 Cheepurupalle Taluk	**114**	886	837	834	2	1	N	6	2	4	3	2	4	N	28	2
3 Bobbili Taluk	**98**	902	864	848	4	12	N	5	2	3	4	2	5	1	16	3
4 Salur Taluk	**85**	915	869	863	3	3	1	7	2	3	4	2	4	N	23	4
5 Parvathipuram Taluk	**69**	931	881	878	2	1	N	8	2	2	5	3	4	N	26	5
6 Palakonda Taluk	**120**	880	840	836	2	2	N	6	2	3	4	2	5	N	18	6
7 Pathapatnam Taluk	**81**	919	822	810	2	10	1	11	2	3	4	2	6	N	68	7
8 Narasannapet Taluk	**124**	876	753	745	3	5	N	7	2	3	5	2	8	1	95	8
9 Tekkali Taluk	**117**	883	792	787	3	2	1	12	3	3	4	3	11	N	54	9
10 Sompeta Taluk	**86**	914	833	829	3	1	1	8	3	2	4	3	12	N	48	10
11 Ichchapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	**89**	911	770	768	3	9	N	9	2	5	4	3	10	N	98	11
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	**78**	**922**	**855**	**850**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**7**	**N**	**38**	**V**
1 Visakhapatnam Taluk	**78**	922	855	848	4	3	4	15	6	6	3	4	7	1	21	1
Visakhapatnam City	**60**	940	860	852	5	3	2	23	7	7	3	4	7	1	26	
2 Anakapalle Taluk	**73**	927	871	866	2	3	N	13	2	6	3	4	8	1	19	2
3 Yellamanchili Taluk	**87**	913	871	869	1	1	1	5	2	3	2	2	8	N	19	3
4 Narasapatnam Taluk	**61**	939	897	892	1	4	N	6	1	4	3	2	8	N	18	4
5 Chintapalle Taluk	**32**	968	805	801	3	1	2	5	3	3	3	1	8	1	137	5
6 Paderu Taluk	**23**	977	753	753	N	N	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	213	6
7 Chodavaram Taluk	**61**	939	898	895	2	1	N	5	1	4	2	2	6	N	21	7
8 Srungavarapukota Taluk	**95**	905	866	860	3	3	N	5	1	4	3	3	6	N	17	8
9 Vizianagaram Taluk	**100**	900	837	825	6	6	1	17	2	6	3	5	6	1	22	9
Vizianagaram Town	**43**	957	805	773	11	21	2	66	7	21	4	12	9	2	29	
10 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	**109**	891	816	815	1	N	1	7	1	4	3	3	7	N	49	10
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**34**	**966**	**872**	**865**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**13**	**3**	**9**	**4**	**3**	**11**	**1**	**49**	**E G**
1 Kakinada Taluk	**34**	966	872	861	6	5	2	14	4	14	4	4	13	1	38	1
Kakinada City	**29**	971	846	831	7	8	5	31	9	31	5	5	9	3	27	
2 Amalapuram Taluk	**22**	978	899	894	3	2	1	15	2	8	5	3	13	N	32	2
3 Razole Taluk	**23**	977	872	867	2	3	N	15	2	7	6	4	13	1	57	3
4 Kothapeta Ind. Sub. Tk.	**37**	963	907	887	9	11	1	10	2	6	4	2	10	1	20	4
5 Ramachandrapuram Taluk	**34**	966	850	845	3	2	1	13	3	9	4	2	12	1	71	5
6 Rajahmundry Taluk	**30**	970	851	846	3	2	2	19	4	11	4	4	9	2	64	6
Rajahmundry City	**28**	972	834	824	7	3	4	50	10	23	6	7	8	4	26	
7 Rampachodavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	**34**	966	853	850	2	1	1	2	N	14	5	1	5	N	85	7
8 Yeilavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	**28**	972	822	821	1	N	1	1	1	3	5	1	8	N	130	8
9 Peddapuram Taluk	**70**	930	874	866	3	5	2	10	2	4	3	2	8	1	24	9
10 Prathipadu Ind Sub. Tk.	**35**	965	884	879	4	1	2	12	1	4	3	4	9	1	45	10
11 Tuni Ind. Sub. Tk.	**45**	955	889	886	2	1	1	12	2	6	3	3	8	1	30	11
12 Pithapuram Ind Sub. Tk.	**33**	967	878	872	3	3	1	16	2	9	3	4	10	1	43	12
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**32**	**968**	**848**	**841**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**16**	**3**	**8**	**5**	**2**	**11**	**1**	**73**	**W G**
1 Eluru Taluk	**57**	943	782	772	3	7	1	27	4	12	5	4	12	1	95	1
Eluru City	**98**	902	721	699	4	18	2	59	8	27	4	7	9	3	62	
2 Chintalapudi Taluk	**34**	966	720	715	4	1	1	9	1	5	5	2	11	1	211	2
3 Polavaram Taluk	**30**	970	841	837	3	1	1	7	2	14	7	2	10	1	85	3
4 Kovvur Taluk	**31**	969	878	872	5	1	1	12	3	7	4	2	11	1	50	4
5 Tadepalligudem Taluk	**28**	972	865	858	5	2	1	14	3	5	5	2	11	1	65	5
6 Tanuku Taluk	**23**	977	906	900	4	2	2	12	2	6	4	2	9	1	33	6
7 Narsapur Taluk	**24**	976	885	878	2	5	1	19	3	9	5	3	13	1	37	7
8 Bheemavaram Taluk	**26**	974	852	847	4	1	1	16	2	4	5	2	10	1	81	8

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census houses

TABLE E--I.1–*Contd.*

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses: Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Workshedds	Schools and other Educational institutions including Training classes, Coaching and Shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and Medical institutions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others (a)	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
KRISHNA DISTRICT	35	965	746	736	5	5	1	15	3	10	4	2	9	1	174	K
1 Bandar Taluk	36	963	756	752	3	1	1	17	4	10	4	2	11	1	158	1
Bandar City	27	973	811	804	6	1	3	39	10	22	5	4	12	3	64	
2 Divi Taluk	25	975	732	725	3	4	1	9	2	5	4	1	10	1	210	2
3 Gannavaram Taluk	28	972	718	713	4	1	1	8	2	6	5	2	9	1	220	3
4 Vijayawada Taluk	48	952	745	738	7	3	3	27	6	20	4	2	7	2	133	4
Vijayawada City	68	932	796	784	9	3	5	49	11	25	3	2	5	4	32	
5 Nandigama Taluk	47	953	836	831	5	N	1	6	2	17	3	1	10	1	76	5
6 Jaggayyapet Ind. Sub. Tk.	48	952	691	667	4	20	2	26	2	4	3	2	10	1	211	6
7 Tiruvur Taluk	24	976	725	694	4	27	1	7	1	4	5	1	6	1	225	7
8 Nuzvid Taluk	28	972	686	682	3	1	1	10	2	5	6	2	8	1	251	8
9 Gudivada Taluk	37	963	799	790	7	2	2	18	3	9	5	2	9	2	114	9
10 Kaikalur Taluk	16	984	729	717	3	9	N	8	2	4	4	2	10	1	224	10
GUNTUR DISTRICT	52	948	795	789	3	3	1	13	3	12	4	2	9	1	108	G
1 Guntur Taluk	48	952	797	793	3	1	2	19	4	21	3	2	8	1	92	1
Guntur City	55	945	775	772	3	N	2	49	11	19	4	6	5	3	71	
2 Tenali Taluk	29	971	752	749	2	1	1	17	3	9	5	3	10	1	170	2
Tenali Town	49	951	673	667	4	2	2	67	9	28	8	8	7	5	144	
3 Repalle Taluk	30	970	752	732	4	16	1	10	2	5	6	1	11	1	181	3
4 Bapatla Taluk	46	954	804	798	5	1	1	13	2	16	4	2	7	1	104	4
5 Ongole Taluk	72	928	832	827	4	1	1	12	3	7	4	1	8	1	59	5
6 Narasaraopet Taluk	60	940	800	795	3	2	2	10	2	24	4	1	10	1	86	6
7 Vinukonda Taluk	76	924	761	759	2	N	1	10	2	2	5	1	13	N	129	7
8 Palnad Taluk	65	935	809	806	2	1	3	12	3	2	3	1	8	1	93	8
9 Sattenapalle Taluk	62	938	835	828	1	3	1	6	2	2	4	1	10	1	76	9
NELLORE DISTRICT	53	947	820	806	4	10	1	12	3	5	4	1	12	1	88	N
1 Nellore Taluk	50	950	817	808	6	3	1	26	4	10	3	2	11	2	74	1
Nellore City	59	941	691	681	8	2	2	63	8	22	3	5	8	3	136	
2 Gudur Taluk	36	964	853	845	2	6	1	11	5	6	4	1	11	1	51	2
3 Sullurpet Taluk	48	952	816	813	2	1	2	12	1	5	4	2	17	1	62	3
4 Venkatagiri Taluk	33	967	815	766	3	46	N	11	2	3	4	1	18	1	112	4
5 Rapur Taluk	43	957	858	852	4	2	1	10	2	6	5	2	11	1	61	5
6 Atmakur Taluk	62	938	802	788	5	9	1	6	2	2	5	N	11	1	108	6
7 Udayagiri Taluk	69	931	793	791	2	N	1	5	1	2	5	N	17	N	107	7
8 Kanigiri Taluk	53	947	807	735	2	70	1	14	2	2	6	1	14	N	100	8
9 Podili Taluk	56	944	795	778	5	12	2	11	2	2	6	1	15	N	110	9
10 Darsi Taluk	63	937	773	771	2	N	1	8	2	1	5	1	14	N	132	10
11 Kandukur Taluk	62	938	809	805	4	N	1	10	2	6	4	1	12	1	92	11
12 Kavali Taluk	50	950	821	819	2	N	1	14	2	3	4	N	9	1	95	12
13 Kovur Taluk	50	950	849	845	3	1	1	8	2	4	3	1	9	1	72	13
CHITTOOR DISTRICT	59	941	783	774	4	10	2	12	2	4	4	2	14	1	112	C
1 Chittoor Taluk	56	944	879	856	5	8	1	18	3	9	6	2	14	1	21	1
2 Bangarupalem Ind. Sub. Tk.	52	948	888	886	2	N	1	4	1	1	6	N	13	N	34	2
3 Palmaner Taluk	69	931	765	759	4	2	1	15	3	4	5	2	13	1	122	3
4 Kuppam Ind. Sub. Tk.	74	926	716	713	3	N	1	13	2	5	4	2	23	N	160	4
5 Punganur Taluk	67	933	847	839	7	1	1	12	1	2	4	1	16	1	48	5
6 Madanapalle Taluk	73	927	612	610	2	N	2	12	1	4	3	3	14	N	276	6
7 Vayalpad Taluk	61	939	826	822	3	1	1	10	2	3	6	1	14	1	75	7
8 Chandragiri Taluk	57	943	759	755	7	7	5	17	3	6	5	2	12	1	123	8
9 Kalahasti Taluk	33	967	772	767	5	5	1	11	2	3	4	1	14	1	153	9
10 Satyavedu Taluk	59	941	843	823	5	16	N	8	1	4	4	2	15	N	63	10
11 Puttur Taluk	48	952	868	810	7	51	1	8	2	3	4	1	13	1	51	11

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE E--I.1--*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census houses

State/District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses: Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Work-sheds	Schools and other Educational institutions including Training classes, Coaching and Shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and Medical institutions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others @	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	**82**	**923**	**803**	**770**	**6**	**27**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**75**	C
1 Cuddapah Taluk	76	924	779	762	6	11	7	13	4	9	6	2	16	1	87	1
2 Rayachoti Taluk	34	956	866	852	4	10	2	4	1	3	5	N	11	1	73	2
3 Pulivendla Taluk	93	902	812	798	7	7	5	4	1	3	5	1	11	N	60	3
4 Kamalapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	99	901	781	744	8	32	8	7	3	6	7	N	18	N	68	4
5 Jammalamadugu Taluk	118	882	800	678	6	116	4	4	2	3	5	N	15	1	48	5
6 Proddatur Taluk	84	916	750	732	5	43	3	12	2	5	5	N	13	1	95	6
Proddatur Town	64	936	829	719	10	100	1	35	5	16	4	1	8	2	35	
7 Badvel Taluk	89	911	736	723	5	8	5	6	2	2	6	N	16	1	137	7
8 Sidhout Taluk	86	914	784	775	5	4	2	5	2	4	7	N	26	1	83	8
9 Rajampet Taluk	86	914	842	817	8	17	1	9	2	2	4	N	20	1	33	9
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	**95**	**905**	**781**	**763**	**7**	**11**	**2**	**10**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**18**	**1**	**80**	A
1 Anantapur Taluk	84	916	790	778	8	4	3	8	4	6	4	2	17	1	81	1
Anantapur Town	67	933	832	813	15	4	6	23	12	17	4	4	6	3	26	
2 Kalyandrug Taluk	99	901	773	756	7	10	2	8	2	3	4	1	28	N	80	2
3 Rayadrug Taluk	95	905	809	793	9	7	1	9	3	5	3	1	30	1	43	3
4 Uravakonda Ind. Sub. Tk.	119	881	796	787	8	1	1	7	3	7	4	1	23	1	38	4
5 Gooty Taluk	90	910	758	773	10	5	2	17	5	6	4	2	13	1	72	5
6 Tadpatri Taluk	111	889	781	732	7	42	4	10	3	10	4	2	19	N	56	6
7 Dharmavaram Taluk	97	903	751	741	6	1	3	8	2	4	3	1	19	N	112	7
8 Kadiri Taluk	102	898	761	737	5	19	2	8	2	3	3	1	10	N	108	8
9 Penukonda Taluk	106	894	782	761	9	12	2	7	2	4	3	1	13	N	80	9
10 Hindupur Taluk	70	930	766	753	7	6	1	17	3	8	5	2	17	1	110	10
11 Madakasira Taluk	87	913	824	816	6	2	N	10	2	4	5	1	26	N	41	11
KURNOOL DISTRICT	**96**	**904**	**742**	**737**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**12**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**18**	**1**	**115**	K
1 Kurnool Taluk	88	912	784	781	3	N	4	20	4	7	4	2	15	1	71	1
Kurnool City	84	916	767	762	4	1	5	44	9	17	5	5	9	2	53	
2 Nandikotkur Taluk	107	893	724	722	2	N	5	9	1	3	4	N	16	N	131	2
3 Atmakur Ind. Sub. Tk.	73	927	682	679	2	1	3	13	2	6	4	1	13	1	202	3
4 Markapur Taluk	70	930	705	696	3	6	1	11	3	3	5	1	14	N	187	4
5 Giddalur Taluk	72	928	684	681	3	N	1	11	2	3	5	1	11	1	209	5
6 Allagadda Taluk	115	885	711	708	2	1	4	6	2	3	5	N	16	1	137	6
7 Nandyal Taluk	117	883	736	731	5	N	6	18	5	12	5	3	15	2	81	7
8 Banganapalle Ind. Sub. Tk.	176	824	682	678	4	N	5	10	3	3	3	N	27	1	90	8
9 Koilkuntla Taluk	135	865	747	743	4	N	4	5	2	2	4	N	25	1	75	9
10 Dhone Taluk	114	886	730	724	4	2	4	10	2	5	3	1	19	1	111	10
11 Pattikonda Taluk	90	910	792	785	5	2	2	6	2	3	3	2	19	N	81	11
12 Alur Taluk	112	888	804	798	5	1	2	7	2	3	4	2	26	N	38	12
13 Adoni Taluk	79	921	789	782	4	3	1	20	4	7	4	3	21	1	71	13
Adoni Town	62	938	778	762	7	9	1	47	8	17	5	6	13	2	61	
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	**64**	**936**	**809**	**799**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**14**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**18**	**N**	**86**	M
1 Mahbubnagar Taluk	74	926	794	788	5	1	2	20	2	4	3	1	12	1	87	1
2 Shadnagar Taluk	32	968	882	878	3	1	1	14	2	1	3	N	15	N	50	2
3 Kalvakurthi Taluk	46	954	887	883	3	1	1	16	1	2	3	1	12	N	31	3
4 Achampet Taluk	90	910	815	788	5	22	1	15	2	2	3	N	11	N	61	4
5 Kollapur Taluk	89	911	724	696	4	24	1	11	1	3	1	2	18	N	150	5
6 Nagarkurnool Taluk	55	945	826	811	4	11	1	17	2	3	2	1	14	N	79	6
7 Wanaparthi Taluk	41	959	816	806	4	6	1	13	2	4	2	2	22	1	96	7
8 Alampur Taluk	94	906	782	776	2	4	2	7	2	3	2	1	23	N	84	8
9 Gadwal Taluk	81	919	789	781	4	4	N	10	2	5	1	2	21	1	88	9
10 Atmakur Taluk	87	913	795	789	4	2	1	9	1	3	2	1	17	N	84	10
11 Makthal Taluk	61	939	809	803	3	3	1	19	2	5	2	3	21	N	77	11
12 Kodangal Taluk	43	957	781	777	2	2	1	13	2	3	2	2	23	N	130	12

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census houses

TABLE E--I.1–*Contd.*

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses: Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Work-sheds	Schools and other Educational institutions including Training classes, Coaching and Shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and Medical institutions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others @	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	**55**	**945**	**803**	**794**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**40**	**4**	**14**	**3**	**2**	**13**	**2**	**62**	H
Hyderabad Town Group	58	942	803	793	8	2	2	59	6	22	4	2	9	3	32	
1 Medchal Taluk	46	954	841	834	4	3	2	15	1	4	5	2	21	1	62	1
2 Hyderabad East Taluk	51	949	842	828	10	4	2	10	2	5	3	2	15	1	67	2
3 Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	50	950	886	873	6	7	1	14	2	2	3	N	10	N	32	3
4 Hyderabad West Taluk	76	924	776	773	2	1	4	14	5	5	5	2	26	1	86	4
5 Chevella Taluk	34	966	792	787	5	N	N	16	2	3	3	1	13	1	135	5
6 Pargi Taluk	59	941	789	776	3	10	N	11	1	2	1	1	11	N	125	6
7 Tandur Taluk	62	938	729	723	3	3	4	23	4	5	2	1	24	1	145	7
8 Vicarabad Taluk	42	958	785	783	1	1	2	17	2	2	2	N	25	1	122	8
MEDAK DISTRICT	**48**	**952**	**753**	**723**	**3**	**27**	**1**	**19**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**19**	**1**	**148**	M
1 Sangareddy Taluk	45	955	735	709	3	23	1	25	2	6	4	2	24	1	155	1
2 Zahirabad Taluk	14	986	770	752	4	14	1	25	2	7	2	2	27	1	149	2
3 Narayankhed Taluk	59	941	752	720	2	30	1	11	2	7	2	1	22	N	143	3
4. Andole Taluk	62	938	710	663	2	45	2	14	1	6	2	1	22	N	180	4
5 Narsapur Taluk	40	960	766	761	3	2	2	16	1	4	2	N	16	1	152	5
6 Medak Taluk	57	943	746	739	2	5	1	19	2	6	2	3	15	N	149	6
7 Gajwel Taluk	54	946	757	716	3	38	2	13	2	5	2	1	15	N	149	7
8 Siddipet Taluk	48	952	780	732	2	46	1	22	2	6	2	1	16	N	122	8
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	**84**	**916**	**681**	**667**	**2**	**12**	**1**	**14**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**11**	**1**	**192**	N
1 Nizamabad Taluk	69	931	682	677	2	3	1	19	4	13	2	4	8	1	197	1
Nizamabad Town	30	970	780	776	2	2	2	52	8	25	3	7	5	2	86	
2 Armur Taluk	149	851	646	606	2	38	1	11	1	10	1	2	10	1	168	2
3 Kamareddy Taluk	100	900	681	679	1	1	2	15	3	5	2	2	9	N	181	3
4 Yellareddy Taluk	33	967	696	687	4	5	1	14	2	5	2	3	14	1	229	4
5 Banswada Taluk	45	955	635	624	4	7	2	10	1	6	2	3	14	1	281	5
6 Madnur Ind. Sub. Tk.	43	957	747	745	N	2	1	17	3	8	2	4	17	1	157	6
7 Bodhan Taluk	46	954	746	742	2	2	3	18	3	7	2	3	10	N	162	7
ADILABAD DISTRICT	**24**	**976**	**709**	**699**	**2**	**8**	**1**	...8	**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**239**	A
1 Adilabad Taluk	20	980	626	601	1	24	1	12	3	5	2	1	8	N	322	1
2 Utnur Taluk	20	980	610	609	1	N	N	4	5	4	3	2	12	N	340	2
3 Asifabad Taluk	8	992	744	733	3	8	1	7	2	4	2	1	8	N	223	3
4 Sirpur Taluk	2	998	764	759	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	1	4	N	218	4
5 Chinnur Taluk	37	963	801	791	2	8	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	N	148	5
6 Lakshettipet Taluk	14	986	794	790	2	2	1	6	2	9	3	1	4	N	166	6
7 Khanapur Ind. Sub. Tk.	21	979	665	659	4	2	1	8	3	10	2	2	10	1	277	7
8 Boath Taluk	18	982	682	671	2	9	1	9	2	6	4	2	12	N	264	8
9 Nirmal Taluk	64	936	652	644	1	7	1	10	2	6	2	2	10	N	251	9
10 Mudhol Taluk	29	971	705	696	3	6	2	18	2	3	1	2	13	N	225	10
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	**47**	**953**	**800**	**763**	**4**	**33**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**127**	K
1 Karimnagar Taluk	46	954	822	783	3	36	1	7	2	5	2	N	8	1	106	1
2 Sirsilla Taluk	55	945	768	763	2	3	1	14	2	6	2	1	9	N	142	2
3 Metpalli Ind. Sub. Tk.	89	911	683	641	3	39	N	8	1	10	2	1	10	N	196	3
4 Jagtial Taluk	50	950	785	709	5	71	1	9	1	5	2	1	7	N	139	4
5 Sultanabad Taluk	34	966	836	786	3	47	1	4	2	3	2	1	8	N	109	5
6 Manthani Taluk	21	979	855	824	4	27	2	2	1	5	2	N	7	N	105	6
7 Huzurabad Taluk	30	970	852	842	6	4	N	5	1	3	2	N	5	0	102	7
WARANGAL DISTRICT	**35**	**965**	**853**	**831**	**5**	**17**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**N**	**88**	W
1 Warangal Taluk	31	969	862	850	6	6	1	12	2	6	3	2	6	1	74	1
Warangal City	55	945	819	785	14	20	1	31	6	19	4	6	6	2	51	
2 Parkal Taluk	21	979	837	834	2	1	N	2	1	2	2	N	5	N	130	2
3 Mulug Taluk	20	980	776	768	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	1	7	N	181	3
4 Narasampet Taluk	18	982	868	856	4	8	1	3	2	2	3	N	3	N	100	4
5 Mahbubabad Taluk	34	966	860	855	3	2	N	5	2	2	3	1	4	N	89	5
6 Jangaon Taluk	63	937	862	794	5	63	1	12	2	4	3	1	7	N	45	6

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Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant

TABLE E--I.1—*Concld.*

and different types of occupied Census houses

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses: Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Workshops	Schools and other Educational institutions including Training classes, Coaching and Shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and Medical institutions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others @	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
KHAMMAM DISTRICT	**36**	**964**	**824**	**811**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**6**	3	**1**	**5**	**1**	**115**	K
1 Khammam Taluk	46	954	831	823	5	3	1	9	3	3	4	2	6	1	94	1
2 Yellandu Taluk	23	977	803	809	4	4	1	6	1	4	2	1	5	N	149	2
3 Bhoorgampadu Taluk	31	969	812	795	1	16	1	4	1	2	3	1	4	N	141	3
4 Nugur Ind. Sub. Tk.	63	937	716	714	1	1	2	3	2	19	4	1	7	1	182	4
5 Bhadrachalam Taluk	44	956	861	859	2	N	2	3	2	21	6	1	4	1	55	5
6 Kothagudem Taluk	50	950	803	790	7	11	1	8	2	3	2	2	4	1	119	6
Kothagudem Town	60	940	863	867	13	3	1	16	4	3	2	4	2	1	24	
7 Madhira Taluk	14	986	855	830	4	21	1	5	2	3	4	1	7	N	108	7
NALGONDA DISTRICT	**48**	**952**	**838**	**781**	**4**	**53**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**85**	N
1 Nalgonda Taluk	45	955	832	804	2	26	1	15	2	3	3	N	10	N	89	1
2 Suryapet Taluk	33	967	843	759	2	87	1	11	2	3	2	N	5	N	95	2
3 Huzurnagar Taluk	32	968	828	783	3	42	1	7	1	2	3	N	9	N	117	3
4 Miryalguda Taluk	42	958	813	769	6	43	1	11	3	2	2	2	7	N	112	4
Vijayapuri Town	58	942	874	854	16	4	4	10	8	4	1	5	3	1	32	
5 Devarakonda Taluk	59	941	812	774	4	34	N	12	2	3	2	N	7	N	103	5
6 Bhongir Taluk	74	926	856	773	6	77	5	9	3	5	3	1	9	1	34	6
7 Ramannapet Taluk	58	942	884	805	6	72	1	6	1	3	3	N	9	N	35	7

NOTE: N = Less than one
O = Nil

@ "Others" — The following types of Census houses have been included in this category (1) Cattle Sheds, (2) Cattle Pounds, (3) Godowns, (4) Garages etc.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--I.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

This subsidiary table also is based on main Table E-I and gives the rural/urban break up of 1,000 Census houses in each of the 4 categories viz., vacant houses, dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings, for the State, districts and taluks. The terms used in this table are explained in detail in para 1 of Chapter II — Uses of Occupied Census Houses — of this volume.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--I.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**822**	**178**	**847**	**153**	**673**	**327**	**878**	**122**
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	**929**	**71**	**917**	**83**	**788**	**212**	**844**	**156**
1 Srikakulam Taluk	890	110	855	145	571	429	490	510
2 Cheepurupalle Taluk	974	26	971	29	976	24	1,000	0
3 Bobbili Taluk	933	67	909	91	694	306	983	17
4 Salur Taluk	880	120	846	154	776	224	938	62
5 Parvathipuram Taluk	903	97	893	102	471	529	515	485
6 Palakonda Taluk	912	88	903	92	982	18	157	843
7 Pathapatnam Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
8 Narasannapet Taluk	949	51	941	59	811	189	591	409
9 Tekkali Taluk	946	54	942	58	863	137	786	214
10 Sompeta Taluk	901	99	887	113	661	339	967	33
11 Ichchapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	826	174	859	141	963	37	1,000	0
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	**906**	**94**	**852**	**148**	**664**	**336**	**609**	**391**
1 Visakhapatnam Taluk	584	416	399	601	265	735	402	598
2 Anakapalle Taluk	905	95	829	171	614	386	783	217
3 Yellamanchili Taluk	976	24	957	43	935	65	984	16
4 Narasapatnam Taluk	918	82	911	89	907	93	976	24
5 Chintapalle Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
6 Paderu Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Chodavaram Taluk	980	20	929	71	860	140	913	87
8 Srungavarapukota Taluk	983	17	958	42	939	61	993	7
9 Vizianagaram Taluk	903	97	791	209	570	430	200	800
10 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	971	29	962	38	987	13	1,000	0
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**830**	**170**	**844**	**156**	**718**	**282**	**701**	**299**
1 Kakinada Taluk	726	274	693	307	504	496	311	689
2 Amalapuram Taluk	824	176	921	79	748	252	514	486
3 Razole Taluk	923	77	963	37	987	13	1,000	0
4 Kothapeta Ind. Sub. Tk.	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
5 Ramachandrapuram Taluk	766	234	820	180	794	206	669	331
6 Rajahmundry Taluk	680	320	669	331	377	623	436	564
7 Rampachodavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
8 Yellavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
9 Peddapuram Taluk	942	58	885	115	763	237	961	39
10 Prathipadu Ind. Sub. Tk.	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
11 Tuni Ind. Sub. Tk.	873	127	855	145	808	192	818	182
12 Pithapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	669	331	832	168	819	181	582	418
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**707**	**293**	**858**	**142**	**684**	**316**	**406**	**594**
1 Eluru Taluk	387	613	677	323	604	396	31	969
2 Chintalapudi Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Polavaram Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Kovvur Taluk	880	120	903	97	717	283	786	214
5 Tadepalligudem Taluk	790	210	908	92	439	561	627	373
6 Tanuku Taluk	802	198	860	140	731	269	930	70
7 Narsapur Taluk	794	206	847	153	630	370	469	531
8 Bheemavaram Taluk	801	199	872	128	802	198	893	107
KRISHNA DISTRICT	**677**	**323**	**790**	**210**	**662**	**338**	**907**	**93**
1 Bandar Taluk	782	218	634	366	493	507	417	583
2 Divi Taluk	880	120	958	42	971	29	1,000	0
3 Gannavaram Taluk	867	133	918	82	783	217	661	339
4 Vijayawada Taluk	330	670	495	505	340	660	502	498

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–I.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KRISHNA DISTRICT—*Concld.*								
5 Nandigama Taluk	904	96	944	56	839	161	882	118
6 Jaggayyapet Ind. Sub. Tk.	440	560	772	228	800	200	1,000	0
7 Tiruvur Taluk	938	62	941	59	766	234	969	31
8 Nuzvid Taluk	803	197	856	144	827	173	880	120
9 Gudivada Taluk	782	218	843	157	863	137	956	44
10 Kaikalur Taluk	897	103	959	41	968	32	995	5
GUNTUR DISTRICT	**774**	**226**	**823**	**177**	**617**	**383**	**362**	**638**
1 Guntur Taluk	621	379	661	339	667	333	908	92
2 Tenali Taluk	672	328	819	181	623	377	434	566
3 Repalle Taluk	736	264	879	121	342	658	1	999
4 Bapatla Taluk	744	256	767	233	543	457	291	709
5 Ongole Taluk	835	165	895	105	650	350	563	437
6 Narasaraopet Taluk	880	120	863	137	679	321	915	85
7 Vinukonda Taluk	741	259	913	87	766	234	846	154
8 Palnad Taluk	853	147	906	94	739	261	940	60
9 Sattenapalle Taluk	854	146	917	83	764	236	969	31
NELLORE DISTRICT	**838**	**162**	**894**	**106**	**725**	**275**	**795**	**205**
1 Nellore Taluk	565	435	686	314	458	542	740	260
2 Gudur Taluk	667	333	817	183	856	144	1,000	0
3 Sullurpet Taluk	468	532	855	145	891	109	1,000	0
4 Venkatagiri Taluk	578	422	843	157	333	667	145	855
5 Rapur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
6 Atmakur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Udayagiri Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
8 Kanigiri Taluk	899	101	942	58	470	530	968	32
9 Podili Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
10 Darsi Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
11 Kandukur Taluk	932	68	947	53	719	281	778	222
12 Kavali Taluk	825	175	867	133	532	468	667	333
13 Kovur Taluk	881	119	927	73	850	150	900	100
CHITTOOR DISTRICT	**852**	**148**	**894**	**106**	**795**	**205**	**842**	**158**
1 Chittoor Taluk	838	162	807	193	616	384	497	503
2 Bangarupalem Ind. Sub Tk.	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Palmaner Taluk	811	189	907	93	833	167	1,000	0
4 Kuppam Ind. Sub. Tk.	776	224	903	97	861	139	667	333
5 Punganur Taluk	849	151	921	79	996	4	1,000	0
6 Madanapalle Taluk	900	100	904	96	873	127	389	611
7 Vayalpad Taluk	844	156	962	38	1,000	0	889	111
8 Chandragiri Taluk	652	348	715	285	548	452	911	89
9 Kalahasti Taluk	791	209	842	158	537	463	898	102
10 Satyavedu Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
11 Puttur Taluk	937	63	944	56	897	103	839	161
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	**890**	**110**	**883**	**117**	**730**	**270**	**825**	**175**
1 Cuddapah Taluk	759	241	761	239	714	286	976	24
2 Rayachoti Taluk	857	143	938	62	572	428	952	48
3 Pulivendla Taluk	941	59	930	70	636	364	1,000	0
4 Kamalapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	938	62	911	89	988	12	1,000	0
5 Jammalamadugu Taluk	885	115	898	102	818	182	891	109
6 Proddatur Taluk	808	192	751	249	483	517	407	593
7 Badvel Taluk	950	50	936	64	881	119	977	23
8 Sidhout Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
9 Rajampet Taluk	934	66	904	96	725	275	994	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--I.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	**830**	**170**	**835**	**165**	**670**	**330**	**824**	**176**
1 Anantapur Taluk	824	176	771	229	600	400	775	225
2 Kalyandrug Taluk	802	198	933	67	995	5	1,000	0
3 Rayadrug Taluk	817	183	864	136	667	333	702	298
4 Uravakonda Ind. Sub. Tk.	846	154	830	170	819	181	778	222
5 Gooty Taluk	539	461	528	472	313	687	731	269
6 Tadpatri Taluk	862	138	801	199	453	547	658	342
7 Dharmavaram Taluk	846	154	854	146	654	346	619	381
8 Kadiri Taluk	905	95	901	99	750	250	966	34
9 Penukonda Taluk	911	89	950	50	990	10	993	7
10 Hindupur Taluk	820	180	848	152	532	468	831	169
11 Madakasira Taluk	888	112	927	73	920	80	839	161
KURNOOL DISTRICT	**844**	**156**	**820**	**180**	**642**	**358**	**604**	**396**
1 Kurnool Taluk	629	371	635	365	461	539	244	756
2 Nandikotkur Taluk	858	142	863	137	795	205	600	400
3 Atmakur Ind. Sub. Tk.	825	175	850	150	870	130	600	400
4 Markapur Taluk	881	119	896	104	588	412	852	148
5 Giddalur Taluk	844	156	880	120	380	620	667	333
6 Allagadda Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Nandyal Taluk	743	257	596	404	145	855	0	1,000
8 Banganapalle Ind. Sub. Tk.	874	126	860	140	969	31	571	429
9 Koilkuntla Taluk	911	89	928	72	634	366	375	625
10 Dhone Taluk	942	58	925	75	844	156	989	11
11 Pattikonda Taluk	894	106	873	127	797	203	710	290
12 Alur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
13 Adoni Taluk	690	310	636	364	525	475	83	917
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	**866**	**134**	**915**	**85**	**821**	**179**	**958**	**42**
1 Mahbubnagar Taluk	662	338	795	205	465	535	684	316
2 Shadnagar Taluk	923	77	949	51	1,000	0	941	59
3 Kalvakurthi Taluk	976	24	965	35	955	45	962	38
4 Achampet Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
5 Kollapur Taluk	909	91	944	56	881	119	994	6
6 Nagarkurnool Taluk	949	51	965	35	818	182	993	7
7 Wanaparthi Taluk	902	98	935	65	939	61	995	5
8 Alampur Taluk	901	99	927	73	940	60	959	41
9 Gadwal Taluk	761	239	883	117	636	364	869	131
10 Atmakur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
11 Makthal Taluk	711	289	781	219	723	277	383	617
12 Kodangal Taluk	879	121	910	90	833	167	923	77
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	**359**	**641**	**416**	**584**	**240**	**760**	**554**	**446**
1 Medchal Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Hyderabad East Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Hyderabad West Taluk	810	190	908	92	778	222	625	375
5 Chevella Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
6 Pargi Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Tandur Taluk	674	326	826	174	507	493	986	14
8 Vicarabad Taluk	790	210	930	70	327	673	700	300
MEDAK DISTRICT	**872**	**128**	**932**	**68**	**818**	**182**	**925**	**75**
1 Sangareddy Taluk	630	370	868	132	642	358	684	316
2 Zahirabad Taluk	897	103	859	141	842	158	789	211

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–I.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEDAK DISTRICT—*Concld.*								
3 Narayankhed Taluk	882	118	940	60	818	182	951	49
4 Andole Taluk	859	141	941	59	774	226	996	4
5 Narsapur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
6 Medak Taluk	904	96	933	67	726	274	996	4
7 Gajwel Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
8 Siddipet Taluk	843	157	930	70	698	302	919	81
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	**920**	**80**	**871**	**129**	**852**	**148**	**840**	**160**
1 Nizamabad Taluk	878	122	678	322	681	319	839	161
2 Armur Taluk	960	40	958	42	887	113	830	170
3 Kamareddy Taluk	906	94	914	86	898	102	917	83
4 Yellareddy Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
5 Banswada Taluk	857	143	921	79	936	64	982	18
6 Madnur Ind. Sub. Tk.	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Bodhan Taluk	797	203	811	189	743	257	511	489
ADILABAD DISTRICT	**742**	**258**	**844**	**156**	**648**	**352**	**934**	**66**
1 Adilabad Taluk	259	741	836	164	829	171	876	124
2 Utnur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Asifabad Taluk	835	165	668	332	368	632	985	15
4 Sirpur Taluk	486	514	754	246	792	208	964	36
5 Chinnur Taluk	852	148	899	101	457	543	957	43
6 Lakshettipet Taluk	902	98	900	100	581	419	1,000	0
7 Khanapur Ind. Sub. Tk.	884	116	920	80	742	258	960	40
8 Boath Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
9 Nirmal Taluk	694	306	874	126	1,000	0	990	10
10 Mudhol Taluk	849	151	824	176	556	444	891	109
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	**861**	**139**	**936**	**64**	**814**	**186**	**961**	**39**
1 Karimnagar Taluk	826	174	918	82	753	247	987	13
2 Sirsilla Taluk	852	148	922	78	750	250	675	325
3 Mempalli Ind. Sub. Tk	843	157	878	122	885	115	912	88
4 Jagtial Taluk	843	157	921	79	963	37	986	14
5 Sultanabad Taluk	921	79	961	39	598	402	946	54
6 Manthani Taluk	656	344	920	80	264	736	930	20
7 Huzurabad Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
WARANGAL DISTRICT	**731**	**269**	**880**	**120**	**646**	**354**	**892**	**108**
1 Warangal Taluk	499	501	743	257	390	610	179	821
2 Parkal Taluk	787	213	965	35	852	148	939	61
3 Mulug Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Narasampet Taluk	892	108	950	50	971	29	987	13
5 Mahbubabad Taluk	634	366	918	82	631	369	974	26
6 Jangaon Taluk	892	108	950	50	873	127	993	7
KHAMMAM DISTRICT	**678**	**322**	**876**	**124**	**577**	**423**	**956**	**44**
1 Khammam Taluk	528	472	898	102	552	448	916	84
2 Yellandu Taluk	695	305	934	66	667	333	933	67
3 Bhoorgampadu Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Nugur Ind. Sub. Tk.	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
5 Bhadrachalam Taluk	955	45	946	54	1,000	0	1,000	0
6 Kothagudem Taluk	509	491	550	450	237	763	892	108
7 Madhira Taluk	844	156	974	26	899	101	983	17

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--I.2—*Concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NALGONDA DISTRICT . .	**820**	**180**	**911**	**89**	**765**	**235**	**993**	**7**
1 Nalgonda Taluk . .	793	207	937	63	958	42	1,000	0
2 Suryapet Taluk . .	801	199	937	63	755	245	995	5
3 Huzurnagar Taluk . .	925	75	965	35	924	76	1,000	N
4 Miryalguda Taluk . .	491	509	672	328	235	765	968	32
5 Devarakonda Taluk . .	889	111	963	37	929	71	992	8
6 Bhongir Taluk . .	837	163	923	77	869	131	994	6
7 Ramannapet Taluk . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

N = Less than one
C = Nil

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses in Rural areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

This subsidiary table is based on main Table E-II printed in Part IV-B. Housing and Establishment Tables of this State and gives the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings according to the four categories viz., (i) dwellings, (ii) shop-*cum*-dwellings, (iii) workshop-*cum*-dwellings and (iv) dwellings with other uses, for the State, districts and taluks *in the rural areas only*. The terms used in main Table E-II and the details of sampling are explained in paras 1 and 2 of Chapter III — Tenure Status of Census Households — of this volume.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses in Rural areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Work-shop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	**984**	**3**	**12**	**1**
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	**993**	3	3	1
1 Srikakulam Taluk	998	1	1	N
2 Cheepurupalle Taluk	999	1	N	N
3 Bobbili Taluk	982	3	14	1
4 Salur Taluk	973	24	2	1
5 Parvathipuram Taluk	999	N	1	N
6 Palakonda Taluk	999	1	N	N
7 Pathapatnam Taluk	991	2	7	N
8 Narasannapet Taluk	991	2	3	4
9 Tekkali Taluk	998	1	1	N
10 Sompeta Taluk	998	2	0	0
11 Ichchapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	986	2	11	1
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	**997**	**1**	**2**	**N**
1 Visakhapatnam Taluk	994	2	3	1
2 Anakapalle Taluk	995	1	3	1
3 Yellamanchili Taluk	997	1	1	1
4 Narasapatnam Taluk	995	1	4	N
5 Chintapalle Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
6 Paderu Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
7 Chodavaram Taluk	998	N	1	1
8 Srungavarapukota Taluk	995	2	2	1
9 Vizianagaram Taluk	998	1	1	N
10 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	998	1	N	1
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**995**	**2**	**2**	**1**
1 Kakinada Taluk	994	3	2	1
2 Amalapuram Taluk	995	3	1	1
3 Razole Taluk	995	1	4	N
4 Kothapeta Ind. Sub. Tk.	985	5	9	1
5 Ramachandrapuram Taluk	994	3	2	1
6 Rajahmundry Taluk	999	1	0	0
7 Rampachodavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	999	1	N	0
8 Yellavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	1,000	0	0	0
9 Peddapuram Taluk	993	2	4	1
10 Prathipadu Ind. Sub. Tk.	996	2	1	1
11 Tuni Ind. Sub. Tk.	996	2	1	1
12 Pithapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	996	2	1	1
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**996**	**2**	**1**	**1**
1 Eluru Taluk	996	3	0	1
2 Chintalapudi Taluk	986	6	2	6
3 Polavaram Taluk	996	2	1	1
4 Kovvur Taluk	996	2	1	1
5 Tadepalligudem Taluk	997	1	1	1
6 Tanuku Taluk	996	2	1	1
7 Narsapur Taluk	997	1	2	N
8 Bheemavaram Taluk	996	2	1	1
KRISHNA DISTRICT	**990**	**3**	**5**	**2**
1 Bandar Taluk	995	2	1	2
2 Divi Taluk	992	3	4	1
3 Gannavaram Taluk	993	3	1	3
4 Vijayawada Taluk	991	4	3	2
5 Nandigama Taluk	995	3	N	2
KRISHNA DISTRICT—*Concld.*				
6 Jaggayyapet Ind. Sub. Tk.	964	4	24	8
7 Tiruvur Taluk	972	4	24	N
8 Nuzvid Taluk	996	3	0	1
9 Gudivada Taluk	995	3	1	1
10 Kaikaluru Taluk	984	4	10	2
GUNTUR DISTRICT	**996**	**2**	**1**	**1**
1 Guntur Taluk	995	2	2	1
2 Tenali Taluk	999	1	N	N
3 Repalle Taluk	999	1	0	N
4 Bapatla Taluk	996	3	N	1
5 Ongole Taluk	997	2	N	1
6 Narasaraopet Taluk	995	2	2	1
7 Vinukonda Taluk	998	1	0	1
8 Palnad Taluk	994	2	1	3
9 Sattenapalle Taluk	992	3	4	1
NELLORE DISTRICT	**989**	**2**	**9**	**N**
1 Nellore Taluk	995	1	4	0
2 Gudur Taluk	997	1	2	N
3 Sullurpet Taluk	995	3	2	N
4 Venkatagiri Taluk	991	1	8	N
5 Rapur Taluk	993	5	1	1
6 Atmakur Taluk	987	3	10	N
7 Udayagiri Taluk	999	1	0	0
8 Kanigiri Taluk	924	N	76	N
9 Podili Taluk	985	4	10	1
10 Darsi Taluk	998	2	0	N
11 Kandukur Taluk	998	2	N	N
12 Kavali Taluk	998	1	0	1
13 Kovur Taluk	995	3	1	1
CHITTOOR DISTRICT	**984**	**4**	**11**	**1**
1 Chittoor Taluk	992	3	4	1
2 Bangarupalem Ind. Sub. Tk.	999	1	0	0
3 Palmaner Taluk	994	4	2	N
4 Kuppam Ind. Sub. Tk.	998	2	0	0
5 Punganur Taluk	990	8	1	1
6 Madanapalle Taluk	998	1	N	1
7 Vayalpad Taluk	995	3	1	1
8 Chandragiri Taluk	981	6	12	1
9 Kalahasti Taluk	990	3	6	1
10 Satyavedu Taluk	974	6	19	1
11 Puttur Taluk	945	4	50	1
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	**965**	**5**	**29**	**1**
1 Cuddapah Taluk	975	4	16	5
2 Rayachoti Taluk	988	2	9	1
3 Pulivendla Taluk	997	3	0	0
4 Kamalapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	941	10	45	4
5 Jammalamadugu Taluk	846	11	141	2
6 Proddatur Taluk	964	4	31	1
7 Badvel Taluk	987	4	8	1
8 Sidhout Taluk	991	3	4	2
9 Rajampet Taluk	975	5	19	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–II.1—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses in Rural areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Work-shop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	**981**	**6**	**11**	**2**
1 Anantapur Taluk	977	8	5	10
2 Kalyandrug Taluk	987	4	8	1
3 Rayadrug Taluk	987	5	7	1
4 Uravakonda Ind. Sub. Tk.	986	10	1	3
5 Gooty Taluk	987	4	6	3
6 Tadpatri Taluk	959	3	37	1
7 Dharmavaram Taluk	996	3	1	N
8 Kadiri Taluk	973	4	23	N
9 Penukonda Taluk	968	12	13	7
10 Hindupur Taluk	988	3	8	1
11 Madakasira Taluk	993	5	1	1
KURNOOL DISTRICT	**996**	**2**	**1**	**1**
1 Kurnool Taluk	998	1	0	1
2 Nandikotkur Taluk	1,000	N	0	0
3 Atmakur Ind. Sub. Tk.	998	2	0	0
4 Markapur Taluk	985	2	9	4
5 Giddalur Taluk	997	1	0	2
6 Allagadda Taluk	999	N	1	0
7 Nandyal Taluk	999	1	0	N
8 Banganapalle Ind. Sub. Tk.	996	3	1	N
9 Koilkuntla Taluk	999	N	0	1
10 Dhone Taluk	993	3	3	1
11 Pattikonda Taluk	995	2	2	1
12 Alur Taluk	997	3	0	N
13 Adoni Taluk	995	3	0	2
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	**988**	**3**	**7**	**2**
1 Mahbubnagar Taluk	998	2	N	N
2 Shadnagar Taluk	994	5	N	1
3 Kalvakurthi Taluk	995	3	2	N
4 Achampet Taluk	974	5	20	1
5 Kollapur Taluk	957	5	35	3
6 Nagarkurnool Taluk	982	4	14	N
7 Wanaparthi Taluk	991	3	6	N
8 Alampur Taluk	1,000	N	0	N
9 Gadwal Taluk	985	2	3	10
10 Atmakur Taluk	993	3	2	2
11 Makthal Taluk	983	3	2	12
12 Kodangal Taluk	995	2	1	2
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	**994**	**1**	**3**	**2**
1 Medchal Taluk	1,000	N	N	0
2 Hyderabad East Taluk	992	4	2	2
3 Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	991	4	4	1
4 Hyderabad West Taluk	999	1	N	0
5 Chevella Taluk	991	2	0	7
6 Pargi Taluk	991	N	9	N
7 Tandur Taluk	992	1	3	4
8 Vicarabad Taluk	998	N	1	1
MEDAK DISTRICT	**964**	**2**	**31**	**3**
1 Sangareddy Taluk	971	3	24	2
2 Zahirabad Taluk	989	1	6	4
3 Narayankhed Taluk	958	2	37	3
4 Andole Taluk	923	2	62	13
5 Narsapur Taluk	992	3	1	4
6 Medak Taluk	992	1	6	1
7 Gajwel Taluk	959	1	39	1
8 Siddipet Taluk	948	1	51	N
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	**983**	**2**	**10**	**5**
1 Nizamabad Taluk	991	3	4	2
2 Armur Taluk	966	1	32	1
3 Kamareddy Taluk	997	1	1	1
4 Yellareddy Taluk	979	3	3	15
5 Banswada Taluk	973	5	6	16
6 Madnur Ind. Sub. Tk.	999	1	0	0
7 Bodhan Taluk	993	2	2	3
ADILABAD DISTRICT	**986**	**2**	**11**	**1**
1 Adilabad Taluk	954	2	41	3
2 Utnur Taluk	1,000	N	0	0
3 Asifabad Taluk	977	3	19	1
4 Sirpur Taluk	992	1	6	1
5 Chinnur Taluk	997	0	3	0
6 Lakshettipet Taluk	989	1	9	1
7 Khanapur Ind. Sub. Tk.	989	5	2	4
8 Boath Taluk	994	0	3	3
9 Nirmal Taluk	985	1	12	2
10 Mudhol Taluk	991	2	6	1
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	**966**	**2**	**31**	**1**
1 Karimnagar Taluk	951	2	46	1
2 Sirsilla Taluk	993	2	4	1
3 Metpalli Ind. Sub. Tk.	936	5	58	1
4 Jagtial Taluk	959	2	39	0
5 Sultanabad Taluk	952	1	47	N
6 Manthani Taluk	965	1	33	1
7 Huzurabad Taluk	995	2	3	N
WARANGAL DISTRICT	**979**	**3**	**17**	**1**
1 Warangal Taluk	996	2	1	1
2 Parkal Taluk	997	2	N	1
3 Mulug Taluk	990	5	3	2
4 Narasampet Taluk	993	2	4	1
5 Mahbubabad Taluk	991	2	4	3
6 Jangaon Taluk	928	4	67	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–II.1—*Concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses in Rural areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses	State/District/Taluk	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
KHAMMAM DISTRICT .	**988**	**2**	**9**	**1**	NALGONDA DISTRICT .	**930**	**6**	**63**	**1**
1 Khammam Taluk	996	2	1	1	1 Nalgonda Taluk .	965	2	33	N
2 Yellandu Taluk .	993	2	4	1	2 Suryapet Taluk .	887	2	111	N
3 Bhoorgampadu Taluk .	983	2	15	0	3 Huzurnagar Taluk .	947	2	49	2
4 Nugur Ind. Sub. Tk. .	999	1	0	0	4 Miryalguda Taluk .	921	3	74	2
5 Bhadrachalam Taluk .	999	1	0	N	5 Devarakonda Taluk .	953	3	44	N
6 Kothagudem Taluk .	978	2	18	2	6 Bhongir Taluk .	911	4	84	1
7 Madhira Taluk .	974	3	21	2	7 Ramannapet Taluk .	920	26	54	0

NOTE: N = Less than one
0 = Nil

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

This subsidiary table also is based on main Table E-II and gives the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings according to the four categories viz., (i) dwellings, (ii) shop-*cum*-dwellings, (iii) workshop-*cum*-dwellings and (iv) dwellings with other uses and their tenure status *in urban areas only* for the State, districts, taluks and for each city/town with population of 50,000 persons or more.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**595**	**388**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**1**
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	**794**	**192**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**N**	**1**
1 Srikakulam Taluk	703	283	1	1	10	1	1	0
2 Cheepurupalle Taluk	774	223	3	0	0	0	0	0
3 Bobbili Taluk	808	170	10	7	2	1	2	0
4 Salur Taluk	835	157	1	3	0	2	0	2
5 Parvathipuram Taluk	789	200	6	1	2	1	0	1
6 Palakonda Taluk	841	143	1	0	13	1	0	1
7 Pathapatnam Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Narasannapet Taluk	762	135	9	5	32	5	0	2
9 Tekkali Taluk	772	211	6	0	11	0	0	0
10 Sompeta Taluk	830	169	1	0	0	0	0	0
11 Ichchapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	810	190	0	0	0	0	0	0
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	**762**	**224**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**
1 Visakhapatnam Taluk	832	158	2	2	1	1	1	3
Visakhapatnam City	878	111	3	2	1	1	1	3
2 Anakapalle Taluk	652	336	3	2	2	2	1	2
3 Yellamanchili Taluk	779	221	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Narasapatnam Taluk	866	133	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 Chintapalle Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Paderu Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Chodavaram Taluk	832	163	2	0	2	1	0	0
8 Srungavarapukota Taluk	922	67	5	3	0	0	0	3
9 Vizianagaram Taluk	589	370	7	6	19	5	1	3
Vizianagaram Town	589	370	7	6	19	5	1	3
10 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	668	332	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**622**	**370**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1 Kakinada Taluk	609	376	3	2	5	2	1	2
Kakinada City	585	407	2	1	1	2	N	2
2 Amalapuram Taluk	760	229	2	1	2	1	4	1
3 Razole Taluk	680	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kothapeta Ind. Sub. Tk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Ramachandrapuram Taluk	742	254	1	N	2	N	N	1
6 Rajahmundry Taluk	472	525	1	N	1	1	N	N
Rajahmundry City	433	564	1	N	1	1	N	N
7 Rampachodavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Yellavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Peddapuram Taluk	756	234	2	3	1	1	1	2
10 Prathipadu Ind. Sub. Tk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Tuni Ind. Sub. Tk.	732	268	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Pithapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	773	221	2	0	1	0	0	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**630**	**355**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**
1 Eluru Taluk	613	370	2	1	8	5	N	1
Eluru City	613	370	2	1	8	5	N	1
2 Chintalapudi Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Polavaram Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kovvur Taluk	774	206	4	10	0	3	2	1
5 Tadepalligudem Taluk	561	393	7	20	3	3	7	6
6 Tanuku Taluk	633	366	0	0	1	0	0	0
7 Narsapur Taluk	668	318	2	4	7	1	0	0
8 Bheemavaram Taluk	584	416	0	0	0	0	0	0
KRISHNA DISTRICT	**537**	**456**	**1**	**3**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1 Bandar Taluk	684	313	N	1	N	1	0	1
Bandar City	641	356	N	1	N	1	0	1
2 Divi Taluk	895	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Gannavaram Taluk	721	252	4	12	0	3	4	4
4 Vijayawada Taluk	377	617	1	3	N	1	N	1
Vijayawada City	377	617	1	3	N	1	N	1
5 Nandigama Taluk	815	166	3	5	0	3	5	3
6 Jaggayyapet Ind. Sub. Tk.	799	194	5	0	0	0	2	0
7 Tiruvur Taluk	818	167	3	3	3	3	0	3
8 Nuzvid Taluk	843	155	1	0	0	0	1	0
9 Gudivada Taluk	586	404	3	2	0	0	2	3
10 Kaikalur Taluk	648	352	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUNTUR DISTRICT	**682**	**300**	**3**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**2**
1 Guntur Taluk	670	325	1	1	1	N	1	1
Guntur City	639	356	1	2	N	N	1	1
2 Tenali Taluk	601	395	1	2	0	N	0	1
Tenali Town	544	452	N	3	0	N	0	1
3 Repalle Taluk	611	240	12	5	116	14	1	1
4 Bapatla Taluk	754	232	4	2	3	1	2	2
5 Ongole Taluk	698	280	6	7	0	2	2	5
6 Narasaraopet Taluk	691	294	7	3	1	0	2	2
7 Vinukonda Taluk	716	272	0	4	0	0	2	6
8 Palnad Taluk	681	308	3	5	1	1	0	1
9 Sattenapalle Taluk	756	228	4	5	0	0	3	4
NELLORE DISTRICT	**681**	**293**	**3**	**1**	**17**	**4**	**N**	**1**
1 Nellore Taluk	626	374	0	N	0	0	0	0
Nellore City	626	374	0	N	0	0	0	0
2 Gudur Taluk	762	236	0	0	0	0	0	2
3 Sullurpet Taluk	756	241	3	0	0	0	0	0
4 Venkatagiri Taluk	595	166	0	0	207	32	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NELLORE DISTRICT—*Concld.*								
5 Rapur Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Atmakur Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Udayagiri Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Kanigiri Taluk	701	234	10	5	13	29	3	5
9 Podili Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Darsi Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Kandukur Taluk	754	214	20	10	0	0	0	2
12 Kavali Taluk	659	334	5	1	0	0	0	1
13 Kovur Taluk	855	139	6	0	0	0	0	0
CHITTOOR DISTRICT	**574**	**400**	**4**	**3**	**13**	**3**	**1**	**2**
1 Chittoor Taluk	483	494	3	4	11	2	1	2
2 Bangarupalem Ind. Sub. Tk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Palmaner Taluk	654	341	5	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kuppam Ind. Sub. Tk.	663	328	0	6	3	0	0	0
5 Punganur Taluk	774	222	0	0	0	0	0	4
6 Madanapalle Taluk	607	386	1	1	0	0	4	1
7 Vayalpad Taluk	804	190	0	0	3	0	3	0
8 Chandragiri Taluk	473	516	3	5	0	1	0	2
9 Kalahasti Taluk	685	283	16	3	2	2	3	6
10 Satyavedu Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Puttur Taluk	567	273	5	3	127	23	2	0
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	**691**	**259**	**7**	**2**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**1**
1 Cuddapah Taluk	632	363	2	2	1	0	0	0
2 Rayachoti Taluk	827	124	27	7	7	0	2	6
3 Pulivendla Taluk	851	83	40	9	0	0	11	6
4 Kamalapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	849	151	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Jammalamadugu Taluk	667	224	0	0	78	29	2	0
6 Proddatur Taluk	585	313	1	0	71	29	1	0
Proddatur Town	585	313	1	0	71	29	1	0
7 Badvel Taluk	843	123	16	3	9	0	6	0
8 Sidhout Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Rajampet Taluk	782	209	5	3	1	0	0	0
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	**627**	**339**	**9**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**5**	**3**
1 Anantapur Taluk	494	487	5	6	2	2	0	4
Anantapur Town	494	487	5	6	2	2	0	4
2 Kalyandrug Taluk	758	236	0	0	0	0	3	3
3 Rayadrug Taluk	707	239	24	6	13	3	3	5
4 Uravakonda Ind. Sub. Tk.	745	248	3	2	2	0	0	0
5 Gooty Taluk	587	377	9	7	1	2	13	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*Concld.*								
6 Tadpatri Taluk	640	274	6	9	40	25	3	3
7 Dharmavaram Taluk	673	309	9	9	0	0	0	0
8 Kadiri Taluk	692	277	10	5	8	3	3	2
9 Penukonda Taluk	638	350	8	0	0	0	0	4
10 Hindupur Taluk	637	327	16	7	5	3	4	1
11 Madakasira Taluk	770	211	0	8	5	0	3	3
KURNOOL DISTRICT	**637**	**351**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1 Kurnool Taluk	565	431	1	1	N	1	0	1
Kurnool City	540	456	1	1	N	1	0	1
2 Nandikotkur Taluk	693	299	4	0	0	0	0	4
3 Atmakur Ind. Sub. Tk.	795	201	2	0	0	0	2	0
4 Markapur Taluk	658	307	8	7	10	7	0	3
5 Giddalur Taluk	726	245	9	19	0	0	0	1
6 Allagadda Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Nandyal Taluk	608	378	7	4	1	0	1	1
8 Banganapalle Ind. Sub. Tk.	726	264	0	0	7	0	3	0
9 Koilkuntla Taluk	788	192	7	10	0	0	0	3
10 Dhone Taluk	435	550	13	0	0	0	2	0
11 Pattikonda Taluk	767	218	8	3	1	1	1	1
12 Alur Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Adoni Taluk	639	350	3	2	3	1	2	N
Adoni Town	594	394	3	3	4	1	1	0
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	**768**	**224**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**1**
1 Mahbubnagar Taluk	613	384	0	0	0	1	N	2
2 Shadnagar Taluk	838	162	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Kalvakurthi Taluk	901	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Achampet Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Kollapur Taluk	877	99	14	0	7	0	3	0
6 Nagarkurnool Taluk	661	326	0	4	0	9	0	0
7 Wanaparthi Taluk	776	218	3	3	0	0	0	0
8 Alampur Taluk	818	178	4	0	0	0	0	0
9 Gadwal Taluk	878	122	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Atmakur Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Makthal Taluk	816	164	12	3	4	0	0	1
12 Kodangal Taluk	807	182	11	0	0	0	0	0
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	**333**	**655**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**N**	**1**
Hyderabad Town Group	327	661	2	6	1	2	N	1
1 Medchal Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Hyderabad East Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--II.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HYDERABAD DISTRICT—*Concld.*								
3 Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Hyderabad West Taluk	783	212	5	0	0	0	0	0
5 Chevella Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Pargi Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Tandur Taluk	493	502	3	2	0	0	0	0
8 Vicarabad Taluk	533	467	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEDAK DISTRICT	**716**	**240**	**4**	**1**	**30**	**5**	**1**	**3**
1 Sangareddy Taluk	613	327	1	0	49	5	3	2
2 Zahirabad Taluk	713	253	3	0	18	8	1	4
3 Narayankhed Taluk	736	209	9	0	46	0	0	0
4 Andole (Jogipet) Taluk	862	129	6	0	3	0	0	0
5 Narsapur Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Medak Taluk	828	152	9	4	0	0	0	7
7 Gajwel Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Siddipet Taluk	689	243	3	1	51	9	0	4
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	**543**	**445**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**N**	**N**
1 Nizamabad Taluk	466	527	2	3	1	1	0	N
Nizamabad Town	466	527	2	3	1	1	0	N
2 Armur Taluk	737	182	2	0	66	11	0	2
3 Kamareddy Taluk	791	205	2	2	0	0	0	0
4 Yellareddy Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Banswada Taluk	757	240	0	0	0	0	3	0
6 Madnur Ind. Sub. Tk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Bodhan Taluk	484	513	0	0	2	0	1	0
ADILABAD DISTRICT	**684**	**307**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**
1 Adilabad Taluk	725	248	0	1	19	6	1	0
2 Utnur Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Asifabad Taluk	570	425	2	1	0	0	2	0
4 Sirpur Taluk	669	330	0	0	0	0	1	0
5 Chinnur Taluk	850	118	12	5	3	0	7	5
6 Lakshettipet Taluk	736	256	2	4	0	0	2	0
7 Khanapur Ind. Sub. Taluk	375	607	0	6	0	0	6	6
8 Boath Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Nirmal Taluk	785	214	0	0	0	0	1	0
10 Mudhol Taluk	779	209	3	3	2	0	1	3
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	**750**	**211**	**7**	**3**	**22**	**5**	**N**	**2**
1 Karimnagar Taluk	601	375	9	5	4	4	0	2
2 Sirsilla Taluk	731	249	0	3	2	13	0	2
3 Metpalli Ind. Sub. Tk.	858	84	0	1	50	3	0	4
4 Jagtial Taluk	818	159	1	3	17	1	0	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–II.2—*Concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses and Tenure Status in Urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT—*Concld.*								
5 Sultanabad Taluk	734	162	21	4	67	6	2	4
6 Manthani Taluk	858	110	22	5	5	0	0	0
7 Huzurabad Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WARANGAL DISTRICT	**675**	**294**	**7**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**2**	**3**
1 Warangal Taluk	650	309	9	6	15	6	1	4
Warangal City	632	325	10	6	16	6	1	4
2 Parkal Taluk	879	121	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Mulug Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Narasampet Taluk	876	124	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Mahbubabad Taluk	662	328	0	0	0	0	10	0
6 Jangaon Taluk	742	258	0	0	0	0	0	0
KHAMMAM DISTRICT	**425**	**556**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**
1 Khammam Taluk	591	393	5	7	2	1	0	1
2 Yellandu Taluk	573	392	16	13	0	2	4	0
3 Bhoorgampadu Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Nugur Ind. Sub. Tk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bhadrachalam Taluk	808	192	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Kothagudem Taluk	302	682	7	2	1	1	3	2
Kothagudem Town	302	682	7	2	1	1	3	2
7 Madhira Taluk	613	340	0	9	19	0	0	19
NALGONDA DISTRICT	**684**	**297**	**7**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**2**
1 Nalgonda Taluk	742	253	3	1	0	0	0	1
2 Suryapet Taluk	679	298	4	4	7	3	2	3
3 Huzurnagar Taluk	829	163	0	4	0	0	4	0
4 Miryalguda Taluk	658	323	8	2	3	N	4	2
Vijayapuri Town	654	328	8	2	2	N	4	2
5 Devarakonda Taluk	719	254	7	7	3	0	0	10
6 Bhongir Taluk	663	305	11	8	7	2	2	2
7 Ramannapet Taluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: N = Less than one
O = Nil

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–III.1

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

This subsidiary table is based on main Table E-III printed in Part IV-B. Housing and Establishment Tables of this State and gives the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories according to the divisions, major groups and selected minor groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification for the State and districts separately for the rural and urban areas. The full description of the divisions, major groups and minor groups appearing in Table E-III given in the fly leaf to main Table E-III is reproduced below for easy reference:

List of Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups appearing in Table E-III

Major Group (Code)	Description	*Minor Group (Code)*
	DIVISION O—AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	
04	Livestock and Hunting	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	*040*
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	*041*
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	*042*
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	*043*
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	*044*
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	*048*
	DIVISION 2 & 3 — MANUFACTURING	
20	Foodstuffs	
	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	*200*
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	*201*
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	*202*
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	*203*
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	*204*
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	*205*
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	*206*
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	*207*
20	Foodstuffs—*Concld.*	
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati).	*208*
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	*209*
21	Beverages	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	*210*
	Production of aerated and mineral water	*214*
	Production of ice	*215*
	Production of ice cream	*216*
	Processing of tea in factories	*217*
	Processing of coffee in curing works	*218*
22	Tobacco Products	
	Manufacture of bidi	*220*
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	*221*
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	*222*
	Manufacture of snuff	*224*
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	*225*
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	*226*
23	Textile—Cotton	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing, and baling	*230*
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	*231*
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	*232*
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	*233*
	Cotton weaving in power looms	*234*
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	*235*
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	*236*
	Printing of cotton textile	*237*
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	*239*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
24	Textile—Jute	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	Textile—Wool	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
26	Textile—Silk	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products — *Concld.*	
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	Paper and Paper Products	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	Printing and Publishing	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing, and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	Leather and Leather Products	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by Code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products.	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by Code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—*Concld.*	
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tincan	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery. (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39).	369
37	Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	Transport Equipment	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
38	Transport Equipment—*Concld.*	
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	*384*
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	*385*
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	*386*
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero-engines.	*387*
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	*388*
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	*389*
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	*390*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—*Concld.*	
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	*391*
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	*392*
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	*393*
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	*394*
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	*395*
	Manufacture of sports goods	*396*
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	*399*

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE E –III.1—*Contd.*

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State / District		Major Group 26	Minor Group 264	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Major Group 32	Major Group 33	Major Group 34 – 35	Sl. No.
1		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Rural**	**2**	**2**	**45**	**44**	**129**	**1**	**24**	**104**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**133**	**7**	**126**	**0**	**1**	**95**	**A.P.**
	Urban	**15**	**14**	**132**	**128**	**65**	7	**20**	**32**	**1**	**26**	**20**	33	3	**29**	**4**	**8**	**28**	
1 Srikakulam	Rural	2	2	42	37	154	N	19	135	0	N	N	8	0	8	0	1	75	1
	Urban	0	0	121	121	51	5	14	28	0	15	15	17	0	17	2	0	40	
2 Visakhapatnam	Rural	3	3	48	48	110	0	32	76	0	1	1	6	0	6	0	3	75	2
	Urban	0	0	182	178	105	7	68	26	0	29	23	71	9	62	7	5	22	
3 East Godavari	Rural	5	4	66	64	124	3	40	81	N	3	3	46	1	45	0	3	67	3
	Urban	3	0	128	113	104	13	30	57	1	37	29	18	2	16	3	10	45	
4 West Godavari	Rural	N	0	66	65	145	4	4	136	N	2	2	28	3	25	0	N	38	4
	Urban	0	0	97	86	73	10	10	37	0	25	19	28	4	24	5	6	16	
5 Krishna	Rural	0	0	73	73	151	1	51	97	0	1	1	90	6	83	0	3	70	5
	Urban	0	0	154	154	77	4	28	36	0	37	25	29	2	27	6	7	34	
6 Guntur	Rural	0	0	31	31	50	1	19	30	N	1	1	22	7	15	0	1	30	6
	Urban	0	0	78	77	52	6	17	25	0	28	20	17	2	15	3	10	21	
7 Nellore	Rural	0	0	49	49	89	0	24	65	0	0	0	307	1	306	0	N	68	7
	Urban	0	0	92	92	48	3	14	30	0	22	20	21	1	20	6	1	28	
8 Chittoor	Rural	0	0	52	52	78	0	18	57	0	0	0	21	1	19	0	N	88	8
	Urban	0	0	135	131	52	1	33	16	0	25	22	18	1	17	2	11	14	
9 Cuddapah	Rural	0	0	40	40	62	N	27	35	0	N	N	126	7	119	0	0	55	9
	Urban	0	0	71	71	21	1	4	16	0	16	16	5	0	5	2	1	12	
10 Anantapur	Rural	40	40	121	121	88	N	42	45	0	N	N	59	4	55	0	N	97	10
	Urban	16	8	96	96	64	12	18	31	0	22	21	18	3	15	6	2	33	
11 Kurnool	Rural	0	0	101	101	78	1	30	47	1	1	1	79	10	69	0	1	65	11
	Urban	0	0	121	112	80	12	28	38	0	24	23	22	5	17	2	5	19	
12 Mahbubnagar	Rural	0	0	41	41	170	0	21	148	0	0	0	78	N	78	0	1	152	12
	Urban	2	2	77	77	61	6	4	41	0	11	11	22	0	22	2	4	18	
13 Hyderabad	Rural	0	0	81	79	125	0	45	80	0	0	0	45	7	38	0	3	130	13
	Urban	N	0	236	231	58	7	14	24	4	44	28	51	3	45	8	19	20	
14 Medak	Rural	1	1	29	28	165	0	8	157	N	0	0	12	5	7	0	1	142	14
	Urban	0	0	103	103	29	2	10	16	0	0	0	48	8	40	0	1	34	
15 Nizamabad	Rural	N	N	52	52	118	1	34	83	0	0	0	105	2	103	0	N	112	15
	Urban	364	364	90	90	39	3	7	26	0	6	6	26	1	24	2	7	6	
16 Adilabad	Rural	0	0	54	54	199	8	21	170	0	0	0	175	8	167	0	1	79	16
	Urban	2	0	186	186	149	33	33	60	2	0	0	31	4	27	2	10	62	
17 Karimnagar	Rural	0	0	26	22	140	0	19	121	0	0	0	149	21	128	0	N	101	17
	Urban	0	0	91	91	85	7	43	35	0	13	12	161	1	160	0	2	45	
18 Warangal	Rural	0	0	49	49	141	0	13	128	0	0	0	129	1	128	0	1	148	18
	Urban	5	5	113	94	67	6	13	48	0	17	15	35	18	14	1	7	107	
19 Khammam	Rural	0	0	48	48	186	N	20	166	0	0	0	244	14	230	0	0	81	19
	Urban	0	0	135	135	135	33	10	89	0	10	10	46	0	46	0	3	20	
20 Nalgonda	Rural	0	0	31	29	161	N	27	134	0	0	0	293	7	282	0	N	117	20
	Urban	0	0	197	197	73	2	5	66	0	4	4	47	7	40	7	2	11	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–III.1 —*Concld.*

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District		Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Rural**	**93**	**73**	**5**	**N**	**68**	**N**	**9**	**N**	**8**	**73**	**68**
	Urban	**19**	**67**	**9**	**3**	**43**	**7**	**94**	**22**	**71**	**131**	**91**
1 Srikakulam	Rural	75	47	6	N	41	0	9	0	9	112	105
	Urban	40	52	21	2	26	3	87	18	69	169	139
2 Visakhapatnam	Rural	73	104	13	0	91	0	19	2	17	96	91
	Urban	15	68	12	7	46	3	98	28	68	203	51
3 East Godavari	Rural	61	74	4	1	68	1	42	N	40	65	58
	Urban	28	136	27	22	79	10	104	17	86	157	106
4 West Godavari	Rural	34	57	8	0	49	0	48	N	48	81	62
	Urban	4	71	8	7	45	2	86	28	58	117	94
5 Krishna	Rural	66	57	4	N	51	N	23	1	21	54	40
	Urban	17	113	8	6	78	15	112	32	80	183	135
6 Guntur	Rural	28	23	2	0	20	N	10	N	10	25	21
	Urban	14	56	10	1	32	10	55	18	38	108	75
7 Nellore	Rural	61	36	1	0	35	0	14	1	13	34	27
	Urban	12	59	2	2	43	8	49	11	38	111	77
8 Chittoor	Rural	86	37	4	0	33	0	4	0	4	56	51
	Urban	7	42	15	1	17	5	89	22	67	108	72
9 Cuddapah	Rural	54	17	1	0	17	0	3	0	3	24	15
	Urban	8	28	0	0	25	0	30	13	17	76	54
10 Anantapur	Rural	96	71	0	0	70	N	18	0	17	71	68
	Urban	32	57	4	1	48	9	51	15	35	124	96
11 Kurnool	Rural	62	198	4	0	192	0	8	0	8	79	53
	Urban	17	68	2	0	56	1	71	17	54	177	94
12 Mahbubnagar	Rural	152	124	4	0	120	0	3	1	2	107	102
	Urban	17	74	7	0	64	0	83	15	57	127	94
13 Hyderabad	Rural	128	131	11	0	117	0	35	2	33	97	91
	Urban	7	65	4	9	31	16	174	39	133	123	59
14 Medak	Rural	136	91	4	0	87	0	1	N	1	87	82
	Urban	27	34	2	0	31	0	47	0	43	125	108
15 Nizamabad	Rural	108	105	2	0	103	0	14	0	14	122	120
	Urban	5	44	1	0	36	1	81	18	63	85	64
16 Adilabad	Rural	79	160	7	0	152	0	14	0	14	97	91
	Urban	54	77	12	0	56	0	64	16	48	91	64
17 Karimnagar	Rural	100	91	7	0	84	0	1	0	1	115	112
	Urban	48	37	2	0	33	0	72	6	66	98	87
18 Warangal	Rural	148	108	12	0	96	0	2	N	2	115	107
	Urban	101	86	25	0	58	0	120	20	100	150	138
19 Khammam	Rural	81	60	3	0	57	0	7	0	7	53	51
	Urban	17	33	0	0	33	0	217	16	201	145	128
20 Nalgonda	Rural	116	70	7	0	63	0	1	N	1	56	55
	Urban	7	42	9	0	33	0	137	42	95	162	150

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–III.2

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

This subsidiary table is also based on main Table E-III and gives the distribution of 1,000 factories and workshops by the seven sizes of employment under each of the categories of 'total', 'all fuels', 'electricity', 'liquid fuel', 'coal', 'wood and bagasse' and 'other power' and 'no power' for the State, districts by rural and urban areas separately and for cities/towns with population of 50,000 persons or more.

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE E–III.2

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above		Total																			Sl. No.
		1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	All Fuels: 1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	713	262	13	6	5	1	N	179	590	106	69	47	6	3	A.P.
	Urban	394	476	65	35	20	6	4	97	479	155	136	91	25	17	
1 Srikakulam District	Rural	631	332	13	11	11	1	1	147	536	58	106	129	17	7	1
	Urban	445	485	29	29	11	0	1	103	495	94	215	84	0	9	
2 Visakhapatnam District	Rural	692	270	20	9	6	1	2	362	487	72	32	32	0	15	2
	Urban	457	435	48	37	20	1	2	125	428	159	168	96	10	14	
Visakhapatnam City		609	256	78	43	6	6	8	19	442	289	154	38	0	58	
Vizianagaram Town		339	545	40	13	30	3	0	84	349	121	265	157	24	0	
3 East Godavari District	Rural	622	311	40	15	9	2	1	136	526	189	87	47	12	3	3
	Urban	405	410	90	56	27	7	5	93	394	200	190	85	21	17	
Kakinada City		305	484	94	67	31	12	7	177	245	168	203	71	9	27	
Rajahmundry City		319	396	144	89	59	3	10	34	368	222	256	94	9	17	
4 West Godavari District	Rural	670	281	24	10	13	2	0	17	741	120	41	69	12	0	4
	Urban	339	537	58	30	27	7	2	52	513	110	124	147	40	14	
Eluru City		302	576	69	33	16	2	2	55	586	110	152	83	0	14	
5 Krishna District	Rural	693	267	20	11	8	1	N	224	461	111	102	82	18	2	5
	Urban	345	489	87	43	27	6	3	129	350	179	161	138	34	9	
Vijayawada City		271	546	103	43	29	4	4	137	392	190	129	129	15	8	
Bandar City		312	517	90	49	21	9	2	145	307	161	161	145	65	16	
6 Guntur District	Rural	752	199	35	8	5	N	1	132	497	154	107	51	2	7	6
	Urban	327	543	63	27	19	9	12	102	442	167	129	97	29	34	
Guntur City		399	378	83	44	38	18	40	88	478	140	125	103	15	51	
Tenali Town		312	523	110	33	12	10	0	64	449	231	115	77	64	0	
7 Nellore District	Rural	730	251	9	6	3	1	N	188	553	129	79	43	8	0	7
	Urban	414	508	39	23	12	2	2	165	424	159	139	93	0	20	
Nellore City		469	400	56	37	30	5	3	178	333	167	167	133	0	22	
8 Chittoor District	Rural	606	362	21	8	3	0	0	255	545	118	73	9	0	0	8
	Urban	482	408	58	35	12	3	2	18	552	170	145	57	30	18	
9 Cuddapah District	Rural	592	395	9	3	1	N	N	174	477	165	119	46	0	19	9
	Urban	516	426	32	16	8	2	0	33	400	233	217	75	42	0	
Proddatur Town		484	475	27	11	3	0	0	80	440	240	180	60	0	0	
10 Anantapur District	Rural	576	389	21	8	5	1	0	136	451	154	161	86	12	0	10
	Urban	401	488	56	35	14	4	2	122	423	165	179	83	14	14	
Anantapur Town		402	479	73	36	5	5	0	189	528	94	151	19	19	0	
11 Kurnool District	Rural	759	186	14	15	25	0	1	99	409	121	121	242	0	8	11
	Urban	438	415	68	25	33	16	5	149	371	122	88	162	84	24	
Kurnool City		316	520	96	34	24	5	5	69	534	164	110	96	0	27	
Adoni Town		430	428	40	24	50	19	9	221	233	116	81	209	93	47	

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE E–III.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above		Electricity						Liquid Fuel								Sl. No.
		1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
ANDHRA PRADESH .	**Rural**	**154**	**548**	**107**	**86**	**81**	**12**	**12**	**150**	**640**	**101**	**67**	**38**	**3**	**1**	**A.P.**
	Urban	**96**	**492**	**150**	**130**	**87**	**24**	**21**	**68**	**439**	**205**	**160**	**103**	**25**	**0**	
1 Srikakulam District .	Rural	106	423	29	125	279	19	19	134	622	79	98	49	18	0	1
	Urban	117	489	106	213	64	0	11	0	538	0	231	231	0	0	
2 Visakhapatnam District .	Rural	274	397	123	55	82	0	69	251	626	78	34	11	0	0	2
	Urban	122	450	145	172	83	11	17	133	133	334	267	133	0	0	
Visakhapatnam City .		22	457	261	152	43	0	65	0	0	667	333	0	0	0	
Vizianagaram Town .		69	342	137	288	137	27	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	
3 East Godavari District .	Rural	126	511	110	126	83	33	11	95	536	258	79	32	0	0	3
	Urban	83	397	206	193	83	19	19	71	286	214	286	143	0	0	
Kakinada City .		159	346	177	215	75	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajahmundry City .		36	375	214	259	89	9	18	0	200	400	200	200	0	0	
4 West Godavari District .	Rural	0	673	169	79	69	10	0	0	778	115	34	64	9	0	4
	Urban	39	578	117	106	117	23	20	22	304	131	130	304	109	0	
Eluru City .		41	626	114	138	65	0	16	0	0	0	571	429	0	0	
5 Krishna District .	Rural	189	458	73	116	140	18	6	230	497	102	101	59	11	0	5
	Urban	147	346	163	161	145	27	11	0	278	167	222	278	55	0	
Vijayawada City .		153	379	174	123	145	17	9	0	571	286	143	0	0	0	
Bandar City .		158	333	175	158	123	35	18	0	0	0	0	667	333	0	
6 Guntur District .	Rural	270	450	160	70	20	0	30	166	534	101	141	58	0	0	6
	Urban	107	442	147	224	107	32	41	114	343	343	171	29	0	0	
Guntur City .		81	476	129	129	130	16	56	400	200	400	0	0	0	0	
Tenali Town .		62	431	215	123	92	77	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	
7 Nellore District .	Rural	203	594	94	62	47	0	0	219	491	114	97	61	18	0	7
	Urban	177	436	137	129	97	0	24	0	428	143	286	143	0	0	
Nellore City .		192	356	137	151	137	0	27	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	
8 Chittoor District .	Rural	67	693	160	67	13	0	0	118	566	171	132	13	0	0	8
	Urban	13	550	165	146	73	33	20	0	545	273	182	0	0	0	
9 Cuddapah District .	Rural	206	412	176	118	88	0	0	43	478	217	174	44	0	44	9
	Urban	45	438	214	180	67	56	0	0	280	320	400	0	0	0	
Proddatur Town .		89	422	244	178	67	0	0	0	500	250	250	0	0	0	
10 Anantapur District .	Rural	167	396	167	104	125	41	0	131	452	131	191	95	0	0	10
	Urban	117	437	155	172	86	16	16	190	286	286	190	48	0	0	
Anantapur Town .		189	528	94	151	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 Kurnool District .	Rural	270	568	54	54	27	0	27	32	333	151	151	333	0	0	11
	Urban	201	345	100	86	144	91	33	29	362	174	116	246	73	0	
Kurnool City .		104	521	83	125	125	0	42	0	357	429	143	71	0	0	
Adoni Town .		250	279	147	74	132	59	59	111	56	0	111	500	222	0	

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE E–III.2 —*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above		Coal, wood and bagasse						Other Power								Sl No
		1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	1
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	**280**	**440**	**93**	**134**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**301**	**498**	**122**	**47**	**24**	**8**	**0**	A
	Urban	**134**	**403**	**105**	**119**	**179**	**60**	**0**	**138**	**409**	**150**	**177**	**102**	**24**	**0**	
1 Srikakulam District	Rural	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	478	44	87	43	0	0	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Visakhapatnam District	Rural	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	671	253	25	13	38	0	0	2
	Urban	200	600	0	0	200	0	0	125	375	250	0	250	0	0	
Visakhapatnam City		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	333	0	0	0	0	
Vizianagaram Town		200	600	0	0	200	0	0	333	0	0	0	667	0	0	
3 East Godavari District	Rural	400	400	200	0	0	0	0	202	532	171	57	32	6	0	3
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	212	424	121	121	91	31	0	
Kakinada City		0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	600	400	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajahmundry City		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 West Godavari District	Rural	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	75	738	75	12	75	25	0	4
	Urban	182	545	182	91	0	0	0	147	294	0	265	206	88	0	
Eluru City		182	545	182	91	0	0	0	250	500	0	0	250	0	0	
5 Krishna District	Rural	313	313	187	62	125	0	0	262	417	190	83	12	36	0	5
	Urban	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	55	418	291	127	55	54	0	
Vijayawada City		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	333	191	0	0	0	
Bandar City		0	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 Guntur District	Rural	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	127	409	352	28	70	14	0	6
	Urban	0	250	250	500	0	0	0	37	593	185	74	74	37	0	
Guntur City		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	143	143	0	0	0	
Tenali Town		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	273	91	0	0	0	
7 Nellore District	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	610	182	65	13	0	0	7
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	350	300	150	50	0	0	
Nellore City		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	267	333	200	67	0	0	
8 Chittoor District	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609	362	15	14	0	0	0	8
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	667	0	0	0	0	0	
9 Cuddapah District	Rural	333	667	0	0	0	0	0	346	539	77	38	0	0	0	9
	Urban	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	600	0	0	
Proddatur Town		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	
10 Anantapur District	Rural	0	0	333	667	0	0	0	125	667	167	41	0	0	0	10
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	
Anantapur Town		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 Kurnool District	Rural	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Urban	0	666	0	0	167	167	0	0	750	250	0	0	0	0	
Kurnool City		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	818	182	0	0	0	0	
Adoni Town		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--III.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories ineach kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above		No Power						
		1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		44	45	46	47	48	49	50
ANDHRA PRADESH .	**Rural**	**738**	**247**	**8**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**440**	**476**	**51**	**19**	**8**	**4**	**2**
1 Srikakulam District .	Rural	673	315	9	3	N	0	0
	Urban	485	484	22	7	2	0	0
2 Visakhapatnam District .	Rural	750	232	10	5	2	1	0
	Urban	510	435	30	16	9	0	0
Visakhapatnam City .		705	226	44	25	0	0	0
Vizianagaram Town .		373	572	29	13	13	0	0
3 East Godavari District .	Rural	714	270	12	2	2	N	N
	Urban	463	413	69	32	16	4	3
Kakinada City .		327	509	81	43	24	13	3
Rajahmundry City		387	403	125	49	26	2	8
4 West Godavari District .	Rural	800	190	5	4	1	0	0
	Urban	389	542	49	13	6	1	0
Eluru City .		333	575	64	18	8	2	0
5 Krishna District .	Rural	738	249	11	2	N	0	0
	Urban	388	517	69	20	4	1	1
Vijayawada City .		300	580	85	24	7	2	2
Bandar City .		340	552	78	30	0	0	0
6 Guntur District .	Rural	787	180	28	2	3	N	N
	Urban	355	555	50	15	9	7	9
Guntur City .		471	354	70	26	22	19	38
Tenali Town .		358	538	87	17	0	0	0
7 Nellore District .	Rural	756	236	3	3	1	1	N
	Urban	434	515	30	14	5	2	0
Nellore City .		512	410	40	18	15	5	0
8 Chittoor District .	Rural	623	353	17	5	2	0	0
	Urban	532	393	46	23	6	N	0
9 Cuddapah District .	Rural	597	394	7	1	N	1	0
	Urban	546	427	20	4	3	0	0
Proddatur Town .		501	477	18	4	0	0	0
10 Anantapur District .	Rural	593	387	16	2	2	N	0
	Urban	447	499	38	11	3	2	0
Anantapur Town .		470	464	66	0	0	0	0
11 Kurnool District .	Rural	830	162	3	3	2	0	0
	Urban	501	425	56	11	4	2	1
Kurnool City .		375	516	79	16	7	7	0
Adoni Town .		483	478	21	9	9	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2—*Contd.*

(Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam & Nalgonda Districts)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–III.2

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above		Electricity						Liquid Fuel								Sl. No.
		1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons and above	
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
12 Mahbubnagar District .	Rural	375	625	0	0	0	0	0	400	529	57	14	0	0	0	12
	Urban	250	667	83	0	0	0	0	178	679	89	36	18	0	0	
13 Hyderabad District .	Rural	340	490	75	57	19	0	19	203	625	140	16	16	0	0	13
	Urban	61	610	145	91	53	20	20	26	526	369	79	0	0	0	
Hyderabad Town Group		59	612	144	91	53	20	21	0	500	429	71	0	0	0	
14 Medak District .	Rural	0	906	31	63	0	0	0	0	895	53	52	0	0	0	14
	Urban	0	757	108	81	54	0	0	0	333	667	0	0	0	0	
15 Nizamabad District .	Rural	52	842	53	53	0	0	0	193	690	71	31	15	0	0	15
	Urban	111	492	174	48	95	32	48	193	323	226	193	0	65	0	
Nizamabad Town .		100	425	250	50	125	25	25	454	182	364	0	0	0	0	
16 Adilabad District .	Rural	556	222	0	111	111	0	0	427	487	69	17	0	0	0	16
	Urban	196	375	179	107	54	0	89	0	750	107	143	0	0	0	
17 Karimnagar District .	Rural	0	800	159	50	0	0	0	0	957	31	12	0	0	0	17
	Urban	0	548	194	194	64	0	0	0	692	154	154	0	0	0	
18 Warangal District .	Rural	625	250	0	0	125	0	0	541	417	21	21	0	0	0	18
	Urban	265	349	96	145	121	12	12	77	384	231	231	77	0	0	
Warangal City .		266	329	101	152	126	13	13	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	
19 Khammam District .	Rural	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	828	109	63	0	0	0	19
	Urban	0	571	200	143	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kothagudem Town		0	500	0	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20 Nalgonda District .	Rural	0	955	45	0	0	0	0	0	955	41	4	0	0	0	20
	Urban	0	710	79	132	50	0	26	0	684	105	158	53	0	0	
Vijayapuri Town .		0	800	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE E--III.2 —*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above		Coal, wood and bagasse						Other Power								Sl. No.
		1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above	
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
12 Mahbubnagar District .	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	765	176	0	59	0	0	0	12
	Urban	0	0	500	500	0	0	0	77	385	77	346	115	0	0	
13 Hyderabad District .	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Urban	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hyderabad Town Group		0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14 Medak District .	Rural	0	750	250	0	0	0	0	606	273	61	60	0	0	0	14
	Urban	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	364	364	182	91	0	0	0	
15 Nizamabad District .	Rural	333	667	0	0	0	0	0	74	630	111	185	0	0	0	15
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nizamabad Town .		0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16 Adilabad District .	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	955	45	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Urban	250	250	250	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17 Karimnagar District .	Rural	182	818	0	0	0	0	0	0	867	133	0	0	0	0	17
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	55	167	167	0	0	
18 Warangal District .	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	773	227	0	0	0	0	0	18
	Urban	294	235	0	59	353	59	0	380	340	100	120	60	0	0	
Warangal City .		294	235	0	59	353	59	0	388	347	102	122	41	0	0	
19 Khammam District .	Rural	0	0	0	833	167	0	0	176	824	0	0	0	0	0	19
	Urban	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	200	133	267	0	0	
Kothagudem Town .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20 Nalgonda District .	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	769	38	154	0	0	0	20
	Urban	0	667	0	333	0	0	0	0	214	72	714	0	0	0	
Vijayapuri Town .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–III.3

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH											
RURAL											
All fuels	45	45	528	706	230	39	1	2	2	35	0
Electricity	11	11	115	161	29	39	N	N	N	33	0
Liquid fuel	25	25	308	439	79	0	0	0	2	2	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	7	7	10	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other fuels	8	8	98	99	112	0	N	1	0	0	0
No fuel	955	955	472	294	770	961	999	998	998	965	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	135	135	614	818	446	376	15	47	13	385	37
Electricity	110	110	442	607	258	376	15	47	9	385	37
Liquid fuel	13	13	91	116	87	0	0	0	4	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	2	9	10	15	0	0	0	N	0	0
Other fuels	10	10	72	85	86	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	865	865	386	182	554	624	985	953	987	615	963
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	80	80	524	657	214	0	0	0	0	138	0
Electricity	28	28	171	186	71	0	0	0	0	128	0
Liquid fuel	45	45	305	408	121	0	0	0	0	10	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	6	6	44	57	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	920	920	476	343	786	1000	1000	0	1000	862	0
URBAN											
All fuels	104	104	623	805	357	417	0	0	0	667	0
Electricity	92	92	523	701	214	417	0	0	0	667	0
Liquid fuel	12	12	100	104	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	896	896	377	195	643	583	1000	1000	1000	333	0
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	150	150	418	641	214	0	0	0	0	308	0
Electricity	32	32	79	141	16	0	0	0	0	308	0
Liquid fuel	78	78	223	406	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	6	6	16	5	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	34	34	100	89	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	850	850	582	359	786	1000	1000	1000	1000	692	0
URBAN											
All fuels	137	137	674	895	432	238	0	0	0	1000	0
Electricity	119	119	565	766	351	238	0	0	0	1000	0
Liquid fuel	10	10	67	65	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	5	5	42	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	863	863	326	105	568	762	1000	0	1000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ANDHRA PRADESH												
RURAL												
All fuels	26	0	0	3	568	0	200	57	59	N	0	176
Electricity	26	0	0	1	257	0	200	57	59	N	0	176
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	2	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	974	1000	1000	997	432	1000	800	943	941	1000	0	824
URBAN												
All fuels	47	3	1	106	850	14	200	233	219	0	48	221
Electricity	47	3	1	101	802	14	200	233	219	0	48	203
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	5	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other fuels	0	0	0	N	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	953	997	999	894	150	986	800	767	781	1000	952	779
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	2	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	2	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	998	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	115	800	69	0	62	62	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	115	800	69	0	62	62	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	885	200	931	0	938	938	1000	1000	0
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	625
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	63	909	0	0	182	229	0	200	0
Electricity	0	0	0	63	909	0	0	182	229	0	200	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	937	91	1000	0	818	771	1000	800	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III,3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Groups 365	Minor Groups 366	Minor Groups 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
ANDHRA PRADESH											
RURAL											
All fuels	1	3	4	167	2	1000	5	100	0	5	0
Electricity	1	2	4	167	1	1000	4	67	0	3	0
Liquid fuel	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	33	0	2	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
No fuel	999	997	996	833	998	0	995	900	1000	995	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	44	152	118	291	115	917	58	226	N	35	3
Electricity	44	141	111	231	107	917	55	217	N	35	3
Liquid fuel	0	2	0	26	2	0	2	5	0	N	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	7	7	34	5	0	1	4	0	N	0
Other fuels	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	956	848	882	709	885	83	942	774	1000	965	997
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	23	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	11	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	977	1000	1000	986	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	74	45	1000	37	1000	0	0	0	6	0
Electricity	0	74	45	1000	37	1000	0	0	0	6	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	926	955	0	963	0	1000	1000	1000	994	1000
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	6	4	0	0	5	0	23	200	0	23	0
Electricity	6	0	0	0	0	0	23	200	0	9	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	994	996	1000	0	995	0	977	800	1000	977	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	29	146	0	200	159	1000	107	302	0	16	4
Electricity	29	107	0	200	130	1000	87	256	0	16	4
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	23	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	39	0	0	29	0	7	23	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	971	854	1000	800	841	0	893	698	1000	984	996

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III,3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VISAKHAPATNAM CITY											
All fuels	140	140	697	1000	0	286	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	124	124	515	739	0	286	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	8	8	91	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	8	8	91	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	860	860	303	0	1000	714	1000	0	1000	0	0
VIZIANAGARAM TOWN											
All fuels	118	118	759	947	437	500	0	0	0	1000	0
Electricity	104	104	707	868	437	500	0	0	0	1000	0
Liquid fuel	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	4	4	52	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	882	882	241	53	563	500	1000	0	1000	0	0
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	159	160	546	710	298	88	0	0	8	0	0
Electricity	49	49	143	211	12	88	0	0	8	0	0
Liquid fuel	67	68	245	355	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	42	42	153	136	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	841	840	454	290	702	912	1000	1000	992	1000	0
URBAN											
All fuels	156	156	611	870	253	402	0	0	15	0	0
Electricity	138	138	462	690	108	402	0	0	15	0	0
Liquid fuel	5	5	37	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	12	12	109	114	145	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	844	844	389	130	747	598	1000	1000	985	1000	0
KAKINADA CITY											
All fuels	152	152	739	1000	250	370	0	0	286	0	0
Electricity	144	144	652	875	250	370	0	0	286	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	7	7	72	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	848	848	261	0	750	630	1000	0	714	1000	0
RAJAHMUNDRY CITY											
All fuels	191	191	533	767	0	545	0	0	100	0	0
Electricity	183	183	489	700	0	545	0	0	100	0	0
Liquid fuel	8	8	44	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	809	809	467	233	1000	455	1000	1000	900	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 286	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
VISAKHAPATNAM CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	217	1000	0	0	211	286	0	400	0
Electricity	0	0	0	217	1000	0	0	211	286	0	400	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	783	0	1000	0	789	714	1000	600	1000
VIZIANAGARAM TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	10	1000	0	0	214	273	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	10	1000	0	0	214	273	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	990	0	1000	0	786	727	1000	1000	1000
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	200	0	0	22	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	200	0	0	22	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	800	1000	1000	978	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	1000	3	0	150	1000	39	1000	140	182	0	0	115
Electricity	1000	3	0	150	1000	39	1000	140	182	0	0	115
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	997	1000	850	0	961	0	860	818	1000	1000	885
KAKINADA CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	108	1000	77	0	154	200	0	0	125
Electricity	0	0	0	108	1000	77	0	154	200	0	0	125
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	892	0	923	0	846	800	1000	1000	875
RAJAHMUNDRY CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	255	1000	65	1000	105	125	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	255	1000	65	1000	105	125	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	745	0	935	0	895	875	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Groups 365	Minor Groups 366	Minor Groups 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
VISAKHAPATNAM CITY											
All fuels	0	154	0	0	200	1000	130	190	0	20	0
Electricity	0	154	0	0	200	1000	130	190	0	20	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	846	1000	0	800	0	870	810	1000	980	1000
VIZIANAGARAM TOWN											
All fuels	59	184	0	500	136	0	152	474	0	14	10
Electricity	59	79	0	500	45	0	106	368	0	14	10
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	53	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	105	0	0	91	0	15	53	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	941	816	1000	500	864	0	848	526	1000	986	990
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	28	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	28	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	972	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	115	167	301	288	93	1000	43	217	4	33	3
Electricity	115	159	301	237	93	1000	43	217	4	33	3
Liquid fuel	0	8	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	885	833	699	712	907	0	957	783	996	967	997
KAKINADA CITY											
All fuels	53	227	360	0	179	1000	52	167	0	9	0
Electricity	53	227	360	0	179	1000	52	167	0	9	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	947	773	640	0	821	0	948	833	1000	991	1000
RAJAHMUNDRY CITY											
All fuels	171	270	462	281	121	1000	125	429	40	96	12
Electricity	171	246	462	228	121	1000	125	429	40	96	12
Liquid fuel	0	24	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	829	730	538	719	879	0	875	571	960	904	988

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	166	166	527	712	147	64	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	40	40	116	162	22	64	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	93	93	304	434	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	32	32	105	112	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	834	834	473	288	853	936	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
URBAN											
All fuels	147	147	625	810	370	593	0	0	0	1000	0
Electricity	109	109	381	497	197	593	0	0	0	1000	0
Liquid fuel	19	19	134	185	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	5	5	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	14	14	103	117	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	853	853	375	190	630	407	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
ELURU CITY											
All fuels	113	113	561	867	296	538	0	0	0	1000	0
Electricity	96	96	458	717	222	538	0	0	0	1000	0
Liquid fuel	5	5	65	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	9	9	19	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	3	3	19	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	887	887	439	133	704	462	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
KRISHNA DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	88	88	668	796	227	77	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	32	32	219	251	136	77	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	37	37	289	353	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	3	3	25	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	16	16	135	161	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	912	912	332	204	773	923	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	167	167	610	794	450	309	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	139	139	421	543	317	309	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	7	7	45	64	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	1	1	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	20	20	139	180	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	833	833	390	206	550	691	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
BANDAR CITY											
All fuels	143	143	545	718	200	462	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	132	132	455	590	200	462	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	7	7	54	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	4	4	36	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	857	857	455	282	800	538	1000	0	1000	1000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	1000	0	0	8	300	0	0	333	333	0	0	1000
Electricity	1000	0	0	5	200	0	0	333	333	0	0	1000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	992	700	1000	1000	667	667	1000	0	0
URBAN												
All fuels	0	13	0	99	667	11	0	339	422	0	0	214
Electricity	0	13	0	81	542	11	0	339	422	0	0	214
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	18	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	987	1000	901	333	989	0	661	578	1000	1000	786
ELURU CITY												
All fuels	0	6	0	100	1000	25	0	500	650	0	0	100
Electricity	0	6	0	100	1000	25	0	500	650	0	0	100
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	994	1000	900	0	975	0	500	350	1000	1000	900
KRISHNA DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	3	400	0	0	0	0	2	0	286
Electricity	0	0	0	3	400	0	0	0	0	2	0	286
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	997	600	1000	0	1000	1000	998	0	714
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	54	833	0	0	263	279	0	0	105
Electricity	0	0	0	54	833	0	0	263	279	0	0	105
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	946	167	1000	0	737	721	1000	1000	895
BANDAR CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	130	1000	0	0	286	375	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	130	1000	0	0	286	375	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	870	0	1000	0	714	625	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	32	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	968	993	1000	0	992	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	189	204	167	412	112	750	163	500	0	25	0
Electricity	189	132	111	177	84	750	148	455	0	25	0
Liquid fuel	0	12	0	0	19	0	5	15	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	42	56	235	9	0	10	30	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	811	796	833	588	888	250	837	500	1000	975	1000
ELURU CITY											
All fuels	174	278	167	333	130	1000	177	468	0	36	0
Electricity	174	111	0	66	87	1000	161	425	0	36	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	130	167	267	43	0	16	43	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	826	722	833	667	870	0	823	532	1000	964	1000
KRISHNA DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	3	58	95	1000	38	1000	25	250	0	43	0
Electricity	3	48	95	1000	27	1000	17	0	0	7	0
Liquid fuel	0	10	0	0	11	0	8	250	0	25	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
No fuel	997	942	905	0	962	0	975	750	1000	957	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	33	209	0	235	221	1000	80	267	0	26	6
Electricity	33	209	0	235	221	1000	80	267	0	26	6
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	967	791	1000	765	779	0	920	733	1000	974	994
BANDAR CITY											
All fuels	0	231	0	0	167	1000	22	77	0	52	16
Electricity	0	231	0	0	167	1000	22	77	0	52	16
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	769	0	0	833	0	978	923	1000	948	984

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VIJAYAWADA CITY											
All fuels	179	179	620	867	536	333	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	160	160	448	622	393	333	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	5	5	43	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	14	14	129	174	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	821	821	380	133	464	667	1000	1000	1000	0	0
GUNTUR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	58	58	664	741	343	0	N	N	3	0	0
Electricity	13	13	130	145	57	0	N	N		0	0
Liquid fuel	36	36	423	470	257	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	N	N	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	9	9	110	124	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	942	942	336	259	657	1000	1000	1000	997	0	0
URBAN											
All fuels	110	110	602	858	392	258	46	49	6	111	0
Electricity	92	92	434	597	342	258	46	49	6	111	0
Liquid fuel	10	10	91	138	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	7	7	77	123	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	890	890	398	142	608	742	954	951	994	889	0
GUNTUR CITY											
All fuels	189	189	739	1000	533	409	54	55	13	200	0
Electricity	172	172	565	721	533	409	54	55	13	200	0
Liquid fuel	7	7	73	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	10	10	101	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	811	811	261	0	467	591	946	945	987	800	0
TENALI TOWN											
All fuels	159	159	643	933	167	208	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	132	132	457	667	111	208	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	4	4	29	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	23	23	157	222	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	841	841	357	67	833	792	0	0	1000	0	0
NELLORE DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	46	46	667	810	91	0	0	0	1	0	0
Electricity	11	11	154	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	21	21	304	373	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	14	14	209	250	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	954	954	333	190	909	1000	1000	1000	999	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
VIJAYAWADA CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	61	714	0	0	294	295	0	0	154
Electricity	0	0	0	61	714	0	0	294	295	0	0	154
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	939	286	1000	0	706	705	1000	1000	846
GUNTUR DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	5	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	5	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	995	667	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	113	833	11	0	288	293	0	0	351
Electricity	0	0	0	113	833	11	0	288	293	0	0	243
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	887	167	989	0	712	707	1000	1000	649
GUNTUR CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	125	750	0	0	548	636	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	125	750	0	0	548	636	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	875	250	1000	0	452	364	1000	1000	1000
TENALI TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	151	1000	0	0	344	316	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	151	1000	0	0	344	316	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	849	0	1000	0	656	684	1000	1000	1000
NELLORE DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	667

IARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State District City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
VIJAYAWADA CITY											
All fuels	57	240	0	250*	265	1000	151	355	0	21	0
Electricity	57	240	0	250	265	1000	151	355	0	21	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	943	760	1000	750	735	0	849	645	1000	979	1000
GUNTUR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	1000	12	200	0	41	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	1000	12	200	0	36	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	988	800	1000	959	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	25	118	28	0	132	795	72	227	0	39	4
Electricity	25	113	0	0	132	795	72	227	0	34	4
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	975	882	972	1000	868	205	928	773	1000	961	996
GUNTUR CITY											
All fuels	0	321	0	0	394	1000	164	316	0	102	0
Electricity	0	321	0	0	394	1000	164	316	0	102	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	679	1000	1000	606	0	836	684	1000	898	1000
TENALI TOWN											
All fuels	0	34	0	0	0	333	43	167	0	30	12
Electricity	0	34	0	0	0	333	43	167	0	30	12
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	966	1000	1000	1000	667	957	833	1000	970	988
NELLORE DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	968	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NELLORE DISTRICT											
URBAN											
All fuels	76	76	649	910	292	81	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	63	63	474	640	292	81	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	3	3	45	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	10	10	130	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	924	924	351	90	708	919	1000	0	1000	0	0
NELLORE CITY											
All fuels	129	129	625	886	364	67	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	105	105	389	500	364	67	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	3	3	28	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	21	21	208	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	871	871	375	114	636	933	1000	0	1000	0	0
CHITTOOR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	47	47	506	723	362	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	16	16	173*	299	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	16	16	172	314	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	15	15	161	110	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	953	953	494	277	638	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	97	97	583	777	500	404	0	0	4	0	0
Electricity	89	89	497	670	357	404	0	0	4	0	0
Liquid fuel	6	6	66	87	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	2	2	20	20	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	903	903	417	223	500	596	1000	0	996	0	0
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	14	14	537	863	504	71	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	4	4	159	353	106	71	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	6	6	229	294	248	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	11	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	3	3	138	177	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	986	986	463	137	496	929	1000	0	1000	1000	0
URBAN											
All fuels	57	57	636	695	791	138	0	0	3	0	0
Electricity	42	42	390	576	279	138	0	0	2	0	0
Liquid fuel	12	12	195	51	465	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	2	2	42	51	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	943	943	364	305	209	862	1000	0	997	1000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
NELLORE DISTRICT												
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	63	1000	0	0	250	275	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	63	1000	0	0	250	275	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	937	0	1000	0	750	725	1000	1000	1000
NELLORE CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	128	1000	0	0	297	324	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	128	1000	0	0	297	324	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	872	0	1000	0	703	676	1000	1000	1000
CHITTOOR DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	34	1000	36	0	349	289	0	0	579
Electricity	0	0	0	34	1000	36	0	349	289	0	0	526
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	966	0	964	0	651	711	1000	1000	421
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	0
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	44	667	0	0	88	88	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	44	667	0	0	88	88	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	956	333	1000	0	912	912	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Faqtories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
NELLORE DISTRICT											
URBAN											
All fuels	36	68	0	0	0	1000	31	136	0	14	0
Electricity	36	68	0	0	0	1000	31	136	0	14	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	964	932	1000	1000	1000	0	969	864	1000	986	1000
NELLORE CITY											
All fuels	45	116	0	0	0	1000	44	167	0	17	0
Electricity	45	116	0	0	0	1000	44	167	0	17	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	955	884	1000	1000	1000	0	956	833	1000	983	1000
CHITTOOR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels											
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	989	1000
URBAN											
All fuels											
Electricity	261	141	192	1000	103	125	53	211	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	261	141	192	1000	103	125	53	211	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	739	859	808	0	897	875	947	789	1000	1000	1000
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	963	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	160	200	0	0	189	0	47	107	0	81	9
Electricity	160	200	0	0	189	0	47	107	0	81	9
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	840	800	0	0	811	0	953	893	1000	919	991

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Faotories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PRODDATUR TOWN											
All fuels	41	41	588	750	800	1000	0	0	2	0	0
Electricity	37	37	441	687	400	1000	0	0	2	0	0
Liquid fuel	3	3	118	63	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	1	1	29	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	959	959	412	250	200	0	1000	0	998	1000	0
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	35	35	470	755	408	0	0	0	14	0	0
Electricity	11	11	123	237	72	0	0	0	4	0	0
Liquid fuel	18	18	242	436	168	0	0	0	10	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	21	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	5	5	84	82	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	965	965	530	245	592	1000	1000	1000	986	0	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	141	141	546	843	678	474	0	0	40	0	0
Electricity	129	129	454	787	407	474	0	0	39	0	0
Liquid fuel	11	11	84r	56	237	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	1	1	8	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	859	859	454	157	322	526	1000	1000	960	0	1000
ANANTAPUR TOWN											
All fuels	242	242	605	808	714	538	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	242	242	605	808	714	538	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	758	758	395	192	286	462	0	0	1000	0	0
KURNOOL DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	98	98	423	541	365	62	0	0	169	0	0
Electricity	27	27	124	220	0	62	0	0	27	0	0
Liquid fuel	69	69	289	321	333	0	0	0	142	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	2	10	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	902	902	577	459	635	938	1000	1000	831	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	179	179	470	694	585	417	0	0	178	0	0
Electricity	126	126	301	452	362	417	0	0	83	0	0
Liquid fuel	42	42	126	197	146	0	0	0	89	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	4	4	13	13	23	0	0	0	6	0	0
Other fuels	7	7	30	32	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	821	821	530	306	415	583	1000	1000	822	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PRODDATUR TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	571	571	1000	0	0
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	5	0	0	2	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Electricity	5	0	0	2	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	995	1000	1000	998	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	0
URBAN												
All fuels	406	0	0	175	957	0	0	159	171	0	91	250
Electricity	406	0	0	175	957	0	0	159	171	0	91	250
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	594	1000	1000	825	43	1000	0	841	829	1000	909	750
ANANTAPUR TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	286	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	286	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	714	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
KURNOOL DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	9	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	9	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	991	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	152	950	16	0	103	105	0	0	125
Electricity	0	0	0	137	850	16	0	103	105	0	0	125
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	848	50	984	0	897	895	1000	1000	875

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Groups 365	Minor Groups 366	Minor Groups 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
PRODDATUR TOWN											
All fuels	0	300	0	0	300	0	59	167	0	173	17
Electricity	0	300	0	0	300	0	59	167	0	173	17
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	700	0	0	700	0	941	833	1000	827	983
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	3	0	0	3	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	3	0	0	3	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	997	0	0	997	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	116	0	500	126	1000	90	267	0	12	0
Electricity	0	116	0	500	126	1000	90	267	0	12	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	884	1000	500	874	0	910	733	1000	988	1000
ANANTAPUR TOWN											
URBAN											
All fuels	0	211	0	500	250	1000	286	667	0	0	0
Electricity	0	211	0	500	250	1000	286	667	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	789	1000	500	750	0	714	333	1000	1000	1000
KURNOOL DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	966	996	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	54	0	0	33	1000	9	36	0	92	0
Electricity	0	45	0	0	22	1000	9	36	0	89	0
Liquid fuel	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	946	1000	0	967	0	991	964	1000	908	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KURNOOL CITY											
All fuels	194	194	484	607	565	300	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	128	128	286	339	348	300	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	37	37	111	196	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	29	29	87	72	152	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	806	806	516	393	435	700	1000	0	1000	0	0
ADONI TOWN											
All fuels	204	204	493	750	867	308	0	0	286	0	0
Electricity	161	161	466	687	867	308	0	0	107	0	0
Liquid fuel	43	43	27	63	0	0	0	0	179	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	796	796	507	250	133	692	1000	1000	714	0	1000
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	30	30	482	569	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	3	3	41	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	22	22	355	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	5	5	86	81	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	970	970	518	431	871	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	180	180	616	774	552	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	22	22	75	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	103	103	352	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	7	7	25	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	48	48	164	132	414	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	820	820	384	226	448	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000
HYDERABAD DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	98	98	629	809	231	1000	0	0	5	0	0
Electricity	44	44	281	366	77	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	54	54	348	443	154	0	0	0	5	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	902	902	371	191	769	0	1000	0	995	0	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	203	203	754	973	404	606	73	1000	75	0	0
Electricity	196	196	707	912	375	606	73	1000	75	0	0
Liquid fuel	7	7	46	61	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	N	N	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	797	797	246	27	596	394	927	0	925	0	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
KURNOOL CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	231	833	53	0	273	300	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	231	833	53	0	273	300	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	769	167	947	0	727	700	1000	1000	1000
ADONI TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	133	1000	0	0	91	91	0	0	200
Electricity	0	0	0	133	1000	0	0	91	91	0	0	200
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	867	0	1000	0	909	909	1000	0	800
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
HYDERABAD DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	667
URBAN												
All fuels	1000	6	4	145	872	29	91	311	239	0	89	207
Electricity	1000	6	4	145	872	29	91	311	239	0	89	207
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	994	996	855	128	971	909	689	761	1000	911	793

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Groups 365	366	369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
KURNOOL CITY											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
ADONI TOWN											
All fuels	0	83	0	0	0	0	48	143	0	185	0
Electricity	0	83	0	0	0	0	48	143	0	167	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	917	1000	0	1000	0	952	857	1000	815	1000
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
HYDERABAD DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	987	1000	0	987	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	104	241	160	0	153	946	59	230	0	85	12
Electricity	104	241	160	0	153	946	59	230	0	84	12
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	896	759	840	1000	847	54	941	770	1000	915	988

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HYDERABAD TOWN GROUP											
All fuels	202	202	755	972	411	606	91	1000	75	0	0
Electricity	197	197	720	926	390	606	91	1000	75	0	0
Liquid fuel	5	5	35	46	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	798	798	245	28	589	394	909	0	925	0	0
MEDAK DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	24	24	574	759	211	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	4	4	83	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	16	16	395	584	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	N	N	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	4	4	86	35	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	976	976	426	241	789	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	46	46	460	640	143	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	32	32	319	467	36	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	3	3	26	27	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	2	2	18	13	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	9	9	97	133	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	954	954	540	360	857	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	53	53	515	647	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	4	4	40	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	42	42	412	527	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	1	1	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	6	6	57	60	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	947	947	485	353	923	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	73	73	566	716	227	267	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	49	49	352	431	136	267	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	23	23	200	265	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	1	1	14	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	927	927	434	284	773	733	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
NIZAMABAD TOWN											
All fuels	110	110	478	619	154	200	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	85	85	348	428	154	200	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	23	23	119	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	2	2	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	890	890	522	381	846	800	1000	1000	1000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
HYDERABAD TOWN GROUP												
All fuels	1000	6	4	147	868	31	91	313	242	0	89	200
Electricity	1000	6	4	147	868	31	91	313	242	0	89	200
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	994	996	853	132	969	909	687	758	1000	911	800
MEDAK DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	38	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Electricity	0	0	0	38	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	962	500	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	889
NIZAMABAD TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	54	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	54	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	946	500	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Groups 365	Minor Groups 366	Minor Groups 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
HYDERABAD TOWN GROUP											
All fuels	107	245	160	0	158	946	59	230	0	86	12
Electricity	107	245	160	0	158	946	59	230	0	85	12
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	893	755	840	1000	842	54	941	770	1000	914	988
MEDAK DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	34	0	0	0	1000	38	167	0	0	0
Electricity	0	34	0	0	0	0	28	125	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	42	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	966	1000	0	1000	0	962	833	1000	1000	1000
NIZAMABAD TOWN											
All fuels	0	62	0	0	0	0	32	95	0	0	0
Electricity	0	62	0	0	0	0	32	95	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	938	1000	0	1000	0	968	905	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ADILABAD DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	18	18	333	462	274	0	0	0	7	0	0
Electricity	3	3	19	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	38	38	255	410	163	0	0	0	7	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	7	7	59	7	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	952	952	666	538	726	0	1000	0	993	1000	0
URBAN											
All fuels	182	183	506	640	500	600	0	0	429	0	0
Electricity	116	117	291	440	136	600	0	0	143	0	0
Liquid fuel	58	58	165	160	273	0	0	0	286	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	8	8	47	40	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	818	817	494	360	500	400	1000	0	571	1000	0
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	20	20	345	675	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	5	5	92	199	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	11	11	188	389	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	1	1	13	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	3	3	52	77	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	980	980	655	325	925	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	64	64	425	478	407	167	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	32	32	181	189	222	167	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	13	13	102	122	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	19	19	142	167	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	936	936	575	522	593	833	1000	1000	1000	0	0
WARANGAL DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	30	30	618	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	1	1	28	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	25	25	513	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	4	4	77	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	970	970	382	320	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	130	130	584	699	481	77	0	0	39	0	333
Electricity	66	66	257	353	77	77	0	0	39	0	333
Liquid fuel	10	10	49	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	14	14	66	91	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	40	40	212	183	385	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	870	870	416	301	519	923	1000	1000	961	0	667

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ADILABAD DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	34	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Electricity	0	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	32	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	966	160	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	500
URBAN												
All fuels	1000	0	0	222	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	400
Electricity	0	0	0	180	813	0	1000	0	0	0	0	400
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	42	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	778	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	600
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	60	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	60	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	940	286	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
WARANGAL DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	60	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Electricity	0	0	0	24	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	24	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	12	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	940	285	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	889

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Groups 365	366	369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
ADILABAD DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	33	54	0	0	0	0	64	250	0	45	0
Electricity	33	54	0	0	0	0	32	125	0	45	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	125	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	967	946	1000	0	1000	0	936	750	1000	955	1000
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	333	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	333	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	971	667	1000	1000	1000
WARANGAL DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	7	147	0	0	178	0	7	40	0	0	0
Electricity	7	119	0	0	137	0	7	40	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	19	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	9	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	993	853	1000	0	822	0	993	960	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WARANGAL CITY											
All fuels	130	130	599	727	510	42	0	0	43	0	400
Electricity	70	70	279	399	82	42	0	0	43	0	400
Liquid fuel	1	1	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	15	15	76	109	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	44	44	239	211	408	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	870	870	401	273	490	958	1000	1000	957	0	600
KHAMMAM DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	30	30	558	661	263	0	14	14	0	0	0
Electricity	1	1	27	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	21	21	429	578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	2	2	7	0	26	0	9	9	0	0	0
Other fuels	6	6	95	46	237	0	5	5	0	0	0
No fuel	970	970	442	339	737	1000	986	986	1000	0	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	174	175	631	672	0	0	143	143	0	0	0
Electricity	115	116	400	426	0	0	143	143	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	49	49	231	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	826	825	369	328	1000	1000	857	857	1000	0	0
KOTHAGUDEM TOWN											
All fuels	37	37	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	37	37	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	963	963	750	750	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0
NALGONDA DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	14	14	719	761	471	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	1	1	55	57	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	12	12	600	648	118	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	1	1	64	56	294	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	986	986	281	239	529	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	164	164	673	877	429	333	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	84	84	327	439	191	333	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	42	42	178	298	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	7	7	30	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	31	31	138	140	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	836	836	327	123	571	667	1000	0	1000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
WARANGAL CITY												
All fuels	0	0	0	53	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Electricity	0	0	0	35	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	18	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	947	400	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	889
KHAMMAM DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	2	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	2	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	998	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	0
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	171	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Electricity	0	0	0	171	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	829	300	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	0	0
KOTHAGUDEM TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	0
NALGONDA DISTRICT												
RURAL												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
URBAN												
All fuels	0	0	0	30	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	30	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	970	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Group Major 34 & 35	Group Major 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
WARANGAL CITY											
All fuels	7	163	0	0	203	0	7	50	0	0	0
Electricity	7	133	0	0	156	0	7	50	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	20	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	993	837	1000	0	797	0	993	950	1000	1000	1000
KHAMMAM DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	700	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
KOTHAGUDEM TOWN											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
NALGONDA DISTRICT											
RURAL											
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
URBAN											
All fuels	0	53	0	0	67	0	16	53	0	0	0
Electricity	0	53	0	0	67	0	16	53	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	947	1000	0	933	0	984	947	1000	1000	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division. Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Major Group 22	Minor Group 222	Major Group 23	Major Group 24	Major Group 25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VIJAYAPURI TOWN											
All fuels	90	90	1000	1000	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	90	90	1000	1000	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	910	910	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Major Group 32	Major Group 33
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
VIJAYAPURI TOWN												
All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—*Concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division. Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 and above Rural/Urban by kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Major Group 36	Minor Groups 365	Minor Groups 366	Minor Groups 369	Major Group 37	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
VIJAYAPURI TOWN											
All fuels	0	77	0	0	77	0	67	83	0	0	0
Electricity	0	77	0	0	77	0	67	83	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel	1000	923	0	0	923	0	933	917	1000	1000	1000

Note:—The establishments under Division 0, Major Group 01, Minor Groups 220, 235, 255, 264, 288, 310, 311 and 350 do not use any power or fuel.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

This subsidiary table is based on main Table E-IV printed in Part IV-B. Housing and Establishment Tables of this State and gives the distribution of 1.000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings according to the 8 different types of predominant material of wall for the State, districts, taluks for the rural and urban areas separately and individually for cities/towns with a population of 50.000 persons or more.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Rural**	**78**	**2**	**647**	**100**	**N**	**172**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**69**	**1**	**398**	**383**	**N**	**143**	**5**	**1**
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	**Rural**	**18**	**2**	**813**	**156**	**N**	**11**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**4**	**N**	**653**	**334**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**1**
1 Srikakulam Taluk	Rural	17	0	789	188	0	6	0	0
	Urban	3	0	562	434	0	0	0	1
2 Cheepurupalle Taluk	Rural	9	N	845	126	1	16	3	N
	Urban	0	0	716	268	0	16	0	0
3 Bobbili Taluk	Rural	5	N	778	212	0	5	0	0
	Urban	4	1	663	309	0	20	1	2
4 Salur Taluk	Rural	91	13	714	148	0	N	1	3
	Urban	15	0	573	386	0	17	4	0
5 Parvathipuram Taluk	Rural	52	6	807	135	0	N	0	0
	Urban	11	2	593	384	0	6	2	2
6 Palakonda Taluk	Rural	7	0	806	185	N	2	N	N
	Urban	0	0	709	291	0	0	0	0
7 Pathapatnam Taluk	Rural	14	4	751	228	0	3	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Narsannapet Taluk	Rural	2	0	763	182	0	53	0	0
	Urban	0	0	628	372	0	0	0	0
9 Tekkali Taluk	Rural	6	0	866	102	N	26	N	N
	Urban	0	0	650	348	0	2	0	0
10 Sompeta Taluk	Rural	7	N	939	46	0	8	N	N
	Urban	5	0	784	207	0	1	3	0
11 Ichchapuram Taluk	Rural	26	0	939	31	0	3	1	0
	Urban	0	0	765	235	0	0	0	0
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	**Rural**	**36**	**1**	**858**	**82**	**N**	**23**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**20**	**0**	**485**	**344**	**1**	**146**	**3**	**1**
1 Visakhapatnam Taluk	Rural	6	0	870	38	N	86	N	0
	Urban	31	0	473	206	3	280	6	1
Visakhapatnam City		32	0	388	226	2	245	6	1
2 Anakapalle Taluk	Rural	7	0	835	132	0	26	0	N
	Urban	26	0	222	752	0	0	0	0
3 Yellamanchili Taluk	Rural	38	0	778	153	0	31	0	0
	Urban	0	0	669	331	0	0	0	0
4 Narasapatnam Taluk	Rural	75	N	862	58	0	5	0	0
	Urban	8	0	869	120	0	3	0	0
5 Chintapalle Taluk	Rural	490	0	471	N	6	32	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Paderu Taluk	Rural	33	8	948	1	N	10	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Chodavaram Taluk	Rural	19	0	894	68	0	19	0	0
	Urban	14	0	643	343	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--IV.1—*Contd.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT—*Concld.*									
8 Srungavarapukota Taluk	Rural	16	3	878	97	0	5	0	1
	Urban	11	0	749	240	0	0	0	0
9 Vizianagaram Taluk	Rural	15	N	869	75	0	40	1	0
	Urban	3	0	416	523	N	55	3	0
Vizianagaram Town		3	0	416	523	N	55	3	0
10 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	Rural	5	N	903	73	0	11	3	0
	Urban	0	0	669	127	0	204	0	0
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**Rural**	**169**	**5**	**460**	**361**	**N**	**4**	**N**	**1**
	Urban	**85**	**N**	**374**	**513**	**0**	**20**	**7**	**1**
1 Kakinada Taluk	Rural	59	N	597	344	0	N	0	0
	Urban	67	0	408	512	0	6	7	0
Kakinada City		65	0	365	557	0	3	10	0
2 Amalapuram Taluk	Rural	217	20	450	312	0	N	1	0
	Urban	211	0	265	523	0	1	0	0
3 Razole Taluk	Rural	147	1	547	304	0	N	1	0
	Urban	69	0	414	517	0	0	0	0
4 Kothapeta Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	251	0	256	493	N	N	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Ramachandrapuram Taluk	Rural	134	2	277	585	N	2	N	0
	Urban	92	0	290	609	0	0	9	0
6 Rajahmundry Taluk	Rural	179	5	458	342	N	16	N	0
	Urban	96	1	312	519	0	58	11	3
Rajahmundry City		108	1	276	586	0	13	13	3
7 Rampachodavaram Ind .Sub. Tk.	Rural	690	0	247	60	0	3	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Yellavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	366	4	591	37	0	2	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Peddapuram Taluk	Rural	132	3	498	366	0	1	0	0
	Urban	29	0	750	221	0	0	0	0
10 Prathipadu Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	162	1	548	281	0	8	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Tuni Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	75	5	675	226	2	8	0	9
	Urban	101	0	406	489	0	4	0	0
12 Pithapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	90	2	490	413	0	5	0	0
	Urban	8	0	467	521	0	4	0	0
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**Rural**	**146**	**1**	**557**	**278**	**N**	**15**	**2**	**1**
	Urban	**141**	**N**	**357**	**485**	**0**	**11**	**5**	**1**
1 Eluru Taluk	Rural	77	2	787	115	N	16	3	0
	Urban	41	1	483	441	0	22	10	2
Eluru City		41	1	483	441	0	22	10	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--IV.1—*Contd*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*Concld.*									
2 Chintalapudi Taluk .	Rural	158	N	739	74	0	28	N	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Polavaram Taluk .	Rural	271	1	563	111	0	21	N	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kovvur Taluk .	Rural	154	0	417	333	0	66	N	N
	Urban	102	0	210	656	0	0	2	0
5 Tadepalligudem Taluk	Rural	156	8	372	402	0	1	1	N
	Urban	174	0	205	614	0	7	0	0
6 Tanuku Taluk .	Rural	178	N	406	411	N	1	4	0
	Urban	313	0	194	393	0	N	0	0
7 Narsapur Taluk .	Rural	112	N	573	302	0	5	1	2
	Urban	143	1	353	493	0	4	1	0
8 Bheemavaram Taluk	Rural	125	0	632	239	0	3	1	0
	Urban	208	0	387	384	0	15	6	0
KRISHNA DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**86**	**1**	**693**	**86**	**N**	**128**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**102**	**1**	**392**	**217**	**1**	**274**	**13**	**0**
1 Bandar Taluk .	Rural	46	0	811	85	0	57	A	1
	Urban	97	3	330	429	0	78	13	0
Bandar City		113	4	321	451	0	93	15	0
2 Divi Taluk .	Rural	93	4	611	127	0	163	2	N
	Urban	69	0	566	363	0	2	0	0
3 Gannavaram Taluk .	Rural	100	0	605	75	N	218	N	2
	Urban	119	0	518	229	0	124	10	0
4 Vijayawada Taluk .	Rural	142	N	564	80	N	211	3	N
	Urban	127	N	277	131	1	447	17	N
Vijayawada City		127	N	277	131	1	447	17	N
5 Nandigama Taluk .	Rural	15	0	861	91	0	33	N	0
	Urban	16	0	818	114	0	46	6	0
6 Jaggayyapet Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	2	0	858	26	0	105	9	0
	Urban	4	0	763	159	0	74	0	0
7 Tiruvur Taluk .	Rural	114	N	812	59	0	15	N	0
	Urban	53	0	686	246	0	0	15	0
8 Nuzvid Taluk .	Rural	59	1	781	23	0	136	N	0
	Urban	3	0	644	72	0	281	0	0
9 Gudivada Taluk .	Rural	101	0	564	150	0	185	N	N
	Urban	90	1	548	292	0	67	2	0
10 Kaikalur Taluk .	Rural	86	1	843	48	0	21	1	0
	Urban	51	0	672	230	0	35	12	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--IV.1—*Contd.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUNTUR DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**74**	**N**	**548**	**118**	**N**	**258**	**2**	**N**
	Urban	**121**	**N**	**427**	**303**	**N**	**142**	**6**	**1**
1 Guntur Taluk .	Rural	67	N	511	39	0	379	4	N
	Urban	47	N	481	374	N	91	5	2
Guntur City		53	N	453	430	N	62	0	2
2 Tenali Taluk .	Rural	164	N	333	349	0	154	N	N
	Urban	349	N	193	315	0	130	12	1
Tenali Town		421	N	95	343	0	125	15	1
3 Repalle Taluk .	**Rural**	**90**	**0**	**708**	**172**	**0**	**30**	**N**	**0**
	Urban	**88**	**0**	**454**	**385**	**0**	**71**	**2**	**0**
4 Bapatla Taluk .	Rural	164	N	449	165	0	222	N	0
	Urban	174	0	478	255	0	91	2	0
5 Ongole Taluk .	Rural	40	N	547	107	0	302	4	0
	Urban	31	0	417	343	0	208	1	0
6 Narasaraopet Taluk .	Rural	19	1	753	79	0	147	1	N
	Urban	82	0	480	268	0	155	15	0
7 Vinukonda Taluk .	Rural	20	0	804	18	0	157	1	N
	Urban	0	0	845	0	0	155	0	0
8 Palnad Taluk .	Rural	10	N	308	34	N	643	5	0
	Urban	87	0	6	0	0	907	0	0
9 Sattenapalle Taluk .	Rural	13	0	735	8	0	240	4	N
	Urban	19	0	664	240	0	60	17	0
NELLORE DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**18**	**N**	**655**	**52**	**0**	**274**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**2**	**0**	**523**	**341**	**N**	**134**	**N**	**0**
1 Nellore Taluk .	Rural	14	0	751	68	0	167	N	0
	Urban	4	0	473	442	N	81	0	0
Nellore City		4	0	473	442	N	81	0	0
2 Gudur Taluk .	Rural	71	0	776	47	0	105	1	0
	Urban	2	0	669	303	0	21	0	0
3 Sullurpet Taluk .	Rural	29	0	883	38	0	49	1	0
	Urban	3	0	702	295	0	0	0	0
4 Venkatagiri Taluk .	Rural	4	1	729	36	0	227	N	3
	Urban	0	0	645	351	0	1	3	0
5 Rapur Taluk .	Rural	53	2	405	31	0	507	2	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Atmakur Taluk .	Rural	12	N	384	53	0	550	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Udayagiri Taluk .	Rural	1	0	571	9	0	419	N	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Kanigiri Taluk .	Rural	1	N	596	1	0	401	1	0
	Urban	0	0	521	5	0	474	0	0
9 Podili Taluk .	Rural	2	0	587	3	0	405	3	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.1—*Contd*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NELLORE DISTRICT—*Concld.*									
10 Darsi Taluk	Rural	3	0	733	1	0	207	3	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Kandukur Taluk	Rural	25	0	663	111	0	168	N	N
	Urban	2	0	635	135	0	28	0	0
12 Kavali Taluk	Rural	8	N	695	35	0	262	N	N
	Urban	0	0	775	181	0	701	0	2
13 Kovur Taluk	Rural	15	N	653	94	0	232	1	0
	Urban	1	0	677	222	0	100	0	0
CHITTOOR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**1**	**N**	**834**	**118**	**N**	**47**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**1**	**0**	**424**	**563**	**0**	**11**	**1**	**0**
1 Chittoor Taluk	Rural	0	0	864	127	0	9	0	0
	Urban	2	0	351	642	0	2	0	0
2 Bangarupalem Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	0	0	842	145	0	13	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Palmaner Taluk	Rural	1	0	789	34	0	175	0	1
	Urban	0	0	434	561	0	5	0	0
4 Kuppam Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	N	0	733	205	0	62	0	0
	Urban	0	0	300	672	0	28	0	0
5 Punganur Taluk	Rural	N	0	828	93	1	78	0	0
	Urban	2	0	549	437	0	12	0	0
6 Madanpalle Taluk	Rural	1	N	816	93	0	60	0	0
	Urban	0	0	125	871	0	4	0	0
7 Vayalpad Taluk	Rural	1	0	856	96	0	47	N	0
	Urban	0	0	639	324	0	37	0	0
8 Chandragiri Taluk	Rural	2	0	817	160	0	21	N	0
	Urban	0	0	460	517	0	23	0	0
9 Kalahasti Taluk	Rural	11	N	866	75	0	48	0	0
	Urban	0	0	569	431	0	0	0	0
10 Satyavedu Taluk	Rural	N	0	846	99	0	55	N	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Puttur Taluk	Rural	0	N	817	173	0	10	0	0
	Urban	3	0	493	493	0	0	11	0
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	**Rural**	**3**	**10**	**518**	**21**	**N**	**448**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**8**	**0**	**419**	**172**	**0**	**398**	**3**	**0**
1 Cuddapah Taluk	Rural	5	0	692	30	N	273	0	N
	Urban	1	0	479	500	0	10	10	0
2 Rayachoti Taluk	Rural	1	55	829	62	2	51	0	N
	Urban	0	0	764	218	0	18	0	0
3 Pulivendla Taluk	Rural	3	0	22	0	0	975	0	0
	Urban	17	0	592	124	0	264	3	0
4 Kamalapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	5	0	131	1	0	863	0	0
	Urban	144	0	435	0	0	421	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.1—*Contd*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—*Concld.*									
5 Jammalamadugu Taluk	Rural	4	0	80	N	0	916	0	0
	Urban	2	0	3	0	0	995	0	0
6 Proddatur Taluk	Rural	2	0	386	2	0	610	0	0
	Urban	2	0	298	4	0	696	0	0
Proddatur Town		2	0	298	4	0	696	0	0
7 Badvel Taluk	Rural	4	0	723	5	0	268	N	0
	Urban	0	0	641	16	0	340	3	0
8 Sidhout Taluk	Rural	1	0	578	27	0	393	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Rajampet Taluk	Rural	3	0	717	24	0	256	0	0
	Urban	0	0	443	105	0	452	0	0
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**25**	**N**	**255**	**39**	**N**	**680**	**N**	**1**
	Urban	**114**	**0**	**206**	**283**	**N**	**390**	**7**	**0**
1 Anantapur Taluk	Rural	51	0	182	39	N	728	N	0
	Urban	210	0	86	681	0	23	0	0
Anantapur Town		210	0	86	681	0	23	0	0
2 Kalyandrug Taluk	Rural	47	0	196	26	0	726	N	5
	Urban	157	0	169	3	0	653	18	0
3 Rayadrug Taluk	Rural	49	0	491	I	A	457	0	2
	Urban	162	0	23	0	0	815	0	0
4 Uravakonda Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	36	N	137	2	0	825	0	0
	Urban	171	0	56	0	0	773	0	0
5 Gooty Taluk	Rural	45	0	206	4	0	744	1	0
	Urban	179	0	158	70	0	572	21	0
6 Tadpatri Taluk	Rural	7	0	80	1	N	912	0	0
	Urban	12	0	434	18	0	536	0	0
7 Dharmavaram Taluk	Rural	21	N	127	31	0	819	2	0
	Urban	60	0	342	455	0	143	0	0
8 Kadiri Taluk	Rural	3	0	202	29	0	766	0	0
	Urban	18	0	545	322	0	115	0	0
9 Penukonda Taluk	Rural	9	N	256	70	0	665	0	0
	Urban	0	0	77	438	0	485	0	0
10 Hindupur Taluk	Rural	9	0	405	118	0	468	0	0
	Urban	4	0	185	794	1	5	11	0
11 Madakasira Taluk	Rural	24	N	507	66	0	403	0	0
	Urban	11	0	22	54	0	913	0	0
KURNOOL DISTRICT	**Rural**	**51**	**1**	**242**	**6**	**0**	**699**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**146**	**5**	**182**	**59**	**1**	**601**	**3**	**3**
1 Kurnool Taluk	Rural	15	N	69	2	0	914	N	0
	Urban	115	0	59	135	0	691	N	0
Kurnool City		124	0	60	147	0	669	N	0
2 Nandikotkur Taluk	Rural	95	0	26	0	0	877	1	1
	Urban	184	0	0	0	0	816	0	0
3 Atmakur Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	287	1	219	25	0	468	0	0
	Urban	332	0	25	0	0	643	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--IV.1—*Contd*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of Wall.

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KURNOOL DISTRICT—*Concld.*									
4 Markapur Taluk .	Rural	25	0	791	21	0	359	N	1
	Urban	12	1	532	319	0	117	19	0
5 Giddalur Taluk .	Rural	31	0	732	1	0	232	4	0
	Urban	20	56	102	5	0	790	27	0
6 Allagadda Taluk .	Rural	47	6	105	0	0	842	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Nandyal Taluk .	Rural	37	0	37	0	0	916	0	0
	Urban	226	0	43	16	2	708	0	0
8 Banganapalle Ind. Sub. Tk. .	Rural	18	N	0	0	0	982	0	0
	Urban	7	0	6	0	0	987	0	0
9 Koilkuntla Taluk .	Rural	8	N	6	0	0	986	0	0
	Urban	10	0	23	0	0	967	0	0
10 Dhone Taluk .	Rural	43	0	59	1	0	897	0	0
	Urban	407	2	2	0	4	585	0	0
11 Pattikonda Taluk .	Rural	75	0	104	0	0	820	N	1
	Urban	92	0	2	4	0	900	0	2
12 Alur Taluk .	Rural	23	0	177	N	0	800	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Adoni Taluk .	Rural	55	1	426	19	0	498	1	0
	Urban	168	4	438	17	0	353	0	10
Adoni Town		202	5	508	24	0	261	0	0
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**56**	**N**	**636**	**8**	**0**	**299**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**17**	**N**	**440**	**267**	**1**	**271**	**4**	**N**
1 Mahbubnagar Taluk	Rural	86	N	680	12	0	221	1	0
	Urban	33	0	283	552	1	131	0	0
2 Shadnagar Taluk .	Rural	55	0	850	8	0	87	0	0
	Urban	79	0	178	739	4	0	0	0
3 Kalvakurthi Taluk	Rural	47	N	891	5	0	57	0	0
	Urban	0	0	909	29	0	62	0	0
4 Achampet Taluk	Rural	144	0	756	21	0	79	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Kollapur Taluk	Rural	214	0	270	18	0	493	4	1
	Urban	0	0	328	570	0	102	0	0
6 Nagarkurnool Taluk	Rural	8	0	821	12	0	158	1	0
	Urban	13	0	467	123	0	397	0	0
7 Wanaparthi Taluk	Rural	40	1	563	14	0	381	1	N
	Urban	10	3	254	609	0	114	8	2
8 Alampur Taluk	Rural	21	0	283	3	0	693	0	0
	Urban	4	0	96	0	0	900	0	0
9 Gadwal Taluk	Rural	51	0	567	0	0	382	0	0
	Urban	8	0	710	3	0	254	25	0
10 Atmakur Taluk	Rural	12	0	732	6	0	247	3	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--IV.1—*Contd.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—*Concld.*									
11 Makthal Taluk	Rural	7	N	667	1	0	325	0	0
	Urban	10	0	601	44	1	339	2	0
12 Kodangal Taluk	Rural	22	N	334	5	0	589	N	N
	Urban	2	0	436	8	0	554	0	0
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	**Rural**	**42**	**1**	**626**	**22**	**N**	**304**	**N**	**5**
	Urban	**6**	**1**	**293**	**653**	**1**	**43**	**2**	**1**
Hyderabad Town group		5	1	296	672	1	22	2	1
1 Medchal Taluk	Rural	18	0	833	16	0	133	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Hyderabad East Taluk	Rural	11	0	917	33	1	8	0	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	Rural	32	0	934	6	0	8	0	20
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Hyderabad West Taluk	Rural	30	0	815	62	0	93	0	0
	Urban	25	0	906	69	0	0	0	0
5 Chevella Taluk	Rural	36	0	752	4	0	208	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Pargi Taluk	Rural	127	1	538	4	0	329	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Tandur Taluk	Rural	29	6	204	78	0	683	0	0
	Urban	2	0	15	7	0	975	1	0
8 Vicarabad Taluk	Rural	29	3	163	6	0	789	0	10
	Urban	94	0	178	82	11	635	0	0
MEDAK DISTRICT	**Rural**	**30**	**1**	**716**	**8**	**N**	**245**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**26**	**1**	**720**	**74**	**1**	**170**	**8**	**0**
1 Sangareddy Taluk	Rural	33	2	590	9	N	366	0	0
	Urban	18	0	507	92	0	381	2	0
2 Zahirabad Taluk	Rural	35	N	318	19	0	628	N	0
	Urban	72	0	675	9	4	240	0	0
3 Narayankhed Taluk	Rural	47	6	185	14	N	746	0	2
	Urban	0	0	801	0	0	199	0	0
4 Andole (Jogipet) Taluk	Rural	28	N	551	2	0	419	0	0
	Urban	26	12	859	44	0	44	15	0
5 Narsapur Taluk	Rural	66	2	839	6	0	87	0	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Medak Taluk	Rural	44	1	912	15	0	28	0	N
	Urban	2	0	891	60	0	2	45	0
7 Gajwel Taluk	Rural	11	0	936	3	0	50	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Siddipet Taluk	Rural	7	0	961	2	0	30	0	N
	Urban	4	0	820	176	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--IV.1—*Contd.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall.

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	**Rural**	**84**	**2**	**722**	**108**	**N**	**83**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**85**	**1**	**519**	**378**	**1**	**6**	**10**	**0**
1 Nizamabad Taluk	Rural	81	N	727	173	N	19	N	0
	Urban	68	0	431	496	1	2	2	0
Nizamabad Town		68	0	431	496	1	2	2	0
2 Armur Taluk	Rural	57	N	721	211	0	10	1	N
	Urban	71	2	771	143	0	10	0	0
3 Kamareddy Taluk	Rural	40	1	857	10	0	92	N	0
	Urban	33	0	757	106	0	11	93	0
4 Yellareddy Taluk	Rural	142	0	634	53	0	171	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Banswada Taluk	Rural	163	13	531	61	2	229	1	0
	Urban	137	13	486	316	0	48	0	0
6 Madnur Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	43	N	658	8	0	291	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Bodhan Taluk	Rural	106	4	805	73	0	8	4	N
	Urban	145	0	534	317	4	0	0	0
ADILABAD DISTRICT	**Rural**	**464**	**15**	**411**	**86**	**N**	**24**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**282**	**10**	**380**	**311**	**2**	**5**	**10**	**0**
1 Adilabad Taluk	Rural	509	0	344	89	1	57	0	0
	Urban	358	0	167	474	0	0	1	0
2 Utnur Taluk	Rural	378	0	598	19	0	5	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Asifabad Taluk	Rural	809	4	113	65	0	6	0	3
	Urban	429	0	91	475	0	0	5	0
4 Sirpur Taluk	Rural	639	0	330	28	0	2	0	1
	Urban	225	44	356	315	7	14	39	0
5 Chinnur Taluk	Rural	570	0	315	91	0	24	0	0
	Urban	78	0	789	133	0	0	0	0
6 Lakshettipet Taluk	Rural	541	1	265	179	N	14	0	0
	Urban	534	0	74	378	0	14	0	0
7 Khanapur Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	451	234	134	181	N	0	0	0
	Urban	827	0	12	161	0	0	0	0
8 Boath Taluk	Rural	673	7	203	101	0	15	0	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Nirmal Taluk	Rural	68	0	830	85	0	16	1	0
	Urban	43	0	841	115	0	0	1	0
10 Mudhol Taluk	Rural	54	1	832	12	0	101	0	0
	Urban	11	0	964	21	0	4	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--IV.1—*Contd.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**46**	**1**	**887**	**51**	**0**	**15**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**51**	**1**	**616**	**329**	**N**	**1**	**2**	**N**
1 Karimnagar Taluk	Rural	2	0	963	18	0	17	0	N
	Urban	10	0	523	466	0	0	1	0
2 Sirsilla Taluk	Rural	19	N	959	12	0	10	N	N
	Urban	115	0	725	150	1	1	7	1
3 Metpalli Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	40	1	801	158	0	N	0	0
	Urban	74	0	749	177	0	0	0	0
4 Jagtial Taluk	Rural	102	4	802	92	0	N	0	0
	Urban	26	4	429	539	0	2	0	0
5 Sultanabad Taluk	Rural	14	0	912	59	0	15	N	0
	Urban	35	0	578	387	0	0	0	0
6 Manthani Taluk	Rural	357	0	555	22	0	66	0	0
	Urban	47	0	800	153	0	0	0	0
7 Huzurabad Taluk	Rural	2	0	944	33	0	21	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WARANGAL DISTRICT	**Rural**	**90**	**N**	**833**	**55**	**N**	**22**	**N**	**N**
	Urban	**12**	**N**	**499**	**486**	**N**	**3**	**0**	**0**
1 Warangal Taluk	Rural	7	1	889	60	N	43	N	0
	Urban	5	0	467	524	N	4	0	0
Warangal City		6	0	442	548	N	4	0	0
2 Parkal Taluk	Rural	52	0	885	54	0	9	0	N
	Urban	4	0	887	109	0	0	0	0
3 Mulug Taluk	Rural	579	0	323	36	0	62	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Narasampet Taluk	Rural	238	1	647	110	N	2	0	2
	Urban	146	0	618	236	0	0	0	0
5 Mahbubabad Taluk	Rural	72	N	848	78	0	2	0	0
	Urban	21	2	402	575	0	0	0	0
6 Jangaon Taluk	Rural	1	0	972	12	N	15	N	0
	Urban	0	2	698	300	0	0	0	0
KHAMMAM DISTRICT	**Rural**	**369**	**N**	**570**	**46**	**N**	**13**	**1**	**1**
	Urban	**39**	**3**	**524**	**425**	**1**	**8**	**N**	**0**
1 Khammam Taluk	Rural	32	0	877	60	0	30	1	0
	Urban	6	1	481	507	0	4	1	0
2 Yellandu Taluk	Rural	399	0	559	40	1	1	N	0
	Urban	57	26	487	392	0	38	0	0
3 Bhoorgampadu Taluk	Rural	741	0	222	37	N	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.1—*Concld.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall.

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KHAMMAM DISTRICT—*Concld.*									
4 Nugur Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	828	2	131	31	0	0	0	2
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bhadrachalam Taluk	Rural	819	1	110	38	N	2	0	0
	Urban	473	0	77	412	0	38	0	0
6 Kothagudem Taluk	Rural	628	N	327	32	0	9	0	4
	Urban	25	0	566	405	N	4	0	0
Kothagudem Town		25	0	566	405	N	4	0	0
7 Madhira Taluk	Rural	172	0	753	51	0	18	2	0
	Urban	24	0	637	330	9	0	0	0
NALGONDA DISTRICT	**Rural**	**17**	**N**	**918**	**17**	**N**	**47**	**1**	**0**
	Urban	**159**	**5**	**473**	**124**	**1**	**222**	**12**	**4**
1 Nalgonda Taluk	Rural	11	0	976	10	N	2	1	0
	Urban	0	0	809	186	0	5	0	0
2 Suryapet Taluk	Rural	N	0	957	27	0	16	0	0
	Urban	2	2	527	466	0	3	0	0
3 Huzurnagar Taluk	Rural	4	N	700	36	0	257	3	0
	Urban	7	0	893	78	0	22	0	0
4 Miryalguda Taluk	Rural	10	0	927	12	0	51	0	0
	Urban	288	8	253	39	2	381	22	7
Vijayapuri Town		329	10	180	11	2	435	25	8
5 Devarakonda Taluk	Rural	87	0	836	7	0	19	1	0
	Urban	0	0	786	47	0	167	0	0
6 Bhongir Taluk	Rural	11	1	959	22	0	7	0	0
	Urban	2	0	781	212	0	2	0	0
7 Ramannapet Taluk	Rural	1	0	984	6	0	9	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of Roof

[Based on 20% sample]

This subsidiary table also is based on main Table E-IV and gives the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings according to the 7 types of predominant material of roof for the State, districts, taluks separately for the rural and urban areas and for each city/town with a population of 50,000 persons or more.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH .	**Rural**	**627**	**201**	**4**	**1**	**21**	**15**	**131**
	Urban	**372**	**336**	**27**	**9**	**120**	**47**	**89**
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**870**	**102**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**16**
	Urban	**690**	**251**	**9**	**1**	**29**	**11**	**9**
1 Srikakulam Taluk .	Rural	896	86	1	2	14	N	1
	Urban	657	279	0	0	37	27	0
2 Cheepurupalle Taluk .	Rural	868	102	3	1	7	N	19
	Urban	724	231	3	10	29	0	3
3 Bobbili Taluk .	Rural	728	198	3	1	8	1	61
	Urban	615	271	13	0	47	1	53
4 Salur Taluk .	Rural	824	138	0	N	10	N	28
	Urban	594	364	3	0	23	0	16
5 Parvathipuram Taluk .	Rural	851	95	5	1	12	0	36
	Urban	643	252	25	0	78	0	2
6 Palakonda Taluk .	Rural	836	159	N	N	3	N	2
	Urban	752	231	3	0	4	10	0
7 Fathapatnam Taluk .	Rural	943	46	3	1	5	N	2
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Narasannapet Taluk .	Rural	926	54	N	1	10	4	5
	Urban	755	178	2	0	5	60	0
9 Tekkali Taluk .	Rural	916	60	4	8	11	N	1
	Urban	804	144	15	0	33	4	0
10 Sompeta Taluk .	Rural	947	43	2	3	3	2	0
	Urban	742	223	16	2	5	12	0
11 Ichchapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	967	29	1	2	1	N	0
	Urban	791	165	20	5	12	7	0
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	**Rural**	**873**	**77**	**2**	**1**	**13**	**N**	**34**
	Urban	**516**	**317**	**8**	**7**	**137**	**15**	**N**
1 Visakhapatnam Taluk .	Rural	838	96	2	3	20	1	40
	Urban	522	267	15	9	160	27	N
Visakhapatnam City		540	236	12	9	173	30	N
2 Anakapalle Taluk .	Rural	821	127	1	N	16	0	35
	Urban	295	500	4	0	200	1	0
3 Yellamanchili Taluk .	Rural	858	102	1	0	26	N	13
	Urban	672	225	0	0	94	9	0
4 Narasapatnam Taluk .	Rural	954	34	0	N	3	0	9
	Urban	879	69	0	0	52	0	0
5 Chintapalle Taluk .	Rural	934	1	61	0	0	1	3
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Paderu Taluk	Rural	988	2	7	1	0	N	2
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Chodavaram Taluk .	Rural	864	66	0	N	6	1	63
	Urban	670	252	0	2	76	0	0
8 Srungavarapukota Taluk	Rural	856	83	2	N	8	N	51
	Urban	771	186	0	0	43	0	0
9 Vizianagaram Taluk .	Rural	855	101	1	1	12	N	30
	Urban	401	454	4	18	120	3	N
Vizianagaram Town		401	454	4	18	120	3	N
10 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	Rural	840	77	0	0	29	0	54
	Urban	568	347	0	0	48	37	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban). Tahsil (Rural/Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**Rural**	**755**	**230**	**1**	**N**	**12**	**1**	**1**
	Urban	**434**	**454**	**4**	**2**	**95**	**10**	**1**
1 Kakinada Taluk .	Rural	714	266	1	N	18	1	N
	Urban	441	455	2	1	81	20	0
Kakinada City .		426	455	2	1	91	25	0
2 Amalapuram Taluk .	Rural	858	135	N	N	6	1	0
	Urban	568	366	0	0	54	12	0
3 Razole Taluk .	Rural	777	214	0	0	4	5	N
	Urban	571	366	3	0	60	0	0
4 Kothapeta Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	705	282	1	0	11	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Ramachandrapuram Taluk	Rural	575	406	1	1	16	1	N
	Urban	477	476	3	1	41	2	N
6 Rajahmundry Taluk .	Rural	748	232	2	N	17	1	0
	Urban	318	503	8	7	154	7	3
Rajahmundry City .		282	526	8	8	167	6	3
7 Rampachodavaram Ind. Sub. Tk. .	Rural	970	25	1	2	2	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Yellavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	974	21	0	1	3	0	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Peddapuram Taluk .	Rural	742	250	N	0	7	1	N
	Urban	539	432	1	0	26	1	1
10 Prathipadu Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	835	152	N	0	13	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Tuni Ind. Sub. Tk. .	Rural	851	118	0	0	10	1	20
	Urban	552	308	1	0	134	5	0
12 Pithapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	709	270	N	0	19	2	N
	Urban	510	404	2	0	84	0	0
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**Rural**	**788**	**198**	**1**	**N**	**11**	**1**	**1**
	Urban	**538**	**370**	**7**	**1**	**78**	**5**	**1**
1 Eluru Taluk .	Rural	884	103	2	0	9	2	N
	Urban	489	422	3	2	82	2	N
Eluru City .		489	422	3	2	82	2	N
2 Chintalapudi Taluk .	Rural	924	71	N	0	3	2	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Polavaram Taluk .	Rural	900	87	3	1	9	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kovvur Taluk .	Rural	731	254	2	N	12	N	1
	Urban	543	323	6	1	96	29	2
5 Tadepalligudem Taluk	Rural	775	209	1	N	14	1	N
	Urban	643	271	18	0	67	1	0
6 Tanuku Taluk .	Rural	691	289	2	1	15	2	N
	Urban	606	299	9	0	86	0	0
7 Narsapur Taluk .	Rural	765	224	1	0	9	1	0
	Urban	433	484	2	0	76	4	1
8 Bheemavaram Taluk .	Rural	783	200	1	0	11	2	3
	Urban	666	248	14	4	59	9	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Contd*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KRISHNA DISTRICT	**Rural**	**846**	**124**	**2**	**N**	**22**	**3**	**3**
	Urban	**543**	**265**	**7**	**1**	**160**	**24**	**N**
1 Bandar Taluk	Rural	878	98	N	0	22	1	1
	Urban	467	388	2	1	142	0	0
Bandar City		415	424	2	1	158	0	0
2 Divi Taluk	Rural	867	111	N	N	19	3	N
	Urban	859	114	2	0	25	0	0
3 Gannavaram Taluk	Rural	845	132	1	N	19	3	N
	Urban	723	166	1	0	72	38	0
4 Vijayawada Taluk	Rural	805	151	3	1	37	3	N
	Urban	503	232	11	2	214	37	1
Vijayawada City		503	232	11	2	214	37	1
5 Nandigama Taluk	Rural	708	223	6	0	32	2	29
	Urban	495	418	3	0	76	5	3
6 Jaggayyapet Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	738	227	10	0	2	16	7
	Urban	420	482	2	0	94	2	0
7 Tiruvur Taluk	Rural	940	50	0	0	7	3	0
	Urban	701	267	0	0	9	23	0
8 Nuzvid Taluk	Rural	941	41	0	0	10	5	0
	Urban	698	257	0	0	27	18	0
9 Gudivada Taluk	Rural	785	175	N	N	36	4	N
	Urban	695	174	2	0	115	14	0
10 Kaikalur Taluk	Rural	942	47	0	N	10	1	0
	Urban	746	172	0	0	74	8	0
GUNTUR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**544**	**201**	**1**	**N**	**41**	**7**	**203**
	Urban	**494**	**270**	**9**	**2**	**129**	**22**	**74**
1 Guntur Taluk	Rural	592	336	2	0	45	3	22
	Urban	503	307	12	5	157	11	5
Guntur City		490	301	14	5	183	N	7
2 Tenali Taluk	Rural	734	222	1	0	41	2	0
	Urban	621	196	9	0	169	4	1
Tenali Town		600	187	10	0	197	5	1
3 Repalle Taluk	Rural	889	88	1	0	20	2	0
	Urban	693	186	2	1	108	5	0
4 Bapatla Taluk	Rural	688	246	1	N	46	6	13
	Urban	616	252	5	1	94	29	3
5 Ongole Taluk	Rural	507	424	1	N	32	2	34
	Urban	278	554	7	4	124	16	17
6 Narasaraopet Taluk	Rural	260	111	1	N	58	9	561
	Urban	258	309	13	0	106	18	296
7 Vinukonda Taluk	Rural	521	12	1	0	70	27	369
	Urban	191	40	2	0	111	42	614
8 Palnad Taluk	Rural	237	5	1	4	11	14	728
	Urban	253	15	25	2	41	197	467
9 Sattenapalle Taluk	Rural	392	107	1	0	45	16	439
	Urban	**269**	254	12	0	108	3	354

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NELLORE DISTRICT	**Rural**	**879**	**56**	**2**	**1**	**33**	**9**	**20**
	Urban	**623**	**195**	**16**	**N**	**151**	**7**	**8**
1 Nellore Taluk	Rural	916	24	4	1	45	1	9
	Urban	553	196	26	1	222	1	1
Nellore City		553	196	26	1	222	1	1
2 Gudur Taluk	Rural	940	20	2	1	35	2	N
	Urban	776	61	5	0	158	0	0
3 Sullurpet Taluk	Rural	965	20	2	0	7	1	5
	Urban	774	79	1	0	146	0	0
4 Venkatagiri Taluk	Rural	963	23	0	0	13	1	0
	Urban	427	520	1	0	51	1	0
5 Rapur Taluk	Rural	946	23	5	1	23	1	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Atmakur Taluk	Rural	875	72	1	1	48	1	2
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Udayagiri Taluk	Rural	868	46	1	1	30	16	38
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Kanigiri Taluk	Rural	932	7	2	0	28	19	12
	Urban	693	70	34	0	109	0	89
9 Podili Taluk	Rural	856	28	3	N	46	39	28
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Darsi Taluk	Rural	698	56	2	0	32	48	164
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Kandukur Taluk	Rural	776	201	1	1	17	N	4
	Urban	589	347	6	0	58	0	0
12 Kavali Taluk	Rural	903	62	1	N	9	1	24
	Urban	612	248	7	0	93	0	40
13 Kovur Taluk	Rural	887	42	3	3	64	0	1
	Urban	832	75	7	0	0	86	0
CHITTOOR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**802**	**71**	**2**	**N**	**38**	**61**	**26**
	Urban	**406**	**254**	**21**	**N**	**230**	**15**	**74**
1 Chittoor Taluk	Rural	858	88	N	N	49	3	2
	Urban	325	458	1	1	189	0	26
2 Bangarupalem Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	835	86	1	0	74	3	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Palmaner Taluk	Rural	685	190	1	0	2	81	41
	Urban	399	418	16	0	82	82	3
4 Kuppam Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	671	276	N	0	21	23	9
	Urban	300	519	14	0	3	164	0
5 Punganur Taluk	Rural	673	19	3	0	44	158	103
	Urban	131	29	10	0	255	0	575
6 Madanapalle Taluk	Rural	720	10	5	1	43	162	59
	Urban	212	24	82	0	664	11	7
7 Vayalpad Taluk	Rural	760	3	2	N	37	160	38
	Urban	542	31	9	0	162	22	234
8 Chandragiri Taluk	Rural	834	42	2	0	81	15	26
	Urban	474	94	32	0	313	5	82
9 Kalahasti Taluk	Rural	925	53	1	N	21	N	0
	Urban	584	405	7	0	4	0	0
10 Satyavedu Taluk	Rural	919	63	1	N	17	0	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Puttur Taluk	Rural	863	110	N	0	25	1	1
	Urban	544	367	0	0	84	2	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Contd*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	**Rural**	**698**	**14**	**2**	**N**	**53**	**11**	**222**
	Urban	**492**	**115**	**8**	**2**	**129**	**19**	**235**
1 Cuddapah Taluk	Rural	721	22	7	0	142	16	92
	Urban	319	343	13	2	302	3	18
2 Rayachoti Taluk	Rural	916	3	N	N	49	11	21
	Urban	705	4	12	16	194	13	56
3 Pulivendla Taluk	Rural	319	2	0	0	128	3	548
	Urban	603	0	9	0	37	3	348
4 Kamalapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	446	2	1	0	4	5	542
	Urban	656	21	3	0	25	14	281
5 Jammalamadugu Taluk	Rural	301	1	1	N	18	11	668
	Urban	452	0	3	0	0	4	541
6 Proddatur Taluk	Rural	646	1	1	0	33	9	310
	Urban	432	1	2	0	13	53	494
Proddatur Town		432	1	7	0	13	53	494
7 Badvel Taluk	Rural	810	1	N	0	31	23	135
	Urban	648	0	0	0	226	16	110
8 Sidhout Taluk	Rural	830	80	2	1	47	15	25
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Rajampet Taluk	Rural	932	26	2	N	22	6	12
	Urban	692	192	3	0	111	1	1
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**334**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**33**	**16**	**613**
	Urban	**296**	**39**	**4**	**1**	**36**	**107**	**517**
1 Anantapur Taluk	Rural	329	4	2	N	32	21	612
	Urban	381	35	1	8	65	258	252
Anantapur Town		381	35	1	8	65	258	252
2 Kalyandrug Taluk	Rural	386	N	0	0	22	12	580
	Urban	511	12	0	0	33	12	432
3 Rayadrug Taluk	Rural	200	1	3	1	48	4	743
	Urban	243	6	4	0	0	4	743
4 Uravakonda Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	260	1	2	0	19	11	707
	Urban	173	2	3	0	0	28	794
5 Gooty Taluk	Rural	154	1	0	0	0	7	838
	Urban	332	108	11	0	20	83	446
6 Tadpatri Taluk	Rural	133	1	N	1	N	6	859
	Urban	91	3	0	0	1	23	882
7 Dharmavaram Taluk	Rural	465	2	1	2	67	16	447
	Urban	401	17	0	0	4	211	367
8 Kadiri Taluk	Rural	550	1	N	0	24	1	424
	Urban	354	13	0	0	84	6	543
9 Penukonda Taluk	Rural	386	1	N	0	90	34	489
	Urban	165	0	0	0	62	81	692
10 Hindupur Taluk	Rural	370	4	2	1	43	45	535
	Urban	281	13	10	0	94	193	409
11 Madakasira Taluk	Rural	147	2	1	0	9	14	827
	Urban	130	5	0	0	5	60	800

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KURNOOL DISTRICT	**Rural**	**340**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**35**	**12**	**612**
	Urban	**284**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**61**	**83**	**556**
1 Kurnool Taluk	Rural	122	1	0	0	99	17	761
	Urban	275	3	0	4	100	138	480
Kurnool City		297	3	0	5	30	149	516
2 Nandikotkur Taluk	Rural	269	0	0	1	39	3	688
	Urban	195	0	0	0	12	0	793
3 Atmakur Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	485	2	1	0	57	2	453
	Urban	423	2	0	0	16	0	559
4 Markapur Taluk	Rural	798	4	N	1	20	22	155
	Urban	490	9	15	0	80	182	224
5 Giddalur Taluk	Rural	652	1	N	0	15	11	321
	Urban	346	8	1	0	15	52	578
6 Allagadda Taluk	Rural	533	1	0	0	28	7	431
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Nandyal Taluk	Rural	354	1	0	0	0	2	643
	Urban	344	25	11	1	0	56	563
8 Banganapalle Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	255	0	0	0	1	9	735
	Urban	50	0	0	0	0	0	950
9 Koilkuntla Taluk	Rural	208	0	1	0	2	33	756
	Urban	139	0	0	0	0	43	818
10 Dhone Taluk	Rural	233	2	0	0	58	11	696
	Urban	409	40	15	0	312	13	211
11 Pattikonda Taluk	Rural	183	N	N	0	26	2	789
	Urban	251	3	0	1	53	67	625
12 Alur Taluk	Rural	109	3	1	N	49	6	832
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Adoni Taluk	Rural	141	1	N	0	15	16	827
	Urban	227	6	9	6	52	79	621
Adoni Town		227	7	11	9	78	105	563
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**363**	**49**	**2**	**N**	**34**	**43**	**509**
	Urban	**199**	**222**	**35**	**3**	**106**	**98**	**337**
1 Mahbubnagar Taluk	Rural	414	80	3	N	143	5	355
	Urban	202	387	58	0	323	30	0
2 Shadnagar Taluk	Rural	389	377	1	0	37	N	195
	Urban	130	794	36	4	0	20	16
3 Kalvakurthi Taluk	Rural	349	12	N	0	3	N	635
	Urban	450	41	4	8	21	21	455
4 Achampet Taluk	Rural	615	2	5	0	23	2	353
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Kollapur Taluk	Rural	567	N	N	0	3	1	429
	Urban	408	14	4	0	3	60	511
6 Nagarkurnool Taluk	Rural	372	2	N	0	6	1	619
	Urban	79	57	5	0	18	4	837
7 Wanaparthi Taluk	Rural	482	10	3	N	50	5	450
	Urban	122	104	2	0	74	38	660
8 Alampur Taluk	Rural	130	2	1	0	1	1	865
	Urban	163	22	0	0	56	11	748
9 Gadwal Taluk	Rural	358	N	4	0	1	1	636
	Urban	565	8	3	19	26	85	294
10 Atmakur Taluk	Rural	287	6	2	0	0	6	699
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Makthal Taluk	Rural	188	15	2	0	1	3	791
	Urban	65	188	68	1	35	14	629
12 Kondangal Taluk	Rural	210	81	1	1	110	418	179
	Urban	14	276	21	0	12	674	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Contd.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HYDERABAD DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**322**	**434**	**4**	**1**	**20**	**193**	**26**
	Urban	**93**	**496**	**67**	**9**	**202**	**124**	**9**
Hyderabad Town Group		91	506	68	10	207	109	9
1 Medchal Taluk .	Rural	232	748	5	1	8	5	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Hyderabad East Taluk .	Rural	284	683	1	N	24	5	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	Rural	310	662	1	0	6	N	21
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Hyderabad West Taluk	Rural	250	719	3	2	19	6	1
	Urban	104	837	10	0	10	0	39
5 Chevella Taluk .	Rural	112	522	10	0	12	32	12
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Pargi Taluk .	Rural	163	269	2	0	71	84	111
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Tandur Taluk .	Rural	151	2	2	1	0	844	0
	Urban	123	0	[illegible]	0	9	866	0
8 Vicarabad Taluk .	Rural	373	88	8	N	13	491	27
	Urban	211	85	178	3	57	436	0
MEDAK DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**314**	**621**	**22**	**N**	**14**	**26**	**3**
	Urban	**187**	**595**	**82**	**0**	**59**	**42**	**35**
1 Sangareddy Taluk .	Rural	435	509	10	1	12	26	7
	Urban	163	711	72	0	34	10	10
2 Zahirabad Taluk .	Rural	415	148	88	N	91	207	21
	Urban	292	15	213	0	146	134	135
3 Narayankhed Taluk .	Rural	353	610	18	0	17	0	2
	Urban	199	792	0	0	0	9	0
4 Andole Taluk .	Rural	436	490	72	N	1	N	1
	Urban	297	668	3	0	26	0	6
5 Narsapur Taluk .	Rural	366	631	N	0	2	N	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Medak Taluk .	Rural	279	716	N	1	3	1	0
	Urban	105	884	0	0	11	0	0
7 Gajwel Taluk .	Rural	192	806	1	0	1	N	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Siddipet Taluk .	Rural	165	832	N	1	1	1	N
	Urban	92	794	22	0	56	36	0
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**271**	**721**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
	Urban	**280**	**501**	**67**	**6**	**124**	**20**	**2**
1 Nizamabad Taluk .	Rural	279	715	2	1	3	N	N
	Urban	317	553	42	2	54	29	3
Nizamabad Town .		317	553	42	2	54	29	3
2 Armur Taluk .	Rural	139	858	1	N	1	1	N
	Urban	110	836	10	6	23	15	0
3 Kamareddy Taluk .	Rural	190	806	1	N	3	0	N
	Urban	121	828	1	2	40	2	0
4 Yellareddy Taluk .	Rural	412	585	1	0	1	0	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Banswada Taluk .	Rural	458	533	5	N	2	2	0
	Urban	275	681	3	0	22	19	0
6 Madnur Ind. Sub. Tk. .	Rural	214	782	2	0	1	N	1
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Bodhan Taluk .	Rural	393	578	10	9	7	1	2
	Urban	332	376	199	18	68	7	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Contd.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ADILABAD DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**581**	**366**	**49**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Urban	**358**	**382**	**121**	**32**	**56**	**49**	**2**
1 Adilabad Taluk .	Rural	516	311	172	0	N	1	0
	Urban	292	526	119	7	48	8	0
2 Utnur Taluk .	Rural	888	15	95	0	1	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Asifabad Taluk .	Rural	882	89	19	0	0	10	0
	Urban	467	299	81	117	34	2	0
4 Sirpur Taluk .	Rural	720	268	8	0	3	N	1
	Urban	534	24	75	1	157	201	8
5 Chinnur Taluk .	Rural	667	332	1	0	0	0	0
	Urban	120	860	0	0	10	10	0
6 Lakshettipet Taluk .	Rural	829	159	1	8	3	0	0
	Urban	596	216	126	0	60	2	0
7 Khanapur Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	717	275	5	0	0	1	2
	Urban	363	0	619	0	6	12	0
8 Boath Taluk .	Rural	487	281	231	N	1	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Nirmal Taluk	Rural	150	837	12	0	1	0	N
	Urban	112	544	330	0	3	11	0
10 Mudhol Taluk .	Rural	134	845	18	0	2	N	1
	Urban	26	929	36	0	9	0	0
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	**Rural**	**398**	**595**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**N**
	Urban	**232**	**610**	**18**	**2**	**125**	**13**	**0**
1 Karimnagar Taluk .	Rural	294	697	3	3	1	1	1
	Urban	195	706	**7**	**7**	**81**	4	0
2 Sirsilla Taluk .	Rural	320	676	1	N	2	N	1
	Urban	216	180	62	1	494	47	0
3 Metpalli Ind. Sub. Tk.	Rural	263	734	N	N	2	1	0
	Urban	215	772	4	0	5	4	0
4 Jagtial Taluk .	Rural	423	573	1	1	2	N	N
	Urban	274	684	11	0	31	0	0
5 Sultanabad Taluk .	Rural	512	477	5	N	5	1	N
	Urban	252	703	12	0	12	21	0
6 Manthani Taluk .	Rural	751	249	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	299	698	0	0	3	0	0
7 Huzurabad Taluk .	Rural	397	593	2	N	5	3	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WARANGAL DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**562**	**423**	**5**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**1**
	Urban	**175**	**734**	**14**	**11**	**57**	**9**	**0**
1 Warangal Taluk .	Rural	450	532	5	0	12	1	N
	Urban	113	779	15	9	71	13	0
Warangal City .		104	783	16	9	74	14	0
2 Parkal Taluk .	Rural	555	443	0	0	1	0	1
	Urban	383	597	0	8	12	0	0
3 Mulug Taluk .	Rural	880	116	1	2	1	N	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Narasampet Taluk .	Rural	741	254	2	N	3	0	N
	Urban	636	361	0	0	0	0	0
5 Mahabubabad Taluk .	Rural	758	219	11	0	8	1	N
	Urban	410	513	8	35	34	0	0
6 Jangaon Taluk .	Rural	360	622	3	8	4	2	1
	Urban	117	843	25	0	15	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E–IV.2—*Concld.*

Disrtibution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of roof

[Based on 20% sample]

District (Rural/Urban)/ Tahsil (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KHAMMAM DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**917**	**69**	**2**	**N**	**7**	**4**	**1**
	Urban	**473**	**392**	**19**	**51**	**34**	**31**	**N**
1 Khammam Taluk .	Rural	852	121	3	N	9	12	3
	Urban	209	675	3	1	75	37	0
2 Yellandu Taluk .	Rural	940	52	1	0	6	N	1
	Urban	388	513	48	0	51	0	0
3 Bhoorgampadu Taluk .	Rural	962	28	5	0	4	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Nugur Ind. Sub. Tk. .	Rural	960	36	4	N	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bhadrachalam Taluk .	Rural	963	31	2	0	3	1	0
	Urban	489	418	11	0	82	0	0
6 Kothagudem Taluk .	Rural	963	34	0	0	3	0	N
	Urban	580	266	23	85	9	37	N
Kothagudem Town .		580	266	23	85	9	37	N
7 Madhira Taluk .	Rural	906	79	1	N	11	1	2
	Urban	599	302	0	0	90	9	0
NALGONDA DISTRICT .	**Rural**	**449**	**207**	**7**	**1**	**12**	**2**	**322**
	Urban	**400**	**237**	**43**	**114**	**50**	**22**	**134**
1 Nalgonda Taluk .	Rural	294	82	5	N	8	1	610
	Urban	79	599	4	5	113	3	197
2 Suryapet Taluk .	Rural	574	213	24	0	18	1	170
	Urban	158	678	43	0	45	7	69
3 Huzurnagar Taluk .	Rural	538	51	9	0	21	8	373
	Urban	311	118	15	0	0	0	556
4 Miryalguda Taluk .	Rural	438	1	7	8	10	N	536
	Urban	583	16	65	205	24	36	71
Vijayapuri Town .		642	3	71	233	15	32	5
5 Devarakonda Taluk .	Rural	551	2	2	0	14	1	430
	Urban	157	17	10	0	161	23	632
6 Bhongir Taluk .	Rural	370	616	2	0	8	2	2
	Urban	262	653	5	2	76	2	0
7 Ramannapet Taluk .	Rural	422	508	1	0	5	2	62
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--V.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to Number of Rooms Occupied

[Based on 20% sample]

This subsidiary table is based on main Table E-V printed in Part IV-B, Housing and Establishment Tables of this State and gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households according to the number of rooms occupied viz., 1 room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms, 4 rooms and 5 rooms or more, for the State, districts, taluks and cities/towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more. The concept of a room is explained in para 3 of Chapter VI — Household Population — of this volume.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--V.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to Number of Rooms Occupied

[Based on 20% sample]

State/District/Taluk City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No. of Households Occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	**645**	**222**	**71**	**33**	**29**
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	**894**	**83**	**15**	**5**	**3**
1 Srikakulam Taluk	871	96	17	8	8
2 Cheepurupalle Taluk	941	45	9	3	2
3 Bobbili Taluk	882	92	18	4	4
4 Salur Taluk	929	60	8	2	1
5 Parvathipuram Taluk	959	29	8	2	2
6 Palakonda Taluk	954	39	4	2	1
7 Pathapatnam Taluk	885	92	17	4	2
8 Narasannapet Taluk	888	87	14	6	5
9 Tekkali Taluk	796	155	33	10	6
10 Sompeta Taluk	853	120	21	4	2
11 Ichchapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	706	226	49	12	7
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	**880**	**87**	**17**	**8**	**8**
1 Visakhapatnam Taluk	812	113	36	18	21
Visakhapatnam City	682	188	62	31	37
2 Anakapalle Taluk	898	75	13	7	7
3 Yellamanchili Taluk	850	112	21	9	8
4 Narasapatnam Taluk	934	49	10	4	3
5 Chintapalle Taluk	889	87	15	5	4
6 Paderu Taluk	686	276	30	7	1
7 Chodavaram Taluk	945	43	7	3	2
8 Srungavarapukota Taluk	928	58	7	5	2
9 Vizianagaram Taluk	857	89	24	14	16
Vizianagaram Town	544	249	87	53	67
10 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	930	51	9	4	6
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**520**	**294**	**84**	**51**	**51**
1 Kakinada Taluk	458	327	97	60	58
Kakinada City	400	300	130	76	94
2 Amalapuram Taluk	489	319	86	49	57
3 Razole Taluk	459	323	85	65	68
4 Kothapeta Ind. Sub. Tk.	546	288	73	51	42
5 Ramachandrapuram Taluk	376	356	123	82	63
6 Rajahmundry Taluk	513	303	86	46	52
Rajahmundry City	446	314	118	57	65
7 Rampachodavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	755	190	27	15	13
8 Yellavaram Ind. Sub. Tk.	867	102	15	5	11
9 Peddapuram Taluk	552	282	79	44	43
10 Prathipadu Ind. Sub. Tk.	661	204	58	32	45
11 Tuni Ind. Sub. Tk.	675	227	50	18	30
12 Pithapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	614	229	76	38	43
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	**518**	**301**	**86**	**50**	**45**
1 Eluru Taluk	580	256	90	39	35
Eluru City	473	275	133	58	61
2 Chintalapudi Taluk	725	180	48	27	20
3 Polavaram Taluk	698	193	46	29	34
4 Kovvur Taluk	522	292	79	58	49
5 Tadepalligudem Taluk	470	333	99	50	48
6 Tanuku Taluk	453	349	91	57	47
7 Narsapur Taluk	461	315	86	56	49
8 Bhimavaram Taluk	467	315	97	63	58
KRISHNA DISTRICT	**600**	**242**	**81**	**44**	**33**
1 Bandar Taluk	493	253	129	62	63
Bandar City	386	243	153	104	114
2 Divi Taluk	676	211	55	37	21
3 Gudivada Taluk	619	251	71	37	22
4 Vijayawada Taluk	587	241	97	43	32
Vijayawada City	575	233	112	48	32
5 Nandigama Taluk	517	291	96	53	43
6 Jaggayyapet Ind. Sub. Tk.	605	183	104	62	46
7 Tiruvur Taluk	736	179	35	24	26
8 Nuzvid Taluk	693	195	57	33	22
9 Gudivada Taluk	558	275	79	53	35
10 Kaikalur Taluk	616	289	46	33	16
GUNTUR DISTRICT	**460**	**295**	**123**	**65**	**57**
1 Guntur Taluk	352	336	151	93	68
Guntur City	527	241	112	60	60
2 Tenali Taluk	419	319	148	65	49
Tenali Town	500	270	130	60	40
3 Repalle Taluk	613	248	68	47	24
4 Bapatla Taluk	451	294	134	59	62
5 Ongole Taluk	454	270	125	68	83
6 Narasaraopet Taluk	674	229	65	22	10
7 Vinukonda Taluk	557	279	80	52	32
8 Palnad Taluk	265	330	175	109	121
9 Sattenapalle Taluk	490	318	101	52	39
NELLORE DISTRICT	**706**	**190**	**61**	**22**	**21**
1 Nellore Taluk	732	138	65	28	37
Nellore City	610	150	93	60	87
2 Gudur Taluk	788	135	42	17	18
3 Sullurpet Taluk	819	125	39	11	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--V.1—*Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to Number of Rooms Occupied

[Based on 20% sample]

State/District/Taluk City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No. of Households Occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
NELLORE DISTRICT—*Concld.*					
4 Venkatagiri Taluk	655	231	74	26	14
5 Rapur Taluk	641	250	78	19	12
6 Atmakur Taluk	641	251	72	25	11
7 Udayagiri Taluk	676	250	54	12	8
8 Kanigiri Taluk	687	234	53	15	11
9 Podili Taluk	775	178	38	6	3
10 Darsi Taluk	639	253	50	32	26
11 Kandukur Taluk	595	235	92	35	43
12 Kavali Taluk	703	185	65	20	27
13 Kovur Taluk	794	120	52	18	16
CHITTOOR DISTRICT	**759**	**160**	**48**	**20**	**13**
1 Chittoor Taluk	680	215	56	31	18
2 Bangarupalem Ind. Sub. Tk.	746	173	51	16	14
3 Palmaner Taluk	790	142	40	17	11
4 Kuppam Ind. Sub. Tk.	866	88	29	9	8
5 Punganur Taluk	741	158	56	26	19
6 Madanapalle Taluk	846	97	31	14	12
7 Vayalpad Taluk	614	259	82	28	17
8 Chandragiri Taluk	722	182	57	24	15
9 Kalahasti Taluk	799	138	40	13	10
10 Satyavedu Taluk	871	85	23	12	9
11 Puttur Taluk	773	161	42	17	7
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	**754**	**180**	**45**	**14**	**7**
1 Cuddapah Taluk	796	139	41	16	8
2 Rayachoti Taluk	741	194	49	10	6
3 Pulivendla Taluk	829	123	31	11	6
4 Kamalapuram Ind. Sub. Tk.	837	128	24	8	3
5 Jammalamadugu Taluk	836	121	28	10	5
6 Proddatur Taluk	800	138	38	13	11
Proddatur Town	702	153	72	37	36
7 Badvel Taluk	841	122	24	10	3
8 Sidhout Taluk	710	228	45	14	3
9 Rajampet Taluk	534	341	87	26	12
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	**690**	**209**	**60**	**23**	**18**
1 Anantapur Taluk	606	257	76	32	29
Anantapur Town	458	229	142	81	90
2 Kalyandrug Taluk	751	184	42	15	8
3 Rayadrug Taluk	575	290	80	37	18
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*Concld.*					
4 Uravakonda Ind. Sub. Tk.	581	281	94	28	16
5 Gooty Taluk	636	256	61	27	20
6 Tadpatri Taluk	778	164	37	13	8
7 Dharmavaram Taluk	680	221	59	21	19
8 Kadiri Taluk	814	125	37	13	11
9 Penukonda Taluk	652	221	73	24	30
10 Hindupur Taluk	756	145	52	22	25
11 Madakasira Taluk	644	239	72	25	20
KURNOOL DISTRICT	**712**	**197**	**56**	**20**	**15**
1 Kurnool Taluk	576	257	89	39	39
Kurnool City	419	252	155	78	96
2 Nandikotkur Taluk	787	135	44	19	15
3 Atmakur Ind. Sub. Tk.	785	173	29	8	5
4 Markapur Taluk	850	110	28	7	5
5 Giddalur Taluk	885	94	16	3	2
6 Allagadda Taluk	798	146	39	11	6
7 Nandyal Taluk	739	172	55	17	17
8 Banganapalle Ind. Sub. Tk	565	301	85	35	14
9 Koilkuntla Taluk	756	178	45	13	8
10 Dhone Taluk	645	239	80	17	19
11 Pattikonda Taluk	782	163	35	14	6
12 Alur Taluk	617	267	71	26	19
13 Adoni Taluk	586	281	83	32	18
Adoni Town	466	305	129	62	38
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	**515**	**284**	**102**	**44**	**55**
1 Mahbubnagar Taluk	525	286	101	47	41
2 Shadnagar Taluk	462	291	134	62	51
3 Kalvakurti Taluk	279	323	162	82	154
4 Achampet Taluk	389	336	121	66	88
5 Kollapur Taluk	754	147	47	20	32
6 Nagarkurnool Taluk	486	302	111	45	56
7 Wanaparthi Taluk	610	246	79	33	32
8 Alampur Taluk	563	292	78	34	33
9 Gadwal Taluk	577	298	77	24	24
10 Atmakur Taluk	518	327	88	34	33
11 Makthal Taluk	578	260	91	33	38
12 Kodangal Taluk	486	305	108	44	57
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	**447**	**280**	**132**	**71**	**70**
Hyderabad Town group	458	269	127	73	73
1 Medchal Taluk	378	302	159	98	63
2 Hyderabad East Taluk	271	287	207	109	126

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--V.1 *Contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to Number of Rooms Occupied

[Based on 20% sample]

State/District/Taluk City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No. of Households Occupying 1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
HYDERABAD--*Concld.*					
3 Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	313	316	182	91	98
4 Hyderabad West Taluk	298	336	175	99	92
5 Chevella Taluk	508	316	110	38	28
6 Pargi Taluk	581	251	93	40	35
7 Tandur Taluk	408	308	129	67	88
8 Vicarabad Taluk	575	257	95	41	32
MEDAK DISTRICT	**574**	**260**	**95**	**43**	**27**
1 Sangareddy Taluk	518	295	105	47	35
2 Zahirabad Taluk	645	225	72	35	23
3 Narayankhed Taluk	636	220	76	39	29
4 Andole (Jogipet) Taluk	581	259	98	39	23
5 Narsapur Taluk	466	296	125	77	36
6 Medak Taluk	451	307	138	62	42
7 Gajwel Taluk	525	298	110	43	24
8 Siddipet Taluk	701	204	62	21	12
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	**614**	**265**	**69**	**32**	**20**
1 Nizamabad Taluk	613	271	63	32	21
Nizamabad Town	569	271	86	44	30
2 Armur Taluk	618	283	59	24	16
3 Kamareddy Taluk	482	339	115	40	24
4 Yellareddy Taluk	460	277	137	73	53
5 Banswada Taluk	693	203	61	27	16
6 Madnur Ind. Sub. Tk.	725	202	37	16	20
7 Bodhan Taluk	726	212	33	20	9
ADILABAD DISTRICT	**768**	**174**	**36**	**13**	**9**
1 Adilabad Taluk	713	204	57	17	9
2 Utnur Taluk	819	169	9	2	1
3 Asifabad Taluk	799	183	8	8	2
4 Sirpur Taluk	772	190	24	4	10
5 Chinnur Taluk	884	90	19	5	2
6 Lakshettipet Taluk	809	129	35	12	15
7 Khanapur Ind. Sub. Tk.	538	320	65	53	24
8 Boath Taluk	833	103	43	11	10
9 Nirmal Taluk	712	204	59	16	9
10 Mudhol Taluk	755	174	46	15	10

State/District/Taluk City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No. of Households Occupying 1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	**754**	**183**	**40**	**14**	**9**
1 Karimnagar Taluk	717	203	47	22	11
2 Sircilla Taluk	720	203	47	19	11
3 Metpalli Ind. Sub. Tk.	698	234	47	13	8
4 Jagtial Taluk	751	188	40	11	10
5 Sultanabad Taluk	815	120	21	7	4
6 Manthani Taluk	829	131	27	8	5
7 Huzurabad Taluk	745	191	41	13	7
WARANGAL DISTRICT	**622**	**250**	**81**	**30**	**17**
1 Warangal Taluk	515	303	113	44	25
Warangal City	370	360	165	66	39
2 Parkal Taluk	786	161	36	12	5
3 Mulug Taluk	756	212	22	7	3
4 Narasampet Taluk	759	172	51	12	6
5 Mahbubabad Taluk	608	246	92	35	19
6 Jangaon Taluk	608	267	77	31	17
KHAMMAM DISTRICT	**619**	**272**	**60**	**26**	**23**
1 Khammam Taluk	588	239	86	45	42
2 Yellandu Taluk	688	240	45	16	11
3 Bhoorgampadu Taluk	631	318	34	10	7
4 Nuzur Ind. Sub. Tk.	498	439	39	16	8
5 Bhadrachalam Taluk	570	348	53	15	14
6 Kothagudem Taluk	709	231	35	12	13
Kothagudem Town	643	285	42	13	17
7 Madhira Taluk	564	296	79	34	27
NALGONDA DISTRICT	**521**	**281**	**103**	**49**	**46**
1 Nalgonda Taluk	473	276	115	66	70
2 Suryapet Taluk	595	265	81	34	25
3 Huzurnagar Taluk	556	285	96	37	26
4 Miryalguda Taluk	634	227	84	31	24
Vijayapuri Town	878	86	30	4	2
5 Devarakonda Taluk	400	306	121	69	104
6 Bhongir Taluk	494	308	112	53	33
7 Ramannapet Taluk	482	314	110	55	39

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E--V.2

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and Persons per Household in each Category of Household

[Based on 20% sample]

This subsidiary table also is based on main Table E-V and gives the number of persons per room and per household for all the households put together and the average number of persons, males and females per household, for the households in each of the categories i.e., those with 1 room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms, 4 rooms and 5 rooms or more. This table is presented for the State and districts separately for total, rural and urban and also for cities/towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more.

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE E–V.2

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and Persons per Household in each Category of Household (In two places of decimals)

[Based on 20% sample]

State/District (Total/Rural/Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Total *		1 Room				2 Rooms				3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms and more					State/District (Total/Rural/Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 and above
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house-hold	No. per room			Average No. of persons per house-hold	No. per room			Average No. of persons per house-hold	No. per room			Average No. of persons per house-hold	No. per room			Average No. of persons per house-hold	No. per room			Average No. of persons per house-hold		
				Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1
ANDHRA PRADESH	T	**2.95**	**4.82**	**4.39**	**2.21**	**2.18**	**4.39**	**2.57**	**1.30**	**1.27**	**5.14**	**1.96**	**0.99**	**0.97**	**5.88**	**1.62**	**0.82**	**0.80**	**6.49**	**1.08**	**0.55**	**0.53**	**7.41**	T	**ANDHRA PRADESH**
	R	**3.05**	**4.79**	**4.42**	**2.23**	**2.19**	**4.42**	**2.57**	**1.31**	**1.26**	**5.13**	**1.96**	**1.00**	**0.96**	**5.89**	**1.61**	**0.82**	**0.79**	**6.43**	**1.05**	**0.53**	**0.52**	**7.21**	R	
	U	**2.54**	**5.00**	**4.24**	**2.13**	**2.11**	**4.24**	**2.59**	**1.31**	**1.28**	**5.18**	**1.96**	**0.99**	**0.97**	**5.87**	**1.67**	**0.84**	**0.83**	**6.66**	**1.15**	**0.58**	**0.57**	**7.91**	U	
Srikakulam District	T	3.99	4.57	4.46	2.19	2.27	4.46	2.61	1.29	1.32	5.22	2.00	0.99	1.01	6.01	1.81	0.90	0.91	7.22	1.28	0.65	0.63	7.75	T	Srikakulam District
	R	4.07	4.55	4.46	2.19	2.27	4.46	2.64	1.31	1.33	5.28	2.02	1.01	1.01	6.06	1.88	0.94	0.94	7.53	1.35	0.69	0.66	8.20	R	
	U	3.28	4.72	4.47	2.17	2.30	4.47	2.45	1.20	1.25	4.91	1.96	0.95	1.01	5.89	1.68	0.82	0.86	6.72	1.21	0.61	0.60	7.34	U	
Visakhapatnam District	T	3.80	4.51	4.34	2.15	2.19	4.34	2.67	1.34	1.33	5.35	2.08	1.04	1.04	6.23	1.71	0.87	0.84	6.86	1.24	0.65	0.59	8.18	T	Visakhapatnam District
	R	3.96	4.45	4.34	2.15	2.19	4.34	2.63	1.33	1.30	5.27	2.11	1.05	1.06	6.34	1.68	0.84	0.84	6.72	1.28	0.68	0.60	8.86	R	
	U	3.12	4.89	4.39	2.16	2.23	4.39	2.77	1.39	1.38	5.54	2.03	1.01	1.02	6.09	1.74	0.89	0.85	6.96	1.21	0.63	0.58	7.84	U	
Visakhapatnam City		3.13	5.00	4.49	2.24	2.25	4.49	2.80	1.42	1.38	5.60	2.09	1.06	1.03	6.26	1.66	0.86	0.80	6.62	1.25	0.67	0.58	7.81		Visakhapatnam City
Vizianagaram Town		2.58	5.07	4.30	2.06	2.24	4.30	2.66	1.31	1.35	5.33	1.96	0.95	1.01	6.87	1.73	0.87	0.86	6.91	1.17	0.58	0.59	7.91		Vizianagaram Town
East Godavari District	T	2.51	4.77	3.97	1.97	2.00	3.97	2.51	1.26	1.25	5.02	1.97	0.99	0.98	5.90	1.65	0.83	0.82	6.62	1.20	0.61	0.59	7.85	T	East Godavari District
	R	2.60	4.73	3.97	1.98	1.99	3.97	2.52	1.27	1.25	5.04	1.99	1.00	0.99	5.97	1.67	0.84	0.83	6.67	1.23	0.62	0.61	7.96	R	
	U	2.16	4.98	3.97	1.95	2.02	3.97	2.45	1.22	1.23	4.90	1.89	0.94	0.95	5.68	1.61	0.81	0.80	6.46	1.11	0.56	0.55	7.58	U	
Kakinada City		2.33	5.15	4.20	2.05	2.15	4.20	2.65	1.32	1.33	5.30	2.17	1.07	1.10	6.52	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.38	1.18	0.60	0.58	8.17		Kakinada City
Rajahmundry City		2.27	4.79	3.94	1.95	1.99	3.94	2.43	1.21	1.22	4.85	1.83	0.93	0.90	5.50	1.60	0.81	0.79	6.40	1.09	0.55	0.54	7.64		Rajahmundry City
West Godavari District	T	2.52	4.71	3.99	1.99	2.00	3.99	2.44	1.22	1.22	4.87	1.91	0.96	0.95	5.73	1.65	0.83	0.82	6.60	1.21	0.61	0.60	7.87	T	West Godavari District
	R	2.59	4.68	4.01	2.00	2.01	4.01	2.44	1.22	1.22	4.88	1.93	0.97	0.96	5.79	1.65	0.83	0.82	6.59	1.23	0.62	0.61	7.84	R	
	U	2.19	4.86	3.81	1.89	1.92	3.81	2.40	1.18	1.22	4.81	1.84	0.91	0.93	5.52	1.65	0.81	0.84	6.62	1.18	0.59	0.59	7.95	U	
Eluru City		2.28	4.70	3.86	1.91	1.95	3.86	2.36	1.16	1.20	4.71	1.78	0.90	0.88	5.34	1.64	0.81	0.83	6.54	1.20	0.59	0.61	7.96		Eluru City
Krishna District	T	2.75	4.70	4.26	2.15	2.11	4.26	2.50	1.26	1.24	5.00	1.84	0.94	0.90	5.52	1.50	0.77	0.73	6.01	1.09	0.55	0.54	6.82	T	Krishna District
	R	2.89	4.67	4.30	2.17	2.13	4.30	2.51	1.27	1.24	5.02	1.86	0.95	0.91	5.58	1.47	0.76	0.71	5.89	1.07	0.54	0.53	6.63	R	
	U	2.38	4.78	4.08	2.05	2.03	4.08	2.47	1.25	1.22	4.94	1.80	0.90	0.90	5.41	1.56	0.78	0.78	6.23	1.13	0.57	0.56	7.12	U	
Bandar City		2.03	5.05	3.95	1.95	2.00	3.95	2.41	1.21	1.20	4.82	1.88	0.93	0.95	5.63	1.56	0.77	0.79	6.25	1.13	0.58	0.55	7.37		Bandar City
Vijayawada City		2.62	4.66	4.07	2.06	2.01	4.07	2.49	1.26	1.23	4.97	1.82	0.92	0.90	5.47	1.54	0.77	0.77	6.18	1.21	0.60	0.61	7.73		Vijayawada City
Guntur District	T	2.27	4.69	4.25	2.14	2.11	4.25	2.36	1.20	1.16	4.71	1.72	0.87	0.85	5.17	1.42	0.72	0.70	5.66	0.89	0.45	0.44	6.08	T	Guntur District
	R	2.24	4.68	4.28	2.16	2.12	4.28	2.33	1.18	1.15	4.67	1.71	0.87	0.84	5.12	1.40	0.71	0.69	5.59	0.86	0.43	0.43	5.92	R	
	U	2.39	4.74	4.13	2.06	2.07	4.13	2.45	1.23	1.22	4.91	1.80	0.90	0.90	5.39	1.50	0.76	0.74	6.00	1.02	0.52	0.50	6.87	U	
Guntur City		2.42	4.84	4.07	2.04	2.03	4.07	2.60	1.31	1.29	5.21	1.85	0.93	0.92	5.56	1.55	0.79	0.76	6.19	1.07	0.54	0.53	7.42		Guntur City
Tenali Town		2.58	4.93	4.23	2.10	2.13	4.23	2.56	1.28	1.28	5.12	1.89	0.94	0.95	5.67	1.65	0.81	0.84	6.59	1.22	0.60	0.62	7.40		Tenali Town
Nellore District	T	3.20	4.78	4.39	2.21	2.18	4.39	2.69	1.37	1.32	5.38	1.99	1.01	0.98	5.97	1.64	0.84	0.80	6.58	1.11	0.56	0.55	7.26	T	Nellore District
	R	3.31	4.82	4.43	2.23	2.20	4.43	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.45	2.04	1.04	1.00	6.12	1.73	0.88	0.85	6.93	1.13	0.58	0.55	7.45	R	
	U	2.48	4.47	3.99	1.98	2.01	3.99	2.40	1.20	1.20	4.81	1.72	0.85	0.87	5.17	1.38	0.73	0.65	5.52	1.06	0.53	0.53	6.76	U	
Nellore City		2.26	4.49	3.91	1.96	1.95	3.91	2.37	1.17	1.20	4.73	1.68	0.83	0.85	5.04	1.40	0.72	0.68	5.61	1.05	0.53	0.52	6.80		Nellore City
Chittoor District	T	3.60	4.98	4.57	2.33	2.24	4.57	2.86	1.48	1.38	5.71	2.30	1.19	1.11	6.89	1.95	1.00	0.95	7.79	1.40	0.71	0.69	8.88	T	Chittoor District
	R	3.73	4.97	4.58	2.34	2.24	4.58	2.88	1.49	1.39	5.75	2.36	1.23	1.13	7.08	2.04	1.05	0.99	8.14	1.58	0.81	0.77	9.77	R	
	U	2.82	5.08	4.43	2.21	2.22	4.43	2.74	1.38	1.36	5.49	2.07	1.03	1.04	6.21	1.73	0.87	0.86	6.91	1.08	0.54	0.54	7.11	U	
Cuddapah District	T	3.52	4.95	4.64	2.37	2.27	4.64	2.76	1.43	1.33	5.52	2.17	1.12	1.05	6.50	1.90	0.98	0.92	7.60	0.60	0.31	0.29	8.55	T	Cuddapah District
	R	3.56	4.91	4.61	2.35	2.26	4.61	2.75	1.43	1.32	5.50	2.22	1.15	1.07	6.65	2.00	1.04	0.96	7.99	0.49	0.26	0.23	9.22	R	
	U	3.32	5.25	4.87	2.49	2.38	4.87	2.82	1.45	1.37	5.65	2.00	1.01	0.99	6.01	1.69	0.85	0.84	6.77	1.29	0.69	0.60	7.28	U	
Proddatur Town		3.27	5.14	4.84	2.45	2.39	4.84	2.76	1.41	1.35	5.53	1.93	1.02	0.91	5.80	1.72	0.86	0.86	6.86	1.16	0.58	0.58	6.36		Proddatur Town
Anantapur District	T	3.33	5.22	4.83	2.49	2.34	4.83	2.83	1.45	1.38	5.67	2.23	1.15	1.08	6.68	1.79	0.92	0.87	7.17	0.75	0.39	0.36	7.53	T	Anantapur District
	R	3.49	5.21	4.86	2.50	2.36	4.86	2.85	1.47	1.38	5.71	2.30	1.18	1.12	6.91	1.89	0.97	0.92	7.56	0.60	0.31	0.29	7.69	R	
	U	2.73	5.26	4.58	2.38	2.20	4.58	2.76	1.40	1.36	5.53	2.05	1.06	0.99	6.16	1.62	0.85	0.77	6.49	1.13	0.58	0.55	7.32	U	
Anantapur Town		2.19	4.93	4.24	2.11	2.10	4.24	2.42	1.22	1.20	4.84	1.84	1.00	0.84	5.52	1.51	0.78	0.73	6.03	1.03	0.53	0.50	6.70		Anantapur Town

* The category of "no regular room" was, however, not recognised in Andhra Pradesh, hence all persons are included.

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and Persons per Household in each Category of Household (In two places of decimals)

[Based on 20% sample]

TABLE E--V.2—*concld.*

State/District (Total/Rural/Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Total: No. of persons per room	Total: No. of persons per household	1 Room: No. per room: Persons	1 Room: No. per room: Males	1 Room: No. per room: Females	1 Room: Average No. of persons per household	2 Rooms: No. per room: Persons	2 Rooms: No. per room: Males	2 Rooms: No. per room: Females	2 Rooms: Average No. of persons per household	3 Rooms: No. per room: Persons	3 Rooms: No. per room: Males	3 Rooms: No. per room: Females	3 Rooms: Average No. of persons per household	4 Rooms: No. per room: Persons	4 Rooms: No. per room: Males	4 Rooms: No. per room: Females	4 Rooms: Average No. of persons per household	5 Rooms and more: No. per room: Persons	5 Rooms and more: No. per room: Males	5 Rooms and more: No. per room: Females	5 Rooms and more: Average No. of persons per household		State/District (Total/Rural/Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1
Kurnool District	T	3.46	4.98	4.68	2.36	2.32	4.68	2.69	1.36	1.33	5.38	2.06	1.04	1.02	6.17	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.65	1.26	0.64	0.62	7.44	T	Kurnool District
	R	3.63	4.94	4.69	2.37	2.32	4.69	2.68	1.36	1.32	5.37	2.06	1.04	1.02	6.18	1.72	0.87	0.85	6.88	1.28	0.65	0.63	7.59	R	
	U	2.87	5.15	4.59	2.30	2.29	4.59	2.71	1.37	1.34	5.42	2.05	1.04	1.01	6.15	1.58	0.80	0.78	6.31	1.24	0.62	0.62	7.30	U	
Kurnool City		2.30	5.28	4.54	2.26	2.28	4.54	2.71	1.35	1.36	5.41	1.97	0.99	0.98	5.92	1.52	0.77	0.75	6.07	1.04	0.52	0.52	6.47		Kurnool City
Adoni Town		2.84	5.50	4.38	2.26	2.12	4.38	2.85	1.44	1.41	5.70	2.31	1.19	1.12	6.93	1.75	0.88	0.87	7.00	1.72	0.87	0.85	10.42		Adoni Town
Mahbubnagar District	T	2.52	4.90	4.32	2.19	2.13	4.32	2.50	1.27	1.23	5.00	1.93	0.98	0.95	5.79	1.56	0.80	0.76	6.25	1.04	0.52	0.52	7.18	T	Mahbubnagar District
	R	2.54	4.87	4.32	2.19	2.13	4.32	2.48	1.26	1.22	4.96	1.94	0.99	0.95	5.82	1.55	0.79	0.76	6.19	1.02	0.51	0.51	7.14	R	
	U	2.33	5.27	4.33	2.17	2.16	4.33	2.68	1.34	1.34	5.36	1.88	0.94	0.94	5.64	1.66	0.85	0.81	6.62	1.17	0.60	0.57	7.48	U	
Hyderabad District	T	2.42	5.36	4.22	2.11	2.08	4.22	2.67	1.36	1.31	5.35	2.11	1.07	1.04	6.34	1.80	0.91	0.89	7.21	1.20	0.60	0.60	9.02	T	Hyderabad District
	R	2.43	5.26	4.37	2.22	2.15	4.37	2.59	1.31	1.28	5.18	2.04	1.03	1.01	6.12	1.67	0.84	0.83	6.69	1.22	0.62	0.60	9.04	R	
	U	2.41	5.44	4.12	2.08	2.04	4.12	2.74	1.39	1.35	5.48	2.17	1.10	1.07	6.51	1.89	0.95	0.94	7.55	1.19	0.60	0.59	9.65	U	
Hyderabad Town Group		2.41	5.45	4.13	2.09	2.04	4.13	2.74	1.39	1.35	5.49	2.18	1.11	1.07	6.53	1.89	0.95	0.94	7.57	1.19	0.60	0.59	9.66		Hyderabad Town Group
Medak District	T	2.94	5.05	4.47	2.28	2.19	4.47	2.66	1.35	1.31	5.33	2.04	1.03	1.01	6.11	1.75	0.87	0.88	6.98	1.31	0.66	0.65	7.81	T	Medak District
	R	2.98	5.04	4.48	2.29	2.19	4.48	2.66	1.35	1.31	5.32	2.05	1.03	1.02	6.15	1.75	0.87	0.88	7.01	1.32	0.66	0.66	7.72	R	
	U	2.55	5.10	4.19	2.09	2.10	4.19	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.44	1.91	0.99	0.92	5.74	1.69	0.85	0.84	6.76	1.25	0.63	0.62	8.38	U	
Nizamabad District	T	2.89	4.66	4.23	2.12	2.11	4.23	2.46	1.22	1.24	4.92	1.91	0.95	0.96	5.72	1.64	0.82	0.82	6.58	1.18	0.58	0.60	7.54	T	Nizamabad District
	R	2.91	4.60	4.22	2.12	2.10	4.22	2.43	1.20	1.23	4.85	1.87	0.93	0.94	5.62	1.60	0.79	0.81	6.39	1.15	0.56	0.59	7.40	R	
	U	2.83	5.04	4.33	2.13	2.20	4.33	2.66	1.33	1.33	5.31	2.05	1.03	1.02	6.15	1.83	0.93	0.90	7.30	1.27	0.66	0.61	8.13	U	
Nizamabad Town		2.92	5.09	4.14	2.03	2.11	4.14	2.86	1.42	1.44	5.73	2.23	1.11	1.12	6.70	1.95	0.99	0.96	7.80	1.35	0.69	0.66	8.93		Nizamabad Town
Adilabad District	T	3.52	4.70	4.51	2.27	2.24	4.51	2.51	1.26	1.25	5.02	1.98	0.98	1.00	5.94	1.57	0.77	0.80	6.28	1.14	0.59	0.55	7.49	T	Adilabad District
	R	3.72	4.70	4.54	2.28	2.26	4.54	2.52	1.26	1.26	5.05	1.96	0.96	1.00	5.87	1.68	0.81	0.87	6.73	1.26	0.63	0.63	7.84	R	
	U	2.73	4.72	4.23	2.14	2.09	4.23	2.47	1.25	1.22	4.95	2.04	1.03	1.01	6.11	1.44	0.73	0.71	5.76	1.03	0.56	0.47	7.14	U	
Karimnagar District	T	3.55	4.77	4.49	2.31	2.18	4.49	2.67	1.37	1.30	5.34	2.05	1.05	1.00	6.14	1.72	0.87	0.85	6.86	1.35	0.68	0.67	7.48	T	Karimnagar District
	R	3.64	4.76	4.49	2.31	2.18	4.49	2.69	1.38	1.31	5.37	2.07	1.06	1.01	6.22	1.74	0.88	0.86	6.95	1.52	0.76	0.75	7.60	R	
	U	2.63	4.97	4.41	2.23	2.18	4.41	2.53	1.28	1.25	5.07	1.93	0.96	0.97	5.79	1.64	0.83	0.81	6.58	1.07	0.54	0.53	7.20	U	
Warangal District	T	3.15	5.00	4.55	2.35	2.20	4.55	2.66	1.36	1.30	5.33	2.12	1.05	1.07	6.36	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.72	1.21	0.61	0.60	7.45	T	Warangal District
	R	3.29	5.00	4.58	2.37	2.21	4.58	2.69	1.38	1.31	5.38	2.20	1.08	1.12	6.59	1.69	0.86	0.83	6.75	1.25	0.63	0.62	7.69	R	
	U	2.42	5.02	4.20	2.12	2.08	4.20	2.54	1.29	1.25	5.08	1.90	0.97	0.93	5.70	1.66	0.83	0.83	6.64	1.13	0.57	0.56	6.92	U	
Warangal City		2.46	5.15	4.24	2.12	2.12	4.24	2.58	1.30	1.28	5.17	1.99	1.01	0.98	5.98	1.74	0.87	0.87	6.96	1.13	0.57	0.56	6.97		Warangal City
Khammam District	T	2.96	4.87	4.54	2.29	2.25	4.54	2.56	1.31	1.25	5.11	1.93	0.98	0.95	5.79	1.54	0.79	0.75	6.15	0.77	0.40	0.37	6.77	T	Khammam District
	R	3.03	4.91	4.61	2.33	2.28	4.61	2.57	1.31	1.26	5.15	1.98	1.00	0.98	5.94	1.58	0.80	0.78	6.33	0.71	0.36	0.35	6.69	R	
	U	2.50	4.57	4.04	2.05	1.99	4.04	2.45	1.26	1.19	4.89	1.73	0.90	0.83	5.18	1.38	0.73	0.65	5.51	1.07	0.60	0.47	7.04	U	
Kothagudem Town		2.89	4.34	3.93	1.98	1.95	3.93	2.41	1.25	1.16	4.82	1.72	0.92	0.80	5.17	1.78	1.08	0.70	7.13	1.14	0.70	0.44	7.47		Kothagudem Town
Nalgonda District	T	2.49	4.72	4.18	2.16	2.02	4.18	2.48	1.28	1.20	4.95	1.80	0.95	0.85	5.41	1.51	0.78	0.73	6.02	0.98	0.50	0.48	6.60	T	Nalgonda District
	R	2.47	4.73	4.19	2.15	2.04	4.19	2.48	1.28	1.20	4.96	1.79	0.95	0.84	5.37	1.49	0.76	0.73	5.98	0.96	0.49	0.47	6.53	R	
	U	2.68	4.62	4.05	2.18	1.87	4.05	2.44	1.27	1.17	4.89	1.92	0.99	0.93	5.75	1.65	0.92	0.73	6.59	1.20	0.64	0.56	7.41	U	
Vijayapuri Town		3.41	3.99	3.92	2.17	1.75	3.92	2.17	1.21	0.96	4.34	1.61	0.84	0.77	4.84	1.35	0.83	0.52	5.42	1.09	0.67	0.42	6.00		Vijayapuri Town

INDEX

Pages

A

Aerated waters — Manufacture . . . 51
Aeroplanes — Repairing of . . . 71
Aluminium works 67
Animal drawn and Hand drawn carts . . 70
Annexure I to Chapter I . . . 8
Annexure II to Chapter I . . . 10
Annexure III to Chapter I . . . 13
Annexure IV to Chapter I . . . 16
Annexure to Chapter II . . . 33
Annexure to Chapter VI . . . 114
Appendix I to Chapter IV . . . 74
Appendix II to Chapter IV . . . 78
Appendix A to Chapter V . . . 99
Appendix B to Chapter V . . . 101
Asbestos cement products . . . 64

B

Basic Metals and their products . . 66
Basket making 60
Battery charging works . . . 69
Beedi Factories 52
Bicycles etc., in Rural areas — Repairing of . 69
Bicycles etc., in Urban areas — Repairing of . 70
Bicycles and tricycles and related accessories — Manufacture 71
Binding Works 62
Brass and bell metal works . . . 66
Bricks, tiles and lime 64
Building — Definition . . . 3
Business houses and Offices . . . 19, 25

C

Carpentry and manufacture of miscellaneous goods 60
Cement and Cement Products . . . 64
Census house — Definition of . . . 3
Ceramic Industry 65
Chemicals and Chemical products . . 63
Cigar and Cheeroot Factories . . . 52
Cigarette and Cigarette Tobacco — Manufacture . 53
Cigarette Factories 53
Coffee in curing works — Processing . . 51
Coir Products 58
Comparison of employment figures with the data in 1961 Census Economic Table B-IV . 72
Cotton Cordage, rope and twine . . 55
Cotton Carpets — "Chatranji" . . . 58

Pages

Cotton dyeing and bleaching . . . 54
Cotton ginning and pressing factories . . 53
Cotton Handloom Weaving . . . 54
Cotton spinning and weaving mills . . 54
Cotton Textiles — Manufacture of . . 53
Cotton Textiles — Printing of . . . 55
Cotton weaving in power looms . . 56
Correlation of house types with local availability of building materials, climatic conditions, soils and vegetation . . 96
Climatic conditions and house types . . 96

D

Distilleries and Breweries . . . 50
Distribution of establishments according to size of employment in Rural and Urban areas . 45
Distribution of households according to the number of rooms by districts . . 105
Distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied by taluks . 107
Distribution of Industrial units in Rural and Urban areas of the State according to the power or fuel used . . . 44
Distribution of sample household population according to the number of rooms occupied . 104
Dwellings 19, 21
Dwellings in Rural and Urban areas — Proportion 35
Dwellings in Rural areas by Taluks — Proportion 36
Dwellings in Towns with population of 50,000 persons or more — Proportion . . 37
Dwellings in Urban areas by Taluks—Proportion . 37

E

Earthen toys, glass products, bangles, beads, porcelain products, crucibles, etc. — Manufacture 66
Earthenware and earthen pottery . . 65
Electrical equipment and all other machinery (other than transport) . . . 68
Electric lamps and fans — Manufacture and repair 69
Electric machinery and apparatus — other . 69
Embroidery and lace work . . . 58
Employment in establishments using different kinds of fuels 45
Enamelling, galvanizing, plating, welding, etc. . 67
Establishments producing indigenous sugar, gur, etc. 47

Pages

F

Factories, workshops and worksheds . . 20, 25
Fertiliser Factories 63
Food Products — Miscellaneous . . 50
Form — Houselisting . . . . 8 & 9
Fruit products such as jam, sauce, jelly, etc. . 48

H

Hosiery and other knitted products— Manufacture of 58
Hotels, Dharmashalas, Sarais, Tourist Homes, Inspection Bungalows — Explanation of terms 19
Hotels, Hostels, Sarais, etc. . . . 23
Household — Definition . . . 3
House and household — Concept . . 105
Household population — Broad conclusions and limitations of data . . 113
Houselist — Description of . . . 1
Houselist Abstract . . . 12
Houselisting — difficulties in . . . 3
Houselist — Instructions for filling . . 10
Housing conditions in slum areas of Vijayawada City . . . 113, 114
Housing Tables 5
House types in Coastal Andhra districts . . 81
House types in Rayalaseema districts . . 82
House types in Telangana districts . . 83
Houses with Brick walls in Rural areas — Proportion 86
Houses with Brick walls in Urban areas — Proportion . . . 88
Houses with concrete and stone slabs as roof material in Urban areas — Proportion . 95
Houses with corrugated iron or other metal sheets etc. in Rural areas — Proportion . 93
Houses with different wall and roof material in the State — Proportion . . . 84
Houses with mud roofs in Rural areas — Proportion 92
Houses with mud roofs in Urban areas — Proportion 94
Houses with mud walls in Rural areas — Proportion 85
Houses with mud walls in Urban areas — Proportion 87
Houses with other wall material in Rural areas — Proportion . . . 87
Houses with roofs made of brick and lime and cement concrete in Rural areas — Proportion 92
Houses with roofs made of brick and lime in Urban areas — Proportion . . . 94

Pages

Houses with roofs made of metal and asbestos sheets in Urban areas — Proportion . 95
Houses with roofs made of tiles etc., in Rural areas — Proportion . . . 91
Houses with roofs made of tiles etc., in Urban areas — Proportion . . . 94
Houses with stone walls in Rural areas — Proportion 85
Houses with stone walls in Urban areas — Proportion 89
Houses with thatch and allied roofs in Rural areas — Proportion . . . 89
Houses with thatch and allied roofs in Urban areas — Proportion . . . 93
Houses with walls made of cement concrete, timber, C.I. sheets or other material sheets in Urban areas — Proportion . . 89
Houses with walls made of different material in Urban areas — Proportion . . 87
Houses with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in Rural areas — Proportion . 86
Houses with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in Urban areas — Proportion . 89
Houses with walls made of timber, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets in Rural areas — Proportion 87

I

Ice, icecream and ice fruits — Manufacture . 51
Inedible oils and fats 64
Introduction — General . . . .
Iron and steel furniture . . . 66
Iron and steel industry . . . 66

J

Jewellery, Silverware, etc., in Rural areas — Making 71
Jewellary, Silverware, etc., in Urban areas — Making 71
Jute Mills 56
Jute and other fibres — rope making . . 56
Jute pressing and baling . . . 56
Jute Textiles . . . 56

K

Kambal making in Handlooms . . . 56
Khadi weaving 55

L

Leather and leather products . . . 62
Leather and leather goods — tanning and making 62
Livestock poultry etc., — Rearing of . . 46
Local availability of wall and roof materials . 96
Locomotive workshops . . . 70

Pages

M

Major towns as Industrial, Commercial or Residential — Classification . . 30
Manufacture of made up textile goods such as pillow cases, matresses, textile bags etc. . 59
Manufacture of wood and wooden products . 59
Manufacture of machine tools . . . 69
Matches — Manufacture of . . . 63
Material of wall and roof — General . . 81
Material of roof—Comparison with 1871 Census data 97
Medicines and Pharmaceuticals . . 63
Mica Splitting 64
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries . . 71
Miscellaneous repairing workshops . . 72
Motor Body-building 70
Motor cars and vehicles — Repairing and Servicing 70
Musical instruments and sports goods . . 72

N

Non-Metallic mineral products other than petroleum 64
Number of rooms per household . . 103
Number of persons per room in each category of household (according to the number of rooms) 111
Number of persons per room in towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more . 112

O

Oil mills and "Ghanis" . . . 48
Optical instruments and opthalmic goods and photographic equipment etc. . 72
Other metallic products such as tin cans etc. . 67
Other categories of houses . . . 20, 30

P

Paints and varnishes 63
Paper Mills 61
Petroleum — Refining 62
Places of entertainment and community gathering 20, 29
Printing and publishing industry . . 61
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals 61
Printing and publishing of books . . 61
Printing Presses 61
Production of biscuits and other bakery products . 48
Public Health and Medical Institutions . . 20, 29

R

Radio and Microphone works . . . 69

Pages

Relation between number of rooms and houses with thatched roofs . . . 108
Relation between household size and number of rooms 112
Restaurants and eating places . . . 20, 29
Rice milling establishments . . . 46
Roof material — Rural areas . . 89
Roof material — Urban areas . . . 93
Rubber, petroleum and coal tar products . 62

S

Saw Mills 59
Schools and other Educational Institutions . 20, 28
Scientific, Medical and Surgical Instruments . 72
Ship building and repairing . . . 71
Shop-cum-dwellings 19, 21
Shops and Shop-cum-dwellings . . . 24
Shops excluding eating houses . . . 19, 23
Silk Textiles 57
Silk Weaving in Factories . . 57
Silk Weaving in Handlooms . . . 57
Size of Households by districts . . 108
Size of Households by taluks . . 110
Slaughter Houses 48
Soap — Manufacture of . . . 63
Spinning of Silk other than in mills . . 57
Stationery articles including slate manufacturing . 72
Stone dressing and crushing . . . 64
Stone ware, stone utensils and stone images . 65
Subsidiary Table E-I.1 . . . 117
Subsidiary Table E-I.2 . . . 129
Subsidiary Table E-II.1 . . . 135
Subsidiary Table E-II.2 . . . 139
Subsidiary Table E-III.1 . . . 147
Subsidiary Table E-III.2 . . . 157
Subsidiary Table E-III.3 . . . 173
Subsidiary Table E-IV.1 . . . 205
Subsidiary Table E-IV.2 . . . 217
Subsidiary Table E-V.1 . . . 227
Subsidiary Table E-V.2 . . . 231
Sugar Factories 47
Sundry Hardware including blacksmithy . 67

T

Table E-I — Explanation of terms used . . 19
Table E-II — Explanation of data collected . 35
Table E-III — Explanation and limitations of data 43
Table E-IV — Explanation of data given . 84
Table E-V — Data available in . 103
Tailoring and making of garments . . . 58

	Pages
Tea Processing Factory	51
Tenure status of Census Households — Broad conclusions	42
Tenure Status of Sample Census Households in Rural areas	37
Tenure Status of Sample Census Households in Urban areas	41
Textiles — Miscellaneous	57
Textile Machinery and Sewing Machines	69
Tobacco Products	51
Tobacco Products — Other	53
Tractors and Road Rollers — Manufacture and repairing	68
Transport Equipment	69

	Pages
V	
Vacant Houses	19, 20
Vanaspathi Factories	50
Varieties of village layout and housing patterns	5
Vulcanising and retreading works	63
W	
Wall material — Rural areas	85
Wall material — Urban areas	87
Watches and clocks — repairing	72
Wooden toys	61
Wooden furnitures and fixtures, structural wooden goods etc., — Manufacture	61
Wool baling and pressing	57
Woollen-Textiles	56
Workshop-cum-Dwellings	19, 22

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Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.

AMRITSAR.—The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh.
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.

ANAND.—Vijaya Stores, Station Road, Anand.

BANGALORE.—The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building.
S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road.
The Bangalore Press, Lake View Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507.
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet.
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar.
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road.
International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd. Majestic Circle.

BAREILLY.—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar.

BARODA.—Shri Chandrakant Mohanlal Shah, Raopura.
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent.

BEAWAR.—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd.

BHAGALPUR.—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road.

BHUBANESWAR.—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower Room No. 3.

BHOPAL.—Supdt. State Government Press.
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road.
Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies.

BELGARIA.—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers, (24 Paraganas) 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road.

BIJAPUR.—Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers Pro. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.

BIKANER.—Bhandani Bros.

BILASPUR.—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar.

BOMBAY.—Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Queens Road.
Charles Lambert & Co., 101 Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Co-operators Book Depot. 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar.
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St.
Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road.
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum.
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi Kalbadevi.
P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road.
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.
Sunder Das Gaian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.
D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.
N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street.
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.
P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5.
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street.
Indo Nath & Co., 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road.
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road.
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road.
Dowamadeo & Co. 16 Naziria Building, Ballard State.

CALCUTTA.—Chatterjee & Co., 3/1 Bacharam Chatterjee Lane.
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street.
Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street.
M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee. St.
W. Newman & Co. Ltd., B, Old Court House Street.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.
R. Chambray & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road, Extension.
S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., IC, College Square.
Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade Est.
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A Banchha Ram Akrar Lane.
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19.
Sm. P. D. Upadhyoy, 77, Muktaram Babu Street.
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street.
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre.
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street.
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street.
Mukherjee Library, Sarba Khan Road.
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
The Book Depository, 4/1 Madan Street (1st Floor).
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road.
Reliance Trading Co. 46/A, Netaji Subhash Road.

CHAPRA.—Alok Pustak Sadan.

CHANDIGARH.—Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab.
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22.
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22.
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D.
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D.
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B.
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16.
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B.

CALICUT.—Touring Book Stall.

CHHINDWARA.—The Verma Book Depot.

COCHIN.—Saraswat Corporation Ltd. Palliarakav Road.

CUTTACK.—Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times.
Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P. B. 35.
D. P. Sure Sons, Mangalabag.
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962—*Contd.*

DEHRA DUN.—Jugal Kishore & Co. Rajpura Road.
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.

DELHI.—J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate.
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmeri Gate.
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market.
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Delhi Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road.
Book-Well, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9.
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.
New Stationery House, Subzimandi.
Youngman & Co. Nai Sarak, Delhi-6.
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj.
All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market.
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar.
Govt. Book Agency, 2646 Balimaran.
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines.
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg.
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar).
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar.
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhla Market.
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhla Market.
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmeri GATE.
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehra Bazar.
Sat Narain & Sons., 3141, Mohs. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate.
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.
Hindu Sahitya Sansar Nai Sarak.
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak.
K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura.

DHANBAD.—Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines.
New Sketch Press, Post Box. 26.

DHARWAR.—Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road.

ERNAKULAM.—Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road.

FEROZEPORE.—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.

GAYA.—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.

GOA.—Jairam Sagoon Dhoud, Booksellers, Panjim.

GUNTUR.—Book Lovers Private Ltd. Kadiguda, Chowrasta.

GORAKHPUR.—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road.

GAUHATI.—Mokshada Pustakalaya, Gauhati, Assam.

GWALIOR.—Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M. B.
Loyal Book Depot, Patnkar Bazar, Lashkar.
M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.

GHAZIBAD.—Jayana Book Agency.

HYDERABAD.—Director, Govt. Press.
The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.
Book Lovers Private Ltd.
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar.

HUBLI.—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road.

INDORE.—Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road.
Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar.
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilaya Pura.
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 17 Khajuri Bazar.

IMPHAL.—Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers.

JAIPUR CITY.—Govt. Printing & Stationery Department, Rajasthan.
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.
Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar.
Vani Mandir, Swami Mansingh Highway.
Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolin Bazar.
Popular Book Depot., Chouri Rasta.
Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23.

JAWALAPUR.—Sahyog Book Depot.

JAMSHEDPUR.—Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78.
Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih.
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market.

JAMNAGAR.—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar.

JODHPUR.—Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.
Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar.

JUBALPUR.—Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.

JULLUNDUR CITY.—Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate.
Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala.
University Publishers, Railway Road.

KANPUR.—Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.
Sahitya Niketan, Sharadananda Park.
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall, Kanpur.
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk.

KARUR.—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram.

KOLAPUR.—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.

KODARMA.—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumritelaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh.

KUMTA.—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara).

LUCKNOW.—Soochna Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot).
Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj.
British Book Depot, 84 Hazratganj.
Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154.
Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj.
Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road.
Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar.
Acquarium Supply Co., 218, Faizabad Road.
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park.

LUDHIANA (E.P.).—Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.
Mohindra Brothers, Kathceri Road.
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.

MADURAI.—Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street.
Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street.

MATHURA.—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat.

MADRAS.—Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road.
Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore.
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5.
K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384.
Presidency Book Suppliers, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.
P. Varadachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.
Palani Prachuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962—*Contd.*

MADRAS.—South India Traders, Exporters, Importers, Agents and Govt. Booksellers, Rayapettah.
NCBH Private Limited., 199, Mount Road.
V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road.

MANDYA.—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons, Sugar Town.

MANGALORE.—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128.

MANJESHWAR.—Mukenda Krishna Nayak.

MEERUT.—Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road.
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar.
Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank.
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank.
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents.

MONGHYR.—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building.

MUSSOURI.—Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall.
Hind Traders.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.—Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi.
B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.
Legal Corner Tikmanis' House - Amgola Road.

MYSORE.—H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle.
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace.
Jeevana Pustakalaya, 1254/1, Krishnamurthipuram.
Newspaper House, Lansdowne Building.

NAGPUR.—Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot.
Western Book Depot, Residency Road.
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House.

NANDID.—R. S. Desay, Station Road.

NANDED.—Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road.
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51.

NEW DELHI.—Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus.
Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place.
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus.
Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj.
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O. B. 328.
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New Delhi-1.
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place.
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place.
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus.
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus.
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh.
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road.
The Secretary Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road.
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. & Novels, P.B. 96, Connaught Place.
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath Street.
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath.
Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh.
Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar.
Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521.
H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034.
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23 - B/2, Rohtak Road.
Standard, Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave.
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura.

PATHANKOT.—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar.

PATIALA.—Supdt. Bhupendra State Press.
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar.

PATNA.—Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar).
J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghu Nath Bhawan.
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli.
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore.
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta.

PITHORGARH.—Maniram Punetha & Sons.

POONA.—Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.
Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowke, Poona-2.
Utility Book Depot., 1339, Shivaji Nagar.

PUDUKKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road.

RAJKOT.—Mohan Lal Doccabhai Shah, Booksellers and sub-Agents.

RANCHI.—Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar.
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar.

ROURKELA.—The Rourkela Review.

REWA.—Supdt. Govt. State Emporium U.P.

SAHARANPUR.—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road.

SECUNDERABAD.—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.

SILCHAR.—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti.

SINNAR.—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik).

SHILLONG.—The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1.

SONEPAT.—United Book Agency.

SIMLA.—Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall.
The New Book Depot., 79, The Mall.

SRINAGAR.—The Kashmir Bookshop Residency Road.

SURAT.—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.

TUTICORIN.—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 18-C, French Chapel Road.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur.
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road.
Palamiappa Bros.

TRIVANDRUM.—International Book Depot., Main Road.
Reddear Press & Book Depot., P. B. No. 4.

UDAIPUR.—Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole.

UJJAIN.—Manak Chand Book Depot., Sati Gate.

VARANASI.—Students Friends & Co., Lanka.
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8.

Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.

VIZIANAGRAM.—Sarda & Co.

VIJAYAWADA.—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governorpet.

VISAKHAPATNAM.—Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building.
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road.

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

WARDHA.—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market.

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
Govt. of India Book Depot., 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
} FOR LOCAL SALES.

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C.2.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962—*Concld.*

(ON S & R BASIS)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot., Ahmedabad.
The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
The O.I/C. Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.
The O.I./C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.
The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 2-Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
Registrar of Companies, Bihar Jamal Road, Patna-1.
Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.
The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur.
The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
Asstt. Director Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cutiack Gandhi, Cuttack .
The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
Publication Division, Sales Depot., North Block, New Delhi.
The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
The O.I/C. University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabuluria, 24 Parganas.
O.C.I/C.S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur.
O.C.I/C.S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
O.I/C.S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta.
Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I.C/O Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962

(Railway Bookstall Holders)

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.
Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962

(Foreign)

S/S Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal).
S/S Aktie bologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovdbokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16. (Sweden).

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