



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME II

ANDHRA PRADESH

PART IX
STATE ATLAS

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FOREWORD

FEW PEOPLE REALISE, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India had been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian sub-continent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial Census were made in the 1850's. For example, the population estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639, and 1648 and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-3 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detailed modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous Survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-1780 and Henry Taylor Colebrooke, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's Possessions in the 1780's. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-3, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartographic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surveyed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population censuses proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organised between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R. H. Phillimore in his monumental four-volume work on the *Historical Records of the Survey of India*. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral surveys prepared by the Provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of towns and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its own which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, published as Part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay, or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in the Census Report of 1891. The high watermark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in encyclopaedic Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for Census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of World War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair upto 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The Census starts every time with a very limited assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

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The seeds of the 1961 Census Atlas Project were unobtrusively sown in para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census Circular of March 1959 to State Census Superintendents as follows :

It will be very useful to have a map for every village and ward of a town showing the broad lay out of the village and the house numbers shown therein. The map need not be drawn to scale but a map large enough to show the house numbers would be sufficient. A map of this kind, if prepared, will also help the maintenance of house numbers.

This suggestion was wholly accepted in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September, 1959, which authorised State Census Offices "to appoint one or two good draftsmen for the preparation of experimental maps, charts, graphs and histograms for their own use". Note was taken of 'the serious but avoidable blemish' left in some census years on account of 'the lack of good maps and charts'.

That the seeds did not fall on stony ground was evident from the enthusiasm with which the States welcomed the Registrar General's next circular laying down the details to be incorporated in the village maps. It caught their imagination so well that many State Census Superintendents added of their own accord to the details stipulated by the Registrar General's Office. A zest was thus created which whetted the appetite it fed.

By August 1960 several State Census Superintendents had set up their own Map Sections. The experience and confidence gained in the process encouraged a general desire at the Second Census Conference in August, 1960 to go in for a much enlarged programme of map production than had been originally proposed. It was no longer a question of selling an idea but of feeding the organisation with a project that would be worth working for.

The satisfactory progress of the sorting and tabulation programme placed at the disposal of my colleagues an exciting world of possibilities. On the eve of the Third Census Conference in February 1962 the map project had passed its tentative stage. All Census Superintendents were now thinking of producing enough maps to fill a sizable Atlas.

The Registrar General's circular of September 1961 had already anticipated the general desire by proposing that Part IX of the State Census Series should take the form of an Atlas. This was followed up by two circulars in November 1961 giving details of the contents of the projected Atlases and the method by which each map was to be produced. This was in turn followed up some time later by a third circular in September 1962 suggesting the levels to which analysis of data should be carried out for the purpose of each map.

Inquiries had in the meantime been made of the Survey of India and the National Atlas Organisation on the extent to which either would be prepared to share the task with the Census of India. The Director of the National Atlas Organisation was good enough to undertake the preparation on 1:1M scale of population maps for 1961. Similar maps containing the 1951 data had meanwhile been completed which the Government published at the Registrar General's request.

A chance meeting in the middle of July 1959 with Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg of the University of Wisconsin proved of great profit to the 1961 project. I am under a personal debt to Dr. Schwartzberg for his very thoughtful and detailed memorandum which he was good enough to send me in September 1959 on the kind of maps that should be incorporated in census volumes. He was even more helpful when I gave him the outline of a full Atlas Project. The Project owes much to the readiness with which he placed himself at my disposal to the detriment no doubt of his own work, in November 1962, when he and I, with Miss Sengupta joining in toward the end, went over every item and worked out many improvements. The contents of the State Atlases will explain the scope and purpose of the project and its claims to uniqueness.

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The Government of India had meanwhile accepted the Census Atlas proposals and sanctioned the staff and funds.

Dr. Miss P. Sengupta, Map Officer to the Registrar General, joined at the end of November 1962 and immediately applied herself to several tasks at once. She instilled purpose and dedication into her rapidly expanding staff and in the course of a strenuous three-month seminar trained and equipped the staff from the State Census Offices. She followed it up with extensive tours to all State Census Offices and helped them to achieve uniformity of quality and presentation.

The 1961 Census Atlas Project is now mainly in the hands of a young, gifted and trained staff in every State. Their greatest contribution may yet prove to be the District and Tahsil maps which have been brought up-to-date with the latest administrative and demographic detail. No less significant will be the village and town maps which have opened up new vistas for the study of comparative rural and urban geography.

I would like to close this short account by quoting an extract from my colleague, Sri M. Ahmed of Orissa, which, if anything is an understatement of what many of my colleagues cheerfully accepted in order to accomplish a task that was no part of their original assignment and yet on which they poured the ardour of pioneers.

Things however did not wait. Manpower was drawn just from the street, for not a single qualified draftsman was available on deputation from the State Government in spite of requisitions and personal contact. Among the equipment to start with were some locally purchased drawing and survey instruments and a few cheap items of furniture, accommodated in the temporary barrack with asbestos-sheeted roof, lighted with temporary electric fittings. There was however, a sufficiency of light points, not only from the ceiling but also under glass-topped tables meant for tracing work. With these lights burning over the head and under the tables during working hours at daytime and with inadequate provision of fans, the hot roof of asbestos sheets made matters pretty unbearable particularly during summer months. But the atmosphere was already surcharged with enthusiasm and there was the will and earnestness to produce something new. The young recruits magnificently responded to an appeal to earn distinction for themselves by building up things which did not exist.

NEW DELHI,
12 June 1964.

ASOK MITRA,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

The Census Organisation found the need for accurate jurisdictional maps even at the earliest stages of the preparation of Census enumeration in order that the smallest unit of habitation is located and a complete coverage at Census is ensured. Therefore, one of the first tasks that the Census Organisation had to enter upon was the preparation of administrative maps of districts and taluks in which every village was correctly located and all jurisdictional changes were brought up-to-date. This by itself was not quite an easy task. The maps available with the State Survey Department were not up-to-date and the department did not also have taluk maps for the Telangana districts. Quite some original work had to be done by the Census Office and after a verification on ground, up-to-date jurisdictional maps indicating the boundaries of every revenue village as also of every urban unit were prepared. The State Survey Department was good enough to assist the Census Organisation in the preparation of these basic maps. This was done during 1959-60 and it was followed by the preparation of what are called the housenumbering plans by village officers, school teachers, municipal authorities etc., at the time of housenumbering and houselisting about the middle of 1960 showing the location of every house in each village and ward of each town. These housenumbering plans were indeed unique in themselves as besides showing the location of every house they helped to indicate the pattern and layout of villages in different areas of the country and these plans are kept preserved in the Registrar General's Office at Delhi. The jurisdictional maps of districts and taluks and the housenumbering maps of villages and towns provided the basis for the fixation of jurisdictions of Census personnel and facilitated complete enumeration without omissions or overlapping of areas. For all intents and purposes these plans and maps were adequate for the needs of the Census.

But the 1961 Census went beyond that. While no doubt Census reports generally took the assistance of maps to visually present some of the Census data, the Registrar General of India at the 1961 Census mooted the idea of a full-fledged Census Atlas Project. We cannot possibly claim any great proficiency as geographers or cartographers or even as demographers. The expert Geographer Dr. (Miss) Sengupta joined the Census Organisation of India just at a time the Atlas Project was gaining momentum. She was of immense help to give a final shape to the maps. Her careful scrutiny of the maps prepared by us at the State Census Offices and her helpful guidance to the cartographers ensured the accuracy of details and enhanced the quality of presentation. The maps found in this Atlas Volume will speak for themselves of the great effort that had gone into the analysis of data and the preparation of the maps. The contents will reveal the variety of maps covered by this Atlas. There are nearly 200 maps in this volume. These covered various details under the broad divisions of orientation, physical conditions, demographic structure and trends, economic aspects, socio-cultural aspects, demographic regions etc. Besides, in this Atlas Volume I have included individual maps of the 20 districts and the 11 cities of the State.

The second half of this volume contains explanatory notes on each of the maps, giving briefly the salient features of each map. Statistical data for each unit covered by a map are also given in a tabular statement wherever necessary and incorporated in the notes and an illustrated chart also added to help the reader to get a clearer idea of the picture presented by the main map. It may be cautioned that the conclusions drawn in the notes are purely personal of the author and the reader is free to draw his own conclusions on the basis of the data presented.

The credit for the production of this Atlas Volume goes to the following team and I wish to record my great appreciation of the excellent work rendered by every one in the team.

Map and data scrutiny P. S. R. Avadhany, Deputy Superintendent
of Census Operations

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Artist	
Printed Matter and Legends on Maps	
Block making and printing	

I must express my personal gratitude to Dr. (Miss) Sen Gupta for her kindness and the invaluable guidance she gave in finalising the maps. Needless to say that the members of her own team at Delhi like Sri K. Hari who visited Hyderabad along with Dr. (Miss) Sen Gupta were of great help in the scrutiny of maps. Let me also record my deep debt of gratitude to Sri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General, who took pains to personally visit Nasik in order to get the Government of India Press at Nasik to take up the printing of this Volume with expedition. Above all we owe it all entirely to Sri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India, whatever we have achieved at the 1961 Census. He can surely be termed as Father of the 1961 Census and of all the projects connected with it. His personal example and the encouragement he gave inspired us to take up any task that came our way. Our respectful gratitude to him.

HYDERABAD,
1 June 1965.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh.

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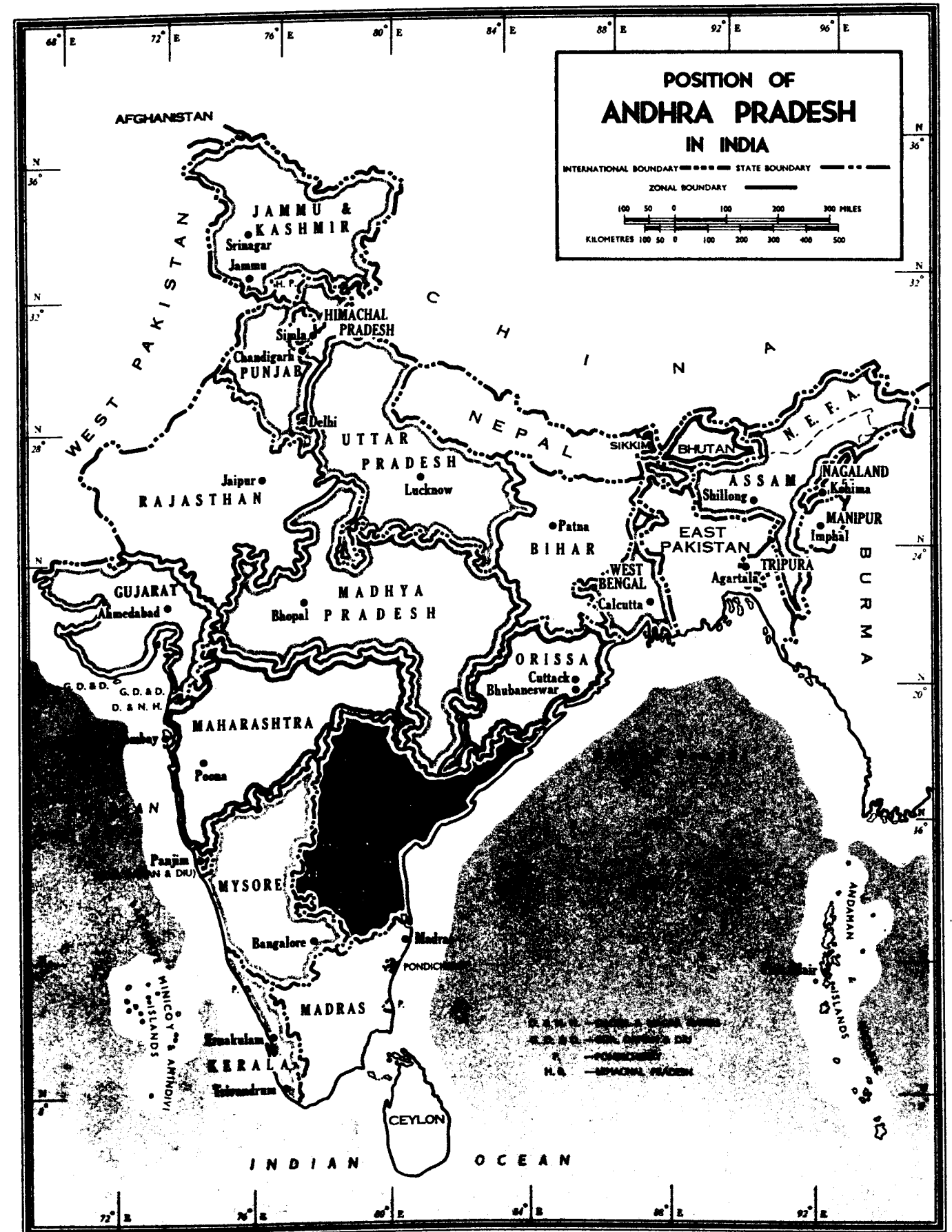
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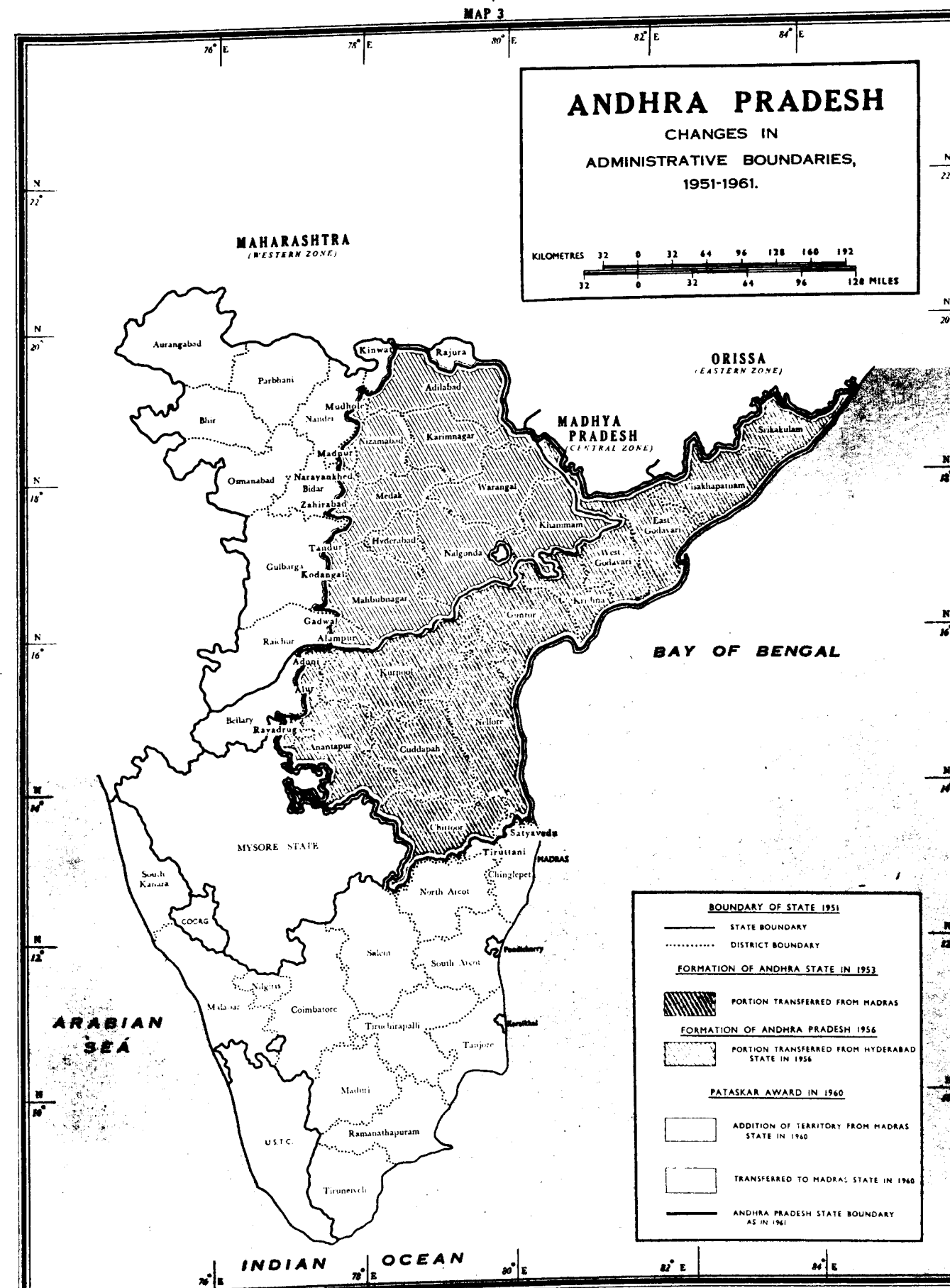
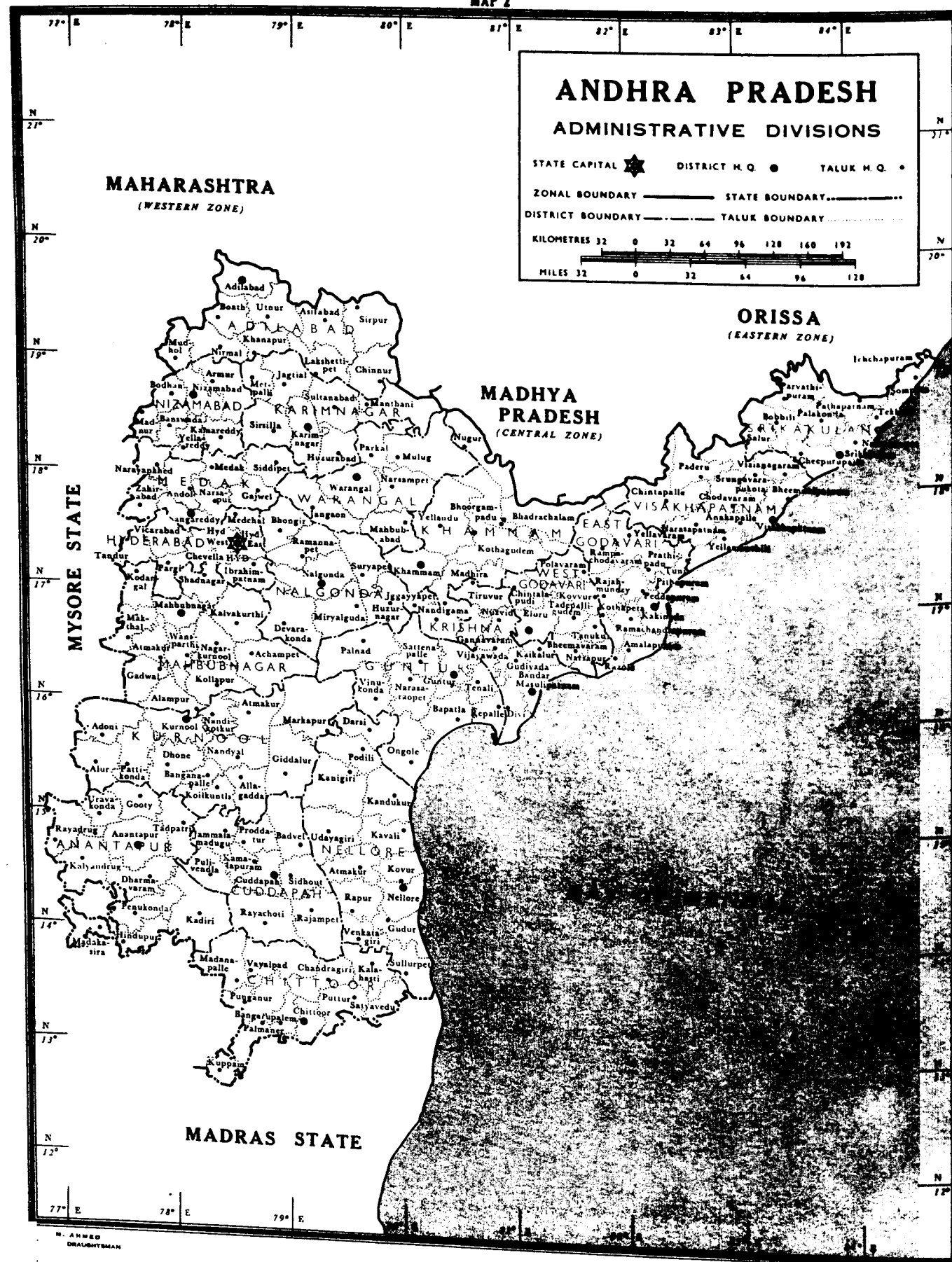
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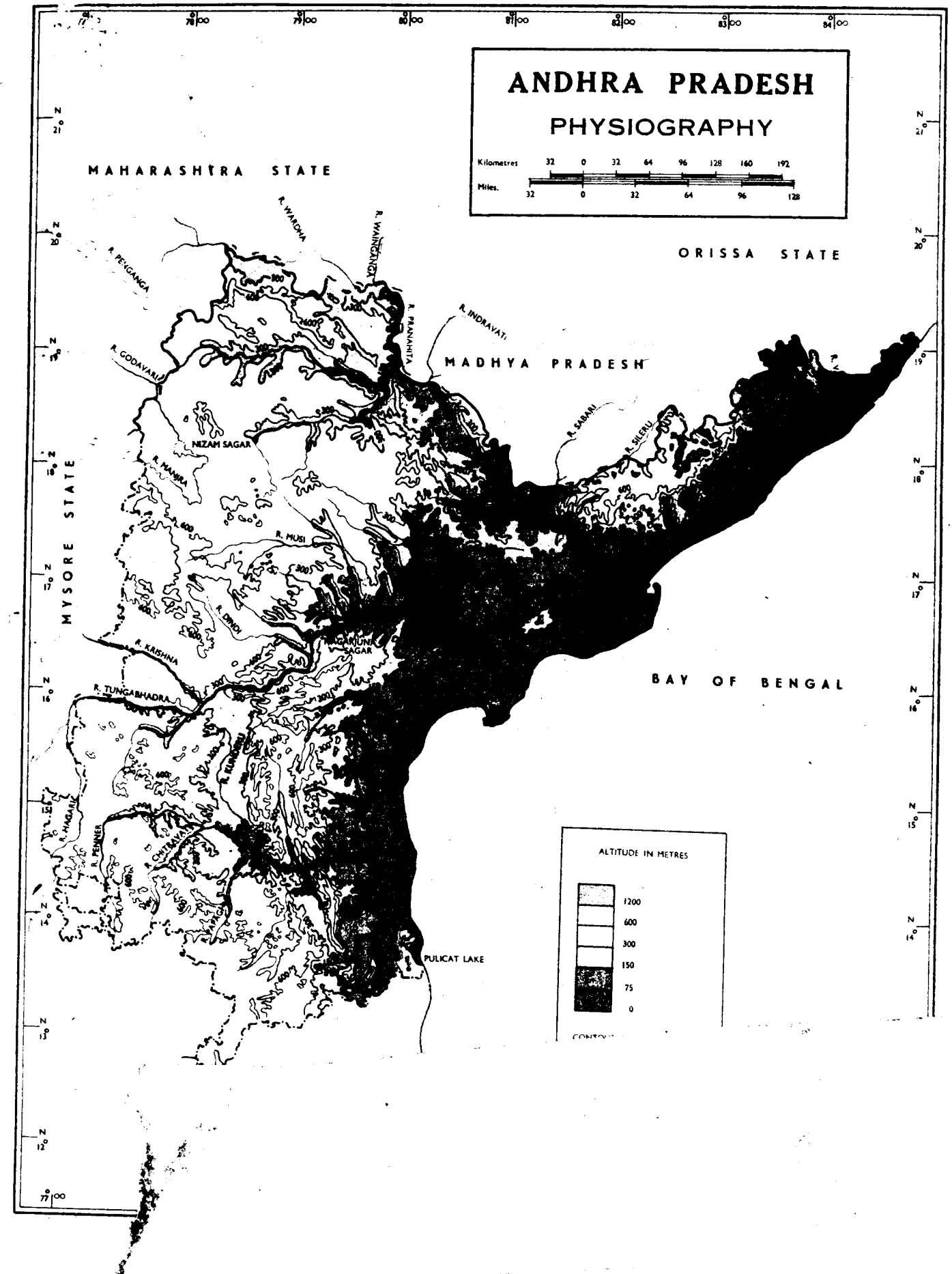
Part II—Explanatory Notes

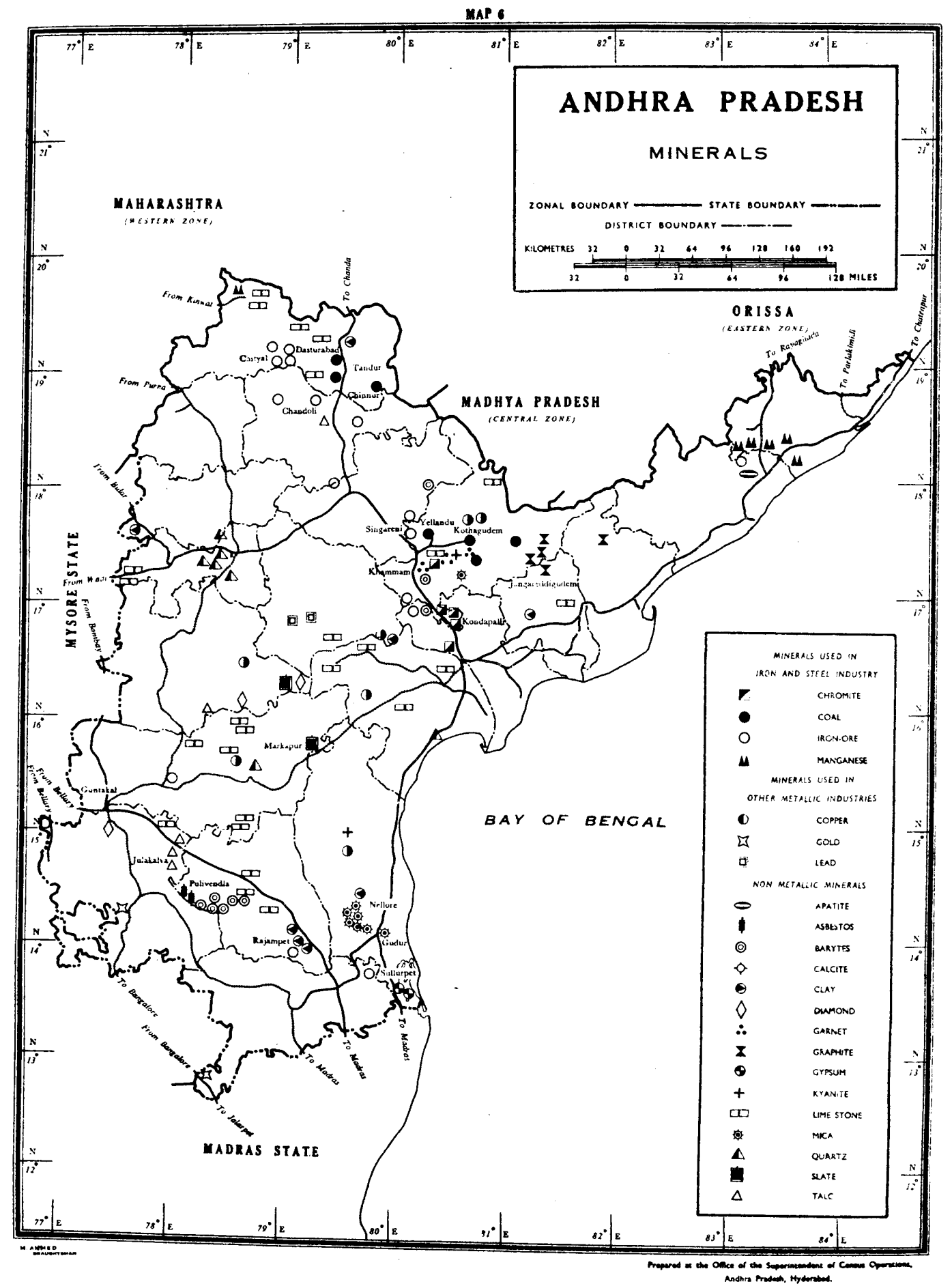
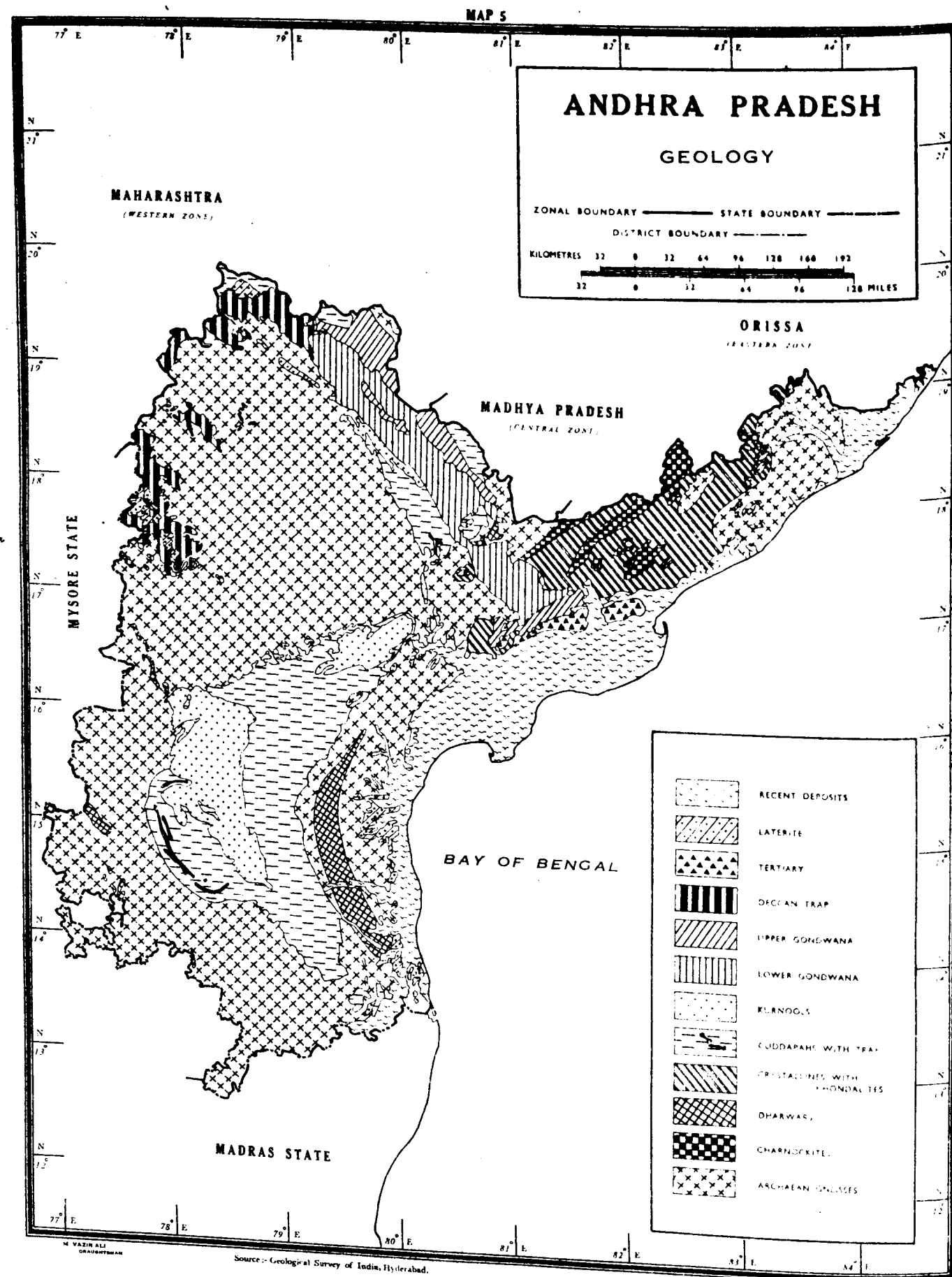
MAP 1



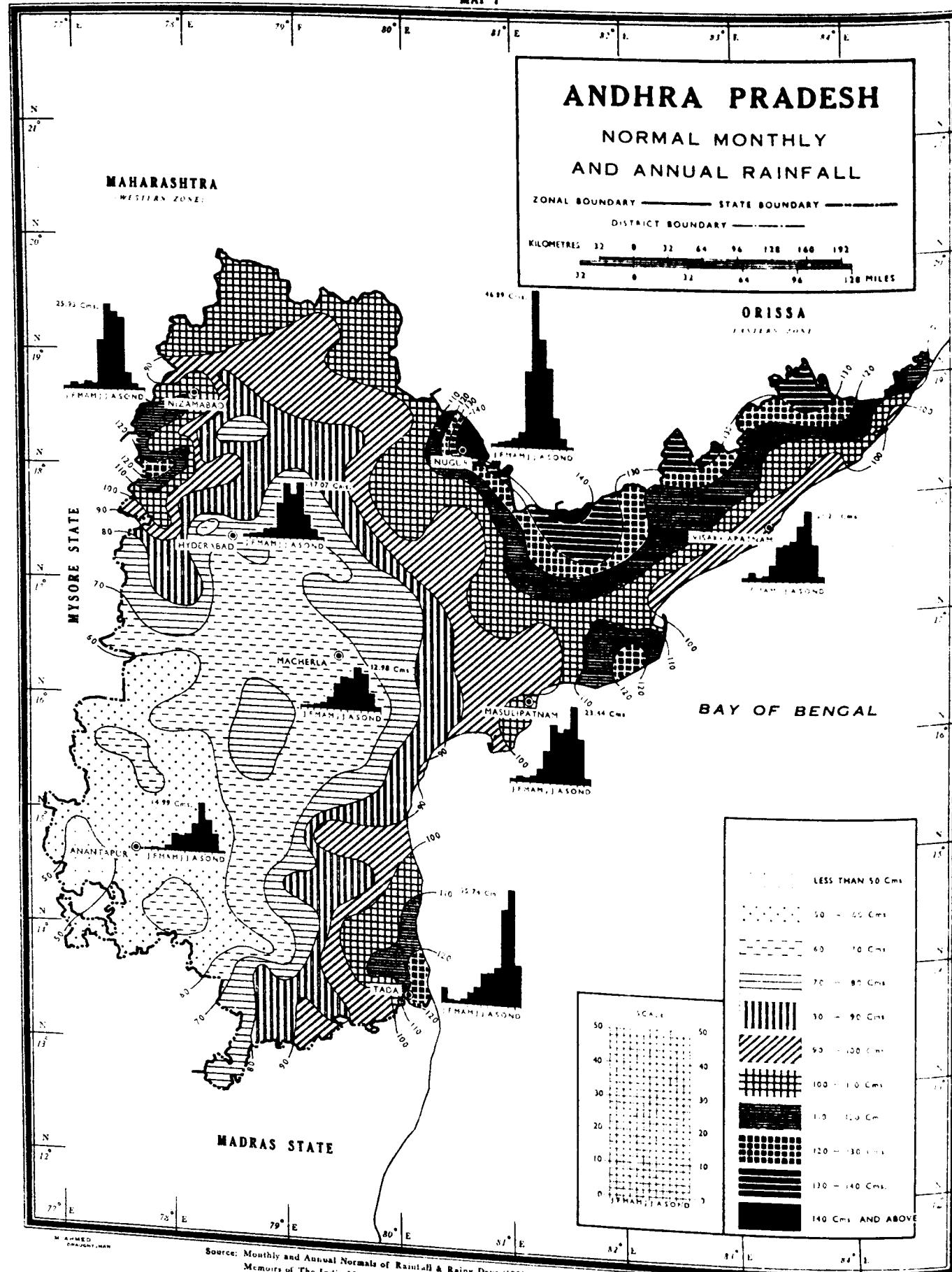


2. PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

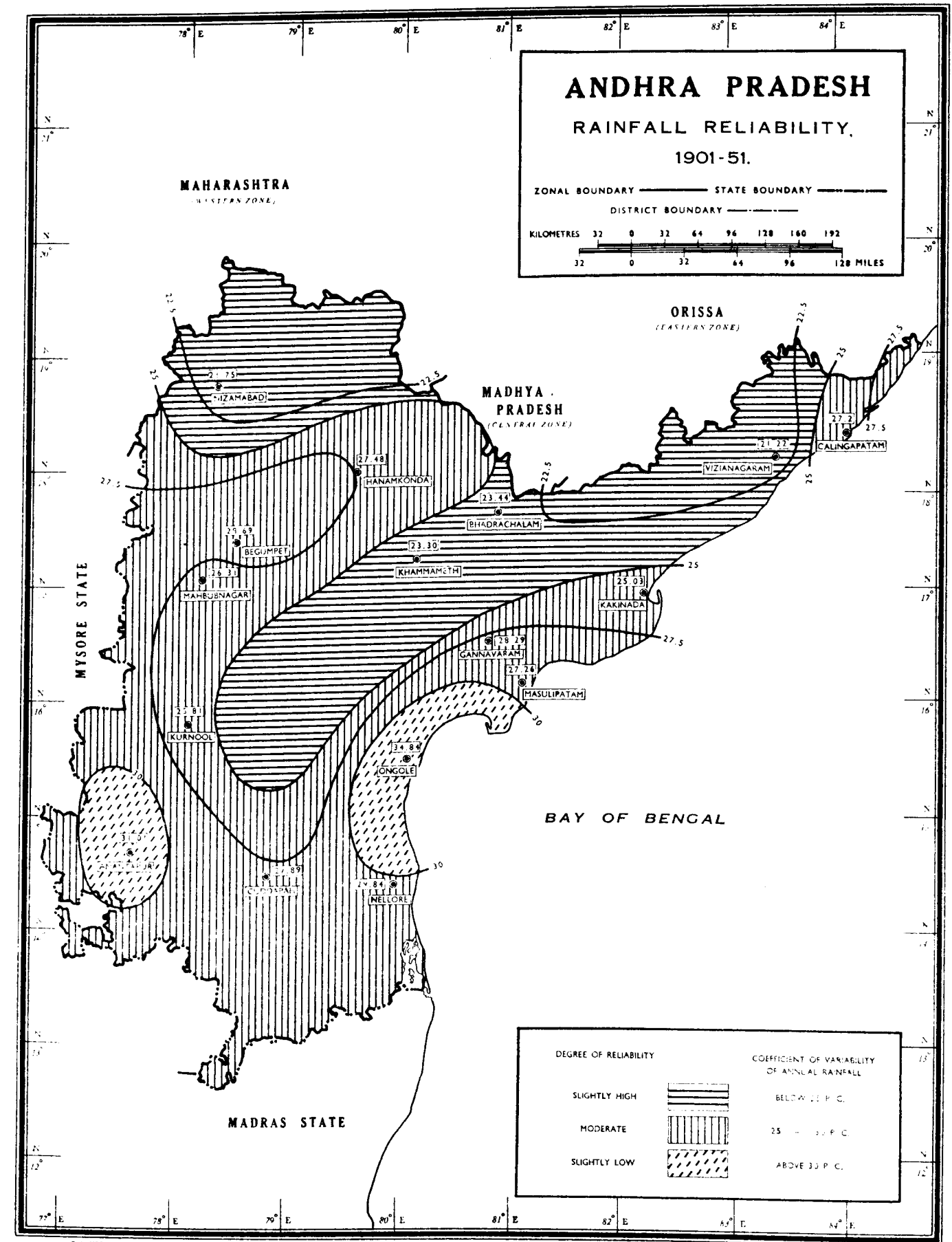




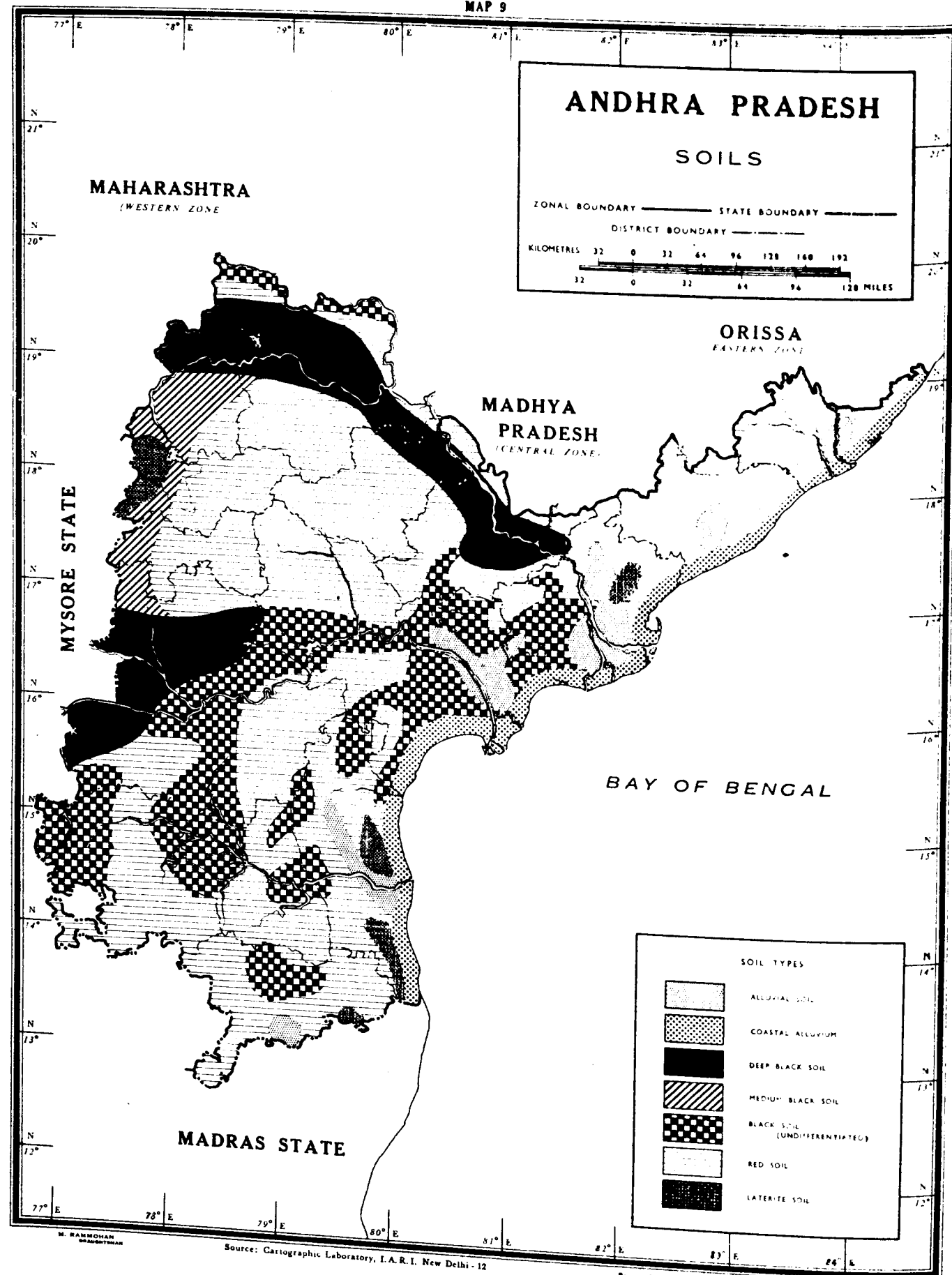
MAP 7



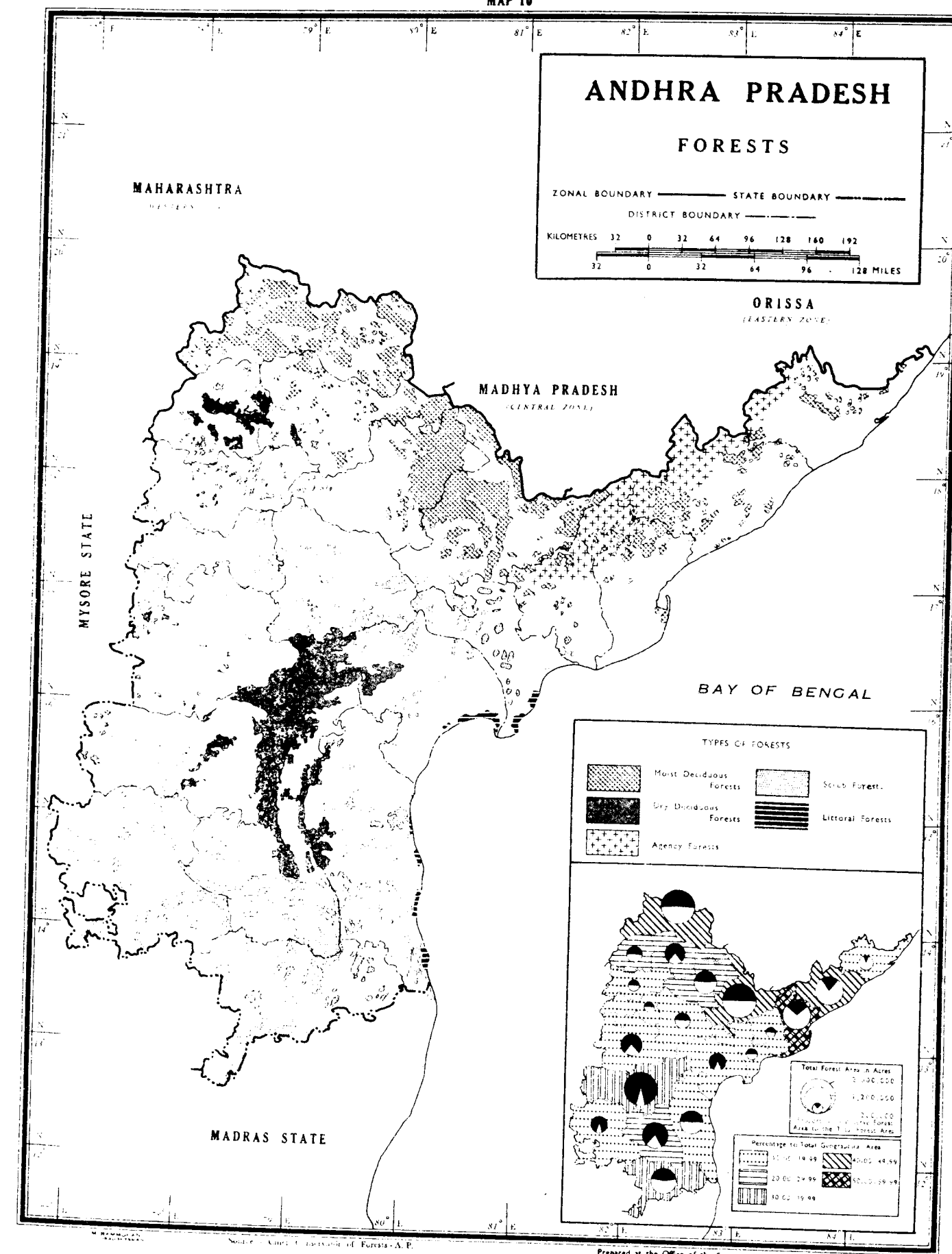
MAP 8



MAP 9

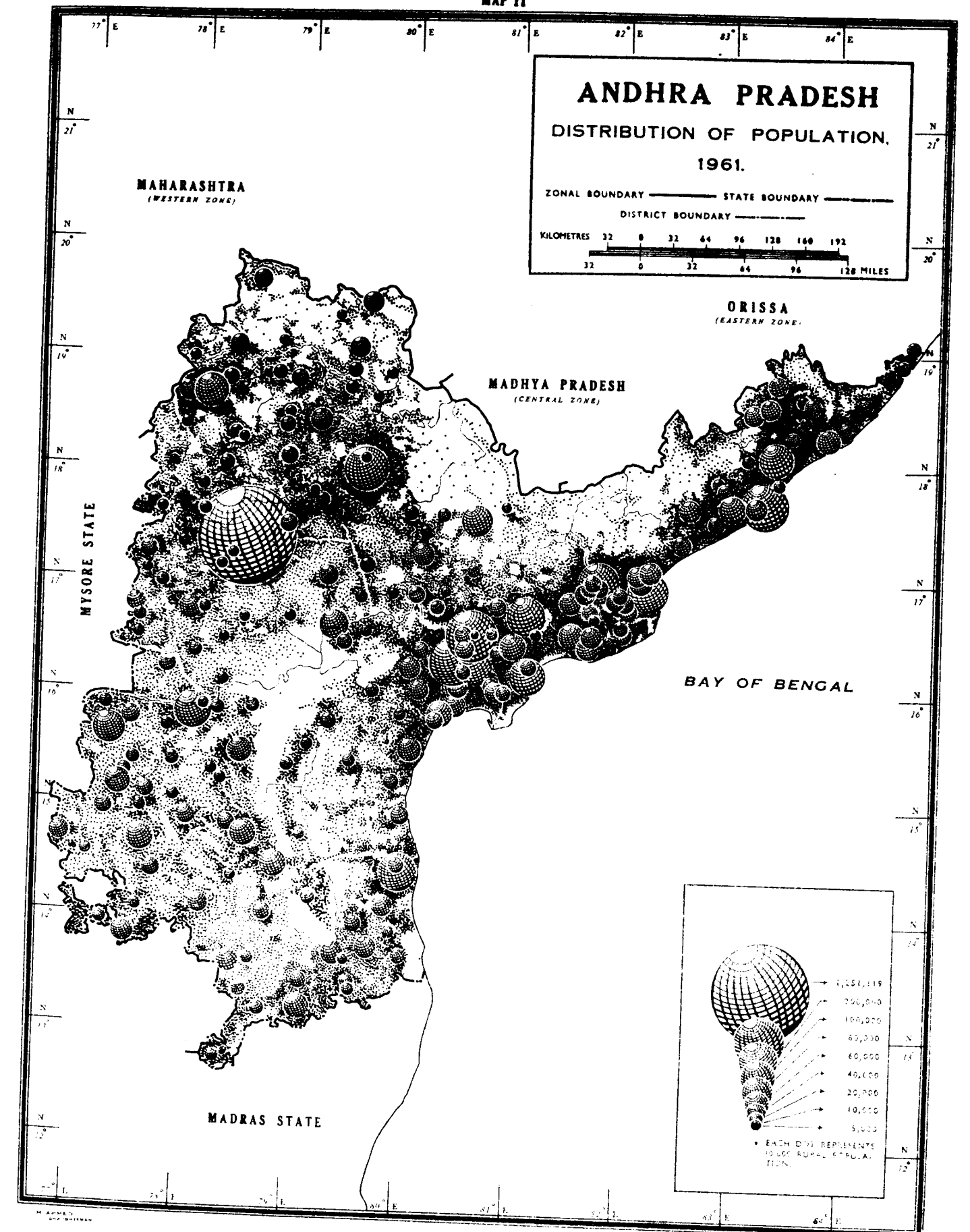


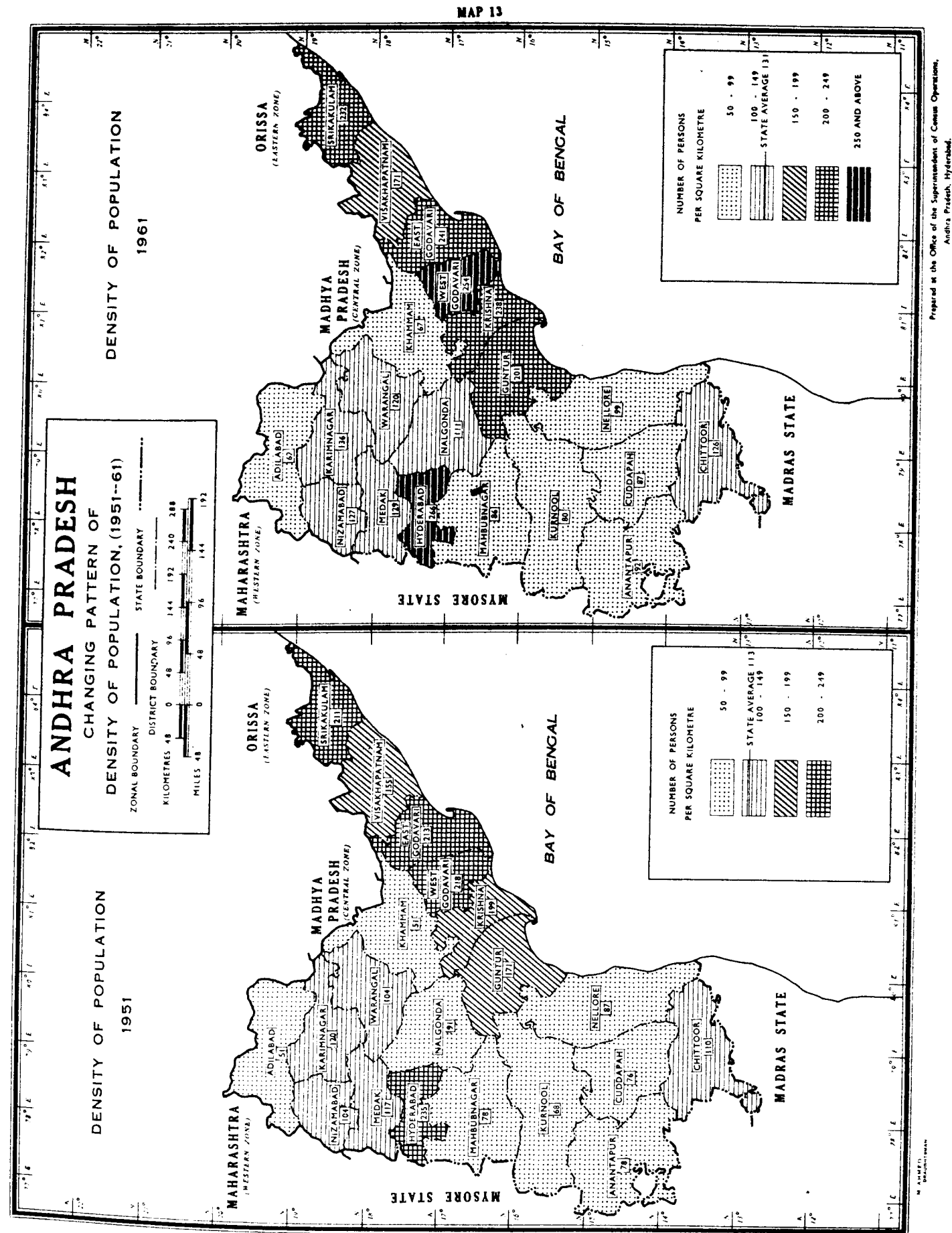
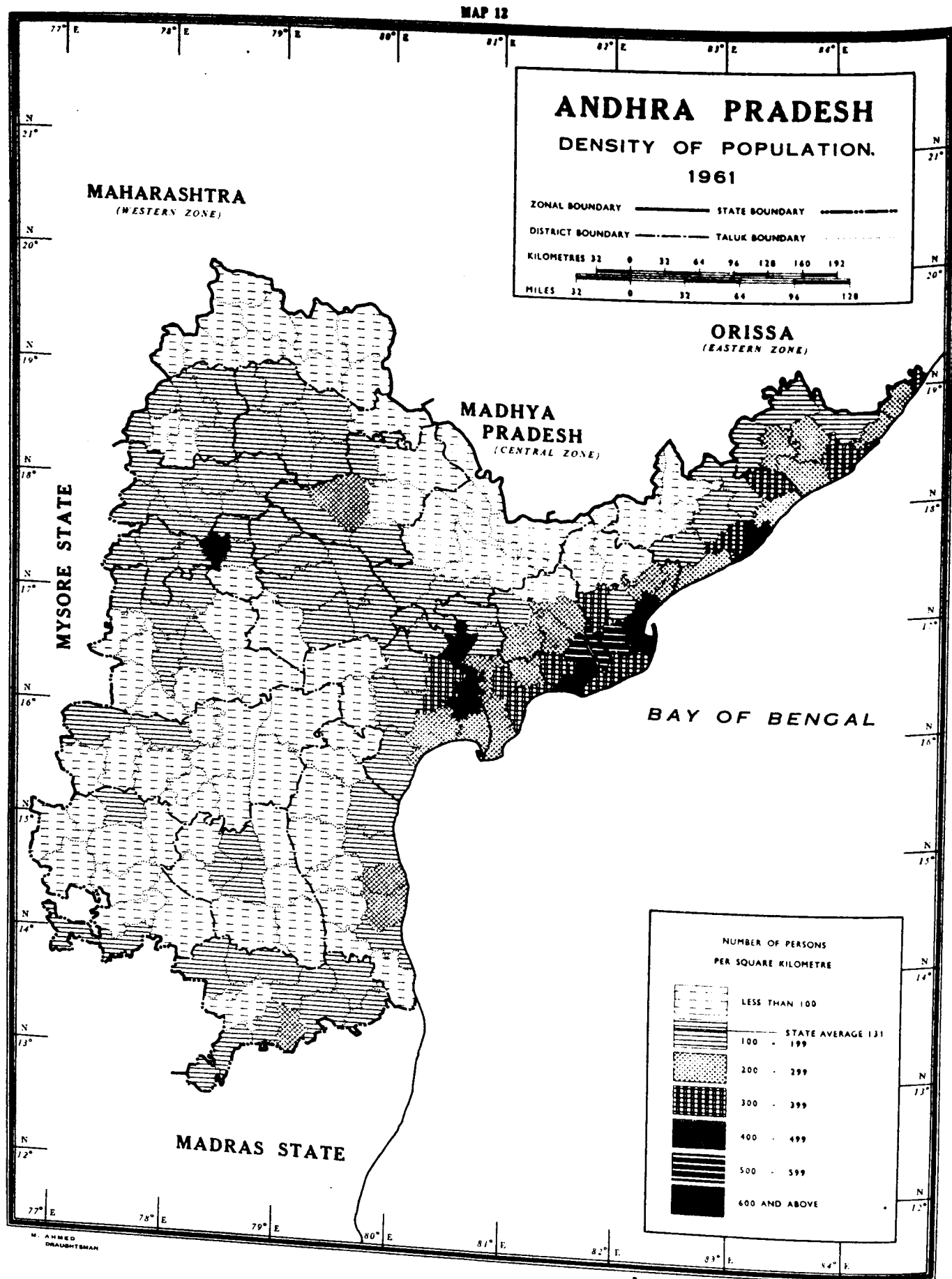
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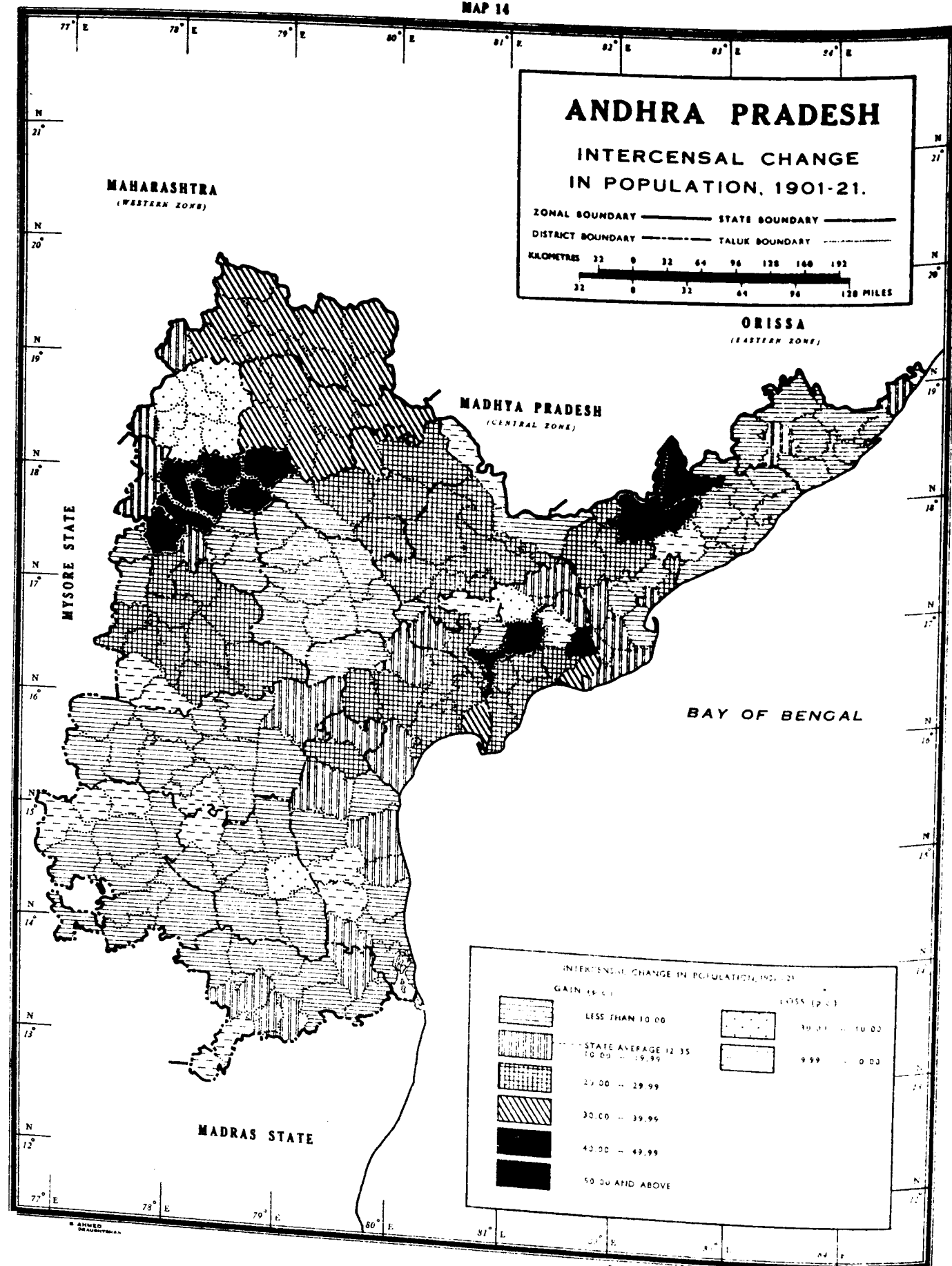
3. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

- i. Distribution, Density and Growth Character**
- ii. Sex and Age Structure**
- iii. Urbanism**

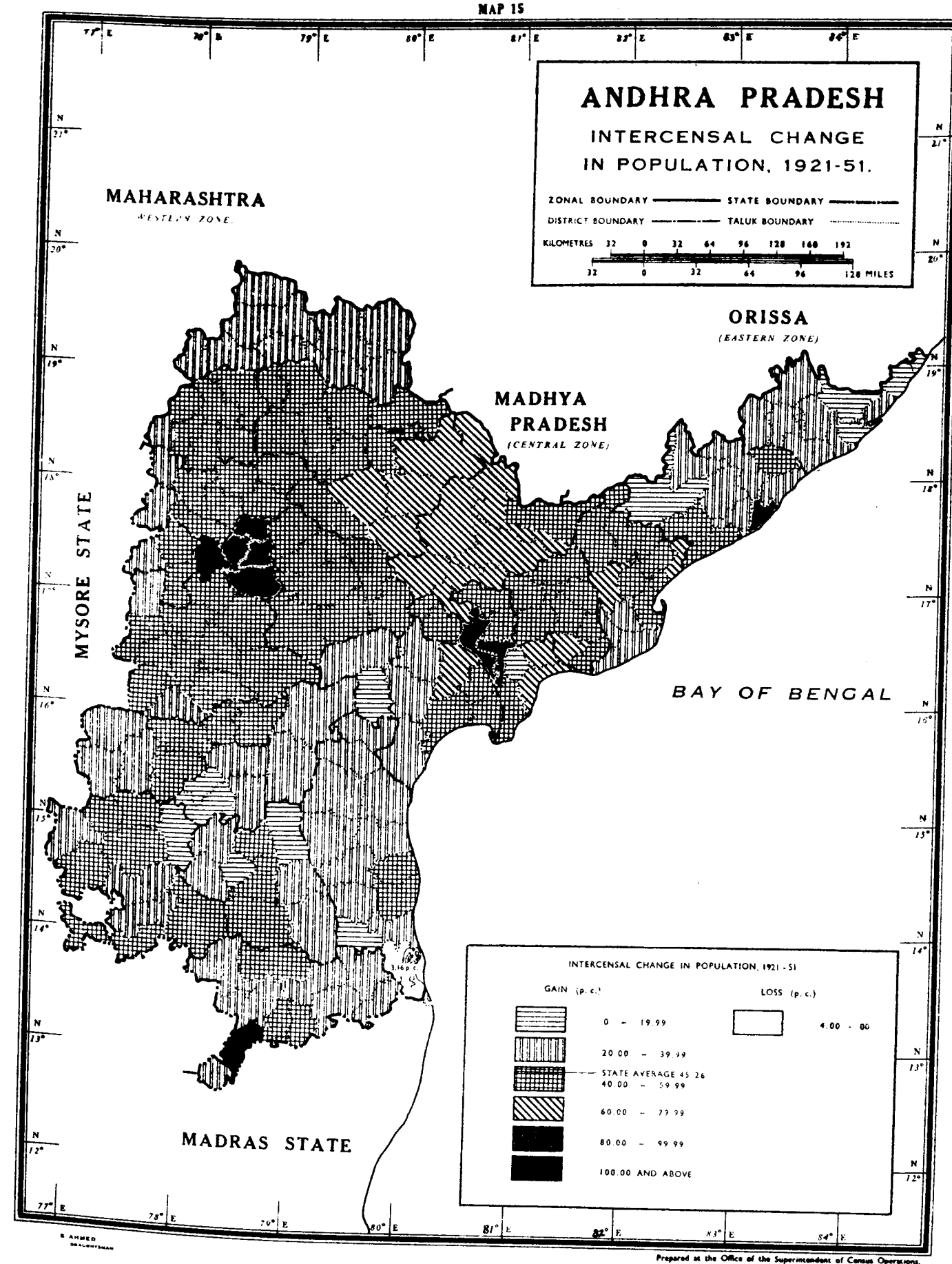




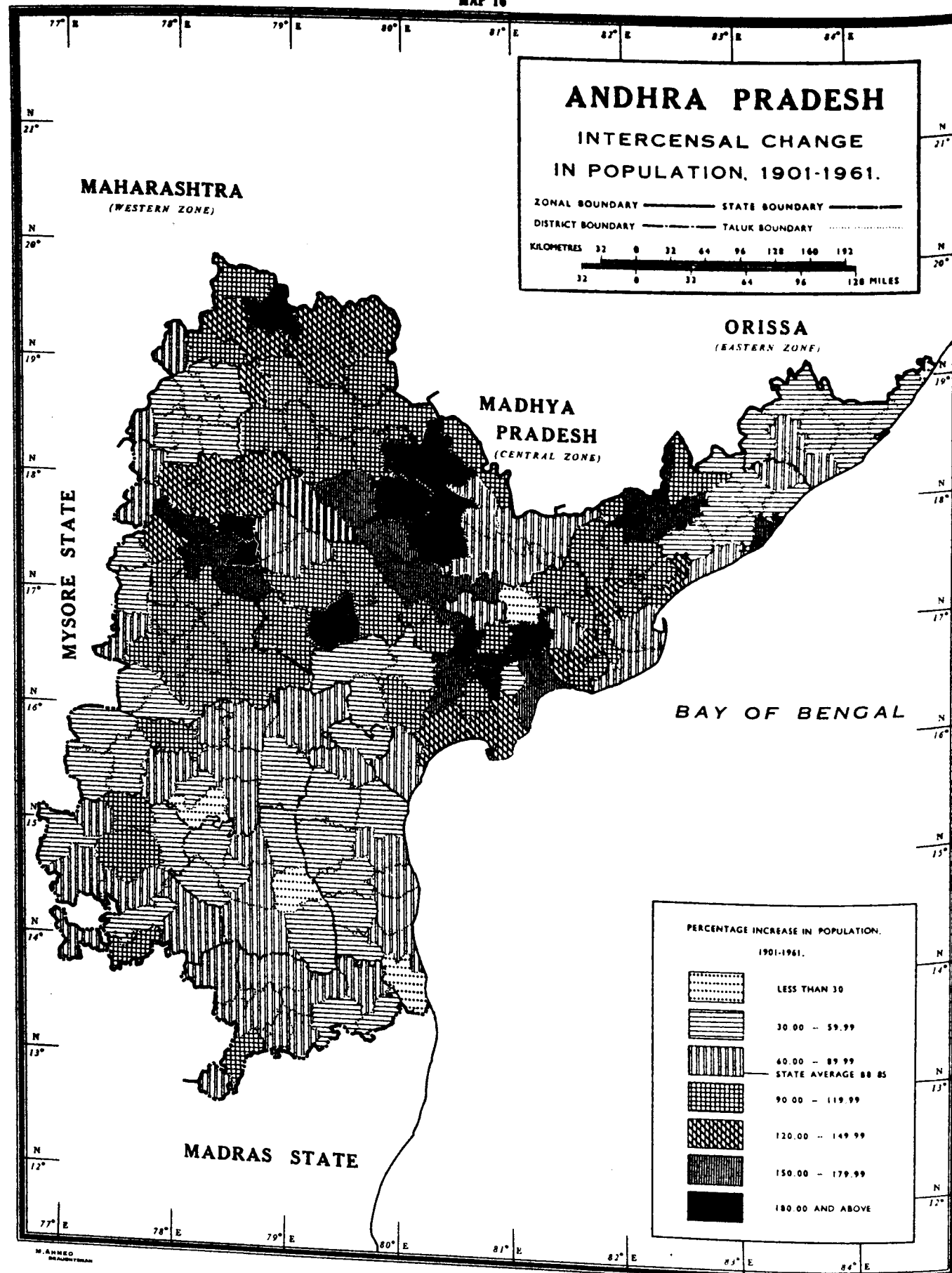
MAP 14



MAP 15

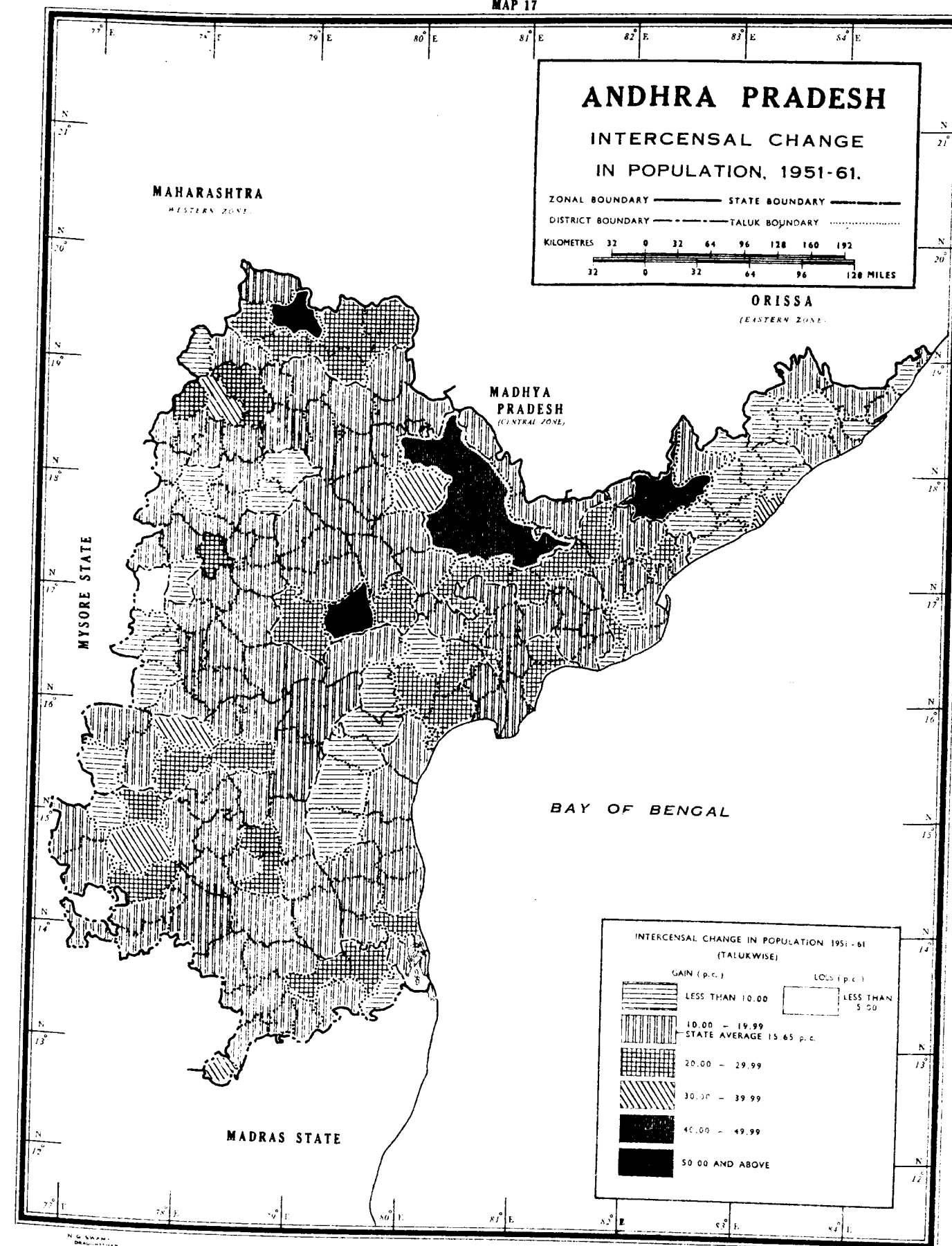


MAP 16



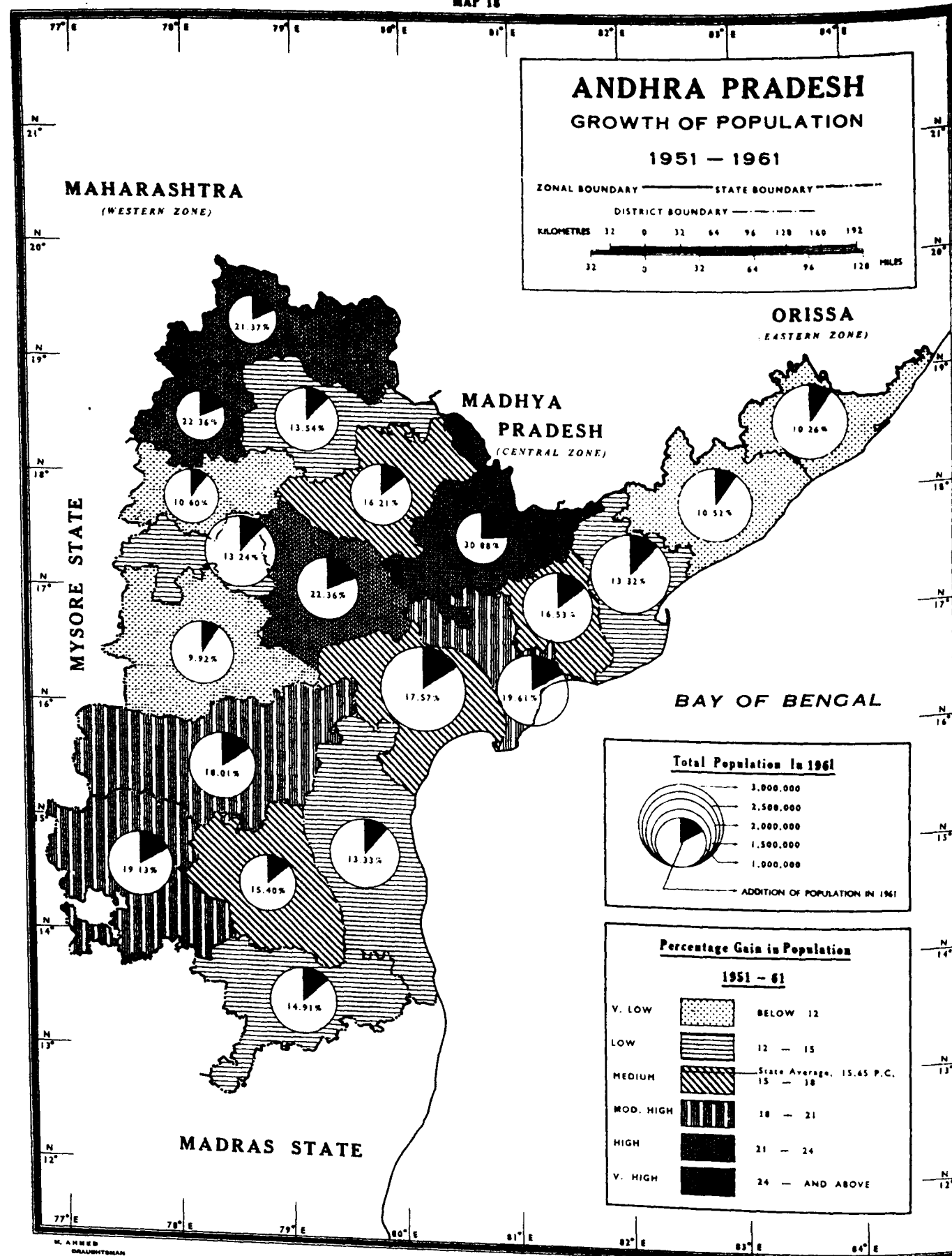
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
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MAP 17



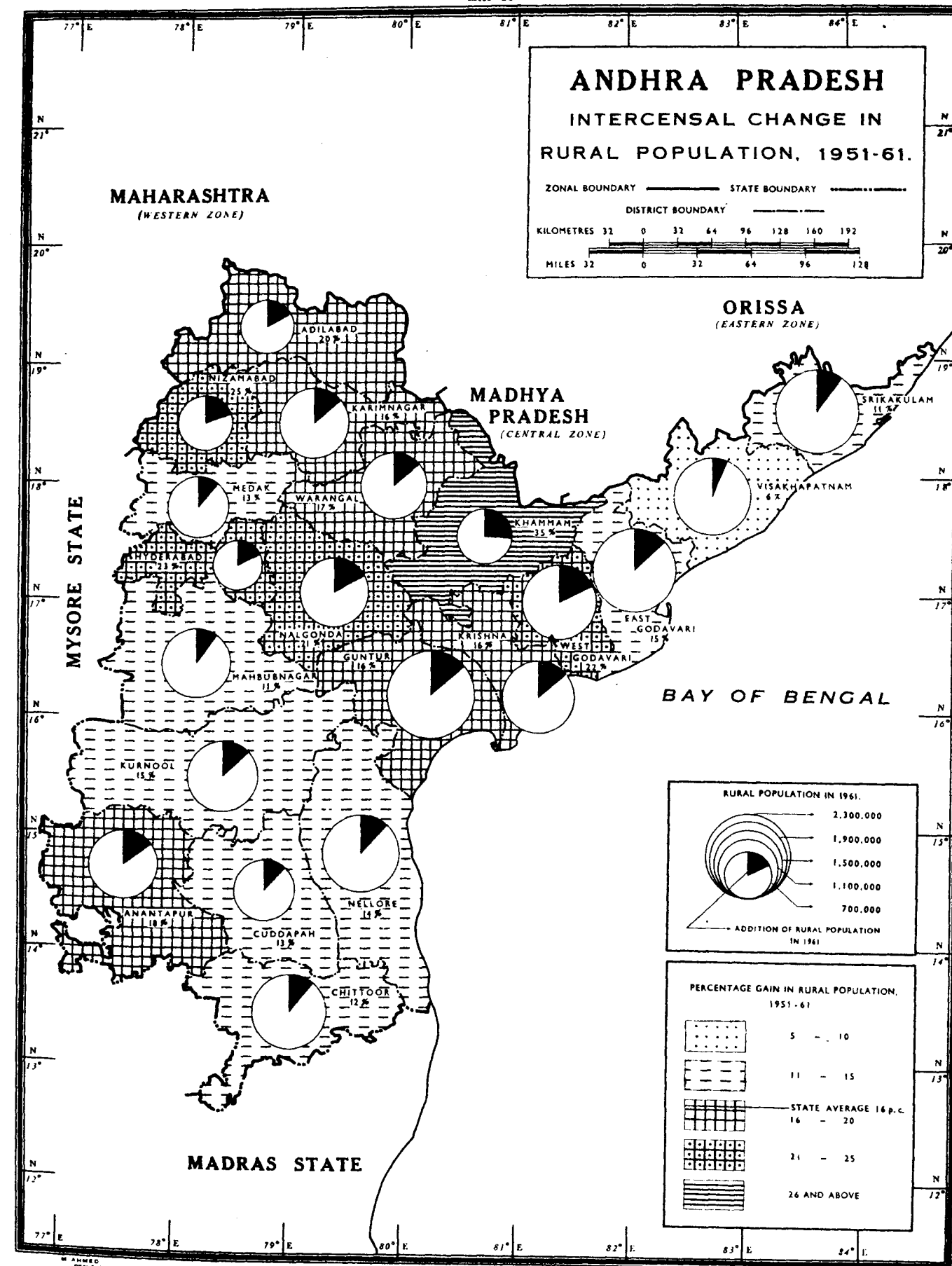
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MAP 18



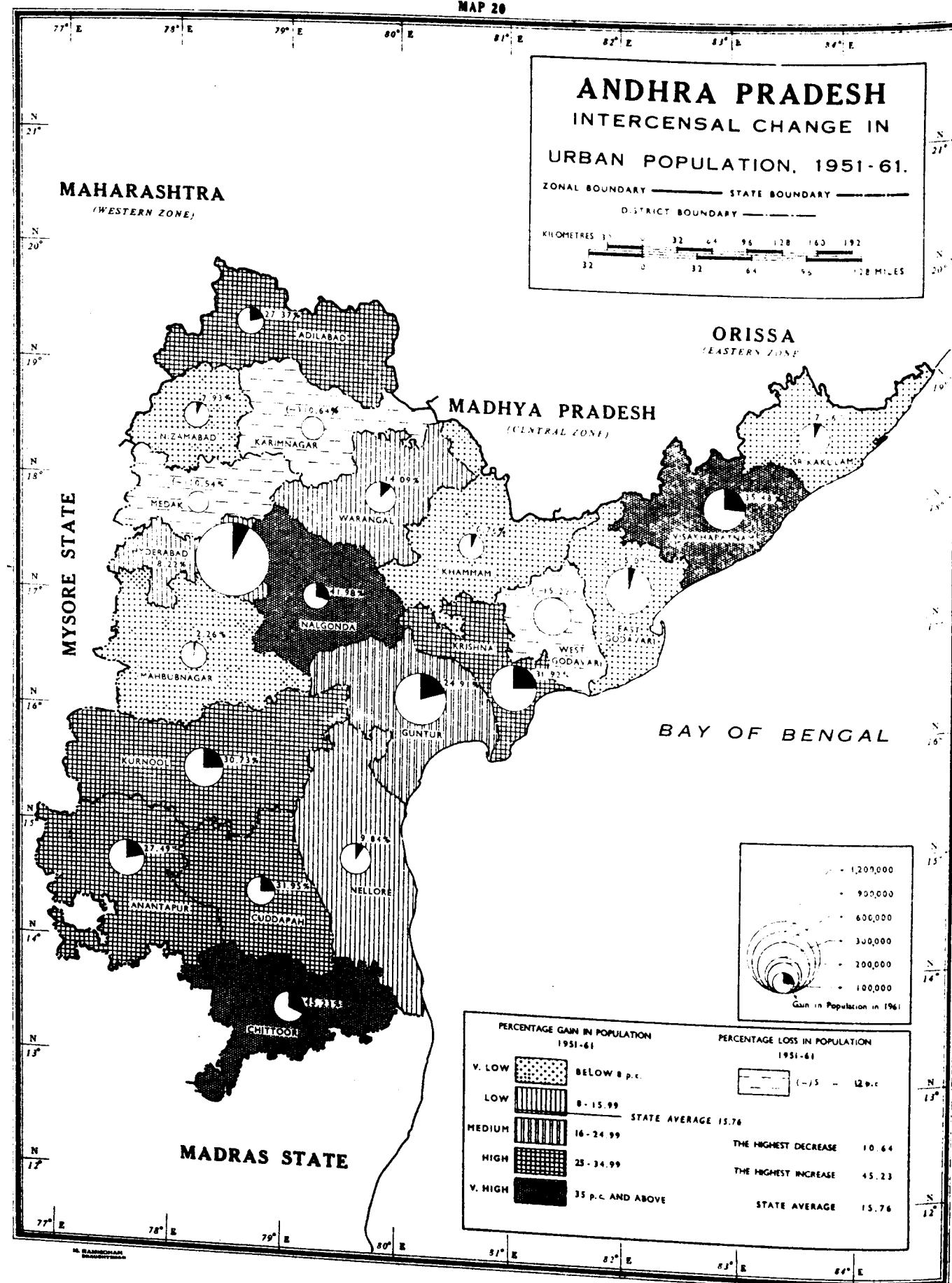
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MAP 19

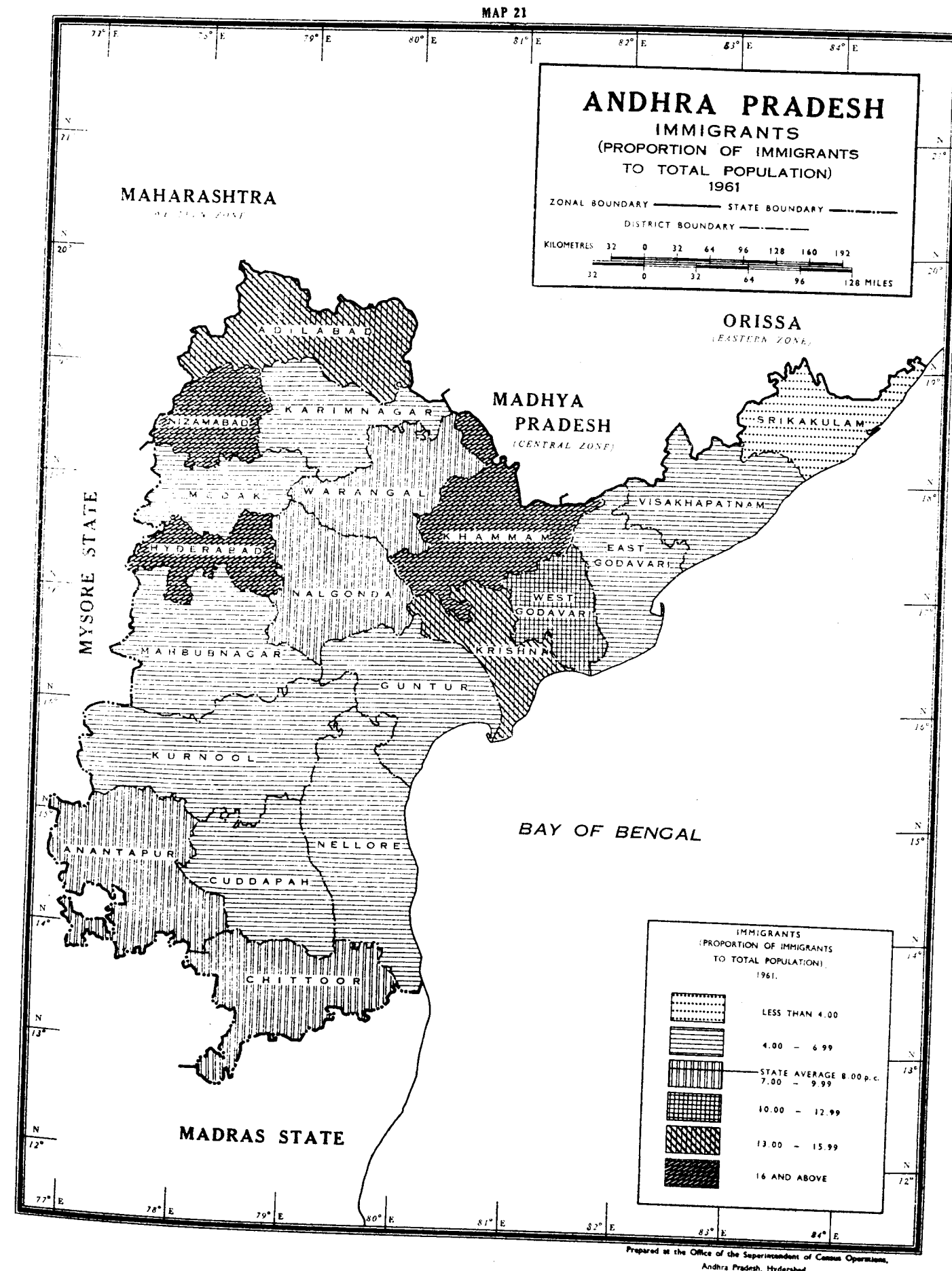


Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
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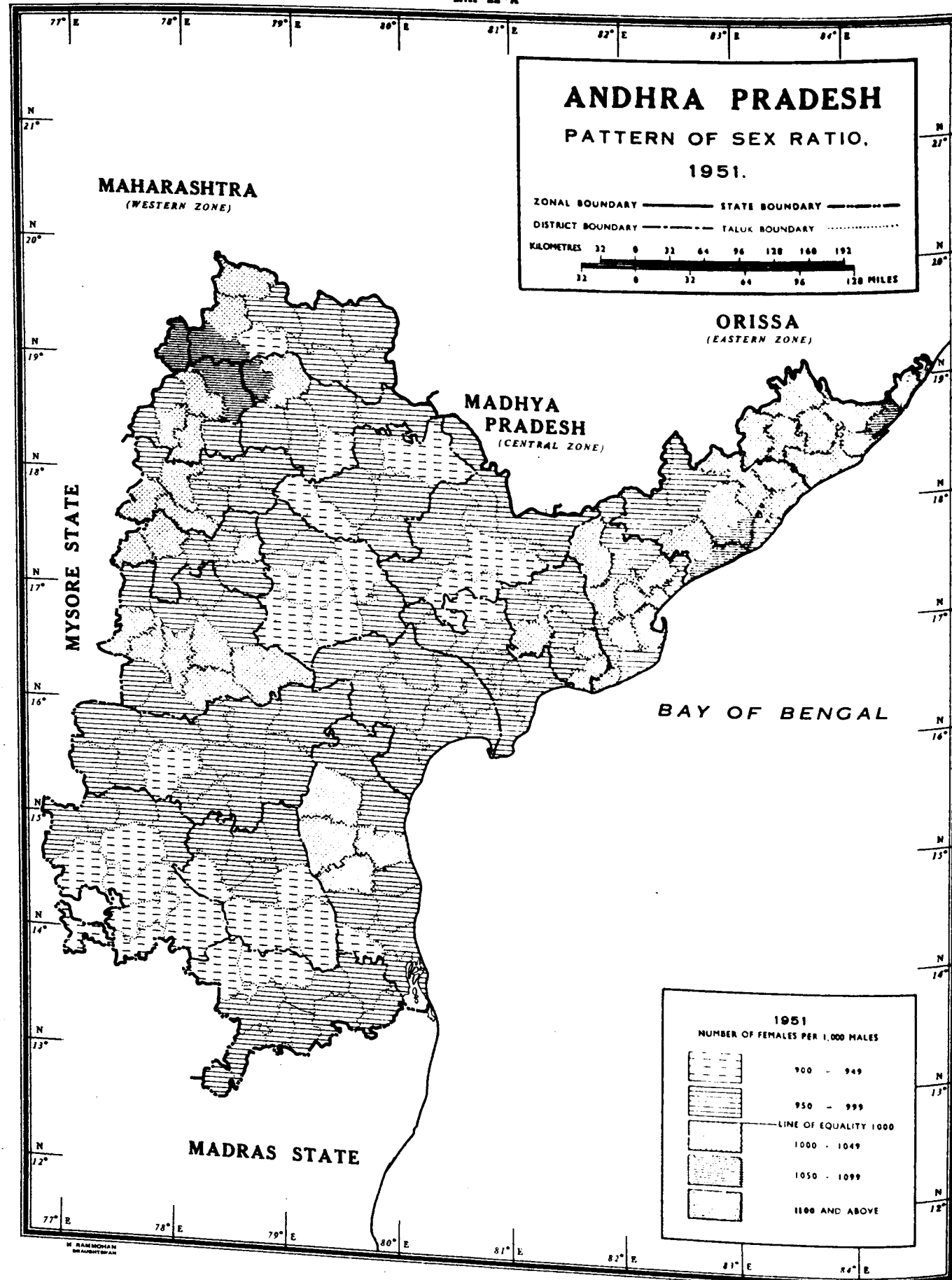
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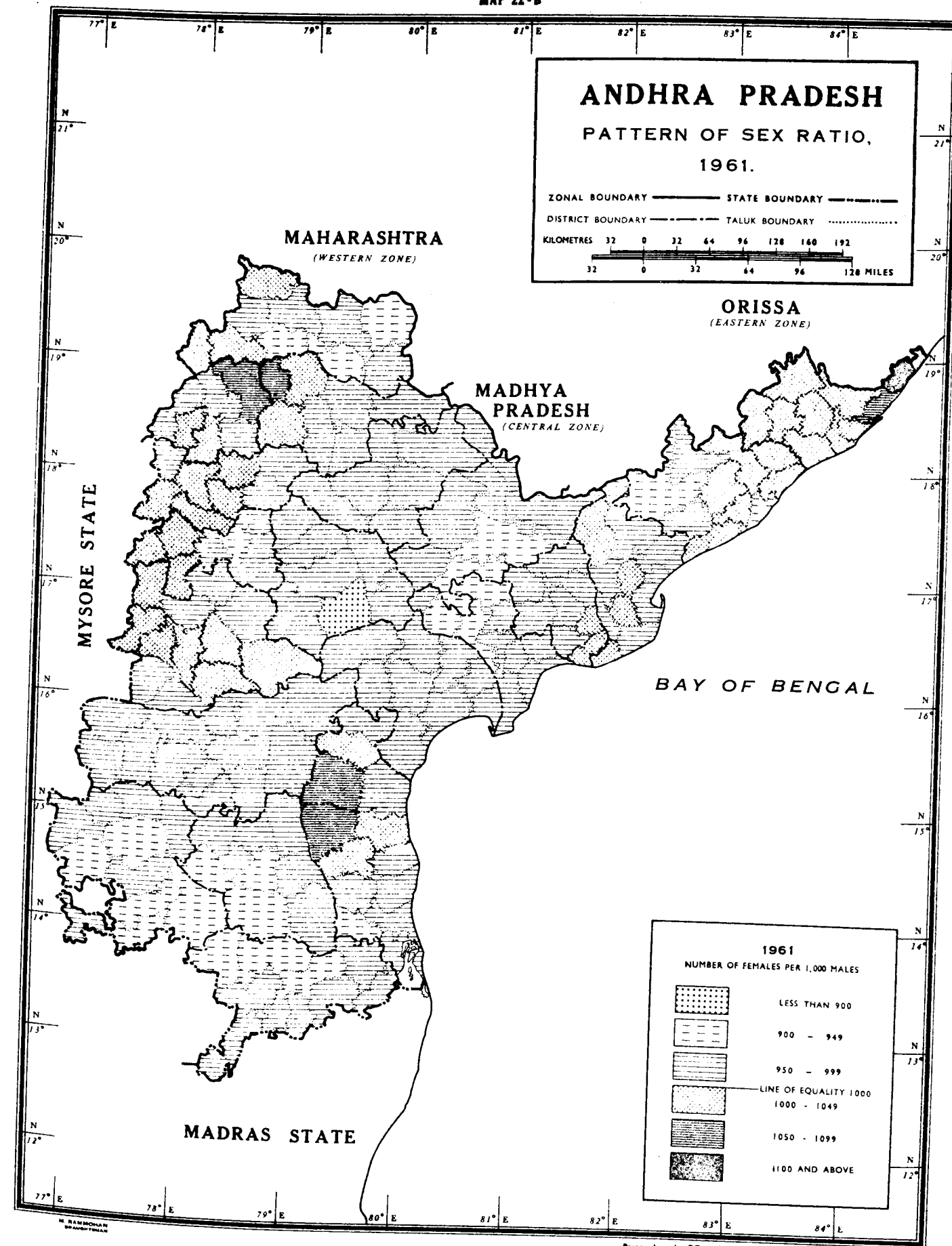
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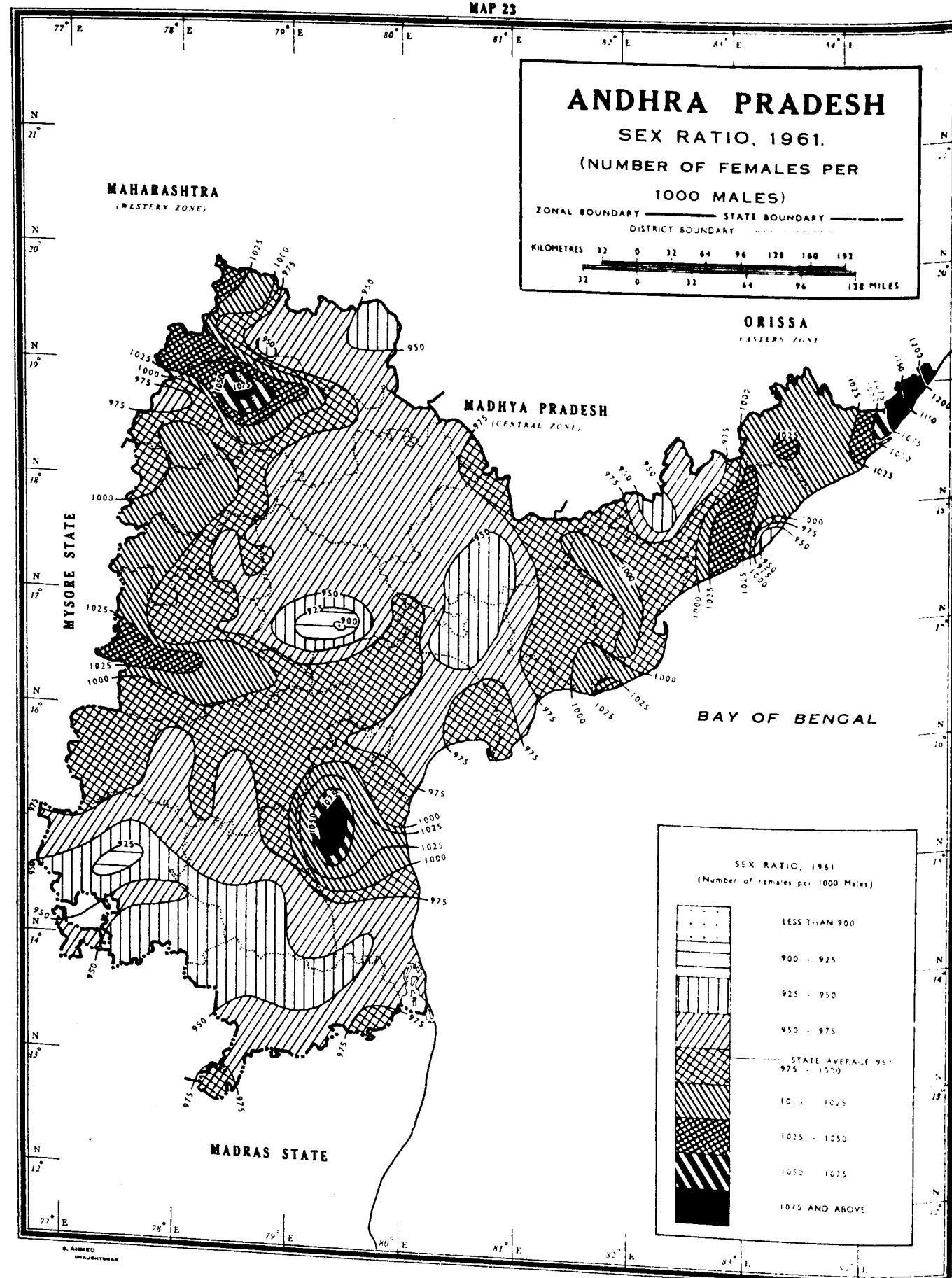
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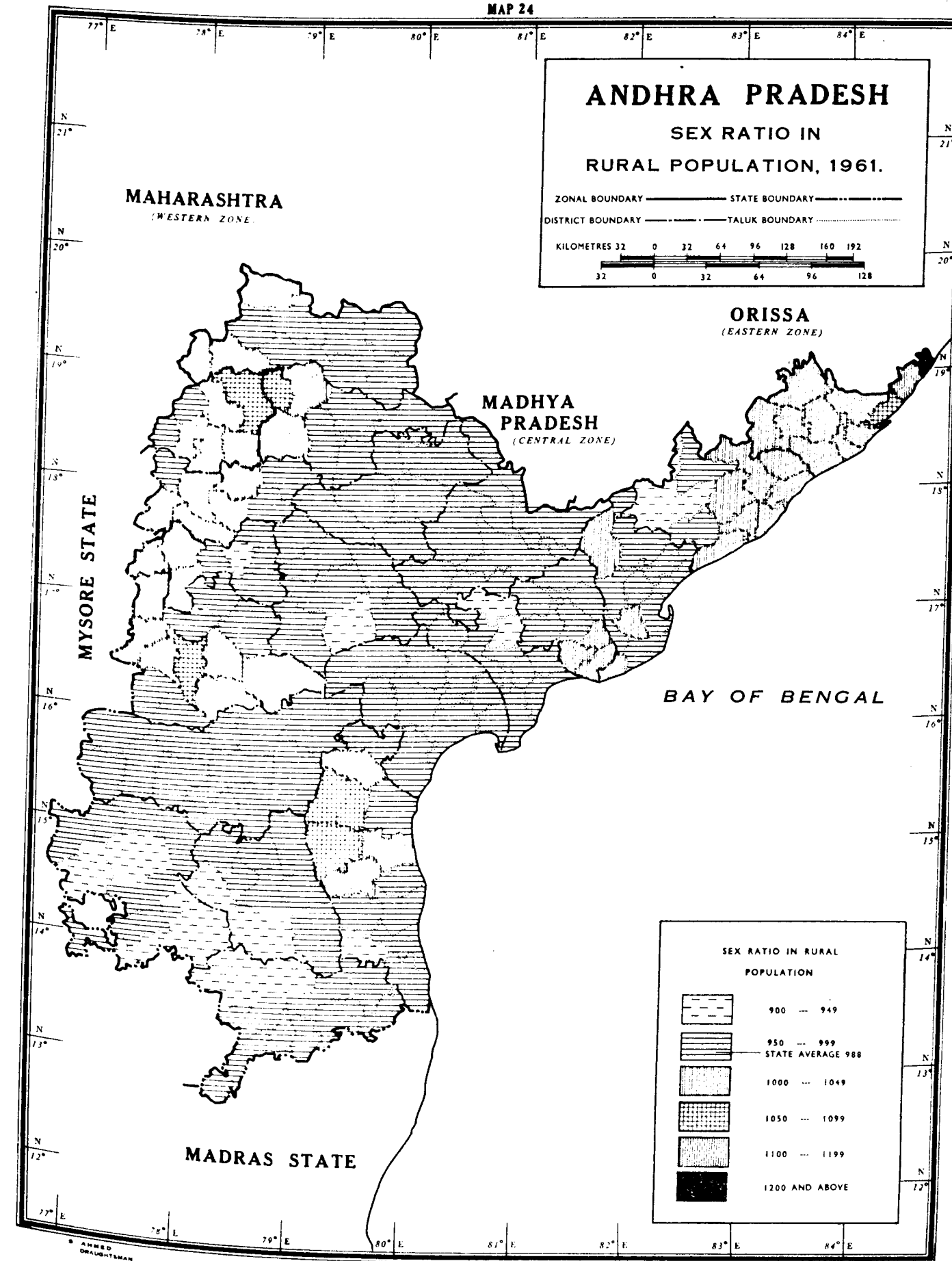
MAP 22-B

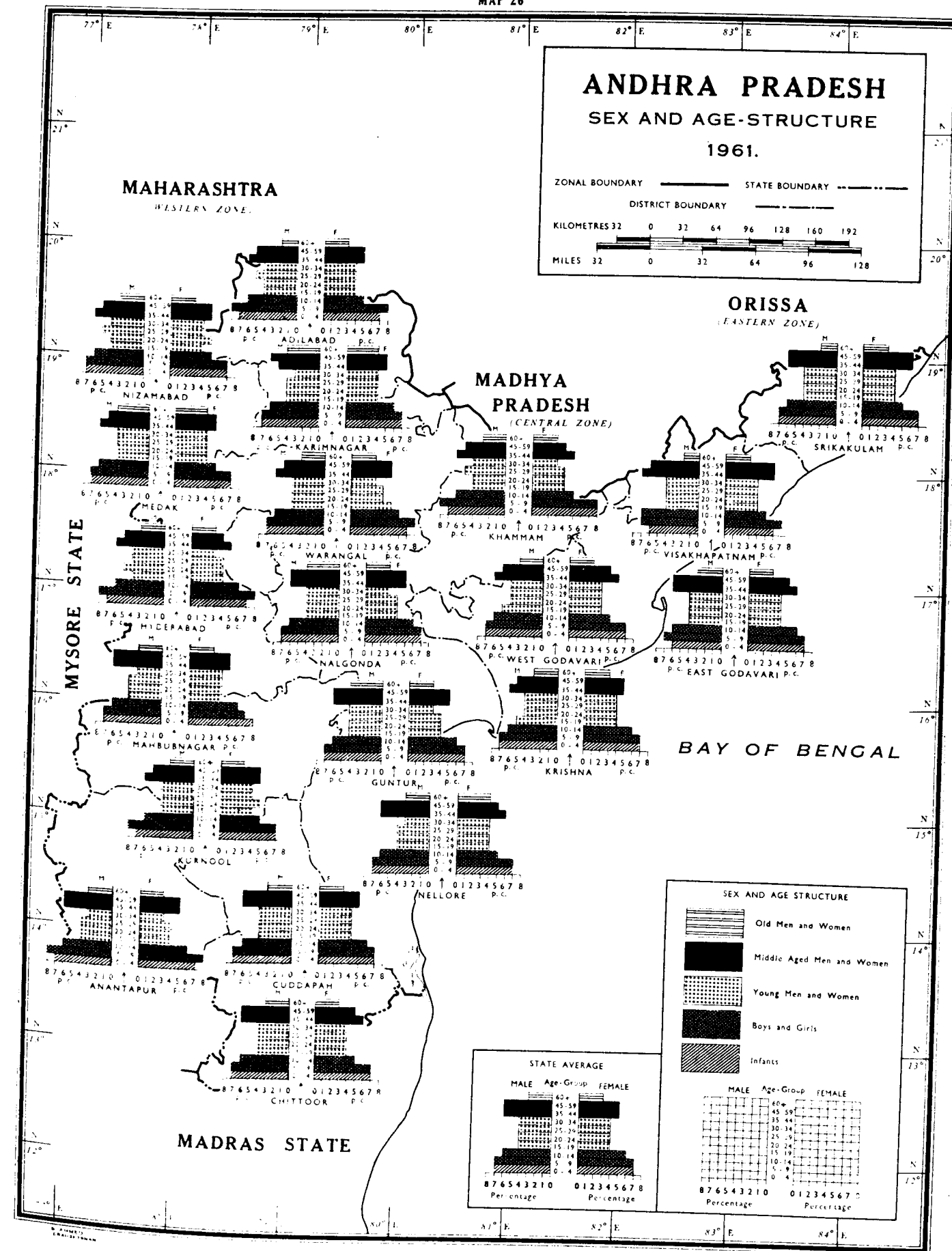
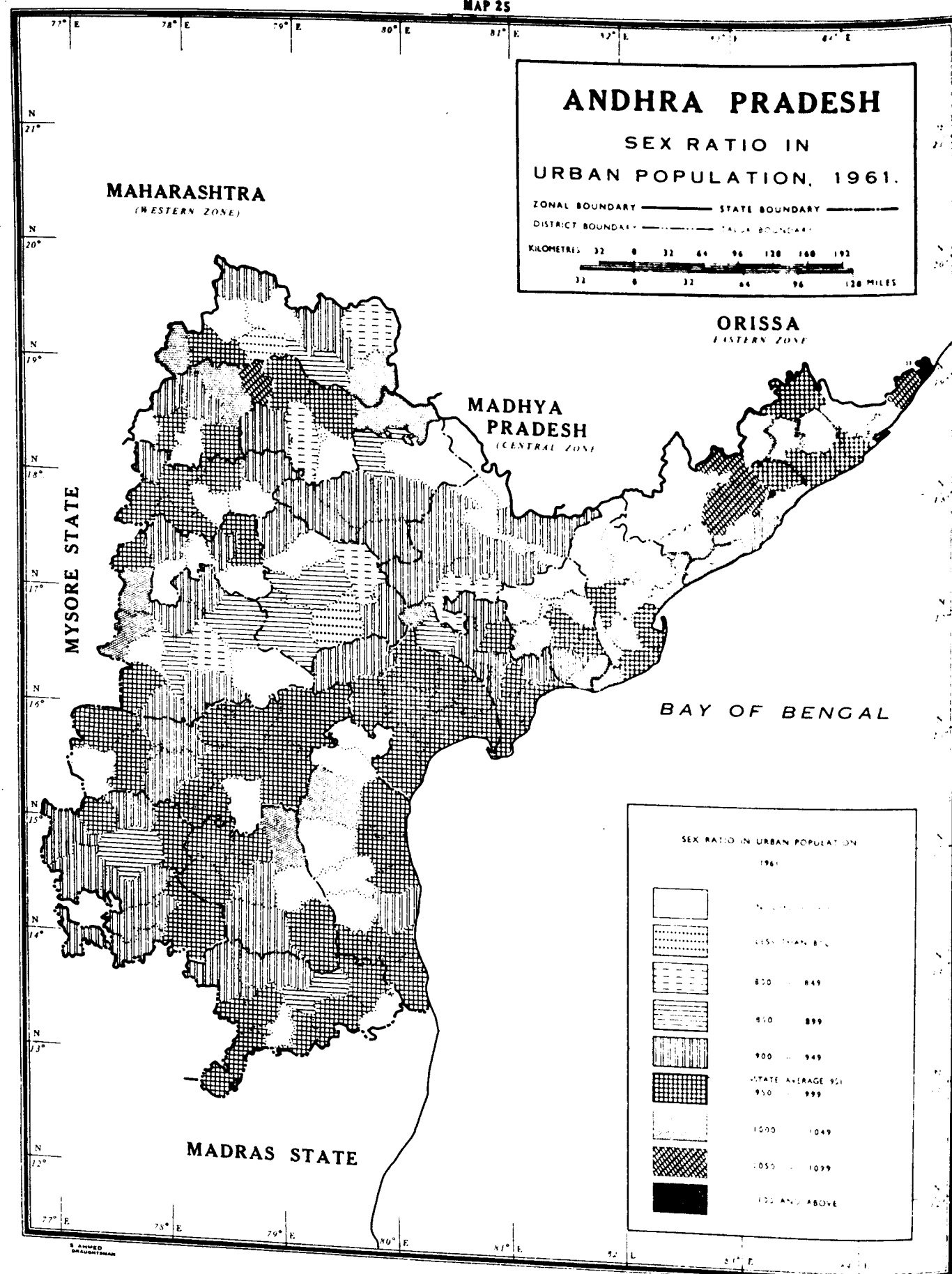


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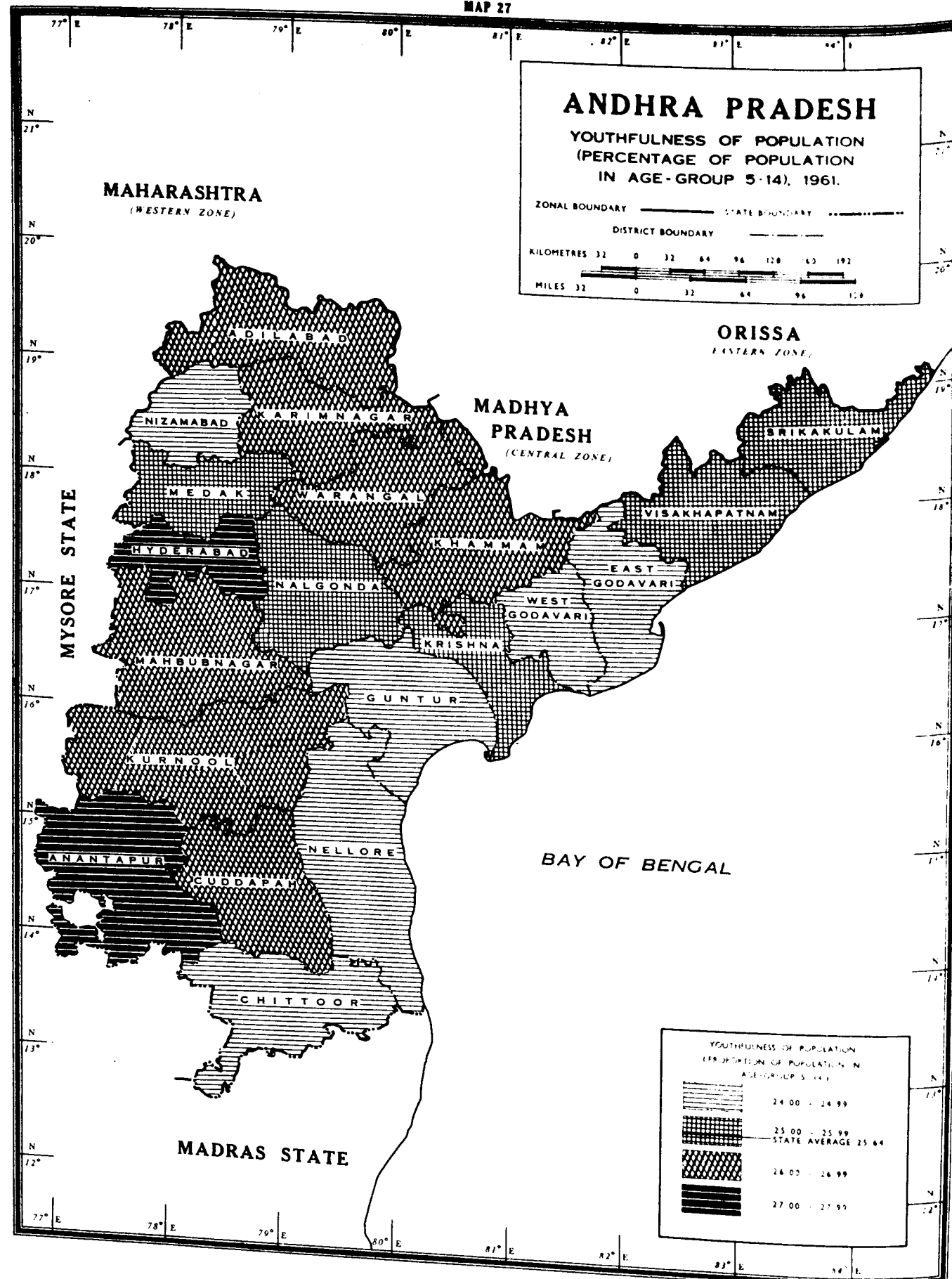


MAP 24



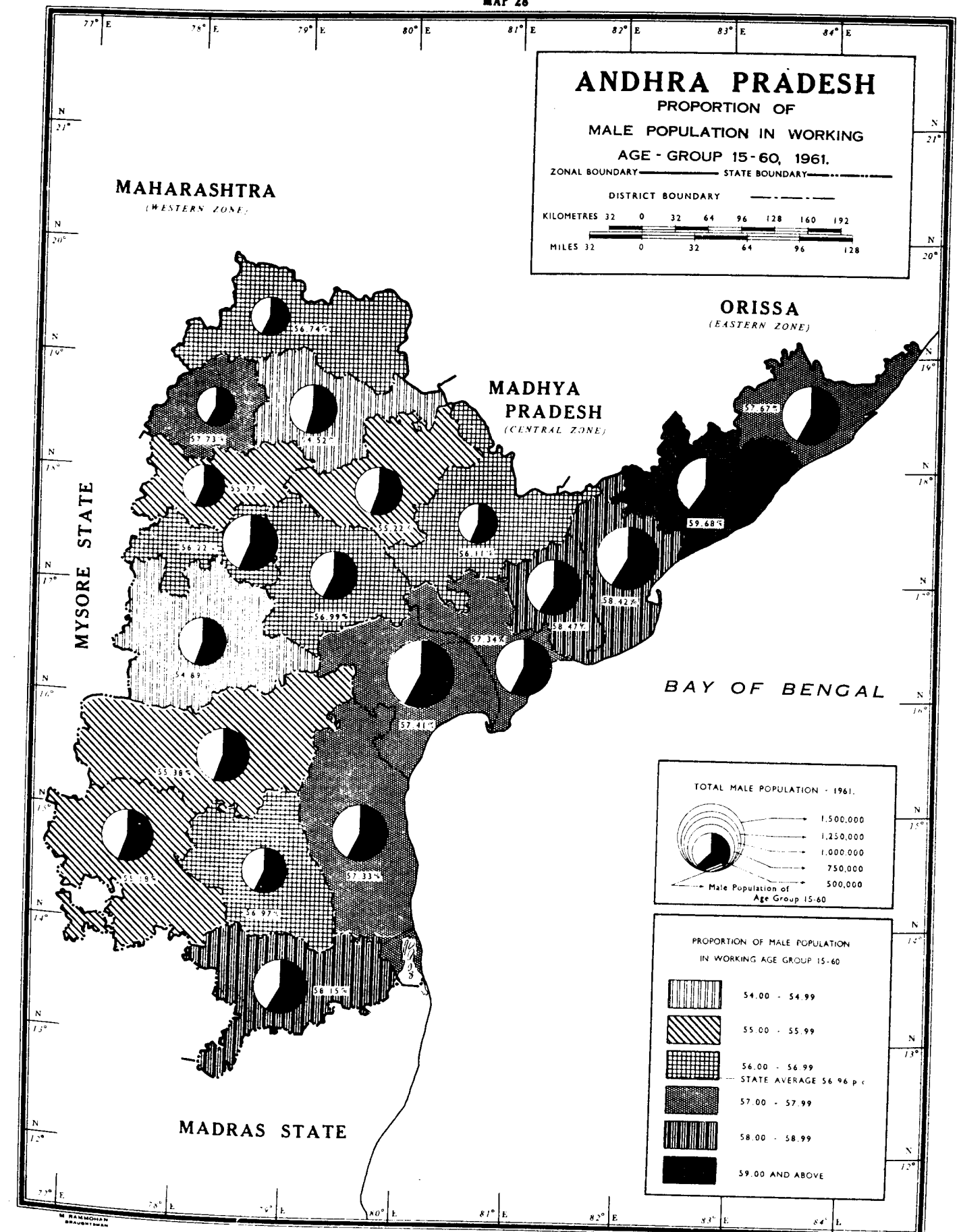


MAP 27



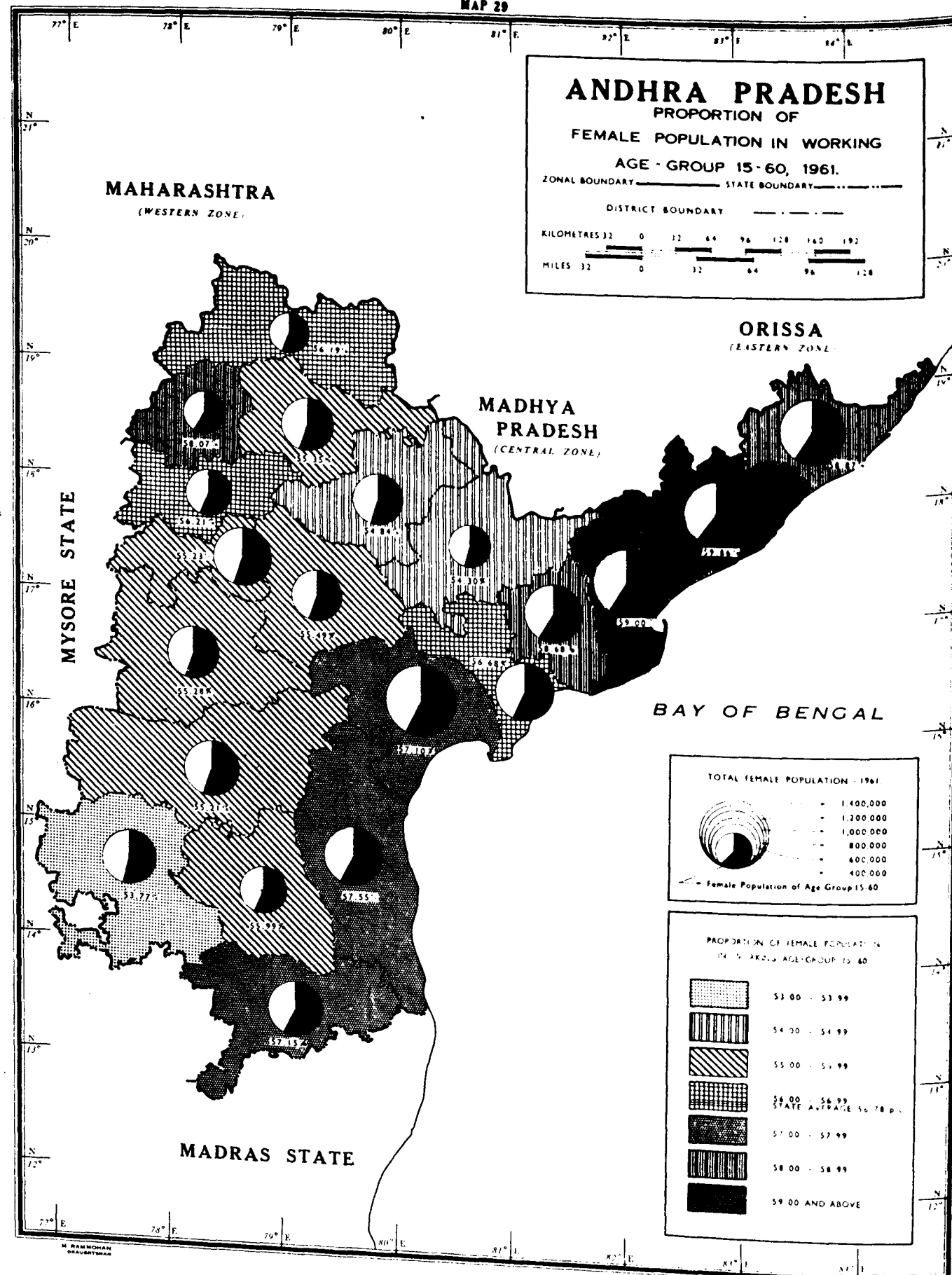
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MAP 28



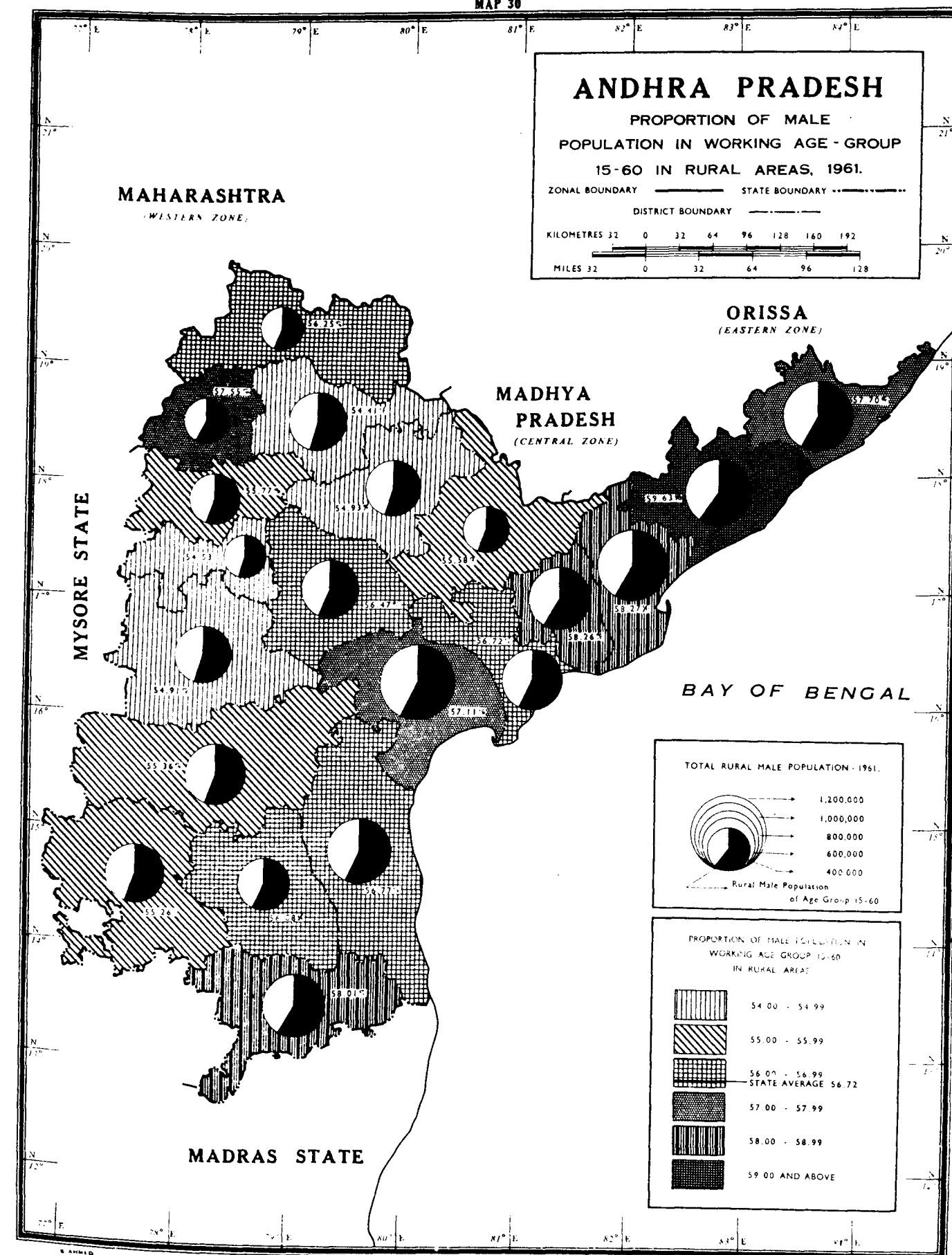
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MAP 29



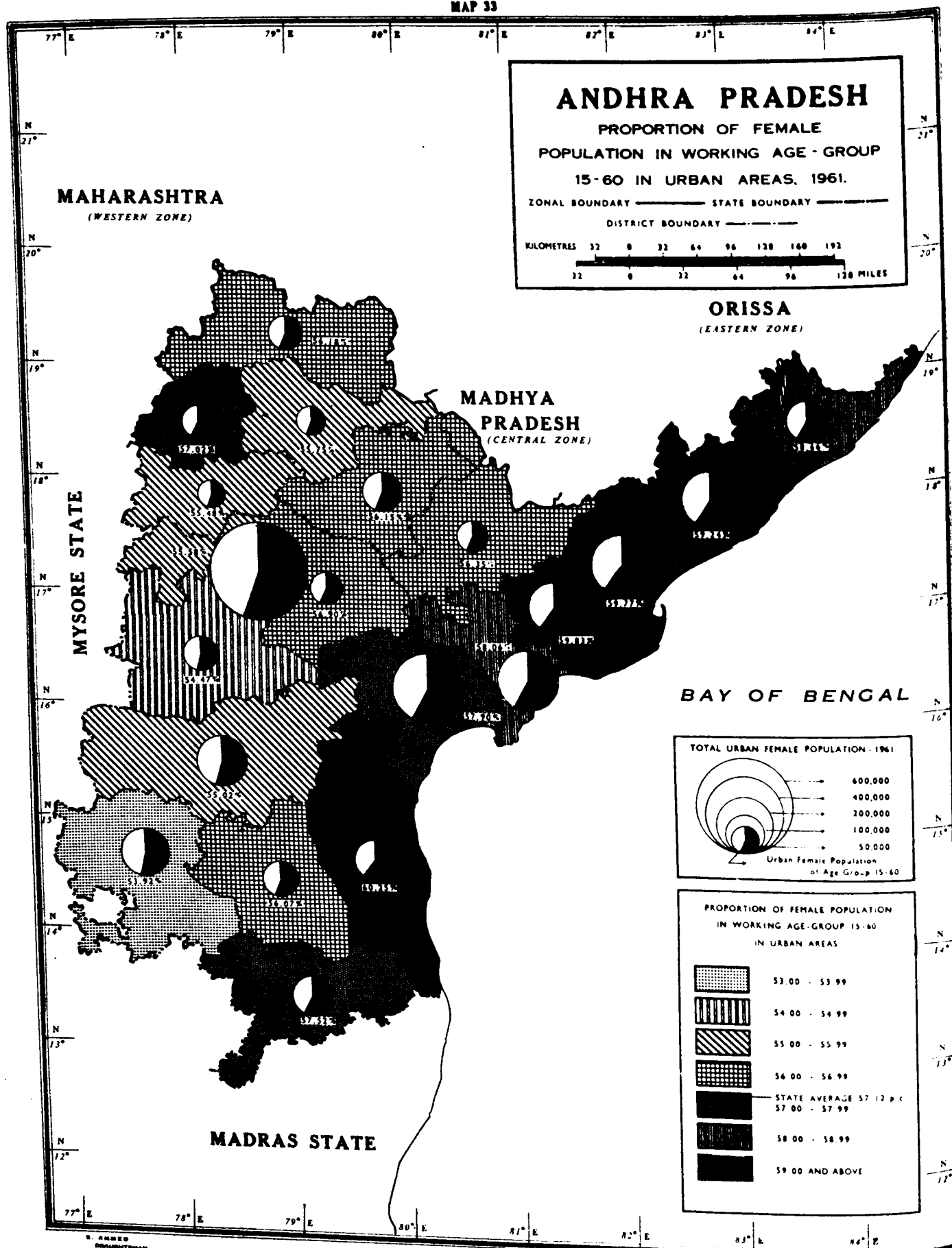
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MAP 30

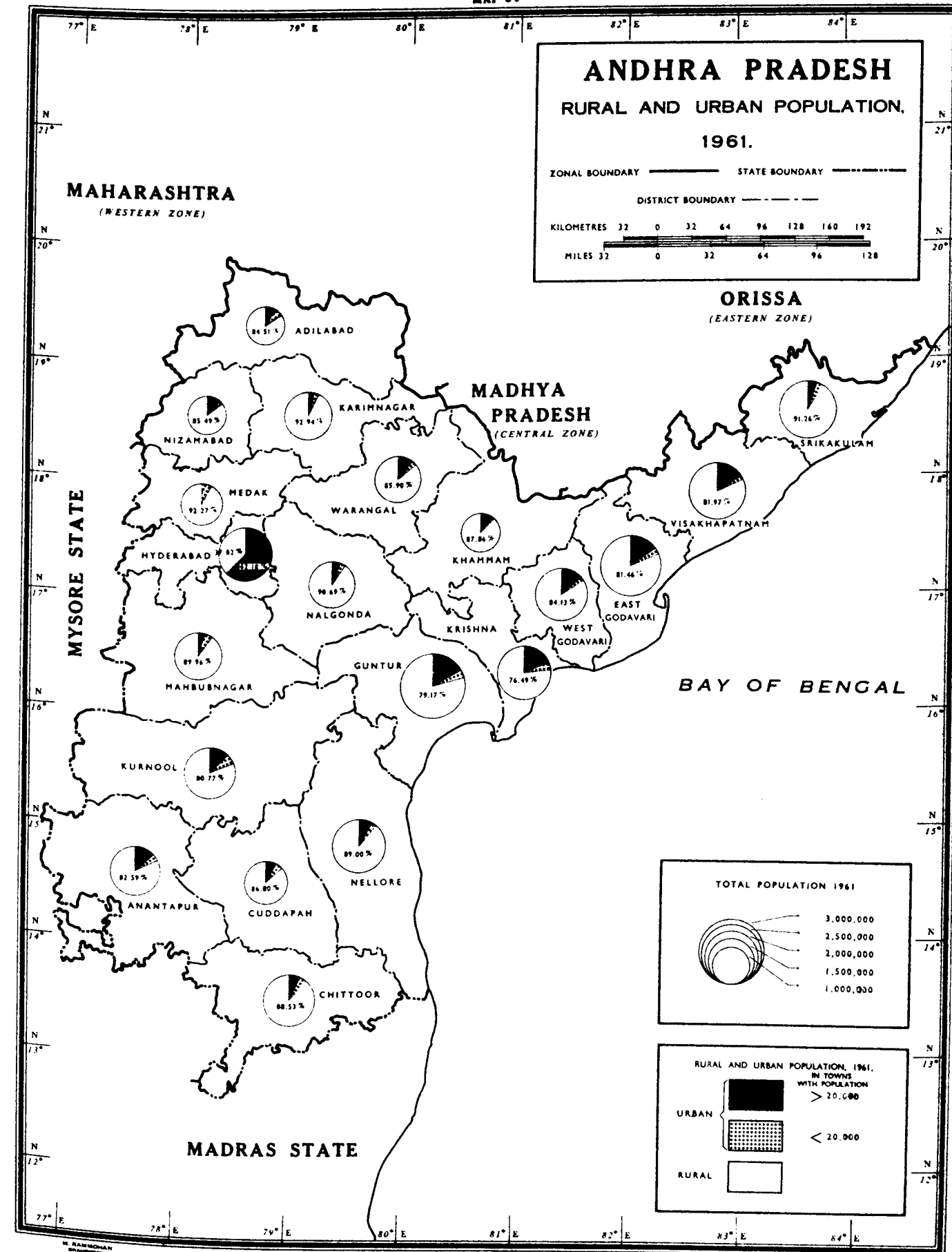


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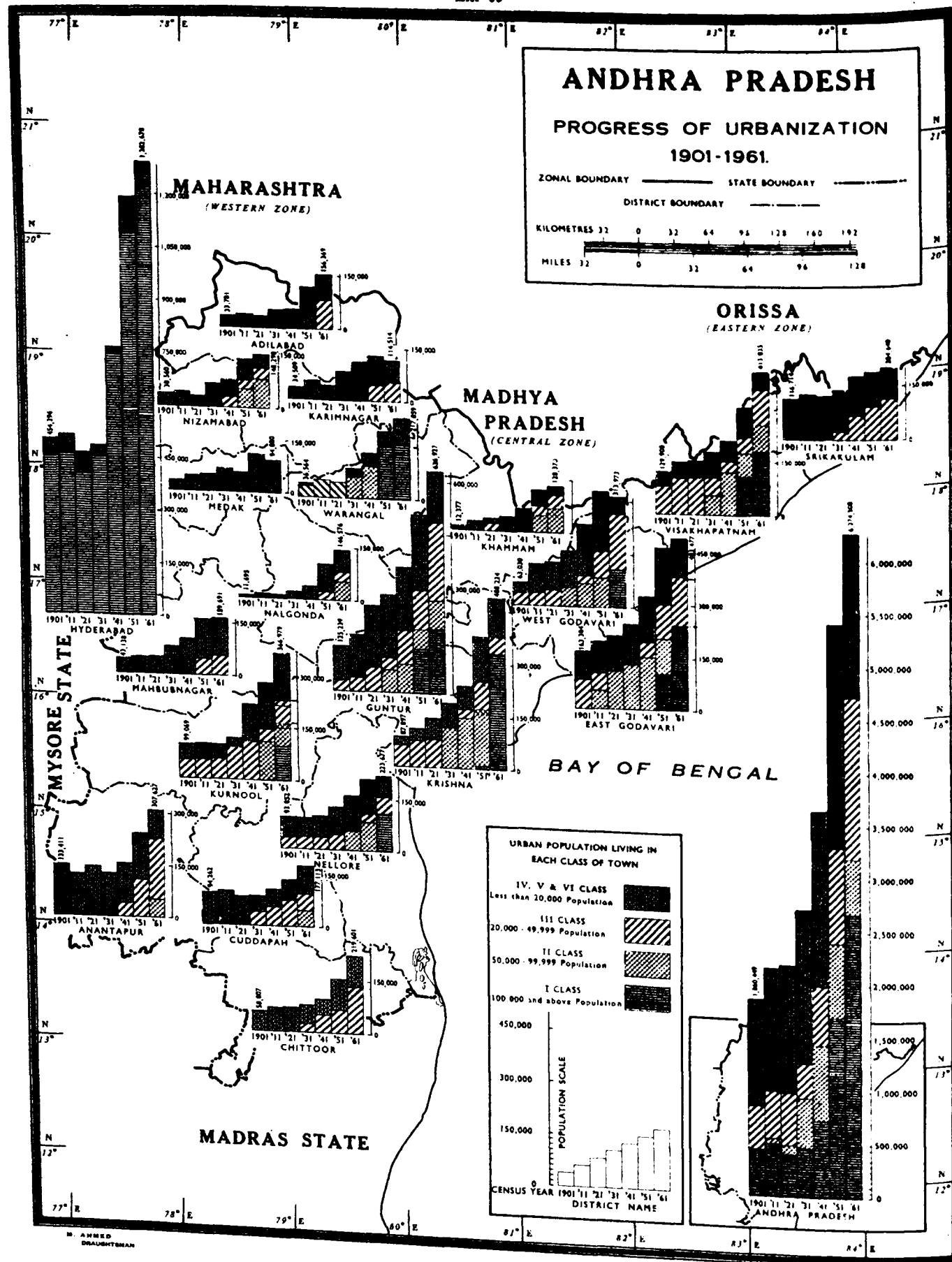
MAP 33



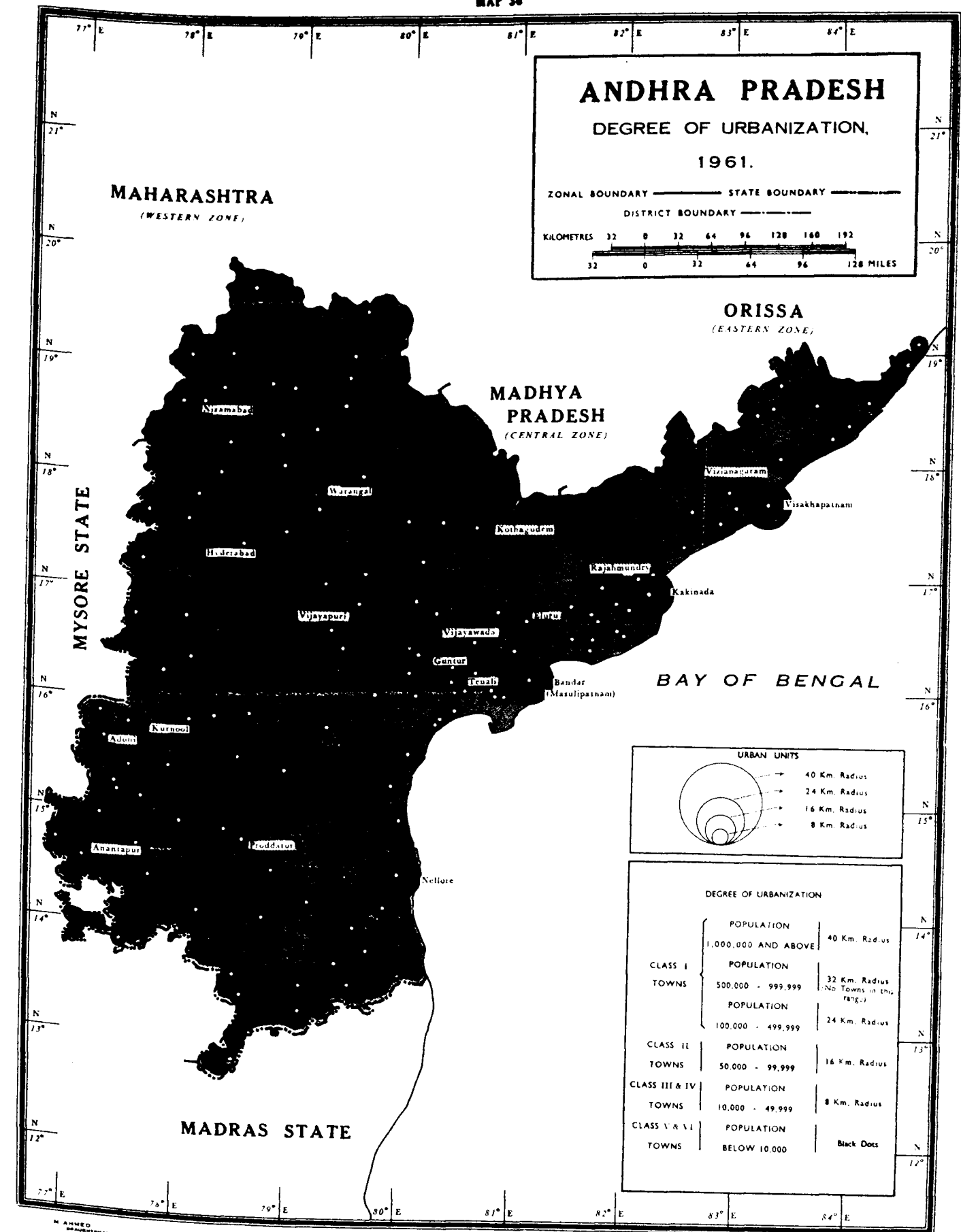
MAP 34

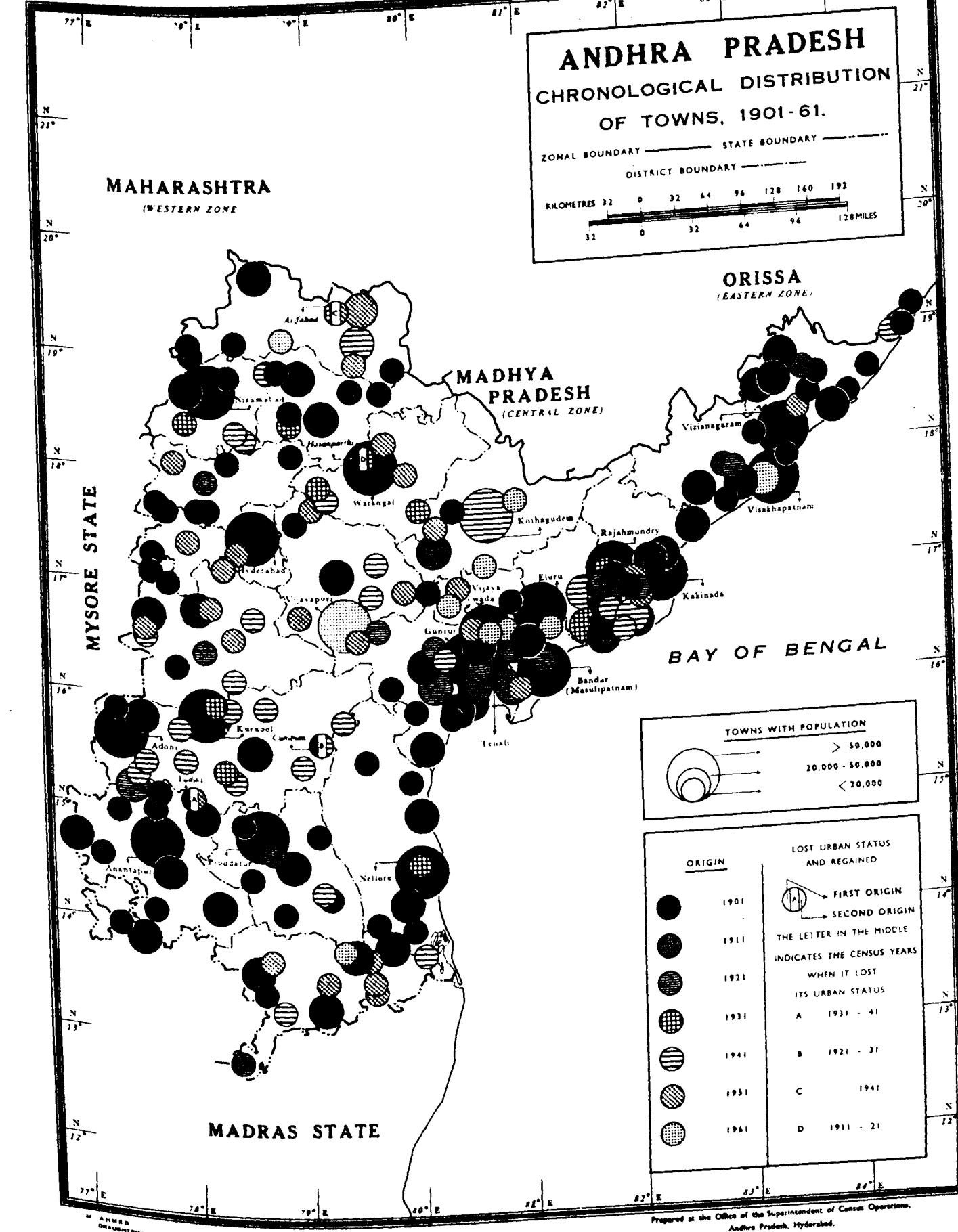
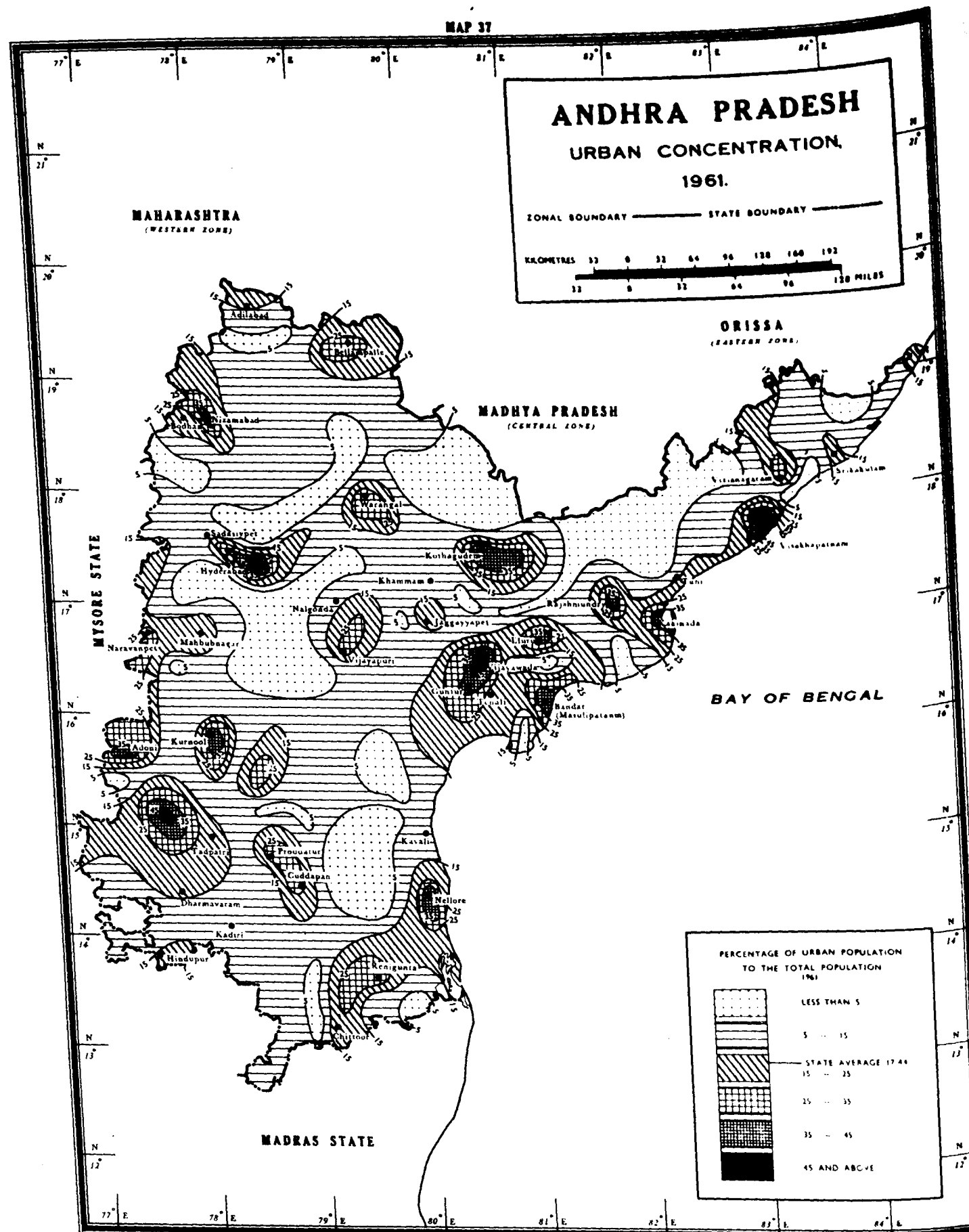


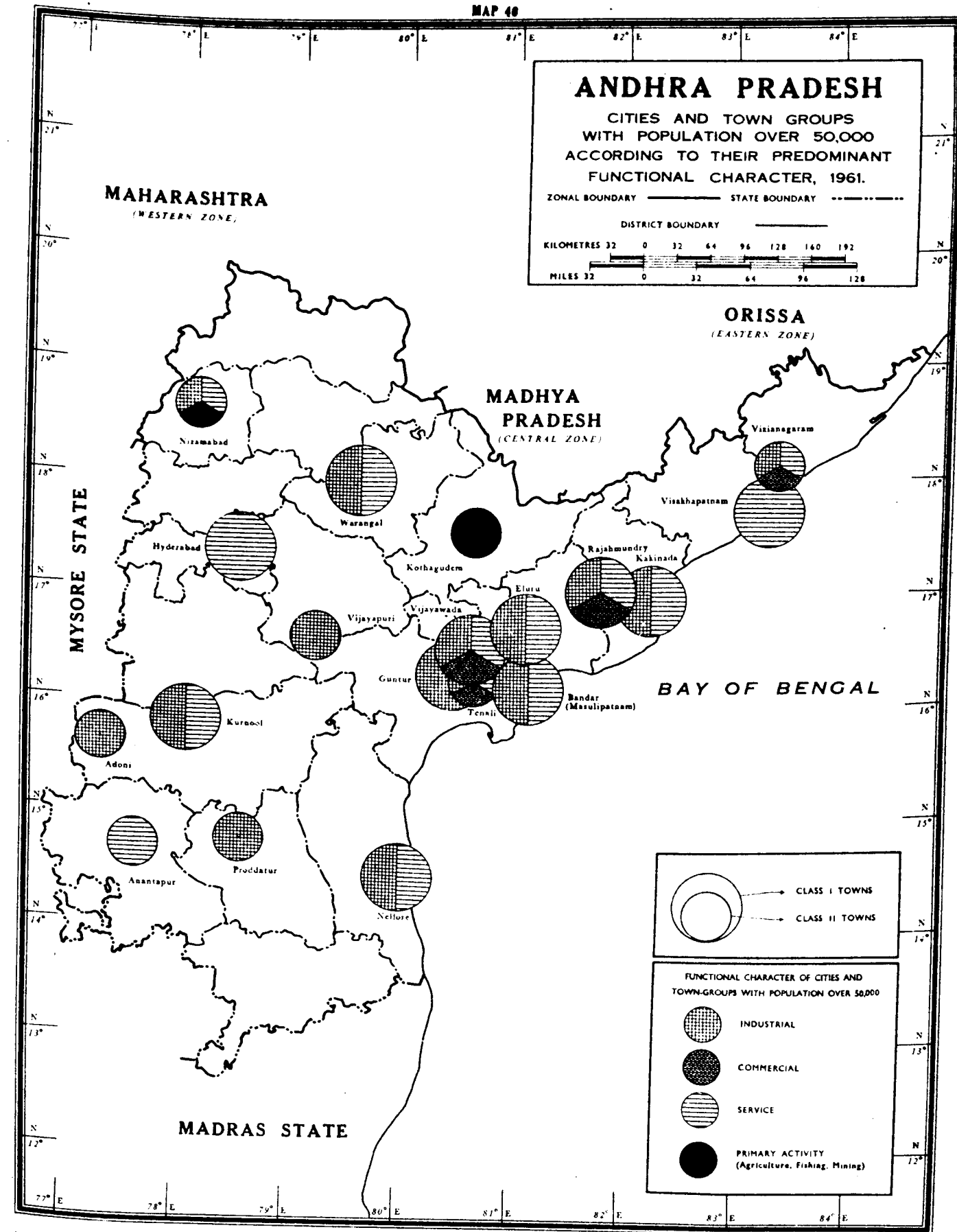
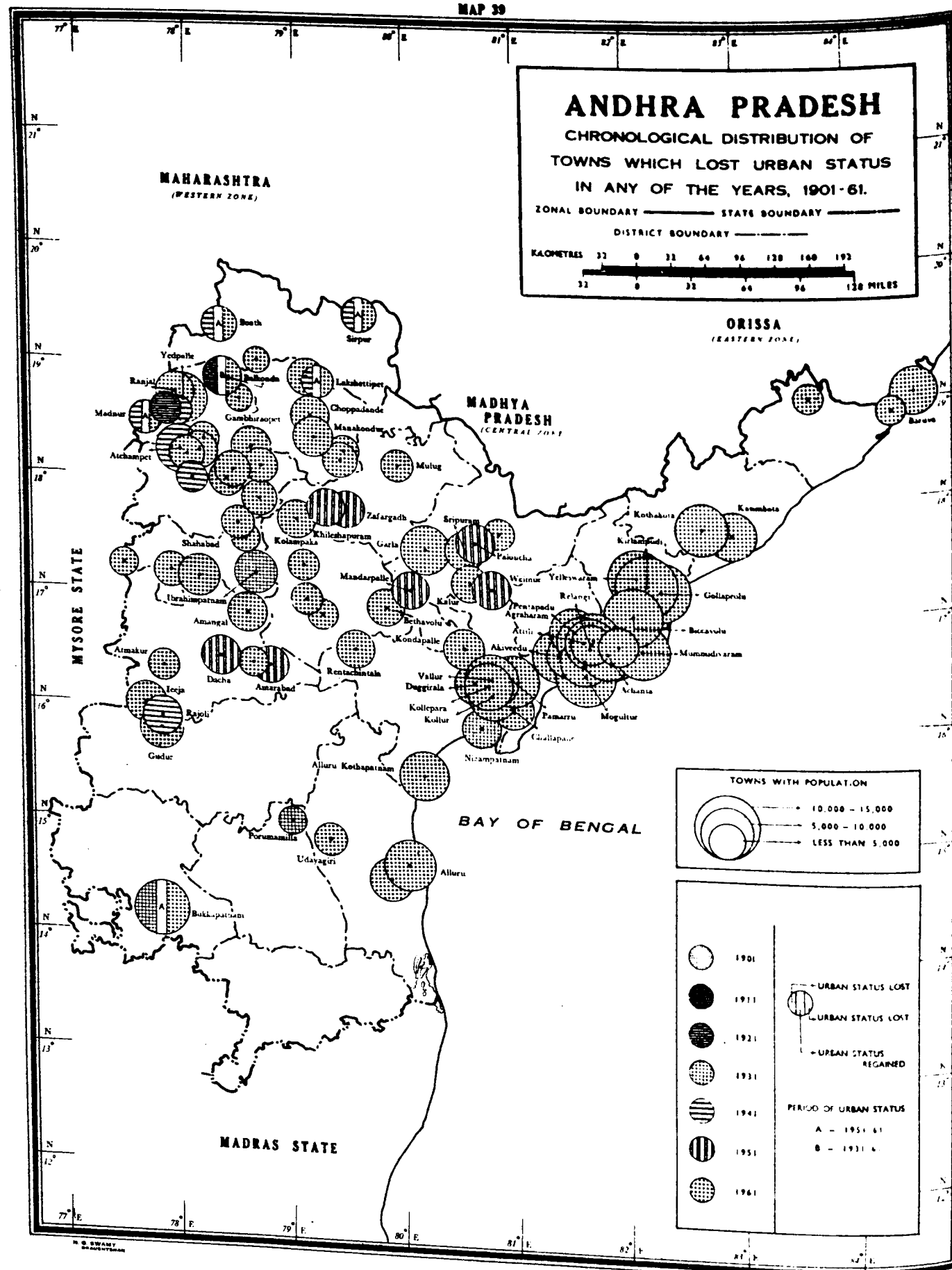
MAP 35

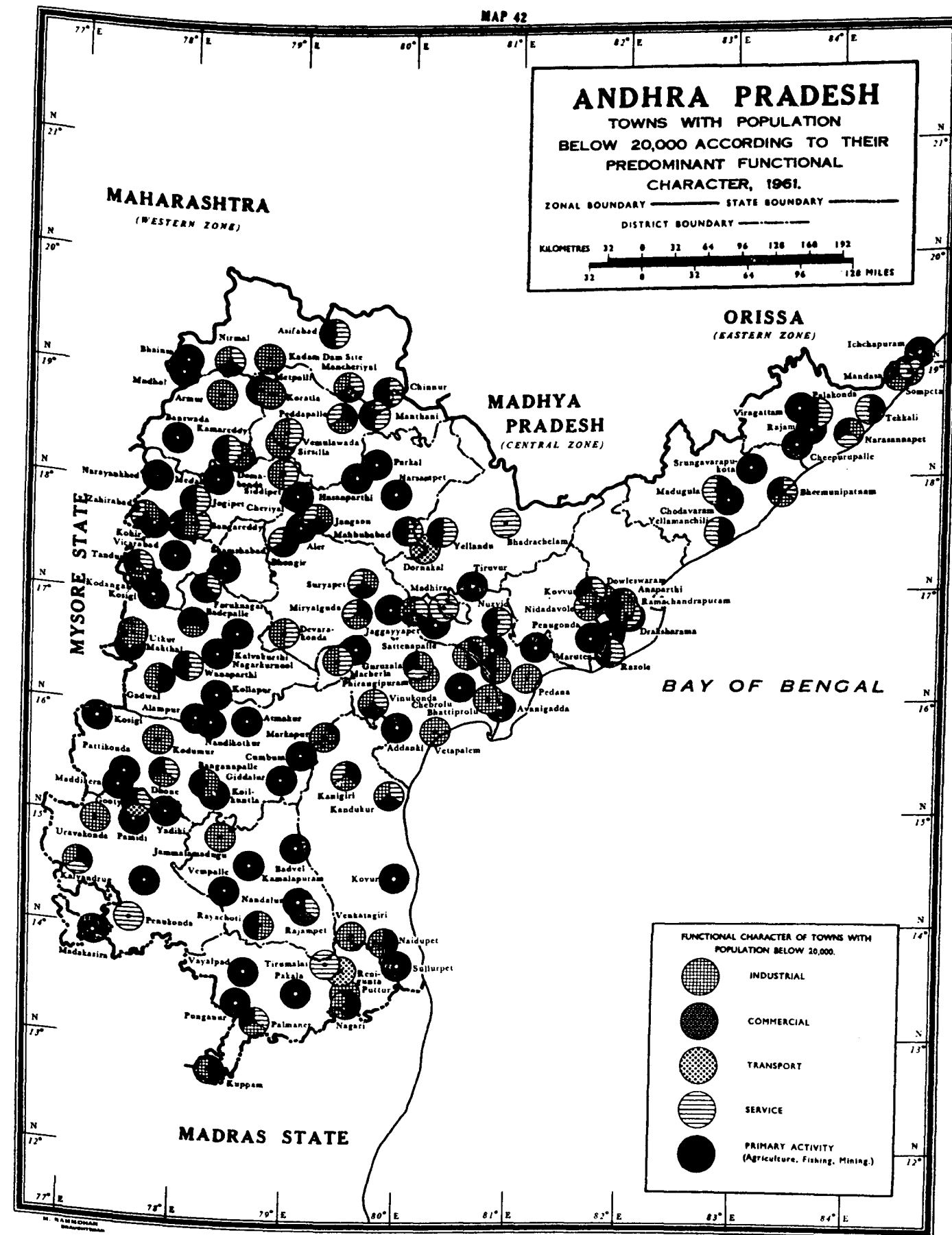
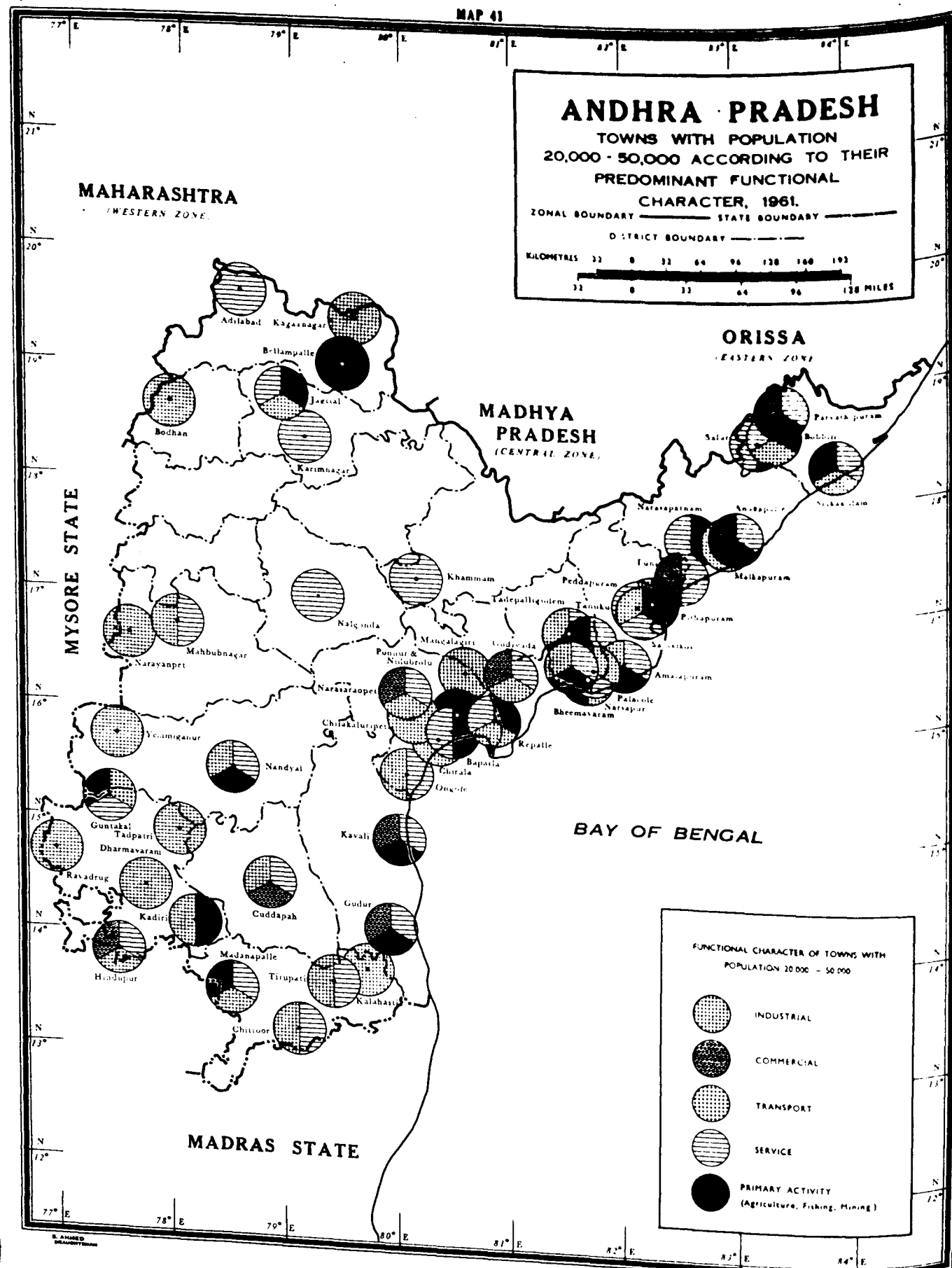


MAP 36









4. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

i. Agriculture

ii. The 1961 Census Industrial Categories

iii. Population employed in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Livestock, Forests, Fishing, Hunting Plantations etc.

iv. Population employed in Mining, Quarrying, Household Industry & Manufacturing

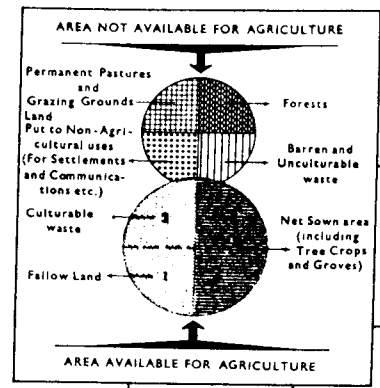
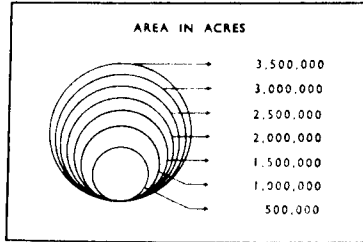
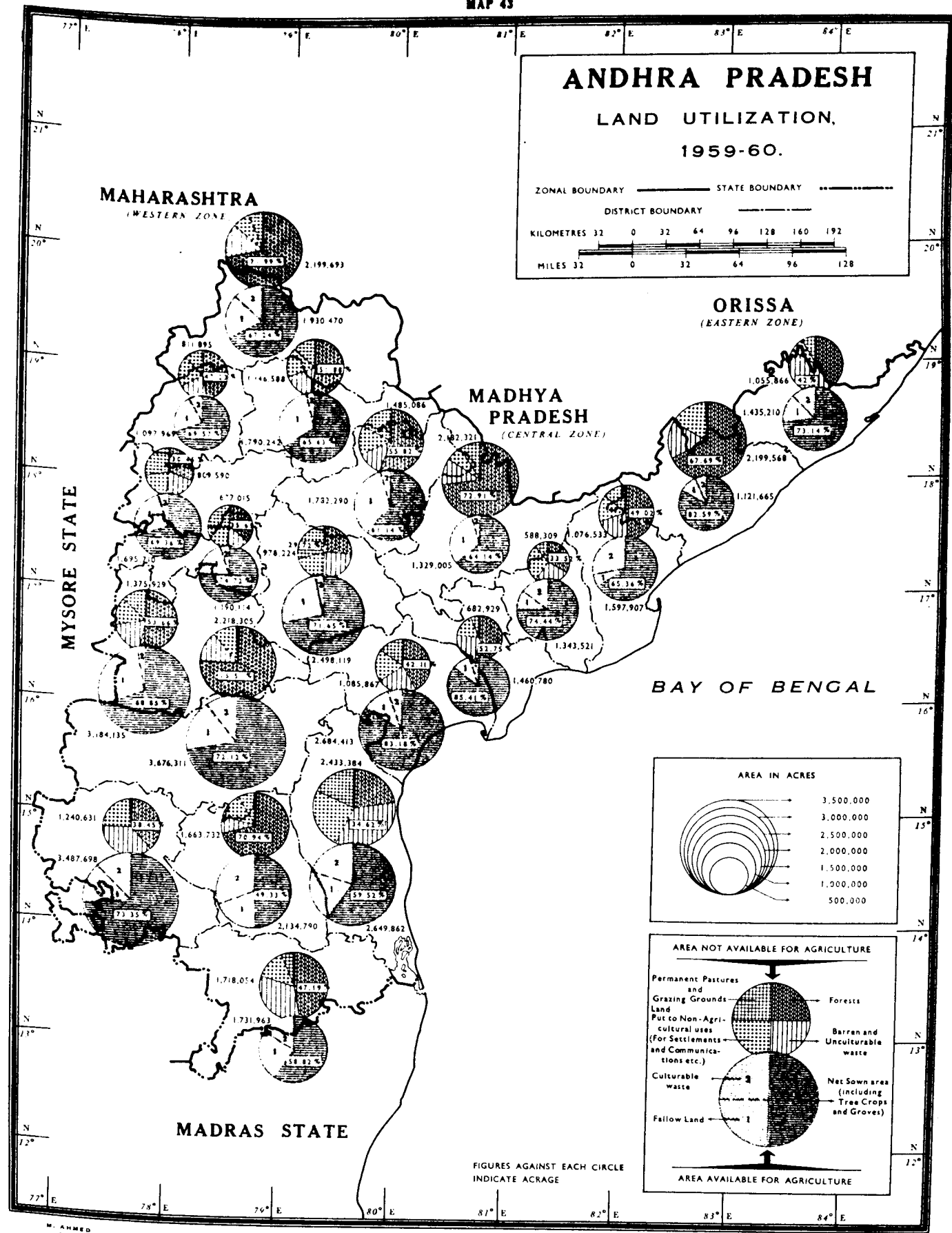
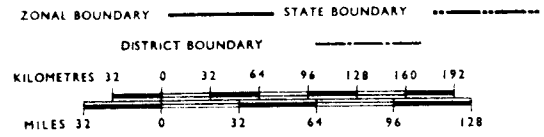
v. Electricity

vi. Population engaged in Construction, Transport & Communications

vii. Trade & Commerce

viii. Services

ANDHRA PRADESH **LAND UTILIZATION,** **1959-60.**

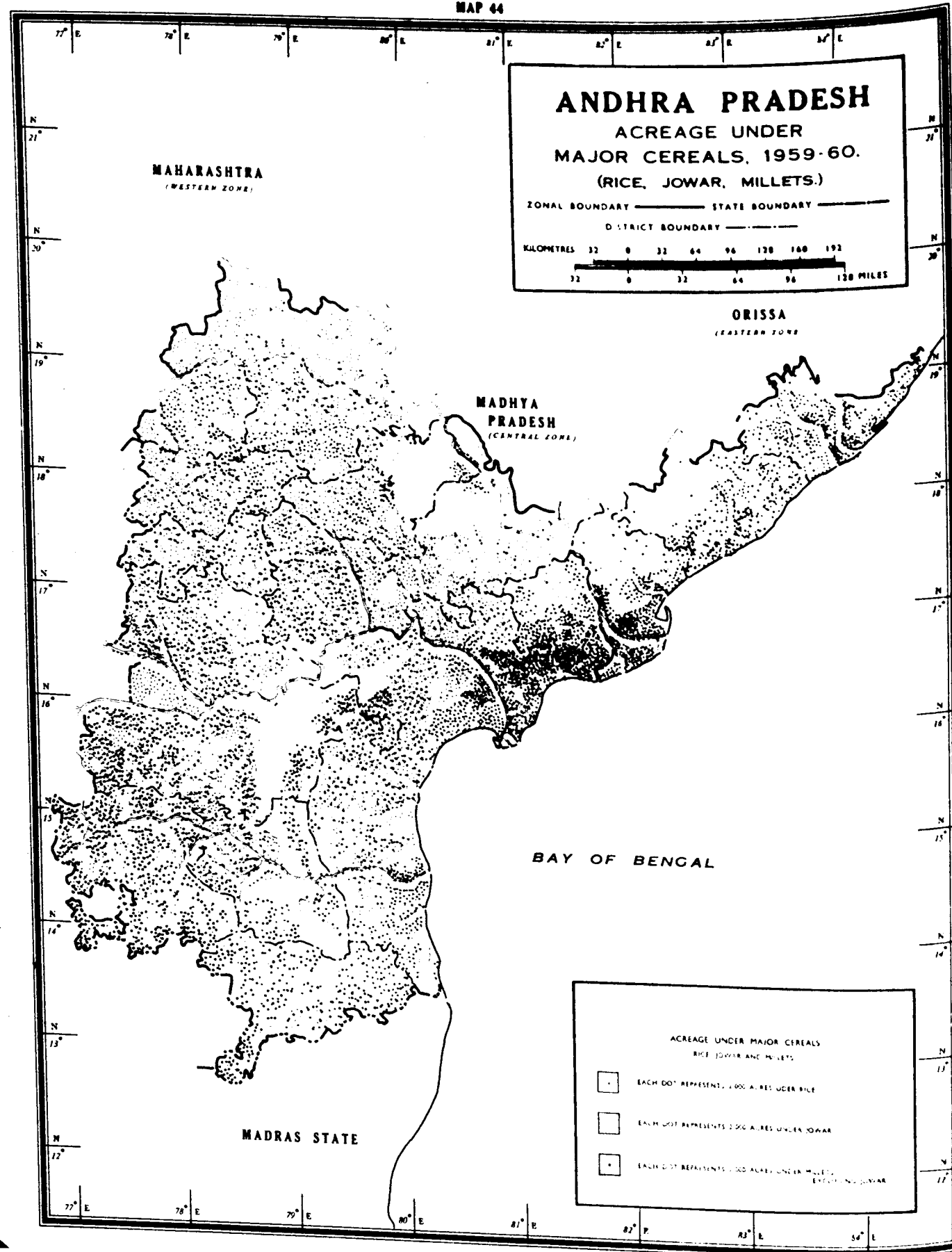


FIGURES AGAINST EACH CIRCLE
 INDICATE ACRAGE

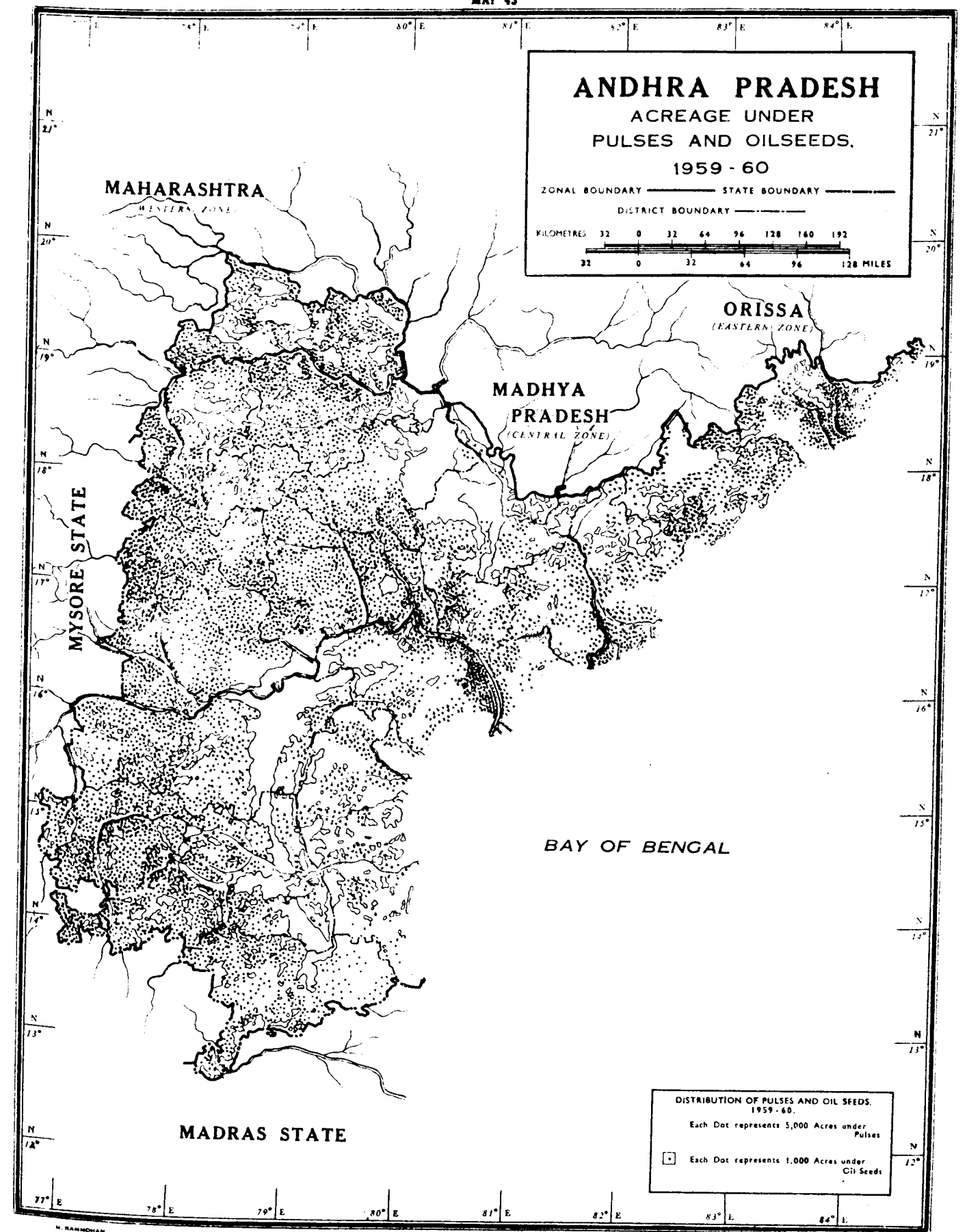
M. AHMED
 DRAUGHTSMAN

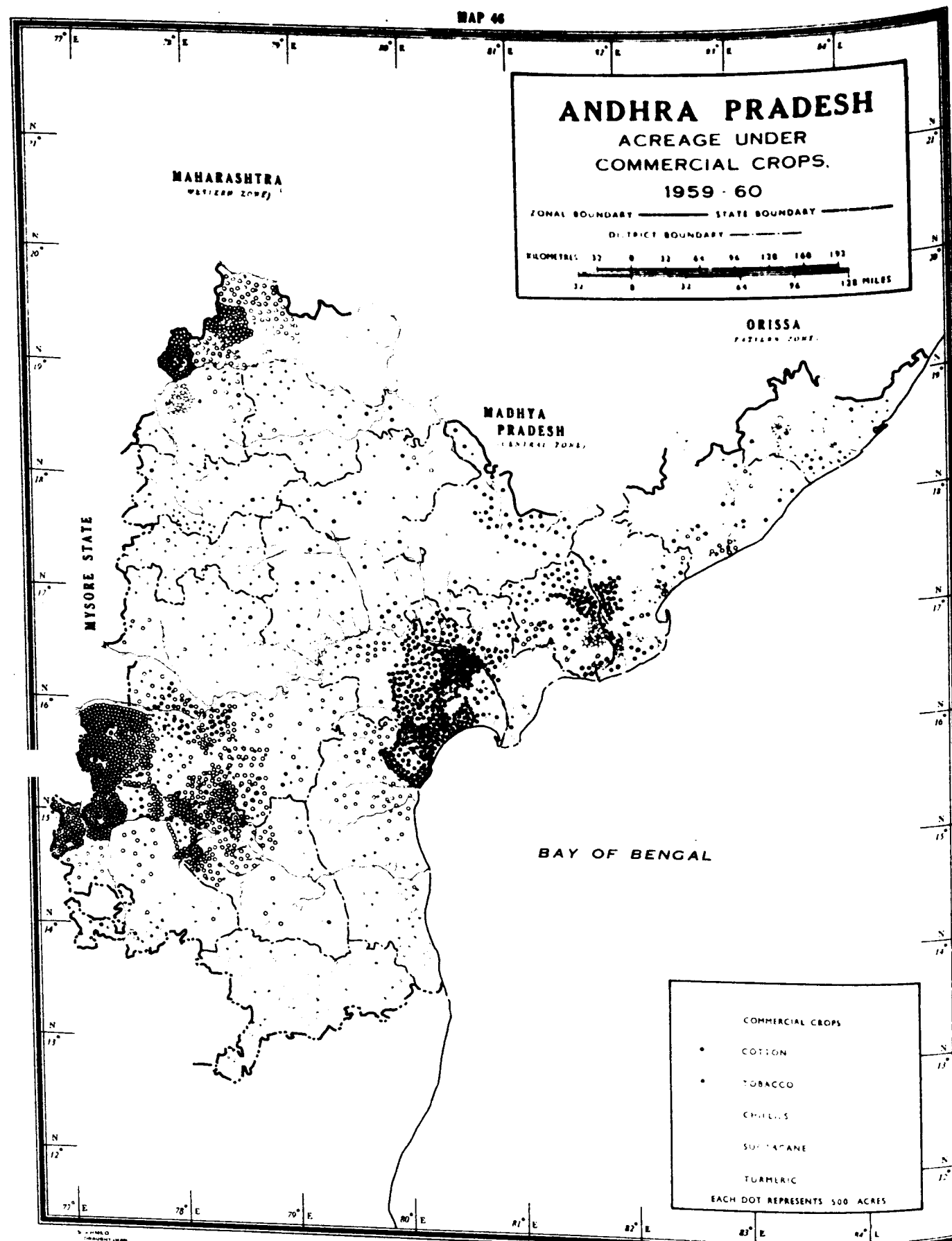
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MAP 44

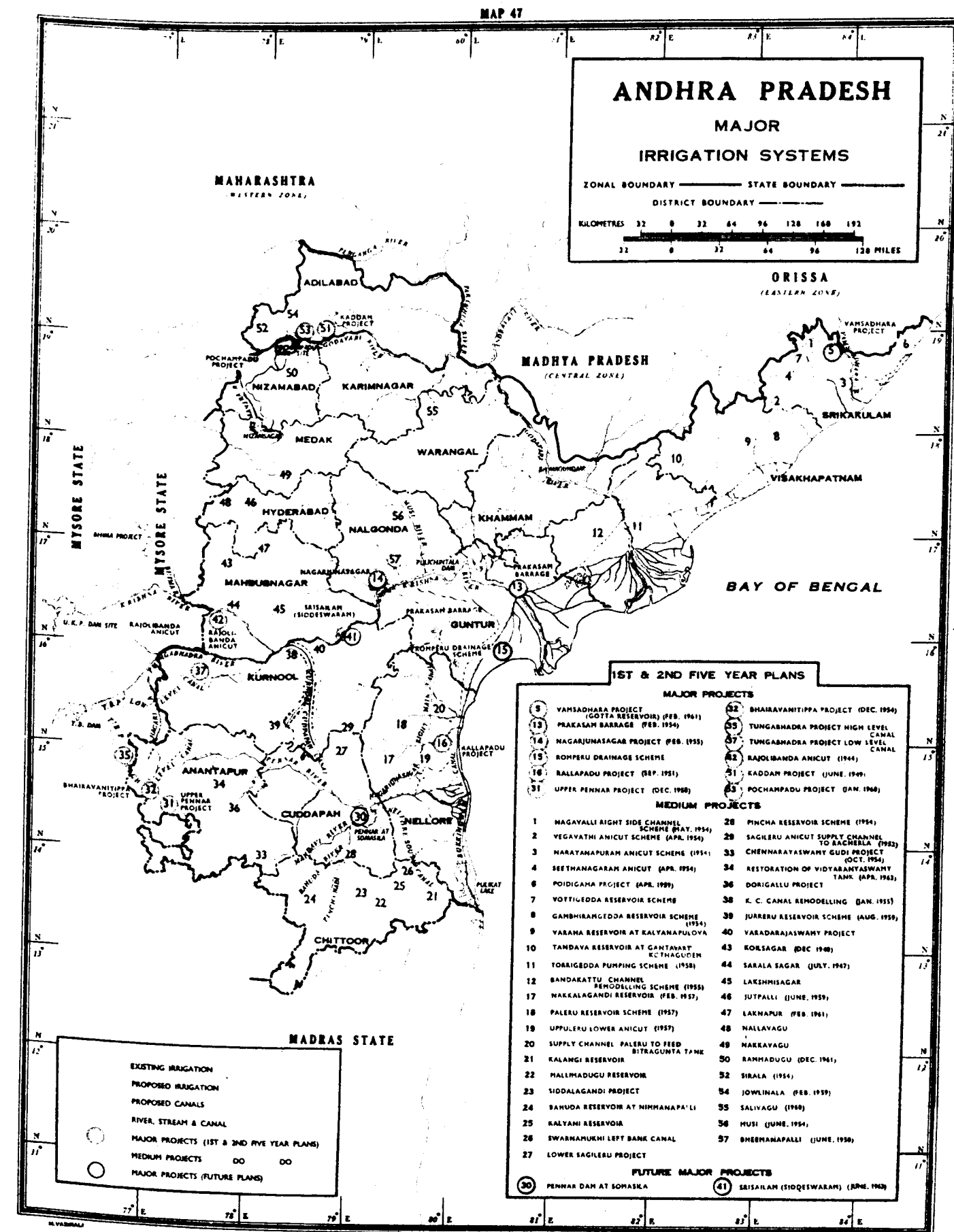


MAP 45



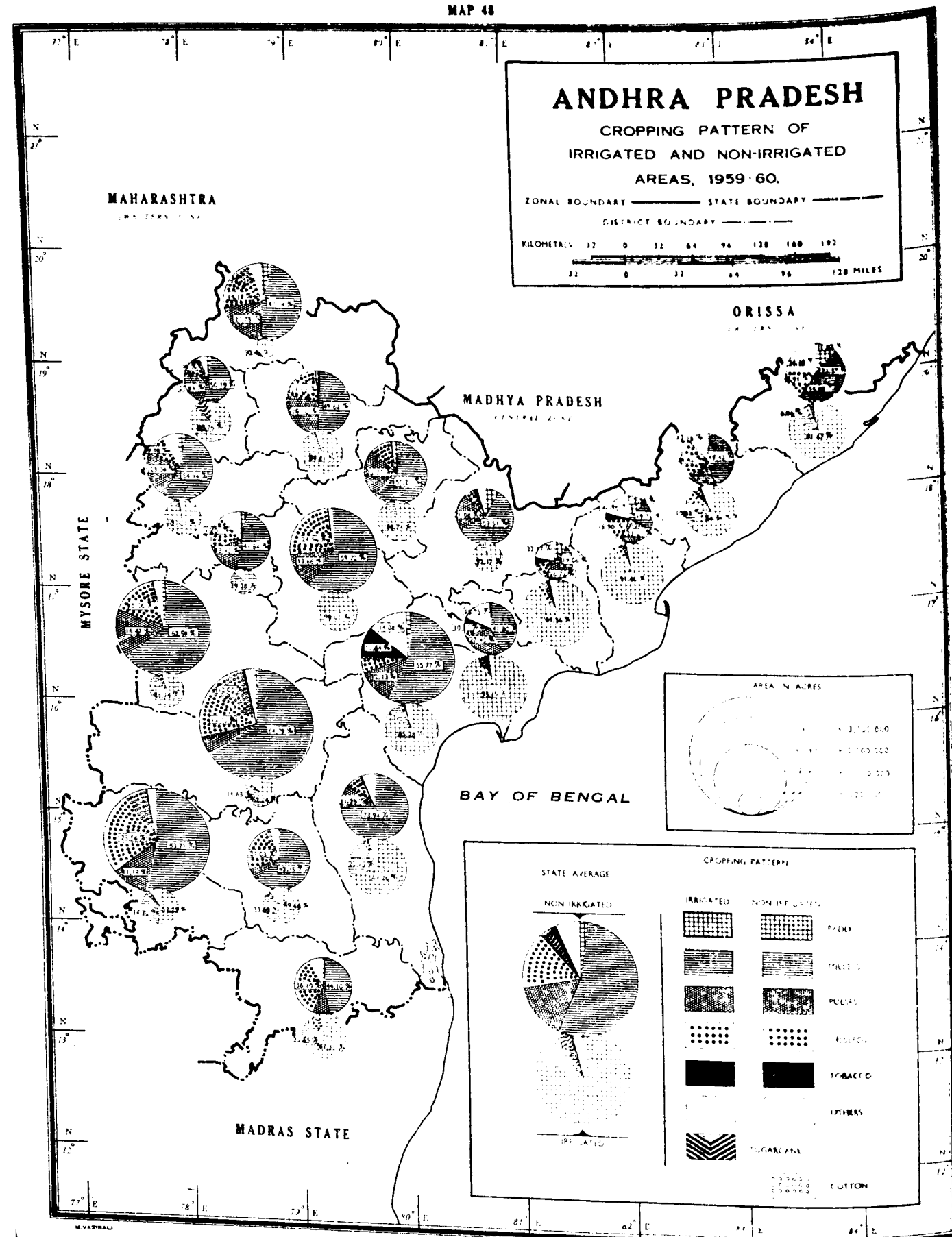


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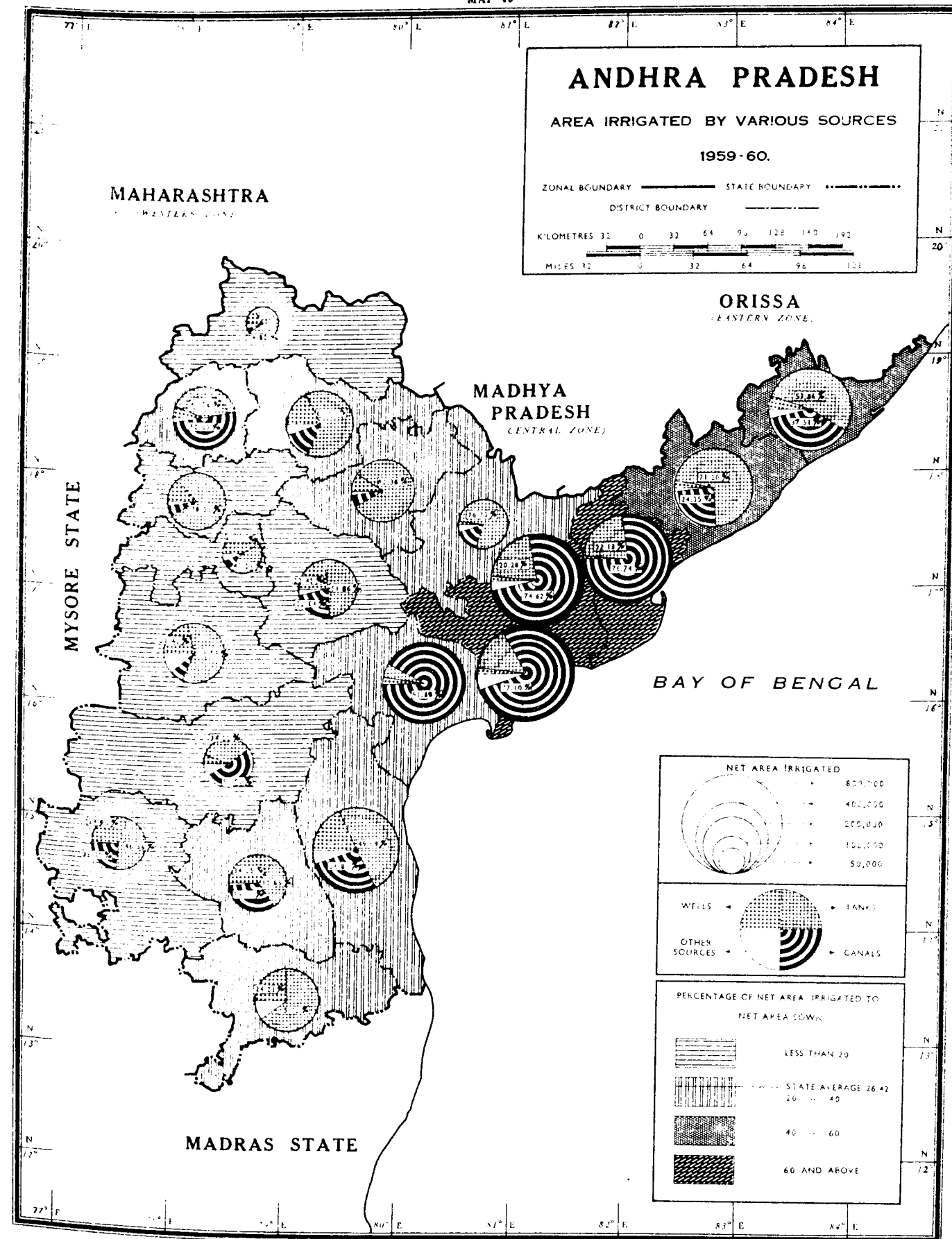
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MAP 48

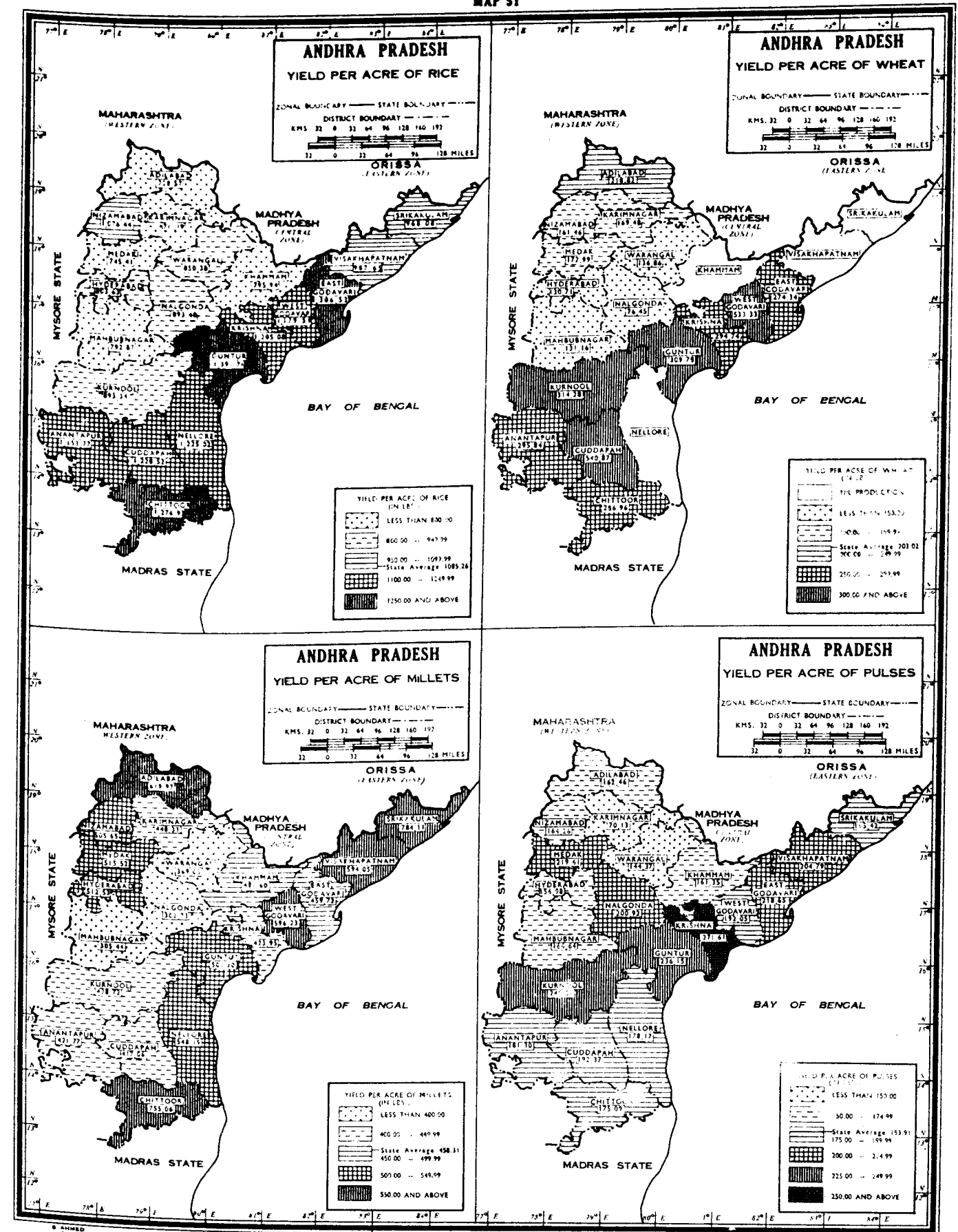
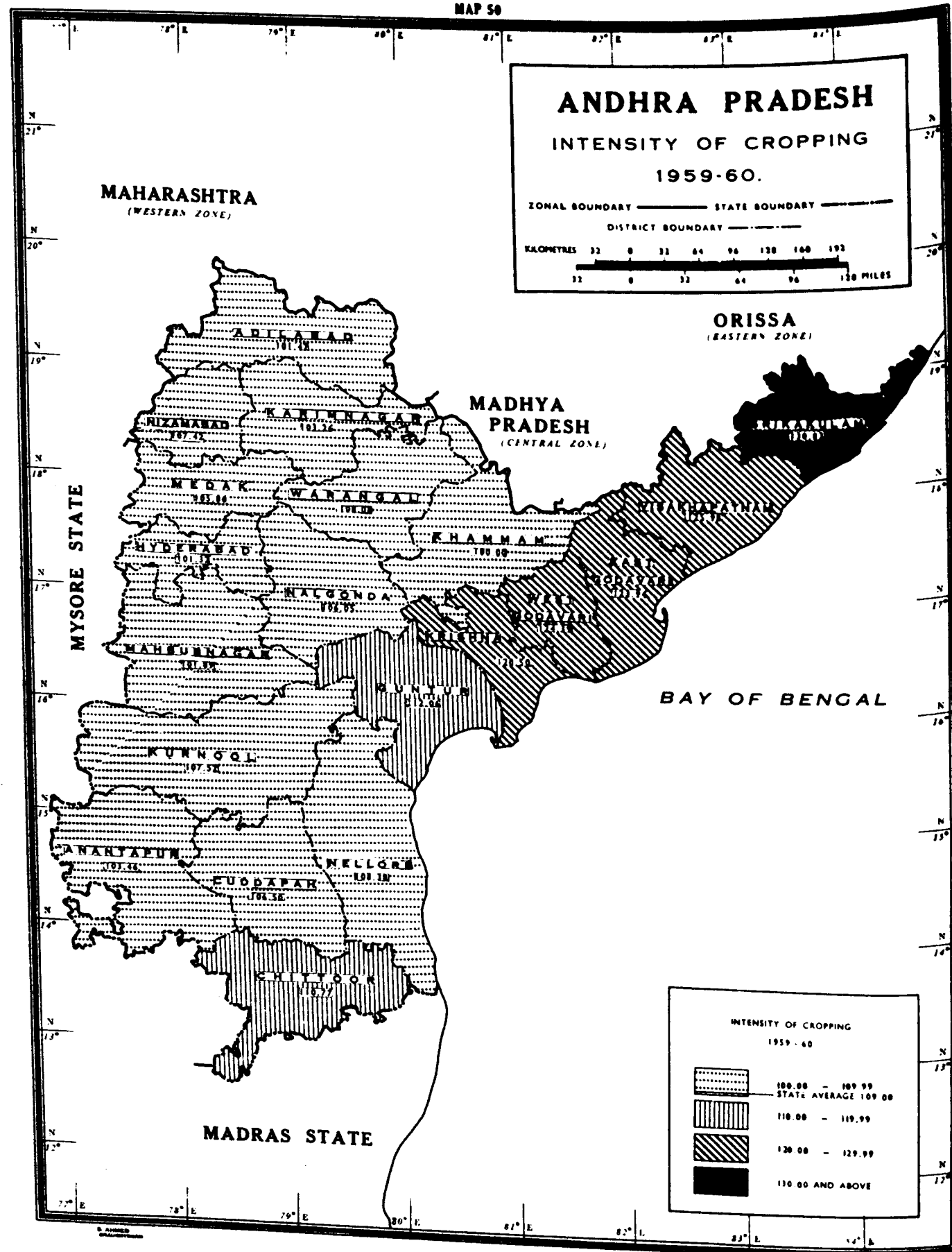


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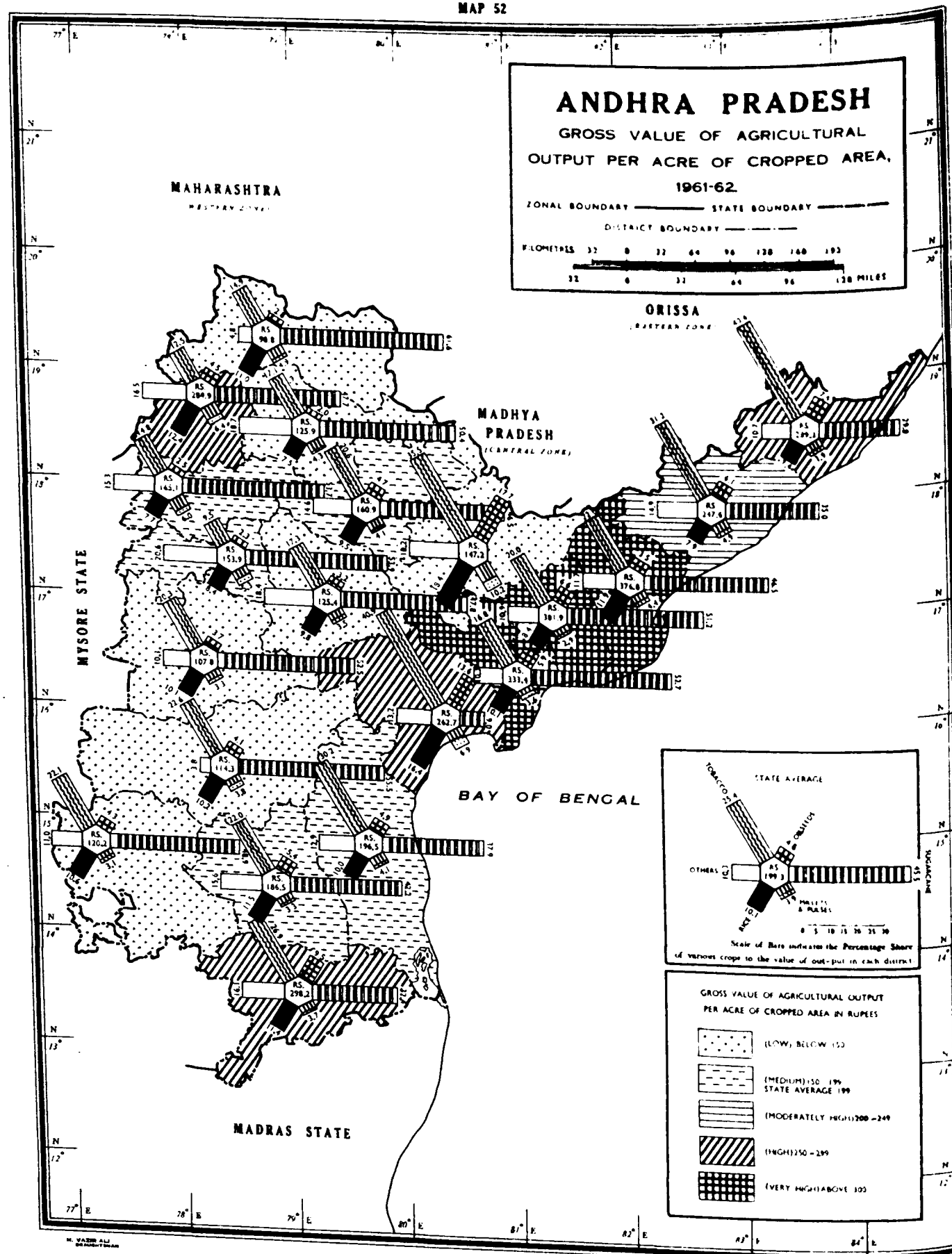
MAP 49



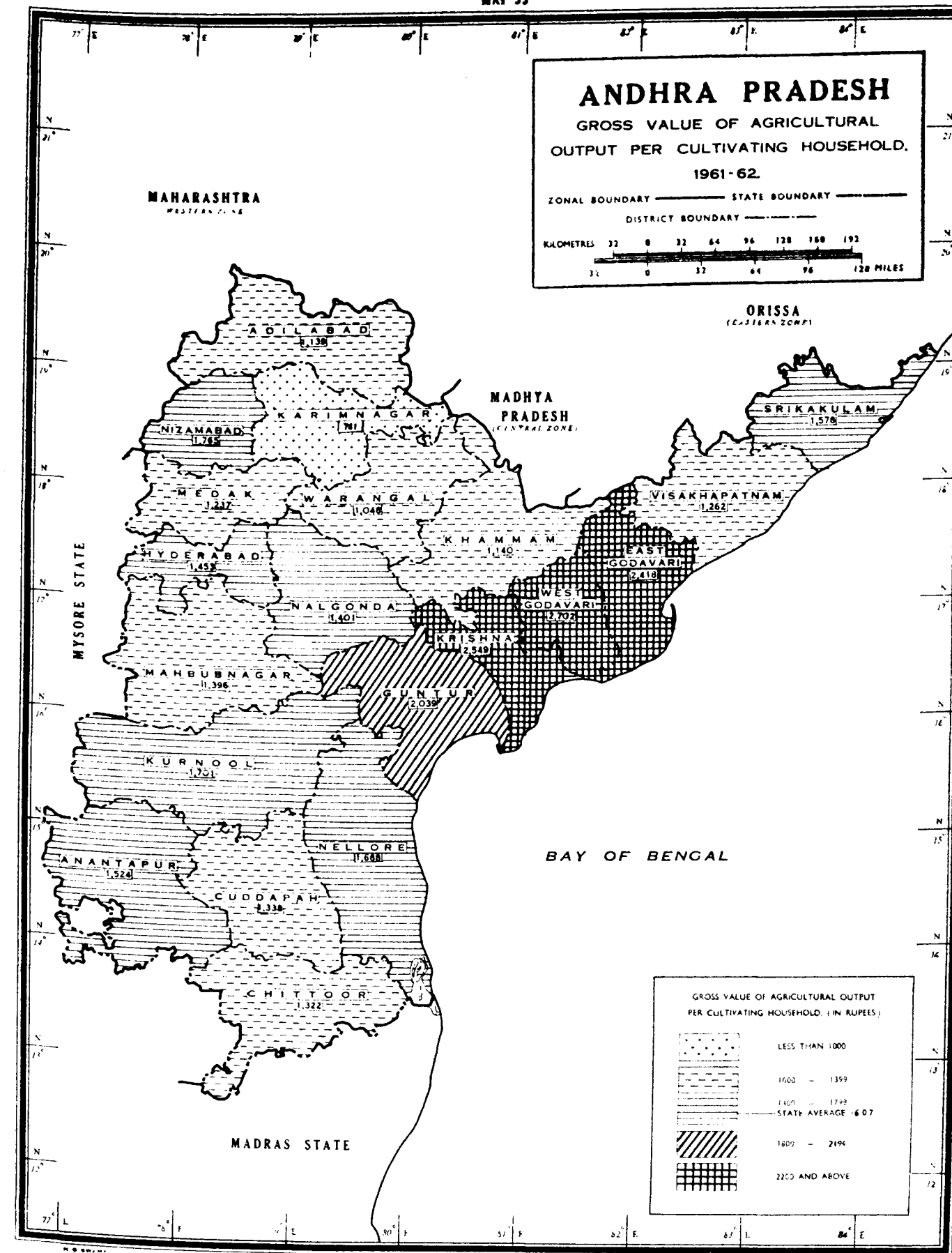
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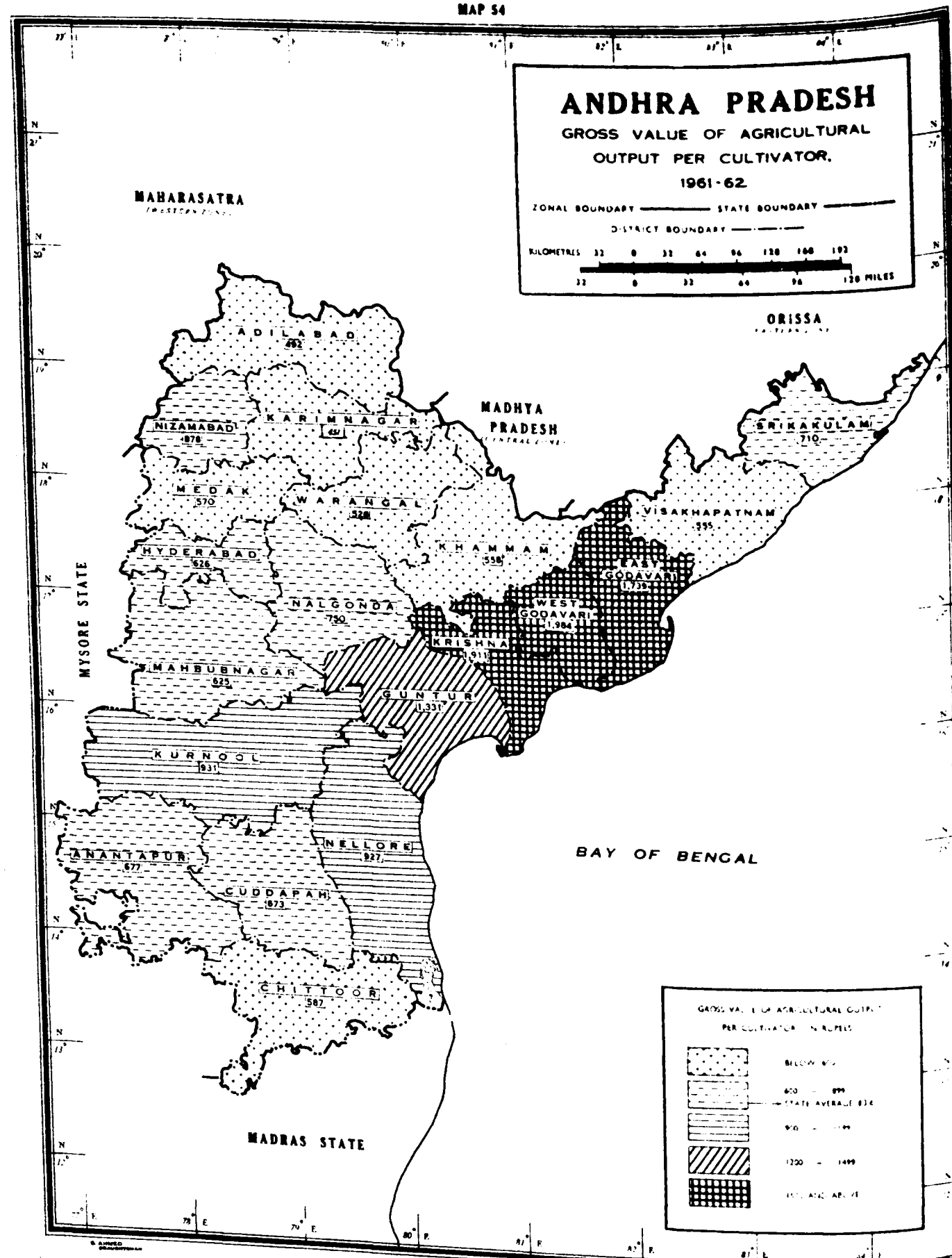
MAP 52



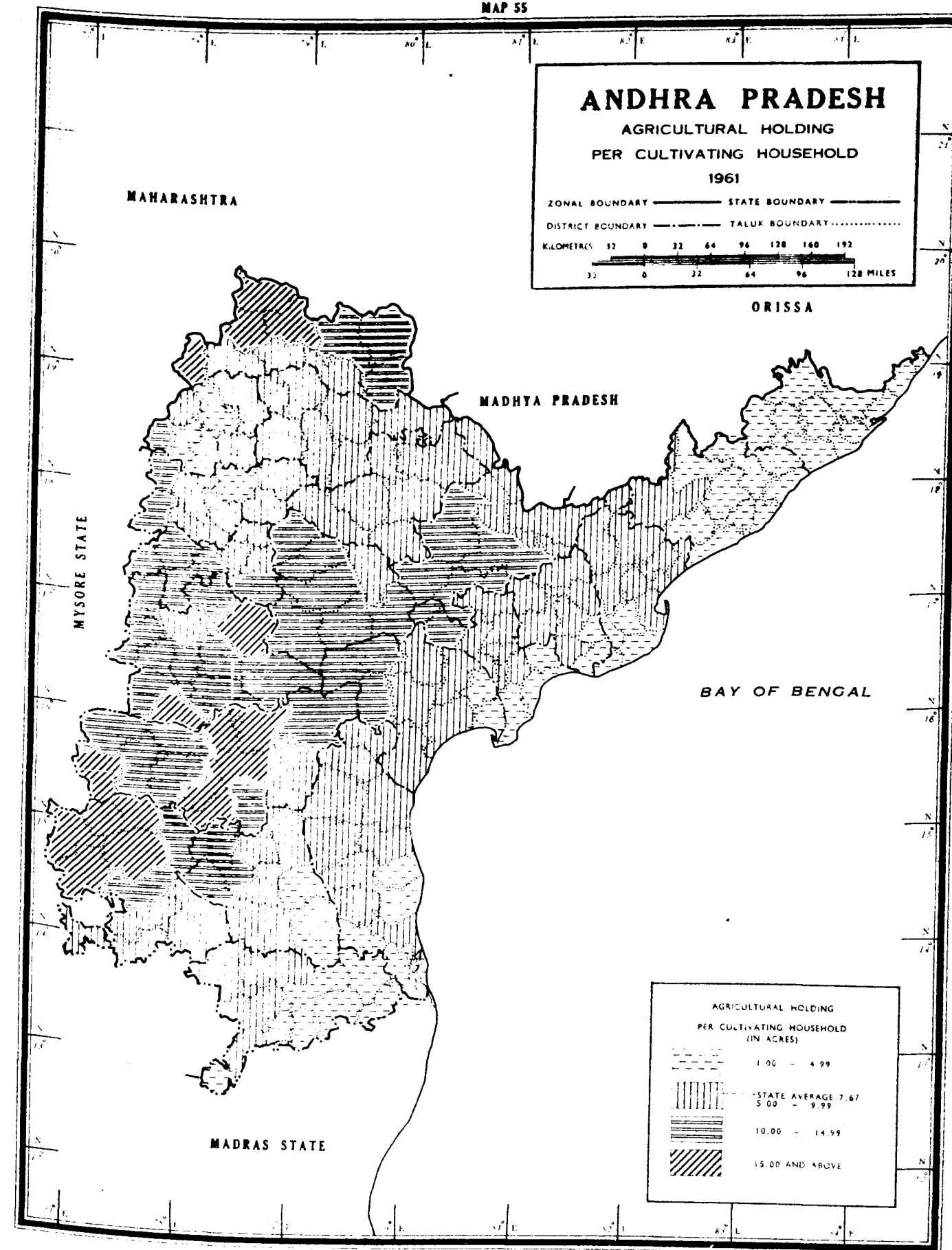
MAP 53

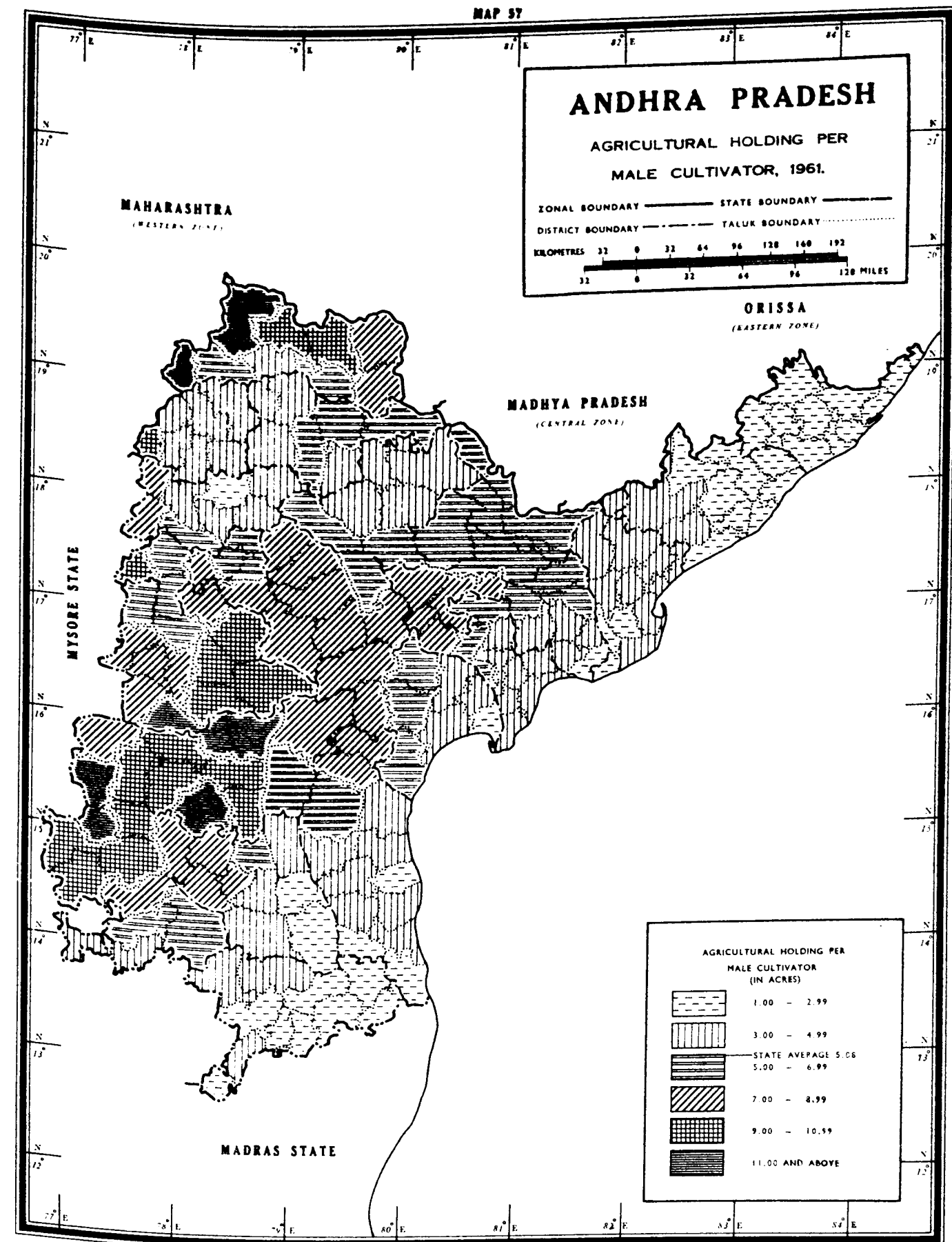
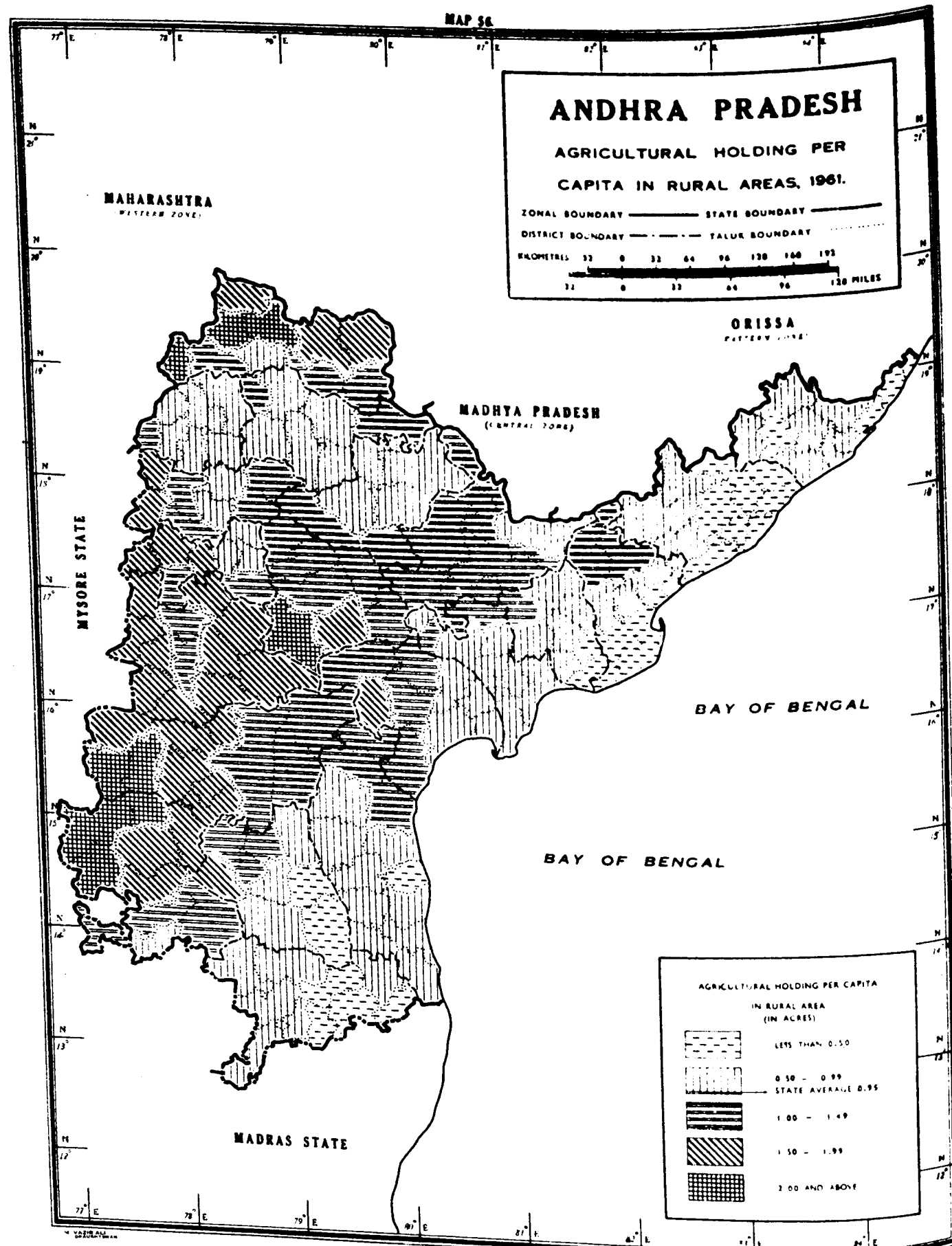


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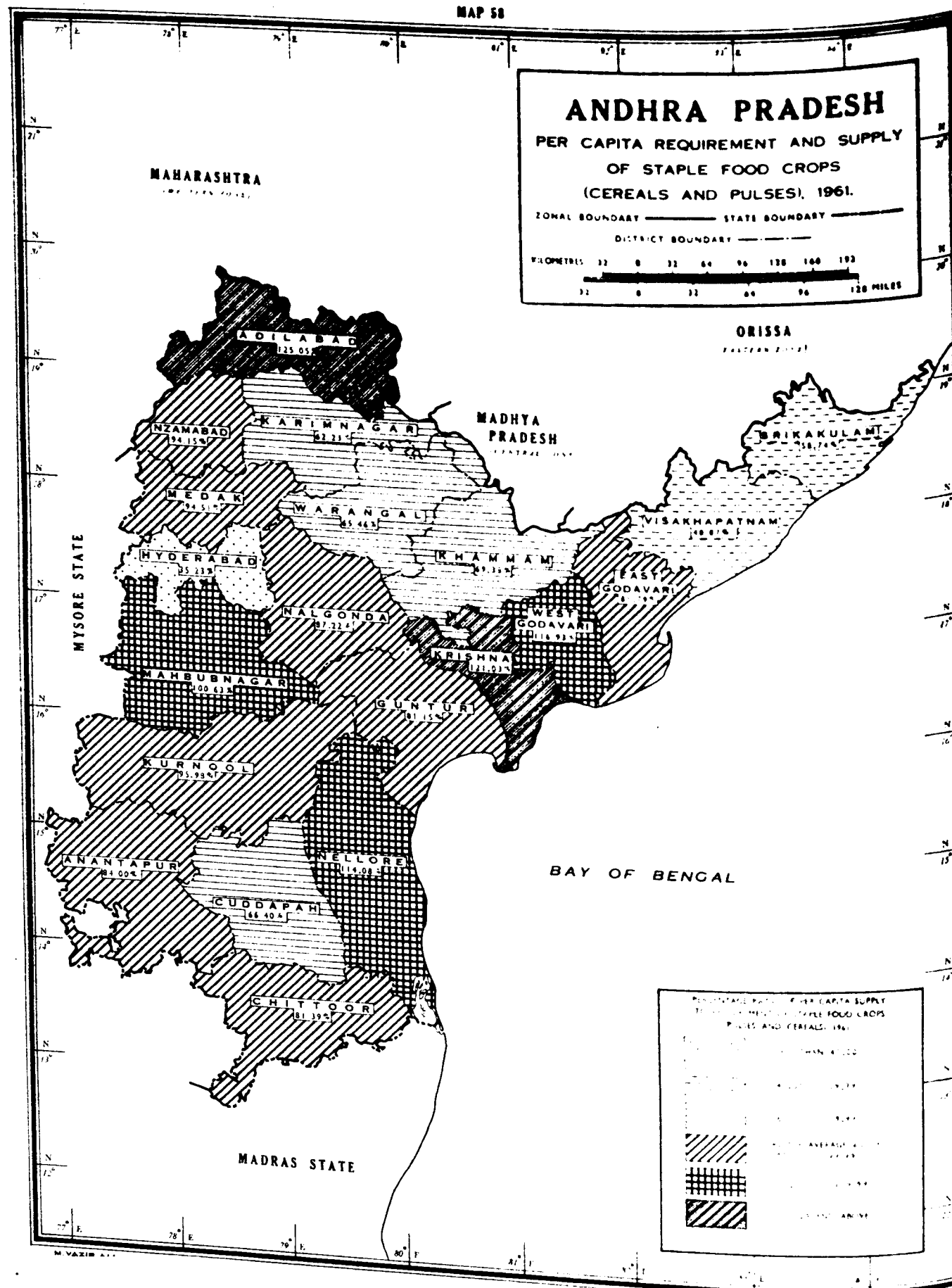


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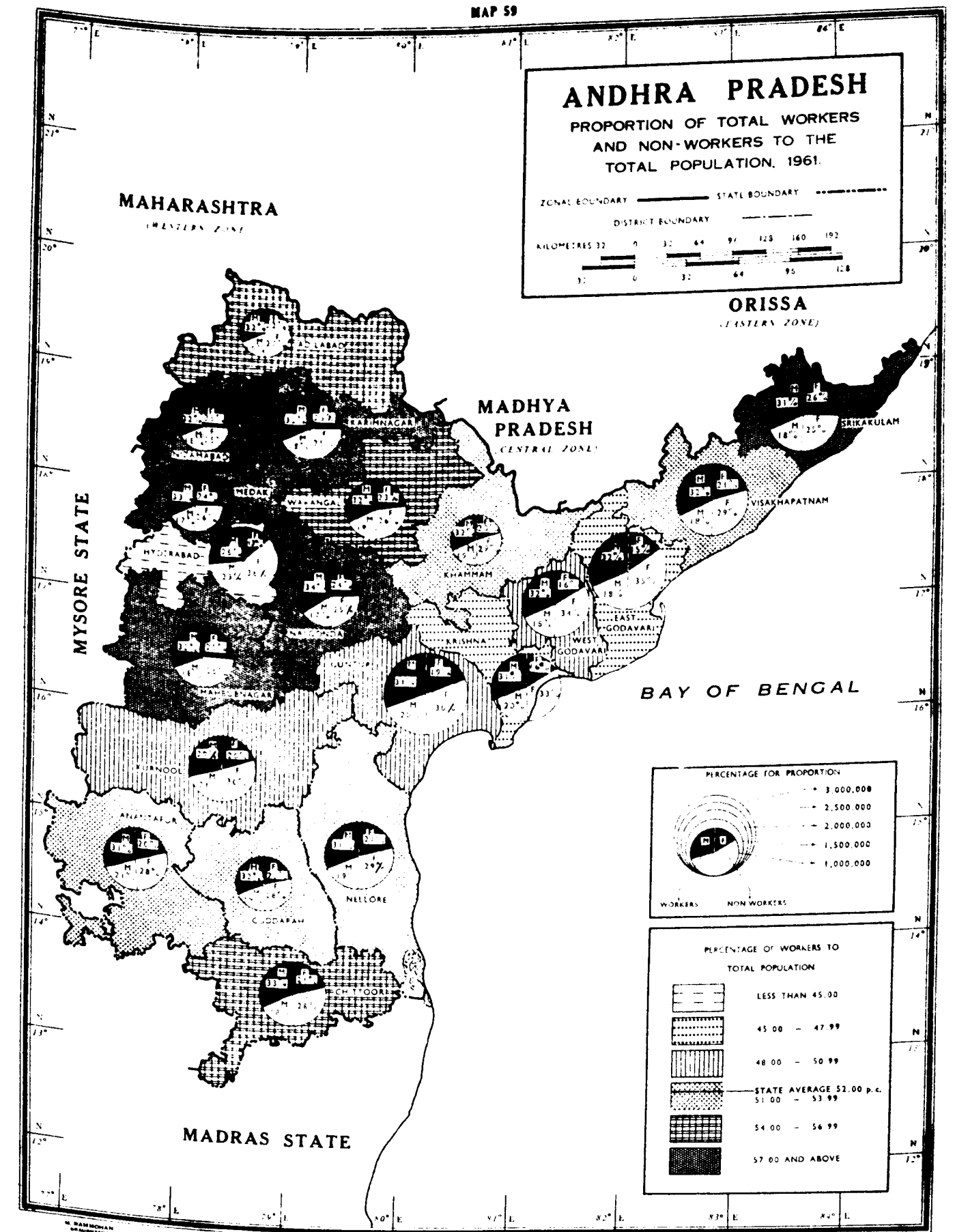




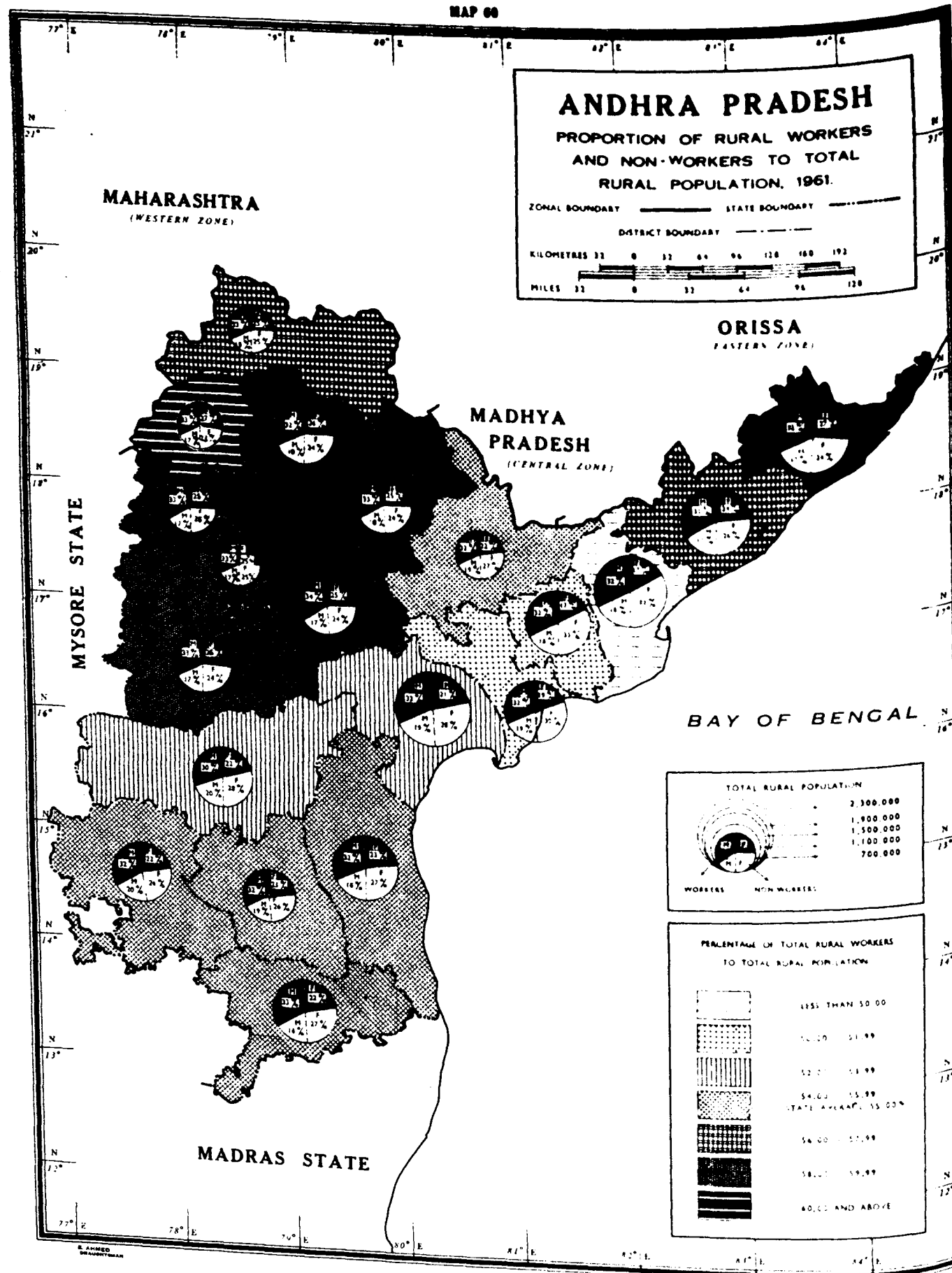
MAP 58



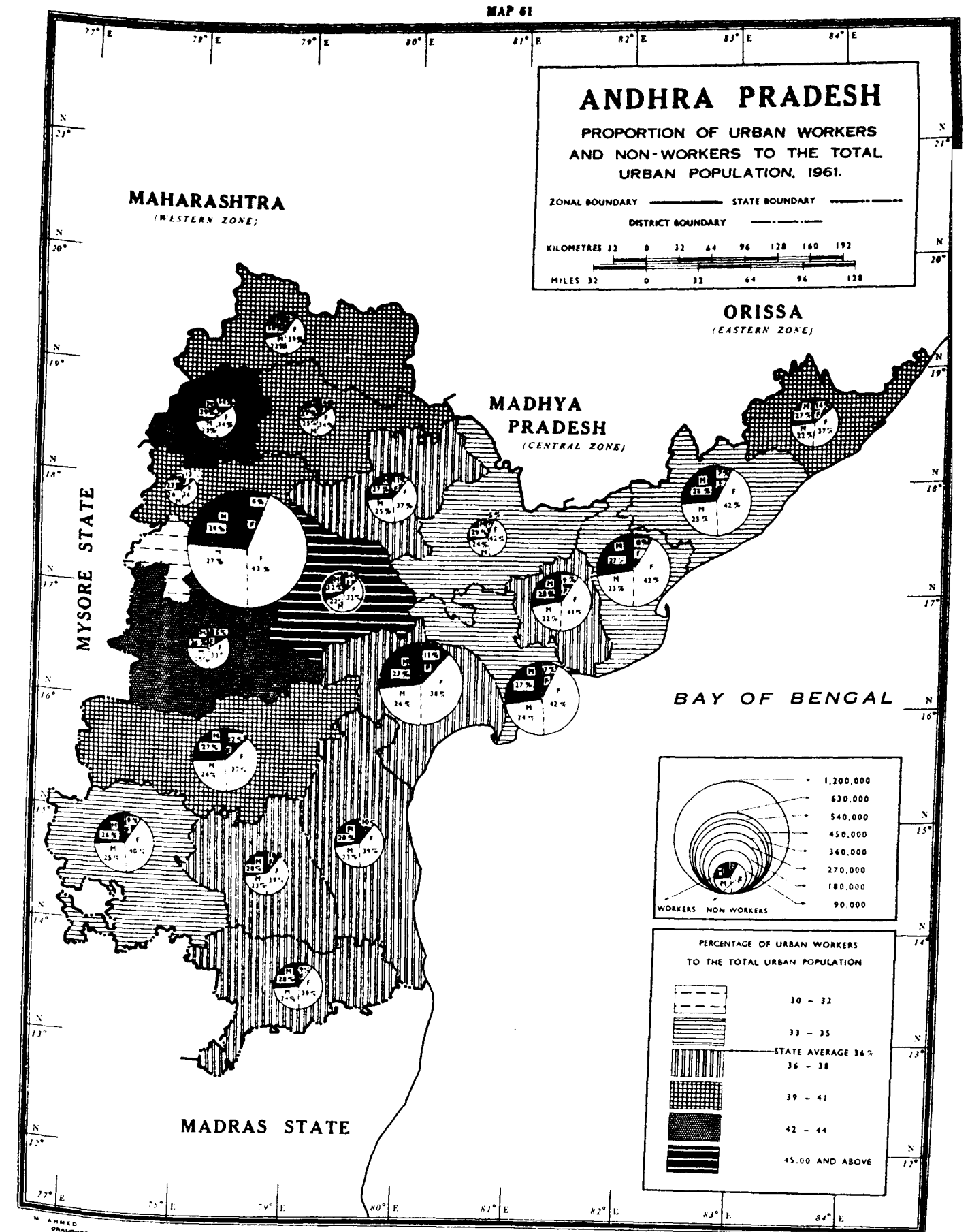
MAP 59



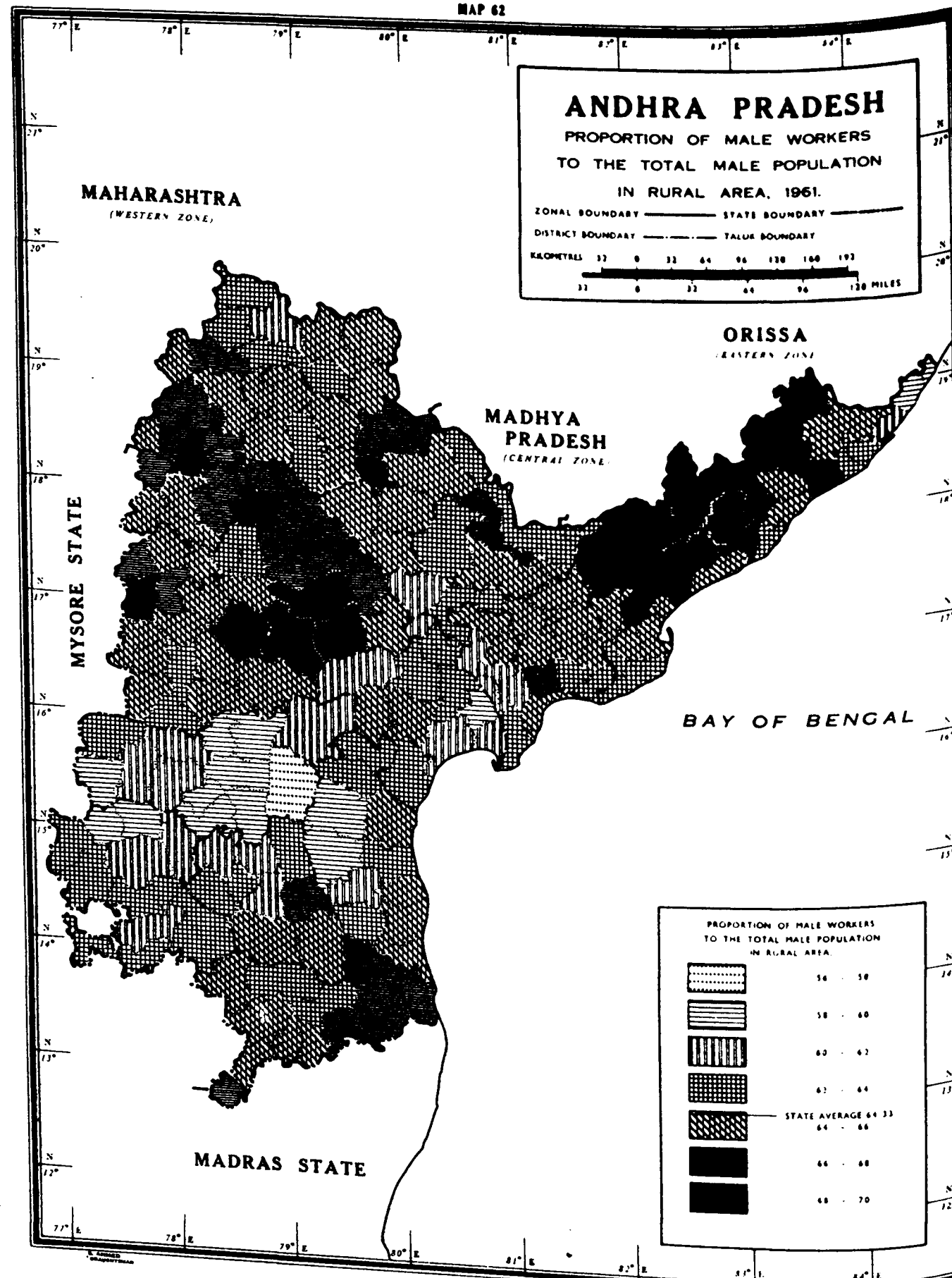
MAP 60



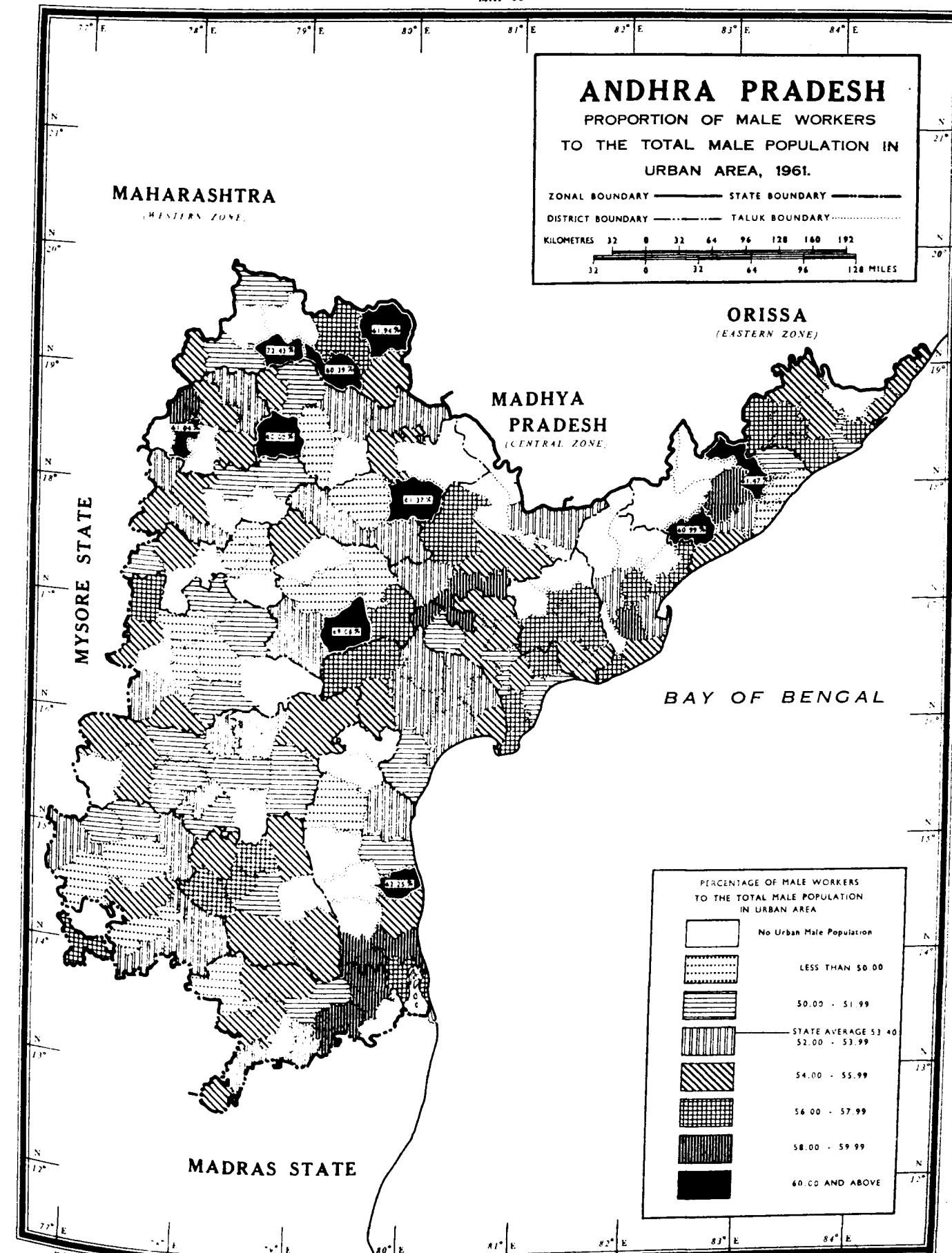
MAP 61



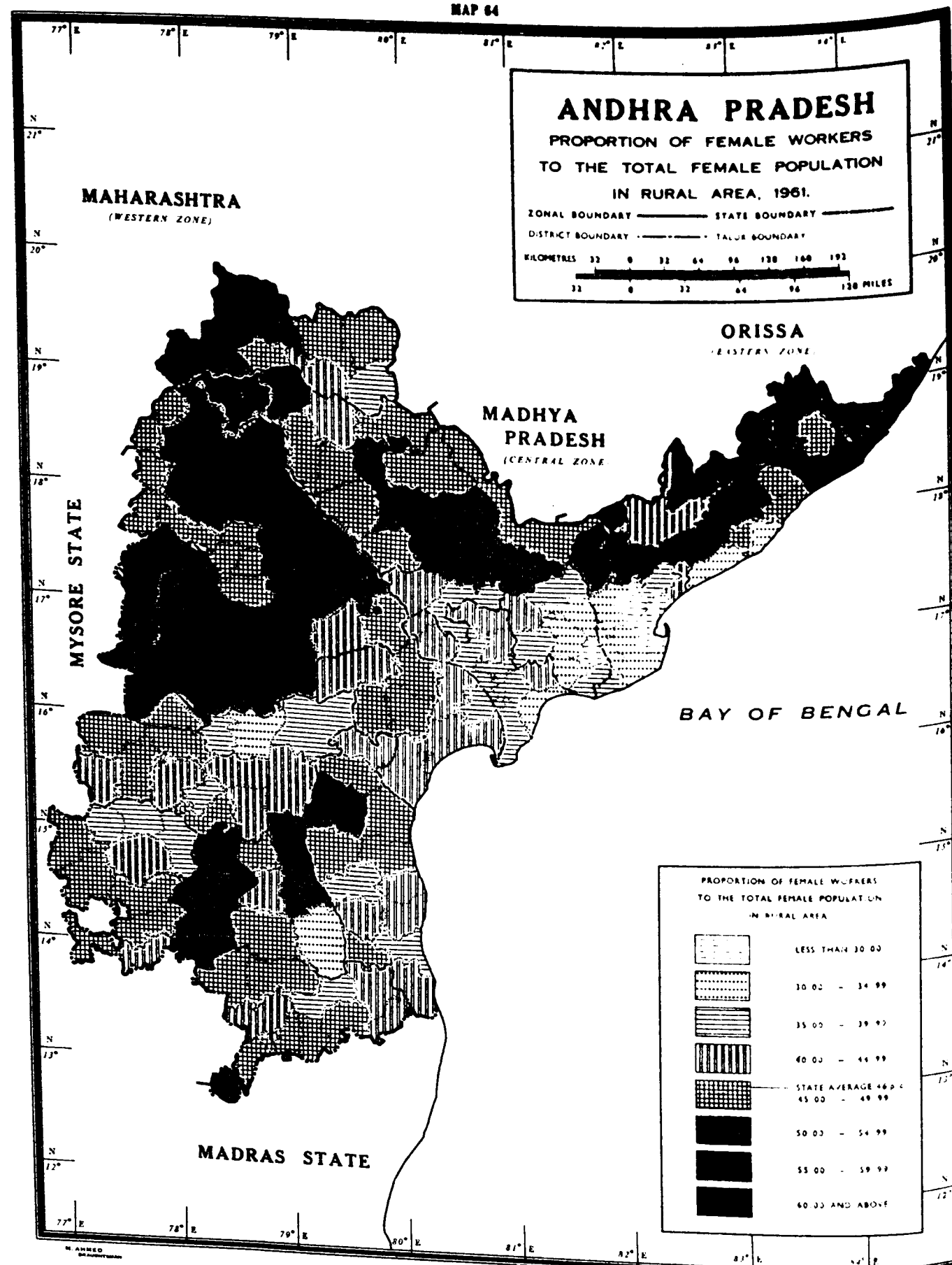
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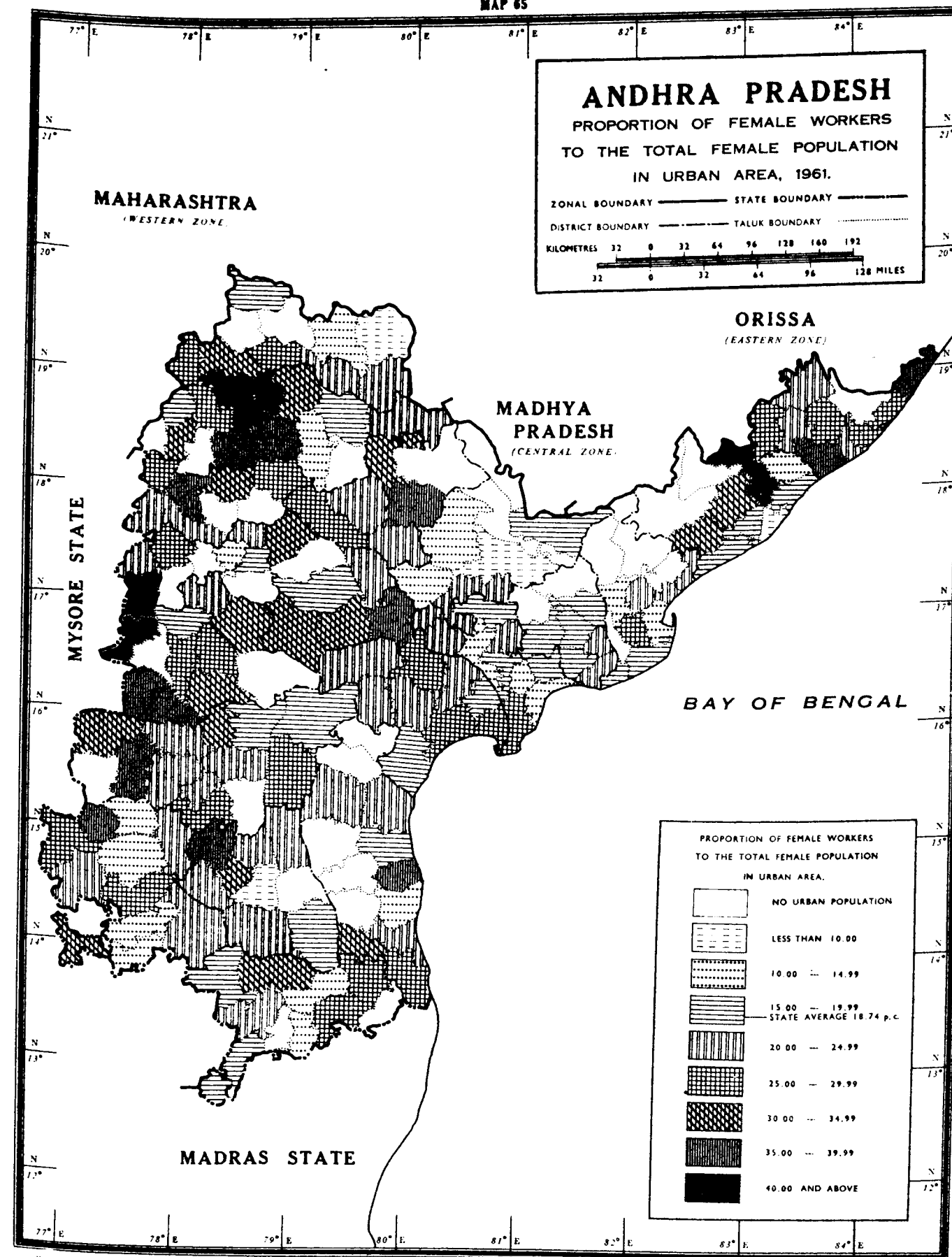
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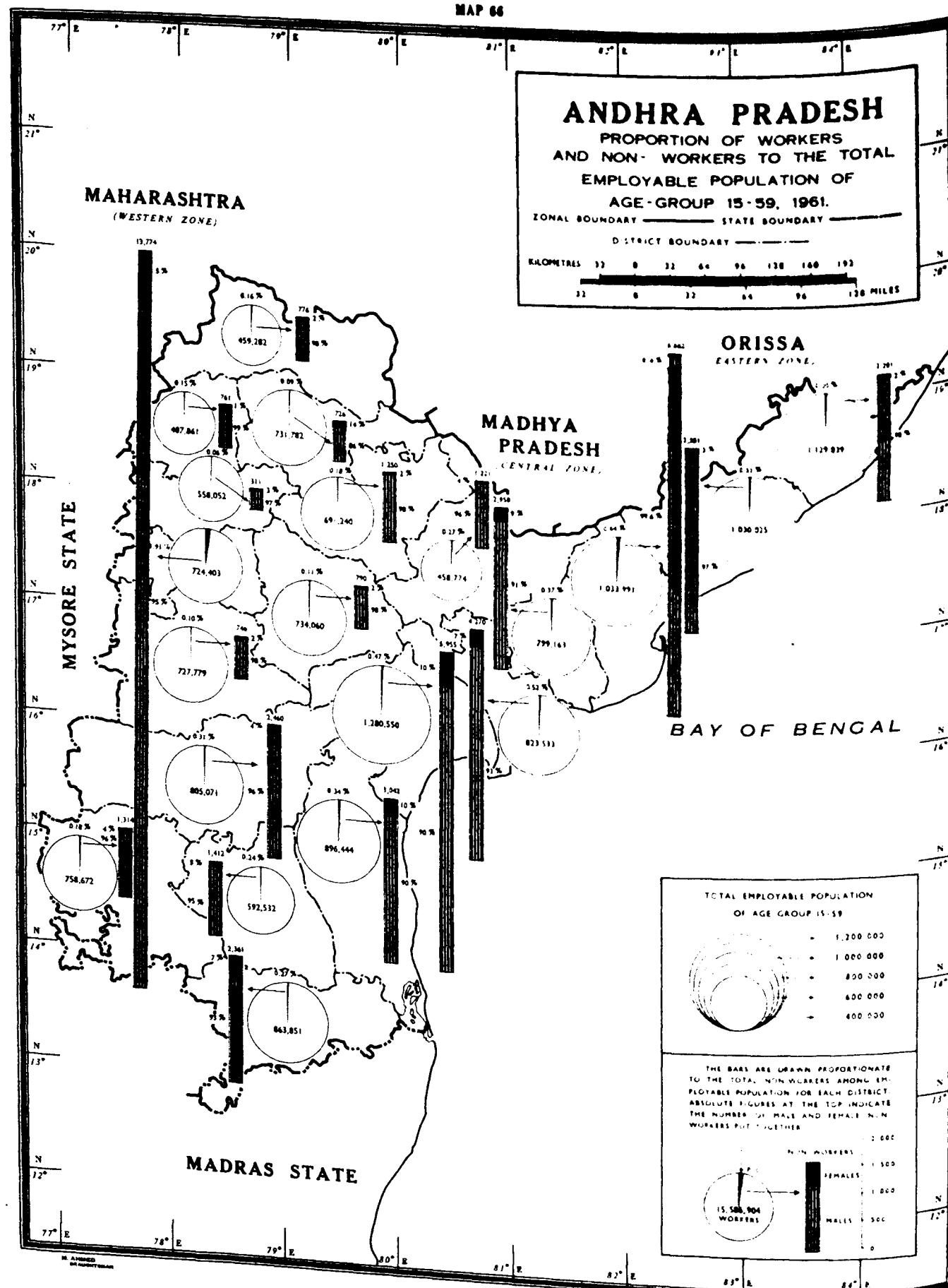
MAP 64



MAP 65

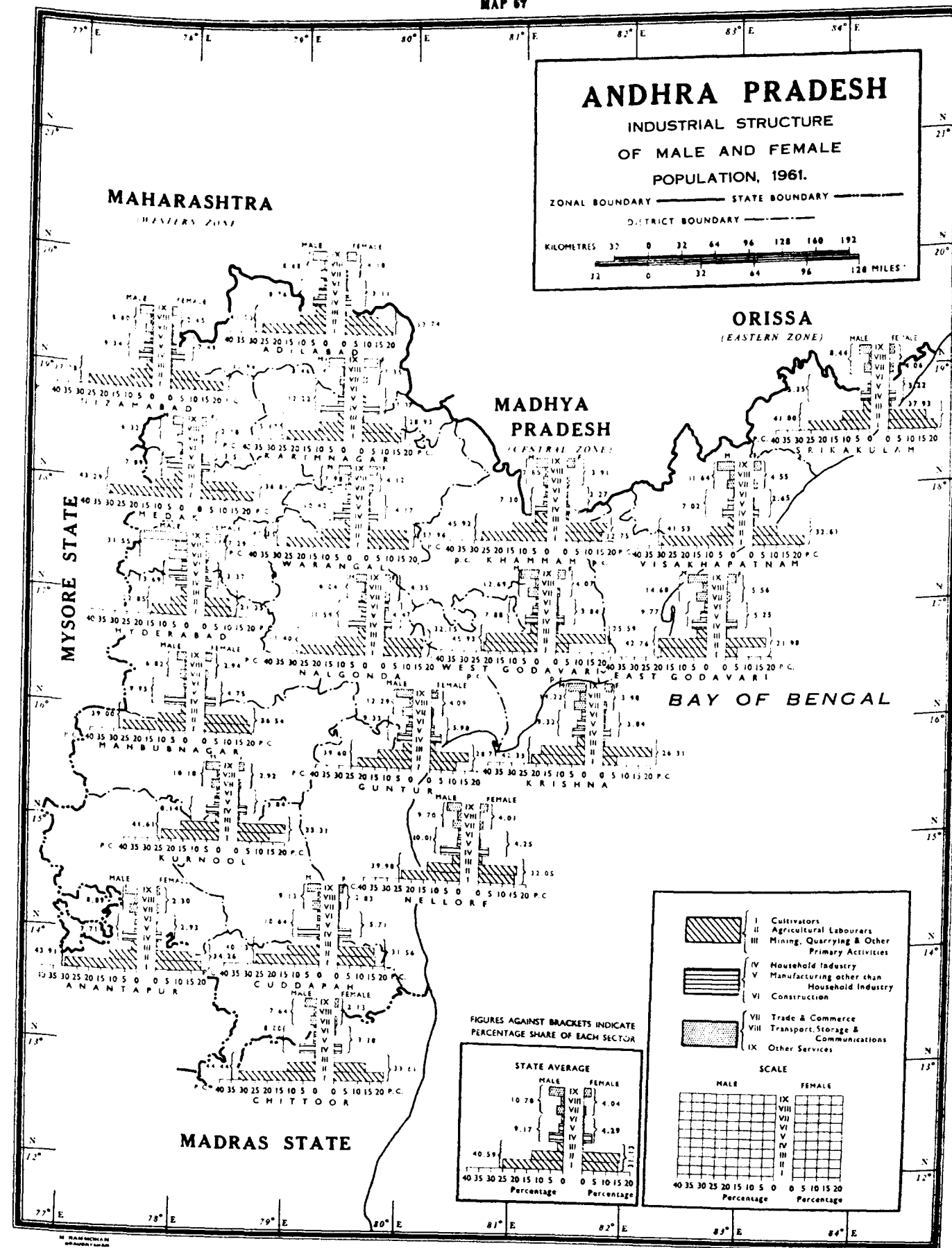


MAP 66



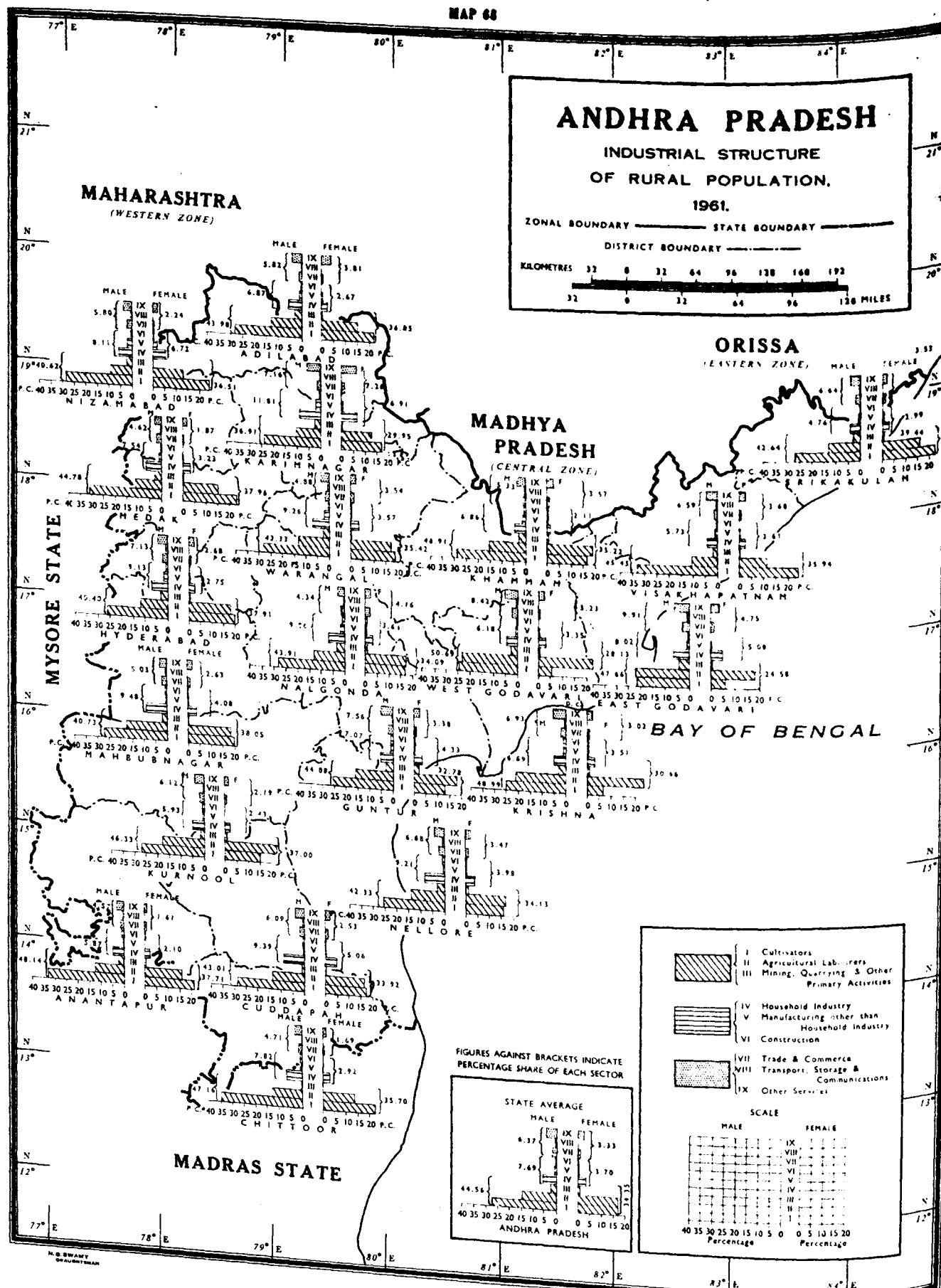
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MAP 67

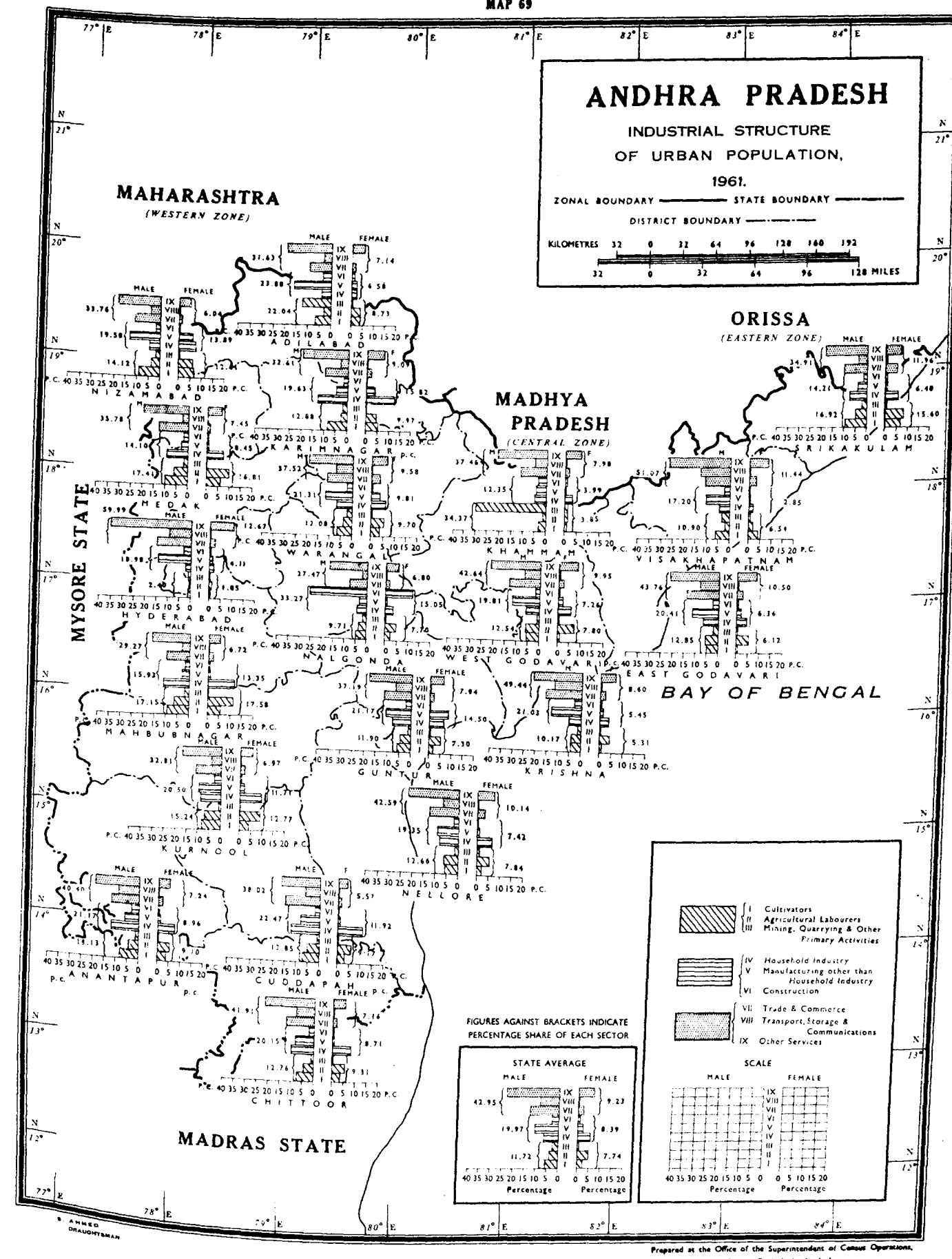


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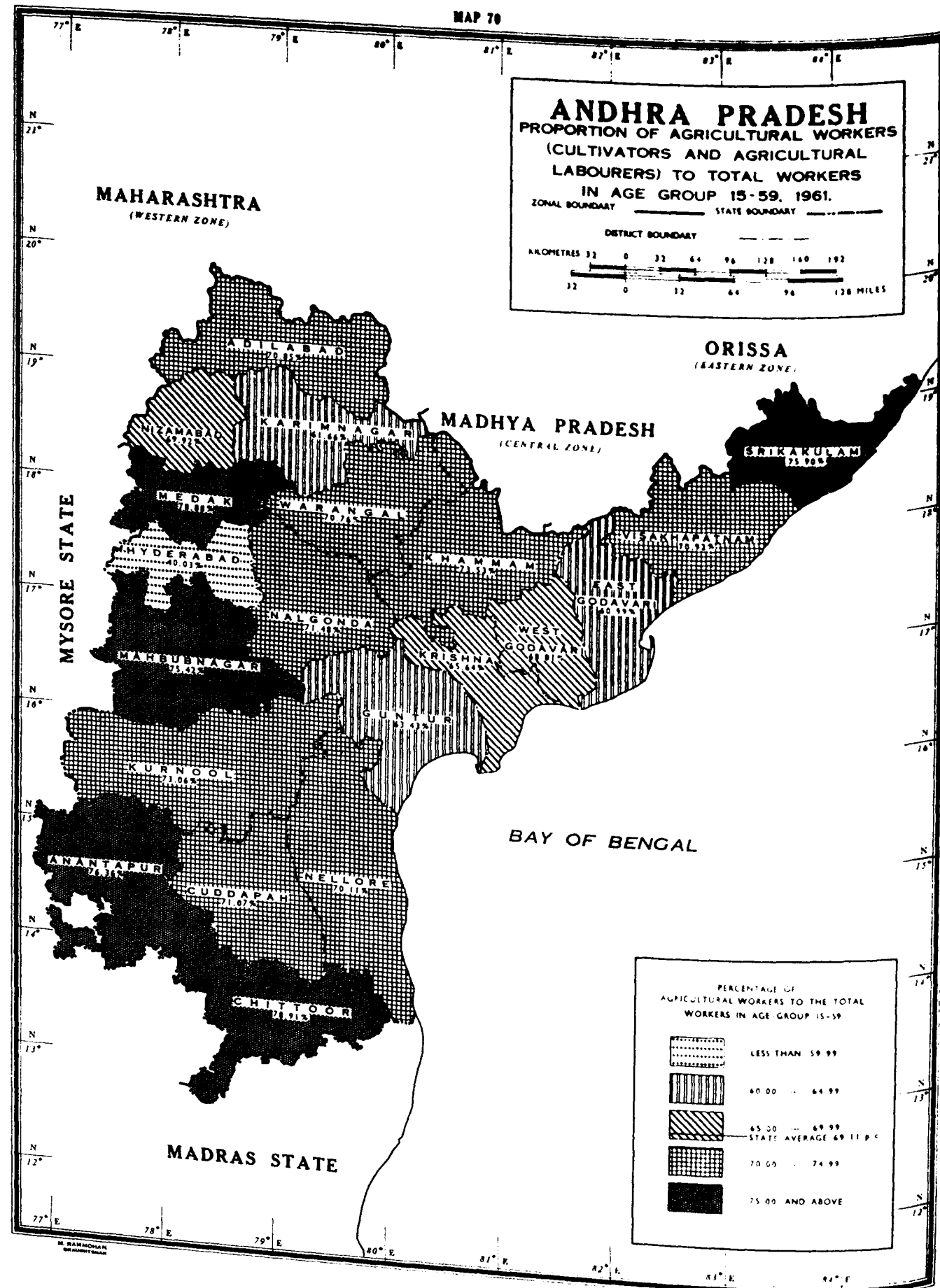
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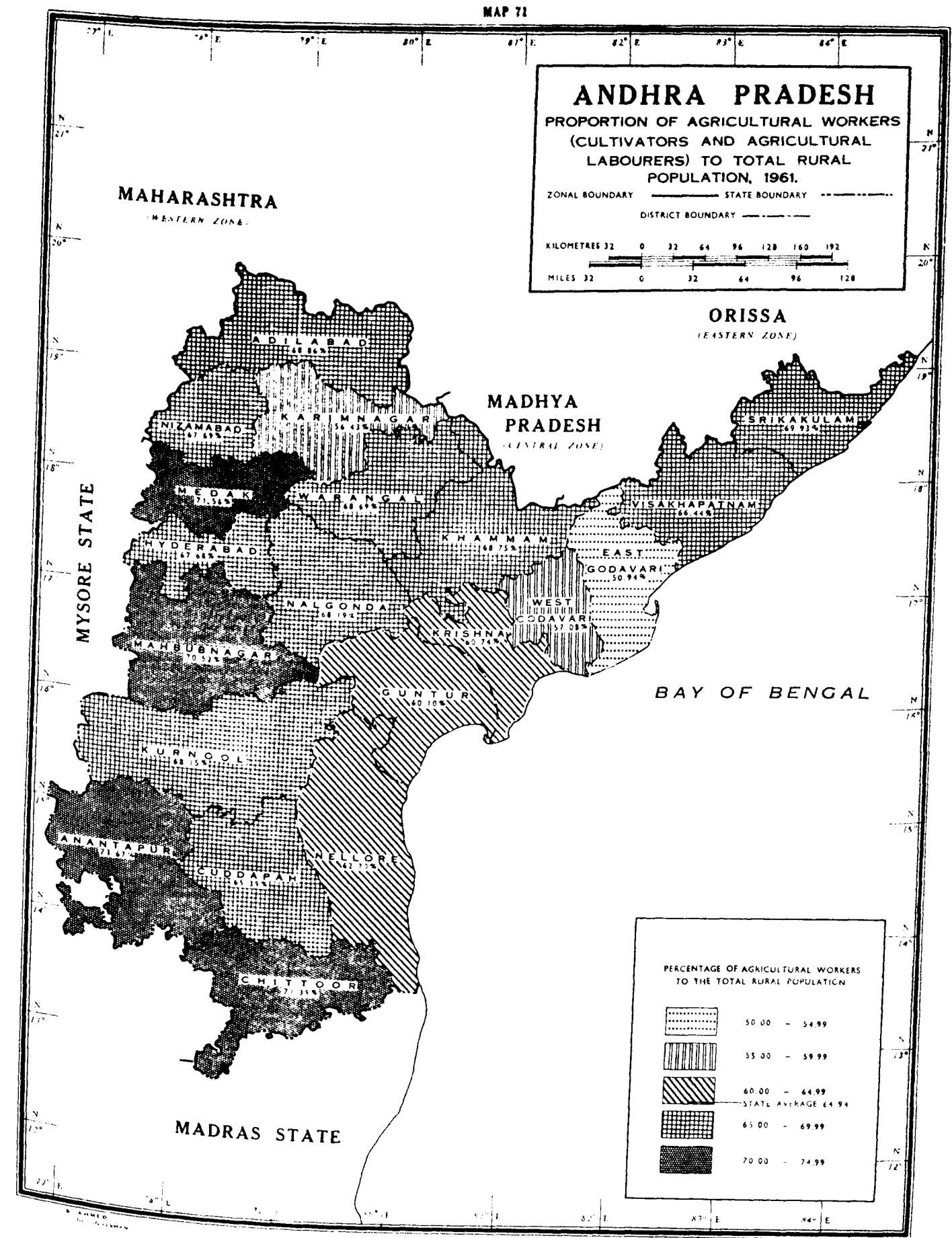
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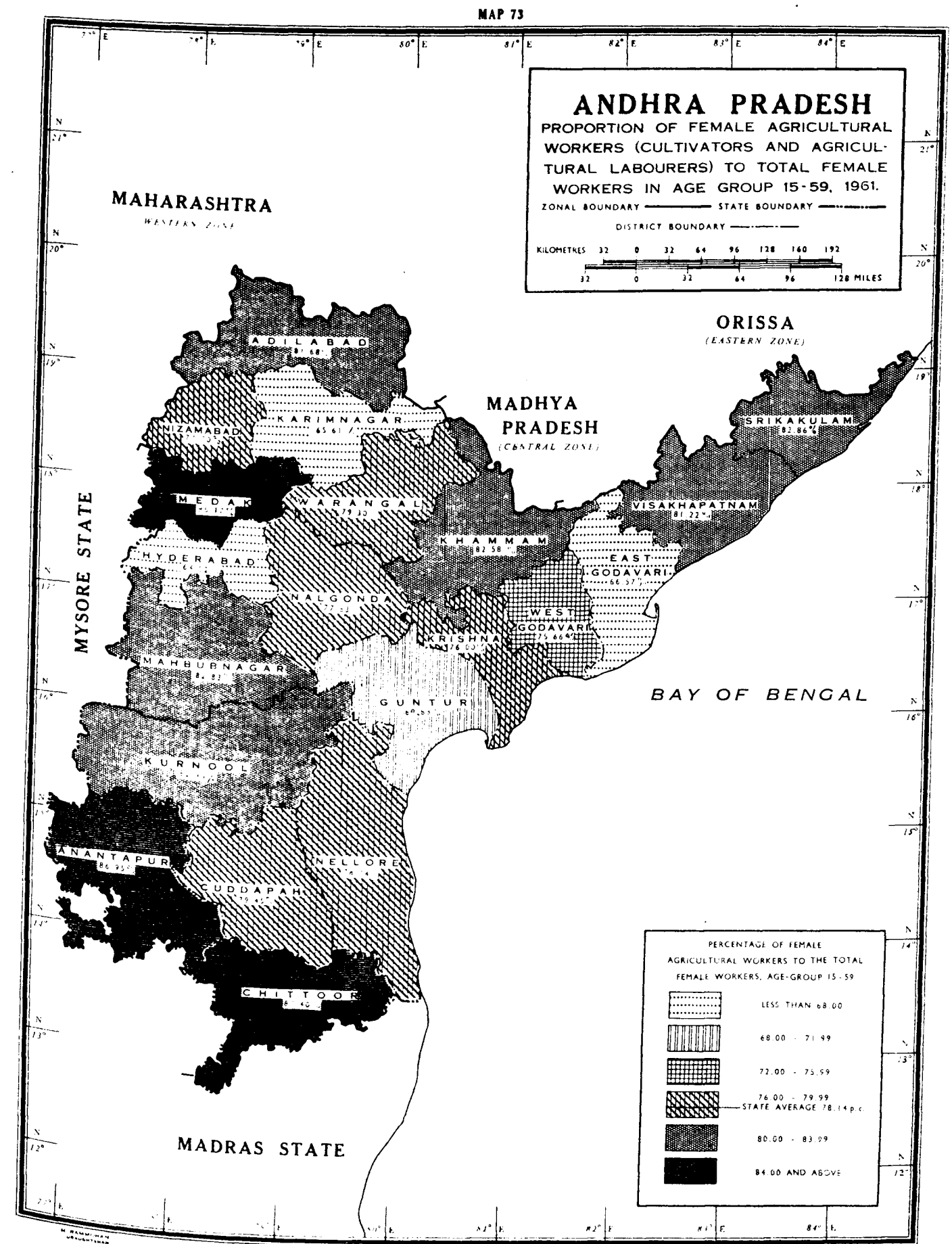
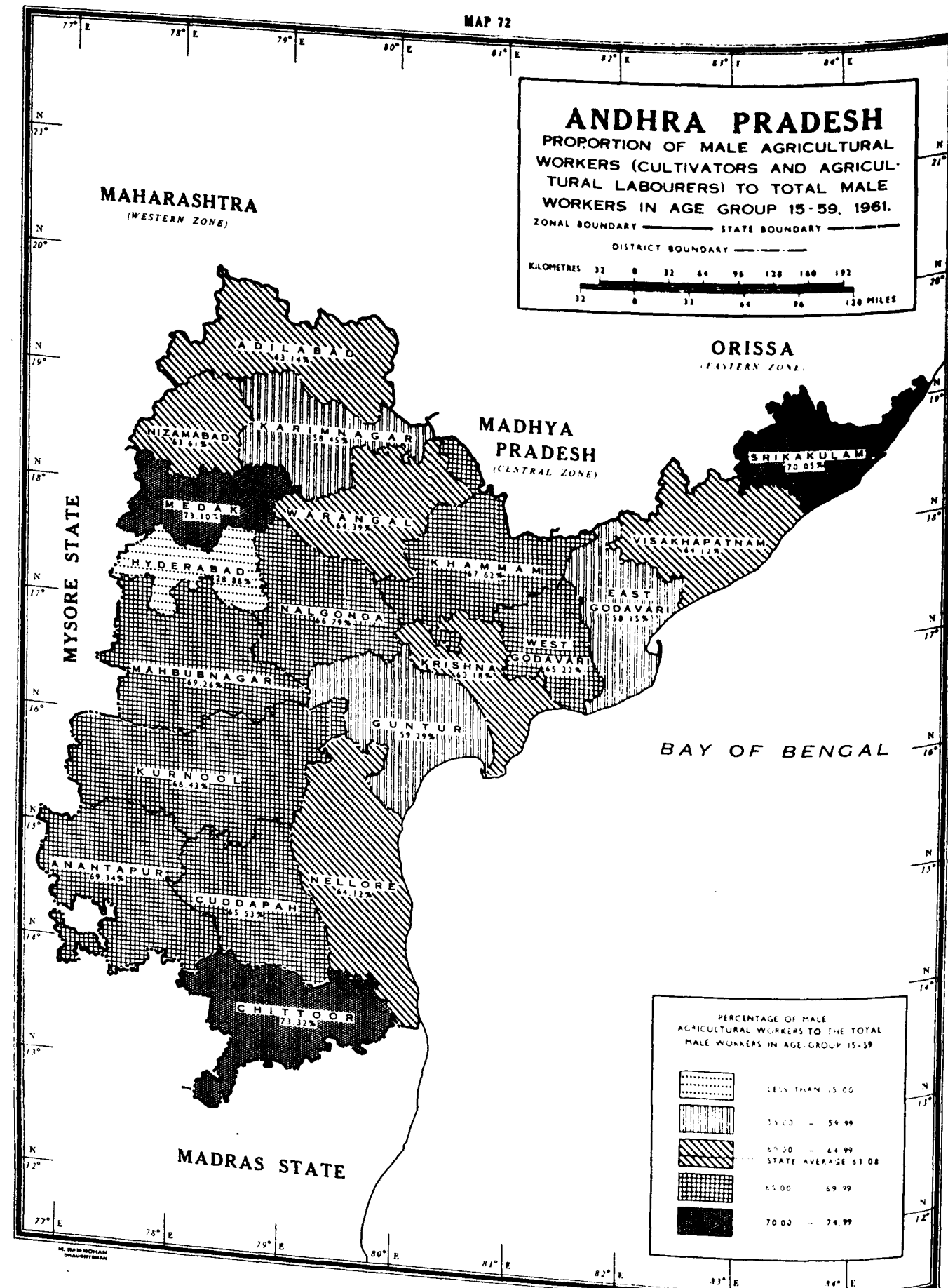


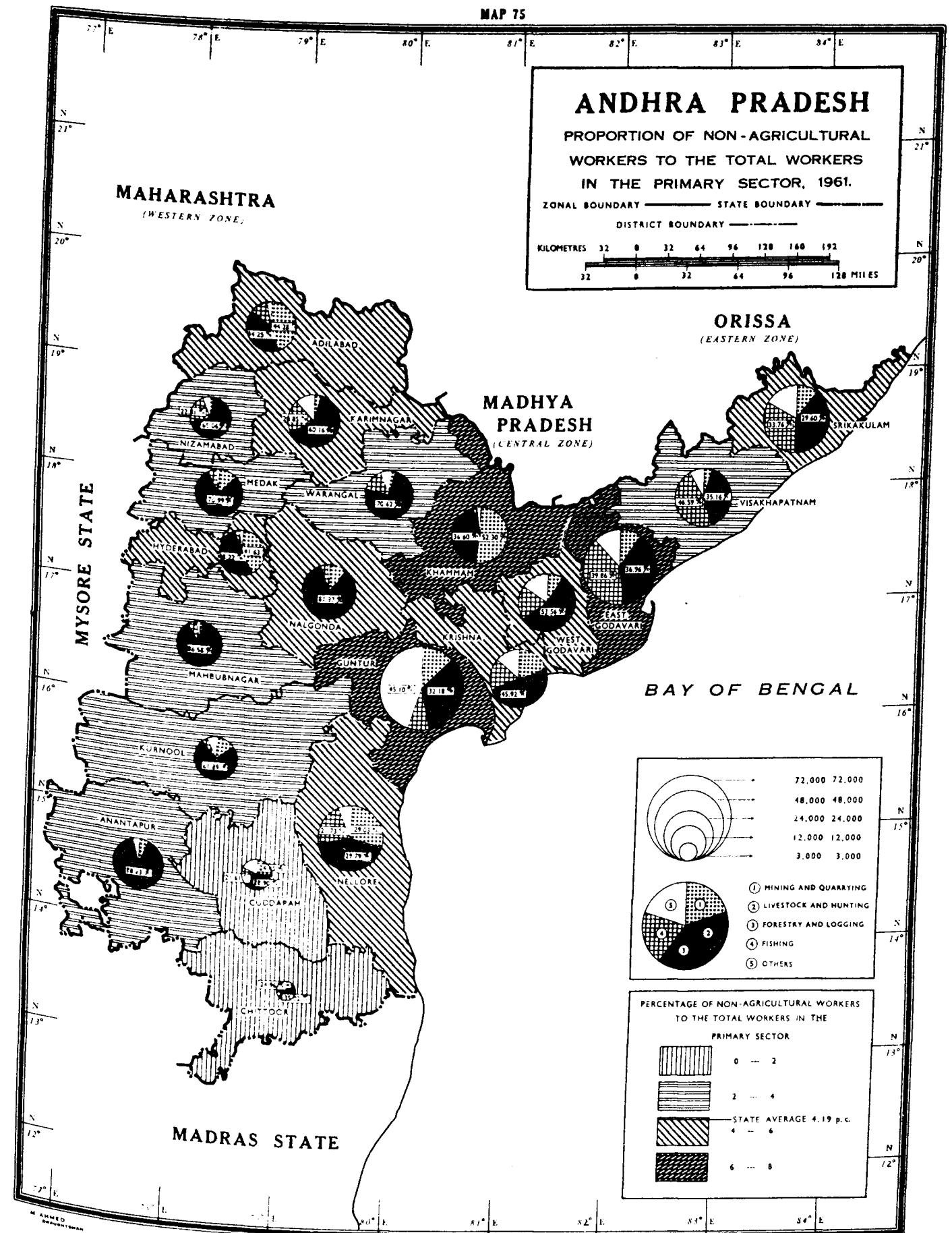
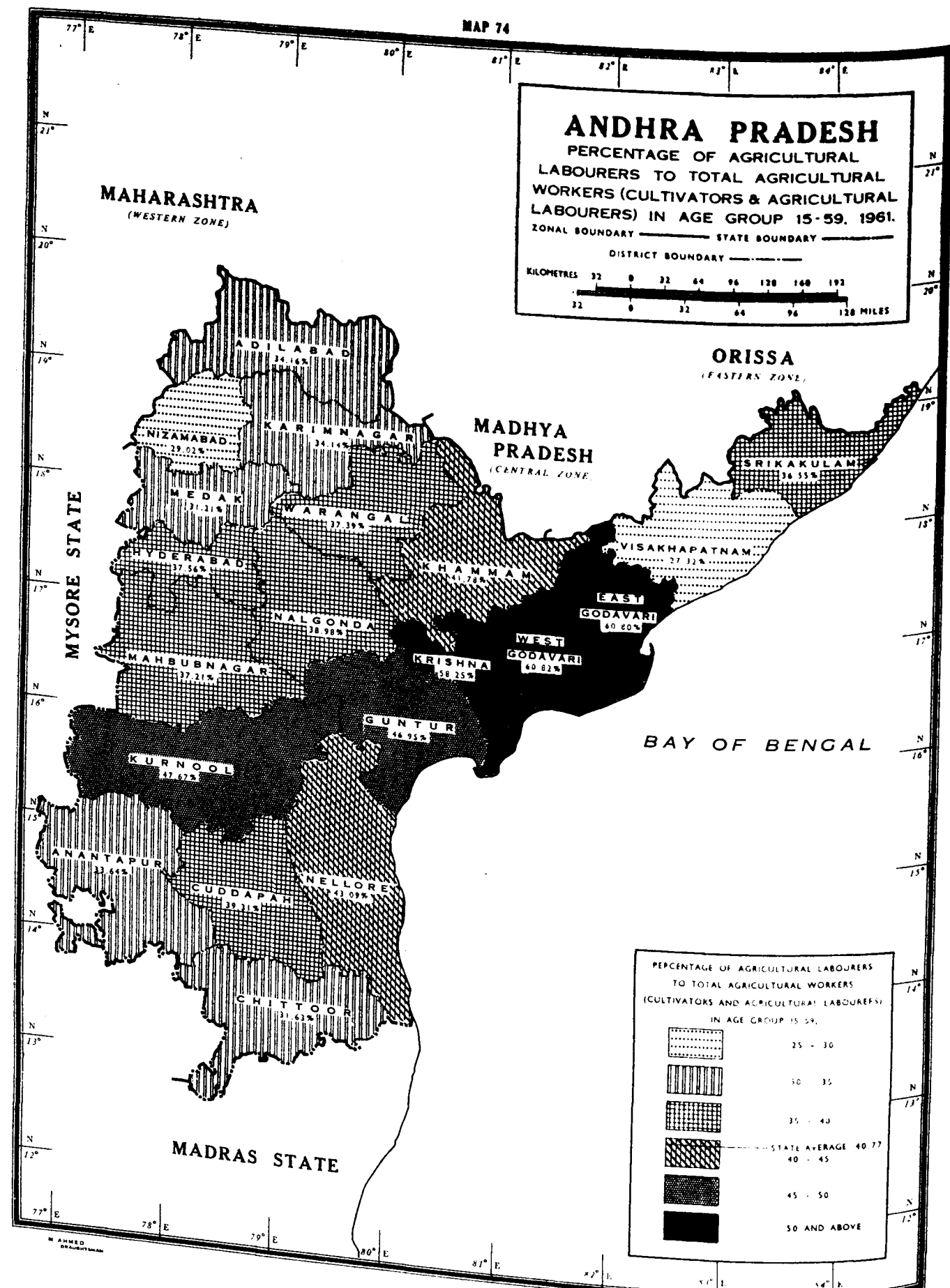
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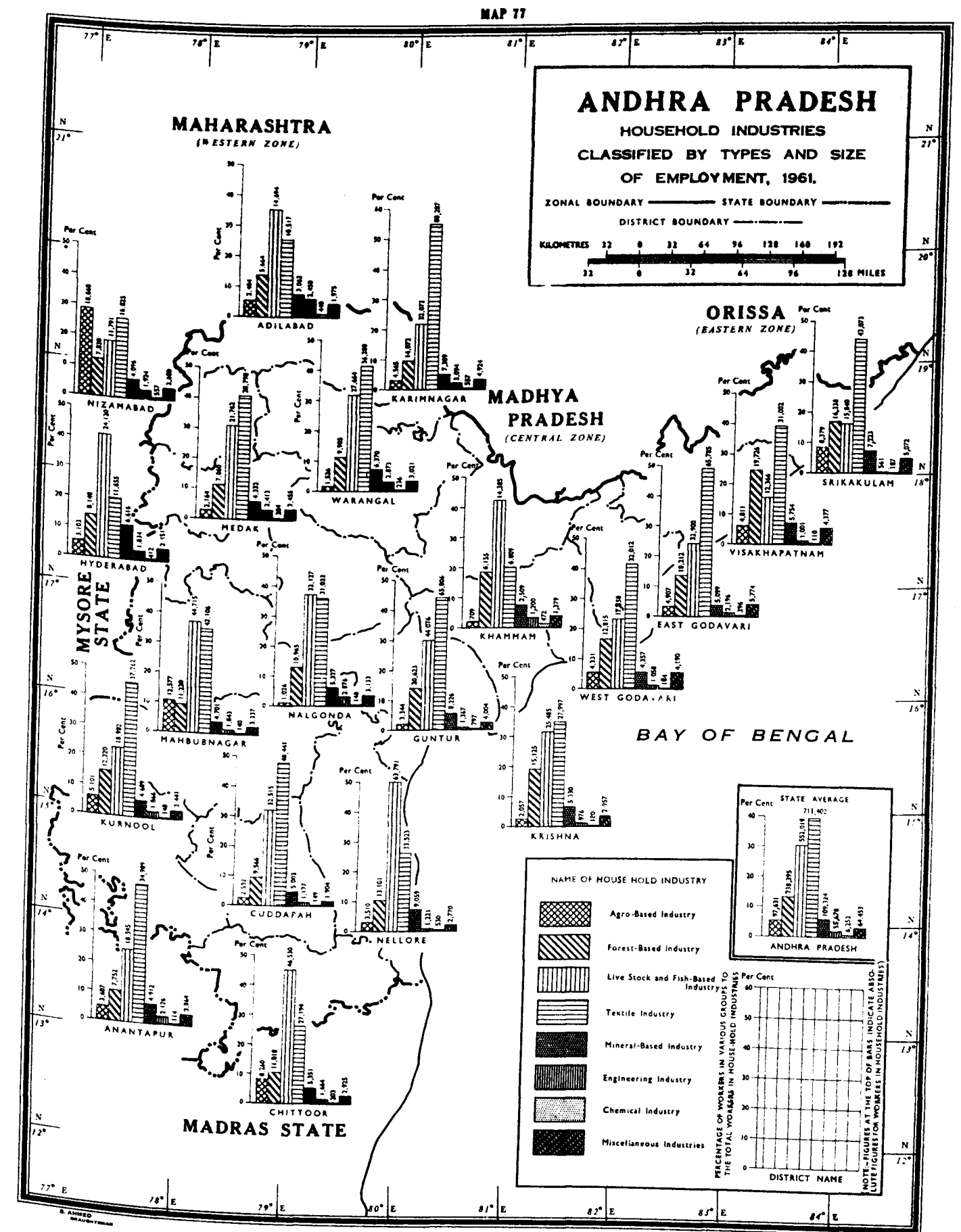
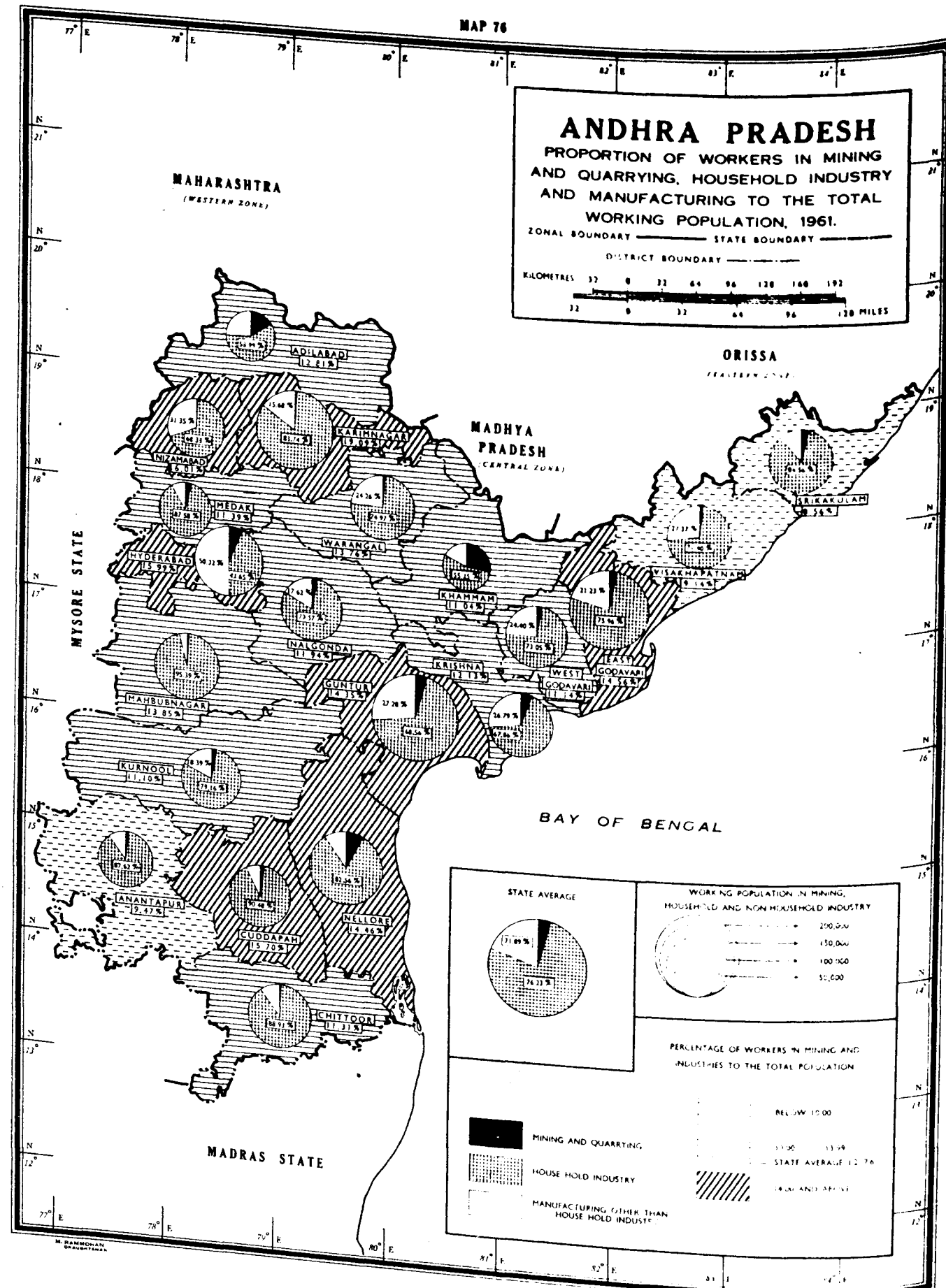


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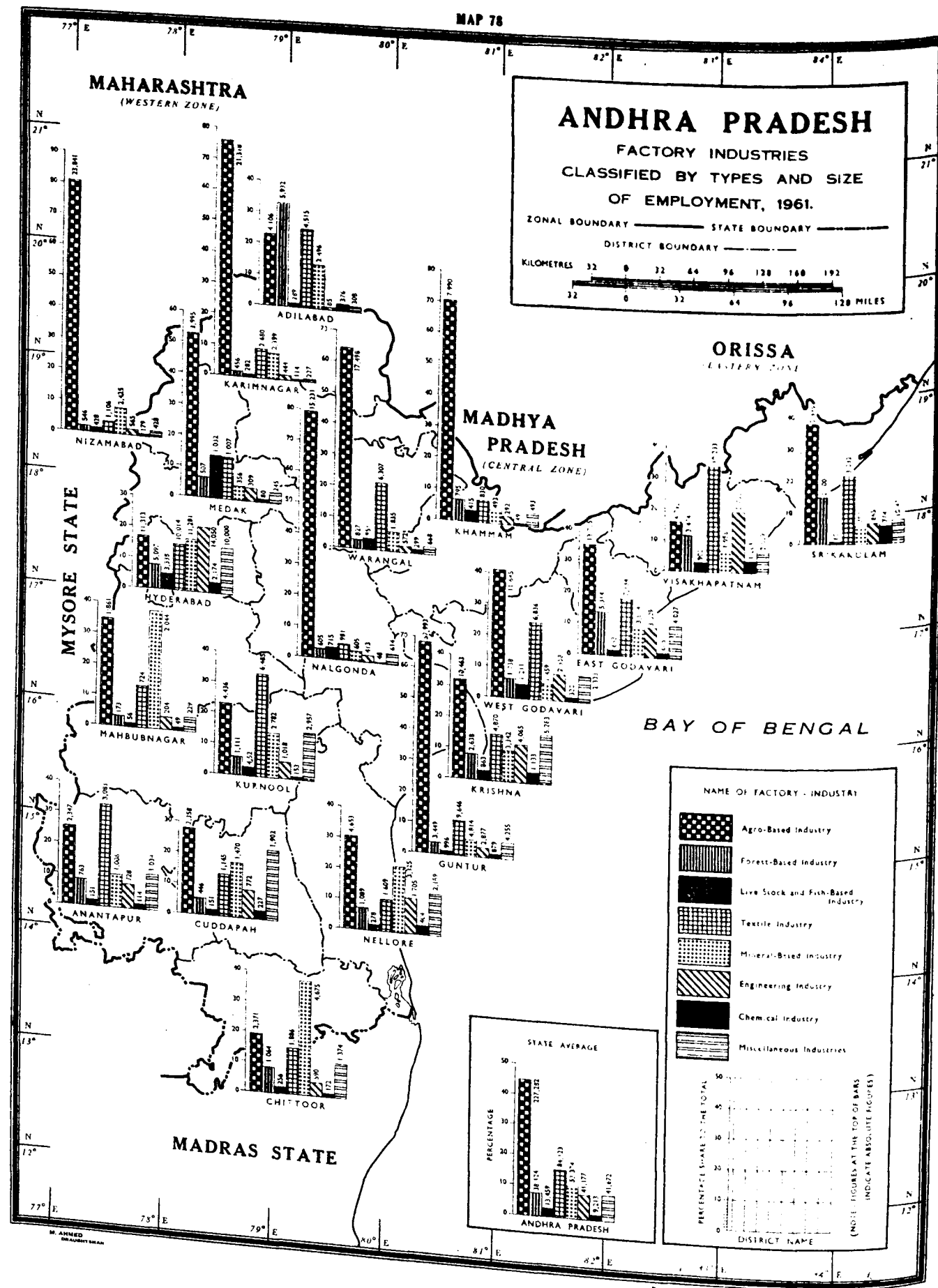






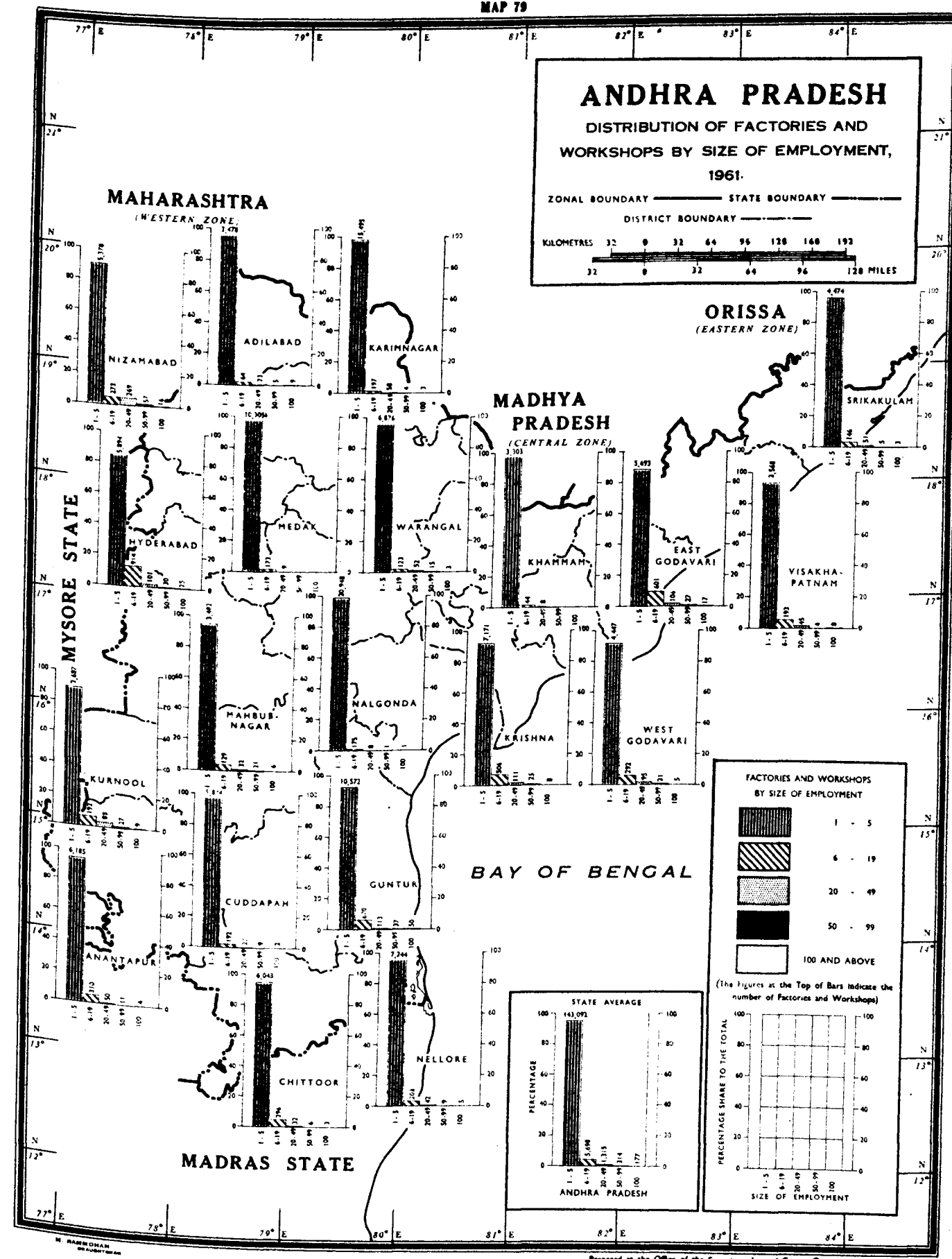


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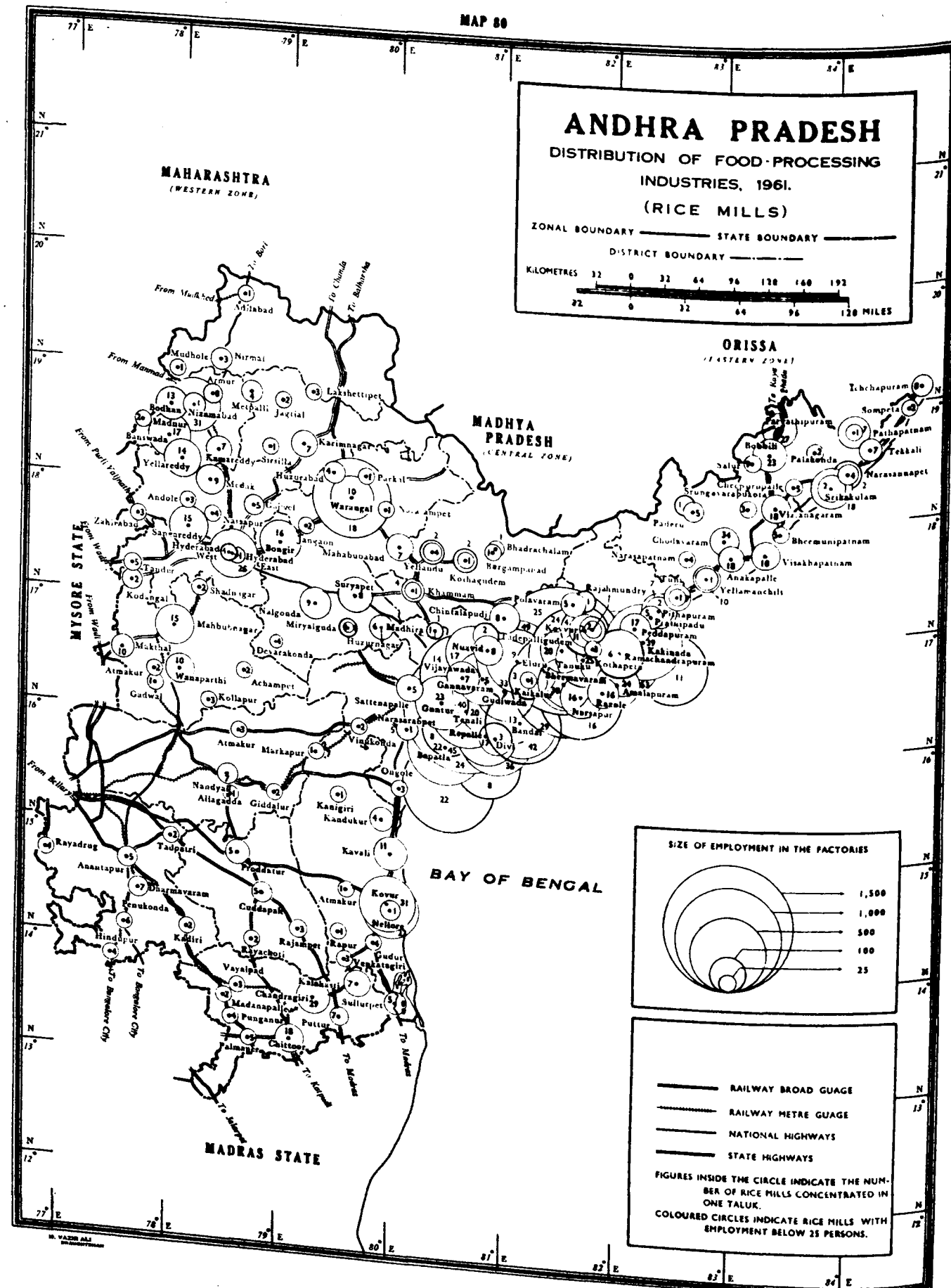
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MAP 79



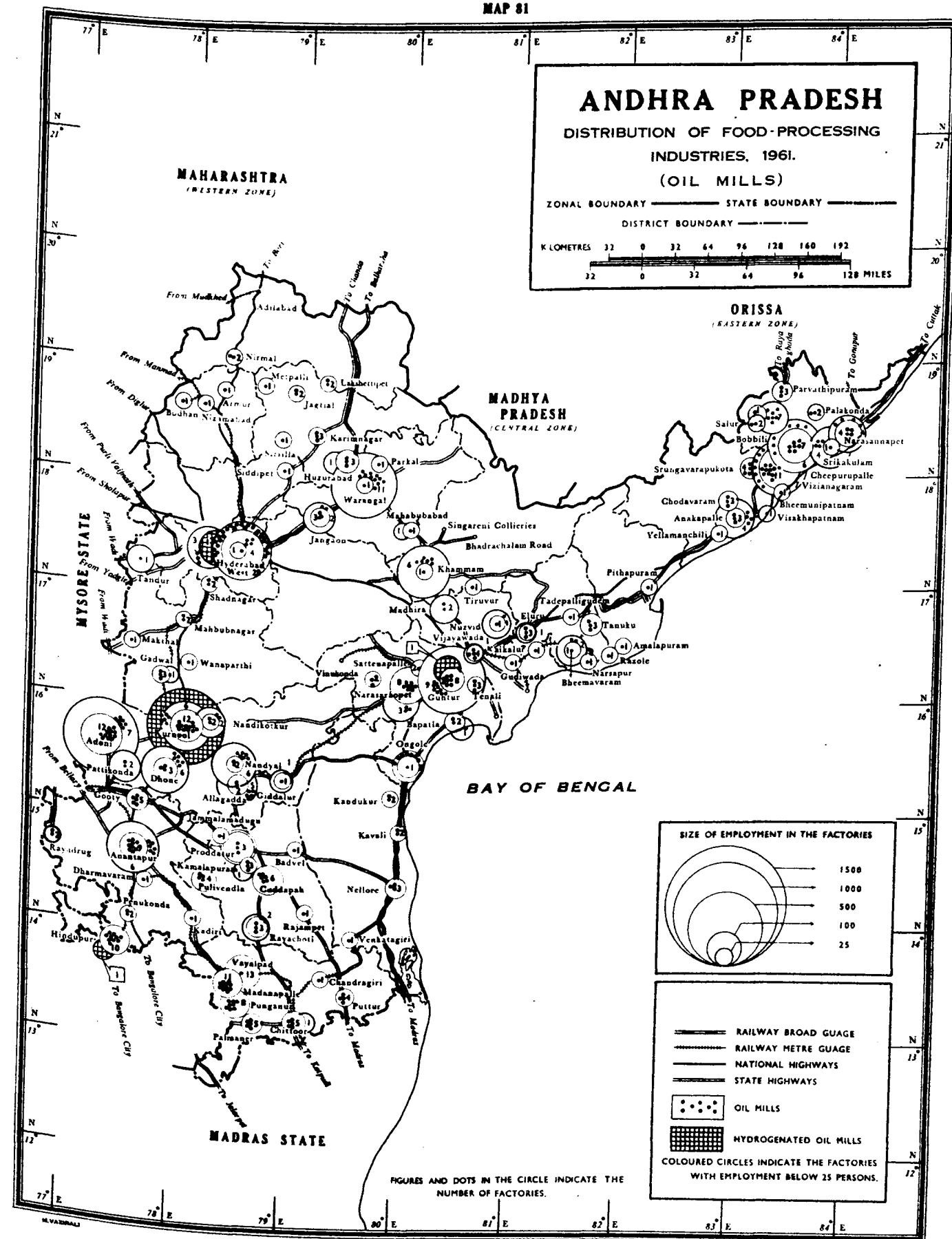
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MAP 80

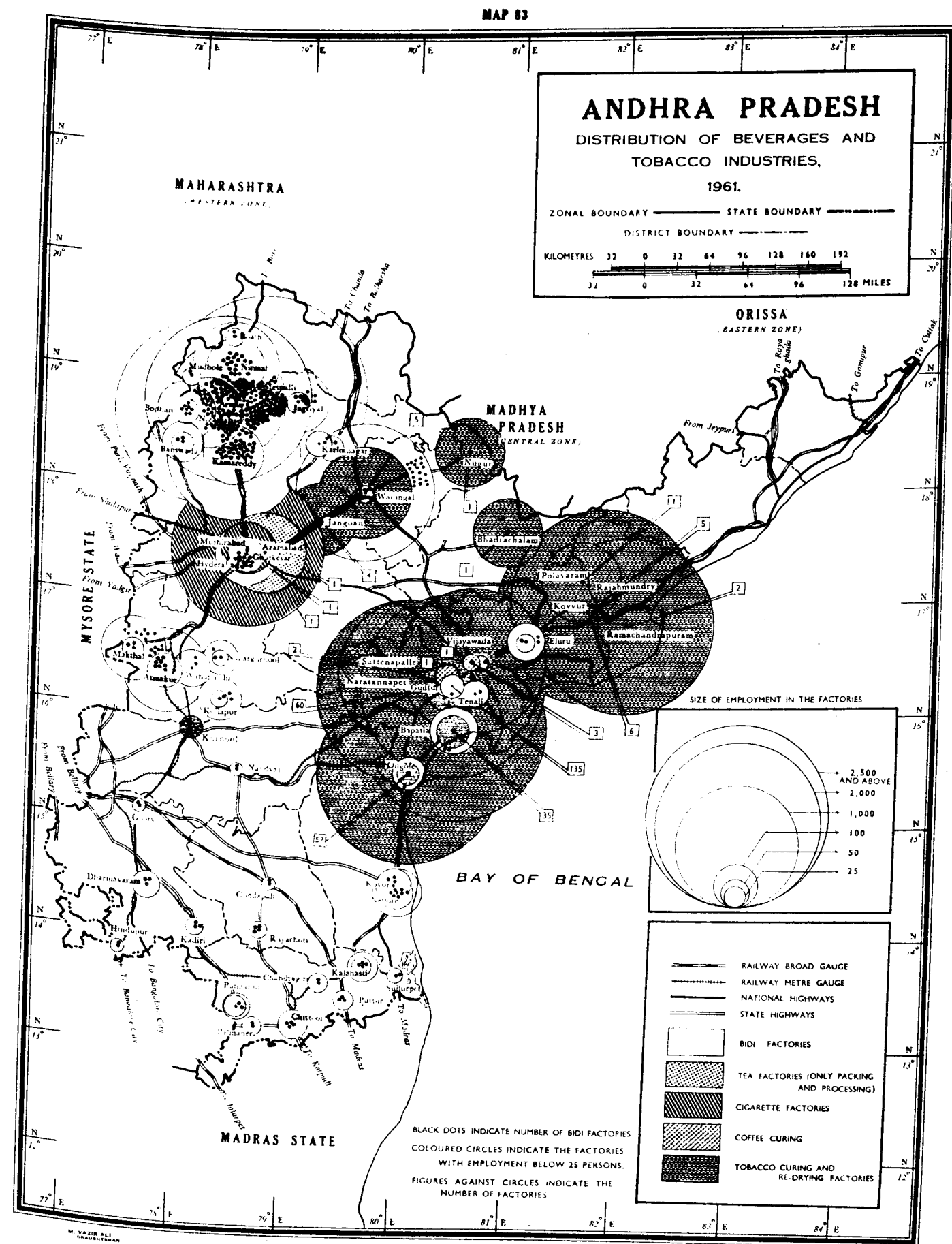
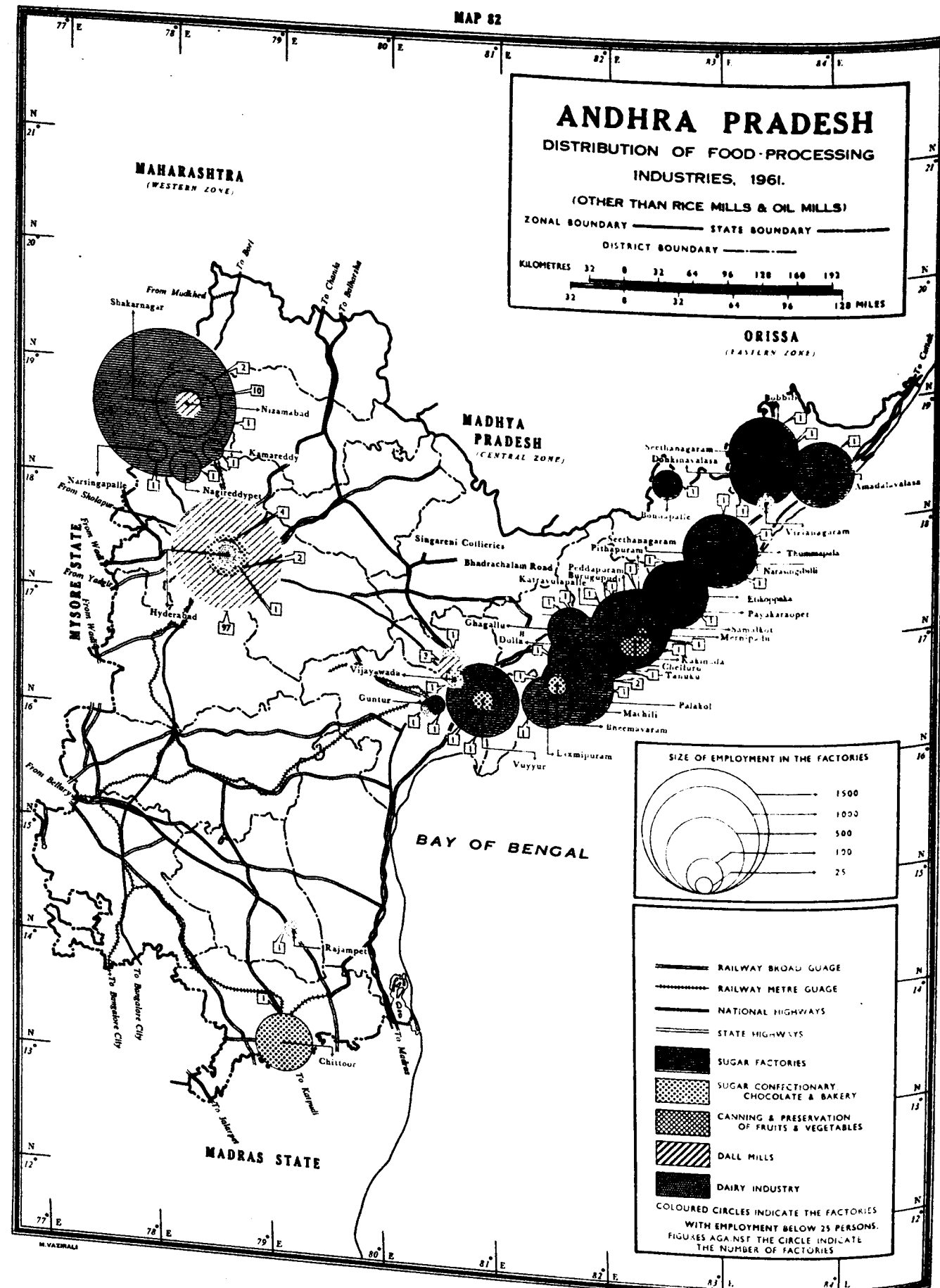


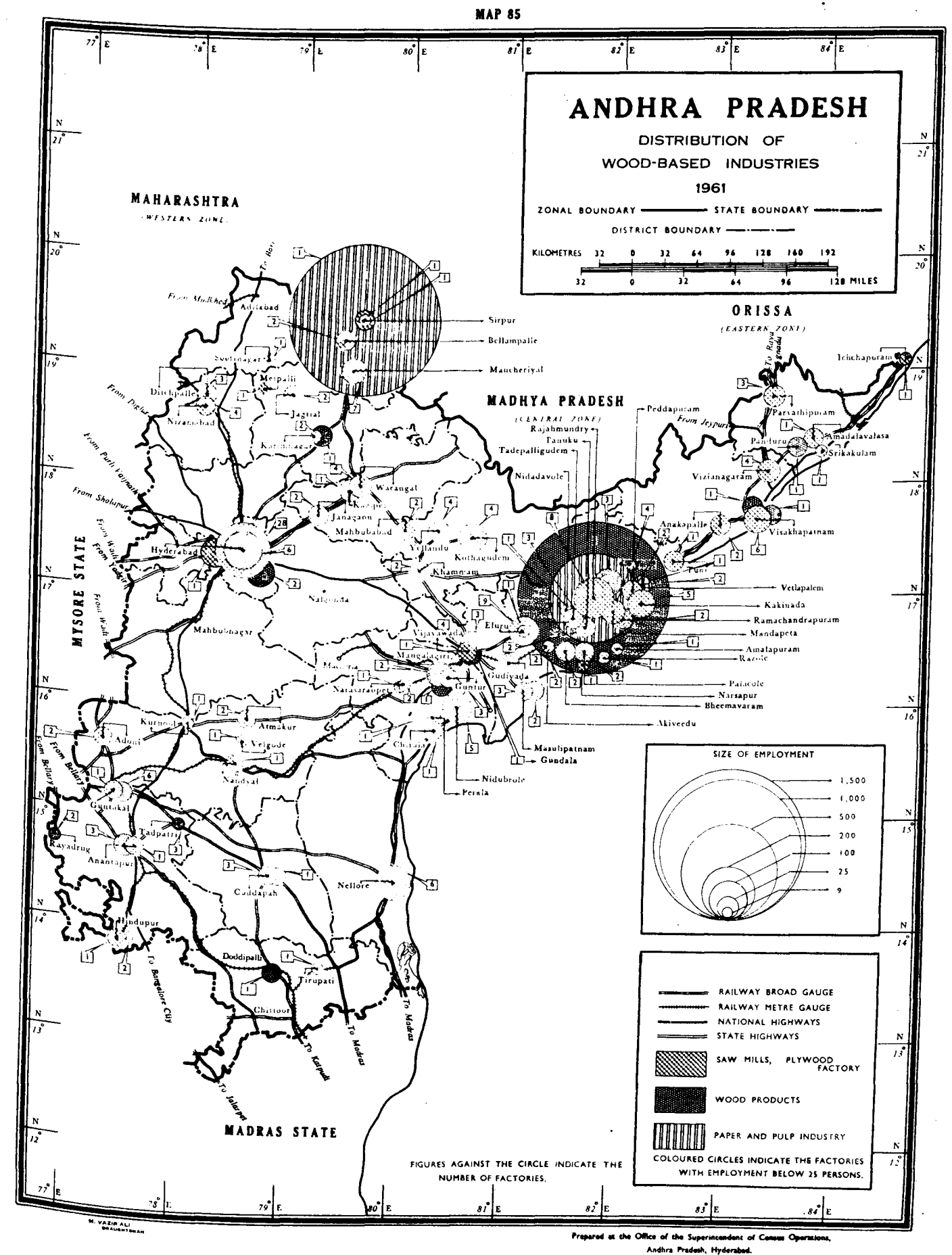
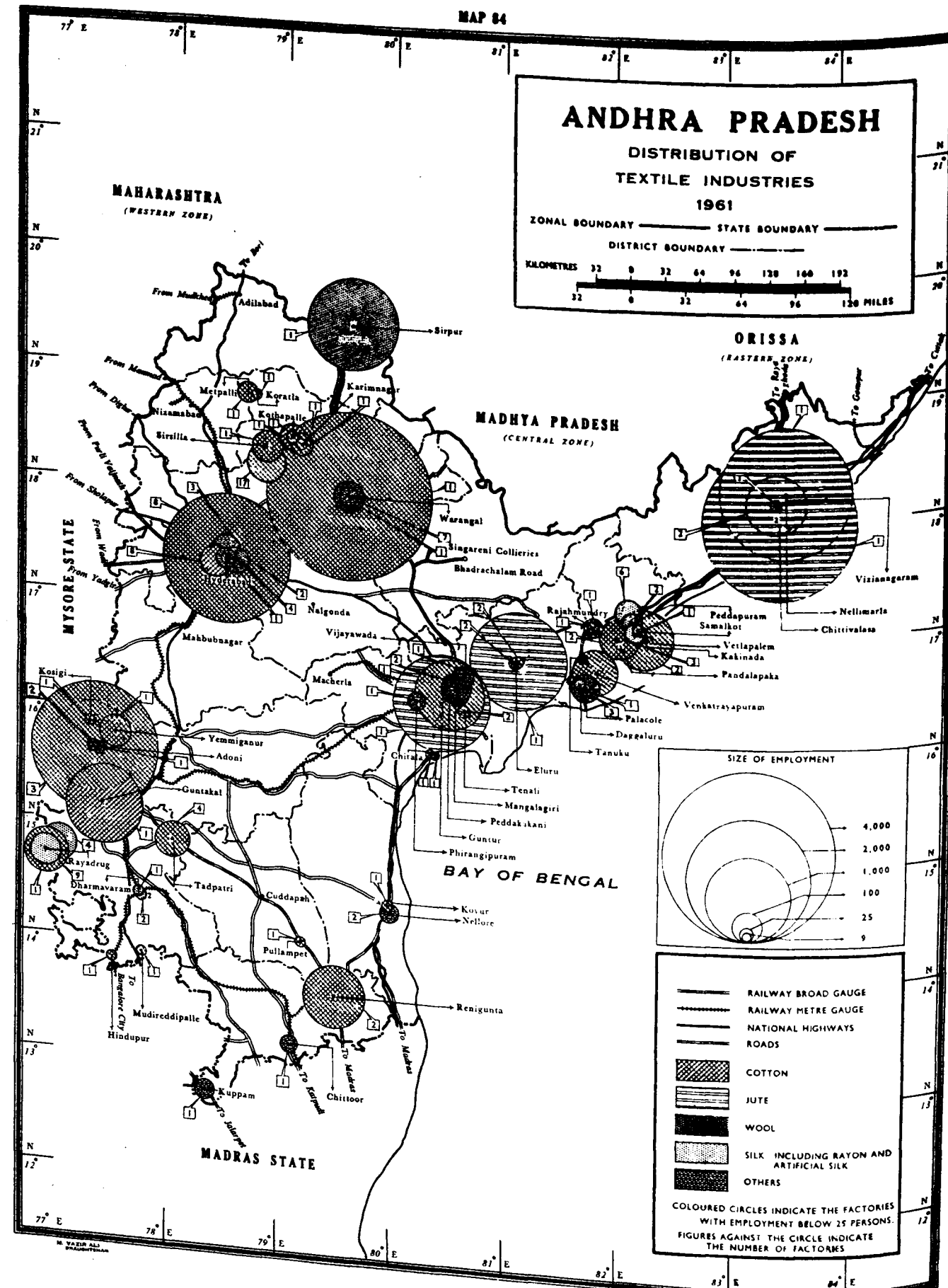
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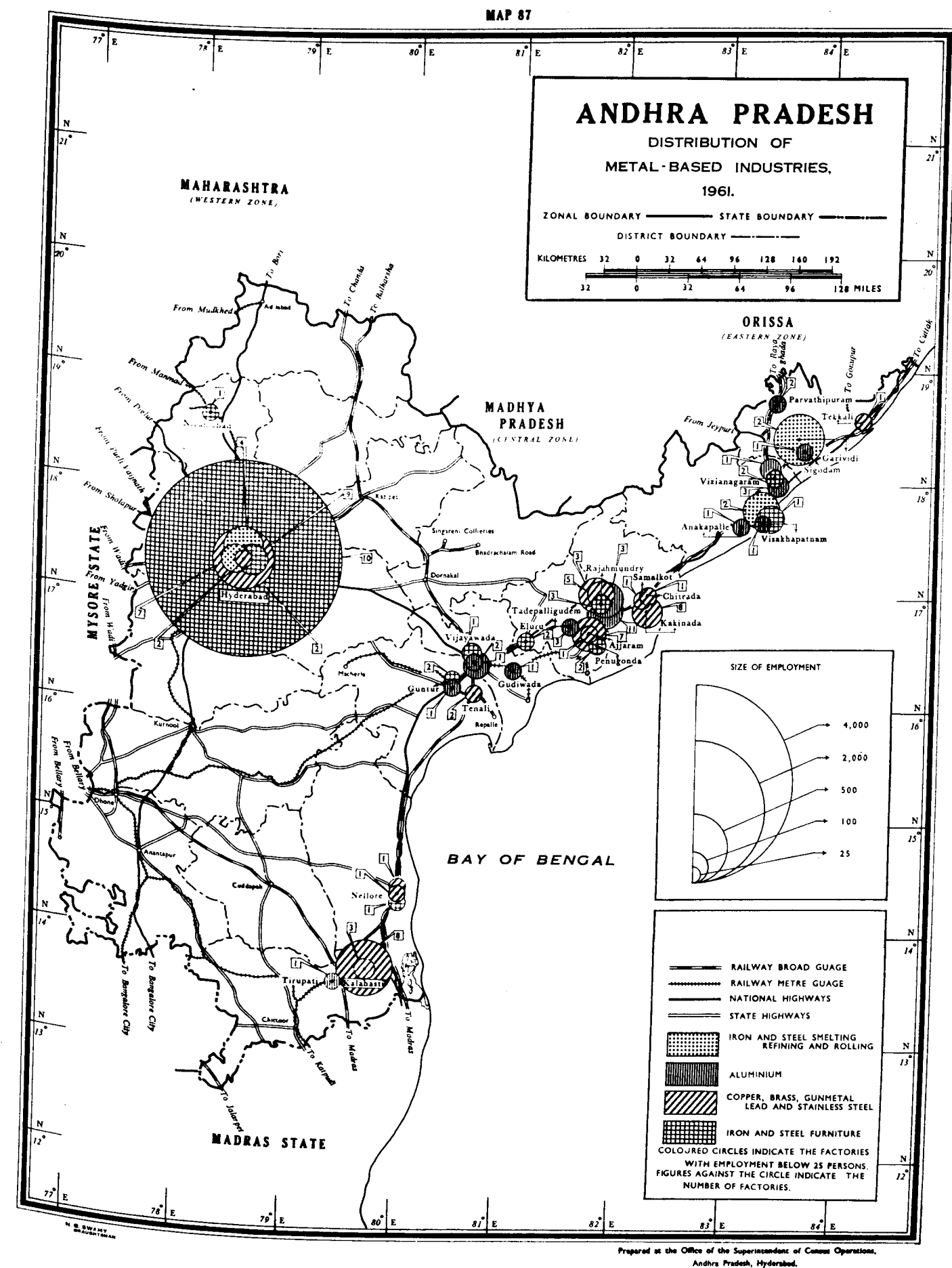
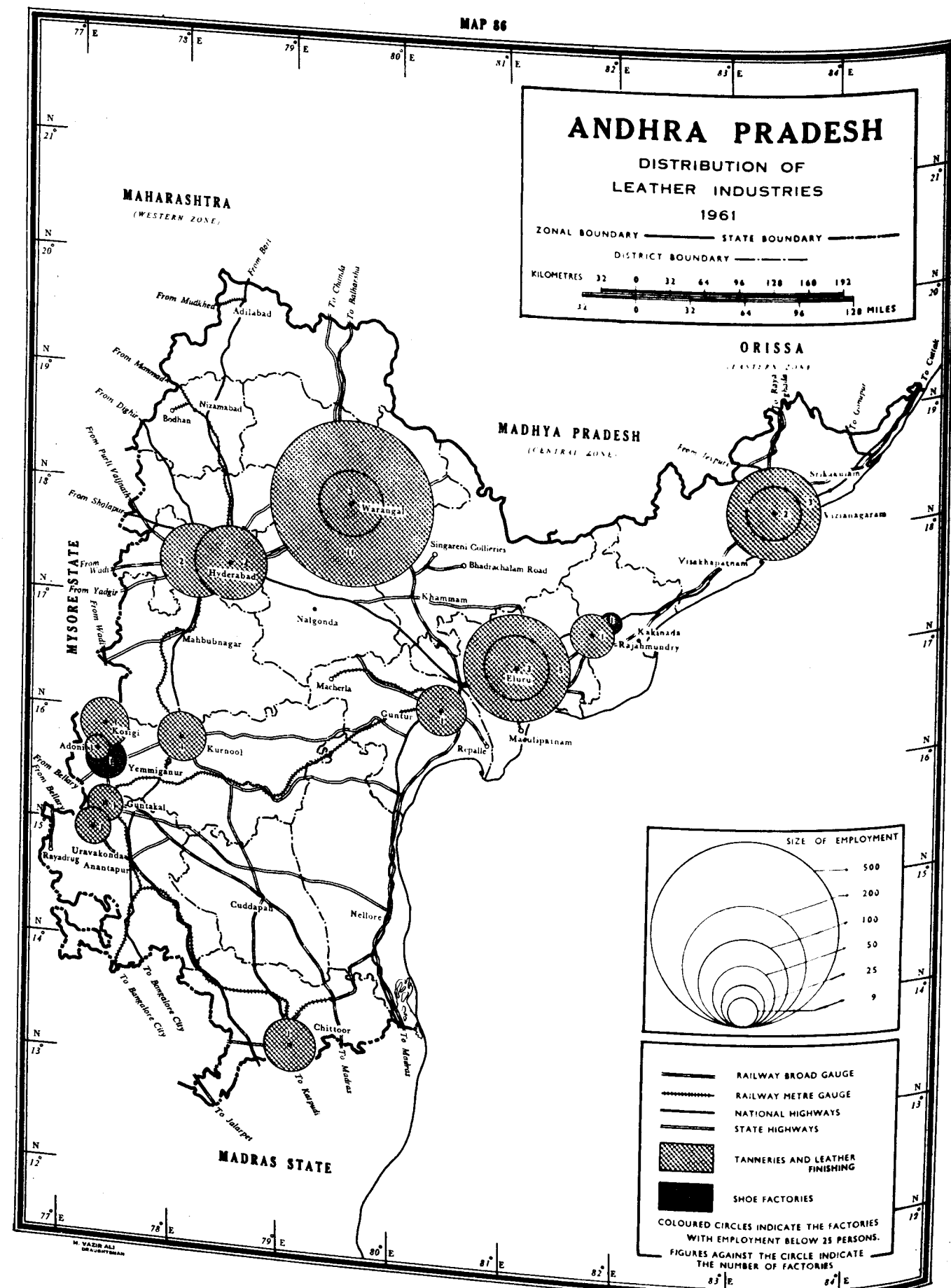
MAP 81



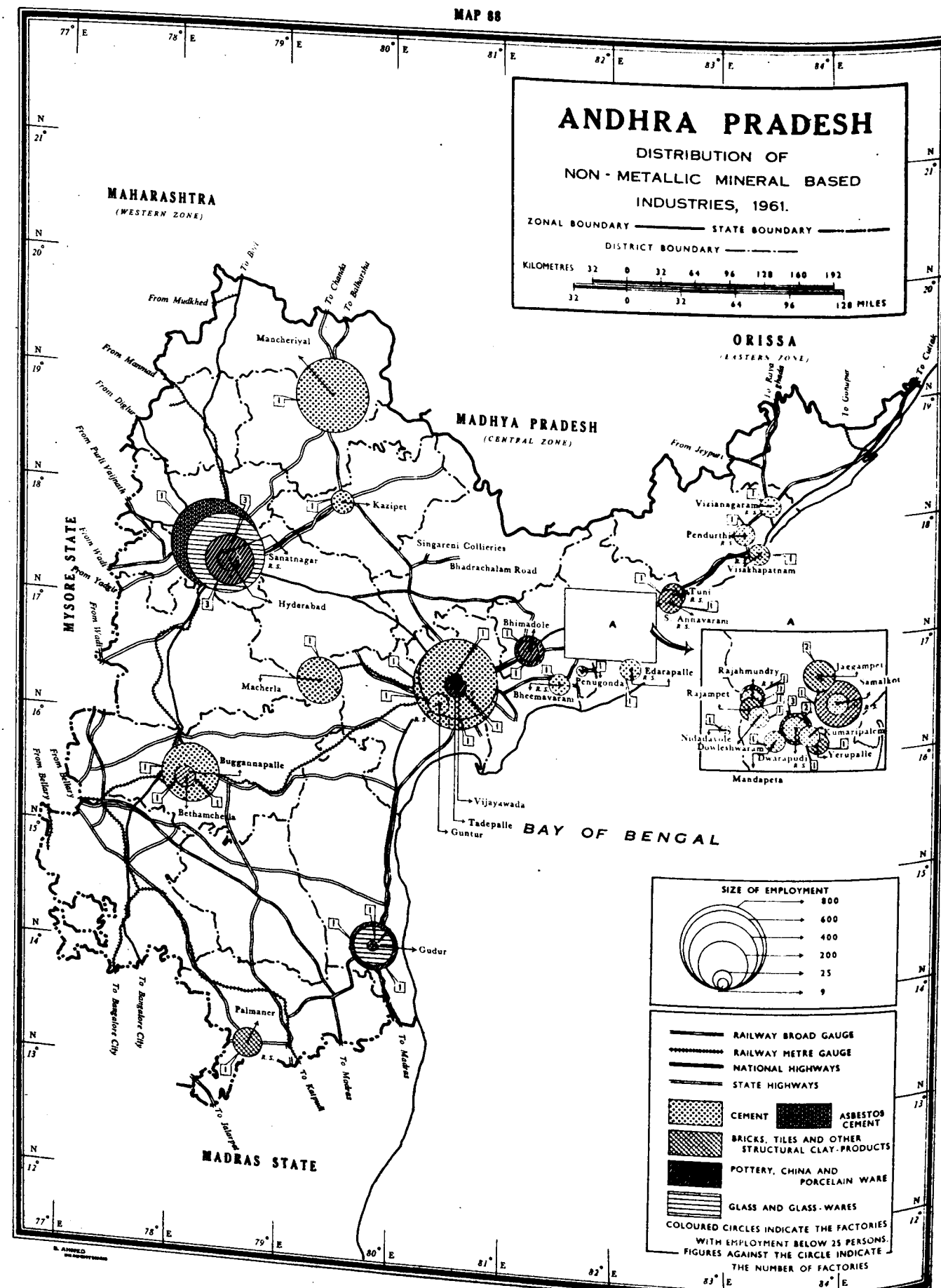
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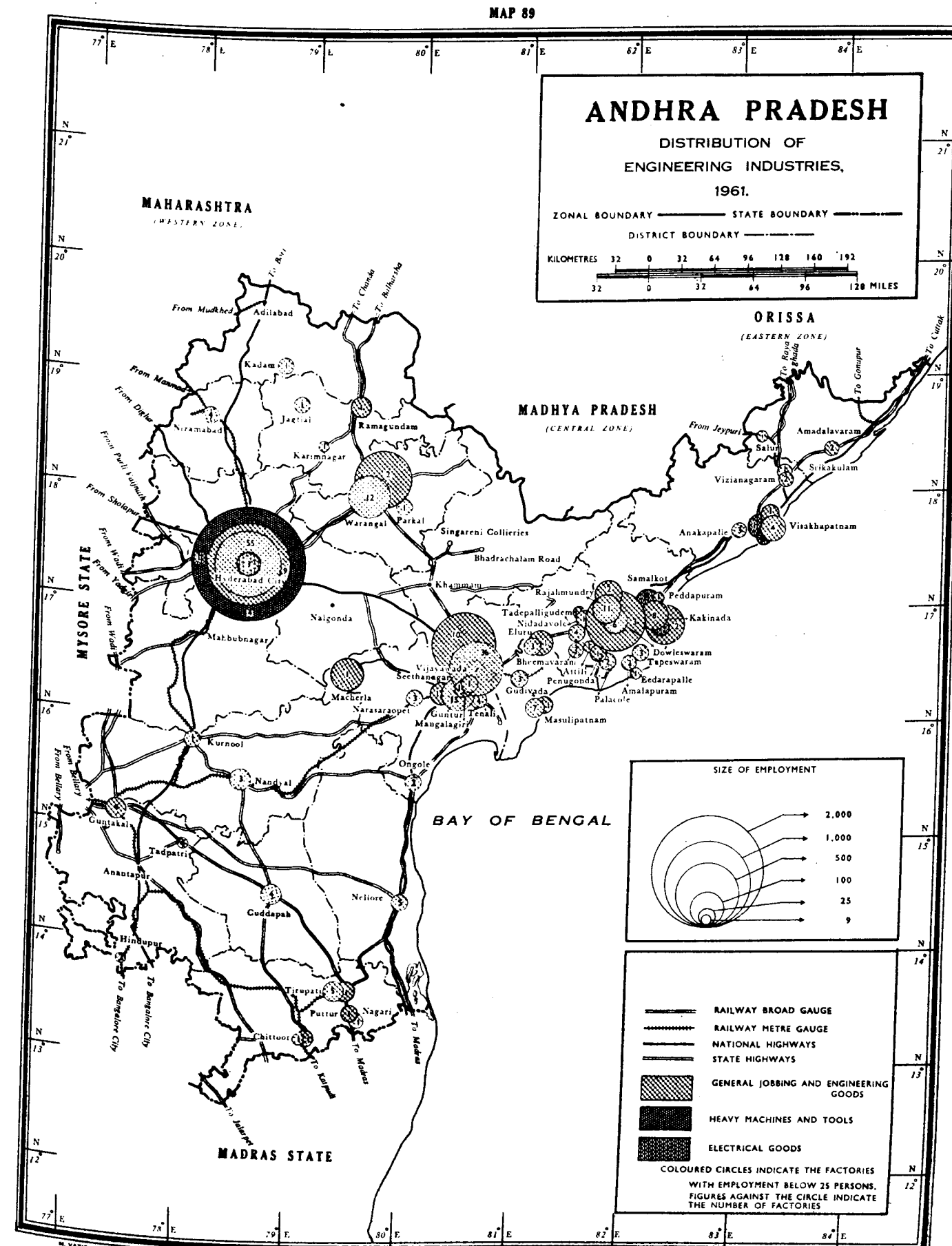


MAP 88

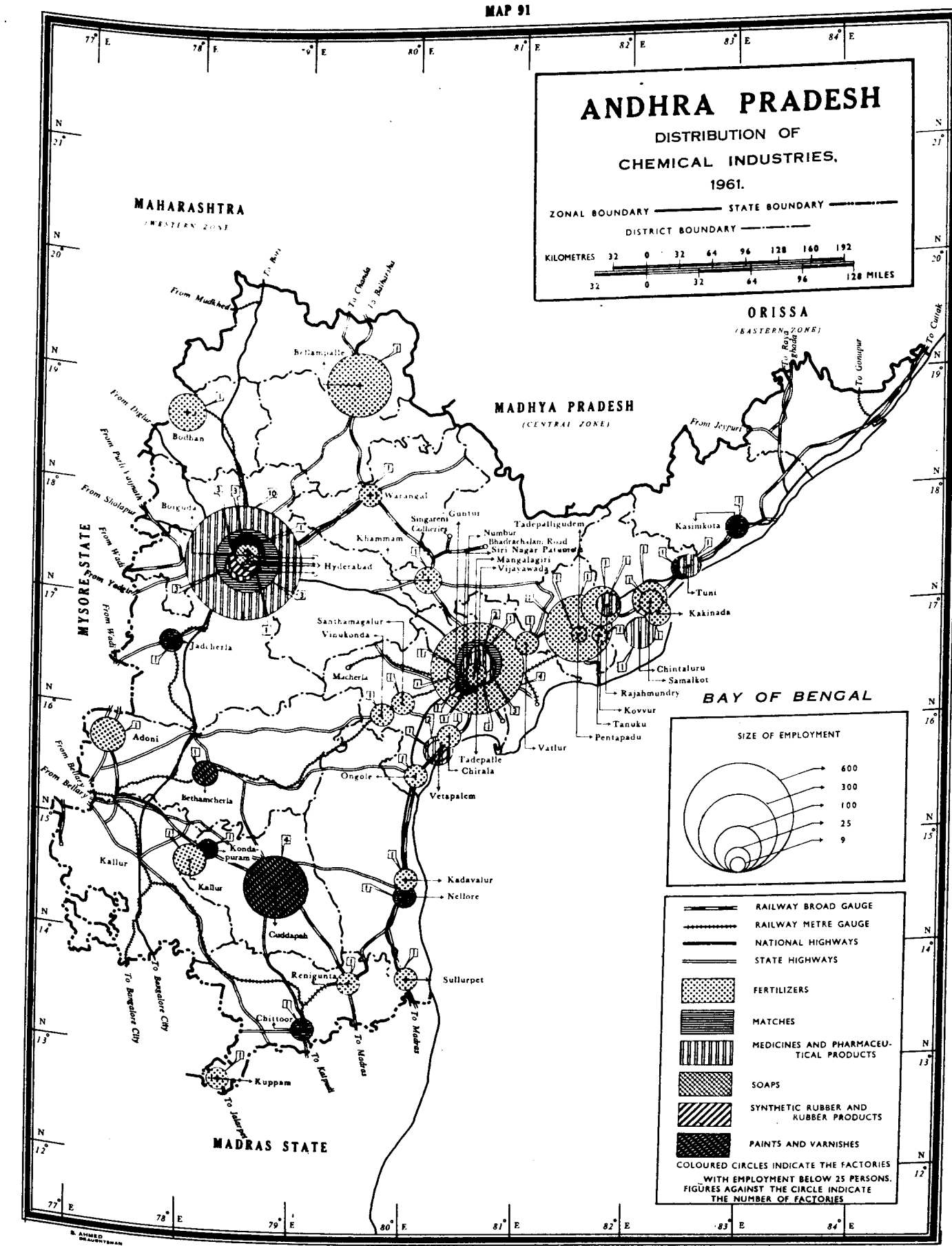
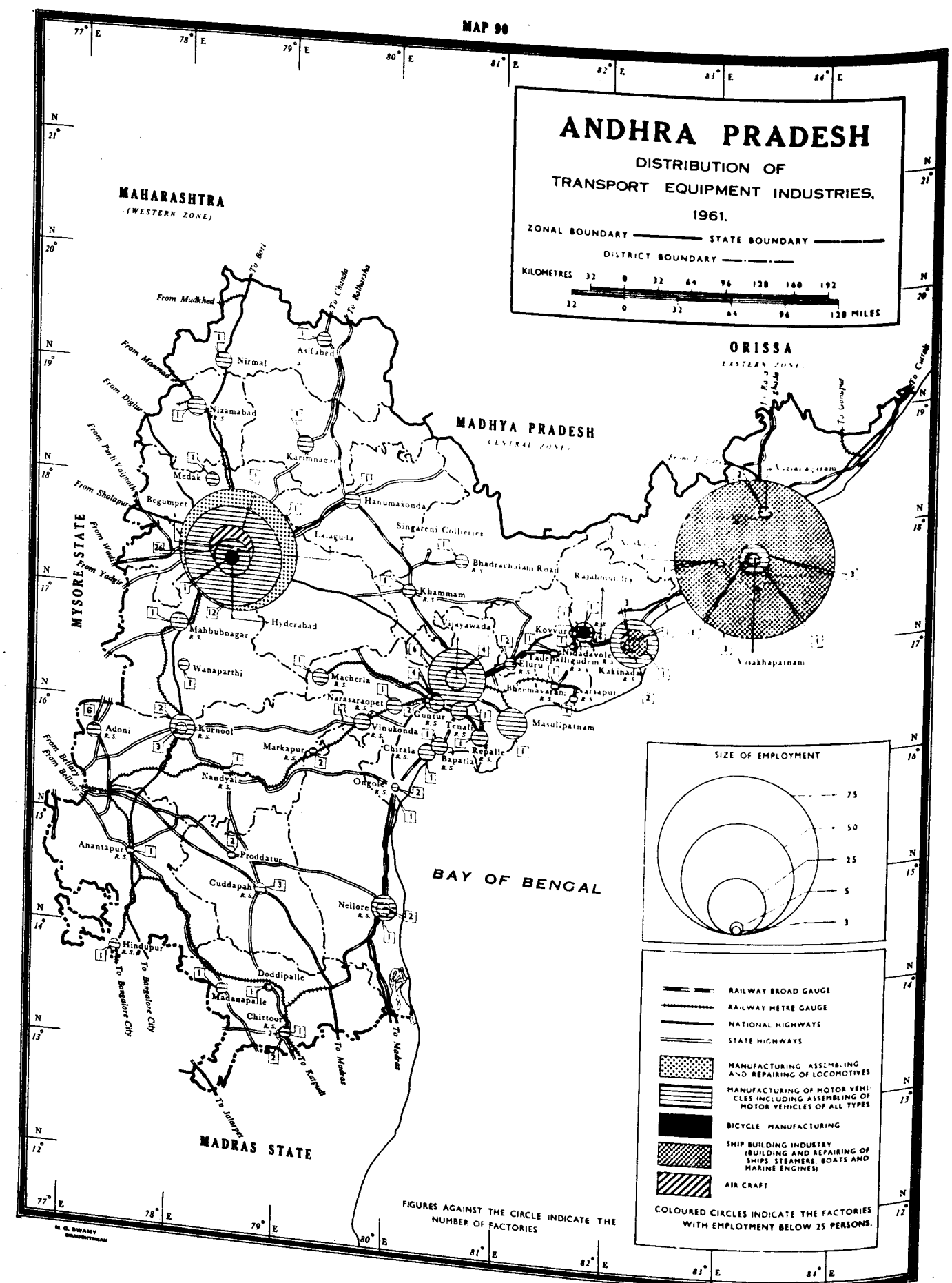


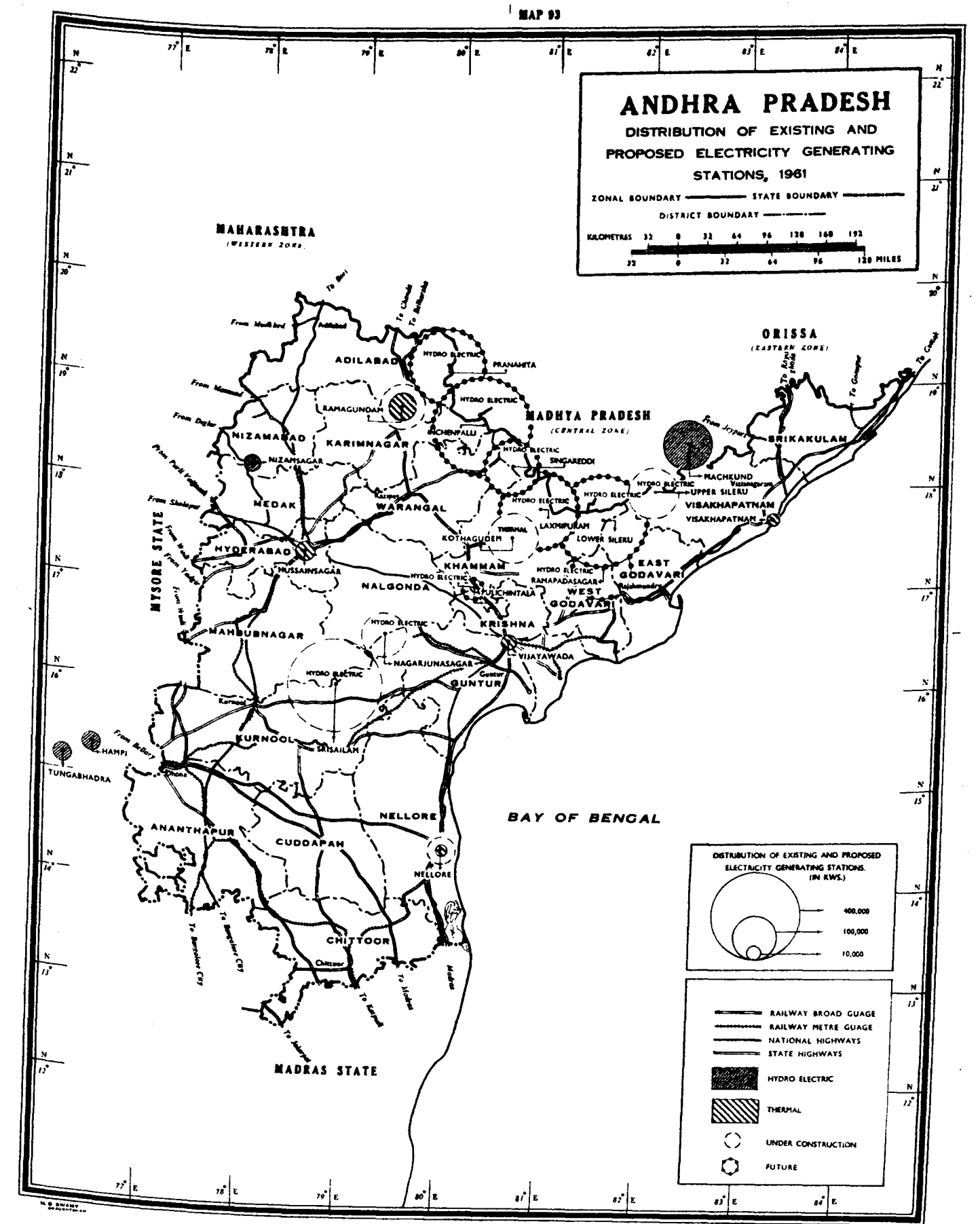
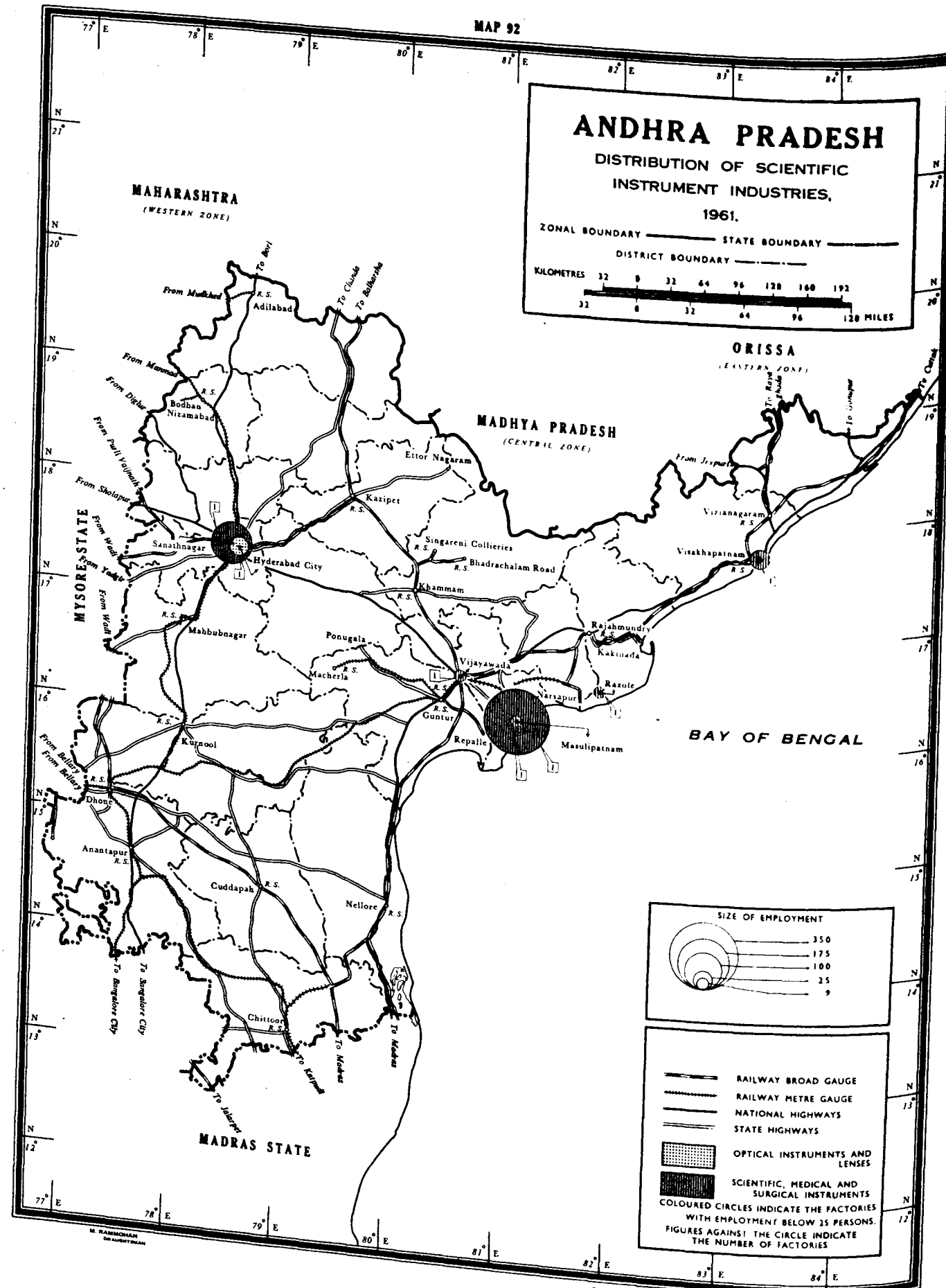
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
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MAP 89



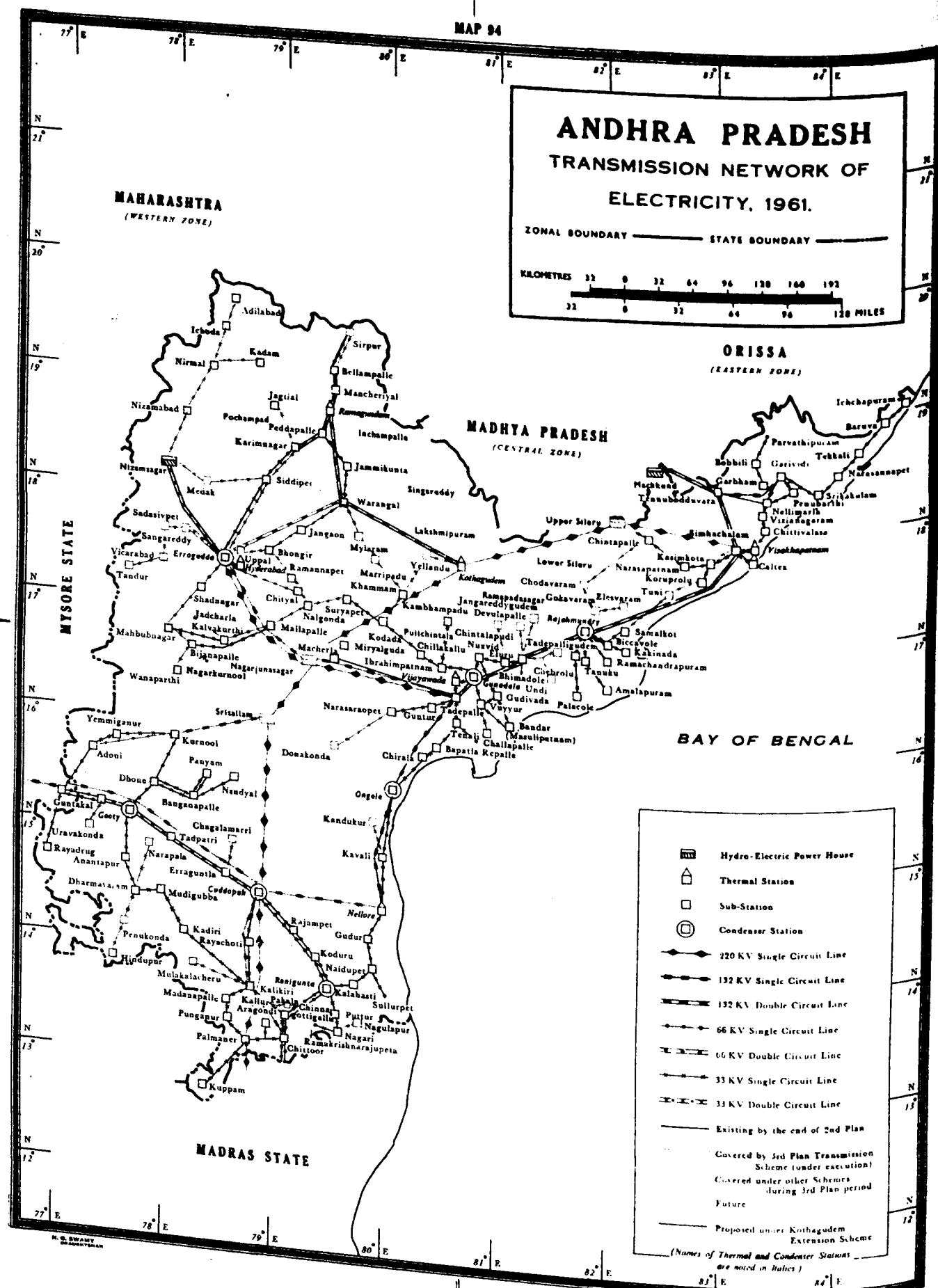
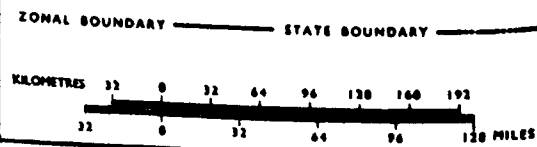
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.





MAP 94

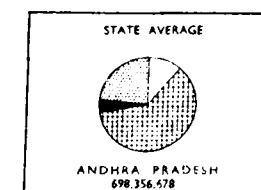
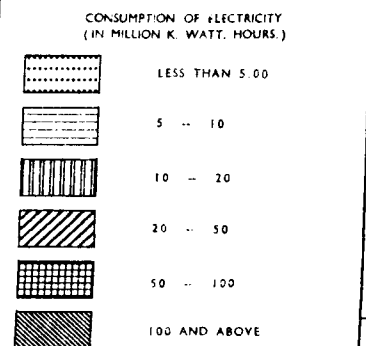
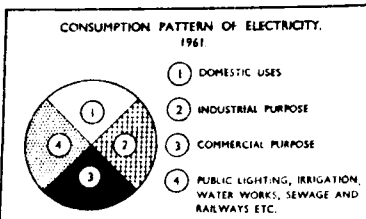
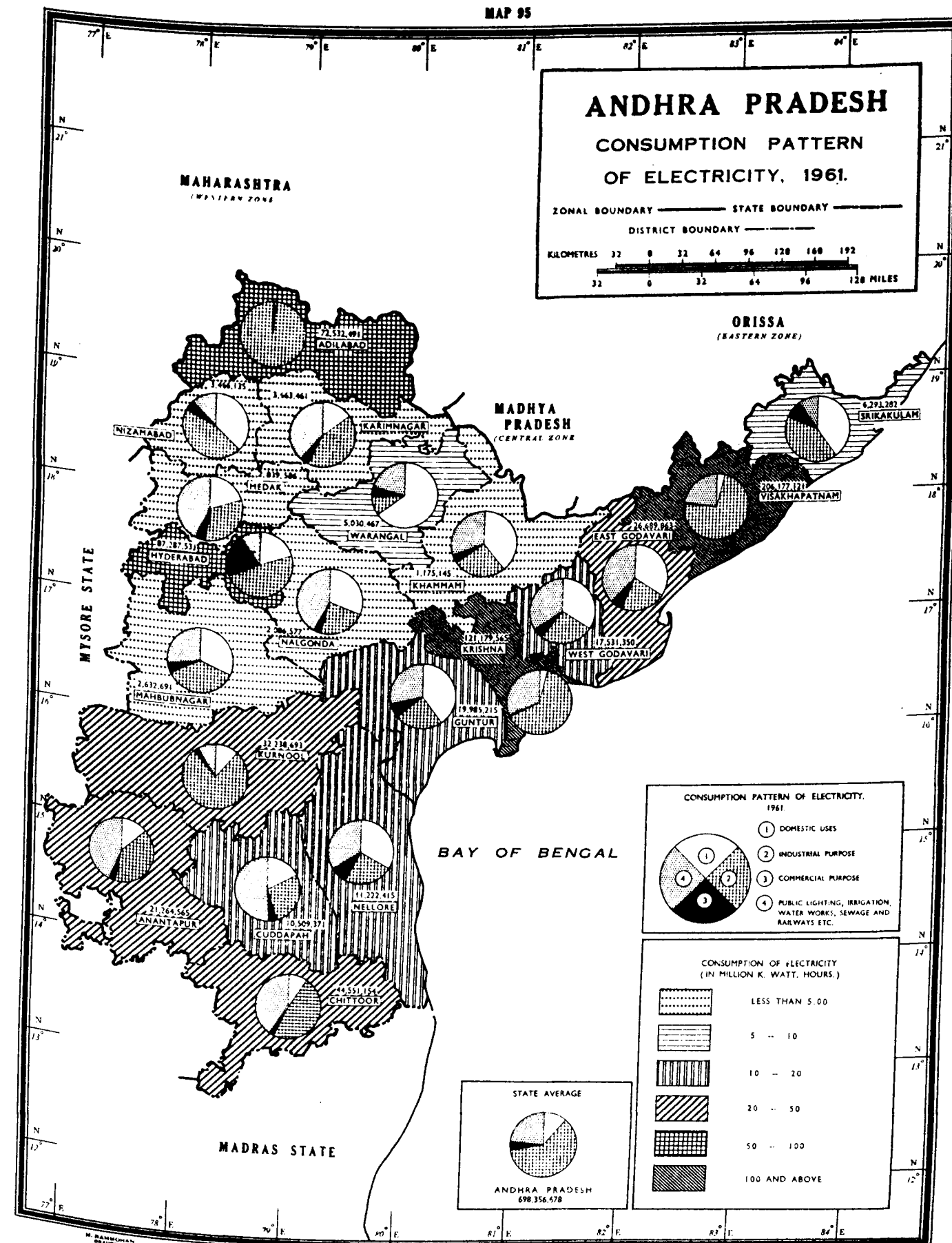
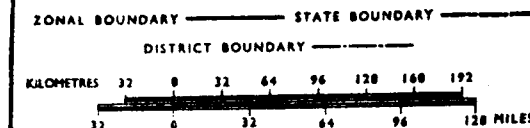
ANDHRA PRADESH TRANSMISSION NETWORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961.

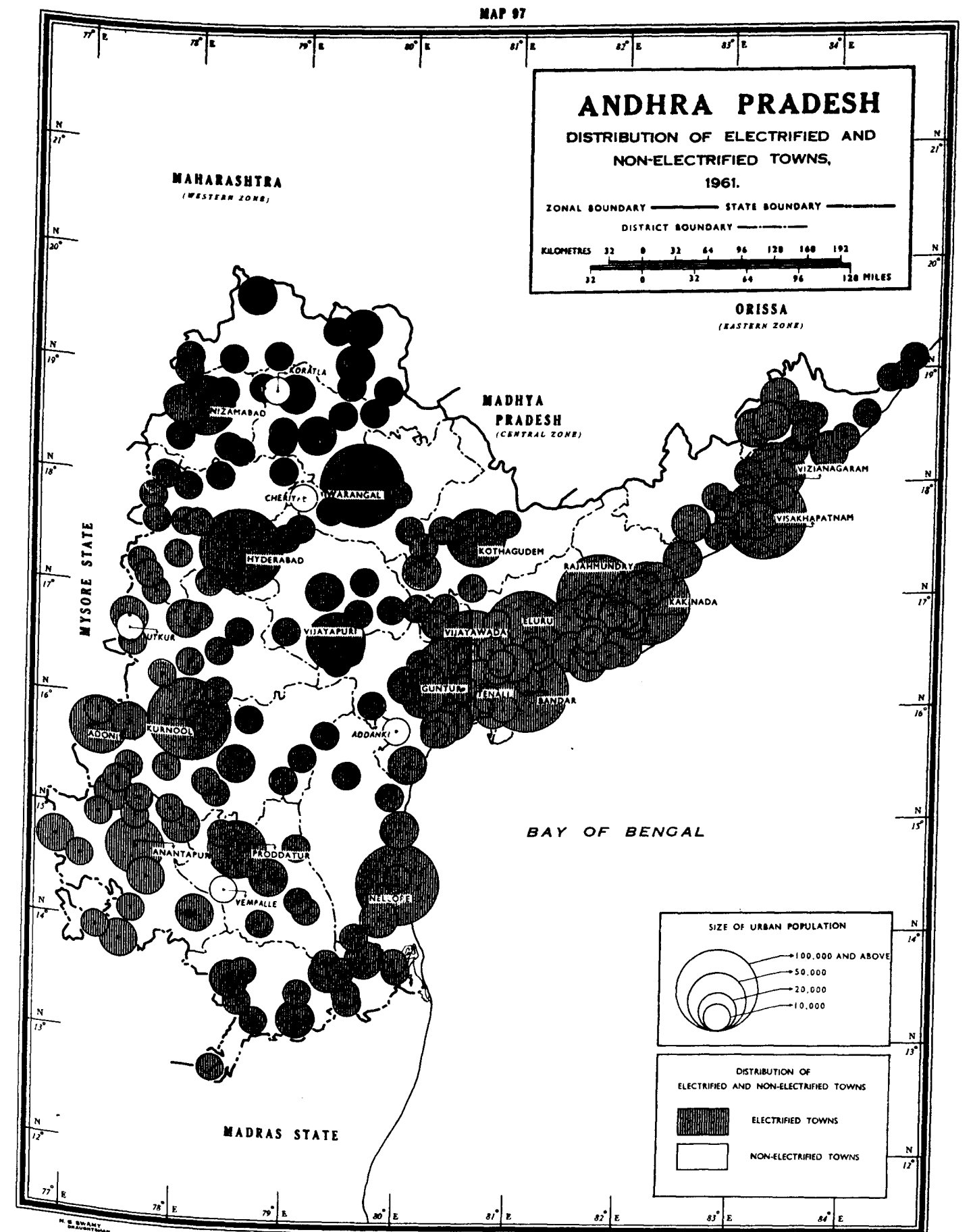
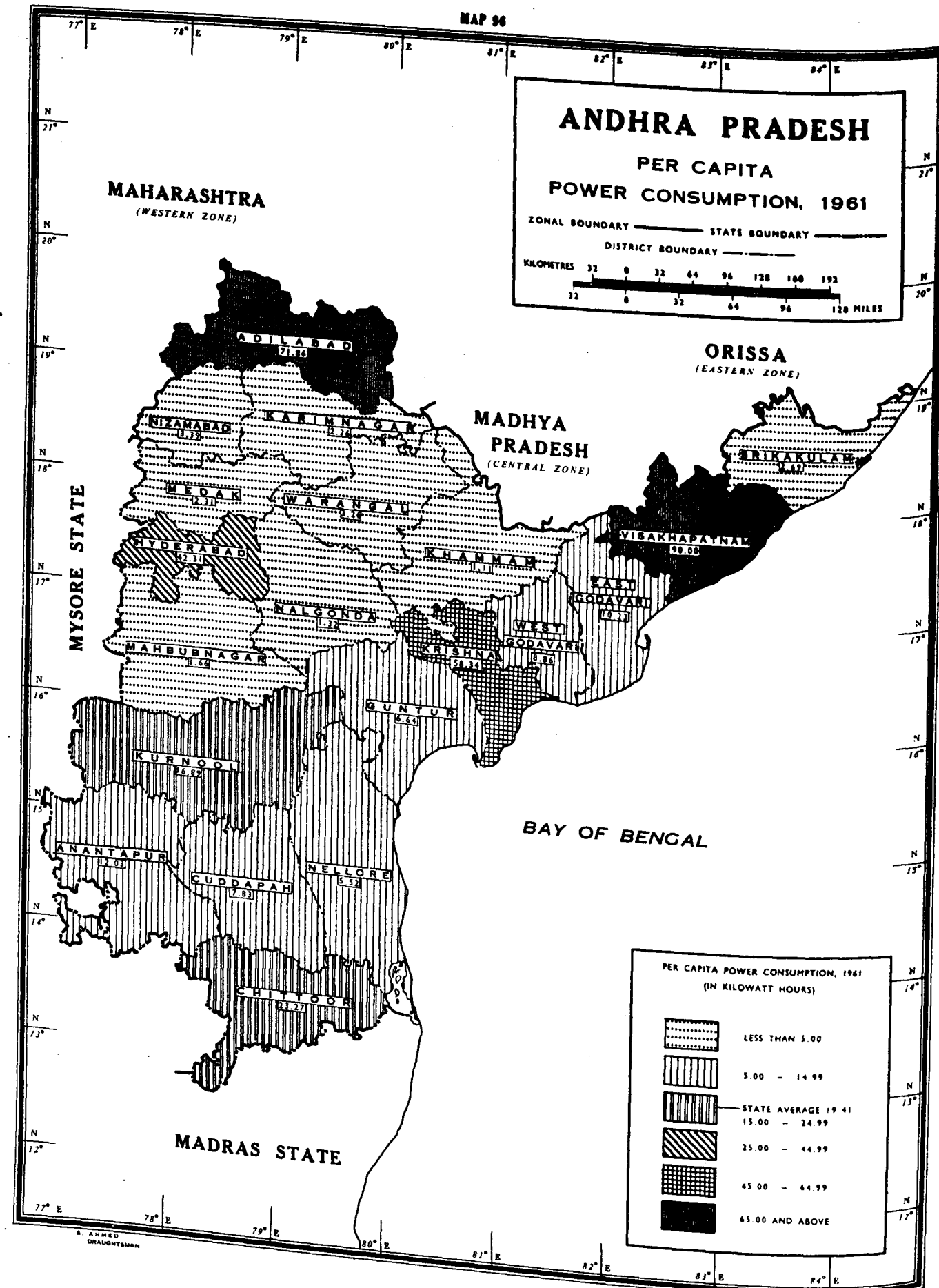


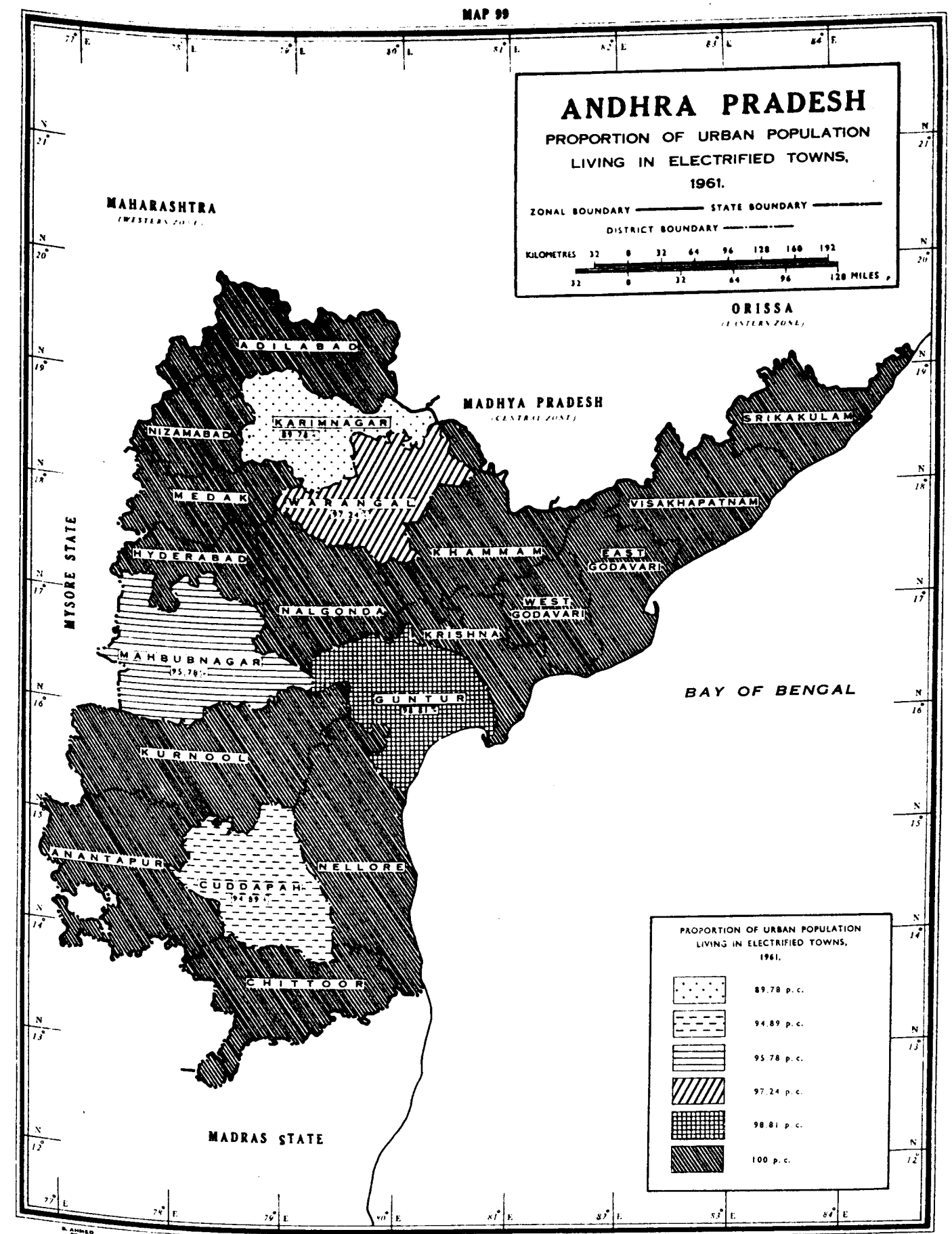
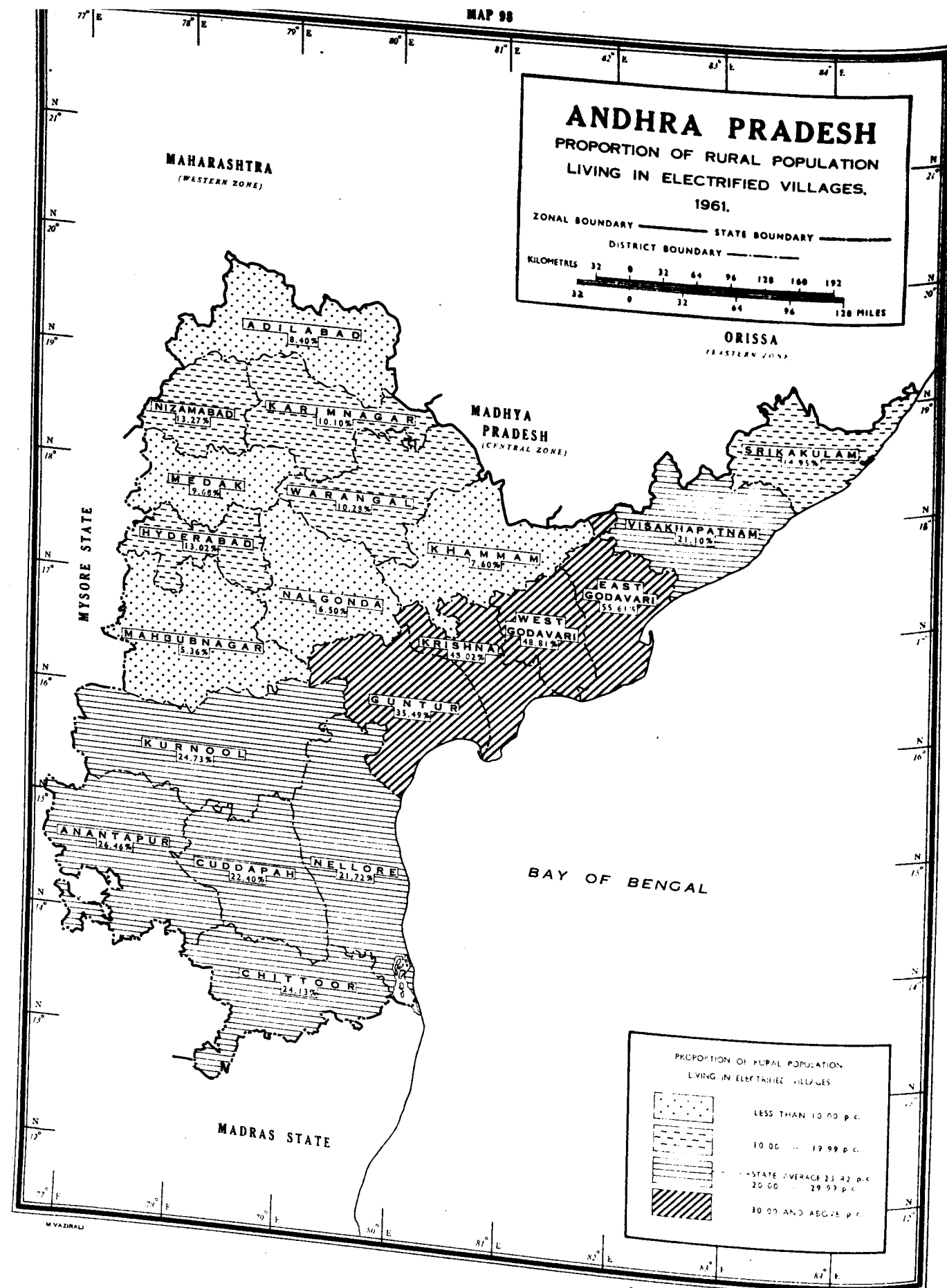
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
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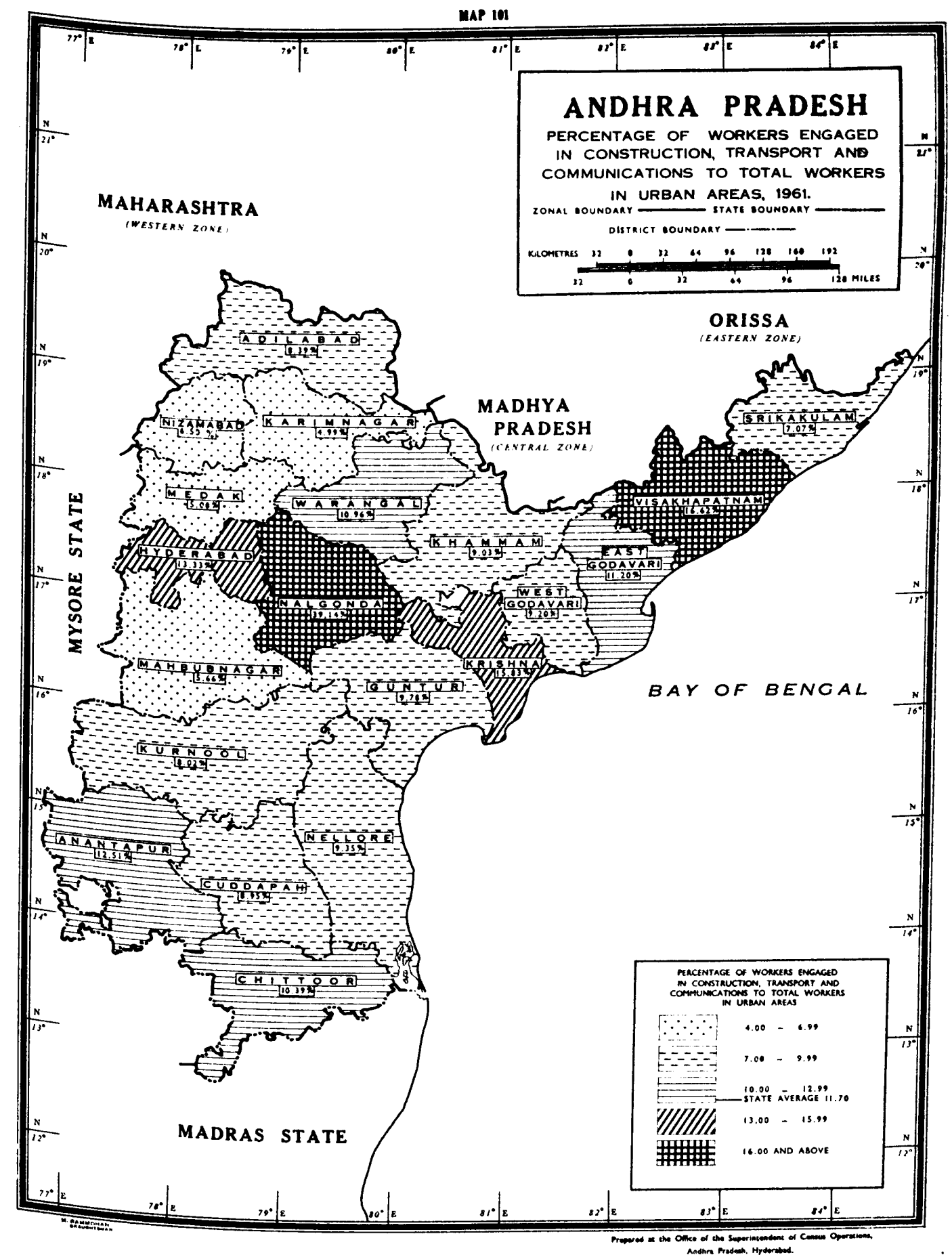
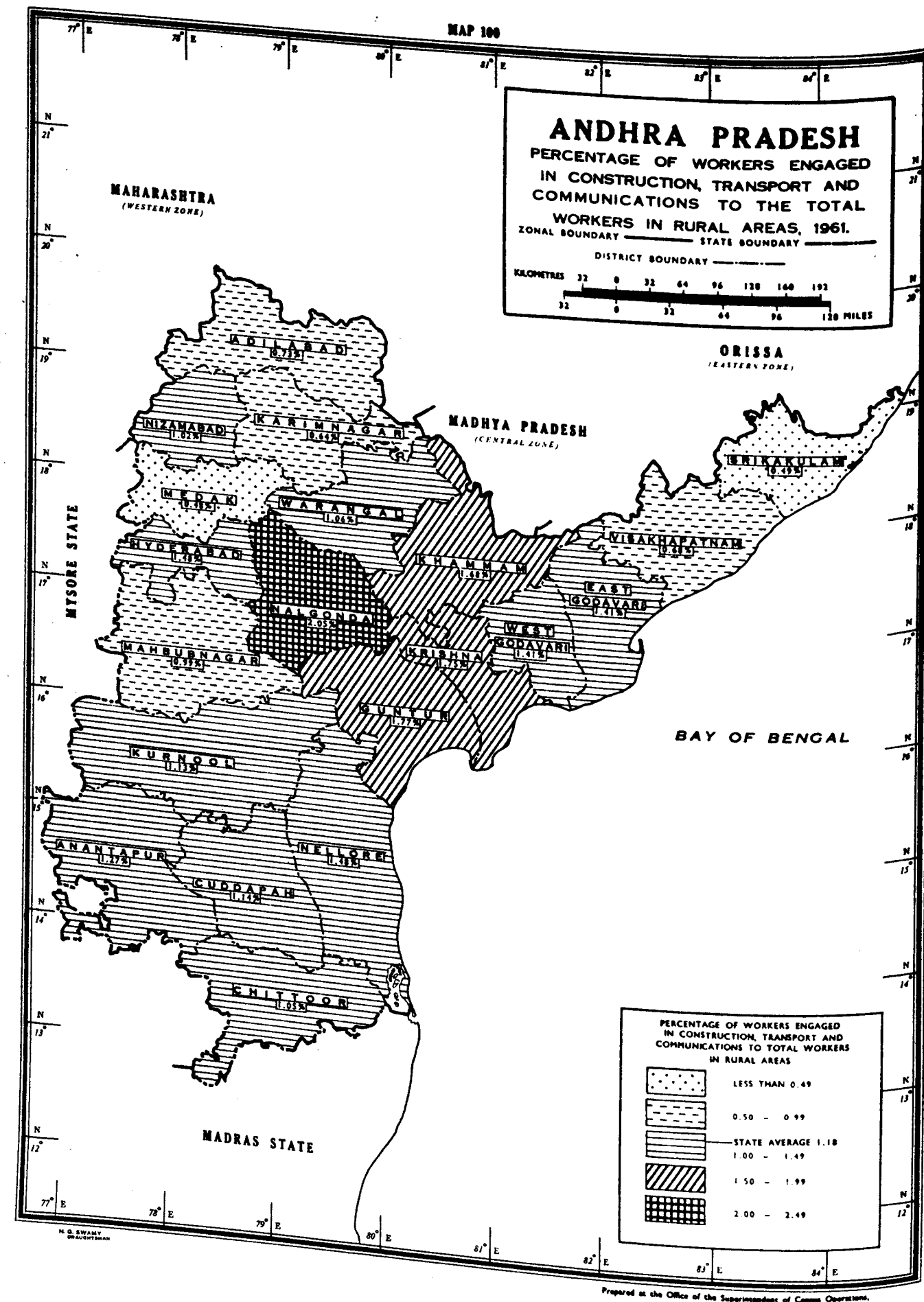
MAP 95

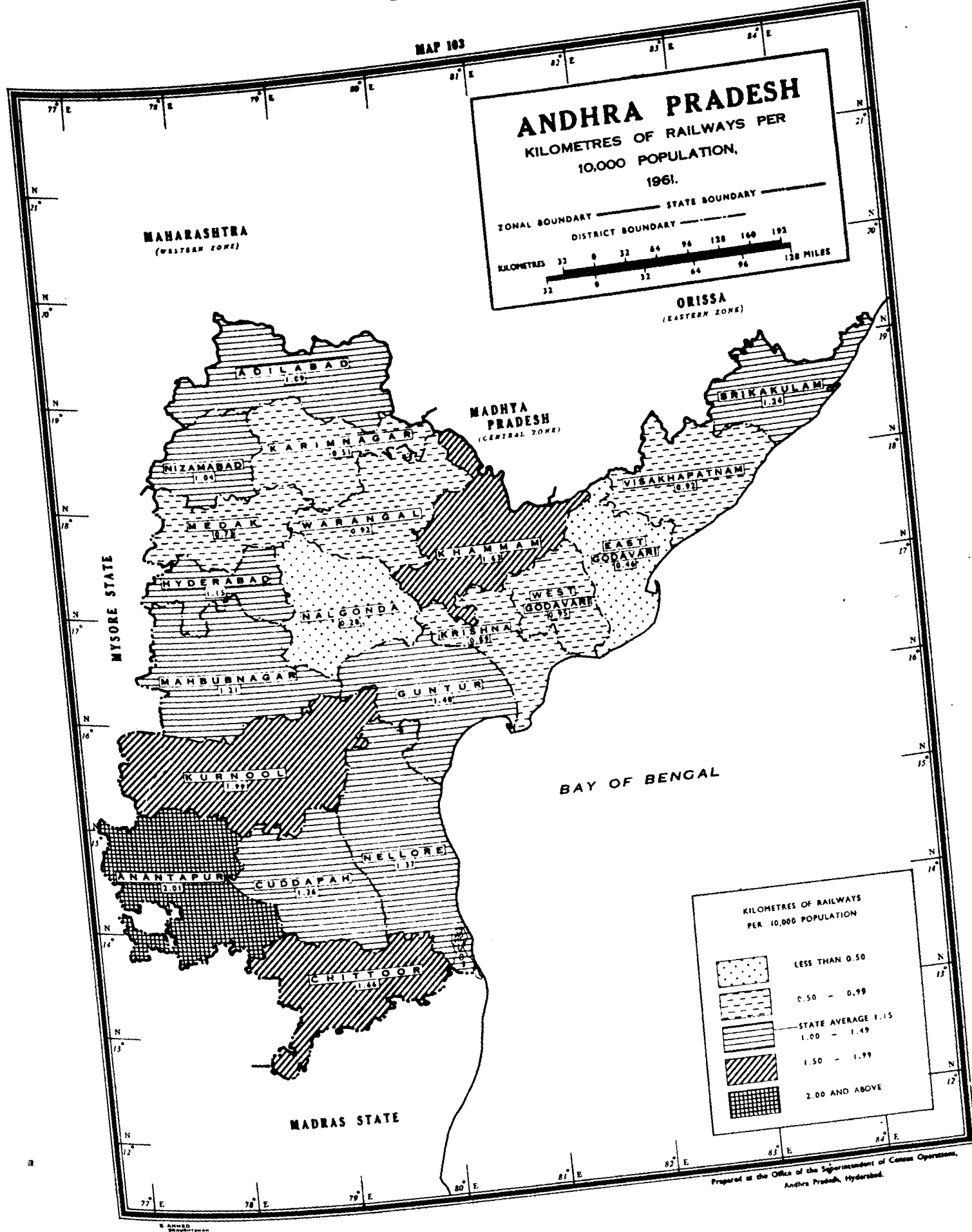
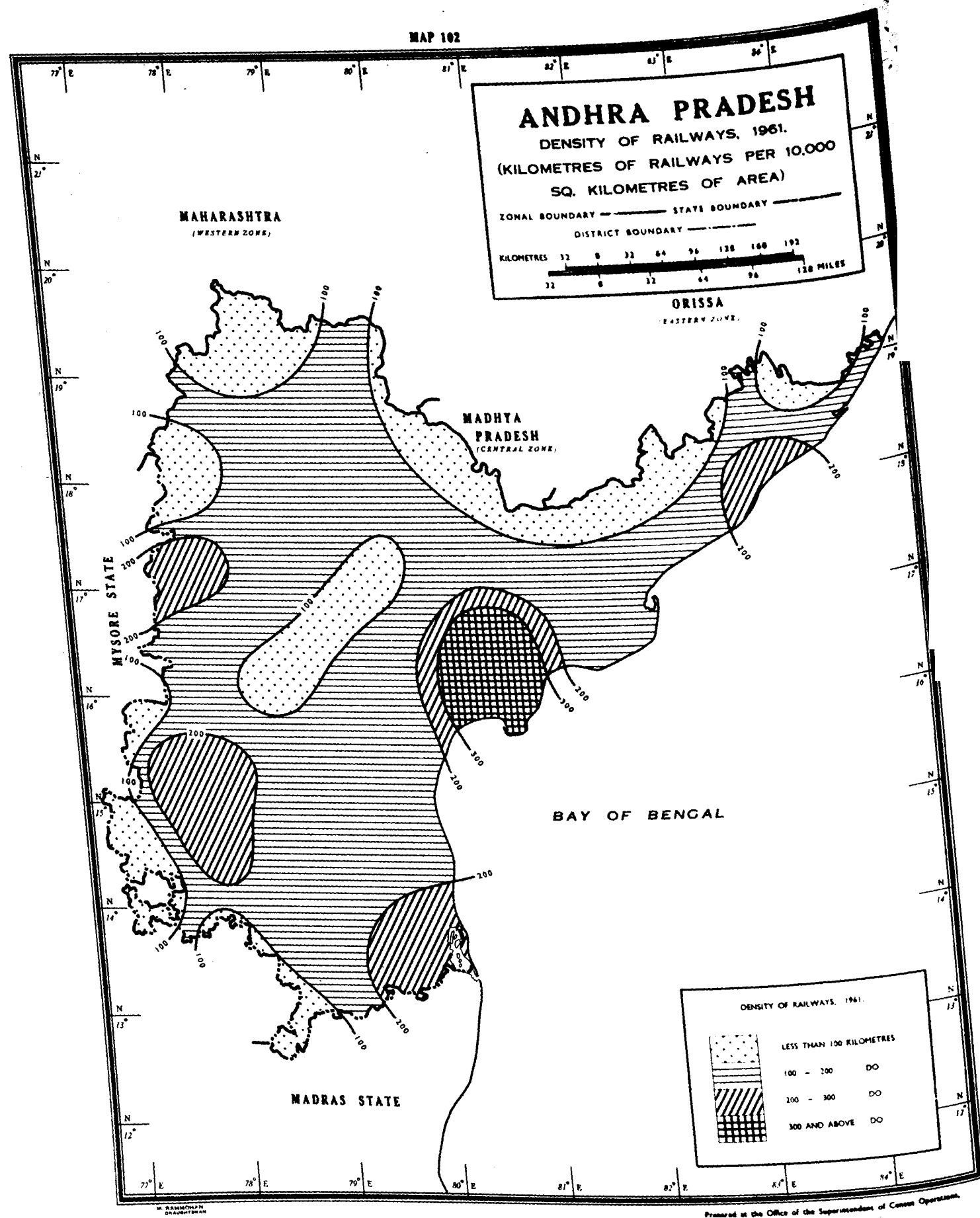
ANDHRA PRADESH CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961.

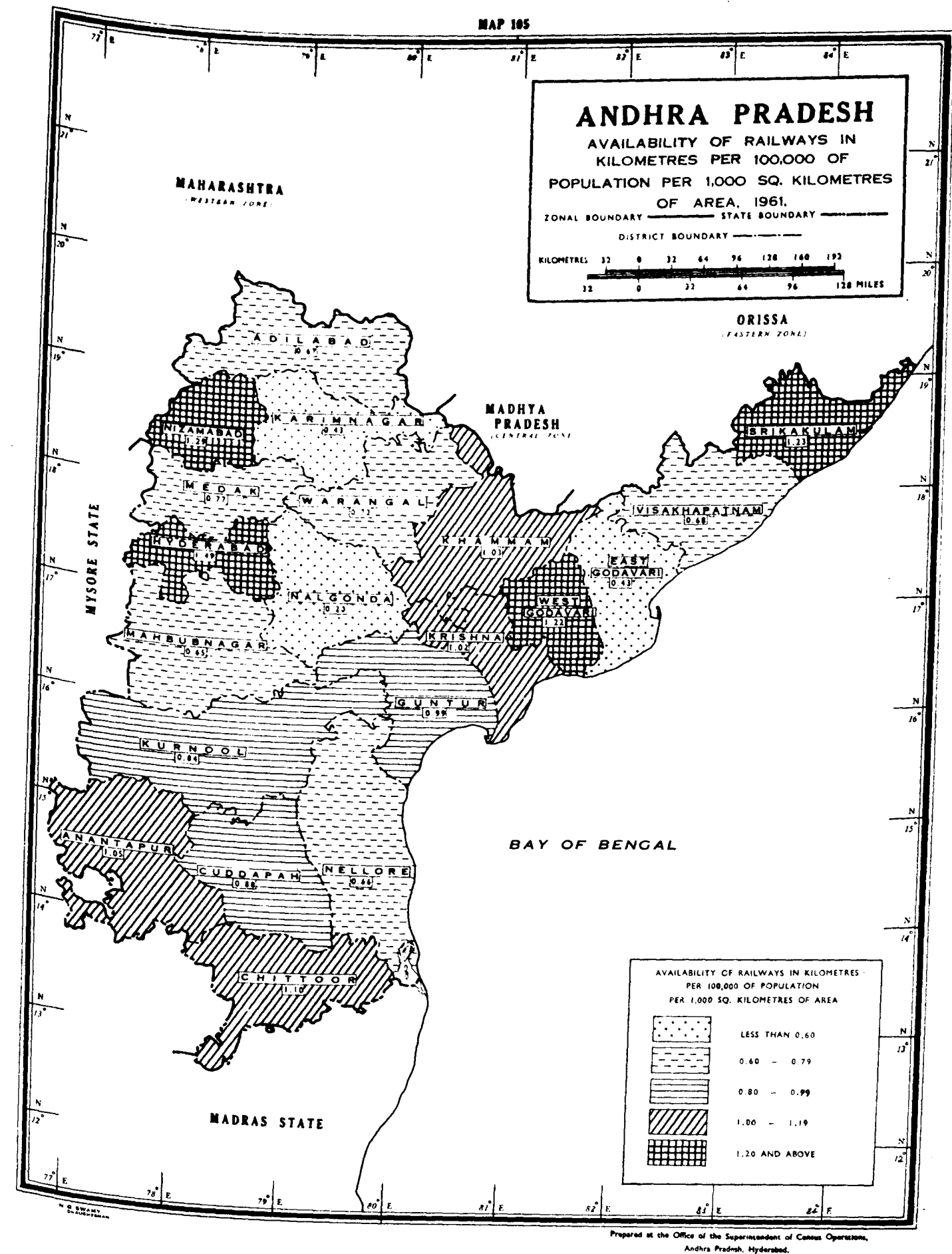
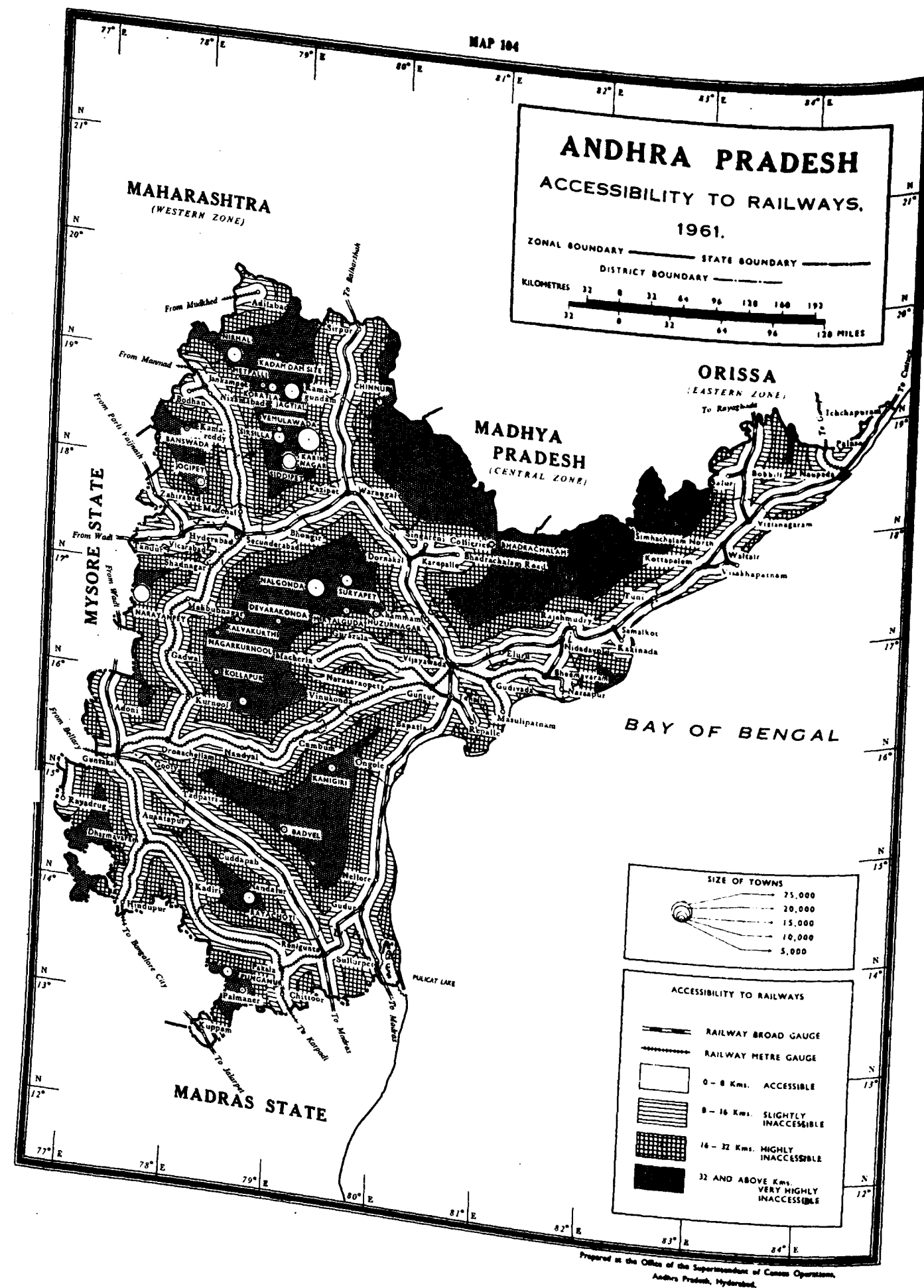




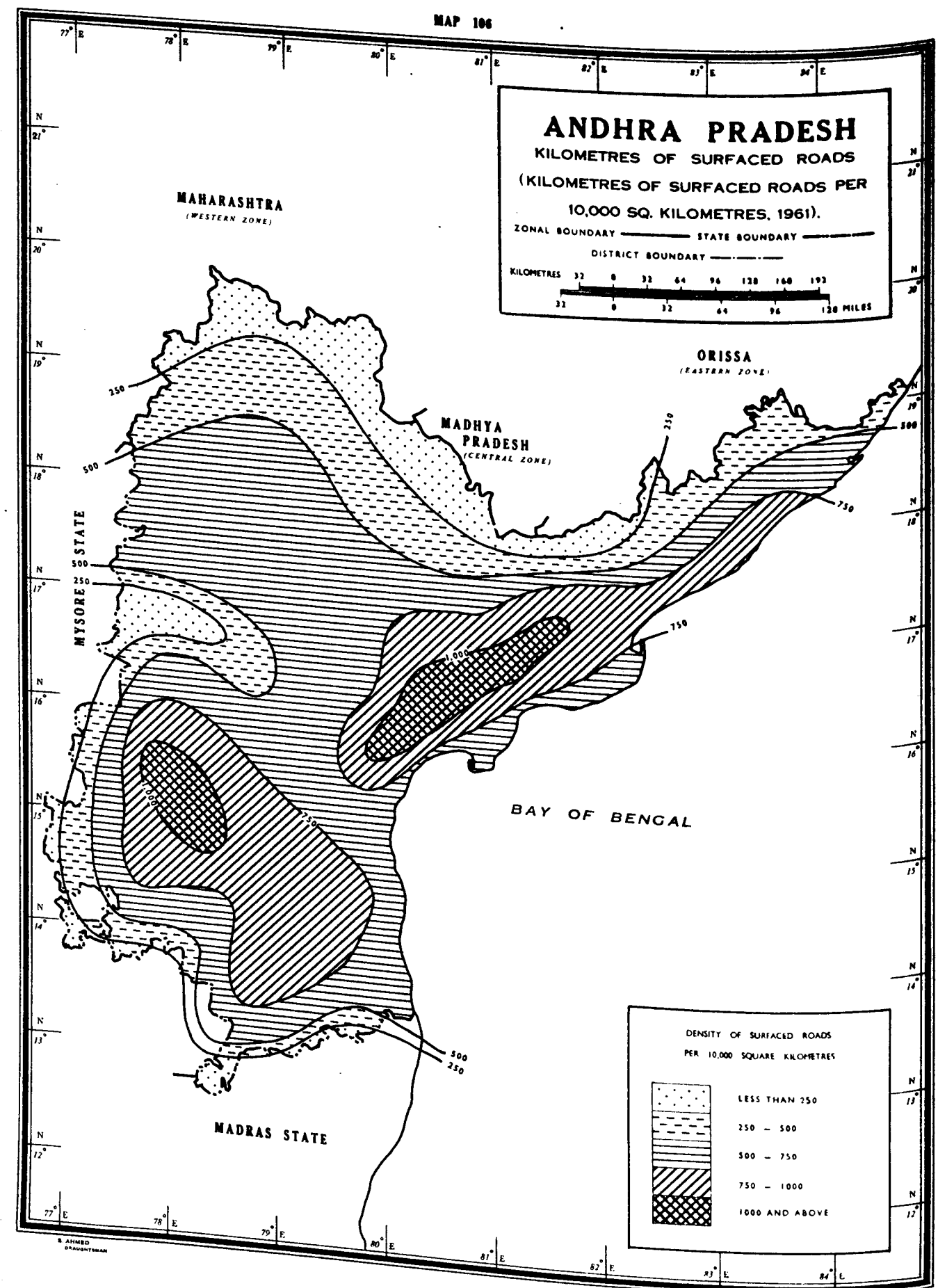




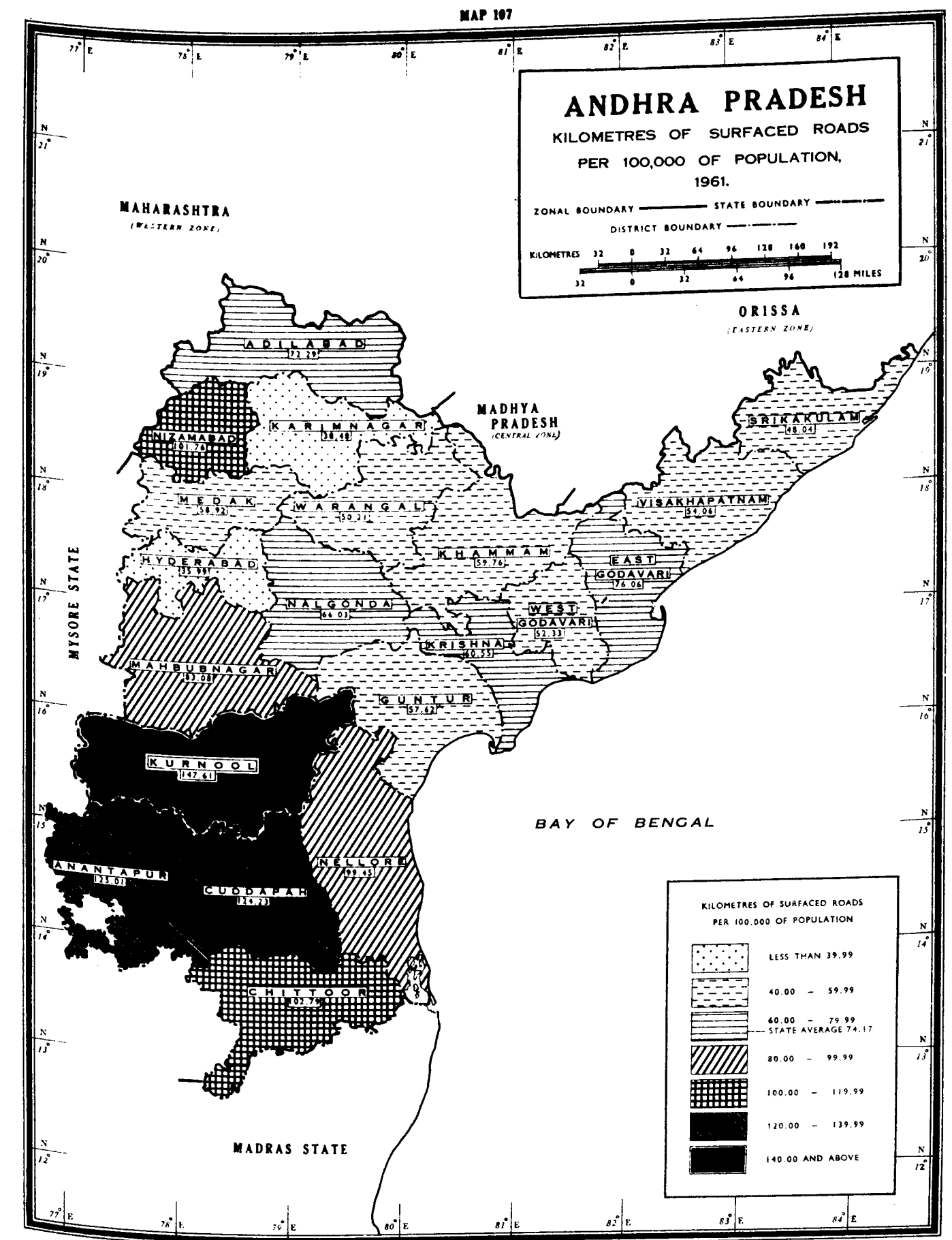


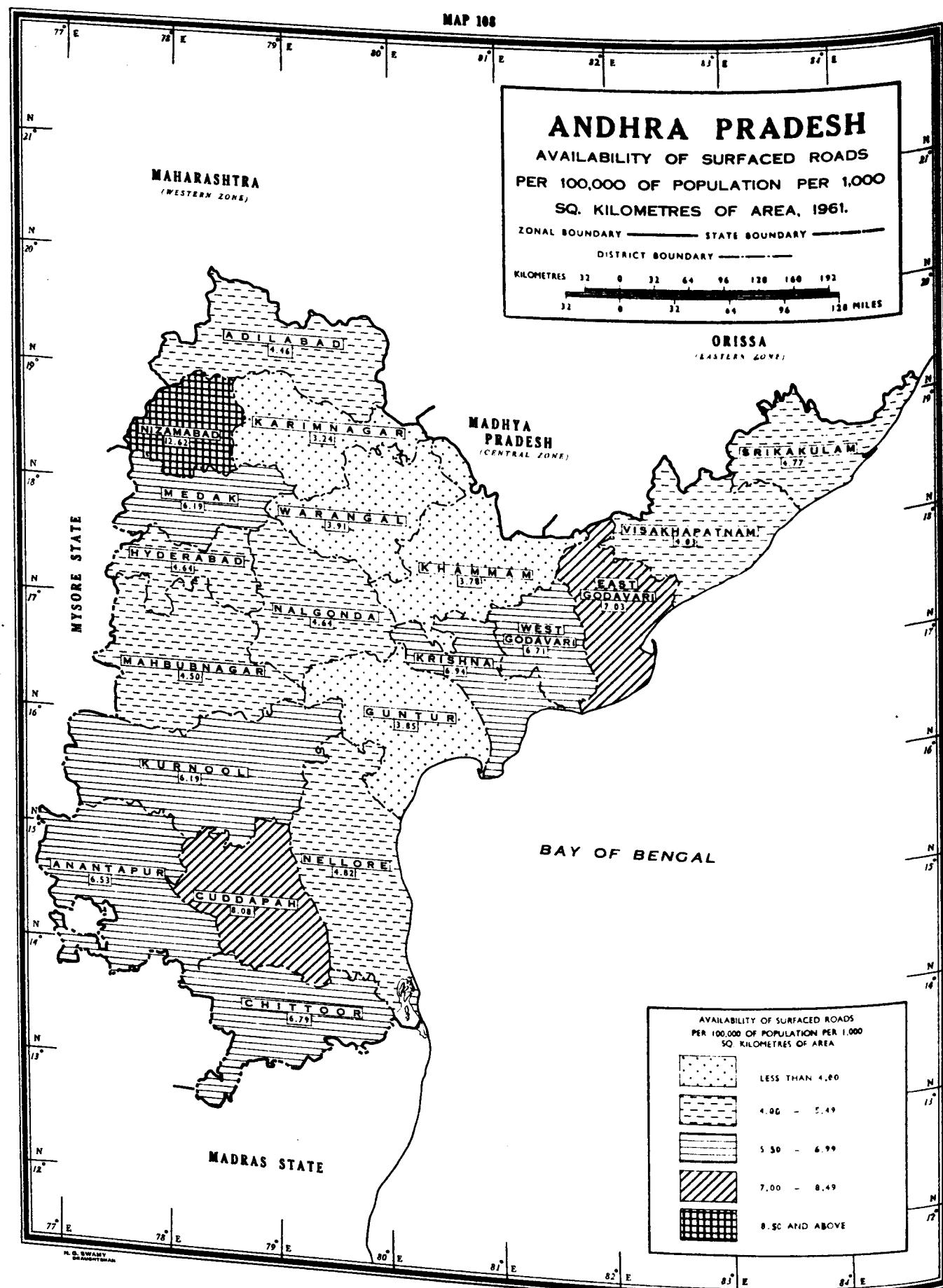


MAP 106

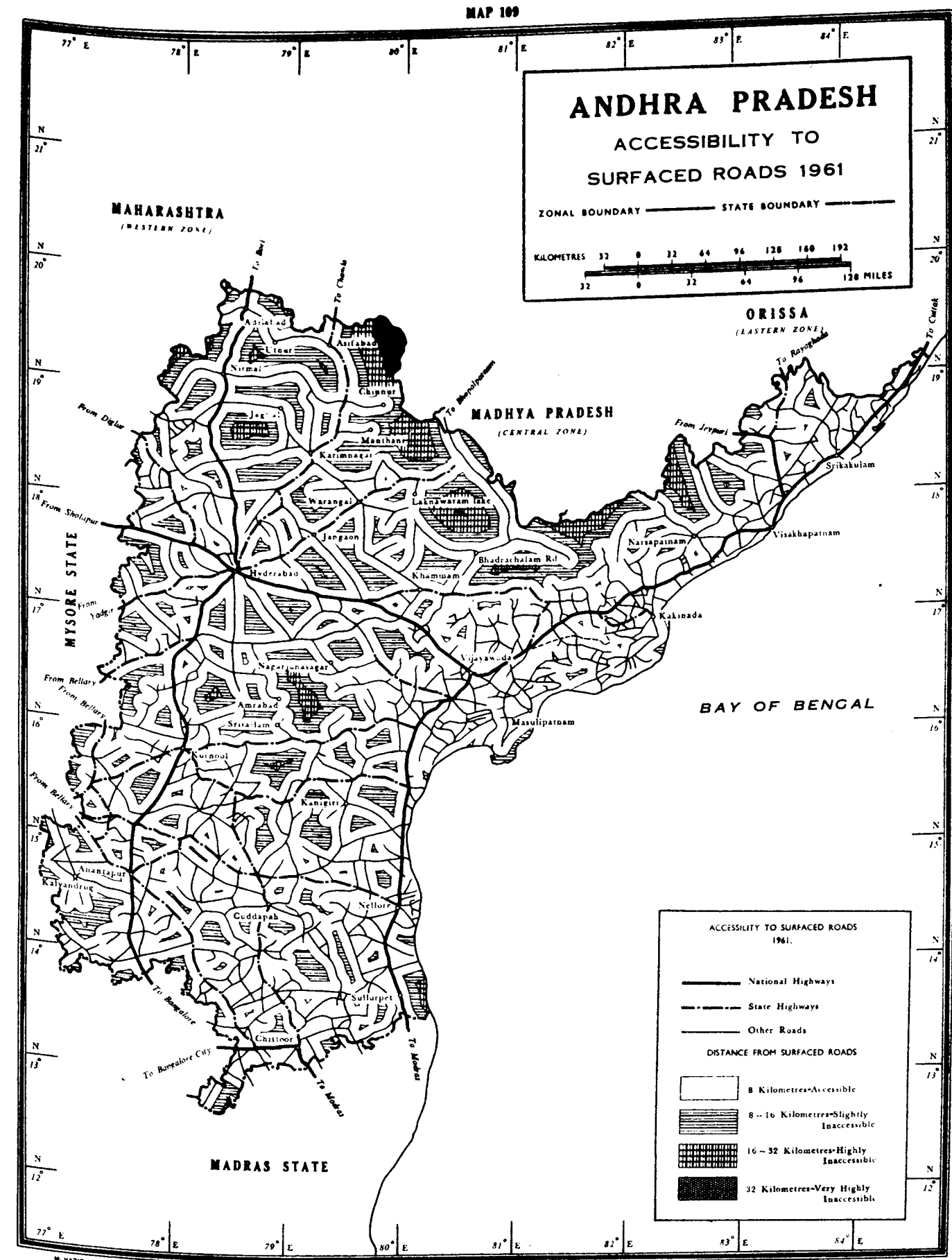


MAP 107

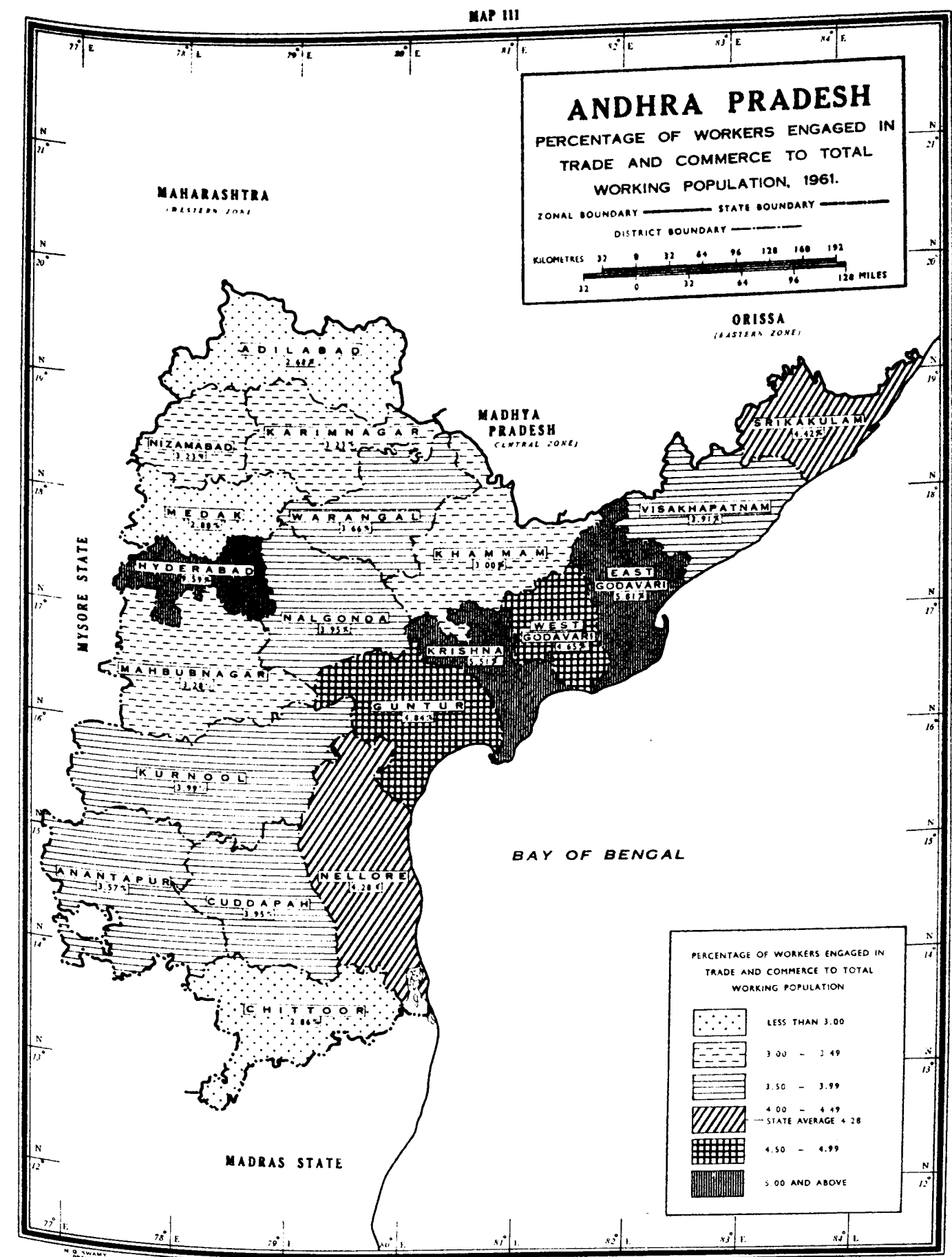
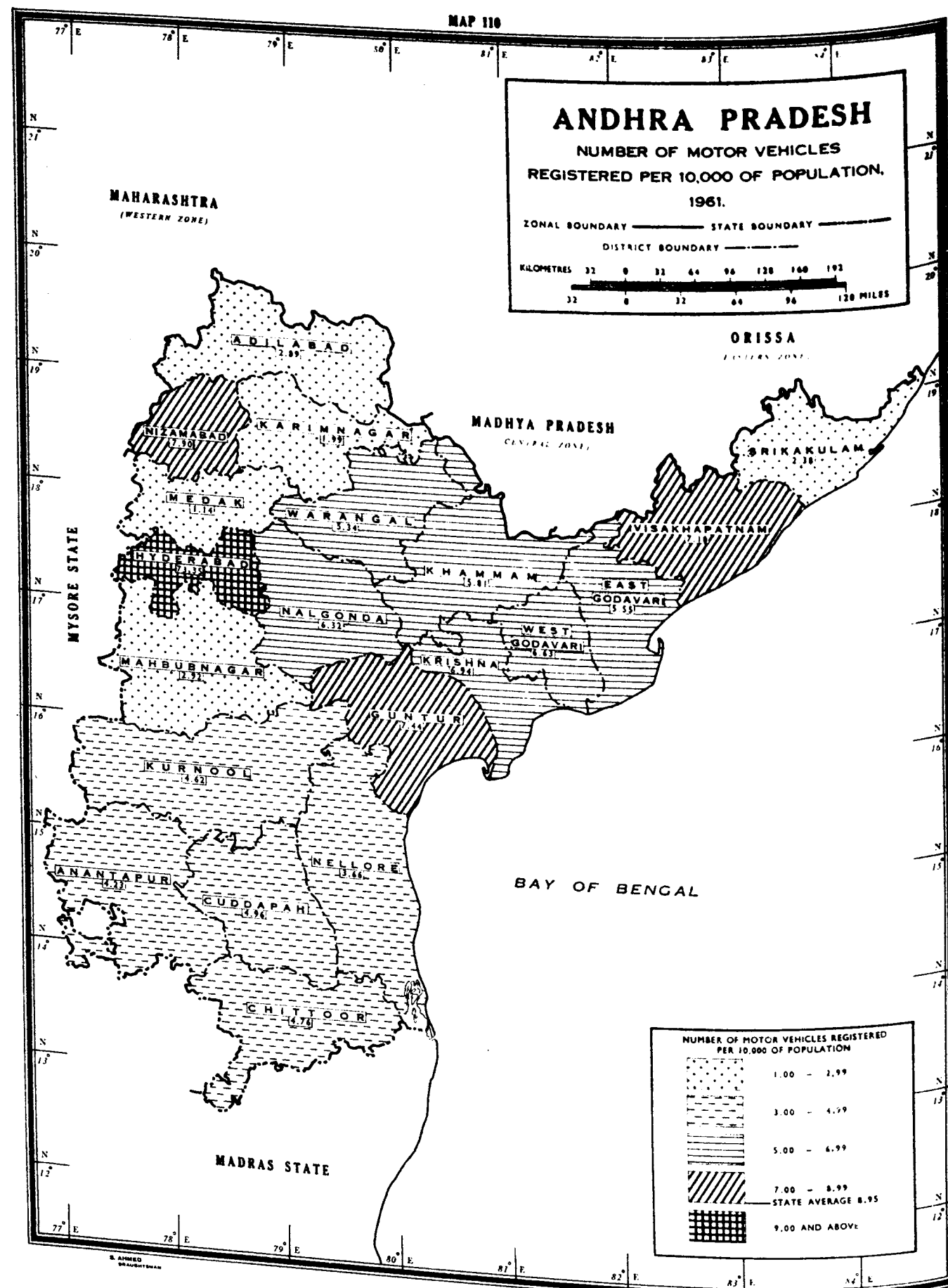




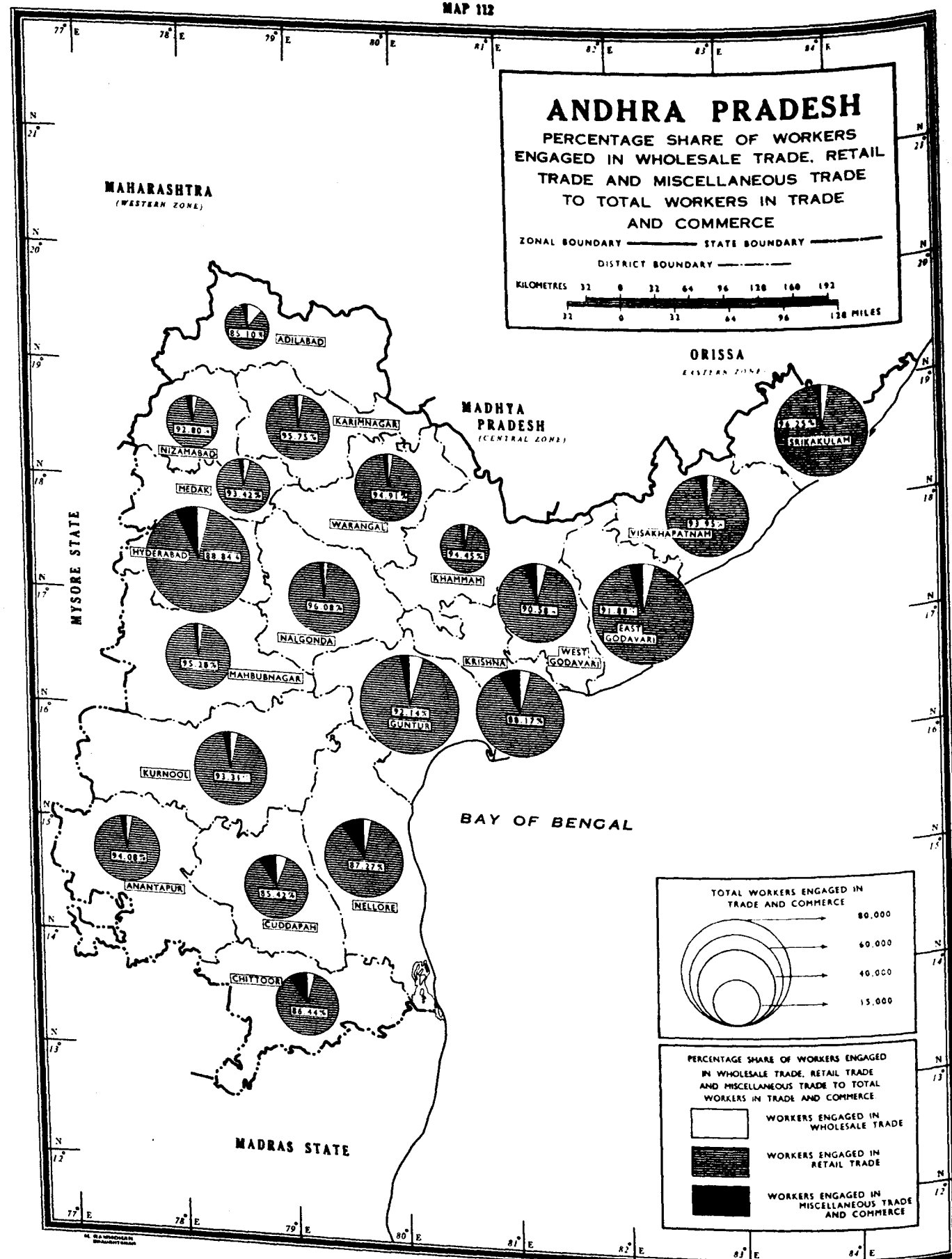
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.



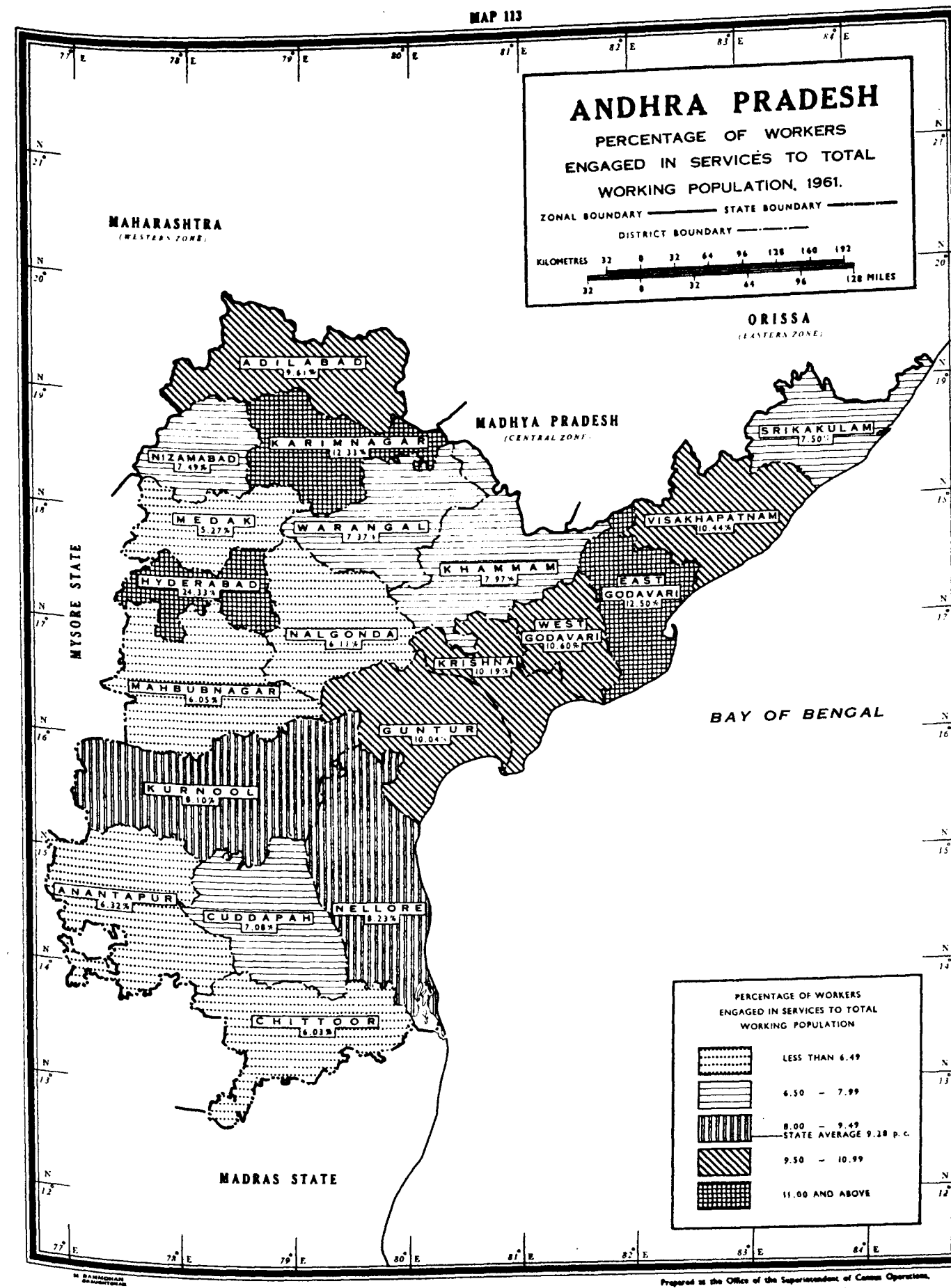
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.



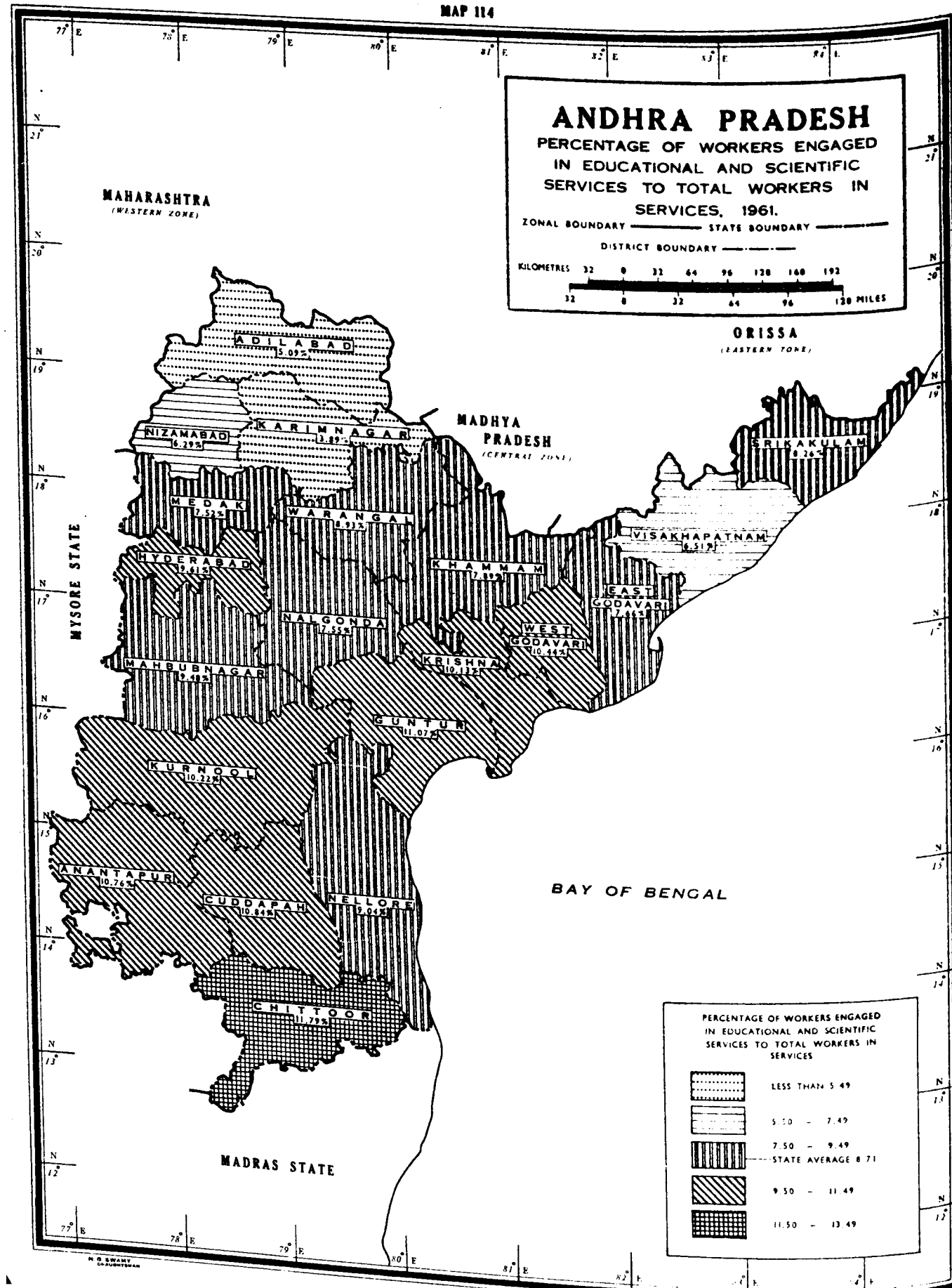
MAP 112



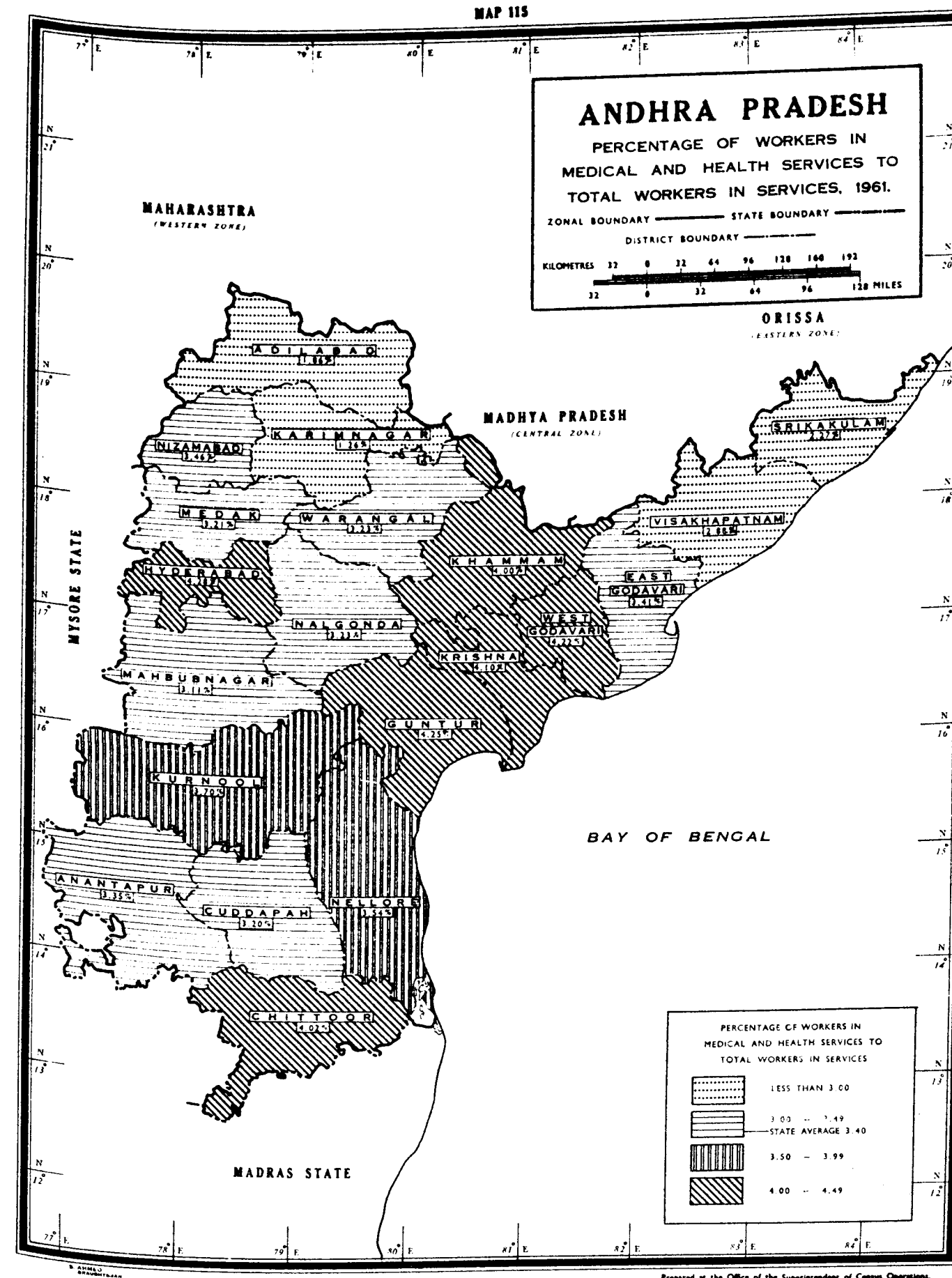
MAP 113

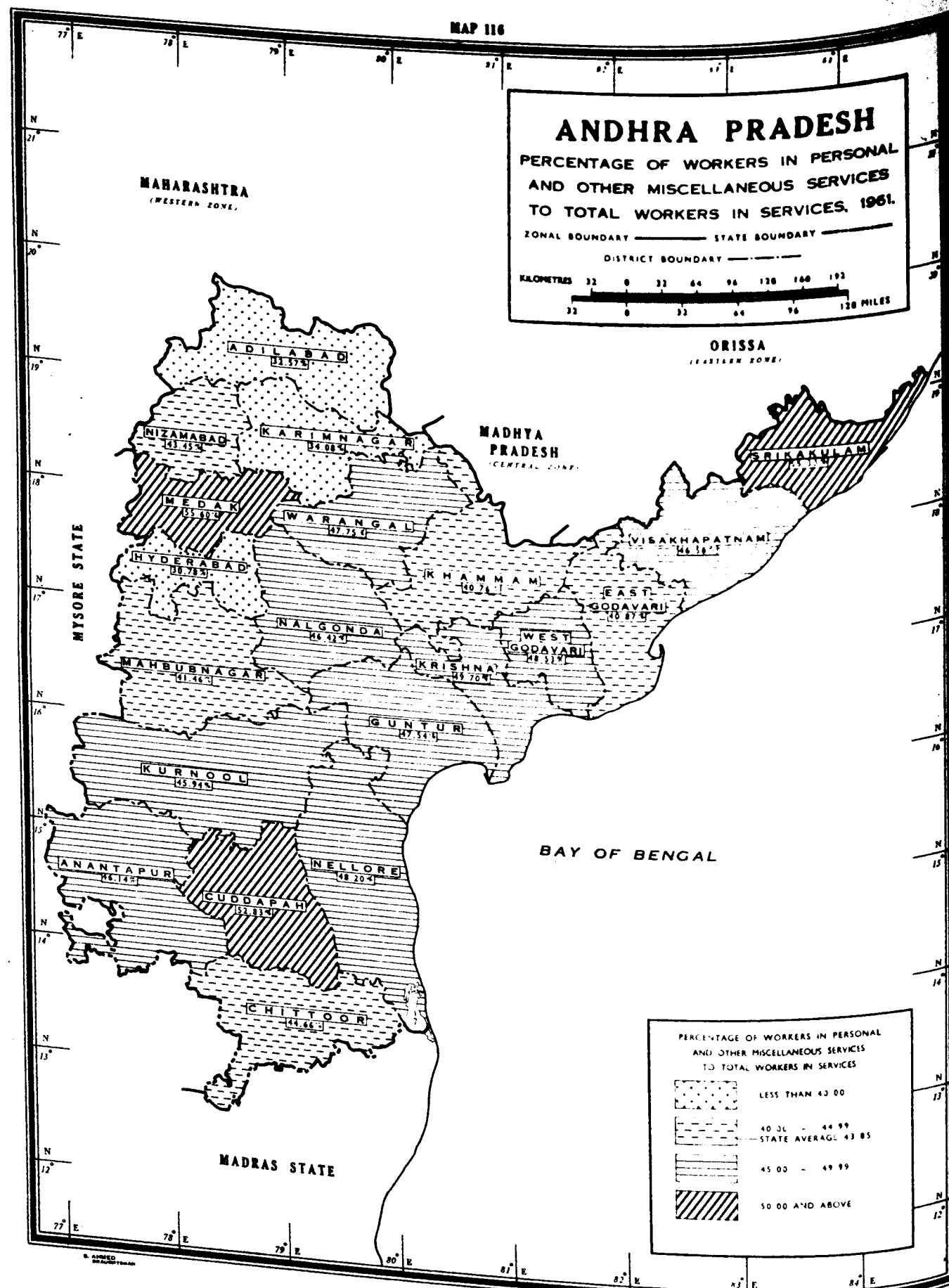


MAP 114



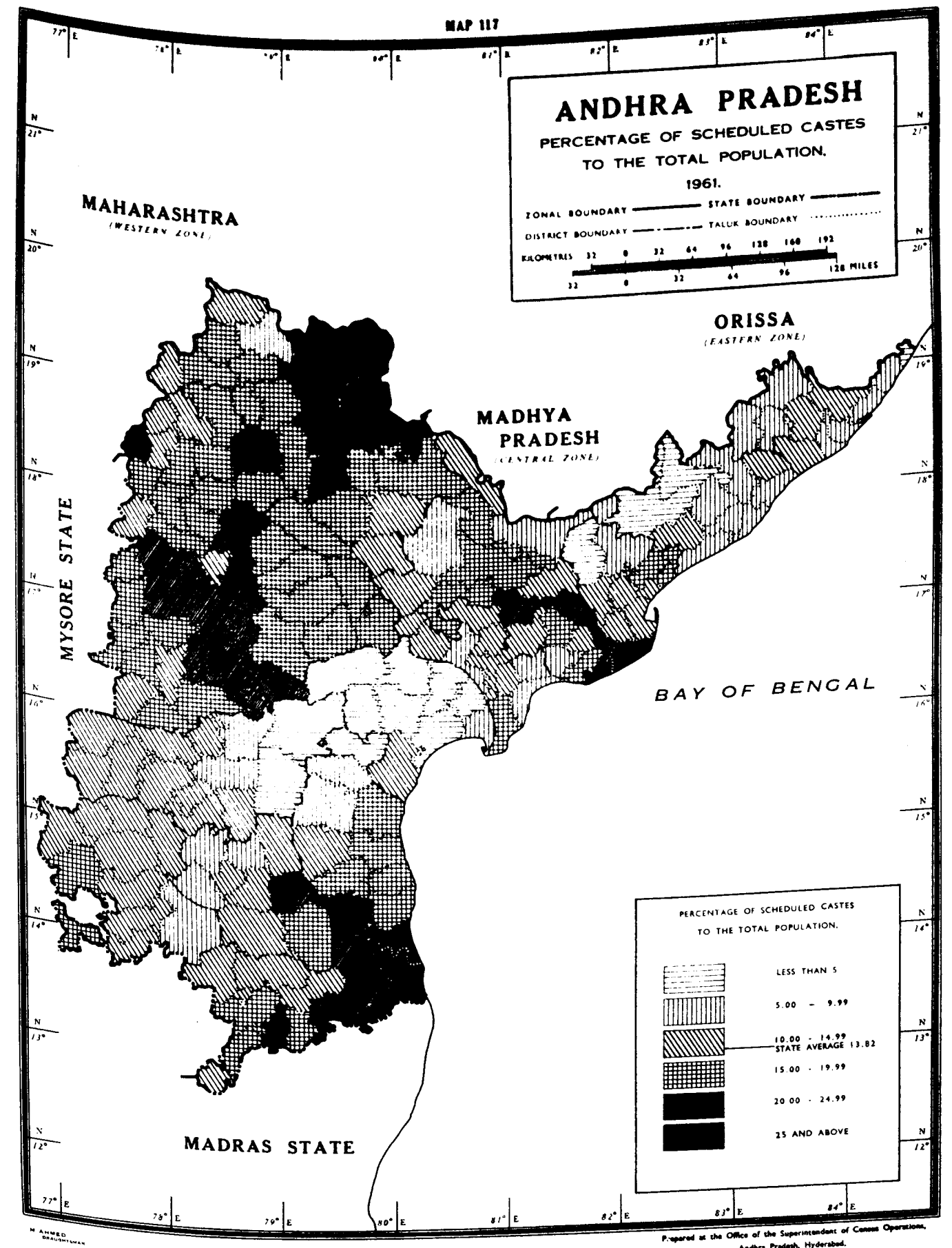
MAP 115

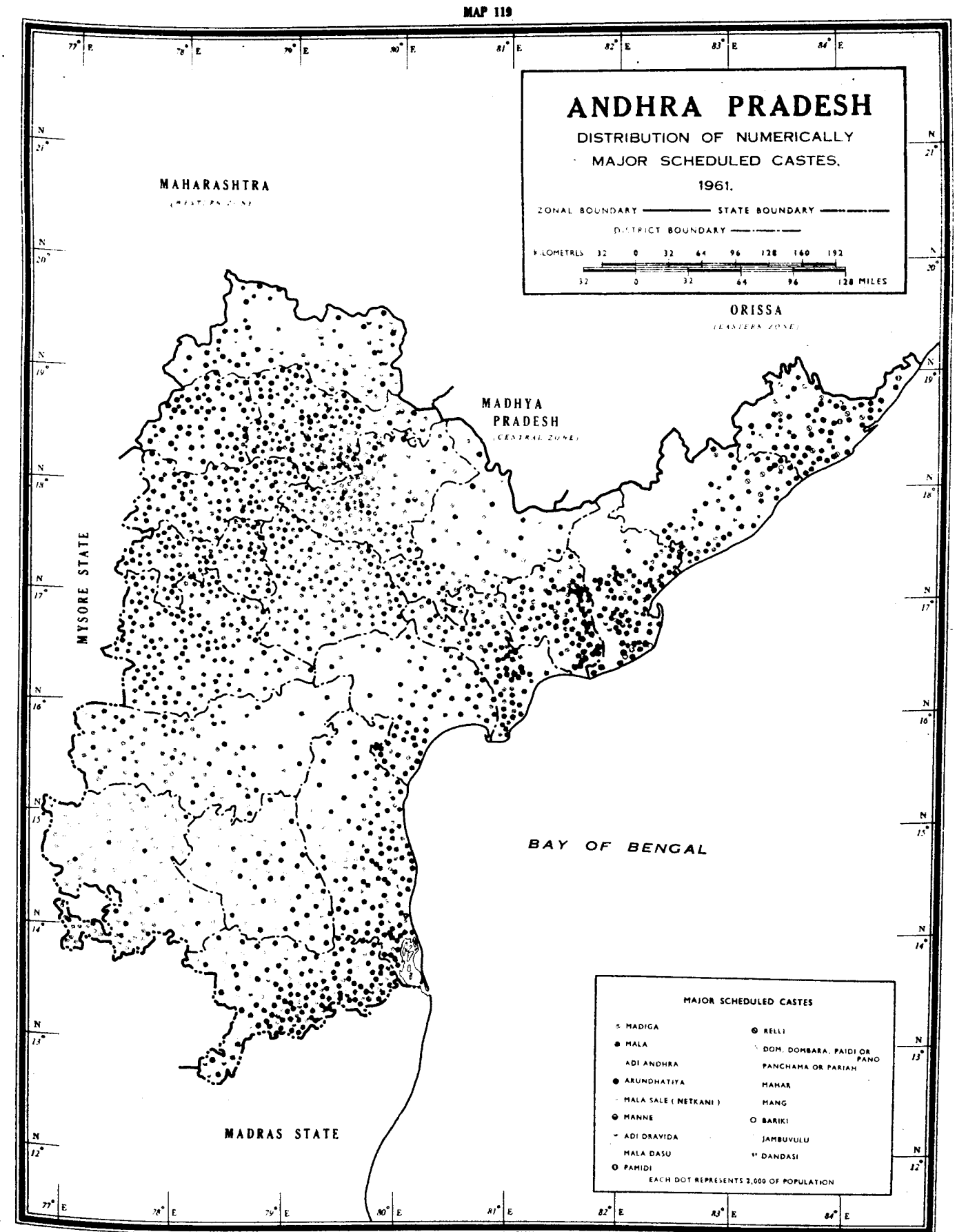
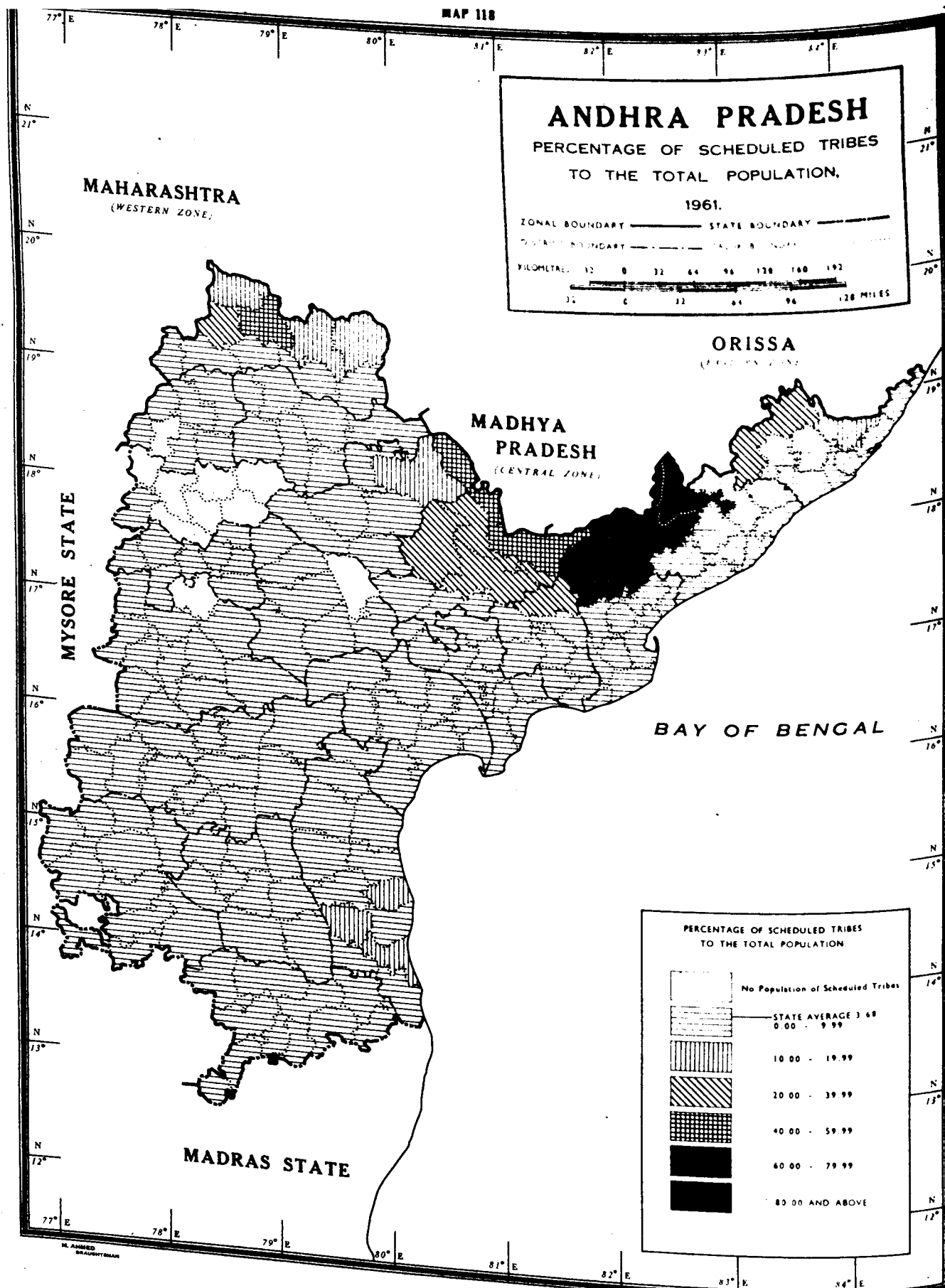


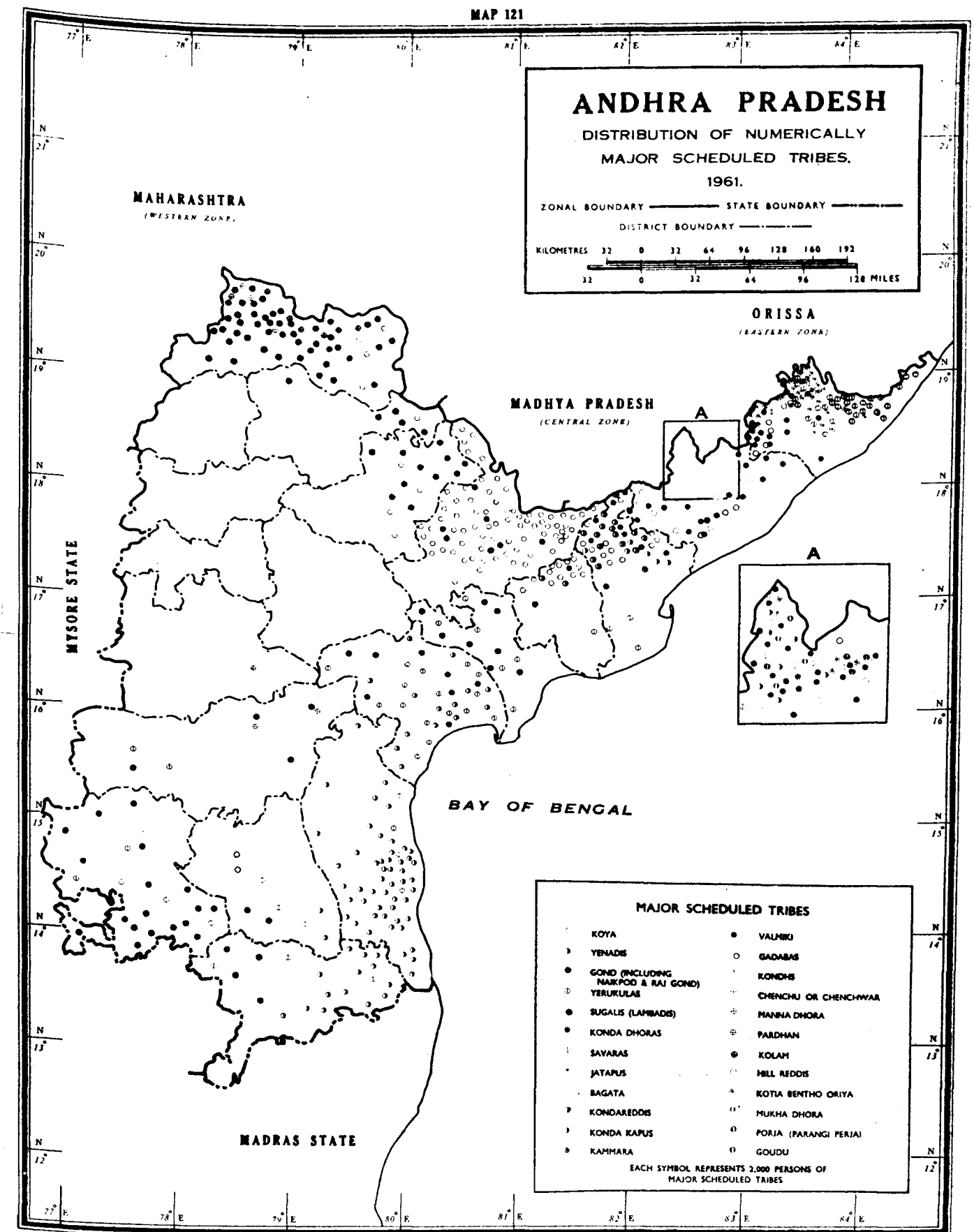
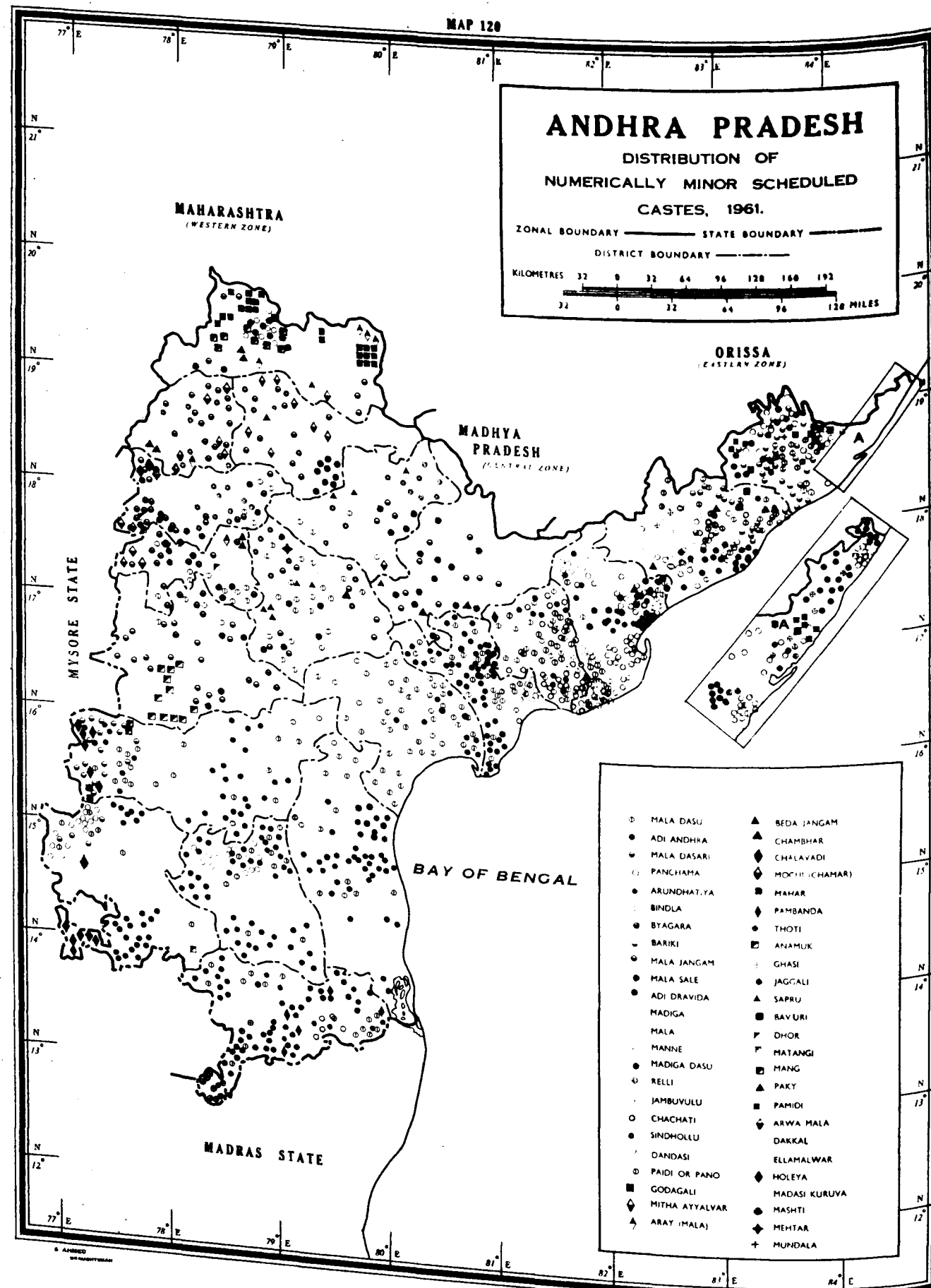


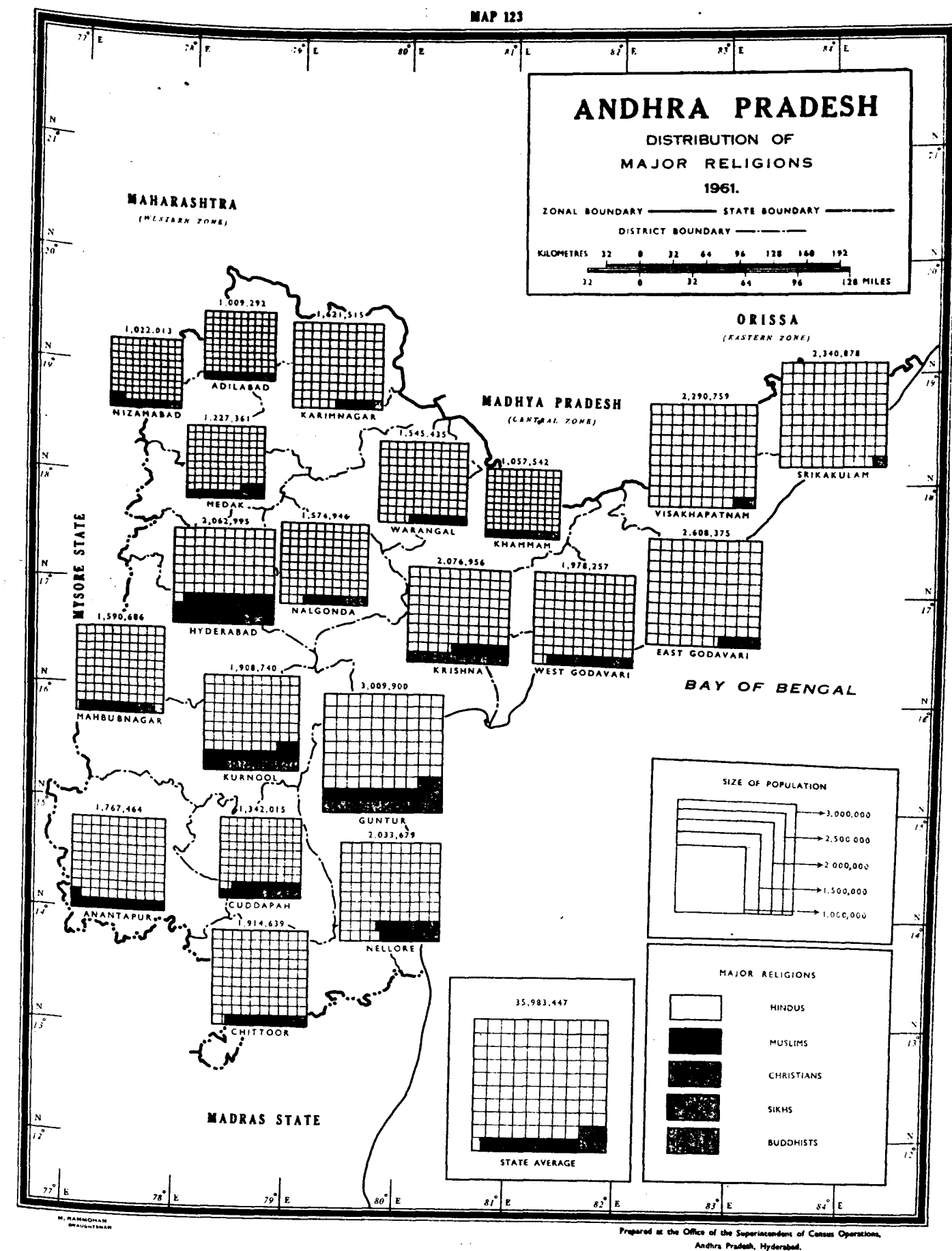
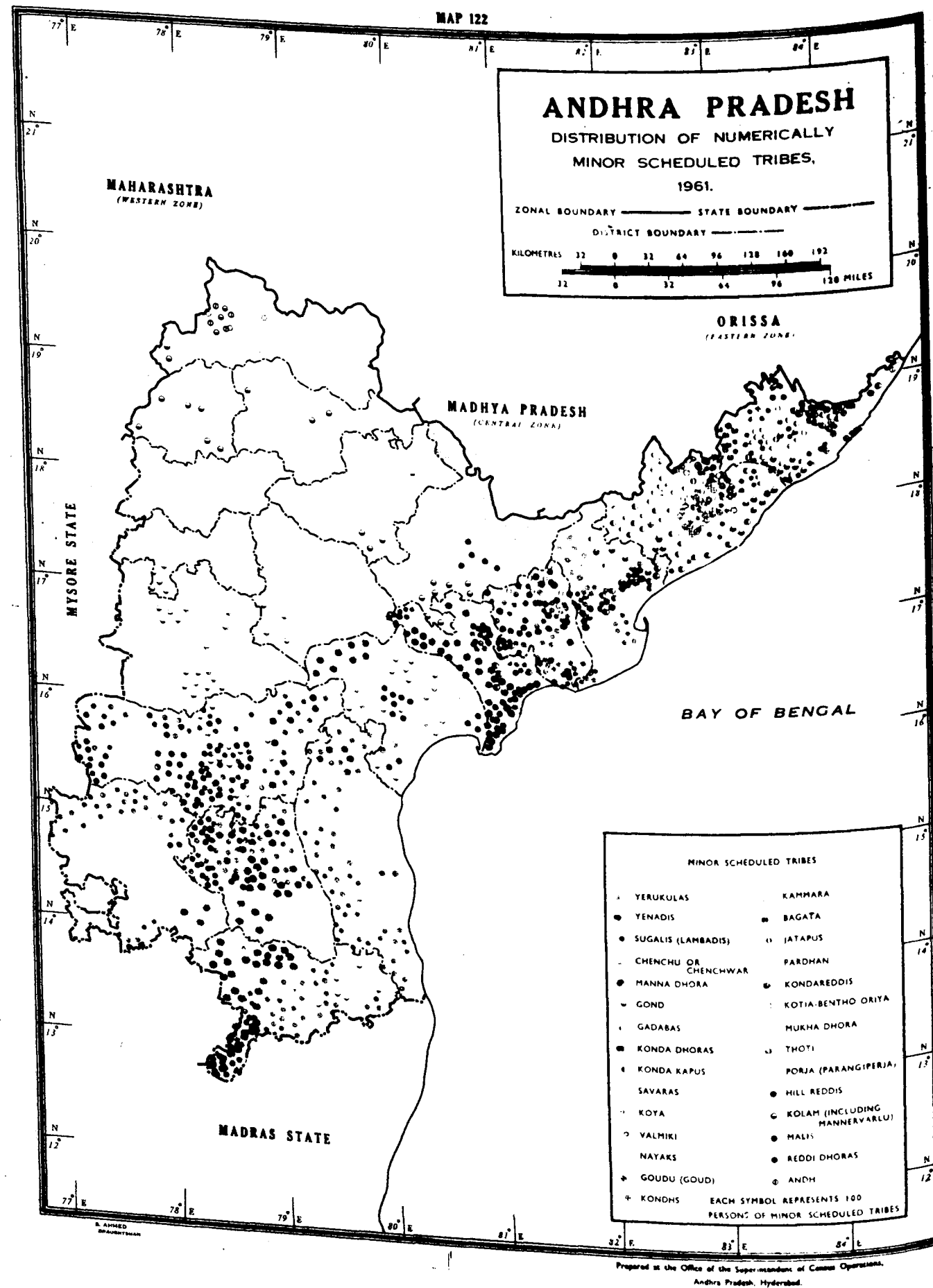
5. SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT

- i. Castes & Tribes
- ii. Religion
- iii. Languages
- iv. Education
- v. Housing
- vi. Health

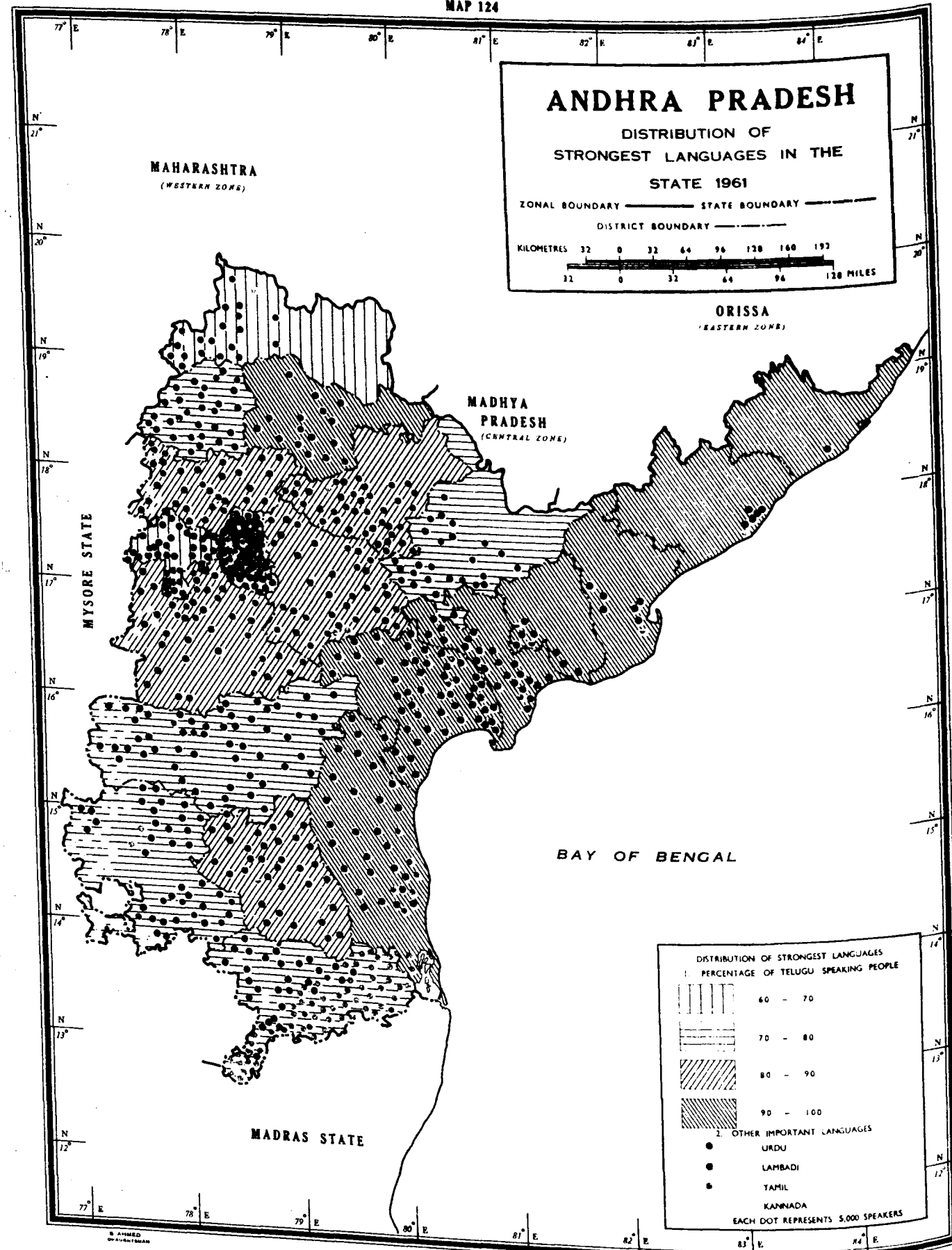






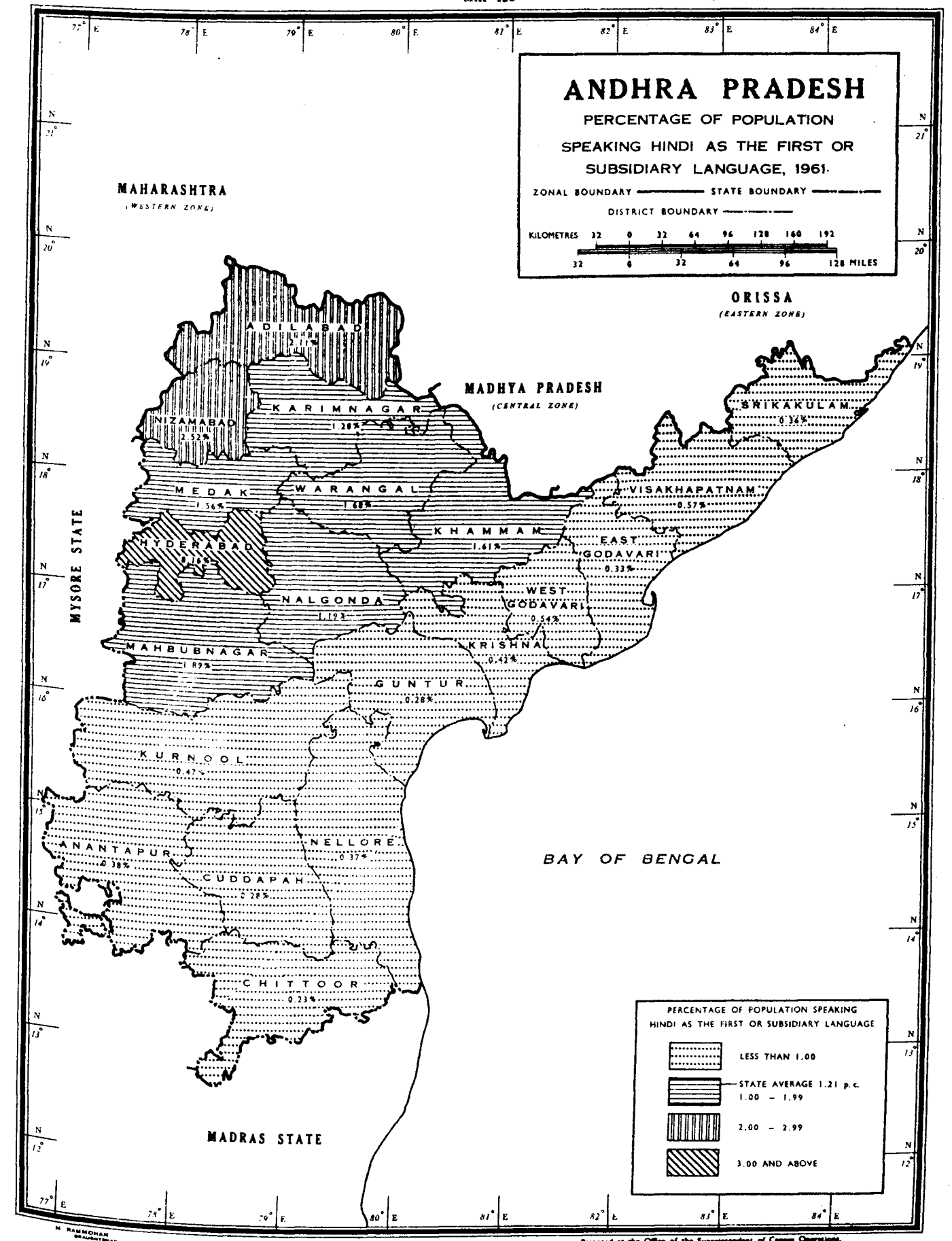


MAP 124

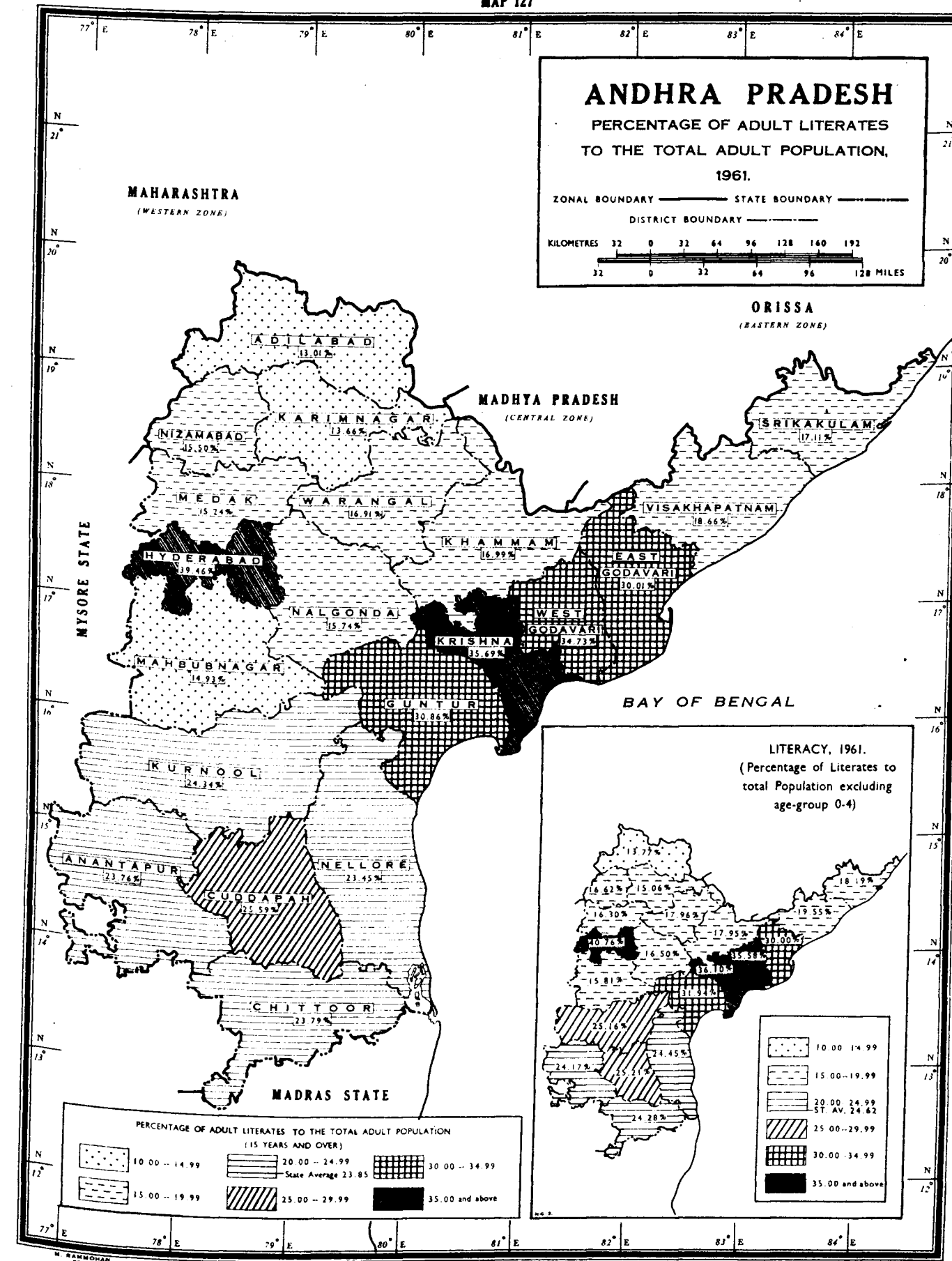
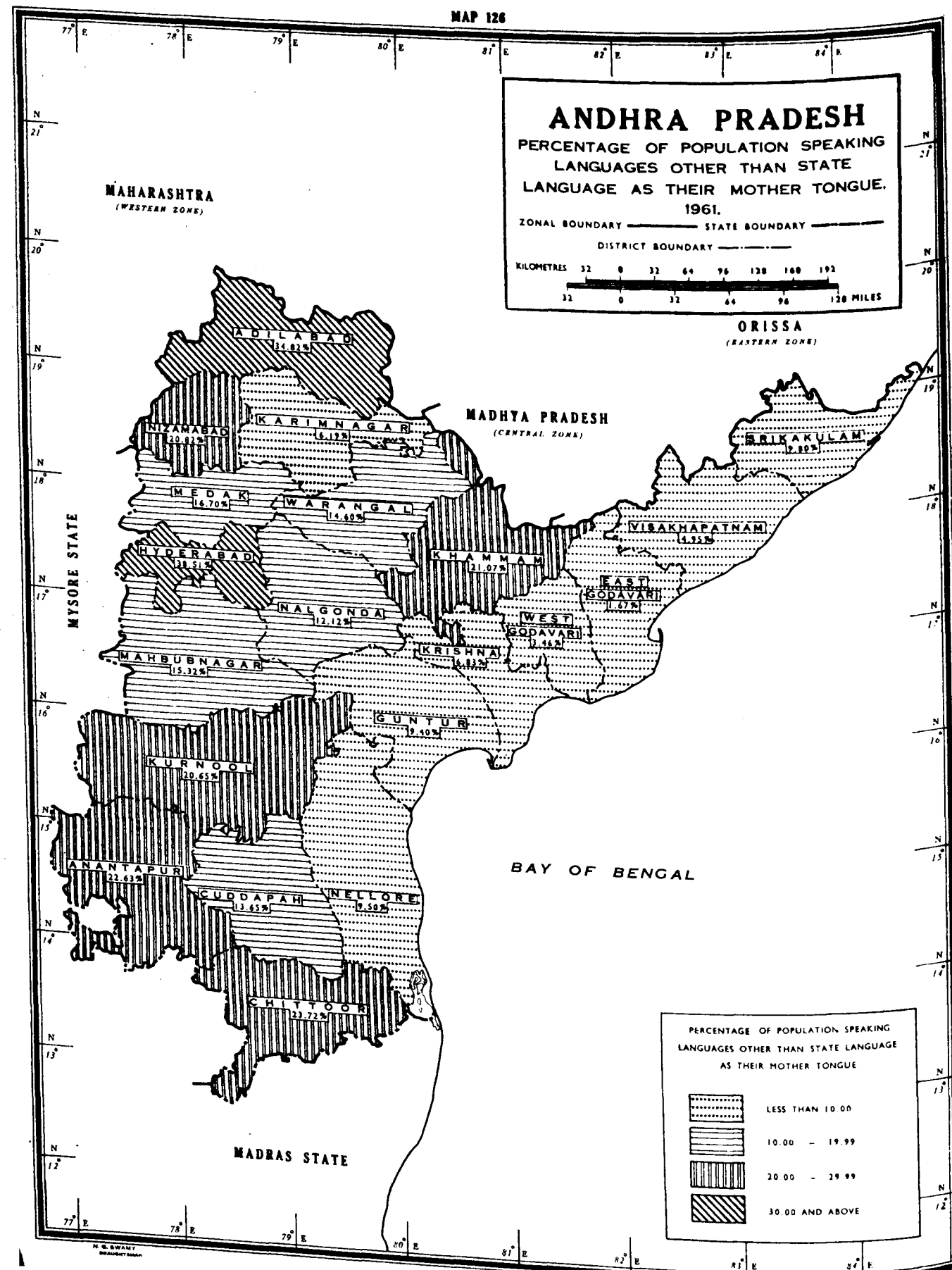


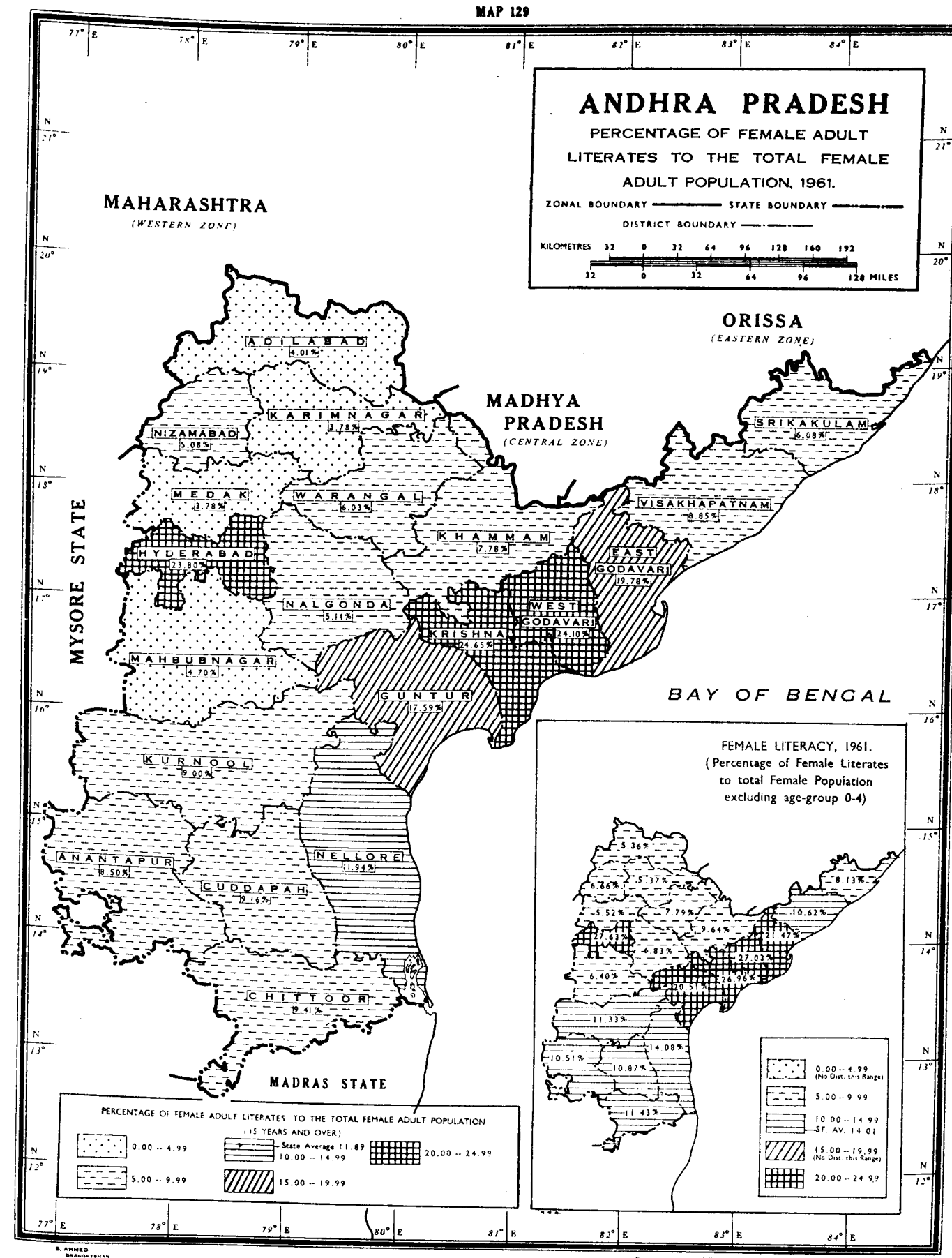
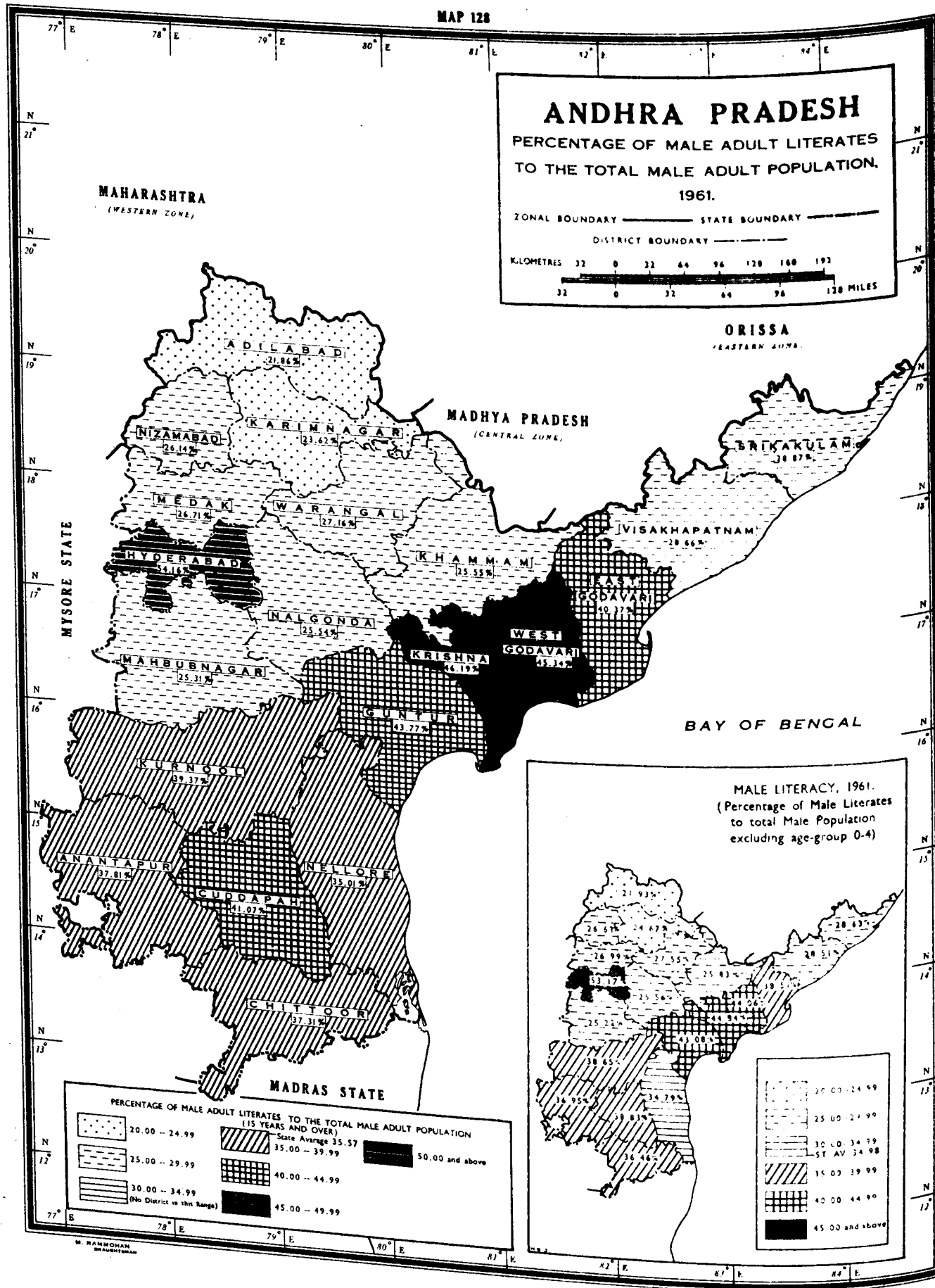
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
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MAP 125

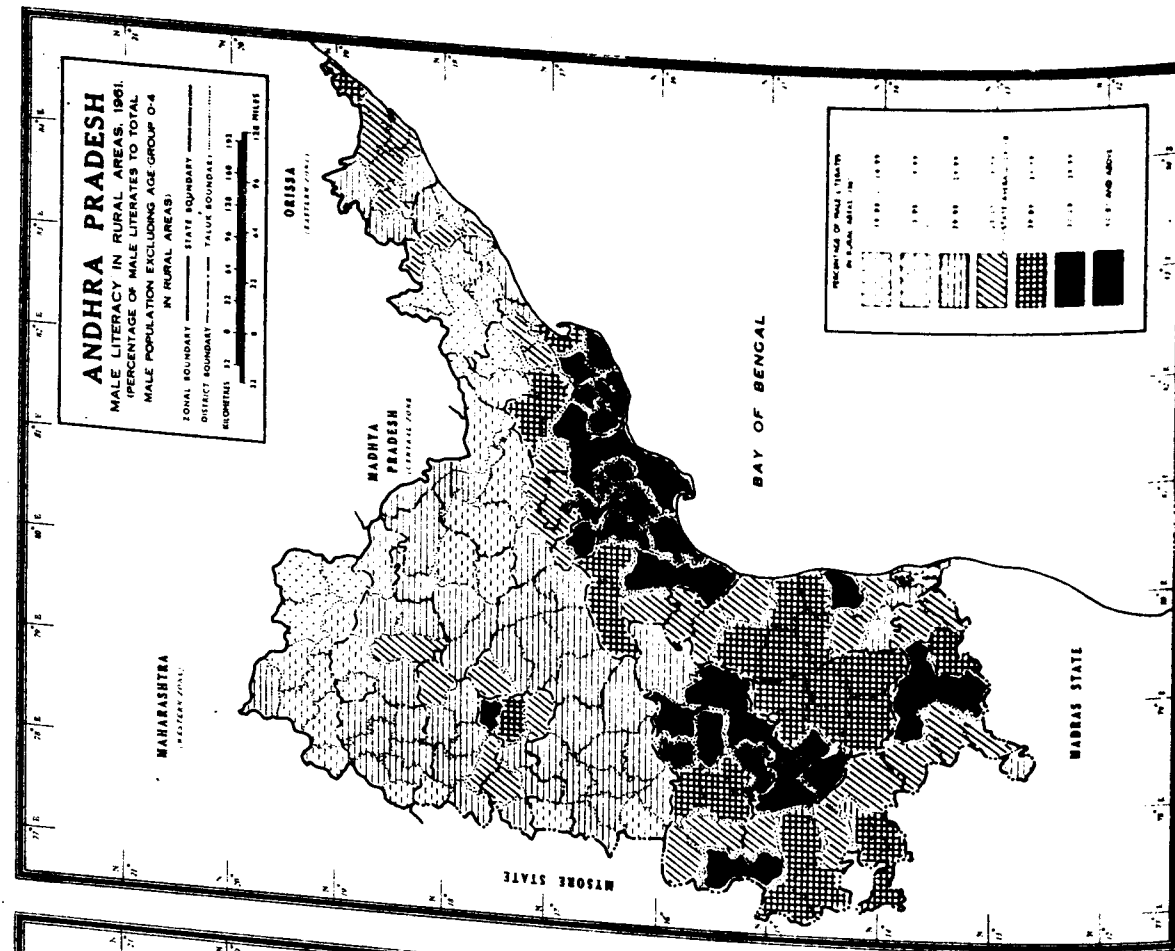


Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

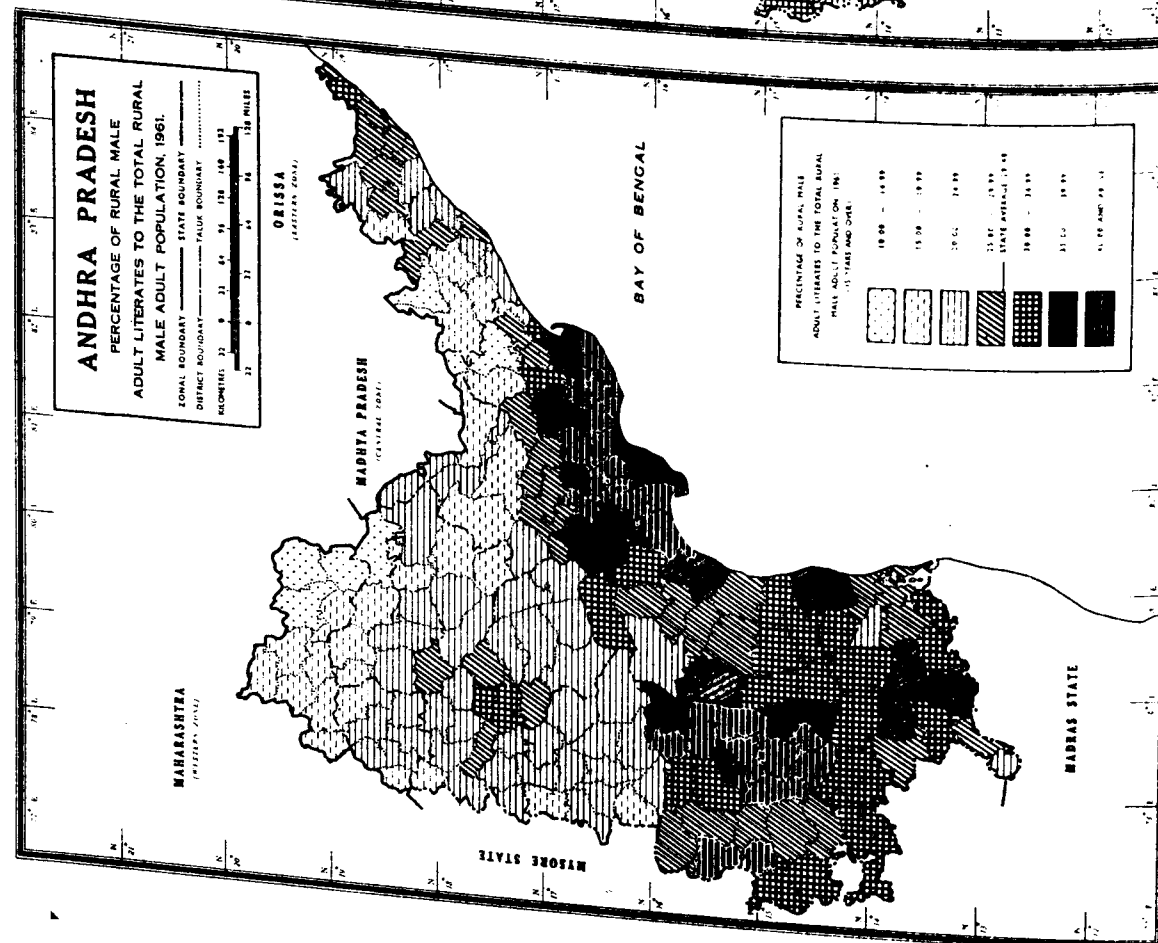




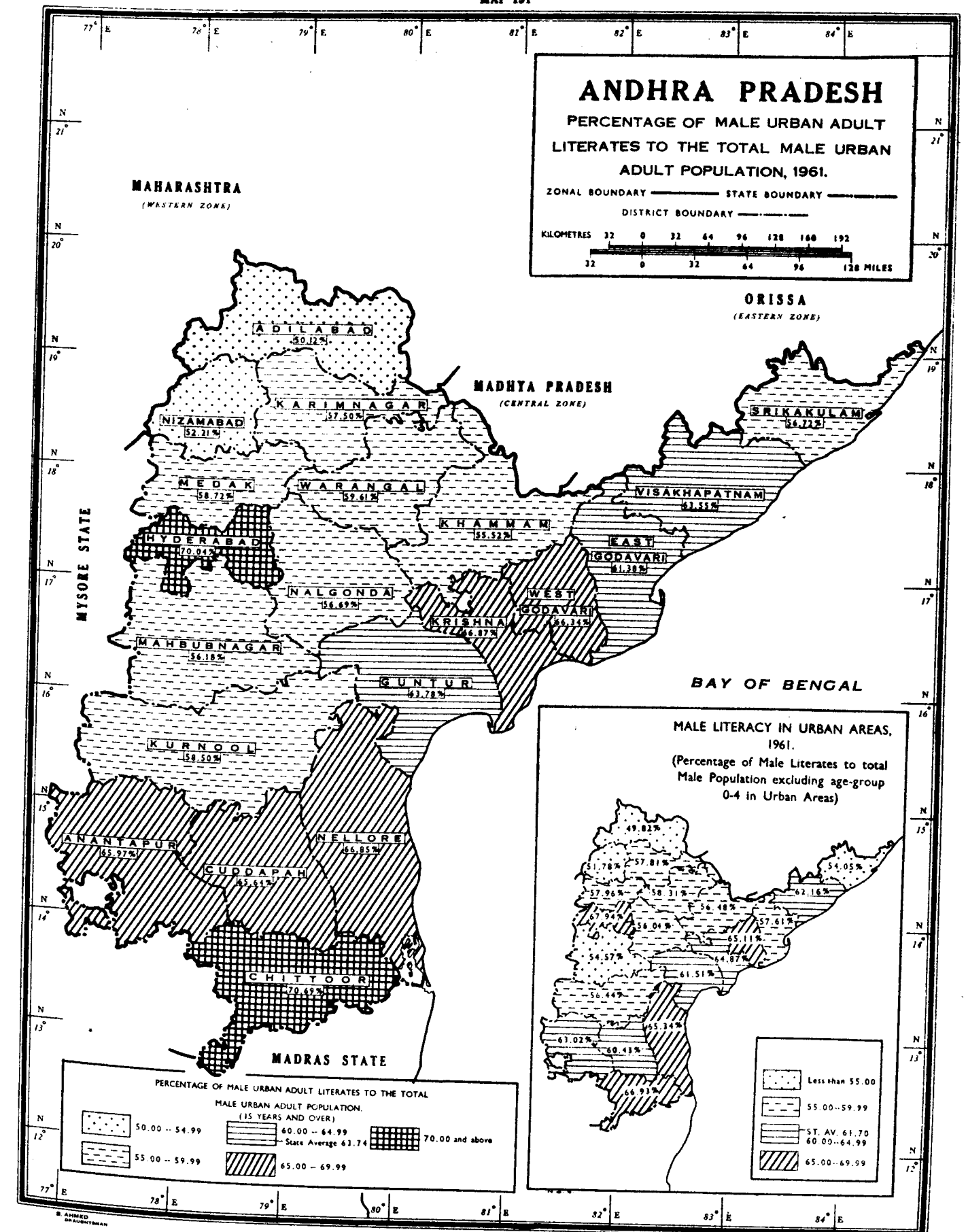
MAP 130 (B)



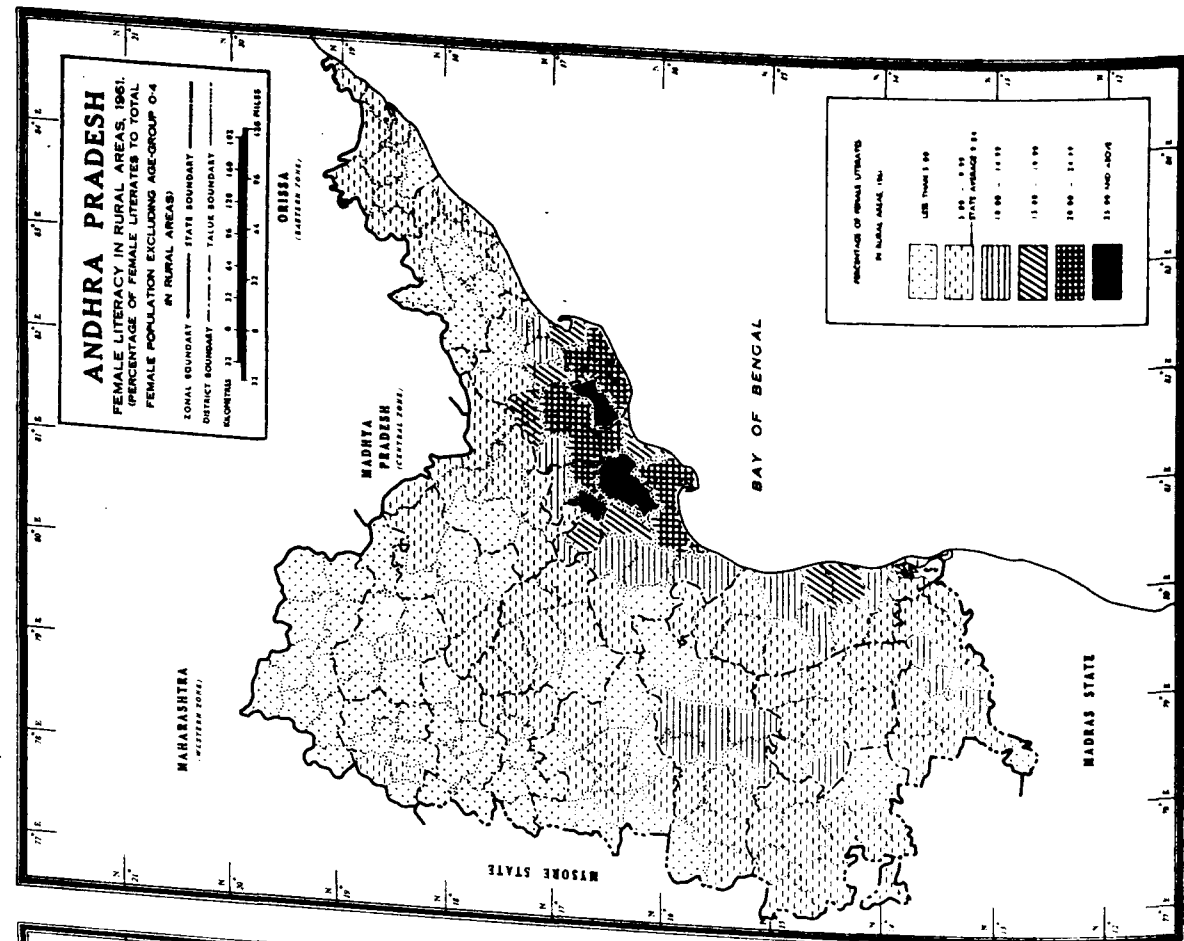
MAP 130 (A)



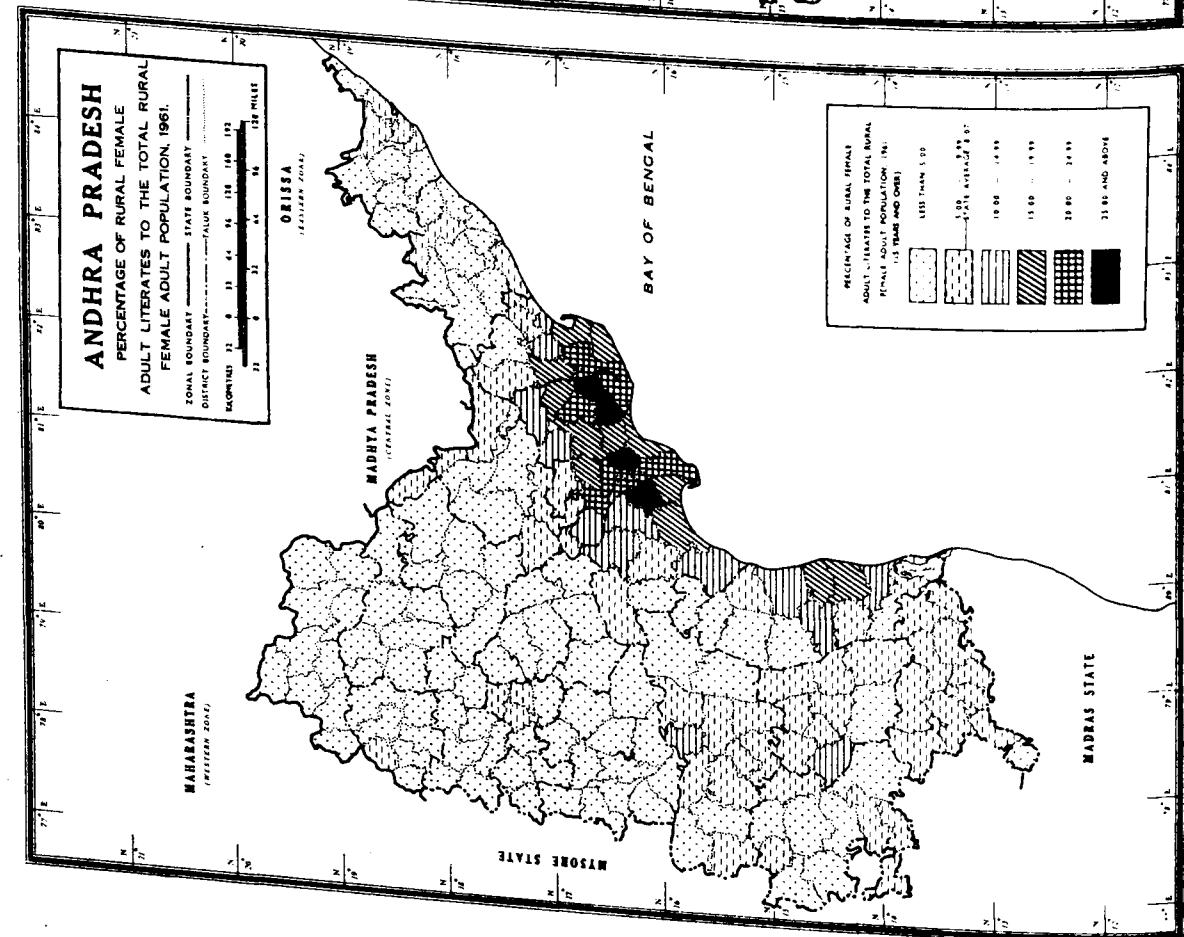
MAP 131



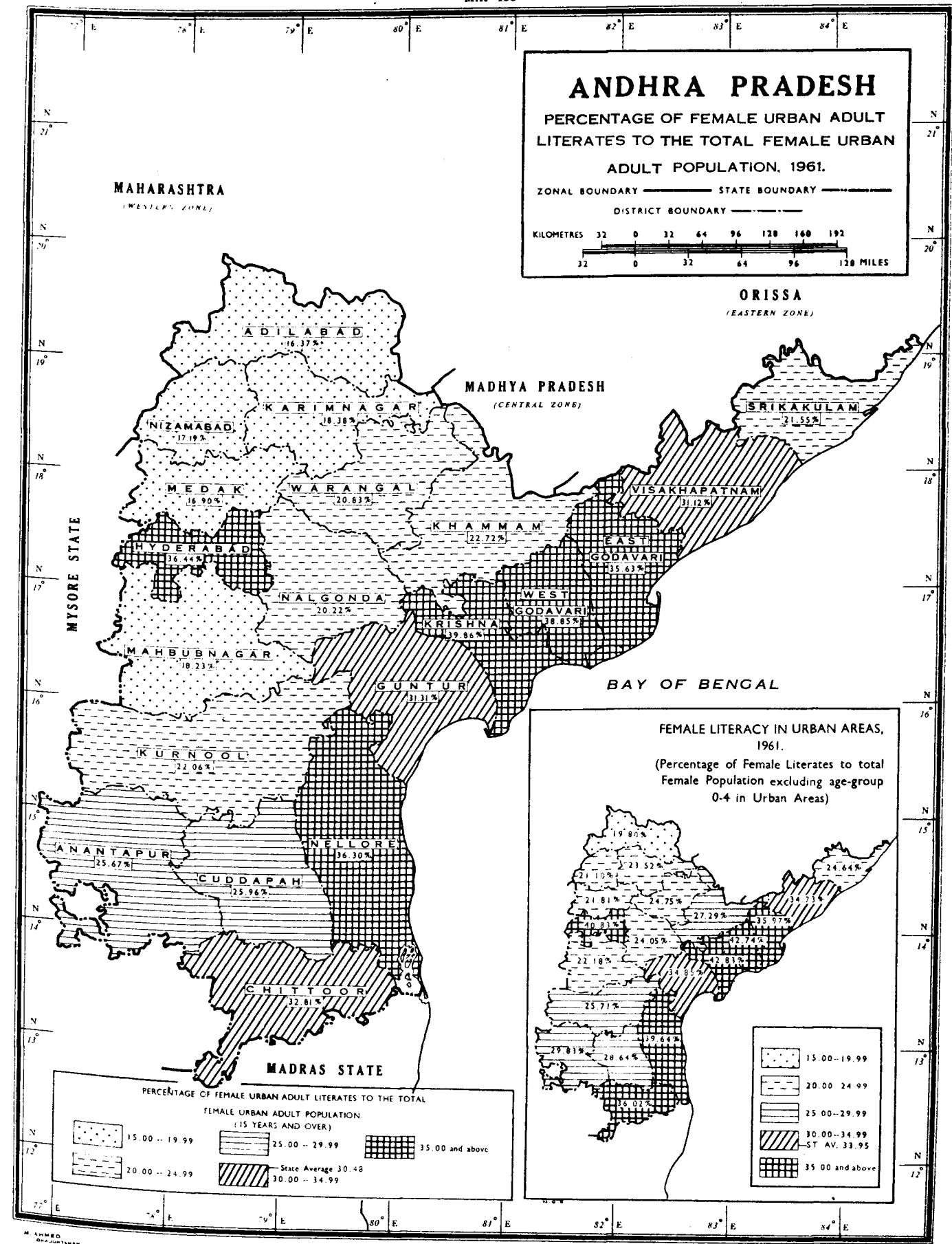
MAP 132 (B)

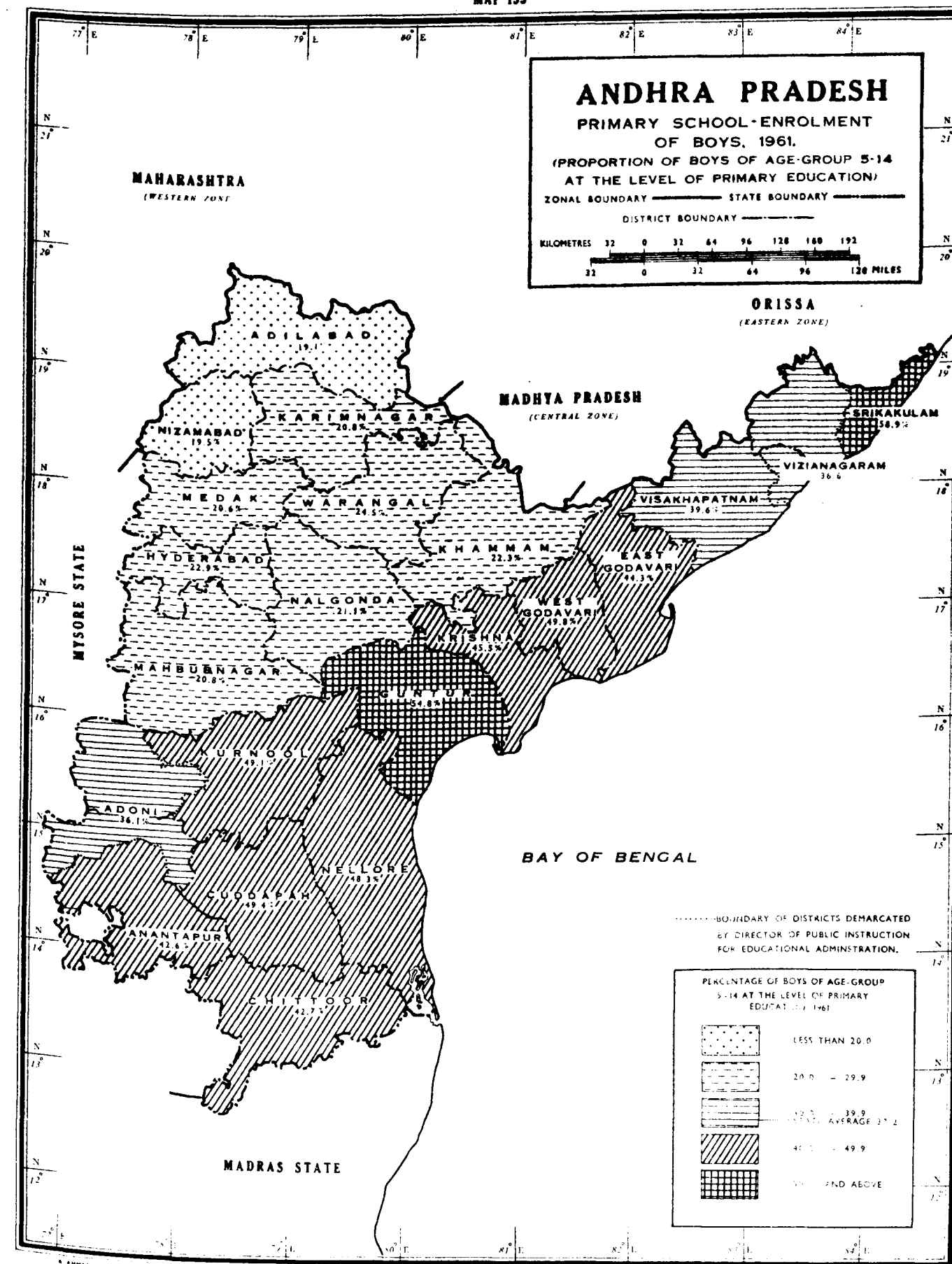
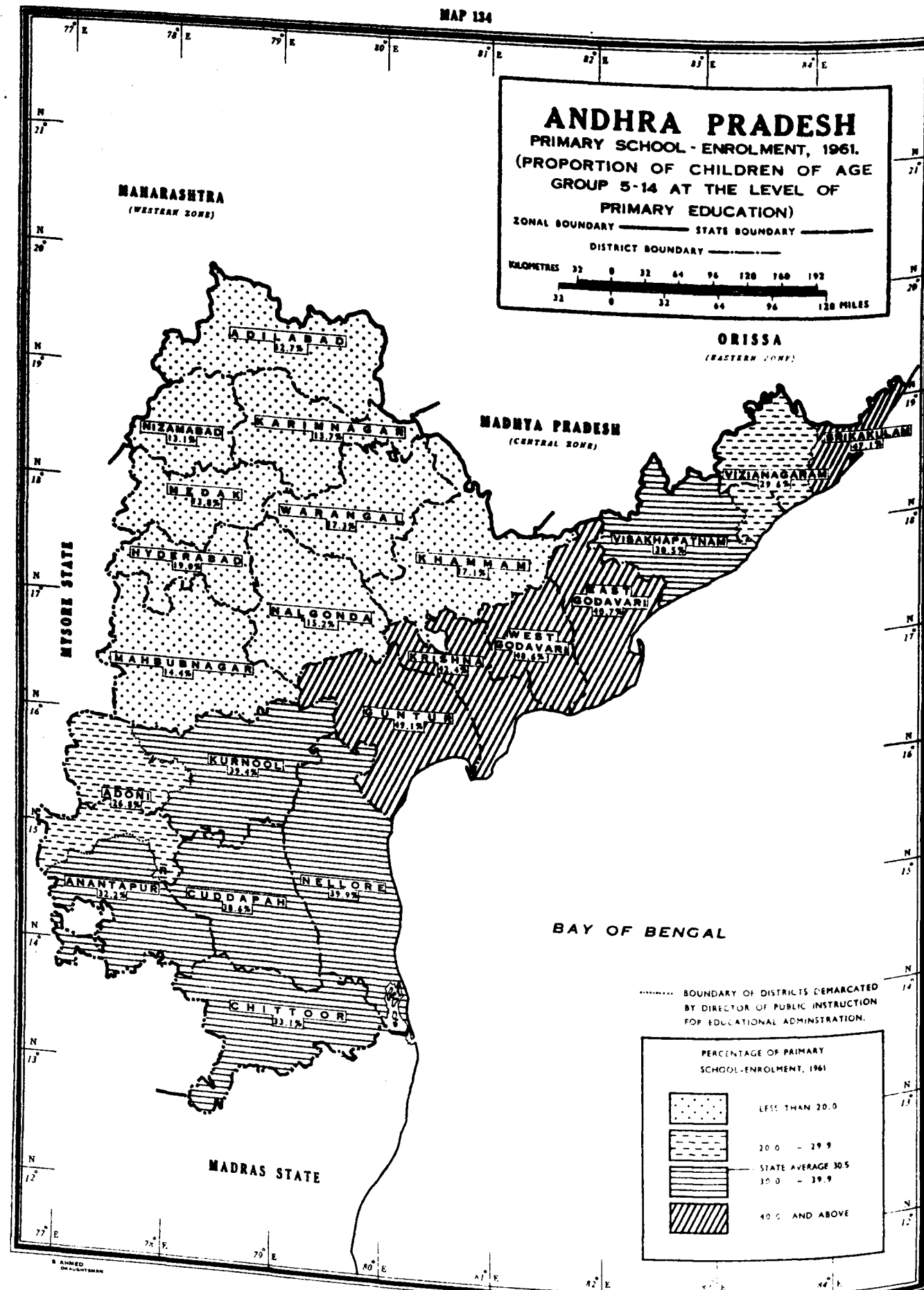


MAP 132 (A)

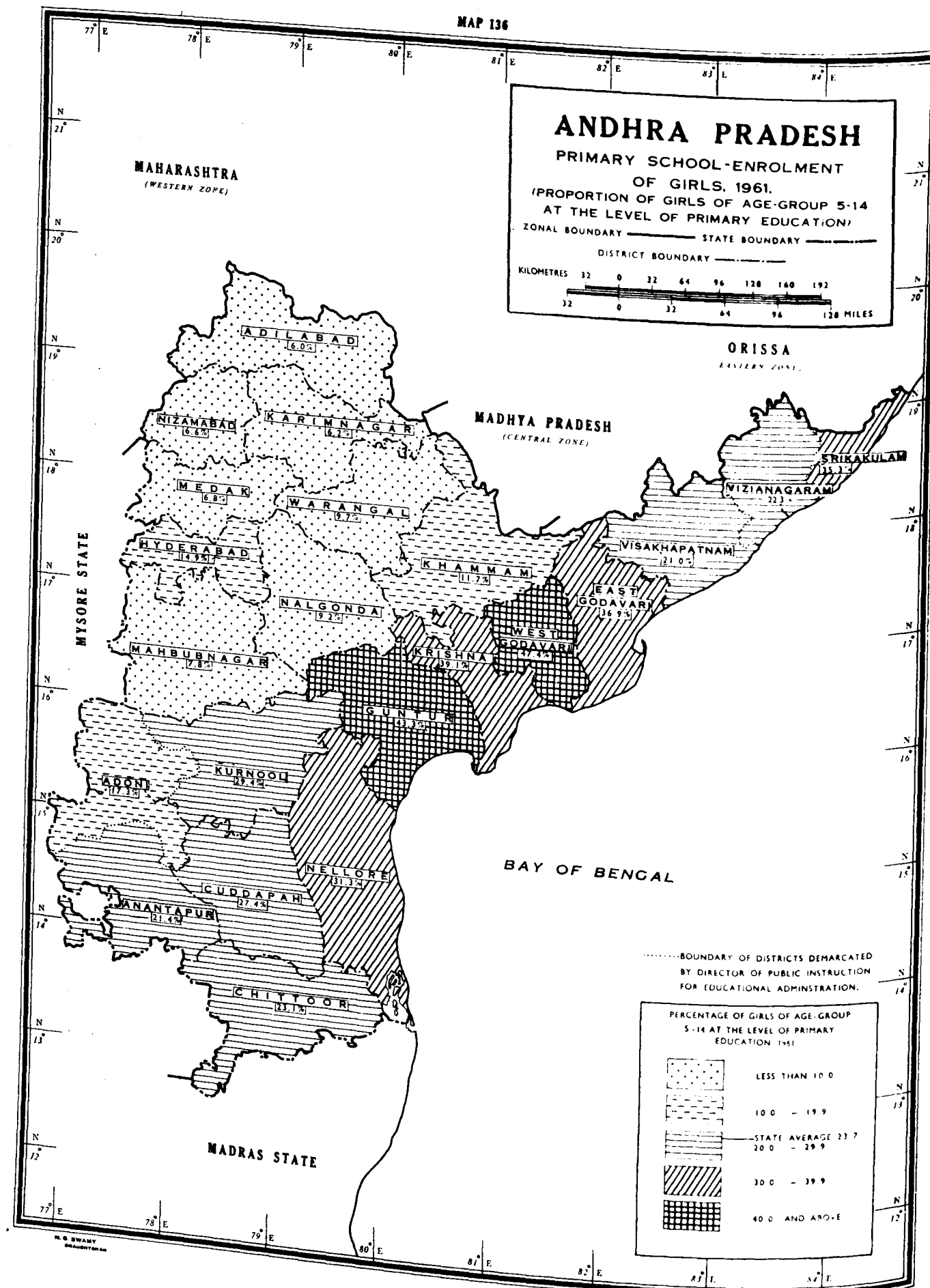


MAP 133

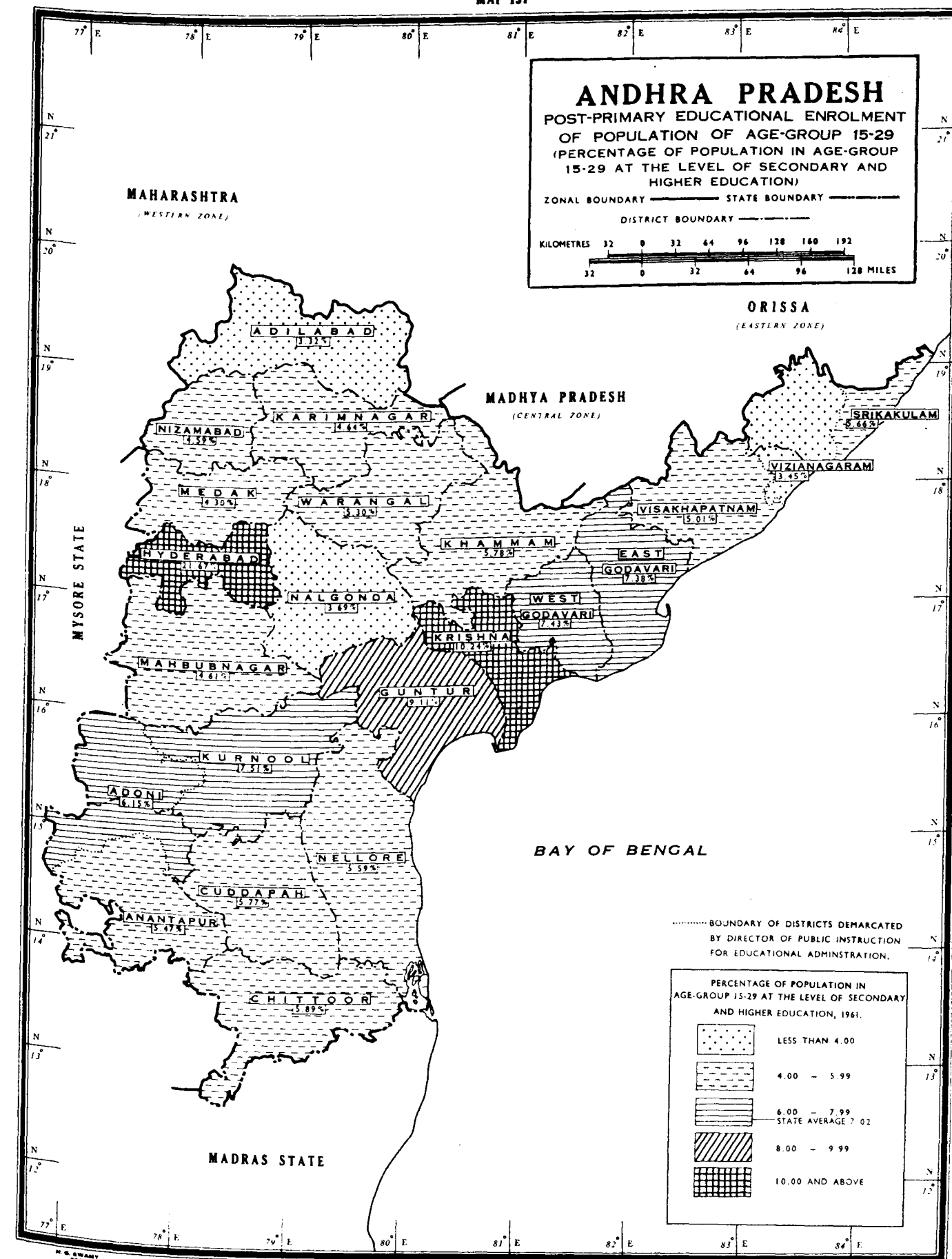




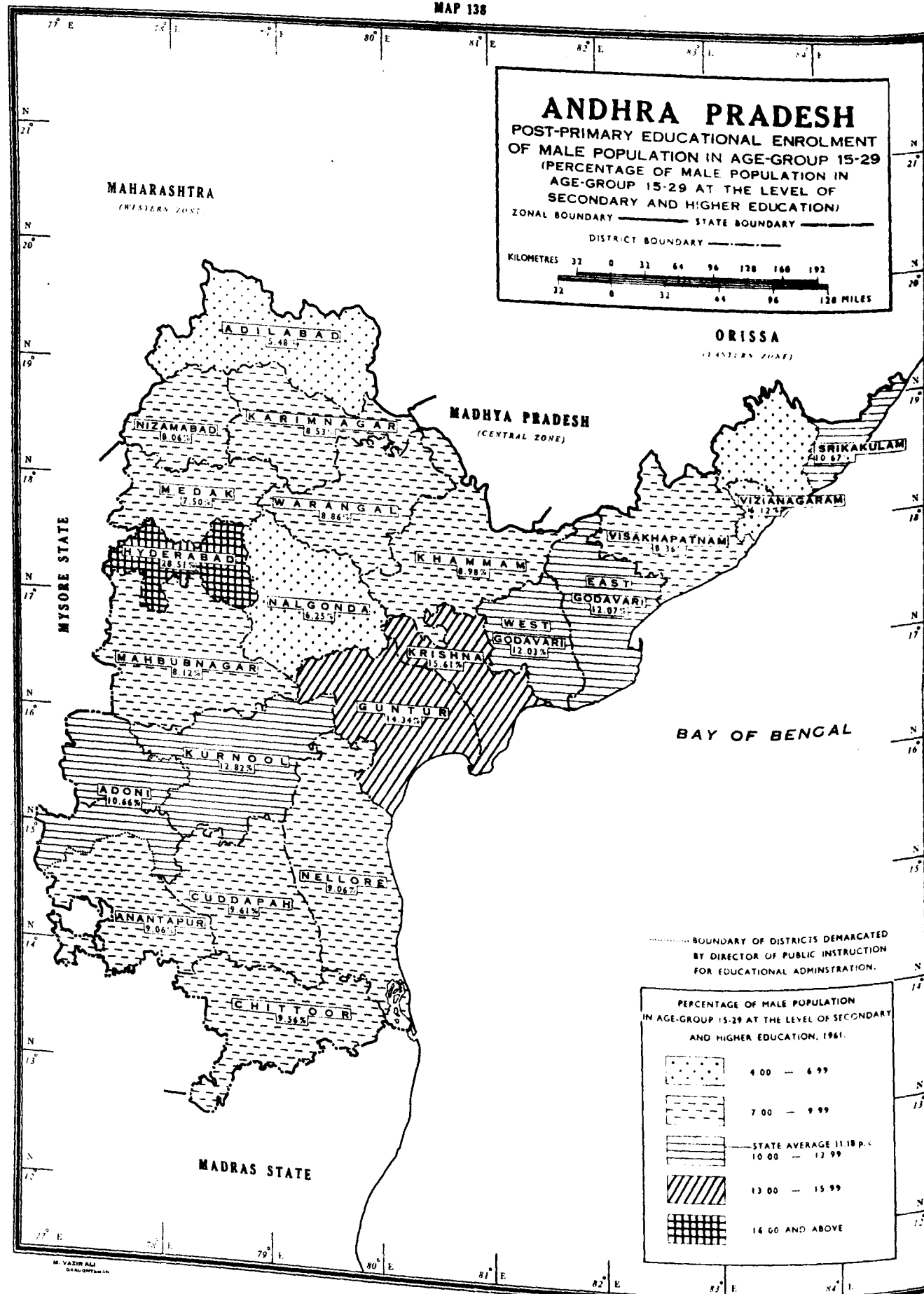
MAP 136



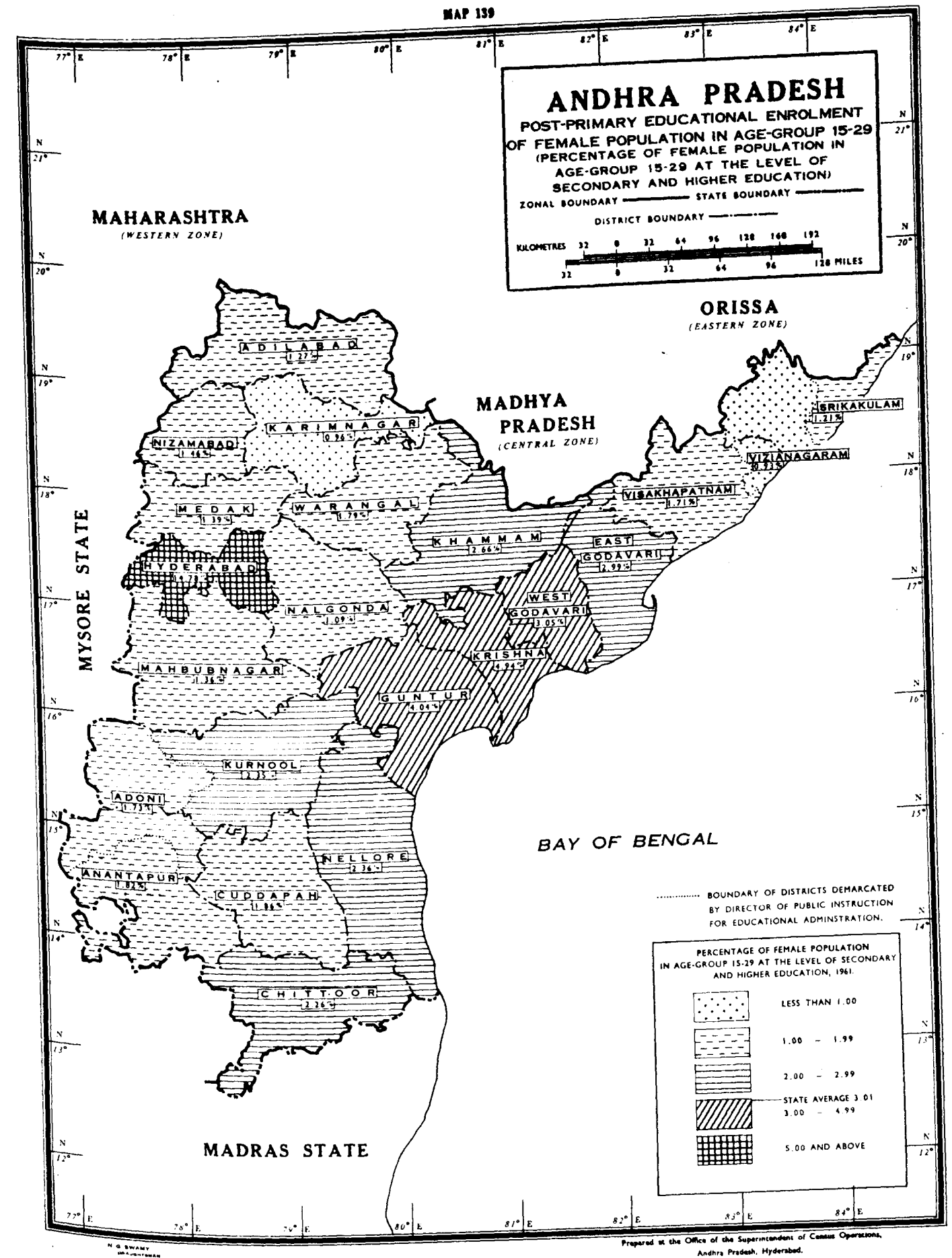
MAP 137

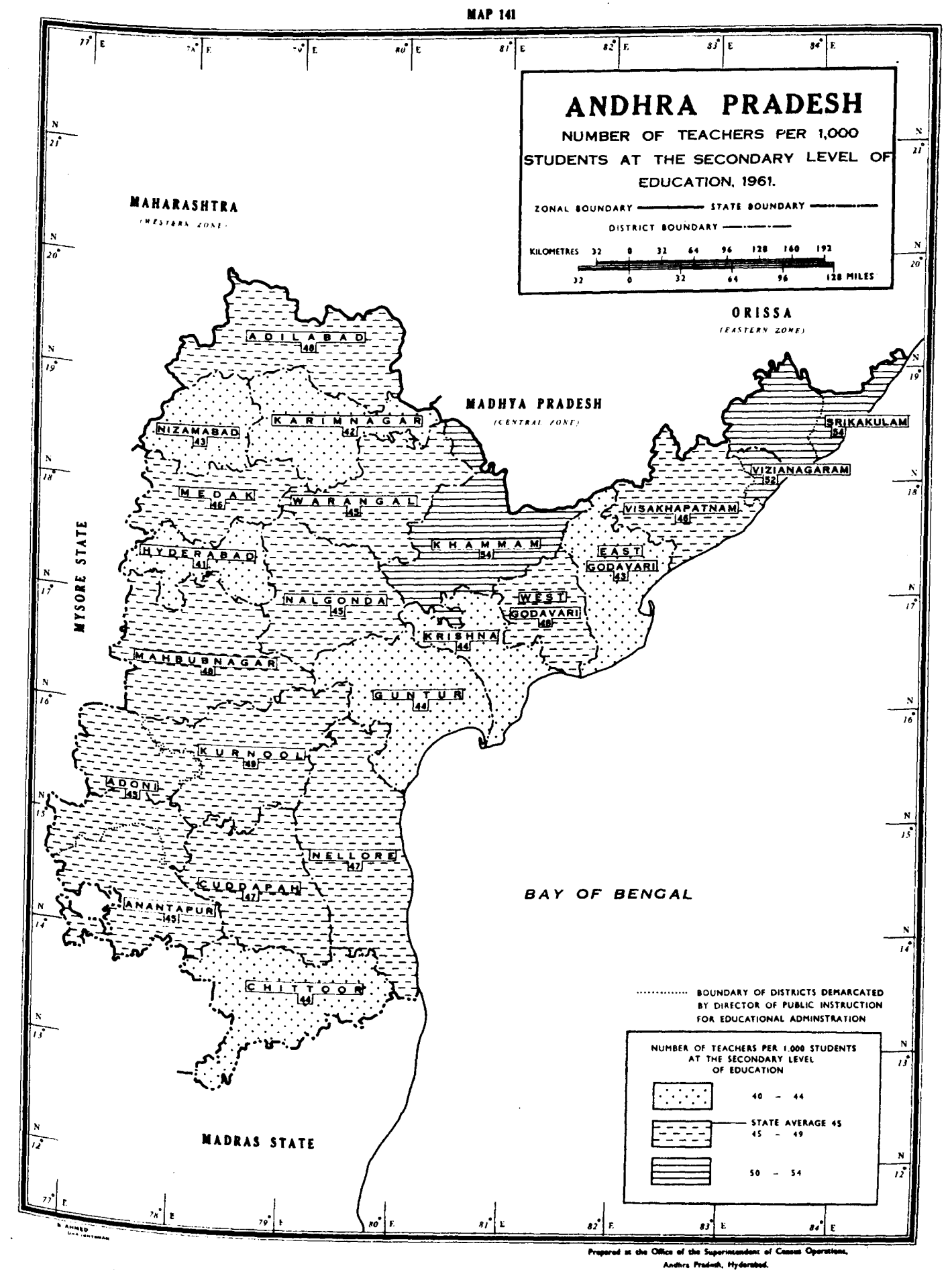
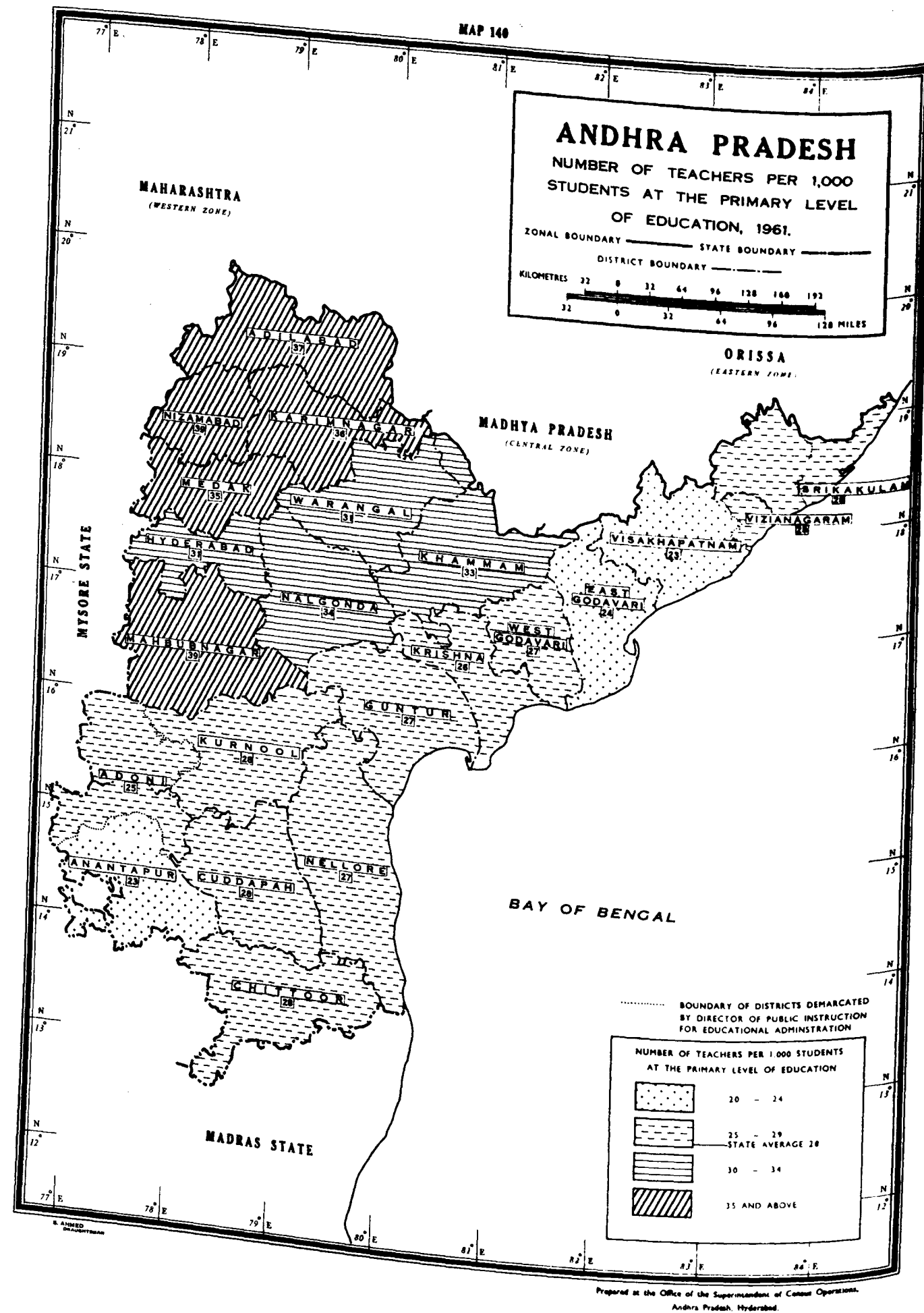


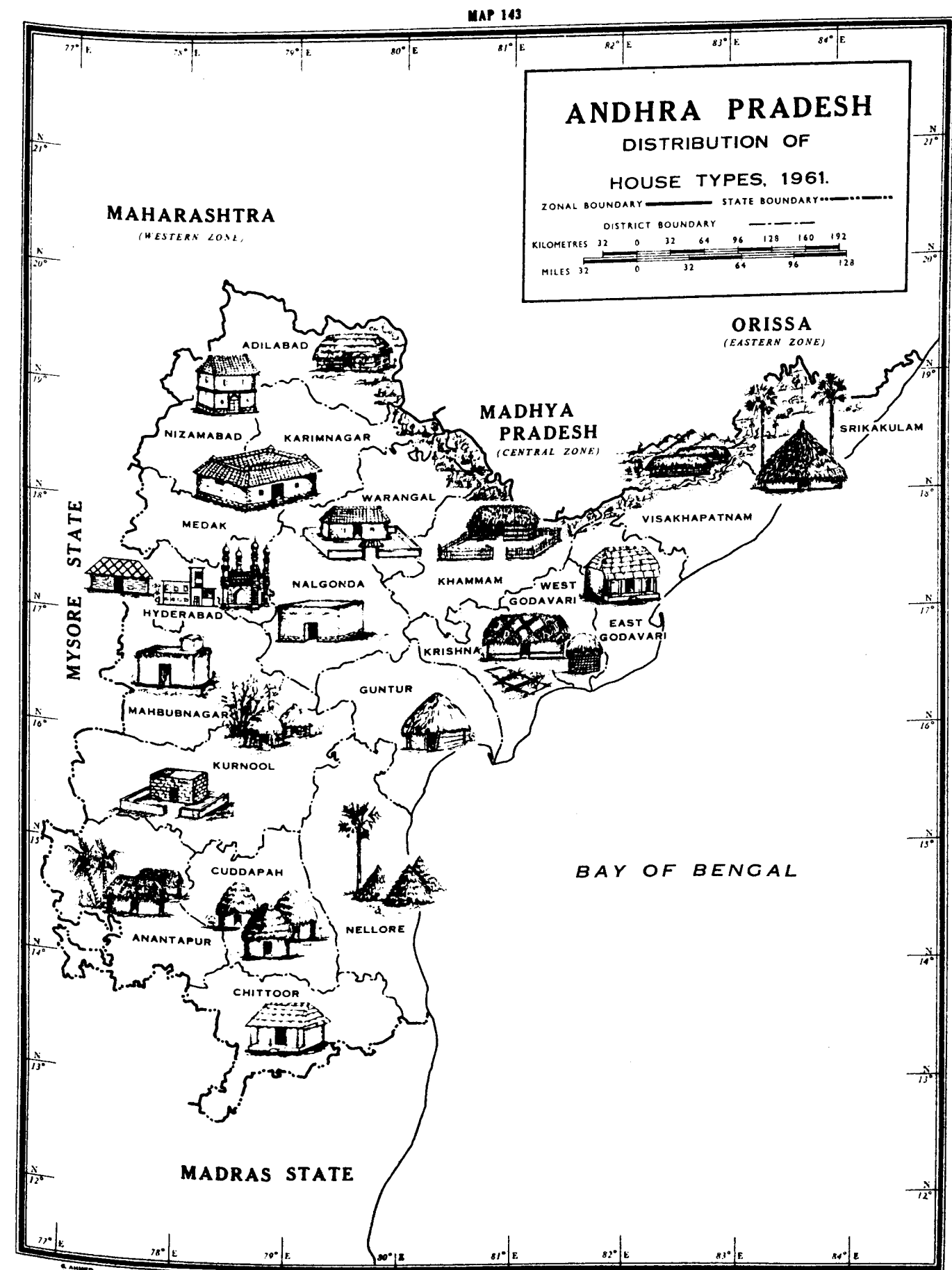
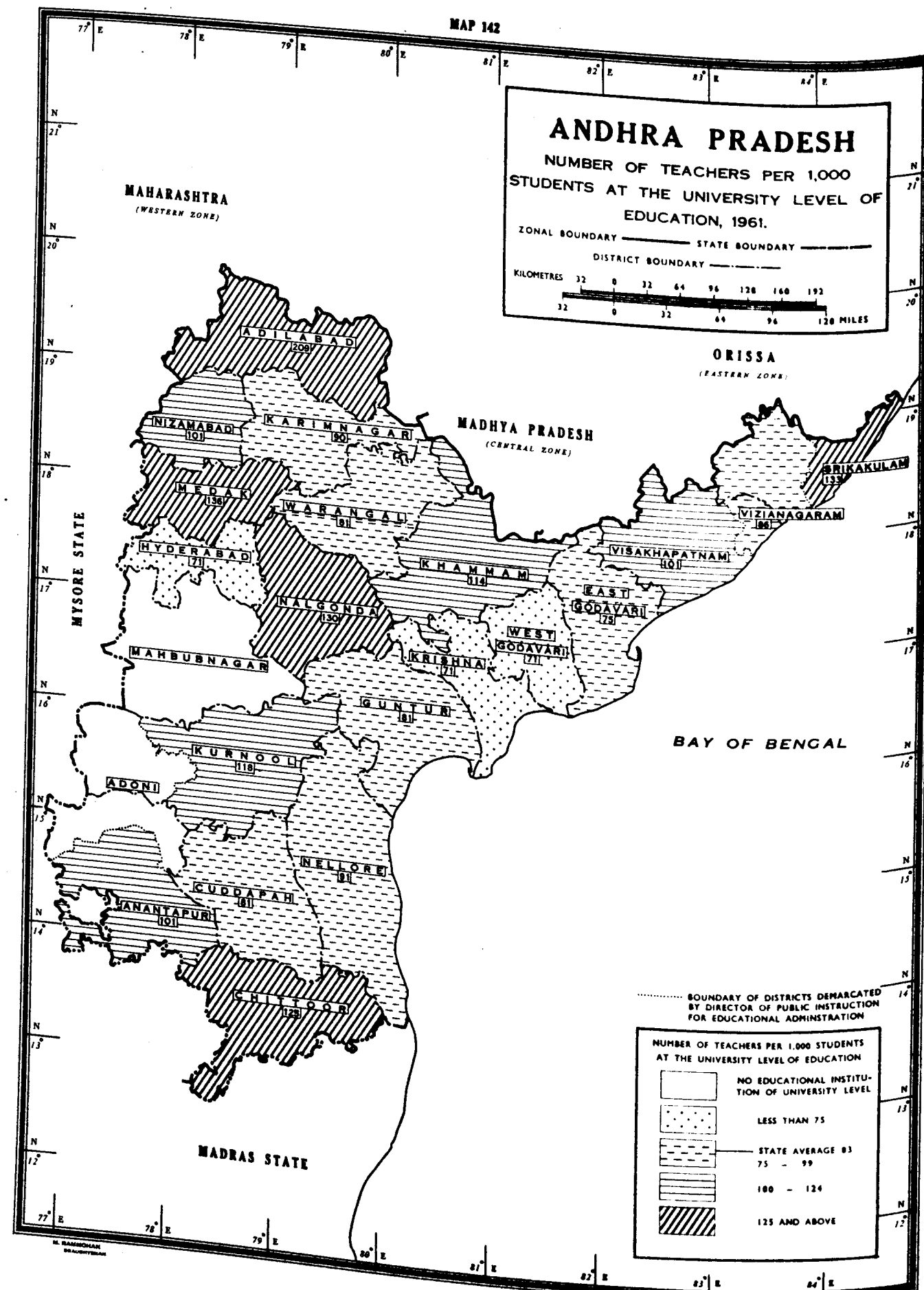
MAP 138

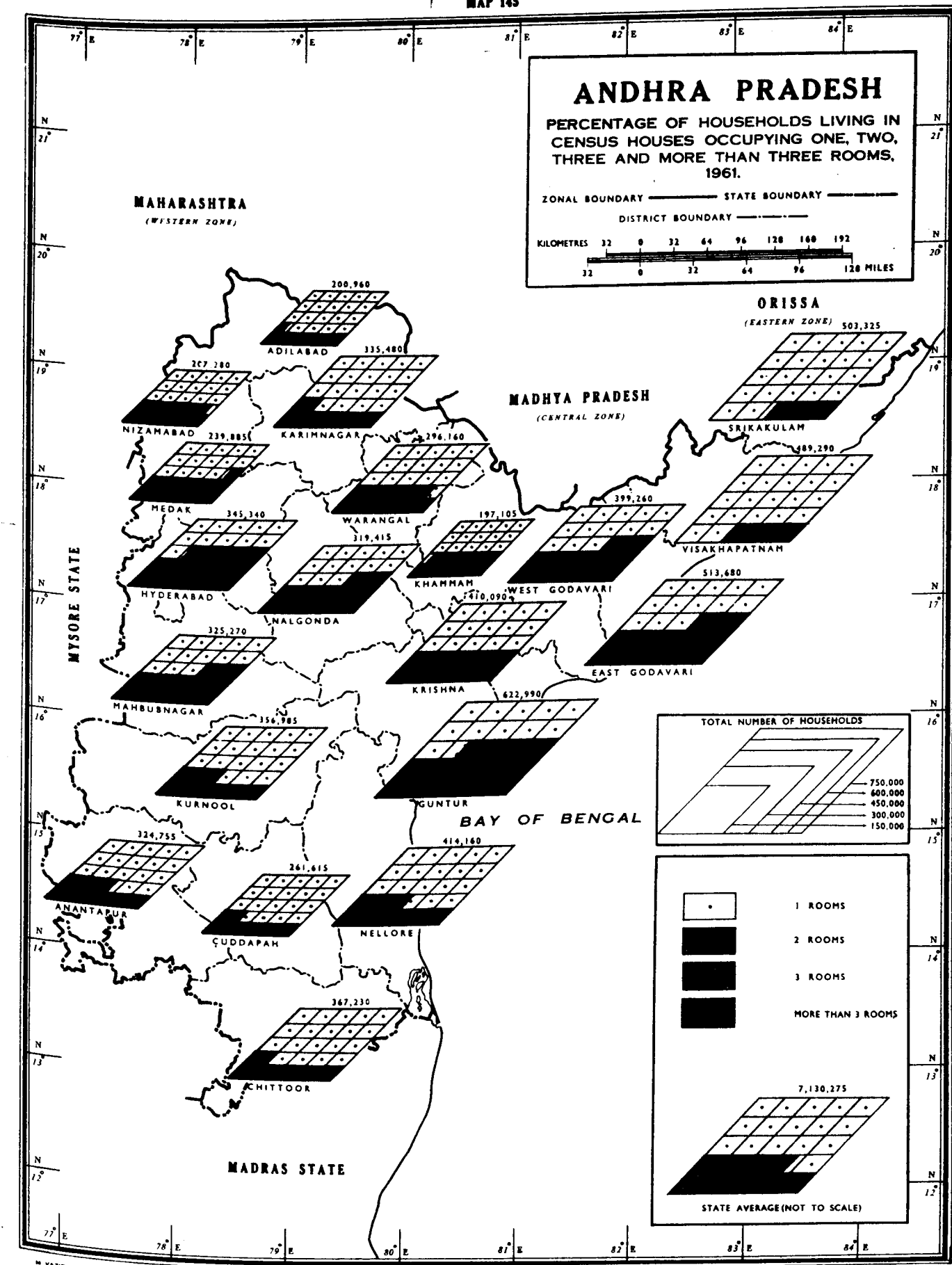
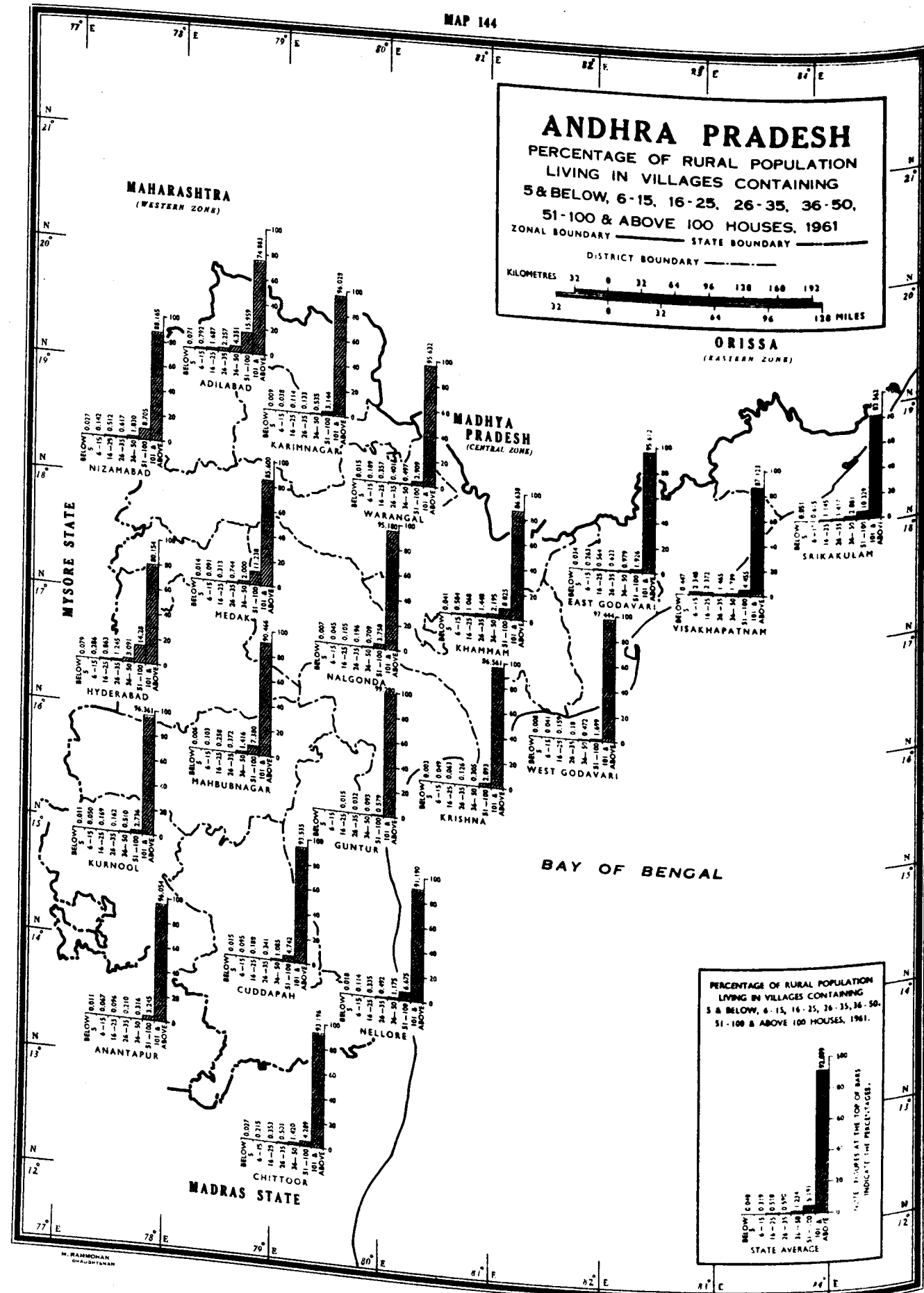
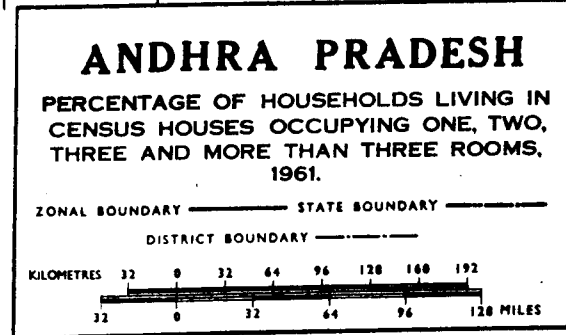
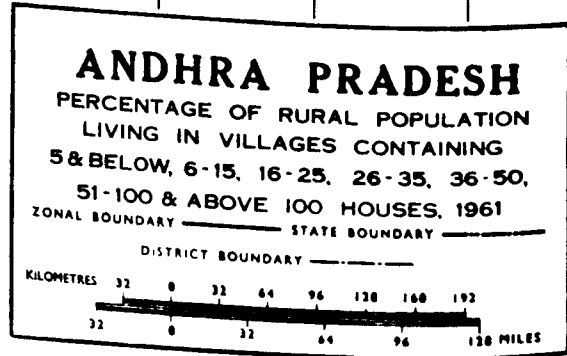


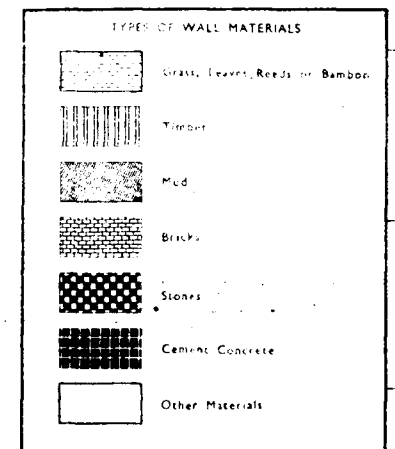
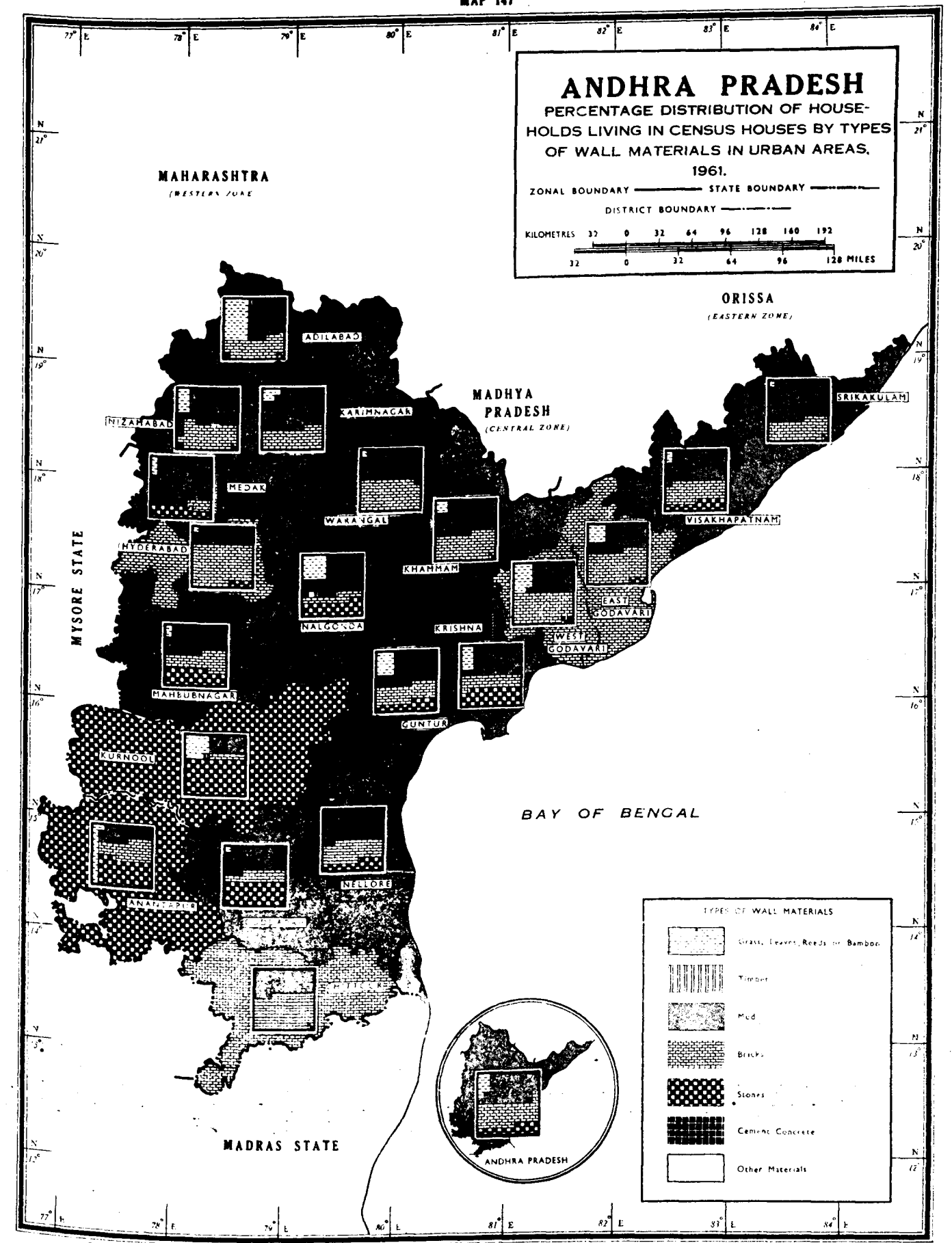
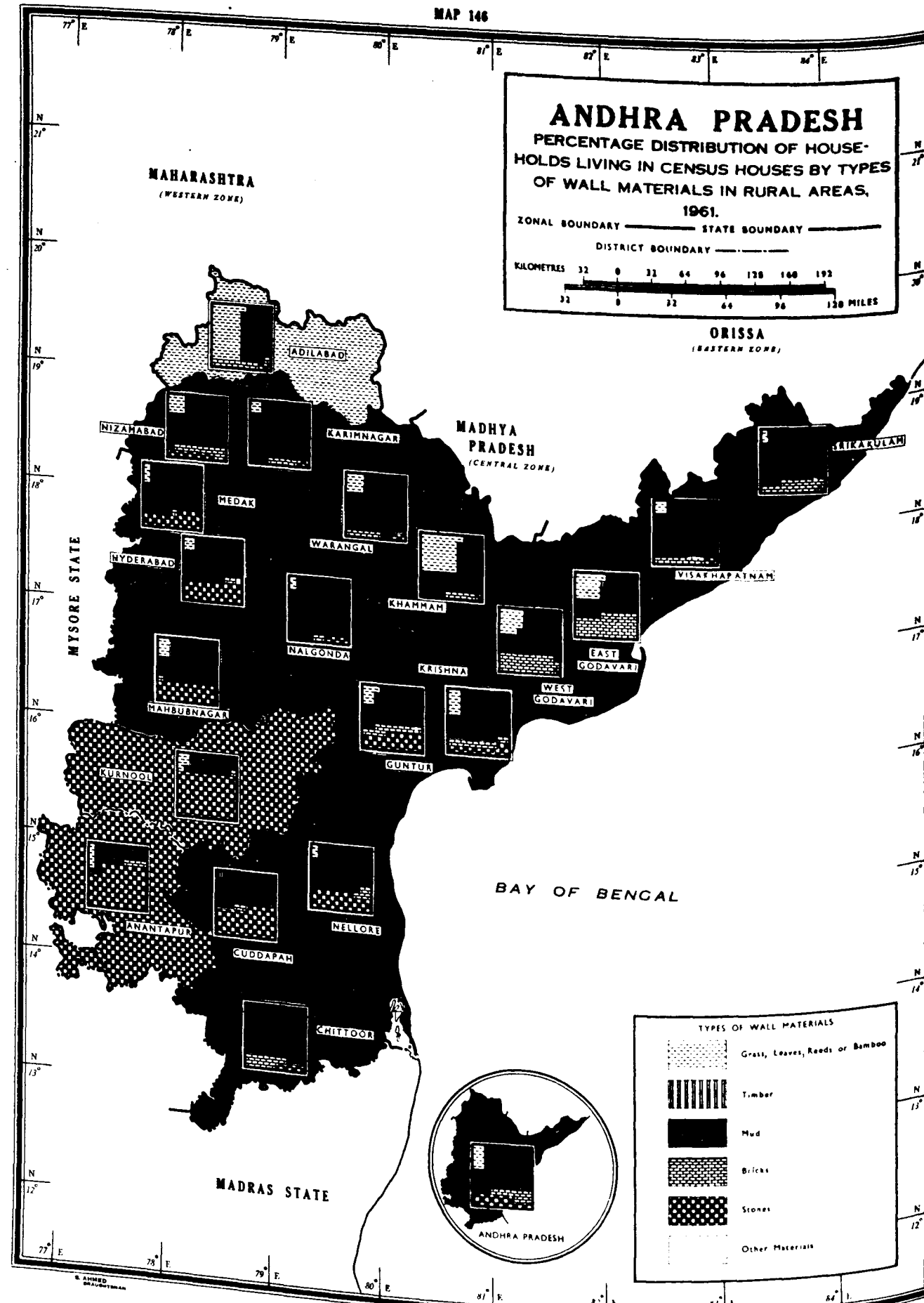
MAP 139

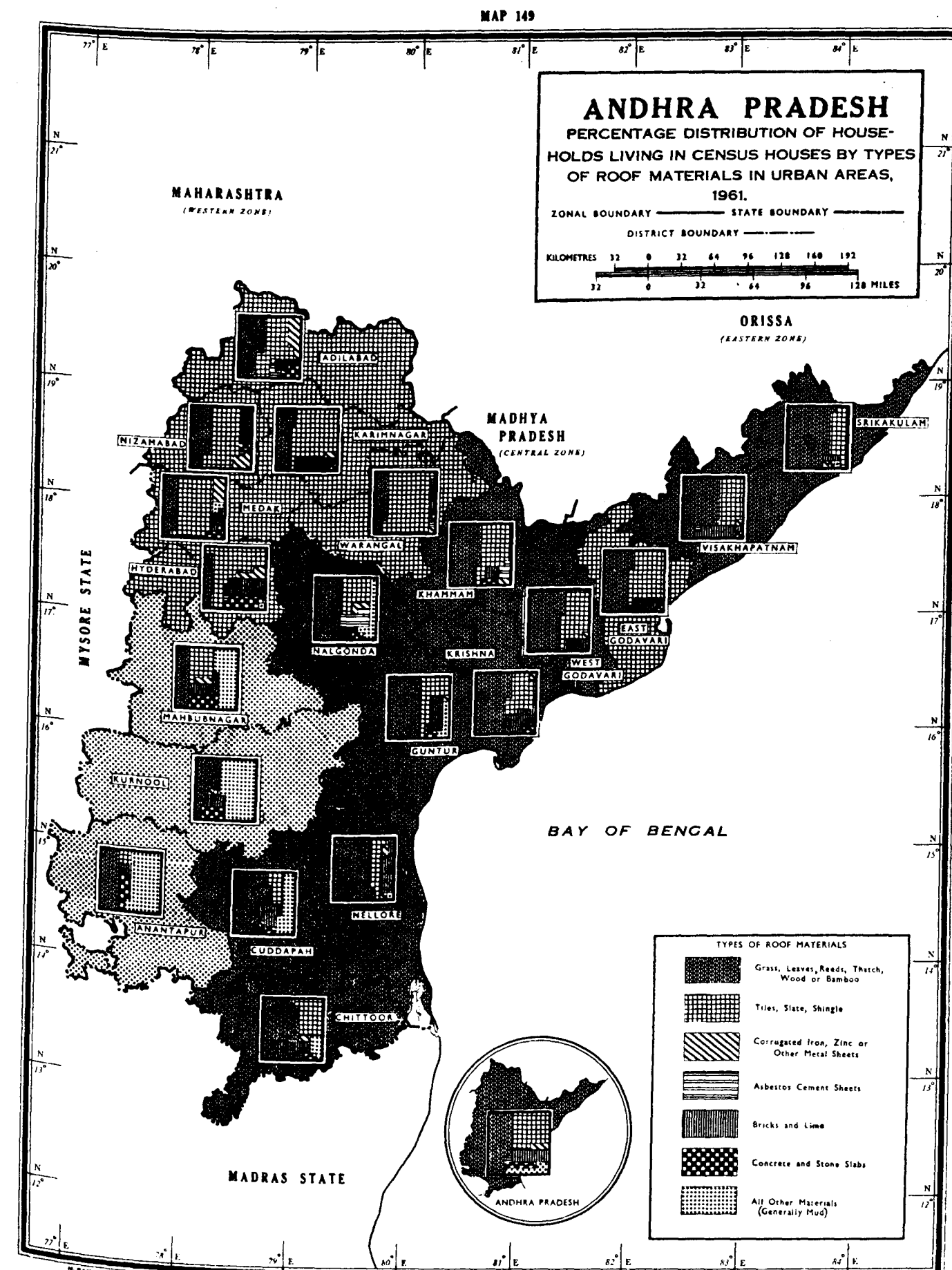
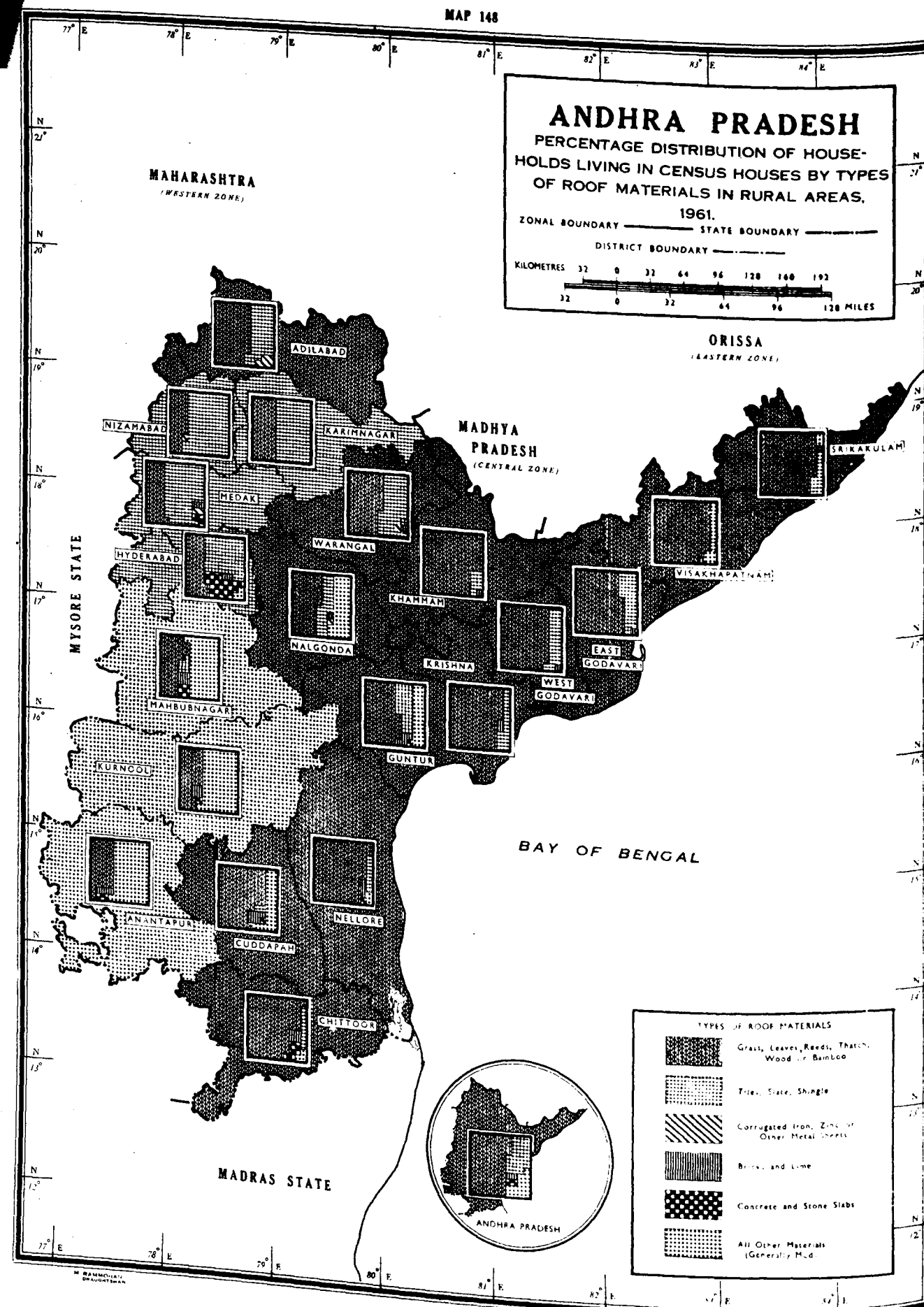


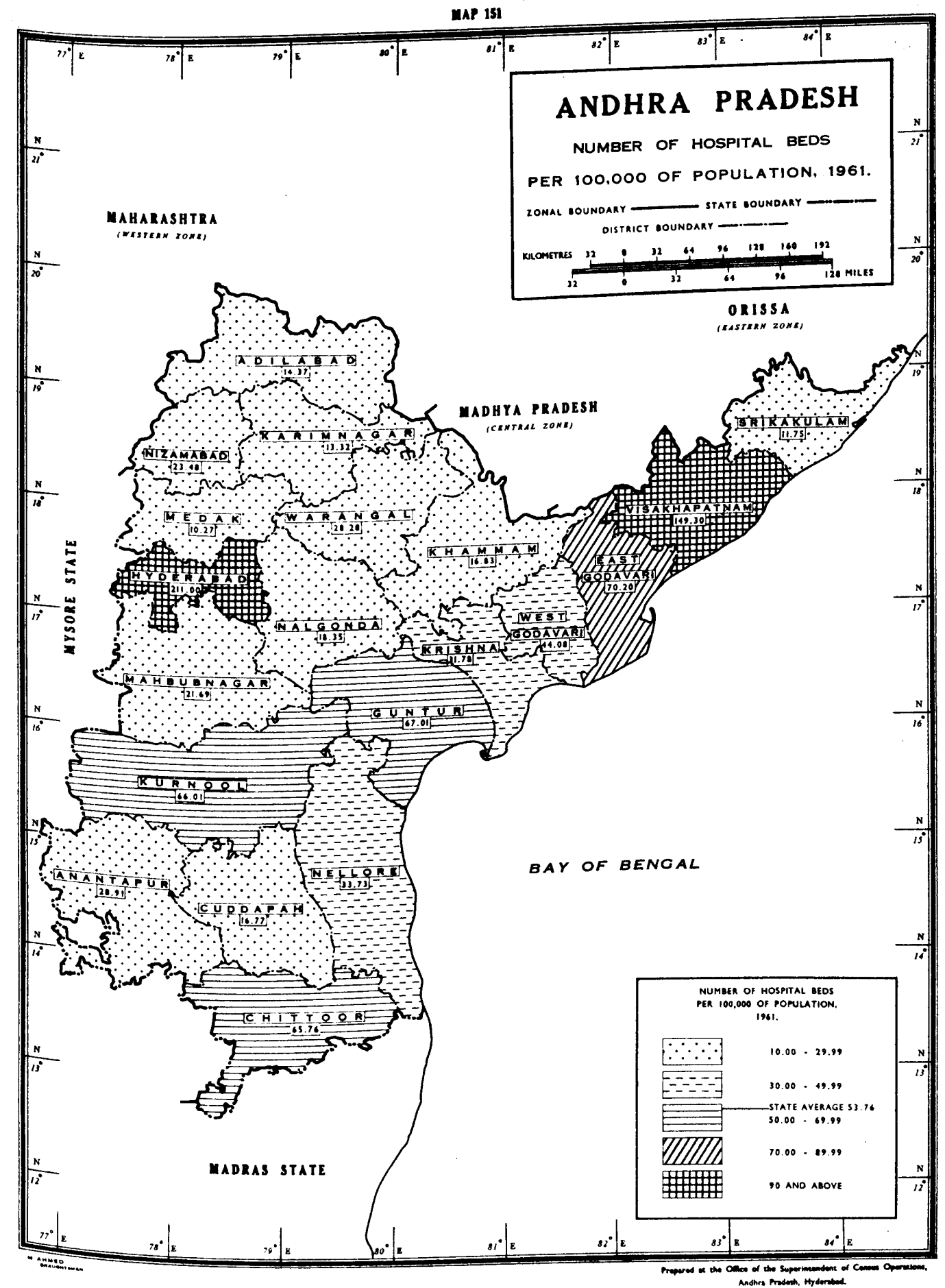
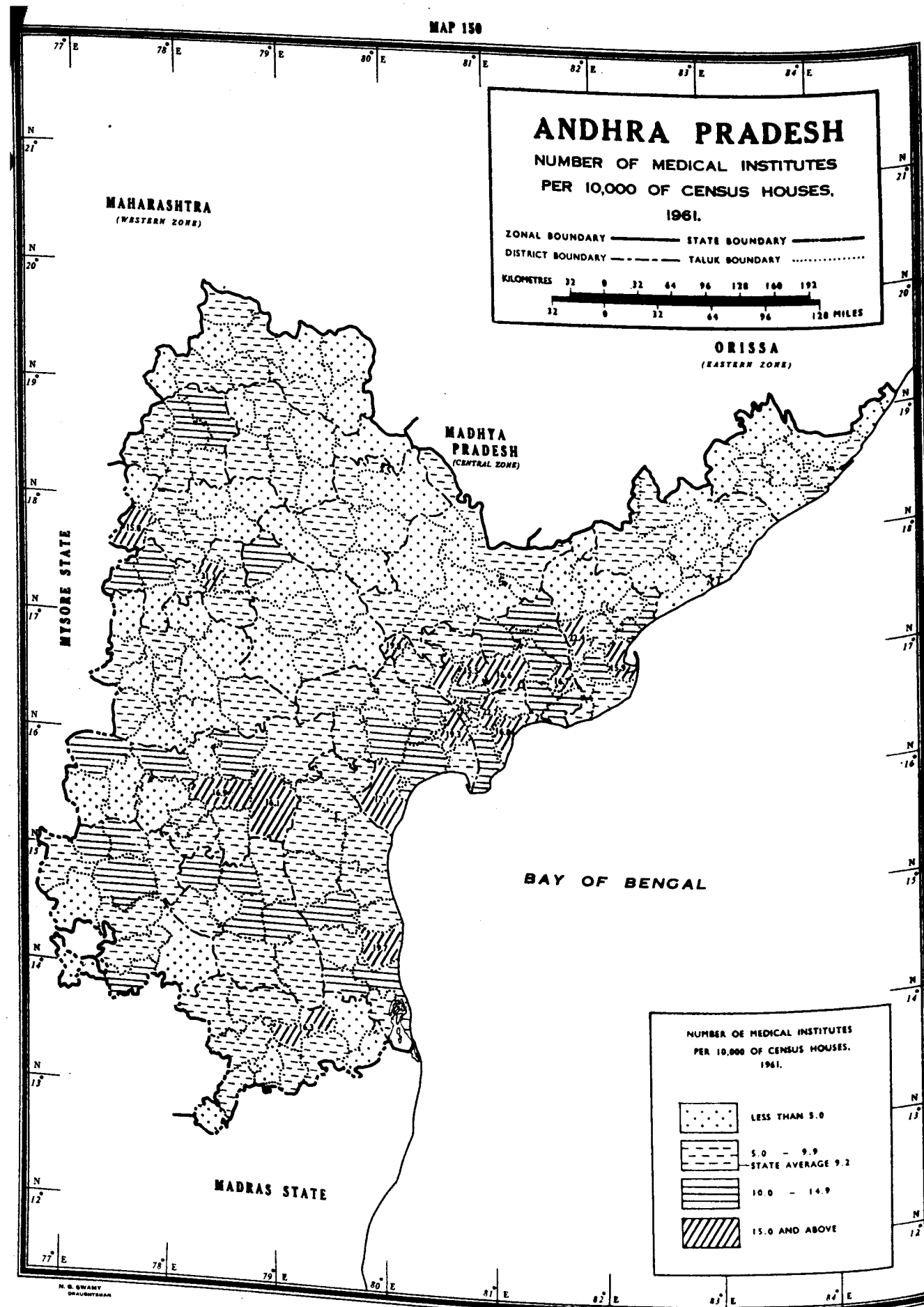


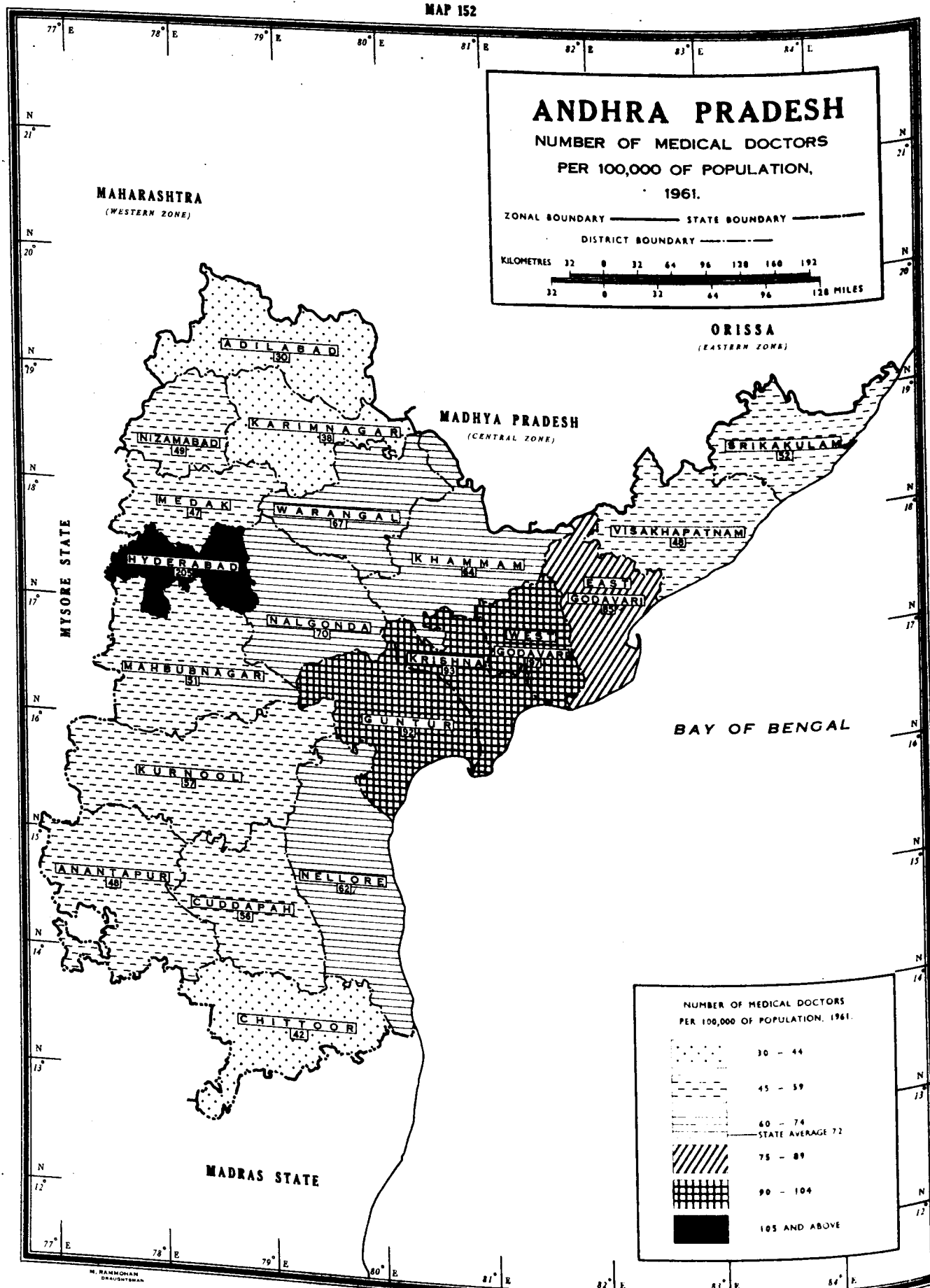






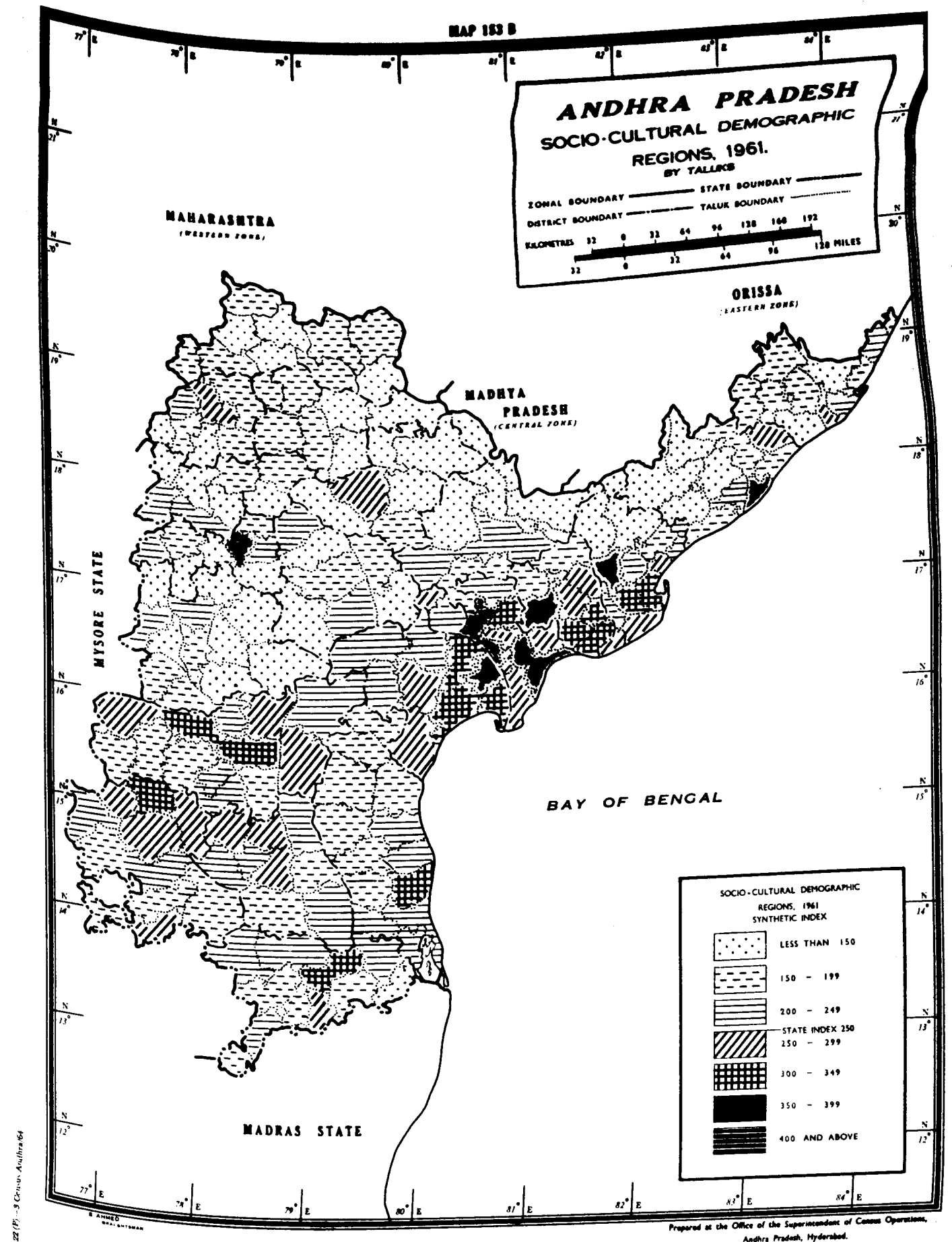
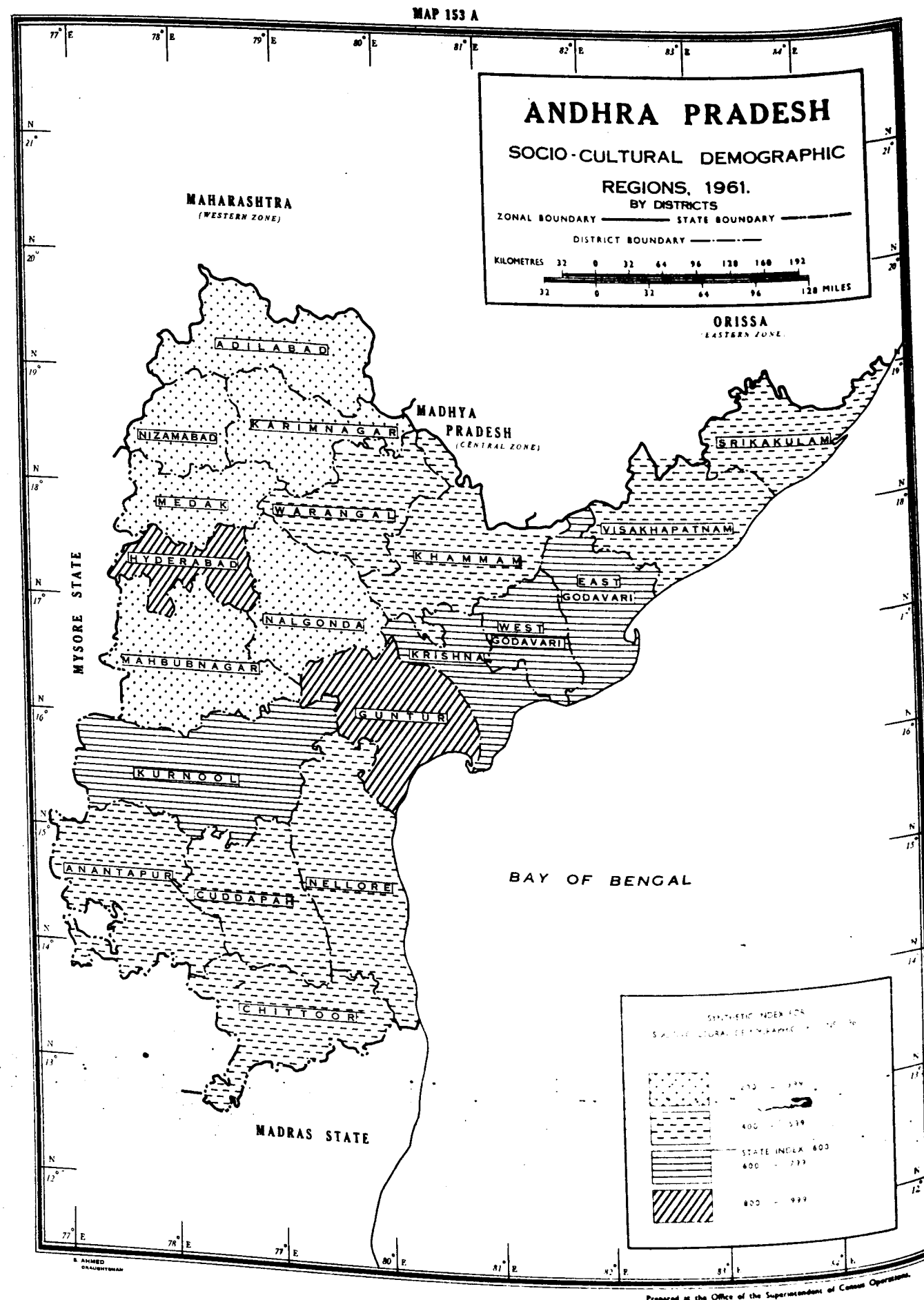




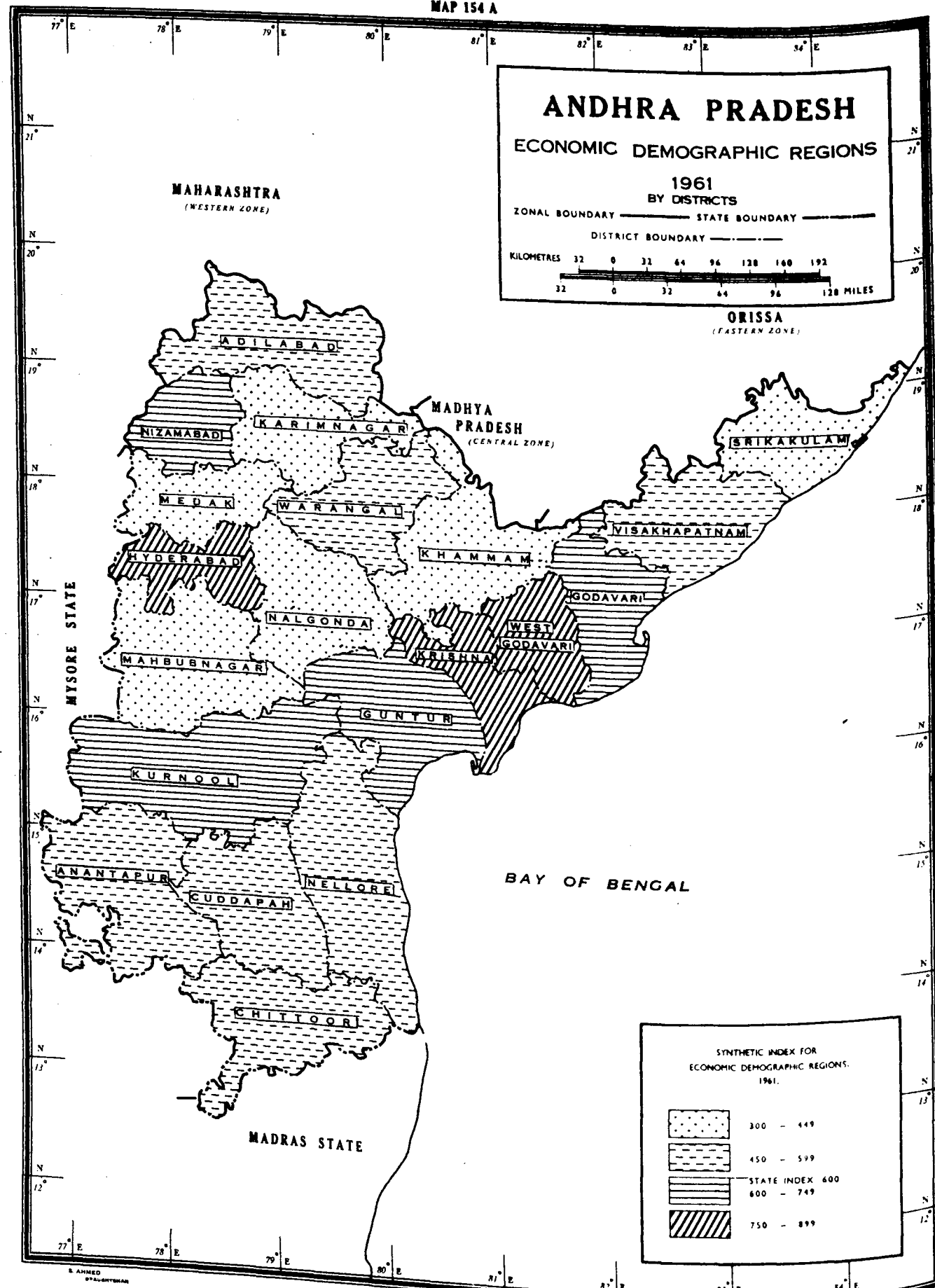


6. DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS

- Socio-Cultural Demographic Regions, 1961
- Economic Demographic Regions, 1961

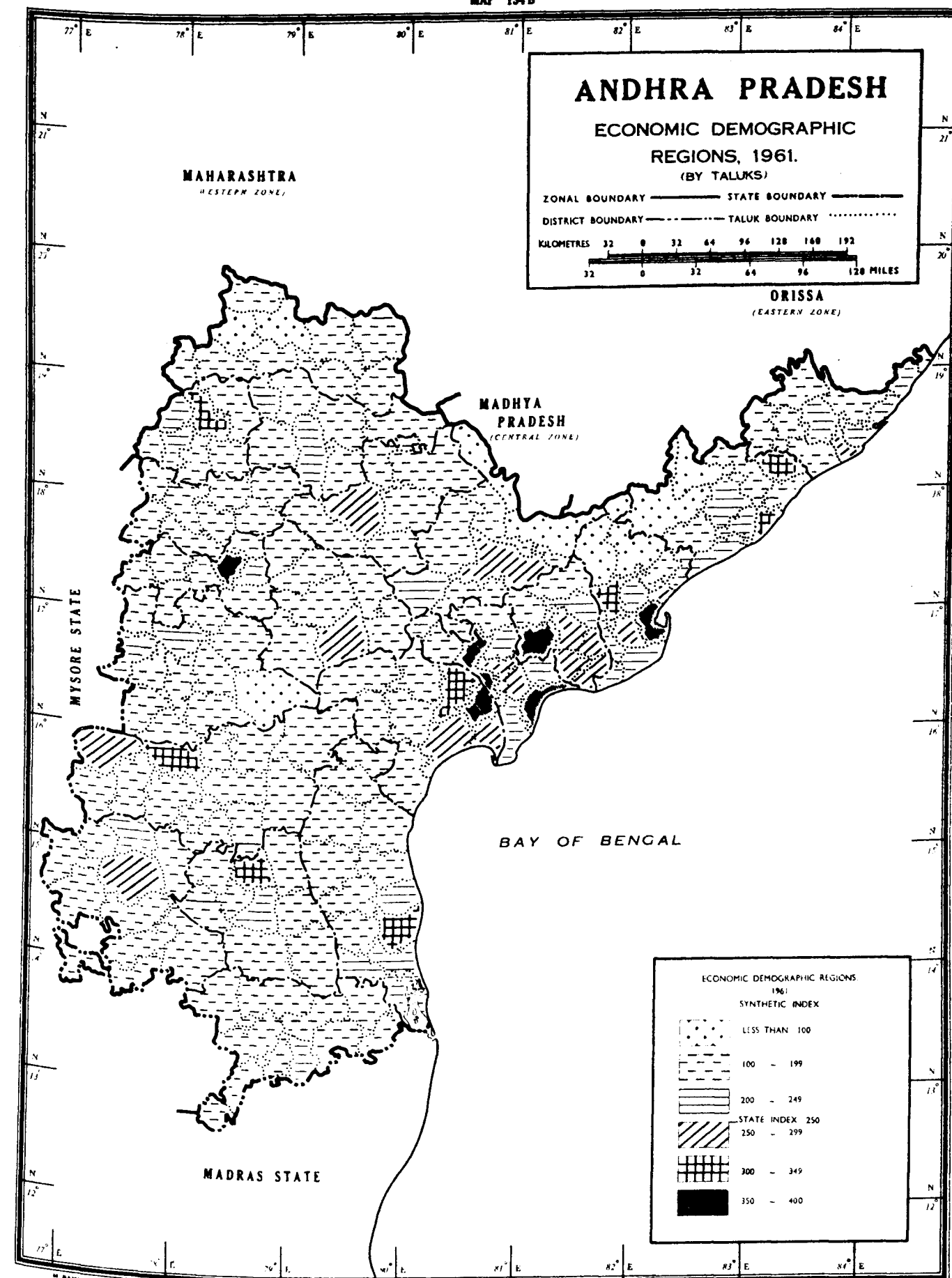


MAP 154 A



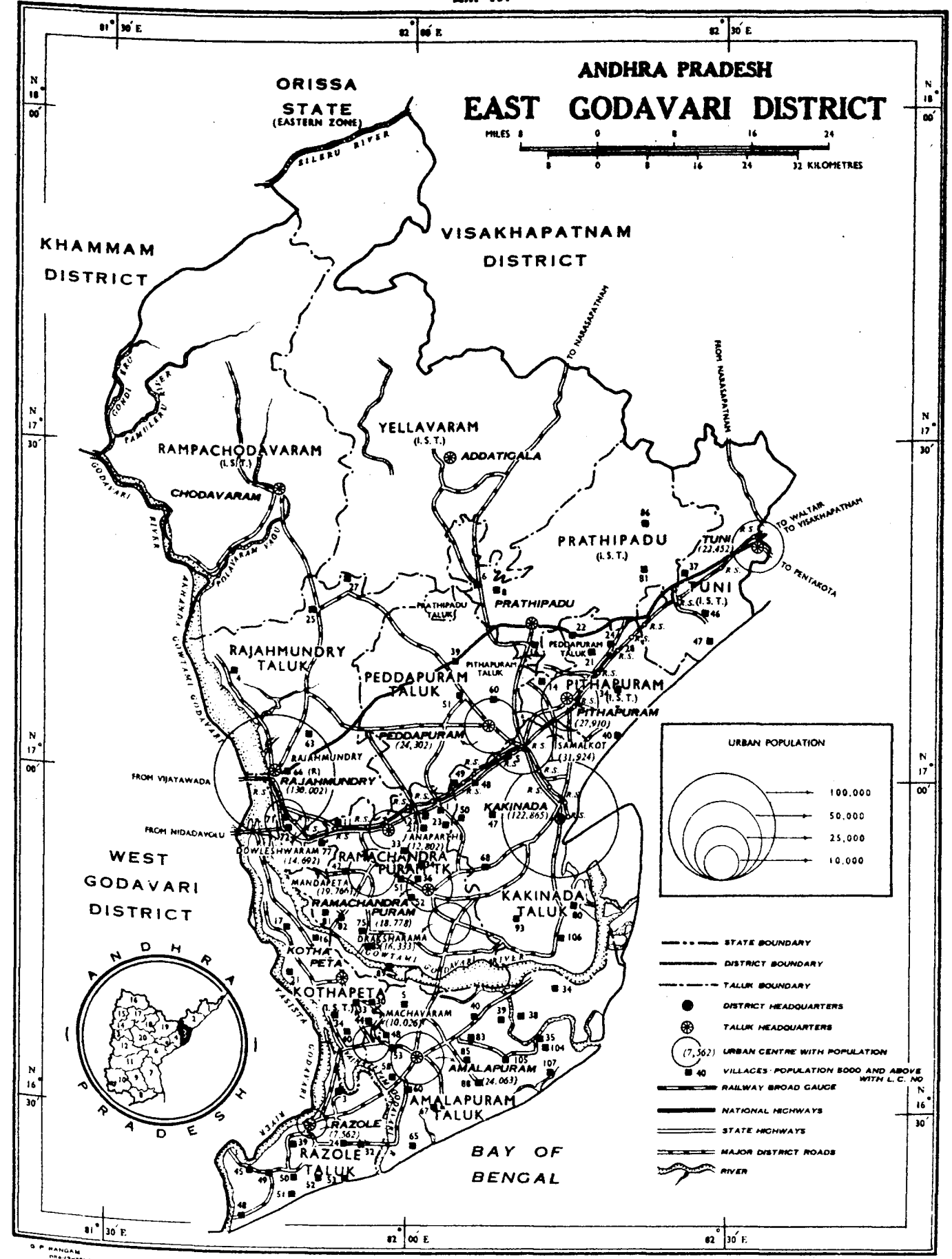
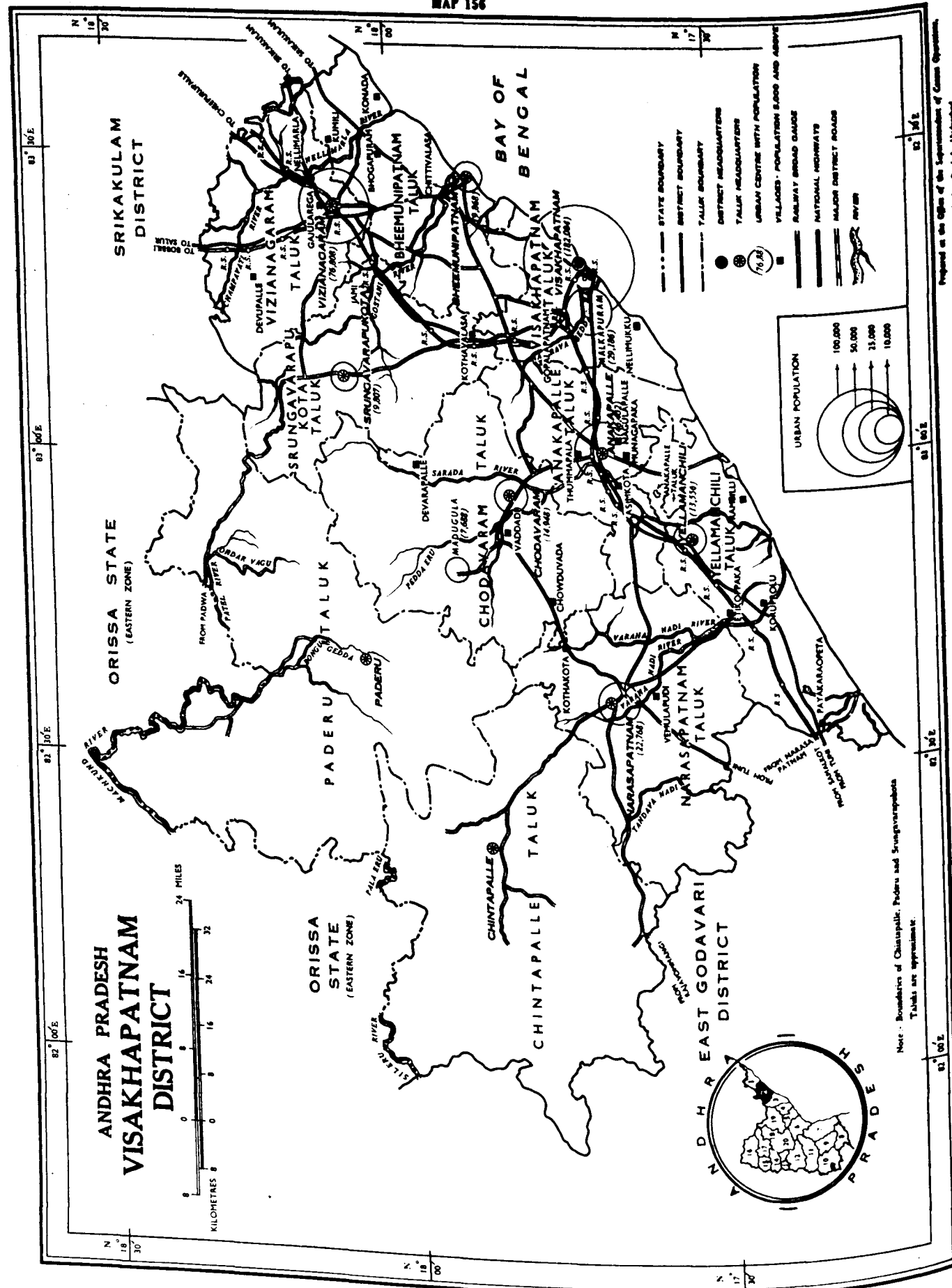
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

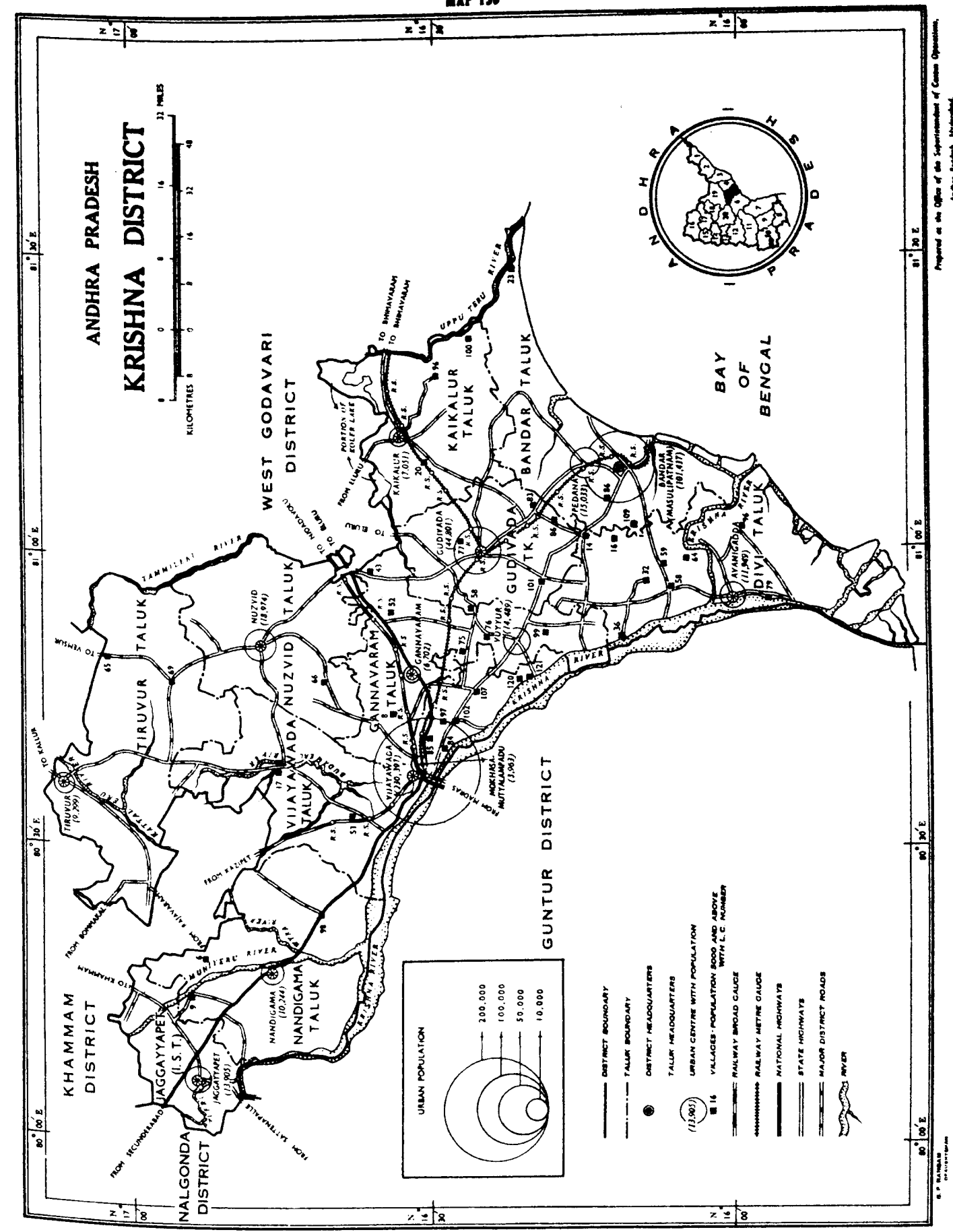
MAP 154 B

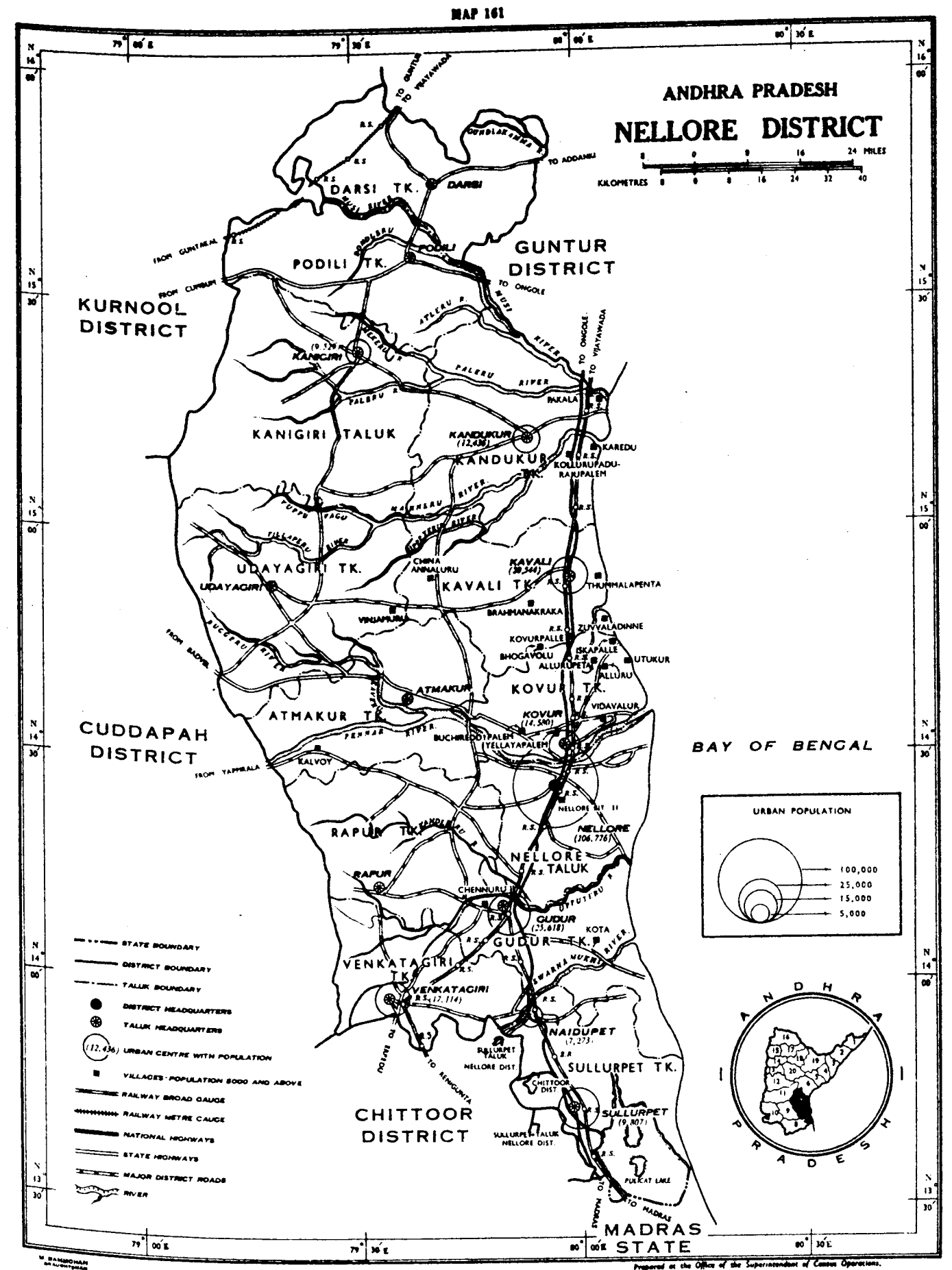
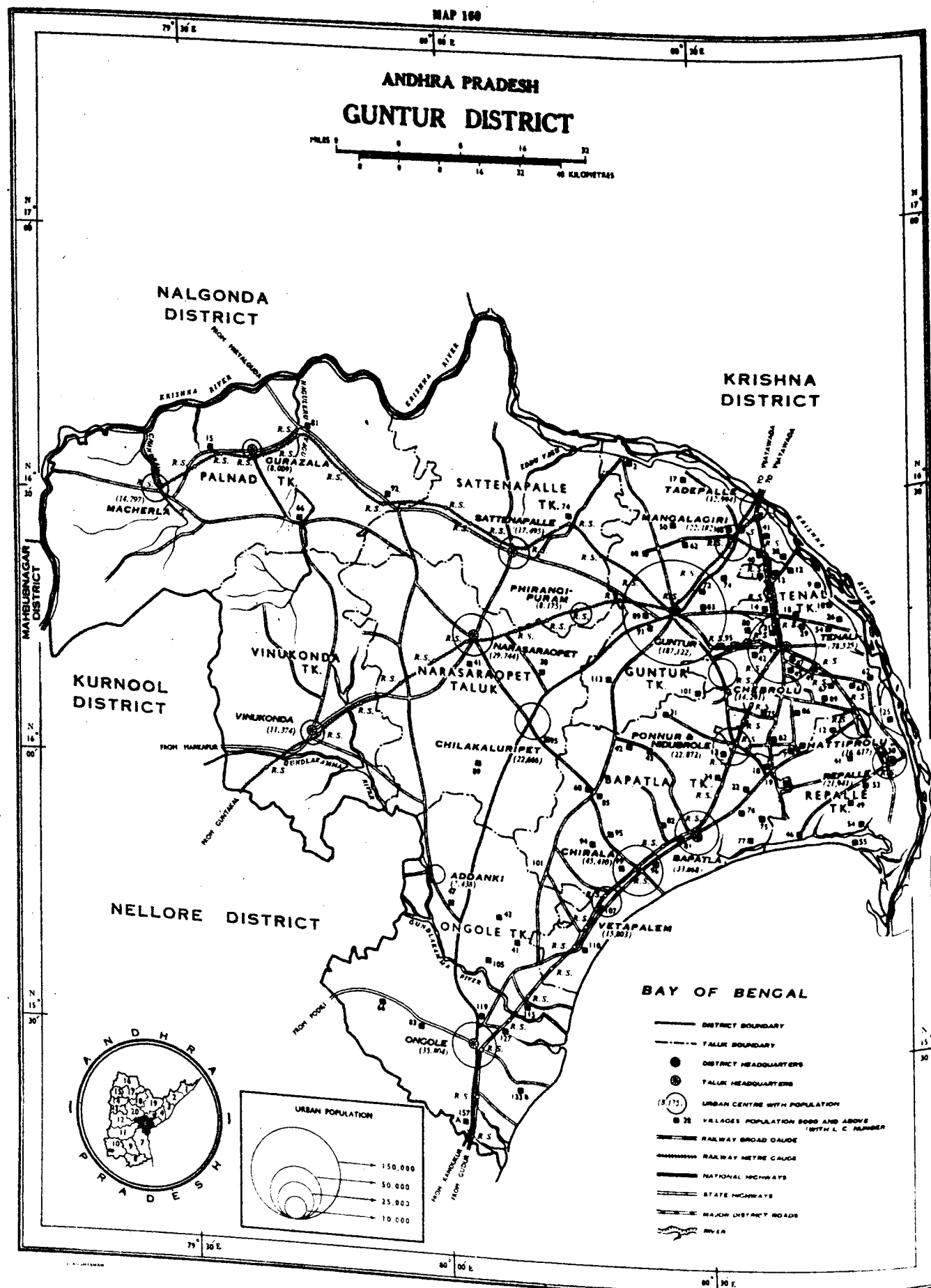


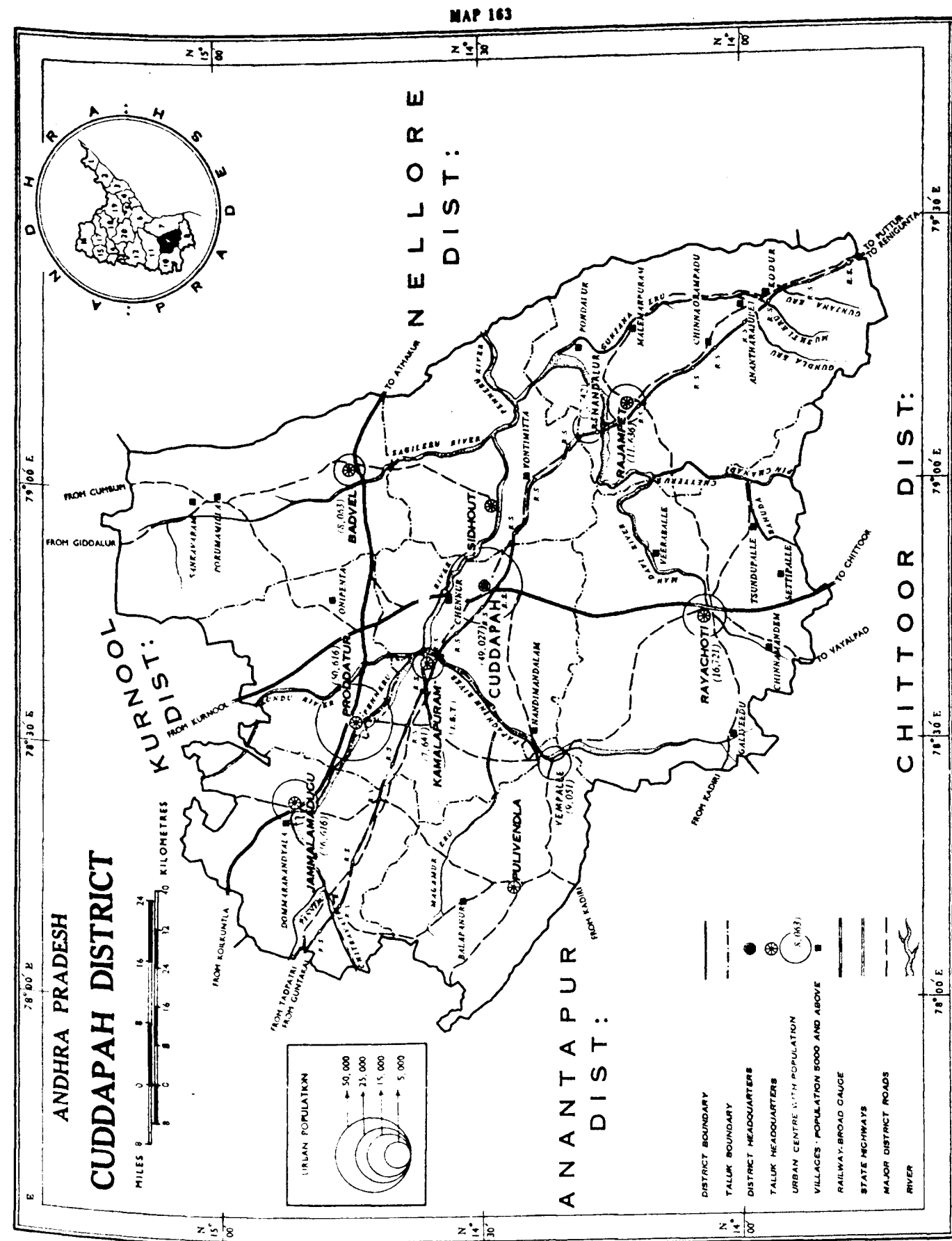
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

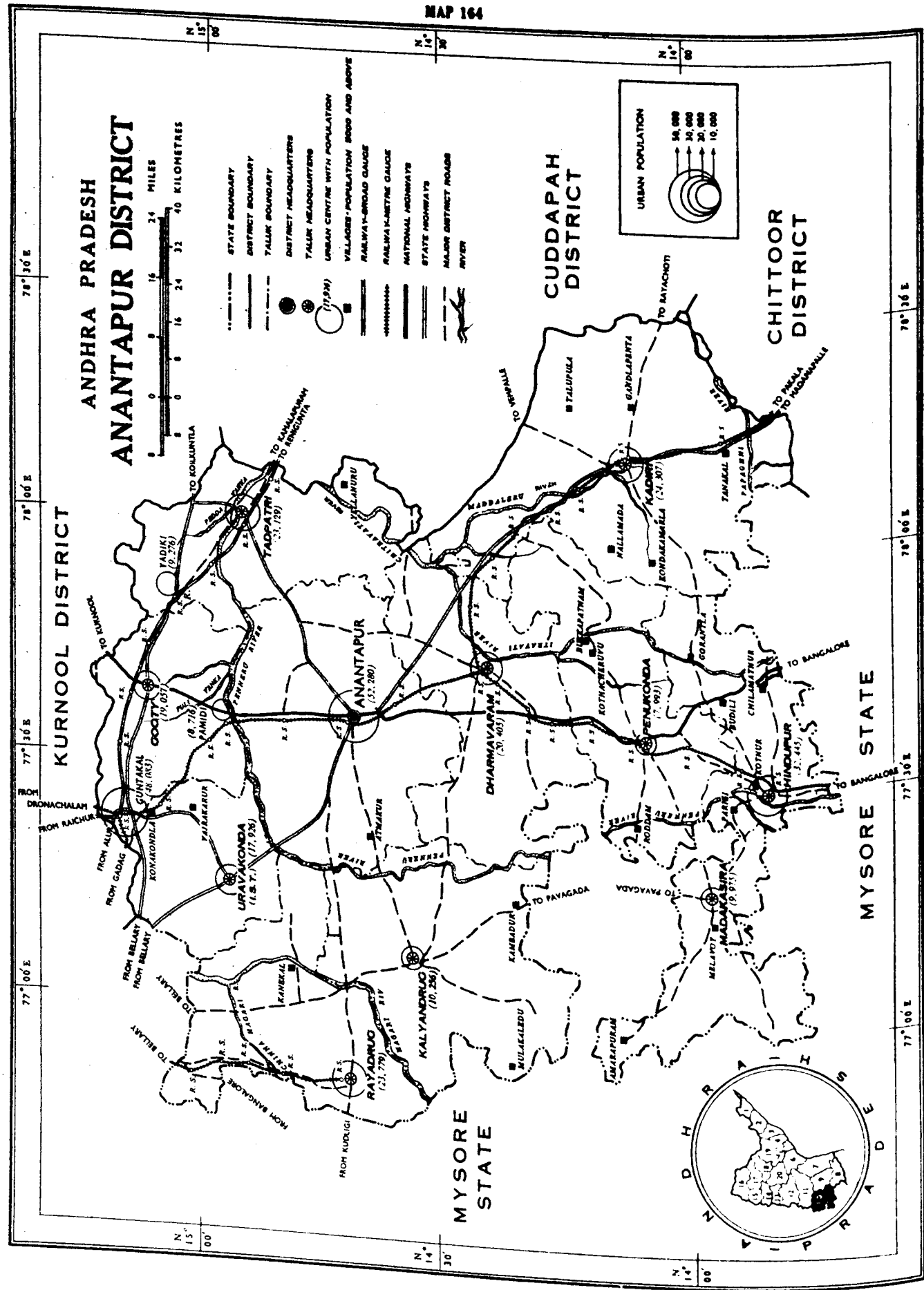
7. DISTRICTS



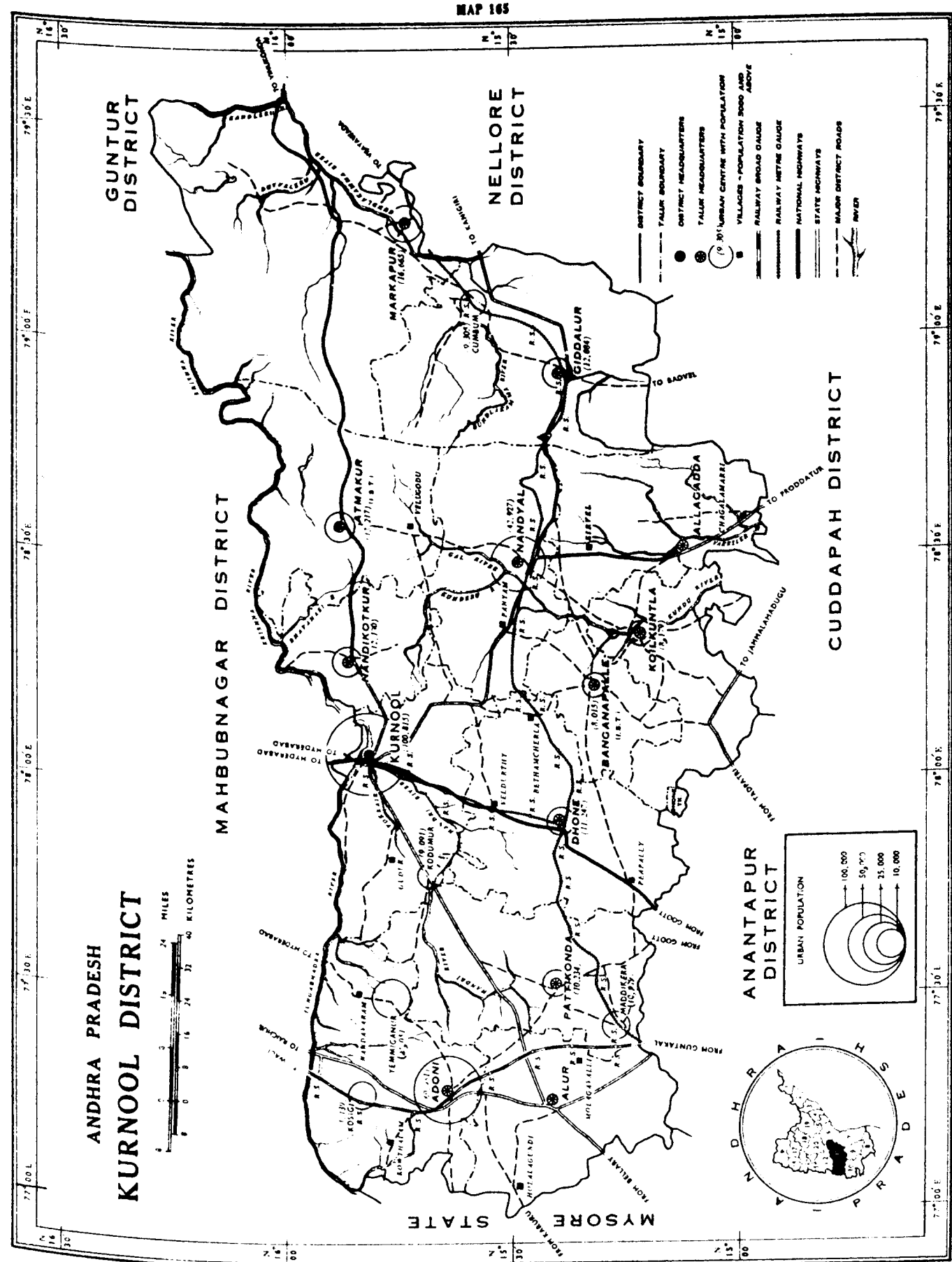




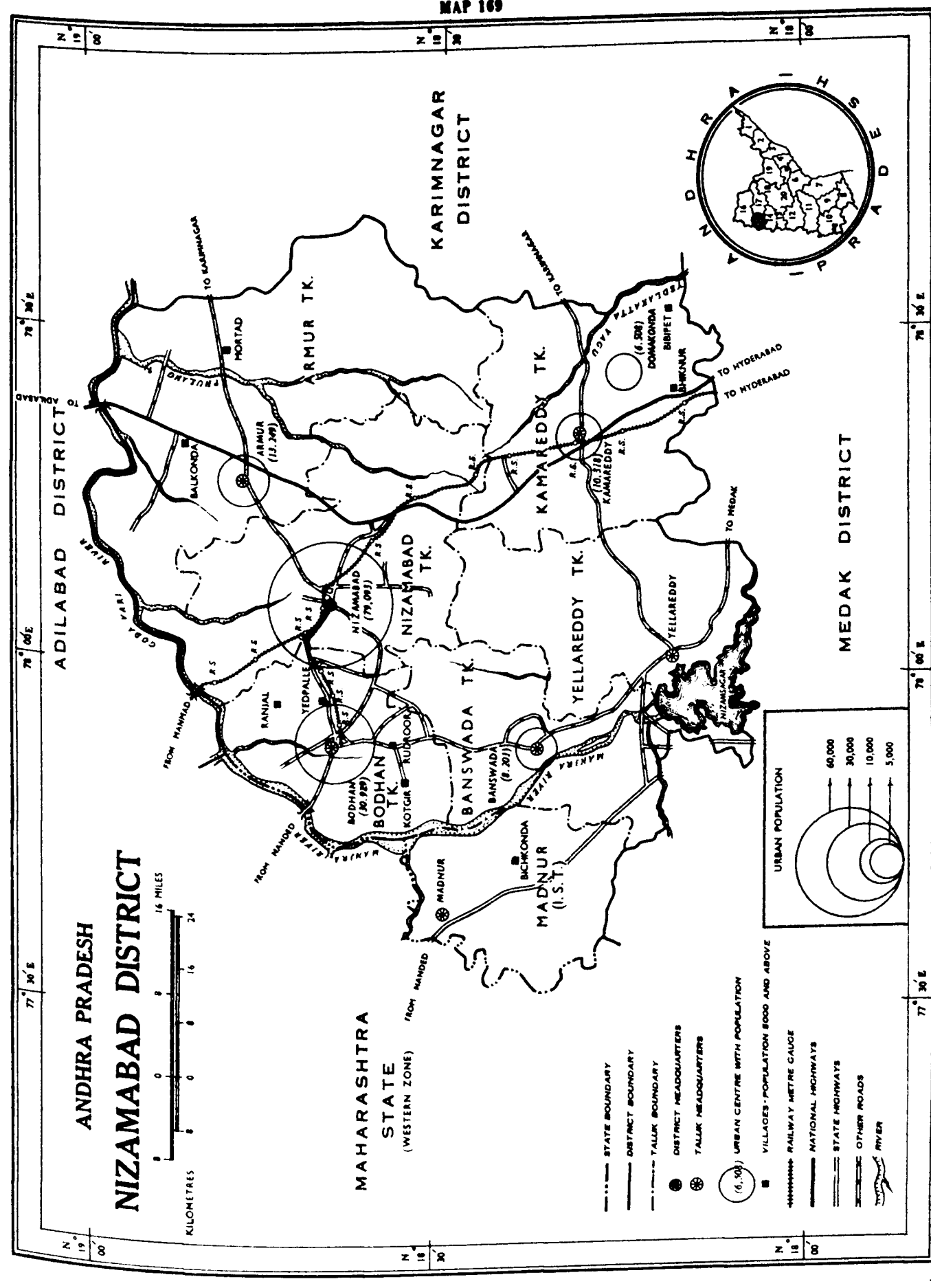


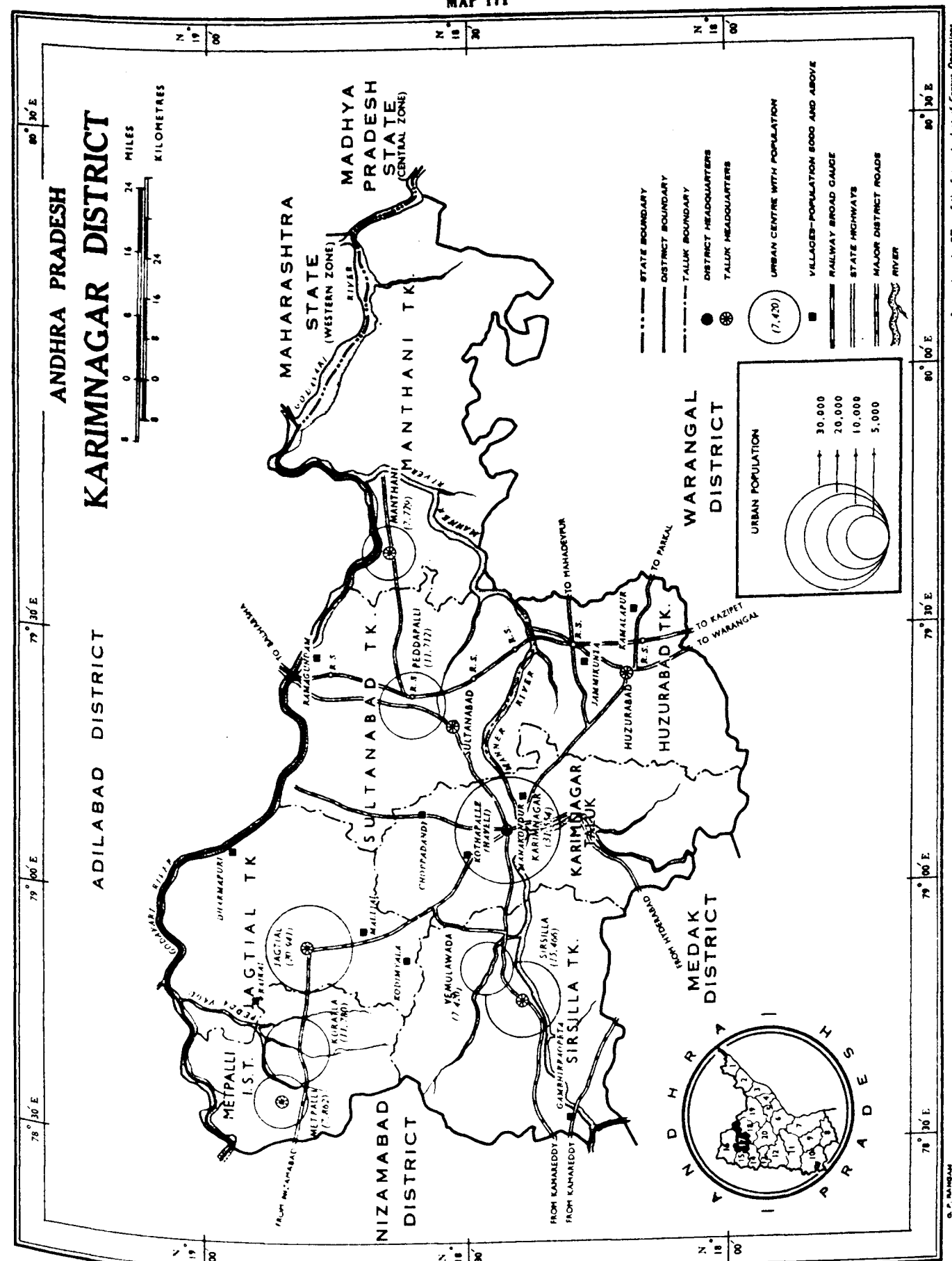
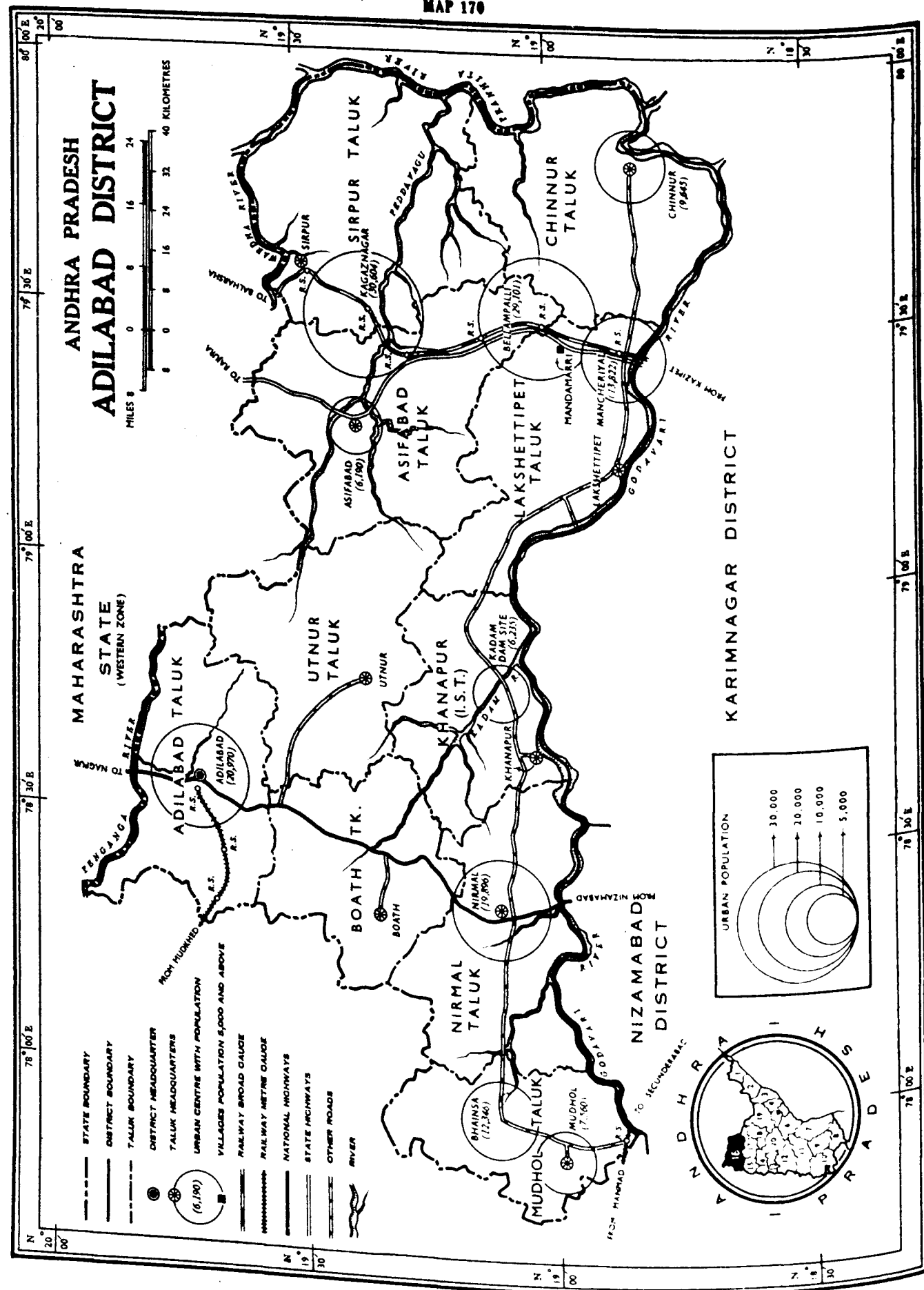


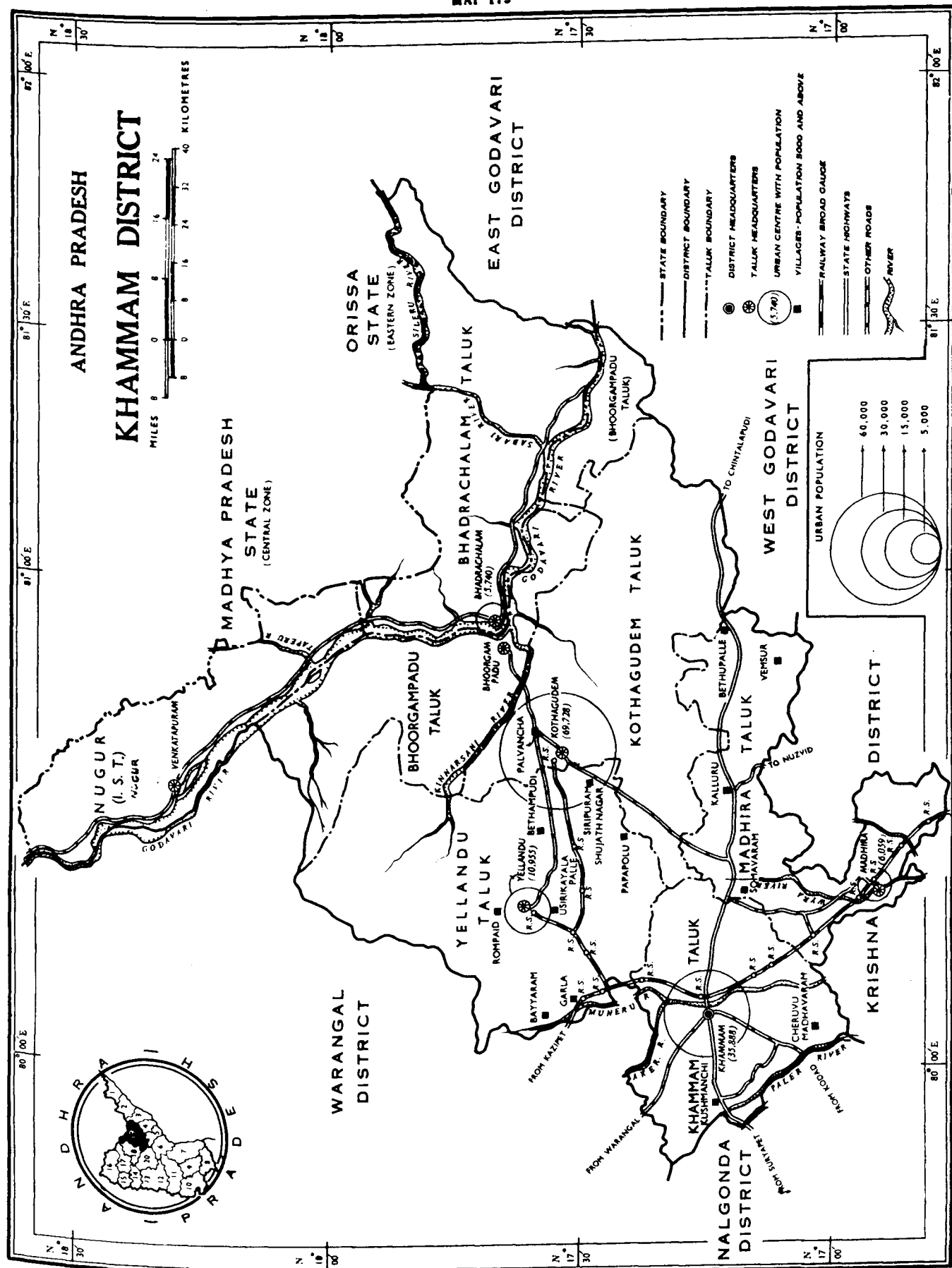
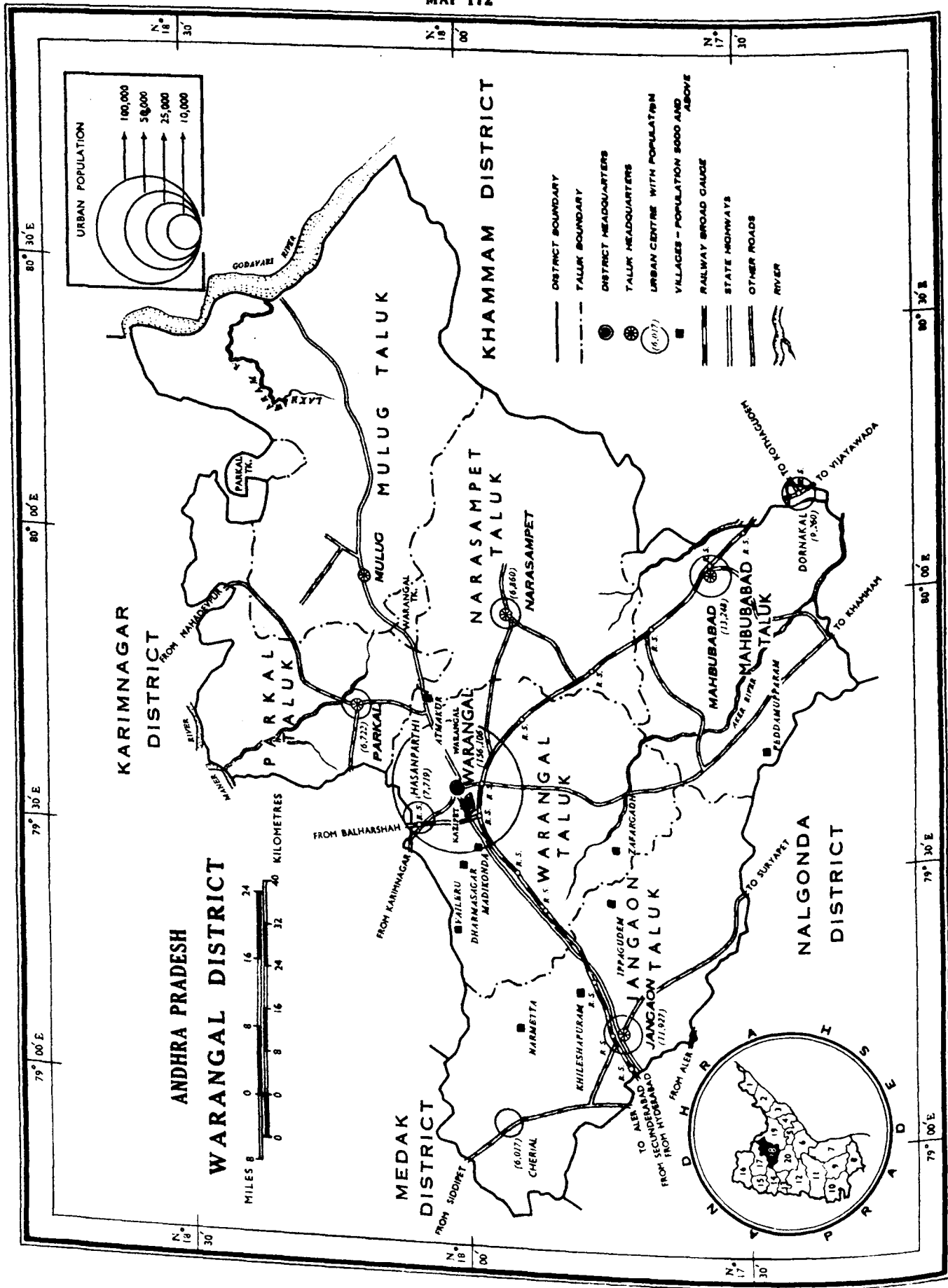
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.



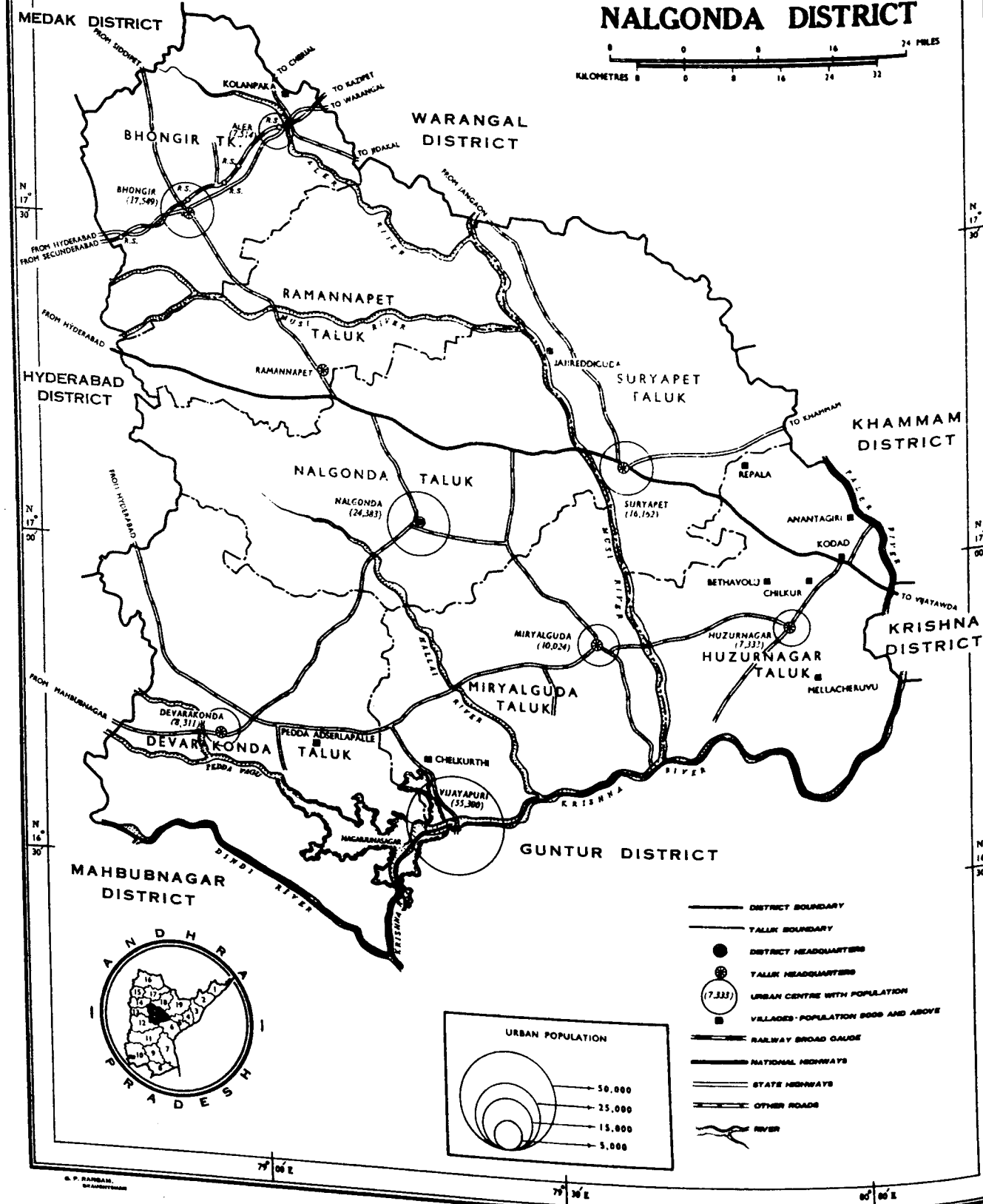
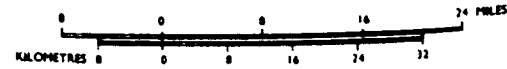
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.



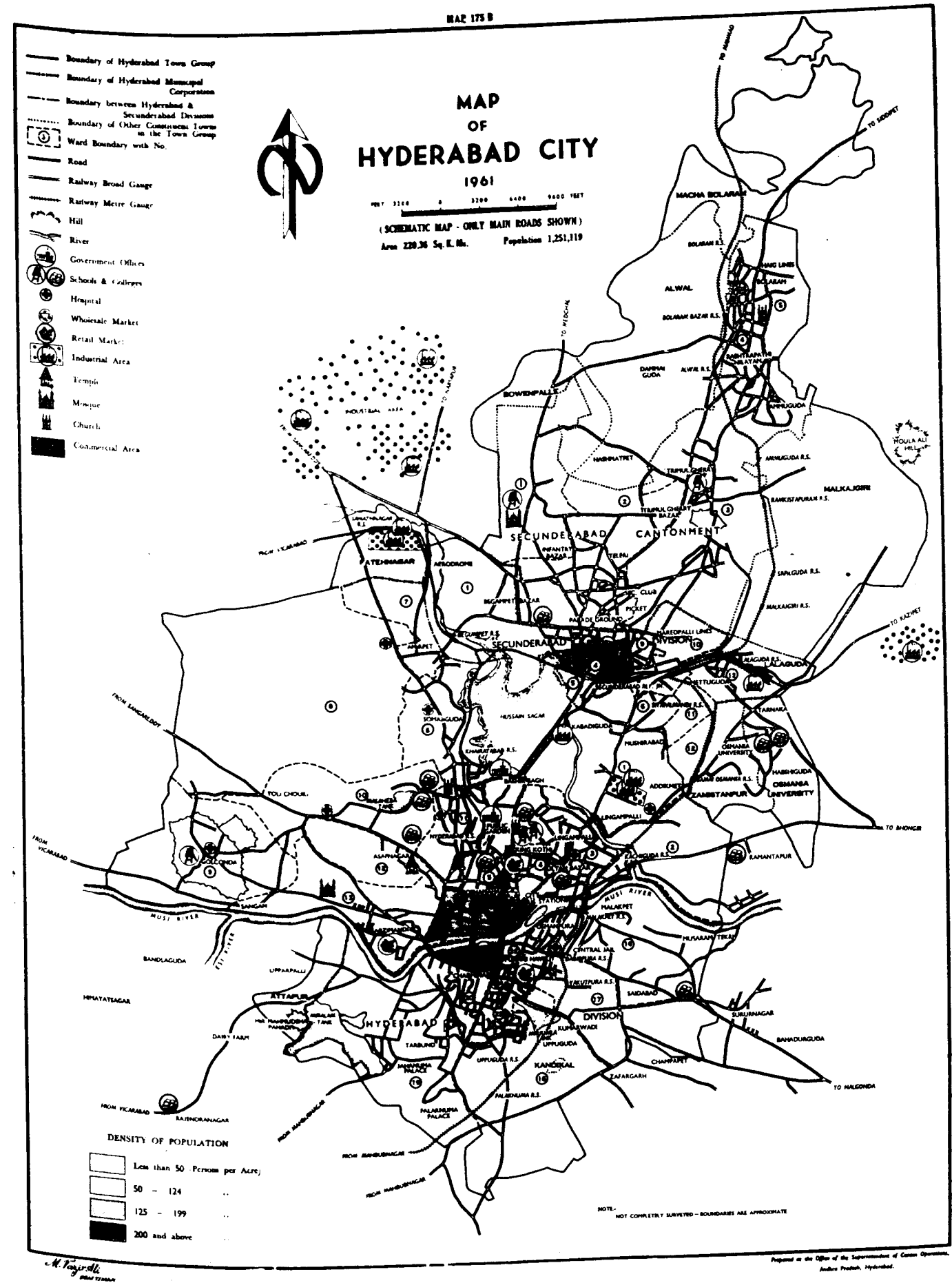
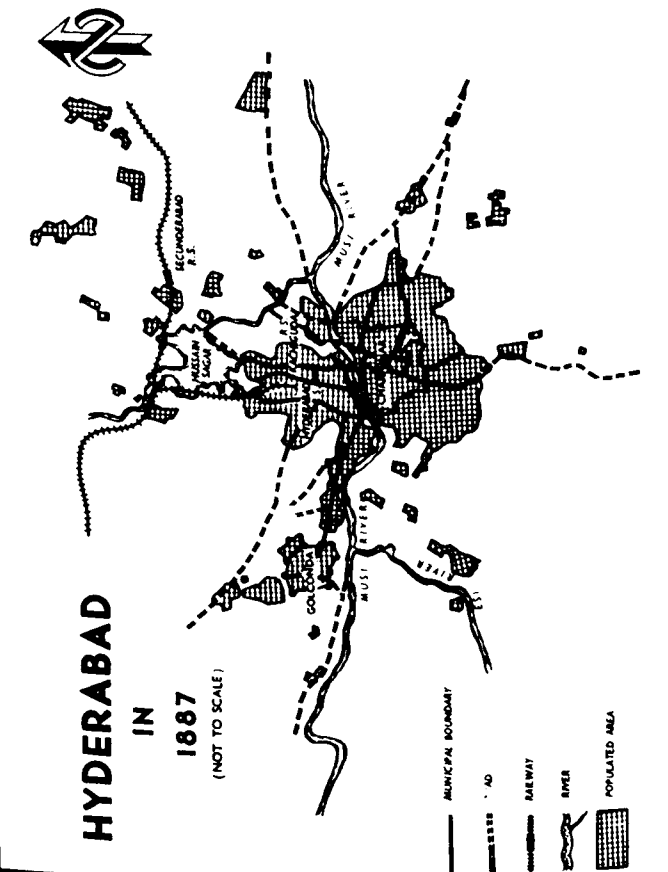
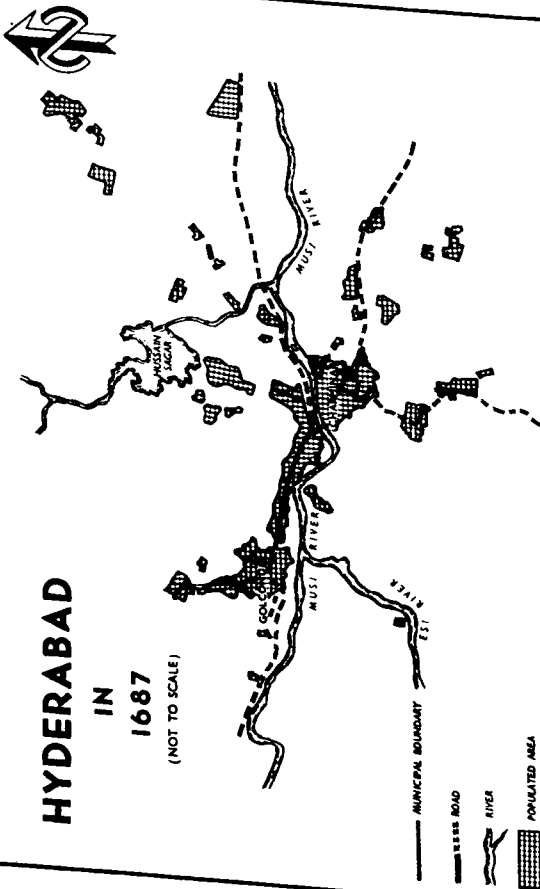
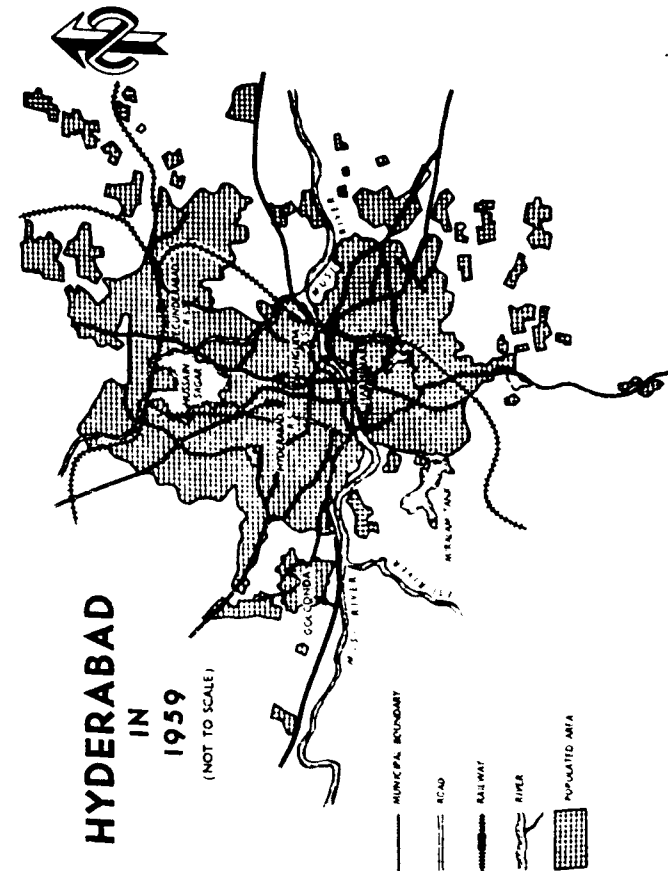
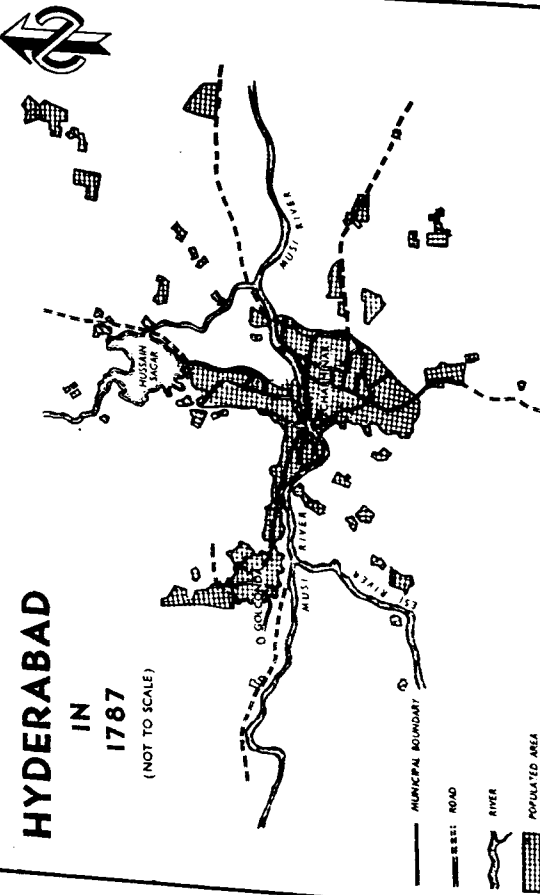




ANDHRA PRADESH NALGONDA DISTRICT



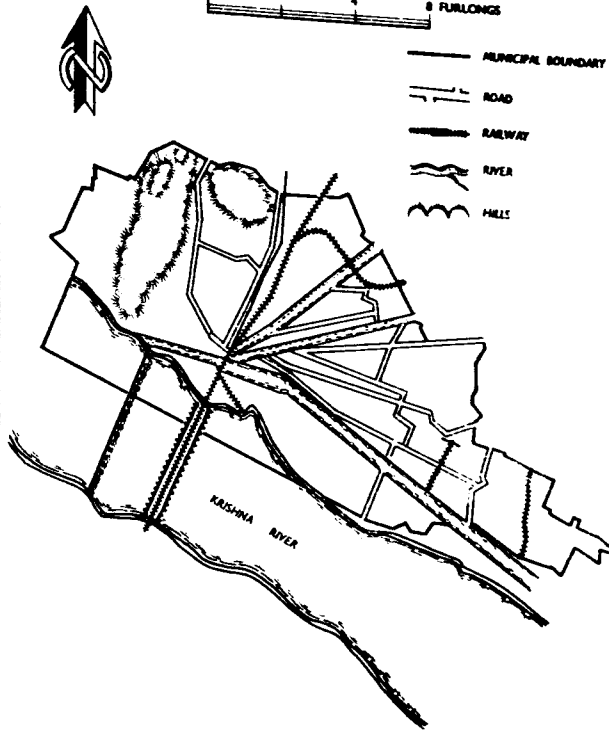
8. CITIES



MAP 176A

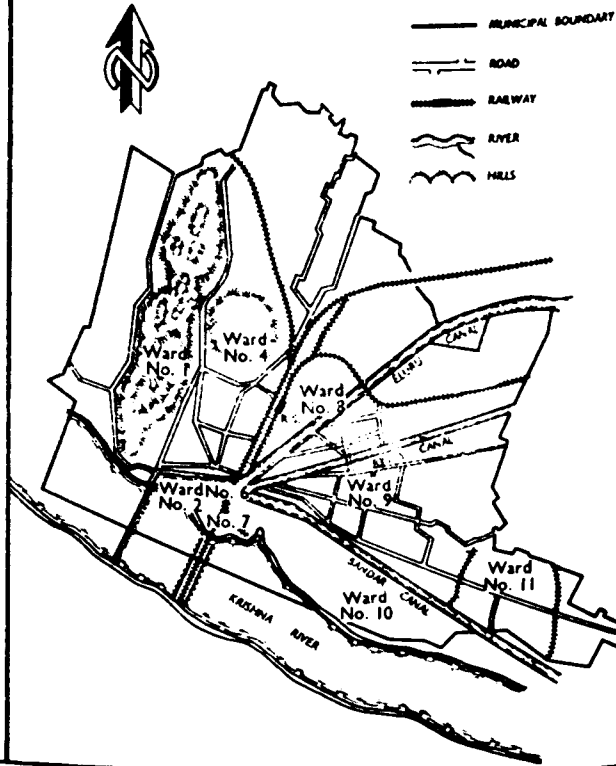
VIJAYAWADA IN 1921

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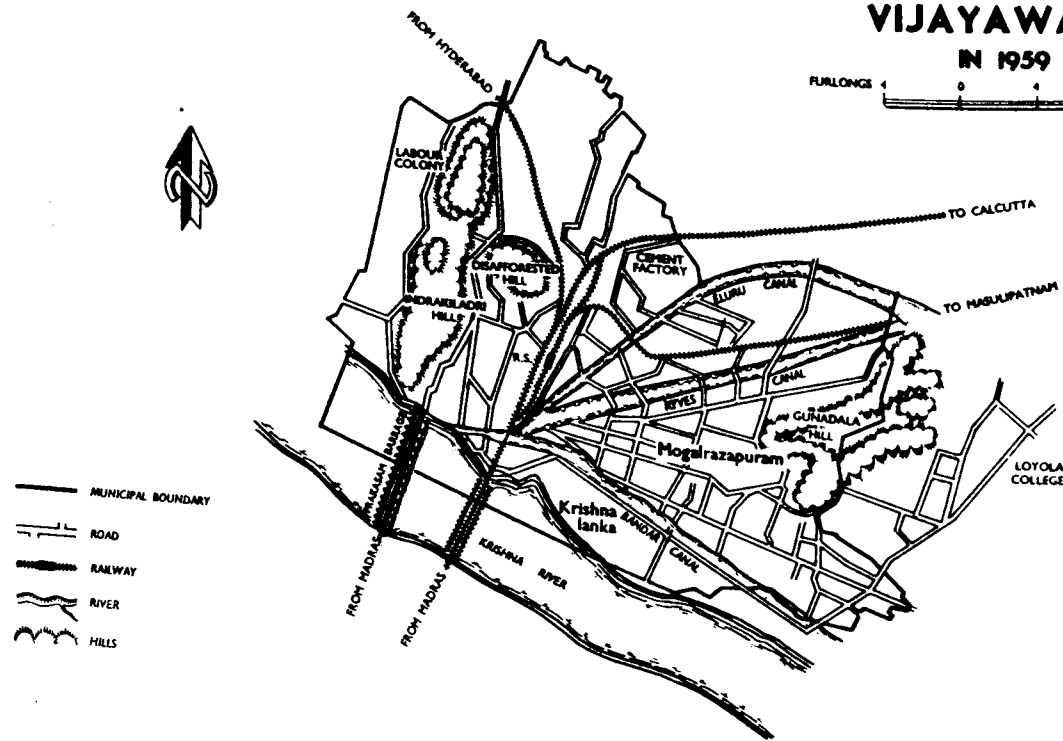
VIJAYAWADA IN 1941

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VIJAYAWADA IN 1959

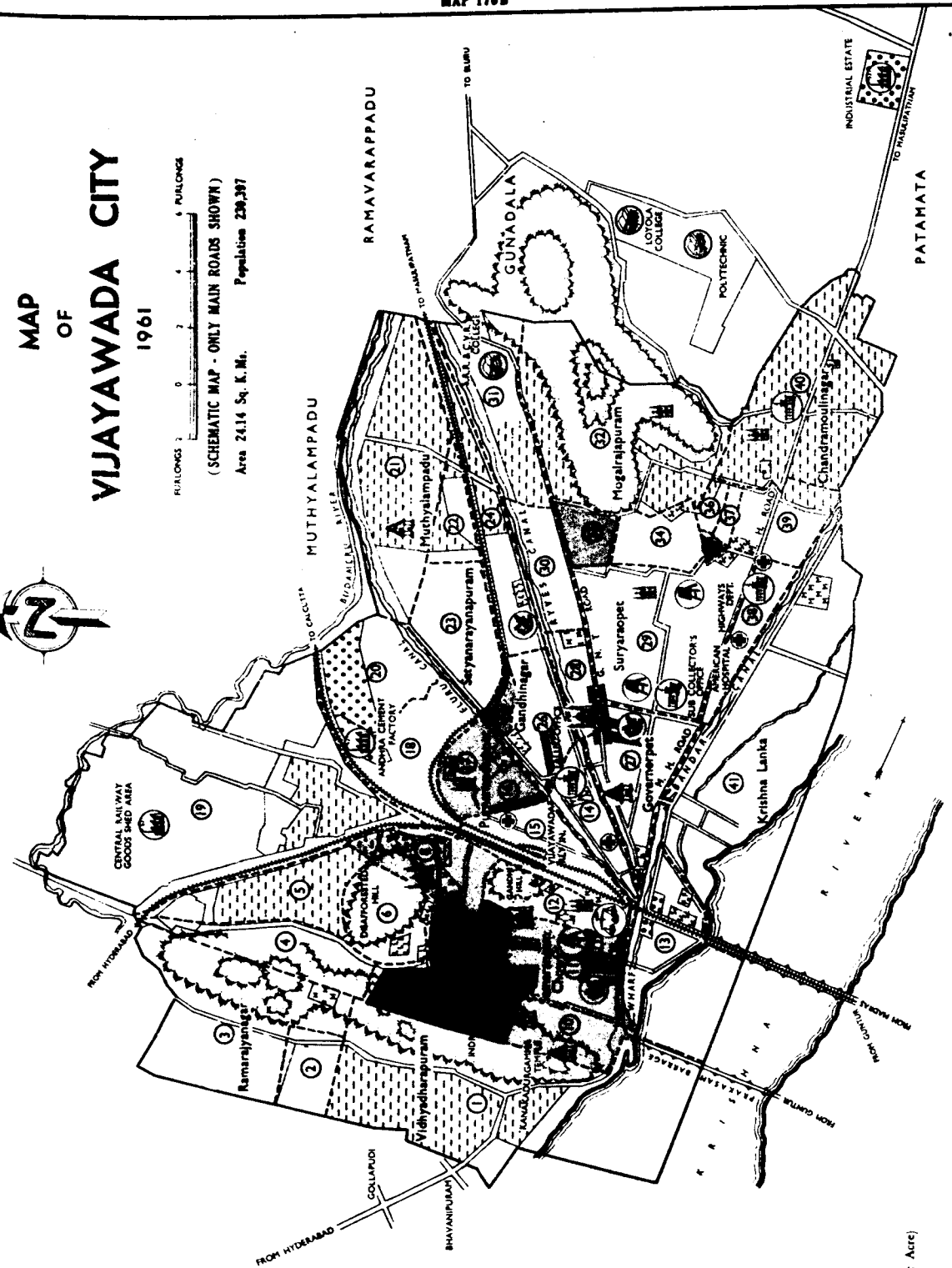
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MAP 176B

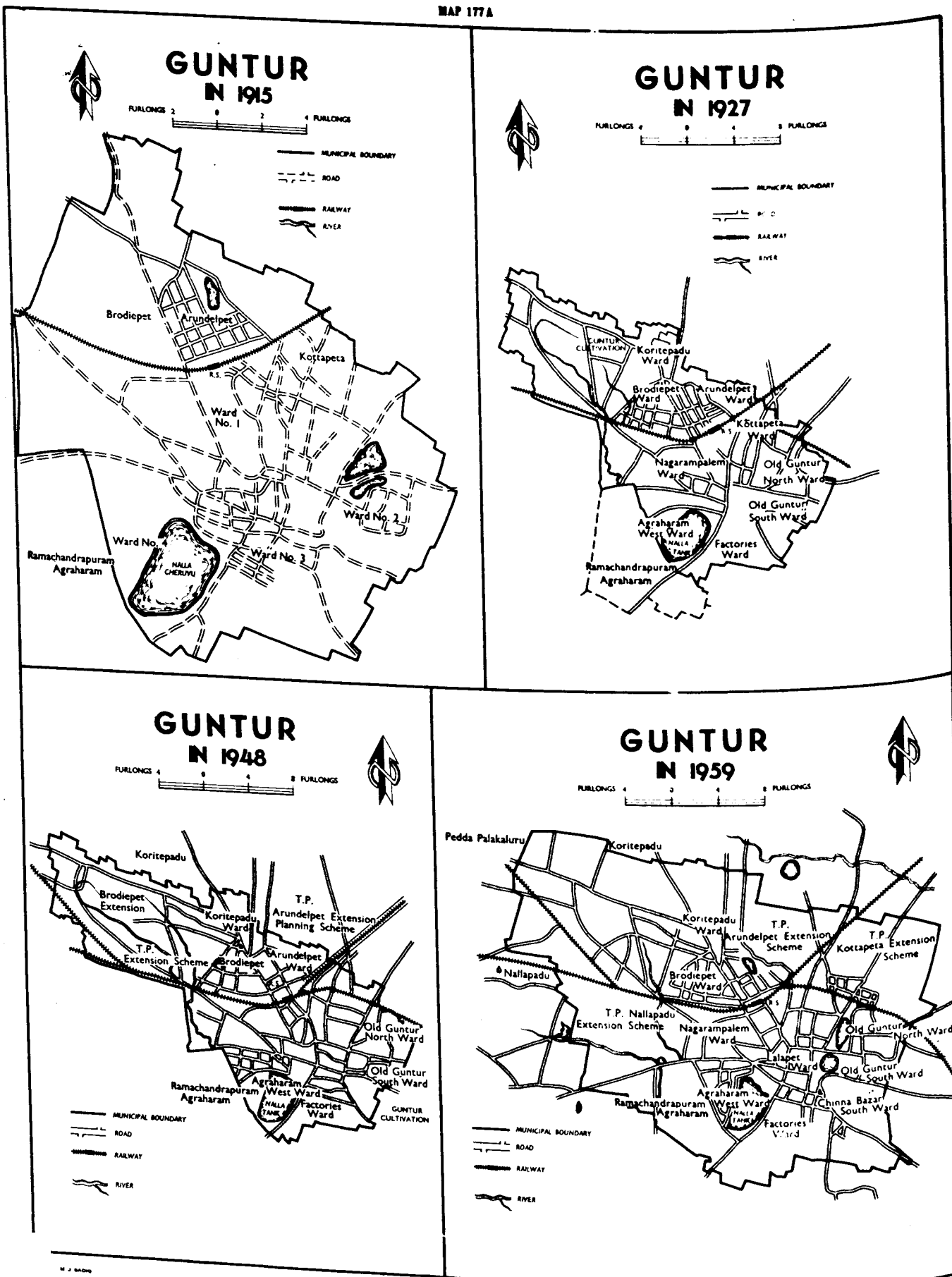
MAP OF VIJAYAWADA CITY 1961

FURLONGS 0 2 4 6
(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)
Area 2414 Sq. K.M. Population 228,397

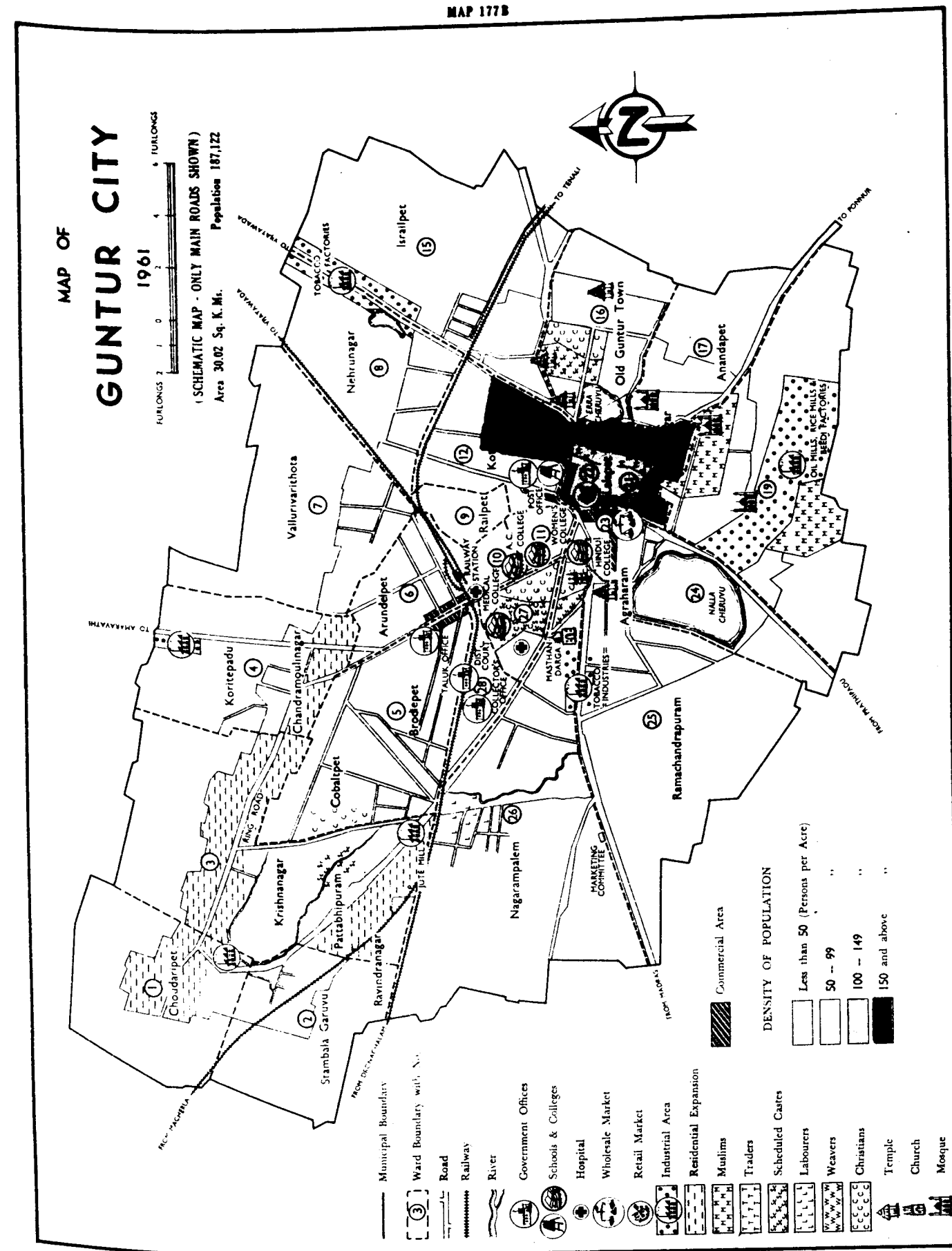


- Municipal Boundary
 - Ward Boundary with No.
 - Road
 - Railway
 - River
 - Hill
 - Government Offices
 - Schools & Colleges
 - Hospital
 - Wholesale Market
 - Retail Market
 - Industrial Area
 - Residential Expansion
 - Christians
 - Jains
 - Muslims
 - Sikhs
 - Scheduled Castes
 - Fishermen
 - Labourers
 - Temple
 - Mosque
 - Church
 - Commercial Area
- DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per Acre)
- Less than 50
 - 50 - 99
 - 100 - 149
 - 150 and above

MAP 177A



MAP 177B

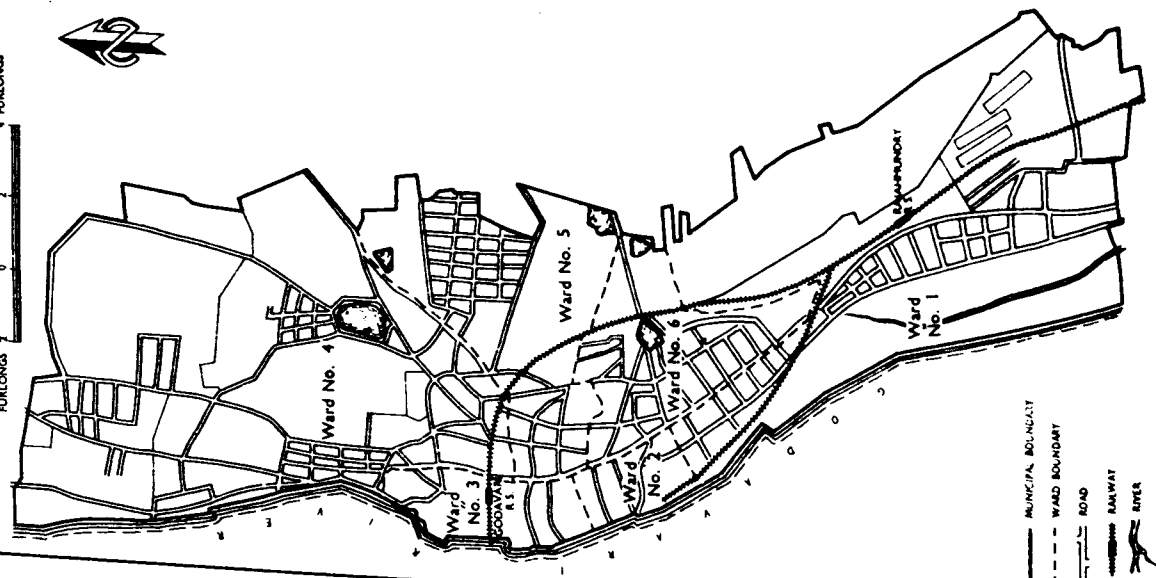


Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

RAJAHMUNDY

IN 1934

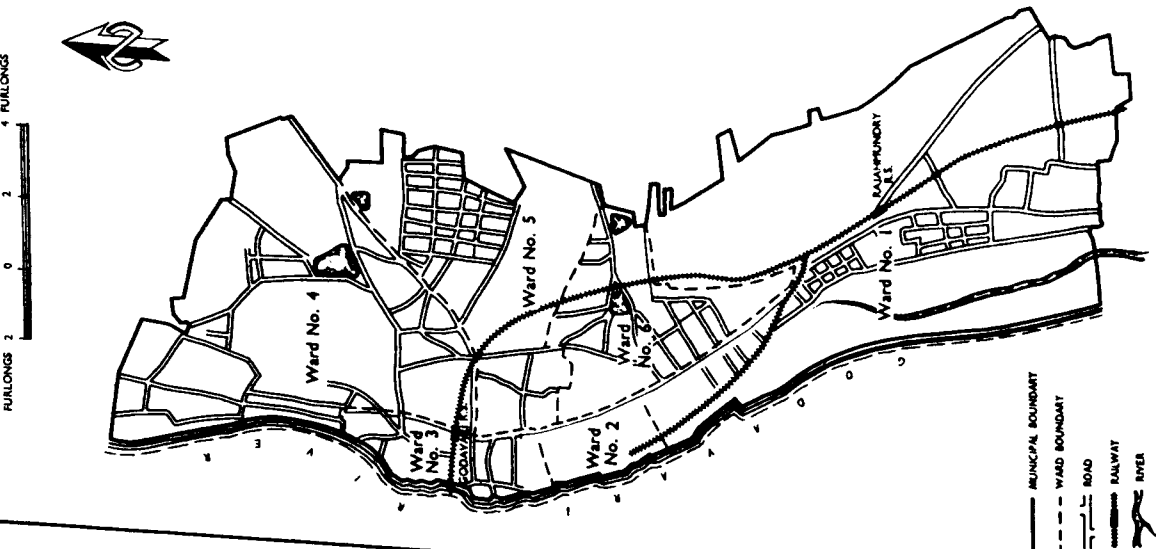
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RAJAHMUNDY

IN 1921

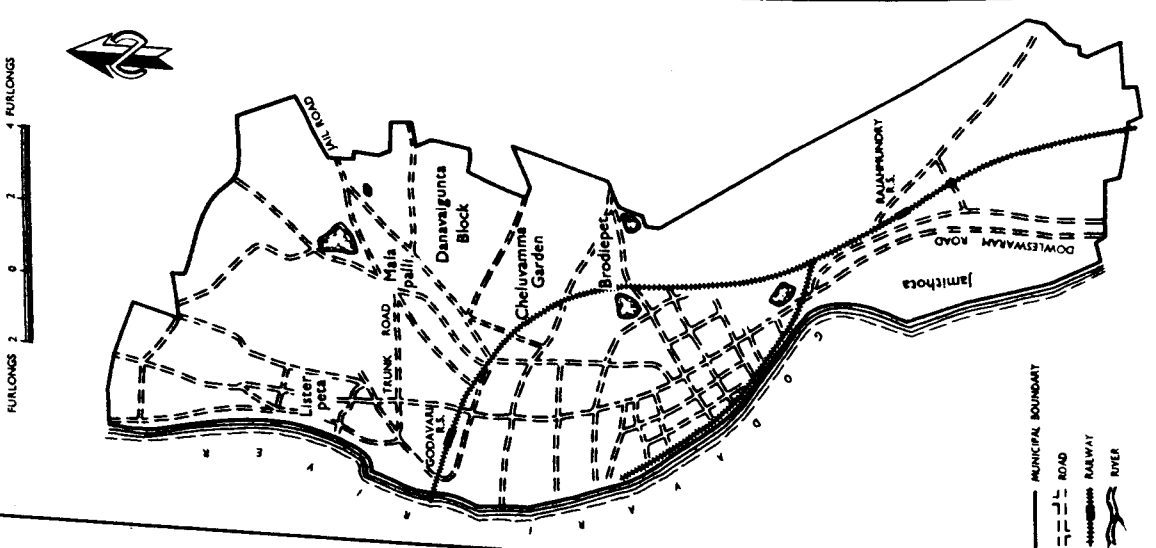
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RAJAHMUNDY

IN 1910

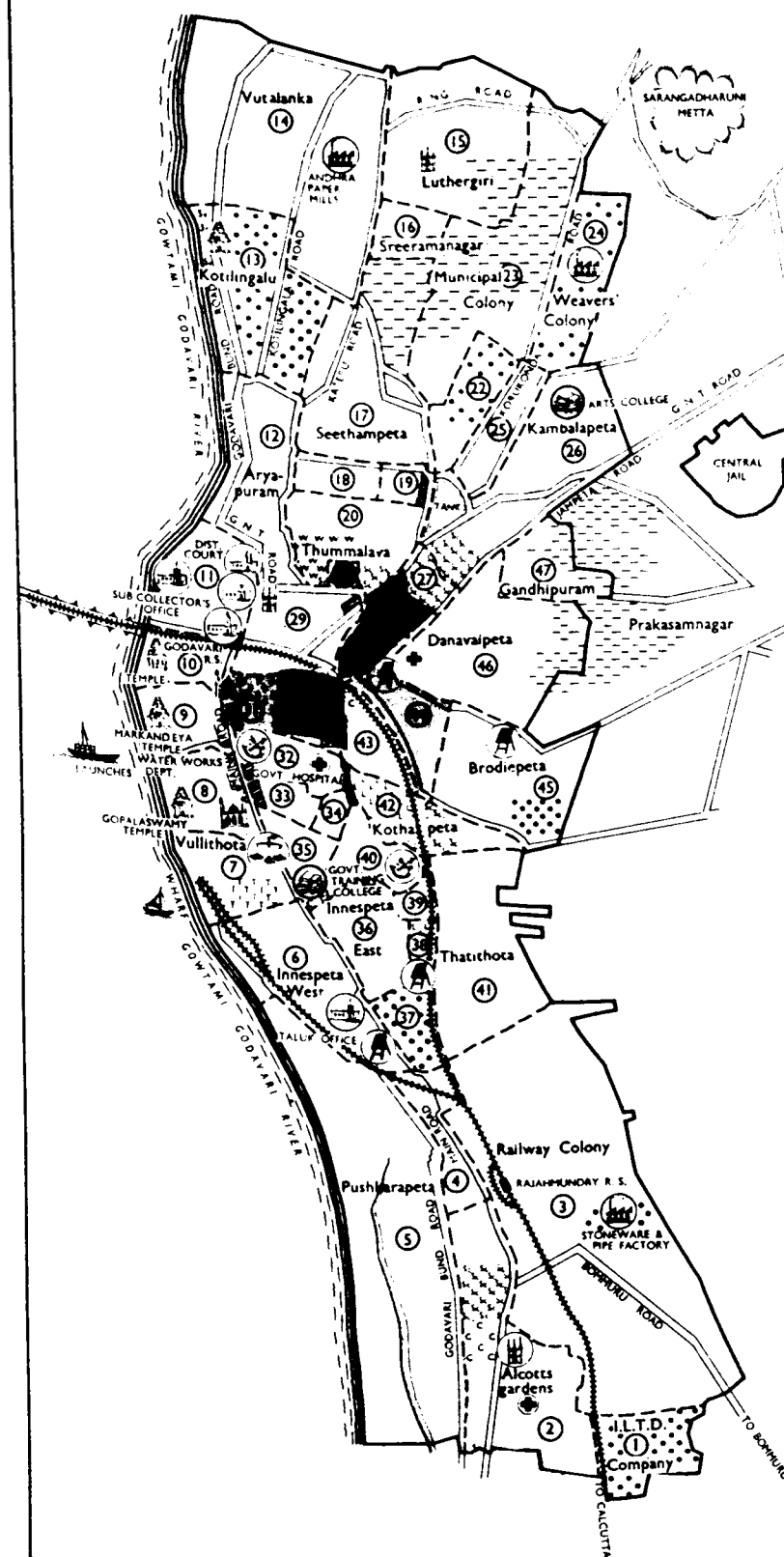
0 2 4 FURLONGS



MAP
OF
RAJAHMUNDY CITY
1961

0 1 2 FURLONGS

(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)
Area 10.59 Sq. K. Ms. Population 130,002



- Municipal Boundary
- ② Ward Boundary with No.
- Road
- Railway
- Hill
- River
- Government Offices
- Schools & Colleges
- Hospital
- Wholesale Market
- Retail Market
- Industrial Area
- Residential Expansion
- Muslims
- Scheduled Castes
- Fishermen
- Weavers
- Labourers
- Traders
- Christians
- Church
- Mosque
- Temple
- Commercial Area

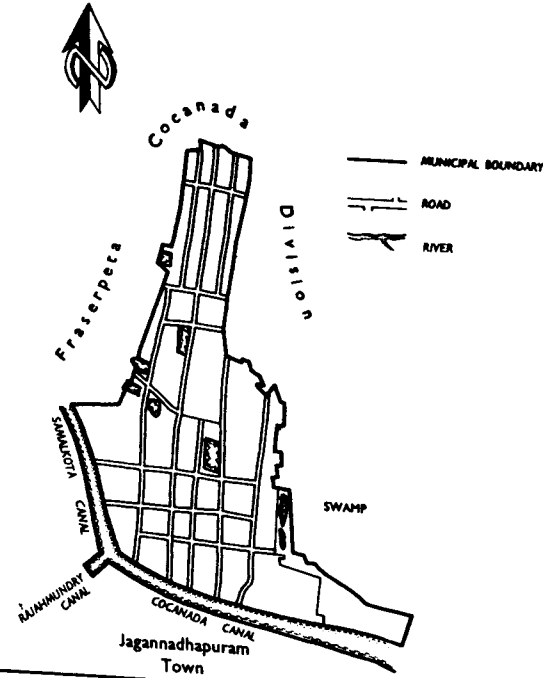
DENSITY OF POPULATION

Less than 100 (Persons per Acre)	
100 - 199	
200 - 299	
300 and above	

MAP 180A

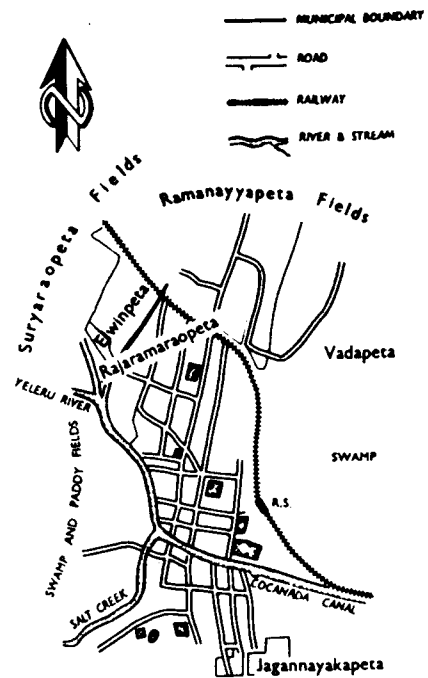
KAKINADA IN 1883

FURLONGS 1 0 1 2 3 FURLONGS



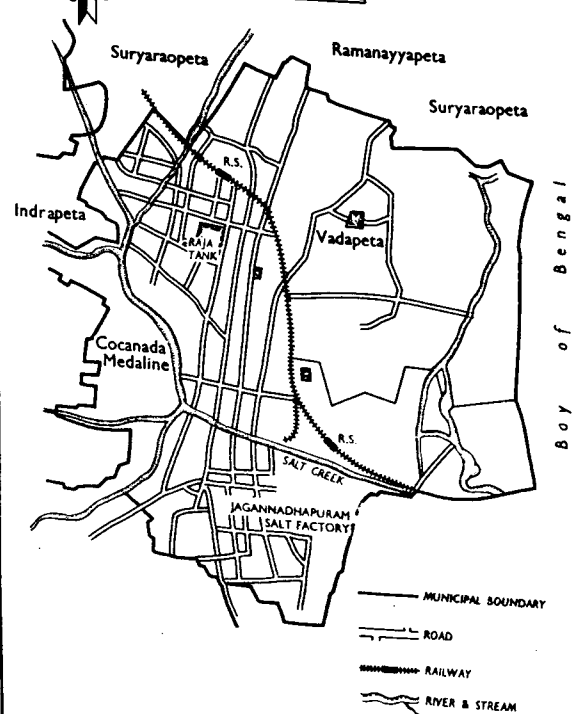
KAKINADA IN 1915

FURLONGS 2 0 2 4 6 FURLONGS



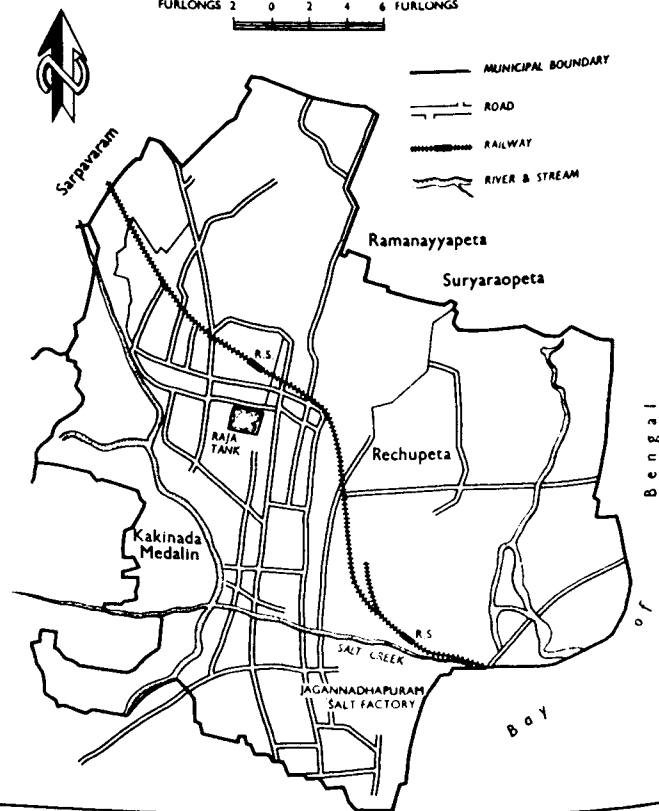
KAKINADA IN 1925

FURLONGS 2 0 2 4 6 FURLONGS



KAKINADA IN 1959

FURLONGS 2 0 2 4 6 FURLONGS

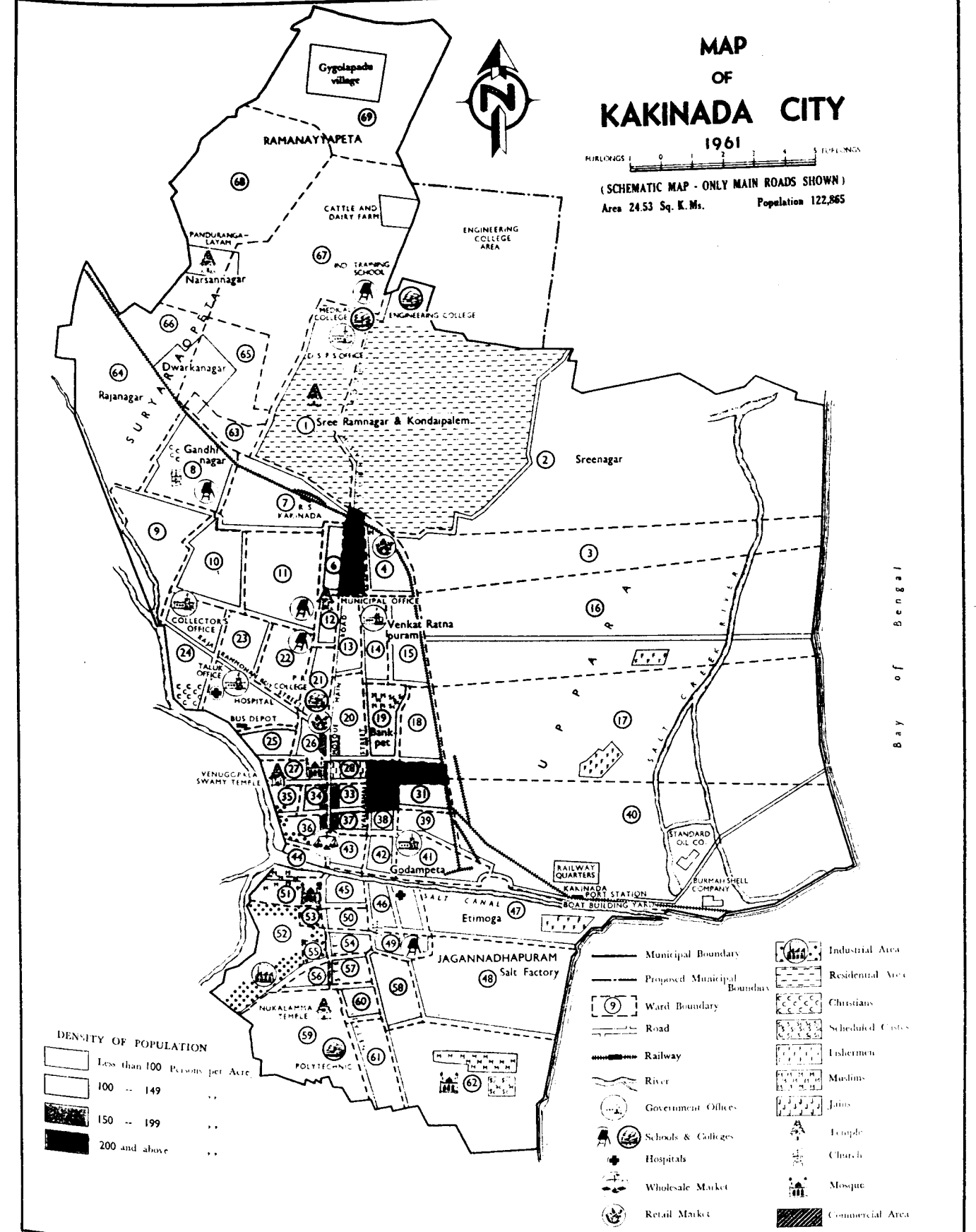


MAP 180B

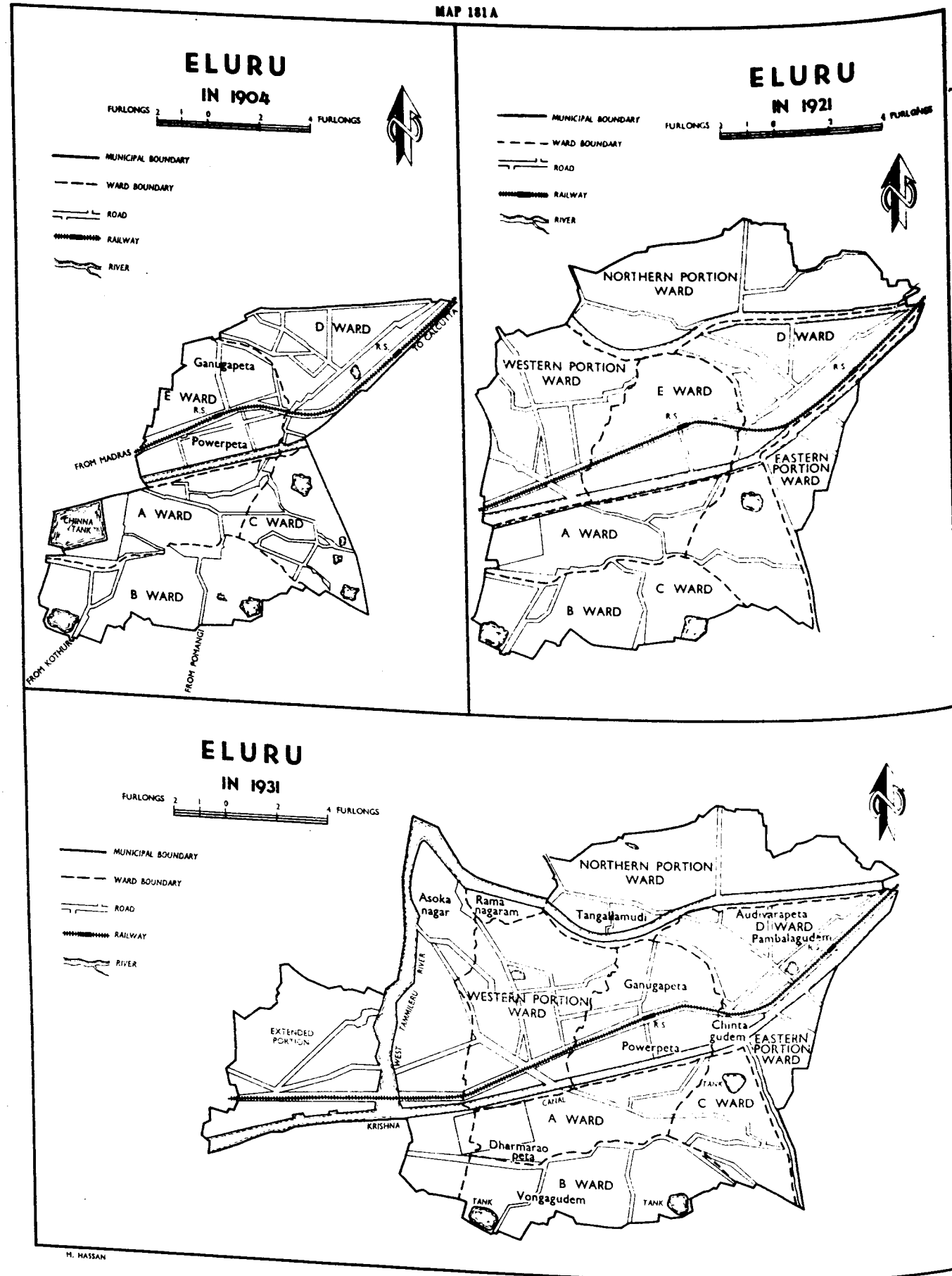
MAP OF KAKINADA CITY 1961

FURLONGS 1 0 1 2 3 FURLONGS

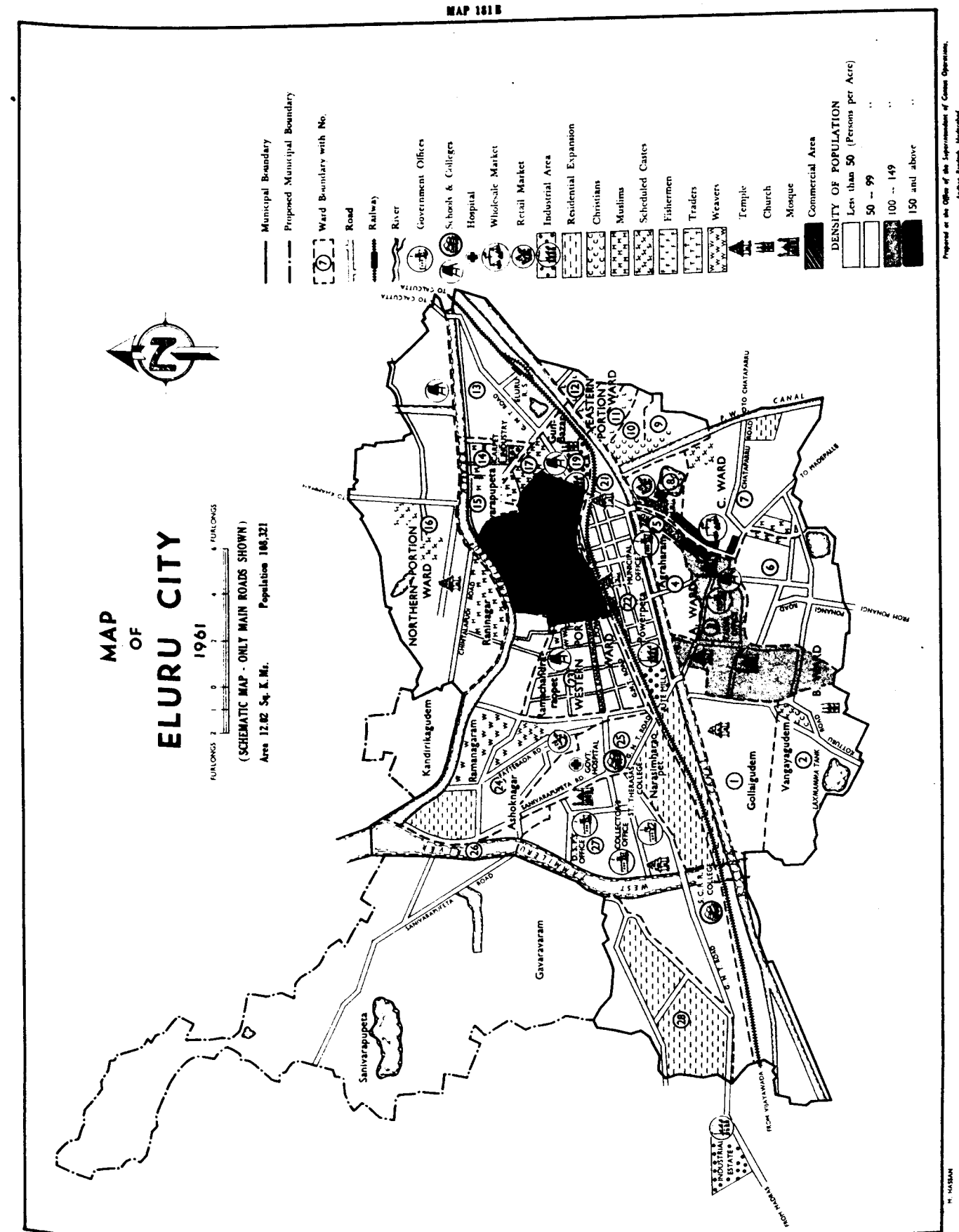
(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)
Area 24.53 Sq. K. Ms. Population 122,865



MAP 181A

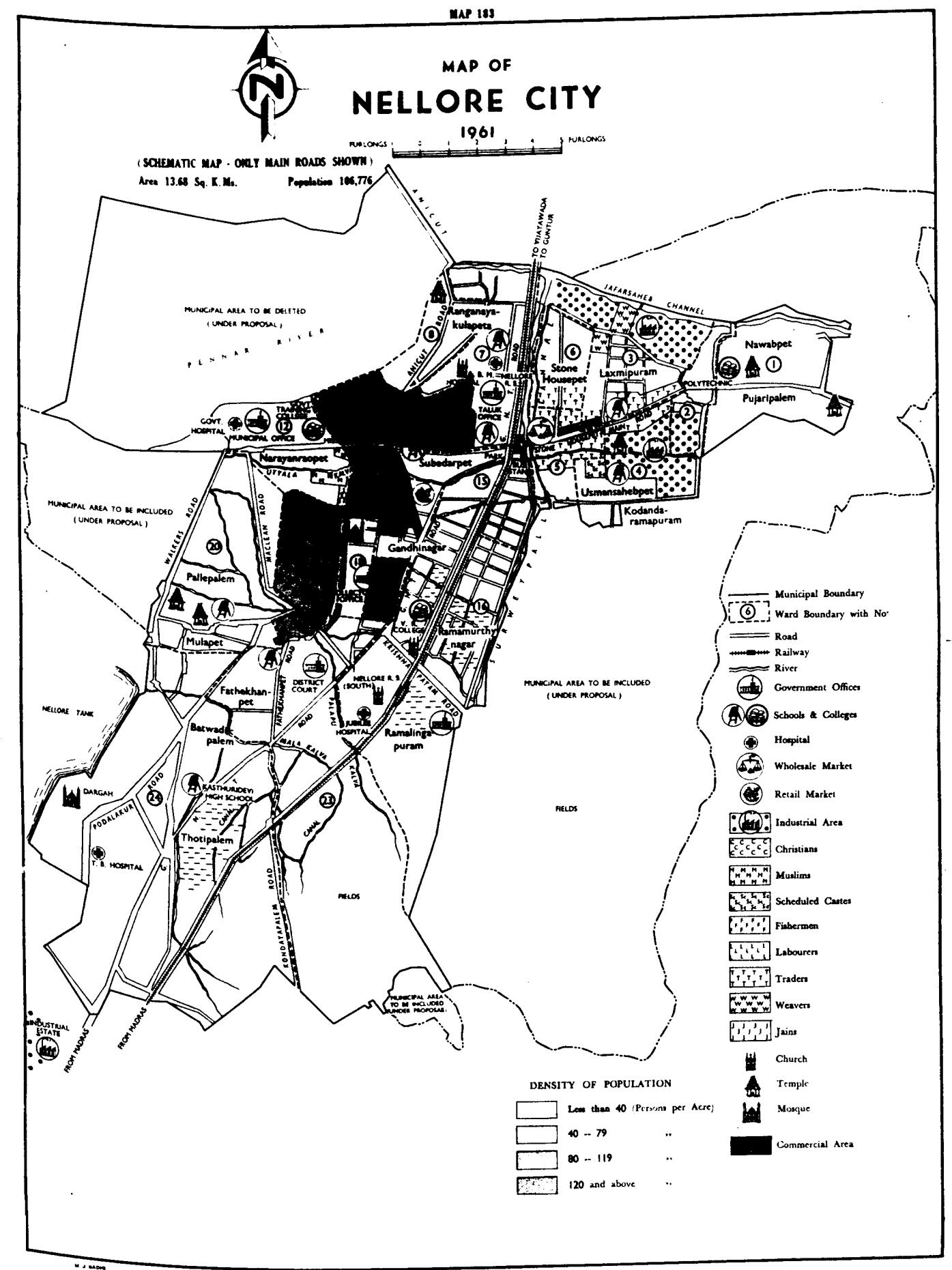
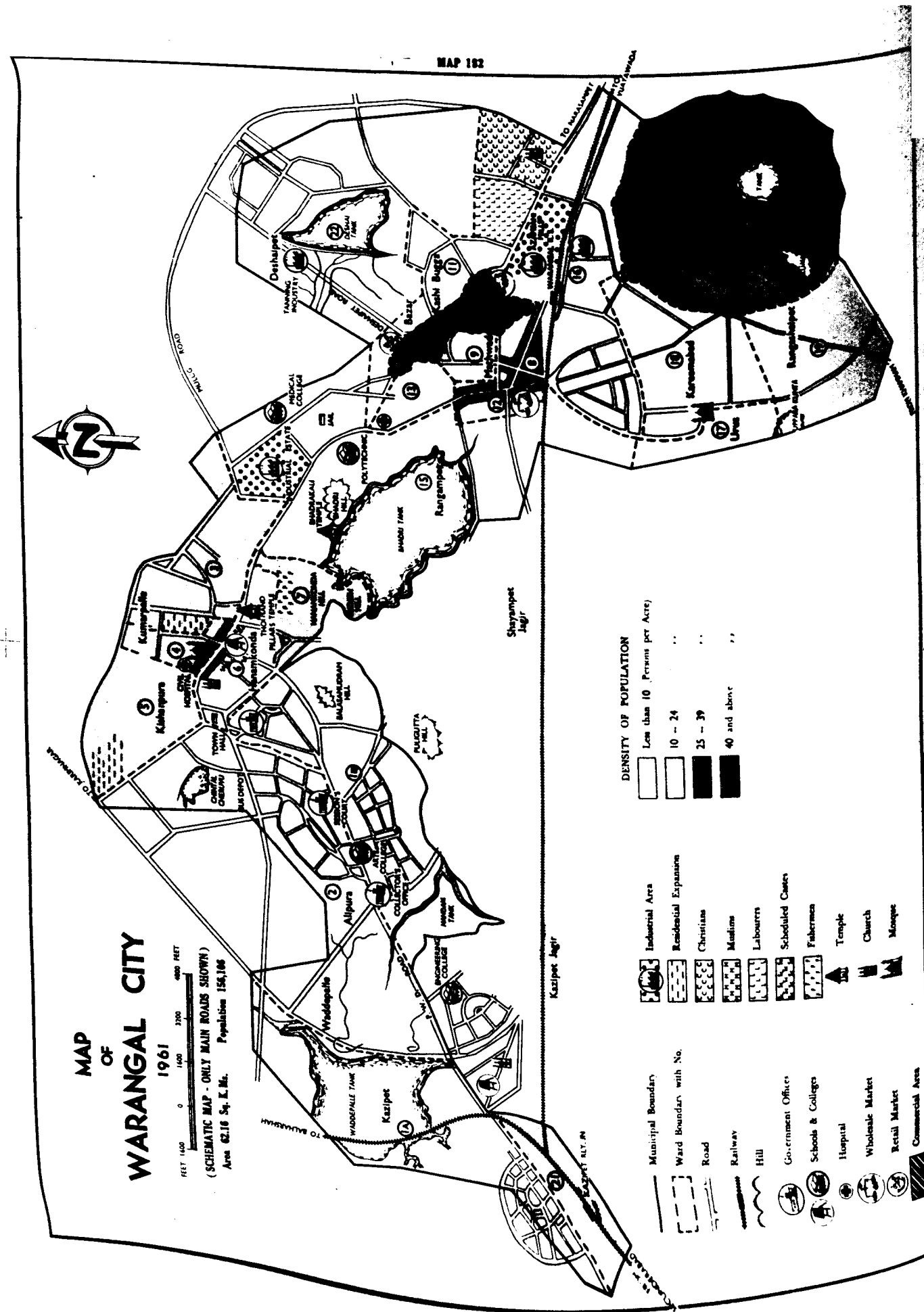


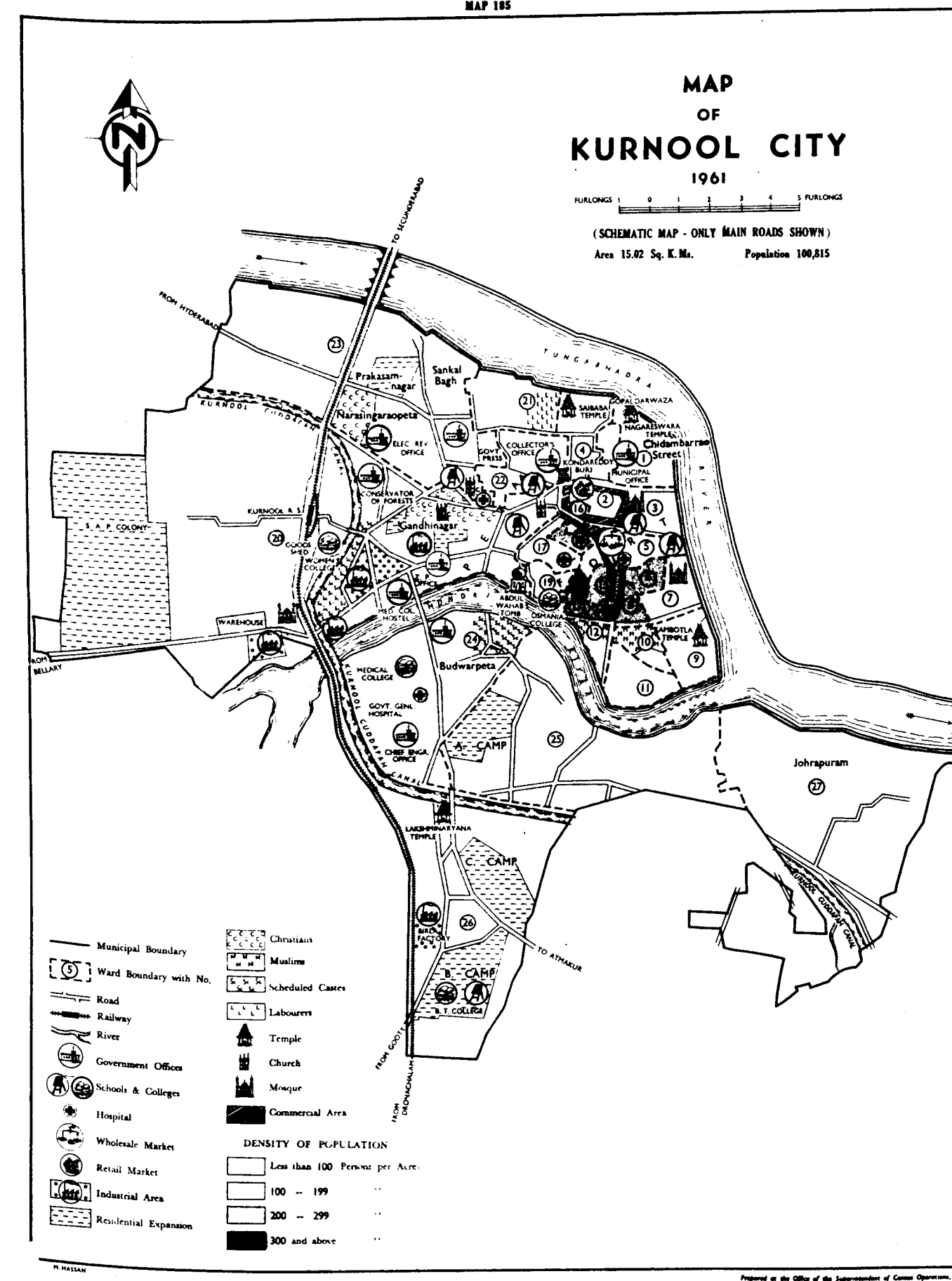
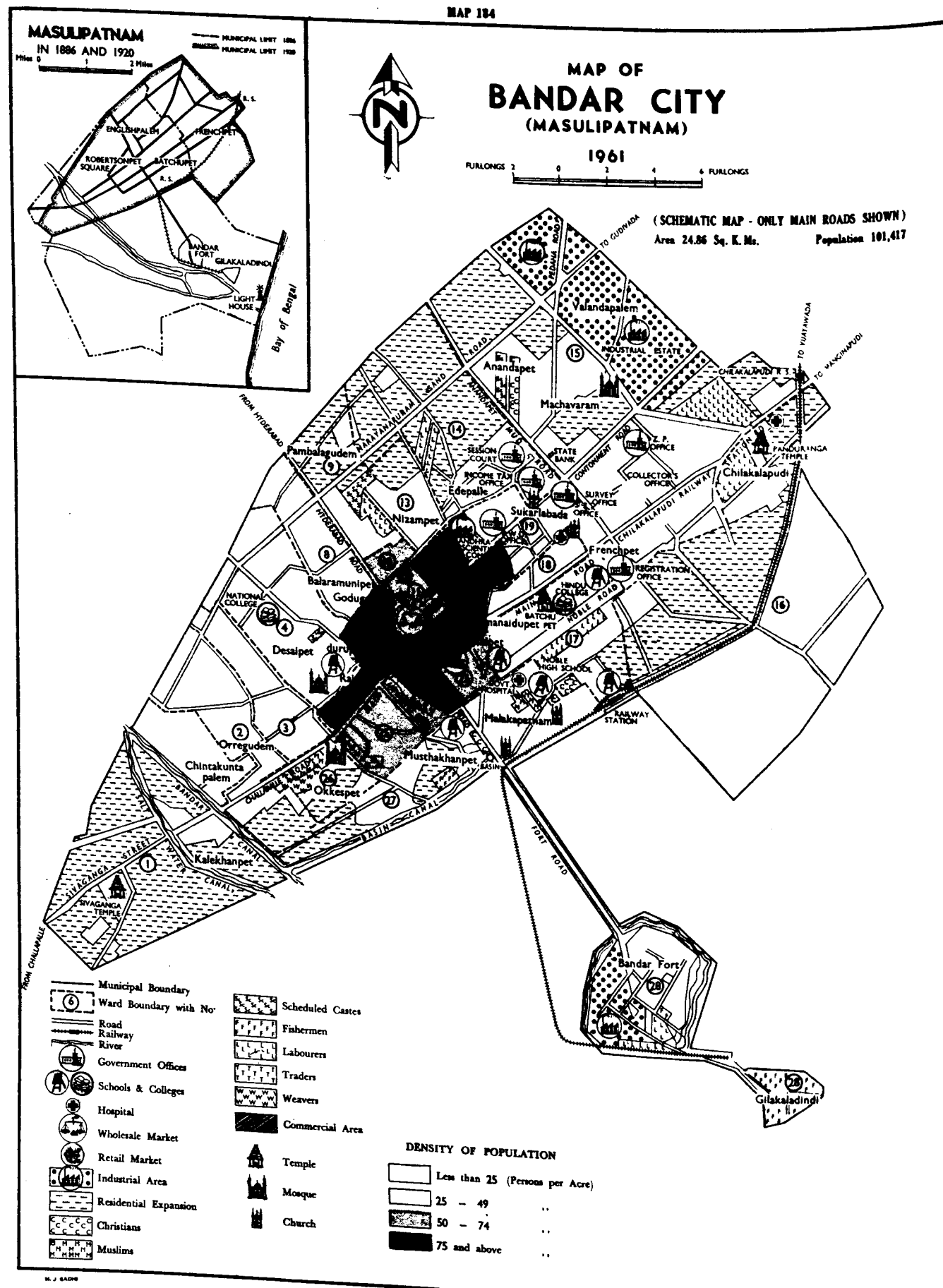
MAP 181B



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

H. NASSAN





9. EXPLANATORY NOTES

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ORIENTATION

Map 1
POSITION OF ANDHRA PRADESH IN INDIA

Purpose : Shows the position of Andhra Pradesh State in the Indian Union.

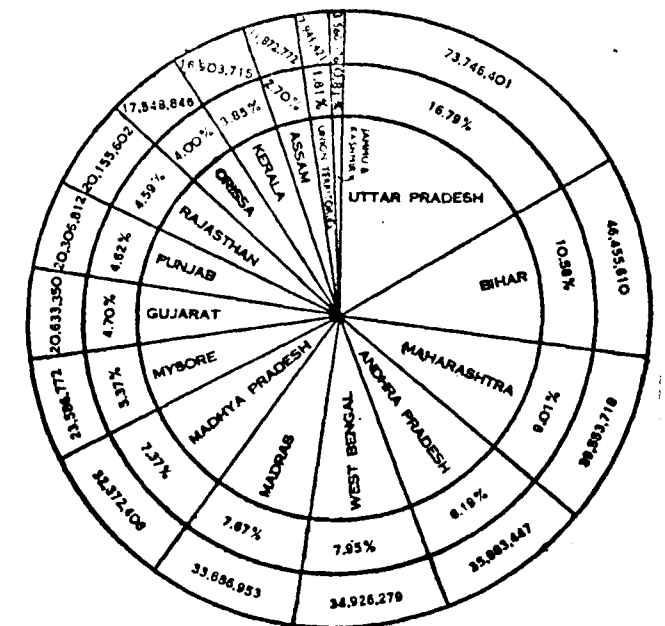
Method : A bromide copy of the certified base map of India showing State and District boundaries was supplied by the Registrar General for preparing this map. Andhra Pradesh State is shown by red colour and only boundaries of other States are marked by different colours. Names of the States and State capitals are also noted in the map.

Salient features : Andhra Pradesh as it exists at present was created on 1st November, 1956 under the scheme of Reorganisation of States of India and it lies between 12°40' and 19°50' North latitude and 76°45' and 84°50' East longitude. It is bounded on the north by the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and part of Maharashtra; on the west by Maharashtra and Mysore; on the south by Madras and Mysore and on the east by the Bay of Bengal. Andhra Pradesh with an area of 106,052.4 square miles (274,675.17 square kilometres) is the fifth largest State in India and with a total population of 35,933,447 the fourth most populous State of India. A comparative statement of areas and populations of the States of India is given below :

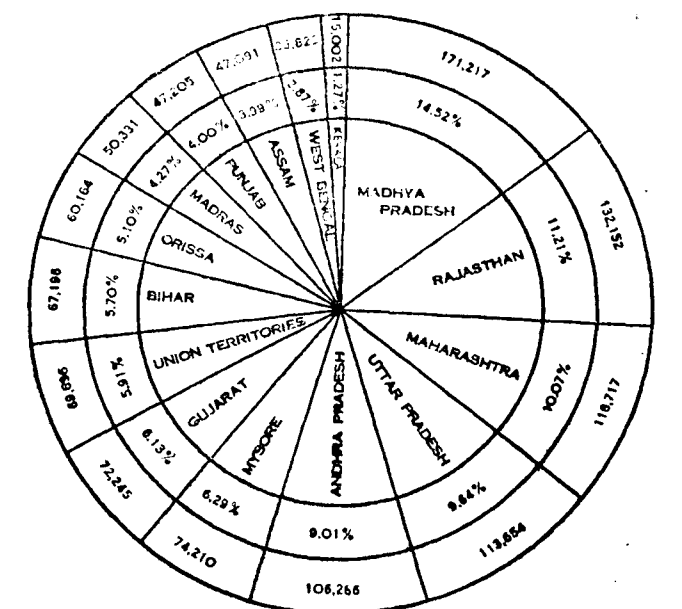
Country/State	Area in square miles	Population
1	2	3
INDIA	1,178,995 (exclusive of Jammu & Kashmir State)	439,235,082
STATES		
Andhra Pradesh	106,236	35,933,447
Assam	47,091	11,872,772
Bihar	67,196	46,455,610
Gujarat	72,245	20,633,350
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	3,560,976
Kerala	15,002	16,903,715
Madhya Pradesh	171,217	32,372,403
Madras	50,331	31,636,953
Maharashtra	118,717	39,553,718
Mysore	74,210	23,536,772
Orissa	64,164	17,548,846
Punjab	47,205	20,306,812
Rajasthan	132,152	20,155,602
Uttar Pradesh	113,654	73,746,401
West Bengal	33,829	31,926,279
Union Territories and other areas		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,215	63,548
Delhi	573	2,658,612
Himachal Pradesh	19,285	1,351,144
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24,108
Manipur	8,026	780,637
Tripura	4,006	1,142,005
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	57,963
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,426	626,578
North East Frontier Agency	31,436	366,558
Nagaland	6,366	369,200
Pondicherry	185	369,079
Sikkim	2,744	162,189

The following pie charts indicate the areas and populations of different States in India.

**INDIA 1961
POPULATION**



**INDIA 1961
AREA
Excluding Jammu & Kashmir**



Map 2

itself is considered a happy synthesis of the Dravidian and the Aryan Sanskrit languages. Even in the present day the city of Hyderabad holds its reputation as a city of cosmopolitan culture. Hyderabad serves as an important centre of internal air communications at which the air services from Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Bangalore meet. Similarly Vijayawada on the Madras-Calcutta and Madras-Delhi Railway lines has developed into one of the largest railway junctions in the country and a very prosperous and progressive commercial centre. Andhra Pradesh State being surplus in foodgrains exports considerable quantities of rice to deficit States in the neighbourhood. It is also a chief producer of oil seeds, tobacco and chillies. Coal and iron also form important exports from this State. Visakhapatnam is developing into an important harbour on the east coast as also an important industrial centre (Caltex oil refineries, Ship building *etc.*). The future holds prospects of considerable industrial development of the State with several large scale industries such as the Heavy Electricals, Synthetic Drugs, Republic Forge, Hindustan Machine Tools, Praga Tools *etc.* being located near Hyderabad and thus the State may be able to make greater contributions to the economic development of the country.

Purpose : Shows the Administrative Divisions of the State i.e., the districts and the taluks.

comprising the nine districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda.

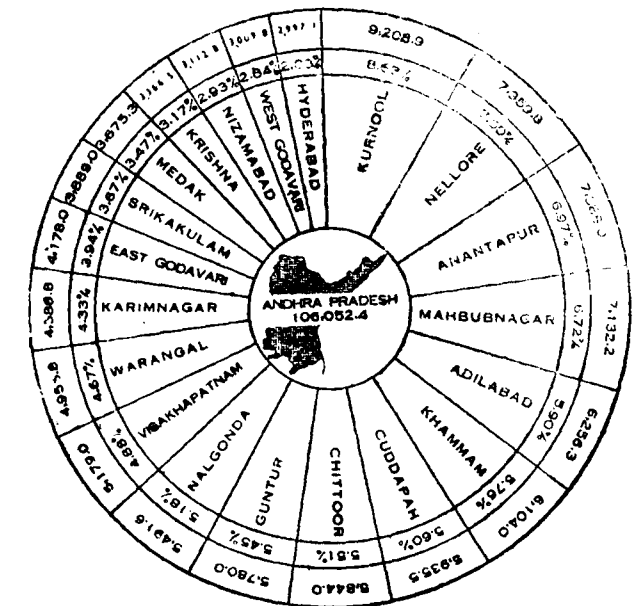
Salient features : Andhra Pradesh is divided for administrative purposes into 20 districts which are subdivided in all into 189 taluks. The district administration is headed by the Collector and the taluks are under the charge of Tahsildars. 17 of the 189 taluks are, however, found under the charge of Deputy Tahsildars in view of their smallness in extent or lightness of work. These are referred to as Independent Sub-Taluks. The names of the districts and the names of each taluk and Independent Sub-taluk within the district are printed on the map.

The State can be divided into the following three natural regions which are quite distinct in their historical, cultural and economic backgrounds : Coastal Andhra comprising the seven coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore. Rayalaseema comprising the four districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and Telangana

The list of taluks in each district along with the population figures is given at the end of this note. An alphabetical list of taluks showing the district in which each taluk is located, is given as an Annexure at the end of this book.

The following pie charts indicate the areas and populations of the districts of the State.

AREA
(IN SQUARE MILES)



Source : Andhra Pradesh State Survey Department.

Map 2—Contd.

LIST OF TALUKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND THEIR POPULATION

TOTAL NO. OF TALUKS 189

TOTAL POPULATION 35,983,447

District/Taluk	Population	District/Taluk	Population
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT			
Srikakulam	2,340,878	Bapatla	487,030
Cheepurupalle	217,993	Ongole	388,450
Bobbili	318,321	Narasaraopet	321,937
Salur	236,207	Vinukonda	124,572
Parvathipuram	164,125	Palnad	227,744
Palakonda	218,471	Sattenapalle	244,562
Pathapatnam	324,646		
Narasannapet	226,674	NELLORE DISTRICT	2,033,679
Tekkali	166,233	Nellore	303,745
Sompeta	189,984	Gudur	141,128
Ichchapuram (I.S.T.)	140,941	Sillapet	113,125
	87,283	Venkatagiri	94,562
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	2,290,759	Rapur	105,122
Visakhapatnam	306,971	Atmakur	143,711
Anakapalle	244,431	Udayagiri	125,465
Yellamanchili	259,735	Kandigiri	170,885
Narasapatnam	241,375	Podili	104,440
Chintapalle	41,929	Darsi	125,912
Paderu	132,115	Kanikur	232,846
Chodavaram	293,619	Kavali	156,736
Srungavarapukota	208,418	Kovur	214,002
Vizianagaram	311,320		
Bheemunipatnam	243,766	CHITTOOR DISTRICT	1,914,639
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	2,698,375	Chittoor	229,366
Kakinada	403,093	Bangarapalem (I.S.T.)	111,439
Amalapuram	356,676	Palmaner	111,207
Razole	182,099	Kuppam (I.S.T.)	97,065
Kothapeta (I.S.T.)	163,794	Pungam	168,850
Ramachandrapuram	378,137	Madanapalle	227,824
Rajahmundry	332,401	Vayalpad	214,119
Rampachodavaram (I.S.T.)	48,697	Chandragiri	200,375
Yellavaram (I.S.T.)	63,502	Kalahasti	165,571
Peddapuram	193,641	Satyavada	142,377
Prathipadu, (I.S.T.)	137,252	Puttur	246,446
Tuni (I.S.T.)	129,740		
Pithapuram (I.S.T.)	167,337	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	1,342,015
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	1,978,257	Cuddapah	179,193
Eluru	312,636	Rayachoti	220,406
Chintalapudi	121,831	Palicenda	123,179
Polavaram	118,241	Kannalapuram (I.S.T.)	83,415
Kovvur	247,089	Jannadamadugu	141,772
Tadepalligudem	249,662	Proddatur	177,752
Tanuku	316,639	Balveel	124,553
Narsapur	336,548	Sidhout	84,886
Bheemavaram	276,221	Rajampet	206,859
KRISHNA DISTRICT	2,076,956	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	1,767,464
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	267,451	Anantapur	220,706
Divi	49,524	Kalyandrug	141,394
Gannavaram	213,520	Rayadrug	142,967
Vijayawada	460,954	Uravakonda (I.S.T.)	98,655
Nandigama	168,151	Gooty	159,706
Jaggayyapet (I.S.T.)	61,987	Tadipatri	154,208
Tiruvur	150,185	Dharmavaram	133,529
Nuzvid	127,616	Kadiri	250,976
Gudivada	224,613	Penukonda	141,463
Kaikalur	152,953	Hindupur	182,934
GUNTUR DISTRICT	3,009,900	Madakasira	135,926
Guntur	579,401	KURNOOL DISTRICT	1,908,740
Tenali	401,559	Kurnool	261,251
Repalle	235,245	Nandikotkur	90,038
		Atmakur (I.S.T.)	84,687
		Markapur	156,825

Map 2—Concl'd.

LIST OF TALUKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND THEIR POPULATION—Concl'd.

District/Taluk	Population	District/Taluk	Population
KURNOOL DISTRICT—(Concl'd.)			
Giddalur	180,960	Banswada	103,693
Allagadda	121,350	Madnur (I.S.T.)	73,722
Nandyal	150,663	Bodhan	157,330
Banganapalle (I.S.T.)	55,448	ADILABAD DISTRICT	1,009,292
Koilkuntla	104,911	Adilabad	117,330
Dhone	156,210	Utnur	55,099
Pattikonda	149,528	Asifabad	119,570
Alur	134,177	Sirpur	134,648
Adoni	262,692	Chinnur	95,800
	1,590,686	Lakshettipet	123,397
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT		Khanapur (I.S.T.)	55,710
Malibubnagar	179,858	Boath	69,881
Shadnagar	143,733	Nirmal	137,360
Kalvakurthi	175,094	Mudhol	100,497
Achampet	84,172	KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	1,621,515
Kollapur	120,303	Karimnagar	335,609
Nagarkurnool	151,541	Sirsilla	258,303
Wanaparthy	138,254	Metpalli (I.S.T.)	143,625
Alampur	96,999	Jagtial	239,065
Gadwal	118,466	Sultanabad	278,051
Atmakur	102,276	Manthani	98,350
Makthal	135,967	Huzurabad	268,512
Kodangal	144,023	WARANGAL DISTRICT	1,545,435
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	2,062,995	Warangal	539,427
Medchal	87,597	Parkal	172,230
Hyderabad East	83,513	Mulug	93,408
Ibrahimpattam	121,639	Narasampet	147,126
Hyderabad West	77,744	Mahbubabad	274,108
Chevella	100,788	Jangaon	319,136
Pargi	107,181	KHAMMAM DISTRICT	1,057,542
Tandur	98,555	Khammam	275,295
Vicarabad	134,859	Yellandu	176,619
MEDAK DISTRICT	1,227,361	Bhoorgampadu	84,338
Sangareddy	155,390	Nugur (I.S.T.)	40,974
Zahirabad	152,226	Bhadrachalam	19,001
Narayankhed	96,318	Kothagudem	175,810
Andole (Jogipet)	168,024	Madhira	213,505
Narsapur	116,486	NALGONDA DISTRICT	1,574,946
Medak	168,654	Nalgonda	295,157
Gajwel	146,059	Suryapet	250,073
Siddipet	224,204	Huzurnagar	198,807
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	1,022,013	Miryalguda	222,339
Nizamabad	226,847	Devarakonda	200,957
Armur	221,461	Bhongir	213,616
Kamareddy	156,289	Ramannapet	193,997
Yellareddy	82,671		

I. S. T. : Independent Sub-Taluk.

Map 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1951-61

Purpose : Shows the boundary and extent of Andhra State as first formed in 1953, Andhra Pradesh in 1956 consequent on the Reorganisation of States and the present boundary and extent of Andhra Pradesh after the implementation of the Pataskar Award in 1960.

Method : The boundary and the area covered by Andhra State formed in 1953 are marked in green. The portions transferred from the former Hyderabad State and added to Andhra State in 1956 to form Andhra Pradesh, are shown in pink hatching and the boundary of this region is also marked in pink. The portions acquired from Madras State and those given away to Madras State as a result of the Pataskar Award are shown by two different types of hatching in blue, as shown in the legend to the map.

Salient features : The total area of Andhra Pradesh State as it exists now is 105,052.4 sq. miles. Andhra State which came into being in 1953 under the Andhra State Act had an area of 63,417.0 square miles. After the Reorganisation of States in 1956, the Andhra State acquired from the former Hyderabad State the Telangana region with an extent of 41,940 square miles i.e., a little more than half of the former Hyderabad State which had extended over an area of 82,168 square miles. In the mutual exchange of small extents of territories in Chittoor district between the Andhra Pradesh State and Madras State due to the implementation of Pataskar Award, the State incurred a net loss of 188.6 square miles in 1960.

Andhra State with its Headquarters located temporarily at Kurnool was formed under the Andhra State Act 1953 on 1st October, 1953 by the transfer of 11 Telugu speaking districts of composite Madras State, namely, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur

and Kurnool. Rayadrug taluk of Bellary district was transferred to Anantapur district while Alur and Adoni taluks of the same district were transferred to Kurnool district.

Andhra Pradesh State (with Hyderabad city as the capital) was formed on 1st November, 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 by adding the 9 Telangana districts of former Hyderabad State namely, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda to the Andhra State. From Raichur district of former Hyderabad State (now in Mysore State) Niampur and Gadwal taluks were transferred to Mahbubnagar district. Similarly Kodangal taluk from Gulbarga district (now in Mysore State) was added to Mahbubnagar district and Tandur taluk to Hyderabad district. Jukkal and Bichkonda Revenue Circles of Deglur taluk of Nanded district of former Hyderabad State (now in Maharashtra) were merged in Nizamabad district and constituted into the Independent Sub-taluk of Madnur; Mudhol, Bhainsa and Kuber Revenue Circle of Mudhol taluk of Nanded district were transferred to Adilabad district. Kinwat and Rajura taluks and Islapur Revenue Circle of Boath taluk in Adilabad district were transferred to Chanda and Nanded districts of Maharashtra State.

Under the Pataskar Award, 1960, there was an exchange of villages between Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh and Salem, Chingleput and North Arcot districts of Madras State. 316 villages and two towns with a total area of 316 square miles were transferred to Madras State and 151 villages with a total area of 221.4 square miles were acquired by Andhra Pradesh.

Source : Part II-A, General Population Tables, 1961 Census, Andhra Pradesh.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Map 4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Purpose : Shows the important physical features of Andhra Pradesh like altitude above Mean Sea Level, mountain ranges, hills and rivers.

Method : The variations in altitude are represented by six altitude ranges of metres above the mean sea level, viz., (i) less than 75, (ii) 75 to less than 150, (iii) 150 to less than 300, (iv) 300 to less than 600, (v) 600 to less than 1200 and (vi) 1200 metres and above. The altitude ranges are represented by different colours as shown in the legend to the map. The rivers and lakes are marked in blue.

Salient features : Andhra Pradesh can be divided into three natural regions, (i) the Coastal Plains, (ii) the Eastern Ghats and (iii) Peneplains.

(i) *The Coastal Plains :* consist of a belt of varying width between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts constitute the northern portion of the narrow coastal plains, having an altitude of less than 75 metres. The northern parts of this region are dotted with outliers of the Eastern Ghats where the altitudes lie between 300 and 600 metres. The central plain which is the broadest, comprises East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur districts. The coast for several miles inland is largely fringed with mangrove swamp or sand-dunes rising to 30-50 feet. The Krishna-Godavari delta lies in between the relatively negative upland and the completely negative coast. The narrow coastal plain in the south is occupied by Nellore district with low peneplains of Archaean Gneisses and Schists, stony or lateritic and largely covered with scrub. In this region the great salt water lagoon of Pulicat is situated.

(ii) *Eastern Ghats :* are a series of detached hill ranges of heterogeneous composition bordering the peneplains plateau in the interior. The Eastern Ghats widen and reach an elevation of more than 900 metres south of the Krishna Valley. They continue into the Kondaveedu hills. South of the Krishna lie the most interesting of the eastern hills—the Cuddapah ranges and basin. This region forms a great crescent, the heart of it being the wide Nandyal valley drained by the Kunderu river. This region has an altitude of about 200 metres. To the west this trough is marked off from the Deccan Plateau by the out-facing scarps of Erramalai/Seshachalam hills/Palakonda hills, raising to an altitude of about 900 metres, and forming a very fine scarp overlooking the Anantapur and Chittoor basins. The eastern limb of the central Kunderu basin is formed by the parallel Nallamalais and Velikondas having an altitude of 750 to 900 metres.

(iii) *The Peneplains :* A peneplain is a land having highly eroded, flat, hillocks scattered all over the surface. The interior of Andhra Pradesh in Anantapur, Kurnool and all the districts of Telangana, consists of peneplains developed on the Archaean Gneisses. In the north, faulting has preserved a belt of Gondwanas along the lower Godavari trough which is below 150 metres in altitude. The most general level lies between 480 to 800 metres altitude in this portion. On the south the Krishna and the Tungabhadra valleys lie at an altitude of 300 to 450 metres below the ragged break of slope down from the Mysore plateau. To the north-west the water-shed between the Bhima and the Godavari is a great swelling upland reaching an altitude of 720 metres, in certain places.

The approximate percentage distribution of area among the six altitude ranges shown in the map is as follows :

Altitude in Metres	Percentage of total area of State
0	20.61
75	10.77
150	15.65
300	41.30
600	11.40
1200	0.27

Rivers : The Krishna and the Godavari are the two most important rivers of the State. Both of them flow eastwards through the Eastern Ghats to the Bay of Bengal. Both are fed by the two monsoons (South-west and North-east) and are of a perennial type. The others of lesser importance are the Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali.

The Godavari is the largest river of Peninsular India. It has a total length of 937 miles (1,493 Kms) and has a catchment area of 1,21,500 square miles. It rises in the Western Ghats at Triambak near Nasik in Maharashtra and enters Andhra Pradesh near Basar in Adilabad District. This river flows a length of 450 miles in the State and has a catchment area of 31,500 square miles. A large part of the area through which this river flows is densely forested. Its passage through the Eastern Ghats is through a picturesque gorge above Polavaram in West Godavari district. It is 9000' wide at Rajahmundry below which it splits up into Vasista Godavari, Gowtami Godavari and Vainateya branches which form a large delta. The three branches join the sea at Antarvedi near Narsapur, Yanam and near Razole respectively. On its way the Godavari receives several important tributaries like Manjira, Maneru, Pranahita, Indravati and Sabari. The Pranahita flowing north of Adilabad district forms the boundary between Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States.

The Krishna, the second important river in Andhra Pradesh rises near Mahabaleswar in the Western Ghats. It flows through Maharashtra, Mysore and enters Andhra Pradesh in Makthal Taluk of Mahbubnagar district while the Tungabhadra which is its chief tributary enters Andhra Pradesh in Adoni Taluk of Kurnool district. The total length of the river is 800 miles and its catchment area is 97,050 square miles. It flows through a length of 450 miles in the State and the catchment area including that of Tungabhadra is 74,600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The river splits up into two branches near Puligadda in Krishna district forming Divi island and further splits up into three more branches after passing 15 miles from Divi island and then finally flows into the sea. Its chief tributaries are the Dindi, Musi, Paleru, Muneru and the Tungabhadra. Other tributaries of the river are Koyna, Varna, Manchiganga, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhima and the Gundlakamma. The most important and the largest tributary is the Tungabhadra which is composed of the Tunga and the Bhadra rivers rising in western Mysore and joining together just below Shimoga (Mysore State).

The river Pennar rises in Kolar district of Mysore. After running 25 miles in Mysore State it enters Andhra Pradesh in Anantapur district and then passes through

Cuddapah and Nellore districts. It joins the sea at Utukuru 18 miles from Nellore. It has no delta worth the name. Its important tributaries are the Jayamangala, Chitravati, Kunderu, Papagani and the Sagileru.

The Vamsadhara rises in Jeypore (Orissa) and after running 60 miles in Orissa State enters Andhra Pradesh near Pathapatnam in Srikakulam district. Its total length is 140 miles and the catchment area is 4,400 square miles.

The Nagavali (Langulya) rises in Rayaghad (Orissa State) and flows through Srikakulam district after flowing a distance of 60 miles in Orissa. Its length in Andhra Pradesh is nearly 70 miles. It joins the sea at Mofusbandar in Srikakulam district.

Map 4—Concld.

The Kolleru lake is a fresh water lake lying to the south of Eluru Taluk in West Godavari district and north of Kaikalur Taluk in Krishna district. This lake is formed due to the growth and coalescence of the Godavari and the Krishna deltas on either side, leaving a body of sea water in the middle. It is very shallow and elliptical in shape with an area of nearly 100 square miles during the monsoon.

- Sources : 1. India and Pakistan—A General and Regional Geography by O.H.K. Spate
2. Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research
3. Geology of India and Burma by M. S. Krishnan
4. The map is based on the Physiography map published in "Vignana Sarvaswamu"—Volume 4 issued by Telugu Bhasha Samithi, Madras, 1961.

Purpose : Depicts the geological formations in Andhra Pradesh.

Method : The twelve types of geological formations existing in the State viz., Archaean Gneisses, Charnockites, Dharwars, Khondalites, Cuddapahs, Kurnools, Gondwanas (Upper & Lower), Deccan trap, Tertiary, Laterite and Recent deposits are shown in the map. These twelve types are assigned different types of hatching as indicated in the legend to the map. The different geological types are arranged in the index according to their age, the oldest type being shown at the bottom and the recent types on the top.

Salient features : Andhra Pradesh contains some of the oldest geological formations. The Archaean gneisses are the oldest types of rock formations which dominate the entire State. Almost the whole of the Telangana, western and southern Rayalaseema, portions of Kurnool and Anantapur districts and almost the entire Chittoor district are covered by this type which also occurs in parts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and the interior taluks of Nellore district. These formations yield unlimited quantities of very high grade building stones in many parts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nellore, Guntur and Kurnool districts. The granite from Lingampalli in Hyderabad belonging to this type was exclusively used for harbour construction at Bombay in view of the great durability, massive nature and freedom from voids.

Charnockites and Khondalites which are also very ancient rock formations are considered to be originally deposited in the sea bottom as sands and clays and subsequently subjected to folding and heating due to intrusion of molten rock materials and also depression into the deeper layers of the earth's crust. These formations lie in Salur Taluk of Srikakulam district, the entire Visakhapatnam District leaving the portion occupied by Gneisses and the northern half of West Godavari district. These extend to parts of Polavaram Taluk in West Godavari district and Bhadrachalam in Khammam District. These rocks contain the Graphite and Manganese deposits in the State. The Khondalites in the northern parts of Krishna district contain chromite deposits. Deposits of sillimanite, bauxite and iron ores workable on a commercial scale are also found in these rocks.

The Dharwar formations are supposed to be more than 2,000 million years old and mainly consist of Schists. These occur particularly in the interior taluks of Nellore district, Uravakonda and Dharmavaram Taluks in Anantapur district and in minor patches in Makthal, Atmakur and Gadwal Taluks of Mahbubnagar district. These formations can be described as the store-house of useful minerals. The mica deposits in Nellore district and the copper deposits in Anantapur district are associated with these formations. They attain importance in Anantapur District due to occurrence of gold veins in them.

Dharwars are followed by flat dipping beds of the Cuddapah and Kurnool groups known as the Puranas. These are found in a large crescent shaped basin in Cuddapah,

Map 5 - GEOLOGY

Kurnool and Anantapur districts, also extending to portions of Achampet Taluk in Mahbubnagar district, Palnad Taluk in Guntur district and Huzurnagar taluk in Nalgonda District. The Cuddapah formations in the Telangana comprise parts of Narasampet Taluk in Warangal district, Yellandu, Bhongampadu and Kothagudem Taluks in Khammam district and the northernmost parts of Adilabad and Asifabad Taluks in Adilabad district. These formations are associated with deposits of limestone, barytes, asbestos, stellite and ochres. Large deposits of iron-ore are also found in the sand stones of this group in Khammam and Kurnool districts. The Cuddapah slabs and the slate stone of Markapur Taluk in Kurnool district also belong to this group.

Over-lying these rocks in part, there is the long strip of Gondwana formations in the Pranahita-Godavari valley in a 50 mile wide belt running into hundreds of miles. These sand stones and mud stones are considered to be formed in long river valleys and contain valuable coal deposits in the State, which are mined at Kothagudem, Singareni and Yellandu in Khammam district and Tandur in Adilabad district.

The Deccan trap comes next in the geological succession and is found in the north-western and western parts of Telangana region and mostly in the areas adjoining Maharashtra and Mysore States. The rock of this type yields material used in making grinding and crushing stones. The crypto-crystalline varieties of silica and a few bands of inter-trappian lime stone occur in these rocks.

Tertiary formations are found in the East and West Godavari districts and in a very small area in Nuzvid taluk of Krishna district. Parts of Rajahmundry and Peddapuram Taluks in East Godavari district and parts of Eluru, Tadepalligudem and Kovvur in West Godavari district contain tertiary formations. Clays useful for ceramic industry are found near Rajahmundry and Bhimadole.

Laterite formations occur in parts of Narayankhed and Zahirabad taluks in Medak district, and Kandukur, Kavali, Kovur, Gudur and Sullurpet Taluks in Nellore district. These extend to a small portion towards the south in Kalahasti Taluk in Chittoor district. Adilabad Taluk in the north and Srungavarapukota Taluk in Visakhapatnam district in the north-east also contain small patches of laterite formations. Laterite is commonly used for minor constructions and as a road metal.

The recent deposits occupy the entire coastline of the State excepting the portions between Srikakulam taluk in the north and Visakhapatnam Taluk in the south. They extend more into the main land in Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts covering nearly half of these districts along the coast.

Source : (i) Brief sketch of the Geology and Mineral Resources of Andhra Pradesh, issued by the Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

(ii) An outline of the Mineral Resources of Andhra Pradesh by Prof. C. Mahadevan published in the Journal of the Deccan Geological and Mining Society (Vol. I, No. 1, July, 1959).

Map 6 MINERALS

Purpose : Shows the location of important minerals occurring in the State.

Method : Different symbols, as explained in the legend to the map, represent the various minerals.

Salient features : Andhra Pradesh is fairly rich in minerals of which Asbestos, Barytes, Coal, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Mica, China clay and Lime-stone are important.

Chromite occurs to a small extent in the hills of Kondapalli of Krishna district and also in parts of Khammam district. Mining at Kondapalli has now been abandoned.

Coal occurs in the State in a broad belt along the Godavari basin, covering parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and West Godavari districts. It is now mined at Kothagudem and Yellandu in Khammam district and Tandur in Adilabad district. The total production during 1961 was 2.77 million tonnes valued at over Rs. 74 million. About 5% of India's production of coal is from Andhra Pradesh.

Iron ore deposits are distributed over Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Khammam, Warangal, Krishna, East Godavari, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Out of a total of 212 thousand tonnes mined in the State during 1961 Krishna district contributed nearly 50% or 103 thousand tonnes and Khammam more than 25% or 58 thousand tonnes. One-third of the State's Iron ore production has below 62% iron content and Anantapur is the only district which contains appreciable amounts of high grade ore. Iron ore reserves in the State are estimated at nearly 400 million tonnes. Most of the ore mined in the State is exported at present.

Manganese ore occurs mostly in Srikakulam district. Expected to be also available in the North-Western portion of Adilabad district. Garividi in Srikakulam is noted for a modern concentration plant operated by the Ferro Alloys Corporation. Being of a low grade with a high proportion of phosphorous content, the ore mined in the State is not useful to the steel industry in India. Almost all the ore mined in the State is being exported. The total production during 1961 is over 66 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 1.5 million approximately.

Copper was once mined at Garu and Gummanakonda of Kurnool district and at the Agnimanda and Karampudi of Guntur district. A large promising field has been traced at Udayagiri taluk of Nellore district. West Godavari, Cuddapah, Medak and Adilabad districts also are believed to contain copper deposits.

Gold was primarily mined at Ramagiri in Anantapur district. Extensions of the Kolar gold field were traced in the Kangundi Estate in Kuppam Independent Sub-Taluk of Chittoor district.

Lead though not found in good quantity in Andhra Pradesh, occurs to some extent in Devarakonda taluk in Nalgonda district.

Apatite is mined near Vizianagaram in Visakhapatnam district and the total production during 1961 was 642 tonnes

valued at Rs. 23,000 which forms only 3% of the all-India production. The resources of this mineral in the State are estimated at 150 thousand tonnes.

Asbestos : Andhra Pradesh is the only State in India that produces the chrysotile variety of asbestos; the fibre can be spun into yarn and woven into fire-proof clothing. The shorter grades are used for asbestos cement manufacture. Occurs mainly in Cuddapah district.

Barytes : Almost the entire Barytes production in the country is from Andhra Pradesh. Occurs in numerous localities in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Khammam districts. Pulivendla Taluk of Cuddapah district contains important deposits. In all 14,195 tonnes of Barytes was produced in 1961 whose estimated cost was Rs. 3.10 lakhs. The estimated reserves of the known deposits to a depth of 100 feet are over 1.7 million tonnes.

Calcite is mined in Anantapur district and the production in 1961 was 4,650 tonnes costing Rs. 38,000. About one-third of the all-India production is from Andhra Pradesh. It is estimated that there are a million tonnes of this mineral in the State. This mineral which is crystalline limestone contains high calcium content and is very useful in chemical industry and is also utilised in making mosaic flooring etc.

Clays of commercial value and which are useful as ceramic raw material are found in East and West Godavari districts, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Nellore and Medak districts.

Diamond was once mined in the Krishna Basin. Diamonds are reported to be found in Vajrakarur in Uravakonda Taluk of Anantapur and Petlavelli in Kollapur Taluk of Mahbubnagar district. There is no production of diamonds at present in the State.

Garnet occurs around Garibpet and Kothagudem in Khammam District. Andhra Pradesh is considered to be having modest reserves as yet untapped, of this mineral, a few varieties of which are used as gems. The precious varieties of this mineral are known to exist mixed with Ilmenite and Monazite in the coastal sands.

Graphite occurs in Kothagudem taluk in Khammam district, near Zangareddigudem in West Godavari district and at Chodavaram in East Godavari district. Presently working mines exist at Ashwaraopet in Khammam district. The total production of this mineral during 1961 was nearly 500 tonnes.

This mineral finds extensive use as dry lubricant, as an electrical conductor and in the manufacture of crucibles, ladle stoppers and related articles and in dry batteries, paints and pencils.

Gypsum is found in the backwater region of the Pulicat lake in Nellore district. The output per annum is only 200 to 250 tonnes since it is mainly mined to meet the requirements of the ceramic factory at Gudur. The reserves are estimated at 2,24,000 tonnes.

This mineral is used only in the ceramic industry in Andhra Pradesh but it is immensely useful in the manufacture of ammonium sulphate fertiliser.

Map 6—Concl'd.

Kynite occurs near Saidapuram and Chundichatram in Gudur Taluk at Nellore district. It is also found near Garibpet in Kothagudem taluk in Khammam district.

Limestone : Limestones of cement grade are found in parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Visakhapatnam districts. The lower Kurji limestones of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and the Palnad limestones of Guntur district and the Penganga limestones of Mancherial taluk in Adilabad district are noted for their extensive use in cement industry. The Narji limestone from the lower part of the second stage of Kurnool series of South India, is the principal building material of Cuddapah district and is also widely employed in Kurnool and Guntur districts. Jammalamadugu, Yerraguntla, Betamcherla etc., are famous for the quarrying of "Cuddapah slabs". High grade limestone suitable for chemical and allied industries is found in Kurnool, Anantapur and Adilabad.

The production of limestone in Andhra Pradesh during 1961 was 1.07 million tonnes valued at Rs. 3.24 million. The total reserves in the State are estimated at 12.773 million tonnes.

Mica : Andhra Pradesh is one of the three major Mica Mining States in India, the other two being Bihar and Rajasthan. Occurs mostly in Rapur and Gudur taluks of Nellore district in the State. Kallur village near Khammam is also reported to contain some deposits. Most of the mica produced in the State is exported to foreign countries since internal consumption in the country is very low. The total production in 1961 is 7 thousand tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 3.7 million.

Quartz is found in and around Hyderabad and parts of Kurnool and Anantapur districts. The material available around Hyderabad is of very high quality and some of it which is of an exceptionally fine grade can be used even in optical glass manufacture. The large quantities of beach sand available near Chirala and Ongole contain the low grade variety which can be used in the manufacture of ordinary glass. Crystal quartz is also found in small quantities in some of the veins in these coastal sands.

Slate occurs near Cumbum and Markapur in Kurnool district and is mostly used for school slates and black-boards. Large slates of high grade slate suitable for certain electrical fittings are also available in a limited quantity near Markapur. The production of slate in Andhra Pradesh in 1960-61 was 17,296 tonnes.

Talc deposits are mainly found in Tadpatri taluk in Anantapur district and to some extent in parts of Sultanabad taluk in Karimnagar district and Kollapur taluk in Mahbubnagar district. Talc is generally used in the manufacture of cosmetics, paints, insecticides etc.

Source : (i) Brief sketch of the Geology and Mineral resources of Andhra Pradesh and Mineral Map of Andhra Pradesh issued by the Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1951.
(ii) Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
(iii) Provisional estimates of Mineral production in India 1961 issued by the Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

Map 7

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

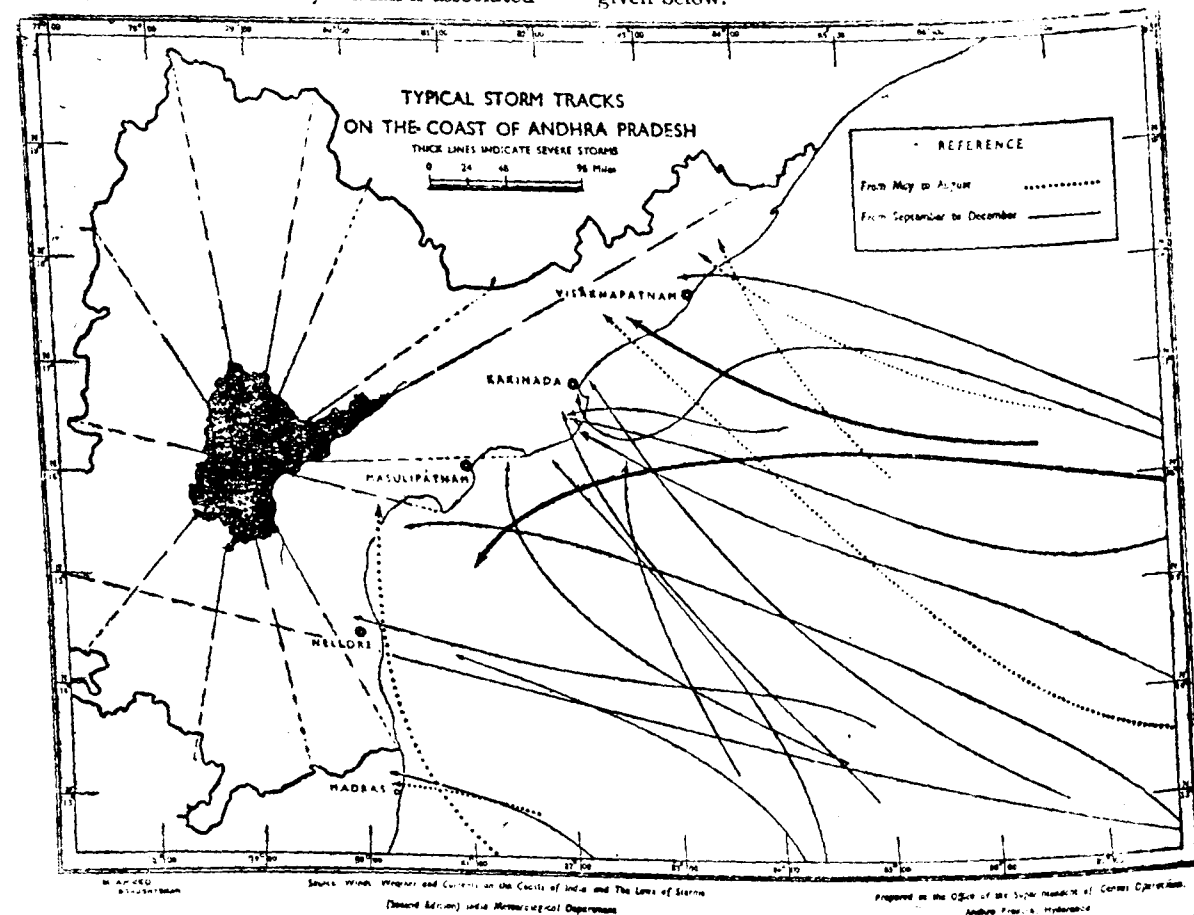
Purpose : Shows the average annual rainfall by distinct rainfall belts covering the entire State and also the monthly rainfall for selected stations in the different regions of the State.

Method : This map is based on the normal annual rainfall data relating to more than 200 stations in the State. These data for about 140 stations are based on the average rainfall for 50 years and for the rest less than 50 years. Isohyets are drawn at intervals of 10 cms. The map is shaded in eleven grades of hatching beginning from less than 50 cms. and ending with the range 140 cms. and above as shown in the legend. Normal monthly rainfall regime is also depicted for eight stations viz. Visakhapatnam, Bandar (Masulipatnam), Tada, Anantapur, Macherla, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Nugur, which lie in the different broad rainfall zones of the State.

Salient features: The annual rainfall of Andhra Pradesh has a wide variation ranging from a minimum value of about 50 cms. at some places to a maximum value of over 140 cms. at others, nearly 3 times the minimum value. Except in the extreme Southeastern portions, the months December to March receive little rain, the bulk of the rainfall being distributed in the remaining months especially June to October. The prevalence of the Indian Southwest monsoon over Andhra Pradesh is during the months June to September. Monsoon rains contribute 81% of the annual rainfall in Telangana, 73% in Rayalaseema and 51% in Coastal Andhra Pradesh. Even during the monsoon period the rainfall is not distributed evenly over the area, but the variation tends to increase as we go northwards. Heavy rainfall is associated

with Low pressure systems which travel from the Head Bay of Bengal northwestwards towards Rajasthan. Only the northern portions of Andhra Pradesh are vitally affected by these systems making the average monthly rainfall as high as 24 cms. in North Telangana and 17 cms. in the delta areas as compared to 10-12 cms. in the other areas. Telangana gets rain on nearly 11 days in a month during monsoon, North Coastal Andhra Pradesh 9 days, Rayalaseema 8 days and South Coastal Andhra Pradesh 5 days. Floods are not uncommon in North Telangana and North Coastal Andhra Pradesh during monsoon. The southwestern portions of Andhra Pradesh covering most of Rayalaseema may be termed as arid region. This region lies in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

Sporadic pre-monsoon showers during April and May due to heat and thunderstorms occur in all the areas of Andhra Pradesh, more or less evenly. But we do notice the general increase of rain as we proceed eastwards along any latitude. This is due to the incidence of cyclonic storms which form in the Bay of Bengal in the months of October and November and to a much lesser extent in the months of April and May and travelling northwestwards, strike the coast of Andhra Pradesh. Once they cross, they weaken and in a large number of cases do not continue their path northwestwards but even take a north or northeasterly course. As such, much of the rainfall associated with them is restricted to the coastal belt. The Eastern Ghats also contribute to this effect. Flood havoc is much more severe in these storms than during the monsoon. A map showing the typical storm tracks is given below.



Source : Monthly and Annual normals of Rainfall and Rainy Days (1901-1950); Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department, Volume XXXI Part III.

Map 8

RAINFALL RELIABILITY, 1901-51

Purpose : Shows the reliability of rainfall in the different regions of the State.

Method : The co-efficient of variability which is equal to $\frac{\text{Standard Deviation}}{\text{Mean Rainfall}} \times 100$ is worked out for 16 meteorological stations in the State, viz., Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kakinada, Ongole, Begumpet, Bhadrachalam, Khammam, Gannavaram, Masulipatnam, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nellore, Nizamabad, Calingapatnam, Vizianagaram and Hanumakonda.

For which rainfall data are available for a considerably long period (generally fifty years). Isopeleths are drawn at suitable intervals connecting points of equal co-efficients of variability. The co-efficients of variability for the 16 stations are grouped into 3 ranges, viz., (i) below 25%, (ii) 25-30% and (iii) above 30%. These ranges are denoted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The space in between the isopleths is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : Reliability of rainfall is measured by the co-efficient of variability. Variability is inverse to reliability, i.e., if the co-efficient of variability is high, the reliability is correspondingly low. The three ranges of co-efficients of variability, i.e., below 25%, 25-30% and above 30% may be taken to correspond to slightly high reliability, moderate reliability and slightly low reliability, respectively.

According to these criteria, the whole of Adilabad district, the northern taluks of Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts, almost the whole of Khammam district, Achampet and part of Kollapur taluk in Mahbubnagar district, Atmakur, Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Giddalur taluks in Kurnool district, the north-western taluks of Krishna and the Agency taluks of West Godavari, East Godavari and Srikakulam districts constitute the region of slightly high rainfall reliability in the State. A semi-circular coastal belt consisting of Repalle, Bapatla and Ongole taluks in Guntur district, Podili, Kanigiri, Udayagiri, Kovur, Kavali and Kandukur taluks in Nellore district and an oval patch comprising Alur and Pattikonda taluks of Kurnool district, Uravakonda, Gooty and Anantapur, Dharmavaram and parts of Kalyandrug and Rayadurg taluks in Anantapur district are the only two regions in the State which have a slightly low rainfall reliability. The remaining portions of the State consisting of Chittoor, Cuddapah, a major part of Kurnool, the western and southern taluks of Anantapur, the whole of Telangana except Adilabad and Khammam districts and parts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts, the coastal taluks in Srikakulam district and the coastal taluks from Kakinada in East Godavari district to Sullurpet in Nellore district except the semi-circular belt around Ongole taluk which lies in the slightly low rainfall reliability range, belong to the category of moderate reliability.

Source : Office of the Registrar-General, India, New Delhi.

Map 9 SOILS

Purpose : Shows the distribution of different types of soils in the State.

Method : The seven main types of soils are represented by different types of hatching as indicated in the legend to the map.

Salient features : Soils are formed out of different rock types due to the continued effects of the different climatic factors. The soils thus formed are of two types viz., (i) 'sedentary' representing those soils which remain at the place where they are formed from the rocks e.g., black, red and laterite soils and (ii) 'transported' which represent soils carried away by rain water or rivers and deposited away from the place at which they are actually formed. The alluvial soil in the delta lands is of this type.

(1) **ALLUVIAL SOILS :** Found mostly in the delta regions and in the lower reaches of the major rivers of the State. The extent of alluvial soil is more towards the eastern side of the river than towards the west, in the case of Vamsadhara, Godavari, Krishna and Penna rivers. The rich paddy and sugarcane growing areas of the State are found in these deltas. Also banana and mango fruit gardens are very extensively grown on alluvial soil in East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts.

(2) **COASTAL ALLUVIUM :** The entire coast line of the State has coastal alluvium. However, the width of this belt is not uniform all along the coast; it is thinner in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, widest in Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts and fairly wide towards the south. Paddy is the main crop grown in this soil.

(3) **BLACK SOILS :** (a) *Deep Black Soils :* Almost the entire deep black soil zone in the State lies in Telangana region, the major part comprising the long belt along the northern border of the State from Adilabad district in the West to Khammam district in the East. The entire forest region in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts lies in this portion. Another small triangular piece of deep black soil is localised to the Western half of Mahbubnagar district, Adoni taluk and the northern half of Alur taluk in Kurnool district.

(b) *Medium black soil :* Medium black soils also are confined to Telangana region only. Between the two deep black soil zones, a vertical strip running from North to South along the western border taluks in Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar districts, contains this soil. However, Narayankhed and Zahirabad taluks in Medak district lying in this belt have laterite soil.

(c) *Undifferentiated black soils :* The western portions of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts lying adjacent to the coastal alluvial and alluvial belt in these districts, the southern part of Nalgonda district, the southeastern portion of Mahbubnagar district, a central vertical strip in Kurnool district and the northwestern corner of Cuddapah along with Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur district form a continuous belt roughly in the shape of a horse-shoe which contains almost all the undifferentiated black soils in the State. Three or four stray patches of this type of soil also are found in Vayalpad and Chandragiri taluks in Chittoor district, the western taluks of Anantapur district, in parts of

Kanigiri, Giddalur, Atmakur (Nellore District) and Sidhout taluks and the northernmost portions along the border in Adilabad and Sirpur taluks.

In the three types of black soil described above, jowar, bajra, korra (Italian millet), tobacco, turmeric and chillies are grown apart from cotton which is the chief crop in such soils. Almost all the cotton growing areas in the State lying in Kurnool, Anantapur, Adilabad, Cuddapah and Mahbubnagar districts have one or the other type of black soil. Paddy and sugarcane are also grown in these soils where there are irrigational facilities. The paddy and sugarcane areas in Nizamabad and Medak districts contain these soils.

(4) **RED SOILS :** Red soils are very extensive in the State. The Deccan plateau and a major portion of Rayalaseema have red soils. The three coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari also contain a sizable area adjacent to coastal alluvium or alluvium, under red soils. A small area in Nuzvid Taluk in Krishna district, the dry taluks of Vinukonda, Palnad, Sattenapalle and Ongole in Guntur district and Nellore district, excepting portions of the coastal taluks, contain red soil.

Generally horsegram, other pulses and groundnut are grown in red soils. Fruit gardens also are raised in these soils where the rainfall is fairly high. The considerably extensive fruit gardens in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts are grown in red soils where the annual rainfall is 70 to 100 cms. A few important commercial crops like cotton, tobacco and sugarcane are also grown in red soils, where irrigational facilities are available. The sugarcane growing areas in Chittoor district are of red soil.

(5) **LATERITE SOILS :** Occur to a very limited extent and are found in Narayankhed and Zahirabad taluks in Medak district, Yellavaram and Peddapuram taluks in East Godavari district, Kavali, Kovur, Gudur and Sullurpet taluks in Nellore district, Satavedu and Puttur taluks in Chittoor district. Pulses, fruits, arecanuts, cocoanuts and even paddy are grown in laterite soils.

A statement showing the classification of the districts by soil zones prepared by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri, Specialist on Land, Resources and Scientific Research Division, Planning Commission is given below for the convenience of the readers.

District	Soil
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

Map 9—Concl'd.

District	Soil	District	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	12 Mahbubnagar	East to West (i) Eastern half : Undiff. black soil (ii) Western half : Deep black soil fading in north to medium 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)	13 Hyderabad	Entirely red soil
6 Guntur	South-East to North-West (i) Coastal alluvium (ii) Undifferentiated black soil (iii) Red soil (iv) Undifferentiated black soil	14 Medak	East to West (i) Red soil : 2/3rds of district (ii) Medium black soil (lower portion and laterite soil (upper portion) to the West: about 1/3rd of the district)
7 Nellore	East to West (i) Coastal alluvium (ii) Laterite soil (iii) Alluvial soil (iv) Red soil (v) Small patches of undifferentiated black soil	15 Nizamabad	East to West (i) Red soil (ii) Medium black soil
8 Chittoor	South to North (i) Red Soil (ii) Undifferentiated black soil patch (about 1 taluk in centre)	16 Adilabad	South to North (i) Deep black soil almost whole of the district (ii) Strip of red soil skirting northern boundary (iii) Thin strip of undifferentiated black soil
9 Cuddapah	South to North (i) Red soil (ii) Patch of black soil (undifferentiated) in East and solid block of black soil (undifferentiated) like a mace head going upto join Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda and round East to Guntur	17 Karimnagar	South to North (i) 3/4ths of the district red soil (ii) Thin strip on northern boundary : Deep black soil
10 Anantapur	East to West (i) Red soil : dividing Cuddapah black soil (undiff.) and black soil (undiff.) block to West	18 Warangal	East to West (i) Eastern half cutting district south-east to north-west deep black soil going upto Adilabad (ii) Western half red soil merging into Hyderabad and Karimnagar (iii) On the extreme eastern border, a thin strip of red soil
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	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-2/3rds of the district (ii) Undifferentiated black soil merging with Guntur

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

Map 10 FORESTS

Purpose : Shows the location of the different types of forests in the State. The inset map shows the extent of forest area, the proportion of forest area to total geographical area and the proportion of area under reserved forests to total forest area in each district.

Method : The five common types of forests viz., (i) moist deciduous, (ii) dry deciduous, (iii) scrub, (iv) littoral and (v) Agency forests found in the State are indicated in the map by different types of shading as shown in the legend. Circles proportional to the area under forests are drawn in every district in the inset map. The proportion of reserved forests to the total forest area in each district is indicated by proportionate sectors shaded black. The district-wise proportions of the total forest area to total geographical area are grouped into five ranges, viz., (i) 10.00—19.99%, (ii) 20.00—29.99%, (iii) 30.00—39.99%, (iv) 40.00—49.99% and (v) 50.00—59.99%. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the inset map. The portions outside the circle in each district are shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the proportion range to which it belongs.

Salient features : (i) *Moist deciduous forests* : These are mainly found in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad districts where rainfall is fairly high. Generally these forests occur in the Agency tracts covering the northern border of the State from Srikakulam on the east to Adilabad on the west. The Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari, the tract above the Kadam river upto the Ghats in Adilabad district, Manthani in Karimnagar district, Khanapur, Utnur and Lakshettipet in Adilabad district and Kothagudem in Khammam district mostly contain these forests. The important species that grow in these forests are "Memecylon edule" (Alli)*, "Mababuxifolia", "Hugonia mystax", "Hemicyclia sepiaria", "Mimusops hexandra" (Pala), etc.

(ii) *Dry deciduous forests* : This type of forest occurs where rainfall is comparatively less and evaporation is great and consequently presents a dry appearance. However, there is considerable diversity in composition, density and quality of these forests in different regions. Teak is the most important species in almost all the Telangana forests of this type. The Nallamalai forests of Kurnool also contain plenty of teak. In Telangana, Nizamabad district has a large area under these forests. The few forest areas in Medak, Karimnagar and Warangal districts contain such forests. The bulk of these forests are found in the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts mainly on Nallamalai hills. This strip also extends to parts of Kollapur and Achampet taluks of Mahbubnagar district, Devarakonda and Miryalguda taluks in Nalgonda district, Palnad and Vinukonda taluks of Guntur district. Almost parallel to the Kurnool-Cuddapah forest belt, another strip of forest belt occurs engulfing parts of Giddalur taluk in Kurnool district, Badvel and Sidhout taluks in Cuddapah and parts of Podili, Kanigiri and Udayagiri taluks of Nellore district. Apart from teak, the common species available in this type of forest are "Chloroxylon Swietenia" (Billu), "Hardwickia binata" (Yepi), "Anogeissus latifolia" (Chirumanu), "Erythroxylon monogy-

num", "Terminalia tomentosa" (Nalla Maddi), "Pterocarpus marsupium" (Yegisa), "Adina cordifolia" (Bandaru), and "Lagerstroemia parviflora" (Chennangi), mixed with bamboos. Red sanders (Yerrachandanamu) is a very valuable species found in the hill forests of Chittoor and Cuddapah.

(iii) *Scrub forests* : Consists of a low type of thorny growth. Generally confined to the outer edges of hill slopes. Mostly found in the Rayalaseema area especially in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts. There is a clear cut strip in Cuddapah district which includes parts of Pulivendla, Gud-dapah, Sidhout and Rajampet taluks. It also extends to Chandragiri taluk in Chittoor district. Though not in the form of a continuous strip, such forests are also found in large patches in Madanapalle, Kuppam, Palmaner, Ban-garupalem and Chittoor taluks in Chittoor district. The entire Nellore district except Darsi and Podili taluks, the 5 western taluks of Kurnool district, viz., Alur, Adoni, Patti-konda, Dhone and Kurnool taluks and almost the whole of Anantapur district contain these forests. Scrub jungle also occurs in the following areas : the dry taluks of Guntur, viz., Palnad, Sattenappalle, Guntur and Narasaraopet; taluks of Krishna district containing gravelly and hilly patches like Gannavaram, Nandigama and Jaggayyapet; Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam districts in Telangana. Large areas of such forests are met with in Huzurnagar and Miryalguda taluks in Nalgonda district, Vicarabad, Tandur and Pargi taluks in Hyderabad district and Kodungal and Makthal taluks in Mahbubnagar district. The common species found in such scrub forests are "Acacias" (Thumma), "Albizias", "Prosopis spicigera", and "Cassias" (Rella).

(iv) *Littoral forests* : These forests dominate on the heavy alluvial deposits of near the coast in Krishna, Guntur, and Nellore districts of the State. The coastal areas of Ban-dar and Divi taluks in Krishna district, Repalle and Bapatla taluks in Guntur district and Nellore, Gudur and Sullurpet taluks in Nellore district contain these forests. A small coastal area in Kandukur and Kavali taluks also is covered by this type of forest. The important species that grow in these forests are "Avicennia Sonneratia" (Mada), "Rhizophora mucronata" (Uppu Ponna), "Ceriops" (Gatharu), "Aegiceras corniculatum", "Lumnitzera racemosa" (Kadiipi) "Excoecaria agallocha" etc.

(v) *Agency forests* : The forests in Rampa and Gudem Agencies and Papi hills in the Andhra region, owing to higher precipitation, can be classed as semi-moist. The common species growing in the dry deciduous forests are also found in these forests. "Xylia xylocarpa" flourishes luxuriantly, attaining a height of 80' or more with a girth of 4' to 5' in the interior tracts of Rampa and Gudem Agencies.

The area under all types of forests in Andhra Pradesh is nearly 17.5 million acres and constitutes about 25% of the total geographical area of the State. Visakhapatnam and East Godavari among the coastal Andhra districts and Adilabad and Khammam districts in Telangana have roughly 40 to 50 per cent of their total geographical area under forests. The other districts which have a considerable extent of more than 20% of their geographical area covered by forests are Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor in Rayalaseema and Warangal, Karimnagar and Nizamabad in Telangana. However, the forest area is not evenly distributed over the entire area of these various districts. At the taluk level

Map 10—Concl'd.

Chintapalle, Paderu and Chodavaram in Visakhapatnam district; Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram in East Godavari district; Asifabad, Chinnur, Lakshettipet, Sirpur and Boath in Adilabad district; Bhadrachalam, Nugur, Kothagudem, Yellandu and Bhoorgampadu in Khammam district, Nandi-kotkur, Giddalur, Nandyal, Markapur and Allagadda in Kurnool district, Badvel, Rajampet and Sidhout in Cuddapah district, Chandragiri, Satyavedu, Kalahasti, Palmaner, Madanapalle and Vayalpad in Chittoor district, Mulug and Narasampet in Warangal district, Manthani, Jagtial, Sirsilla and Sultanabad in Karimnagar district and Yella-reddy and Armur in Nizamabad district have a large area of the respective taluks under forests. Even in the other districts of the State, Parvathipuram taluk in Srikakulam district, Polavaram in West Godavari district, Palnad in Guntur district, Venkatagiri, Rapur and Udayagiri in Nellore district and Achampet taluk in Mahbubnagar district have roughly one third of the area covered by forests.

In the Andhra districts, reserved forests generally represent these forests managed by the Forest Department from the dates of their notification under section 10 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882. In the Telangana districts, reserved forests are those forest areas notified as such under

section 19 of the Hyderabad Forest Act No. II of 1935 Fasli. These are lands over which forest rights are vested in the Government and certain acts like setting fire, cutting trees, trespassing etc., are prohibited.

The reserved forest area constitutes 56% of the total forest area in the State. The districtwise proportions vary from 11% in Srikakulam district to 92% in Kurnool district. In the Coastal Andhra districts, the proportion of reserved forests is 50% or more in all the districts except in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. The highest proportion of 89% in this region is recorded in Guntur district. Reserved forests form more than 80% of the total forest area in each district of Rayalaseema except Chittoor where the proportion is 45%. In the Telangana region the proportion of reserved forests is more than 40% in all the districts, the highest figure being 75% in Mahbubnagar district. Generally the extent of reserved forests depends upon the flora and fauna and the returns expected to be received from the forest produce.

Source : "Hundred years of Scientific Forestry in Andhra Pradesh" issued by the Chief Conservator of Forests in 1962 and figures furnished by District Forest Officers.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

- i. Distribution, Density and Growth Character
- ii. Sex and Age Structure
- iii. Urbanism

*The Telugu names of the species are indicated in Brackets.

Map 11

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the spatial distribution of the rural and urban populations by bringing out clearly the areas of concentration, sparsely populated regions etc.

Method : The 212 towns in the State are represented by spheres drawn proportional to the population of the City/Town. The centre of each such sphere represents the location of the City/Town. Dots are used to represent the rural population in the map, each dot denoting a population of 10,000 persons.

Salient features : There is a fairly heavy concentration of both the rural and urban populations along the coast right from the extreme North-East corner taluk of the State viz., Ichchapuram to the Southern extremity of Guntur district. Apart from the concentration of the rural population there is also a concentration of urban units in the delta areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts. A heavy concentration of rural population is noticed in portions of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts in the areas served by the rivers Vamsadhara and Nagavali. The fairly prominent white patches on the Northern and Western portions of the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari represent the hilly Agency areas where the population, almost entirely tribal, is very sparse. In the Western portions of the State, not only the towns are few and scattered and also generally of smaller population size but the rural population also is sparsely distributed. Among the coastal areas, the distribution of population in Nellore district is relatively sparse as compared to either Krishna or the Godavari districts. The dis-

tribution of population in the Rayalaseema districts is also sparse except in the Southern and South-eastern portions of Chittoor district that adjoins the Madras plains. The crescent shaped white patch between Nellore district and the Rayalaseema region represents the well known Nallamalai, Vellikonda and Palakonda ranges of the Eastern Ghats covered with fairly thick forests and almost devoid of habitation. Slight concentration of population in inner valleys such as along the rivers Sagileru and Penneru in Cuddapah district is observable. Compared to the Rayalaseema districts, rural areas of the Telangana region are more densely and more uniformly populated except in the western portion of Mahbubnagar district, south-eastern portions of Nalgonda, a major portion of Adilabad and a fairly wide strip along the northern boundary of the State comprising mostly the Godavari valley in Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. This sparsely populated northern belt represents the forest clad and hilly areas in which tribal population is spread out in a few small villages. The Agency areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts lying adjacent to this strip are also sparsely populated.

The commanding position of Hyderabad city can be seen by the large sphere in the midst of Telangana area. The other fairly prominent urban spheres of Telangana represent Warangal city and Nizamabad town.

Map No. 12 which follows shows the density of population and it will be useful to study these two maps together.

Source : State Table A-I, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 12

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the regional variation in the density of population per Sq. Kilometre at the taluk level.

Method : Grading has been done by taluks. Population per Sq. Km. for all 189 taluks has been arranged into 7 grades explained in the legend to the map.

Salient features : The highest density of 1,176 persons per sq. kilometre is recorded in Hyderabad West Taluk, obviously due to the existence of a very large portion of Hyderabad Town-group, in that taluk. Similarly Visakhapatnam city is responsible for the fairly high density of 605 persons in Visakhapatnam taluk. The lowest density of 18 persons per sq. kilometre is found in Chintalapalle taluk (a hilly and forest covered Agency area) of Visakhapatnam district. The overall average for the State is 131 persons per sq. kilometre. Out of 189 taluks in the State, the density in 70 taluks is less than 100 while 76 taluks have 100-199 persons per sq. kilometre. Thus 145 or 77% of the taluks have a density of less than 200 persons per sq. kilometre. The distribution of taluks in the different density ranges is as follows :

Density range (persons per sq. kilometre)	Number of taluks
600 and above	2
500-599	3
400-499	5
300-399	12
200-299	21
100-199	76
Less than 100	70

The coastal region excepting in Nellore district has recorded a density well over that of the State average. In Nellore district, Nellore and Gudur taluks show a density exceeding 200, otherwise the density of most of the coastal

taluks in this district is of the order of 100-199 persons per sq. kilometre. In Sullurpet taluk, the figure is only 76 obviously because a large area of the taluk is covered by the Pulicat lake. Barring a few exceptions all interior taluks of the State have recorded a low density of less than 199 persons per sq. kilometre, the exceptions being Hyderabad West, Warangal and Chittoor taluks. There is a long low density belt along the northern boundary of the State covering the whole of the northern boundary of the State covering the whole of Karimnagar, Warangal, Adilabad district and portions of Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts where the density is less than 100 persons per sq. kilometre. This belt consists of the forest clad, very sparsely populated hilly tract cutting through the heart of Telangana region, where the density is above the State average but generally between 100 and 199 persons per sq. kilometre. To the south of this belt, there is a large low density tract consisting of about 50 taluks comprising almost all the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor, a major portion of Mahbubnagar district, Ibrahimpatnam taluk in Hyderabad district, Devarakonda in Nalgonda district and the interior western part of the Guntur and Nellore districts. In this part of the State only eight taluks viz., Kurnool and Adoni in Kurnool district, Cuddapah, Kasira and Hindupur in Anantapur district, Cuddapah, Proddatur and Kamalapuram taluks in Cuddapah district have recorded a density of 100-199 persons per sq. kilometre. In Chittoor district the density has been between 100 and 199 persons per sq. kilometre except in Punganur where the density is less than 100 and Chittoor taluk where the density is 200-299 persons per sq. kilometre.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagram given below, illustrate the distribution of taluks according to the different density ranges. The very gradual incline in the curve from the State average density figure of 131 downwards indicates that the variation in density between the 105 taluks lying below the State average is not considerable.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Chintalapalle	1	18	Khanapur	28	69	Palnad	52	85	Chevela		105
Nugur	2	25	Kollapur	29	70	Venkatagiri	53	86	Kalahasti	77.5	105
Rampachodavaram	3	26	Podili	30	71	Banswada	54	87	Madanapalle		105
Mulug		29	Dhone	31.5	72				Pargi		106
Utnur	5.5	29	Koilkuntla		72				Kamalapuram	80.5	106
Achampet		29							Kavali	82	107
Yellavaram		29							Narsapur	83	108
Bhadrachalam	8	38	Dharmavaram	33.5	73				Vicarabad		109
Bhoorgampadu	9	41	Narasannapet		73				Ramannapet	84.5	109
Paderu	10	43	Devarakonda	35	74						
Markapur	11	44							Chintalapudi	86	112
Atmakur	12	45	Kalvakurthi	36.5	77				Armur	87	113
Manthani	13	46	Vinukonda		77				Shadnagar		114
Boath	14	49	Sullurpet	38	76				Madhira	89	114
Yellandu	15	53							Miryalguda		114
Sidhout		54	Rayachoti		77				Kandukur	91	115
Chinnur	16.5	54	Pattikonda	40.5	77						
Arifabad		54	Allagadda		77				Huzurnagar		116
Udayagiri	18	55	Rajampet		77				Medchal	92.5	116
Sirpur	19	56							Gudur	94	118
Kothagudem	20	61	Adilabad	43	78				Nalgonda	95	120
Badvel	21	63	Penukonda	44	80				Kodangal	96	121
	22	64	Banganapalli	45.5	81				Zahirabad	97	122
Lakshettipet	23	65	Rayadurg		81				Suryapet		123
Kalyandurg		66							Madnur	98.5	123
Kanigiri	24.5	66	Darsi	47	82						
Giddalur	26	67	Polavaram	43	83				Gajwel	100	125
Rapur	27	68	Aluri	50	84				Madakasira	101	126
			Kadiri		84						
			Pulivendla		84						

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Parkat . . .	102	127	Mahbubnagar	124.5	{151
Gooty . . .	103.5	{128	Metpalli	124.5	{151
Kuppan . . .	105	129	Sultanabad	126	152
Salur . . .	106	131	Mahbubabad	127	156
Sangareddy . . .	107	132	Khammam	129	{157
Tiruvur . . .	108.5	{133	Proddatur	129	{157
Adoni . . .	108.5	{133	Kurnool	131	158
Jangaon . . .	111	{133	Siddipet	132	159
Bhongir . . .	111	{134	Puttur . . .	133	161
Kamareddy . . .	111	{134	Nizamabad	133	164
Andole. (Jogipet)	114	{136	Hindupur	133	165
Jagtial . . .	114	{136	Nandigama	136	168
Cuddapah . . .	116	137	Jaggayyapet . . .	137	173
Sattenapalli . . .	117	138	Narasaraopet . . .	138	180
Bangarupalem . . .	118.5	{140	Karimnagar	139	181
Sirsilla . . .	118.5	{140	Narasapatnam	140	183
Medak . . .	120.5	{142	Ongole . . .	141	185
Hyderabad East	122	143	Huzurabad . . .	142	189
Satyavedu . . .	123	147	Pathapatnam . . .	143	194
Chandragiri . . .	123	147	Chodavaram . . .	145	{198
Parvathipuram . . .	123	147	Bodhan . . .	145	{198
Nuzvid . . .	123	147	Peddapuram . . .	147	200
			Srungavarapukota . . .	147	200
			Divi . . .	147	200

Map 12—Concd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Kaikalur . . .	148	209	Warangal	156.5	{257
Kovur . . .	149	215	Sompeta . . .	156.5	{257
Chittoor . . .	150	227	Chepurupalle . . .	158	266
Nellore . . .	151	233	Tadepalligudem . . .	159	269
Prathipadu . . .	152	236	Tekkali . . .	160	270
Eluru . . .	153	237	Tuni . . .	161	274
Kovvur . . .	154	244	Bheemunipatnam . . .	162	279
Palakonda . . .	155	254	Bapatla . . .	163	281
			Bobbili . . .	164	283
			Gannavaram . . .	165	287
			Yellamanchili . . .	166	289
			Repalle . . .	167	298

Purpose : Depicts the changes in the densities of population of the districts in the 1951 and 1961 Censuses in Andhra Pradesh.

Method : The density figures for 1961 as well as 1951 relate to the jurisdiction of the districts as at the 1961 Census. Five density ranges starting from the lowest range of 50-99 persons per square kilometre to the highest range of 250 persons and above per square kilometre have been chosen and five different shades of hatching shown in the legend are used to represent the different density ranges. The districts are shaded according to the five density ranges to which they belong. The individual density of population of each district has also been indicated under the name of the district.

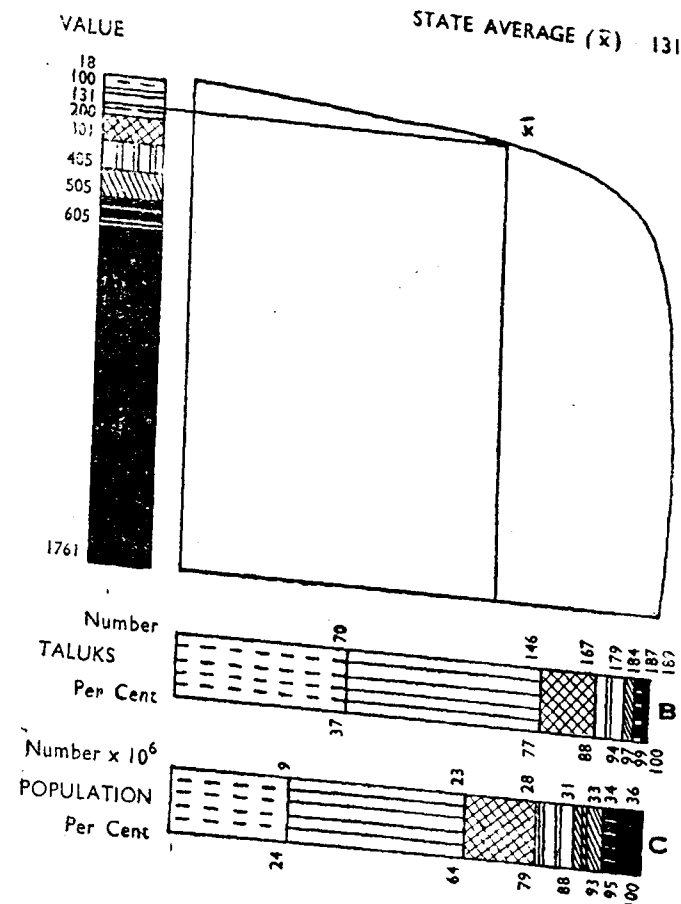
Salient features : The overall density of population for the State which stood at 113 persons per square kilometre in 1951 increased to 131 persons per square kilometre in 1961. Incidentally, the density of population in Andhra Pradesh at both the Censuses was less than the All-India density of 122 and 144 in 1951 and 1961 respectively. While the All-India density in 1961 showed an increase of 18% over the 1951 figure, the State density increased only by 16%. However, no significant change is observed in the distribution of sparsely populated, average and fairly thickly populated districts between 1951 and 1961. None of the districts in the State recorded a density of over 250 persons per square kilometre in 1951 while Hyderabad and West Godavari districts recorded densities of 266 and 254 persons per square kilometre respectively in 1961. In fact only 5 districts out of 20 in the State *viz.*, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Hyderabad and Nalgonda moved into the next higher density range in 1961 from the ranges to which they belonged in the 1951 Census. In 1951 Adilabad and Khammam districts recorded the lowest density of 51 persons per square kilometre and in 1961 while Adilabad continued to maintain

Map 13

CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1951-61

its last place with a density of 62 persons per square kilometre, Khammam moved up to the last but one place with 67 persons per square kilometre. The Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam apart from Adilabad of Telangana constituted the sparsely populated region of the State in 1951 and continued to be so even in 1961 except that the density of Nalgonda district increased to a different range from 91 persons per square kilometre in 1951 to 111 in 1961. Consequently the well-defined patch in the heart of Telangana with the density on 100-145 persons per square kilometre which consisted of the four Telangana districts of Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak and Nizamabad in 1951, has now five districts in 1961 with the addition of Nalgonda district to this density range. In the coastal belt comprising the six districts Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur which constituted almost the entire fairly thickly populated region (Hyderabad district being the only other district of this density range not contiguous with this tract) in 1951, the densities of Krishna and Guntur districts increased from 199 and 171 persons per square kilometre in 1951 to 238 and 201 respectively falling in a higher range in 1961, while the density of West Godavari increased from 218 persons per square kilometre in 1951 to 254 in the higher range in 1961. Thus only these three districts in the thickly populated coastal tract moved into the next higher range of density in 1961. Hyderabad district which recorded the highest density of 235 maintained the lead in 1961 with a density of 266 persons per square kilometre. Obviously the large population of Hyderabad city is responsible for Hyderabad district ranking first in density both in 1951 and 1961.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different density ranges in 1951 and 1961.



A This curve connects points representing the 189 Taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the density of population per Sq. Km. as shown on the Y-axis.

B This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (Taluks) that compose each category. Thus 70 taluks or 37% of the taluks have a density of less than 100 persons per Sq. Km. and so on.

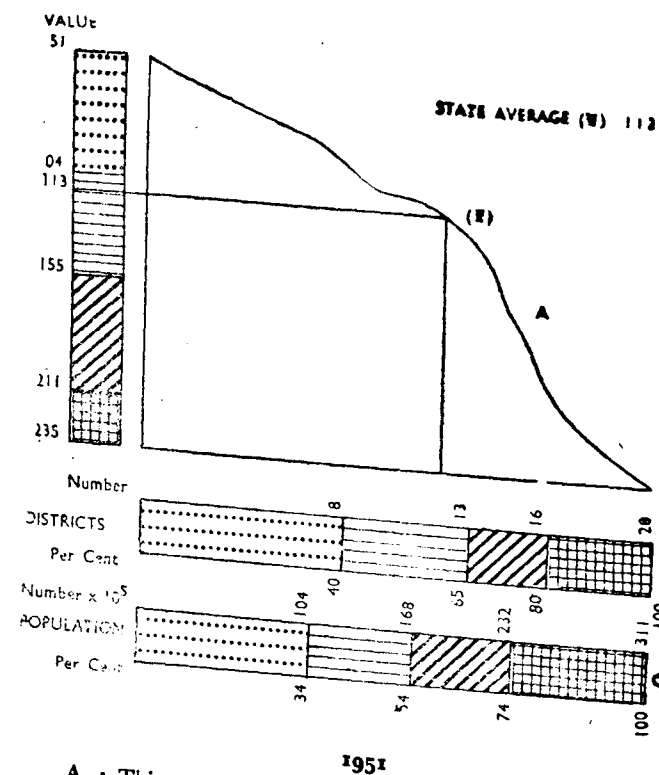
C This bar shows the number of persons and percentage of persons in the 189 Taluks that are included in each category. For example, the first Category *viz.* less than 100 persons per sq. Km., covers about 9 million persons or 24% of the population in the State.

Source : State Table A-1, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	51
Khammam	2	51
Kurnool	3	68
Cuddapah	4	76
Anantapur	5	78
Mahbubnagar	5.5	{78
Nellore	7	87
Nalgonda	8	91
Nizamabad	9	104
Warangal	9.5	{104
Chittoor	11	110
Medak	12	117
Karimnagar	13	120
Visakhapatnam	14	155
Guntur	15	171
Krishna	16	199
Srikakulam	17	211
East Godavari	18	213
West Godavari	19	218
Hyderabad	20	5

District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	62
Khammam	2	67
Kurnool	3	80
Mahbubnagar	4	86
Cuddapah	5	87
Anantapur	6	92
Nellore	7	99
Nalgonda	8	111
Warangal	9	120
Chittoor	10	126
Nizamabad	11	127
Medak	12	129
Karimnagar	13	136
Visakhapatnam	14	171
Guntur	15	201
Srikakulam	16	232
Krishna	17	238
East Godavari	18	241
West Godavari	19	254
Hyderabad	20	266

Density 1951

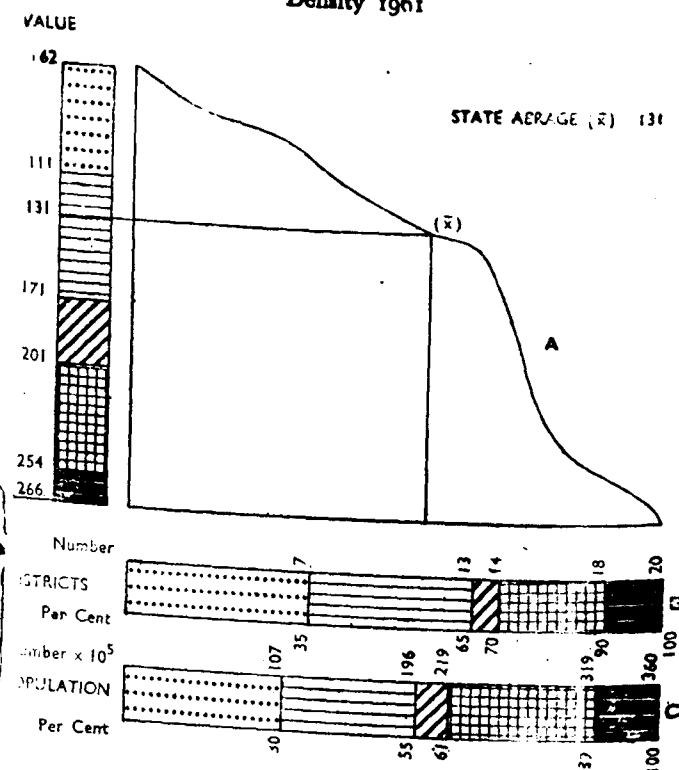


1951

- A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the density of population (persons per square kilometre) in 1951 as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and the percentage of observations (districts) that composed each category in 1951. Thus 8 districts in 1951 or 40% of the districts have a density of population 50-99 (persons per square kilometre) and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number of persons and the percentage of persons in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 50-99 persons per square kilometre in 1951, covers 104 lakhs or 34% of the population in 1951 in the State.

Source : Tables A-I & A-II in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Density 1961



- A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the density of population (persons per square kilometre) in 1961 as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category in 1961. Thus 7 districts in 1961 or 35% of the districts have a density of population 50-99 persons per square kilometre and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number of persons and the percentage of persons in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 50-99 persons per square kilometre in 1961 covers nearly 107 lakhs or 30% of the population in the State.

Map 14

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-21

Purpose : Shows the talukwise percentage increase or decrease in population in 1921 over that in 1901.

Method : The talukwise percentages of increase in population are grouped into six ranges, viz., (i) less than 10.00%, (ii) 10.00 to 19.99%, (iii) 20.00 to 29.99%, (iv) 30.00 to 39.99%, (v) 40.00 to 49.99% and (vi) 50.00% and above and the talukwise percentages of decrease into two ranges viz., (i) less than 10.00% and (ii) 10.00 to 30.00%. Different types of hatchings are assigned to each of these 8 ranges as shown in the legend to the map. Each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : The population of the State increased between 1901 and 1921 by 12.35%. Among the districts, Nizamabad recorded a sharp fall of 21.74%, while Medak district recorded the highest growth of 40.67%. The following statement gives the growth rate in the districts in the descending order of rate of increase together with the number of taluks under each of the ranges of increase or decrease.

State/District	Per cent increase from 1901 to 1921	Number of Taluks with									
		Decrease					Increase				
		Less than 10	From 10 to 30	Less than 10	10.00 to 19.99	20.00 to 29.99	30.00 to 39.99	40.00 to 49.99	50.00 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
ANDHRA PRADESH	12.35	15	9	72	28	34	19	2	10		
1. Medak	40.67	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6		
2. Adilabad	32.93	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..		
3. Karimnagar	31.23	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..		
4. Warangal	24.38	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..		
5. Khammam	24.35	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..		
6. Krishna	23.07	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	1		
7. West Godavari	21.67	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1		
8. Guntur	21.38	..	..	1	2	5	1	..	..		
9. Mahbubnagar	15.32	2	..	1	..	9	..	..	..		
10. East Godavari	14.77	..	..	3	6	3	..	..	..		
11. Hyderabad	11.61	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1		
12. Nalgonda	19.74	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..		
13. Nellore	8.69	2	..	5	5	1	..	..	..		
14. Chittoor	7.60	2	..	5	4	..	..	..	..		
15. Visakhapatnam	6.36	1	..	7	..	..	..	1	1		
16. Srikakulam	6.06	..	1	8	2	..	..	..	..		
17. Kurnool	4.58	1	..	11	1	..	..	..	..		
18. Anantapur	1.45	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..		
19. Cuddapah	0.90	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..		
20. Nizamabad	-21.74	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..		

There is a general increase, during the first decade 1901-11 of population in the State except in Nizamabad district where a decrease of 19% is recorded. And in the second decade viz., 1911-21 the population came down by 0.13% in the State. The decrease of population is noticed during this decade in all the districts except Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Adilabad and Khammam districts.

The eastern parts of Telangana, the delta region in the Andhra districts, Medak, Guntur and Mahbubnagar districts have recorded a higher rate of increase in population during 1901-21. The rate of increase is less than the State average in all the districts of Rayalaseema, Hyderabad and Nalgonda districts of Telangana, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts of Coastal Andhra.

The decade 1911-21 suffered many calamities. Though the first world war did not directly affect this part of the world, still the area suffered from other natural calamities during the decade. The seasonal conditions during this decennium were very depressing. In seven out of ten years rainfall was either deficient or irregular. In 1917-18 the prices of food-grains soared to rates even higher than those prevailing during the great famine of 1899-1900. The long drawn distress reached its climax in the year 1918-19 when both the south-west and the north-east monsoons failed to develop, seriously affecting the production of both food and cash crops. The resulting famine both in its extent and severity was comparable with that of the great famine of 1899-1900.

In Madras Presidency the year 1918-19 was most unfavourable. The south-west monsoon was a general failure and the situation was rendered worse by the delay of the north-east monsoon. All Andhra districts were worst affected during these days.

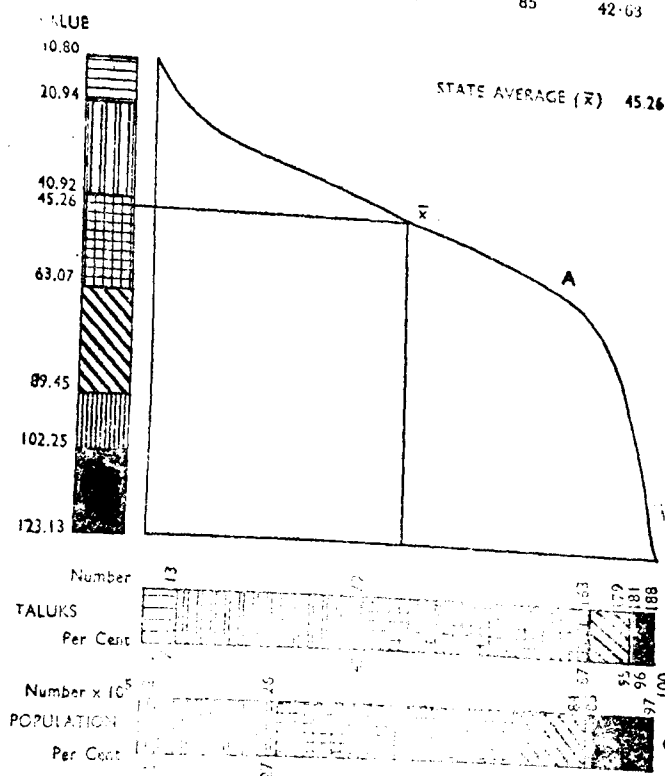
From the point of view of public health the decade is still a nightmare to those who were fortunate enough to survive its onslaughts. In Hyderabad State nearly two lakh people died of plague. Plague broke out in an epidemic form in Hyderabad city for the first time in 1911 taking a toll of about 16,000 lives. Cholera made its appearance in many areas and caused more than 42,000 deaths in Hyderabad State. Malaria also took a very heavy toll of lives. But considerably more disastrous than all these, was the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which claimed more than three and half lakhs of victims of Hyderabad State. The public health of the decade 1911-21 follows the same course as the rainfall and the prices, that is to say, during the early years of the decade and upto 1917 conditions were generally favourable. The birth and death rates were 32.4 and 26.2 per mille in 1917 and in 1918 the birth rate fell to 28.9 per mille while the death rate rose to 43.1 per mille. The sudden shock to the population of the Presidency was due to the epidemic of influenza which broke out in July, 1918. The Rayalaseema districts were worse affected than any other parts of the old Madras Presidency.

The following statement, the graph and the bar diagrams illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of increase in population during 1901-1921.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Cuddapah	1	0.18	Pattikonda	10.5	1.69
Pulivendla	2	0.43	Bheemunipatnam	12	1.91
Penugonda	3	0.47	Tadpatri	13	1.95
Kodangal	4.5	0.53	Udayagiri	14	2.01
Tandur	4.5	0.53	Palnad	15	2.16
Adoni	6	1.15	Gudur	16.5	2.17
Anakapalle	7	1.35	Rajampet	16.5	2.17
Salur	8	1.52	Pathapatnam	18	2.55
Badvel	9	1.60	Bhadrachalam	19	2.84
Proddatur	10.5	1.69	Dharmavaram	20	2.91

Map 15—Concl'd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Sullurpet	1	(-3.16	Alur	42	30.16	Nandikotkur	86.5	42.77	Tiruvur	138	51.07
Gudivada	2	10.80	Sattenepalle	43	30.65	Atmakur (Kurnool dt.)	86.5	42.77	Nellore	139	51.21
Koilkuntla	3	12.51	Rapur	44	30.95	Karimnagar	91.5	42.93	Tenali	140	51.39
Chintapalle	4	12.95	Alampur	45	31.69	Sirilla	91.5	42.93	Proddatur	141	52.24
Vinukonda	5	15.66	Podili	46	31.94	Merpalli	91.5	42.93	Divi	142	52.30
Banganapalle	6	16.01	Penukonda	47	32.75	Jagtial	91.5	42.93	Hindupur	143	53.26
Pathapatnam	7	16.33	Adoni	48	33.16	Sultanabad	91.5	42.93	Tadepalligudem	144.5	53.47
Kamalapuram	8	16.97	Kavali	49	33.94	Manthani	91.5	42.93	Huzurnagar	145	53.47
Venkatagiri	9	17.62	Srungavarapukota	50	33.93	Parkal	91.5	42.93	Kovvur	146	53.68
Narasannapet	10	17.72	Allagadda	51	34.32	Vicarabad	91.5	42.93	Shadnagar	147	53.96
Tadpatri	11	19.04	Punganur	52	34.74	Sangareddy	91.5	42.95	Nuzvid	148	54.69
Sompeta	12	19.27	Ramachandrapuram	53	34.96	Andole (Jogipet)	91.5	42.95	Binadachalam	149	55.12
Badvel	13	19.74	Chandragiri	54	35.18	Narsapur	91.5	42.95	Kakinada	150	55.14
Ichchapuram	14	19.95	Madnur	55.5	35.78	Gajwel	102.5	43.01	Nizamabad	153.5	55.40
Kandukur	15	20.94	Mudhol	55.5	35.78	Dhone	104	43.24	Armoor	153.5	55.40
Udayagiri	16	22.24	Nandyal	57	35.31	Rampachodavaram	105	43.57	Yellareddy	153.5	55.40
Tekkali	17	22.33	Kuppam	58	36.34	Yellavaram	106.5	43.66	Banswada	153.5	55.40
Palnad	18	22.82	Bheemunipatnam	59	36.35	Vayalpad	106.5	43.66	Bothan	153.5	55.40
Rajampet	19	22.83	Giddalur	60	36.62	Chittoor	108	43.87	Jaggayyapet	157	56.23
Jammalamadugu	20	22.86	Kodanagal	61.5	36.69	Bangarapalem	109	43.90	Bapatla	158	56.73
Parvathipuram	21	22.92	Cuddapah	61.5	36.69	Cuddapah	110	44.31	Peddapuram	159.5	57.85
Sidhout	22	23.99	Cheepurupalle	63	36.84	Repalle	111	44.34	Prathipadu	159.5	57.85
Chodavaram	23	24.21	Anakapalle	64	37.04	Rayachoti	112	44.41	Pithapuram	161	58.88
Atmakur (Nellore dt.)	24	24.81	Zahirabad	65.5	37.55	Polavaram	113	45.15	Eluru	162	59.37
Pattikonda	25	25.17	Narayankhed	65.5	37.55	Vizianagaram	114	45.16	Urvakonda	163.5	59.91
Kalahasti	26	25.40	Adilabad	66	37.68	Gadwal	115	45.60	Gooty	163.5	59.91
Paderu	27	25.53	Utnur	67	37.68	Kadiri	116	45.73	Guntur	165	63.07
Salur	28.5	25.55	Asifabad	68	37.68	Madakasira	117	47.02	Bheemavaram	166	63.23
Pulivendla	28.5	25.55	Sirpur	69	37.68	Anantapur	118	47.29	Tuni	167	63.99
Narasaraopet	30	25.88	Chinnur	71	37.68	Kalyandrug	119	47.69	Kaikalur	168	66.86
Darsi	31	26.36	Lakshetripet	71	37.68	Nandigama	120	47.96	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	169	72.08
Palakonda	32	26.68	Khanapur	71	37.68	Tanuku	121	49.80	Warangal	174	72.64
Puttur	33	26.76	Booth	71	37.68	Mahbubnagar	121	49.80	Mulug	174	72.64
Kanigiri	34	27.89	Nirmal	71	37.68	Kalvakurthi	121	50.68	Narasampet	174	72.64
Chodavaram	35	27.89	Rayadurg	76	37.86	Achamper	121	50.68	Mahbubabad	174	72.64
Ongole	36	28.50	Razole	77.5	38.88	Kollapur	121	50.68	Khominam	174	72.64
Bobbili	37	29.03	Kothapeta	77.5	38.88	Nagarkurnool	126.5	50.68	Yellandu	174	72.64
Markapur	38	29.12	Madanapalle	79	39.61	Wanaparthy	126.5	50.68	Bhoorgampadu	174	72.64
Srikakulam	39	29.46	Amalapuram	80	39.75	Atmakur (Mahbubnagar dt.)	126.5	50.68	Kothandem	174	72.64
Dharmavaram	40	29.49	Chintalapudi	81	40.92	Makthal	126.5	50.68	Madhira	174	72.64
Gudur	41	30.01	Narasapatnam	82	41.18	Pargi	126.5	50.68	Rajahmundry	179	73.39
			Yellamanchili	83	42.28	Jangaon	126.5	50.68	Nugur	180	76.23
			Kurnool	84	42.51	Nalgonda	126.5	50.68	Chevela	181	89.45
			Kovur	85	42.63	Suryapet	126.5	50.68	Palmaner	182	89.79
						Miryalguda	126.5	50.68	Visakhapatnam	183	102.25
						Devarakonda	134.5	50.80	Gannavaram	184	102.37
						Bhongir	134.5	50.80	Medchal	184	110.51
						Ramannapet	134.5	50.80	Hyderabad East	186.5	110.51
									Ibrahimpatnam	186.5	110.51
									Hyderabad West	186.5	110.51
									Vijayawada	189	123.13



A : This curve connects points representing the 186 taluks of the State (value for Sullurpet (-3.16 is omitted) ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage of increase in population during 1921-51, as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (taluks) that compose each category. Thus 13 taluks or 7% of the taluks have an increase of less than 20% in population during 1921-51 and so on.

C : This bar shows the increase in the number of persons during 1921-51 and the percentage to the total increase in population, in the taluks that are included in each category. For example the first category viz. less than 20% of increase in population covers an increase of 2 lakh persons or 2% of the total increase in the population approximately during 1921-51.

Source : Table 'A-II' (Talukwise), Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 16

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-61

Purpose : Shows the talukwise inter-censal growth of population from 1901 to 1961.

Method : Seven ranges of increase, viz., (i) less than 30.00%, (ii) 30.00 to 59.99%, (iii) 60.00 to 89.99%, (iv) 90.00 to 119.99%, (v) 120.00 to 149.99%, (vi) 150.00 to 179.99%, (vii) 180.00% and above are selected and different grades of hatching represent these 7 ranges as indicated in the legend to the map.

Salient features : The over-all percentage of increase of the population of the State in 1961 over that of 1901 is 88.73%. The individual growth rates of the districts arranged in the descending order of growths and the number of taluks falling within each range of growth districtwise are given in the following statement.

State/District	Percentage of increase of population 1901-61	Number of taluks falling in the population increase range of						
		Less than 30%	30 to 59.99%	60 to 89.99%	90 to 119.99%	120 to 149.99%	150 to 179.99%	180% and above
ANDHRA PRADESH	88.73	5	49	49	44	19	13	10
Khammam	178.20	..	..	3	1	..	2	1
Hyderabad	145.88	..	1	..	1	1	3	2
Krishna	141.21	..	1	1	3	1	2	2
Warangal	136.41	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Adilabad	121.77	..	..	1	..	5	..	1
Medak	120.71	..	..	2	3	5	1	..
West Godavari	115.21	1	..	1	3	2	..	1
Karimnagar	112.96	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
Nalgonda	102.93	..	..	2	4	..	..	1
Guntur	101.04	..	3	1	2	2	1	..
East Godavari	94.80	..	..	4	6	2	..	..
Mahbubnagar	85.68	..	3	1	8	..	..	..
Anantapur	72.38	..	3	5	3	..	..	..
Chittoor	70.30	..	2	8	1	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	65.46	..	5	2	1	..	2	..
Kurnool	64.43	1	5	6	1	..	..	..
Nellore	58.78	1	7	5	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	52.35	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	47.23	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
Srikakulam	46.42	1	8	2	..	..	..	..

The Telangana districts in general with the exception of Nizamabad have recorded a higher rate of increase in population in the last 60 years followed by the delta districts of Krishna, West and East Godavari and Guntur. All the districts of Rayalaseema as a tract besides Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Srikakulam districts show poorer growths. The high growth rate areas are generally constituted of poor density tracts that have shown a tendency to fill up fast due to some developmental activity, such as industrialisation or intensification of agriculture, etc. Thus most of the Telangana region which had a low density shows a high growth rate. In the more prosperous delta districts of Coastal Andhra, certain taluks have shown high growth rates despite the heavy density of population they enjoy, due to the intensive development, urbanisation or industrialisation of the area. On the other hand, the Rayalaseema tract as also Nellore district show both low density as well as low growth rate indicating the backwardness of the tract and the lack of facilities for development.

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The high growth rate belt of taluks can be located forming the Northern Zone of the State besides the existence of a few odd pockets of high growth rate taluks here and there in the State. In this zone can be found very high growth rate taluks like Utnur and Sirpur in Adilabad district which owe their population growths to the concentration of developmental activities in the tribal tract of Utnur and the heavy industrialisation of Kagaznagar in Sirpur taluk. The development of collieries at Bellampalli and the establishment of a cement factory at Mancheriyal have also helped a heavy population growth in this tract. Narasampet and Mulug taluks of Warangal district show very impressive growths of population on account of the extension of irrigation and development of agriculture and the consequent immigration of cultivators from outside into this area. Kothagudem taluk in Khammam district as a natural result of the rapid development of the collieries in the last 30 years also shows a very high growth rate. In Coastal Andhra districts, certain taluks like Vijayawada, Eluru and Rajahmundry show high growth rates on account of the rapid urbanisation. A few other taluks like Gannavaram adjoining Vijayawada also show a very high growth rate as a result of the extension of agriculture or building up of commercial wealth.

Among the dispersed pockets of high growth rate can be mentioned Visakhapatnam taluk, Hyderabad East Taluk and Medchal taluk in Hyderabad district and Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district. The rapid growth of the population of these taluks is obviously on account of the overwhelming growth of population of cities like Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad and the growth of the large project town-ship of Vijayapuri at the Nagarjunasagar Project dam site in Miryalguda taluk.

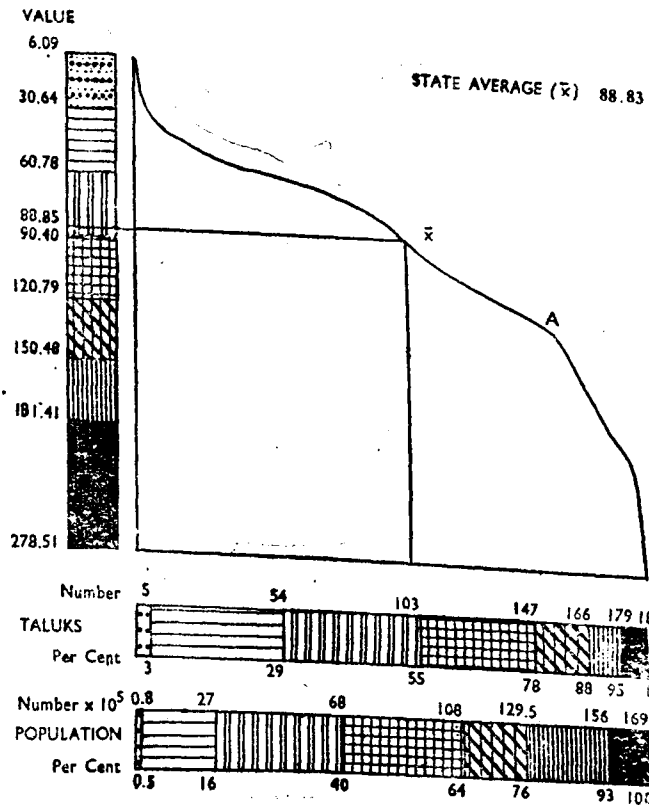
The Southern half of the State which shows a poor population growth over the sixty years and has also a poor density is a backward tract with low and precarious rainfall and poor soils and limited irrigational facilities. The tract has suffered most under the adverse influence of the great influenza epidemic and the scarcity conditions of 1918. Besides all the taluks of Rayalaseema districts falling in this tract, the coastal district of Nellore has a set of very backward taluks. Srikakulam district on the North-Eastern tip of the State as also the adjoining Visakhapatnam district have also shown a poor growth in the last 60 years. Srikakulam district though densely populated is poorly developed industrially and in fact the district is found to contribute lot of immigrants to the industrial areas of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, besides some others having migrated to countries like Burma and other Far Eastern countries. Nizamabad district of Telangana, which also falls in the poor growth rate region is well developed agriculturally and industrially. It has perhaps reached a point of saturation. The taluks that fall in the lowest growth rate range of less than 30% in the sixty years are Ichchapuram in Srikakulam district, Chintalapudi in West Godavari district, Sullurpet in Nellore district, Sidhout in Cuddapah district and Koilkuntla in Kurnool district.

It may be cautioned that the growth rates revealed here over the longer period of sixty years from 1901-1961 do not reflect the pattern of latest decennial growth in 1951-1961, which is brought out in the next map (Map 17).

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of increase in population during 1901-1961.

Map 16—Concl'd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Ichchapuram	1	6.09	Adoni	49	57.10	Bhadrachalam	97	87.02	Mahbubnagar	143	117.03
Chintalapudi	2	23.23	Sattenapalle	50	57.48	Madnūr	98	87.77	Kollapur	144	117.91
Siddipet	3	24.67	Nizamabad	51	57.79	Ramannapet	99	88.17	Tenali	145	118.93
Koilkuntla	4	24.82	Srikakulam	52	58.02	Kakinada	100	88.58	Paderu	146	119.67
Kodangal	5	27.65	Gudivada	53	58.12	Amalapuram	101	88.61	Jairaj	147	119.95
Atmakur	7.5	30.64	Tandur	54	58.55	Bangarupalem	102	89.85	Tamni	148	120.79
Udayagiri	7.5	31.38	Dharmavaram	55	60.78	Bhongir	103	89.92	Gajwel	149	123.25
Gadwal	9	32.02	Yellamanchili	56	61.56	Peddapuram	104	90.40	Metpalli	150	123.31
Pathapatnam	10	32.86	Uravakonda	57	61.97	Narasaraopet	105	90.65	Boath	151	127.36
Salur	11	33.60	Bobbili	58	63.41	Nalgonda	106	91.02	Divi	152	127.39
Kamalapuram	12	34.71	Chepurupalle	59	65.22	Suryapet	107	91.52	Repalle	153	128.70
Kamareddy	13	35.37	Vizianagaram	60	65.57	Atmakur (Mah- bubnagar dt.)	108	91.72	Siddipet	154	130.22
Jammalamadugu	14	36.70	Tiruvur	61	66.27	Jaggayyapet	109	92.10	Lakshetipet	155	132.73
Yellareddy	15	36.81	Madanapalle	62.5	66.32	Kothapet	110	94.54	Bapatla	156	133.04
Chodavaram	16	37.73	Razole	64	66.58	Goity	111	94.64	Andole (Jogipet)	157	136.16
Narasannapet	17	39.22	Gudur	65	66.95	Kurnool	112	96.97	Rajahmundry	158	137.41
Badvel	18	39.38	Allagadda	66	67.20	Pithapuram	113	99.00	Bheemavaram	159	137.56
Rajampet	19	39.61	Kothagudem	67	69.78	Nandigama	114	99.19	Medak	160	137.88
Pulivendla	20	40.06	Bhoorgampadu	68	70.12	Hindupur	115	99.26	Khanapur	161	139.41
Tadipatri	21	40.93	Mudhol	69	71.54	Nuzvid	116	99.28	Narsapur	162	141.01
Banswada	22	41.03	Kadiri	70	72.49	Huzurnagar	117	100.15	Sirpur	163	141.07
Armur	23	42.94	Vayalpad	71	72.61	Pargi	118	100.65	Asifabad	164	141.57
Palakonda	24	43.66	Ongole	72	72.69	Nugur	119	102.66	Tanuku	165	146.20
Sompeta	25	44.96	Nandyal	73	73.16	Polavaram	120	102.89	Vicarabad	166	149.39
Banganapalle	26	45.01	Ramachandra- puram	74	73.64	Nagarkurnool	121	103.33	Hyderabad West	167	150.48
Parvatipuram	27	45.64	Kuppam	75	74.13	Devarakonda	122	103.50	Sangareddy	168	151.21
Satyavedu	28	46.07	Punganur	76	74.34	Palmaner	123	105.08	Mahbubabad	169	154.01
Bheemunipatnam	29	46.61	Madakasira	77	74.65	Anantapur	124	106.83	Warangal	170	155.02
Bodhan	30	47.30	Narayankhed	78	75.50	Chinnur	125	107.32	Bandar (Masuli- patnam)	171	159.07
Srungavarapu- kota	31	47.68	Tadepalligudem	79	75.89	Huzurabad	126	108.11	Chintapalle	172	164.70
Anakapalle	32	47.74	Kalahasti	80	76.46	Karimnagar	127	108.32	Ibrahimpattam	173	165.87
Palnad	33	48.28	Chandragiri	81	76.63	Rampachoda- varam	128	109.64	Guntur	174	167.00
Alur	34	48.93	Zahirabad	82	76.75	Wanaparthy	129	109.75	Khammam	175	167.16
Rayadurg	35	49.74	Rayachoti	83	76.76	Prattipadu	130	110.13	Chevela	176	169.65
Raipur	36	49.90	Cuddapah	84	77.21	Kovvur	131	110.42	Kaikalur	177	176.98
Patikonda	37	49.94	Podili	85	77.61	Parkal	132	110.45	Visakhapatnam	178	177.42
Puttur	38	50.80	Chittoor	86	77.64	Shadnagar	133	111.15	Madhira	179	179.34
Vinukonda	39	51.01	Kavali	87	77.86	Nirmal	134	111.51	Medchal	180	181.41
Tekkali	40	52.44	Nandikotkur	88	81.93	Sirsilla	135	111.71	Miryalguda	181	187.46
Penukonda	41	52.96	Atmakur	89	82.42	Kalyandrug	136	112.41	Utnur	182	198.74
Narasannapam	42	53.32	Jangaon	90	83.68	Kovur	137	112.51	Narasampet	183	207.74
Kandukur	43	53.46	Kovur	91	84.61	Makthal	138	112.99	Eluru	184	212.89
Darsi	44	54.12	Makthal	92	85.96	Dhone	139	113.92	Mulug	185	214.62
Venkatagiri	45	55.37	Dhone	93	86.39	Yellavaram	140	113.95	Hyderabad East	186	220.97
Alampur	46	55.53	Nellore	94	86.56	Adilabad	141	115.19	Yellandu	187	230.38
Giddalur	47	56.16	Proddatur	95	87.01	Achamper	142	116.49	Vijayawada	188	271.23
Kanigiri	48	56.37							Gannavaram	189	278.51



A : This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage increase in population during 1901-1961, as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (Taluks) that compose each category. Thus 5 taluks or 3% of the taluks have a percentage increase of less than 30% in population during 1901-1961 and so on.

C : This bar shows the increase in population during 1901-1961 and percentage to the total increase in population, in the taluks that are included in each category. For example, the first category viz., less than 30% increase in population covers an increase of approximately 1 lakh persons or 0.5 % of the total increase in the population.

Source : Table A-II (Talukwise), Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 17

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose : Indicates the talukwise percentage change in population during the 1961 Census over that in 1951.

Method : The percentage increases are classified into six ranges, viz., (i) less than 10%, (ii) 10.00-19.99% (iii) 20.00-29.99%, (iv) 30.00-39.99%, (v) 40.00-49.99% and (vi) 50.00% and above. These ranges are represented by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching. The only taluk Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district which declined in population is left blank without any hatching.

Salient features: The percentage increase of population in 1961 over that in 1951 is 15.65 for the State as a whole. The percentage increases of districts which recorded growth rates higher than the State average arranged in descending order of growth are as follows :

District	Percentage increase in population 1951-61
Khammam	30.83
Nalgonda	22.36
Nizamabad	22.36
Adilabad	21.37
Anantapur	19.13
Kurnool	18.01
Guntur	17.37
West Godavari	16.52
Warangal	16.21

The lowest growth rate of only 9.92% in the State is observed in Mahbubnagar district, while Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Medak and Karimnagar also recorded very low growth rates of 10-11%.

The following statement shows the number of taluks in different ranges of percentage increase, districtwise.

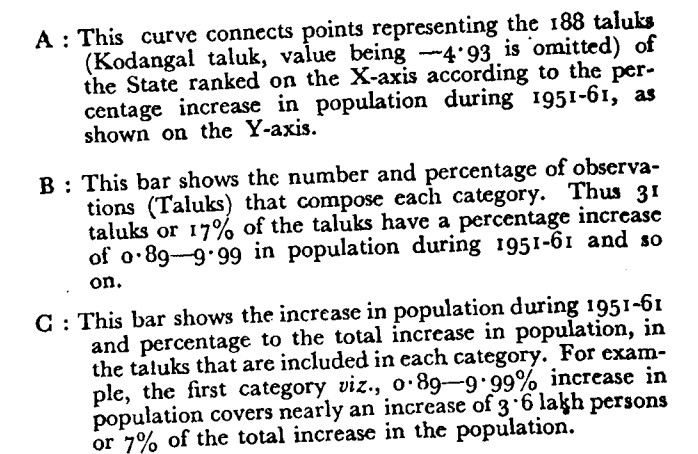
State/District	Less than 10%	Number of Taluks in the population increase range of				
		10.00-19.99%	20.00-29.99%	30.00-39.99%	40.00-49.99%	50.00% and above
ANDHRA PRADESH	34	13	31	8	2	3
Srikakulam	5	6	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	7	1	..	1	..	1
East Godavari	2	7	3	..	..	..
West Godavari	..	6	2	..	..	..
Krishna	..	7	3	..	..	..
Guntur	..	4	3	..	..	..
Nellore	..	8	1	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	7	2	1	..	..
Cuddapah	..	7	2	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	7	2	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	7	2	1	..	..
Mahbubnagar	..	9	2	1	..	..
Hyderabad	4*	8	..	..	..	..
Medak	..	6	1	..	..	..
Nizamabad	..	5	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	..	4	2	1	..	..
Karimnagar	..	3	5	..	..	..
Warangal	..	7	..	..	..	..
Khammam	..	4	..	1	1	..
Nalgonda	..	3	1	2	1	..
	..	4	2	..	..	1

*The only taluk Kodangal which has indicated a fall in population is also included here.

Except for only one taluk viz., Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district no other taluk in the State recorded a loss in population during 1951-61. Even here the loss is only 4.93%. Among the other 188 taluks as many as 100 taluks showed an increase which is less than the State average. It is also observed that the range 10.00 to 19.99% has the highest number of taluks (113), while the lowest range of increase viz., less than 10.00%—also contains a sizeable number of 31 taluks. On the other extreme the highest range of 50% and above contains only 3 taluks. Generally the taluks which recorded an increase which is less than the State average are more in number in the Coastal Andhra region than either in Telangana or Rayalaseema. Of a total of 100 such taluks, 44 belong to the Coastal region, 35 to Telangana and 21 to the Rayalaseema region. Particular mention may be made about Makthal, Gadwal and Atmakur taluks in Mahbubnagar district, Razole taluk in East Godavari district, Sattenapalle taluk in Guntur district, Chodavaram and Bheemunipatnam taluks in Visakhapatnam district, Gajwel taluk in Medak district, Kanigiri taluk in Nellore district and Salur taluk in Srikakulam district which have indicated a very low increase of not more than 5% apart from Kodangal taluk in Mahbubnagar district which indicated a loss in population. The loss in Kodangal taluk might partly be due to the transfer of the taluk from Gulbarga district (now in Mysore) to Mahbubnagar district consequent on the reorganisation of States. Considerable emigration of weavers from Mahbubnagar district to industrial centres of Maharashtra and also the recruitment of labour to projects like Nagarjuna-sagar and Tungabhadra from this area is also an important cause for the very nominal increase in the above mentioned taluks in Mahbubnagar district. On the other hand Miryalguda in Nalgonda district has shown the highest percentage increase of 73.40 which is mainly due to the large number of immigrants engaged in the construction of the Nagarjuna-sagar Dam. Utnur taluk in Adilabad district and Chintapalle in Visakhapatnam district also recorded very high proportions of 60.15% and 53.39%. Such an increase in these two taluks might probably be due to the various tribal development schemes operating in the tribal areas and the road construction works and the Sileru Project in Chintapalle which has drawn considerable labour from outside. Improvement of law and order after 1951 and better coverage at the 1961 Census might have resulted in the high growth rates in Yellandu taluk (47.96%) in Khammam district, Mulug (40.90%) and Narasampet (37.82%) taluks in Warangal district which recorded a fairly high increase in population. Adilabad district and the northern portion of Nizamabad district form a region of slightly higher growth in the north-western region of the State. Apart from this region and also Chevella taluk in Hyderabad, Miryalguda, Devarakonda and Huzurnagar taluks in Nalgonda district, Yellandu and Madhira in Khammam, the entire Telangana region represents a zone of low increase. In the Rayalaseema, a fairly extensive zone of medium increase is spread over the 4 districts. In fact, there are only 3 taluks, Kurnool, Anantapur and Kuppam in this region which have indicated an increase of 30 to 40%. Nandyal and Dhone taluks in Kurnool, Goity and Dharmavaram taluks in Anantapur district, Chandragiri and Kalahasti taluks in Chittoor district, Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks in Cuddapah district lie in the moderately high increase range of 20 to 30%. Barring these eleven taluks the entire region has recorded a low increase. In the Coastal Andhra region practically the

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of population increase during 1951-1961.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Makthal	1	0.89	Ramachandrapuram	28	9.27	Kalvakurthi	94	15.29	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	163	22.73
Gadwal	2	1.24	Alur	29	9.48	Venkatagiri	95	15.35	Devarakonda	164	22.77
Razole	3	2.91	Narasannapet	30	9.63	Tandur	96	15.39	Dhone	165	24.77
Sattenapalle	4	3.13	Andole(Jogipet)	31	9.79	Nandikotkur	97	15.42	Bodhan	166	24.88
Chodavaram	5	3.69	Cheepurupalle	32	10.00	Adilabad	98	15.47	Lakshettipet	167	25.10
Atmakur	6	4.01	Jangaon	33	10.04	Madanapalle	99	15.98	Madhira	168	25.63
Gajwel	7	4.04	Nagarkurnool	34	10.31	Suryapet	100	15.53	Gudur	169	27.89
Kanigiri	8	4.22	Kamalapuram	35	10.35	Jaggayyapet	101	15.80	Kaikalur	170	28.46
Bheemunipatnam	9	4.79	Giddalur	36	10.45	Nugur	102	15.86	Khanapur	171	28.48
Salur	10	4.82	Peddapuram	37	10.51	Yellareddy	103	15.88	Gantur	172	29.27
Udayagiri	11	5.71	Atmakur	38	10.52	Rayachoti	104	15.90	Vijayawada	173	29.36
Anakapalle	12	6.37	Gannavaram	39	10.55	Ongole	105	15.93	Sirpur	174	29.51
Visianagaram	13	6.83	Medak	40	10.59	Jammalamadugu	106.5	15.94	Goity	175	29.62
Srungavarapukota	14	6.89	Ichchapuram	41	10.82	Vicarabad	106.5	15.94	Asifabad	176	31.42
Darsi	15	6.94	Tuni	42	10.92	Tadpatri	108	16.13	Kuppam	177	31.75
Siddipet	16	7.03	Huzurabad	43	10.95	Nellore	109	16.26	Kurnool	178	32.37
Vinukonda	17	7.05	Karimnagar	44	11.06	Yellavaram	110	16.46	Visakhapatnam	179	32.52
Yellamanchili	18	7.36	Pulivendla	45	11.18	Alur	111	16.64	Kothagudem	180	33.29
Satyavedu	19	7.48	Chinnur	46	11.24	Kandukur	112	16.77	Bhoorgampadu	181	33.66
Uravakonda	20	7.77	Rajampet	47	11.25	Sangareddy	113	16.82	Nizamabad	182	34.00
Sompeta	21	8.05	Puttur	48	11.29	Ibrahimpatnam	114	16.88	Anantapur	183	37.82
Mudhol	22	8.48	Pathapatnam	49	11.36	Bheemavaram	115	17.00	Narsampet	184	40.90
Palakonda	23	8.58	Chittoor	50	11.52	Rayadrug	116	17.15	Mulug	185	47.96
Podili	24	8.79	Tenali	51	11.58	Allagadda	117	17.17	Yellandu	186	53.39
Narasapatnam	25	8.86	Hyderabad West	52	11.60	Bhadrachalam	118	17.24	Chintapalle	187	60.15
Pargi		8.86	Narsapur	53	12.05	Koilkuntla	119	17.25	Utnur	188	73.40
Bobbili	27	8.93				Jagtial	120	17.27			
						Achampet	121	17.45			
						Banganapalle	122	17.73			



Source : Table A-II, (Talukwise) Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 18

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose : Indicates the districtwise growth of population from 1951 to 1961.

Method : Six ranges from less than 12% to 24% and above are selected to group the districts on the basis of the increase in population. These six ranges are shaded by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. In addition to shading each district according to the range of increase to which it belongs, circles proportional to the population in 1961 are drawn in each district. In each circle a sector is marked to represent the increase in population in 1961 over 1951. Thus the blank portion of the circle represents the population in 1951 and the shaded sector represents the increase from 1951 to 1961. The percentage of increase of population has also been printed in each circle.

Salient features : The following statement shows the districts arranged in the descending order of their population growths during the period 1951-61.

State/District	Percentage of increase of population 1951-61	Growth range
Andhra Pradesh	15.65	
Khammam	30.88	24% & above
Nalgonda	22.36	
Nizamabad	22.36	
Adilabad	21.37	
Krishna	19.61	18-21%
Anantapur	19.13	
Kurnool	18.01	
Guntur	17.57	15-18% (State average 15.65)
West Godavari	16.52	
Warangal	16.21	
Cuddapah	15.40	
Chittoor	14.91	12-15%
Karimnagar	13.54	
Nellore	13.33	
East Godavari	13.32	
Hyderabad	13.24	
Medak	10.60	Less than 12%
Visakhapatnam	10.52	
Srikakulam	10.26	
Mahbubnagar	9.92	

Khammam district records the highest percentage of growth. While a fast growing collieries town Kothagudem has contributed to its population growth, this district was one of the worst effected in the disturbed law and order conditions during the period just prior to 1951 Census as also during the Census. People that had migrated out for safety to larger cities as Warangal and Hyderabad then might have returned back to the district and due to the perfectly normal conditions that prevailed in 1961 there was better coverage at this Census. Similar remarks may apply to Nalgonda district also. The Nagarjunasagar Project which has created the new large

township of Vijayapuri and the canal excavation works have vastly added to the population of the district. Nizamabad district is continuing to prosper under the influence of the Nizamsagar irrigation and development of the sugar, khand-sari and rice-milling industry. Adilabad, the least densely populated district of the State shows a fairly high growth on account of the developmental activities and the growth of population contributed by the industrial centres as Kagaznagar, Bellampalli, Mancheriyal, Kadam Dam township etc.

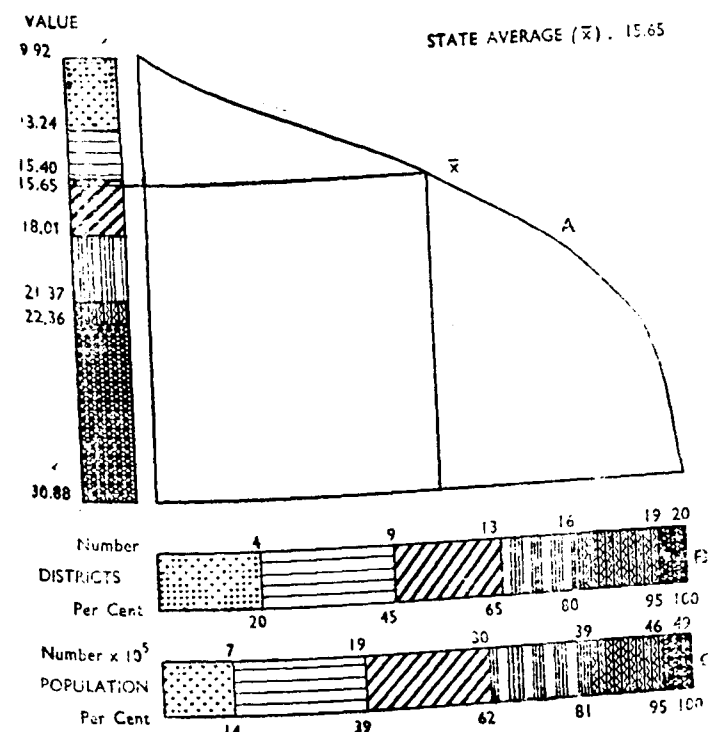
At the tail end of the list, Mahbubnagar shows the poorest population growth due to the exodus of population from certain tracts of this taluk particularly the western border taluks, of weavers to the textile mills of Maharashtra and also the emigration of the renowned Waddars as stone cutting and earth digging labourers to projects like Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar. Kodangal taluk in this district is the only taluk in the State that showed a fall in population during the decade. Srikakulam also shows a poor growth due to its poor industrialisation and migration of population to Orissa Bihar, Assam etc. Medak district is also a poorly developed area contributing emigrants to settle in the adjoining Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts and hence the poor growth of population in this district. In Visakhapatnam district most of the population growth is concentrated in the fast expanding Visakhapatnam city. Otherwise the growth in the rural parts of the district is very poor. Hence the low over-all growth of population of the district.

In the other districts the population growth is normal. Excepting Krishna, the thickly populated delta districts of East and West Godavaris do not show any impressive growth of population. They have apparently reached a stage of saturation. Due to the effects of reorganisation of States and the return to the rural areas of the population that had been drawn to the city in 1951 and earlier for reasons of security, the population of Hyderabad district does not show a high growth during 1951-61.

The statement below, the graph and the bar diagrams given on the next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of increase in population during 1951-61.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Mahbubnagar	1	9.92	Warangal	11	16.21
Srikakulam	2	10.26	West Godavari	12	16.53
Visakhapatnam	3	10.52	Guntur	13	17.57
Medak	4	10.60	Kurnool	14	18.01
Hyderabad	5	13.24	Anantapur	15	19.13
East Godavari	6	13.32	Krishna	16	19.61
Nellore	7	13.33	Adilabad	17	21.37
Karimnagar	8	13.54	Nizamabad	18.5	22.36
Chittoor	9	14.91	Nalgonda		22.36
Cuddapah	10	15.40	Khammam	20	30.88

Map 18—Concl'd.



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage increase in the population during 1951-61, as shown on the Y-axis

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 4 districts or 20% of the districts have a percentage increase of 9.92—13.23 in population during 1951-61 and so on

C : This bar shows the absolute increase in population and the percentage to total increase in population in the districts that are included in each category. For example, the first category viz., 9.92—13.23% increase in population covers 7 lakh people or about 14% of the total increase in population during 1951-61 in the State

Source : Table A-II in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 19

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose : Shows the districtwise percentage increase in the rural population in 1961 over that of 1951.

Method : Five ranges represented by different grades of hatching as indicated in the legend, are selected to group the districts on the basis of the percentage increase. In addition to the shading according to the range in which a district lies, circles proportional to the rural population as per the 1961 Census are drawn in every district. Sectors corresponding to the increase in 1961 over 1951 are marked in black in each of the circles. Thus the white portion of the circles indicates the 1951 population and the black sector, the increase in 1961 compared to 1951.

Salient features : Khammam is the only district in the State which registered a very high increase of 35% in the rural population in 1961 over that in 1951. In general the increase in the Telangana districts was either equal to or more than the State average increase of 16% except for Mahbubnagar and Medak districts. The relatively high increase in rural population of the Telangana districts may be on account of (i) the return of several persons from urban centres to which they were drawn in 1951 and earlier for security due to disturbed law and order conditions in rural areas at that time and (ii) the concentration of developmental activities appears to bring in lot of settlers from outside to this sparsely populated area. In the range of increase 21-25% lie the four districts

of Nizamabad, Hyderabad, West Godavari and Nalgonda. West Godavari recorded the highest increase among the Andhra and Rayalaseema districts. The three contiguous districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal of Telangana, in the north, the two coastal districts of Guntur and Krishna, and Anantapur district in Rayalaseema lie in this range of 16-20% increase. The remaining three Rayalaseema districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor together with Nellore and Mahbubnagar districts recorded an increase of 11-15% and form a compact block in the southern half of the State. Medak on the north-western side and Srikakulam and East Godavari districts on the north-east also lie in this range. While Medak and Srikakulam may represent areas of poor development, the rural areas of East Godavari district seem to have reached a saturation point and the pressure of population on land seems to be pushing out the people to urban centres and also to other areas outside the district. Visakhapatnam is the only district in the State which recorded a very low increase of only 6%. The vastly growing Visakhapatnam city and the satellite Malkapuram town seem to be absorbing a considerable section of the population from the rural areas thus thwarting the growth of rural population as such in the district.

In the following statement the districts are arranged in the descending order of percentage of growth of rural population during 1951-61.

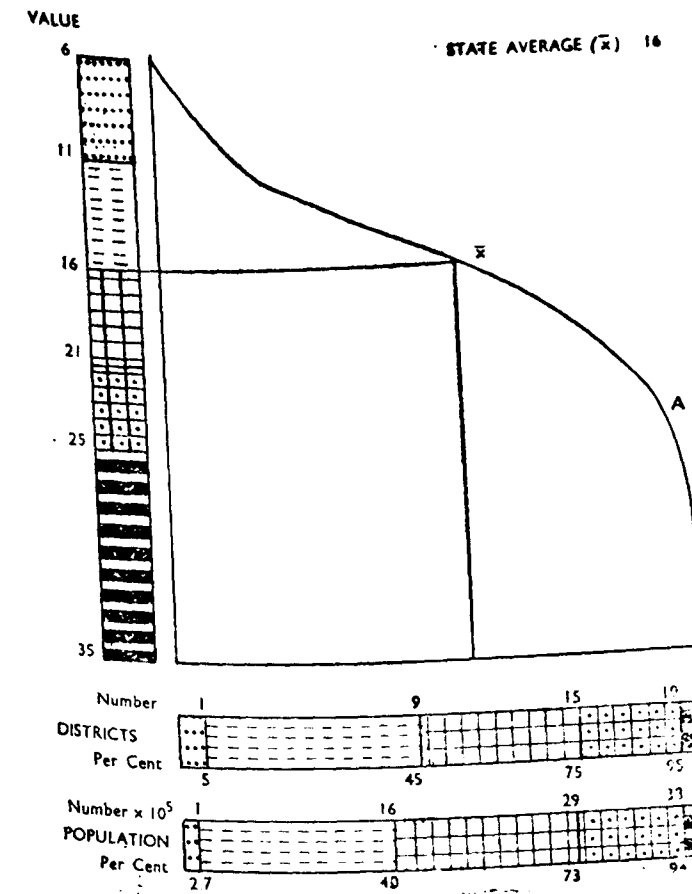
State/District	Percentage increase in rural population 1951-61
Andhra Pradesh	16
Khammam	35
Nizamabad	25
Hyderabad	23
West Godavari	22
Nalgonda	21
Adilabad	20
Anantapur	18
Warangal	17
Karimnagar	16
Krishna	16

State/District	Percentage increase in rural population 1951-61
Guntur	16
Kurnool	15
East Godavari	15
Nellore	14
Medak	13
Cuddapah	12
Chittoor	11
Mahbubnagar	11
Srikakulam	11
Visakhapatnam	6

Map 19—Concl.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of increase in rural population.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Visakhapatnam	1	6	Krishna	11	16
Srikakulam	2-5	{11	Guntur	13	17
Mahbubnagar			Karimnagar	14	18
Chittoor	4	12	Anantapur	15	20
Cuddapah	5-5	{13	Adilabad	16	21
Medak			Nalgonda	17	22
Nellore	7	14	West Godavari	18	23
East Godavari	8-5	{15	Hyderabad	19	25
Kurnool			Nizamabad	20	25
			Khammam		35



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage increase in rural population during 1951-61 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus in one district, or 5% of the total number of districts, there is a percentage increase of 6-10 of rural population during 1951-61 and so on.

C : This bar shows the absolute increase in the rural population and the percentage to total increase in rural population during 1951-61, in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz. 6-10% increase in rural population covers about 1 lakh rural people or roughly 3% of the total increase in rural population during 1951-61 in the State.

Source : Table A-II in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 20

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1951-61

Purpose : Shows the districtwise change in Urban population from 1951-61.

Method : The increase in urban population is grouped into 5 ranges and the decrease into only one range and different grades of hatching are used to represent these six ranges of change as shown in the legend to the map. In addition to shading which indicates the range of increase to which a particular district belongs, circles proportional to the urban population in 1961 are drawn in each district. Sectors representing the proportion of increase from 1951 to 1961 are marked in black in each of the circles. Thus the unshaded portion of the circle indicates the 1951 urban population and the black sector the increase in 1961 over 1951. However, for the 3 districts which recorded a decrease in Urban population, the extent of decrease is not indicated by sectors, the figures of percentage decrease are marked above the circles as in the case of the other districts which showed an increase.

Salient features : The State as a whole recorded an increase of 15.76% in the urban population in 1961 compared to 1951. Seventeen districts showed an increase while the other three districts viz., Karimnagar, Medak and West Godavari recorded a fall in their urban populations. Though the loss in West Godavari district is not much (5.22%), in Karimnagar and Medak districts it is sizeable with 10.64% and 10.54% respectively. The fall in the urban population of West Godavari district is due to the declassification of a number of urban units of 1951 into rural in 1961 as they did not satisfy the criteria prescribed for a town at the present Census. So also in the other two districts. Among the districts in which the urban population increased from 1951 to 1961, Chittoor, Nalgonda and Visakhapatnam are conspicuous by the high percentage increase recorded by them i.e., 45.23%, 41.98% and 35.48% respectively. The development of the ship building yard and oil refinery in Visakhapatnam city and the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Dam at Vijayapuri and the fast developing university and pilgrim centre of Tirupati in Chittoor district are responsible for such an increase in the urban population in Visakhapatnam,

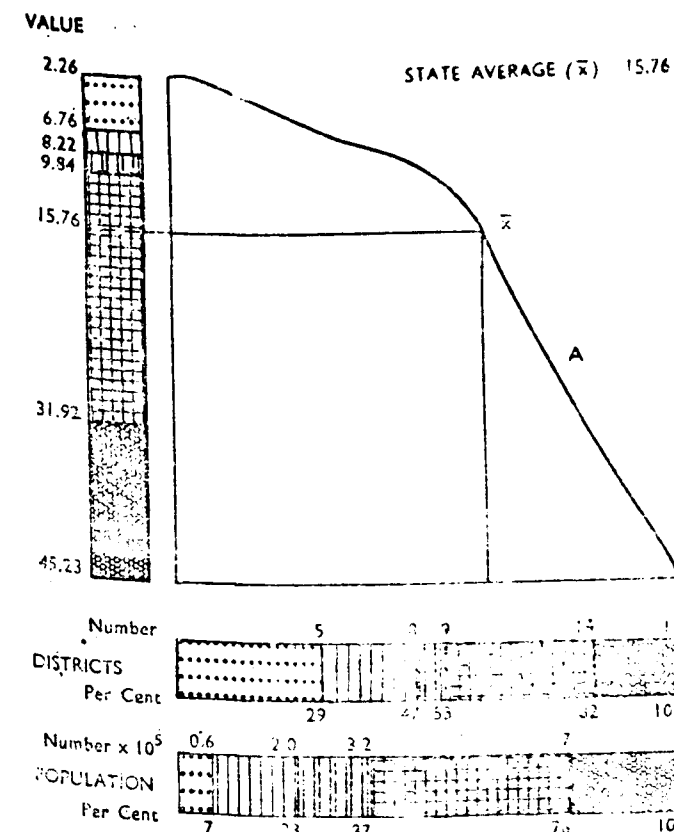
Nalgonda and Chittoor districts respectively. To the next lower range of 25-34.99% increase belong Cuddapah, Krishna, Kurnool, Anantapur and Adilabad districts. Thus all the four Rayalaseema districts recorded an increase of over 25%. Guntur is the only district which lies in the 16-24.99% range. Warangal, Nellore and Hyderabad districts belong to the range of 8-15.99% increase while the remaining five districts viz., Nizamabad, Srikakulam, Khammam, East Godavari and Mahbubnagar recorded an increase of less than 8%. The apparently low growth rate even in prosperous districts like Nizamabad and East Godavari is due to the declassification of some 1951 towns into rural at 1961. Mahbubnagar district recorded the lowest percentage increase of only 2.26. Exodus of population particularly of handloom weavers was observed from the urban centres of Mahbubnagar district to the textile mills of Maharashtra.

The same order is repeated in the pie-diagrams also. Leaving the 3 districts which indicated a loss in the urban population, the largest sector in black indicating the increase from 1951 to 1961 is found in Chittoor district, followed by Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam etc. The smallest sector is observed in the case of Mahbubnagar district.

The statement below, the graph and the bar diagram on the next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of increase/decrease in urban population during 1951-61.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Karimnagar	1	-10.64	Warangal	11	14.09
Medak	2	-10.54	Adilabad	12	27.37
West Godavari	3	-5.22	Anantapur	13	27.49
Mahbubnagar	4	2.26	Kurnool	14	30.73
East Godavari	5	5.07	Krishna	15	31.92
Khammam	6	6.76	Cuddapah	16	31.95
Srikakulam	7	7.26	Guntur	17	34.91
Nizamabad	8	7.93	Visakhapatnam	18	35.48
Hyderabad	9	8.27	Nalgonda	19	41.98
Nellore	10	9.84	Chittoor	20	45.23

Map 20—Concl'd.



A : This curve connects points representing the 17 districts [Values for West Godavari (-5.22), Medak (-10.54), and Karimnagar (-10.64) are omitted] of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage increase in urban population during 1951-61, as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus in 5 districts or 29% of the 17 districts which recorded an increase, the increase in urban population is less than 8% during 1951-61 and so on.

C : This bar shows the absolute increase in urban population during 1951-61 and percentage to the total increase in urban population, in the districts that are included in each category. For example, the first category of less than 8% increase in urban population covers an increase of about one lakh urban population or roughly 7% of the total increase in urban population approximately.

Source : Table A-IV of Part II-A, General Population Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 21

IMMIGRANTS (PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION), 1961

Purpose : To indicate the proportion of immigrants in each district.

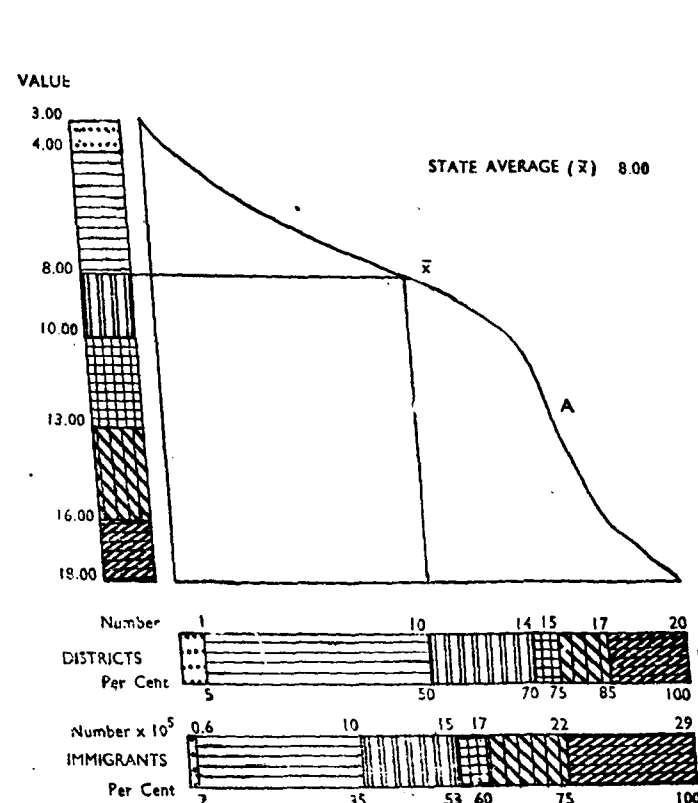
Method : Immigrants to a district constitute those born outside the district and enumerated in the district. Six ranges viz., (i) less than 4% (ii) 4 to 6.99%, (iii) 7 to 9.99%, (iv) 10 to 12.99%, (v) 13 to 15.99% and (vi) 16% and above are selected to represent the proportion of immigrants in the districts. These ranges are assigned different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are grouped according to the six ranges and shaded accordingly.

Salient features : In six districts of the State viz., Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Khammam, Adilabad, Krishna and West Godavari the proportion of immigrants is 10% or more of the total population. Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Khammam lie in the highest range of 16% or above while in Adilabad and Krishna the proportion of immigrants ranges between 13.00 and 15.99%. West Godavari district is the only district in the range of 10.00 to 12.99%. The administrative offices, commercial and industrial institutions and educational facilities of Hyderabad city seem to have drawn the largest proportion of immigrants into Hyderabad district. The development of agriculture with the advent of Nizamsagar Project, the Sugar Factory of Bodhan and other industries in Nizamabad town have helped to bring in considerable number of immigrants in this district. It is not unusual to find a number of colonies

of immigrant cultivators from Coastal Andhra districts in the rural areas of this district. The collieries of Kothagudem in Khammam and Bellampalli in Adilabad district and the industries of Kagaznagar and Mancherial account for the large immigration into these districts. In Krishna the development of the second largest city of the State viz., Vijayawada which is a noted commercial and transport centre has led to considerable immigration. In rural areas the migration is mostly through ties of marriage with those in other adjoining rural areas in neighbouring districts.

A majority of the districts have less than 10% of the population as immigrants. Among these districts, the lowest proportion of only 3% immigrants is recorded in Srikakulam district which is actually known to contribute several emigrants to neighbouring areas of Orissa and Bihar as also to Calcutta and to the tea estates of Assam. Srikakulam district is poorly industrialised and holds no attraction for immigrants. In the 9 districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Karimnagar, the proportion of immigrants lies between 4.00 and 6.99%. Chittoor, Anantapur, Warangal and Nalgonda districts represent the next higher range of immigrants viz., 7.00 to 9.99%

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of immigrants.



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage of immigrants to total population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 1 district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of less than 4% of immigrants to total population and so on.

C : This bar shows the number of immigrants and percentage to total immigrants, in the districts that are included in each category. For example, the first category viz., less than 4% of immigrants, covers about 0.6 lakh immigrants or roughly 2% of the total immigrants.

Source : Table D-II in Part II-C Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 22 (A & B)

PATTERN OF SEX RATIO 1951 AND 1961

Purpose : To show the changes in the sex-ratios in 1961 compared to 1951, at the taluk level.

Method : Two maps are drawn to depict the distribution of sex ratios in 1951 and 1961 respectively. The sex-ratios for all the taluks in the State for 1951 and 1961 are classified into five/six ranges which are assigned different types of hatching as shown in the legends to the maps. The taluks are grouped according to the five/six ranges and appropriately shaded. Taluks with a sex-ratio of 1,000 or more females per 1,000 males are marked red.

Salient features : For the State as a whole, the sex-ratio declined from 986 females per 1,000 males in 1951 to 981 in 1961. Decline is observed in all the regions of the State except in Rayalaseema which recorded a very slight increase from 959 in 1951 to 960 in 1961. The sex-ratios in 1951 and 1961 for the different regions are given below :

State	Females per 1,000 males	
Natural Division	1951	1961
Andhra Pradesh	986	981
1. Agency tracts	979	978
2. Coastal plains	1,001	995
3. Rayalaseema	959	960
4. Telangana	983	978

Ichchapuram and Sompeta taluks in the extreme north-eastern corner of the State which recorded a sex-ratio of more than 1,100 in 1951 maintained the same position in 1961; but even so there was a decline from 1,177 to 1,167 in Sompeta and from 1,218 to 1,206 in Ichchapuram, obviously on account of the return of several male migrants from Burma and other far-eastern countries.

The number of taluks in the six ranges in 1951 and 1961 is given below :

Females per 1,000 males	Number of Taluks	
	1951	1961
(i) Less than 900	1	1
(ii) 900-949	26	24
(iii) 950-999	107	112
(iv) 1000-1049	47	45
(v) 1050-1099	7	5
(vi) 1100+	2	2

151 out of the 189 taluks or nearly 80% of the taluks in the State belong to the same range in 1961 as in 1951 and most of them maintain the same relative position also. 21 taluks recorded a slight decline, while the remaining 17 taluks marked an increase. Among the taluks which recorded an increase in sex-ratio in 1961, Kodangal taluk in Mahbubnagar district, Narsapur and Medak taluks in Medak district, Sirsilla in Karimnagar district and Podili taluk in Nellore district which were lying in the 950-999 range in 1951 cross the 1000 mark in 1961. In Udayagiri and Kanigiri taluks in Nellore district also, the sex-ratio increased considerably from 1042 and 1024 respectively in 1951 to 1084 and 1081 respectively in 1961. These taluks represent backward and under-developed areas in Telangana and Rayalaseema and it is likely that the men-folk in these taluks continue to migrate to better developed areas and also for work to the new large projects. The increase in the remaining taluks is not considerable. Narasapatnam taluk in Visakhapatnam district, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Prathipadu, Pithapuram taluks in East Godavari district and Eluru taluk in West Godavari district, Nizamabad taluk in Nizamabad district and Boath taluk in Adilabad district which occupied the range 1000-1049 in 1951 fell below the 1,000 mark in 1961. It is significant that Nizamabad district shows a reduction in the dark patches in the map of 1961 as compared to the 1951 showing the reduction in sex-ratio whilst that in the neighbouring Medak district increases. It is obvious that men are being drawn from the neighbouring areas to the vastly developing areas of Nizamabad district. In the coastal districts, the arrest of emigration to Burma and the return of several male emigrants and also the development of industries in urban centres are resulting in the reduction of sex ratio and the population is being turned more masculine. Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district which recorded the lowest sex-ratio of 893 in 1961 had declined steeply to that level from 940 in 1951. This is due to heavy immigration of male labour to Nagarjunasagar Project in this taluk, as explained in the note to Map No. 21.

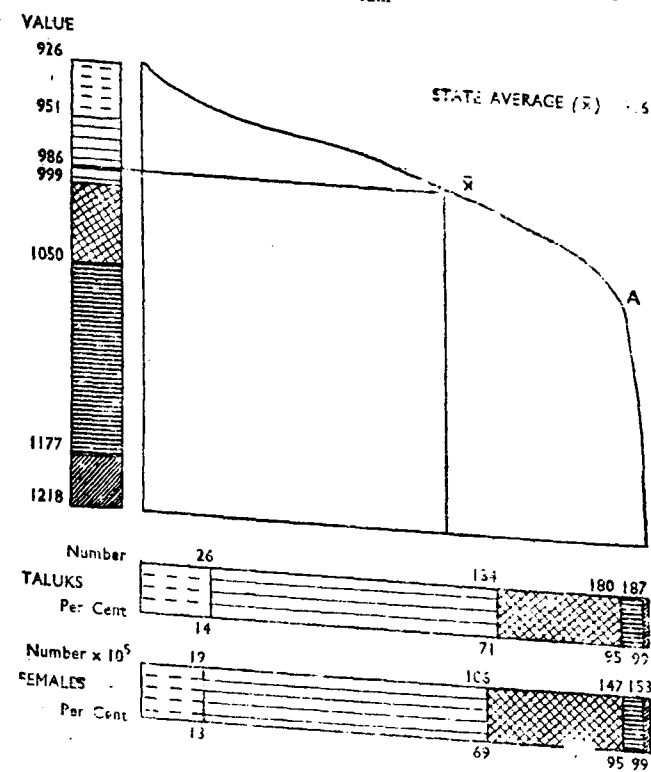
The statements, the graphs and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in the different ranges of sex-ratio in 1951 and 1961.

MAP 22-A, 1951

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Kothagudem	1	926	Venkatagiri	23.5	948	Chintalapudi		959	Markapur		970
Anantapur	2	927	Dhone		948	Guntur	47	959	Siddipet		970
Vayalpad	3.5	929	Huzurabad	25.5	949	Karimnagar		959	Utnur	71.5	970
Kalyandrug		929	Suryapet		949	Nuzvid		960	Lakshettipet		970
Madanapalle	5.5	930	Bangarupalem		951	Gudur		960	Kaikalur		971
Hindupur		930	Punganur	28	951	Satyavedu	51	960	Chittoor		971
Rayachoti	7	932	Parkal		951	Jammalamadugu		960	Badvel		971
Nalgonda	8.5	933	Sullurpet	30	952	Mahbubabad		960	Giddalur	76.5	971
Devarakonda		933	Chandragiri		953	Sattenapalle		961	Koilkuntla		971
Kadiri		937	Tadipatri	32	953	Khammam	55	961	Shadnagar		971
Khanapur	11	937	Ramannapet		953	Bhoorgampadu		962	Narasaraopet		972
Madhira		937	Mauthani	34	954	Ibrahimpatnam	57	962	Vinukonda	81.5	972
Tiruvur		938	Kamalapuram	35	955	Bodhan	58.5	963	Banganapalle		972
Dharmavaram	13.5	938	Gajwel		956	Yellandu		963	Chinnur		972
Miryalguda	15	940	Warangal	37	956	Palmaner		964	Nellore	84.5	973
Pulivendla		943	Huzurnagar		956	Kalahasti	61	964	Sirpur		973
Sidhout	17	943	Vijayawada		957	Rayadurg		964	Proddatur	86	974
Penukonda		943	Nandigama	41	957	Rapur	63.5	965	Divi		976
Rajampet		945	Cuddapah		957	Kalvakurthi		965	Darsi		976
Mulug	20	945	Gooty		957	Allagadda	65	967	Kuppam	88.5	976
Jangaon		945	Narasampet		957	Ongole	66.5	968	Uravakonda		976
Madakasira	22	946	Paderu	44.5	958	Puttur		968	Pattikonda		977
			Bhongir		958	Repalle		969	Pargi	92	977
						Mahbubnagar	68.5	969	Narayankhed		977

Map 22 (A & B)—Contd.
1951

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Yellavaram	94.5	{ 978	Tadepalligudem	121.5	{ 990	Narasapatnam	144.5	{ 1006	Kavali	168	1028
Nugur		{ 978	Kovur		{ 990	Prathipadu	146	{ 1006	Palakonda	169.5	{ 1029
Kovvur	96.5	{ 979	Tenali	123.5	{ 991	Atmakur	147.5	{ 1007	Tanuku		{ 1029
Gannavaram		{ 979	Madnur	125.5	{ 992	Sangareddy	149	{ 1009	Razole	171	1030
Podili	98.5	{ 980	Polavaram	127.5	{ 993	Nizamabad	150	{ 1010	Pathapatnam	172	1032
Asifabad		{ 980	Kamareddy	129.5	{ 995	Tandur	152	{ 1011	Bobbili	173	1036
Kothapeta		{ 982	Bheemavaram	131	{ 996	Achampet	153.5	{ 1012	Chodavaram	174	1041
Bandar (Masulipatnam)		{ 982	Nandikotkur	133.5	{ 997	Kollapar	155	{ 1013	Udayagiri	175	1042
Gudivada	102.5	{ 982	Alampur	135	{ 999	Narsapur	156	{ 1014	Srikakulam	176.5	{ 1043
Bapatla		{ 982	Palnad	136	{ 999	Andole (Jogipet)	157	{ 1014	Saluru	178	1044
Atmakur		{ 982	Jaggayyapet	137.5	{ 1000	Pithapuram	158.5	{ 1015	Adilabad	179	1045
Gadwal		{ 982	Medak	140	{ 1003	Hydrabad East	160	{ 1016	Narasannapet	180	1046
Narsapur	106	983	Rajahmundry	142	{ 1003	Parvathipuram	161.5	{ 1018	Sruggavarapukota	181	1050
Visakhapatnam	107.5	{ 985	Boath	143	{ 1004	Bheemunipatnam	162.5	{ 1021	Yellamanchili	182	1070
Sultanabad		{ 985	Rampachodavaram	144	{ 1004	Zahirabad	164	{ 1024	Anakapalle	183	1076
Kurnool		{ 986	Jagtial	145	{ 1007	Wanaparthy	165.5	{ 1025	Metpalli	184	1081
Nandyal	110.5	{ 986	Peddapuram	146	{ 1007	Makthal	166.5	{ 1025	Nirmal	185	1085
Alur		{ 986	Eluru	147	{ 1007	Yellareddy	167.5	{ 1025	Mudhol	186	1085
Adoni		{ 986	Vicarabad	148	{ 1007	Kanigiri	168.5	{ 1025	Tekkali	187	1085
Kandukur	113.5	{ 987	Ramachandrapuram	149	{ 1007	Nagarkurnool	169.5	{ 1025	Armur	188	1095
Hyderabad West		{ 987			{ 989	Banswada	170	{ 1025	Sompeta	189	1177
Chevela	115.5	{ 988			{ 989	Cheepurupalle	171	{ 1025	Ichchapuram	189	1218
Medchal		{ 988			{ 989	Vizianagaram	172	{ 1025			
Chintapalle		{ 989			{ 989						
Tuni	118.5	{ 989			{ 989						
Sirsilla		{ 989			{ 989						
Bhadrachalam		{ 989			{ 989						

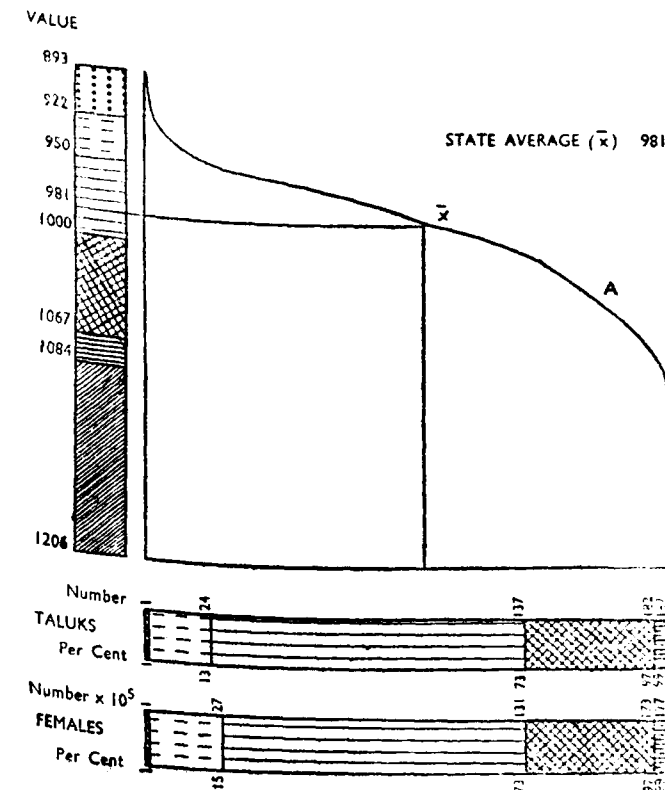


MAP, 22-B 1961

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Miryalguda	1	893	Vayalpad	13.5	{ 940	Sidhout		{ 951	Chintalapudi		{ 958
Anantapur	2	922	Sirpur	15	{ 940	Nalgonda	27	{ 951	Nellore	42	{ 958
Chandragiri	3.5	{ 929	Hindupur	16	{ 941	Suryapet		{ 951	Kalahasti		{ 958
Kalyandrug		{ 929	Venkatagiri	17.5	{ 946	Gooty		{ 952	Tadipatri		{ 958
Hyderabad West	5	930	Nandigama	20	{ 946	Warangal	30.5	{ 952	Asifabad		{ 958
Chintapalle	6.5	{ 932	Tiruvur	23	{ 948	Narasampet		{ 952	Bodhan	45.5	{ 959
Khanapur		{ 932	Lakshetipet	25	{ 948	Devarakonda	33.5	{ 953	Jangaon		{ 959
Ravachoti	8	933	Madhira		{ 948	Madakasira	35.5	{ 954	Paderu	47.5	{ 961
Madanapalle	9	934	Vijavawada		{ 949	Bhoorgampadu		{ 954	Bangarupalem		{ 961
Kothagudem	10	937	Kunnam		{ 949	Parkal		{ 954	Palmaner		{ 962
Visakhapatnam	11	938	Pulivendla		{ 949	M. lug		{ 954	Rajampet		{ 962
Kadiri	12	939	Nuzvid		{ 950	Dharmavaram	37.5	{ 955	Utinur	51	{ 962
						Dhone		{ 955	Chinnur		{ 962
						Mahbubabad	39	957	Khammam		{ 962

Map 22 (A & B)—Concl'd.
1961

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Punganur	54.5	{ 964	Gudivada	93	{ 978	Alampur	129	994	Palakonda	161	1018
Manthani		{ 964	Satyavedu	93	{ 978	Amalapuram	130.5	{ 996	Pathapatnam		{ 1020
Bandar (Masulipatnam)		{ 965	Atmakur	95	979	Chevela		{ 996	Rampachodavaram	163.5	{ 1020
Kamalapuram	57.5	{ 965	Banganapalle	96.5	{ 980	Pithapuram	133	{ 998	Kavali		{ 1020
Proddatur		{ 965	Tenali	96.5	{ 980	Alur		{ 998	Nagarkurnool		{ 1020
Rayadurg		{ 965	Siddipet	98.5	{ 981	Kamareddy	136	{ 999	Atmakur	166.5	{ 1021
Gudur	61	{ 966	Eluru	98.5	{ 981	Narasapatnam		{ 999	Yellareddy		{ 1021
Rapur		{ 966	Kuppam	100	982	Prathipadu	138	1000	Salur	168	1022
Huzurabad		{ 966	Repalle	102.5	{ 983	Kandukur		{ 999	Adilabad	169	1023
Jammalamadugu	63	967	Polavaram	102.5	{ 983	Pargi	139	1001	Bobbili	170	1027
Yellanadu	64.5	{ 968	Vinukonda	103.5	{ 983	Peddapuram	140.5	{ 1002	Yellamanchili	171.5	{ 1029
Bhongir		{ 968	Markapur	103.5	{ 984	Parvathipuram		{ 1002	Jagtial		{ 1029
Chittoor	67	{ 969	Gadwal	107	985	Podili		{ 1003	Narasannapet	173.5	{ 1031
Kurnool		{ 969	Shadnagar		{ 985	Achampet	142	{ 1003	Sruggavarapukota		{ 1031
Allagadda		{ 970	Pattikonda		{ 985	Sirsilla		{ 1003	Nirmal	175	1032
Uravakonda	69	970	Hyderabad East	107	985	Zahirabad	144	1004	Wanaparthy	176	1036
Sullurpet		{ 971	Kovvur	109.5	{ 986	Bheemunipatnam	145	1005	Makthal	177	1037
Darsi	71	{ 971	Tadepalligudem		{ 986	Banswada	146	1006	Atmakur	179	{ 1038
Huzurnaagar		{ 971	Nizamabad		{ 986	Nugur		{ 1007	Chodavaram		{ 1038
Guntur	73.5	{ 972	Kakinada	113	{ 987	Vicarabad	148	1007	Mudhol		{ 1038
Ongole		{ 972	Tuni		{ 987	Narsapur		{ 1007	Anakapalle	181	1040
Gannavaram		{ 973	Giddalur		{ 987	Medak		{ 1007	Razole	182	1045
Kaikalur	78	{ 973	Rajahmundry	117	{ 988	Ramachandrapuram	151.5	{ 1008	Tekkali	183	1068
Narasaraopet		{ 973	Jaggayyapet		{ 988	Kollapur		{ 1008	Metpalli	184	1074
Puttur		{ 973	Palnad		{ 988	Kodangal		{ 1008	Armur	185	1075
Nandyal		{ 973	Adoni		{ 988	Sangareddy		{ 1008	Kanigiri	186	1081
Ibrahimpatnam		{ 974	Madnur		{ 989	Cheepurupalle	154	1009	Udayagiri	187	1084
Ramannapet		{ 974	Yellavaram	120.5	{ 989	Tanuku	155	1010	Sompeta	188	1167
Kalvakurthi	83	{ 974	Sultanabad	122.5	{ 990	Vizianagaram	156	1011	Ichchapuram	189	1206
Gajwel		{ 974	Nandikotkur		{ 990	Narsapur	157	1012			
Karimnagar		{ 975	Boath		{ 990	Andole (Jogipet)	158	1014			
Bapatla	85.5	{ 975	Bheemavaram	125	{ 991	Srikakulam	159.5	{ 1015			
Medchal		{ 975	Kovur		{ 991	Tandur		{ 1015			
Sattenapalle		{ 976	Bhadrachalam	127.5	{ 992						
Kotikuntla	88	{ 976	Kothapeta		{ 992						
Narayankhed		{ 976	Badvel		{ 992						
Divi		{ 977									
Mahbubnagar	90.5	{ 977									



Source : Table A-II of Part II-A, General Population Tables, Andhra Pradesh 1961 Census.

Map 23

SEX RATIO, 1961 (NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)

Purpose : Shows the regional variation in the number of females per 1,000 males in Andhra Pradesh.

Method : The number of females per thousand males is referred to as the sex-ratio. Making use of the taluk-wise sex-ratio figures, nine isopleths are drawn at intervals of 25 units, connecting points having almost equal sex-ratios. The nine intervals are assigned different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The regions lying between isopleths are shaded accordingly.

Salient features : In nearly three quarters of the State the sex-ratio lies in the ranges of 950-975 and 975-1,000 (females per 1,000 males). Three prominent zones having a very high sex-ratio of more than 1,050 females per 1,000 males are noticed. The first zone comprises the taluks of Tekkali, Sompeta and Ichchapuram in Srikakulam district, the second containing the taluks of Armur and Metpalli in Nizambad and Karimnagar districts respectively and the third around Udayagiri and Kanigiri taluks in Nellore district. On the other extreme, the lowest sex-ratio of 893 females per 1,000 males is observed in Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district; Anantapur taluk has also a comparatively lower sex-ratio of 900-925 females per 1,000 males.

Generally the coastal districts have a sex-ratio higher than the State average of 981 females per 1,000 males except the taluks of Sullurpet, Gudur and Nellore in Nellore district and parts of Ongole and Bapatla taluks in Guntur district. The western part of the State consisting of the border taluks in Adilabad, Nizambad, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar in Telangana and most of Kurnool district excepting Dhone and Allagadda taluks, parts of Banganapalle, Koilkuntla and Nandyal taluks has a fairly high sex-ratio. Two distinct zones of relatively low sex-ratio of less than 975 females per 1,000 males are observed (i) in the north, comprising most of Adilabad district, eastern part of Karimnagar district, the whole of Warangal district, major portion of Khammam district excepting Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks, entire Nalgonda district and the dry taluks in the North-west of Krishna district; and (ii) the second zone in the south comprising Dhone, Allagadda, parts of Banganapalle and Koilkuntla taluks in Kurnool district, entire Anantapur district, Cuddapah district except Badvel taluk and Chittoor district except Satyavedu and Kuppam taluks.

On the whole, the imbalance in the sex-ratio is not considerable compared to the very low figures of 864, 876 and 878 females per 1,000 males in Punjab, Assam and West Bengal States. The high or low sex-ratios in a particular area at a particular period usually represent the cumulative effect of several factors like migration of one sex, existence or otherwise of medical care and maternity facilities, prevalence of epidemics which are sex and age selective, biological reasons etc. Unless one or more of these factors operate against a particular sex in a very violent fashion during a particular period, the sex ratios in a particular area usually maintain almost the same level over long periods.

In the areas of the State that have shown a very high sex ratio as in the north-eastern tip of Srikakulam district, the interior of Nellore district and in the northern tip of Nizamabad district, the emigration of males seems to have been the cause. Srikakulam district contributes emigrants to the industrial areas of Bengal and Bihar as also to the tea plantations of Assam. The students of Ichchapuram and Sompeta are drawn to Berhampur in Orissa. Several males had also migrated to Burma from these areas in the earlier decades. Interior Nellore is a backward area and it is said that several males are itinerant merchants who move out of this area frequently, besides the emigration of labour to project areas. Parts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar too had contributed considerable number of male migrants among weavers to the textile centres of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and in the reverse direction the beedi industry of Armur and Metpalli which engages mostly females has attracted considerable female population to these areas. Hence the high sex ratios. Heavy emigration of male workers or labourers to a big project under construction may be one of the reasons for a low sex-ratio. Thus Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district has recorded the lowest sex-ratio of only 893 females per 1,000 males due to preponderance of immigrant male workers in Nagarjunasagar Project.

The statement, graph and bar diagrams showing the distribution of taluks in different ranges of sex-ratio in 1961 are given at the end of the note to the previous map (Map 22—Pattern of Sex Ratio, 1951 and 1961).

Source : Table A-I in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Purpose : Shows the pattern of talukwise sex-ratios for rural population.

Method : Same as used for Map 22.

Salient features : 120 taluks or nearly two-thirds of taluks in the State lie in the range 950-999 females per 1000 males. The distribution of the remaining taluks is given below :

Females per 1000 males	No. of taluks
900—949	14
1,000—1,049	47
1,050—1,099	6
1,100—1,199	1
1,200+	1

The only taluk in the highest range of 1,200 or more females per 1000 males is Ichchapuram in Srikakulam district.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Kalyandrug	1	929	Bodhan	55	967	Karimnagar	107.5	{ 988	Kollapur	154	1,015
Chintapalle	2	932	Khammam	57.5	{ 969	Madnur		{ 988	Andole (Jogipet)	155	1,016
Rayachoti	3	935	Allagadda		{ 969	Sultanabad	110.5	{ 989	Sangareddy	156.5	{ 1,018
Anantapur	4.5	{ 936	Rayadurg		{ 969	Shadnagar		{ 989	Palakonda		{ 1,018
Venktagiri		{ 936	Eluru		{ 969	Tadepalligudem		{ 989	Rampachoda-		
Kadiri	6.5	{ 937	Proddatur	61	{ 970	Yellavaram			varam		{ 1,020
Madanapalle		{ 937	Narasaraopet		{ 970	Boath		{ 990	Pathapatnam	158	{ 1,020
Miryalguda	8	938	Guntur		{ 970	Hyderabad East	114.5	{ 990	Salur		{ 1,020
Hindupur	9	940	Darsi	63	971	Giddalur		{ 990			
Vayalpad	10	941	Bhongir		{ 972	Kurnool		{ 990	Yellareddy	161.5	{ 1,021
Nuzvid	11	945	Yellandu		{ 972	Nandikotkur		{ 991	Atmakur		{ 1,021
Pulivendla	12	946	Chittoor	63.5	{ 972	Badvel	118	{ 991	Vizianagaram	162.5	{ 1,022
Tiruvur	13	947	Nellore		{ 972	Pithapuram		{ 991	Srikakulam		{ 1,022
Hyderabad West	14	949	Ramannapet		{ 973	Kovur	120.5	{ 992	Tandur	165	1,026
Penukonda		{ 950	Huzurnagar		{ 973	Kothapeta		{ 992	Nizamabad	166	1,027
Chandragiri		{ 950	Ibrahimpatnam	70.5	{ 973	Bhadrachalam	123	{ 995			
Nandigama	16.5	{ 950	Uppalakonda		{ 973	Palnad		{ 995			
Vijayawada		{ 950	Ongole		{ 973	Kakinada		{ 995	Srungavarapu-		{ 1,028
Kothagudem		{ 950	Bapatla		{ 973	Chevella	125.5	{ 996	kota	168	{ 1,028
Sidhout	19	{ 951	Gajwel		{ 974	Peddapuram		{ 996	Yellamanchili		{ 1,028
Madhira	21	{ 951	Puttur		{ 974	Adoni	127.5	{ 997	Bobbili		
Bhoorgampadu	22	952	Sullurpet	76	{ 974	Amalapuram		{ 997			
Mulug		{ 952	Sattenapalle		{ 974				Nagarkurnool	170.5	{ 1,029
Madakasira	24	{ 954	Bandar (Masulipatnam)		{ 974	Mahbubnagar		{ 998	Kavali		{ 1,029
Kalahasti		{ 954	Sirpur	79	975	Alur	130	{ 998			
Devarakonda		{ 954	Medchal	80	976	Narasapatnam		{ 998	Narasannapet	172	1,034
Narasampet	27	{ 955	Koilkuntla		{ 977	Alampur	133	{ 999			
Tadipatri		{ 955	Kaikalur	82	{ 977	Kandukur		{ 999	Jagtial	173.5	{ 1,035
Parkal		{ 955	Gannavaram		{ 977	Prathipadu		{ 999	Makthal		{ 1,035
Lakshettipet	30	{ 956	Kalvakurthi	85	{ 978	Pargi	135	1,000	Chodavaram	175	1,037
Cuddapah		{ 956	Satyavedu		{ 978	Bheemavaram	136	1,001	Atmakur	176	1,038
Nalgonda		{ 956	Divi		{ 978	Kamareddy	138	{ 1,002	Adilabad	177	1,040
Dhone	32.5	{ 957	Narayankhed		{ 979	Podili		{ 1,002	Anakapalle	178	1,042
Chinnur		{ 957	Atmakur	88	{ 979	Visakhapatnam		{ 1,002	Achampet	140	1,043
Dharmavaram	35	{ 958	Tenali		{ 979				Kodungal		{ 1,004
Chintalapudi		{ 958	Repalle	90	980	Bheemunipatnam	141.5	{ 1,004			
Suryapet		{ 959	Banganapalle		{ 981				Nirmal	180	1,044
Manthani	38	{ 959	Nandval		{ 981	Parvathipuram	143	1,005	Mudhol	179	1,045
Palmaner		{ 959	Govindavada	92.5	{ 981	Banswada		{ 1,007	Wanaparathi	182	1,055
Jangaon		{ 960	Kovvur		{ 981	Narsapur	145	{ 1,007	Tekkali	183	1,072
Mahbubabad	41.5	{ 960	Tuni	95	982	Ramachandra-		{ 1,007	Metpalli	184	1,076
Warangal		{ 960	Asifabad		{ 983	puram			Armur	185	1,080
Rajampet		{ 960	Polavaram	96.5	{ 983	Zahirabad	147.5	{ 1,009	Udayagiri	186	1,084
Punganur		{ 961	Siddipet		{ 984	Narsapur		{ 1,009	Kanigiri	187	1,086
Bangarupalem	45.5	{ 961	Gadwal		{ 984	Cheepurupalle	149	1,011	Sompeta	188	1,180
Gudur		{ 961	Pattikonda	100.5	{ 984				Ichchapuram	189	1,219
Faderu		{ 961	Markapur		{ 984	Sirilla	55.0	{ 1,012			
Utnur	48	{ 962	Kuppam		{ 984	Medak		{ 1,012			
Khanapur	49.5	{ 963	Jaggayyapet		{ 984	Vicarabad	152	1,013			
Gooty		{ 963	Nugur	104.5	{ 986	Tanuku	153	1,014			
Jammalamadugu	51.5	{ 964	Vinukonda		{ 986						
Kamalapuram		{ 964	Rajahmundry	106	987						
Huzurabad	53.5	{ 966									
Rapur		{ 966									

5—3 Census Andhra/64

Map 24

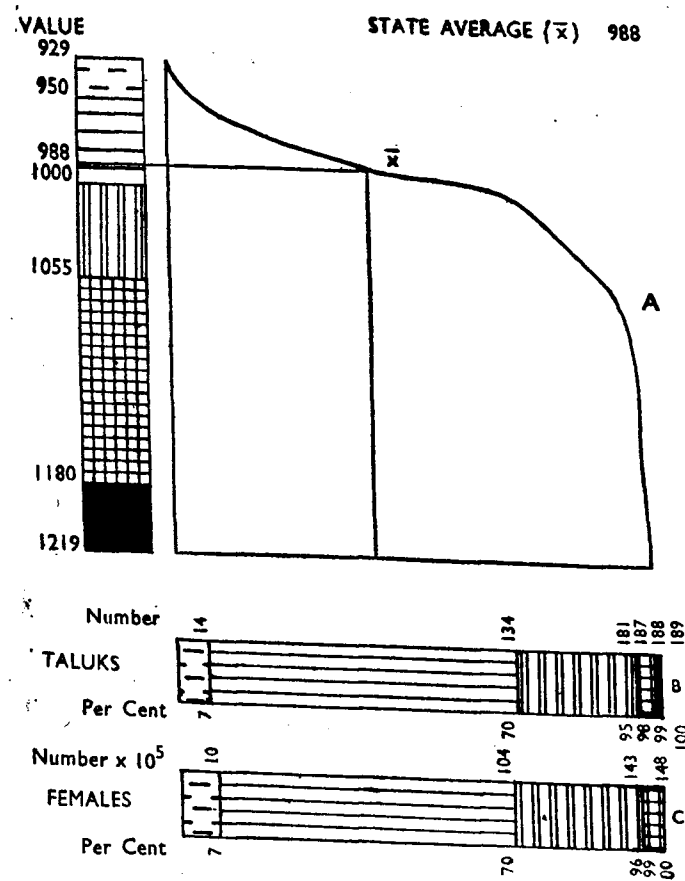
SEX-RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Nearly 90% of the taluks in the State belong to the two ranges 950-999 and 1000-1049 combined ; the former range being predominant, it represents the modal group and naturally the State average (Rural) of 988 falls in this range. The State average for the total population is only 981 females per 1000 males. The higher sex-ratio in the rural areas indicates migration of males to urban areas resulting in a lower sex-ratio in the urban areas as will be observed in the next map.

The variation between taluks is very limited as almost all the taluks are concentrated in two ranges only as explained above. As more than 80% population of the State live in rural areas, the pattern of sex-ratio observed in the case of Total population in Map No. 23, holds good in the case of Rural population also.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of Sex-ratio in the rural areas in 1961.

Map 24—Concl'd.



- A: This curve connects points representing the 189 Taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the Sex Ratio (i.e., Females per 1000 Males) in the rural areas, as shown on the Y-axis.
- B: This bar shows the number and percent of observations (taluks) that compose each category. Thus 14 Taluks or 7% of the total number of taluks have a Sex Ratio of 900—949 Females per 1000 Males in rural areas and so on.
- C: This bar shows the number of females in the rural areas and the percentage to the total number of females, in the taluks that are included in each category. For example, the first category viz., 900—949 females per 1000 males, covers about 10 lakh females in the rural areas or 7% of the rural female population in the State.

Source : Table A-I of Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 25

SEX-RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the pattern of talukwise sex-ratios for urban population.

Method : Same as used for Map 23 except that this map is confined to only 154 taluks which contain urban units.

Salient features : The distribution of the 154 taluks among the 8 ranges of sex-ratio indicated in the map is as follows :

Females per 1,000 males	No. of taluks
Less than 800	2
800—849	5
850—899	9
900—949	43
950—999	65
1,000—1,049	25
1,050—1,099	4
1,100+	1

The variation between taluks in urban sex-ratio is quite prominent compared to the rural sex-ratios depicted in Map 24 and discussed in the explanatory note thereto. Even then more than two-thirds of the taluks containing urban units in the State have a sex-ratio lying between 900 and 999.

Ichchapuram taluk in Srikakulam district again tops the list with a sex ratio of 1,131 females per 1,000 males. However, this urban ratio is less than the corresponding rural sex-ratio of 1,219. This phenomenon is quite usual because male population is more mobile than female population and the male migrants from rural to urban areas generally leave their womenfolk behind in the native villages for quite sometime till they settle down.

Next to Srikakulam district, the three contiguous Coastal districts Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari record a high sex-ratio quite above the State average of 951 females per 1000 males. In fact, apart from Ichchapuram and Tekkali, Vizianagaram, Srungavarapukota and Chodavaram taluks in Visakhapatnam district recorded the highest sex-ratios of more than 1,050 females per 1,000 males, Metpalli taluk in Karimnagar district being the only other taluk in which the urban population records a similar high sex-ratio. Generally the urban sex-ratio is higher than the State average in the Coastal districts as also in Kalahasti, Puttur, Chittoor, Kuppam, Palmaner, Bangarupalem and Punganur taluks in Chittoor district, most of Cuddapah district except Rayachoti taluk, Uravakonda and Tadpatri taluks in Anantapur district, the whole of Kurnool district except Kurnool, Dhoni taluks and in a number of taluks in the western part of Telangana. Towards the north, the urban sex-ratio is high only in Mudhol, Nirmal and Chinnur taluks in Adilabad and Metpalli and Manthani taluks in Karimnagar district. In the low urban sex-ratio belt we find a large tract consisting of most of Karimnagar district, entire Warangal district, the whole of Khammam district, Nalgonda district, Mahbubnagar district except the border taluks on the west, covering more than three-fourths of the northern half of the State. In the southern half of the State the urban sex-ratio is generally higher except in the south-eastern corner comprising most of Anantapur district, Kurnool and Dhoni taluks in Kurnool, Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah and Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Chandragiri taluks of Chittoor which recorded an urban sex-ratio lower than the State average. Thus the urban sex-

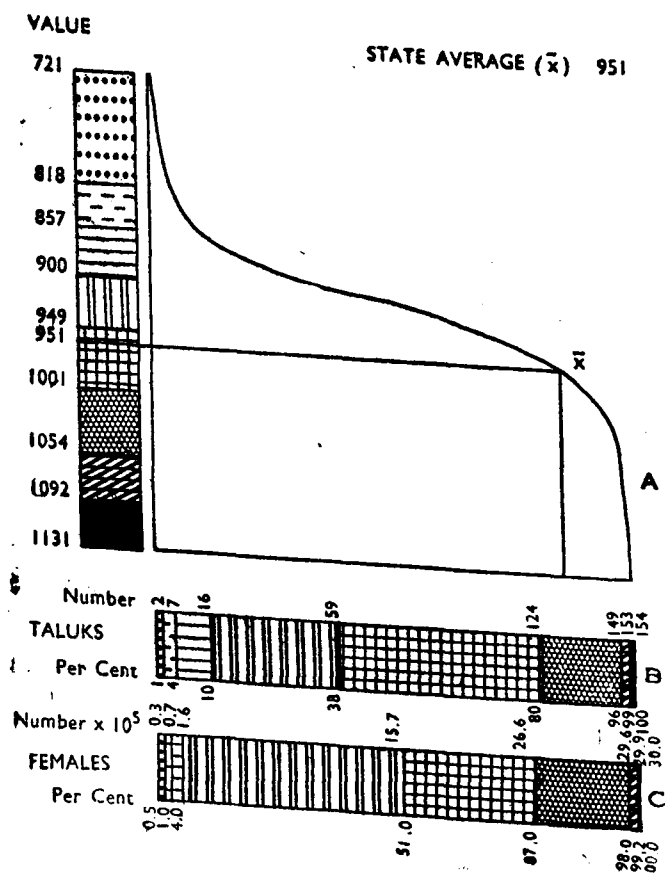
ratio is generally low throughout the State except in Srikakulam district. The urban areas of Adilabad recorded the lowest figure of only 911 females per 1000 males and Hyderabad urban the next lowest of 929. The urban population of Adilabad district constituted of a considerable number of Government servants, forest contractors and their establishments, the Colliery workers, industrial workers is mostly made up of male migrants and hence the sex-ratio in the urban population of the district is generally low. Similarly a large section of Hyderabad city's population is made up of males in services, trade, student population etc. The development of an industrial city like Warangal, and the large coal mining town as Kothagudem and Project town as Vijayapuri and administrative towns as Mahbubnagar or the fast developing urban centres of Anantapur district is also due to a considerable immigration of male workers into their populations. Hence in this tract the population is mostly masculine. In Coastal Andhra except in a large commercial city as Vijayawada and the port, industrial and educational city as Visakhapatnam which draw considerable male population, in the other urban areas the sex-ratio is high. The urban centres in this tract are more settled and the sex-ratio is not high. In certain urban areas where there is a possibility of larger female employment as the tobacco centres of Guntur district and the beedi working centres of Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts the sex-ratios are high. In the western border of Mahbubnagar district there has been an emigration of male weavers from the urban centres and hence the high sex-ratio.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of sex-ratio in urban areas in 1961.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Khanapur	1	721	Vicarabad	1.5	917
Miryalguda	2	793	Mahbubabad	34	918
Madhira	3	818	Kollapur		918
Sirpur	4	829	Kalyandrug		918
Nagarkurnool	5	833	Vayalpad	36	919
Suryapet	6	834	Dhone	37	923
Karimnagar	7	846	Bhadrachalam	38.5	926
Wanaparthy	8	857	Bodhan		926
Anantapur	9	880	Hyderabad West	40	929
Chandragiri	10.5	884	Warangal		932
Nandigama		884	Cuddapah	42	932
Kalvakurthi	12	890	Nellore		932
Nalgonda		891	Jangaon	44.5	934
Parkal	14	891	Palnad		934
Lakshettipet		891	Siddipet	46	935
Devarakonda	16	894	Narayankhed	47.5	936
Kaikalur	17	900	Tiruvur		936
Huzurnagar		902	Alampur	49.5	938
Asifabad	19	902	Gannavaram		938
Shadnagar		902	Bhongir	51	939
Narasampet	21	904	Kurnool		940
Visakhapatnam	22	910	Dharmavaram	53.5	940
Rayachoti		911	Gooty		940
Penikonda	24	911	Bheemavaram		940
Madanapalle		911	Madakasira	56	943
Khammam	26	912	Hindupur	57	945
Nizamabad	27.5	913	Adilabad	58	946
Mahbubnagar		913	Vijayawada	59	948
Yellandu	29	914	Rayadrug	60	949
Sirsilla	30	915	Sullurpet	61	951
Kothagudem	31.5	917	Sangareddy	62.5	952

Map 25—Contd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Proddatur	62.5	952	Tadpatri	87	{ 970 970	Tenali	111	987	Tuni	134	1,015
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	{ 953 953		Koilkuntla	89.5	{ 973 973	Venkatagiri	112.5	{ 988 988	Mudhol	135.5	{ 1,017 1,017
Medchal	64.5		Kamalapuram			Gudur	114	989	Kovur		
Nandyal	66.5	{ 954 954	Adoni	91.5	{ 974 974	Pulivendla	115	990	Manthani	137.5	{ 1,022 1,022
Hyderabad East	68	955	Markapur			Rajahmundry			Palakonda		
Vinukonda	69	956	Kakinada	93	975	Repalle	116.5	{ 992 992	Narsapur	139.5	{ 1,028 1,028
Medak			Atmakur	94.5	{ 976 976	Amalapuram	118.5	{ 993 993	Bobbi	141	1,030
Kadiri	70.5	{ 958 958	Guntur			Jammalamadugu			Pithapuram	142	1,031
Kavali			Bapatla	96.5	{ 978 978	Palmaner			Anapalle	143	1,033
Tandur	72.5	{ 959 959	Nuzvid			Punganur	120.5	{ 994 994	Bheemunipatnam	144	1,037
Urvakonda	74	960	Andole (Jogipet)	99	{ 979 979	Sattenapalle	122	995	Salur	145	1,039
Chittoor	75	961	Rajampet			Kandukur			Yellamanchili	146	1,040
Kuppam			Vizianagaram			Banswada	123.5	{ 996 996	Peddapuram	147	1,043
Kamareddy	76.5	{ 963 963	Srikakulam	101	981	Narasannapet			Makthal	148	1,044
Tadepalligudem	78	965	Sultanabad			Chinnur	125.5	{ 1,001 1,001	Razole	149	1,047
Ongole			Nirmal	104	{ 982 982	Jaggayyapet	127	1,002	Kodangal	150	1,054
Banganapalle	80	{ 967 967	Gadwal			Tekkali			Chodavaram	151	1,061
Gudivada			Kalahasti			Badvel	128.5	{ 1,004 1,004	Metpalli	152	1,072
Chepurupalle			Narasaraopet			Eluru			Sompeta	153	1,092
Giddalur	82.5	{ 968 968	Nandikotkur	197.5	{ 983 983	Narasapatnam	130	1,006	Srungavarapukota	154	1,131
Kovvur			Tanuku	109	984	Kanigiri	131	1,007	Ichchapuram		
Jagtial	84.5	{ 969 969	Pattikonda			Armur	132.5	{ 1,010 1,010			
Puttur			Parvathipuram	110	986	Ramachandrapuram					
Zahirabad	87	970									



Source : Table A-I in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh 1961, Census.

Map 26

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of males and females under ten specific age groups. The distribution for the State as a whole is shown separately in the inset diagram near the legend to the map.

Method : The ten different age groups, viz., (i) 0—4 years, (ii) 5—9 years, (iii) 10—14 years, (iv) 15—19 years, (v) 20—24 years, (vi) 25—29 years, (vii) 30—34 years, (viii) 35—44 years, (ix) 45—59 years and (x) 60 years and above, are marked in a vertical column in each district. Horizontal bars proportionate to the percentage figures on either side of the vertical column, the left of the column indicating males and the right females, are drawn for each age group. Five different types of hatchings are assigned to the bars to denote the five categories representing infants (0—4), boys and girls (5—14), youngmen and women (15—34), middle aged men and women (35—59) and old men and women (60+).

Salient features : The age pyramids for both the sexes in almost all the districts conform to the pattern obtaining for the State. In most of the age groups, the proportions among males and females are nearly equal. For the State, the proportion of infants is 7% for both the sexes. Similar are the figures for all districts except Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Mahbubnagar and Khammam. In Mahbubnagar and Khammam though the male proportion is 7% as that obtained for the State, the female proportion is higher by 1% and is recorded as 8%. In East Godavari there is a fall of 1% in the male proportion only which worked out to 6% while the female proportion remained only at 7%. But in Visakhapatnam district the percentage got reduced by 1% both among males and females, thus the figures are recorded as 6% in the two sexes. In the 5—9 age group Anantapur, Hyderabad, Adilabad and Medak deviated from the State average by 1% among both the sexes, recording a proportion of 8%. Whereas in Kurnool district the male proportion alone recorded 8% while the female proportion remained at 7% only. The reverse is the case in Warangal district. In all the other districts the proportion recorded was 7% in both the sexes which is the same as the State average. In the 10—14 years age group the proportion for males as well as females is 6%. In all the districts except Visakhapatnam district the proportion among males is also 6% while in Visakhapatnam it is 7%. However, in the case of females in as many as ten districts it is only 5% and in the other ten it is 6%. The districts which have recorded 5% are Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam. In the age groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—29 and 30—34 the proportion of males and females in the State is 4% and even among most of the districts the proportion remained the same as that of the State average. In 15—19 age group the deviation was only in respect of West Godavari and Krishna districts among males and only Warangal district among females and in all these 3 cases the proportion recorded was 5%. Even in the 20—25 age group there are also three districts which recorded 5%, Hyderabad in respect of males and Kurnool and Nizamabad in respect of females. In all the other districts the proportion was only 4%. In fact in the age group of 25—29

there is not even a single district which has shown a deviation from the State figure among females, while in Nizamabad Adilabad and Khammam it was 5% among males. However, in the 30—34 age group there are a good number of districts, which have recorded 3% of its population and in none of the districts the proportion was more than 4%. Nellore, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts in respect of males and Guntur, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts in respect of females have recorded a proportion of 3%. In the 35—44 and 45—59 age groups the proportion of males is 6% and that of females only 5%. Among the districts in the age group 35—44 Visakhapatnam is the only district which has recorded a higher proportion of 7% of males but in Karimnagar it was only 5% in this sex. Among females a majority of them have recorded only 5% but Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore and Chittoor districts have shown that the proportion of females in the 35—44 age group is 6%. In the 45—59 age group West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam the proportion is 5% for males and in all the other districts it is 6%. However, there are not many districts which did not show any other percentage other than 5% for females. In Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam the proportion is 6% while in Hyderabad and Khammam it is only 4%. In the 60 years and above age group the proportion of males and females is 3% in the two cases. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Adilabad districts it is 2% and is 4% in Guntur, Medak, Karimnagar and Nalgonda among males while among females it is 4% in Nellore, Medak and Karimnagar. In all the other districts the proportion is 3%.

There are no reliable statistics of Age-specific death rates and therefore, the cause of disparity in the proportion of persons of any specific age group cannot be related to disease or death with confidence, particularly in the young age groups. But the slightly higher proportion of males of the age group 25—29 in districts like Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam can be directly related to the migrational forces that have attracted able bodied men to agriculture and industries in Nizamabad, the industries and collieries in Adilabad and Khammam districts. In Mahbubnagar and Khammam districts and probably in Anantapur and Nellore districts too the lower proportion of males in the age group 35—44 may be due to the emigration that has been observed of a number of male adults in the weavers' families to cities of organised textile industry outside the State as Sholapur, Poona, Bombay and Ahmedabad. The slight preponderance of males in the age group 35—44 in Visakhapatnam district may be due to the attraction to Visakhapatnam city among professors of the University, the medical practitioners, the railway officers and staff and shipyard employees, etc. among whom there are likely to be a large section of immigrants of this age group.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 27

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION (PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14), 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage of population in the age group 5-14 to the total population in each district.

Method : The percentages of population aged 5-14 years to the total population are grouped into four ranges viz., (i) 24.00-24.99%, (ii) 25.00-25.99%, (iii) 26.00-26.99% and (iv) 27.00-27.99% which are represented by four different hatchings as shown in the legend. The districts are grouped and shaded accordingly.

Salient features : The Coastal districts from Srikakulam to Nellore have all recorded a proportion less than that of the State average which is 25.64%. In the Coastal districts, particularly the more prosperous delta districts, the better conditions of living might have resulted in lessening the strain on the people who can expect to live longer. The populations in these areas may perhaps be slowly ageing with larger proportion of adults. Incidentally the district with the least proportion is Chittoor which lies in continuation of Nellore district. This may be due to an exodus of children to Madras for better education. The districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Chittoor along with Nizama-

bad on the north-west have come within the purview of the range 24.00 to 24.99%. Apart from Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts on the Coast line, Medak and Nalgonda districts in Telangana also belong to the range 25.00 to 25.99%. In fact, Hyderabad and Anantapur are the only two districts which have recorded the highest percentage with 27.11% and 27.10% respectively and these are the only two districts which are in the 27.00 to 27.99% range. This may be due to a large concentration of children in these districts on account of the greater facilities for education in these districts as compared to the other districts in the neighbourhood. All the remaining 7 districts fall in the 26.00 to 26.99% range. They lie in a sort of pattern, the 4 Telangana districts on the north forming a strip from Adilabad to Khammam engulfing both Karimnagar and Warangal districts. The other strip contains Mahbubnagar, Kurnool and Cuddapah lying almost in a vertical line.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of the population in the age group 5-14 years to total population.

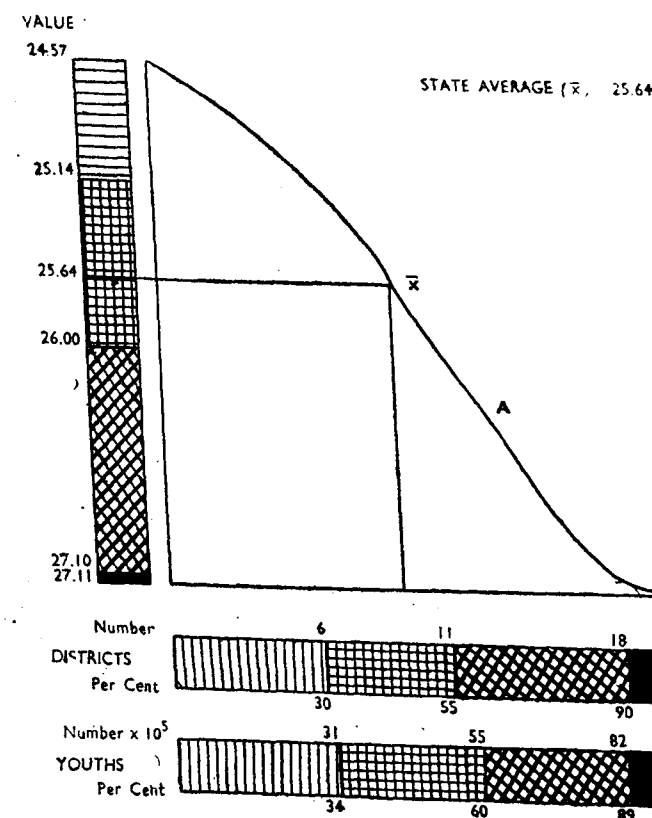
District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Chittoor	1	24.57	Medak	11	25.99
West Godavari	2	24.62	Adilabad	12	26.00
Nizamabad	3	24.72	Cuddapah	13	26.08
Nellore	4	24.80	Mahbubnagar	14	26.22
East Godavari	5	24.90	Kurnool	15	25.27
Guntur	6	24.92	Karimnagar	16	26.39
Visakhapatnam	7	25.14	Khammam	17	26.50
Srikakulam	8	25.18	Warangal	18	26.96
Nalgonda	9	25.43	Anantapur	19	27.10
Krishna	10	25.63	Hyderabad	20	27.11

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of persons in the age-group 5-14 years as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 6 districts or 30% of the districts have a proportion of 24.57-25.14% of population in the age-group 5-14 years and so on.

C : This bar shows the number of persons and the percentage of persons in the age-group 5-14 years to the total population in the age group 5-14 years, in the districts that are included in each category. For example, the proportion of 24.57% to 25.14% in the age-group 5-14 years, covers about 31 lakh persons or 34% of the total population in the age-group 5-14 years in the State.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.



Map 28

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP, 15-60, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of males in the age group 15-60 to the total male population in each district.

Method : The districtwise percentages of males in the age group 15-60 to the total male population are grouped into six ranges, viz., (i) 54.00-54.99, (ii) 55.00-55.99, (iii) 56.00-56.99, (iv) 57.00-57.99, (v) 58.00-58.99 and (vi) 59.00 and above, which are represented by different hatchings as shown in the legend. The districts are grouped and shaded accordingly. In addition to shading the districts, circles with radii proportional to the total male population of the districts are drawn in every district. Sectors proportional to the male population in the age group 15-60 are marked black in the circles.

Salient features : The Coastal districts right from Srikakulam to Nellore and Chittoor districts have all shown a proportion higher than that of the State average of 56.96%. Even Nizamabad in Telangana has shown a higher proportion than the State average. Visakhapatnam district has recorded the highest proportion of 59.68% and is the only district in the range of 59.00% and above. In the next lower range lie the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Chittoor. The remaining 5 districts belong to the 57.00-57.99% range. In the next lower range of 56.00-56.99%, though Cuddapah and Nalgonda districts have recorded 56.97% and 56.99% respectively which are higher than the State average, they fall in the same range along with Adilabad, Hyderabad and Khammam in which the propor-

tion is lower than the State average, all of them coming within the purview of 56.00 to 56.99% range. The range 55.00 to 55.99% covers 2 Telangana and 2 Rayalaseema districts which are Medak, Warangal, Kurnool and Anantapur. The lowest range, viz., 54.00% to 54.99% is covered by the districts of Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar. Similar observations can be made of the pie diagrams.

Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts had shown a heavy emigration of able-bodied males, particularly among the weavers to large textile cities in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra. Mahbubnagar also provides emigrant labour to large projects. Thus these two districts show the lowest percentage of male population in the working age group of 15-60. In the districts that provide employment and are able to attract immigrant workers as in the more prosperous Coastal Andhra districts and in the agriculturally and industrially developed Nizamabad district, the proportion is high. But for the Nagarjunasagar project works in Nalgonda and the collieries in Khammam and Adilabad districts, the proportion of males in the age group 15-60 in the populations of these districts could have been far less.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of male population in the age group 15-60 years to the total male population.

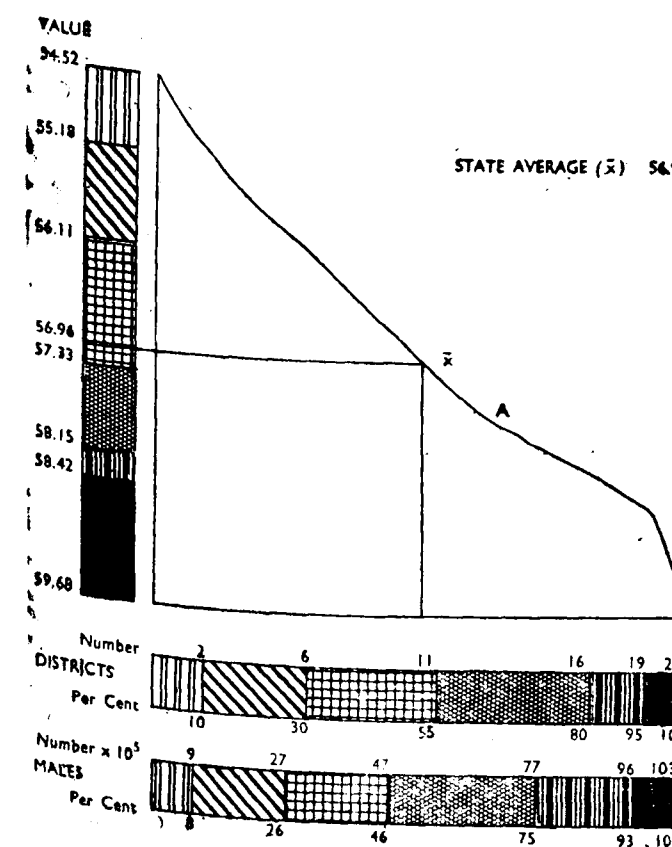
District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Karimnagar	1	54.52	Nalgonda	11	56.99
Mahbubnagar	2	54.89	Nellore	12	57.33
Anantapur	3	55.18	Krishna	13	57.34
Warangal	4	55.22	Guntur	14	57.41
Kurnool	5	55.38	Srikakulam	15	57.67
Medak	6	55.77	Nizamabad	16	57.73
Khammam	7	56.11	Chittoor	17	58.15
Hyderabad	8	56.22	East Godavari	18	58.42
Adilabad	9	56.74	West Godavari	19	58.47
Cuddapah	10	56.97	Visakhapatnam	20	59.68

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of males in the working age-group 15-60 years as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 2 districts or 10 per cent of the districts have a proportion of 54.52-55.17% of male population in the working age-group 15-60 years and so on.

C : This bar shows the number of males and percentage of males in the age group 15-60 years to the total population of males in the same age group, in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 54.52-55.17% in the age-group 15-60 years, covers about 9 lakh males or 8% of the male population in the age group 15-60 years in the State.

Sources : Table B-I and C-IV, of Part II-B (i) and Part II-C Volumes, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.



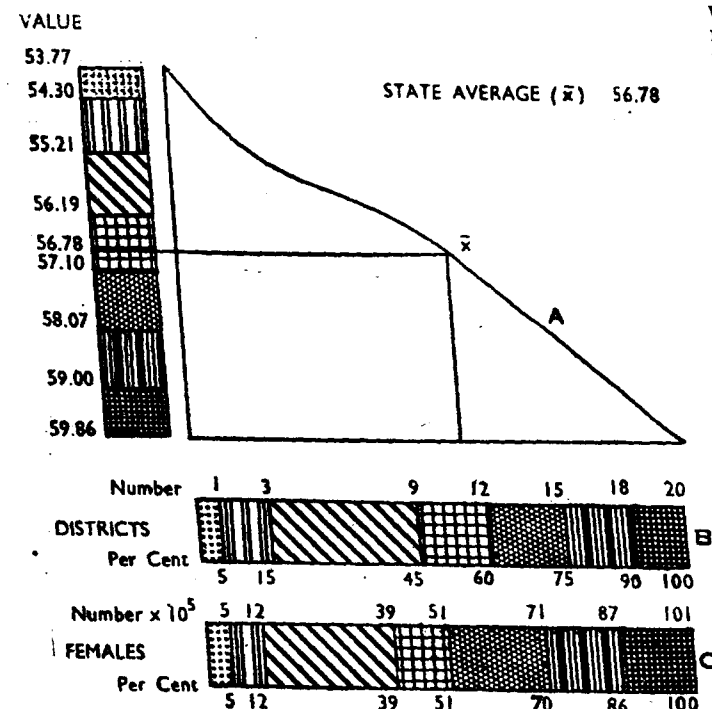
Map 29

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-60, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of females in the age group 15-60 to the total female population in each district.

Method : The districtwise percentages of females in the age group 15-60 are grouped into seven ranges, viz., (i) 53.00-53.99%, (ii) 54.00-54.99%, (iii) 55.00-55.99% (iv) 56.00-56.99%, (v) 57.00-57.99%, (vi) 58.00-58.99% and (vii) 59.00% and above and are shown by different hatchings as shown in the legend. The districts are grouped into these ranges and shaded appropriately. In addition to shading the districts, circles proportional to the total female population in the districts are drawn in every district. Sectors proportional to the female population in the age group 15-60 are marked in black in these circles.

Salient features : For the State as a whole the proportion of females in the age group 15-60 years to the total females in the State is 56.78%. This proportion varies from 53.77% in Anantapur to 59.86% in Visakhapatnam. In general, the Coastal districts show a higher proportion of females in the age group of 15-60 than either the Rayalaseema with the exception of Chittoor or Telangana with the exception of Hyderabad district. However, among the Coastal districts, Krishna district has shown a comparatively lower proportion of 56.58% in that region. East Godavari district which has recorded a proportion of 59.00% has been given the same hatching as Visakhapatnam district. These are the only two districts in the highest range. In the 58.00 to 58.99% range lie Srikakulam, West Godavari and Nizamabad districts. The other two districts of the Coastal region except Krishna district and also Chittoor district come within the purview of the next lower range,



viz., 57.00 to 57.99%. Krishna district and also the districts of Medak and Adilabad lie in the 56.00 to 56.99% range. Thus no Telangana district except Nizamabad had recorded a proportion of 57.00% or more. But in Rayalaseema region the highest proportion recorded by any district except Chittoor is 55.99% recorded in Cuddapah district. And Cuddapah along with Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts have recorded a proportion of 55.00 to 55.99%, while Warangal and Khammam districts have come within the purview of the range 54.00 to 54.99%. Anantapur district has recorded the least proportion of 53.77% and incidentally this is the only district which comes within the purview of 53.00 to 53.99% range.

It has been observed that the proportion of female workers is considerably lower in the Coastal Andhra districts than in the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts on account of the more prosperous conditions in the Coastal Andhra region and lesser need for the females to participate in work. This may have resulted in the longevity of the life of the females in these regions. A greater survival of the females in this age group in this tract may also be due to better medical facilities. In the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts where living conditions are more difficult and maternity facilities poorer, the proportion of females in the age group 15-60 gets considerably reduced.

The following statement, graph and bar diagrams illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of females in the age group 15-60 years to the total female population.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Anantapur	1	53.77	Medak	11	56.21
Khammam	2	54.30	Krishna	12	56.68
Warangal	3	54.84	Guntur	13	57.10
Kurnool	4	55.21	Chittoor	14	57.15
Hyderabad	5	55.23	Nellore	15	57.53
Mahbubnagar	6	55.28	Nizamabad	16	58.07
Karimnagar	7	55.35	West Godavari	17	58.78
Nalgonda	8	55.49	Srikakulam	18	58.87
Cuddapah	9	55.99	East Godavari	19	59.00
Adilabad	10	56.19	Visakhapatnam	20	59.86

- A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of females in the working age-group 15-60 years, as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus in one district or 5% of the total number of districts, the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15-60 years is between 53.00-53.99% and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number of females and percentage of females in the working age-group 15-60 to the total population of females in the same age group, in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 53.00-53.99% in the age-group 15-60 years, covers about 5 lakh females or 5% of the female population in the age-group 15-60 years in the State.

Source : Tables B-I and C-IV of Part II-B (i) and Part II-C Volumes, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 30

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-60 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : This map gives the proportion of male rural population in the age group 15-60 to the total male population in the rural areas of each district in the State. The population in the age group 15-60 may be broadly taken to belong to the economically productive age group and is generally referred to as the labour force.

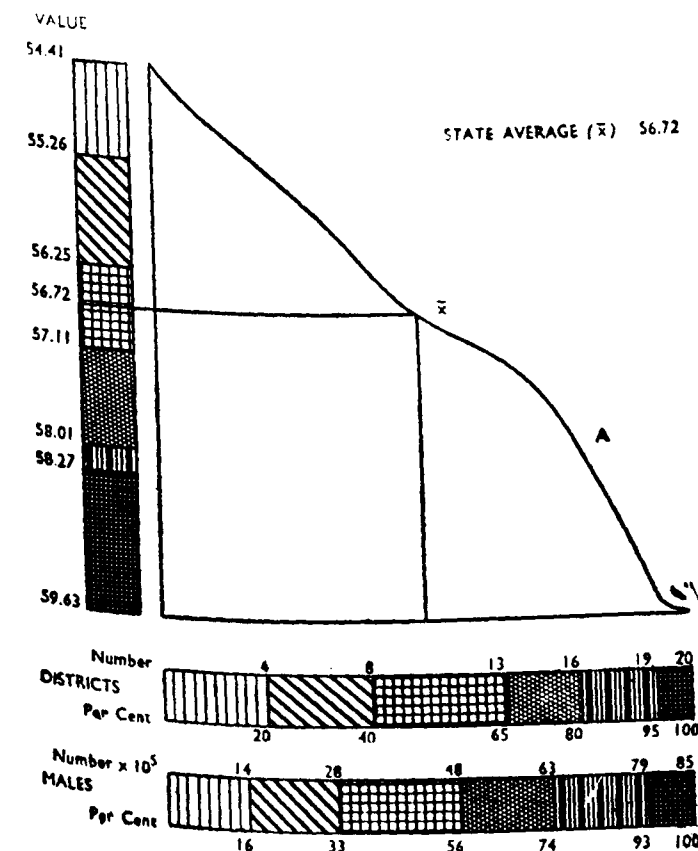
Method : The percentages of the male rural population in the age group 15-60 to the total male rural population in the 20 districts are classified into 6 convenient ranges as indicated in the reference to the map and each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs. In addition to this, a circle proportionate to the total male rural population of the district is drawn in each district and a sector representing the proportion of male rural population in the age group 15-60 to the total male rural population is also marked in each circle.

Salient features : The proportion of male rural population in the age group 15-60 to the total male rural population is 56.72% for the State. It ranges from 54.41% in Karimnagar district to 59.63% in Visakhapatnam district. It is observed that the eastern portion of the State comprising the Coastal districts along with the interior Chittoor and Cuddapah districts have recorded a proportion which is either equal to or higher than the State average while in all the other districts viz., the Telangana districts and Anantapur and Kurnool districts of Rayalaseema have recorded a lower percentage. Considering the class ranges

to which the districts belong, it is seen that Visakhapatnam is the only district represented by the highest percentage class (59.00% and above) as against Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Warangal belonging to the lowest class i.e., 54.00 to 54.99%.

The following statement, the graph and the bar diagrams illustrating the distribution of the districts among the different ratio ranges may also be studied. The graph line does not show any pronounced trough thereby indicating that there is no concentration of districts in the high or low ratio ranges.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Krishna	11	56.72			
Karimnagar	1	54.41	Nellore	12	56.77
Hyderabad	2	54.53	Cuddapah	13	56.88
Mahbubnagar	3	54.91	Guntur	14	57.11
Warangal	4	54.93	Nizamabad	15	57.55
Anantapur	5	55.26	Srikakulam	16	57.70
Kurnool	6	55.36	Chittoor	17	58.01
Khammam	7	55.58	West Godavari	18	58.26
Medak	8	55.77	East Godavari	19	58.27
Adilabad	9	56.25	Visakhapatnam	20	59.63
Nalgonda	10	56.47			



- A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of males in the age group 15-60 years in the rural areas, as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 4 districts or 20% of the districts have a proportion of 54.00-54.99% of rural male population in the age group 15-60 years and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number of males in the rural areas and the percentage of rural males in the age group 15-60 years to the total population in the same age group, in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 54.00-54.99% in the age group 15-60 years, covers about 14 lakhs males in the rural areas or 16% of the rural male population in the age group 15-60 years in the State.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B (i) Economic Tables and Table C-IV of Part II-C, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

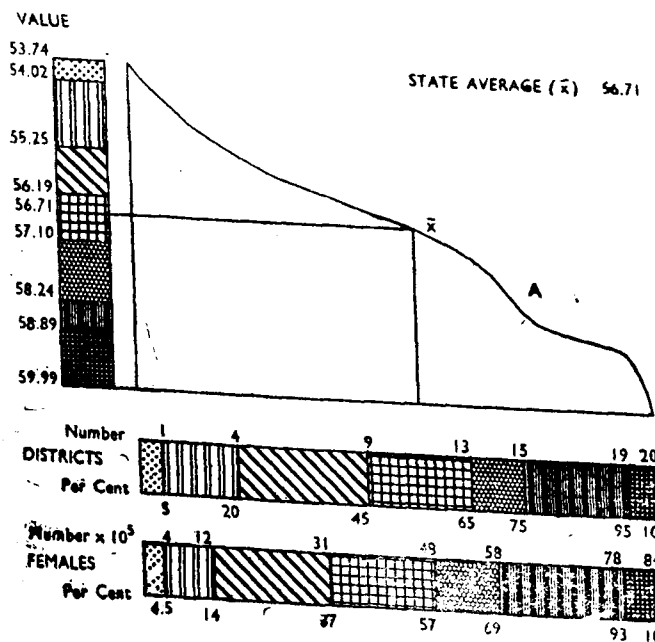
Map 31

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-60 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Depicts the proportion of female rural population in the age group 15-60 to the total female population in the rural areas of each district in the State.

Method : Seven ranges are selected to group the districts according to the proportion of females in the age group 15-60 to the total female population in the rural areas. These ranges are assigned different grades of hatching as shown in the legend. In addition to shading each district according to the range to which it belongs a circle proportional to the total female rural population is drawn in each district and a sector is marked to represent the proportion of female rural population in the age group 15-60 to the total female rural population.

Salient features : The proportion of female rural population in the age group 15-60 to the total females in the rural areas of the State is 56.71%. The lowest proportion of 53.74% is recorded in Anantapur district while the highest proportion of 59.99% is found in Visakhapatnam district. Krishna is the only district in the Coastal Andhra region which has recorded a proportion less than the State average, while Chittoor in Rayalaseema and Nizamabad in Telangana regions are the only districts which recorded a proportion of more than 57% and 58% respectively. The proportion of females in the age group 15-60 in the rural areas of Rayalaseema district is less than that in the Telangana



The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of females in the age group 15-60 years to the total female population, in the rural areas.

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of females in the age group 15-60 years in the rural areas, as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of 53.00-53.9% of rural female population in the age group 15-60 years and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of females in the age group 15-60 years in the rural areas to the total rural females in the working age group 15-60 years, in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 53.0-53.9% in the age group 15-60 years, covers about 4 lakh females in the rural areas or 4.5% of the rural female population in the age group 15-60 years in the State.

Source : Tables B-I and C-IV in Part II-B(i) and Part II-C Volumes of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 32

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-60 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Depicts the proportion of male urban population in the working age group 15-60 to the total male population in the urban areas of each district in the State.

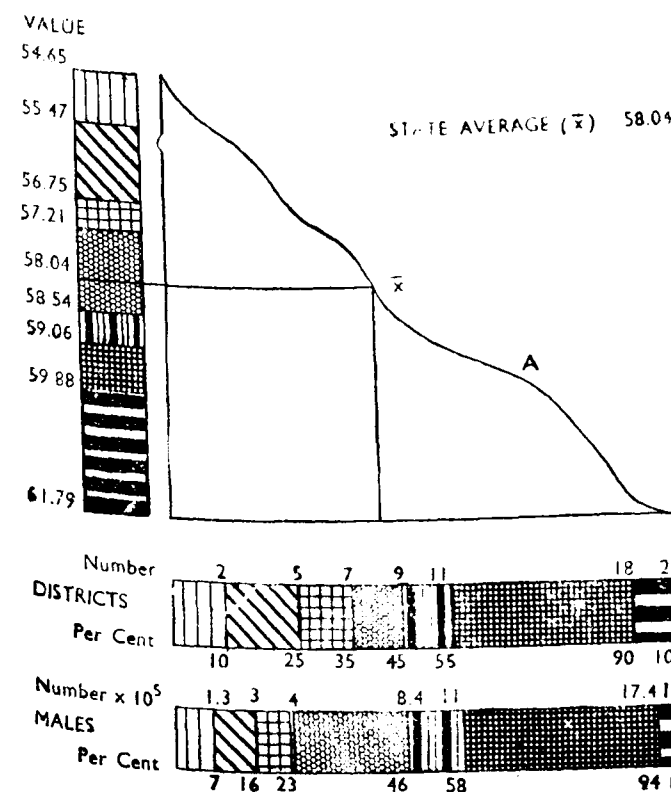
Method : The districtwise percentages of male urban population in the age group 15-60 to the total male urban population are classified into 7 convenient ranges and represented by different grades of hatching as indicated in the legend to the map. The districts are grouped into these seven ranges and shaded accordingly. In addition to the shading, circles proportional to the total male urban population in the districts are drawn in each district. Sectors representing the male urban population in the age group 15-60 are marked in the circles. Thus the unshaded portion of the circle represents the proportion of male urban population with the age of less than 15 or more than 60 years, in a district.

Salient features : The proportion of male urban population in the age group 15-60 to the total male urban population ranges from 54.65% and 54.82% in Mahbubnagar and Anantapur districts respectively to 61.79% in Nellore and Nalgonda districts, with the State average at 58.04%. Generally the districts which have a high employment potential in either industry or constructional work or good scope for expansion of agriculture have recorded a higher proportion. Thus we see that the Andhra districts along the coast except Srikakulam district, together with Nalgonda, Chittoor, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam have recorded a proportion higher than the State average. This phenomenon is due to the prosperity enjoyed by most of these districts. The location of industries such as the sugar factories in Nizamabad district, paper, rayon and cement industries in Adilabad, mining activity in Khammam and the construction of Nagarjunasagar Dam in Nalgonda district have

contributed to the high proportion of male population in the age group 15-60 in the urban areas of these districts. Nalgonda and Nellore occupy the highest range of 60.00% and above. The next range viz., 59.00 to 59.99% contains the largest number of districts, seven out of the total of 20 districts. The four Coastal Andhra districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and the Telangana districts of Khammam and Adilabad and Chittoor district in Rayalaseema belong to this range. The other district in Rayalaseema which has recorded a proportion higher than the State average is Guntur. Among the remaining districts the proportion is higher than the State average in Nizamabad. Thus all the Rayalaseema districts with the exception of Chittoor, Srikakulam in the coastal areas and also all the Telangana districts except Nalgonda, Adilabad and Nizamabad recorded a lower proportion than the State average. The pie-diagrams in districts also reveal a similar trend.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of males in the age group 15-60 years to the total male population in the urban areas.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Mahbubnagar	1	54.65	Nizamabad	11	58.77
Anantapur	2	54.82	East Godavari	12	59.06
Kurnool	3	55.47	Chittoor	13	59.22
Medak	4	55.73	Adilabad	14	59.26
Karimnagar	5	55.82	Krishna	15	59.34
Srikakulam	6	56.75	West Godavari	16	59.59
Warangal	7	56.94	Khammam	17	59.83
Hyderabad	8	57.21	Visakhapatnam	18	59.88
Cuddapah	9	57.51	Nellore	19.5	61.79
Guntur	10	58.54	Nalgonda		61.79



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of males in the age group 15-60 years in the urban areas as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 2 districts or 10% of the districts have a proportion of 54.00-54.99% of urban male population in the age group 15-60 years and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of males in urban areas in the age group 15-60 years to the total number of urban males in the working age group 15-60 years, in the districts which are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 54.00-54.99% in the age group 15-60 years covers about one lakh males in the urban areas or roughly 7% of the urban male population in the age-group 15-60 years in the State.

Source : Tables B-I and C-IV in Part II-B (i) and Part II-C Volumes of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 33

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-60 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose Depicts the proportion of female urban population in the age-group 15-60 to the total female population in the urban areas of each district in the State.

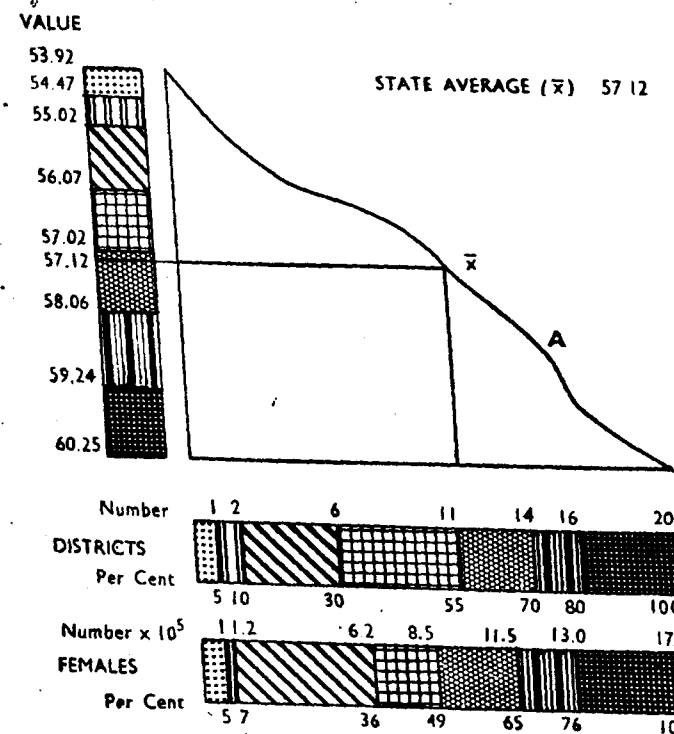
Method : The percentages of urban population in the age group 15-60 to the total female population in the districts are classified into seven convenient ranges for grouping the districts. These seven ranges are assigned different grades of hatching and all the districts are shaded according to the ranges to which they belong. Also circles proportional to the total female urban population are drawn in each district. A sector is marked in each circle to show the proportion of female urban population in the age group 15-60 to the total female urban population.

Salient features : The proportion of female urban population in the age-group 15-60 to the total female urban population varies from 53.92% in Anantapur to 60.25% in Nellore district; the State average being 57.12%. The sex ratio of Anantapur district itself shows a low proportion of women. The low percentage of women in the working range amongst them depicts that the district has little potential to find employment for women of working age groups. All the Coastal Andhra districts and also the Rayalaseema district of Chittoor recorded a proportion higher than the State average. Among the other districts Nizamabad, because of its beedi industry which employs mostly women

workers has recorded a high proportion of 57.02% and Nalgonda district on account of the enormous construction activity at Nagarjunasagar also has a high proportion of 56.90%. The urban areas of Nellore district contain many mica splitting works employing women workers and hence this high proportion of females in the age-group of 15-60. Besides Nellore district, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts also belong to the highest range of 59% and above. The pie-diagrams in the districts also lead to similar conclusions.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of females in the age-group 15-60 to the total female population, in the urban areas.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Anantapur	1	53.92	Nalgonda	11	56.90
Mahbubnagar	2	54.47	Nizamabad	12	57.02
Kurnool	3	55.02	Chittoor	13	57.52
Medak	4	55.48	Guntur	14	57.90
Hyderabad	5	55.58	Krishna	15	58.06
Karimnagar	6	55.75	Srikakulam	16	58.66
Cuddapah	7	56.07	Visakhapatnam	17	59.24
Warangal	8	56.15	East Godavari	18	59.77
Adilabad	9	56.18	West Godavari	19	59.83
Khammam	10	56.35	Nellore	20	60.25



A: This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of females in the working age group 15-60 in the urban areas, as shown on the Y-axis.

B: This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of 53.00-53.99% of urban female population in the age group 15-60 and so on.

C: This bar shows the number and per cent of females in the urban areas in the age-group 15-60 to the total urban females in the working age group 15-60 years in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., 53.00-53.99% in the working age group 15-60 covers about one lakh females in the urban areas or roughly 5% of the urban female population in the working age-group 15-60 in the State.

Source : Tables B-I and C-IV in Part II B(i) and Part II-C Volumes of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 34

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of population belonging to the rural and urban areas in each district of the State and also indicates the proportion of urban population living in towns with population less than 20,000 and in towns/cities with population of more than 20,000 persons.

Method : Circles proportional to the total population are drawn in each district. Sectors proportional to the urban population are then marked in every circle. Within these sectors representing the total urban population of the district, the proportion of the urban population living in towns with population of less than 20,000 persons is separately depicted. There will thus be three sectors in the each circle. The unshaded white sector represents the proportion of rural population. Of the other two, the sector shaded in complete black represents the proportion of urban population living in towns/cities with population of 20,000 persons and above. The third sector with black dots indicates the proportion of population living in towns with population of less than 20,000 persons.

Salient features : The definition of an urban unit as adopted at the 1961 Census was as follows :

- (1) All Municipalities, Cantonments, notified areas and other places enjoying recognised local administration like civil lines;
- (2) Other areas which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (a) a population of not less than 5,000
 - (b) a density of not less than 1,000 per sq. mile
 - (c) atleast three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

All the towns were classified into the usual six classes, according to population size.

Class of Town	Population size
Class I	100,000 and over
Class II	50,000—99,999
Class III	20,000—49,999
Class IV	10,000—19,999
Class V	5,000—9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

A list of towns arranged districtwise, together with the population of each town is given on the next page.

The following statement gives the proportions of Rural and Urban population in each district. The districts have been arranged in the descending order of the proportion of total urban population to the total population of the districts.

State/District	URBAN		RURAL	
	Percentage of total urban population to total population of the district	Percentage of urban population in towns of population size 20,000 and above to total population of the district	Percentage of urban population in towns of population size of less than 20,000 to total population of the district	Percentage of rural population to total population of the district
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	17.44	13.15	4.29	82.56
Hyderabad	62.18	60.64	1.53	37.82
Krishna	23.51	18.14	5.37	76.49
Guntur	20.83	16.61	4.22	79.17
Kurnool	19.23	12.30	6.93	80.77
East Godavari	18.54	14.70	3.83	81.46
Visakhapatnam	18.03	15.59	2.44	81.97
Anantapur	17.40	12.70	4.70	82.60
West Godavari	15.87	13.27	2.60	84.13
Adilabad	15.49	7.99	7.50	84.51
Nizamabad	14.51	10.77	3.74	85.49
Warangal	14.10	10.10	4.00	85.90
Cuddapah	13.20	7.43	5.77	86.80
Khammam	12.14	9.99	2.15	87.86
Chittoor	11.47	7.03	4.44	88.53
Nellore	11.00	7.52	3.48	89.00
Mahbubnagar	10.04	3.53	6.51	89.96
Nalgonda	9.31	5.06	4.25	90.69
Srikakulam	8.74	4.79	3.95	91.26
Medak	7.73	..	7.73	92.27
Karimnagar	7.06	3.24	3.82	92.94

In general, the rural population is, predominantly high in Srikakulam district in the Andhra region and in all the Telangana districts with the exception of Hyderabad district. In the Rayalaseema region the proportion of rural population is relatively low in Kurnool and Anantapur districts.

Source : Table A-I in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

LIST OF TOWNS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND THEIR POPULATION TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS—212

URBAN POPULATION—6,274,508

Name of Town	Population	Name of Town	Population	Name of Town	Population	Name of Town	Population
SRIKAKULAM DIST.				KRISHNA DIST.—Contd.			
Srikakulam	35,071	Vuyyur	14,489	CUDDAPAH DIST.—Contd.			
Cheepurupalle	9,540	Vijayawada	230,397	Rajampet	11,636	MEDAK DIST.—Contd.	
Bobbili	25,592	Mokhasa Mutya-lampadu	3,963	Nandalur	7,742	Zahirabad	19,075
Salur	26,111	Nandigama	10,244	ANANTAPUR DIST.			
Parvathipuram	25,281	Jaggayyapet	13,905	Anantapur	52,280	Kohir	8,407
Palakonda	13,780	Tiruvur	9,299	Kalyandrug	10,256	Narayankhed	6,059
Rajam	7,729	Nuzvid	18,974	Rayadrug	23,779	Andole (Jogipet)	10,681
Veeraghattam	8,951	Gudivada	44,801	Uravakonda	17,926	Medak	15,891
Narasannapet	11,167	Kaikalur	7,051	Gooty	19,057	Siddipet	18,719
Tekkali	11,636	GUNTUR DIST.				NIZAMABAD DIST.	
Sompeta	10,588	Guntur	187,122	Pamidi	8,716	Nizamabad	79,093
Mandasa	6,233	Tadepalle	12,994	Guntakal	48,083	Armur	13,249
Ichchapuram	12,961	Mangalagiri	22,182	Tadpatri	23,129	Kamarreddy	10,318
VISAKHAPATNAM DIST.				Yadiki	9,276	Domakonda	6,508
Visakhapatnam	182,004	Tenali	78,525	Dharmavaram	20,405	Banowada	8,201
Malkapuram	29,186	Chebrolu	14,291	Kadiri	24,307	Bodhan	30,929
Anakapalle	46,402	Repalle	21,941	Penukonda	7,993	ADILABAD DIST.	
Yellamanchili	13,556	Bhattiprolu	16,617	Hindupur	32,445	Adilabad	20,970
Narasapatnam	22,768	Bapatla	33,668	Madakasira	9,975	Asifabad	6,190
Chodavaram	14,948	Chirala	45,410	KURNOOL DIST.			
Madugula	7,688	Vetapalem	15,803	Kurnool	100,815	B-Ilampalli	29,101
Srungavarapukota	9,807	Ponnur & Nidubrolu	22,872	Kodumur	9,091	Kagaznagar	30,604
Vizianagaram	76,808	Ongole	35,804	Nandikotkur	12,130	Chinnur	9,645
Bheemunipatnam	9,869	Addanki	7,438	Atmakur	13,217	Mancheriyal	13,822
EAST GODAVARI DIST.				Markapur	16,665	Kadam Damsite	6,235
Kakinada	122,865	Chilakaluripet	29,744	Giddalur	12,084	Nirmal	19,896
Samakot	31,924	Vinukonda	22,666	Cumbum	9,305	Mudhol	7,560
Amalapuram	24,063	Gurazala	11,374	Nandyal	42,927	Bhainsa	12,346
Machavaram	10,026	Macherla	8,009	Banganapalle	8,015	KARIMNAGAR DIST.	
Razole	7,562	Sattenapalle	14,797	Koilkuntla	8,179	Karimnagar	31,554
Ramachandrapuram	18,778	Phirangipuram	17,495	Dhone	11,247	Sirilla	13,466
Draksharama	16,333	NELLORE DIST.				Venulawada	7,420
Mandapeta	19,766	Nellore	106,776	Pattikonda	10,234	Metpalli	7,862
Anaparthi	12,802	Gudur	25,618	Maddikera	10,929	Korata	11,780
Rajahmundry	1	Sullurpet	9,807	Adoni	69,951	Jagtial	20,941
Dowleshwaram	14,692	Naidupet	7,273	Kosigi	11,139	Peddapalli	11,712
Peddapuram	24,302	Venkatagiri	17,114	Yemmiganur	21,051	Manthani	7,779
Tuni	22,452	Kanigiri	9,529	MAHBUBNAGAR DIST.			
Pithapuram	27,910	Kandukur	12,436	Mahbubnagar	35,588	Warangal	156,106
CHITTOOR DIST.				Badepalle	8,438	Hasanparthi	7,719
Chittoor	47,876	Kavali	20,544	Farooqnagar	8,152	Parkal	6,722
Palmaner	9,865	Kovur	14,580	Kalvakurthi	6,924	Narasampet	6,860
Kuppam	9,272	CHITTOOR DIST.				Mahbubabad	13,248
Punganur	13,806	Chittoor	47,876	Kollapur	7,949	Dornakal	9,260
Madanapalle	24,386	Palmaner	9,865	Nagarkurnool	6,577	Jangaon	11,927
Vayalpad	8,016	Kuppam	9,272	Wanaparthi	12,635	Cherial	6,017
Tirupati	35,845	Punganur	13,806	Gadwal	16,375	KHAMMAM DIST.	
Tirumalai	5,561	Madanapalle	24,386	Makthal	6,744	Khammam	35,888
Penugonda	13,978	Vayalpad	8,016	Utkur	6,741	Yellandu	10,955
Maruter	5,296	Tirumalai	35,845	Narayanpet	20,504	Bhaurachalam	5,740
Narsapur	30,064	Tirumala	5,561	Kodangal	6,812	Kothagudem	69,728
Palacole	28,481	Pakala	14,482	Kosigi	8,821	Madhira	6,059
Bheemavaram	43,821	Kalahasti	26,460	HYDERABAD DIST.			
CUDDAPAH DIST.				Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119	Nalgonda	24,383
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	Cuddapah	49,027	Shamshabad	5,790	Suryapet	16,162
Pedana	15,033	Rayachoti	16,721	Tandur	16,736	Huzurnagar	7,333
Avanigadda	11,949	Vempalle	9,051	Vicarabad	9,033	Miryalguda	10,024
Gannavaram	6,702	Kamalapuram	7,641	MEDAK DIST.			
KRISHNA DIST.				Sangareddy	9,762	Devarakonda	8,811
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	Jammalamadugu	16,616	Sadasivpet	12,286	Bhongir	17,549
Pedana	15,033	Proddatur	30,616	NALGONDA DIST.			
Avanigadda	11,949	Badvel	8,036	Nalgonda	24,383	Suryapet	16,162
Gannavaram	6,702	CUDDAPAH DIST.				Huzurnagar	7,333
CUDDAPAH DIST.				CUDDAPAH DIST.			
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	Cuddapah	49,027	Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119	Miryalguda	10,024
Pedana	15,033	Rayachoti	16,721	Shamshabad	5,790	Vijayapuri	55,300
Avanigadda	11,949	Vempalle	9,051	Tandur	16,736	Devarakonda	8,811
Gannavaram	6,702	Kamalapuram	7,641	Vicarabad	9,033	Bhongir	17,549
CUDDAPAH DIST.				CUDDAPAH DIST.			
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	Cuddapah	49,027	Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119	Aler	7,514
Pedana	15,033	Rayachoti	16,721	Shamshabad	5,790	CUDDAPAH DIST.	
Avanigadda	11,949	Vempalle	9,051	Tandur	16,736	Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119
Gannavaram	6,702	Kamalapuram	7,641	Vicarabad	9,033	Shamshabad	5,790
CUDDAPAH DIST.				CUDDAPAH DIST.			
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	Cuddapah	49,027	Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119	Tandur	16,736
Pedana	15,033	Rayachoti	16,721	Shamshabad	5,790	Vicarabad	9,033
Avanigadda	11,949	Vempalle	9,051	Tandur	16,736	Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119
Gannavaram	6,702	Kamalapuram	7,641	Vicarabad	9,033	Shamshabad	5,790
CUDDAPAH DIST.				CUDDAPAH DIST.			
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	Cuddapah	49,027	Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119	Tandur	16,736
Pedana	15,033	Rayachoti	16,721	Shamshabad	5,790	Vicarabad	9,033
Avanigadda	11,949	Vempalle	9,051	Tandur	16,736	Hyderabad (Town-Group)	1,251,119
Gannavaram	6,702	Kamalapuram	7,641	Vicarabad	9,033	Shamshabad	5,790

Source : Table A-I in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 35

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-1961

Purpose : Shows the growth of urban population in each district from 1901 to 1961. The proportions of urban population living in Class I, Class II, Class III towns and in Classes IV, V and VI town taken together are also indicated for each district and the State.

Method : In each district vertical bars are drawn proportional to the urban population in each of the seven Census years from 1901 to 1961. Thus, there are seven vertical bars in each district. Each bar is further divided into four segments to indicate the proportion of urban population living in Class I, Class II, Class III, and Classes IV, V and VI towns taken together. Beginning with the proportion of urban population in Class I cities at the bottom, the proportions in the other Classes of towns are arranged one above the other in the order of the Classes of towns so that the segments at the top of each bar represent the proportion of population living in Class IV, V and VI towns. Different grades of hatching are assigned to these four segments as shown in the legend. The bars are shaded accordingly at the appropriate places. The names of the districts are noted underneath the bars. A similar diagram for the State as a whole is given separately as an inset.

Salient features : The total urban population of Andhra Pradesh which was only 1,839,750 persons in 1901 increased to as high a figure as 6,274,508 persons in 1961. The growth of urban population from 1901 to 1951 is very conspicuous. This is also the case with Class I cities. Till 1941 the population in Class I cities was not even double that in 1901. But in 1951 the urban population in Class I cities was nearly 4 times that in 1901 and in 1961 it increased to 6 times the urban population in 1901. There were no Class II towns in 1901 in the State and the only town in East Godavari district reported in 1911 had a population of 54,110 persons. However, in 1941 the population in Class II towns reached a peak figure of 714,659 persons and started diminishing thereafter from decade to decade. This might be due to a good number of Class II towns in 1941 and 1951 growing into Class I cities in 1951 and 1961 respectively. There is not much change in Class III towns from 1901 to 1941. As in the case of Class I cities, the population in this class in 1951 increased considerably as compared to 1901 and reached a very high figure of 1,520,603 persons in 1961. Even in the case of Class IV, V and VI towns, the population in 1951 Census was considerably higher than in any previous Census and it is also higher than that in 1961 Census.

Till 1951 there was no other Class I town at all in the State except Hyderabad city. Hyderabad city was the only one which had acquired the status of a city even by 1901 and continued to maintain the status at the succeeding Census years. This may not be surprising as Hyderabad city was the capital of a medieval kingdom even from the 16th century and continued to be the capital of a Princely State even under the British regime. No large city had developed in any other part of the State. After 1941 there has been a break through and by 1951 the towns of Vijayawada, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Rajahmundry in Coastal Andhra districts and Warangal in Telangana attained the status of cities. In 1961 five more towns matured into cities viz., Kakinada, Eluru, Bandar (Masulipatnam), Nellore and Kurnool. In districts wherever the cities exist the largest concentration of urban

population is found in the cities, and in the districts of East Godavari (52.3%), Krishna (68.0%), Warangal (71.7%) and in Hyderabad (97.5%) an overwhelmingly large proportion of the urban population is accounted for by the cities. Class II towns (Population size 50,000—99,999) represent a transitory stage in the development of towns. Towns of this population size were of considerable importance in the Coastal districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and Warangal between 1921 and 1941 and by 1961 all of them got promoted into cities. So much so in 1961 the proportion of population accounted for by Class II towns gets reduced to only 8.5%, though it was as high as 19.5% in the State's average in 1941 and in the Coastal districts this class which represents the largest size till 1941 was all important containing the major portion of the urban population of the districts. In 1961 only eight towns are of Class II, viz., Nizamabad, Tenali, Vizianagaram, Adoni, Kothagudem, Vijayapuri, Anantapur and Proddatur. Some of them may blossom forth into cities very soon. The urban development of most of the districts in the earlier decades was so poor that till 1931, Class II towns hardly existed except in East Godavari district in which Rajahmundry has attained the Class II status even by 1911. Class III towns accounted for a fairly high proportion of the urban populations in the Coastal Andhra districts excepting Srikakulam in the early decades and in Kurnool and Warangal, as most of the present day cities were in that class in those periods and represented the highest urban development in those areas. The smaller towns of Classes IV to VI account for a fairly steady and substantial proportion of the urban populations in all the early decades till 1941. Thereafter the quick growth of the populations of larger towns and cities and the promotion of Class IV towns to the higher classes resulted in a sharp decrease in the proportion of urban population contributed by the smaller towns. But in the districts of poor urban development as Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar in the Telangana region the smaller towns are still important. In districts like Khammam, Adilabad, Nalgonda, etc., the sudden growth of large collieries or project towns of Class III or Class II brings down the proportion of urban populations contributed by the smaller towns. In the advanced Coastal Andhra region where urbanisation has progressed steadily, while a greater concentration of population in the larger cities is observed, a number of thickly populated residential large villages of a quasi-urban character had been recognised as towns at the 1951 Census and earlier and by the stricter application in 1961 of the criteria for the recognition of a place as urban, viz., (i) minimum population of 5,000, (ii) density of not less than 1,000 per square mile and (iii) at least 3/4ths of the working population should be non-agricultural, led to a considerable pruning down of the smaller towns. Thus in 1961 the proportion of urban population in the smaller towns in several Coastal Andhra districts gets suddenly reduced. In Hyderabad district, the concentration of urban population in the city of Hyderabad overshadows the area and does not allow any small town to grow in the neighbourhood. There are no Class II or III towns at all in Hyderabad district and the contribution made by the smaller towns of Class IV, V, or VI in the district is insignificant.

Source : Table A-IV of Part II-A. General population Tables, 1961 Census, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 36

DEGREE OF URBANIZATION

Purpose : Gives an idea of the extent to which a city/town will exert its urban influence around it.

Method : The 212 towns in the State are classified into the usual six classes according to size of population. There are in all 11 cities/Town-groups of Class I, 8 towns in Class II, 51 in Class III, 71 in Class IV, 70 in Class V and only one in Class VI. The Class I towns are sub-divided into 3 categories viz., (i) those with a population of one million and above, (ii) with a population ranging between 500,000 and 999,999 persons and (iii) with a population of 100,000 to 499,999 persons. However, in this state there is only one Town-group belonging to the first sub-division and the remaining 10 cities under Class I fall within the third sub-division. Circles are drawn with the location of the city/town as centre and with a radius proportional to 40 Kms. for the cities in the first sub-division under Class I, 32 Kms. for cities in the second sub-division of Class I, 24 Kms. for those in the third sub-division of Class I, 16 Kms. for Class II towns and 8 Kms. for Class III and IV towns. The extent of influence of the city/town is represented by the circle around it. The locations of Class V and VI towns are represented only by small black dots as their influence does not generally extend beyond the immediate neighbourhood. White dots marked in the centres of the circles denote the location of the city/town.

Salient features : In the Coastal region from Kakinada in East Godavari district to Tenali in Guntur district the towns are clustered very close to one another with 6 cities of Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Bandar, Vijayawada and Guntur dominating the area. To the north-east of this area lie Visakhapatnam city and Vizianagaram town exerting considerable influence with three or four small towns around them. With the absence of any large city/town in Srikakulam district urban influence is not significant in this district. Along the coastline, apart from the predominant urban zone mentioned above only Nellore town in the south exerts more influence while the others are smaller towns and their influence is insignificant. In Rayalaseema only Kurnool city and Adoni town affect the surrounding areas to a considerable extent. In the rest of Rayalaseema, urban influence is not significant. In Telangana only Hyderabad town-group, Warangal City and Nizamabad Town exert urban influence around them to a high degree. Vijayapuri in Nalgonda district and Kothagudem in Khammam District are comparatively smaller towns and their influence is limited by the very restricted nature of these towns viz., constructional activity and mining respectively.

Source : Table A-IV in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 37

URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1961

Purpose : Emphasizes the pockets of concentration of urban populations and brings out areas of comparatively low degrees of urbanisation in the State very clearly by drawing isopleths.

Method : The proportions of urban population to the total population in the taluks are classified into six ranges viz. (i) less than 5%, (ii) 5-15%, (iii) 15-25%, (iv) 25-35%, (v) 35-45% and (vi) 45% and above. Different grades of hatching are assigned to these 6 ranges as indicated in the legend to the map. Isopleths are drawn connecting points of equal proportion and the intervening space between two isopleths is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : Of the 189 taluks in the State there are in all 35 taluks which do not contain urban units. The areas covered by these 35 taluks are therefore shaded to correspond to the range of less than 5% of urban population along with other regions in this range. In the remaining taluks, the urban proportion ranges from 3% in Cheepurupalle of Srikakulam district to 94.51% in Hyderabad West. The extraordinarily high proportion in Hyderabad West taluk is obviously due to the presence of the Hyderabad town-group which covers almost the entire taluk. The highest concentration of urban population is confined to only 4 zones. These zones lie around Hyderabad town-group, Visakhapatnam city, Vijayawada city, and Gooty town of Anantapur district. But the area with Vijayawada city as the nucleus having Guntur and Tenali on one side and Eluru and Bandar on the other forms an important zone of urban concentration covering portions of the three prosperous districts viz. Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari. The extent of area covered either in Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad or Gooty is not so much as is the case with Vijayawada. In the Visakhapatnam zone the coastal tract from Rajahmundry, Kakinada to Visakhapatnam also has considerable urban concentration with an average proportion of 15-25% urban population to total population. This zone, apart from a number of prosperous towns spread out in the rich East Godavari delta region, has a series of towns along the G.N.T. road. The Gooty zone covers a sizeable area encompassing Anantapur, Rayadurg, Uravakonda, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram and Hindupur towns with

an average proportion lying in the same range. On the contrary in the Hyderabad zone an urban concentration is found in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyderabad Town-group. While in the surrounding taluks the proportion of urban population is very small, except in Tandur and Ibrahimpatnam with urban proportions of 16.98% and 14.28% respectively. Next in importance is the Nellore-Chittoor area. This portion covers the taluks of Nellore, Gudur, Sullurpet and Venkatagiri in Nellore district and Chandragiri, Chittoor and Kalahasti taluks in Chittoor district in which lie a few important towns as Nellore, Gudur, Tirupati etc. In all these taluks the urban population is over 15% of the total population. Moreover, in the Nellore area the proportion is over 35%. The other areas though not as important as the ones given above are Kothagudem, Kurnool, Adoni and Nizamabad areas. To some extent mention can also be made of Vijayapuri, Warangal, Bellampalli, Proddatur, Cuddapah, Nandyal and Vizianagaram areas. In general the Telangana and to some extent Rayalaseema regions had comparatively lower proportion of urban population than the Coastal Andhra districts. Portions covering the Agency taluks of Srungavarapukota, Paderu and Chintapalle in Visakhapatnam, Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram in East Godavari district, Polavaram in West Godavari district, Bhadrachalam, Bhoorgampadu, Yellandu and Nugur in Khammam district and Mulug in Warangal, portions of Sultanabad and Huzurabad taluks in Karimnagar, Jangaon in Warangal, Gajwel and Narsapur in Medak, Medchal in Hyderabad, Nalgonda and Devarakonda in Nalgonda, Achampet, Kalvakurthi and Nagarkurnool in Mahbubnagar, portions of Darsi, Podili, Kandukur, Udayagiri, Atmakur and Rapur taluks in Nellore district, parts of Sidhout and Rajampet taluks in Cuddapah district and Satyavedu taluk in Chittoor district have the lowest urban proportion of less than 5%, several of them having no urban units at all. Madnur, Banswada and Yellareddy taluks in Nizamabad and Razole and Kothapet taluks in East Godavari also lie in this lowest range.

Source : Table A-I in Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 38

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, 1901-61

Purpose : To trace the career of each of the 212 towns of Andhra Pradesh recognised at the 1961 Census, from 1901 onwards.

Method : All the 212 towns in the State are divided into 3 categories viz., (i) Towns with population of 50,000 persons or more, (ii) Towns with population between 20,000 to 50,000 persons and (iii) Towns with a population of less than 20,000 persons. These three categories of towns are represented in the Map by proportionate circles, the centre of each circle indicating the location of a town. The circles are shaded by seven different types of hatching to denote the Census year (between 1901 and 1961) in which each place was first declared as a town. In the case of places which were treated as towns at one of the early Censuses but subsequently lost the urban status for a certain period and again regained the urban status, there is a vertical unhatched portion in the middle of the circle signifying the break and the period during which a place lost the urban status is indicated by a letter in the middle of the unhatched portion of the circle as explained in the legend and the year in which it regained the urban status is also indicated by the appropriate type of hatching adjacent to it on the right.

Salient features : At 1901 Census, 110 out of the 212 present towns were treated as urban units. Of the remaining 102 towns, 10 were treated as such for the first time in 1911, 16 in 1921 and another 10 in 1931. However, in 1941 and 1951 Censuses as many as 27 and 29 new urban units respectively in each of the Censuses came into existence while only 10 new towns declared as such for the first time were included in the list of urban units in the 1961 Census. Among these 212 towns, there are 4 towns which were not considered as urban units for a certain period during 1901-61 but which, however, subsequently regained their urban status. They are Yadiki in Anantapur district, Cumbum in Kurnool district, Asifabad in Adilabad district and Hasanparthi in Warangal district. Yadiki was a town in 1901 Census and continued to be a town till 1921 but in 1931 and 1941 Censuses it was not treated as an urban unit. However, in 1951 it regained the status of a town and continued to be so in 1961 also. Cumbum also was a town in 1901 and 1911 Censuses but was declassified in 1921 Census. It was again given the status of a town in 1941 Census and continues to be treated as a town. Asifabad was first classified as a town only in the 1931 Census but in the subsequent Census i.e., 1941 it was declassified and having regained the urban status in 1951 Census it continues to be a town even now. Hasanparthi was a town in 1901 Census but was declassified in 1911 Census and it regained its position as a town only in the 1931 Census. It continues to be a town since 1931.

The definition of an urban unit as adopted at the 1961 Census was as follows :

- (1) All Municipalities, Cantonments, Notified areas and other places enjoying recognized local administration like Civil Lines;

- (2) Other areas which satisfied the following criteria:

- (a) a population of not less than 5000,
- (b) a density of not less than 1000 persons per sq. mile, and
- (c) at least three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

Places which might have been treated as towns by the application of more liberal definitions adopted at the earlier Census, but which are not treated as towns at the 1961 Census have not been shown in the map. For example as many as 74 towns of the 1951 Census were declassified into rural areas at the 1961 Census and these are obviously not shown in the map.

The following statement shows the number of towns districtwise and their distribution by the year of origin :

State/District	Total No. of Towns	Distribution of towns according to year of origin						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
ANDHRA PRADESH	212	10	27	29	10	16	10	110
Srikakulam	13	..	1	1	..	..	1	7
Visakhapatnam	10	1	..	..	..	1	1	9
East Godavari	14	..	2	2	..	1	..	9
West Godavari	10	..	..	2	2	1	2	5
Krishna	13	5	1	..	..	2	..	10
Guntur	20	..	2	1	..	6	1	6
Nellore	9	..	..	1	1	..	1	5
Chittoor	13	1	5	1	..	1	..	7
Cuddapah	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	13
Anantapur	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Kurnool	16	..	..	9	1	..	..	5
Mahbubnagar	14	..	4	3	1	1	..	2
Hyderabad	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Medak	8	..	1	..	..	1	2	3
Nizamabad	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	5
Adilabad	10	1	2	1	1	..	..	5
Karimnagar	8	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Warangal	8	..	3	1	2	..	..	1
Khammam	5	1	1	1	..	..	1	2
Nalgonda	8	1	3	2	..	..	..	..

Comparatively, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts have a larger proportion of towns of a very early origin than other districts. West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Kurnool and Nalgonda seem to have a large proportion of towns of more recent origin.

Source : Table A-IV of Part II-A, General Population Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 39

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS IN ANY OF THE YEARS 1901-61

Purpose : Shows the units of which were once treated as urban and having lost their urban status during any of the Census years from 1901-1961 continue to be so in 1961, even if they regained their urban status in the intervening period.

Method : These are 92 such units in Andhra Pradesh. These 92 units are classified into three categories viz., (i) towns with population of less than 5,000 persons, (ii) between 5,000-10,000 persons and (iii) between 10,000-15,000 persons. There are no towns with population of over 15,000 persons which were declassified at all in any of the Censuses 1901-1961. With the location of the town as centre, circles are drawn with three different radii to distinguish the three categories mentioned above. Seven different grades of hatching are used to denote the Census year in which a particular town lost its urban status from 1901 to 1961 as indicated in the legend to the map. There are 7 towns which lost the urban status but regained it in some subsequent Census and ultimately ceased to be urban units in the 1961 Census. In these seven cases, two grades of hatching are used—the one on the left denoting the first Census year in which the town lost its urban status and the second on the right indicating the Census year in which it finally lost its urban status. There is an unshaded portion in the middle of the circle signifying the regaining of the urban status for some period in between. The period during which a place regained the urban status is indicated by a letter in the middle of the unhatched portion of the circle, as explained in the legend.

Salient features : Out of the 92 towns which were once towns and ceased to be towns in the 1961 Census, 66 towns or nearly 72% of them were declassified only at the 1961 Census due to the stricter definition of a town now adopted (Please see the note to the previous map). There is only one town which was declassified in 1921, 3 in 1931,

7 in 1941 and 8 in 1951. In addition to these, seven towns viz., Balakonda and Madnur in Nizamabad district, Dharmapuri in Karimnagar district, Bukkapatnam in Anantapur district and Boath, Sirpur and Lakshettipet in Adilabad district regained their urban status for some time after having lost it in some Census but ultimately cease to be urban units in the 1961 Census. Balakonda was a town in the 1901 Census and also in 1911 but lost its urban status in 1921. In the three subsequent Censuses, i.e., 1931, 1941 and 1951 it was recognised as a town. Ultimately in the 1961 Census it lost its urban status. Dharmapuri was first recognised as a town in the 1911 Census but lost its status in 1921 and regained in 1931 Census and continued to be recognised so till it was declassified in 1961. Bukkapatnam was classified as a town in 1911 and also in 1921 Censuses. In the 1931 and 1941 Censuses it remained only a village but in 1951 it regained its urban status and lost it in 1961. The other four towns, Madnur, Boath, Sirpur and Lakshettipet were all recognised as towns only in the 1931 Census and lost the urban status in 1941, subsequently they regained the status of towns in 1951 but were not recognised as towns in 1961.

The number of towns which lost their urban status in the 1961 Census is relatively large in Nizamabad and West Godavari districts. Chittoor is the only district which does not have any town which lost its urban status at any of the Censuses from 1901-1961.

All these 92 places have been declassified mainly because of lack of urban characteristics. The criteria adopted for classifying a place as a town are explained in the note to the previous map 38—Chronological distribution of towns, 1901-61.

Source : Table A IV of Part II-A, General Population Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 40

CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose : To indicate the predominant functional characteristic of towns, cities and town-groups with a population of 50,000 persons and more.

Method : Circles of two sizes are drawn with the location of cities/town-group as centre. The larger circles represent cities or town-groups with a population of 100,000 persons or more and the smaller circle denotes towns with population lying between 50,000 to 99,999 persons. The proportions of working population in each of the five functional characteristics viz., (i) Primary activity—Agriculture, Mining and Fishing—(Census industrial categories I, II and III), (ii) Industrial—Industries including construction (Census Industrial categories IV, V and VI), (iii) Commercial—Trade and Commerce (Census industrial category VII), (iv) Transport—Transport (Census industrial category VIII) and (v) Services—Other Services (Census industrial Category IX) are worked out and the predominant functional type of a city/town is determined on the basis of the following principle. (a) If the proportion of working population is more than 40% of the total working population of the city in any one of the five characteristics then the town/city is designated by that characteristic. (b) If the proportion is not more than 40% in any one of the characteristics, then the next predominant characteristic is taken into account and if the first two predominant characteristics combined together have a proportion of over 60% then the town is designated as having the two characteristics and is termed as industrial-cum-services or industrial-cum-commercial etc. (c) If the combined proportion of the first two predominant characteristics is less than 60% then the third predominant characteristic is also taken into consideration, in designating the functional type of the town/city. Such cases are recorded as Industrial-cum-Commercial-cum-Services or Industrial-cum-Services-cum-Primary activity.

Different grades of hatching are assigned to the 5 characteristics as explained in the legend to the map. If the city/town is uni-functional and designated with a specific characteristic as Industrial the circle will be assigned that particular hatching. If the town is bi-functional and designated as industrial-cum-commercial then half the circle will contain the hatching specified for 'Industrial' and the other half is shaded with hatching relevant to 'Commercial'. In the other case of tri-functional type designated as Industrial-cum-commercial-cum-service then each of the three relevant hatchings will occupy one third of the circle.

Salient features : In Andhra Pradesh there are in all 19 towns/cities/town-groups with a population of 50,000

persons and more. Among these, eight are uni-functional Hyderabad town-group, Visakhapatnam (Harbour town) and Anantapur are designated as Service towns while Guntur (Tobacco and jute), Adoni (cotton textile), Vijayapuri (Nagarjunasagar Project) and Proddatur (Cotton ginning and weaving) are designated as Industrial. The other town Kothagudem which is purely a mining town is designated as a town with the characteristic of Primary Activity. The bi-functional towns with the characteristic of industrial-cum-services are the cities of Warangal, Kakinada, Eluru, Nellore, Bandar (Masulipatnam) and Kurnool. The remaining five towns are tri-functional. Among these Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Tenali and Vizianagaram belong to the Industrial-cum-commercial-cum-services category and Nizamabad town is designated as Industrial-cum-services-cum-primary activity. There are no large towns/cities with the predominant characteristic involving transport though cities like Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada are important centres of transport and communications.

The following statement gives the proportion of workers in each functional sector for each of the towns covered by this map.

City/Town with population of over 50,000	Percentage of workers to total workers in				
	Primary	Industrial	Commercial	Transport	Services
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad Town-group	3.31	23.25	17.33	10.03	46.08
Vijayawada	4.22	25.92	21.75	18.16	29.95
Guntur	4.48	41.66	14.89	9.88	29.09
Visakhapatnam	6.31	17.59	12.69	21.71	41.70
Warangal	11.41	37.68	14.57	8.24	28.10
Rajahmundry	2.27	30.19	22.49	15.16	29.89
Kakinada	8.26	23.11	18.66	11.94	38.03
Eluru	9.21	33.46	16.97	8.36	32.00
Nellore	7.42	26.93	16.19	10.74	38.72
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	11.99	27.74	18.66	10.08	31.53
Kurnool	9.43	34.66	14.19	6.77	34.95
Nizamabad	18.96	30.41	14.90	6.47	29.26
Tenali	19.41	25.30	19.55	8.60	27.14
Vizianagaram	4.99	25.39	21.68	11.50	36.44
Adoni	14.83	42.05	17.32	4.61	21.19
Kothagudem	57.52	12.86	10.19	3.64	15.79
Vijayapuri	2.48	79.70	4.86	1.39	11.57
Anantapur	4.32	24.11	15.53	6.80	49.24
Proddatur	10.11	51.82	16.47	5.52	16.08

Source : Table B-II in Part II-B(i), Economic Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 41

TOWNS WITH POPULATION 20,000-50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose : Shows the functional characteristics of medium sized towns i.e. with population between 20,000 and 49,999 persons (Class III towns).

Method : The method adopted for this map is the same as that used for the previous map No. 40.

Salient features : There are in all 51 towns in the State with population ranging from 20,000 to 49,999 persons. Comparatively there are fewer towns with specific functional characteristic. Of the 51 towns only 18 towns are uni-functional, a good number of them having industrial characteristic. Chirala (cotton spinning and weaving and tobacco), Bodhan (sugar industry), Kagaznagar (paper and rayon), Malkapuram (industrial satellite town of Visakhapatnam), Kalahasti (Brass and Bell metal), Rayadurg (Silk industry & Cotton), Tadpatri (Cotton), Chilakaluripet (Tobacco), Mangalagiri (cotton handloom weaving and tobacco), Yemmiganur (cotton handloom weaving), Narayanpet (handloom weaving) and Dharmavaram (silk handloom weaving) towns are uni-functional among the class III towns of the State. Purely services towns are Khammam, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad. The only towns with primary activity are Ponnur and Nidubrolu in Guntur district which is predominantly agricultural and Bellampalli in Adilabad district which is a mining town. The other types of towns are as under.

Services-cum-Industrial

1. Chittoor
2. Tirupati (Brass, Bell-metal)
3. Ongole (Tobacco)
4. Mahbubnagar
5. Peddapuram (Silk weaving)

Primary-cum-Services

1. Bapatla
2. Salur
3. Tanuku
4. Narasapatnam

Industrial-cum-Primary

1. Narsapur
2. Pithapuram
3. Kadiri

Services-cum-Commercial

1. Tuni

Industrial-cum-Commercial-cum-Services

1. Cuddapah
2. Gudivada
3. Hindupur
4. Narasaraopet
5. Palacole

Primary-cum-Industrial-cum-Services

1. Bheemavaram
2. Nandyal
3. Srikakulam
4. Samalkot
5. Tadepalligudem
6. Bobbili
7. Madanapalle
8. Amalapuram
9. Repalle
10. Jagtial

Primary-cum-Commercial-cum-Services

1. Anakapalle
2. Gudur
3. Parvathipuram
4. Kavali

Transport-cum-services-cum-primary

1. Guntakal (Important Railway junction on the Bombay-Madras broad gauge and Hyderabad-Bangalore Metre gauge).

Source : Table B-II of Part II-B (i) Volume, Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 42**TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961**

Purpose : To show the functional characteristics of towns with a population of less than 20,000 persons, in Andhra Pradesh.

Method : The method adopted for Map No. 40 is followed here also.

Salient features : There are in all 142 towns in the State with a population of less than 20,000 persons. A majority of these towns are uni-functional and are connected mostly with primary activities, especially agriculture. Of the 85 uni-functional towns (over two-thirds of the working population engaged in that industry), 60 towns belong to the primary activity. The next largest number of towns is found in the Industrial sector and the industry in these towns is usually of the cottage, household and small scale type. Of the remaining 25 uni-functional towns, 18 are industrial towns, 5 service towns and 2 transport towns. There is not even one town which is exclusively commercial. Among the industrial towns, Venkatagiri (Handloom weaving), Markapur (Slate making), Dowleshwaram (P.W.D. Workshops), Armur (Beedi making and silk weaving), Kadam

Dam site (Project town) and Mokhasa Mutyalampadu (Satellite town of Vijayawada) are important. The two transport towns are Dornakal and Renigunta which are busy railway junctions. Bi-functional towns are 30 in number, of which 15 belong to the primary activity-cum-services, 11 to the primary activity-cum-industrial and only 4 to the industrial-cum-services category. Among the primary activity-cum-industrial towns, Gadwal (Handloom weaving), Vuyyur (Sugar), Tadepalle (Cement), Anaparthi (tobacco), Sadasivpet (Handloom weaving) are noteworthy. There are 27 tri-functional towns of which 20 are primary activity-cum-industrial-cum-services towns. Of these, Nirmal (toy making), Tandur (stone quarrying and mining), Kovvur (tobacco) and Mancherial (cement) towns are important. Towns with some commercial importance (though not predominantly) are Bhongir, Suryapet, Rajampet, Vinukonda, Badepalle and Farooqnagar. Gooty town is fairly important as a transport town lying on the Bombay-Madras broad-gauge line, though it has been classified as a primary-cum-services-cum-transport town.

Source : Table B-II in Part II-B (i) -Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

- i. Agriculture
- ii. The 1961 Census Industrial Categories
- iii. Population employed in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Livestock, Forests, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations etc.
- iv. Population employed in Mining, Quarrying, Household Industry & Manufacturing
- v. Electricity
- vi. Population engaged in Construction, Transport & Communications
- vii. Trade & Commerce
- viii. Services

Map 43
LAND UTILIZATION, 1959-60

Purpose : Shows the extent of area available or not available for agriculture, separately for each district.

Method : The area available for agriculture is classified into three categories viz. :

1. *Net area sown* (including miscellaneous tree crops and groves): Lands under casuarina trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes and groves for fuel etc., which are not included under orchards are also included in this category.
2. *Fallow land* : This includes current fallows and other fallow lands. Current fallows comprise cropped areas which are kept fallow during the current year. For example, if any seedling area is not cropped again the same year it may be treated as current fallow. Lands under other fallows are those which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than 5 years. The reason for keeping such land fallow may be one of the following (i) poverty of cultivators (ii) inadequate supply of water (iii) malarial climate (iv) silting of canals and rivers and (v) unremunerative nature of farming.
3. *Culturable waste* : This includes lands available for cultivation, whether not taken up for cultivation or abandoned after few years for one reason or other. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. They may be assessed or unassessed and may be in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession is also included in this category.

The area not available for agriculture is classified into four categories, viz.,

1. *Forests* : These include all actually forested areas or the lands classed or administered as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests whether State-owned or private. If any portion of such land is not actually wooded but put to some agricultural uses, that portion is included under the appropriate heading of cultivated or uncultivated lands.
2. *Permanent pastures and grazing lands* : These cover all grazing lands whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Village common and grazing lands within forest areas are included under this head.
3. *Land put to non-agricultural uses (for settlement and communications etc.)* : This stands for all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water e.g. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agricultural.
4. *Barren and uncultivable waste* : This covers all barren and uncultivable lands like mountains, deserts etc. Land which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at a high cost is classed as uncultivable whether such land is in isolated blocks or within the cultivated holdings.

Two circles proportional to (i) area available for agriculture and (ii) area not available for agriculture, are drawn in each district. These two circles are further divided into sectors representing the sub-classes of land utilization, mentioned above. The sectors in the circles are shaded by different types of hatching. The actual acreages are noted against each circle and percentage values are also noted in

the sector representing the major portion of the land use in the respective districts. The circle representing the area available for agriculture including the different hatchings for the sectors in this circle are marked green.

Salient features : For the State as a whole nearly 60% of the total area is available for agriculture while forests occupy more than half of the remaining area not available for agriculture.

In Visakhapatnam, Adilabad and Khammam districts a major portion of the land is not available for cultivation. This is due to the preponderance of forests in these districts, accounting for nearly 40% or more of the geographical area. East Godavari, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Warangal and Chittoor districts also have considerable area under forests comprising 49.02%, 70.94%, 75.51%, 55.82% and 47.18% respectively of the area not available for agriculture. In Visakhapatnam district the net area sown however forms more than 80% of the area available for cultivation, which is, however, very limited being only 1.12 million acres. The percentage of area sown to area available for cultivation is more than 55% in all the other districts mentioned above except Cuddapah in which it is less than 50%. The area available for cultivation is more than the area not available in all the districts except in Visakhapatnam, Khammam and Adilabad districts for reasons already explained. In the three coastal delta districts, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur, the area available for cultivation is more than double the area not available for cultivation. So is the case with Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nalgonda districts. The proportion of net area sown to the area available for cultivation in the three delta districts mentioned ranges from about 75% to 85% while in Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nalgonda the proportion of net area sown is slightly less indicating that the considerably larger extent of fallow land and cultivable waste in these districts remains to be reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

The following statement gives the absolute figures of the areas not available for agriculture, area available for cultivation and the net sown area, districtwise.

State/District	Area not available for cultivation (in acres)	Area available for cultivation (in acres)	Net area sown (in acres)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	27,629,519	39,822,174	27,586,227
Srikakulam	1,055,866	1,435,210	1,049,659
Visakhapatnam	2,199,568	1,121,665	926,323
East Godavari	1,076,533	1,597,907	1,044,342
West Godavari	588,309	1,343,521	1,000,136
Krishna	682,929	1,460,780	1,247,702
Guntur	1,085,867	2,684,413	2,232,882
Nellore	2,433,384	2,649,862	1,577,313
Chittoor	1,718,054	1,731,963	1,018,731
Cuddapah	1,663,732	2,134,790	1,053,050
Anantapur	1,240,631	3,487,398	2,558,157
Kurnool	2,218,305	3,676,311	2,651,367
Mahbubnagar	1,375,929	3,184,135	2,192,344
Hyderabad	677,015	1,190,114	889,240
Medak	809,590	1,695,710	1,176,119
Nizamabad	811,895	1,097,969	763,885
Adilabad	2,199,693	1,930,470	1,298,066
Karimnagar	1,146,588	1,790,242	1,174,953
Warangal	1,485,086	1,782,290	1,089,614
Khammam	2,182,321	1,329,005	852,391
Nalgonda	978,224	2,498,119	1,789,953

Source : Season and Crop Report, 1959-60, issued by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 44

ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS, 1959-60

(RICE, JOWAR, MILLETS)

Purpose : Shows the distribution of acreage under the major cereals viz., rice, jowar and millets grown in the State.

Method : The acreages under rice, jowar and millets are depicted by dots of different colours, green for rice, red for jowar and black for other millets. Each dot represents 2000 acres under the particular crop.

Salient features :

Rice : Andhra Pradesh has 73.17 lakh acres under rice constituting about 8% of the rice acreage in the country. It ranks fifth among the rice growing States of India. The area under rice constitutes more than one-fourth of the total cropped area in the State. Though the crop is grown in all the districts of the State, the delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore along with Srikakulam contain more than 50% of the area under paddy, as will be observed by the preponderance of green dots in these districts. Nizamabad and Armur taluks of Nizamabad district, Karimnagar and Sirsilla taluks of Karimnagar district and Warangal taluk are the chief rice growing areas in Telangana. Nalgonda and Suryapet taluks of Nalgonda district also have some area under rice. In Rayalaseema, except in eastern parts of Chittoor district, rice is not a major crop.

Jowar : 67.46 lakh acres are under jowar cultivation constituting about 16% of the acreage under this crop in the country. This is an important food crop in Rayalaseema except Chittoor district, Telangana and in the dry parts of Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts which have the bulk of the area under the crop. The acreage under this crop varies from 7.95 lakh acres in Kurnool, 7.09 lakh acres in Mahbubnagar, 5.09 lakh acres in Guntur, to only 11,000 acres in Srikakulam district.

Other Millets : Bajra, ragi, maize, korra, varagu and samai together are shown under millets and have an area of 53.42 lakh acres under them. Bajra and korra have more than 15 lakh acres under each.

Bajra is mainly concentrated in Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Anantapur, Chittoor and Nalgonda districts which together claim more than 50% of the area under the crop in the State. This crop is also important in Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Mahbubnagar districts. It is generally grown on light soils.

Ragi has an acreage of 8.28 lakh acres in the State. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Anantapur, Chittoor, and Mahbubnagar together have more than 50% of the area under the crop in the State. This crop is grown both as a dry crop and an irrigated crop each showing half the acreage of the State. As a dry crop ragi is generally grown on soils of poor fertility.

The acreage under maize in the State is 4.58 lakhs and constitutes less than 2% of the total cropped area in the State. It is chiefly grown in Guntur, Hyderabad, Nizama-

bad, Medak, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts which together account for a major part of the acreage under this crop in the State.

Small Millets comprising korra, varagu and samai have an acreage of 27.60 lakh acres in the State, forming roughly one-fourth of the total area under these in the country. The acreage under small millets constitutes nearly 10% of the total cropped area in the State. Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Mahbubnagar have considerable acreage under these crops and together claim the bulk of the area. Korra; grown both as a dry and irrigated crop on all types of soils, is mainly concentrated in the Rayalaseema districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah and is usually grown along with cotton. Varagu is important in Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar districts though it is grown on all soils, thrives well and yields heavily on alluvial or deep black soils. It is generally grown mixed with red gram. Samai is important only in Anantapur district which has nearly 30% of the total area under the crop in the State. It is commonly grown as an early dry crop along with pulses in poor soils.

Thus millet crops are important mainly in Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts which have a bulk of the area under millets in the State.

The following statement gives the absolute acreages under rice, jowar and other millets districtwise.

District	Acreage under			Remarks
	Rice	Jowar	Other Millets*	
1	2	3	4	5
Srikakulam . . .	619,137	11,067	178,012	Ragi, Bajra & Samai
Visakhapatnam . . .	379,366	34,235	263,223	Bajra, Ragi, Korra & Samai
East Godavari . . .	787,523	25,013	61,099	Bajra, Ragi & Korra
West Godavari . . .	875,152	42,130	13,217	Ragi, Bajra, & Samai
Krishna	858,412	215,153	15,998	Bajra, Maize & Ragi
Guntur	530,563	509,005	405,292	Bajra, Varagu & Korra
Nellore	493,604	476,241	352,601	Bajra, Varagu & Ragi
Chittoor	277,240	52,213	345,937	Ragi, Bajra & Samai
Cuddapah	140,823	270,328	328,491	Korra, Bajra & Ragi
Anantapur	147,988	422,714	914,703	Korra, Bajra & Rag
Kurnool	149,765	795,533	927,502	Korra, Bajra & Varagu
Mahbubnagar	292,962	708,915	487,544	Varagu, Bajra & Ragi
Hyderabad	136,207	258,572	113,951	Ragi, Korra & Bajra
Medak	289,652	340,361	162,677	Maize, Ragi & Samai
Nizamabad	313,090	156,562	72,524	Maize & Samai
Adilabad	122,265	532,651	45,419	Maize & Samai
Karimnagar	327,774	294,890	138,843	Maize & Samai
Warangal	327,032	370,820	130,361	Maize & Bajra
Khammam	209,737	363,030	32,968	Maize & Bajra
Nalgonda	331,435	561,480	951,725	Bajra & Korra

Source : Season & Crop Report, 1959-60, issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 45

ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS, 1959-60

Purpose : Indicates the talukwise distribution of acreage under Pulses and Oilseeds.

Method : Red dots for pulses and black dots for oil seeds are used; each dot represents 1000 acres.

Salient features :

Pulses : Include Bengal gram, Red gram, Green gram, Black gram, Horse gram and a few minor pulses like the Field gram (Anumulu).

The total area under pulses in this State is 33.24 lakh acres. Horse gram claims more than one-third of the acreage under pulses; Green gram is the next extensive crop forming nearly 30% of the area under pulses. Black gram, Red gram and Bengal gram come next in order.

Pulses are grown throughout the State. All the Coastal Andhra districts except West Godavari have more than one lakh acres each under pulses, Guntur district leading others with 2.30 lakh acres; nearly 30% of the total acreage under pulses in the State exists in these districts. Anantapur and Kurnool districts are major pulse-growing areas in Rayalaseema which account for about 15% of the total acreage under pulses in the State. All the Telangana districts except Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar have more than 2 lakh acres each under pulses. About 55% of the area under pulses in the State is in Telangana.

Green gram is predominantly grown in Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam and Srikakulam districts. More than 25% of the area under Black gram in the State is found in Guntur district. Medak and Hyderabad districts also have considerable acreage under Black gram. Red gram is important in Anantapur, Kurnool, Guntur, Adilabad, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts.

Oilseeds : Groundnut, castor, gingelly, coconut and safflower are important oilseeds in the State. The total area under oilseeds (edible and non-edible) in the State is 35.79 lakh acres. Telangana and Rayalaseema account for 80% of this area each sharing equally while the Andhra districts claim the remaining 20% of the area. The acreage under oilseeds is particularly extensive in all the Rayalaseema districts, Visakhapatnam, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts. Almost the entire acreage under oilseeds in Rayalaseema is under groundnut while gingelly is significant only in Anantapur district. Groundnut is

important in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar in Telangana and Krishna, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam in Coastal Andhra. Gingelly is predominant in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. Coconut is confined mostly to East Godavari district which claims about two-thirds of the area under the crop in the State. Almost the entire acreage under safflower is found in Telangana, Medak, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar constituting about 90% of the area. In the case of castor also, Telangana has more than 80% of the total acreage in the State. Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts are very important for this crop.

The following statement shows the absolute figures of acreage under pulses and oilseeds in the State and each district :

State/District	Acreage under	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	3,323,569	5,579,344
Srikakulam	181,318	132,403
Visakhapatnam	117,845	176,055
East Godavari	103,180	103,499
West Godavari	78,428	69,310
Krishna	152,203	68,308
Guntur	230,193	98,638
Nellore	115,517	72,884
Chittoor	65,916	269,040
Cuddapah	52,819	188,763
Anantapur	260,197	594,122
Kurnool	145,188	376,666
Mahbubnagar	316,830	306,311
Hyderabad	136,251	133,713
Medak	210,854	91,215
Nizamabad	117,362	54,041
Adilabad	252,512	172,821
Karimnagar	233,418	162,694
Warangal	205,825	88,133
Khammam	138,729	38,660
Nalgonda	208,984	382,048

Source : Season and Crop Report, 1959-60 issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 46

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1959-60

Purpose : Shows the extent of area under the five important commercial crops in the State, viz., cotton, tobacco, chillies, sugarcane and turmeric.

Method : The acreages under each of the 5 crops are indicated by dots of different colour—black hollow dot for cotton, solid black dot for tobacco, red dot for chillies, blue hollow dot for sugarcane and the yellow dot for turmeric. Each dot represents 500 acres.

Salient features : Cotton is grown mainly in Kurnool, Anantapur and Adilabad districts. More than 80% of the total area under cotton in the State is accounted by these three districts. Kurnool alone has nearly half the total area under the crop in the State. This crop is predominantly grown in Rayadurg, Uravakonda, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of Anantapur district, Allagadda, Banganapalle, Koilkuntla, Pattikonda, Alur and Adoni taluks of Kurnool district and Adilabad, Utnur, Boath, Nirmal and Mudhol taluks of Adilabad district. Alur taluk in Kurnool district has a very large area under this crop. In Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks of Cuddapah district also the acreage under cotton is significant.

Guntur district with an acreage of more than 2 lakh acres under tobacco accounts for about 85% of the total acreage under the crop in the State. Guntur, Bapatla, Ongole, Narasaraopet and Sattenapalle taluks in Guntur district have a considerably large acreage under tobacco. In Rajahmundry taluk of East Godavari district and Kovvur taluk of West Godavari district also the acreage under tobacco is significant.

Kurnool, Guntur, Adilabad, Nellore, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts have more than 15,000 acres each under chillies. The highest acreage is more than 47,000 in Kurnool district while Guntur comes next in order with about 35,000 acres under the crop. In Srikakulam, East Godavari and Karimnagar districts also the acreage under chillies is considerably large being more than 10,000 acres in each district. This crop is particularly important in Guntur taluk, Kurnool taluk and in Mudhol taluk of Adilabad district.

The acreage under sugarcane is considerable in all the Coastal Andhra districts except Guntur and Nellore, Chittoor district in Rayalaseema and Nizamabad district in Telangana. The highest acreage of about 48,000 acres under this crop is found in Nizamabad district. This crop is mostly grown in Bobbili of Srikakulam district, Chodavaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district, Tanuku taluk of West Godavari district and Nizamabad and Bodhan taluks of Nizamabad district.

The acreage under turmeric is only about 25,000 acres in the State. Guntur district has the largest acreage of more than 6,000 under this crop while Cuddapah comes next with slightly more than 5,000 acres. Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Nizamabad districts have more than 1,700 acres each under this crop. This crop is very important in Tenali taluk of Guntur district, from where considerable quantities of turmeric are exported to Calcutta for use in the manufacture of paints.

Source : Season and Crop Report, 1959-60 issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 47

MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Purpose : Shows the different irrigation systems and the location of the important projects in the State. The proposed irrigation projects are also shown in the map. It also shows the extent of irrigated area and the area proposed to be brought under irrigation.

Method : The location of the projects is indicated by red circles. The existing area under irrigation is shown by green colour and the area proposed to be brought under irrigation by green stripes. The projects are serially numbered and the list of all the projects is given in the legend to the map. The serial numbers are noted in the map in the red circles showing the location of the projects.

Salient features : Andhra Pradesh popularly known as the River State is rich in land and water resources. Two of the biggest inter-State rivers in India i.e., the Godavari and the Krishna with their tributaries, pass through the heart of the State. Medium-sized rivers like the Vamsadhara, the Nagavalli, the Pennar, Kadam, Musi and Manjira with a large number of tributaries and a number of minor and small coastal rivers like Sarada, Thandava, Varaha, Pampa, Yeleru, Manneru etc., irrigate a part of the land. These rivers bring in 150 M. Acre Ft. of water. In Andhra Pradesh, an extent of 7,286,977 acres is irrigated by different sources such as canals, tanks, wells, etc., and it forms roughly 30% of the total cropped area. 44% of the irrigated area is served by canals under different projects. The district-wise figures of area irrigated are discussed in the note to map 49-Area irrigated by different sources.

The untiring efforts of Sir Arthur Cotton brought into existence the mighty Godavari Anicut at Dowleswaram and the Krishna Anicut at Vijayawada. The Sangam and Nellore anicuts across the Pennar soon followed. And the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal linking Krishna and Pennar rivers and extending further south was but one step further in the same direction. Dummugudem anicut on the Godavari at Bhadrachalam also owes its origin to his genius.

The major irrigation systems in the State are described below :

1. **Godavari Delta :** The Godavari anicut system consists of an anicut and three main canals irrigating three deltas. The anicut is in four sections linking the islands in the broad river. The Dowleswaram section is 4,389 ft. long, the Rath section 2,859 ft., the Maddur section 1,550 feet and the Vijjeswaram section 2,601 feet long. The canals irrigate about 8,20,000 acres but the gross area irrigated including the second crop area is over 1 million acres.

2. **Krishna Delta :** The Krishna river on entering this State passes through the districts of Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Krishna and Guntur in its course. An anicut was built at Vijayawada in 1852. Two canals supplying water to the western and eastern sections of the delta take off on either bank of the river. The anicut is about 7 furlongs in length. The eastern delta has an area of about 1,160 sq. miles and stretches as far as the Kollair lake, which is a natural depression between the Godavari and the Krishna river valleys. The western delta is about 950-89 miles and extends to the south as far as Pedda Ganjam in Guntur district. The Krishna-Eluru canal in the eastern delta connects the Godavari-Eluru canal in the north and Kommanur canal of the western delta joins the Buckingham canal in the south.

These contour canals and the interior canals form a net work of irrigation and navigation canals affording means of irrigation and transport for the two deltas. The Divi island was being irrigated with water pumped from the river by diesel engine driven pumps till 1935 when the Campbell aqueduct was built at Puligadda to carry the Krishna East Bank canal across the river to Divi. The aqueduct is the longest reinforced concrete aqueduct bridge in India and carries a road way 16 feet wide and a foot-path 4 feet wide. The aqueduct is submersible during the high floods. The system irrigates about 12,00,000 acres.

3. **Pennar Delta :** The Pennar river canals system consists of two anicuts one at Singam and the other 20 miles below at Nellore. An area of 1,67,500 acres is being irrigated under this system.

4. **Nizamsagar Project :** The Nizamsagar was formed in 1931 by a dam across river Manjira, a tributary of Godavari at a cost of Rs. 3.92 crores. This was expected to irrigate 2,20,000 acres through a canal 96 miles long.

5. **Plan Schemes :** In the Five Year Plans of the State the irrigation projects have been assigned the highest priority. Some Major Irrigation Projects were taken up in the First Five Year Plan in Andhra area viz., Krishna Barrage, K. C. Canal, Romperu, Bhairavanitippa, Upper Pennar, Rallapad, Tungabhadra Low Level Canal, Rajlibanda Diversion Scheme and Kadam were taken up in Telangana. 17 Medium Projects in the Andhra area and 5 Medium Projects in Telangana area were taken up. These will benefit an ayacut of 2,67,000 acres in Andhra and 43,650 acres in Telangana. The total expenditure on the projects during First Five Year Plan was Rs. 42.93 crores. In the Second Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 16.34 crores was made for major and medium irrigation projects. This was in addition to Rs. 32.23 crores for the multipurpose Nagarjunasagar Project. The Tungabhadra high level scheme is one of the important major irrigation projects taken up in the Second Plan. The targets of irrigated areas to be attained under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes are 7,44,360 acres and 4,33,411 acres in Andhra area and Telangana respectively. The additional area proposed to be brought under irrigation by the end of the Second Plan is 4.04 lakhs acres in Andhra and 2.58 lakh acres in Telangana. The ultimate benefit on these schemes will however accrue in the Third Plan period.

6. **Tungabhadra Project :** What river Nile is to Egypt, river Tungabhadra is to the scarcity areas of Rayalaseema. The Tungabhadra Project is one of the major engineering ventures of post-war India. It comprises a combination of masonry, composite and earth dams and impounds the water of Tungabhadra to the tune of 3.05 million acres feet. The total length of the masonry dam is 5,957 feet and the maximum height is 160 feet above foundation. The project consists of (i) a canal of 7,000 cusecs capacity on the left flank to serve the area of Raichur district in Mysore and of Gadwal and Alampur taluks in Mahbubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh, (ii) a canal of 2,500 cusecs capacity on the right flank known as the power canal for irrigating 92,000 acres in Mysore and about 1,58,000 acres in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh (iii) a high level canal of 4,000 cusecs capacity to irrigate 1.36 lakh acres in Mysore and 2.5 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts.

Map 47—Concl'd.

7. Nagarjunasagar Project : The Nagarjunasagar Project marks the beginning of a new era of development and prosperity for Andhra Pradesh. It is the first of the river valley projects contemplated in the integrated scheme drawn up for utilisation of the Krishna waters. The work on the project was started in 1955 and is coming up as per schedule. It is the biggest masonry dam in the country, stands 370 ft. above the river bed impounding 9.18 million acre feet of water. When completed it will be the largest man made lake in India.

The Right Bank canal will carry 21,000 cusecs the biggest discharge ever provided in the canal. It flows for 276 miles and falls into the Pennar river. It provides irrigation in Guntur, Kurnool, and Nellore districts for an ultimate area of 21 lakh acres.

The left bank canal which takes off from the lakeside through a tunnel on the Telangana side has an ultimate capacity of 15,000 cusecs. Its length is about 205 miles and is proposed to irrigate about 13.50 lakh acres in Nalgonda, Khammam, Krishna and West Godavari districts.

The following statement shows important details relating to cultivation and irrigation in Andhra Pradesh.

Area of State	66.4 million acres
Land fit for cultivation	42.8 "
Land cultivated or sown	27.9 "
Land remaining uncultivated	14.9 "
Land irrigated	7.3 "
Land that can be further irrigated	14.1 "
Rainfall (varies between 25" to 45") average	35.65 inches.
Net yield from 6 major and 29 minor rivers	150 M. Ac. Ft.
Flow utilised under existing irrigation systems	26 "
Balance of quantity unexploited	124 "

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 48

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1959-60

Purpose : Shows the cropping pattern in irrigated and unirrigated areas in each district.

Method : Two circles are drawn in each district proportional to the irrigated and unirrigated areas respectively. The circle in red refers to the irrigated area and black to non-irrigated area. The extents under major crops in the irrigated and unirrigated areas are shown by proportionate sectors in the two circles. The individual crops are shown by different hatchings as explained in the legend to the map.

The crops included in the map are (i) Paddy (ii) Millets (iii) Pulses (iv) Oil seeds and (v) Tobacco which are common to both irrigated and unirrigated areas; Sugarcane in the irrigated areas only and Cotton in unirrigated areas only.

Salient features : The extent of irrigated area is considerably high in the delta districts of Coastal Andhra as compared to the other districts in the State. In all these districts the proportion of irrigated area under paddy is very high ranging from 69% in Nellore district to 93% in Krishna district. Even in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts which have irrigated and non-irrigated areas in almost equal proportions, the area under paddy forms 82% and 67% respectively of the total irrigated area in the districts. In the Telangana districts also the area under paddy forms a very high proportion of the irrigated area (more than 80% in all the Telangana districts except in Hyderabad where it is slightly less than 80%). In fact the highest proportion of 99% of the irrigated area under paddy is recorded in Nalgonda district where the cultivator may be content to raise paddy to feed himself and his family wherever the limited irrigational facilities permit. In the Rayalaseema districts the area under paddy forms 50 to 60% of the irrigated area while the area under millets comes next in importance accounting for a sizeable proportion of the irrigated area.

In Cuddapah and Anantapur districts the area under millets is more than one third of the irrigated area in the respective districts. In no other district of the State is the ir-

rigated area under millets more than 10% except in Chittoor and Kurnool districts. In the Coastal Andhra and Telangana districts millets are grown mostly as a dry crop.

The area under millets constitutes more than 45% of the unirrigated sown area in all the Telangana districts. So is the case with the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor district and in Guntur district, while the proportion in Chittoor, Krishna and Visakhapatnam districts also is more than 40%.

Among the dry crops oil seeds are next in importance to millets and are predominantly grown in Rayalaseema, Nalgonda and Visakhapatnam districts. The acreage under oil seeds is considerable in Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, East Godavari and Srikakulam districts.

Pulses which account for about 16% of the non-irrigated cropped area in the State are next in importance to millets in many Telangana districts and all the Coastal Andhra districts. The proportion of acreage under pulses is not so high in the Rayalaseema districts.

Cotton is mainly grown as a dry crop in Kurnool, Anantapur and Adilabad districts while sugarcane is an important irrigated crop in Nizamabad, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. Guntur district has about 80% of the total area under tobacco in the State which is mostly grown as a dry crop. The acreage under tobacco forms about 11% of the total non-irrigated cropped area in Guntur district. In East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool and Khammam districts the acreage under tobacco is more than 10,000 acres in each.

The extent of irrigated area and its distribution under different sources is shown in the next map 49—Area irrigated by various sources.

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 49

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1959-60

Purpose: Shows the proportion of area irrigated by different sources, viz., canals, tanks, wells etc., in each district and also the districtwise proportion of net irrigated area to net area sown.

Method : Circles proportional to the net area irrigated are drawn in each district and divided into four sectors representing the areas under different sources of irrigation, viz., (i) wells, (ii) tanks, (iii) canals and (iv) other sources of irrigation such as spring channels. These sectors are shaded with different hatchings. The percentage figures for different sources are also noted in the sectors wherever possible. The percentages of net irrigated area to net sown area are grouped into 4 ranges viz., (i) less than 20%, (ii) 20-40%, (iii) 40-60% and (v) 60+ which are represented by different types of hatching as indicated in the legend to the map. The area outside the circle in each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : The net area irrigated in the State is slightly more than a quarter of the net area sown. About 43% of the irrigated area is irrigated by canals and an almost equal proportion by tanks while 10% of the irrigated area is under well irrigation and the remaining 4% under other sources such as spring channels.

The highest proportion of irrigated area (to sown area) is 71.5% recorded in West Godavari district followed by Krishna and East Godavari districts with proportions of more than 60%. The next two important districts with a considerable proportion of irrigated area viz., Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam, also lie in Coastal Andhra. However, if the total geographical area of the district is taken into account Visakhapatnam district, by virtue of large extents of hilly Agency areas, has one of the poorest per cent of irrigated area among the districts. Though parts of Guntur and Nellore districts come under the influence of Krishna and Pennar rivers, many taluks in these two districts are purely dry and hence the proportion of irrigated area to sown area is relatively low in these two districts. Tenali and Repalle taluks of Guntur District enjoy a very high per cent of

irrigation. In Godavari and Krishna delta districts of Coastal Andhra 75% or more of the irrigated area is served by canals. Even in Guntur district with a comparatively low proportion of irrigated area, the main source of irrigation is canals which account for 92% of the irrigated area. The next important source of irrigation in these delta districts is wells while in Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Nellore districts the area irrigated by tanks is considerable.

Among the Rayalaseema districts, Chittoor has the highest proportion of irrigated area (32%) while Cuddapah has about 22% of the sown area under irrigation. In the two other districts in Rayalaseema, viz., Anantapur and Kurnool the irrigated area forms less than 10% of the sown area. In all the Rayalaseema districts except Kurnool, tank and well irrigation is more common. About 50% of the irrigated area in Kurnool district is irrigated by canals (K. C. Canal) while in Chittoor district there is practically no canal irrigation.

The proportion of irrigated area to cultivated area is 30% or less in all the Telangana districts except Nizamabad which has about 40% of the cultivated area under irrigation (mostly under the Nizamsagar project) : canal irrigation in Telangana districts is significant only in Nizamabad district. In all the other Telangana districts, the area irrigated by tanks is more than 45% of the total irrigated area. The highest proportion of 82% area irrigated by tanks is recorded in Warangal district. This district has some of the largest and historic irrigation works such as the Ramappa lake (3,858 acres), Pakal lake (8,891 acres) and Lakkavaram tank (4,983 acres). In Adilabad district which has only about 5% of the cultivated area under irrigation (the lowest proportion of irrigated area in any district in the State), nearly three-fourths of the irrigated area is under tank irrigation. Some of the gigantic irrigation projects under execution such as the Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad, and comparatively much smaller Kadam Dam etc. may change the picture of irrigation in parts of Telangana area considerably in the years to come.

The following statement gives the statistics of irrigation in each of the districts.

Area Irrigated by Different Sources, 1959-60

State/District	Net area sown (including miscellaneous tree crops, groves etc.)	Area irrigated by various sources									
		Net Area Irrigated		Area irrigated by various sources							
		Acres	Percentage to net area sown	Wells		Tanks		Canals		Other Sources	
1	2	3	4	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
ANDHRA PRADESH	27,586,227	7,286,977	26.42	734,585	10.08	3,100,874	42.55	3,167,692	43.47	283,826	3.89
Srikakulam	1,049,659	552,905	52.68	28,756	5.20	295,101	53.36	207,407	37.51	21,721	3.93
Visakhapatnam	926,323	495,795	53.52	15,612	3.15	353,006	71.20	120,708	24.35	6,469	1.30
East Godavari	1,044,342	643,854	61.84	5,389	0.83	142,951	22.13	495,622	76.74	1,092	0.29
West Godavari	1,000,136	714,970	71.49	11,051	1.55	145,013	20.28	533,501	74.62	25,405	3.55
Krishna	1,247,702	806,098	64.61	16,253	2.02	121,985	15.13	621,486	77.10	46,374	5.75
Guntur	2,232,882	517,682	23.18	14,766	2.85	28,250	5.46	474,635	91.68	31	0.01
Nellore	1,577,313	596,378	37.81	110,214	18.48	296,350	49.69	160,215	26.86	29,599	4.97
Chittoor	1,018,731	326,772	32.08	79,190	24.23	214,748	65.72	..	..	32,834	10.05
Cuddapah	1,053,050	229,255	21.77	78,058	34.05	70,734	30.85	75,898	33.11	4,563	1.99
Anantapur	2,558,157	210,194	8.22	63,010	29.98	97,449	46.36	48,551	23.10	1,184	0.56

Map 49—Concl'd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kurnool	2,651,367	183,869	6.93	10,532	5.73	62,920	34.22	94,740	51.53	15,677	8.52	
Mahbubnagar	2,192,344	268,574	12.25	57,537	21.42	161,108	59.99	18,898	7.04	31,031	11.55	
Hyderabad	889,240	106,489	11.98	43,778	41.11	48,167	45.23	6,728	6.32	7,816	7.34	
Medak	1,176,119	234,816	19.97	30,749	13.09	183,928	78.33	13,625	5.80	6,514	2.78	
Nizamabad	763,885	299,860	39.25	16,553	5.52	124,626	41.56	151,529	50.53	7,152	2.39	
Adilabad	1,298,066	66,519	5.12	10,681	16.06	49,759	74.80	2,567	3.86	3,512	5.28	
Karimnagar	1,174,953	323,823	27.56	56,669	17.50	205,671	63.51	43,073	13.30	18,410	5.69	
Warangal	1,089,614	292,719	26.86	27,588	9.42	241,134	82.38	18,382	6.28	5,615	1.92	
Khammam	852,391	173,292	30.33	4,080	2.35	132,969	76.73	27,009	15.59	9,234	5.33	
Nalgonda	1,789,953	241,033	13.47	54,119	22.45	125,005	51.86	53,118	22.04	8,791	3.65	

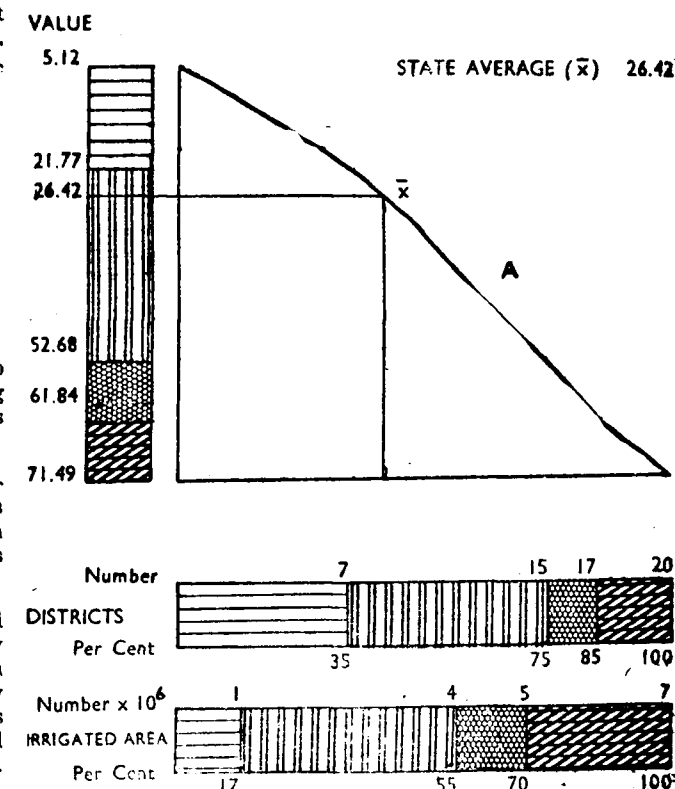
The Statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of irrigated area to net area sown.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	5.12	Karimnagar	11	27.56
Kurnool	2	6.93	Khammam	12	30.33
Anantapur	3	8.22	Chittoor	13	32.08
Hyderabad	4	11.98	Nellore	14	37.81
Mahbubnagar	5	12.35	Nizamabad	15	39.25
Nalgonda	6	13.47	Srikakulam	16	52.68
Medak	7	19.97	Visakhapatnam	17	53.52
Cuddapah	8	21.77	East Godavari	18	61.84
Guntur	9	23.18	Krishna	19	64.61
Warangal	10	26.86	West Godavari	20	71.49

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of area irrigated by different sources in 1959-60 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 7 districts or 35% of the districts have a proportion of less than 20% of area irrigated by different sources in 1959-60 and so on.

C : This bar shows the extent of net area irrigated and the percentage to total net area irrigated by various sources in the districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., less than 20% covers about one million acres of net irrigated area or 17% of the total net irrigated area by different sources in 1959-60 in the State.



Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 50

INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1959-60

Purpose : Shows the intensity of crop cultivation in different districts.

Method : Intensity of cropping is represented by the percentage of gross sown area to the net sown area. The percentages will invariably be 100% or more depending on the extent to which the same land is cultivated more than once in a year. These percentages are grouped into 4 ranges which are shaded by four different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The names of districts and actual proportions are also noted in the map.

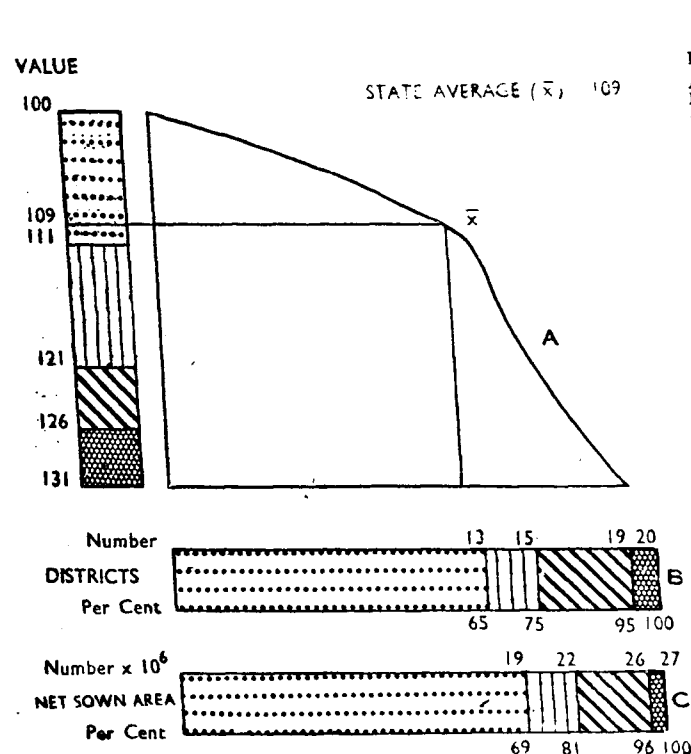
Salient features : For the State as a whole, the average index of intensity of cropping is 109.00. The maximum intensity of cropping is found in Srikakulam district which recorded a figure of 130.83 while the lowest intensity is observed in Khammam district with only 100.00*. Intensity of cropping is very high in the four Coastal Andhra districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna. It is also higher than the State average in Guntur and Chittoor districts. In all other districts of Rayalaseema and Telangana the index of intensity of cropping is lower than the State average.

Naturally the index of intensity of cropping is very high in the delta districts with adequate irrigational facilities to

provide water for a second and even a third crop in certain areas. Srikakulam district has considerable canal and tank irrigation besides lying in a very high rainfall region. Though Chittoor district does not have any canal irrigation, the tanks, wells and spring channels etc., provide sufficient water for a second crop because of the availability of underground water resources and also the cultivating habits of the hard working ryots of the area. On the other hand in the dry Telangana districts and the rest of Rayalaseema which do not have adequate irrigational facilities the intensity of cropping is low. Even in these districts Nizamabad which has irrigational facilities under the Nizamsagar canal system and Warangal which has considerable tank irrigation record relatively higher figures.

*Normally the extent of area sown more than once in Khammam district is very low; in 1960-1961 it was only 5,000 acres as against 7.64 lakh acres of net area sown. However, as per the Season and Crop Report 1959-60, the area sown more than once in this district is nil.

The Statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of intensity of cropping.



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the index of intensity of cropping i.e. percentage of gross sown area to the net sown area, as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 13 districts or 65% of the districts have an index of Intensity of cropping between 100—110 and so on.

C : This bar shows the extent of net area sown and the percentage to the total net area sown, in the districts under each category. For example the first category, i.e., 100—110 Index of Intensity of cropping, covers about 19 million acres of net area sown or roughly 69% of the total net area sown.

Source : Season and Crop Report, 1959-60 issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 51

YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE, MILLETS, WHEAT AND PULSES

Purpose : Shows the districtwise average yields per acre of Rice, Wheat, Millets and Pulses during the five year period 1956-57 to 1960-61.

Method : Four small, separate maps, each representing a separate grain are drawn by choropleth method grouping the districtwise average yields into five suitable ranges in the case of rice, wheat, and millets and into six convenient ranges in the case of pulses. The five ranges in the case of rice are (i) less than 800.00 lbs., (ii) 800.00—949.99, (iii) 950.00—1,099.99, (iv) 1,100.00—1,249.99 and (v) 1,250.00 lbs. or more. In respect of wheat the ranges are (i) less than 150.00 lbs., (ii) 150.00—199.99, (iii) 200.00—249.99, (iv) 250.00—299.99, and (v) 300.00 lbs. or more. The five ranges for millets are (i) less than 400.00 lbs., (ii) 400.00—449.99, (iii) 450.00—499.99, (iv) 500.00—549.99 and (v) 550.00 lbs. or more. In the case of pulses the six ranges are (i) less than 150.00 lbs., (ii) 150.00—174.99, (iii) 175.00—199.99, (iv) 200.00—224.99, (v) 225.00—249.99 and (vi) 250.00 lbs. or more. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to each of the four maps and the districts are shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The average yield per acre of rice is 1,085 lbs. for the State as a whole. The districtwise yields vary from 711 lbs. in Karimnagar district to 1,392 lbs. in Guntur district. The yield per acre of rice is higher than the State average of 1,085 lbs. in all the Coastal Andhra districts except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, in all the Rayalaseema districts except Kurnool and only in Nizamabad district in Telangana. Paddy which is grown mostly as an irrigated crop has recorded higher yields of rice in districts which have relatively better irrigation facilities.

Millets are very important among the dry crops almost throughout the State. The average yield of millets per acre is 458 lbs. The districtwise yields vary from 303 lbs. in Nalgonda district to 784 lbs. in Srikakulam district. Chittoor

district also has recorded a yield of more than 750 lbs., per acre. In Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts the yield per acre is more than 500 lbs.

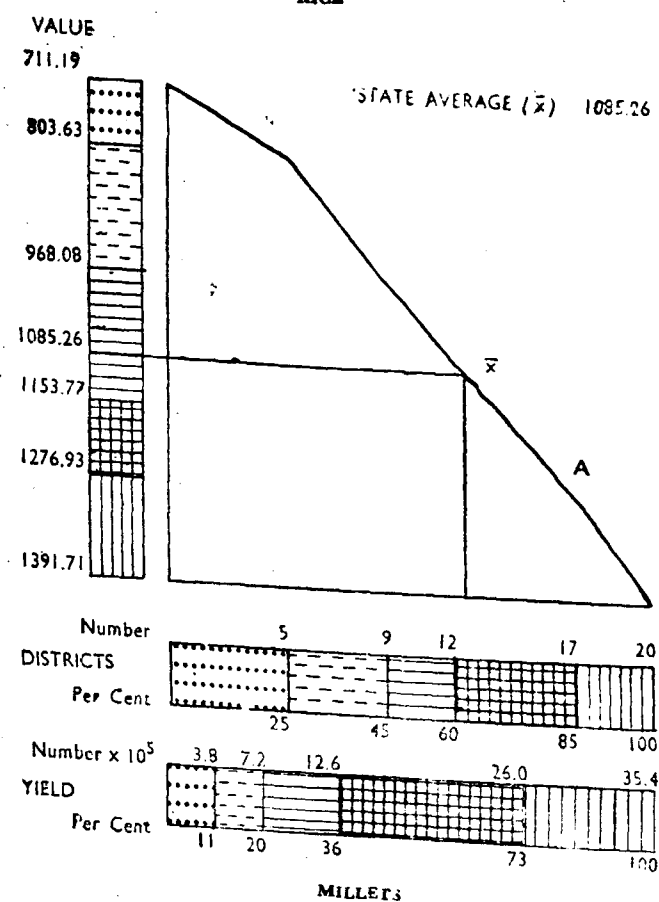
Wheat is not an important crop in Andhra Pradesh. The total area under wheat crop is about 45,000 acres only in the State. The area under this crop is significant only in Adilabad and Medak districts. Hence the variation between districts in the average yield per acre of wheat cannot be taken to be very significant. However, the figures give an indication of the effect of differences in soil or irrigation facilities on the yield rate of wheat. The districtwise yields per acre vary from only 76 lbs. in Nalgonda district to 540 lbs. in Cuddapah district. Though Adilabad and Medak districts together account for a large proportion of the total area under wheat in the State, the yields in these two districts are considerably low (219 lbs. and 173 lbs. respectively) compared to 533 lbs. in West Godavari and 540 lbs. in Cuddapah and more than 250 lbs. in several of the Andhra and Rayalaseema districts.

The variation between districts in the case of yield per acre of pulses is not so significant as it is in the case of the three crops discussed above. The districtwise yields of pulses vary from 157 lbs. in Hyderabad district to 272 lbs. in Krishna district, excepting the very low yield of only 70 lbs. in Karimnagar district. The average yield for the State is 184 lbs. All the Coastal Andhra districts except Nellore have a higher average yield than the State average. Among the Rayalaseema districts only in Cuddapah and Kurnool the yield of pulses per acre is higher than the State average. Only Medak and Nalgonda districts in Telangana belong to this category.

The statements, graphs and the bar diagrams on the next two pages illustrate the distribution of districts according to different ranges of average yield per acre of Rice, Millets, Wheat and Pulses.

Map 51—Contd.

RICE

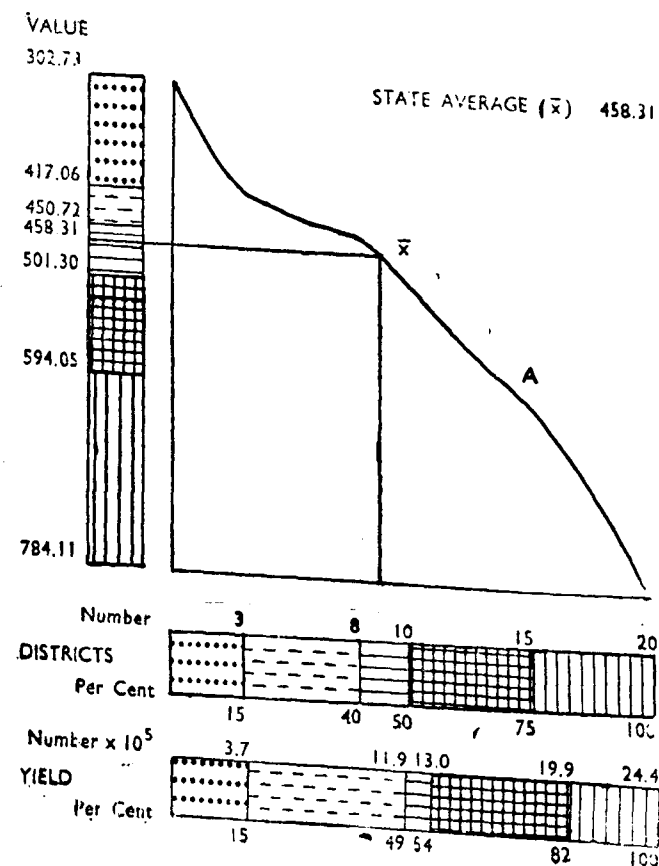


A: This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to average yield in lbs./acre of Rice as shown on the Y-axis.

B: This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 5 districts or 25% of the districts have an average yield of less than 800.00 lbs./acre of Rice and so on.

C: This bar shows the production in tons and percentage to total production of Rice in the State, in the districts covered by each category. For example, the first category viz. average yield of less than 800 lbs./acre covers a production of about 3.8 lakh tons of Rice or 11% of the State's total production of Rice.

District	Rank	Value
Andhra Pradesh		1,085.26
Karimnagar	1	711.19
Adilabad	2	723.57
Medak	3	745.41
Mahbubnagar	4	792.87
Khammam	5	795.94
Hyderabad	6	803.63
Warangal	7	850.38
Kurnool	8	893.40
Nalgonda	8.5	893.40
Srikakulam	10	968.08
Visakhapatnam	11	987.65
Nizamabad	12	1,076.44
Anantapur	13	1,153.77
West Godavari	14	1,179.51
Krishna	15	1,205.08
Nellore	16	1,225.02
Cuddapah	17	1,228.52
Chittoor	18	1,276.93
East Godavari	19	1,306.53
Guntur	20	1,391.71



A: This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to average yield in lbs./acre of millets as shown on the Y-axis.

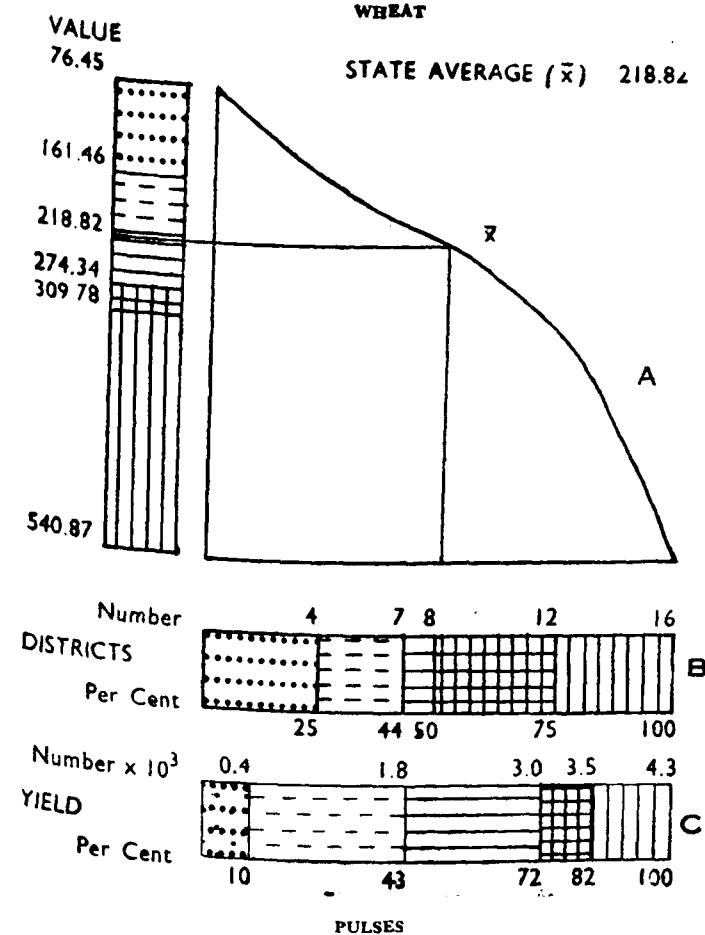
B: This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 3 districts or 15% of the districts have an average yield of less than 400 lbs./acre of millets and so on.

C: This bar shows the production and percentage to total production of millets in the State, covered by each category. For example, the first category viz. average yield of less than 400 lbs./acre covers a production of about 3.7 lakh tons of millets or 15% of the State's total production of millets.

District	Rank	Value
Andhra Pradesh		458.31
Nalgonda	1	302.73
Mahbubnagar	2	305.44
Warangal	3	369.05
Cuddapah	4	417.06
Anantapur	5	421.77
Krishna	6	423.95
Kurnool	7	428.72
Karimnagar	8	448.33
East Godavari	9	450.72
Khammam	10	481.60
Guntur	11	501.30
Nizamabad	12	505.65
Hyderabad	13	512.53
Medak	14	515.52
Nellore	15	548.19
Visakhapatnam	16	594.05
West Godavari	17	596.23
Adilabad	18	619.97
Chittoor	19	755.06
Srikakulam	20	784.11

Map 51—Concl.

WHEAT

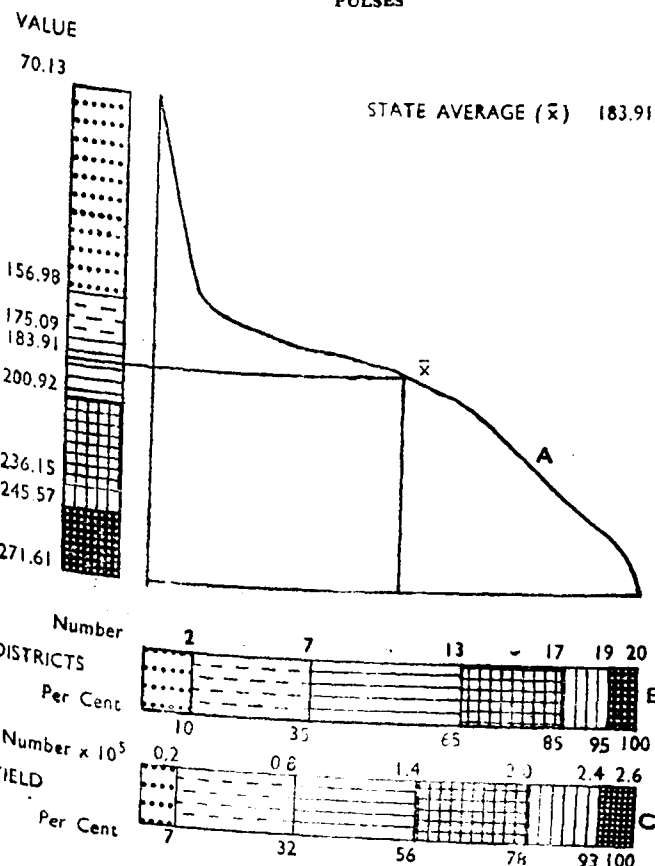


A: This curve connects points representing the 16 wheat growing districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to average yield in lbs./acre of wheat as shown on the Y-axis.

B: This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 4 districts or 25% of the districts have an average yield of less than 150 lbs./acre of wheat and so on.

C: This bar shows the production and percentage to total production of wheat in the State, covered by each category. For example, the first category viz. average yield of less than 150 lbs./acre of wheat covers a production of about four hundred tons of wheat or roughly 10% of the State's total wheat production.

District	Rank	Value
Andhra Pradesh		218.82
Nalgonda	1	76.45
Hyderabad	2	130.71
Mahbubnagar	3	131.16
Warangal	4	136.86
Nizamabad	5	161.46
Karimnagar	6	169.48
Medak	7	172.99
Adilabad	8	218.82
East Godavari	9	274.34
Chittoor	10	286.96
Krishna	11	294.74
Anantapur	12	295.84
Guntur	13	309.78
Kurnool	14	314.28
West Godavari	15	533.33
Cuddapah	16	540.87



A: This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the state ranked on the X-axis according to average yield in lbs./acre of pulses as shown on the Y-axis.

B: This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 2 districts or 10% of the districts have an average yield of less than 150 lbs./acre of pulses and so on.

C: This bar shows the production and percentage to total production of pulses in the State, covered by each category. For example, the first category, namely average yield of less than 150 lbs./acre covers a production of about 20 thousand tons of pulses or roughly 7% of the State's total production of pulses.

District	Rank	Value
Andhra Pradesh		183.91
Karimnagar	1	70.13
Warangal	2	144.37
Hyderabad	3	156.98
Khammam	4	161.35
Adilabad	5	162.46
Nizamabad	6	164.26
Mahbubnagar	7	166.64
Chittoor	8	175.09
Nellore	9	178.17
Anantapur	10	181.30
West Godavari	11	192.05
Cuddapah	12	192.37
Srikakulam	13	195.42
Nalgonda	14	200.92
Visakhapatnam	15	204.79
East Godavari	16	218.65
Medak	17	219.61
Guntur	18	236.15
Kurnool	19	245.57
Krishna	20	271.61

Map 52

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1961-62

Purpose : Shows the regional variation in productivity of agricultural land in the State in terms of gross value of output per acre of cropped area.

Method : The districtwise productivity indices i.e. gross value of agricultural output per acre of total cropped area are graded as low, medium, moderately high, high, and very high. The corresponding ranges are (i) below Rs. 150, (ii) 150-199, (iii) 200-249, (iv) 250-299 and (v) Rs. 300 or more. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching. In each district the actual gross value of output per acre is marked inside a hexagon. Along the sides of the hexagon, rectangles are drawn proportional to the gross percentage value contributed by each important crop viz. rice, millets and pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, tobacco and others. An inset figure showing the State average is also drawn above the legend to the main map.

Salient features : The gross value of Agricultural output per acre is the highest (Rs. 331.9) in West Godavari district compared to the State average of Rs. 199.3. The three coastal districts viz. Krishna, East and West Godavari lie in the very highly productive area (above 300). Srikakulam, Guntur, Chittoor and Nizamabad districts fall in the highly productive area (250-299). The moderately high productive area (200-249) consists of Visakhapatnam district only. The low productive area comprises Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. The remaining 5 districts namely Nellore, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Medak and Warangal districts form medium productive areas in the state.

The gross output per acre for sugarcane is the highest compared to that of other crops, in all the districts excepting Srikakulam, Guntur and Khammam where Tobacco stands first. Tobacco comes next to sugarcane in all the districts of the State except the three districts mentioned above. Rice comes third in order with 10% of gross output value per acre in the State. Oil seeds, millets and pulses, share only 4.8%, 2.6% and 1.3% respectively of the gross agricultural output value per acre in the State.

As the percentage shares of different crops in the gross value of agricultural output per acre of total cropped area do not reflect the total contribution of each of these crops to the total value of agricultural output in the State and the districts, the total contribution of different crops is discussed below. 45% of the total agricultural output value of the State is contributed by Rice only which recorded a figure of only 10% in the value per acre. The contribution of Rice is more than 60% in Krishna and Godavari districts, 50% to 55% in Srikakulam, Nellore and Warangal districts. In Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nalgonda districts Rice accounts for 40% to 50% of the total value of agricultural output in the respective districts.

Millets follow Rice by contributing 16% of the total agricultural output value in the State. The value is 30% to 37% in Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam districts. In Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Warangal and Nalgonda districts the value contributed by Millets ranges between 20% to 27%. Jowar is the predominant crop among millets in all these districts.

Oil seeds are next to Millets with 9% of total agricultural output value in the State. The value is 29% in Chittoor district and 24% in Anantapur district. In Cuddapah,

Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts the share of oil seeds is 19%, 15.5%, 14% and 15% respectively.

In all these districts Groundnut is the important crop among oil seeds. In Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts both Castor and Groundnut are important crops.

Though the area under Sugarcane is only 0.75% of the total cultivated area in the State, it contributes 5.6% of the total agricultural output value. The highest value of 27.7% is found in Nizamabad district. In Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts the output value of sugarcane forms 14%, 10% and 13% respectively, of the total value of agricultural output in the respective districts. In Krishna, Chittoor and Medak districts also the contribution of Sugarcane ranges between 7% to 9%.

Tobacco is an important non-food crop in the State contributing 5% of the total agricultural output value. It may incidentally be noted that the acreage under tobacco also forms about 5% of the total cultivated area in the State. In Guntur district which has more than 2 lakh acres under tobacco, the output value contributed by tobacco is 31% of the total agricultural output value in the district. In West Godavari and Khammam districts the contribution of tobacco is about 6% while it is 3% to 4% in East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore and Kurnool districts.

The following two statements give (i) the gross value of agricultural output per acre of total cropped area and the percentage share of different crops therein for each district and (ii) the percentage shares contributed by different crops in each district to the respective gross values of total agricultural output.

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the gross value of agricultural output per acre of total cropped area in each district and percentage share of important crops, 1961-62

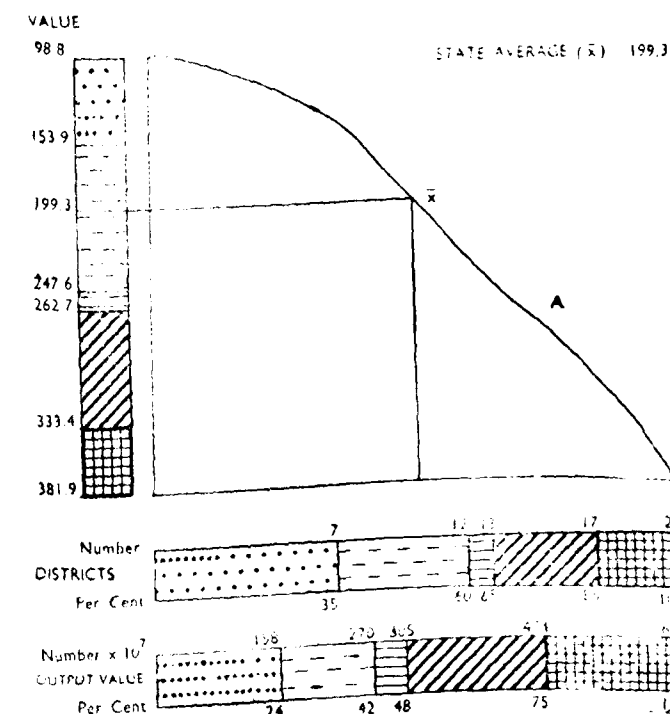
State/District	Gross value of agricultural output per acre of total cropped area in Rs.	Percentage share of							
		Rice	Millets	Pulses	Oil seeds	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ANDHRA PRADESH	199.3	10.1	2.6	1.3	4.8	45.5	25.4	10.3	
Srikakulam	289.3	7.4	3.0	0.9	7.6	29.8	40.6	10.7	
Visakhapatnam	247.6	7.9	3.5	1.4	6.1	35.0	31.2	14.9	
East Godavari	376.8	11.9	2.8	1.6	3.5	46.5	22.0	11.7	
West Godavari	381.9	8.4	2.0	0.9	6.6	51.2	20.0	10.9	
Krishna	333.4	10.1	1.6	2.0	6.5	52.7	16.8	10.3	
Guntur	262.7	16.4	3.8	3.1	13.6	9.6	40.9	13.2	
Nellore	196.5	10.0	3.0	1.1	4.9	37.9	30.2	12.9	
Chittoor	298.2	11.4	2.8	0.9	9.5	32.4	26.9	16.1	
Cuddapah	186.5	11.5	2.1	1.2	5.4	42.2	22.0	15.6	
Anantapur	120.2	10.6	1.8	1.3	4.3	48.9	22.1	11.0	
Kurnool	114.3	10.2	2.4	1.4	4.1	55.5	22.6	3.8	
Mahbubnagar	107.8	10.1	2.2	1.1	3.7	52.5	20.3	10.1	
Hyderabad	151.9	8.4	3.6	1.7	2.3	53.9	9.5	20.6	
Medak	165.1	7.7	4.2	1.8	2.5	53.7	14.8	15.3	
Nizamabad	284.9	12.4	4.9	1.5	4.5	47.5	12.7	16.5	
Adilabad	96.8	11.0	3.3	1.6	2.8	61.6	14.9	4.8	
Karimnagar	125.9	7.5	3.6	0.7	2.0	50.4	17.1	18.7	
Warangal	160.9	9.5	2.9	1.2	4.7	46.5	20.6	14.6	
Khammam	147.2	18.4	6.4	3.0	17.7	Nil	35.5	18.2	
Nalgonda	125.4	9.8	2.2	1.3	3.2	47.8	17.3	18.4	

Map 52—Concl'd.

STATEMENT—II

State/District	Percentage share contributed to the gross value of agricultural output by							
	Rice	Millets	Pulses	Oil seeds	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ANDHRA PRADESH	44.55	16.41	2.42	9.28	5.64	5.31	16.40	
Srikakulam	51.32	7.02	1.44	8.65	4.37	1.07	26.12	
Visakhapatnam	33.51	13.31	2.25	9.87	13.90	2.33	24.81	
East Godavari	68.58	1.97	1.32	2.94	9.97	3.65	11.57	
West Godavari	64.91	0.76	0.53	4.75	12.95	5.57	10.47	
Krishna	61.11	2.27	3.17	3.05	6.85	3.79	12.75	
Guntur	30.99	11.35	2.22	4.59	0.06	31.26	19.03	
Nellore	51.83	22.51	1.04	5.02	0.02	2.60	16.98	
Chittoor	36.15	10.59	0.54	29.53	9.14	0.07	14.20	
Cuddapah	31.09	20.49	0.90	19.25	1.04	0.13	27.10	
Anantapur	13.25	25.37	1.01	24.40	4.90	0.32	26.257	
Kurnool	20.14	37.24	1.37	15.51	0.65	3.71	20.8	
Mahbubnagar	10.74	30.94	3.90	11.15	0.08	1.58	8.53	
Hyderabad	22.73	30.81	4.08	6.32	1.45	0.18	34.40	
Medak	31.56	32.38	5.44	5.82	6.77	0.32	19.71	
Nizamabad	14.28	14.99	1.93	3.36	27.71	0.03	7.66	
Adilabad	39.23	33.89	7.03	7.62	0.18	0.11	21.94	
Karimnagar	48.69	31.68	2.89	0.82	0.99	0.73	9.10	
Warangal	55.61	25.13	4.41	5.24	0.01	1.43	8.17	
Khammam	43.46	29.64	5.64	9.70	Nil	6.30	5.27	
Nalgonda	49.25	26.64	3.46	14.90	0.01	0.89	4.86	

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of gross value of Agricultural output per acre of cropped area.



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the gross value of agricultural output per acre of cropped area, 1961-62 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 7 districts or 35% of the districts have a gross value of below 150 Rs. of agricultural output per acre of cropped area and so on.

C : This bar shows the gross value of agricultural output and percentage gross value of agricultural output covered by each category. For example, the first category viz., below 150 Rs. of gross value of agricultural output per acre of cropped area covers a gross value of about 158 crore rupees of agricultural output or roughly 24% of the State's total gross value of agricultural output.

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 33

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961-62

Purpose : Shows the gross value of annual agricultural output per cultivating household in each district.

Method : The number of cultivating households in each district is obtained from the 1961 Census Household Economic Tables. The districtwise figures of gross value of annual agricultural output for the year 1961-62 were obtained from the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The Gross values of annual agricultural output per cultivating household for all the districts are grouped into 5 ranges, viz., (i) less than Rs. 1,000, (ii) 1,000-1,399, (iii) 1,400-1,799, (iv) 1,800-2,199 and (v) Rs. 2,200 or more. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is then shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient Features : The gross value of annual agricultural output per cultivating household is 1618 rupees for the State as a whole. West Godavari district recorded the highest figure of 2702 rupees in the State. In East and West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts in Coastal Andhra the figure is above 2,000 rupees. In Srikakulam, Nellore, Anantapur, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts the value falls in the range of 1,400-1,799 rupees. The value is in the range of 1,000-1,399 in Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts. Karimnagar district shows the lowest output value of 781 rupees per cultivating household.

The gross value of agricultural output depends upon the fertility of the soil, climate and rainfall, irrigation facilities and the cropping pattern and the variations in the value of agricultural output between districts depicted in the map reflect the differences in these factors among the districts.

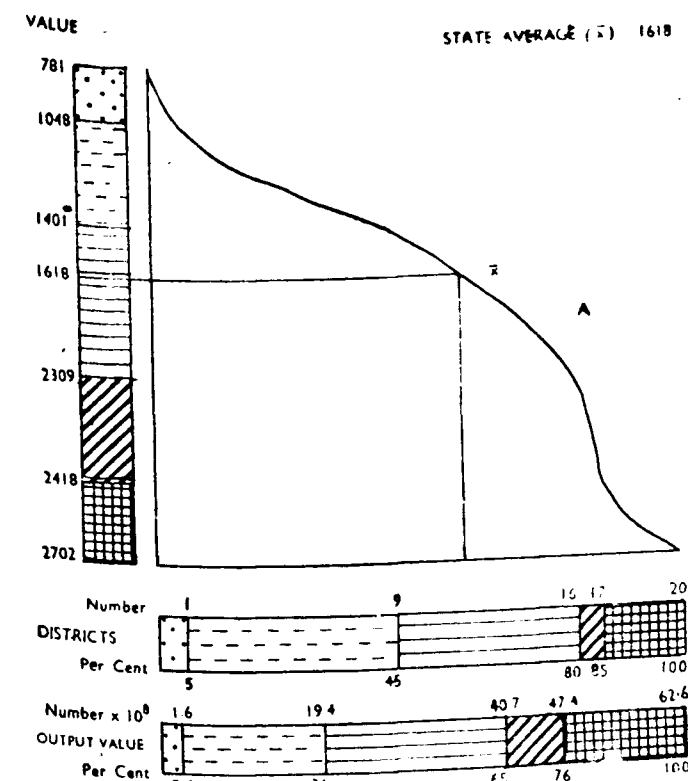
The following statement shows the gross value of annual agricultural output, the number of cultivating households, the number of cultivators and the gross value of annual agricultural output per cultivating household and per cultivator. The figures of gross value of agricultural output per cultivator are depicted in the next map 54—Gross value of agricultural output per cultivator.

Gross value of agricultural output (annual) per Cultivating household and per Cultivator 1961-62

State/District	Gross value of agricultural output, 1961-62 (in rupees)	No. of cultivating households (Cols. 5 & 7 of State table B-X multiplied by five)	Total number of cultivators	Gross value of agricultural output per Cultivating household (in rupees)	Gross value of agricultural output per Cultivator (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	5,251,033,000	3,833,175	7,435,819	1,607	886
Srikakulam	450,537,000	285,585	634,159	1,578	710
Visakhapatnam	349,245,000	276,720	629,261	1,262	535
East Godavari	511,021,000	211,375	293,889	2,418	1,739
West Godavari	502,324,000	185,910	253,198	2,702	1,984
Krishna	505,030,000	198,105	264,279	2,549	1,911
Guntur	674,133,000	330,695	506,427	2,039	1,331
Nellore	331,543,000	227,890	414,666	1,688	927
Chittoor	319,420,000	241,620	544,579	1,322	587
Cuddapah	203,170,000	151,840	301,755	1,338	673
Anantapur	293,880,000	196,795	443,041	1,534	677
Kurnool	327,076,000	192,305	351,333	1,701	931
Mahbubnagar	252,996,000	181,215	404,510	1,396	625
Hyderabad	131,982,000	90,855	210,985	1,453	626
Medak	207,533,000	167,795	363,940	1,237	570
Nizamabad	249,118,000	141,140	284,201	1,765	876
Adilabad	122,786,000	107,780	249,597	1,139	492
Karimnagar	163,055,000	208,730	361,039	781	451
Warangal	192,237,000	183,415	364,017	1,048	528
Khammam	128,500,000	112,705	230,239	1,140	558
Nalgonda	285,469,000	203,760	380,804	1,401	750

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given on the next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of gross value of Agricultural output per cultivating household.

Map 33—Concl'd.



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the gross value of agricultural output per Cultivating Household, 1961 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a gross value of below 1,000 rupees of agricultural output per cultivating household.

C : This bar shows the gross value of agricultural output and percentage gross value of agricultural output covered by each category; for example the first category viz., below 1,000 rupees gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household covers about 16 crore rupees of State's gross value of agricultural output or roughly 2.6% of the State's total gross value of agricultural output.

Sources : (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
(ii) Table B-X of part III Household Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

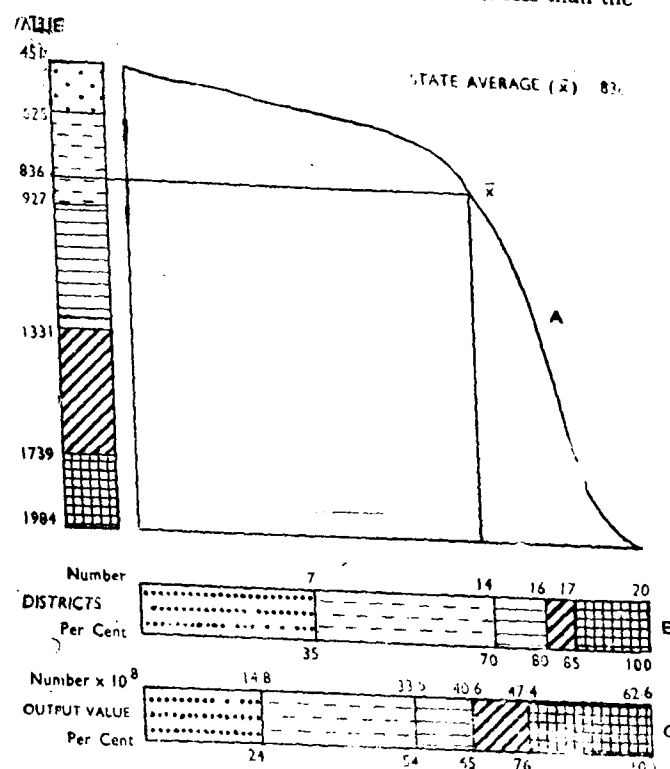
Map 54

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961-62

Purpose : Shows the gross value of annual agricultural output per cultivator in each district.

Method : The districtwise values of agricultural output per cultivator are grouped into 5 ranges, viz., (i) below Rs. 600, (ii) Rs. 600-899, (iii) Rs. 900-1,199, (iv) Rs. 1,200-1,499 and (v) Rs. 1,500 or more. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : In Andhra Pradesh the average value of annual agricultural output per cultivator is 836 rupees. The pattern of distribution of the districts according to value of agricultural output per cultivator is almost similar to the one observed in the case of the previous Map 53—Gross Value of Agricultural output per Cultivating Household. West Godavari district recorded the highest value of 1984 rupees. Krishna and East Godavari districts also fall in the highest range of 1,500 rupees and above. Guntur with a value of 1,331 rupees per cultivator comes next to the three districts mentioned above. In Nellore and Kurnool districts the value of agricultural output per cultivator is about 930 rupees. Cuddapah, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Nalgonda and Srikakulam districts recorded values lying in the range 600-899 rupees. The value of output in all these districts excepting Nizamabad is less than the



State average. In five Telangana districts, namely, Medak, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, and Khammam apart from Visakhapatnam in Coastal Andhra and Chittoor district in Rayalaseema region the value is very low, i.e., less than 600 rupees.

The value of annual agricultural output, the total number of cultivators and the value of agricultural output per cultivator are given in the statement printed in the note to the previous Map 53.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of Gross value of Agricultural output per Cultivator.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Karimnagar	1	451	Anantapur	11	677
Adilabad	2	492	Srikakulam	12	710
Warangal	3	528	Nalgonda	13	750
Visakhapatnam	4	555	Nizamabad	14	876
Khammam	5	558	Nellore	15	927
Medak	6	570	Kurnool	16	931
Chittoor	7	587	Guntur	17	1,331
Mahbubnagar	8	625	East Godavari	18	1,739
Hyderabad	9	626	Krishna	19	1,911
Cuddapah	10	673	West Godavari	20	1,984

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator, 1961-62 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 7 districts or 35% of the districts have below Rs. 600 of gross value of Agricultural output per cultivator and so on.

C : This bar shows the gross value of agricultural output and percentage gross value of agricultural output covered by each category. For example the first category viz., below Rs. 600 gross value of agricultural output per cultivator covers about 148 Crore Rs. of State's gross value of agricultural output or roughly 24% of the State's total gross value of agricultural output.

Sources : (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
(ii) Table B-X of Part III Household Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 55

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

Purpose : Shows the average extent of agricultural land per cultivating household in the rural areas of each taluk in the State.

Method : The talukwise average holding sizes per cultivating household are grouped into four ranges viz., (i) 1.00-4.99 acres, (ii) 5.00-9.99 acres, (iii) 10.00-14.99 acres and (iv) 15.00 acres or more. Different types of hatching are assigned to these four ranges and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household is 7.67 acres, for the State as a whole. The districtwise figures vary from 3.45 acres in Visakhapatnam district to 13.71 acres in Kurnool district. In all the Coastal Andhra districts, the average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household is less than 8 acres. In Anantapur and Kurnool districts of Rayalaseema and in Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Adilabad and Nalgonda districts of Telangana the average size is more than 10 acres. In Khammam district also the figure is very close to 10 acres. The following statement shows the average size of agricultural holding and the number of taluks in different ranges of holding sizes, in each district.

State/District	Average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household (acres)	No. of taluks in different ranges of holding size (acres)			
		1.00-4.99	5.00-9.99	10.00-14.99	15.00 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	7.67	48	76	48	17
Srikakulam	3.89	11	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	3.45	9	1	..	..
East Godavari	5.39	4	8	..	..
West Godavari	6.58	2	6	..	..
Krishna	6.45	3	5	2	..
Guntur	7.30	2	5	2	..
Nellore	6.75	4	6	3	..
Chittoor	4.16	7	4	..	..
Cuddapah	7.25	2	4	3	..
Anantapur	12.26	..	4	2	5
Kurnool	13.71	..	1	6	6
Mahbubnagar	13.09	..	1	9	2
Hyderabad	11.30	..	3	5	..
Medak	7.71	1	5	2	..
Nizamabad	5.61	3	3	1	..
Adilabad	13.35	..	3	3	4
Karimnagar	6.71	..	7	..	..
Warangal	7.41	..	6	..	..
Khammam	9.94	..	3	4	..
Nalgonda	10.80	..	1	6	..

Thus in nearly one-fourth of the taluks in the State, the average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household is less than 5 acres, while it lies between 5 and 10 acres in about 40% of the taluks. Nearly two-thirds of the taluks where the average size of holding is less than 5 acres are found in all the Coastal Andhra districts, all the taluks in Srikakulam and nine out of ten taluks in Visakhapatnam belonging to this category. In Rayalaseema only Chittoor district has seven taluks out of the 11 taluks

in the district lying in this range while Cuddapah has only two such taluks. Of the other four taluks belonging to this category 3 are found in Nizamabad and one in Medak district. The distribution of taluks in the next higher category of 5.00-9.99 acres is more even among the districts. However, in Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts, there is only one taluk in each which belongs to this category. It has already been mentioned that in these three districts the average size of holding per cultivating household is more than 10 acres, hence the number of taluks in the higher ranges is relatively large. There is not even one taluk in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts in Coastal Andhra, Chittoor district in Rayalaseema and Karimnagar and Warangal districts of Telangana where the average size of holding per cultivating household is 10.00 acres or more. All the taluks lying in the highest range of 15.00 acres or more are distributed over only four districts—Anantapur, and Kurnool districts in Rayalaseema and Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts in Telangana.

Considering individual taluks the maximum holding size is 20.36 acres in Nandikotkur taluk of Kurnool district while the minimum is 2.53 acres in Visakhapatnam taluk. The average size is less than or close to the State average of 7.67 acres in all the taluks in Coastal Andhra excepting the upland taluks of Nandigama and Jaggayyapet in Krishna district and Vinukonda and Palnad taluks of Guntur district. The same situation obtains in Chittoor district, Cuddapah district excepting Pulivendla, Kamalapuram and Jammalamadugu taluks, the four eastern taluks of Anantapur district and Giddalur taluk of Kurnool district in Rayalaseema. In Telangana, Mahbubnagar taluk, Hyderabad East and West and Medchal taluks of Hyderabad district, the whole of Medak district except Narayankhed and Zahirabad taluks, all the taluks in Nizamabad district except Madnur, Nirmal, Khanapur and Lakshettipet in Adilabad district, the whole of Warangal district, Nugur, Bhadrachalam and Bhoorgampadu taluks in Khammam district and Suryapet taluk of Nalgonda district belong to this category.

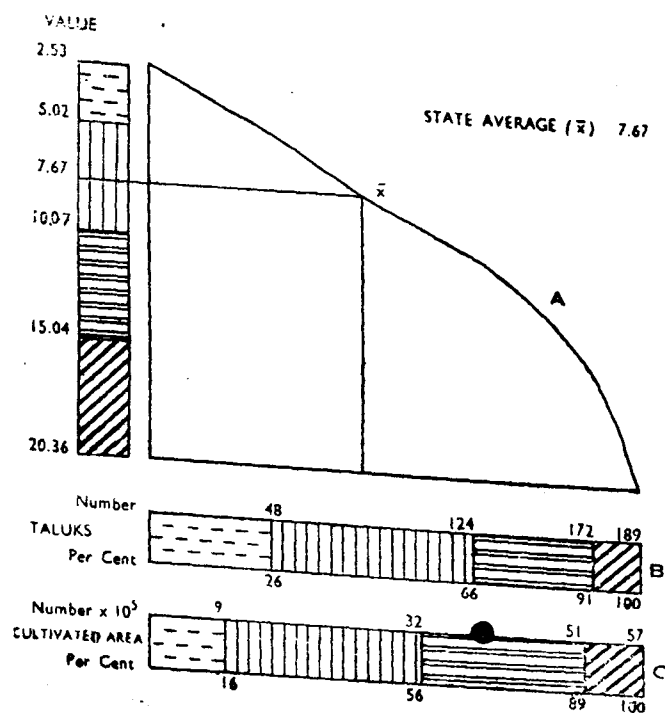
The average size of holding is higher than the State average in the taluks bordering Mysore State and in the central part of the State comprising major portions of Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. In the six taluks to the extreme north of Adilabad district apart from Mudhol and Madnur taluks of Nizamabad district bordering Maharashtra also, the average size of holding per cultivating household is larger than the State average of 7.67 acres.

It must, however, be understood that the limited extent of agricultural land per cultivating household in the Coastal deltaic region is much more valuable on account of the richness of the soils and never failing irrigational facilities than the vast extent of the dry holdings in the backward regions of districts like Anantapur or Kurnool or Mahbubnagar, where the soils may be extremely poor and the ryot has to depend on the vicissitudes of the monsoon which often fails. The picture presented in this map can be studied with advantage along with the maps showing the extent of irrigation and acreage under cereals, agricultural output and other maps in this section.

Map 55—Concl'd.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of agricultural holding per cultivating household.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Visakhapatnam	1	2.53	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	47	4.95
Anakapalle	2	2.64	Yellareddy	48	4.99
Puttur	3	2.93	Armur	49	5.02
Chodavaram	4	2.95	Punganur	50	5.03
Bheemunipatnam	5	2.99	Gudur	51	5.07
Sompeta	6.5	3.01	Badvel	52	5.17
Srungavarapukota	8	3.01	Kamareddy	53	5.38
Ichchapuram	9	3.05	Pithapuram	54	5.43
Chittoor	10	3.21	Kavali	55	5.49
Vizianagaram	11	3.25	Vayalpad	56	5.54
Satyavedu	12	3.36	Tuni	57	5.54
Bobbili	13	3.38	Kakinada	58	5.60
Chandragiri	14	3.49	Jagtal	59	5.64
Venkatagiri	15	3.54	Palmaner	60	5.73
Razole	16	3.62	Bapatla	61	5.76
Tekkali	17	3.70	Nartapur	62	5.88
Kalahasti	18	3.72	Gudivada	63	5.89
Kovur	19	3.73	Chintapalle	64	5.90
Cheepurupalle	20	3.76	Gannavaram	65	5.93
Repalle	21	3.82	Metpalli	66	6.02
Kothapeta	22	3.97	Rayachoti	67	6.03
Parvathipuram	23	3.98	Bheemavaram	68.5	6.13
Yellamanchili	24	3.99	Gajwel	69	6.13
Pathapatnam	25	4.07	Huzurnagar	70	6.19
Palakonda	26	4.10	Narasampet	71	6.27
Nizamabad	27	4.20	Parkal	72	6.29
Sidhout	28.5	4.21	Nuzvid	73	6.40
Kuppam	29	4.21	Guntur	74.5	6.44
Bangarupalem	30	4.25	Hindupur	76	6.55
Ramachandrapuram	31	4.26	Prathipadu	77.5	6.59
Narasapur	32	4.27	Mulug	79	6.60
Paderu	33	4.32	Madanapalle	80	6.65
Salur	34	4.35	Peddapuram	81	6.78
Sullurpet	35	4.37	Siddipet	82	6.89
Tenali	36.5	4.39	Sirilla	83	6.99
Narasannapet	38	4.42	Bodhan	84	7.01
Srikakulam	39.5	4.48	Eluru	85	7.02
Nellore	40	4.48	Sultanabad	86	7.06
Medak	41	4.50	Rajahmundry	87	7.07
Tanuku	42	4.58	Udayagiri	88	7.08
Divi	43	4.65	Ramachodavaram	89	7.09
Amalapuram	44	4.75	Khanapur	90	7.11
Narasannapet	45	4.86	Warangal	91	7.23
Kaikalur	46	4.91	Vijayawada		



Source : Part III, Household Economic Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 56

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the average extent of agricultural land available per person in the rural areas of each taluk.

Method : The talukwise per capita holding figures are grouped into five ranges viz., (i) less than 0.50 acres, (ii) 0.50—0.99 acres, (iii) 1.00—1.49 acres, (iv) 1.50—1.99 and (v) 2.00 acres and above. These ranges are allotted different hatchings as shown in the legend to the map. Each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : The average per capita holding is only 0.95 acres, for the State as a whole. The districtwise figures vary from 0.49 acres in Visakhapatnam district to 1.60 acres in Anantapur, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar districts. In all the other Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts the extent is less than 1 acre while in all the other Telangana districts excepting Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts, it is 1 acre or more. The following statement shows the average per capita holding and the number of taluks in different ranges of per capita holding, in each district.

State/District	Average size of holding per capita	No. of taluks in different ranges of per capita holding (acres)				
		Less than 0.50	0.50—0.99	1.00—1.49	1.50—1.99	2.00 above
Andhra Pradesh	0.95	26	73	50	30	10
Srikakulam	0.50	4	7	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	0.49	7	3	..	..	..
East Godavari	0.50	6	4	2	..	..
West Godavari	0.70	2	5	1	..	..
Krishna	0.75	..	8	2	..	..
Guntur	0.95	..	4	4	1	..
Nellore	0.85	1	9	3	..	..
Chittoor	0.60	4	7	..	..	..
Cuddapah	0.90	2	3	3	1	..
Anantapur	1.60	..	1	3	3	4
Kurnool	1.60	..	..	5	6	2
Mahbubnagar	1.60	..	..	2	10	..
Hyderabad	1.25	..	3	2	3	..
Medak	1.10	..	2	4	2	..
Nizamabad	0.75	..	6	1	..	..
Adilabad	1.60	..	1	3	3	3
Karimnagar	0.90	..	5	2	..	..
Warangal	1.00	..	4	2	..	..
Khammam	1.20	..	1	6	..	..
Nalgonda	1.50	..	..	5	1	1

The distribution of taluks among the different sizes of per capita holding follows more or less a pattern similar to the one observed in the case of the previous Map 55—Agricultural holding per cultivating household. Considering individual taluks the maximum size of per capita holding is 2.25 acres in Utnur taluk of Adilabad district and the minimum size is 0.35 acres in Puttur and Vayalpad taluks of Chittoor district, Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district and Visakhapatnam taluk.

The per capita holding is less than or almost equal to the State average of 0.95 acres in all the taluks of Coastal

Andhra districts excepting the Agency taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram of East Godavari district, Chintalapudi taluk of West Godavari district, Tiruvur and Nandigama taluks of Krishna district, Sattenapalle, Palnad, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet and Ongole taluks of Guntur district, Kandukur, Darsi and Podili taluks of Nellore district. The same situation obtains in the whole of Chittoor district, Rajampet, Sidhout, Badvel, Cuddapah and Rayachoti taluks of Cuddapah district and Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district. In the Telangana region Hyderabad East and West and Medchal taluks of Hyderabad district, all the taluks of Nizamabad district except Madnur taluk, Khanapur taluk of Adilabad district, all the taluks of Karimnagar district excepting Metpalli and Manthani taluks, the whole of Warangal district excepting Jangaon and Mahbubabad taluks and Bhadrachalam taluk of Khammam district belong to this category.

In the western and central parts of the State comprising Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam and major portions of Hyderabad and Medak districts, the per capita holding is generally higher than the State average of 0.95 acres. There is a similar region in the north-western corner of the State consisting of the whole of Adilabad district excepting Khanapur taluk, Metpalli and Manthani taluks of Karimnagar district and Madnur taluk of Nizamabad district.

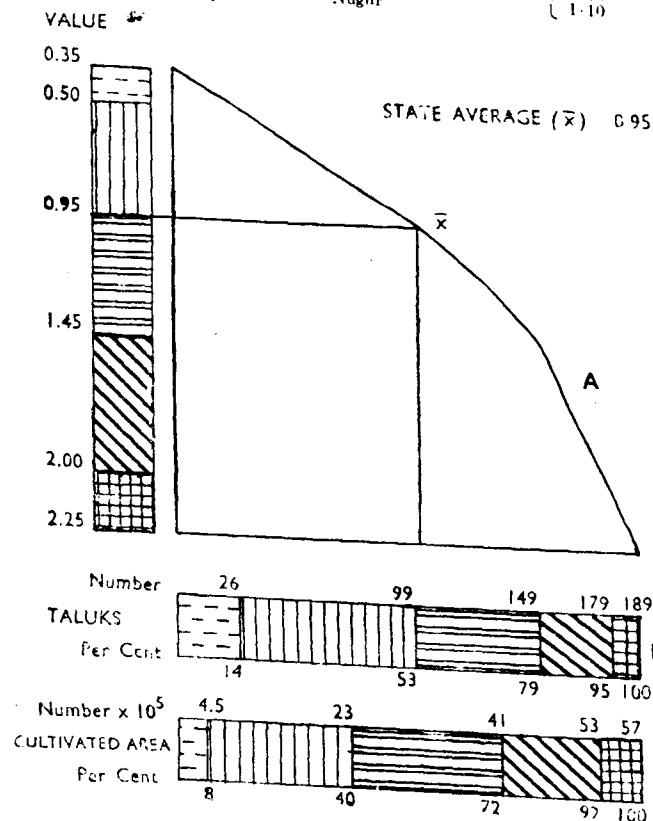
The per capita agricultural land tends to be small where the extent of land is limited or valuable with irrigation facilities and the pressure of population on land becomes great. Thus in the Coastal river delta taluks of Godavari, Krishna and Pennar as also in the valleys of Chittoor and Cuddapah districts the extent of land per head becomes very limited. But in the dry areas of poor soils and little rainfall, the cultivator cannot subsist unless the size of his holding is extensive. Hence in the dry areas of Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar etc., districts the per capita agricultural land becomes extensive.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of per capita agricultural holding in rural areas.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Visakhapatnam	2	0.35	Sompeta	24.5	0.48
Puttur	..	0.35	Narasapur	..	0.48
Rajampet	..	0.35	Tekkali	26	0.49
Bheemunipatnam	..	0.40	Srikakulam	..	0.50
Amalapuram	..	0.40	Parvathipuram	..	0.50
Razole	..	0.40	Palakonda	29	0.50
Kothapeta	..	0.40	Pathapatnam	..	0.50
Ramachandrapuram	7	0.40	Tenali	..	0.50
Pithapuram	..	0.40	Cheepurupalle	..	0.55
Sidhout	..	0.40	Salur	..	0.55
Bobbili	..	0.45	Narasannapet	35	0.55
Ichchapuram	..	0.45	Prathipadu	..	0.55
Anakapalle	..	0.45	Nellore	..	0.55
Yellamanchili	..	0.45	Venkatagiri	..	0.55
Chodavaram	..	0.45	Bangarupalem	..	0.55
Srungavarapukota	..	0.45	Rajahmundry	..	0.60
Vizianagaram	17	0.45	Tuni	..	0.60
Kakinada	..	0.45	Bheemavaram	42.5	0.60
Tanuku	..	0.45	Divi	..	0.60
Kovur	..	0.45	Repalle	..	0.60
Chandragiri	..	0.45	Gudur	..	0.60
Satyavedu	..	0.45	Sullurpet	..	0.60
Chittoor	..	0.45	Kalahasti	..	0.60

Map 56—Concld.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Narasapatnam		0.65	Nurvid		0.90	Narasaraopet		1.20	Kurnool		1.60
Peddapattanam		0.65	Atmakur		0.90	Sattenapalle		1.20	Nandikotkur	157.5	1.60
Godavari		0.65	Hindupur		0.90	Jangaon	123	1.20	Kollapur		1.60
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	51	0.65	Narasapur		0.90	Khammam		1.20	Narayankhed		1.60
Gannavaram		0.65	Armar		0.90	Yellandu		1.20	Vinukonda		1.65
Udayagiri		0.65	Kamareddy		0.90	Kadiri		1.25	Shadnagar		1.65
Kuppam		0.65	Sultanabad	86.5	0.90	Mahbubnagar		1.25	Makthal	162	1.65
Cuddapah		0.65	Sirsilla		0.90	Sangareddy	120	1.25	Chevela		1.65
Hyderabad East		0.65	Warangal		0.90	Chinnur		1.25	Sirpur		1.65
			Parkal		0.90	Madhira		1.25	Tadipatri	161.5	1.70
			Mulug		0.90	Atmakur		1.30	Dhone		1.70
			Bhadrachalam		0.90	Allagadda	132	1.30	Dharmavaram		1.75
Vijayawada		0.70	Polavaram		0.95	Suryapet		1.30	Achampt		1.75
Kavali		0.70	Jaggayyapet		0.95	Jammalamadugu		1.35	Nagarkurnool	168.5	1.75
Badvel	53	0.70	Kanigiri		0.95	Nandyal		1.35	Alampur		1.75
Hyderabad West		0.70	Madanapalle		0.95	Parigi	136	1.35	Adoni	171.5	1.80
Nizamabad		0.70	Ravachoti	96.5	0.95	Kothagudem		1.35	Miryalguda		1.80
			Pulivendla		0.95	Blongir		1.35	Koilkuntla		1.85
Paderu		0.75	Karimnagar		0.95	Palnad		1.40	Kalyakurthi	174.5	1.85
Kaikalur		0.75	Narasampet		0.95	Darsi		1.40	Gadwal		1.85
Bapatla		0.75	Kandukur		1.00	Kamalapuram	142.5	1.40	Asifabad		1.85
Punganur	64	0.75	Proddatur		1.00	Markapur		1.40	Anantapur	177.5	1.90
Medak		0.75	Giddalur		1.00	Wanaparthy		1.40	Banganapalle		1.90
Yellareddy		0.75	Lakshettipet	103.5	1.00	Nirmal		1.40	Adilabad	179	1.95
Bodhan		0.75	Metpalli		1.00	Nalgonda		1.40	Gooty		2.00
			Mahbubabad		1.00				Devarakonda	180.5	2.00
Kovvur		0.80	Onole		1.05	Ibrahimpatnam		1.45	Mudhol	182	2.05
Tadepalligudem		0.80	Siddipet	107.3	1.05	Madnur	148.5	1.45	Urvakonda	183.5	2.10
Guntur	70.5	0.80	Bhoorempau		1.05	Huzurnagar		1.45	Boath		2.10
Medchal		0.80	Rampachodavaram		1.10	Ramannapet		1.45	Kalyandrug		2.15
Banswada		0.80	Yellavaram		1.10	Atmakur	151.5	1.50	Ravadrug	186.5	2.15
Huzurabad		0.80	Chintalapudi		1.10	Kodangal		1.50	Pattikonda		2.15
			Nandigama		1.10	Tandur	154	1.55	Alur		2.15
Chintapalle		0.85	Tiruvur		1.10	Vicarabad		1.55	Utnur	189	2.25
Eluru		0.85	Penikonda	115	1.10	Zahirabad		1.55			
Rapur		0.85	Madakasira		1.10						
Palmaner	77	0.85	Andole (Jogipet)		1.10						
Vayalpad		0.85	Gajwel		1.10						
Khanapur		0.85	Manthani		1.10						
Agtil		0.85	Nugur		1.10						



A : This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the average extent of land available per person in the rural areas, as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Taluk) that compose each category. Thus 26 taluks or 14% of the taluks have an average extent of less than 0.50 acre of land available per person in the rural areas and so on.

C : This bar shows the extent of land available and percentage extent of land available in rural areas that is covered by each category. For example the first category viz. less than 0.50 acre of average extent of land per capita in rural areas covers about 4.5 lakh acres or roughly 8% of the total cultivated area.

Source : Part III, Household Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 57

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1961

Purpose : Shows the average extent of agricultural land available for each male cultivator in the rural areas of each taluk.

Method : The talukwise figures of the extent of holding per each male cultivator in the rural areas are grouped into six ranges viz. (i) 1.00—2.99 acres, (ii) 3.00—4.99 acres, (iii) 5.00—6.99 acres, (iv) 7.00—8.99 acres, (v) 9.00—10.99 acres and (vi) 11.00 acres and above. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded appropriately, according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : The average holding per male cultivator is 5.08 acres, for the State as a whole. This figure is far higher than the average per capita holding size of only 0.95 acres naturally because the number of male cultivators is not considerable. The districtwise figures of holding per male cultivator vary from 2.30 acres in Visakhapatnam district to 9.43 acres in Kurnool district. The average holding is less than 5 acres in all the Coastal Andhra districts except Guntur, in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts in Rayalaseema and Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts in Telangana. The extent is more than 6.5 acres in Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Adilabad, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. The following statement shows the extent of average agricultural holding per male cultivator and the number of taluks in different ranges of holding size, in each district.

State/District	Agricultural holding per male cultivator (acres)	Number of taluks in different ranges of holding size in acres					
		1.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 4.99	5.00 to 6.99	7.00 to 8.99	9.00 to 10.99	11.00 and above
ANDHRA PRADESH	5.08	38	58	34	32	17	10
Srikakulam	2.60	11	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	2.30	8	2	..	..	..	..
East Godavari	3.64	3	9	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	4.50	1	4	3	..	..	..
Krishna	4.60	..	6	2	2	..	..
Guntur	5.29	1	3	3	2	..	..
Nellore	4.42	3	7	1	2	..	..
Chittoor	2.57	8	3	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	4.48	2	3	1	3	..	..
Anantapur	7.41	..	2	2	2	4	1
Kurnool	9.43	..	..	1	2	5	5
Mahbubnagar	8.63	..	..	2	5	4	1
Hyderabad	6.90	..	..	5	2	1	..
Medak	4.89	1	4	1	2	..	..
Nizamabad	3.99	..	6	..	..	1	..
Adilabad	8.97	..	1	2	2	2	3
Karimnagar	4.72	..	4	3	..	..	..
Warangal	4.96	..	4	2	..	..	..
Khammam	6.55	..	..	5	2	..	..
Nalgonda	7.27	..	..	1	6	..	..

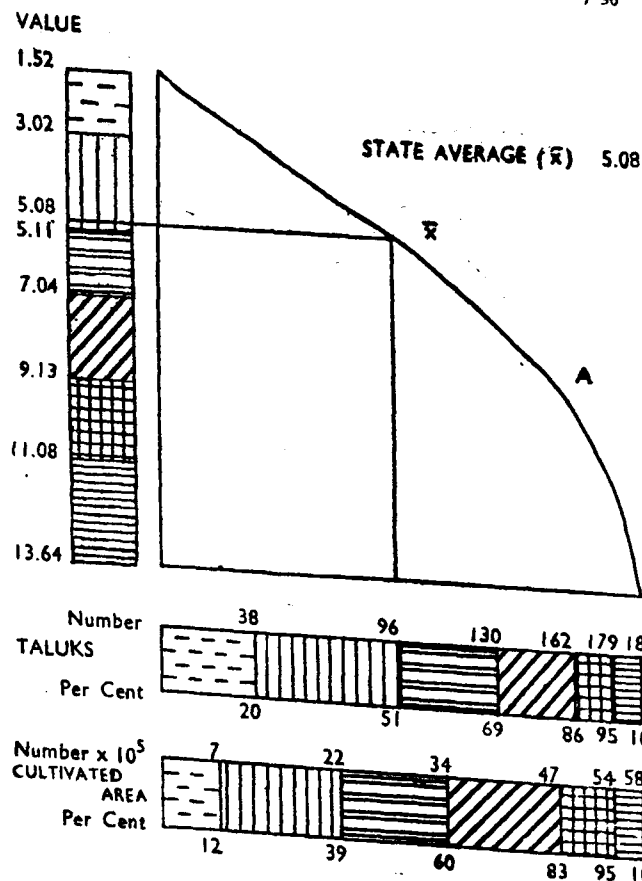
Considering individual taluks, the maximum average holding per male cultivator is 13.64 acres in Nandikotkur taluk of Kurnool district and the minimum size is 1.52 acres in Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district. The pattern of distribution of the taluks according to the size of holding per male cultivator is almost similar to the one observed in the case of the two previous Maps 56 and 57 relating to average agricultural holding per cultivating household and average per capita holding respectively. The extent of holding per male cultivator is also higher than the State average of 5.08 acres in major portions of Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Nalgonda districts and is less than or close to the State average in the other parts of the State.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of Taluks in different ranges of agricultural holding per male cultivator.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Rajampet	1	1.52	Vayalpad	50	3.39
Puttur	2	1.68	Banswada	51	3.42
Visakhapatnam	3	1.76	Divi	52	3.45
Chittoor	4	1.79	Kaikalur	53	3.46
Anakapalle	5	1.86	Tuni	54	3.51
Bhémunipatnam	6	1.92	Kamareddy	55	3.56
Chodavaram	7	1.97	Narasapur	56	3.58
Srungavarapukota	8	2.02	Ravachoti	57	3.64
Satyaveedu	9	2.12	Pithapuram	58	3.66
Venkatagiri	10	2.13	Madanapalle	59	3.70
Chandragiri	11	2.15	Kakinada	60	3.74
Kalahasti	12	2.23	Gajwel	61	3.81
			Kavali	62	3.83
Bobbili	13.5	2.24	Hindupur	63	3.88
Vizianaga		2.24	Chintapalle	64	3.90
Sidhout	15	2.25	Armur	65	3.95
Kuppam	16	2.30	Prathipadu	66	3.99
Bangarupalle	17	2.31	Jagtial	67	4.00
Cheepurupalle	18	2.40	Narasampet	68	4.06
Sompeta	19	2.56	Bhemavaram	69	4.12
Tekkali	20	2.59	Cuddapah	70	4.13
Parvathipuram	21	2.60	Peddapattanam	71.5	4.20
Palakonda	22	2.67	Huzurabad		4.20
Pathapatnam	23	2.70	Parkal	73	4.21
Salur	24.5	2.73	Bapatla	74	4.22
Ichchapuram		2.73	Nuzvid	75	4.33
Paderu	26	2.74	Metpalli	76	4.40
Medak	27	2.79	Godavari	77.5	4.43
Kovur	28	2.80	Rapur		4.43
Yellamanchili	29	2.81	Gannavaram	79	4.48
Kothapeta	30	2.82	Udayagiri	80	4.51
Ramachandrapuram	31.5	2.83	Madakasira	81	4.53
Punganur		2.83	Andole (Jogipet)	82	4.56
Sullurpet	33	2.86	Mulug	83	4.58
Srikakulam	34	2.89	Rampachodavaram	84	4.63
Razole	35	2.90	Khanapur	85	4.64
Repalle	36	2.94	Atmakur	86	4.66
Narasannapet	37	2.95	Rajahmundry	87	4.70
Narasapur	38	2.99	Bodhan	88	4.74
Nizamabad	39	3.02	Guntur	89	4.77
Narasapatnam	40	3.04			
Nellore	41.5	3.10	Sirsilla	90.5	4.81
Palmaner		3.10	Warangal		4.81
Tanuku	43	3.13	Siddipet	92	4.83
Badvel	44	3.18	Eluru	93.5	4.96
Tenali	45	3.23	Tadepalligudem		4.96
Yellareddy	46	3.32	Kandukur	95	4.98
Bandar	47	3.36	Yellavaram	96	4.99
(Masulipatnam)					
Amala puram	48	3.3	Medchal		5.11
Gudur	49	3.38	Hyderabad West	98	5.11
			Sultanabad		5.11

Map 57—Concl'd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Vijayawada	100.5	5.13	Kanigiri	123	6.40	Dharmavaram	146	7.98	Kurnool	169	9.49
Bhadrachalam	101	5.15	Vicarabad	124	6.43	Chevela	147	8.01	Madnūr	170	9.58
Mahbubabad	102	5.19	Yellandu	125	6.52	Zahirabad	148	8.14	Kollapur	171	9.59
Tiruvur	103	5.30	Nirmal	126	6.54	Vinukonda	149	8.16	Rayadurg	172	9.73
Penukonda	104	5.31	Polavaram	127	6.59	Devarakonda	150	8.25	Kalvakurthi	173	9.76
Giddalur	105.5	5.33	Kothagudem	128	6.60	Pulivendla	151	8.32	Allagadda	174	10.09
Karimnagar	106	5.33	Kodangal	129	6.69	Jaggayyapet	152	8.39	Gooty	175.5	10.10
Proddatur	107	5.35	Lakshetipet	130	6.73	Makthal	153	8.41	Pattikonda	176	10.14
Chintalapudi	108.5	5.42	Bhongir	131	7.04	Sirpur	154	8.50	Kalyandurg	177	10.77
Nugur	109	5.42	Khammam	132	7.09	Adoni	155	8.54	Nandyal	178	10.77
Kadiri	110	5.48	Nalgonda	133	7.18	Shadnagar	156.5	8.63	Utnur	179	10.88
Bhoorgampadu	111	5.53	Markapur	134.5	7.21	Gadwal	157	8.63	Atmakur	180	11.08
Hyderabad East	112	5.59	Madhira	134.5	7.21	Atmakur	158	8.66	Koilkuntla	181	11.28
Manthani	113	5.61	Huzurnagar	136	7.26	Ibrahimpattinam	159	8.72	Alur	182	11.56
Suryapet	114	5.90	Kamalapuram	137	7.38	Wanaparthy	160	8.83	Mudhol	183	11.63
Jangaon	115	5.94	Jammalamadugu	138	7.52	Narayankhed	161	8.85	Boath	184	11.74
Kovvur	116	5.98	Darsi	139	7.60	Tadpatri	162	8.86	Urvakonda	185	11.75
Pargi	117	6.04	Ramannapet	140	7.67	Achampet	163	9.13	Alampur	186	12.07
Sangareddy	118	6.07	Chinnur	141	7.71	Tandur	164	9.14	Banganapalle	187	12.39
Ongole	119	6.10	Podili	142	7.72	Nagarakurnool	165	9.16	Adilabad	188	13.23
Mahbubnagar	120	6.18	Palnad	143.5	7.81	Dhone	166	9.25	Nandikotkur	189	13.64
Narasaraopet	121	6.19	Miryalguda	144	7.81	Asifabad	167	9.44			
Attenapalle	122	6.27	Nandigama	145	7.96	Anantapur	168	9.48			



A This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the average extent of land available for each male cultivator in the rural areas.

B This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (taluks) that compose each category. Thus 38 taluks or 20% of the taluks have an average extent of 1.00-2.99 acres of land available for each male cultivator in the rural areas.

C This bar shows the extent of land available and percentage extent of land available in rural areas covered in each category. For example the first category viz. 1.00-2.99 acres of average extent of land available per each male cultivator in rural areas covers about 7 lakh acres of land available in the rural areas or roughly 12% of the land available in rural areas.

Source: Part III, Household Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 58

PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES, 1961)

Purpose: Shows the percentage of average annual per capita net production of cereals and pulses to per capita requirements (both in terms of calories) in each district. This map thus indicates whether a district is self-sufficient, deficit, or surplus in respect of the staple food crop requirements from the nutritional point of view.

Method: Rice, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, wheat and all pulses are taken to constitute the staple food crops. The

average of annual production during the entire period 1956-57 to 1960-61 is taken for calculating the production figures. The following statement shows the conversion factors for arriving at net production from gross production and also the calorific values for each crop, based on the data given in the 'Food Balance Sheet' for All India and on the recommendations of the Nutritive Advisory Committee.

	Cereals and Pulses	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Wheat	Grams	Other Pulses
Net production as percentage of Gross production		61.6009	85.1736	83.2668	72.2765	86.3626	79.1018	73.9995	83.1146
Calories per 100 grammes		348	360	360	342	345	348	350	340

The percentages of net production to the requirements are grouped into six convenient ranges, namely (1) less than 40.00, (2) 40.00 to 59.99, (3) 60.00 to 79.99, (4) 80.00 to 99.99, (5) 100.00 to 119.99, and (6) 120.00 and above. These six ranges are assigned different grades of hatching and the districts are shaded according to the ranges to which they belong. The district names and the percentage values are also noted in the map.

Salient features: The following statement gives the figures of per capita net production of cereals and pulses and the per capita requirements of cereals and pulses both in terms of calories for the State and each district:

State/District	Per capita net production of cereals and pulses in calories	Per capita requirements of cereals and pulses in calories
State	379,176	455,801
Andhra Pradesh		
Srikakulam	268,745	457,487
Visakhapatnam	226,965	464,400
East Godavari	395,257	460,750
West Godavari	538,425	460,451
Krishna	554,000	457,743
Guntur	373,754	460,590
Nellore	524,295	459,601
Chittoor	373,640	459,050
Cuddapah	302,888	456,184
Anantapur	377,701	449,665
Kurnool	431,698	449,760
Mahbubnagar	452,145	449,293
Hyderabad	159,106	451,622
Medak	428,881	453,772
Nizamabad	429,502	456,192

Source: Statement based on the All India Food Balance-sheet and the Nutritive Advisory Committee recommendations supplied by the Map Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India.

State/District	1	2	3
Adilabad	561,388	448,932	
Karimnagar	280,513	450,801	
Warangal	294,564	450,005	
Khammam	310,941	448,154	
Nalgonda	395,799	453,801	

Only four districts in the State, namely, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad are surplus districts from the point of view of staple food crop requirements in terms of calorific value. It is well-known that West Godavari, Krishna and Nellore are the major rice producing districts in the State. There is considerable production of jowar also in Krishna district, and jowar, bajra and ragi in Nellore in addition to rice. Jowar and bajra have a higher calorific value compared to rice. The two surplus districts in Telangana i.e., Mahbubnagar and Adilabad are predominantly jowar producing areas. However, bajra and ragi are also grown in Mahbubnagar while maize and pulses are important in Adilabad. Though Nizamabad and East Godavari districts are also important for rice production they are not even self-sufficient in terms of calorific requirements, perhaps because of the low calorific value of rice and also due to considerable extents of land in these districts being used for raising commercial crops as sugarcane, tobacco etc. For the State as a whole the net production of cereals and pulses forms only 83% of the requirements from the nutritional point of view.

Map 59

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of Workers and Non-workers to the total population in each district.

Method : Circles proportional to the total population are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into two sectors representing the proportion of workers and non-workers respectively. The sector representing workers is shaded black. Dotted lines are drawn in these two sectors to denote the break-up by sex of workers and non-workers. The percentage figures of workers and non-workers by sex are noted in the circles.

The percentages of workers to the total population in each district are grouped into six ranges viz., (i) less than 45.00 (ii) 45.00-47.99%, (iii) 48.00-50.99%, (iv) 51.00-53.99%, (v) 54.00-56.99%, and (vi) 57.00% and above. These ranges are assigned different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The portion outside the circle in each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to one or the other of these six ranges to which it belongs.

Salient features : The basis for deciding whether a person was a worker or a non-worker at the 1961 Census was as follows :

In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, a person was considered a worker if he had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work was satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which he was enumerated. A person who was regularly employed but was temporarily absent from his work due to illness or other causes was treated as a worker. Under-trial prisoners, or persons temporarily staying in hospitals or other institutions were treated as workers if they were workers before being apprehended or before joining the hospital or institution. Convicts in jails and long term inmates of penal, charitable or mental institutions were not treated as workers. Workers also included those persons who were engaged in effective supervision and direction of work apart from those who actually worked.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers who may be earning an income without participating in any productive work were not treated as workers. Political and social service workers actively engaged in public service activity or political work were treated as workers. Non-workers also included full-time students doing no other productive work, housewives attending only to household duties, dependants, infants and children not attending school, permanently disabled persons, women without indication of source of income, persons of unspecified source of existence and persons seeking employment.

On the basis of these criteria, nearly 52% of the total population in the State are workers. The male and female workers constitute 31% and 21% respectively of the total population. 11 of the 20 districts in the State have recorded a higher proportion of workers to the total population than

the State average of 52%. Excepting Hyderabad district in Telangana all the other districts have a larger proportion of workers than the State average. Khammam district recording a figure equal to the State average. Srikakulam and Cuddapah in Rayalaseema also have a larger proportion of workers than the State average while Nellore has a proportion of workers equal to the State average. Thus East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur in Coastal Andhra, Anantapur and Kurnool in Rayalaseema, and only Hyderabad district in Telangana have a lower proportion of workers than the State average. Possibly in the relatively more advanced districts just mentioned a larger number of people can afford to remain without any productive work and still maintain themselves. Whereas in the other comparatively backward districts a larger number of people have to work to earn their livelihood. However, the variation in the proportion of workers from district to district is not very large, the figures varying from 47% in East Godavari and Krishna to 57% in Srikakulam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts, excepting Hyderabad which has the lowest proportion of workers namely only 41%. This low proportion of workers in Hyderabad district is mainly due to the large number of school going children, larger number of dependants, retired persons in the older ages and concentration of beggars in Hyderabad city. It may incidentally be noted that the proportion of non-workers both among males and females is highest in Hyderabad district the figures being nearly 24% and 36% of total population.

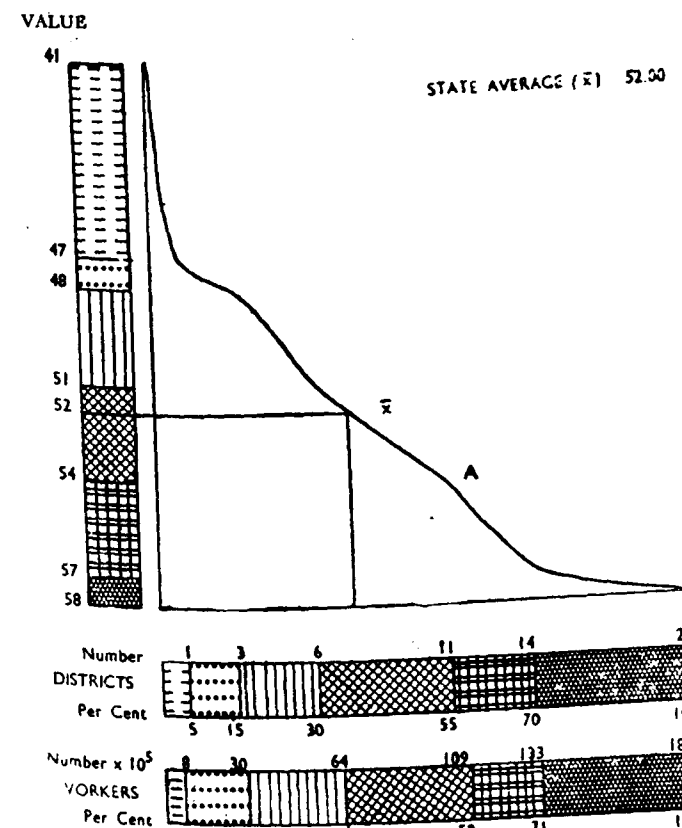
As stated earlier male workers constitute 31% of the total population while female workers constitute 21% of the total population for the State as a whole. The variations in the proportion of male workers to the total population among the districts is not significant, the figures varying from 28% in Hyderabad district to 34% in Nalgonda district. Kurnool and Hyderabad are the only two districts which have recorded a proportion of male workers slightly less than the State average. Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Anantapur have registered a proportion of male workers equal to the State average of 31%. All the other districts lie above the State average.

The variation in the proportion of female workers to total population between districts is more significant. The figures vary from only 13% in Hyderabad to 26% in Srikakulam, the State average standing at 21%. In Coastal Andhra the proportion of female workers is equal to or less than the State average excepting in Srikakulam district where the figure is considerably higher. Chittoor and Cuddapah in Rayalaseema have a proportion of female workers equal to the State average while Anantapur and Kurnool have recorded a slightly lower proportion of 20%. The proportion of female workers in all the Telangana districts excepting Hyderabad and Khammam is considerably higher than the State average. In the case of Hyderabad district the influence of Hyderabad city with a large number of female students, housewives, dependants etc., is responsible for the low proportion of female workers while in Khammam district mining, quarrying and forestry which offer considerable employment to male workers apparently are not suitable for female workers.

Map 59—Concl'd.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of workers to total population.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Hyderabad	1	41	Visakhapatnam	10.5	53
East Godavari	2.5	47	Cuddapah		53
Krishna		47	Chittoor	12.5	54
West Godavari	4	48	Adilabad		54
Kurnool	5	49	Warangal	14	55
Guntur	6	50	Srikakulam		57
Anantapur	7	51	Mahbubnagar	17	57
Nellore	8.5	52	Medak		57
Khammam		52	Nizamabad		57
			Karimnagar	20	58
			Nalgonda		58



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of total workers to the total population, 1961 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of below 45% of the population as workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of workers covered by each category. Thus the first category viz., below 45% covers about 8 lakh workers or roughly 4% of the total workers of the State.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B (i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 60

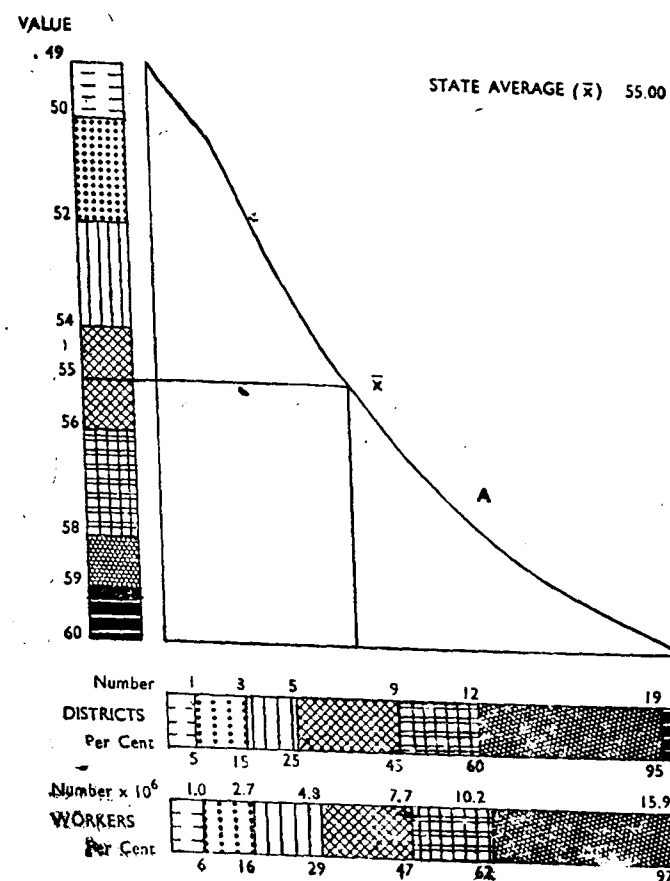
PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total rural population in each district.

Method : Circles proportional to total rural population are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into two sectors representing the proportion of workers and non-workers respectively. The sector representing workers is shaded black. Dotted lines are drawn in these two sectors to denote the break up by sex of workers and non-workers. The percentage figures of workers and non-workers by sex are also noted in the circles.

The percentages of workers to the rural population in each district are grouped into seven ranges, namely, (i) less than 50.00% (ii) 50.00 to 51.99% (iii) 52.00 to 53.99% (iv) 54.00 to 55.99% (v) 56.00 to 57.99% (vi) 58.00 to 59.99% and (vii) 60% and above. These ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The portion outside the circle in each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : For the State as a whole, workers constitute 55% of the total rural population as against the corresponding figures of 52% for the total population discussed in the previous map. Male and female workers among the rural population form 32% and 23% respectively of the total rural population as against the corresponding figures of 31% and 21% for the total population.



lation. It is natural to expect a higher proportion of workers among the rural population in an agricultural economy. The proportion of workers in the rural population is higher than the corresponding proportion in the total population in each district of the State though the difference is of a small order. The same pattern as was observed in this case total population in the previous map obtains in this case also; the economically developed districts recording a relatively lower proportion of workers compared to the economically backward districts. While the proportions of male workers among the rural population are almost identical with the corresponding figures for the total population for all the districts, the proportions of female workers among the rural population are slightly higher than the corresponding figures for the total population in all the districts. This is naturally due to the fact that quite a number of females work as agricultural labourers or regularly participate in their household agricultural operations and household industry. The proportion of workers particularly among rural females is distinctly less in the districts enjoying the benefits of considerable irrigation as the East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts. Nizamabad district though having a fair amount of irrigation shows quite a large extent of female participation in work, probably on account of a large number of women in this district participating in beedi industry.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of rural workers to rural population.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
East Godavari	1	49	Chittoor	10	56
West Godavari	2	50	Visakhapatnam	11.5	57
Krishna	3	51	Adilabad		57
Kurnool	4	52	Hyderabad	14	58
Guntur	5	53	Karimnagar		58
Nellore	6.5	54	Warangal		59
Anantapur		54	Srikakulam	17.5	59
Cuddapah	8.5	55	Mahbubnagar		59
Khammam		55	Medak		59
			Nalgonda	20	60
			Nizamabad		60

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of rural workers to the total rural population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of below 50% of rural population as rural workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of rural workers covered by each category. Thus the first category viz., below 50%, covers a rural working population of about 10 lakhs or roughly 6% of the total rural working population of the State.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 61

PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total urban population in each district.

Method : Circles proportional to the urban population are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into two sectors representing the proportion of workers and non-workers respectively. The sector representing workers is shaded black. Dotted lines are drawn in these two sectors to denote the break-up by sex of workers and non-workers. The percentage figures of workers and non-workers by sex are also noted in the circles.

The percentages of workers among the urban population for all the districts are grouped into six ranges, namely, (i) 30 to 32%, (ii) 33 to 35%, (iii) 36 to 38%, (iv) 39 to 41%, (v) 42 to 44% and (vi) 45% and above. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The portion outside the circle in each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : Only 36% among the urban population of the State are workers compared to 52% for the total population and 55% in the rural population. Male workers constitute 27% of the total urban population while female workers form only 9% to the total urban population as against the corresponding figures of 31% for males and 21% for females for the total population and the corresponding percentages of 32 and 23 in the rural population. As already indicated in the note to map 59 the number of dependants among females and children is considerably higher in the urban areas. Also a number of adults in the age group 15-24 years are likely to be full-time students in colleges, technical institutions etc., in the urban areas where facilities for higher education are available. Educated unemployed also move in considerable numbers to the urban areas in search of employment.

The proportion of workers to the total urban population is higher than the State average in Srikakulam, West Godavari, Guntur and Nellore districts in Coastal Andhra, all the Rayalaseema districts except Anantapur and all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad and Khammam. The percentage of urban population to total population is less than the State average of 17.44% in Srikakulam, West Godavari, Nellore, all the Rayalaseema districts and all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad. Thus districts having less developed urban centres have recorded generally a higher proportion of workers to the total urban population. But a higher proportion of workers

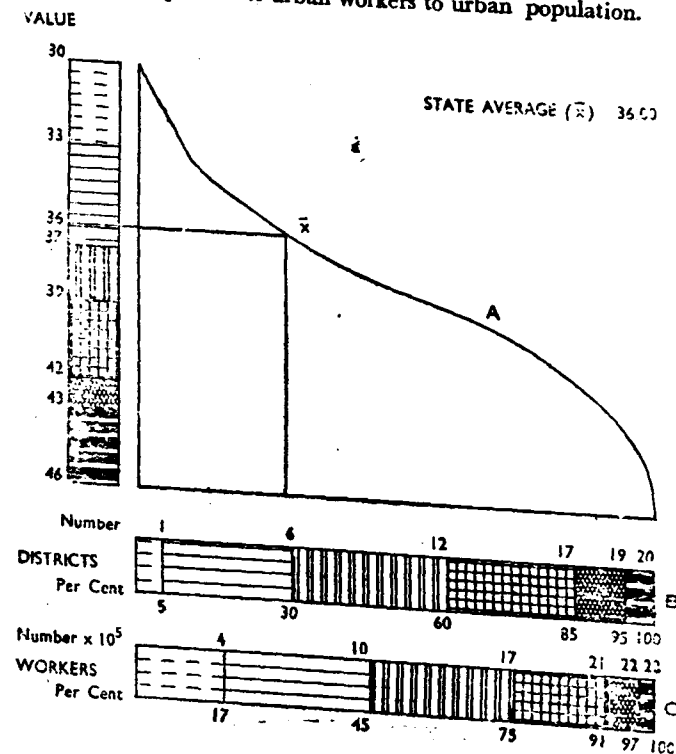
among urban population in Guntur district in which urbanisation is better developed is due to the large and flourishing tobacco industry in different urban centres, which offers considerable employment to male and female workers. It may incidentally be noted that the proportion of female workers to the total urban population is 11% in Guntur as against the corresponding figures of 9% for the State. The lowest proportion of workers namely 30% in Hyderabad district is entirely due to the large urban population in Hyderabad city and a few other small towns together accounting for about 62% of the district's population. The low proportion of 34% in Khammam district is mainly due to the relatively very low proportion of female workers which is only 5%, for reasons already explained in the note to Map 59.

The variation in the proportion of male workers among the urban population is not very significant, the figures ranging from 24% in Hyderabad district to 32% in Nalgonda district. The high proportion of workers in Nalgonda district (urban) is due to the large number of skilled and unskilled workers engaged in the construction of Nagarjunasagar Dam at Vijayapuri Project town. Adilabad district comes next to Nalgonda with the male workers constituting 30% of the urban population. The large industrial units at Sirpur-Kagaznagar and the mining and chemical industry at Bellampalli and the construction work at Kadam Damsite are responsible for this high proportion. Visakhapatnam is the only district in Coastal Andhra which has recorded a proportion slightly less than the State average of 27%. This may be due to the influence of Visakhapatnam city and Vizianagaram town which attract a considerable student population for higher studies. Anantapur district in Rayalaseema, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Warangal districts in Telangana are the only four other districts with a lower proportion of workers in the urban areas.

There is considerable variation in the proportion of female workers to the total urban population between districts, the figures ranging from only 5% in Khammam to 16% in Mahbubnagar district with the State average standing at 9%. Srikakulam, Guntur and Nellore in Coastal Andhra, Cuddapah and Kurnool in Rayalaseema and all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad, Adilabad and Khammam have recorded a proportion of 10% or more of female workers in the urban areas. The cashew plantations and other allied agro-based small scale industries in Srikakulam district, the tobacco industry in Guntur district, mica splitting in Nellore district, the beedi industry in Kurnool, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts offer considerable employment to female workers.

Map 61—Concl'd.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of urban workers to urban population.



District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Hyderabad	1	30	Guntur	11	38
Visakhapatnam	2	33	Nellore	11	38
Krishna	3.5	34	Cuddapah	13.5	39
Khammam	3.5	34	Adilabad	15	40
East Godavari	5.5	35	Medak	15	40
Anantapur	5.5	35	Srikakulam	16.5	41
West Godavari	8	37	Karimnagar	16.5	41
Chittoor	8	37	Mahbubnagar	18	42
Warangal	8	37	Nizamabad	19	43
			Nalgonda	20	46

- A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of urban workers to the total urban population, 1961 as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of 30-32.9% of urban population as urban workers and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number and per cent of urban working population covered by each category. Thus the first category viz. 30-32.9% covers an urban working population of about 4 lakhs or 17% of the total urban working population of the State.

Sources : Table B-1 of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 62

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREA, 1961

Purpose : Shows the variation between taluks in the proportion of male workers in rural areas to the total rural male population.

Method : The talukwise proportions are grouped into seven ranges, namely, (i) 56-58%, (ii) 58-60%, (iii) 60-62%, (iv) 62-64%, (v) 64-66%, (vi) 66-68%, and (vii) 68-70%. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The following statement gives the proportion of male workers to total population in the rural areas and the distribution of taluks among the different proportion ranges in each district.

State/District	Percentage of rural male workers to the total rural male population, 1961	Number of taluks in different ranges						
		56-58%	58-60%	60-62%	62-64%	64-66%	66-68%	68-70%
ANDHRA PRADESH	64.33	1	14	21	43	62	39	9
Srikakulam	64.50	..	2	1	2	2	4	..
Visakhapatnam	66.63	..	..	..	1	3	4	2
East Godavari	64.89	..	..	..	3	4	5	..
West Godavari	64.58	..	..	..	2	6	..	..
Krishna	62.67	..	..	4	2	3	2	..
Guntur	62.46	..	1	3	3	2	..	..
Nellore	63.56	..	2	1	4	4	2	..
Chittoor	65.14	..	..	..	2	5	4	..
Cuddapah	63.43	..	..	3	3	2	1	..
Anantapur	61.93	..	2	3	6	..	..	..
Kurnool	59.96	1	7	4	1	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	65.56	..	..	..	2	8	..	2
Hyderabad	65.03	..	..	..	3	3	2	..
Medak	66.76	..	..	..	..	3	4	1
Nizamabad	66.16	..	..	..	..	2	4	1
Adilabad	64.23	..	..	1	4	4	1	..
Karimnagar	64.66	..	..	..	1	5	1	..
Warangal	65.43	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
Khammam	63.50	..	..	1	4	1	1	..
Nalgonda	67.44	..	..	..	..	1	3	3

79 out of the 189 taluks in the State lie below the State average figure of 64.33% while the remaining 110 taluks have recorded a proportion of male workers in the rural areas, which is higher than the State average. The highest proportion of 69.10% is recorded in Gajwel taluk of Medak district. Incidentally this taluk is completely rural with

no urban unit in it. The lowest proportion of 57.64% is observed in Giddalur taluk of Kurnool district.

Of the 9 taluks in the highest range of 68 to 70%, 7 taluks lie in the Telangana region. They comprise the four contiguous taluks of Kalvakurthi in Mahbubnagar district and Devarakonda, Miryalguda and Nalgonda taluks of Nalgonda district. Kodangal taluk in Mahbubnagar district and Yellareddy taluk in Nizamabad district, apart from Gajwel taluk which was stated earlier, have recorded the highest proportion of male workers in rural areas in the State. The only two other taluks, namely, Narasapatnam and Chodavaram in this range belong to Visakhapatnam district. In the next lower range of 66 to 68% are found the Agency taluks of Salur and Parvathipuram in Srikakulam district, Chintapalle, Paderu and Srungavarapukota taluks in Visakhapatnam district and Yellavaram taluk in East Godavari district. A similar region comprising most of the taluks in Nizamabad district, the eastern taluks of Medak district, Jangaon of Warangal district, Bhongir, Ramannapet and Suryapet taluks of Nalgonda district, is also observed in Telangana. Generally a large portion of Rayalaseema districts and the western taluks of Nalgonda district contain a lower proportion of male workers in the rural areas than the State average. However, the three southern taluks of Cuddapah, namely, Sidhout, Rayachoti and Rajampet all the taluks except Vayalpad and Chandragiri in Chittoor district and the two southernmost taluks in Nellore district recorded a proportion which is either closely equal to or higher than the State average.

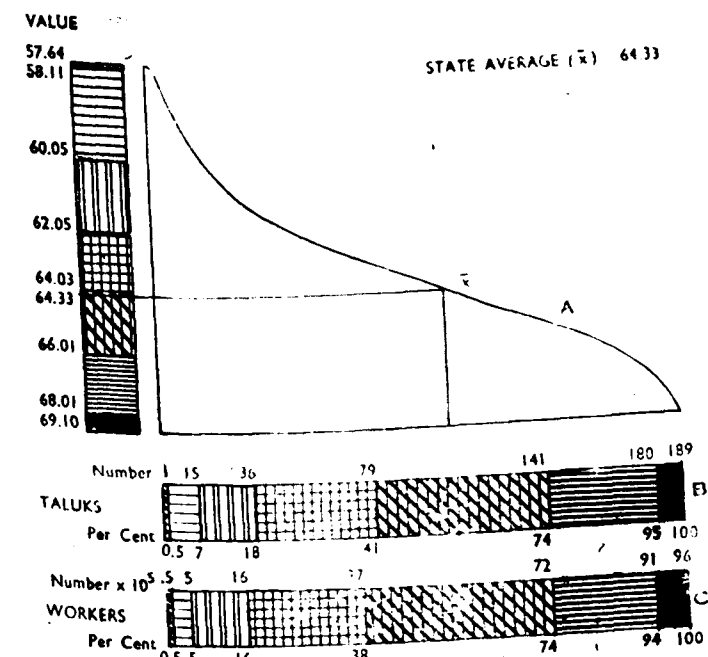
The extreme north-eastern taluks of Srikakulam district, the coastal taluks in the southern portions of East Godavari and West Godavari districts; Divi taluk in Krishna district, almost all the taluks in Guntur district, the western taluks bordering Maharashtra in Adilabad district, the Agency taluks of Nugur, Bhadrachalam, Yellandu and Khammam taluks of Khammam district; Medchal, Hyderabad East and West taluks of Hyderabad district and the two adjacent taluks of Wanaparthy and Alampur taluks in Mahbubnagar district have all recorded a lower proportion of male workers in the rural areas, than the State average. It may also be noted that 7 of the 14 taluks in the State which recorded a very low proportion of only 58 to 60% are found in Kurnool district. Uravakonda and Gooty taluks of Anantapur district, Udayagiri and Kanigiri taluks of Nellore district, Sompeta and Ichchapuram taluks in Srikakulam district and Tenali taluk in Guntur district also lie in this range, while there is not even one taluk in the Telangana districts which has recorded a proportion of less than 60% of male workers in the rural areas. Thus while the economically backward taluks in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions have generally recorded a higher proportion of workers, it is also true that some of the backward taluks in Kurnool have a relatively very low proportion of workers perhaps because the scope for employment in agriculture or household industry is very limited in the backward taluks of this district. On the other hand because of the flourishing agriculture and other allied household industries which offer considerable scope for employment, the economically advanced taluks in Coastal Andhra have also recorded a proportion of workers in the rural areas, which is higher than the State average.

Map 62—Contd.

The statement below and the graph and the bar diagrams given on the next page illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of proportion of rural male workers.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Giddalur	1	57.64	Hyderabad East	47	62.47	Warangal	92	64.42	Nellore	141	65.99
Atmakur	2	58.11	Kothapeta	48	62.50	Nuzvid	93	64.56	Bobbili	142	66.01
Nandikotkur	3	58.31	Kavali	49	62.61	Asifabad	94	64.58	Prathipadu	143.5	66.12
Udayagiri	4	58.62	Visakhapatnam	50	62.74	Huzurabad	95	64.61	Cheepurupalle	145	66.16
Gooty	5	58.65	Khanapur	51	62.81	Sirpur	96.5	64.64	Sidhout	146	66.22
Uravakonda	6	58.95	Divi	52	62.83	Polavaram	96.5	64.64	Bodhan	147	66.23
Ichchapuram	7	58.99	Medchal	53	62.92	Gadwal	98	64.69	Nizamabad	148	66.31
Kanigiri	8	59.22	Guntur	54.5	62.97	Rajahmundry	99	64.77	Tandur	149	66.34
Allagadda	9	59.31	Amalapuram	54.5	62.97	Sangareddy	100	64.79	Parkal	150.5	66.35
Banganapalle	10	59.40	Wanaparthy	56	62.98	Atmakur	101.5	64.82	Anakapalle	152	66.37
Nandyal	11	59.44	Yellandu	57	63.01	Bangarupalem	101.5	64.82	Parvathipuram	153	66.43
Koilkuntla	12	59.47	Srikakulam	58	63.04	Mahbubabad	103	64.85	Kaikalur	154	66.44
Alur	13	59.48	Kalyandrug	59	63.06	Rayachoti	104	64.87	Satyavedu	155	66.49
Sompeta	14	59.62	Rayadurg	60	63.09	Kandukur	105	64.88	Jangaon	156	66.50
Tenali	15	59.83	Bhadrachalam	61	63.13	Huzurnagar	106	64.89	Narayankhed	157	66.60
Kurnool	16	60.05	Madhira	62.5	63.14	Yellamanchili	107	64.92	Yellandu	158	66.67
Dhone	17	60.50	Badvel	62.5	63.14	Madnur	109	64.96	Nirmal	159	66.69
Gudivada	18	60.63	Narasannapet	64	63.16	Rajampet	109	64.96	Medak	160	66.70
Vijayawada	19	60.68	Narsapur	65	63.19	Gudur	109	64.96	Sullurpet	161	66.71
Anantapur	20	60.95	Nugur	66.5	63.22	Nagarkurnool	111	64.98	Bhongir	162	66.79
Jaggayyapet	21	61.02	Alampur	66.5	63.22	Achampet	112.5	65.03	Siddipet	163	66.79
Tadpatri	22	61.23	Kadiri	68	63.23	Eluru	112.5	65.03	Kalahasti	164	66.82
Tekkali	23	61.29	Sattenapalle	69	63.31	Palakonda	114	65.04	Manthani	165.5	66.87
Repalle	24	61.43	Adilabad	70	63.37	Zahirabad	115.5	65.14	Kamareddy	167	66.93
Pattikonda	25.5	61.54	Rapur	71	63.44	Pithapuram	115.5	65.14	Strungavarapukota	168	66.94
Palnad	25.5	61.54	Lakshettipet	72	63.45	Ibrahimpatnam	117	65.16	Salur	169	67.06
Cuddapah	27	61.61	Kamalapuram	73	63.49	Andole (Jogipet)	118	65.19	Peddapuram	170	67.13
Penukonda	28	61.62	Hyderabad West	74.5	63.56	Mulug	119	65.21	Tuni	171	67.19
Proddatur	29	61.64	Ongole	74.5	63.56	Jagtial	120	65.24	Chintapalle	172	67.23
Utnur	30.5	61.67	Bheemavaram	76	63.70	Punganur	121	65.27	Paderu	173	67.34
Markapur	30.5	61.67	Chandragiri	77	63.73	Chinnur	122	65.35	Pargi	174	67.50
Gannavaram	32	61.70	Vayalpad	78	63.78	Kovvur	123	65.36	Narasapur	175	67.56
Bapatla	33	61.89	Karimnagar	79	63.93	Kakinada	124	65.42	Bhoorgampadu	176	67.59
Khammam	34	61.90	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	80	64.03	Pathapatnam	125	65.46	Suryapet	177	67.66
Atmakur	35	61.93	Vinukonda	81	64.05	Kovur	126	65.51	Banswada	178.5	67.70
Jammalamadugu	36	61.96	Tiruvur	82	64.07	Vicarabad	127	65.54	Ramannapet	180	67.70
Nandigama	37	62.05	Sirsilla	83	64.16	Kothagudem	128.5	65.68	Kuppam	181	67.86
Hindupur	38	62.06	Kollapur	84	64.18	Tadepalligudem	128.5	65.68	Rampachodavaram	182	68.01
Boath	39	62.16	Sultanabad	85.5	64.26	Mudhol	130	65.72	Devarakonda	183	68.15
Pulivendla	40	62.25	Narasaraopet	85.5	64.26	Makthal	131	65.73	Nalgonda	184	68.24
Podili	41	62.26	Madanapalle	87.5	64.28	Vizianagaram	132	65.77	Kalvakurthi	185	68.44
Madakasira	42	62.27	Tanuku	87.5	64.28	Mahbubnagar	133	65.79	Yellareddy	186	68.79
Adoni	43	62.30	Palmaner	89	64.31	Chevela	134	65.81	Chodavaram	187	68.80
Darsi	44	62.34	Chittoor	90	64.33	Metpalli	135	65.84	Narasapatnam	188	68.90
Razole	45	62.36	Armur	91	64.39	Chintalapudi	136	65.85	Miryalguda	189	68.93
Dharmavaram	46	62.39				Ramachandrapuram	137	65.88	Kodangal		69.10
						Bheemunipatnam	138	65.89	Gajwel		
						Narasampet	139	65.97			
						Shadnagar	140	65.98			

Map 62—Concl'd.



A : This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of male workers to the total male population in rural areas as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Taluks) that are included in each category. Thus one taluk or 0.5% of the taluks have a proportion of 56—58% of rural male population as male workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of rural male working population covered by each category. Thus the first category viz. 56—58% covers a rural male working population of about 0.5 lakh or 0.5% of the total rural male workers of the State.

Source : Table B-1 of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 63

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREA, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of male workers to the total male population in the urban areas of each taluk.

Method : The talukwise proportions are grouped into seven ranges, namely, (i) less than 50.00%, (ii) 50.00 to 51.99%, (iii) 52.00 to 53.99%, (iv) 54.00 to 55.99%, (v) 56.00 to 57.99%, (vi) 58.00 to 59.99% and (vii) 60.00% and above. These seven ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching. The 35 taluks in the State which are purely rural and do not contain any urban units are left blank without any hatching.

Salient features : The following statement gives the proportion of male workers to the total male population in the urban areas and distribution of taluks among the different proportion ranges in each district.

State/District	Proportion of urban male workers to the total urban male population	Number of taluks in different proportion ranges						
		Less than 50%	50-51.99%	52-53.99%	54-55.99%	56-57.99%	58-59.99%	60% and above
ANDHRA PRADESH	52.40	17	25	29	40	24	9	10
Srikakulam	55.11	..	1	..	5	4	..	..
Visakhapatnam	51.70	2	1	1	..	1	..	2
East Godavari	54.67	..	..	2	1	4	1	..
West Godavari	56.07	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
Krishna	53.79	..	3	..	4	2	1	..
Guntur	53.36	..	1	5	2	1	..	..
Nellore	55.10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Chittoor	53.53	1	1	2	3	..	2	..
Cuddapah	54.95	..	1	..	4	3	..	..
Anantapur	50.99	3	2	4	1	1	..	..
Kurnool	52.38	..	5	3	3	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	51.03	3	3	1	2	1	..	..
Hyderabad	47.24	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
Medak	52.96	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Nizamabad	55.53	..	..	1	2	..	1	1
Adilabad	57.34	..	2	..	2	1	..	3
Karimnagar	51.98	1	1	2	1	..	..	1
Warangal	51.07	1	..	2	1	..	..	1
Khammam	54.30	..	..	2	1	1	1	..
Nalgonda	59.44	2	..	1	1	1	..	1

19 taluks in the State have recorded a considerably higher proportion of male workers in the urban areas and belong to the two highest ranges of 58 to 60% and 60% or more. 8 taluks among them are in Coastal Andhra, only 2 in Rayalaseema both of them in Chittoor district (Kalahasti and Puttur taluks) and the remaining 9 in Telangana districts. Narasapatnam, Srungavarapukota and Chodavaram in Visakhapatnam district, Ramachandrapuram in East Godavari district, Jaggayyapet in Krishna district, Gudur, Venkatagiri and Kovur in Nellore district belong to this category in Coastal Andhra while Banswada and Bodhan taluks in Nizamabad district, Sirpur, Lakshettipet and Khanapur of Adilabad district, Sirsilla of Karimnagar

district, Narasampet of Warangal district, Madhira in Khammam district and Miryalguda of Nalgonda district of Telangana are the other taluks belonging to this category. It will be seen that both the economically backward and the economically advanced taluks have recorded a considerably higher proportion of male workers in the urban areas. In a few cases like Miryalguda and Khanapur the high proportion of workers is due to the constructional labour engaged in Nagarjunasagar Project and Kadam Dam site. Incidentally Khanapur taluk has recorded the highest proportion of 72.43% workers among males in the urban areas. 46 taluks in the State have recorded a lower proportion of male workers in the urban areas than the State average of 52.40%. 11 of these taluks are found in Coastal Andhra, 14 in Rayalaseema and the remaining 21 in Telangana. While there is no concentration of these taluks in any particular district in Coastal Andhra, Anantapur and Kurnool districts in Rayalaseema, Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad districts in Telangana contain a considerable number of taluks with a low proportion of male workers in the urban areas. Excepting the 19 taluks in the two highest ranges which have already been mentioned and the 46 taluks lying below the State average, of the remaining 89 taluks 54 have recorded figures slightly higher than the State average and the remaining 64 taluks lie in the two ranges of 54-56% and 56-58%. Of these 64 taluks 32 lie in Coastal Andhra, 15 in Rayalaseema and the 17 in Telangana.

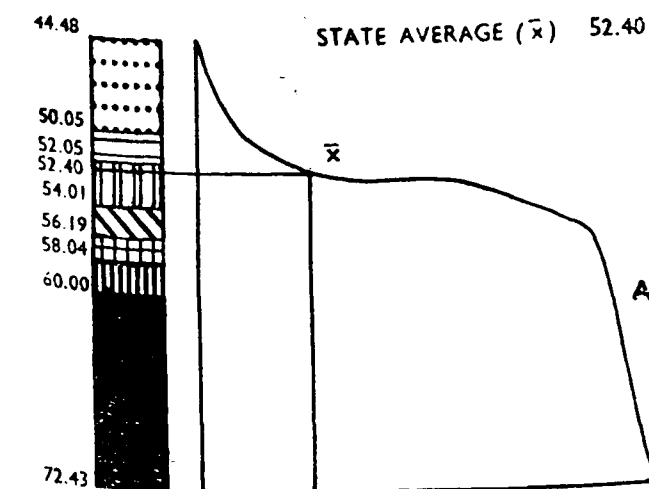
The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of male workers in Urban areas.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Wanaparthy	1	44.48	Jagtial	31	51.09
Karimnagar	2	45.16	Medak	32	51.34
Anantapur	3	45.73	Dhone	33	51.37
Nagarkurnool	4	46.25	Adilabad	34	51.42
Penuskonda	5	46.58	Nirmal	35	51.54
Hyderabad West	6	47.12	Ongole	36.5	51.59
Nalgonda	7	47.26	Cuddapah	36.5	51.59
Bheemunipatnam	8	47.53	Gannavaram	38	51.63
Mahbubnagar	9	47.74	Kalvakurthi	39	51.66
Kanigiri	10	47.84	Chandragiri	40	51.73
Medchal	11	49.04	Uravakonda	41	51.74
Hyderabad East	12	49.55	Nandyal	42	51.79
Madanapalle	13	49.61	Narasaraopet	43	52.05
Warangal	14	49.76	Kakinada	44.5	52.13
Visakhapatnam	15	49.78	Khammam	44.5	52.13
Kalyandrug	16	49.82	Chittoor	45	52.14
Suryapet	17	49.84	Bhadrachalam	47	52.32
Shadnagar	18	50.05	Sultanabad	48	52.47
Kollapur	19	50.21	Hindupur	49	52.61
Vizianagaram	20	50.23	Guntur	50	52.68
Kavali	21	50.26	Devarakonda	51	52.70
Goity	22	50.40	Bangampalle	52	52.75
Siddipet	23	50.46	Palmaner	53.5	52.78
Tandur	24	50.50	Gadwal	53.5	52.78
Kurnool	25	50.52	Kandukur	55	52.81
Koilkuntla	26	50.53	Naravahed	56	52.88
Srikakulam	27	50.58	Tadipatri	57	52.89
Bandur (Masulipatnam)	28	50.59	Kadiri	58	52.96
Giddalur	29	50.96	Sangareddy	59	53.19
Nandigama	30	51.01	Manthani	60	53.29

Map 63—Concl'd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Rajahmundry	61	53.45	Jammalamadugu	84.5	54.71	Punganur	109	55.80	Kaikalur	133	57.83
Armur	62	53.55	Kothagudem	84.5	54.71	Repalle	110	55.86	Kamalapuram	134	57.84
Anakapalle	63	53.67	Narsapur	86.5	54.74	Palakonda	111	55.97	Cheepurupalle	135	57.88
Rayadurg	64.5	53.68	Kannareddy	86.5	54.74	Huzurnagar	112	56.19	Bodhan	136	58.04
Jangaon	64.5	53.68	Kuppam	88	54.75	Tuni	113	56.20	Gudur	137	58.03
Sattenapalle	66	53.76	Nellore	89	54.76	Divi	114	56.29	Kalahasti	138	58.38
Nandikotkur	67	53.79	Gudivada	90	54.79	Madakasira	115	56.30	Venkatagiri	139	58.48
Bapatla	68	53.80	Badvel	91	54.80	Eluru	116	56.30	Chodavaram	140	58.59
Tenali	69	53.95	Alampur	92	54.82	Kovvur	117	56.45	Jaggayyapet	141	58.68
Atmakur	70.5	53.97	Amalapuram	93	54.85	Palnad	118	56.54	Puttur	142	59.33
Mahbubabad	70.5	53.97	Vijayawada	94	54.86	Narasannapet	119	56.70	Madhira	143	59.77
Adoni	72	54.01	Sompeta	95	54.87	Yellandu	120	56.71	Ramachandrapuram	144	59.99
Markapur	73.5	54.08	Puttikonda	96	54.96	Sullurpet	121	56.97	Sirsilla	145	60.00
Vicarabad	73.5	54.03	Makthal	97	55.00	Pulivendla	122	56.98	Lakshettipet	146	60.39
Yellamanchili	75	54.18	Zahirabad	98	55.06	Asifabad	123	57.00	Narasapatnam	147	60.99
Parvathipuram	76	54.19	Dharmavaram	99	55.14	Razole	124	57.16	Banswada	148	61.04
Tiruvur	77	54.20	Vayalpad	100	55.15	Proddatur	125	57.26	Narasampet	149	61.37
Bhongir	78	54.25	Andole Jagipet	101	55.21	Bobbili	126	57.34	Srungavarapukota	150	61.47
Metpalli	79	54.29	Nuzvid	102	55.22	Kodangal	127	57.35	Sirpur	151	61.94
Nizamabad	80	54.38	Rajampet	103	55.24	Tanuku	128	57.47	Kovur	152	62.25
Bheemavaram	81	54.55	Ichchapuram	104	55.27	Salur	129	57.66	Miryalguda	153	69.08
Vinukonda	82	54.57	Parkal	105	55.30	Tadepalligudem	130	57.68	Khanapur	154	72.43
Tekkali	83	54.58	Rayachoti	106	55.51	Peddapuram	131	57.77			
			Chimmar	107	55.53	Pithapuram	132	57.80			
			Mudhol	108	55.60						

VALUE



A : This curve connects points representing the 154* taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of male workers to the total male population in urban areas as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 17 taluks or 11% of the taluks have a proportion of less than 50% of urban male population as urban male workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of male urban working population covered by each category. Thus the first category viz., less than 50% covers an urban male working population of about 5 lakhs or 28% of the total urban male workers of the State.

*Taluks containing urban units.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 64

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREA, 1961

Purpose : Shows the variation between taluks in the proportion of female workers in rural areas to total rural female population.

Method : The talukwise proportions are grouped into eight ranges, namely, (i) Less than 30.00%, (ii) 30.00 to 34.99%, (iii) 35.00 to 39.99%, (iv) 40.00 to 44.99%, (v) 45.00 to 49.99%, (vi) 50.00 to 54.99%, (vii) 55.00 to 59.99% and (viii) 60.00% and above. These ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : The following statement gives the proportion of female workers to the total female population in the rural areas and the distribution of taluks among the different proportion ranges in each district.

State/District	Proportion of rural female workers to total rural population	Number of taluks in different proportion ranges							
		Less than 30%	30-34.99%	35-39.99%	40-44.99%	45-49.99%	50-54.99%	55-59.99%	60% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	46.00	4	12	21	33	51	55	10	3
Srikakulam	52.84	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	..
Visakhapatnam	48.00	..	2	..	1	3	3	..	1
East Godavari	34.05	3	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	34.61	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
Krishna	38.41	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..
Guntur	43.55	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..
Nellore	45.16	..	..	2	5	5	1	..	..
Chittoor	45.85	..	..	1	3	6	1	..	..
Cuddapah	47.00	..	1	..	1	2	4	1	..
Anantapur	46.19	..	..	3	2	5	1	..	..
Kurnool	43.47	..	1	3	5	4	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	52.63	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	..
Hyderabad	50.16	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..
Medak	50.51	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
Nizamabad	54.07	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1
Adilabad	49.45	..	..	1	1	3	3	2	..
Karimnagar	51.06	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1
Warangal	50.49	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Khammam	45.52	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..
Nalgonda	50.55	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..

It is observed at once that the variation between taluks is considerable in the case of the proportion of female workers in the rural areas ranging from only 28.15% in Pithapuram taluk of East Godavari district to 63.28% in Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district, the State average being 46.00%. This is in marked contrast with the low variation observed in the case of male workers in the rural areas where the proportion ranged from 57.64% to 69.10%. Though there is wide dispersion in the proportion of female workers in rural areas, not many taluks lie in the lowest and the highest proportion ranges. Only 16 taluks have recorded a proportion of less than 35.00% while in only 13 taluks the proportion of female workers in the rural areas is more than 55.00%. Apart from Pithapuram taluk already mentioned, Kakinada and Peddapuram taluks also in East Godavari district have recorded a proportion of less than 30% female workers in the rural areas. The only other

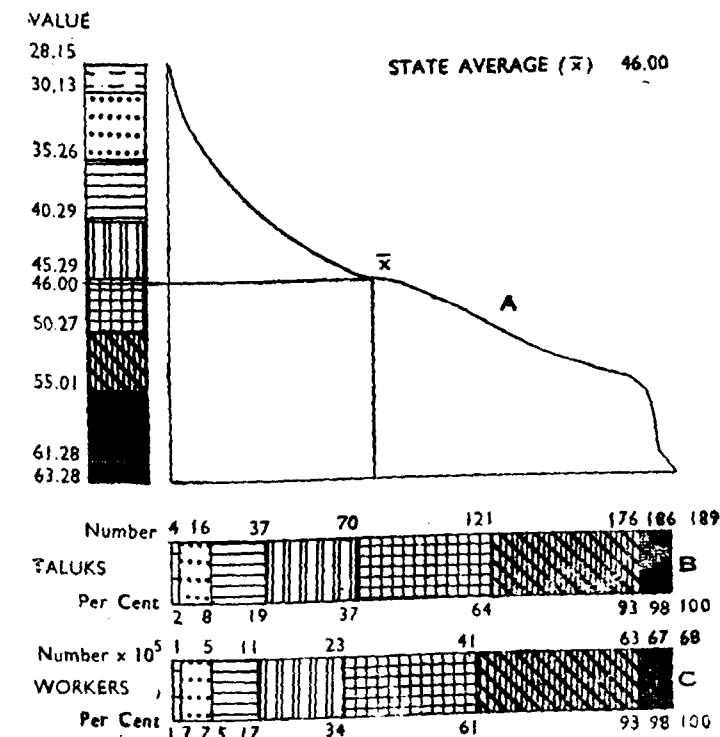
taluk in the State which belongs to this category is Tanuku in West Godavari district. In the agriculturally more prosperous areas enjoying considerable irrigational facilities there is apparently lesser need for the women of the cultivators' families to participate in the family cultivation unlike in the drier and backward tracts where every member of the family including women will have to put their shoulder to the wheel. All the taluks of West Godavari except Chinatalapudi, the remaining taluks of East Godavari except Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram and Tunni, all the taluks of Krishna district except the dry and relatively backward taluks of Nandigama, Jaggayyapet, Tiruvur and Nuzvid, the advanced taluk of Tenali in Guntur district, Gudur and Atmakur taluks in Nellore district, Chandragiri taluk in Chittoor district, Rajampet taluk in Cuddapah district, Uravakonda, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks in Anantapur district, Nandikotkur, Atmakur, Marakapur and Banganapalle in Kurnool district have all recorded a proportion of less than 40% of female workers in the rural areas while in the Telangana districts there is only one taluk namely Madhira in Khammam district which belongs to this category with a proportion of 39%. Except for a few taluks in Telangana, namely, Chinnur and Lakshettipet of Adilabad district, Sultanabad in Karimnagar district, Madhira taluk of Khammam district and Miryalguda taluk of Nalgonda district all the other taluks have recorded a higher proportion of female workers in the rural areas than the State average figure of 46.00%. Armur taluk in Nizamabad district and Metpalli taluk in Karimnagar district along with Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district constitute the only 3 taluks in the State with a proportion of more than 60% female workers in the rural areas. Armur and Metpalli taluks have a large number of beedi factories employing a good number of female workers. Of the 149 taluks in the State which have a proportion of female workers between 40 and 60%, 68 are found in Telangana, 35 in Rayalaseema and only 46 in the Coastal Andhra districts.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of proportion of female workers in rural areas.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Pithapuram	1	28.15	Nandikotkur	21	37.04
Tanuku	2	28.82	Gannavaram	22	37.21
Peddapuram	3	28.89	Narsapur	23	37.43
Kakinada	4	29.29	Tenali	24	37.54
Ramachandrapuram	5	30.13	Banganapalle	25	37.91
Tadepalligudem	6	31.00	Vijayawada	26	37.94
Rajahmundry	7	31.64	Uravakonda	27	38.26
Kothapeta	8	31.76	Eluru	28	38.30
Atmakur	9	31.83	Polavaram	29	38.95
Rajampet	10	32.38	Madhira	30	39.01
Bheemavaram	11	32.94	Gooty	31	39.15
Kovvur	12	33.22	Atmakur	32	39.26
Yellamanchili	13	33.40	Tadpatri	33	39.42
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	14	34.51	Gudur	34	39.51
Amalapuram	15	34.68	Chinnur	35	39.58
Visakhapatnam	16	34.83	Razole	36	39.64
Gudivada	17	35.26	Markapur	37	39.92
Divi	18	36.10	Kaikalur	38	40.29
Prathipada	19	36.47	Rapur	39	41.39
Chandragiri	20	36.52	Nandy	40	41.50
			Sullurp	41	41.52

Map 64—Concl'd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Nandigama	42	41.65	Sattenapalle	79	46.00	Mantani	116	49.51	Sompeta	153	52.80
Nellore	43	41.69	Kalyandrug	80	46.19	Karimnagar	117	49.68	Yellareddy	154	52.81
Cuddapah	44	41.95	Sirpur	81	42.25	Palakonda	118	49.76	Narasapatnam	155	52.95
Kalahasti	45	42.09	Bodhan	82	46.55	Kandukur	119	49.82	Bhongir	156	52.99
Lakshettipet	46	42.18	Narasaraopet	83	46.61	Rayadurg	120	49.84	Wanaparthy	157	53.00
Tiruvur	47	42.31	Podili	84	46.73	Rayachoti	121	49.93	Tekkali	158	53.01
Khammam	48	42.41	Koilkuntla	85	46.74	Yellandu	122	50.27	Tandur	159	53.04
Bapatla	49	42.65	Proddatur	86.5	46.80	Banswada	123	50.28	Gajwel	160	53.08
Nuzvid	50	42.66	Udayagiri	87	46.80	Pulivendla	124	50.44	Mahbubnagar	161	53.14
Dhone	51	42.82	Puttur	88	46.82	Devarakonda	125	50.46	Andole (Jogipet)	162	53.27
Satyavedu	52	43.06	Vinukonda	89	46.83	Seungavarapukota	126	50.74	Utnur	163	53.48
Guntur	53	43.09	Bhremunipatnam	90	47.13	Kadiri	127	50.82	Ramannapet	164	53.53
Giddalur	54	43.13	Narayankhed	91	47.22	Gadwal	128.5	50.89	Yellavaram	165	53.60
Alur	55	43.16	Adoni	92	47.34	Suryapet	129	50.89	Kollapur	166	53.69
Chintalapudi	56	43.33	Vaivalpad	93	47.36	Badvel	130	50.92	Cheepurupalle	167.5	54.08
Repalle	57	43.43	Chittoor	94	47.39	Shadnagar	131	50.93	Kodangal	168	54.08
Jaggayyapet	58	43.46	Huzurnagar	95	47.45	Sirsilla	132	50.98	Kamalapuram	169	54.11
Allagadda	59	43.67	Anakapalle	96	47.55	Bobbili	133	50.99	Chodavaram	170	54.47
Tunni	60	43.93	Vizianagaram	97	47.60	Nagarkurnool	134	51.11	Parkal	171	54.50
Darsi	61	44.33	Maluz	98	47.63	Adilabad	135	51.18	Parvathipuram	172	54.51
Chintapalle	62	44.38	Kavali	99	47.66	Narsapur	136	51.22	Atmakur	173	54.52
Punganur	63	44.50	Venkatagiri	100	47.83	Srikakulam	137	51.28	Boath	174	54.67
Ongole	64	44.65	Warantol	101	48.20	Achampet	138	51.37	Kamareddy	175	54.72
Anantapur	65.5	44.68	Ibrahimpatnam	102	48.31	Narasannapet	139	51.54	Nizamabad	176	54.76
Miryalguda	66	44.68	Asifabad	103	48.43	Narasampet	140	51.59	Pathapatnam	177	55.01
Hindupur	67	44.79	Kurnool	104	48.48	Kothagudem	141	51.65	Jammalamadugu	178	55.21
Kovur	68	44.83	Madakasira	105	48.58	Salur	142	51.78	Salur	179	55.68
Palnad	69	44.87	Khanapur	106	48.70	Nirmal	143	51.80	Nirmal	180	55.86
Sultanabad	70	44.89	Palmaner	107	48.80	Mudhol	144	51.85	Mudhol	181	56.05
Medchal	71	45.29	Dharmavaram	108	48.83	Kanigiri	145	51.85	Ichhapuram	182	56.17
Hyderabad West	72	45.46	Mahababad	109	49.25	Nalgonda	146	52.00	Jagtial	183	56.66
Hydrabad East	73	45.55	Madnur	110	49.23	Kalvakurthi	147	52.09	Pargi	184	56.79
Zahirabad	74	45.65	Huzurabad	111.5	49.39	Vicarabad	148	52.10	Makthal	185	57.29
Sangareddy	75	45.77	Madanapalle	112	49.39	Medak	149	52.23	Rampachodavaram	186	58.86
Bhadrachalam	76	45.83	Penukonda	113	49.43	Kuppam	150	52.41	Armur	187	61.28
Sangarupalem	77	45.89	Alampur	114	49.44	Siddipet	151	52.50	Metpalli	188	61.99
Nugur	78	45.96	Pattikonda	115	49.50	Jangaon	152	52.54	Paderu	189	63.28
						Bhoorgampadu	152	52.72			



A : This curve consists of points representing the 189 taluks of the State plotted on the X-axis according to the proportion of female workers to the total female population in rural area as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 4 taluks or 2% of the taluks have a proportion of less than 30% of the rural female population as rural female workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of rural female workers covered by each category. Thus the first category viz., less than 30% covers a rural female working population of about one lakh or 2% of the total rural female working population of the State.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i) Volume, Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh 1961 Census.

Map 65

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREA, 1961

Purpose : Shows the variation between taluks in the proportion of female workers in urban areas to total urban female population.

Method : The talukwise proportions are grouped into eight ranges, namely, (i) less than 10.00%, (ii) 10.00 to 14.99%, (iii) 15.00 to 19.99%, (iv) 20.00 to 24.99%, (v) 25.00 to 29.99%, (vi) 30.00 to 34.99%, (vii) 35.00 to 39.99% and (viii) 40.00% and above. These eight ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs. The 35 taluks in the State which are purely rural and do not contain any urban units are left blank without any hatching.

Salient features : The following statement gives the proportion of female workers to the total female population in the urban areas and the distribution of taluks among the different proportion ranges in each district.

State/District	Proportion of urban female workers to the total urban female population	Number of Taluks in different proportion ranges							
		Less than 10%	10—14.99%	15—19.99%	20—24.99%	25—29.99%	30—34.99%	35—39.99%	40% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	18.74	4	18	30	41	25	13	13	5
Srikakulam	27.85	..	..	..	3	4	..	3	..
Visakhapatnam	14.16	1	1	3	..	..	2	..	1
East Godavari	16.41	..	2	2	3	1	..	..	..
West Godavari	18.80	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Krishna	13.57	..	3	3	3	1	..	..	..
Guntur	23.12	..	..	2	4	3	..	..	..
Nellore	19.63	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..
Chittoor	19.22	..	2	3	..	3	1	..	..
Cuddapah	20.94	1	..	1	4	..	1	1	..
Anantapur	18.47	..	4	..	3	2	1	1	..
Kurnool	25.02	..	..	2	4	2	2	1	..
Mahbubnagar	32.43	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2
Hyderabad	11.64	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
Medak	26.96	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..
Nizamabad	28.69	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
Adilabad	18.21	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	..
Karimnagar	29.56	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Warangal	22.56	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..
Khammam	11.20	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	21.41	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..

For the State as a whole 18.74% of the females in the urban areas are returned as workers. The proportion is lower than the State average in all the Coastal Andhra districts except Srikakulam, West Godavari and Guntur, only in Anantapur district of Rayalaseema area and in Hyderabad, Adilabad and Khammam districts in Telangana region. At the taluk level the highest proportion of 48.76% of female workers in the urban areas is recorded in Armur taluk of Nizamabad district as against the lowest proportion of only 8.55% in Visakhapatnam taluk. 37 taluks in the

State have recorded a proportion of female workers in the urban areas which is less than the State average. 18 of these taluks are found distributed over Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts in Coastal Andhra with a fairly heavy concentration in Krishna and West Godavari districts which are relatively more advanced. Guntur and Nellore districts have only one taluk each belonging to this category, i.e., Ongole taluk in Guntur district and Nellore taluk in Nellore district. Of the 10 taluks belonging to this category in Rayalaseema districts, 5 taluks are in Chittoor district and 4 taluks in Anantapur district while Cuddapah has only one such taluk and Kurnool has no such taluk. The remaining 9 taluks are Hyderabad West (containing the Capital City of Hyderabad), Adilabad, Asifabad and Sirpur taluks of Adilabad district, Karimnagar taluk and Khammam, Yellandu, Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem taluks of Khammam district. While in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema the relatively advanced taluks have recorded a lower proportion of female workers in the urban areas, in the case of Telangana taluks excepting Hyderabad West, all the other 8 taluks in this category represent thickly forested areas or areas containing mining centres like Kothagudem town or purely industrial townships like Sirpur-Kagaznagar, which offer little scope for the employment of female workers.

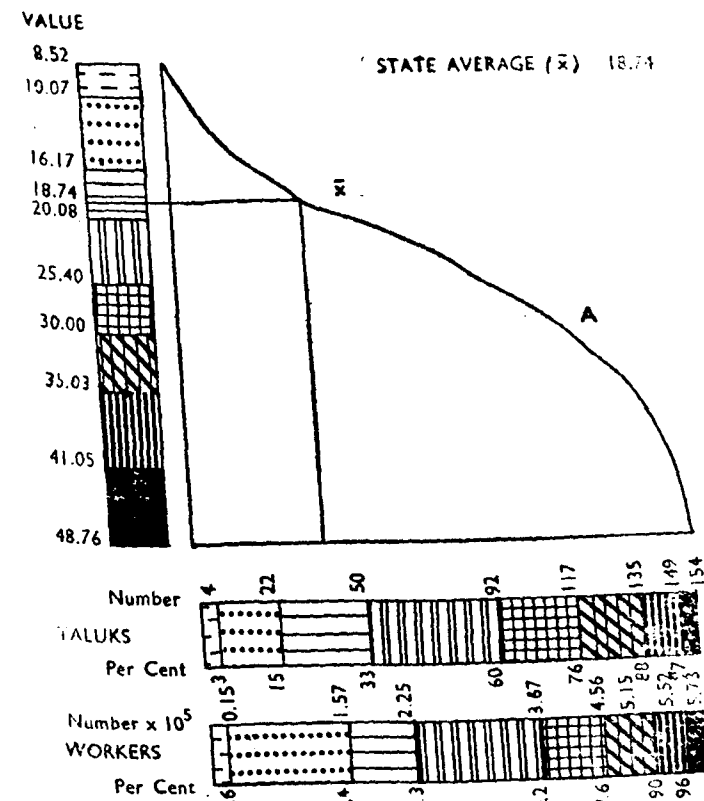
Srungavarapukota of Visakhapatnam district, Armur taluk in Nizamabad district, Makthal and Kodangal taluks of Mahbubnagar district, and Metpalli taluk in Karimnagar district lie in the highest range of 40% or more. In these areas a large number of women in the urban centres participate in household industries and other work as beedi manufacture, handloom industry, woollen cumblu making etc. Among the 13 taluks lying in the range of 35 to 40% only 4 are found in Coastal Andhra—3 in Srikakulam district and one in Nellore district. Of the other 9 taluks, three are located in Rayalaseema and six in Telangana districts. More than 75% of the taluks in the State which have urban areas have recorded a proportion of female workers higher than the State Average. Of these in 81 taluks or more than 50% of the taluks having urban areas, the proportion of female workers lies between the State average of 18.74% and 29.99%. The Rayalaseema and the Telangana districts have a greater concentration of such taluks than the Coastal Andhra districts.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of Taluks in different ranges of proportion of female workers in Urban areas.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Kothagudem	1	8.52	Gooty	14	12.12
Visakhapatnam	2	8.55	Gudivada	15	12.22
Sirpur	3	8.78	Nellore	16	12.37
Cuddapah	4	9.52	Rajahmundry	17	12.44
Asifabad	5	10.07	Hindupur	18	12.60
Penikonda	6	10.63	Bandar (Manali-patnam)	19	13.69
Vijayawada	7	10.68	Khammam	20	13.82
Anantapur	8	10.71	Chandragiri	21	14.15
Vizianagaram	9	10.90	Chittoor	22	14.85
Hyderabad West	10	11.26	Adilabad	23	16.17
Yellandu	11	11.83	Palamaner	24	16.38
Karimnagar	12	11.86	Bhadrachalam	25	16.45
Kakinada	13	12.05	Yellamauchili	26	16.64

Map 65—concl.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Madanapalle	27	16.65	Warangal	60	20.97	Pulivendla	92	24.89	Vayalpad	123	30.82
Kupam	28	16.71	Dhone	61	20.99	Nagarkurnool	93	25.40	Cholavaram	124	30.93
Tadepalligudem	29.5	16.92	Madhira	62	21.06	Divi	94	25.64	Kamalapuram	125	31.00
Ongole	30	16.92	Pithapuram	63	21.36	Bapatla	95	26.20	Medak	126	31.13
Kaikalur	31	17.34	Mahbubabad	64	21.37	Nizamabad	96	26.22	Nandikotkur	127	31.14
Eluru	32	17.42	Tuni	65	21.47	Ramachandrapuram	97	26.24	Kalvakurthi	128	31.34
Tiruvur	33	17.66	Narsapur	66	21.56	Vicarabad	98	26.50	Kollapur	129	31.44
Bheemavaram	34	17.69	Tandur	67	21.82	Sullurpet	99	26.80	Jagtial	130	33.02
Kavali	35	17.86	Kalyandurg	68	21.86	Giddalur	100	27.23	Madakasira	131	33.10
Hyderabad East	36	18.54	Chinnur	69	21.87	Narasannapet	101	27.74	Venkatagiri	132	33.15
Bheemunipatnam	37	18.59	Badvel	70	21.91	Mohol	102	27.79	Miryalguda	133	33.94
Amalapuram	38	18.63	Nandigama	71	21.94	Wanaparthy	103	27.82	Parkal	134	34.67
Kovvur	39	18.72	Banganapalle	72	22.13	Khanapur	104	27.99	Banswada	135	34.90
Tenali	40	18.76	Tadpatri	73	22.16	Koilkuntla	105	28.04	Jammalamadugu	136	35.03
Markapur	41	18.85	Nuzvid	74	22.31	Siddipet	106	28.32	Urvakonda	137	35.16
Gannavaram	42	19.02	Lakshmetipet	75	22.35	Repalle	107	28.37	Pattikonda	138	35.20
Rajampet	43	19.17	Rayachoti	76	22.70	Jangaon	108	28.48	Andole (Jogipet)	139	35.35
Sultanabad	44	19.23	Parvathipuram	77.5	22.86	Dharmavaram	109	28.78	Sompeta	140	35.59
Bodhan	45	19.34	Gudur	79	23.28	Sattenapalle	110	29.03	Chepurupalle	141	35.78
Mahbubnagar	46	19.37	Narasaraopet	80	23.52	Rayadurg	111	29.16	Kamareddy	142	37.50
Atmakur	47	19.50	Bobbili	81	23.58	Puttur	112	29.43	Narasampet	143	37.58
Nalgonda	48	19.51	Pongamur	82.5	23.73	Narayankhed	113	29.46	Alampur	144	38.42
Anakapalle	49	19.86	Manthani	83	23.73	Palakonda	114	29.60	Kovur	145	39.29
Razole	50	19.99	Medchal	84	23.77	Tekkali	115	29.61	Gadwal	146	39.45
Kanigiri	51	20.08	Palnad	85	23.99	Salur	116	29.69	Huzurnagar	147	39.53
Vinukonda	52	20.28	Jaggavaypet	86	24.05	Kalahasti	117	29.76	Ichchapuram	148	39.83
Suryapet	53	20.34	Shadnagar	87	24.11	Devarakonda	118	30.00	Sirsilla	149	39.92
Srikakulam	54	20.45	Kandukur	88	24.13	Narasaraopet	119	30.09	Srungavarapukota	150	41.05
Nandyal	55	20.59	Sangareddy	89	24.16	Adoni	120	30.31	Kodangal	151	41.75
Kurnool	56	20.64	Protlatur	90	24.19	Bhongir	121	30.40	Makthal	152	44.37
Zahirabad	57	20.71	Peddapet	91	24.32	Nirmal	122	30.70	Metpalli	153	48.35
Kadiri	58	20.78							Armur	154	48.76
Tanuku	59	20.80									



A : This curve connects points representing the 154* taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of female workers to the total female population in Urban areas as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 4 taluks or 3% of the taluks have a proportion of less than 10% of the urban female population as urban female workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of urban female workers covered by each category. Thus the first category viz., less than 10% covers an urban female working population of about 15 thousands or roughly 2.6% of the total urban female workers of the State.

*Taluks having urban units.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 66

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose : Shows the strength of employable population in each district. The proportion of workers and non-workers among the employable population and the proportion of males and females among non-workers are also shown in the map.

Method : Circles proportional to the size of employable population in the age-group 15-59 are drawn in each district. The proportion of non-workers in employable population is indicated by a black sector in each circle. The percentage value of non-workers to the total employable population in each district is noted on the top of each circle. Separate bars are drawn proportional to the non-workers among the employable population in each district. The percentages of male and female employable population among non-workers are indicated in the bars by the different grades of hatching. The actual percentage values for males and females are noted against the relevant portions of the bar. The actual size of total employable population among non-workers is also noted on the top of each bar.

The workers in the nine industrial categories and the persons under the two categories of unemployed among non-

workers in the age-group 15-59 are treated as employable population for the purpose of this map

Salient features : The percentage of workers to the total employable population in the age-group 15-59 is 99.64 for the State. The districtwise proportions are less than the State average only in East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Hyderabad districts. In all the other districts the proportion is more than the State average, the highest proportion being 99.91% in Karimnagar district. Male workers constitute about 60% of employable population while female workers account for a proportion slightly less than 40%. The unemployed among the non-workers constitute only 0.36% of the employable population. The females among unemployed form a negligible proportion in all the districts of the State.

In view of the overwhelmingly large proportion of workers to the total employable population in every district the proportion of unemployed to employable population is uniformly low in all the districts. However, the absolute figures of unemployed given in the following statement give an idea of the magnitude of unemployment problem to be tackled in each district.

State/District	Total employable population of age-group 15-59	Workers				Unemployed (NE+UN)				Percentage of workers to total employable population
		Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ANDHRA PRADESH	15,586,904	9,310,760	59.74	6,219,693	39.90	53,238	0.34	3,213	0.02	99.64
Srikakulam	1,129,839	612,895	54.25	514,663	45.55	2,230	0.20	51	N	99.80
Visakhapatnam	1,030,025	618,578	60.05	408,066	39.62	3,273	0.32	108	0.01	99.67
East Godavari	1,033,991	681,070	65.87	346,259	33.49	6,411	0.62	251	0.02	99.36
West Godavari	799,163	522,138	65.34	274,067	34.29	2,677	0.33	281	0.04	99.63
Krishna	823,533	536,322	65.12	282,941	34.36	3,988	0.49	282	0.03	99.48
Guntur	1,280,550	774,032	60.44	500,563	39.09	5,362	0.42	593	0.05	99.53
Nellore	896,444	527,109	58.80	366,293	40.86	2,730	0.31	312	0.03	99.66
Chittoor	863,851	519,433	60.13	342,057	39.60	2,206	0.25	155	0.02	99.73
Cuddapah	592,532	355,681	60.03	235,439	39.73	1,335	0.23	77	0.01	99.76
Anantapur	758,672	455,526	60.04	301,832	39.78	1,256	0.17	58	0.01	99.82
Kurnool	805,071	480,404	59.67	322,207	40.02	2,352	0.29	108	0.02	99.69
Mahbubnagar	727,779	397,157	54.57	329,876	45.33	730	0.10	16	N	99.90
Hyderabad	724,403	485,091	66.96	225,538	31.13	13,084	1.81	690	0.10	98.09
Medak	558,052	311,195	55.76	246,546	44.18	302	0.06	9	N	99.94
Nizamabad	487,861	268,903	55.12	218,197	44.73	754	0.15	7	N	99.85
Adilabad	459,282	267,972	58.35	190,534	41.49	759	0.16	17	N	99.84
Karimnagar	731,782	403,540	55.15	327,516	44.76	621	0.08	105	0.01	99.91
Warangal	691,240	395,326	57.19	294,664	42.63	1,226	0.18	24	N	99.82
Khammam	458,774	276,827	60.34	180,736	39.39	1,171	0.26	50	0.01	99.73
Nalgonda	734,060	421,561	57.43	311,709	42.46	771	0.11	19	N	99.89

NE : Seeking employment for the first time.

UN : Employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

N : Negligible.

Source : Tables B-I and B-IX of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 67

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of male and female workers to total working population in the nine Industrial Categories in each district.

Method : Pyramids are drawn with parallel rectangles indicating percentages of male and female workers in the nine industrial categories in each district. The rectangles on the left indicate the percentages of male workers and those on the right denote the percentages of female workers. The nine industrial categories are indicated by Roman numbers noted vertically in between the two columns of the rectangles. The figures on the base line indicate the percentage values of male and female workers. The name of the relevant district is noted below each pyramid. The words Male and Female or letters M and F are noted on the top of the pyramids. The full description of the nine Industrial Categories is given in the legend to the map. A small pyramid representing percentage of male and female workers in the different industrial categories for the State as a whole is drawn besides the legend of the map. The Primary (Categories I, II and III), Secondary (Categories IV, V and VI) and Tertiary (Categories VII, VIII and IX) sectors are shown by three different grades of hatching.

Salient features : The statement at the end of this note shows the percentage of male and female workers in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in the State and in each district.

Male workers in the Primary sector constitute about 41% of the total workers in the State. The proportion of female workers in this sector is also considerably high, the figure being about 31% for the State. If Hyderabad district containing a large urban population is excluded, the variation between the districts in the proportion of male and female workers in the Primary sector is not very significant. Male and female workers in the Primary sector together constitute more than 70% to the total workers in most of the districts while the proportion of male workers is relatively high in Category I (Cultivators) in all the districts except Hyderabad and East Godavari. Among the agricultural labourers the proportion of female workers is generally higher than that of males in all the districts except East and West Godavari districts. In Category III, i.e., Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc., the proportion of male workers is naturally uniformly high in all the districts. The percentage of workers in this category is significant only in East Godavari, Guntur, Adilabad and Khammam districts.

Male workers in the Secondary sector form 9% of the total workers while female workers in this sector account for only 4% of the total number of workers. The proportion of workers in the Secondary sector is relatively high in East Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. About 2/3rds of the male workers in the Secondary sector are engaged in Household Industry while the female workers in Household Industry constitute about 75% of the female workers in the Secondary sector. The proportion of male and female workers engaged in Household Industry is uniformly significant in all the districts. In districts like Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Cuddapah and Nellore a slightly higher proportion of workers both among males and females is observed on account of their larger participation in household industries like handloom weaving and livestock keeping etc.

It is generally the differences in the proportion of workers in Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry) that is responsible for the differences between the districts in the proportion of workers in the Secondary Sector. The variation between districts in the proportion of workers in Category V is considerable. The districtwise proportions vary from only 0.58% in Mahbubnagar to about 8% in Hyderabad district. The development of the organised manufacturing industries is not uniform in all the districts.

The proportion of workers in Category VI (Construction) is not at all significant, the figure being only 1.18% taking male and female workers together. The highest proportion (4.46%) in this category is recorded in Nalgonda district obviously due to the large number of male and female workers engaged in the construction of Naga-janasagar Dam and the connected canal works.

The male workers in the Tertiary sector constitute about 11% of the total workers while the female workers in this sector form 4% of the total workers. Category IX—Other Services, accounts for about 60% of the male workers in the Tertiary sector and the female workers in this Category form more than 70% of the workers in the same sector. This is true of most of the districts of the State. Category VII (Trade and Commerce) is the next important category in the Tertiary sector which accounts for 4.27% of the total workers considering the male and female workers together. There is not much variation between the districts in the proportion of male or female workers in Category VII. Transport, Storage and Communications account for 1.27% of the total workers in the State. The proportion of female workers in Transport, Storage and Communications is negligible in all the districts while in the case of male workers the proportion is significant only in Hyderabad, Krishna and Visakhapatnam districts.

State/District	Percentage of workers in					
	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	40.95	31.13	9.17	4.29	10.78	4.04
Srikakulam	41.00	39.93	5.35	3.22	8.44	4.06
Visakhapatnam	41.52	32.61	7.02	2.65	11.64	4.55
East Godavari	42.76	21.98	9.77	5.25	14.68	5.56
West Godavari	35.93	25.59	7.88	3.84	12.69	4.07
Krishna	42.33	26.31	9.32	3.84	14.22	3.98
Guntur	39.60	28.71	9.33	5.98	12.29	4.09
Nellore	39.98	32.05	10.01	4.25	9.70	4.01
Chittoor	44.44	33.61	8.80	3.38	7.64	2.13
Cuddapah	40.13	31.56	10.64	5.71	9.13	2.83
Anantapur	43.91	34.26	7.71	2.93	8.89	2.30
Kurnool	41.61	33.31	8.14	3.84	10.18	2.92
Mahbubnagar	39.00	36.54	9.95	4.75	6.82	2.94
Hyderabad	22.85	21.25	13.69	3.37	31.55	7.29
Medak	43.29	36.81	7.84	3.51	6.32	2.18
Nizamabad	37.78	33.94	9.34	7.49	8.80	2.65
Adilabad	41.53	33.74	8.76	3.11	8.68	4.18
Karimnagar	35.67	28.93	12.32	7.37	8.46	7.35
Warangal	40.35	32.96	10.42	4.17	7.98	4.12
Khammam	45.92	32.75	7.30	2.27	7.85	3.91
Nalgonda	41.40	32.15	11.59	4.47	6.04	4.35

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 68

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportionate distribution of male and female workers in the nine Industrial Categories in the Rural areas of each district.

Method : Pyramids are drawn with parallel rectangles representing the proportion of male and female workers in each Industrial Category. The rectangles on the left indicate the percentages of male workers while those on the right denote the percentages of female workers. The nine Industrial Categories are indicated in Roman numbers noted vertically in between the columns of rectangles. The figures on the base line indicate the percentage values of male and female workers. The name of the relevant district is noted below each pyramid. The words 'Male' and 'Female' represented by letters M and F are noted on the top of the pyramids. The full description of the nine Industrial Categories is given in the legend to the map. A small pyramid representing the percentage of male and female workers in the different industrial categories of the State as a whole is drawn beside the legend to the Map. The Primary Sector (Categories I, II, and III), Secondary Sector (Categories IV, V and VI) and the Tertiary Sector (Categories VII, VIII and IX) are represented by three different grades of hatching.

Salient features : The statement at the end of this note shows the percentage of male and female workers in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in the rural areas of the State and each district.

The pattern of distribution of workers in the different Industrial Categories in respect of the rural areas to which this map relates is more or less similar to the one observed in the case of previous map except that the proportion of male and female workers in Categories I and II is slightly higher in the rural areas in almost all the districts. Obviously the proportion of workers in Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry) is considerably low in rural areas. The proportion of male and female workers taken together in Category V is only 1.20% of the rural workers in the State

as against the corresponding figure of 2.55% for the total. So is the case in the proportion of workers in Transport and Communications where the proportion of workers in the rural areas is only 0.40% as against 1.27% for the total. The proportion of workers in Services (Category IX) is 6.48% in the rural areas compared to 9.28% for the total. Obviously the proportion of workers in Services in the urban areas will naturally be higher as will be observed in the next map 69—Industrial structure of Urban population.

State/District	Percentage of workers in					
	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary Sector	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	44.56	34.35	7.69	3.70	6.37	3.33
Srikakulam . . .	42.64	39.44	4.76	2.99	6.64	3.53
Visakhapatnam . .	45.45	35.94	5.73	2.61	6.59	3.68
East Godavari . . .	47.66	24.58	8.02	5.08	9.91	4.75
West Godavari . . .	50.69	28.13	6.18	3.35	8.42	3.23
Krishna	48.99	30.66	6.89	3.51	6.93	3.02
Guntur	44.88	32.78	7.07	4.33	7.56	3.38
Nellore	42.33	34.13	9.21	3.98	6.88	3.47
Chittoor	47.16	35.70	7.82	2.92	4.71	1.69
Cuddapah	43.01	33.92	9.39	5.06	6.09	2.53
Anantapur	48.14	37.71	5.87	2.10	4.57	1.61
Kurnool	46.33	37.00	5.93	2.43	6.12	2.19
Mahbubnagar . . .	40.73	38.05	9.48	4.08	5.03	2.63
Hyderabad	40.40	37.91	9.13	2.75	7.13	2.68
Medak	44.78	37.96	7.54	3.23	4.62	1.87
Nizamabad	40.62	36.51	8.11	6.72	5.80	2.24
Adilabad	43.98	36.85	6.97	2.67	5.82	3.81
Karimnagar	36.91	29.95	11.81	6.91	7.16	7.26
Warangal	43.33	35.42	9.26	3.57	4.88	3.54
Khammam	46.91	35.22	6.86	2.11	5.33	3.57
Nalgonda	43.91	34.09	9.86	3.64	4.34	4.16

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 69

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportionate distribution of male and female workers in the nine Industrial Categories in the urban areas of each district.

Method : Pyramids are drawn with parallel rectangles representing the proportion of male and female workers in each Industrial Category. The rectangles on the left indicate the percentages of male workers while those on the right denote the percentages of female workers. The nine Industrial Categories are indicated in Roman numbers noted vertically in between the columns of rectangles. The figures on the base line indicate the percentage values of male and female workers. The name of the relevant district is noted below each pyramid. Male and Female represented by letters M and F are noted on the top of the pyramids. The full description of nine Industrial Categories is given in the legend to the map. A small pyramid representing the percentage of male and female workers in the different industrial categories of the State as a whole is drawn beside the legend to the map. The Primary Sector (Categories I, II and III), Secondary Sector (Categories IV, V and VI) and the Tertiary Sector (Categories VII, VIII and IX) are represented by three different grades of hatching.

Salient features : The following statement shows the percentage distribution of male and female workers in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors.

State/District	Percentage of workers in					
	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	11.72	7.74	19.97	8.39	42.95	9.23
Srikakulam	16.92	15.60	14.21	6.40	34.91	11.96
Visakhapatnam . .	10.90	6.54	17.20	2.85	51.07	11.44
East Godavari . . .	12.85	6.12	20.41	6.36	43.76	10.70
West Godavari . . .	12.54	7.80	19.81	7.26	42.64	9.95
Krishna	10.17	5.31	21.03	5.45	49.44	8.60
Guntur	11.90	7.30	21.17	14.50	37.19	7.94
Nellore	12.66	8.84	19.35	7.42	42.59	10.14
Chittoor	12.76	9.31	20.15	8.71	41.91	7.16
Cuddapah	12.85	9.17	22.47	11.92	38.02	5.57
Anantapur	13.13	9.10	21.17	8.96	40.04	7.24
Kurnool	15.24	12.77	20.50	11.71	32.81	6.97
Mahbubnagar . . .	17.15	17.58	15.93	13.35	29.27	6.72

State/District	Percentage of workers in					
	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hyderabad	2.40	1.85	18.98	4.11	59.99	12.67
Medak	17.41	15.81	14.10	8.45	35.78	7.45
Nizamabad	14.12	12.61	19.58	13.89	33.76	6.04
Adilabad	22.04	8.73	23.88	6.58	31.63	7.14
Karimnagar	12.88	9.97	19.63	15.82	32.61	9.09
Warangal	12.08	9.70	21.31	9.81	37.52	9.58
Khammam	34.37	3.85	12.35	3.99	37.46	7.98
Nalgonda	9.71	7.70	33.27	15.05	27.47	6.80

The pattern of distribution of workers in the three Sectors and the Industrial Categories in the urban areas of the State is considerably different from the one observed in the case of the rural areas—Map 68. The Tertiary Sector accounts for more than 50% of the total workers in the urban areas as against the predominance of workers in Primary Sector in the rural areas. In all the three categories constituting the Tertiary Sector the proportion of workers is higher in the urban areas of almost all of the districts compared to the rural areas.

In the Secondary Sector the proportion of workers in Categories V and VI is considerably higher in the urban areas while in the case of Category IV (Household Industry) also the urban proportion is higher than the corresponding rural proportion both among male and female workers.

The proportion of workers in the Primary Sector is bound to be considerably low in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. The disparity between rural and urban proportions is evidently very marked in the case of Categories I and II (Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers). The urban proportion of male and female workers in these two categories put together are about 12% and 8% as against the corresponding figures 45% and 34% respectively in the rural areas. The difference in the rural, urban proportions of workers in Category III is very nominal, the figure being 3.05% in the rural areas compared to 2.72% in the urban areas.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 70

PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportions of agricultural workers in the age-group 15 to 59 to total workers in the age-group 15 to 59.

Method : The districtwise proportions of agricultural workers to the total workers in the age-group 15-59 are grouped into five ranges, namely, (i) less than 59.99%, (ii) 60.00 to 64.99%, (iii) 65.00 to 69.99%, (iv) 70.00 to 74.99%, and (v) 75.00% and above. These five ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : 69% of the working population in the age-group 15-59 in the State are engaged in agriculture either as Cultivators or Agricultural labourers. The lowest proportion of agricultural workers in this age-group is only 40.03% in Hyderabad district mainly because more than 60% of the population of the district live in the urban areas and the total cultivated area in the district is also not considerable being only about 40.00% of the geographical area. There is no other district in the State with such a low proportion of agricultural workers. East Godavari, Guntur and Karimnagar are the only three other districts in the State which have less than 65% of the workers engaged in agriculture. While East Godavari and Guntur districts have a sizeable urban population above the State average of 17.4% urban population to total population, in Karimnagar district the urban population forms only 7% of the total population of the district. Further the gross cropped area in East Godavari and Karimnagar forms 40 to 45% of the geographical area of the district while in Guntur it forms roughly 2/3rds of the geographical area. However, the large number of workers engaged in tobacco plantations which cover more than 2 lakh acres in Guntur district are classified under Industrial Category III—Workers in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations etc. Hence the low proportion of agricultural workers in Guntur district compared to the very large gross cultivated area. In Karimnagar on the other hand the relatively small extent of gross cultivated area cannot sustain a large number of agricultural workers and naturally a considerable proportion of workers in the rural areas take to other household industries for maintaining themselves. It is also apprehended that in Karimnagar district quite a large number of agricultural labourers had returned their work as merely 'labourers' and were therefore classified as other workers than as agricultural labourers. In East Godavari district also household industry and tobacco plantation workers account for a considerable proportion of workers. The highest proportion of agricultural workers in the State is recorded in the Chittoor district and stands at nearly 79%. Medak, Anantapur, Srikakulam and Mahabubnagar districts are the next important in order with a proportion of more than 75% of agricultural workers. All these districts have roughly 50 to 55% of the total geographical area under cultivation. In Chittoor district however, the gross cultivated area forms less than 1/3 rd of the geographical area. Among the other districts, the proportion varies

from 66% in Krishna district to 70% in Nellore in Coastal Andhra ; Cuddapah and Kurnool in Rayalaseema lie in the range of 70 to 75%; while most of the other districts in Telangana have recorded a proportion of about 71%. It is difficult to assign specific reasons for the variations between districts in the proportion of agricultural workers to total workers in the age-group 15 to 59. The gross cultivated area does not always determine the proportion of agricultural workers. The different agricultural practices, the varying operations involved in the cultivation of dry and irrigated land, the distribution of holdings according to size in the district, the scope for alternative employment and the attraction or otherwise of other industries play an important part in determining the proportion of agricultural workers in a district.

The following statement gives the absolute figures and the proportion observed in each district.

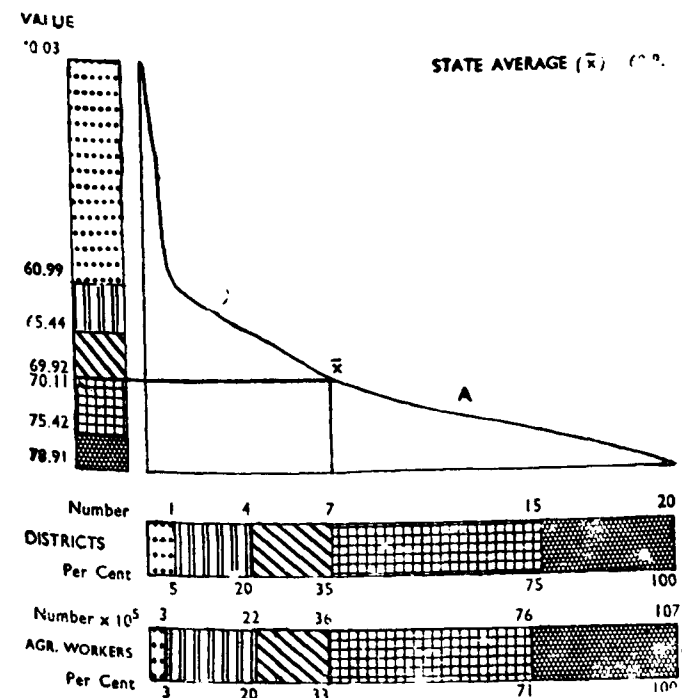
Proportion of Agricultural workers to total workers in the age-group 15-59, 1961

State/District	Agricultural workers (Cat. I+II) of age-group 15-59	Total workers of age-group 15-59	Percentage of Agricultural workers to total workers of age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	10,733,414	15,530,453	69.11
1. Srikakulam	855,796	1,127,558	75.90
2. Visakhapatnam	728,061	1,026,644	70.92
3. East Godavari	626,531	1,027,329	60.99
4. West Godavari	547,900	796,205	68.81
5. Krishna	537,788	819,263	65.64
6. Guntur	808,513	1,274,595	63.43
7. Nellore	626,380	893,402	70.11
8. Chittoor	679,806	861,490	78.91
9. Cuddapah	420,128	591,120	71.07
10. Anantapur	578,314	757,358	76.36
11. Kurnool	586,419	802,611	73.06
12. Mahabubnagar	548,324	727,033	75.42
13. Hyderabad	284,490	710,629	40.03
14. Medak	439,945	557,741	78.88
15. Nizamabad	340,582	487,100	69.92
16. Adilabad	324,839	458,506	70.85
17. Karimnagar	450,762	731,056	61.66
18. Warangal	488,234	689,990	70.76
19. Khammam	336,429	457,553	73.53
20. Nalgonda	524,173	733,270	71.48

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given on the next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of Agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59.

Map 70—Concl'd.

District	Rank	Value
Hyderabad	1	40.03
East Godavari	2	60.99
Karimnagar	3	61.66
Guntur	4	63.43
Krishna	5	65.64
West Godavari	6	68.81
Nizamabad	7	69.92
Nellore	8	70.11
Warangal	9	70.76
Adilabad	10	70.85
Visakhapatnam	11	70.92
Cuddapah	12	71.07
Nalgonda	13	71.48
Kurnool	14	73.06
Khammam	15	73.53
Mahabubnagar	16	75.42
Srikakulam	17	75.90
Anantapur	18	76.36
Medak	19	78.88
Chittoor	20	78.91



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 to total workers in age-group 15-59 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of less than 60% of total workers in age-group 15-59, as agricultural workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 covered by each category. Thus the first category viz. less than 60% covers about 3 lakh Agricultural workers of the State or roughly 3% of the total agricultural workers of the State in age-group 15-59.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh 1961 Census.

Map 71

PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportions of agricultural workers in the age-group 15 to 59 to the total population in the same age-group in the rural areas.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into five ranges, namely (i) 50.00 to 54.99%, (ii) 55.00 to 59.99%, (iii) 60.00 to 64.99%, (iv) 65.00 to 69.99% and (v) 70.00 to 74.99%. These five ranges are denoted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : Nearly 65% of the population in the age-group 15 to 59 years are workers in agriculture, in the rural areas of the State. The proportions vary from 51% in East Godavari to 74% in Anantapur district. Even in Hyderabad district which showed that only 40% of its total workers (including urban workers) participate in Agriculture, if the rural population only of the district is taken into account, agricultural workers form as many as 68% of the population in the age-group 15 to 59 years in the rural areas. A pattern almost similar to the one observed in the case of the proportion of agricultural workers to the total workers discussed in the previous map is also found in the case of rural areas. The districts maintain more or less the same relative positions as was observed in Map 70. A significant exception is that Hyderabad district also has a fairly high proportion—higher than the State average of agricultural workers in the rural areas. In all the districts in Coastal Andhra the proportion of agricultural workers to the total rural population in the age-group 15 to 59 years is lower than the State average except in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts which lie in the range of 65 to 70%. In the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts the proportion is higher than the State average in all the districts except Karimnagar which has recorded a proportion of only 56%. It has already been observed in the note to Map 70 that a considerable proportion of rural workers in Karimnagar district are engaged in household industry.

The following statement gives the absolute figures and the proportions districtwise.

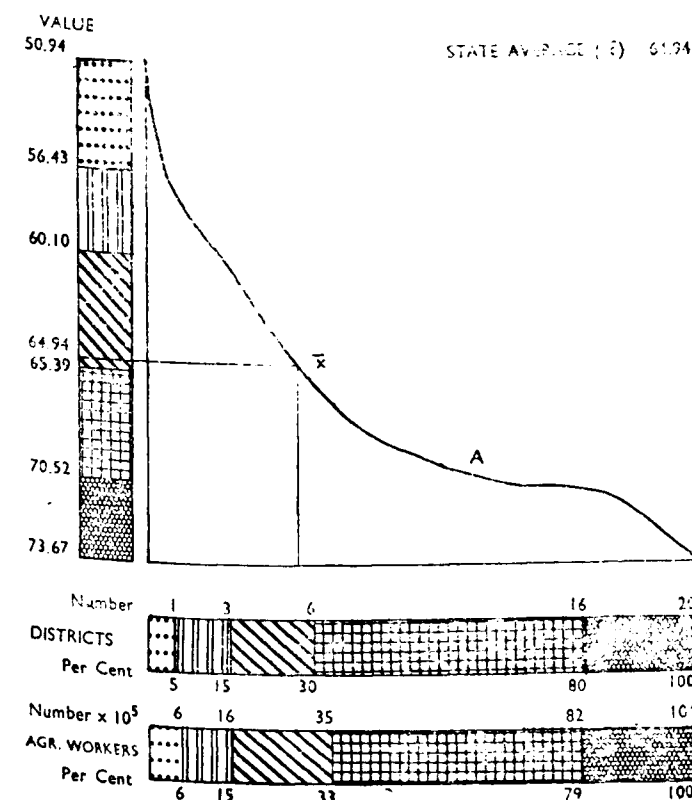
Proportion of Agricultural workers to the total rural population in the age-group 19-59 years, 1961

State/District	Agricultural Rural Workers (Cats. I + II) of age-group 15-59	Total Rural population in age-group 15-59	Percent age of Agricultural workers to total Rural population in age-group 15-59
	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	10,410,458	16,032,079	64.94
Srikakulam	834,265	1,192,969	69.93
Visakhapatnam	712,165	1,071,932	66.44
East Godavari	601,862	1,181,574	50.94
West Godavari	528,263	925,400	57.08
Krishna	518,132	852,990	60.74
Guntur	772,756	1,285,718	60.10
Nellore	612,776	977,367	62.70
Chittoor	664,866	931,277	71.39
Cuddapah	408,141	624,126	65.39
Anantapur	559,321	759,243	73.67
Kurnool	553,691	812,493	68.15
Mahbubnagar	530,007	751,536	70.52
Hyderabad	274,410	406,425	67.68
Medak	423,601	600,342	71.56
Nizamabad	326,983	483,085	67.69
Adilabad	315,750	458,526	68.86
Karimnagar	442,781	784,637	56.43
Warangal	475,233	691,819	68.69
Khammam	333,814	485,530	68.75
Nalgonda	515,641	756,090	68.19

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given on next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of Rural Agricultural Workers in the age-group 15-59.

Map 71—Concl.

District	Rank	Value
East Godavari	1	50.94
Karimnagar	2	56.43
West Godavari	3	57.08
Guntur	4	60.10
Krishna	5	60.74
Nellore	6	62.70
Cuddapah	7	65.39
Visakhapatnam	8	66.44
Hyderabad	9	67.68
Nizamabad	10	67.69
Kurnool	11	68.15
Nalgonda	12	68.20
Warangal	13	68.69
Khammam	14	68.75
Adilabad	15	68.86
Srikakulam	16	69.93
Mahbubnagar	17	70.52
Chittoor	18	71.39
Medak	19	71.56
Anantapur	20	73.67



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of rural agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 to the total rural population in age-group 15-59 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of 50-55% of rural population in age-group 15-59 as rural agricultural workers.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of total rural agricultural workers covered by each category. Thus the first category viz., 50-55% covers a rural agricultural working population of about 6 lakhs or roughly 6% of the total rural agricultural working population of the State in age-group 15-59.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

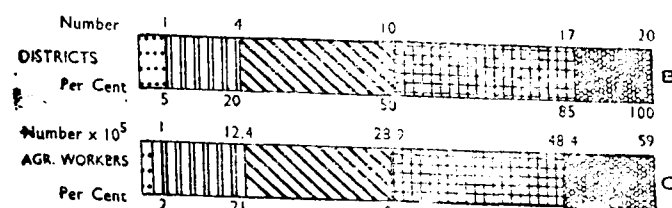
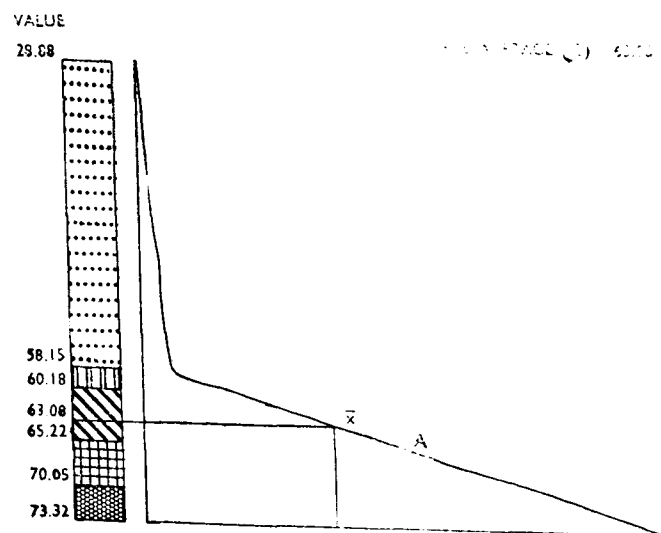
Map 72

PROPORTION OF MALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of male agricultural workers to the total male workers in the age-group 15 to 59.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into five ranges, namely (i) less than 55.00%, (ii) 55.00—59.99%, (iii) 60.00—64.99%, (iv) 65.00—69.99% and (v) 70.00—74.99%. These five ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with appropriate hatching.

Salient features : 63% of the male workers in the age-group 15 to 59 in the State are engaged in agriculture either as Cultivators or Agricultural Labourers. All the districts of the State except East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Hyderabad and Karimnagar districts have a proportion of agricultural workers higher than the State average. The highest proportion of 73.32% is observed in Chittoor district which also recorded the highest proportion of total agricultural workers (male and female workers taken together) to the total workers as was stated in the note to Map 70. Medak district with a proportion of 73.10% comes very



close to Chittoor district. Srikakulam is the only other district in the State which has recorded a proportion of more than 70% male agricultural workers to the total male workers in the age group 15 to 59. It may incidentally be noted that all these three districts recorded a proportion of more than 75% of total agricultural workers to total workers in the age-group 15 to 59 as explained in the note to Map 70. Hyderabad district with its large urban population has naturally recorded the lowest proportion of male agricultural workers which stands at only 29%. The pattern observed in the case of Map 70 relating to proportion of agricultural workers to total workers also obtains in the case of this map because the relative positions of the districts, in regard to the proportion of female agricultural workers who are considerable in number and constitute 45% of the total agricultural workers to total female workers in the age-group 15 to 59 depicted in Map 73, are more or less the same as observed in Map 70.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different proportion ranges of male agricultural workers in the age group 15-59.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Hyderabad	1	28.88	West Godavari	11	65.22
East Godavari	2	58.15	Cuddapah	12	65.33
Karimnagar	3	58.45	Kurnool	13	66.43
Guntur	4	59.29	Nalgonda	14	66.79
Krishna	5	60.18	Khammam	15	67.62
Adilabad	6	63.14	Mahbubnagar	16	69.26
Nizamabad	7	63.61	Anantapur	17	69.34
Visakhapatnam	8-5	64.12	Srikakulam	18	70.05
Nellore		64.12	Medak	19	73.10
Warangal	10	64.39	Chittoor	20	73.32

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of male agricultural workers in Age-group 15-59 to total male workers in Age-group 15-59 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus one district or 5% of the districts have a proportion of less than 55% of total male workers in Age-group 15-59 as male Agricultural workers in Age-group 15-59 and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of total male Agricultural workers in Age-group 15-59 covered by each category. Thus the first category, viz., less than 55%, covers male Agricultural working population of over one lakh in age-group 15-59 or roughly 2% of the total male Agricultural workers of the State in Age-group 15-59.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 73

PROPORTION OF FEMALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of female agricultural workers to total female workers in the age-group 15 to 59 years in each district.

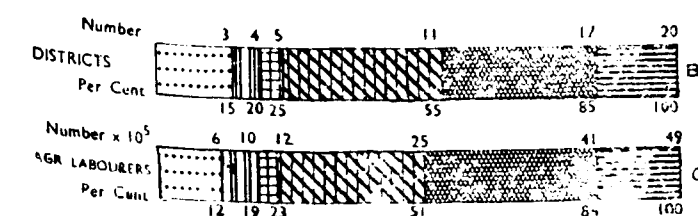
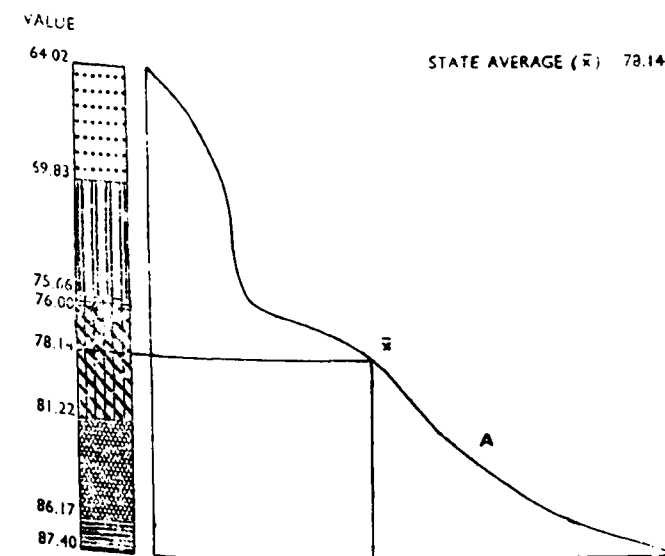
Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into six ranges, namely, (i) less than 68.00%, (ii) 68.00 to 71.99%, (iii) 72.00 to 75.99%, (iv) 76.00 to 79.99%, (v) 80.00 to 83.99%, and (vi) 84.00% and above. These six ranges are denoted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the Map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : Female agricultural workers in the age-group 15 to 59 are quite considerable in number and form more than 45% of the total agricultural workers in the State. In terms of absolute numbers there are 48.60 lakh female agricultural workers in the age-group 15 to 59 as against 58.73 lakh male agricultural workers in the same age-group. Female agricultural workers in this age-group constitute 78% of the total female workers in the

same age-group. The proportion ranges from 64% in Hyderabad district to 87% in Chittoor district. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Adilabad and Khammam have each recorded a proportion of more than 80% female agricultural workers to the total female workers in the age-group 15 to 59. As has been stated earlier in the note to Map 72, the pattern that was observed in Map 70 relating to proportion of agricultural workers to total workers obtains in the case of this Map also. However, female agricultural workers constitute a considerably higher proportion of female workers than the proportion of male agricultural workers to total male workers in the age-group 15 to 59. This is due to the fact that a large number of females work as agricultural labourers particularly during the sowing and harvesting seasons.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of female agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59.

District	Rank	Value
Hyderabad	1	64.02
Karimnagar	2	65.61
East Godavari	3	66.57
Guntur	4	69.83
West Godavari	5	75.66
Krishna	6	76.00
Nizamabad	7	77.70
Nalgonda	8	77.83
Nellore	9	78.74
Warangal	10	79.30
Cuddapah	11	79.45
Visakhapatnam	12	81.22
Adilabad	13	81.68
Khammam	14	82.58
Mahbubnagar	15	82.83
Srikakulam	16	82.86
Kurnool	17	82.95
Medak	18	86.17
Anantapur	19	86.95
Chittoor	20	87.40



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of female agricultural workers in Age-group 15-59 to total female workers in Age-group 15-59 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 3 districts or 15% of the districts have a proportion of less than 68% of total female workers in Age-group 15-59 as female agricultural workers in Age-group 15-59 and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of female Agricultural workers in Age-group 15-59 covered by each category. Thus the first category, viz., less than 68% covers female Agricultural working population of about 6 lakhs in Age-group 15-59 or roughly 12% of the total female Agricultural working population of the State in Age-group 15-59.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 74

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

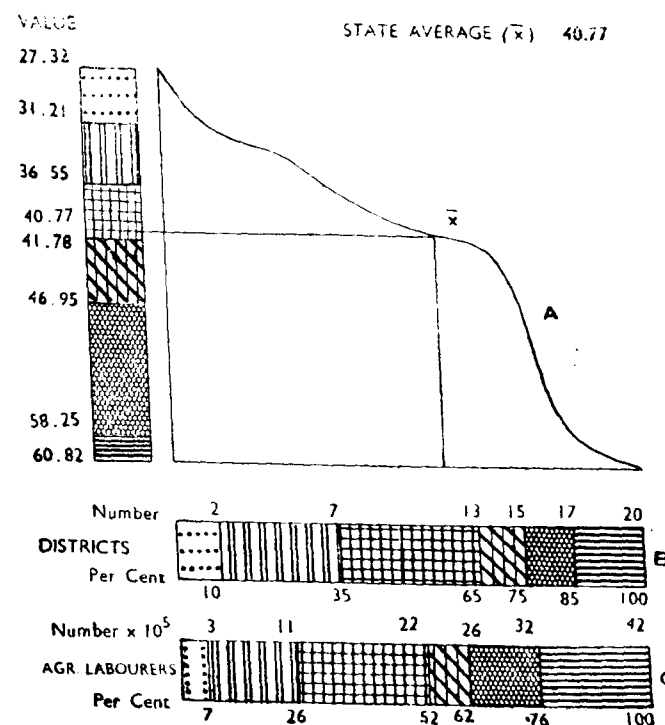
Purpose : Shows the proportion of agricultural labourers in the age-group 15 to 59 to the total agricultural workers in the same age-group in the rural areas of each district.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into six ranges, namely, (i) 25 to 30%, (ii) 30 to 35%, (iii) 35 to 40%, (iv) 40 to 45%, (v) 45 to 50%, and (vi) 50% and above. These six ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : Agricultural labourers in the age-group 15 to 59 constitute about 41% of the total agricultural workers in the same age-group in the State. The proportion ranges from 27% in Visakhapatnam district to 61% in East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The three advanced delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna have recorded very high proportions of agricultural labourers compared to all the other districts in the State. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age-group 15 to 59 in all the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts is less than the State average figure

of 41% except in Kurnool and Khammam districts. In the poorer districts the cultivation is carried on by the head of the household largely assisted by the family workers in the household rather than by engaging hired agricultural labourers. On the other hand in the rich delta districts, the participation of family workers among the cultivating households particularly by women is far less and the agricultural operations will be more labour intensive. In the Telangana region, Nizamabad district has a sizeable irrigated area under the Nizamagar Project but as considerable extent of this land has been brought by the enterprising ryots from the Krishna and Guntur districts who themselves cultivate, the proportion of agricultural labourers in this district is not appreciable. Also the industries like the Bodhan Sugar Factory and the Khandasari factories at Nizamabad should also be absorbing a good number of labourers from the area around, thus reducing the numbers of persons who would have otherwise worked out their livelihood as agricultural labourers.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59.



- A: This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 as shown on the Y-axis.
- B: This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 2 districts or 10% of the districts have a proportion of 25-30% of agricultural workers as Agricultural labourers in age-group of 15-59 and so on.
- C: This bar shows the number and percentage of total agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59 covered by each category. Thus the first category viz., 25-30% covers in the rural areas about 3 lakhs agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59 or roughly 7% of the total agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the State in age-group 15-59.

Source : Table B-1 of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 75

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers engaged in primary activities, that is, as Cultivators (Category I), Agricultural Labourers (Category II), or Workers in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Hunting, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities (Category III). The distribution of workers in Category III among the different component sectors is also indicated in the map.

Method : The districtwise proportions of non-agricultural workers to total workers under primary activities are grouped into four ranges namely, (i) 0 to 2%, (ii) 2 to 4%, (iii) 4 to 6% and (iv) 6 to 8%. These four ranges are denoted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and the portion outside the circle in each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Circles proportional to total workers in industrial Category III are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into five sectors representing the proportion of workers in (i) mining and quarrying, (ii) livestock and hunting, (iii) forestry and logging, (iv) fishing and (v) others (plantations, orchards and allied activities). These five sectors are differentiated by different grades of hatching and the percentages representing the different sectors are also noted in the circles.

Salient features : Only 4% of the workers in primary activities are non-agricultural workers. The districtwise proportions vary from only 0.40% in Chittoor district to 7.12% in Khammam district. East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Adilabad and Hyderabad districts are the only other districts which have recorded a proportion of more than 5% non-agricultural workers among workers in primary activities. While the extensive tobacco plantations in Guntur district are responsible for a high proportion of non-agricultural workers in the district, the high proportion in Adilabad and Khammam districts is due to the coal mining at Kothagudem and Bellampalli. The large scale stone quarrying in Tandur taluk of Hyderabad district and livestock and poultry rearing are responsible for the relatively high proportion of non-agricultural workers in Hyderabad district. The high proportion in Nellore district is due to mica mining, stone quarrying, livestock and poultry rearing

and fishing. In East Godavari district livestock and poultry rearing and fishing are responsible for a high proportion of non-agricultural workers among workers in primary activities.

Workers engaged in livestock rearing and hunting form a considerable proportion of the non-agricultural workers in each district, the State average standing at 48.3%. The proportion of non-agricultural workers engaged in livestock rearing and hunting is particularly high in Anantapur, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda districts. Srikakulam, Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts are the only four districts which have recorded a proportion of less than 30% workers in livestock rearing etc. The lowest proportion for the State is 15.39% recorded in Chittoor district.

The proportion of workers engaged in forestry and logging is significant in Srikakulam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts.

The proportion of workers engaged in fishing is considerable in all the Coastal Andhra districts except Guntur and in Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts in Telangana.

Apart from the coal and mica mining districts of the State mentioned earlier, stone quarrying accounts for a sizeable proportion of non-agricultural workers engaged in primary activities in Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Medak and Nalgonda districts. The importance of stone quarrying in Hyderabad and Nellore districts has already been mentioned.

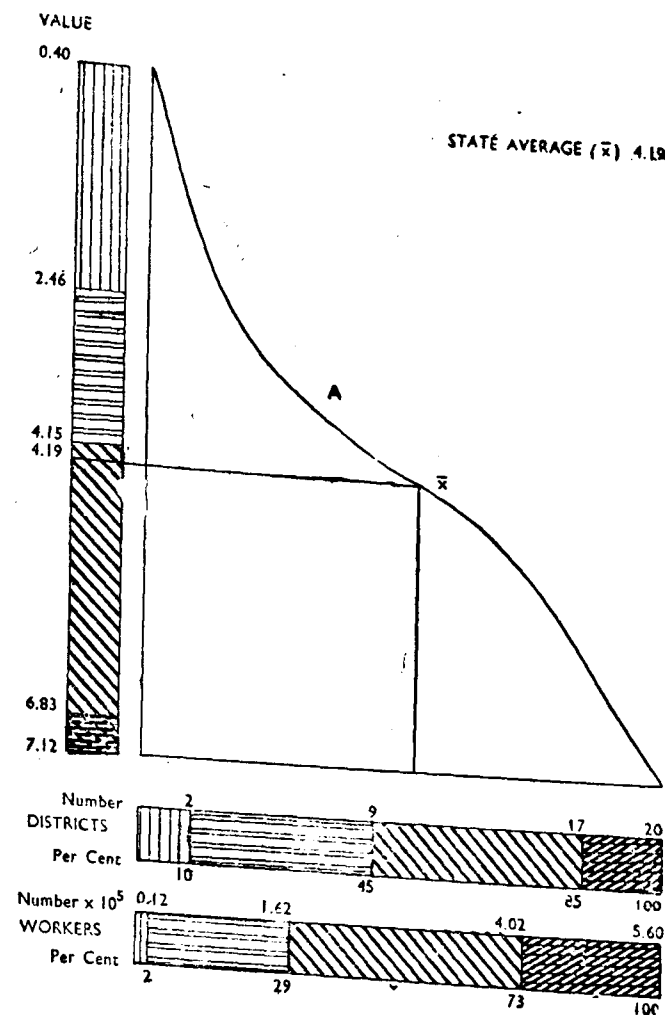
The cashew plantations in Srikakulam, tobacco plantations and fruit gardens in East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts, the fruit gardens in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts are responsible for the relatively high proportion of workers in plantations, orchards and allied activities in these districts apart from the extensive tobacco plantations of Guntur district to which a reference has been made already.

The following statement gives the number of workers engaged in primary activities, the number of non-agricultural workers among them, the proportion of non-agricultural workers working in primary activities and the proportions of the workers among the different component sectors under Category III.

Map 75—concl'd.

State/District	No. of workers under primary activities (Categories I, II & III)	No. of non-agricultural workers (under Cat. III)	Percentage of non-agricultural workers working in primary activities	Percentage of workers in different component sectors of Category III to total workers in Category III				
				Mining and quarrying	Livestock and hunting	Forestry and logging	Fishing	Others (Plantations, orchards and allied activities)
ANDHRA PRADESH	13,384,271	560,958	4.19	16.09	48.31	4.92	17.40	18.28
Srikakulam	1,054,301	43,772	4.15	9.70	29.60	10.00	33.76	16.94
Visakhapatnam	898,903	30,424	3.38	4.84	35.16	4.80	46.59	8.61
East Godavari	792,103	52,280	6.60	9.57	36.96	1.36	39.86	12.25
West Godavari	675,321	30,304	4.49	8.87	53.56	2.64	19.09	15.84
Krishna	668,107	32,154	4.81	19.61	45.92	3.02	17.67	13.78
Guntur	1,029,281	70,254	6.83	12.80	32.18	1.38	8.54	45.10
Nellore	769,329	40,330	5.24	29.03	29.79	12.67	21.73	6.78
Chittoor	800,127	3,184	0.40	14.45	15.39	35.02	10.18	24.96
Cuddapah	511,306	9,031	1.77	24.45	28.90	21.61	6.64	18.40
Anantapur	704,226	24,406	3.47	6.17	88.23	0.86	0.45	4.29
Kurnool	705,284	17,339	2.46	14.75	61.89	11.88	4.04	7.44
Mahbubnagar	689,144	19,091	2.77	2.87	86.56	1.23	6.54	2.80
Hyderabad	368,527	19,304	5.24	41.63	48.22	3.65	3.42	3.08
Medak	562,449	20,692	3.68	12.35	76.99	2.16	6.22	2.28
Nizamabad	421,591	15,232	3.61	1.96	65.06	3.85	22.81	6.32
Adilabad	410,739	23,862	5.81	44.28	31.25	6.28	11.79	3.40
Karimnagar	593,779	25,326	4.27	4.03	60.16	2.63	20.85	12.33
Warangal	625,258	23,294	3.73	3.88	70.62	4.05	15.15	6.30
Khammam	433,692	30,894	7.12	52.30	36.60	6.66	1.97	2.47
Nalgonda	670,804	29,785	4.44	10.16	81.37	2.35	4.83	1.29

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of non-agricultural workers in Primary sector.



District	Rank	Value
Chittoor	1	0.40
Cuddapah	2	1.77
Kurnool	3	2.46
Mahbubnagar	4	2.77
Visakhapatnam	5	3.38
Anantapur	6	3.47
Nizamabad	7	3.61
Medak	8	3.68
Warangal	9	3.73
Srikakulam	10	4.15
Karimnagar	11	4.27
Nalgonda	12	4.44
West Godavari	13	4.49
Krishna	14	4.81
Nellore	15	5.24
Hyderabad	16	5.24
Adilabad	17	5.81
East Godavari	18	6.60
Guntur	19	6.83
Khammam	20	7.12

- A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of non-agricultural workers to the total workers in the Primary sector (Categories I, II & III) as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus two districts or 10% of the districts have a proportion of 0-2% of total workers in the Primary sector as non-agricultural workers and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number and percentage of non-agricultural workers (Category III) covered by each category. The first category, viz., 0-2% covers a non-agricultural working population of about 0.12 lakhs or 2% of the total non-agricultural workers (category III) of the State.

Source : Table B-IV Part C of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 76

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage of workers engaged in Mining, Household and Non-household Industries to the total working population in each district of Andhra Pradesh. And also shows the individual proportions of workers in Mining, Household and Non-household Industries separately.

Method : Circles are drawn proportionate to the numbers of workers employed in Mining, Household and Non-household Industries in each district. The circles are divided into three sections representing the proportions of workers engaged in Mining, Household and Non-household Industries separately. These three sections of Industry are shown by different shades of hatching as shown in the legend. The percentages of workers employed in the above three types of industries put together to the total working population in the districts are grouped into 3 ranges and represent the different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The area outside the circles are then shaded by the three types of hatchings. The percentage values and district values are also noted in the map.

Salient features : The statement on the next page gives for the State and each district the total number of workers in Division I of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification i.e., Mining and Quarrying, Industrial Category IV—Household Industry and Industrial Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry and also their total proportion to the total workers.

All the workers in the three categories covered by this map, put together, form about 13% of the total workers in the State. It may be seen that workers in Household Industry form by far the largest number of the three categories accounting for more than 75% of the workers of the three categories; next comes those in Manufacturing other than Household Industry who account for about 20% and then in Mining and Quarrying who form only about 4%. These proportions, however vary from district to district.

Karimnagar district has recorded the maximum percentage, namely, 19% of the workers in Mining, Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing other than Household Industry put together of all the total workers in the district. The Household Industry accounts for the overwhelmingly largest proportion of the workers of the three categories, nearly 84%. In this district cotton handloom weaving, livestock keeping and beedi making are practised on a large scale as Household Industries. While Manufacturing other than Household Industry has a fair number of workers, those in Mining and Quarrying are insignificant in this district forming less than 1% of the workers of the three categories. The other districts that fall in the higher range of 14% and above of the workers in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing put together to the total workers are Nizamabad district (16.01%), Hyderabad district (15.99%), Cuddapah district (15.70%), East Godavari district (14.59%), Nellore district (14.46%) and Guntur district (14.35%).

In Nizamabad district the popular household industries of beedi making in which a very large number of women in particular are employed, handloom industry, carpentry, livestock keeping, etc., as also organised manufacturing industries, such as in the sugar factory at Bodhan, the Khand-sari factories, the rice mills, etc. have accounted for a fairly high proportion of workers in these categories. In Hyderabad district the workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry form the largest number which is obviously due to the concentration of a good number of organised non-household industries in Hyderabad city. Surprisingly Cuddapah has taken the third place with 15.70%. But more than 90% of the workers of the three categories is accounted for by Household industry. Cuddapah has extensive handloom weaving industry with some reputed centres as Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Madhavaram, Pullampet, etc. Livestock keeping and bamboo mat and basket weaving are also fairly important as household industries in the district. The district has a very poor number of workers in organised manufacturing industries. In the districts of East Godavari and Guntur while the largest proportion of the workers is accounted for by household industries they have also got a good number of workers in manufacturing industries other than household industry. These districts are industrially fairly well advanced with a large number of tobacco factories, cement factories, sugar mills, textile mills, rice mills, etc. In Nellore district it is the household industry mostly livestock keeping and handloom industry that accounts for the largest proportion of workers. The lowest proportion of workers of the three categories put together to the total workers is recorded in Srikakulam (8.56%), Visakhapatnam (9.14%) and Anantapur (9.47%) districts. While in these districts there are a fairly large number of workers in household industry particularly in Srikakulam because of its importance as a handloom weaving and khadi centre, and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry in Visakhapatnam due to a concentration of large industries in and around the Visakhapatnam city the overall proportion of the workers is rendered small due to the larger proportion of other workers, such as in agriculture and services.

In the districts of Khammam, Nellore and Adilabad more than 10,000 workers are found under Division I i.e., Mining and Quarrying. In Khammam and Adilabad there are large collieries, while in Nellore the mica mining accounts for a good number of workers. In Hyderabad and Guntur too a fairly large number of workers are found under Mining and Quarrying. This is due to the fact that Tandur in Hyderabad district is an important quarrying centre for flooring stones and in parts of Guntur, stone quarrying is important. Under Category IV—Household Industry, in terms of actual numbers Guntur, Karimnagar, East Godavari, Nellore, Mahbubnagar, Chittoor and Cuddapah have more than 100,000 each. The numbers in this category are nearly 150,000 in Guntur and Karimnagar districts. As already indicated the important household industries practised are handloom weaving, beedi making, livestock keeping, etc. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, i.e., Category V, the industrially prominent Hyderabad and Guntur districts are the only districts having more than 50,000 workers.

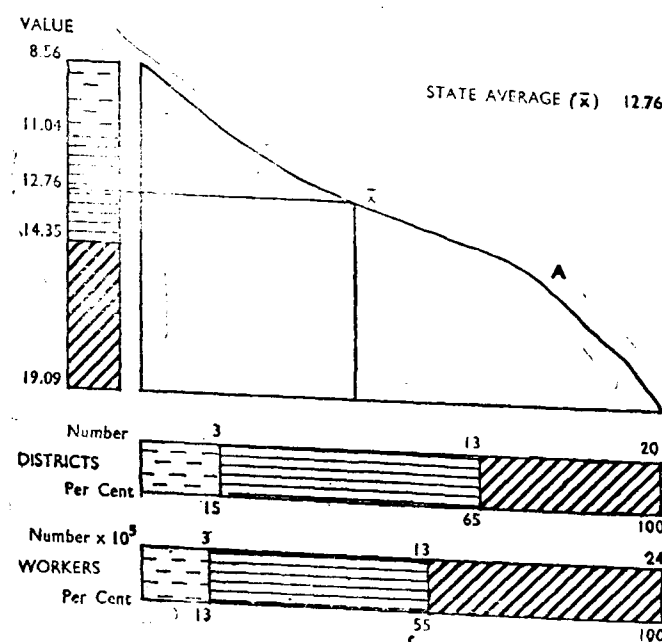
Map 76—concl.

Proportion of workers in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufacturing to the total working population, 1961

State/District	Division I of Cat. III	Category IV	Category V	Total Workers	% of Total of Division I + Cate. IV & V to Total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1. Srikakulam	90,394	1,815,754	475,675	18,665,042	12.76
2. Visakhapatnam	4,249	96,673	13,401	1,335,669	8.56
3. East Godavari	1,477	79,147	30,225	1,212,463	9.14
4. West Godavari	5,004	135,269	37,809	1,223,325	14.56
5. Krishna	2,687	76,805	25,650	944,198	11.14
6. Guntur	6,313	80,107	31,623	973,216	12.13
7. Nellore	8,993	148,243	58,972	1,506,673	14.35
8. Chittoor	11,722	127,505	15,213	1,068,140	14.46
9. Cuddapah	460	103,145	12,375	1,025,152	11.31
10. Anantapur	2,208	101,286	8,454	713,211	15.70
11. Kurnool	1,506	74,709	9,051	900,728	9.47
12. Mahbubnagar	2,558	82,709	19,214	941,479	11.10
13. Hyderabad	548	120,539	5,282	912,224	13.85
14. Medak	8,064	58,339	67,259	835,668	15.99
15. Nizamabad	2,591	70,068	7,348	702,225	11.39
16. Adilabad	298	64,291	29,502	587,832	16.01
17. Karimnagar	10,565	41,222	18,090	545,697	12.81
18. Warangal	1,021	146,881	27,500	919,034	19.09
19. Khammam	903	87,963	28,466	852,884	13.76
20. Nalgonda	16,167	33,618	11,060	551,290	11.04
	3,060	86,635	19,181	911,934	11.94

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of

proportion of workers in Mining and Quarrying, Household industry and Manufacturing to total working population.



District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Srikakulam	1	8.56	Adilabad	11	12.81
Visakhapatnam	2	9.14	Warangal	12	13.76
Anantapur	3	9.47	Mahbubnagar	13	13.85
Khammam	4	11.04	Guntur	14	14.35
Kurnool	5	11.10	Nellore	15	14.46
West Godavari	6	11.14	East Godavari	16	14.56
Chittoor	7	11.31	Cuddapah	17	15.70
Medak	8	11.39	Hyderabad	18	15.99
Nalgonda	9	11.94	Nizamabad	19	16.01
Krishna	10	12.13	Karimnagar	20	19.09

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportions of workers in Mining, Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing to the total working population, 1961 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 3 districts or 15% of the districts have a proportion of below 10% of workers engaged in Mining, Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of total workers covered by each category. For example the first category viz., below 10% covers a working population of about 3 lakhs or roughly 13% of the State's total working population.

Source: Table B-IV Part C of Part II-B (i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 77

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose : This map shows the proportion of employment in the 8 Household Industries listed below in each district of Andhra Pradesh.

Household Industry	Industrial Minor Groups
1. Agro-based industries	005, 006, 008, 009, 010-015, 200-203, 205, 207-209, 210-219 and 220-225.
2. Forest-based industries	007, 020-026, 280-284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289 and 290-292.
3. Livestock and fish-based industries	204, 206, 030-032, 040-048 and 310-315.
4. Textile industries	230-239, 240-244, 50-256, 260-266 and 270-279.
5. Mineral-based industries	107, 108, 109, 340-348, 350-359 and 360-368.
6. Engineering industries	369, 370-379, and 380-389.
7. Chemical industries	320-326, and 330-339.
8. Miscellaneous industries	300-393 and 390-399.

Method : Histograms are drawn in each district proportionate to the percentage of employment in 8 industries. The industries are exhibited by different grades of hatching. The number of persons employed in each industry is noted on the top of each bar. Bars represent percentages in each district separately and their sizes are not comparable with each other as shown in different districts. Name of the district is also mentioned. A small histogram representing the proportion of employment in the State as a whole is also drawn beside the legend in the map.

Salient features : The statement on the next page gives the total number of workers in each branch of the Household Industry structure and the percentage accounted for by each.

Taking the State as a whole, textile industries account for the maximum proportion of nearly 40% of the workers in Household Industry. Next to this livestock and fish-based industries account for over 30%. The others are less significant only the forest-based industries accounting for about 13%.

The textile household industries account for the largest proportion of workers in household industry in most of the districts except in Nellore, Chittoor, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam. The proportion is particularly high in Karimnagar district in which nearly 55% of the household industry workers are engaged in textile industries. This district is noted for its handloom industry. So also in all other districts where textile industries have accounted for the largest proportion, important handloom weaving centres are located at Pondur and Narasannapet in Srikakulam district; Uppada, Bandarlanka and Peddapuram in East Godavari district; Chirala, Mangalagiri in Guntur district; Proddatur, Pullampet, Madhavaram in Cuddapah district; Dharmavaram in Anantapur district; Yemmiganur in Kurnool District.

While the workers in livestock and fish-based industries generally take the second place in the State as a whole, in the districts of Nellore, Chittoor, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Adilabad and Khammam they account for the highest proportion of all the branches under Household Industry. In these districts, livestock keeping or fish rearing assume great importance particularly in Nellore, Chittoor and Mahbubnagar. Nellore is noted for its superior variety of sheep. In the western taluks of Mahbubnagar sheep rearing and cum-bli weaving is a very widespread household industry. In Guntur district too while a substantial number are engaged in the livestock and fish-based industries their proportion is not as high as in the aforesaid districts. Guntur is noted for its special breed of cattle, viz., the Ongoles. Cattle rearing and livestock keeping is, therefore, quite an important household industry in this district.

In no district do the forest-based industries take a predominant position over the previous two categories discussed. However, in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool and Khammam, nearly 15% or more of the workers in household industries are accounted for by those engaged in forest-based industries. In most of these districts the palmyra or bamboo mat and basket weaving and coir industry appear to largely account for the workers in this branch.

In the agro-based industries Nizamabad is the only district that accounts for the largest proportion (29.04%) of the workers of all the categories in household industry. This is entirely due to the large concentration of beedi making industry on a household industry basis in this district. But it would appear a misnomer to classify beedi making as agro-based industry. It probably deserves to be put under forest-based industry as it is generally resorted to only where the beedi leaves are procured from the forests though a small quantity of tobacco is used to fill the beedi leaf shells. In Mahbubnagar district too just over 10% are engaged in agro-based industries. Here also it is beedi making which is the chief agro-based industry.

Mineral-based industries have accounted for about 6% of household industry workers. Only in Hyderabad the proportion is over 10% (11.34%). This is largely due to a concentration of brick and tile manufacture and earthenware manufacture in the rural areas around the city to meet the heavy needs of the city. In all other districts the proportion of workers in this branch ranges from 3.8% to 7.5%. The proportions are more or less uniform in the districts on account of the fact that pottery and brick making is fairly widespread in all the districts to meet the universal demand.

In the proportion of workers accounted for by the engineering industries, though the average proportion is small some marked variation is found between districts. In all the Coastal Andhra districts the proportion does not exceed 2% while in Telangana districts it is observed to be generally higher, the highest proportion of nearly 6% being found in Adilabad district. Apparently in the Telangana districts the traditional village blacksmiths who do customary service are quite popular and therefore, a large proportion of workers particularly in the Industrial Minor Group of 369 is observed.

Chemical industries are very insignificant amongst household industries. Only in Adilabad and Khammam districts more than 1% are accounted for by this branch. The industries covered by this branch are manufacture of coal and coal tar products, dyes, manufacture of matches, salt, Ayurvedic medicines, toilet preparations, etc. None of these can be manufactured very widely as a household industry in any area and therefore, obviously this branch accounts for very few workers in household industry.

Under miscellaneous industries which largely cover printing, book binding, etc., and manufacture of jewellery, musical instruments, stationery articles, sports goods, etc., in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari more than 5% of household industry workers are accounted for. In these places it is mostly jewellers, the book binders, etc., who may have accounted for most of the workers in this branch. In other districts also the proportions do not vary very considerably as a few workers in this field are fairly uniformly spread out in all areas.

Source: Table B-IV Part C of Part II (B)(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 77—Concd.
Employment Structure of Household Industries, 1961

State/District	1. Agro-based Industries		2. Forest-based Industries		3. Livestock and Fish-based Industries		4. Textile Industries		5. Mineral-based Industries		6. Engineering Industries		7. Chemical Industries		8. Miscellaneous Industries		Total Employment
	Employment	Percentage	Employment	Percentage	Employment	Percentage	Employment	Percentage	Employment	Percentage	Employment	Percentage	Employment	Percentage	Employment	Percentage	
ANDHRA PRADESH	97,631	5.38	498,395	13.13	558,019	30.41	711,408	39.19	109,934	6.08	35,678	1.97	6,852	0.35	6,453	0.35	1,815,184
Srikakulam	8,379	8.67	16,338	16.90	15,840	15.38	43,073	44.56	7,223	7.47	561	0.58	187	0.19	5,072	5.25	96,673
Visakhapatnam	4,811	6.08	19,726	24.92	12,366	15.62	31,002	39.17	5,754	7.27	1,001	1.27	110	0.14	4,377	5.53	79,147
East Godavari	4,907	3.63	18,212	13.47	32,900	24.32	65,785	48.63	5,099	3.77	2,196	1.62	396	0.29	5,774	4.27	135,269
West Godavari	4,331	5.64	12,815	16.68	17,858	23.25	32,012	41.68	4,357	5.67	1,058	1.38	184	0.24	4,190	5.46	76,805
Krishna	2,057	3.57	16,125	18.88	25,485	31.81	27,997	34.95	5,330	6.65	976	1.22	180	0.23	2,957	3.69	70,107
Guntur	3,344	2.26	20,623	13.91	44,076	21.73	63,806	44.39	8,226	5.55	1,367	0.92	797	0.54	4,094	2.70	148,243
Nellore	3,510	2.75	13,101	10.28	63,791	50.03	33,523	26.29	9,059	7.10	1,221	0.96	530	0.42	2,770	2.17	127,505
Chittoor	8,260	8.01	11,018	10.68	46,530	45.11	27,194	47.83	5,351	4.94	1,127	1.11	203	0.20	2,925	2.84	103,145
Cuddapah	2,582	2.55	9,566	9.44	32,515	32.10	48,441	46.83	5,002	4.91	1,127	1.11	149	0.15	1,904	1.88	101,286
Anantapur	3,607	4.83	7,752	10.38	18,345	24.56	34,989	46.83	4,912	6.57	2,126	2.85	114	0.15	2,864	3.83	74,709
Kurnool	5,101	6.17	12,220	14.77	18,982	22.95	37,262	45.05	4,689	5.67	1,866	2.26	148	0.18	2,441	2.95	82,709
Mahabubnagar	12,577	10.43	11,220	9.31	44,715	37.10	42,106	34.93	4,701	3.90	1,843	1.53	140	0.12	3,237	2.68	120,539
Hyderabad	3,103	5.32	8,143	13.97	24,120	41.34	12,665	19.98	6,616	11.34	1,134	3.14	412	0.71	2,451	4.20	58,339
Medak	2,164	3.09	7,860	11.22	21,762	31.06	28,798	41.10	4,332	6.18	2,413	3.44	284	0.41	2,455	3.50	70,068
Nizamabad	18,668	29.04	7,830	12.18	11,791	18.34	16,825	26.17	4,096	6.37	1,924	2.99	557	0.87	2,600	4.04	64,291
Adilabad	2,404	5.83	5,664	13.74	14,694	35.65	10,517	25.51	3,062	7.43	2,458	5.96	448	1.09	1,975	4.79	41,222
Karimnagar	4,565	3.11	14,072	9.58	32,073	21.83	80,287	54.66	7,309	4.98	3,094	2.11	557	0.28	4,924	3.35	146,881
Warangal	1,526	1.74	9,985	11.35	27,664	31.45	36,288	41.25	6,370	7.24	2,873	3.27	236	0.27	3,021	3.43	87,963
Khammam	709	2.11	6,155	18.31	14,385	42.79	6,809	20.25	2,509	7.46	1,200	3.57	472	1.41	1,379	4.10	33,618
Nalgonda	1,026	1.18	10,965	12.66	32,127	37.08	51,033	35.82	5,327	6.15	2,876	3.32	148	0.17	3,133	3.62	86,635

Map 78

FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of workers in the 8 industries listed below in each district of the State:

Factory industry	Industrial Minor Groups
1. Agro-based industries	010-015, 200-203, 205, 207-209, 210-219 and 220-226.
2. Forest-based industries	280-284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289 and 290-292.
3. Livestock and fish-based industries	204, 206 and 310-315.
4. Textile industries	230-239, 240-244, 250-256, 260-266 and 270-279.
5. Mineral-based industries	340-348, 350-359, and 360-368
6. Engineering industries	369, 370-379, 380-389.
7. Chemical industries	320-326 and 330-339.
8. Miscellaneous industries	300-303 and 390-399.

Method : Histograms are drawn in each district with bars proportional to the percentage of employment in each of the 8 industries listed above. The industries are exhibited by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The number of persons employed in each industry is noted at the top of each bar. The bars represented percentages in each district separately and their sizes are not comparable with each other as shown in different districts. The name of the district is also noted under each histogram. A small histogram representing the proportion by employment in the State as a whole is also drawn besides the legend to the map.

Salient features : The statement on the next page gives the total number of workers in each branch of the factory industry, structure and the percentage accounted for by each.

Taking the State as a whole agro-based industries account for the maximum proportion of nearly 45% of the workers in factory industries, the textile industry is next in importance with about 17% of the total workers in factory industries working in it. Mineral-based industry accounts for about 11% of the total employment in factory industries of the State while engineering industries and miscellaneous manufacturing industries account for 8% individually. Livestock and fish-based industries as well as chemical industry are not very significant. The highest proportion of employment in agro-based industry is about 81% recorded in Nizamabad district. Sugar and khandasari factories and number of large beedi factories in Nizamabad district are responsible for this high proportion. The proportion is more than 50% in all the Telangana districts except Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Adilabad districts. The considerable number of persons engaged in the toddy and liquor industry in Telangana districts is mostly responsible for the high proportion in these districts. In Coastal Andhra, Guntur district has recorded the highest proportion of 68% under this category mainly because of the extensive tobacco industry in the district.

The proportion of employment under textile industry is high in Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adilabad and Warangal districts. The jute mills in Visakhapatnam and West Godavari districts, the spinning and pressing factories in Anantapur and Kurnool districts the Rayon silk factory at Sirpur Kagaznagar in Adilabad district and the Azamjahi Textile Mills in Warangal district are mainly responsible for the high proportions in these districts. In terms of absolute numbers Hyderabad has more than 10,000 workers engaged in textile industry which 10—3 Census Andhra/64

is the second largest figure next to a slightly higher figure in Visakhapatnam district. There are two or three large textile mills in Hyderabad city but the proportion of workers in textile industry to total employment in all factory industries is only about 15% because the workers are more evenly distributed in Hyderabad district among the 8 industries than in any other district.

The proportion of employment in mineral-based industries is particularly high in Chittoor district and Mahbubnagar districts though in terms of absolute numbers Hyderabad district has the largest figure of more than 11,000 persons. Most of the workers in Hyderabad district represent those engaged in the manufacture of bricks and tiles in and around Hyderabad city. A considerable number are also employed in the manufacture of structural steel products and iron and steel furniture as also in the Allwyn Metal Works situated in Hyderabad city. The high proportion in Mahbubnagar district is due to a number of workers being engaged in stone dressing and crushing while in Chittoor district brass, copper and bell-metal industries are mainly responsible.

As stated earlier there is considerable employment under each of the 8 industries represented in the map. Engineering industries account for about 21% of the total employment in factory industries in Hyderabad district. In absolute numbers the figure recorded in this district (14,050) is phenomenally higher than the number employed under this category in any other district. The workers engaged in the railway motor and cycle workshops come under this category. Apart from this the Praga Tools Factory in Hyderabad city employs nearly 1,200 workers. Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Krishna districts have each more than 3,500 workers engaged in engineering industries. The rapid industrial development of Visakhapatnam city and Vijayawada city are mainly responsible for the high proportions in respect of the concerned districts. In East Godavari district a large number of workers are engaged in the repairing of water transport equipment such as boats and in the sundry hardware industries.

Forest-based industries are significant only in Adilabad, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. The paper mills at Sirpur and Rajahmundry are mainly responsible for the high proportion in Adilabad and East Godavari districts respectively apart from a number of saw Godavari districts manufacture of wooden products such as structural goods, furniture and toys offers considerable employment. Palmyra fibre works and coir industry are also important in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

Chemical industry which covers coal and coal tar products, dyes, manufacture of matches, salt, ayurvedic preparations, toilet preparations etc., is significant only in Hyderabad, Krishna and Visakhapatnam districts. However, in Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts the number employed in this industry is only about 1,000 persons in each while in Hyderabad the number of workers is slightly more than 2,000. The soap and match industries and a few pharmaceutical concerns in Hyderabad employ most of the workers under this category. In Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts the number engaged in the manufacture of ayurvedic medicines may be higher.

Map 78—Contd.
Employment Strength in Factory Industries, 1961

State District	Total employment in all factory Industries																	
	1. Agro-based Industries		2. Forest-based Industries		3. Livestock & Fish-based Industries		4. Textile Industries		5. Mineral-based Industries		6. Engineering Industries		7. Chemical Industries		8. Miscellaneous Industries			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
ANDHRA PRADESH																		
	508,424	227,282	44,69	58,124	7,59	13,459	2,65	8,123	16,55	53,374	10,50	41,177	8,10	9,213	1,81	41,572	8,20	
Srikakulam	14,021	5,346	38.12	2,100	14.98	60	0.43	3,032	21.63	797	5.68	865	6.17	774	5.52	1,047	7.47	
Vishakhapatnam	30,236	4,792	15.85	3,474	11.49	902	2.98	10,233	33.84	1,956	6.47	5,756	19.04	1,064	3.52	2,059	6.81	
East Godavari	98,761	13,725	34.41	5,314	13.71	633	1.63	7,134	18.41	3,814	9.84	3,509	9.05	605	1.56	4,027	10.39	
West Godavari	27,900	11,645	41.74	1,738	6.23	1,211	4.34	6,806	24.50	1,459	5.23	2,358	8.45	320	1.15	2,333	8.36	
Krishna	32,657	10,463	32.04	2,638	8.08	863	2.64	4,870	14.91	3,342	10.23	4,065	12.45	1,133	3.47	5,283	16.18	
Guntur	84,909	57,993	68.30	3,449	4.06	996	1.17	9,646	11.36	4,814	5.67	2,877	3.39	879	1.04	4,255	5.01	
Nellore	15,252	4,653	30.51	1,089	7.14	278	1.82	1,886	10.55	3,325	21.80	1,705	11.18	404	2.65	2,189	14.35	
Chittoor	12,388	2,371	19.14	1,064	8.59	256	2.07	1,886	15.22	4,675	37.74	590	4.76	172	1.39	1,374	11.09	
Cuddapah	8,471	2,358	27.84	446	5.27	151	1.78	1,145	13.52	1,470	17.35	772	9.11	227	2.68	1,902	22.45	
Anantapur	9,226	2,347	25.44	763	8.27	151	1.64	3,083	33.41	1,096	10.90	728	7.89	114	1.24	1,034	11.21	
Kurnool	19,394	4,436	22.87	1,111	5.73	452	2.33	6,485	33.44	2,782	14.34	1,018	5.25	153	0.79	2,957	15.2	
Mahabubnagar	5,340	1,861	34.85	173	3.24	56	1.05	724	13.56	2,044	38.27	204	3.82	49	0.92	229	4.29	
Hyderabad	67,267	11,313	16.82	5,097	7.58	3,338	4.96	10,014	14.89	11,281	16.77	14,050	20.88	2,174	3.23	10,000	14.8	
Medak	7,531	3,905	53.06	507	6.73	1,032	13.70	1,007	13.37	356	4.73	309	4.10	80	1.06	245	3.25	
Nizamabad	29,518	23,641	80.76	546	1.85	428	1.45	1,106	3.75	2,425	6.22	565	1.91	179	0.61	428	1.45	
Adilabad	18,107	4,106	22.68	5,932	32.75	289	1.60	4,515	24.94	2,496	13.78	85	0.47	376	2.03	308	1.70	
Karimnagar	27,920	21,318	76.36	456	1.63	282	1.01	2,680	19.60	2,399	8.59	444	1.59	114	0.41	227	0.81	
Warangal	28,957	17,498	60.42	827	2.86	951	3.28	6,307	21.78	1,835	6.34	572	1.98	299	1.03	668	2.31	
Khammam	11,357	7,990	70.36	795	7.00	415	3.65	830	7.31	493	4.34	292	2.57	49	0.43	493	4.34	
Nalgonda	19,212	15,231	79.27	605	3.15	715	3.72	981	5.11	605	3.15	413	2.15	48	0.25	614	3.20	

Miscellaneous industries which consist mainly of book-binding, manufacture of jewellery, musical instruments, stationery articles, sports goods etc., account for about 15% of the total employment in factory industries in Hyderabad, Kurnool, Nellore, Krishna and East Godavari districts. Many of the workers in this category generally represent gold and silver smiths and those engaged in printing and book-binding. The proportion of workers under this category is more than 15% in Cuddapah district which has recorded a figure of more than 22%.

Livestock and fish-based industries provide sizeable employment in Hyderabad, West Godavari and Medak districts. In all the other districts the number employed under this industry is only a few hundreds. Srikakulam and Mahabubnagar districts have less than 100 workers engaged in livestock and fish-based industries.

Source : Table B-IV Part C of Part II-B (i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 79

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose : Shows the distribution of factories and workshops by the different sizes of employment.

Method : All the factories and workshops in each district are classified into five employment size ranges, namely, (i) 1 to 5 persons, (2) 6 to 19 persons, (3) 20 to 49 persons, (4) 50 to 99 persons, and (5) 100 persons or more. The percentage of the number of factories in each of these five employment sizes to total number of factories and workshops in a district are worked out. Five vertical bars proportional to these percentage figures are drawn in each district, the horizontal base for all the bars being equal. Thus the height of each bar represents the proportion of the number of factories in each employment size. The employment sizes are noted below the base of each bar. The five bars are shaded with different types of hatching to distinguish the proportions of factories under different employment sizes. A similar inset diagram showing the proportion of factories and workshops under different employment sizes for the State as whole is also given.

Salient features : More than 95% of the factories and workshops in the State employ only 1 to 5 persons. This proportion is more than 90% in all the districts of the State except East Godavari, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts. Thus a vast majority of the factories and workshops in the State are very small units. This is due to the fact that most of the industrial units in the rural areas and in the smaller towns consist of small rice mills, oil mills, handloom weaving establishments, tailoring establishments, bamboo and cane works, carpentry shops, cobblers shops, pottery works, blacksmithy shops, cycle repair shops and goldsmithy shops.

The employment size of 6 to 19 persons accounts for only 4% of the total number of factories and workshops in the State. The districtwise proportions vary from less than 1% in Nalgonda district to 13% in Hyderabad district. The proportion of factories and workshops in this category is relatively high in all the Andhra districts compared to either Rayalaseema except Kurnool or Telangana except Hyderabad. The establishments in this employment size also generally belong to one or the other of the industries listed above.

The proportion of factories and workshops employing 20 to 49 persons is less than 1% in the State. The districtwise proportions vary from almost zero in Nalgonda to 4.5% in Nizamabad district. The number of fairly large beedi factories in Nizamabad district are responsible for this relatively high proportion. In absolute numbers East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Hyderabad also have more than 100 establishments in this employment size.

There are only 314 factories and workshops in the State which employ 50 to 99 persons. They constitute only 0.21% of the total number of factories and workshops in the State. The proportion in this category is less than 0.5% in all the districts of the State except Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts. In absolute numbers East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts have more than 20 units in this employment size. While in the Coastal districts they may be mostly tobacco factories, sugar factories and rice mills, in Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts they are largely the beedi factories. In Hyderabad several miscellaneous industries like automobile workshops etc. may come in this category.

The number of establishments employing 100 persons or more is only 177 constituting 0.1% of the total number of factories and workshops in the State. 50 of these units are found in Guntur district and are mainly the tobacco curing and re-drying establishments apart from the two cement factories, a jute mill, and a textile factory situated in the district. Hyderabad district has 25 such factories or workshops. The two textile mills in Hyderabad city, the two cigarette factories, the automobile and railway workshops, the machine tool factory and other light engineering units come under this category. In East Godavari district there are 17 factories employing more than 100 persons. The two sugar factories, two or three textile establishments in East Godavari district generally employ more than 100 persons. The sugar and Khandasari factories in Nizamabad district and some of the large beedi factories in the district also come under this category.

Source : Table E-III of Part IV-B, Housing and Establishment Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 80

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (RICE MILLS), 1961

Purpose : Shows the talukwise distribution of Rice mills in the State.

Method : Maps 80 to 92 are based on the list of Factories, 1961 furnished by the Chief Inspector of Factories and show the location of and employment in establishments under different industries which are registered under the Factories Act. The smaller units which do not come under the purview of the Factories are therefore not included in these maps.

All the Rice Mills are divided into two classes based on the employment size i.e. (i) those employing less than 25 persons per day and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more per day. Concentric circles are drawn in each taluk with radii proportional to the total employment in the two classes of mills in the taluk. Circles representing units employing less than 25 persons per day are marked red. The number of factories is also indicated in or near each circle. Only one circle is drawn for taluks which have units belonging to one employment size only.

Salient features : Concentration of Rice Mills is conspicuous in the Coastal region particularly in the four districts—East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur obviously because this region has a large area under paddy cultivation and yields nearly 50% of the total rice production in the State. Rice Mills lie scattered in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts in the North-east and in Nellore and Chittoor in the South-east of the State. In the Telangana region the rice growing districts of Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Medak and Nalgonda have a good number of rice mills, though Karimnagar is also an important rice growing district in Telangana area, there are only a few small rice mills in the district. The central portion of the State comprising parts of Khammam, Nalgonda and the Rayalaseema districts excepting Chittoor as well as the northern most portions adjoining Maharashtra, Madhyapradesh and Orissa, but for a few taluks in Srikakulam district, have very few rice mills.

Of a total of 1,655 rice mills in the State, 286 employ more than 25 persons per day while all the other 1,369 rice mills employ less than 25 persons per day. The total employment in these two categories is 12,230 and 11,946 persons respectively together accounting for an average daily employment of 24,176 persons. As mentioned earlier the Coastal districts East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur have 252 or more than 85% of the 286 larger rice mills in the state. Even from the point of view of employment these four districts are responsible for more than 90% of the total employment in this category of mills in the State. West Godavari tops the list followed by Guntur, Krishna and East Godavari in order. The number of factories in

both the employment sizes and the number of persons employed in them is given for the State and each district in the following statement.

State/District	Rice Mills employing			
	Less than 25 persons per day		25 persons or more per day	
	Number of rice mills	Persons employed	Number of rice mills	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	1,369	11,946	286	12,230
Srikakulam	112	620	5	152
Visakhapatnam	107	407	2	76
East Godavari	173	1,798	22	779
West Godavari	164	1,573	108	4,907
Krishna	144	1,681	60	2,683
Guntur	140	1,699	62	2,828
Nellore	83	781	1	31
Chittoor	75	329	..	..
Cuddapah	15	136	..	..
Anantapur	30	117	..	..
Kurnool	14	92	..	..
Mahbubnagar	47	367	..	..
Hyderabad	32	251	..	..
Medak	39	346	..	..
Nizamabad	92	720	1	96
Adilabad	8	79	..	..
Karimnagar	18	176	..	..
Warangal	21	249	18	558
Khammam	11	87	6	150
Nalgonda	44	438	1	30

Tenali taluk in Guntur district and Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district are very important for rice milling industry providing employment to more than 1,500 persons on an average per day. Gudivada and Bandar taluks in Krishna district, Eluru, Bhimavaram and Tanuku in West Godavari district, Bapatla in Guntur district, and Kakinada taluk in East Godavari district are also important; nearly one thousand persons are employed daily in the rice mills in these taluks. Chodavaram taluk in Visakhapatnam district, Kovur and Nellore taluks in Nellore district, Parvathipuram and Bobbili in Srikakulam district have a number of small rice mills. So is the case with Chandragiri taluk in Chittoor district. The remaining portion of Rayalaseema and the interior taluks of Nellore district have very few rice mills scattered here and there. However, many of the oil mills in the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts also undertake dehusking of paddy in addition to oil extraction. In the Telangana districts, Warangal, Nizamabad and Hyderabad West taluks have more than 20 units each. While there is only one rice mill employing more than 25 persons per day in Suryapet taluk, it has a number of smaller units along with Bhongir and Nalgonda taluks.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 81

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (OIL MILLS), 1961

Purpose : Shows the talukwise distribution of oil and Hydrogenated oil mills in the state.

Method : Oil mills and hydrogenated oil mills are shown by two different types of hatching as shown in the legend. (Other details same as per Map No. 80).

Salient features : There are in all 434 oil mills in the State with an average daily employment of 8,452 persons. They are concentrated in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, almost all the Rayalaseema districts and in Hyderabad and Warangal districts in Telangana. The Rayalaseema districts and the three Coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Guntur account for more than 85% of the total area under oil seeds in these two regions taken together. Though East Godavari district has large acreage under gingelly and coconut there are very few oil mills in the district. Perhaps oil is extracted in very small establishments which are not registered factories. Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts in Telangana also rank foremost among the oil seeds growing districts of the state. There are only 10 mills in Mahbubnagar and no oil mill at all in Nalgonda district. Possibly some of the rice mills in these districts also undertake oil extraction; further a major portion of the oil seeds produced in these districts is exported to Hyderabad which is an important regulated market where there are a number of oil mills.

The number of oil mills and the number of persons employed in them are given for the state and each district in the following statement :

State/District	Less than 25 persons per day		25 Persons or more per day	
	Number of oil mills	Persons employed	Number of oil mills	Persons employed
Andhra Pradesh	311	3,508	123	4,944
Srikakulam	26	341	15	561
Visakhapatnam	23	298	12	483
East Godavari	3	38	..	..
West Godavari	9	75	3	123
Krishna	8	90	2	97
Guntur	31	379	14	622
Nellore	8	97	..	..
Chittoor	47	433	1	44

State/District	Less than 25 persons per day		25 Persons or more per day	
	Number of oil mills	Persons employed	Number of oil mills	Persons employed
Cuddapah	26	364	6	195
Anantapur	30	283	6	253
Kurnool	34	319	36	1,496
Mahbubnagar	9	77	1	25
Hyderabad	28	317	4	219
Medak	2	17	..	..
Nizamabad	3	21	..	..
Adilabad	4	43	..	38
Karimnagar	13	125	1	514
Warangal	6	86	14	324
Khammam	1	5	8	..
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..

Kurnool district has the maximum number of oil mills with the highest employment figures of 27 persons per factory in the State and a large hydrogenated oil factory of the Tungabhadra Industries is located in Kurnool city. Though Chittoor district has the next largest number of factories, there is only one unit employing more than 25 persons per day and the only one unit employing more than 25 persons per day and the employment per factory works out to only 10 persons per day. Guntur, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam are the only three other districts with a number of oil mills where the employment per factory stands at nearly 20 persons per day. Even in Hyderabad district most of the oil mills are small units and the employment per oil mill is only 17 persons per day. Hyderabad town-group, Adoni and Kurnool taluks in Kurnool district, Anantapur and Hindupur taluks in Anantapur district, Guntur and Narasaraopet in Guntur district, Proddatur in Cuddapah district, Vayalpad and Madanapalle in Chittoor district, Warangal taluk, Vizianagaram taluk in Visakhapatnam district and Cheepurpalle taluk in Srikakulam district are important for oil milling industry.

There are two fairly large Hydrogenated oil factories in the State: — (i) The Tungabhadra Industries Ltd. at Kurnool and (ii) The Aryan Industries Ltd. at Hyderabad employing 523 and 100 persons respectively on an average per day. Two more smaller units employing about 50 persons per day are located one each at Tadepalle in Guntur district and Kallur in Anantapur district.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 82

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (OTHER THAN RICE MILLS & OIL MILLS), 1961

Purpose : Indicates the location of Sugar mills and related establishments, canning industry, dall mills and centres of dairy industry.

Method : Five categories of food processing industries viz., (i) sugar factories, (ii) establishments making sugar confectionery, chocolate and bakeries, (iii) fruit and vegetables canning and preservation units, (iv) dall mills and (v) units engaged in making dairy products, are represented in the map by different types of hatching as shown in the legend.

The establishments under these five categories are further sub-divided into two classes according to employment size viz., (i) those employing less than 25 persons and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more per day. Circles with radii proportional to the total employment in each of these two employment sizes are drawn with a common centre representing the location of the industry. The circle representing the first size of employment i.e. less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of factories is noted against the circles.

Salient features : There are 31 units manufacturing sugar or Khandsari, of which the Nizam Sugar Factory at Shakkarnagar in Nizamabad district is the largest with an average daily employment of 2,148 persons. This is the only Sugar Factory in the Telangana region while the remaining 5 units, all of them also located in Nizamabad district, are Khandsari mills. Nizamabad district has the largest acreage under Sugarcane accounting for about 20% of the acreage under the crop in the State and nearly 80% of the area under sugarcane in Telangana. The five Coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna account for the other 25 units in the State because these five districts together have more than 75% of the total area under sugarcane in the Andhra and Rayalaseema districts and nearly 60% of the area under the crop in the State as a whole. East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts together account for 14 units. Though sugarcane is grown in Chittoor district also, there are no sugar or khandsari mills and most of the cane is obviously used in the production of indigenous sugar and gur in small establishments which are not registered factories. The districtwise distribution of the number of factories and their employment are as under :

District	No. of units	Total employment
Srikakulam	4	1,149
Visakhapatnam	6	1,294
East Godavari	8	1,368
West Godavari	5	1,025
Krishna	2	672
Nizamabad	6	2,710
TOTAL	31	8,218

Amadalavalasa, Seethanagaram and Bobbili, in Srikakulam district, Tumpala, Ettikoppaka and Payakaraopet in Visakhapatnam district, Samalkot, Pithapuram, Chelluru and Dulla in East Godavari district, Palacole and Tanuku in West Godavari district and Vuyyur in Krishna district are important sugar producing centres in the Coastal region.

Of the eleven Sugar confectioneries which make chocolates, toffee and bakery products, the one at Chittoor—Nultrine Confectionery Ltd., is the largest with an average daily employment of 302 persons. Another fairly large factory is the J.B. Mangharam & Co., located at Hyderabad employing 120 persons per day. Hyderabad town-group contains 6 factories of this kind with a total employment of 236 persons per day. Apart from Chittoor, Vizianagaram in Visakhapatnam district, Bheemavaram in West Godavari district and Vuyyur and Vijayawada in Krishna district contain one factory each.

Kadium in East Godavari district has a canning and fruit preservation factory which employs 98 persons. Of the other two small units, the one at Anantharajupeta in Cuddapah district is a Government concern and employs 15 persons while the other at Vijayawada in the private sector employs only 12 persons.

Dall mills in the State are concentrated mostly in Hyderabad town-group, Nizamabad town and Vijayawada city. There are in all 55 units—42 of them in Hyderabad town-group, 10 in Nizamabad and the other 3 in Vijayawada. The over all daily employment in these factories at the 3 places is 503, 61 and 61 persons respectively. All these factories employ less than 25 persons each per day.

There are only 3 units engaged in the manufacture of dairy products with a total employment of only 54 persons. Two of these are located at Guntur city with an employment of 25 and 14 persons respectively while the third one is located in Hyderabad town-group employing only 15 persons.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 83

DISTRIBUTION OF BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the location and distribution of tea factories (only packing and processing), coffee curing works, tobacco curing and redrying factories, beedi factories and cigarette factories in the State and also the size of employment in different industries.

Method : The number of factories under each of the industries mentioned above is divided into two categories according to employment size, namely, (i) those employing less than 25 persons, and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more per day. Circles with radii proportional to the total employment in each of these two employment sizes are drawn with a common centre representing the location of the industry. The circle representing the first size of employment i.e., less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of factories is noted against the circles. The beedi factories are represented by black dots.

Salient features : There is only one tea factory in the State at Ghatkeswar near Hyderabad city. Only packing and processing is carried on in this factory which is fairly large and employs more than 400 persons.

The two cigarette factories in the State, namely, the Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company and the Golconda Cigarette Factory are situated in Hyderabad city. The former is one of the largest in India employing about 1,700 persons per day while the latter employs about 180 workers.

The coffee curing works are not important in this State and the two sizeable units noticed are located one each at Edupugallu in Krishna district and Guntur city. The establishment in Guntur city is the larger of the two and employs about 40 persons while the one in Krishna district employs only 17 persons.

There are more than 350 tobacco curing and redrying factories in the State. Almost all of them employ more than 25 workers per day. Nearly 300 of these factories are concentrated in Guntur, Bapatla, Ongole and Narasaraopet taluks in Guntur district. A considerable number of these factories employ more than 100 persons per day and sometimes even a few thousands during the working season as in Chirala, Chilakuripet etc. The remaining tobacco curing and redrying factories are scattered in small numbers over East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Warangal. The average employment in these factories is relatively small.

There are more than 800 beedi factories in the State which are registered under the Factories Act. 245 of these employ less than 25 persons while more than 550 employ more than 25 persons. There is a concentration of beedi factories in Nizamabad, Adilabad and Kamareddy. Nizamabad district has about 220 factories of which about 140 employ more than 25 persons. Adilabad district, particularly Nirmal has also more than 250 beedi factories and a majority of them employ more than 25 persons. Karimnagar, and Mahbubnagar districts also have a fairly large number of beedi factories the concentration being in Metpalli of Karimnagar district and Atmakur and Makthal in Mahbubnagar district. Most of these factories in these two districts also employ more than 25 persons. Beedi factories are not so common in the Andhra districts. Only Nellore district has about 10 beedi factories while in all the other Andhra districts the number is less. Beedi factories registered under the Factories Act do not seem to exist at all in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. In the Rayalseema districts Chittoor district has about a dozen beedi factories and Anantapur half a dozen, the average employment for a factory in both these districts being less than 25 persons per day.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 84

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Indicates location of different textile industries, such as cotton textiles, silk textiles, jute textiles, in the State.

Method : Textile industries are divided into five categories viz. those connected with (i) cotton textiles, (ii) jute textiles, (iii) woollen textiles, (iv) silk textiles including those of Rayon and artificial silk, and (v) others which include knitting works, lace works, cotton tape works or cotton carpet (Shatranji) weaving establishments. These five categories are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map.

The establishments in each of these five categories are further sub-divided into two classes based on the size of employment, viz. (i) employing less than 25 persons, and (ii) employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to total employment in units belonging to these two employment sizes are drawn with a common centre representing the location of the industry. The circle representing the employment size and less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of units in each employment size is noted in rectangles, just outside the circles, which are linked with the relevant circles.

Salient features : The districtwise distribution of establishments manufacturing different textile goods is given in the following statement :

State/District	Number of establishments				
	Cotton textiles	Jute textiles	Silk textiles	Woollen textiles	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	67	6	33	4	33
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	1
Visakhapatnam	..	4	..	..	1
East Godavari	5	..	12	..	5
West Godavari	3	1	1	2	1
Krishna	..	..	..	..	7
Guntur	1	1	..	..	2
Nellore	1	..	..	..	2
Chittoor	2	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	1	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	8	..	16	..	3
Kurnool	5	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	7
Hyderabad	16	..	3	..	..
Medak	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	..	..	1	..	..
Karimnagar	24	..	..	..	4
Warangal	1	..	..	..	..
Khammam	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	..

These are 67 establishments in the State which manufacture cotton textiles (it may be noted that only establishments registered under the Factories Act are shown in the map and hence the innumerable small handloom establishments which also come under cotton textile industry do not find place in this map). There is greater concentration of cotton textile units in Karimnagar, Hyderabad and Anantapur districts.

The Azamjahi Textile Mills at Warangal employing nearly 4,000 persons on an average per day and the D.B.R. Mills near Secunderabad with an average daily employ-

ment of about 1,700 persons are the two biggest cotton textile mills in the State. The Adoni Spinning and Weaving Company and Rayalseema Mills Limited both located at Adoni in Kurnool district are the two important spinning mills in the State which employ about 1,000 persons on an average per day. Seven other cotton textile mills, viz., the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills at Guntakal in Anantapur district, the Hemalata Textiles at Pedakakani in Guntur district, the Sarvaraya Textiles at Kakinada, the Adoni Cotton Mills at Adoni, the Jayanti Ramachandra Setty Mills Ltd., at Rayadrug in Anantapur District, Sri Akkamamba Textile Mills at Venkarayapuram in West Godavari district and the Neta Spinning and Weaving Factory in Hyderabad city employ more than 100 persons per day. In addition to these there are also a number of co-operative handloom centres which are registered under the Factories Act. They are predominant in Sirsilla (Karimnagar district), Yemmiganur (Kurnool district), Tadpatri (Anantapur district) and Mangalagiri and Chirala in Guntur district. The Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Society is the largest in this category and has an average daily employment of more than 150 persons.

Manufacture of jute textiles is also important in Andhra Pradesh and is mostly confined to Visakhapatnam district. Out of the four large jute mills in the State which employ more than 1,000 workers, the Chittivalasa Jute Mills Co. Ltd., and the Nellimerla Jute Mills Ltd., both in Visakhapatnam district employ 3,233 and 2,392 persons on an average per day. The other two large mills are (i) the Krishna Jute Mills at Eluru and (ii) Shri Bhajaranga Jute Mills Ltd., at Guntur both of which have an average daily employment of about 1,300 persons. Jute twine and such other minor products are manufactured on a small scale in Hindustan Jute Produce Company and the Aruna Jute Twine and Rope Factory both located at Vizianagaram. These two factories employ about 200 persons each on an average per day.

The Sirsilk Limited at Sirpur Kagaznagar in Adilabad district is the foremost establishment in India which manufactures Rayon and artificial silk. This unit employs about 1,200 persons per day. Rayadrug and Dharmavaram in Anantapur district and Peddapuram in East Godavari district have a number of silk mills which manufacture a variety of silk sarees, dhoties, piece goods. However, most of these units employ less than 50 persons per day. Only two factories, viz., Srinivas Silk Twisting Factory and Abhayankar Silk Twisting Factory both located at Rayadrug employ between 55 and 65 persons per day. Out of the three units located in Hyderabad municipality two employ about 40 persons per day while the other is very small employment in silk mills in the State is roughly 2,000 persons per day.

Though Woollen Cumbli weaving is very common in most of the districts of the State it is mostly carried on as a household industry on handlooms. There are only two woollen carpet manufacturing units in Eluru which come under the purview of the Factories Act and are hence shown in the map under Woollen Textile Industry. These two units

Map 84—Concl.

together employ about 30 persons per day. Warangal also is noted for its woollen carpet weaving but because the establishments there are not registered factories, no unit is shown under woollen industry in Warangal.

All the 33 units shown under 'Other textiles' are small units only. Three of them, the Manikyam Knitting Works

at Palacole in West Godavari, the Co-operative Handloom Research Development Centre at Mangalagiri in Guntur district and the Seamless Quilt Weavers Co-operative Sales Society Ltd., at Kuppam in Chittoor district employ nearly 50 persons per day.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 85**DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961**

Purpose : Shows the location of wood-based industries such as saw mills, plywood factories, paper and paper pulp industries.

Method : Wood-based industries are broadly classified into three categories, viz., (i) saw mills and plywood factories, (ii) factories making wood products, and (iii) paper and pulp industries. These are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Establishments under each of these three categories are further sub-divided into two groups according to the employment sizes, i.e., (i) those employing less than 25 persons and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to employment in units belonging to each of these two employment sizes are drawn with a common centre representing location of industry. The circle representing employment size of less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of units in each employment size is also marked in rectangles just outside the circles which are linked with the respective circles. In places where all the establishments belong to one employment size only one circle is drawn.

Salient features : Andhra Pradesh is fairly rich in forest resources and hence a number of factories connected with wood-based industries exist in the State. Saw mills and establishments making different wooden products are found in almost every district of the State. However, the average employment in most of these units is about 10 persons per day. Saw mills are more common in East Godavari, West Godavari, Adilabad, Khammam and Karimnagar districts which have considerable area under forests. Hy-

derabad town-group has nearly 30 saw mills. Most of the timber used in these saw mills is brought from other timber-growing districts in the State or even from outside the State. There are no plywood factories in the State.

Though there are nearly 50 establishments making wooden products such as furniture, many of them are very small units employing 10 persons or even less. The Carpenters' Industrial Co-operative Work Centre at Karimnagar and Sri Krishnashram Harijan Industrial School (Carpentry centre) in Guntur are the only two fairly big units with an average daily employment of about 30 persons. The Central Jail workshop at Rajahmundry which makes wooden furniture is returned to be having an average daily employment of about 1,600 persons. Perhaps not all of them are engaged in carpentry.

Paper and pulp industry is very important in the State. The Sirpur Paper Mills at Sirpur Kagaznagar in Adilabad district is the biggest factory in the State employing more than 1,500 persons on an average per day. The Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry is also fairly big and has an average daily employment of about 500 persons per day. A small establishment making straw boards etc., is located at Vetlapalem in East Godavari district which employs about 10 persons per day.

Wood-based industries employ about 5,000 persons per day in the State.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 86

DISTRIBUTION OF LEATHER INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the location of establishments engaged in tanning, leather finishing, or making of footwear.

Method : Leather industries classified into (i) tanneries and leather finishing establishments, and (ii) shoe factories are represented by two different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The establishments under these two categories are further sub-divided into (i) those employing less than 25 persons and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to employment in units belonging to each of these two employment sizes are drawn with a common centre representing location of industry. The circle representing the employment size of less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of units in each employment size is also marked in rectangles just outside the circles which are linked with the respective circles.

Salient features : Almost all the establishments connected with leather industry in the State, which are registered under the Factories Act, are tanneries or units engaged in leather finishing. It is likely that some of them also manufacture leather foot-wear and other leather goods. However, as they are classified chiefly as tanneries in the list of factories, they are shown as such in the map.

Warangal city, Eluru city, Vizianagaram town and Hyderabad town-group are very important for leather tan-

ning. Warangal city alone has 14 tanneries of which 11 employ more than 25 persons per day. The total employment in these 14 tanneries is 450 persons per day. Eluru city has 8 big tanneries 5 of which employ 25 persons or more per day. Vizianagaram town has 5 tanneries which together employ about 165 persons per day. In Hyderabad town-group however, only two tanneries employ more than 25 persons per day while the other four units together employ about 75 persons. The Utility Leather Goods and Tanning Products Ltd., which is one of the two large establishments in Hyderabad also makes shoes and other leather goods. The remaining 8 tanneries in the State are situated one each at Rajahmundry, Guntur, Kurnool, Kosigi and Adoni (Kurnool district), Uravakonda, Guntakal (Anantapur district), and Chittoor. All of these except those at Adoni, Uravakonda and Guntakal employ 30 persons or more per day.

As mentioned earlier very few shoe factories have been included in the list of factories. Of the two shoe factories noted in the list and shown in the map, the larger is situated at Yemmiganur in Kurnool district. It employs about 20 persons on an average per day. The other is a very small unit at Rajahmundry employing less than 10 persons.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 87

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the location of iron, steel, aluminium, copper, brass and other metal industries.

Method : Metal-based industries are divided into four broad categories, viz., (i) Iron and steel smelting, refining and rerolling, (ii) aluminium works, (iii) copper, brass, gun metal, lead and stainless steel works, and (iv) iron and steel furniture works. These four categories are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map.

Circles with radii proportional to the employment in units belonging to each of the employment sizes as indicated in the legend are drawn with a common centre representing location of industry. The circle representing the employment size of less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of units in each employment size is also marked in rectangles just outside the circles which are linked with the respective circles.

Salient features : Iron and steel smelting, and conversion in the basic forms is undertaken in 15 factories in the State of which eight employ more than 25 persons per day. The largest unit under this category is the Ferro-Alloys Corporation Ltd., at Garividi in Srikakulam district (Garividi and its neighbourhood are noted for the availability of iron ore). There is another fairly big establishment at the same place which employs about 100 persons per day. The Andhra Steel Corporation in Visakhapatnam city is also important and employs about 100 persons per day. The remaining four fairly large factories in the State are located in Hyderabad city and each of them employs between 40 and 50 workers. The seven small establishments each employing less than 25 persons are also located in Hyderabad city.

Aluminium products are manufactured in 32 factories in the State, out of which seven employ more than 25 workers

per day. 14 of the 32 factories in the State are located at Rajahmundry city. However, only three of them employ more than 25 persons, and others being small units employing about 10 persons each. Two units at Vijayawada city and one each at Vizianagaram town and Visakhapatnam city constitute the remaining four large establishments under aluminium industry in the State. Aluminium industry provides employment to about 600 persons on an average per day.

Brass works are concentrated in Kakinada and Rajahmundry cities. Ajaram in West Godavari district is also noted for its brass and copper works. Kalahasti in Chittoor district has 8 fairly big and three small establishments making bell metal, brass and copper articles. Nearly 400 persons are employed per day in these units at Kalahasti. The total employment in copper, brass, gun metal, lead and stainless steel works in the State is about 1,400 persons per day.

Iron and steel furniture is manufactured in 34 establishments in the State of which 12 employ more than 25 persons each. The biggest factory in this category is the Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works at Sanatnagar in Hyderabad town group. This unit also undertakes motor body building. This unit as a whole employs about 3,500 persons on an average per day, of which the number of persons engaged in making iron and steel furniture may be more than 2,500. As this factory has been included under metal-based industries in the Factories, it is shown as such in this map and not indicated in Map 90—Distribution of transport equipment industries. Another fairly big factory employing more than 200 persons is the Utility Metal Works also situated at Sanatnagar. Only two of the twelve large units making iron and steel furniture are situated outside Hyderabad town-group, one at Visakhapatnam city and the other at Vijayawada city.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 88

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the location of (i) cement factories, (ii) establishments making bricks, tiles, and other structural goods, (iii) units making pottery and allied products, (iv) glass and glassware factories and (v) asbestos cement factories, registered under the Factories Act.

Method : Non-metallic mineral-based industries are divided into five broad categories mentioned above and represented by different hatching as shown in the legend. The establishments under each of these four categories are further sub-divided according to the employment size into (i) those employing less than 25 persons, and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to total employment in each of the above categories are drawn as indicated in the legend to the map with a common centre representing location of industry. The circle representing the employment size of less than 25 is marked red. The number of units in each employment size is also marked in rectangles just outside the circles which are linked with the respective circles.

Salient features : Cement is a very important industry for the State and is manufactured in five fairly large factories. The biggest of them is the A.C.C. Ltd., at Tadepalle in Guntur district with an average daily employment of about 800 persons. The Andhra Cement Company at Vijayawada and the A.C.C. Ltd., at Mancheriyal in Adilabad district come next in importance with an employment of about 500 persons per day. The remaining two cement factories are the Panyam Mineral Company at Bugganapalle in Kurnool district and the Ramakrishna Cement Works at Macherla in Guntur district which employ 285 and 187 persons respectively per day. In addition to these six cement factories, six more establishments manufacture cement products such as pipes, tubs etc. Among these the Indian Hume Pipe Company at Kazipet in Warangal district employs 36 persons per day and is fairly important. The other units are located at Vizianagaram, Eadarapalli in East Godavari district, Guntur city, Penugonda, Bhimavaram and Nidadavole in West Godavari district. All these units employ less than 25 persons per day.

Bricks and tiles are manufactured on a household industry basis in many villages in the State. However, the number of large establishments which come under the Factories Act is not considerable. There are only 27 such establishments in the State of which 20 are concentrated in East Godavari district. Samalkot and Dwarapudy in this district have five brick and tile factories each. Five of the remaining 7 factories outside East Godavari district are located in Visakhapatnam district while Kurnool and Chittoor districts share the remaining two units.

There are 17 units engaged in the manufacture of pottery and other ceramic goods. 12 of these are located in Hyderabad, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. However, the largest ceramic factory in the State is the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur in Nellore district which employs about 185 persons on an average per day. Hyderabad town-group, Rajahmundry and Bhimadole contain all the units in Hyderabad, East Godavari and West Godavari districts respectively. The Deccan Porcelain and Enamel works and the Hyderabad Pottery Works in Hyderabad City are the only two units which employ nearly 80 persons per day, apart from the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur. The total employment in the 17 establishments under this category is about 600 persons per day.

Only two units in the State, viz., (i) the Government Block Glass Works in Gudur and (ii) Kohinoor Glass Factory at Sanatnagar in Hyderabad town-group manufacture glass and glassware. The average daily employment figures in these two factories are 132 and 588 persons.

The Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., located at Sanatnagar in Hyderabad Town-group, is the only factory in the State manufacturing Asbestos Cement products. The average daily employment in this factory is 880 persons.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 89

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the location of Engineering Industries.
Method : The Engineering Industries are classified into three categories viz., (i) General jobbing and engineering goods, (ii) Heavy machines and tools, and (iii) Electrical goods. These three categories are assigned different types of hatching as explained in the legend to the map.

Units located at one place are categorised into two classes viz., (i) those employing less than 25 persons and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to employment in units in each category as indicated in the legend are drawn with a common centre representing the location of the industry. The circle representing the employment sized less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of units in each class is also noted in the respective circles.

Salient features : Establishments engaged in general jobbing and production of engineering goods are found in almost all the districts and constitute 96% of the total engineering industrial establishments in the State. A large number of these units are concentrated in Hyderabad town-group and Vijayawada in Krishna district. In fact, there are 55 units employing less than 25 persons and 9 units employing 25 persons or more in Hyderabad town-group alone accounting for an employment of 534 and 1060 persons respectively.

Vijayawada city contains 33 units of the first class and 7 units of the 2nd class which employ 306 and 361 persons respectively. Of all the engineering industrial units in the State only five viz., (i) the P.W.D. workshops at Dowlesh-waram (ii) Chowdey Apparao Engineering works at Kakina-nada in East Godavari district, (iii) the Central Jail Workshop at Warangal, (iv) the P.W.D. Workshops at Hyderabad and (v) the E.M.E. Centre workshops at Trimulgherry also in Hyderabad town-group, employ more than 100 persons per day.

There are only 5 units in the State engaged in the manufacture of machine tools; 4 of them are located in Hyderabad town-group and the other in Visakhapatnam city. The Praga Tools Corporation in Hyderabad is the biggest with an average employment of 1,640 persons per day. All the others employ less than 100 persons per day.

Only 7 units in the State are engaged in the manufacture or repairing of electrical goods. Four of these are located in Hyderabad town-group and one each in Visakhapatnam City, Kakinda City and Samalkot town. The Andhra Pradesh Electrical Equipment Corporation at Visakhapatnam is the biggest unit with an average employment of 56 persons per day.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 90

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the location of transport equipment industries such as manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives, motor vehicles, ships and air craft and manufacture of bicycles.

Method : Industries connected with manufacture and repair of transport equipment are classified into 5 categories viz., (i) manufacturing, assembling, and repairing of locomotives, (ii) manufacturing of motor vehicles including assembling of motor vehicles of all types, (iii) bicycle manufacturing (iv) ship building industry and (v) manufacturing, assembling, and repairing of air craft. These five categories are represented by different types of hatching as indicated in the legend to the map.

The establishments are divided into two classes (i) those employing less than 25 persons (ii) those employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to total employment in establishments belonging to each of these two classes are drawn with a common centre representing the location of the industry. The circle representing the employment size of less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of establishments in each class is also noted against the respective circles.

Salient features: There are two establishments engaged in assembling and repairing of locomotives in the State and both of them are located in Hyderabad town-group. The Loco Carriage and Wagon workshop at Lalaguda and the Signal and Tele-communication workshop at Mettuguda, which come under this category employ 2,900 and 1,182 persons respectively on an average per day.

All the establishments connected with motor vehicles in the State undertake only repair work. The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation workshops at Hyderabad is the largest of the kind and has an average daily employment of 729 persons per day. Two other smaller workshops of the same Corporation at Gowliguda in Hyderabad division of Hyderabad municipality and at Ranigunj in Secunderabad division of Hyderabad municipality are also fairly big

and employ 466 and 133 persons respectively per day. Outside Hyderabad town-group, only 3 units viz., Ramdas Motor Transport Private Limited, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh Road Corporation depots at Vijayawada and Masulipatnam employed 200 or more persons on an average per day. The actual employment figures in these three units are 435, 250 and 200 persons. 5 more establishments, viz., (i) Police transport workshop, Hyderabad, (ii) Hyderabad municipal corporation workshops, Hyderabad, (iii) Automotive manufacturers, Secunderabad, (iv) Nazceria motor service workshop, Nellore and (v) the Highways transport and machinery Vijayawada employ between 100 and 150 persons on an average per day. Thus even in this category of transport industries there is a concentration of the bigger workshops in Hyderabad town-group.

The Hindustan ship building yard at Visakhapatnam is very important for the State and is the only unit building ships in India. It employs more than 4,000 persons per day, on an average. Two other smaller units connected with the repairing of ships which are also located in Visakhapatnam are the Dockyard workshops and Port workshops. Kakinada is important for boat building. The boat building yard of the Government Fisheries Department employs about 125 persons on an average per day while another small workshop, also at the same place employs less than 20 persons per day.

The Indian Airlines Corporation workshops at Begumpet in Hyderabad town-group which employs more than 400 persons on an average per day is the only unit in the State engaged in repair of air craft.

There are only 2 units manufacturing cycles, related spare parts and accessories in the State. Both of them are small units and employ less than 40 persons per day. The larger of these two units namely, Weldon Cycle Company in Hyderabad city employs 35 persons per day while the other Raja Cycle Industries at Rajahmundry has an average daily employment of only 20 persons per day.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 91

DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the location of chemical industries in the State, such as fertilisers, matches, medicines, soaps, and rubber products.

Method : Chemical industries are divided into six categories, namely, (i) fertilisers, (ii) matches, (iii) medicines and pharmaceutical products, (iv) soaps, (v) synthetic rubber and rubber products and (vi) paints and varnishes. These six categories are assigned six different types of hatching as indicated in the legend to the map.

These six categories are further sub-divided into two classes according to the size of employment, namely, (i) those employing less than 25 persons and (ii) those employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to total employment in units belonging to each of these two employment sizes are drawn with a common centre representing the location of the industry. The circle representing the employment class of less than 25 persons is marked red. The number of units in each employment class is noted against the respective circles.

Salient features : There are 29 establishments in the State which are engaged in the production of fertilisers including bone-meal. The Andhra Fertilisers operated by Parry & Company Ltd., at Tadepalle in Guntur district is the biggest establishment with an average daily employment of 314 persons. The second largest unit i.e., M/s Foods, Fats, and Fertilisers Private Ltd., is located at Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district and employs about 220 persons on an average per day. The only large fertiliser factory in the Telangana districts is the Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., at Bellampalli in Adilabad district. This factory has an average daily employment of about 200 persons. Only five more units in the State, namely, (i) The Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur in West Godavari district (ii) Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., at Bodhan in Nizamabad district (iii) E. T.I.C. Bone and Manufacture works, Samalkot in East Godavari district, (iv) Sri Radhakrishna Fertilisers at Kallur in Anantapur district and (v) Adoni Fertilisers Manufacturers at Adoni in Kurnool district employ on an average between 50 and 70 persons per day. All the other units in the State employ less than 30 persons except the Mysore Fertilisers Company and the Hindustan Fertilisers and Bone Mills, both at Tadepalle in Guntur district which employ about 30 persons per day. The concentration of fertiliser factories is thus found in Guntur and West Godavari district which together account for about 60% of the Fertiliser Factories in the State. Outside these two districts there are only 12 units scattered over East Godavari (3), Nellore (2), Anantapur (1), Chittoor (2), Nizamabad (1), Khammam (1), Warangal (1), and Adilabad (1). There is not even one fertiliser factory in the following ten districts, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Nalgonda.

Eleven match factories are located in the State. Out of which four are in Hyderabad city. The large match factory, namely, Asifnagar Family welfare Match Industries Co-operative Society is one of these four and is located in A.C. Guards just by the side of the Census Office. The Family Welfare Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd., at Vijayawada is the next largest unit with an average daily employment of 90 persons per day. Only one more unit which is a branch of the Asifnagar Family welfare Match Industries Co-operative Society situated at Golconda in Hyderabad town-group employs about 50 persons per day. The remaining 8 small units employ below 25 persons and are located at Mushirabad in Hyderabad Municipality (2) and one each at Kasimkota in Visakhapatnam, Tuni in East Godavari district, Numbur in Guntur district, Nellore town, Chittoor town, and Jedcherla town in Mahbubnagar district.

There are 21 units in the State which come under the category of medicines and pharmaceutical products. The largest unit, namely, Biological Products Ltd., located at Sanatnagar in Hyderabad town-group has an average daily employment of about 150 persons. Only three more units in the State also situated in Hyderabad town-group, the Hyderabad Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Azamabad, the Biochemical and Synthetic Products, Sanatnagar and the Institute of Preventive Medicine (Andhra Pradesh Government) in Hyderabad City employ about 100 persons each per day. The South India Research Ltd., at Sirinagar near Vijayawada city and the Zinda Tilsmath Karkhana in Amberpet in Hyderabad municipality employ about 50 persons on an average per day. The remaining 15 small units which mostly prepare Ayurvedic medicines are located in Hyderabad city (8), one each at Tuni town, Rajahmundry city, and Chintalur in East Godavari district, three in Vijayawada City and one at Peridepi in Nellore district.

Though there are a number of small soap manufacturing units in the State most of them do not come under the purview of the Factories Act and therefore, are not included in the list of registered factories. Only two units, namely, the National Soap Factory situated in Secunderabad employing about 10 persons on an average per day and the Vasan Soap works at Vasantnagar near Vijayawada employing 16 persons per day have been listed as registered factories and are shown in the map.

The four units shown under rubber and rubber products represent those engaged only in vulcanising or retreading of tubes and tyres and are very small units. Three of them are located in Hyderabad city and one in Guntur city—As Barytes—an important chemical used in paints and varnishes—is extensively found in Cuddapah district, there are seven factories in Cuddapah district connected with the manufacture of paints and varnishes. They are all medium sized units employing between 20 and 40 workers. There are two very small units employing about 10 persons which also manufacture paints and varnishes in Hyderabad city.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 92

DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the location of scientific instrument industries including optical instruments and lenses.

Method : Scientific instrument industries are divided into two categories namely (i) optical instruments and lenses and (ii) scientific and medical and surgical instruments and are represented by two different types of hatching as explained in the legend to the map. These two categories are further sub-divided into establishments (i) employing less than 25 persons and (ii) employing 25 persons or more. Circles with radii proportional to total employment in units belonging to each of these two employment classes are drawn with a common centre representing the location of the industry. The number of units is also marked against each circle. The circle representing the employment class of less than 25 persons is marked in red.

Salient features : There are seven establishments engaged in the manufacture of scientific instruments in the State. The Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam is the biggest unit in Andhra Pradesh, which manufactures scientific instruments and has an average daily employment of 250 workers. The only other large unit "the Scientific Engineering House" at Sanatnagar in Hyderabad town group manufactures survey and drawing instruments and employs about 130 workers on an average per day. The four other smaller units employ less than 25 persons per day and are located one each at Vijayawada, Razole, Masulipatnam and Visakhapatnam.

The Deccan optical works in Hyderabad town-group—the only unit connected with optical instruments and lenses employs about 15 persons on an average per day.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 93

DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the distribution of existing and proposed electricity generating stations in the State.

Method : All the power stations in the State are classified according to their sources into four categories, namely, (i) Hydel, (ii) Diesel, (iii) Natural gas and (iv) Steam. In this State, however, all the power stations belong either to category (i) or (iv) i.e., Hydel or Thermal. The power stations are plotted on the Map by dots proportional to the installed capacity. Hydel stations are marked in blue while Thermal stations are shown in red with two different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the Map. The prospective power stations still in a stage of proposals are shown by circular dots on the circumference and those under construction by a broken circumference. In both these cases only the circumference is marked with the appropriate colour leaving the interior blank.

Salient features : Four Hydel stations and five Thermal Stations generated electric power for the State during 1961. Of the four Hydel Stations, Tungabhadra Dam Power House at Mallapuram, three miles west of Hospet Railway Station in the Mysore State, Hampi Power House also a subsidiary of the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Scheme about 14 miles below the Tungabhadra Dam, and the Machkund Power House about 120 miles from Visakhapatnam in Konaput district of Orissa State, lie outside Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States share the capital outlay and power generated under the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Scheme in the ratio of 60 : 40. In the case of Machkund Hydro-electric Station, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa States share the capital outlay and power in the ratio of 70 : 30. Thus among the Hydel Power Stations supplying power to the State only Nizamnagar Hydro-electric Station is situated within the State. This Power House is a seasonal station constructed below the Nizamnagar Reservoir. Since the generating capacity of the Station is variable depending upon the irrigation discharges, this station is being worked in combination with Hussain Sagar Thermal Station to which it is connected. Considerable saving in coal consumption is thereby effected at Hussain Sagar Thermal Station.

Among the Thermal Stations the one at Hussain Sagar is the oldest and the second largest in Andhra Pradesh and supplies power to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and suburbs including the industrial zones. The station was first commissioned in 1923 with two boilers of 3,000 KWs. and was expanded in 1937 to four boilers of 3,000 KWs. It is the largest Thermal Station in Andhra Pradesh. The station was commissioned in June, 1957 to supply power to the cement, textiles and paper mills in Miralabad and the collieries in the region and also to meet the increased demand for power in Hyderabad city. The station is located in the rich coal and mineral belt in the Godavari valley. The Vijayawada and Nellore Thermal Stations commenced generation in 1937 and 1950 respectively. The control of Visakhapatnam Harbour power house and the responsibility

of power supply therefrom was taken over by the State Electricity Department in 1938.

Of the four power stations under construction the stations at Srisailem, Nagarjunasagar and Upper Sileru are Hydel Stations while the one at Kothagudem is a Thermal Station. The Srisailem Hydro-electric Project in conjunction with Nagarjunasagar Hydro-electric Station envisages an integrated development of the lower Krishna basin with two power stations one at Srisailem and the other lower down at Nagarjunasagar Dam. This is one of the major projects which has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The Srisailem Hydro-electric Project envisages a Dam across the Krishna river in Nandikotkur taluk of Kurnool district. The total power potential of the Project is of the order of 770,000 KWs. This project will cater to the power requirements of all the regions in the State. The water stored by Srisailem Dam will feed the Nagarjunasagar Dam, the Pulichintala Dam and the Krishna delta all situated below this Dam and having a good irrigation potential further combined with Hydro-electric possibility of the two former works. Thus there is no wastage of water required for irrigation purposes.

The Upper Sileru Hydro-electric Scheme is a continuing power project under the Third Five Year Plan. The initial generating capacity is 120,000 KWs. The power house is situated about 40 miles from Chintapalle in Chintapalle taluk of Visakhapatnam district.

The only Thermal Station under construction is at Kothagudem. The low quality coal abundantly available nearby is not readily useful for industrial purposes and can be economically and advantageously utilised for the generation of power. The initial generating capacity (First Stage) is 120,000 KWs. However, with the huge quantity of coal reserves available at the place an installed capacity of the order of 6 lakhs to a million KWs. can be conceived. This station is centrally situated with reference to Inchempalli, Sileru, Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem Hydro-electric Power sites and will therefore serve as the most suitable Thermal back-up.

Seven Hydro-electric Stations viz. (i) Singareddy (Warangal district), (ii) Laxmipuram (Khammam district), (iii) Lower Sileru (East Godavari district), (iv) Ramapadasagar (West Godavari district), (v) Inchempalli (Karimnagar district), (vi) Pranahita (Adilabad district) and (vii) Pulichintala (Guntur district) are proposed to be constructed and are under investigation. The power output of these seven power stations is estimated to be 1,847,000 KWs. All these projects except Pulichintala in Krishna basin, lie in the Godavari basin.

The following statement gives the important particulars relating to each of the existing power stations as also of those under construction and the proposed power stations also :

Map 93—Concl'd.

Name of the Power Station	Location	Hydel	Steam	Installed capacity in KWs.	Generating capacity in MWs.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Existing						
1. Nizamsagar Hydro-Power Station . . .	Nizamsagar, Nizamabad	Hydel	..	15,000	10.7	Joint venture of the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments. The capital outlay and power generation are shared in the ratio 80 : 20 between the two Governments.
2. Tungabhadra Dam Power House . . .	At Mallapuram 3 miles west of Hospet Railway Station.	Hydel	..	18,000	38.0	
3. Hampi Power House	Near Hampi mines of Bellary district.	Hydel	..	18,000		
4. Machkund Power House	120 miles from Visakhapatnam Railway Station	Hydel	..	1,14,750	106	
5. Hussainsagar Thermal Power Station . .	Hyderabad City	..	Steam	18,974	17.75	Proposed to be extended with 60,000 KW. turbines in Third Plan. 5 steam turbines and 2 Diesel Engines.
6. Ramagundam Thermal Power Station . .	Ramagundam Railway Station.	..	Steam	37,500	19.1	
7. Visakhapatnam Power House	Visakhapatnam City	..	Steam	6,750	4.00	Proposed to be extended with 30,000 KW. turbines in Third Plan.
8. Vijayawada Power House	Vijayawada City	..	Steam	12,000	8.6	
9. Nellore Power House	Padugupadu village, Nellore district.	..	Steam	5,000	2.55	
Under Construction						
1. Srisailem Hydro-Electric Station . . .	Srisailem, Kurnool district	Hydel	..	4,40,000	..	
2. Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Station .	Nagarjunasagar Dam, Nalgonda district.	Hydel	..	1,00,000	..	
3. Kothagudem Thermal Scheme	Kothagudem town, Khammam district	..	Steam	1,20,000	..	
4. Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme . .	40 miles from Chintapalle, Visakhapatnam district.	Hydel	..	1,20,000	..	
Proposed Power Stations						
1. Singareddy	Warangal district	Hydel	..	..	145,000 KW.	
2. Laxmipuram	Khammam district	Hydel	..	..	310,000 KW.	
3. Lower Sileru	East Godavari district	Hydel	..	..	420,000 KW.	
4. Ramapadasagar	West Godavari district	Hydel	..	..	172,000 KW.	
5. Inchempalli	Karimnagar district	Hydel	..	..	500,000 KW.	
6. Pranahita	Adilabad district	Hydel	..	..	280,000 KW.	
7. Pulichintala	Guntur district	Hydel	..	..	20,000 KW.	

Source : S. E. (Technical), State Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 94

TRANSMISSION NETWORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose : Shows the transmission network of electricity in the State.

Method : All the existing and the proposed transmission lines are marked in the Map classifying the lines according to their capacity into seven categories, namely (i) 220 KV single circuit line, (ii) 132 KV single circuit line, (iii) 132 KV double circuit line, (iv) 66 KV single circuit line, (v) 66 KV double circuit line, (vi) 33 KV single circuit line and (vii) 33 KV double circuit line. These seven categories are shown by different types of lines as shown in the legend to the Map. The existing transmission lines are shown in black colour, the proposed of the Third Plan in red and those covered under other schemes during the Third Plan period in green, the future transmission lines (still under investigation) in yellow and the proposed transmission lines under the Kothagudem extension scheme in violet. The Hydro-electric Power Houses, Thermal Stations, Sub-stations and Condenser stations are also indicated on the lines using different symbols as shown in the legend to the Map and are marked with the appropriate colour.

Salient features : The existing transmission and distribution lines at the end of the Second Plan period i.e., as on 31-3-1961 constitute a length of 17,890 miles. By the end of the Third Plan period it is expected that the mileage will increase to 26,000. The existing transmission and distribution lines cover (i) the Coastal belt from Srikakulam to Nellore and cover a fairly large area in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts, (ii) a major portion of Chittoor and Anantapur districts and parts of Cuddapah and Kurnool and (iii) mostly the urban centres

in Telangana with a widely dispersed system of only three or four transmission lines. With the completion of the transmission and other schemes under the Third Plan there will be a good network of transmission and distribution lines in Telangana and Rayalaseema also. The following statement gives important particulars relating to the Andhra Pradesh Grid at different periods from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Description	Beginning of First Five Year Plan	End of First Five Year Plan	End of Second Five Year Plan	End of Third Five Year Plan (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
Installed Generating capacity in K.W.	43,100	98,900	2,13,000	6,73,800
Aggregate peak demand in K.W.	22,600	54,600	1,80,000	5,04,000
Transmission and Distribution lines in Miles	2,900	5,700	17,890	26,000
Consumers served Nos.	30,300	1,49,000	2,68,236	5,18,000
Agricultural Services Nos.	620	4,300	17,877	35,380
Villages and Towns electrified	212	700	3,213*	4,138
Capital expenditure incurred in Rs. Crores.	5.83	38.37	77.90	142.84
Gross revenue per annum in Rs. Crores.	0.70	2.48	6.68	13.02
Per capita consumption units	2.5	7	15	40

*Includes some hamlets also.
Source : S.E. (Technical), State Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh.

CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose : Shows the pattern of consumption of electricity in each district.

Method : Circles proportional to the total consumption of electricity are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into four sectors proportional to the consumption of electricity for (i) domestic uses, (ii) industrial purposes, (iii) commercial purposes and (iv) public lighting, irrigation, water works, sewage, railways etc. These four sectors are differentiated by different types of hatching. The district-wise figures of total consumption of electricity are grouped into six ranges viz. (i) less than 5.00 million Kwh. (ii) 5-10, (iii) 10-20, (iv) 20-50, (v) 50-100, and (vi) 100 millions Kwh. or more. These ranges are denoted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and the area outside the circle in each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : During the year 1961, the total consumption of electricity in the State was 698.4 million Kwh. 61% of the total power consumption in the State was accounted by industrial purposes, about 24% by public lighting, irrigation, water works, railways etc., 11% by domestic use and only 4% by commercial purposes.

The districtwise power consumption figures vary from only 1.2 million Kwh. in Khammam district to 205.2 million Kwh. in Visakhapatnam district. Krishna is the only other district in the State with an annual power consumption of more than 100 million Kwh. In both these districts of Visakhapatnam and Krishna about 70% of the power consumed is used for industrial purposes, and public lighting, irrigation, water works, railways etc., account for more than 20% of the total annual power consumption. Thus these two categories—industrial purposes and public lighting, irrigation, railways etc., together account for more than 95% of the annual power consumption in the two districts. Hence the proportion of power used for domestic and commercial purposes is insignificant in both these districts, the figures being less than 4% and less than 1% for the two categories of uses respectively. The Caltex Oil Refinery, the Port and Naval establishments, the railway establishments, the industrial establishments and the sugar factories in Visakhapatnam district use a large quantity of electric power. The number of rice mills, the railway establishments at Vijayawada, the industrial establishments, the considerable number of foundry and light engineering industries, the sugar and cement factories and a number of electric pumpsets in Krishna district consume electric power to a large extent. Hyderabad and Adilabad districts come next in order and respectively consume 87.3 million Kwh. and 72.5 million Kwh. of power annually. While in Hyderabad district, industries account for only 48% of the total power consumption, in Adilabad district almost all the power consumption is for industrial purposes only. The industrial township of Sirpur-Kagaznagar, the mining and chemical industry at Bellampalli, the cement factory at Mancheriyal and a number of saw mills in Adilabad district use almost all the electricity consumed in the district. In Hyderabad district, industrial development is not significant except in Hyderabad city and its immediate surroundings. Hence the low proportion of slightly less than 50% for industrial purposes. About 40% of the total power consumption in Hyderabad district is shared equally by domestic uses and commercial purposes, while the remaining 10% used for public lighting, water-works, railways etc.

Chittoor is the only other district in the State having a considerable total annual consumption of 44.6 million Kwh. of electric power. In this district the consumption for industrial purposes is about 18% while public lighting, irrigation, water works, railways, etc., account for about 41% of the total consumption. The proportion of power used for domestic purposes is only 1% which is one of the lowest figures in the State—the other three districts recording a lower proportion under domestic use being Adilabad, Krishna and Visakhapatnam districts.

Finally, out of the total electric power consumption in the State about 59% is consumed in the Coastal Andhra districts, 15% in Rayalseema and roughly 26% in Telangana districts. The total consumption in each district of Rayalseema is more than 20 million Kwh. except in Cuddapah district which has an annual consumption of 10.5 million Kwh. In this district consumption, electric power seems to be used largely for irrigation and public lighting etc. in this district where the proportion of power used under this head to the total power consumption is more than 50% which is the highest percentage recorded under this category of all the districts. Generally the proportion of power consumption under public lighting, irrigation etc., is relatively higher in all the Rayalseema districts except Kurnool where more than three-fourths of the total power consumption is accounted by industrial purposes on account of some large industrial establishments as Tangubhadra industries in Kurnool and the Cotton and Oil mills in Adoni; the Panyam Cements etc. In the Coastal Andhra districts also the proportion of power used for public lighting, irrigation, water works etc. is more than 22% in all the districts except Srikakulam. The highest proportion of 43% under this category in the Telangana districts is recorded in Medak closely followed by Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts with 42% and 39% respectively. In Adilabad district the proportion of power consumption under this head is almost negligible, the large industrial establishments using up almost the entire electricity supply in the district.

The proportion of power used for commercial purpose is significant only in Hyderabad district where about one-fifth of the total consumption is accounted by commercial purposes. In all the other districts of the State the proportion is less than 10%. In Visakhapatnam and Krishna this proportion is less than 1% as also in Adilabad district. The proportion of power consumption for domestic uses is generally higher in districts which are not industrially well developed. The highest proportion of 65% under domestic uses is recorded in Warangal district where less than 10% of the total power consumption is used for industrial purposes. Except for one or two large industrial units at the district Headquarters there may be hardly any other establishment using electric power for industrial purposes in Warangal district. In Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Khammam and Nalgonda districts also the proportion of power used for domestic purposes is relatively high and forms more than 30% of the total power consumption.

Map 95—Concl'd.

The following statement shows the total annual consumption of electricity and its percentage distribution under different uses, for each district.

State/District	Total quantity of electric power consumed in 1961 (Kwh.) 2	Percentage of power used for			
		Industrial purposes 3	Domestic purposes 4	Commercial purposes 5	Public lighting, irrigation, railways etc. 6
ANDHRA PRADESH	698,356,678	61.086	11.225	4.320	23.373
Srikakulam	6,293,282	41.523	39.959	8.486	10.032
Visakhapatnam	206,177,121	72.716	3.695	0.727	22.859
East Godavari	26,689,863	22.090	34.031	6.115	37.763
West Godavari	17,531,350	26.817	33.788	5.225	34.170
Krishna	121,179,565	64.201	3.355	0.824	31.617
Guntur	19,985,215	23.788	39.750	7.120	29.342
Nellore	11,222,415	24.243	33.044	8.305	34.409
Chittoor	44,551,154	47.988	8.973	2.486	40.552
Cuddapah	10,509,371	28.063	16.852	3.968	51.117
Anantapur	21,264,565	39.869	13.068	3.014	44.049
Kurnool	32,238,693	77.397	10.911	2.451	9.241
Mahabubnagar	2,632,691	36.173	31.369	5.086	27.372
Hyderabad	87,287,531	48.350	20.020	20.946	10.680
Medak	2,839,586	31.983	19.724	4.893	43.400
Nizamabad	3,466,135	45.083	37.170	5.097	12.649
Adilabad	72,532,491	99.178	0.589	0.062	0.171
Karimnagar	3,663,461	42.625	14.703	4.063	38.610
Warangal	5,030,467	9.622	64.695	4.519	21.164
Khammam	1,175,145	26.276	38.493	4.320	30.910
Nalgonda	2,086,577	23.299	30.763	3.506	42.432

Source : S. E. (Technical), State Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 96

PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the pattern of per capita power consumption in the districts of the State.

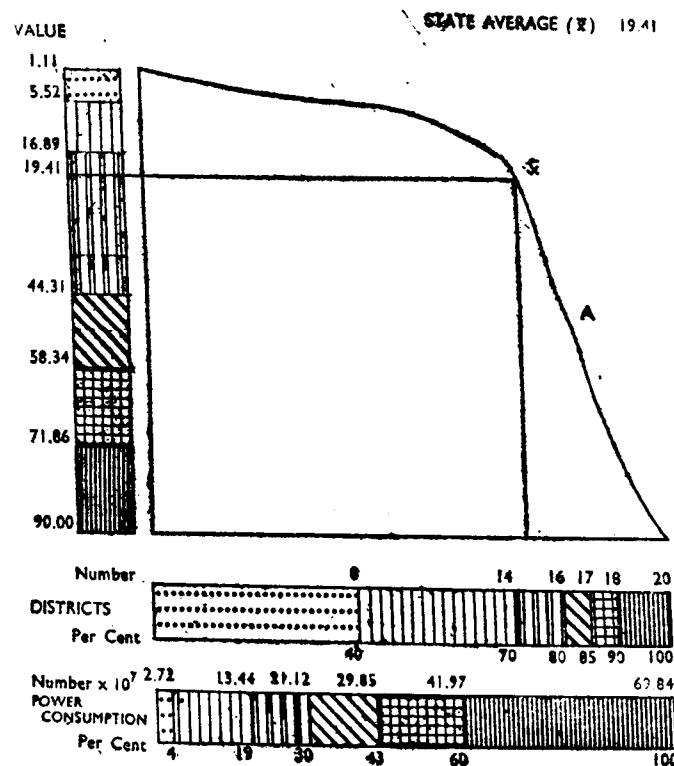
Method : The districtwise per capita power consumption figures are grouped into six ranges, namely, (i) less than 5.00 Kwh., (ii) 5.00 to 14.99, (iii) 15.00 to 24.99, (iv) 25.00 to 44.99, (v) 45.00 to 64.99 and (vi) 65.00 Kwh. or more. These six ranges are indicated with different types of hatching and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The per capita power consumption for the State as a whole is 19.41 Kwh. The districtwise figures vary from only 1.11 Kwh. in Khammam district to 90.00 Kwh. in Visakhapatnam district. Next to Visakhapatnam district, the per capita power consumption is high in Adilabad district with 71.86 Kwh. followed by 58.34 Kwh. in Krishna district. Though the total energy consumed in Krishna district is considerably larger compared to that in Adilabad, the per capita figure is higher in Adilabad because

of the considerably smaller population in the district which has less than half of the population of Krishna district. Hyderabad is the only other district in the State with a per capita consumption of more than 40 Kwh. Apart from Hyderabad and Adilabad in all the other districts of Telangana the per capita consumption is less than 4 Kwh. In the Rayalaseema districts the per capita consumption is relatively higher, the highest figure in the region being 23.27 Kwh. in Chittoor district. In all the districts in Coastal Andhra except Visakhapatnam, Krishna and East Godavari the per capita consumption is less than 10 Kwh., the lowest in the region being only 2.69 Kwh. in Srikakulam district. The per capita consumption figures are generally high in the districts where the total energy consumption is large. The variations in the total consumption figures are already discussed in the note to Map 95—Consumption pattern of electricity, 1961.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of per capita power consumption.

District	Rank	Value
Khammam	1	1.11
Nalgonda	2	1.32
Mahbubnagar	3	1.66
Karimnagar	4	2.26
Medak	5	2.31
Srikakulam	6	2.69
Warangal	7	3.26
Nizamabad	8	3.39
Nellore	9	5.52
Guntur	10	6.64
Cuddapah	11	7.83
West Godavari	12	8.86
East Godavari	13	10.23
Anantapur	14	12.03
Kurnool	15	16.89
Chittoor	16	23.27
Hyderabad	17	44.31
Krishna	18	58.34
Adilabad	19	71.86
Visakhapatnam	20	90.00



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to per capita power consumption as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 8 districts or 40% of the districts have per capita power consumption of 1-5 Kwh. and so on.

C : This bar shows the quantity and percentage of energy consumed and covered by each category. The first category, viz., 1-5 Kwh. covers an energy consumption of about 272 lakh Kwh. or roughly 4% of the total consumption of power in the State.

Source : S. E. (Technical), State Electricity Board of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 97

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the distribution of electrified and non-electrified towns in the State.

Method : Circles proportional to the population of each town are drawn with centres at the location of the town. The electrified towns are denoted by black hatching as shown in the legend to the Map. The non-electrified towns are left blank without any hatching.

Salient features : All the 212 towns in the State except only 5 small towns, namely, Addanki in Ongole taluk of Guntur district, Vempalle in Pulivendla taluk of

Cuddapah district, Utkur in Makthal taluk of Mahbubnagar district, Koratla in Metpalli taluk of Karimnagar district and Cherial in Jangaon taluk of Warangal district are electrified. The population figures of these 5 non-electrified towns are Addanki—7,438, Vempalle—9,051, Utkur—6,741, Koratla—11,780 and Cherial—6,017. Thus more than 99% of the urban population in the State (62.75 lakh persons) enjoy the benefits of electric power.

Source : S. E. (Technical), State Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 98

PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of rural population living in electrified villages in each district.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into four ranges, namely, (i) less than 10%, (ii) 10.00 to 19.99%, (iii) 20.00 to 29.99% and (iv) 30.00% or more. These four ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded appropriately according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : Only 24% of the rural population in the State enjoy the benefits of electricity, as against the corresponding figure of more than 99% for the urban population. The districtwise proportions vary from only 5.36% in Mahbubnagar district to about 56% in East Godavari. In Coastal Andhra the proportion is more than 20% in all the districts, except in Srikakulam where it is 15%. The proportion of rural population benefited by electricity is particularly high in West Godavari and Krishna apart from East Godavari which has recorded the highest proportion in the State. In all the Rayalaseema districts also the proportion is more than 20% in each district the highest figure being 26.4% in Anantapur district. In the Telangana region the proportion of rural population living in electrified villages is relatively very low, the highest figure being only about 13% in Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts. The following statement gives the total number of inhabited villages and the number of villages electrified in each district of the State :

State/District	Total number of inhabited villages	No. of electrified villages
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	27,084	2,668
Srikakulam	3,246	148
Visakhapatnam	3,524	145
East Godavari	1,346	351
West Godavari	826	262
Krishna	946	315
Guntur	932	207
Nellore	1,626	163
Chittoor	1,429	223
Cuddapah	897	120
Anantapur	922	166
Kurnool	1,096	162
Mahbubnagar	1,456	37
Hyderabad	956	58
Medak	1,227	49
Nizamabad	865	45
Adilabad	1,545	38
Karimnagar	1,053	57
Warangal	1,053	52
Khammam	978	21
Nalgonda	1,092	43
	1,124	

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of rural population living in electrified villages.

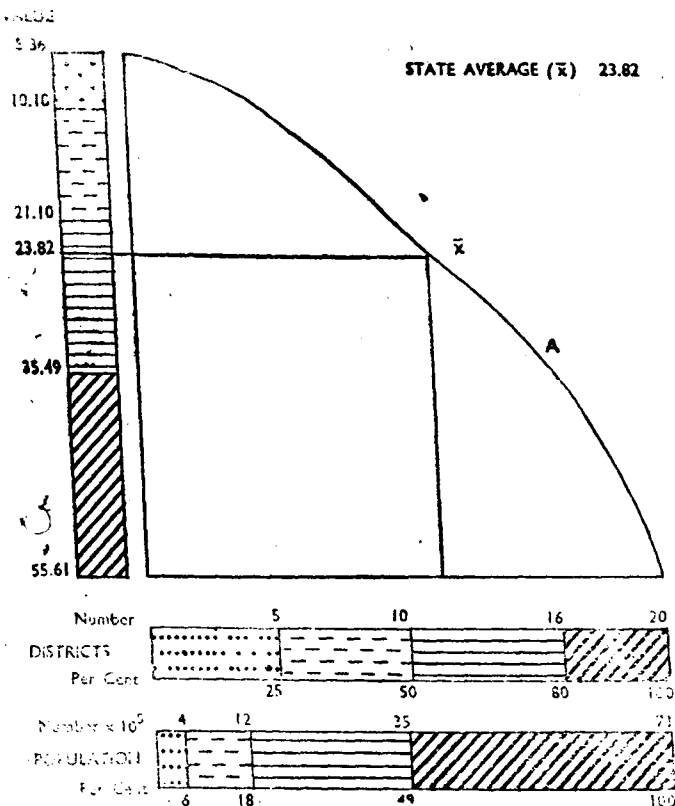
District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Mahbubnagar	1	5.36	Visakhapatnam	11	21.10
Nalgonda	2	6.50	Nellore	12	21.72
Khammam	3	7.60	Cuddapah	13	22.40
Adilabad	4	8.40	Chittoor	14	24.13
Medak	5	9.68	Kurnool	15	24.73
Karimnagar	6	10.10	Anantapur	16	26.46
Warangal	7	10.28	Guntur	17	35.49
Hyderabad	8	13.02	Krishna	18	48.02
Nizamabad	9	13.27	West Godavari	19	48.81
Srikakulam	10	14.95	East Godavari	20	55.61

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage of Rural population living in electrified villages to Total Rural Population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 5 districts or 25% of the districts have a proportion of less than 10% of Rural population living in electrified villages and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of rural population living in electrified villages in the 20 districts that are included in each category. For example the first category viz., less than 10% of rural population living in electrified villages covers about 4 lakh rural population living in electrified villages of the State or roughly 6% of the State's total rural population living in electrified villages.

Source : S. E. (Technical), State Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh.



Map 99

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of urban population living in electrified towns in the State.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into six categories, namely, (i) 89.78%, (ii) 94.83%, (iii) 95.78%, (iv) 97.24%, (v) 98.81%, and (vi) 100%. These six categories are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the Map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : As already explained in the note to Map 97, only 5 small towns—one each in Guntur, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar and Warangal districts remain unelectrified in 1961. All the other districts in the

State except these five districts therefore, belong to the highest range of 100% urban population living in electrified towns. Koratla town in Karimnagar district with a population of 11,780 persons is not electrified and as the total urban population in this district is itself only 1.15 lakhs, the proportion of urban population living in electrified towns stands at a relatively low level, the figure being slightly less than 90%. The percentages of urban population in electrified towns in Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Guntur districts are very high because only one small town in each of these districts remained unelectrified—the percentages for these districts are 95, 96, 97, and 99 respectively.

Source : S. E. (Technical), State Electricity Board of Andhra Pradesh.

Map 100

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportions of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total workers in rural areas.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into 5 ranges, namely, (i) less than 0.49%, (ii) 0.50 to 0.99%, (iii) 1.00 to 1.49%, (iv) 1.50 to 1.99%, and (v) 2.00 to 2.40%. These five ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the Map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The proportion of workers engaged in Construction, Transport and Communications to the total number of workers in the rural areas is only 1.18% for the State. As most of the workers in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture and because transport and communication facilities are not adequately developed and as constructional work is only casual, the proportion of workers in these sectors is naturally low in all the districts. The proportion varies from only 0.48% in Medak to 2.05% in Nalgonda. The high proportion in Nalgonda is a direct result of the large number of constructional workers engaged in the canal works in the rural areas of the district under the Nagarjunasagar Project. In fact in this district 16,000 workers are engaged in Construction work out of a total of about 17,350 workers in Construction, Transport and Communications put together. The only other district in Telangana which has recorded a proportion of more than 1.5% of workers engaged in Construction, Transport and Communications to total workers in rural areas is Khammam. Here again the considerable number of workers engaged in various construction works as the Bhadrachalam Road Bridge construction, Kinnerasani Bridge etc. seems to be responsible for the relatively higher proportion. Generally the number of persons engaged in transport and communications in the Telangana and Rayalaseema districts is of a small order compared to the number in the delta districts of Coastal Andhra where transport and Communications are better developed. Even in Coastal Andhra it is only the

constructional labour that is responsible for the high proportion of about 1.75% both in Krishna and Guntur districts. In Guntur the workers engaged in the canal works of Nagarjunasagar Project on the Macherla side are considerable in number.

The following statement shows the number of total workers, the number of workers in construction, the number of workers in transport and Communications and the proportion of workers in construction, transport and communications to total workers in the rural areas of each district.

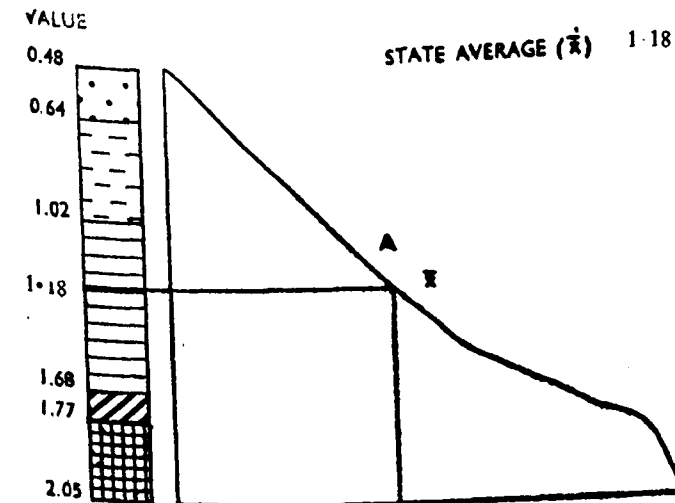
State/District	Total workers	No. of persons engaged in Construction	No. of persons engaged in Transport and Communications	Percentage of workers in Construction, Transport and Communications to total workers in rural areas
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	16,404,772	190,129	63,927	1.18
Srikakulam	1,251,026	2,477	3,682	0.49
Visakhapatnam	1,074,868	3,710	3,649	0.68
East Godavari	1,051,249	6,146	8,648	1.41
West Godavari	826,487	5,620	6,003	1.41
Krishna	806,313	10,364	3,780	1.75
Guntur	1,265,865	16,626	5,754	1.77
Nellore	983,661	7,867	6,694	1.48
Chittoor	944,060	7,253	2,695	1.05
Cuddapah	645,299	5,305	2,061	1.14
Anantapur	792,212	8,309	1,759	1.27
Kurnool	798,442	6,104	2,916	1.13
Mahbubnagar	845,208	6,524	1,809	0.99
Hyderabad	449,679	3,663	2,973	1.48
Medak	664,028	1,899	1,277	0.48
Nizamabad	524,709	3,665	1,677	1.02
Adilabad	485,201	2,366	1,160	0.73
Karimnagar	871,963	4,556	1,000	0.64
Warangal	771,537	5,327	2,862	1.06
Khammam	507,959	6,346	2,171	1.68
Nalgonda	843,006	16,002	1,357	2.05

Map 100—Concl'd.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different

ranges of percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communication in rural areas.

District	Rank	Value
Medak	1	0.48
Srikakulam	2	0.49
Karimnagar	3	0.64
Visakhapatnam	4	0.68
Adilabad	5	0.73
Mahbubnagar	6	0.99
Nizamabad	7	1.02
Chittoor	8	1.05
Warangal	9	1.06
Kurnool	10	1.13
Cuddapah	11	1.14
Anantapur	12	1.27
East Godavari	13.5	1.41
West Godavari	14.5	1.41
Hyderabad	15.5	1.48
Nellore	16.5	1.48
Khammam	17	1.68
Krishna	18	1.75
Guntur	19	1.77
Nalgonda	20	2.05

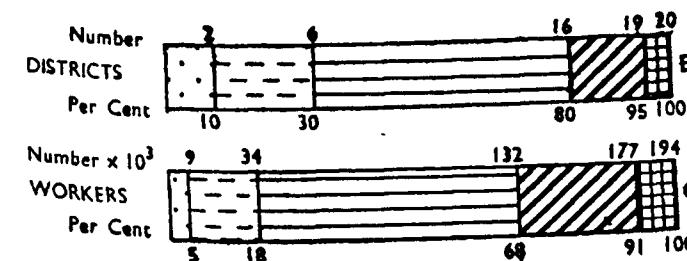


A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total workers in rural areas as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 2 districts or 10% of the districts have a proportion of 0.00—0.49% of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications in rural areas and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications in rural areas and covered by each category. The first category viz., 0.00—0.49% covers a working population of about 9 thousands or roughly 5% of the total working population engaged in construction, transport and communications in rural areas of the State.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B (i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh 1961 Census.



Map 101

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportions of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total workers in urban areas.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into five ranges, namely, (i) 4.00 to 6.99%, (ii) 7.00 to 9.99, (iii) 10.00 to 12.99, (iv) 13.00 to 15.99 and (v) 16.00% and above. These five ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to the total number of workers in the urban areas is 11.70% for the State. As transport and communication facilities are relatively better developed in the urban areas and construction of residential and non-residential houses in the larger urban units of the State is more or less a continuous process, the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications is markedly higher in the urban areas compared to corresponding proportion in the rural areas which was discussed in the previous map (Map No.100). The proportion in the urban areas varies from about 5% in Karimnagar district to 39% in Nalgonda district. While the highest proportion of 2% in the rural areas was also recorded in Nalgonda district due to some concentration of constructional labour engaged in the canal works under the Nagarjunasagar Project, the abnormally high proportion in the urban areas of this district is due to the huge constructional labour employed at the Nagarjunasagar Dam-site in Vijayapuri town. Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts come next in order to Nalgonda with more than 15% of the workers engaged in construction, transport and communications. In both these districts transport and communications are responsible for the high proportions. Visakhapatnam city is an important port town and is the divisional headquarters of the South-Eastern Railway. There is also an air port near this town. The important commercial towns of Vizianagaram, Anakapalle and Yellamanchili are connected by railway. In Krishna district the existence of the very important and one of the largest and busiest railway junctions in the country at Vijayawada city apart from the equally high importance of this city as a centre of road transport of passengers and goods, and also a focal point of river and canal waterways, with numerous cycle rickshaws plying in the city, greatly contributes to the number of urban workers in transport and communications. The large number of Post and Telegraph and Railway workers at the various urban centres, and the rickshaw pullers who are found in good numbers in almost all urban as well as rural areas of this tract, the existence of a port in Bandar town and the air port at Gannavaram have contributed to the employment of more than 20,000 persons in transport and communications in the urban areas of the district. East Godavari is the only other district in Coastal Andhra which has a proportion of more than 10 % workers engaged in construction,

transport and communications. Here again transport and communications are responsible for the high proportion. The three major towns of the district, namely, Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Samalkot are important railway stations in the Southern Railway and Kakinada is also a port town. These places also abound in road transport workers, rickshaw pullers and also boatmen. The tobacco centres of Anaparthi, Tuni and Pithapuram towns are also connected by railway. Post & Telegraph and Telephone workers also add in considerable numbers.

Among the Rayalaseema districts Anantapur and Chittoor have recorded a proportion of more than 10% workers engaged in construction, transport and communications. Many of these towns in these two districts are connected by railway and there is a good network of bus routes. In Kurnool district the number of workers engaged in construction is significant; the construction of the roadbridge on the Hundri and the house building activity in Kurnool town provided employment to a considerable number of workers. Transport and communications are also fairly well developed in this district. This is an important centre of Posts and Telegraphs. Most of the important towns are connected by railway and bus transport is available for all the towns in the district.

The urban areas of Hyderabad and Warangal districts in Telangana apart from Nalgonda already mentioned have a relatively higher proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications. In both these districts transport and communications provide considerable employment. The big railway establishment at Secunderabad, the number of bus depots of the State Transport Corporation and the related workshops, the air port at Begumpet, the thousands of cycle rickshaws and the concentration of Posts & Telegraph and Telephone workers in the city are mainly responsible for the employment of about 38,000 people in transport and communications in the urban areas of Hyderabad district. The number of workers engaged in construction is also considerable in Hyderabad city in view of the increased building activity of residential as well as non-residential buildings. The existence of Kazipet junction and the Road Transport Depot at Warangal and the large construction work over the Engineering and Medical College buildings and of course the popularity of cycle rickshaws in Warangal has led to a fairly substantial proportion of workers, in Construction, Transport and Communications in this district.

The poorest proportions of workers in construction, Transport and Communications in the urban populations are exhibited in the districts of Karimnagar, Medak and Mahbubnagar. In these districts the urban development is poor.

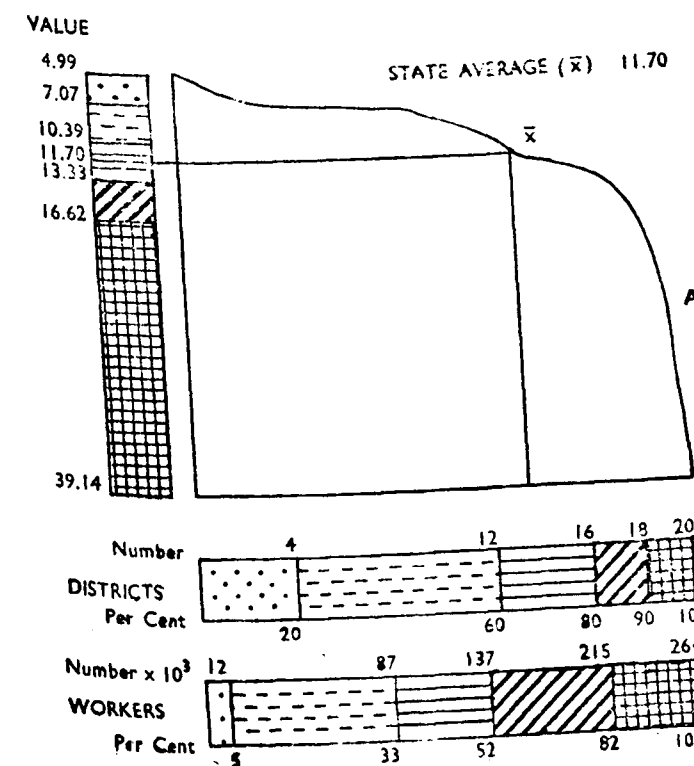
Map 101—Concl'd.

The following statement gives the number of total workers, the number of workers in construction, the number of workers in transport and communications and the proportion of workers in construction, transport and communications to the total workers in the urban areas of each district :

State/District	Total workers	Persons engaged in construction	Persons engaged in transport and communications	Percentage of workers in Cols. 3 and 4 to total workers in Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	2,253,270	90,121	174,033	11.70
Srikakulam	81,643	1,977	4,008	7.07
Visakhapatnam	137,595	4,193	18,682	16.62
East Godavari	172,076	4,443	14,833	11.20
West Godavari	117,711	2,564	8,271	9.20
Krishna	166,903	5,923	20,502	15.83
Guntur	240,808	6,780	16,775	9.78
Nellore	84,479	1,850	6,053	9.35
Chittoor	81,092	2,019	6,403	10.39
Cuddapah	67,912	1,579	4,500	8.95
Anantapur	103,516	3,694	9,891	12.51
Kurnool	143,037	4,843	6,635	8.02
Mahbubnagar	67,016	1,813	1,983	5.66
Hyderabad	385,989	13,320	38,135	13.33
Medak	33,197	797	1,145	5.08
Nizamabad	63,123	1,459	2,643	6.50
Adilabad	60,496	3,065	2,010	8.39
Karimnagar	47,071	1,002	1,346	4.99
Warangal	81,347	2,571	6,348	10.96
Khammam	43,331	1,668	2,245	9.03
Nalgonda	63,928	21,561	1,635	39.14

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications in urban areas.

District	Rank	Value
Karimnagar	1	4.99
Medak	2	5.08
Mahbubnagar	3	5.66
Nizamabad	4	6.50
Srikakulam	5	7.07
Kurnool	6	8.02
Adilabad	7	8.39
Cuddapah	8	8.95
Khammam	9	9.03
West Godavari	10	9.20
Nellore	11	9.35
Guntur	12	9.78
Chittoor	13	10.39
Warangal	14	10.96
East Godavari	15	11.20
Anantapur	16	12.51
Hyderabad	17	13.33
Krishna	18	15.83
Visakhapatnam	19	16.62
Nalgonda	20	39.14



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total workers in urban areas as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 4 districts or 20% of the districts have a proportion of 4.00—6.99% of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications in urban areas and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications and that are covered by each category. The first category viz., 4.00—6.99% covers a working population of about 12 thousands of the State engaged in construction, transport and communications or roughly 5% of the total working population of the State engaged in construction, transport and communications.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B (i) Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 102

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS (KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 SQ. KMS. OF AREA), 1961

Purpose : Shows the Various regions of the State Classified according to the different ranges of density of railways.

Method : The Railway Map of the State is divided into squares, each square representing 10,000 sq. Kms. i.e., each side of the square denoting 100 Sq. Kms. The length of the railway in each of the squares is measured. A similar grid is drawn on the base map and the figures of length of the railway are marked in the centre of each square. Isopleths are then drawn at suitable intervals connecting points representing equal density figures marked in the centres of the squares. The areas in between Isopleths are shaded with four different types of hatching representing the four density ranges, namely, (i) less than 100, (ii) 100 to 200, (iii) 200 to 300 and (iv) 300 or more Kilometres of railway per 10,000 sq. Kms. of area.

Salient features : The only area in the State coming under the highest density range of more than 300 Kms. of Railway per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of area in the State, comprises portions of Repalle, Tenali, Bapatla, Guntur, Gannavaram, Vijayawada, Nandigama, Nuzvid, Gudivada and Divi taluks and is bounded by the coast line on the east. A small semicircular strip concentric with the area of the highest density and consisting of the adjoining portions in the taluks mentioned and parts of Nuzvid, Kaikalur, Bandar, Tiruvur, Narasaraopet and Ongole taluks lies in the density range of 200—300. Four more small patches in the State also lie in the same density range. They are (i) a semi-circular patch along the coast on the north-eastern side of the State around Waltair and Vizianagaram consisting of portions of Bheemunipatnam, Vizianagaram, Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam and Cheepurupalle taluks, (ii) a triangular

strip in the south between the coast line and the southern boundary of the State having Gudur, Renigunta and Pakala railway junctions, covering Gudur, Sullurpet, Satyavedu, Puttur, Chandragiri, Kalahasti, and Venkatagiri taluks, (iii) an oval shaped area in the south-western portion of the State containing Dronachalam, Guntakal, Dharmavaram, Gooty and Anantapur railway stations and covering parts of Anantapur and Kurnool districts and (iv) a small area on the western boundary of the State around Vicarabad railway station on the Hyderabad-Wadi railway line consisting of Vicarabad, Tandur, Kodangal, Pargi and Chevella taluks. The forest and hilly tracts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, the tribal agency tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts along the northern boundary of the State lie in the lowest density range of less than 100 Kms. of railway per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of area. An oblong strip almost in the centre of the State consisting of portions (the Nallamalai tract) of Atmakur in Kurnool district, parts of Kollapur and Achampet taluks in Mahbubnagar district, parts of Devarakonda, Miryalguda, Huzurnagar, Suryapet and Nalgonda taluks of Nalgonda district and part of Mahbubabad taluk in Warangal district also belong to the lowest range. Madnur, Banswada and Yellareddy taluks of Nizamabad district, Narayankhed and Andole taluks of Medak district also belong to this range. The south-western portions of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts as also of Chittoor district have a density of 100 Kms. or less per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of area. The rest of the State which covers about 2/3rds of the area lies in the range of 100 to 200 Kms.

Source : Railway Maps.

Map 103

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the length of railways in kilometres per 10,000 population in each district.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into five ranges viz., (i) less than 0.50 kilometres, (ii) 0.50—0.99, (iii) 1.00—1.49, (iv) 1.50—1.99 and (v) 2.00 kilometres and above per 10,000 population. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : For the State as a whole, the length of railways per 10,000 population is only 1.15 kilometres. The districtwise figures vary from only 0.28 kms. of railway per 10,000 population in Nalgonda district to 2.01 kms. in Anantapur district. In Srikakulam, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Khammam districts, the length of railways per 10,000 population is higher than the average for the State while in Hyderabad district, the figure is equal to the State average. In all the other districts, the length of railway per 10,000 population is less than 1 kilometre except in Nizamabad and Adilabad where the figure is slightly more than 1 km.

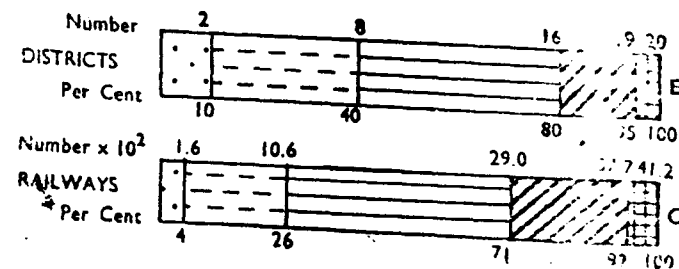
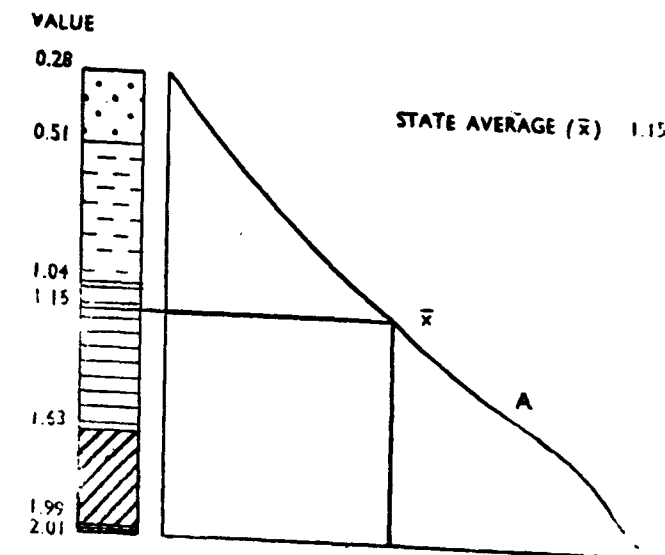
Though Guntur district has the maximum length of railway (445 kms.) for any district in the State, the length per 10,000 population works out to only 1.48 km. because of the large population of the district. In fact Guntur district is the most populous district in the State with a population of 30.09 lakh persons. On the other hand, Kurnool and Anantapur districts with a total length of 380 kms. and 355 kms. of railways in the respective districts have recorded a higher proportion of about 2 kms. railway per 10,000 population, because the population in both these districts is considerably smaller than that of Guntur while the area of each of these two districts is significantly larger.

The following statement which gives the density of population per sq. km. kilometres of railways per 10,000 population and the actual length of railway in kms. in each district will be useful for studying this map :

State/District	Density of population per sq. km.	Kilometres of railways per 10,000 population	Length of railways in kilometres
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	131	1.15	4.106
Srikakulam	232	1.24	290
Visakhapatnam	171	0.92	210
East Godavari	241	0.46	120
West Godavari	254	0.95	188
Krishna	238	0.89	184
Guntur	201	1.48	445
Nellore	99	1.37	278
Chittoor	126	1.66	318
Cuddapah	87	1.36	182
Anantapur	92	2.01	355
Kurnool	80	1.99	380
Mahbubnagar	86	1.21	192
Hyderabad	266	1.15	238
Medak	129	0.73	90
Nizamabad	127	1.04	106
Adilabad	62	1.09	110
Karimnagar	136	0.51	82
Warangal	120	0.92	142
Khammam	67	1.63	172
Nalgonda	111	0.28	44

The Statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given on next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of kilometres of railways per 10,000 population.

Map 103—Concl.



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the kilometrage of Railways per 10,000 of population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 2 districts or 10% of the districts have a kilometrage of Railways of less than 0.50 Km. per 10,000 population and so on.

C : This bar shows the length of Railways in kilometre and percentage of length of Railways in the 20 districts covered by each category. For example, the first category viz. less than 0.50 Km. per 10,000 population covers a length of about 164 Kms. of railways or roughly 4% of the State's total length of railways.

Source : Railway Maps.

District	Rank	Value
Nalgonda	1	0.28
East Godavari	2	0.46
Karimnagar	3	0.51
Medak	4	0.73
Krishna	5	0.89
Warangal	6.5	0.92
Visakhapatnam		0.92
West Godavari	8	0.95
Nizamabad	9	1.04
Adilabad	10	1.09
Hyderabad	11	1.15
Mahbubnagar	12	1.21
Srikakulam	13	1.24
Cuddapah	14	1.36
Nellore	15	1.37
Guntur	16	1.48
Khammam	17	1.63
Chittoor	18	1.66
Kurnool	19	1.99
Anantapur	20	2.01

Map 104

ACCESSIBILITY OF RAILWAYS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the degree of nearness or otherwise of different regions in the State to the railway lines running through the State.

Method : All the railway lines in the State are first marked in the Map along with all the railway stations on each line. Three arcs are drawn with radius of 8 kilometres, 16 kilometres and 32 kilometres respectively on either side of the railway lines taking each railway station as the centre. These arcs are joined at distances of 8 kilometres, 16 kilometres and 32 kilometres respectively. These three successive curved lines demarcate (i) the easily accessible (distances of 8 kilometres from railway line), (ii) slightly inaccessible (a distance of 8 to 16 kilometres, from the railway line), (iii) highly inaccessible (16 to 32 kilometres from the railway line) and (iv) very highly inaccessible or more than 32 kilometres from the railway line. The easily accessible regions are left blank without any hatching while the slightly inaccessible, highly inaccessible and very highly inaccessible regions are denoted by three different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the Map. The names of important railway stations and towns are also noted in the Map.

Salient features : The forest areas in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and the Agency tracts in West Godavari, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam along the northern boundary of the State form almost a continuous patch of very high inaccessibility to railways. In the South Kanigiri, Udayagiri and Atmakur taluks of Nellore district, portions of Punganur and Palmaner taluks of Chittoor district, Rayachoti and Badvel taluks of Cuddapah district, Madakasira and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur district are also very highly inaccessible.

In the central portion of the State Kollapur, Kalvakurthi, Achampet taluks of Mahbubnagar district, Devarakonda, Nalgonda, Ramannapet and Suryapet taluks of Nalgonda

district, Atmakur and Markapur taluks of Kurnool district, parts of Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district and Pargi in Hyderabad district are also very highly inaccessible to railways. Along the coast on the east only Amalapuram taluk represents the very highly inaccessible area while on the western border of the State Madnur and Yellareddy taluks of Nizamabad district, Andole (Jogipet), Narsapur and parts of Narayankhed taluks of Medak district, part of Gadwal taluk in Mahbubnagar district and parts of Adoni and Pattikonda taluks in Kurnool district also belong to the very highly inaccessible range with a distance of more than 32 kilometres from the railway line.

Generally all the Coastal taluks belong either to the easily accessible or slightly inaccessible ranges because the Madras-Calcutta railway line runs parallel to the coast line of the State. The western taluks of Guntur district, Darsi and parts of Podili and Kanigiri taluks of Nellore district, Allagadda, Giddalur, Markapur, Nandyal, Dhone, Pattikonda and Kurnool taluks of Kurnool district, lying along the Vijayawada-Guntakal Metre Gauge railway line also represent the easily accessible or slightly inaccessible areas. The taluks lying along the Vijayawada-Delhi Grand Trunk Railway line comprising parts of Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts as also the areas adjacent to the Hyderabad-Kazipet line consisting of parts of Nalgonda and Warangal districts are either easily accessible or slightly inaccessible. So also is the case with the areas lying along the other railway lines in the State, namely, the Hyderabad-Wadi Broad Gauge, the Hyderabad-Manmad Metre Gauge, the Hyderabad-Bangalore Metre Gauge and the portions of the Broad Gauge railway line on the Madras-Bombay route.

Source : Railway Maps.

Map 105

AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

Purpose : Shows the availability of railways per 100,000 population per 1,000 square kilometres of area in each district.

Method : An index equal to length of railway line multiplied by 100,000 × 1,000 and divided by the product of actual population and the actual area in square kilometres is worked out for each district. The district-wise indices are grouped into five ranges viz., (i) less than 0.60, (ii) 0.60-0.79, (iii) 0.80-0.99, (iv) 1.00-1.19 and (v) 1.20 +. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded appropriately according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : This map is more or less a combination of Maps 102 and 103—Density of railways and Kilometres of railways per 10,000 population, discussed earlier. The index representing the availability of railways per 100,000 of population per 1,000 square kilometres of area is only 0.04 for the State. The districtwise indices vary from 0.20 for Nalgonda district to 1.49 for Hyderabad district. Srikakulam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Medak districts have recorded an index equal to 1 or more than 1. Cuddapah, Kurnool and Medak districts have an index lying between 0.75 and 1 while for all the other districts the index is less than 0.75, the index being particularly low in East Godavari, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. The index recorded in East Godavari district is low because of the over all limited length of the railway in the district and the heavy population of the district and a fairly large area. Nalgonda district has the least length of railway (44 kms.) passing through the district and Karimnagar district only 82 kilometres. The statement given in the note to Map No. 103 may be referred to.

State/ District	Total Population	Area in square kilometres	Length in kilo- metres	Availability of Railways in kilo- metres per lakh of population per 1,000 Sq. kilometres [] ^a
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	35,983,447	274,675.7	4,126	0.04
Srikakulam	2,340,878	10,072.5	290	1.23
Visakhapatnam	2,290,759	13,413.6	210	0.68
East Godavari	2,608,375	10,821.0	120	0.43
West Godavari	1,978,257	7,795.3	188	1.22
Krishna	2,076,956	8,719.2	184	1.02
Guntur	3,009,900	14,970.2	445	0.99
Nellore	2,033,679	20,615.9	278	0.66
Chittoor	1,914,639	15,135.9	318	1.10
Cuddapah	1,342,015	15,379.0	182	0.83
Anantapur	1,767,464	19,134.9	355	1.05
Kurnool	1,908,740	23,851.1	380	0.84
Mahbubnagar	1,590,686	18,472.4	192	0.65
Hyderabad	2,062,995	7,762.5	238	1.49
Medak	1,227,361	9,519.0	90	0.77
Nizamabad	1,022,013	8,062.2	106	1.29
Adilabad	1,009,292	16,203.8	110	0.67
Karimnagar	1,621,515	11,885.0	82	0.43
Warangal	1,545,435	12,835.5	142	0.72
Khammam	1,057,542	15,809.3	172	1.03
Nalgonda	1,574,946	14,223.4	44	0.20

$$\text{Col. 5} = \left[\frac{\text{Col. 4} \times 1,000 \times 100,000}{\text{Col. 3} \times \text{Col. 2}} \right]$$

Source : Railway Maps.

Map 106

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS (KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS FOR 10,000 SQ. KMS. OF AREA), 1961.

Purpose : Shows the various regions of the State classified according to the different ranges of density of surfaced roads.

Method : The method adopted for Map 102—Density of railways is also followed for this Map. The Road Map of the State is divided into squares, each square representing 10,000 sq. Kms. i.e., each side of the square denoting 100 sq. Kms. The length of the surfaced roads in each of these squares is measured. A similar grid is drawn on the base map and the figures of length of surfaced roads are marked in the centre of each square. Isopleths are then drawn at suitable intervals connecting points representing equal density figures marked in the centres of the squares. The areas in between the Isopleths are shaded with 5 different types of hatching representing the five density ranges, namely, (i) less than 250, (ii) 250 to 500, (iii) 500 to 750, (iv) 750 to 1,000 and (v) 1,000 Kms. or more of surfaced roads per 10,000 sq. Kms. of area.

Salient features : Only two areas in the State lie in the highest density range of 1,000 Kms. or more of surfaced roads per 10,000 sq. Kms. of area. They are (i) a semi-circular belt along the coast line covering the Coastal taluks in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur except Ongole taluk and excluding parts of Razole, Narsapur and Bandar taluks adjoining the coast line; and (ii) an oval shaped area comprising the central and eastern taluks of Kurnool district except Atmakur, Markapur and Giddalur and parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks in Cuddapah district. A narrow belt covering the forest areas of Utur, Asifabad, Sirpur and Chinnur taluks in Adilabad district, Manthani in Karimnagar district, Nugur and Bhadrachalam in Khammam district, the northern portions of Rampachodavaram in East Godavari district and the northern parts of Chintapalle and Paderu taluks of Visakhapatnam district lies in the lowest density range of less than 250 Kms. of surfaced roads per 10,000 sq. Kms. of area. There are only three or four such small patches covering the western parts of Mudhol and Nirmal taluks in Adilabad district, the portion adjoining the western border in Adoni and Alur taluks in Kurnool district, small portions in Uravakonda and Rayadrug taluks of Anantapur district, and the south-western corner of Chittoor district comprising Palmaner and Kuppan taluks. A fairly large strip running almost parallel and contiguous to the lowest density area on the northern boundary of the

State covering a fairly wide portion in Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts and narrowing in Khammam, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts lies in the density range of 250 to 500. A similar but smaller contiguous patch is also observed in the South-western corner of the State and comprises parts of Rayadrug, Kalyandrug taluks, parts of Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Madakasira, Hindupur taluks and the southern parts of Kadiri, Madanapalle, Punganur and Bangarupalem taluks. A ring shaped region consisting of a major portion of Ibrahimpatnam taluk in Hyderabad district, Kalvakurthi taluk in Mahbubnagar district, the lower portion of Devarakonda taluk and parts of Miryalguda and Nalgonda taluks also belong to this range. In the centre of this region, however, a small patch comprising parts of Nalgonda, Devarakonda and Miryalguda taluks belongs to the lowest density range of less than 250 Kms. of surfaced roads per 10,000 sq. Kms. of area. Adjoining this ring shaped region lying in the range of 250 to 500, there is a fairly wide area on all sides extending from the western taluks of Medak, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar districts to the eastern parts of Khammam district and further spreading as a narrow strip up to the north-east corner of Srikakulam district covering portions of Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram, Chintapalle, Chodavaram, Srungavarapukota, Vizianagaram and Bobbili taluks and the extreme north eastern parts of Srikakulam district which has a density of 500 to 750 Kms. of surfaced roads per 10,000 sq. kms. of area. Two small patches—one along the coast covering small coastal portions from Kovur to sullurpet taluks in Nellore district and the other a narrow belt extending from the north-middle portion of Adoni taluk to the southern parts of Chittoor taluk traversing small portions of Alur, Pattikonda, Gooty, Uravakonda, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Punganur taluks—also lie in the range 500—750. The rest of the State covering a major portion of Rayalaseema, the western taluks of Guntur, and a narrow strip adjoining the area of the highest density in the Coastal districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and extending beyond East Godavari district as a fairly wide strip along the coast up to the northern portions of Cheepurupalle taluk in Srikakulam district, has a density of 750 to 1,000 Kms. of surfaced roads per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of area.

Source : Department of Information and Public Relations and C. E. Highways, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 107

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the length of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population, in each district.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into seven ranges viz., (i) less than 39.99, (ii) 40.00—59.99 (iii) 60.00—79.99 (iv) 80.00—99.99, (v) 100.00—119.99 (vi) 120.00—139.99 and (vii) 140.00 Kms. or more of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The length of surfaced roads per 100,000 population is 74 Km. for the State as a whole. The districtwise proportions vary from only 36 Kms. in Hyderabad district to about 148 Kms. in Kurnool district. In terms of absolute figures also Kurnool district has the largest surfaced road mileage of about 2,818 Kms. Anantapur district stands next in importance with the second highest proportion of 125 Kms. of surfaced road per 100,000 population and also the second highest absolute length of about 2,210 Kms. of surfaced road. Among the other districts Cuddapah, Chittoor, Nizamabad districts have recorded a proportion of more than 100 while Nellore district also has about 100 Kms. of surfaced road per 100,000 population. All the Telangana districts except Nizamabad and Nalgonda have less than 1,000 miles of surfaced road in the respective districts and consequently the proportion of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population is very low. All the Rayalaseema districts have a fairly good net work of surfaced roads covering longer distances in each district and the tract being sparsely populated the proportion of surfaced road length per 100,000 population is more than 100 in each district in Rayalaseema. Though the Coastal Andhra districts have each more than 1,000 miles of surfaced roads, (but less than the average length of surfaced roads per district in Rayalaseema) the proportion per 100,000 population is less than the State average of 74 Kms. in all the districts except East Godavari and Nellore, in view of the relatively larger population in the Coastal Andhra districts.

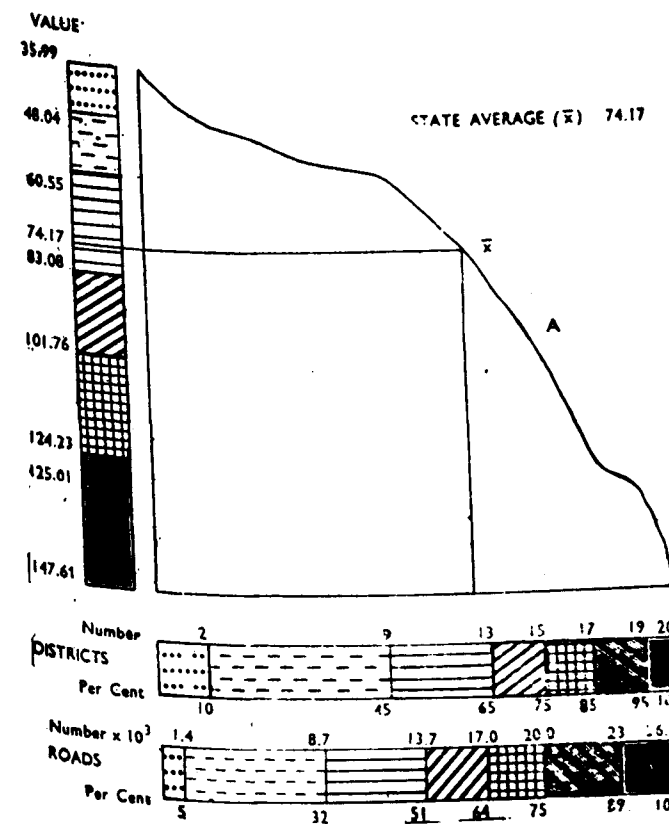
The following statement which gives the density of population per sq. Km., Kilometres of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population and the actual length of surfaced roads in each district will be useful in studying this map.

State/District	Density of population per Sq. Kms.	Kilometres of Surfaced roads per 100,000 of population	Length of surfaced roads in Kms.
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	131	74.17	26,688.0
Srikakulam	232	48.04	1,124.8
Visakhapatnam	171	54.06	1,238.4
East Godavari	241	76.06	1,984.0
West Godavari	254	52.33	1,035.2
Krishna	238	60.55	1,257.6
Guntur	201	57.62	1,734.4
Nellore	99	99.45	2,022.4
Chittoor	126	102.79	1,968.0
Cuddapah	87	124.23	1,667.2
Anantapur	92	125.01	2,209.6
Kurnool	80	147.61	2,817.6
Mahbubnagar	86	83.08	1,321.6
Hyderabad	266	35.99	742.4
Medak	129	58.92	723.2
Nizamabad	127	101.76	1,040.0
Adilabad	62	72.29	729.6
Karimnagar	136	38.48	624.0
Warangal	120	50.21	776.0
Khammam	67	59.76	632.0
Nalgonda	111	66.03	1,040.0

The Statement, the graph, the bar diagrams, given on next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of kilometres of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population.

Map 107—Contd.

District	Rank	Value
Hyderabad	1	35.99
Karimnagar	2	38.48
Srikakulam	3	48.04
Warangal	4	50.21
West Godavari	5	52.33
Visakhapatnam	6	54.06
Guntur	7	57.62
Medak	8	58.92
Khammam	9	59.76
Krishna	10	60.55
Nalgonda	11	66.03
Adilabad	12	72.29
East Godavari	13	76.06
Mahbubnagar	14	83.08
Nellore	15	99.45
Nizamabad	16	101.76
Chittoor	17	102.79
Cuddapah	18	124.23
Anantapur	19	125.01
Kurnool	20	147.61



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the length of surfaced roads in Kilometres per 100,000 of population as shown on the Y-axis

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that compose each category. Thus 20 districts or 10% of the districts have a length of less than 39.99 Kilometres of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population and so on.

C : This bar shows the length of surfaced roads in Kilometres and percentage of length of surfaced roads in the 20 districts covered by each category, for example, the first category viz., less than 39.99 Kilometres of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population covers a total length of nearly 1,400 Kilometres of surfaced roads of the State or roughly 5% of State's total length of surfaced roads and so on.

Source : C. E. Highways, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 106

AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961.

Purpose : Shows the availability of surfaced roads per 100,000 population per 1,000 Sq. Kms. of area in each district.

Method : An index equal to the length of surfaced roads divided by the product of actual population and the actual area in Sq. Kms. and multiplied by $100,000 \times 1,000$ is worked out for each district. The districtwise indices are grouped into five ranges namely, (i) less than 4.00, (ii) 4.00 to 5.49, (iii) 5.50 to 6.99, (iv) 7.00 to 8.49 and (v) 8.50 Kms. or more per 100,000 population per 1,000 Sq. Kms. of area. These ranges are indicated by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded appropriately according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : This map is broadly a combination of Maps 106 and 107—Density of surfaced roads and Kilometres of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population, discussed earlier. The index representing the availability of surfaced roads per 100,000 population per 1,000 square Kms. is only 0.27 for the State as a whole. The district-

wise indices vary from 3.24 in Karimnagar district to 12.62 in Nizamabad district. The index is more than 6 in all the Rayalaseema districts which have considerable length of surfaced roads in each district. The highest index of about 13 in Nizamabad district is due to the fact that the area and population of the district are relatively small and the district has more than a thousand miles of surfaced roads. Nalgonda is the only other district in Telangana ranking equal to Nizamabad in the matter of surfaced road length but in view of the fact that the population and area are comparatively larger the index for Nalgonda is far below that of Nizamabad. In all the other Telangana districts except Medak the index is less than 5. In Coastal Andhra, East Godavari district which has the largest road length of about 2,000 Kms. has the highest index of 7. West Godavari and Krishna have a smaller road length compared to East Godavari district but the index in these two districts also is about 7 because the population and area of each of these two districts are relatively smaller compared to East Godavari. All the other Coastal Andhra districts have recorded an index of less than 5.

Source : C. E. Highways, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 107

ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the degree of nearness or otherwise of different regions in the State to the surfaced roads.

Method : A method similar to the one adopted for Map 104—Accessibility to Railways, is followed in the case of this map also. All the surfaced roads in the State are first marked in the map along with the important places or towns on each road. Three arcs are drawn with radii representing 8 Kms., 16 Kms. and 32 Kms. on either side of the roads taking each important place of town as the centre. These arcs are joined at distances of 8 Kms., 16 Kms. and 32 Kms. respectively. These three successive curved lines demarcated (i) the easily accessible (distance of 8 Kms. from surfaced road), (ii) slightly inaccessible (8 to 16 Kms.), (iii) highly inaccessible (16 to 32 Kms.), and (iv) very highly inaccessible or more than 32 Kms. from the surfaced roads. The easily accessible regions are left blank without any hatching while the other three categories i.e., slightly inaccessible, highly inaccessible and very highly inaccessible regions are represented by three different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The names of important places or towns on the different roads are also noted in the map.

Salient features : A major portion of the eastern part of Sirpur taluk in Adilabad district is the only area in the State which is very highly inaccessible to surfaced roads

i.e. many places in this region are more than 32 Kms. away from surfaced roads. Parts of Paderu taluk in Visakhapatnam district, the extreme northern portion of Yellavaram taluk in East Godavari district and the Coastal area in Sullurpet taluk of Nellore district represent areas which are highly inaccessible i.e., 16 to 32 Kms. from surfaced roads, in Coastal Andhra. In the Rayalaseema districts only a small portion in the north of Giddalur taluk and the northern portion of Markapur taluk in Kurnool district belong to this category. Thus almost the whole area in Rayalaseema districts is either easily accessible or slightly inaccessible to surfaced roads. While very highly inaccessible areas do not exist generally in the Telangana region, considerable portions lie in the highly inaccessible range of 16 to 32 Kms. These areas comprise portions of Nagarkurnool, Kollapur and Achampet taluks in Mahbubnagar district, the southern parts of Devarakonda taluk in Nalgonda district, the Southern portion of Armar taluk in Nizamabad district, the northern portions of Sirsilla and Manthani taluks in Karimnagar district, portions of Boath, Khanapur and Sirpur taluks in Adilabad district, parts of Mulug in Warangal district, Yellandu and Bhoorgampadu taluks, the middle portion of Kothagudem taluk and the north-eastern part of Bhadrachalam taluk in Khammam district.

Source : Department of Information and Public Relations, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 110

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the number of Motor Vehicles per 10,000 population in each district.

Method : The districtwise proportions of the number of motor vehicles 'on road' i.e., actually operating in 1961, per 10,000 population are grouped into five ranges viz, (i) 1.00—2.99, (ii) 3.00—4.99, (iii) 5.00—6.99, (iv) 7.00—8.99, and (v) 9.00 and above. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The following statement gives the number of motor vehicles on roll (i.e., those registered in the State and for which the registration is being renewed whether the vehicles are operating or idle) and the number of vehicles 'on road' i.e., actually in use among the vehicles registered in the State in 1961, in each district.

State/District	Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Andhra Pradesh	
	On Roll	On Road
ANDHRA PRADESH	2	3
Srikakulam	47,951	32,190
Visakhapatnam	1,048	557
East Godavari	2,949	1,644
West Godavari	2,882	1,448
Krishna	2,282	1,312
Guntur	4,345	1,441
Nellore	3,291	2,240
Chittoor	1,885	745
Cuddapah	2,007	912
Anantapur	1,320	666
Kurnool	1,569	748
Mahbubnagar	2,116	881
Hyderabad City	548	465
Hyderabad district (excluding Hyderabad City)	14,185	13,941
Medak	1,786	1,192
Nizamabad	370	140
Adilabad	1,139	807
Karimnagar	522	292
Warangal	529	323
Khammam	1,134	826
Nalgonda	829	614
	1,215	996

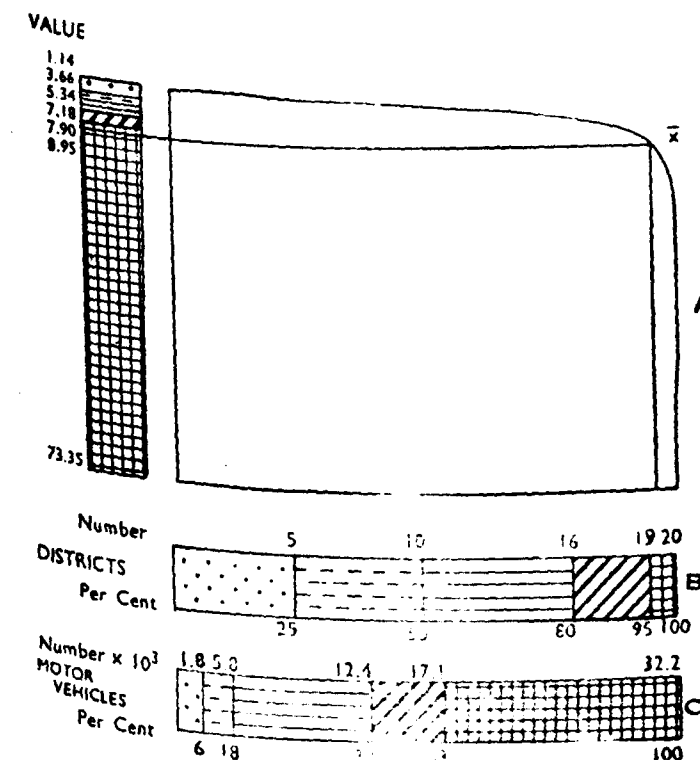
The vehicles registered in Andhra Pradesh but operating in other States, without notifying any change of address are included under vehicles 'on roll' while those vehicles registered outside Andhra Pradesh but plying in Andhra Pradesh are not included under vehicles 'on road'. Vehicles registered in Andhra Pradesh but temporarily out of use are included under those 'on roll' and are not included under those 'on road'. The registered motor vehicles include motor cars, taxis, passenger buses, motor cycles, lorries and trucks and tractors and trailers also. The data presented in this map should therefore be interpreted subject to these limitations.

There are 8.95 motor vehicles per 10,000 persons for the State as a whole. The districtwise proportions vary from only 1.14 in Medak district to 73.35 in Hyderabad district. This large figure in Hyderabad district is due to the overwhelmingly large number of 14,185 registered motor vehicles in Hyderabad city. In all the other districts of the State the figure is less than 8 vehicles per 10,000 population. The number of vehicles is more than 1,300 in all the Coastal Andhra districts except Srikakulam and Nellore, the highest figure being 2,240 in Guntur district. The proportions are also relatively high and more than 5.5 per 10,000 population in all these districts except Srikakulam and Nellore districts. In all the Rayalaseema districts and Telangana districts except Hyderabad, the number of vehicles is less than 1,000, the lowest figure being only 140 in Medak district which recorded the lowest proportion. The proportion of vehicles per 10,000 population is about 5 in all the Rayalaseema districts. In the Telangana districts the proportion is less than 3 vehicles per 10,000 population in Medak, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. The relatively high proportion of 6 in the otherwise backward district of Nalgonda is due to the large number of goods-vehicles and trucks and other mobile engineering equipment engaged in the construction of the Nagarjuna-sagar Dam.

The Statement, the graph and the bar diagram given on next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 of population.

Map 110—Concl.

District	Rank	Value
Medak	1	1.14
Karimnagar	2	1.99
Srikakulam	3	2.38
Adilabad	4	2.89
Mahbubnagar	5	2.92
Nellore	6	3.66
Anantapur	7	4.23
Kurnool	8	4.62
Chittoor	9	4.76
Cuddapah	10	4.96
Warangal	11	5.34
East Godavari	12	5.55
Khammam	13	5.81
Nalgonda	14	6.32
West Godavari	15	6.63
Krishna	16	6.94
Visakhapatnam	17	7.18
Guntur	18	7.44
Nizamabad	19	7.90
Hyderabad	20	73.35



Source : State Transport Authority, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 112

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total working population in each district.

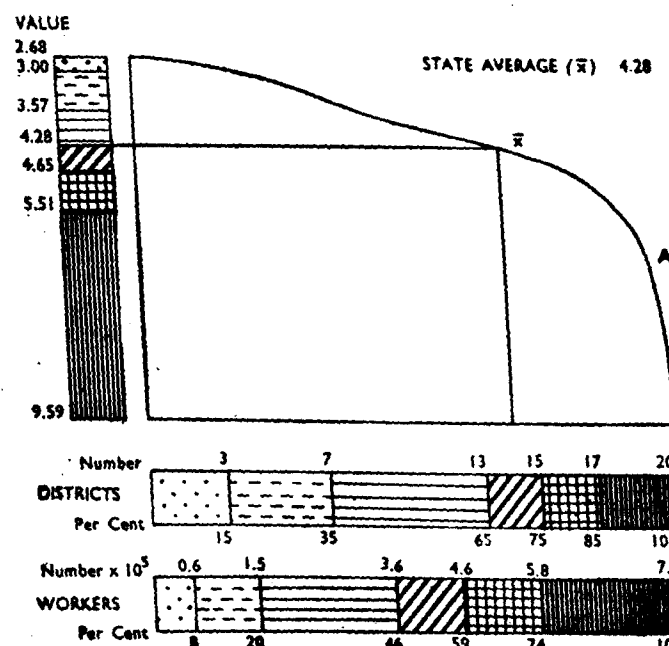
Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into six ranges, namely, (i) less than 3.00%, (ii) 3.00 to 3.49, (iii) 3.50 to 3.99, (iv) 4.00 to 4.49, (v) 4.50 to 4.99 and (vi) 5.00% and above. These ranges are denoted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : 4.28% of the total workers in the State are engaged in the trade and commerce. The districtwise proportions vary from 2.68% in Adilabad district to 9.59% in Hyderabad district. In Coastal Andhra all the districts except Visakhapatnam, have recorded a proportion either equal to or greater than the State average. The highest proportion in these districts is 5.81% observed in East Godavari district. In all the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts except Hyderabad the proportion is less than the State Average. The highest figure of 9.59% in Hyderabad district is partly due to the commercial importance of the capital city of Hyderabad and also due to the fact that the total working population itself is relatively small compared to the other districts. Next to Hyderabad comes Nalgonda district among the Telangana districts with a proportion of about 4% workers engaged in the trade and commerce. Suryapet and Bhongir towns in this district are important market centres. Besides, in this district a large number of women have returned themselves as sellers of toddy or liquor in the rural areas.

The following statement shows the total working population, number of workers engaged in trade and commerce and their proportion to the total number of workers in each district :

State/District	Total working population	Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce (Category VII)	Percentage of workers in Col. 2 to total workers in Col. 1
ANDHRA PRADESH	18,663,042	798,147	4.28
Srikulam	1,353,669	59,004	4.42
Visakhapatnam	1,212,463	47,347	3.91
East Godavari	1,223,323	71,116	5.81
West Godavari	944,198	45,876	4.85
Krishna	973,216	55,614	5.71
Guntur	1,506,673	72,944	4.84
Nellore	1,068,140	45,692	4.28
Chittoor	1,025,152	29,276	2.86
Cuddapah	713,211	28,202	3.95
Anantapur	900,728	32,184	3.57
Kurnool	947,479	37,347	3.93
Mahbubnagar	912,224	29,904	3.28
Hyderabad	835,668	80,134	9.59
Medak	702,225	20,256	2.88
Nizamabad	587,832	18,997	3.23
Adilabad	545,697	14,610	2.68
Karimnagar	919,034	29,653	3.23
Warangal	852,884	31,247	3.66
Khammam	531,290	16,530	3.10
Nalgonda	911,934	36,014	3.95

The Statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of workers in trade and commerce to total workers.



- A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total working population as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 3 districts or 15% of the districts have a proportion of less than 3% of workers engaged in trade and commerce and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number and percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce that are covered by each category. The first category viz., less than 3% covers a working population of about 0.6 lakh or 8% of the total working population of the State engaged in Trade and Commerce.

Source : Table B-1 of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 113

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of workers engaged in wholesale trade, the retail trade and miscellaneous trade to total workers in trade and commerce, in each district.

Method : Circles proportional to the number of workers engaged in trade and commerce are drawn in each district. Each circle is divided into three sectors representing the proportions of workers engaged in (i) wholesale trade, (ii) retail trade and (iii) miscellaneous trade to total workers in trade and commerce in the particular district. These three sectors are denoted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The percentage values are also noted in the sectors wherever possible.

Salient features : About 92% of the workers in trade and commerce in the State are engaged in retail trade only. Retail trading in food grains, vegetables, fish, dairy products etc. (Minor Group 640 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification) claims an overwhelmingly largest number of trade workers. Retail trading in textiles is next in importance. Selling of toddy and liquor is an important occupation in Telangana districts. Retail trading in tobacco and tobacco products, firewood and foodstuffs is also important. The proportion of workers in retail trade is more than 85% in all the districts of the State, the highest figure being 95% in Srikulam and Nalgonda districts and the lowest is 85% in Adilabad and Cuddapah districts.

The wholesale trade in various districts is largely confined to wholesale trading in cereals and pulses, vegetables, fruits and dairy products, textiles, Tobacco and Tobacco products etc. The proportion of workers in wholesale trade constitutes slightly less than 4% of the total workers in trade and commerce in the State. This proportion varies from 2% in Nalgonda to 11.5% in Adilabad district. The proportion is naturally higher in districts which have a number of wholesale market centres. Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Tuni and

Anaparthi in East Godavari district, Tadepalligudem, Eluru and Tanuku in West Godavari district, Vijayawada, Gudi-vada and Masulipatnam in Krishna district, Guntur, Tenali, Chirala and Chilakaluripet in Guntur district, Cuddapah and Proddatur in Cuddapah district, Adoni and Nandyal in Kurnool district, Chittoor town, Hyderabad city, Siddipet in Medak district, Mancheriyal, Lakshettipet and Nirmal in Adilabad district are important wholesale market centres in the State and hence the proportion of workers in wholesale trade is relatively high to the corresponding districts. The highest proportion of 11.5% in Adilabad district is due to considerable wholesale trade in cotton, timber, beedi leaves, jowar and pulses.

Workers in miscellaneous trade which includes importing and exporting of goods and commodities, real estate, stocks, shares and futures, insurances, money lending, banking, auctioneering distribution of motion pictures etc., account for about 4% of the total workers in trade and commerce in the State. The districtwise proportions vary from 1.05% in Srikulam district to 9.82% in Chittoor district. In the districts of Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah a particularly large number of workers as compared generally to the figures in other districts had been classified under minor group 699 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The Census schedules of these districts were all sorted at one Regional Tabulation Office. Possibly a number of traders who had returned themselves as general merchants had been brought under this classification. The proportion is fairly high and more than 5% in West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Hyderabad districts.

The statement on next page gives the actual number of workers in the different sectors of trade distribution and their proportions.

Map 112—Concl'd.

Percentage share of workers engaged in whole sale trade, retail trade and miscellaneous trade to total workers in Trade and Commerce 1961

Sl. No.	State/District	Workers in Trade and Commerce (Cat. VII)	Workers in Wholesale Trade (Major Group 60-63)	Percentage of workers in wholesale Trade to workers in Trade & Commerce (Col. 4 x 100 Col. 3)	Workers in Retail Trade (Major Group 64-68)	Percentage of workers in retail trade to workers in Trade & Commerce (Col. 6 x 100 Col. 5)	Workers in Miscellaneous Trade (Major Group 69)	Percentage of workers in Miscellaneous Trade to workers in Trade & Commerce (Col. 8 x 100 Col. 5)
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH								
1	Srikakulam	798,147	30,834	3.86	732,360	91.76	34,953	4.38
2	Visakhapatnam	59,004	1,588	2.69	56,794	96.25	622	1.06
3	East Godavari	47,347	1,468	3.10	44,482	93.95	1,397	2.95
4	West Godavari	71,116	3,015	4.24	65,339	91.88	2,762	3.88
5	Krishna	43,876	1,906	4.34	39,743	90.58	2,227	5.08
6	Guntur	53,614	2,213	4.13	47,273	88.17	4,128	7.70
7	Nellore	72,944	3,693	5.06	67,210	92.14	2,041	2.80
8	Chittoor	45,692	1,528	3.34	39,876	87.27	4,288	9.39
9	Cuddapah	29,276	1,094	3.74	25,306	86.44	2,876	9.82
10	Anantapur	28,202	1,610	5.71	24,090	85.42	2,502	8.87
11	Kurnool	32,184	1,024	3.18	30,279	94.08	881	2.74
12	Mahbubnagar	37,547	1,397	3.72	35,094	93.51	1,116	2.97
13	Hyderabad	29,904	846	2.83	28,493	95.28	565	1.89
14	Medak	80,184	3,276	4.09	71,193	88.84	5,666	7.07
15	Nizamabad	20,256	908	4.48	18,922	93.42	426	2.10
16	Adilabad	18,997	626	3.29	17,629	2.80	742	3.91
17	Karimnagar	14,610	1,680	11.50	12,433	85.10	497	3.40
18	Warangal	29,653	897	3.03	28,394	95.75	362	1.22
19	Khammam	31,247	863	2.76	29,655	94.91	729	2.33
20	Nalgonda	16,530	467	2.83	15,613	94.45	450	2.72
		36,014	736	2.04	34,602	96.08	676	1.88

Source : State Table B-IV Part C, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 113

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of workers in services to total working population.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into five ranges, namely, (i) 6.49%, (ii) 6.50 to 7.99%, (iii) 8.00 to 9.49%, (iv) 9.50 to 10.99% and (v) 11.00% and above. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching according to the range to which it belongs.

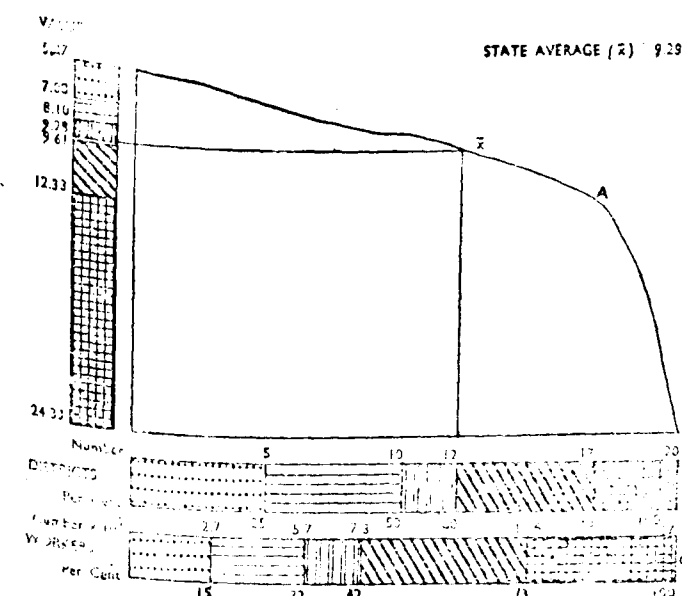
Salient features : About 9% of the total workers in the State are engaged in Services. Services include those engaged as employees in State and Central Government services as also under local bodies and those in educational, medical and legal professions and in personal services as domestic servants, washermen, barbers and hotel services, general labourers etc. The districtwise proportions vary from only 5% in Medak to more than 24% in Hyderabad District. Generally the proportion of workers in services is higher in districts having a higher proportion of urban population. Thus in all the Coastal Andhra districts except Srikakulam and Nellore the proportion of workers in Services to total workers is more than 10%. The highest figure in these dis-

tricts is 12.5% in East Godavari district. The Tertiary sector in which "Other Services" form an important part is better developed in the more advanced Coastal Andhra districts.

The proportion of workers in services to total workers is considerably below the State average of 9% in all the Rayalaseema districts. Even in Telangana districts this proportion is fairly low and below the State average in all the districts except Hyderabad, Adilabad and Karimnagar. The huge urban population in Hyderabad city is responsible for a very high proportion of more than 24% workers engaged in Services in Hyderabad district. The urban population in Karimnagar district is not very significant but a number of agricultural labourers in the district returned themselves as general labourers who come under the category of Services and hence the percentage of workers in Services is unexpectedly high.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of workers in Services to total working population.

District	Rank	Value
Medak	1	5.27
Chittoor	2	6.03
Mahbubnagar	3	6.05
Nalgonda	4	6.11
Anantapur	5	6.32
Cuddapah	6	7.08
Warangal	7	7.37
Nizamabad	8	7.49
Srikakulam	9	7.50
Khammam	10	7.97
Kurnool	11	8.10
Nellore	12	8.23
Adilabad	13	9.61
Guntur	14	10.04
Krishna	15	10.19
Visakhapatnam	16	10.44
West Godavari	17	10.60
Karimnagar	18	12.53
East Godavari	19	12.50
Hyderabad	20	24.33



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of workers engaged in services to total working population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 5 districts or 25% of the districts have a proportion of less than 6.49% of workers engaged in services and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of workers engaged in services that are covered by each category. The first category viz., less than 6.49% covers a working population of about 2.7 lakhs of the State engaged in services or roughly 15% of the total working population of the State engaged in services.

Source : Table B-I of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 114

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of workers in educational and scientific services to total workers in services.

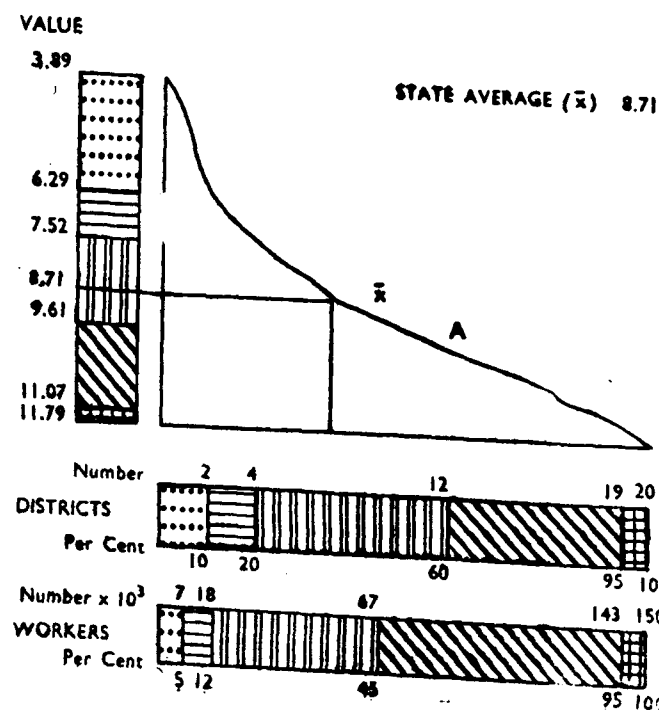
Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into five ranges, namely (i) less than 5.49%, (ii) 5.50 to 7.49%, (iii) 7.50 to 9.49%, (iv) 9.50 to 11.49% and (v) 11.50 to 13.49%. These ranges are denoted by different types of hatching and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : Nearly 9% of the workers in Services in the State are engaged in educational and scientific services. This proportion is lower than the State average in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and all the Telangana districts except Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Warangal. Though Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts are educationally fairly advanced, the preponderance of other categories of

service workers such as a large number of general labourers, loaders and unloaders etc., in the harbour town of Visakhapatnam and those in personal services in East Godavari district and also due to less number of educational institutions in the Agency tracts of these districts have resulted in a low proportion of workers in educational and scientific services. The variations between districts in the proportion of workers in educational and scientific services are mainly due to the varying degrees of educational facilities in the districts which are discussed in the notes to Maps 134 to 142. Thus, in Telangana districts with comparatively poorer facilities for education, lower proportions of workers in educational and scientific services are recorded.

The Statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of workers in educational, scientific services to total workers in Services.

District	Rank	Value
Karimnagar	1	3.89
Adilabad	2	5.09
Nizamabad	3	6.29
Visakhapatnam	4	6.51
Medak	5	7.52
Nalgonda	6	7.55
East Godavari	7	7.66
Khammam	8	7.89
Srikakulam	9	8.28
Warangal	10	8.93
Nellore	11	9.04
Mahbubnagar	12	9.48
Hyderabad	13	9.61
Krishna	14	10.13
Kurnool	15	10.22
West Godavari	16	10.44
Anantapur	17	10.76
Cuddapah	18	10.84
Guntur	19	11.07
Chittoor	20	11.79



Source : Table B-IV Part C of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 115

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of workers in medical and health services to total workers in Services.

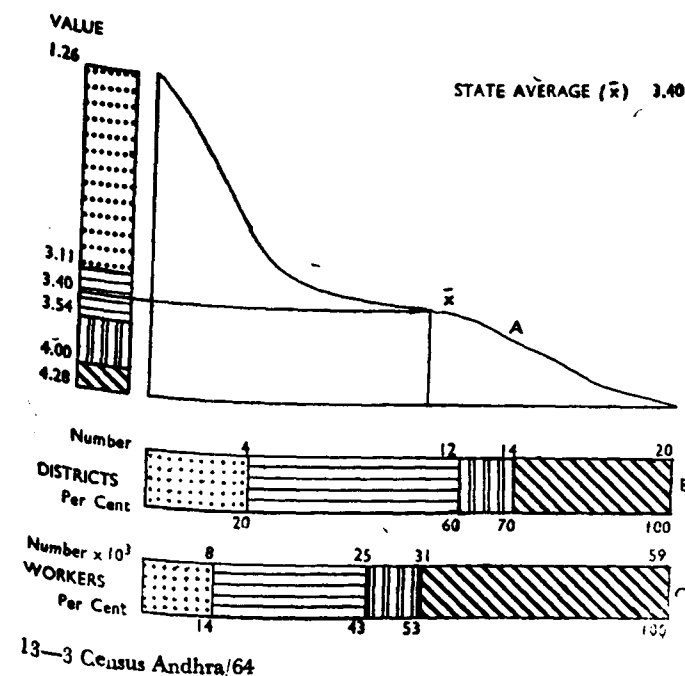
Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into 4 ranges, namely, (i) less than 3.00%, (ii) 3.00 to 3.49%, (iii) 3.50 to 3.99% and (iv) 4.00 to 4.49%. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching and each district is shaded appropriately according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : About 3% of the workers in Services are engaged in medical and health services in the State. The districtwise proportions vary from only 1.26% in Karimnagar to 4.28% in Hyderabad district. The proportion is less than the State average in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, and all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Khammam. The districts

with a number of well-developed and economically rich urban centres have recorded a relatively high proportion of workers in medical and health services. A proportion lower than the State average in Visakhapatnam district, despite the concentration of medical workers with a large hospital at the district headquarters town of Visakhapatnam is entirely due to the lack of medical facilities in the backward rural areas particularly in the Agency areas of the district. The variations in the proportion of workers engaged in medical and health services to total workers in Services, between districts are due to the different degrees of availability of medical and health facilities in the districts which are discussed in the notes to Maps 150 to 152.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of workers in medical and health services to total workers in services.

District	Rank	Value
Karimnagar	1	1.26
Adilabad	2	1.86
Srikakulam	3	2.27
Visakhapatnam	4	2.88
Mahbubnagar	5	3.11
Cuddapah	6	3.20
Medak	7	3.21
Warangal	8.5	3.23
Nalgonda	8.5	3.23
Anantapur	10	3.35
East Godavari	11	3.41
Nizamabad	12	3.46
Nellore	13	3.54
Kurnool	14	3.70
Khammam	15	4.00
Chittoor	16	4.02
Krishna	17	4.10
West Godavari	18	4.22
Guntur	19	4.25
Hyderabad	20	4.28



Source : Table B-IV Part C of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables, 1961 Census Andhra Pradesh.

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Map 116

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the districtwise proportion of workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services to total workers in Services.

Method : The districtwise proportions are grouped into four ranges, namely, (i) less than 40.00%, (ii) 40.00 to 44.99%, (iii) 45.00% to 49.99%, and (iv) 50.00% and above. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching and each district is shaded appropriately according to the range to which it belongs.

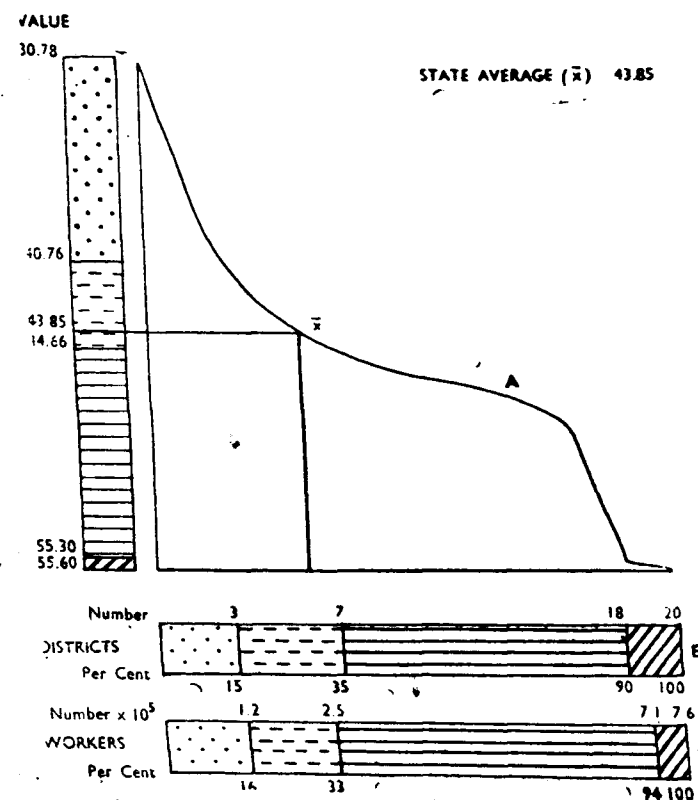
Salient features : Personal Services include the services rendered by domestic servants, cooks, tutors, governesses, hotels, boarding houses etc., laundries, barber-shops and by portrait and commercial photographic studios. Miscellaneous services cover services of an unspecified type rendered by organisations or individuals not definitely classifiable elsewhere.

The proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services constitute a major portion of the total

workers in Services in the State. The districtwise proportions vary from about 31% in Hyderabad district to more than 55% in Medak and Srikakulam districts, the State average being nearly 44%. The low proportion in Hyderabad district in spite of the large urban population in Hyderabad city is because a very high proportion of workers in Services are engaged in public services under the State Government, Central Government, or in the Army establishments or in business and legal services. The proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services is higher than the State average in all the Coastal Andhra districts excepting East Godavari; in all the Rayalaseema districts and only in Medak, Warangal and Nalgonda districts in Telangana. Washermen and Washerwomen form a predominantly large proportion of workers in this section. Medak district seems to have a considerably large proportion of persons working as domestic servants.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given here illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of workers in personal and other Miscellaneous Services to total workers in Other Services.

District	Rank	Value
Hyderabad	1	30.78
Adilabad	2	32.57
Karimnagar	3	34.08
Khammam	4	40.76
East Godavari	5	40.87
Mahbubnagar	6	41.46
Nizamabad	7	43.45
Chittoor	8	44.66
Kurnool	9	45.96
Anantapur	10	46.14
Nalgonda	11	46.42
Visakhapatnam	12	46.58
Guntur	13	47.54
Warangal	14	47.75
Nellore	15	48.20
West Godavari	16	48.53
Krishna	17	49.70
Cuddapah	18	52.83
Srikakulam	19	55.30
Medak	20	55.60



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services to total workers in services as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 3 districts or 15% of the districts have a proportion of below 40% of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services that are covered by each category. The first category viz., below 40% covers a working population of about 1.2 lakh or roughly 16% of the total workers in personal and other miscellaneous services of the State.

Source : Table B-IV Part C of Part II-B(i), Economic Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT

- Castes & Tribes
- Religion
- Languages
- Education
- Housing
- Health

Map 117

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes to the total population in each taluk.

Method : The percentages of Scheduled Castes population for all taluks are grouped into six ranges, viz. (i) less than 5%, (ii) 5.00—9.99, (iii) 10.00—14.99, (iv) 15.00—19.99, (v) 20.00—24.99 and (vi) 25% and above. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh are those listed in Part I under “Andhra Pradesh” in Schedule I of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification Order, 1956) published in the Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, dated 29th October, 1956. The list of Scheduled Castes together with the population of each Scheduled Caste and indicating the areas where each caste is scheduled, is given at the end of this note.

The following statement gives the percentage of Scheduled Castes and the number of taluks distributed according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes under the six ranges shown in the map, for each district :

State/District		SCHEDULED CASTES						
		Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	No. of taluks in the six ranges					
			Less than 5%	5-9.99%	10-14.99%	15-19.99%	20-24.99%	25% and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH		13.82	14	30	59	52	28	6
Srikakulam		9.43	1	7	3	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam		8.08	2	6	2	..	..	..
East Godavari		17.62	1	1	5	2	1	2
West Godavari		15.40	..	1	3	2	2	..
Krishna		10.75	..	3	6	1	..	..
Guntur		5.24	7	1	1	..	..	..
Nellore		16.49	1	2	1	5	2	2
Chittoor		17.76	..	..	4	3	3	1
Cuddapah		11.07	..	3	4	1	1	..
Anantapur		13.37	..	1	8	2	..	..
Kurnool		10.27	2	2	9	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar		18.35	..	..	2	6	4	..
Hyderabad		15.82	..	..	1	1	6	..
Medak		17.06	..	..	1	6	1	..
Nizamabad		15.96	..	..	3	3	1	..
Adilabad		18.54	..	1	2	3	3	1
Karimnagar		19.44	..	..	..	3	4	..
Warangal		16.86	..	..	2	4	..	..
Khammam		13.52	..	2	2	3	..	..
Nalgonda		17.11	..	..	..	7	..	..

The Scheduled Castes form roughly 14% of the population of the State. The highest percentage of Scheduled Castes among districts is 19.44 observed in Karimnagar district. Generally, all the Telangana districts except Khammam have a higher percentage of Scheduled Castes than the State average. The proportion of the Scheduled Castes is less than 10% only in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Guntur districts. The lowest percentage of 5.24 of Scheduled Castes is found in Guntur district.

The distribution of Scheduled Castes among the taluks is more even in East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor and Adilabad districts. The highest percentage of Scheduled Castes recorded in any taluk in the State is 30.13 in Chinnur taluk of Adilabad district where the Mala Sale community is predominant. The proportion of Scheduled Castes is also very high in Amalapuram and Razole taluks of East Godavari district, Gudur and Sullurpet taluks of Nellore district and Satyavedu taluk of Chittoor district which have recorded a proportion of 25 to 30%. Kothapeta taluk in East Godavari district, Kovvur and Chintalapudi taluks in West Godavari district, Rapur and Venkatagiri taluks in Nellore district, Puttur and Bangarupalem taluks in Chittoor district, the four eastern taluks—Achampet, Kalva-kurthi, Nagarkurnool and Shadnagar taluks in Mahbubnagar district, all the taluks of Hyderabad district excepting Hyderabad West and Tandur, Madnur taluk in Nizamabad district, the three eastern taluks, viz., Manthani, Huzurabad and Sultanabad in Karimnagar district, the three taluks adjoining Chinnur taluk, viz., Sirpur, Asifabad and Lakshetipet taluks in Adilabad district, have more than 20% Scheduled Castes in the population of the respective taluks.

All the taluks in Telangana except Gadwal taluk in Mahbubnagar district, Hyderabad West taluk, Nizamabad taluk, Adilabad, Utur and Mudhol taluks in Adilabad district, Narasampet and Mahbubabad taluks in Warangal district and Yellandu, Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks in Khammam district, have recorded a higher percentage of Scheduled Castes than the State average.

In the Agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts, the percentage of Scheduled Castes is low. The lowest percentage of Scheduled Castes is only 0.91% in Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district. In Coastal Andhra, the percentage of Scheduled Castes is lower than the State average in all taluks of Srikakulam district except Palakonda, all taluks of Visakhapatnam district, Kakinada, Ramachandrapuram and the Agency taluks in East Godavari district, Eluru, Tanuku and Bheemavaram taluks in West Godavari district, all taluks of Krishna district excepting Divi, Tiruvur and gudivada taluks, all taluks of Guntur district and Kanigiri, Podili and Darsi taluks in Nellore district.

In Rayalaseema, the percentage of Scheduled Castes is lower than the State average in Kuppm, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of Chittoor district, all taluks of Cuddapah district excepting Sidhout and Rajampet taluks, all taluks of Anantapur district excepting Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Madakasira taluks and all taluks of Kurnool district except Dhone, Pattikonda and Alur taluks.

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Area where Scheduled	Persons
1	2	3	4
A. Throughout the State			
1	Chalavadi	Ditto.	1,541
2	Chamar, Mochi or Muchi	Ditto.	7,304
3	Madiga	Ditto.	2,147,879
4	Mala	Ditto.	1,745,466

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	Area where Scheduled	Persons
1	2	3	4
B. In the districts of Srikulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool.			
1	Adi Andhra	Ditto.	595,008
2	Adi Dravida	Ditto.	37,459
3	Arundhatiya	Ditto.	85,220
4	Bariki	Ditto.	9,905
5	Bavuri	Ditto.	887
6	Chachati	Ditto.	6,829
7	Chandala	Ditto.	34
8	Dandasi	Ditto.	5,581
9	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, or Pano	Ditto.	15,043
10	Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi	Ditto.	1,725
11	Godagali	Ditto.	1,690
12	Godari	Ditto.	702
13	Gosangi	Ditto.	65
14	Jaggali	Ditto.	2,489
15	Jambuvulu	Ditto.	9,549
16	Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva	Ditto.	416
17	Mala Dasu	Ditto.	26,834
18	Madiga Dasu and Mashteen	Ditto.	4,223
19	Matangi	Ditto.	642
20	Mundala	Ditto.	515
21	Paky or Moti	Ditto.	3,826
22	Pambada or Pambanda	Ditto.	952
23	Pamidi	Ditto.	4,593
24	Panchama or Pariah	Ditto.	17,887
25	Relli	Ditto.	38,845
26	Samban	Ditto.	4
27	Sapru	Ditto.	418
28	Thoti	Ditto.	3,523

C. In the districts of Mahabubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda.

1	Anamuk	Ditto.	3,071
2	Aray (Mala)	Ditto.	3,152
3	Arwa Mala	Ditto.	4,218
4	Beda (Budga) Jangam	Ditto.	1,840
5	Bindla	Ditto.	5,111
6	Byagara	Ditto.	5,903
7	Chambhar	Ditto.	2,833
8	Dakkal (Dokkalwar)	Ditto.	1,109
9	Dhor	Ditto.	1,926
10	Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)	Ditto.	599
11	Holeya	Ditto.	371
12	Holeya Dasari	Ditto.	154
13	Kolupulvandlu	Ditto.	675
14	Mahar	Ditto.	11,741
15	Mala Dasari	Ditto.	7,493
16	Mala Hannai	Ditto.	101
17	Malajangam	Ditto.	5,296
18	Mala Masti	Ditto.	565
19	Mala Sale (Netkani)	Ditto.	51,290
20	Mala Saoyasi	Ditto.	52
21	Mang	Ditto.	11,456
22	Mang Garodi	Ditto.	123
23	Manne	Ditto.	46,344
24	Mashti	Ditto.	824
25	Mehtar	Ditto.	3,126
26	Mitha Ayyalvar	Ditto.	2,542
27	Samagara	Ditto.	779
28	Sindhollu (Chindollu)	Ditto.	2,224

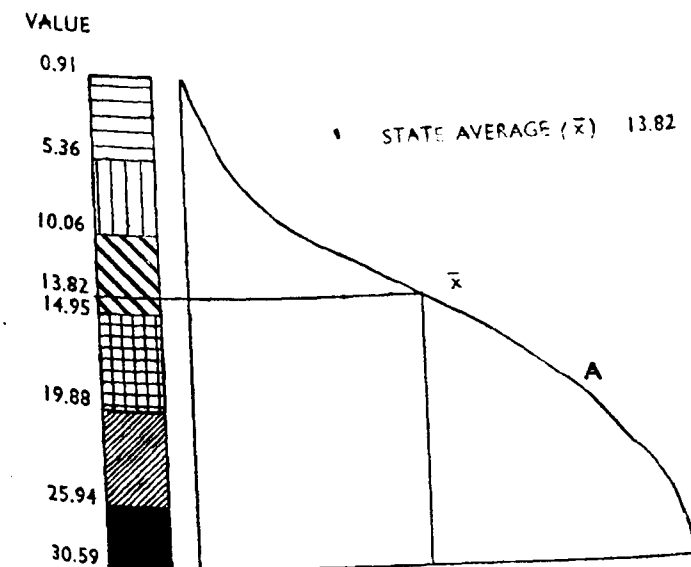
Map 117—Contd.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of scheduled castes to total population.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Paderu	1	0.91	Uravakonda	63.5	12.22
Chintapalle	2	1.78	Mudhol	65	12.22
Vinukonda	3	2.83	Vayalpad	66.5	12.22
Ichchapuram	4	3.15	Ongole	68	12.22
Giddalur	5	3.24	Hyderabad West	68	12.22
Palnad	6	3.34	Nugur	69.5	12.22
Bapatla	7	3.50	Eluru	71	12.22
Markapur	8	3.82	Kurnool	71	12.22
Narasaraopet	9	3.83	Tadpatri	72	12.22
Rampachodavaram	10	4.09	Gooty	73	12.22
Darsi	11	4.25	Banganapalle	74	12.22
Sattenapalle	12	4.26	Anantapur	75	12.22
Tenali	13	4.33	Penukonda	76	12.22
Guntur	14	4.72	Kuppam	77	12.22
Proddatur	15	5.36	Hindupur	78	12.22
Repalle	16	5.75	Ramachandrapuram	79	12.22
Anakapalle	17	5.84	Rayadurg	80	12.22
Podili	18	5.95	Mahbubabad	81	12.22
Jammalamadugu	19	6.13	Gadwal	82	12.22
Kanigiri	20	6.21	Nizamabad	83	12.22
Sompeta	21	6.53	Tanuku	84	12.22
Chodavaram	22	6.93	Kakinada	85	12.22
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	23	6.99	Adilabad	86	12.22
Narasannapet	24	7.26	Alur	87	12.22
Atmakur	25	7.28	Pathapatnam	88	12.22
Visakhapatnam	26	7.85	Udayagiri	89	12.22
Yellavaram	27	7.97	Dhone	90	12.22
Srikulam	28	8.27	Pattikonda	91	12.22
Kaikalur	29	8.34	Dharmavaram	92	12.22
Yellandu	30	8.36	Tiruvur	93	12.22
Pulivendla	31.5	8.42	Pithapuram	94	12.22
Bhadrachalam	33	8.45	Wanaparthy	95	12.22
Utnur	34	8.52	Banswada	96	12.22
Vijayawada	35	8.56	Bodhan	97	12.22
Bhémavaram	36	8.57	Peddapuram	98	12.22
Parvathipuram	37	8.82	Zahirabad	99	12.22
Nandyal	38	8.93	Polavaram	100	12.22
Tekkali	39	8.91	Khammam	101	12.22
Srungavarapukota	40	9.02	Gudivada	102	12.22
Salur	41	9.09	Rajahmundry	103	12.22
Kadiri	42	9.26	Chandragiri	104	12.22
Bheemunipatnam	43	9.48	Metpalli	105	12.22
Bobbili	44	9.70	Divi	106	12.22
Yellamanchili	45	10.06	Tuni	107	12.22
Vizianagaram	46	10.12	Madhira	108	12.22
Kamalapuram	47	10.24	Punganur	109	12.22
Gannavaram	48	10.31	Miryalguda	110	12.22
Nuzvid	49	10.41	Medak	111	12.22
Cheepurupalle	50	10.43	Yellareddy	112	12.22
Adoni	51	10.49	Bosth	113	12.22
Madanapalle	52	10.64	Kandukur	114	12.22
Nandikotkur	53	10.70	Kothagudem	115	12.22
Rayachoti	54	10.81	Nirmal	116	12.22
Nandigama	55	10.90	Mahbubnagar	117	12.22
Narasannapet	56	11.23	Narayanabhed	118.5	12.22
Cuddapah	57.5	11.26	Kalyandurg	120	12.22
Palakonda	59	11.66	Bhoorgampadu	121	12.22
Koilkuntla	60	11.71	Huzurnagar	122	12.22
Jaggayyapet	61	11.77	Tadepalligudem	123	12.22
Allagadda	62	11.83	Narasapur		
Narasampet			Palmaner		
Badvel					

Map 117—Concl.

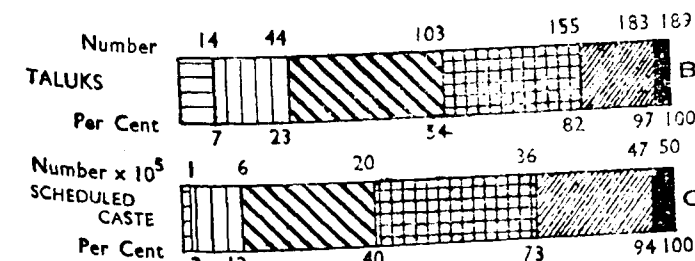
Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Andole (Jogipet)	124.5	16.58	Suryapet	140	17.75	Rapur	157	20.12
Narasapur	126	16.58	Kavali	141.5	17.85	Sidhout	158	20.13
Armur	127	16.67	Khammam	143	17.91	Sultanabad	159	20.17
Alampur	128	16.77	Devarakonda	144	17.94	Sirilla	160	20.34
Sangareddy	129	16.80	Nalgonda	145	18.06	Huzurabad	161	20.54
Mulug	130	16.82	Kodangal	146	18.37	Pargi	162	20.61
Prathipadu	131	16.86	Kollapur	147	18.60	Lakshetipet	163	20.64
Bhongir	132	16.90	Siddipet	148	19.03	Gajwel	164	20.66
Nellore	133	16.94	Atmakur	149	19.21	Kalvakurthi	165	20.80
Ramannapet	134	17.18	Kamareddy	150	19.27	Hyderabad East	166	20.97
Rajampet	135	17.42	Chittoor	151	19.28	Chintalapudi	167	21.06
Atmakur	136	17.50	Karimnagar	152	19.30	Shadnagar	168	21.42
Makthal	137	17.57	Jangaon	153	19.48	Nagarkurnool	169	21.69
Tandur	138	17.61	Kovur	154	19.51	Puttur	170	21.78
Jagtial	139	17.65	Parkal	155	19.88	Chevelia	171	21.90
Warangal			Madakasira	156	20.08	Asifabad	172	21.97
			Madnur					



A : This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage of Scheduled Castes to the total population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 14 taluks or 7 per cent of the taluks have a proportion of less than 5% of Scheduled Castes to the total population and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes to the total population covered by each category. Thus the first category less than 5% covers the Scheduled Castes population of about 1 lakh or 2 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population and so on.



Source : Table SCT-I Part A of Part V-A, Special Tables for SCs and STs, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 118

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the total population in each taluk.

Method : The percentages of Scheduled Tribes to the total population for all taluks are grouped into seven ranges, namely, (i) no population of Scheduled Tribes, (ii) 0.00—9.99%, (iii) 10.00—19.99%, (iv) 20.00—39.99%, (v) 40.00—59.99%, (vi) 60.00—79.99% and (vii) 80.00% and above. The first range is not shaded but the other six ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each taluk is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

Salient features : The Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh are those listed in Part I under "Andhra Pradesh" to Scheduled II of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification Order, 1956) published in the notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, dated 29th October, 1956. The list of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh together with the population of each Scheduled Tribe and indicating the areas where each tribe is scheduled is given at the end of this note. The following statement shows the percentage of Scheduled Tribes and the number of taluks distributed according to the proportion of Scheduled Tribes under the different ranges shown in the map, for each district.

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population	Number of Taluks in the six ranges					
		0.00-9.99 %	10.00-19.99 %	20.00-39.99 %	40.00-59.99 %	60.00-79.99 %	80% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH	3.68	157	8	7	3	2	2
Srikakulam	8.21	8	1	2	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	9.33	8	..	..	..	..	2
East Godavari	3.85	10	..	..	..	2	..
West Godavari	2.23	7	..	1	..	..	..
Krishna	1.80	10	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	3.17	9	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	6.47	10	3	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	2.66	11	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	1.67	9	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	2.74	11	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	1.61	13	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	0.30	11	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	0.08	8	..	..	..	..	..
Medak*	0.01	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad†	0.07	6	..	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	13.08	5	3	1	1	..	..
Karimnagar	0.81	7	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	2.13	5	1	..	..	..	..
Khammam	16.20	2	..	3	2	..	..
Nalgonda‡	0.03	6	..	..	..	..	..

*There are no tribes in any other taluk except Zahirabad.

†No Tribes in Banawada taluk.

‡No tribes in Suryapet Taluk.

The Scheduled Tribes form roughly 4% of the population of the State. The highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in a district is 16.20 recorded in Khammam district followed by 13.08% in Adilabad district, both in Telangana. In the other Telangana districts the proportion of Scheduled Tribes is less than 1% except in Warangal where it is 2.13%. In Rayalaseema the proportion of Scheduled Tribes ranges from 1.61% in Kurnool district to 2.74% in Anantapur district. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts in Coastal Andhra have a

considerable proportion of Scheduled Tribes of about 6 to 9 per cent. In East Godavari also the proportion of Scheduled Tribes is slightly higher than the State average.

Among the taluks the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes, namely 93.4% is observed in Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district. Though most of the tribal population in this taluk belongs to the Bagata Tribe, Konda Dhoras, Konda Kapus, Kondhs and Valmiki tribes also exist here in significant numbers. The concentration of tribal population is noticed in the extreme northern taluks of Adilabad district, Mulug taluk in Warangal district, all the taluks of Khammam district excepting Madhira and Khammam taluks, Polavaram taluk in West Godavari district, Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Agency taluks in East Godavari district, Chintapalle and Paderu taluks in Visakhapatnam district, Salur, Parvathipuram and Pathapatnam taluks of district, Nellore district have also considerable tribal population, most of them being Yenadis. There is no tribal population at all in Suryapet taluk of Nalgonda district, Shadnagar taluk in Mahbubnagar district and all the taluks of Medak district except Zahirabad.

Sl. No.	Name of Tribe	Area where Scheduled	Persons
1	2	3	4
A. Throughout the State			
1	Chenchu or Chenchwar.	Ditto.	17,609
2	Koya or Goud with its sub-sects Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (Ordinary) Kottu Koyas, Bhine Koya and Rajkoya.	Ditto.	220,146
B. In the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool.			
1	Bagata	Ditto.	55,154
2	Cadabas	Ditto.	21,840
3	Jatapus	Ditto.	62,794
4	Kammara	Ditto.	24,629
5	Kattunayakan	Ditto.	74
6	Konda Dhoras	Ditto.	86,911
7	Konda Kapus	Ditto.	29,823
8	Kondareddis	Ditto.	35,439
9	Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu) Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.	Ditto.	21,754
10	Kotla-Bentho Oriya, Barika, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Paiko, Putiya Sanrona and Sidhapaiko.	Ditto.	11,008
11	Kulia	Ditto.	85
12	Malis	Ditto.	1,443
13	Manna Dhora	Ditto.	8,476
14	Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora	Ditto.	9,965
15	Porja (Parangiperja)	Ditto.	9,350
16	Reddi Dhoras	Ditto.	3,132
17	Rona, Rena	Ditto.	23
18	Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras or Khutto Savaras.	Ditto.	68,185
19	Sugalis (Lambadis)	Ditto.	96,174
20	Yenadis	Ditto.	205,381
21	Yerukulas	Ditto.	128,024

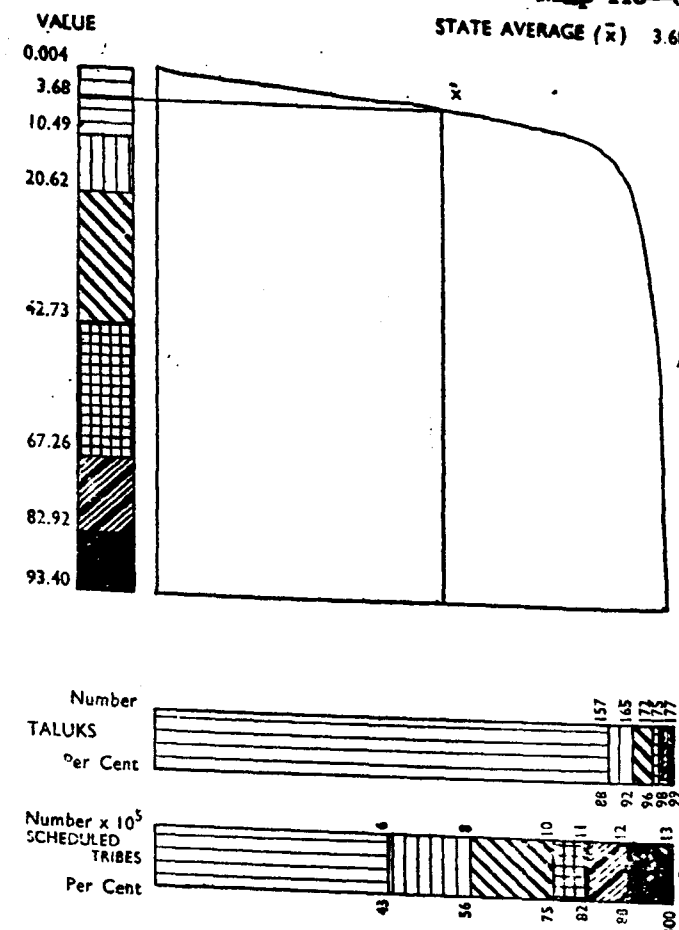
Map 118—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Tribe	Area where Scheduled	Persons	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C. In the Agency Tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts.				Chittoor	63	0.75	Uravako	123	2.89
				Eluru	64	0.81	Tekkali	124	2.92
				Rajahmundry	65	0.83	Chintalapudi	125	2.02
				Kovvur	66	0.88	Dharmavaram	126	3.10
				Kothapeta	67.5	{ 0.89	Narasaropet	127	3.28
				Proddatur	68	{ 0.89	Tiruvur	128	3.37
				Kamalapuram	69	0.90	Sattenapalle	129	3.40
1	Goudu (Goud)	Ditto.	3,392	Alur	70.5	{ 0.93	Achampet	130	3.49
2	Nayaks	Ditto.	2,902	Cheepurupalle	71	{ 0.93	Markapur	131	3.78
3	Valmiki	Ditto.	22,354	Nandikotkur	72	0.99	Palnad	132.5	{ 3.83
				Bandar (Masulipatnam)	73	1.02	Atmakur	134	4.01
D. In the districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda.				Podili	74.5	{ 1.05	Kandukur	135	4.20
				Badvel	75	{ 1.05	Vinukonda	136	4.25
				Jammalamadugu	76	1.17	Atmakur	137	4.53
1	Andh	Ditto.	1,468	Parkal	77.5	{ 1.20	Penakonda	138	4.59
2	Bhil	Ditto.	83	Mahbubabad	78	{ 1.23	Sompeta	139	4.69
3	Gond (including Naik-pod and Rajgond)	Ditto.	143,680	Kanigiri	81.5	{ 1.24	Satyavedu	140	5.03
4	Hill Reddis	Ditto.	3,894	Kuppan	82	{ 1.24	Kavali	141	5.26
5	Kolam (including Man-nervari)	Ditto.	16,731	Rayadug	83	{ 1.24	Kadiri	142	5.63
6	Pardhan	Ditto.	9,701	Allagadda	84	1.27	Jaggayyapet	143	6.01
7	Thoti	Ditto.	546	Darsi	85	1.30	Narasapattanam	144.5	{ 6.15
				Giddalur	86	1.36	srungavarapukot.	145	{ 6.15
				Punganur	87	1.38	Chodavaram	146	6.40
				Madakasira	88	1.43	Narasampet	147	6.81
				Madhira	89	1.44	Chinnur	148.5	7.20
				Gannavaram	90	1.45	Kalahasti	149.5	7.20
				Pulivendla	91	1.46	Prathipadu	150	7.49
				Vizianagaram	92	{ 1.47	Lakshettipet	151	7.58
				Divi	93	{ 1.47	Venkatagiri	152	7.78
				Nuzvid	94	{ 1.47	Palakonda	153	8.11
				Koilkuntla	95	1.49	Khanapur	154	8.49
				Sidhout	96	1.52	Sullurpet	155	9.07
				Gudivada	97	1.54	Nellore	156	9.23
				Nandyal	98	1.55	Manthani	157	9.35
				Cuddapah	99	1.59	Rapur	158	10.49
				Udayagiri	100	1.86	Gudur	159	11.95
				Palmaner	101	1.87	Sirpur	160	12.41
				Yellamanchili	102	{ 0.28	Kovur	161	13.07
				Kakinada	103	{ 0.28	Adilabad	162	15.16
				Mahbubnagar	104	{ 0.28	Pathapatnam	163	17.28
				Pithapuram	105.5	{ 2.16	Asifabad	164	17.99
				Bhucmunipatnam	106	{ 2.16	Mulug	165	18.42
				Ichchapuram	107.5	{ 2.23	Kothagudem	166	20.02
				Narasannapet	108	{ 2.23	Yellandu	167	22.23
				Ramachandrapuram	109	2.32	Polavaram	168	24.61
				Razole	110	2.36	Boath	169	24.78
				Tadepalligudem	111	2.50	Salur	170	25.81
				Pargi	112	2.51	Parvathipuram	171	28.44
				Amalapuram	113.5	{ 2.53	Bhoorgampadu	172	30.93
				Tuni	114	{ 2.53	Nugur	173	42.73
				Narsapur	115	2.59	Bhadrachalam	174	54.92
				Kaikalur	116	2.65	Utnur	175	59.81
				Adoni	117	2.67	Yellavaram	176	67.26
				Kurnool	118	2.74	Rampachodavaram	177	72.25
				Tadpatri	119	2.75	Chintapalle	178	82.92
				Peddapuram	120	2.80	Paderu	179	93.40
				Tanuku	121	2.82			
				Bhucmavaram	122	2.84			
				Kollapur	123				

The Statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of Taluks in different ranges of percentages of Scheduled Tribes to total population.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Atmakur	1	0.004	Madnur	35	0.17
Armur	2	0.005	Devarakonda	36	0.19
Gadwal	3	0.01	Anakapalle	37	0.20
Makthal	4	0.01	Srikakulam	38.5	{ 0.23
Hyderabad East	5	0.01	Visakhapatnam	39	{ 0.23
Vicarbabad	6	0.01	Mudhol	40	0.26
Yellareddy	7	0.01	Yellamanchili	41	{ 0.28
Karimnagar	8.5	{ 0.01	Kakinada	42	{ 0.28
Sirilla	9	{ 0.01	Mahbubnagar	43	{ 0.28
Huzurabad	10	{ 0.01	Pithapuram	44	0.29
Jangaon	11	{ 0.01	Bhucmunipatnam	45	0.30
Nalgonda	12	{ 0.01	Ichchapuram	46	0.34
Bhongir	13	{ 0.01	Narasannapet	47	0.40
Ramannapet	14	{ 0.01	Ramachandrapuram	48	0.41
Alampur	15	{ 0.02	Razole	49	0.42
Medchal	16	{ 0.02	Tadepalligudem	50	0.43
Ibrahimpatnam	17	{ 0.02	Pargi	51	0.45
Miryalguda	18	{ 0.02	Amalapuram	52	0.49
Huzurnagar	19	{ 0.02	Tuni	53	0.59
Kodangal	20.5	{ 0.03	Narsapur	54.5	{ 0.54
Chevela	21	{ 0.03	Kaikalur	55	{ 0.54
Wanaparthy	22	0.04	Adoni	56	0.55
Zahirabad	23.5	{ 0.06	Kurnool	57	0.56
Warangal	24	{ 0.06	Tadpatri	58	0.57
Hyderabad West	25.5	{ 0.07	Peddapuram	59	0.61
Khammam	26	{ 0.07	Tanuku	60.5	{ 0.62
Nagarkurnool	27	0.08	Bhucmavaram	61	{ 0.62
Tandur	28	{ 0.09	Kollapur	62	0.72
Bodhan	29	{ 0.09			
Metpalli	30	{ 0.09			
Kalvakurthi	31.5	{ 0.10			
Sultanabad	32	{ 0.10			
Nizamabad	33.5	{ 0.12			
Kamareddy	34	{ 0.12			

Map 118—Concl.



A : This curve represents the points connecting the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the total population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar exhibits the number and per cent of observations (taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 157 taluks or 88 per cent of the taluks have a proportion of less than 10 per cent of Scheduled Tribes to the total population and so on.

C : This bar exhibits the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes covered by each category. Thus the first category less than 10 per cent covers the Scheduled Tribes of about 6 lakhs or roughly 43 per cent of the Total Scheduled Tribe population and so on.

Source : Table SCT-I Part B of Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Andhra Pradesh 1961, Census.

Map 119

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the distribution of numerically major Scheduled Castes in the rural areas of the State.

Method : Each Scheduled Caste with a population of 2,000 or more persons in any taluk is treated as a major Scheduled Caste for the purpose of this map. The different major Scheduled Castes are represented by different coloured dots with different symbols as shown in the legend to the map. Each dot represents a population of 2,000 persons.

Salient features : Madiga caste is numerically the strongest Scheduled Caste in the rural areas of the State. There are about 20 lakh persons belonging to this caste out of a total Scheduled Castes population of 44.22 lakhs. More than 60% of the Madigas are found in Telangana districts. This caste is also fairly predominant in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts in Rayalaseema. In Coastal Andhra their number is significant only in West Godavari and Krishna districts. A very heavy concentration of Madiga caste is observed in Karimnagar taluk, Jangaon taluk in Warangal district, Khammam and Madhira taluks in Khammam district, all the taluks of Nalgonda district and Mahbubnagar, Shadnagar and Kalvakurthi taluks of Mahbubnagar district which have more than 20,000 persons each belonging to this caste. The highest number belonging to Madiga caste is recorded in Jangaon with 49,053 persons. In Coastal Andhra, Divi, Vijayawada, Nandigama, Tiruvur taluks in Krishna district, Kovvur taluk in West Godavari district, Atmakur taluk in Nellore district are the only six taluks which have a population of more than 10,000 persons belonging to the Madiga caste. In Rayalaseema, Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Kadiri, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks in Anantapur district; and Kurnool taluk in Kurnool district have more than 15,000 persons belonging to this caste.

Mala is the second numerically strongest major community among Scheduled Castes with a population of about 15.46 lakhs in the rural areas of the State. This caste accounts for about 35% of the total Scheduled Castes population in the State. More than 2/3rds of the population belonging to this caste are found in Coastal Andhra districts and Chittoor district of Rayalaseema. Cheppurupalle taluk in Srikakulam, Kovvur taluk in West Godavari district, Divi taluk in Krishna district, Ongole taluk in Guntur district, Sullurpet and Kandukur taluks in Nellore district, Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Kalahasti, Satyavedu and Puttur taluks in Chittoor district, Rajampet in Cuddapah district have more than 20,000 persons each belonging to this caste. No taluk in Telangana reached this mark, the highest figure being only about 18,000 in Armur taluk in Nizamabad district and Sirsilla in Karimnagar district.

Adi Andhra caste, accounting for a population of about 5.5 lakhs in the State, is concentrated in East Godavari and West Godavari districts which together have nearly 60% of the total population of this caste in the State. This caste is spread over all the Coastal Andhra districts and Chittoor and Anantapur districts in Rayalaseema. Amalapuram

taluk in East Godavari district has about 75,000 persons belonging to this caste while Razole in the same district and Narsapur in West Godavari district have each more than 20,000 persons.

Arundhatiya caste has a total population of about 80,000 persons in the State and is also concentrated in East Godavari and West Godavari districts and in the southern parts of Nellore district.

Mala Sale caste has a total population of about 52,000 persons and is confined mostly to Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts. 58% of the total population of this caste is found in Adilabad district.

Manne caste also is predominant in Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts. The total population of this caste in the rural areas of the State is about 40,000 of whom nearly 19,000 are found in Adilabad district.

Adi Dravida caste is concentrated in Chittoor district which has a population of 25,000 persons belonging to this caste out of its total population of 35,000 in the State. Kothapeta, Kakinanda, and Ramachandrapuram taluks in East Godavari district also together have a population of about 7,000 of this caste.

Relli caste is found mostly in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts which together have almost all the Relli population of about 21,000 in the State.

Mahar community with a total population of about 11,000 in the rural areas of the State is prominent in Adilabad district which has more than 50% of this number. Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk of Nizamabad district accounts for about 1/3rd of the Mahar population in the State. In Zahirabad and Narayankhed taluks in Medak district also a few Mahars are found.

Out of a total of about 10,000 persons belonging to Mang community 4,000 persons are found in Madnur taluk in Nizamabad district. Zahirabad and Narayankhed taluks in Medak district and Mudhol taluk in Adilabad district also have a significant number of persons belonging to this caste.

Nearly 12,000 persons belonging to Paidi community (Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano) out of a total population of about 14,000 persons in the State are found in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

Pamidi and Dandasi castes are found in Srikakulam district and have a population of about 5,000 each. Maladasu, Panchama, Bariiki and Jambuvulu castes are found only in a few taluks as major castes in this map but these castes are spread over many taluks and are represented as minor castes in map 120.

Source : Table SCT-I Part A of Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 120

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the distribution of numerically minor Scheduled Castes in each taluk of Andhra Pradesh according to 1961 Census.

Method : Castes with a population of less than 1,000 persons but more than 100 persons are considered as minor castes for the purpose of this map. Hence the major castes shown in map 119 are also shown here as minor castes in the taluks other than those in which they already appeared as major castes, in Map 119. The different minor castes are represented by different symbols in five colours as shown in the legend to the map. Each symbol represents a population of 100 persons.

Salient features : Almost all the castes represented in this map have already been discussed in detail in note to map 119. As the same caste happens to be a major caste in map 119 in certain areas and minor caste in this map in other areas, only the distribution of different minor castes among taluks is the main feature of this map and the numerical strength of these minor castes is not so important as a large portion of each of these castes has been covered in map 119. Hence only the districts in which each minor caste is found is mentioned below.

Mala Dasu is a predominant minor caste and is wide spread in all Andhra districts. In Guntur district it is found in large numbers.

Adi Andhras are in all Andhra districts except West Godavari and Visakhapatnam.

Panchamas are found in Chittoor and in five Coastal districts viz., Srikakulam to Krishna.

Arundhatiya in all Andhra districts except Srikakulam and Guntur; Anantapur and Nellore;

Bariki in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and Kurnool districts;

Adi Dravida in East Godavari, Nellore and Chittoor districts;

Madiga in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor and Kurnool districts;

Mala in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Cuddapah, and Anantapur districts;

Madiga Dasu in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Chittoor districts;

Reli in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts;

Chachati in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts;

Jambuvulu in East and West Godavari districts;

Paidi and Godagali in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts;

Dandasi in Srikakulam district;

Chalavadi in Anantapur and Kurnool districts;

Pambanda in West Godavari and Chittoor districts;

Thoti in Krishna and Chittoor districts;

Ghasi in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts;

Jaggali in Srikakulam district;

Sapru and Paky in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts;

Bavuri in Srikakulam and Kurnool districts;

Matangi in Anantapur and Kurnool districts;

Pamidi and Mundala in Srikakulam district;

Madasi Kuruva in Kurnool district.

The following minor castes are found in Telangana area.

Mala Dasari is found in all the districts of Telangana except Hyderabad and Karimnagar districts.

Bindla and Byagara in Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak and Nalgonda districts. In addition to these districts, Bindla is found in Warangal district and Byagara in Nizamabad district also;

Malajangam in all the districts of Telangana except Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts;

Mala sale in all the districts of Telangana except Medak and Nizamabad;

Manne in Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts;

Sindhollu in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts;

Mitha Ayyalvar in Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts;

Aray (Mala) in Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Warangal districts;

Beda Jangam in Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts;

Chambhar in Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam and Nalgonda districts;

Mochi in Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad districts;

Mahar in Adilabad district;

Anamuk in Mahbubnagar district;

Dhor in Hyderabad and Medak districts;

Mang in Adilabad district;

Arwa Mala, Dakkal and Ellamalwar in Nizamabad district;

Holeya in Medak district;

Mashti in Hyderabad district;

Mehtar in Nalgonda district.

Source : Table SCT-I Part A of Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 121

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the distribution of major Scheduled Tribes among the taluks in the State.

Method : Tribes with a population of 2,000 persons and more in any taluk are considered as major tribes for the purpose of this map. Different major tribes are represented by different coloured dots with different symbols as shown in the legend to the map. Each dot represents a population of 2,000 persons.

Salient features : Koya tribe is numerically the strongest Scheduled Tribe in the rural areas of the State. There are about 2.2 lakh Koyas out of a total tribal population of 12.7 lakhs in the rural areas of the State. Khammam district alone accounts for nearly 1.5 lakh Koyas. Bhadrachalam taluk in this district has more than 46,000 persons belonging to this tribe. Yellandu and Kothagudem taluks follow with about 34,000 and 30,000 Koyas respectively. They are also found in large numbers in the Agency areas of East and West Godavari districts. Mahbubabad, Narasampet and Mulug taluks in Warangal district, Manthani taluk in Karimnagar district, Sirpur and Chinnur taluks in Adilabad district also have a few thousand Koyas each.

Yenadis are the next numerically strong Scheduled Tribe in the State with a population of 1.76 lakhs in the rural areas. They are mostly found in Nellore, Chittoor, Guntur districts and in a few parts of Cuddapah district. Nellore district alone has more than a lakh of Yenadis who are mostly concentrated in Kovur, Nellore, Gudur and Rapur taluks. There is a sprinkling of Yenadis in Anantapur, Kurnool, Krishna, East and West Godavari districts.

Gonds who come next in numerical strength are mostly concentrated in the rural areas of Adilabad district with a population of more than 93,000 out of a total population of 1.43 lakh Gonds in the rural areas of the State. Utnur taluk has nearly 26,000 Gonds followed by Boath and Asifabad taluks with about 15,000 each. Mulug taluk in Warangal district also has about 14,000 Gonds. Gonds are found in small numbers in Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district and Yellandu and Kothagudem taluks of Khammam district.

Yerukulas are found in almost all parts of the State. However, this tribe is not recognised as a Scheduled Tribe in Telangana. The population of Yerukulas in the rural areas of the State is about 1.1 lakhs of whom more than 30,000 are found in Guntur district. Bapatla taluk in this district has nearly 7,000 Yerukulas, the highest figure in any taluk of the State. Guntur, Narasaraopet and Sattenapalle taluks follow in that order with about 4,000 to 5,000 Yerukulas in each. A considerable proportion of Yerukulas is also found in parts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts.

Sugalis who are also known as Lambadis are not recognised as Scheduled Tribe in Telangana area and hence they are not shown in this region in this map. The total population of Sugalis in the rural areas of the State where they are treated as a Scheduled Tribe is slightly more than 92,000 persons. Anantapur district alone accounts for as many as 33,625 Sugalis. Kadiri taluk in this district has nearly 11,000 Sugalis which is the highest figure for any taluk in the State. Krishna and Guntur districts have more than 15,000 Sugalis in each.

Konda Dhoras are mostly found in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. Visakhapatnam district has nearly 45,000 belonging to this tribe out of a total of 86,341 Konda Dhoras in the State. Srikakulam has nearly 32,000 persons. Salur taluk in Srikakulam district and Paderu taluk in Visakhapatnam district have more than 15,000 Konda Dhoras in each.

Out of a total population of 68,110 of Savaras in the State, more than 67,000 are found in Srikakulam district. Pathapatnam taluk alone has nearly 32,000 Savaras. Parvathipuram, Palakonda, Tekkali and Sompeta taluks in the same district have a large number of Savaras.

Almost all the Jatapus in the State are living in Srikakulam district. Parvathipuram taluk in this district has nearly 37,000 Jatapus out of a total of about 63,000 in the State. In Salur, Palakonda and Pathapatnam taluks also there is a considerable number of Jatapus.

Bagatas are concentrated in Visakhapatnam district only. Nearly 54,000 out of a total of 55,000 Bagatas in the State are found in this district. Paderu taluk has the highest number of more than 27,000 Bagatas while Chintapalle taluk has about 18,000 persons belonging to this tribe. Narasapatnam, Chodavaram and Srungavarapukota taluks also have some Bagata population.

Kondareddis are found mostly in the Agency taluks of East Godavari and West Godavari districts. Out of a total population of about 35,000 Kondareddis in the rural areas of the State, Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram taluks in East Godavari district together account for more than 30,000 persons belonging to this tribe.

Almost half of the Konda Kapu population in the State is found in Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district which has about 15,000 persons of this tribe. There are a few Konda Kapus in Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram and Prathipadu taluks of East Godavari district.

Kammara tribe is found in Narasapatnam, Chintapalle and Paderu taluks of Visakhapatnam district, Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram and Prathipadu taluks of East Godavari district. Yellavaram taluk has nearly 6,500 persons belonging to this tribe out of a total of about 25,000 in the State.

Valmiki tribe is declared as a Scheduled Tribe only in the Agency areas. Out of a total population of about 22,000 persons in the rural areas of the State, nearly 14,000 Valmikis are found in Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district. This tribe is also found in small numbers in Chintapalle taluk of Visakhapatnam district and Yellavaram taluk in East Godavari district.

Gadabas are concentrated in Salur and Parvathipuram taluks of Srikakulam district, Narasapatnam, Chodavaram and Srungavarapukota taluks of Visakhapatnam district. More than one-third of the Gadaba population in the rural areas of the State is found in Salur taluk of Srikakulam district.

Map 121—Concl'd.

More than 60% of the Kondhs in the rural areas of the State are also found in Paderu taluk while their number is not so considerable in Chintapalle taluk in Visakhapatnam district and Salur and Parvathipuram taluks in Srikakulam district.

Chenchus are concentrated in Markapur and Atmakur taluks of Kurnool district and Achampet taluk of Mahbubnagar district. Out of a total population of about 17,000 Chenchus in the rural areas of the State, nearly 6,000 are found in Kurnool district and 5,000 in Mahbubnagar district.

Kolam and Pardhan tribes are predominant in Adilabad district. Asifabad and Utnur taluks together have about 10,000 persons belonging to Kolam tribe out of a total population of 17,000 Kolams in the rural areas of the State.

Hill Reddis are found mostly in Bhadrachalam taluk of Khammam district. There are about 4,000 Hill Reddis in the rural areas of the State and all of them are found in Khammam district only.

Kotia-Bentho Oriya, Mukha Dhora, Porja and Goudu tribes are mostly found in Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district. However, Salur taluk in Srikakulam district has also a few Mukha Dhoras.

Manna Dhora tribe with a population of 8,000 persons in the State is concentrated in Salur taluk of Srikakulam district and Chodavaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district.

Source : Table SCT-I Part B of Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 122**DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961**

Purpose : Shows the distribution of numerically minor Scheduled Tribes in each taluk of the State.

Method : Tribes with a population of less than 1,000 persons but more than 100 persons in any taluk are considered as minor tribes for the purpose of this map. Hence the major tribes shown in Map 121 are also shown here as minor tribes in taluks other than those shown in Map 121. The different minor tribes are represented by coloured dots with different symbols as shown in the legend to the map. Each dot represents a population of 100 persons.

Salient features : Yerukulas are found as a minor tribe in all the Andhra districts except Guntur. This tribe has been represented as a major tribe in all parts of Guntur district in Map 121. This tribe as also Sugalis are not treated as Scheduled Tribes in Telangana area. Almost all the tribes represented in this map have already been discussed in detail in the note to Map 121. As the same tribe happens to be a major tribe in Map 121 and minor tribe in this map, only the distribution of the different minor tribes among the taluks is the main feature of this map and the numerical strength of these minor tribes is not so important as a large proportion of each of these major tribes has been covered in map 121. Hence, only the districts in which each minor tribe is found is mentioned below :

Yenadis are found mostly in Cuddapah, Chittoor and Krishna districts;

Sugalis in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts;

Chenchus in Mahbubnagar, Kurnool and Guntur districts;

Manna Dhoras in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts;

Gonds in Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts;

Gadabas in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts;

Konda Dhoras in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Krishna districts;

Konda Kapus in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts;

Savaras in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur districts;

Koya in Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor districts;

Valmiki in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts;

Nayaks in Khammam and West Godavari districts;

Kondhs and Goudu tribes in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts;

Kammara in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari districts;

Bagata and Mali tribes in Srikakulam district;

Kondareddis, Mukha Dhoras, Porja, Reddi Dhoras in Visakhapatnam district;

Jatapus, Kotia-Bentho Oriya in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts;

Pardhan, Thoti, Kolam and Andh in Adilabad district; and

Hill Reddis in Khammam district.

Source : Table SCT-I Part B of Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 123

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage distribution of major religions, viz. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists in the State and each district.

Method : Squares proportional to the total population of a district are drawn in each district and are divided into 100 equal parts (small squares) by drawing lines parallel to the sides of the squares. Each such small square therefore, represents 10% of the population of each district. The percentages of the different religions are indicated by shading the appropriate number of small squares by different colours, viz., yellow for Hindus, green for Muslims, blue for Christians, red for Sikhs and brown for Buddhists. The total population of each district is marked on the top of the squares. An inset diagram showing the distribution of population according to the major religions for the State is also drawn by the side of the legend to the map. This square, however, is not drawn proportional to the population according to the scale used for the districts. But, the percentage distribution of different religions in the State is clearly marked in the square.

Salient features : For the State as a whole, Hindus constitute 88% of the population, Muslims 8%, Christians 4% while Sikhs and Buddhists form very meagre proportions of only 0.03% and 0.02% respectively.

The proportion of Hindus is overwhelmingly large in almost all the Coastal Andhra districts and particularly in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts where Hindus constitute more than 96%. The highest proportion of Hindus in any district of the State is almost 99% observed in Srikakulam district. The lowest proportion of Hindus in the Coastal Andhra districts is observed to be 78% in Guntur. This is due to the fact that Guntur district has a considerable Christian element in its population accounting for about 13.5%. This district has been a sort of Christian focus having Christians more or less evenly distributed throughout the district. Nellore is the only other district in the Coastal Andhra districts which has a proportion of less than 90% Hindus. In this district, however, the next important religious community is Muslims who form about 8% of the district's population. In all the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor, the proportion of Hindus is less than 90% because Muslims form a fairly high proportion in these districts. The lowest proportion of Hindus in Rayalaseema which is 78% is observed in Kurnool district which incidentally has the highest proportion of about 15% Muslims in the entire State with the exception of Hyderabad district. Though Muslims come next in importance to Hindus in Chittoor district also, their proportion is only 7% and hence the proportion of Hindus crosses the 90% mark.

Even in the Telangana districts, the proportion of Hindus is 90% or more in all the districts except Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad but the highest proportion in the Telangana districts does not reach the 99% mark observed in Srikakulam but is only slightly less than 95% in Karimnagar.

Muslims constitute a fairly high proportion in all the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor as mentioned earlier. While Kurnool has recorded the highest proportion of Muslims in the State (with the exception of Hyderabad district), Cuddapah district comes close to it with about 14% Muslims. In the Telangana districts, the proportion of

Muslims is more than 10% only in Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad districts. Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts have about 8% Muslims while all the other Telangana districts have 4 to 6%. In Coastal Andhra region, the highest proportion of Muslims is about 9% in Guntur followed by about 6% in Krishna and 2% in West Godavari. In the other Coastal Andhra districts, the proportion is less than 2%, the lowest figure being only 0.25% Muslims in Srikakulam. The relatively higher proportion of Muslims in Rayalaseema and Telangana districts is due to the influence of Muslim rule in the Deccan for a long time. It may also be added that the Muslims are found generally concentrated in urban centres. Thus Hyderabad City (36.40%), Kurnool City (34.09%), Guntur City (18.02%) have a fairly high proportion of their populations made up of Muslims. The statement at the end of this note may also be referred to.

Guntur, as mentioned earlier, has the highest proportion of about 13% Christians in the State. Krishna district is the only other district in the State which has more than 10% Christians. West Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Khammam are the only districts in the State which have 4 to 7% Christians while in all the other districts their proportion is 3% or less. The lowest proportion of Christians is only 0.95% in Karimnagar district.

Sikhs and Buddhists are worth mentioning only in Hyderabad and Adilabad districts respectively. Hyderabad district has 4,835 Sikhs constituting 0.23% of the total population of the district while there are 5,754 Buddhists forming 0.57% of the total population in Adilabad district. All the Telangana districts except Mahbubnagar and Khammam have 200 to 700 Sikhs in each while only Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari are the only three districts individually having 100 to 350 Buddhists

The statement below gives the percentages of population belonging to the above major religious communities in the Total, Rural and Urban populations of each district.

Statement

Percentage of population of major religious communities to the total population.

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
T	88.4	7.6	4.0	N	N
R	91.1	5.0	3.9	N	N
U	75.9	19.4	4.5	0.1	N
Srikakulam					
T	98.7	0.3	1.0	N	N
R	98.9	0.2	0.9	N	N
U	96.4	1.3	2.3	..	N
Visakhapatnam					
T	98.0	1.2	0.8	N	N
R	99.0	0.7	0.3	N	N
U	93.4	3.6	2.9	N	N
East Godavari					
T	96.2	1.4	2.4	N	N
R	97.1	0.8	2.1	N	N
U	92.5	3.9	3.5	N	N

Map 123—Concl'd.

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhist
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
West Godavari						Hyderabad					
T	91.3	2.1	6.6	N	N	T	71.0	26.1	2.4	0.2	N
R	91.7	1.4	6.9	..	N	R	89.4	9.5	1.1	N	N
U	89.1	5.5	5.3	N	N	U	59.9	36.2	3.2	0.4	N
Krishna						Medak					
T	84.2	5.6	10.2	N	N	T	86.6	10.2	3.2	N	..
R	84.7	4.1	11.2	N	..	R	87.7	9.0	3.3	N	..
U	82.8	10.3	6.8	N	N	U	74.0	24.0	1.9	0.1	..
Guntur						Nizamabad					
T	78.0	8.6	13.4	N	N	T	88.1	10.4	1.4	0.1	N
R	78.8	7.2	14.0	N	N	R	91.0	7.6	1.4	N	N
U	74.7	14.1	11.1	N	N	U	71.2	26.6	1.8	0.3	..
Nellore						Adilabad					
T	87.4	7.6	5.0	N	N	T	90.1	8.1	1.1	0.1	0.6
R	88.4	6.6	5.0	N	N	R	93.3	5.1	1.0	N	0.6
U	79.3	15.3	5.3	N	..	U	73.2	24.6	1.8	0.2	0.2
Chittoor						Karimnagar					
T	91.6	7.2	1.2	N	N	T	94.7	4.3	1.0	N	N
R	92.6	6.4	1.0	N	N	R	95.9	3.2	0.9	N	N
U	83.3	14.1	2.6	N	N	U	79.4	18.8	1.4	0.4	..
Cuddapah						Warangal					
T	81.5	14.0	4.5	N	N	T	93.5	5.1	1.3	0.1	N
R	84.4	11.1	4.5	N	..	R	95.9	3.2	0.9	N	N
U	62.7	33.2	4.0	N	N	U	79.4	16.9	3.4	0.2	N
Anantapur						Khammam					
T	83.8	10.4	0.7	N	N	T	90.1	5.6	4.3	N	N
R	92.5	7.1	0.4	N	N	R	91.6	4.3	4.1	N	N
U	71.2	25.8	2.7	N	N	U	79.6	15.0	5.3	0.1	..
Kurnool						Nalgonda					
T	77.6	15.2	7.2	N	N	T	92.7	5.0	2.3	N	N
R	80.8	11.6	7.6	N	N	R	94.1	3.8	2.0	N	..
U	64.1	30.1	5.6	N	N	U	78.7	16.6	4.5	0.2	N
Mahbubnagar											
T	90.4	9.7	0.9	N	N						
R	92.6	6.5	0.9	N	N						
U	70.0	23.4	1.5	N	N						

N : Negligible
.. : Nil

Source : Subsidiary Table C-VII-1, Part I-C, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 124

DISTRIBUTION OF STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

Purpose : Shows the distribution of the speakers of the numerically strongest languages in the State, viz., Telugu, Urdu, Lambadi, Tamil and Kannada as mother tongue in each district.

Method : Since Andhra Pradesh is a linguistic State with Telugu as its chief language, the percentages of Telugu mother-tongue speakers in all districts are grouped into four ranges, namely, (i) 60-70, (ii) 70-80, (iii) 80-90, and (iv) 90-100. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching. The distribution of the other four languages, namely, Urdu, Lambadi, Tamil and Kannada is indicated by green, black, red and yellow dots respectively. Each dot represents 5,000 speakers.

Salient features : 86% of the population in Andhra Pradesh speak Telugu as their mother-tongue. In all the Coastal Andhra districts and Karimnagar district in Telangana, more than 90% of the people have Telugu as their mother-tongue. The percentage of Telugu speakers lies between 80 and 90% in Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. The lowest proportion of Telugu speakers is about 65% recorded in Adilabad district. In Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Khammam districts also the proportion of Telugu speakers is not very high and lies between 70 and 80%.

In all the out-lying districts of Telangana and Rayalaseema bordering other States, excepting Mahbubnagar and Medak districts, more than 20% of the people are non-Telugu mother-tongue speakers. In Adilabad 13% of the people speak Marathi while in Khammam district Lambadi and Koya speakers form 7% of the population individually.

Only 7% of the population of the State have Urdu as their mother-tongue. Cuddapah, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad are the only 5 districts in the State with a proportion of more than 10% Urdu speakers. The highest proportion of about 26% is observed in Hyderabad district mainly due to the influence of the Hyderabad city which has more than 1/3rd of the Urdu speaking population in the urban areas of the State. Even in the other Telangana districts the number of Urdu speakers is considerable lying between 56,000 persons in Khammam district and about 1.37 lakhs in Mahbubnagar district. The number of Urdu speakers is the largest in Hyderabad district mostly concentrated in Hyderabad city with about 5.3 lakh persons. The number of Urdu speakers is larger per district in Rayalaseema. Kurnool district has the largest number of Urdu speakers numbering about 2.6 lakhs followed by Cuddapah and Anantapur with about 1.65 lakhs each. Even Chittoor district has about 1.3 lakh Urdu speakers.

In Coastal Andhra districts the largest number of 2.83 lakhs and the highest proportion of about 8% Urdu speakers are observed in Guntur district. Nellore and Krishna are the only two other districts in Coastal Andhra which have about a lakh of Urdu speakers each. In the other Coastal Andhra districts the number of Urdu speakers varies from 4,500 in Srikakulam district to roughly 33,000 in West Godavari.

Lambadi mother-tongue speakers constitute 1.6% of the State's population and most of them are found in the rural areas of Telangana districts particularly in Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda where they form 5 to 7% of the

population of the respective districts. Mahbubnagar also has a fairly high proportion of about 4% Lambadi speakers. Numerically the largest number of Lambadi speakers is 1.16 lakhs in Warangal followed by about 93,000 in Nalgonda. In Mahbubnagar and Khammam districts the number of Lambadi speakers is about 62,000 and 76,000 respectively. Anantapur in Rayalaseema and Guntur and Krishna in Coastal Andhra have each more than 10,000 Lambadi speakers. Anantapur comes next in importance to the Telangana districts just mentioned and has about 33,000 Lambadi speakers.

Tamil mother-tongue speakers constitute only 1.2% of the total population of the State. Nearly 66% of the Tamil speakers in the State are found in Chittoor district which has about 2.9 lakh Tamil speakers constituting more than 15% of the population of the district. Nellore and Hyderabad are the only two other districts in the State where the number and proportion of Tamil speakers is worth mentioning. Hyderabad has 44,609 Tamil speakers forming about 2.2% of the population of the district. About 95% of them are found in the urban areas of Hyderabad district. Nellore has the largest number of Tamil speakers in Coastal Andhra with 41,033 persons speaking the language who constitute 2% of the population of the district. In Telangana (except Hyderabad) the highest figure of Tamil speakers is 8,665 persons in Nalgonda district. Most of them are labourers working in the Project town of Vijayapuri (Nagarjunasagar Project). In all the other districts of Telangana the number of Tamil speakers is less than 2,000 persons, the lowest figure being only 380 persons in Medak district.

Kannada mother-tongue speakers form about 1.1% of the population of the State. Nearly 40% of them or roughly 1.7 lakhs are found in Anantapur district. The neighbouring district of Kurnool comes next in order with about 90,000 Kannada speakers forming nearly 5% of the population of the district while in Anantapur Kannada speakers account for nearly 10% of the district's population. Medak, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts in Telangana have 20,000 to 30,000 Kannada speakers in each. Chittoor is the only other district in the State with more than 15,000 Kannada speakers.

The rural and urban break-up of the number of persons speaking each of the 5 languages depicted in the map, namely Telugu, Urdu, Lambadi, Tamil and Kannada is given in the following statement to enable the reader to have an idea of the affinity of certain languages for rural or urban areas.

State/District	R U	Telugu	Urdu	Lamani/ Lambadi	Tamil	Kannada
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	R	26,433,820	1,340,723	547,740	290,319	311,621
	U	4,499,437	1,213,030	11,586	144,394	70,282
Srikakulam	R	1,930,738	2,186	..	362	22
	U	180,715	2,354	..	298	1
Visakhapatnam	R	1,802,255	8,848	..	1,918	85
	U	375,175	16,361	..	1,812	370
East Godavari	R	2,109,176	11,231	49	553	45
	U	455,653	17,817	..	2,044	577
West Godavari	R	1,618,424	16,848	1,729	617	46
	U	291,370	16,044	90	1,509	248

Map 124—Concl'd.

State/District	R U	Telugu	Urdu	Lamani/ Lambadi	Tamil	Kannada
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Krishna	R	1,511,260	57,290	11,339	1,774	39
	U	423,817	48,691	819	5,062	758
Guntur	R	2,202,869	148,051	11,603	4,400	55
	U	524,845	85,234	1,787	5,585	709
Nellore	R	1,663,631	105,800	132	31,237	577
	U	176,910	32,991	..	9,796	546
Chittoor	R	1,329,170	99,965	8,226	239,565	13,127
	U	131,268	30,261	50	49,882	2,707
Cuddapah	R	1,044,894	109,063	5,371	1,175	379
	U	113,981	56,786	22	1,783	1,501
Anantapur	R	1,174,283	86,099	32,610	2,754	152,977
	U	193,195	79,712	297	6,738	16,944
Kurnool	R	1,301,121	150,372	9,862	777	67,260
	U	213,517	109,658	403	3,486	22,698
Mahbubnagar	R	1,246,238	91,693	62,160	364	20,817
	U	100,712	45,153	470	397	4,685
Hyderabad	R	665,323	73,879	27,566	1,925	2,128
	U	603,275	460,060	2,873	42,684	14,360

Source : Table C-V of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 125

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the proportion of population speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language in each district of the State.

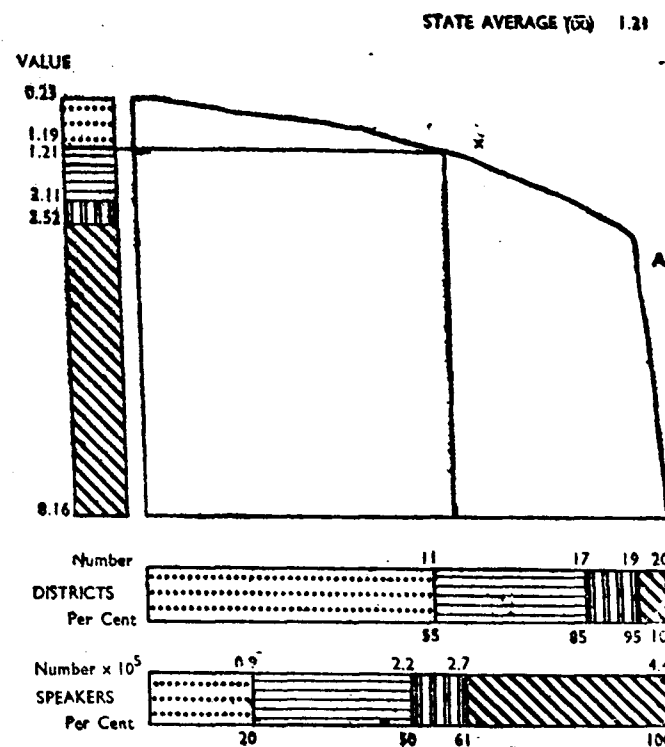
Method : The proportions of population speaking Hindi either as mother tongue or as a subsidiary language of the total population of each district are grouped into four ranges, namely, (i) less than 1.00%, (ii) 1.00-1.99%, (iii) 2.00-2.99% and (iv) 3.00% and above. These ranges are assigned different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : Only 1.2% of the State's population speak Hindi either as mother tongue or as a subsidiary language. This proportion is less than 1.00% in all the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts, the lowest proportion

being only 0.23% in Chittoor district. 6 of the 9 Telangana districts lie in the range of 1.00-1.99%. The highest proportion of Hindi speakers is observed in Hyderabad district which recorded a percentage of 8.16%. Nizamabad and Adilabad occupy the next two places with a proportion of more than 2% each. The higher proportion of Hindi speakers in the Telangana region is obviously due to the influence of the Muslim Rule in the Deccan for about 4 centuries. Consequently a number of Hindi speaking Northern Indians had migrated to these districts. The highest proportion in Hyderabad district is also due to the cosmopolitan nature of Hyderabad city which has a considerable Hindi speaking population.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of population speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language.

District	Rank	Value
Chittoor	1	0.23
Guntur	2.5	0.28
Cuddapah	2.5	0.28
East Godavari	4	0.33
Srikakulam	5	0.36
Nellore	6	0.37
Anantapur	7	0.38
Krishna	8	0.43
Kurnool	9	0.47
West Godavari	10	0.54
Visakhapatnam	11	0.57
Nalgonda	12	1.19
Karimnagar	13	1.28
Medak	14	1.56
Khammam	15	1.61
Warangal	16	1.68
Mahbubnagar	17	1.89
Adilabad	18	2.11
Nizamabad	19	2.52
Hyderabad	20	8.16



A: This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of population speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language as shown on the Y-axis.

B: This bar shows the number and percentage of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 11 districts or 55% of the districts have a proportion of less than 1 per cent speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language and so on.

C: This bar shows the number and percentage of population speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language covered by each category. Thus the first category less than 1% covers a population of about 0.9 lakh or 20% of the population speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language in the State and so on.

Source : Table C-VI of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 126

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGE AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of population speaking languages other than the State language, i.e., Telugu, as their mother tongue to the total population for each district.

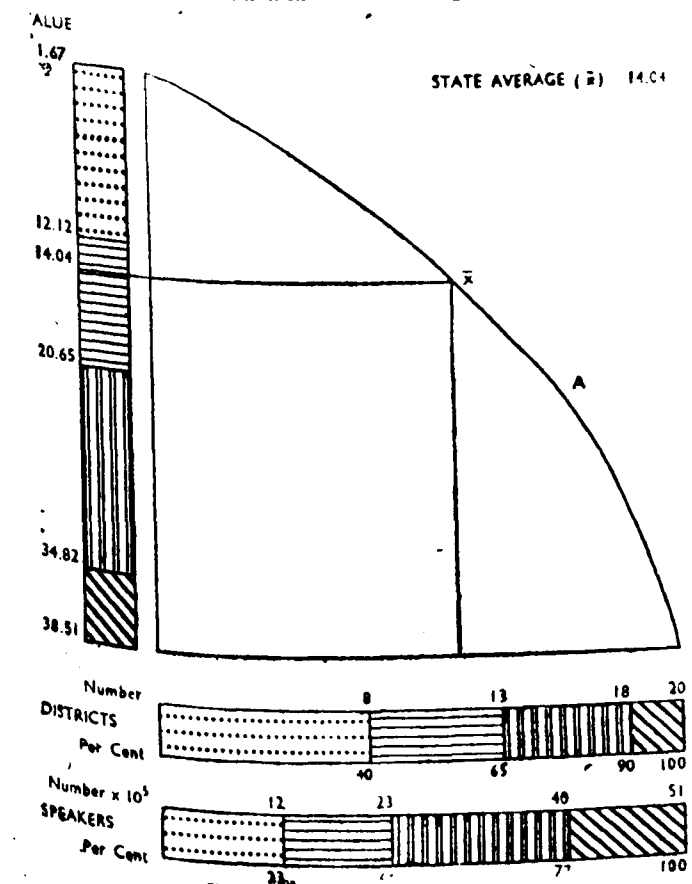
Method : The percentages for all the districts of persons with mother tongue other than Telugu to the total population are grouped into four ranges, namely, (1) less than 10.00%, (2) 10.00-19.99%, (3) 20.00-29.99% and (4) 30.00% and above. Different grades of hatching are used to represent these ranges and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : It is natural to expect a higher proportion of persons with mother tongue other than Telugu in the districts bordering other States. Thus, a proportion of more than 20% is observed in Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nizamabad and Adilabad. Apart from bordering Mysore State on the West, Hyderabad district due to the influence of Hyderabad city which has a considerable number of Urdu mother tongue speakers recorded the highest proportion of 38.51% of Non-Telugu mother tongue speakers. Khammam district also has more than 20% of such speakers mainly because of the considerable extent of Koya and Lambadi speaking tribal population in the district. In Adilabad district which borders Maharashtra State on the North and the North-west, the influence of Marathi language is naturally felt but in addition the proportion of Gondi speaking tribal population is also significant. In Nizamabad district the influence of Kannada and Marathi languages is observed

in equal degrees, while in Chittoor district there is a considerable proportion of Tamil speaking population constituting more than 20% of the population of the district. In Kurnool and Anantapur districts the proportion of Kannada speaking population is significant. In Coastal Andhra districts the proportion of Non-Telugu mother tongue speakers is less than 10% in all districts, the lowest being only 1.67% in East Godavari district. Five of the seven Coastal districts from East Godavari to Nellore are engulfed only by other districts in the State. Though Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are adjoining Orissa and Madhya Pradesh States, the proportion of Non-Telugu mother tongue speakers in these districts is low as the area adjoining Orissa is mostly covered by the thinly populated Agency tract and the influence of Oriya language does not spread much to the plain areas of these districts where the population is predominantly Telugu speaking.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of population speaking languages other than the State language as their mother tongue.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
East Godavari	1	1.67	Warangal	11	14.60
West Godavari	2	3.46	Mahbubnagar	12	15.32
Visakhapatnam	3	4.95	Medak	13	16.70
Karimnagar	4	6.19	Kurnool	14	20.65
Krishna	5	6.83	Nizamabad	15	20.82
Guntur	6	9.40	Khammam	16	21.07
Nellore	7	9.50	Anantapur	17	22.63
Srikakulam	8	9.80	Chittoor	18	23.72
Nalgonda	9	12.12	Adilabad	19	34.82
Cuddapah	10	13.65	Hyderabad	20	38.51



A: This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of population speaking languages other than Telugu as their mother tongues as shown on the Y-axis.

B: This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 8 districts or 40% of the districts have a proportion of less than 10% of persons speaking languages other than Telugu as their mother tongue and so on.

C: This bar shows the number and percentage of persons speaking languages other than Telugu as their mother tongue covered by each category. Thus the first category less than 10% covers about 12 lakh persons or roughly 23% of the persons speaking languages other than Telugu as their mother tongue in the State and so on.

Source : Table C-V of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 127

PERCENTAGE OF ADULT LITERATES TO THE TOTAL ADULT POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of literates among the adult population in each district. Adults are taken as those aged 15 years and over.

Method : The proportions of literates among adults for all the districts are classified into six ranges, namely, (1) 10.00-14.99%, (2) 15.00-19.99%, (3) 20.00-24.99%, (4) 25.00-29.99%, (5) 30.00-34.99% and (6) 35.00% and above. These ranges are depicted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

An inset map showing the percentage of literates to total population excluding the age-group 0-4 (who are automatically treated as illiterates) is also given with the same ranges used for the main map.

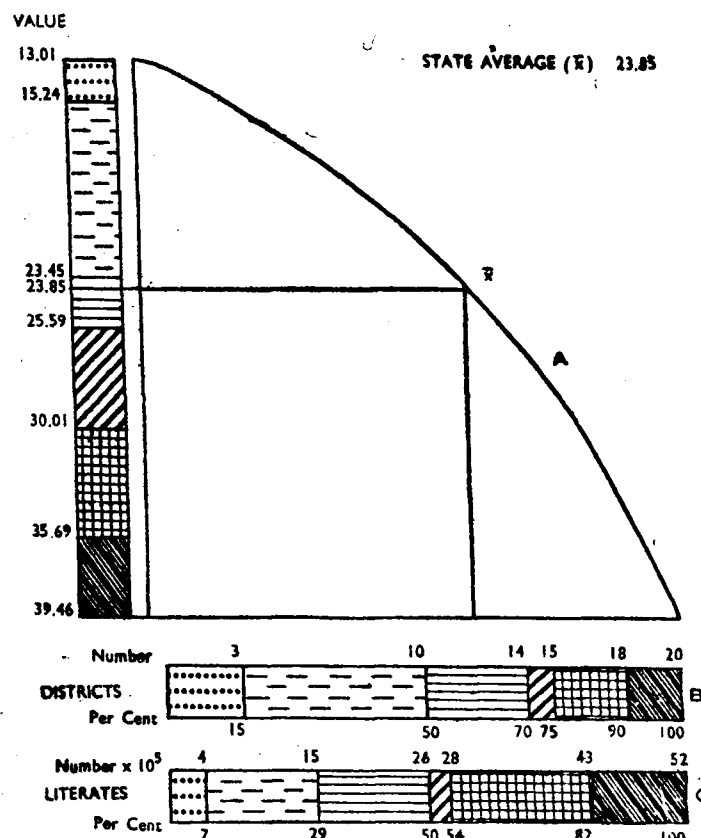
Salient features : A literate is defined as a person who is able both to read and write any simple letter either in print or in manuscript. Literates also include those who have passed any written examination or examinations and thereby attained different educational standards. For the State as a whole 23.85% of the adult population are literates. The highest proportion of adult literates is observed in Hyderabad district which recorded a proportion of 39.46%, followed by Krishna district with a proportion of 35.69%, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur districts also have more than 30% of the adult population as literates. All these 5 districts are relatively advanced compared to the other districts of the State. In Adilabad and Karimnagar districts the proportion of adult literates is very low being only slightly of more than 13%. Mahbubnagar district also lies in the range 10.00-14.99%. These three districts have been particularly

backward for quite sometime and in Adilabad and Mahbubnagar districts the tribal population in the forest areas is also responsible for these low proportions. All the Rayalaseema districts except Cuddapah have a proportion of about 25% adult literates while Cuddapah has registered a slightly higher proportion of about 26%. The Rayalaseema districts as a whole have higher proportion of adult literates than the Telangana districts except Hyderabad and Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts in Coastal Andhra. The low proportions in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are due to large tracts of Agency area where the proportion of adult literates is almost negligible.

Almost a similar pattern is observed in the inset map representing the proportion of literates to the total population excluding the age-group 0-4, though the percentages of literates are generally higher in all the districts than those observed in respect of adult population on account of greater extent of literacy in the age-group 5-14 as several of the children even among the females in this age-group will be attending schools while most of the female adults will be illiterate.

The statement, the graph, and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentages of adult literates to total adult population.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	13.01	Nellore	11	23.45
Karimnagar	2	13.66	Anantapur	12	23.76
Mahbubnagar	3	14.43	Chittoor	13	23.79
Medak	4	15.24	Kurnool	14	24.34
Nizamabad	5	15.50	Cuddapah	15	25.59
Nalgonda	6	15.74	East Godavari	16	30.01
Warangal	7	16.91	Guntur	17	30.86
Khammam	8	16.99	West Godavari	18	34.73
Srikakulam	9	17.11	Krishna	19	35.19
Visakhapatnam	10	18.66	Hyderabad	20	39.46



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of adult literate population in the total adult population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 3 districts or 15% of the districts have a proportion of 10.00-14.99% adult literate population and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of adult literate population covered by each category. Thus the first category 10.00-14.99% covers an adult literate population of about 4 lakhs or roughly 7% of the total adult literate population in the State and so on.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 128

PERCENTAGE OF MALE ADULT LITERATES TO THE TOTAL MALE ADULT POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of literates among male adult population for each district. All those aged 15 years and above are taken as adults.

Method : The proportions of male adult literates to the male adult population for all districts are classified into seven ranges, viz., (i) 20.00 to 24.99%, (ii) 25.00 to 29.99%, (iii) 30.00 to 34.99%, (iv) 35.00 to 39.99%, (v) 40.00 to 44.99%, (vi) 45.00 to 49.99% and (vii) 50.00% and above. These ranges are depicted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

An inset map showing the proportion of male literate to total male population excluding the age-group 0-4 years is also given using the same ranges as adopted in the main map. As the proportion of male literates to total male population is more than 45% in only one district, viz., Hyderabad, the highest range of 50.00% and above is not used in the inset map.

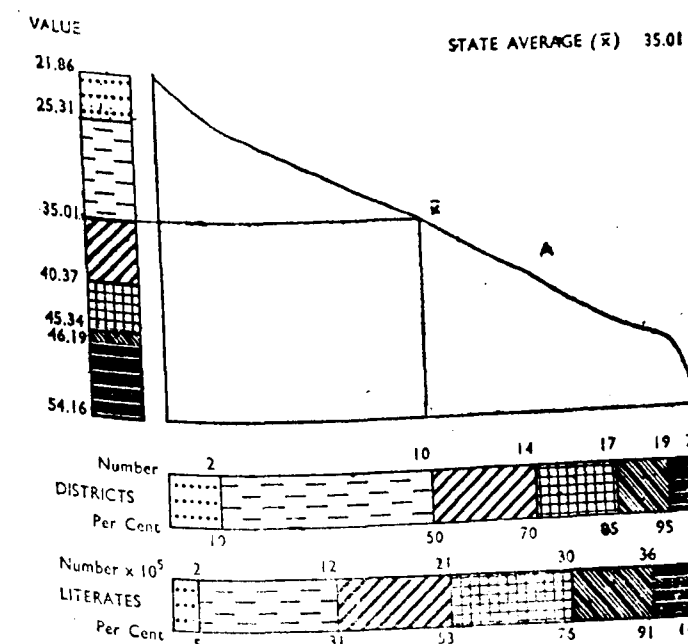
Salient features: For the State as a whole 35.01% of the male adults are literates. The highest proportion of 54.16% is observed in Hyderabad district followed by about 45% in Krishna and West Godavari districts. East Godavari, Guntur and Cuddapah come next in order with about 40% literates among the male adult population. The other three Rayalaseema districts and Nellore also lie close to the 40% mark.

In all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad the proportion of male adult literates to the total male adult population is less than 30%. The lowest figure being only 21.86% in Adilabad district. The reasons for the variations in the proportion of adult literates between districts explained in the note to map 127 hold good in the case of this map also.

The proportions of male literates to the total male population depicted in the inset map also present a similar pattern as observed in the main map in respect of male adult literates. This is due to the fact that the proportion of literates in the age-group 5-14 years will naturally be relatively high in the advanced districts which have recorded a higher proportion of male adult literates. It is however observed that in about all the districts except in the Telangana districts (Hyderabad excluded) the percentage of literacy among adult males is higher than the corresponding figure of total male population. In the Telangana districts the slightly higher percentage of literacy noticed in the total male population than in the adult male population may be on account of the concentration of effort recently on education in this area which has led to a vastly increasing number of male children below 15 years of age attending schools and attaining literacy.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of male adult literates to male adult population.

District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	21.86
Karimnagar	2	23.62
Mahbubnagar	3	25.31
Nalgonda	4	25.54
Khammam	5	25.55
Nizamabad	6	26.14
Medak	7	26.71
Warangal	8	27.16
Visakhapatnam	9	28.66
Srikakulam	10	28.87
Nellore	11	35.01
Chittoor	12	37.31
Anantapur	13	37.81
Kurnool	14	39.37
East Godavari	15	40.37
Cuddapah	16	41.07
Guntur	17	43.77
West Godavari	18	45.34
Krishna	19	46.19
Hyderabad	20	54.16



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of male adult literate population in the total male adult population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 2 districts or 10% of the districts have a proportion of 20.00-24.99% male adult literate population and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of male adult literate population covered by each category. Thus the first category 20.00-24.99% covers male adult literate population of about 2 lakhs or 5% of the total male adult literate population and so on.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 129

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE ADULT LITERATES TO THE TOTAL FEMALE ADULT POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of female adult literates to the total female adult population in each district. The adults are taken as all those aged 15 years and above.

Method : The proportion of literates among female adults for all districts are grouped into 5 ranges, viz., (i) less than 5.00%, (ii) 5.00 to 9.99%, (iii) 10.00 to 14.99%, (iv) 15.00 to 19.99%, and (v) 20.00 to 24.99%. These ranges are assigned different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

An inset map showing the percentage of literacy among females to the total female population excluding the age-group 0-4 is also given using the same ranges as those adopted for the main map.

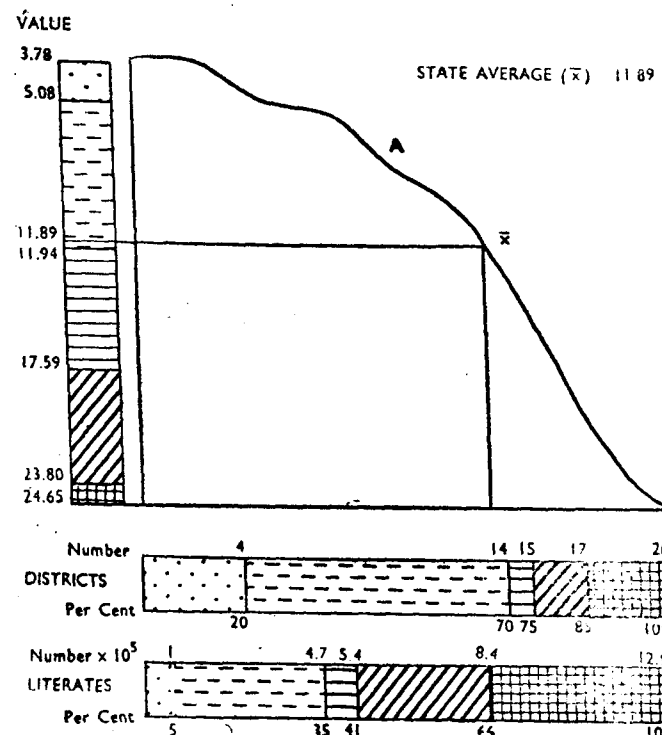
Salient features : About 12% of the adult females i.e., those of 15 years and over, are literates in the State as a whole. Krishna, West Godavari and Hyderabad which recorded very high proportions of male adult literates as was observed in map 128 occupy the highest range of 20.00 to 24.99% even in the case of adult literacy among females. East Godavari and Guntur come next in order with more than 15% literates among female adults. Even in the case of male adults these two districts occupy more or less a similar position as was observed in the previous map. However, Cuddapah district which ranked with these two districts in the case of adult males lies very low in the scale of female

literacy with only 9.16% literates among female adults. Even the other three Rayalaseema districts fare no better with only about 9% literates among female adults in each. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal also lie in this range. Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts are at the bottom with less than 5% literates among adult females. The lowest proportion is only 3.78% in Medak and Karimnagar districts. As explained in the note to Map 12, the general development or backwardness of a district is also represented in the proportions of adult literates.

Unlike the pattern in Map No. 128 pertaining to Male literacy the proportion of Female literates to the total Female population excluding the age-group 0-4 shown in the inset map is higher than the corresponding proportion for female adults shown in the main map, in the case of all districts. This is due to the fact that girls in the age-group 5-14 have been taking to education in larger numbers in recent years and more facilities are being made available for their education under the plan schemes. However, the relative positions of the districts in respect of total female literacy are more or less the same as are observed in the main map relating to female adult literacy.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of female adult literates to total female adult population.

Districts	Rank	Value	Districts	Rank	Value
Medak	1.5	3.78	Visakhapatnam	11	8.85
Karimnagar	3	4.01	Kurnool	12	9.00
Adilabad	4	4.70	Cuddapah	13	9.41
Mahbubnagar	5	5.08	Chittoor	14	11.94
Nizamabad	6	5.14	Nellore	15	17.59
Warangal	7	6.03	Guntur	16	19.78
Srikakulam	8	6.08	East Godavari	17	23.80
Khammam	9	7.78	Hyderabad	18	24.10
Anantapur	10	8.50	West Godavari	19	24.65
			Krishna	20	24.65



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of female adult literate population in the total female adult population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 4 districts or 20% of the districts have a proportion of less than 5% female adult literate population and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of female adult literate population covered by each category. Thus the first category less than 5% covers female adult literate population of about one lakh or roughly 5% of the total female adult literate population and so on.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 130 A & B

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE ADULT LITERATES TO THE TOTAL RURAL MALE ADULT POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the proportion of male adult literates to the total male adult population in the rural areas of each taluk. Adults are taken as those aged 15 years and above.

Method : In the case of Map 130A, the talukwise proportions of literacy among male adults in the rural areas are grouped into seven ranges, viz., (i) 10.00 to 14.99%, (ii) 15.00 to 19.99%, (iii) 20.00 to 24.99%, (iv) 25.00 to 29.99%, (v) 30.00 to 34.99%, (vi) 35.00 to 39.99% and (vii) 40.00% and above. These seven ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Map 130 B : shows the percentage of literacy among males in rural areas to total male population in rural areas excluding the age-group 0-4, using the same ranges of percentage literacy, as those adopted in 130 A.

Salient features : The following statement shows the percentage of literates among adult males in the rural areas of each district and also the number of taluks in different ranges of adult male literacy in rural areas :

State/District	Percentage of literates among male adults in rural areas	No. of taluks in different percentage ranges of male adult literacy in rural areas						
		10-00 to 14-99	15-00 to 19-99	20-00 to 24-99	25-00 to 29-99	30-00 to 34-99	35-00 to 39-99	40-00 and above
Andhra Pradesh	29.48	6	26	49	35	27	22	24
Srikakulam	26.22	1	2	7	1	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	20.80	1	3	4	2	..	..	..
East Godavari	35.56	1	2	..	2	2	2	3
West Godavari	41.53	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Krishna	39.64	..	..	..	2	..	4	4
Guntur	38.55	..	..	..	1	2	3	3
Nellore	30.75	..	..	1	6	4	2	..
Chittoor	32.92	..	..	1	3	3	4	..
Cuddapah	37.32	..	..	..	..	4	2	3
Anantapur	31.94	..	..	..	3	6	..	2
Kurnool	34.81	..	..	1	2	2	3	5
Mahbubnagar	21.83	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	26.77	..	..	4	1	3	..	..
Medak	24.05	..	1	5	2	..	..	..
Nizamabad	21.51	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	16.23	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	20.97	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
Warangal	21.68	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Khammam	21.09	..	3	3	1	..	..	..
Nalgonda	21.95	..	..	6	1	..	..	..

The taluks of high rural male adult literacy are concentrated in Coastal Andhra except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and in Rayalaseema. In these areas, Amalapuram, Razole taluks and Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk, in East Godavari district; Eluru, Tanuku, Bheemavaram and Narsapur taluks in West Godavari district; Gannavaram, Vijayawada, Kaikalur and Gudivada in Krishna district; Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla taluks in Guntur district; Pulivendla, Kamalapuram and Jammalamadugu taluks in Cuddapah district; Uravakonda and Tadpatri taluks in Anantapur

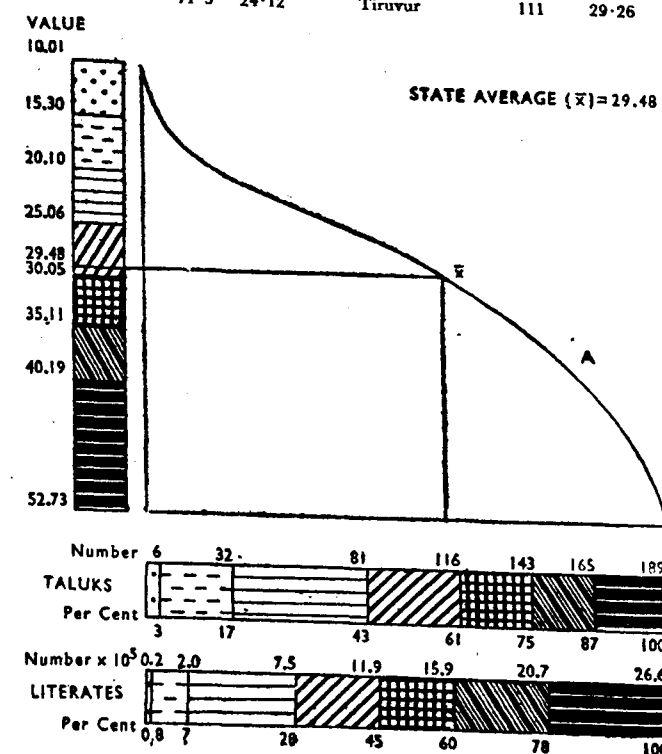
district; Nandikotkur, Allagadda, Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Alur taluks in Kurnool district belong to the highest range and have 40.00% or more male adult literates in the rural areas. Individually, the highest proportion of 52.73% is observed in Razole taluk of East Godavari district. Pulivendla in Cuddapah district occupies the next place with 50.72%. Gudivada taluk in Krishna district is the only other taluk having more than 50% rural adult male literates. There are very few taluks in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema which have recorded a proportion of less than 25%. Cheepurupalle, Salur and Parvathipuram taluks in Srikakulam district; all the taluks of Visakhapatnam district except Visakhapatnam and Srungavarapukota, district except Visakhapatnam and Tuni in East Godavari district; Venkatagiri taluk in Nellore district; Kupam in Chittoor district and Markapur in Kurnool district are the only 17 taluks in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema with less than 25.00% adult male literates in the rural areas. Of these 17 taluks only two lie in the Rayalaseema region and the remaining 15 are found in Coastal Andhra of which as many as 8 are located in Visakhapatnam district. On the contrary the number of taluks with 25% or more male adult literates in the rural areas is very small in Telangana. Of the 72 taluks in this region only 8 taluks have recorded a proportion of more than 25.00% literates among adult male population in the rural areas. Four of these taluks belong to Hyderabad district and two taluks viz., Sangareddy and Siddipet in Medak district which are very near to Hyderabad city. The other two are Bhongir in Nalgonda district and Madhira in Khammam district. There is not even one taluk in Telangana which has a proportion of 35.00% or more adult literates in the rural areas. The highest percentage recorded in Telangana is only 33.17% in the rural areas of Hyderabad West taluk (containing Hyderabad City) in Hyderabad district. Among the districts, the lowest proportion in the State is observed in Adilabad district which has only 16.23% male adult literates in the rural areas. 3 out of 10 taluks in this district have a proportion of less than 15%. However the lowest proportion of only 10.01% is observed in the Agency taluk of Paderu of Visakhapatnam district.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of percentage of rural male adult literates to total rural male adult population.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Narayankhed	17	17.33			
Bhadrachalam	18	17.61			
Kodangal	19	17.67			
Mudhol	20	17.77			
Metpalli	21	17.89			
Jagtial	22	18.12			
Kothagudem	23	18.44			
Madnur	24	18.48			
Boath	25	18.71			
Narasapatnam	26	19.07			
Adilabad	27	19.23			
Lakshettipet	28	19.32			
Mahbubabad	29	19.58			
Salur	30	19.41			
Sultanabad	31	19.43			
Parkal	32	19.58			

Map 190 A & B—Concl.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Devarakonda	33	20.10	Vizianagaram	73.5	24.13	Ichchapuram	112	29.79	Cuddapah	152	38.78
Suryapet	34	20.18	Nagarkurnool	73.5	24.13	Kanigiri	113	29.87	Ongole	153	38.78
Miryalguda	35	20.30	Karimnagar	75	24.26	Anantapur	114	29.90	Kovur	154	38.78
Kollapur	36	20.40	Gajwel	76	24.27	Srikakulam	115	29.95	Proddatur	155	38.78
Bhoorampadu	37	20.66	Venkatagiri	77	24.39	Jaggayyapet	116	29.97	Atmakur	156	38.78
Bheemunipatnam	38	20.81	Parvathipuram	78	24.47	Kadiri	117	30.05	Giddalur	157	38.78
Makthal	39	20.86	Narsapur	79	24.76	Rapur	118	30.21	Chandragiri	158	38.78
Huzurnagar	40	20.95	Alampur	80	24.85	Kalyandrug	119	30.28	Ramachandrapuram	159	38.78
Kamareddy	41	20.96	Vicarabad	81	24.87	Satyavedu	120	30.32			
Nizamabad	42	21.34	Bobbili	82	25.06	Punganur	121	30.49	Divi	160	38.91
Armur	43	21.53	Palakonda	83	25.27	Penukonda	122	31.19	Tadepalligudem	161	38.93
Khammam	44	21.60	Srungavarapukota	84	25.49	Hyderabad East	123	31.58	Bangarupalem	162	39.04
Shadnagar	45	21.65				Rayadurg	124	31.63	Bandar (Masuli Patnam)	163	39.04
Mahbubnagar	46	21.76	Sullurpet	85	25.59	Dhone	125	31.80			
Pargi	47	21.83	Tekkali	86	25.70	Hindupur	126	31.89	Chittoor	164	39.50
Andole (Jogipet)	48	21.94	Bhongir	87	25.75	Rayachoti	127	32.26	Guntur	165	39.81
Yellareddy	49	22.30	Podili	88	25.81	Sompeta	128	32.28	Eluru	166	40.19
Banswada	50	22.33	Darsi	89	25.93	Medchal	129	32.35	Repalle	167	40.23
Tandur	51	22.38	Vinukonda	90	26.19	Madakasira	130	32.41	Urvakonda	168	40.35
Anakapalle	52	22.39	Visakhapatnam	91	26.24	Kurnool	131	32.48	Kaikalur	169	40.48
Kuppam	53	22.45	Prathipadu	92	26.28	Pithapuram	132	32.53	Tadpatri	170	40.77
Nugur	54	22.68	Madhira	93	26.44	Rajahmundry	133	32.58	Allagadda	171	41.20
Markapur	55	22.82	Siddipet	94	26.46	Udayagiri	134	33.12	Nandyal	172	41.49
Bodhan	56	22.83	Sangareddy	95	27.10	Hyderabad West	135	33.17	Nandikotkur	173	41.59
Sirilla	57	22.89	Adoni	96	27.14	Puttur	136	33.30	Kothapeta	174	42.01
Huzurabad	58	22.96	Ibrahimpatnam	97	27.34	Palnad	137	33.45	Alur	175	42.06
Nalgonda	59	22.97	Kandukur	98	27.36	Badvel	138	33.46	Vijayawada	176	42.34
Chepurupalle	60	23.13	Pathapatnam	99	27.74	Rajampet	139	33.50	Kamalapuram	177	42.36
Mulug	61	23.14	Peddapuram	100	27.79	Atmakur	140	33.74	Koilkuntla	178	42.63
Ramannapet	62	23.25	Patikonda	101	27.92	Sidhout	141	33.93	Gannavaram	179	42.73
Atmakur	63	23.30	Dharmavaram	102	28.50	Kavali	142	34.20	Bapatla	180	42.83
Achampet	64	23.43	Polavaram	103	28.63	Narasaraopet	143	34.88	Jammalamadugu	181	43.05
Zahirabad	65	23.47	Gudur	104	28.85	Kovvur	144	35.11	Amalapuram	182	44.30
Wanaparthy	66	23.56	Gooty	105	28.81	Nellore	145	35.22	Tenali	183	46.00
Kalvakurthi	67	23.68	Palmaner	106	28.92	Banganapalle	146	35.49	Narsapur	184	47.36
Warangal	68	23.87	Narasannapet	107	28.93	Nandigama	147	35.56	Tanuku	185	47.64
Yellamanchili	69	23.92	Kalahasti	108	28.98	Nuzvid	148	35.62	Bheemavaram	186	48.44
Jangaon	70	24.11	Madanapalle	109	29.10	Vayalpad	149	35.76	Gudivada	187	50.32
Chevela	71.5	24.12	Chintalapudi	110	29.14	Sattenapalle	150	36.15	Pulivendla	188	50.72
Medak	71.5	24.12	Tiruvur	111	29.26	Kakinada	151	36.62	Razole	189	52.75



A : This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of adult male literate population in rural areas to the total male rural adult population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 6 taluks or 3% of the taluks have a proportion of 10.00-14.99% male rural adult literate population and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of male rural adult literate population covered by each category. Thus the first category 10.00-14.99% covers male rural adult literate population of about 0.2 lakh or roughly 0.8% of the total male rural adult literate population and so on.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 191

PERCENTAGE OF MALE URBAN ADULT LITERATES TO THE TOTAL MALE URBAN ADULT POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of male urban adult literates to total male urban adult population in each district. Persons aged 15 years and above are taken as adults.

Method : The proportions of male adult literates in the urban areas of each district to total male urban population are classified into five ranges, namely, (1) 50.00-54.99%, (2) 55.00-59.99%, (3) 60.00-64.99%, (4) 65.00-69.99% and (5) 70.00% and above. Different types of hatching are used to denote these ranges as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

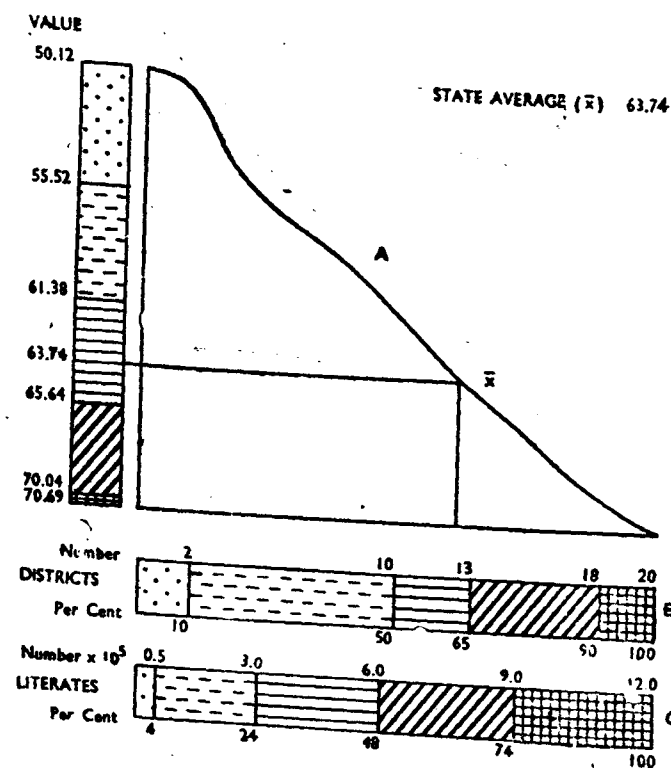
An inset map showing the proportion of male literates to total male population excluding the age-group 0-4 in the urban areas is also given with the same ranges used for the main map. However, as the proportion of male literates to total male population in the urban areas is less than 70.00% in all the districts, the highest range of 70.00% and above is not shown in the inset map.

Salient features : For the State as a whole 63.74% of the male adult population in the urban areas are literates. The highest proportion of 70.69% is observed in Chittoor district followed by 70.04% in Hyderabad. Though the proportion of urban population in Chittoor district is not very high, being only 11.5% of the total population of the district, the urban centres in this district have been fairly progressive in the matter of higher education because of their nearness to Madras and also due to the existence of the Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati. In Hyderabad district the very high proportion of male adult literates is due to the overwhelmingly large urban population of the district due to the presence of the capital city of Hyderabad in the district where most of the adults who are gainfully employed are literates apart from the large number of educational institutions. Krishna district which has a fairly high proportion of urban population coming next to Hyderabad, has very well

developed urban centres with a large number of educational institutions. Hence the proportion of adult literates in this district is also considerably high. So is the case with West Godavari district. Both these districts have about 67% literates among the male urban adult population. Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nellore districts also lie in the range of 65.00-69.99%. Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Guntur districts have also considerable urban population of about 20% each and the proportion of adult literates in the urban areas of the three districts lies between 60 and 65%. The existence of the Andhra University at Visakhapatnam, the traditionally reputed colleges at Rajahmundry and Kakinada in East Godavari district, the large number of educational institutions in Guntur district are partly responsible for the high proportion of adult literates in the urban populations of these districts. The lowest proportion of adult literates is observed in Adilabad district which registered a proportion of only 50.12%. Nizamabad district also ranks in this category. All the other Telangana districts excepting Hyderabad, and Srikakulam in Coastal Andhra lie in the range of 55.00-59.99%. In all these districts most of the urban centres are not developed and in any case they do not have the educational facilities that are available in some of the larger villages in the delta districts of Coastal Andhra.

The inset map would show that the percentage of literates to the total male urban population is less than the percentage of literates among the urban adult males in all the districts. This is obviously due to the concentration of educated adult males in urban occupations and also due to the students pursuing higher education in urban centres being mostly aged over 15 years. When total population is reckoned the general percentage of literacy is bound to come down.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given on next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of male urban adult literates to total male urban adult population.



District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	50.12
Nizamabad	2	52.51
Khammam	3	55.52
Mahbubnagar	4	56.18
Nalgonda	5	56.60
Srikakulam	6	56.72
Karimnagar	7	57.50
Kurnool	8	58.50
Medak	9	58.72
Warangal	10	59.61
East Godavari	11	61.38
Visakhapatnam	12	63.55
Guntur	13	63.78
Cuddapah	14	65.64
Anantapur	15	65.97
West Godavari	16	66.34
Nellore	17	66.85
Krishna	18	66.87
Hyderabad	19	70.04
Chittoor	20	70.69

A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of male adult literate population in urban areas to the total adult male urban population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 2 districts or 10% of the districts have a proportion of 50.00-54.99% male adult literate population in urban areas and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of male urban adult literate population covered by each category. Thus the first category 50.00-54.99% covers male urban adult literate population of about 0.5 lakh or roughly 4% of the total male urban adult literate population.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 132 A & B

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE ADULT LITERATES TO THE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE ADULT POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the percentage of literacy among female adult population in the rural areas of each taluk in the State. Those aged 15 years and above are reckoned as adults.

Method : In the case of Map 132 A the percentage of literacy among the rural female adults for all the taluks are grouped into six ranges viz., (i) less than 5.00%, (ii) 5.00-9.99%, (iii) 10.00-14.99%, (iv) 15.00-19.99%, (v) 20.00-24.99% and (vi) 25.00% and above. Different types of hatching are used to denote these six ranges as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Map 132B shows the percentage of literacy among females in rural areas to total female population in rural areas excluding the age-group 0-4 using the same ranges of percentage literacy as those adopted in Map 132A.

Salient features : The following statement gives the percentage of literacy among adult females in the rural areas of each district and the number of taluks in different range of female adult literacy in rural areas.

State/District	Percentage of literacy among adult females in the rural areas	No. of taluks in different ranges of female adult literacy in rural areas					
		Less than 5%	5.00 to 9.99%	10.00 to 14.99%	15.00 to 19.99%	20.00 to 24.99%	25.00% and above
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Srikakulam	8.07	98	54	13	12	8	4
Visakhapatnam	4.62	7	4	..	..	..	..
East Godavari	4.21	8	2	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	16.17	1	3	2	3	3	..
Krishna	21.29	..	..	2	2	2	2
Guntur	19.95	..	2	1	3	3	1
Nellore	14.02	1	2	3	2	..	1
Chittoor	8.90	5	3	3	2	..	..
Cuddapah	6.43	1	10	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	6.62	1	7	1	..	..	..
Kurnool	4.90	6	5	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	5.96	4	8	1	..	..	..
Hyderabad	3.25	12	..	..	..	..	..
Medak	3.85	5	3	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	2.74	8	..	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	3.19	6	1	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	1.86	10	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	2.71	7	..	..	..	..	..
Khammam	3.60	6	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	5.73	3	4	..	..	..	..
	3.68	7	..	..	..	..	..

Only 8.07% of the rural female adults in the State are literate. A fairly high proportion of rural female adult literacy of more than 15.00% is observed in a number of taluks in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts. Further the only 8 taluks in the State which lie in the range of 20.00 to 24.99% are distributed almost equally over East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts. The only four taluks in the State with more than 25.00% rural female adult literates are also situated in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts only. The highest propor-

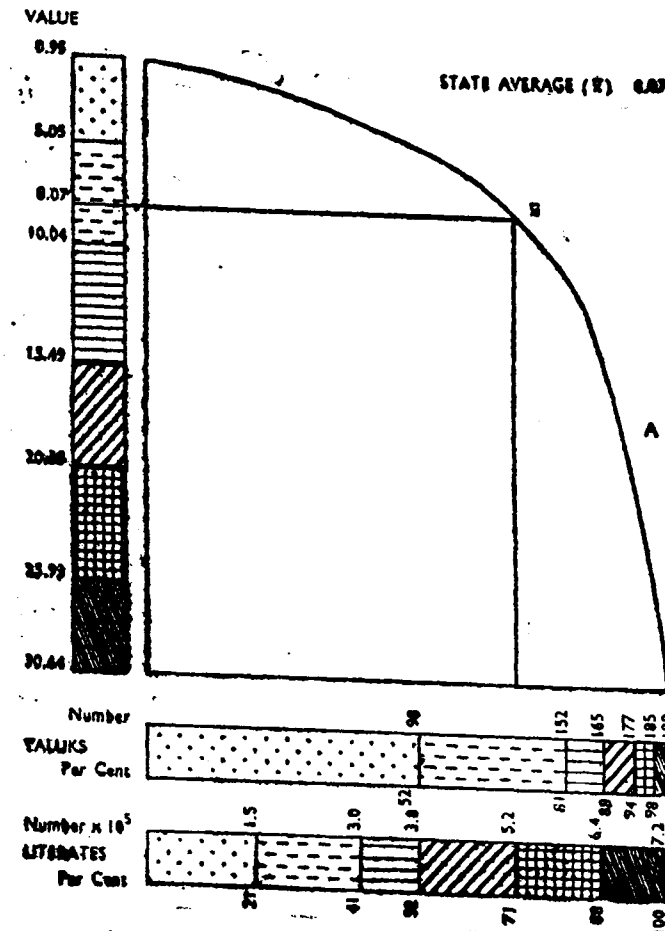
tion of 30.64% is observed in Gudivada taluk of Krishna district while Tanuku and Bheemavaram in West Godavari district and Tenali in Guntur district are the only three other taluks which have about 26.00% literates among the rural female adults. Of the 116 taluks comprising the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts there are only 2 taluks, both in Rayalaseema, viz., Pulivendla in Cuddapah district, Nandikotkur in Kurnool district which have 10.15% of literates among the rural female adults. All other taluks in these two regions have less than 10.00% rural female adult literates. 76 taluks of Rayalaseema and Telangana or roughly 2/3rds of the total number of taluks in these two regions have less than 5.00% literacy among female adults in the rural areas. The Telangana taluks present a relatively poor picture compared to the taluks in Rayalaseema ; there are only 8 taluks in Telangana as against 35 in Rayalaseema which have 5 to 10% literacy among the rural female adults. Of these 8 taluks 3 are located in Hyderabad district close to Hyderabad city, one is found in Nizamabad district viz., Bodhan taluk which has a fairly large immigrant population from Krishna and Guntur districts and the remaining four situated in Khammam district are Khammam, Nugur, Bhadrachalam and Madhira taluks. Nugur and Bhadrachalam were parts of East Godavari till recently while Khammam and Madhira taluks have had the advantage of close contact with adjoining Krishna district for a long time and have naturally been influenced by the progressive trends in Krishna district.

The statement, the graph and bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of percentage of rural female adult literates to total rural adult female population.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Narayankhed	1	0.95	Markapur	33	2.81
Unnur	2	1.40	Vicarabad	34	2.87
Mudhol	3	1.43	Pargi	35	2.90
Paderu	4	1.45	Siddipet	36.5	2.91
Sirpur	5	1.46	Khanapur	37	2.93
Asifabad	6	1.56	Yellavaram	38	2.95
Kodangal	7	1.58	Lakshettipet	39	2.95
Adilabad	8	1.62	Narsapur	40	3.02
Chinnur	9	1.67	Kuppam	41	3.03
Nirmal	10	1.73	Medak	42	3.07
Metpalli	11	1.78	Sangareddy	43	3.11
Madnur	12	1.79	Adoni	44	3.23
Kamareddy	13	1.92	Salur	45.5	3.26
Andole (Jogipet)	14	2.01	Shadnagar	46	3.26
Jagtlal	15.5	2.08	Kollapur	47	3.27
Manthani	16	2.13	Husurabad	48	3.30
Booth	17	2.13	Kalvakurthi	49	3.32
Makthal	18.5	2.23	Karimnagar	50	3.33
Parkal	19	2.23	Sompeta	51.5	3.38
Gadwal	20	2.31	Narasapatnam	52	3.38
Devarakonda	21	2.44	Gooty	53	3.42
Armur	22.5	2.48	Gajwel	54.5	3.44
Narasampet	23	2.48	Mahabubabad	55	3.44
Chodavaram	24	2.52	Bhongir	56	3.48
Chintapalle	25	2.61	Ramannapet	57	3.51
Tandur	26.5	2.66	Mahbubnagar	58	3.52
Sultanabad	27	2.66	Nizamabad	59	3.55
Sirilla	28	2.70	Wanaparthy	60	3.62
Yellareddy	29	2.74	Banswada	61	3.66
Zahirabad	30	2.78	Miryalguda	62	3.69
Ichchapuram	31.5	2.80	Nagarkurnool	63	3.70
Chevella	32	2.80	Kanigiri	64	3.81

Map 132 A & B—Concl.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Kadiri	86	3.86	Udayagiri	98	4.99	Tuni	129.5	6.58	Nandikotkur	159	11.38
Yellandu	87	3.86	Tekkali	99.5	5.05	Kurnool	131	6.73	Chintalapudi	160	12.22
Nalgonda	88	3.87	Ramachandrapuram	101	5.11	Kandukur	132	6.75	Pithapuram	161	12.23
Achampet	89	3.90	Pemukonda	102	5.15	Nugur	133	6.87	Nandigama	162	12.42
Jangaon	70	3.95	Srungavarapukota	103	5.16	Uravakonda	134	7.13	Polavaram	163	13.08
Vinukonda	71	4.01	Badvel	104	5.17	Rajampet	135	7.17	Peddapuram	164	13.08
Atmakur	72	4.06	Sidhout	105	5.18	Koilkuntla	136	7.25	Guntur	165	14.74
Pattikonda	73	4.12	Palmaner	106	5.26	Cuddapah	137	7.35	Nellore	166	15.49
Suryapet	74	4.13	Madakasira	107	5.28	Sullurpet	138	7.38	Rajahmundry	167	15.76
Chepurupalle	75	4.14	Pathapatnam	108	5.36	Vayalpad	139.5	7.41	Kovur	168	16.07
Parvathipuram	76	4.15	Dhone	109	5.37	Rapur	141	7.44	Bandar (Masuli-Patnam)	169	16.39
Anakapalle	77	4.30	Hyderabad West	110	5.43	Jammalamadugu	142	7.51	Bapatla	170	17.05
Warangal	78	4.34	Khammam	111	5.45	Kamalapuram	143	8.07	Kakinada	171	17.16
Malug	79	4.46	Tadpatri	112	5.58	Chittoor	144	8.23	Amalapuram	172	18.50
Ibrahimpatnam	80	4.53	Hyderabad East	113	5.63	Madhira	145	8.28	Nuzvid	173	18.44
Husurnagar	81	4.54	Kalahasti	114	5.67	Allagadda	146	8.37	Repalle	174	18.98
Palakonda	82	4.58	Hindupur	115	5.69	Atmakur	147	8.68	Kovvur	175	19.04
Kalyandrug	83	4.60	Narasannpet	116	5.80	Bangarupalem	148	8.83	Kaikalur	176	19.61
Rayadug	84	4.62	Puttur	117	5.93	Chandragiri	149	8.91	Eluru	177	19.90
Podili	85	4.66	Satyavedu	118	5.94	Nandyal	150	9.53	Rampachodavaram	178	20.35
Dharmavaram	86.5	4.67	Punganur	119	5.98	Jaggayyapet	151	9.65	Narsapur	179	20.84
Bobbili	87.5	4.76	Alur	120	6.00	Narasaraopet	152	9.92	Divi	180	21.51
Rayachoti	88.5	4.77	Bhadrachalam	121	6.05	Tiruvur	153	10.04	Kothapeta	181	21.55
Giddalur	89	4.83	Bodhan	122	6.17	Prathipadu	154	10.07	Tadepalligudem	182	21.56
Kothagudem	90	4.84	Proddatur	123	6.24	Kavali	155	10.08	Razole	183	21.89
Venkatagiri	91	4.86	Banganapalle	124	6.27	Sattenapalle	156	10.26	Vijayawada	184	21.89
Visakhapatnam	92	4.88	Yellamanchili	125	6.31	Pulivendla	157	10.65	Gannavaram	185	24.98
Darsi	93	4.89	Srikakulam	126	6.35	Atmakur	158	10.69	Tenali	186	25.93
Bhoorampadu	94	4.90	Palnad	127	6.53	Gudur	159	10.69	Tanuku	187	26.60
Alampur	95	4.94				Ongole	8	10.69	Bhémavaram	188	26.69
Visianagaram	96								Gudivada	189	30.64
Bhémunipatnam	97										
Anantapur											



- A : This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of adult female literate population in rural areas to the total female rural adult population as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 98 taluks or 52% of the taluks have a proportion of less than 5% female rural adult literate population and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number and percentage of female rural adult literate population covered by each category. Thus the first category less than 5% covers female rural adult literate population of about 1.5 lakhs or roughly 21% of the total female rural adult literate population and so on.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 census.

Map 133

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE URBAN ADULT LITERATES TO THE TOTAL FEMALE URBAN ADULT POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the proportion of female urban adult literates to the total female urban adult population for each district. All those aged 15 years and above are taken as adults.

Method : The proportions of adult literates among females in the urban areas to the total female adult urban population are classified into five ranges, namely (1) 15.00—19.99%, (2) 20.00—24.99%, (3) 25.00—29.99%, (4) 30.00—34.99% and (5) 35.00% and above. These ranges are depicted by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the Map. Each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

An inset map showing the proportion of female literates to total female population excluding the age-group 0-4 years in the urban areas is also given using the same ranges adopted for the main map.

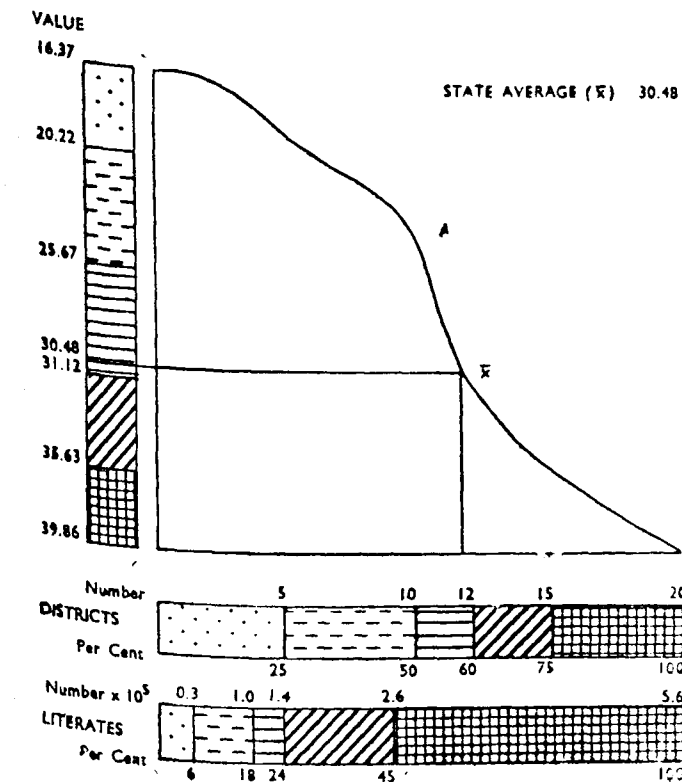
Salient features : 30.48% of the female adult population in the urban areas of the State are literates. The three advanced delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna and Nalgonda and Hyderabad districts have more than 35% of the female adults in the urban areas who are literate. Visakhapatnam, Guntur, and Chittoor come in the next category with a proportion of slightly more than 30% literates among their urban female adults. All the Telangana districts except Hyderabad have less than 25% literates among adult females in the urban areas. The lowest proportion of 16.37% is again observed in Adilabad district. Srikakulam and Kurnool districts also come in this

category. Anantapur and Cuddapah districts in Rayalaseema present a slightly hopeful picture with about 26% literates among female adults in the urban areas.

Unlike in Map 131, the proportions of literates in the total urban female population (excluding age-group 0-4) exceed the proportions of literates among the urban adult female population in all districts. This is on account of a large number of young girls taking up schooling in recent years while most of the adult females of the older generations in the urban areas remained illiterate.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of percentage of female urban adult literates to total female urban adult population.

District	Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	16.37	Anantapur	11	25.67
Medak	2	16.90	Cuddapah	12	25.96
Nizamabad	3	17.19	Visakhapatnam	13	31.12
Mahbubnagar	4	18.23	Guntur	14	31.31
Karimnagar	5	18.38	Chittoor	15	32.81
Nalgonda	6	20.22	East Godavari	16	35.63
Warangal	7	20.83	Nellore	17	36.30
Srikakulam	8	21.55	Hyderabad	18	36.44
Kurnool	9	22.06	West Godavari	19	38.85
Khammam	10	22.72	Krishna	20	39.86



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of female adult literate population in urban areas to the total female urban adult population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 5 districts or 25% of the districts have a proportion of 15.00-19.99% female adult literate population in urban areas and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of female urban adult literate population covered by each category. Thus the first category 15.00-19.99% covers female urban adult literate population of about 0.3 lakh or roughly 6% of the total female urban adult literate population of the State and so on.

Source : Table C-III of Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 134 PRIMARY SCHOOL—ENROLMENT, 1961 (PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)

Purpose : Shows the proportion of children attending Primary Schools to total number of children in the age-group 5-14 in each district.

Method : The proportions of children attending primary schools to the total number of children in the age-group 5-14 for all the districts are classified into four ranges, viz., (i) less than 20.0%, (ii) 20.0-29.9%, (iii) 30.0-39.9% and (iv) 40.0-49.9%. These four ranges are assigned different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and the districts are shaded according to the ranges in which they lie.

As the particulars of Primary School-enrolment are not available for all the Revenue Districts as such but are maintained, in some cases, according to educational districts (based on the jurisdictions of the District Educational Officers), the map is prepared for the Educational districts. However, in the case of only four districts, viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and Kurnool, the Educational districts do not coincide with the Revenue districts. The taluks comprising such of the Educational districts are as follows:

Educational district	Taluk
1. Srikakulam	Srikakulam, Pathapatnam, Narasannapet, Tekkali, Sompeta, Ichchapuram taluks of Srikakulam Revenue district.
2. Vizianagaram	Cheepurupalle, Salur, Bobbili, Parvathipuram and Palakonda taluks of Srikakulam Revenue district, and Bheemunipatnam and Vizianagaram taluks of Visakhapatnam Revenue district.
3. Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam, Anakapalle, Yellamanchili, Narasapatnam, Chintapalle, Paderu, Chodavaram and Srungavarapukota taluks of Visakhapatnam Revenue district.
4. Anantapur	Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of Anantapur Revenue district.
5. Kurnool	Kurnool, Nandikotkur, Atmakur, Markapur, Giddalur, Allagada, Nandyal, Banganapalle and Koilkuntla taluks of Kurnool Revenue district.

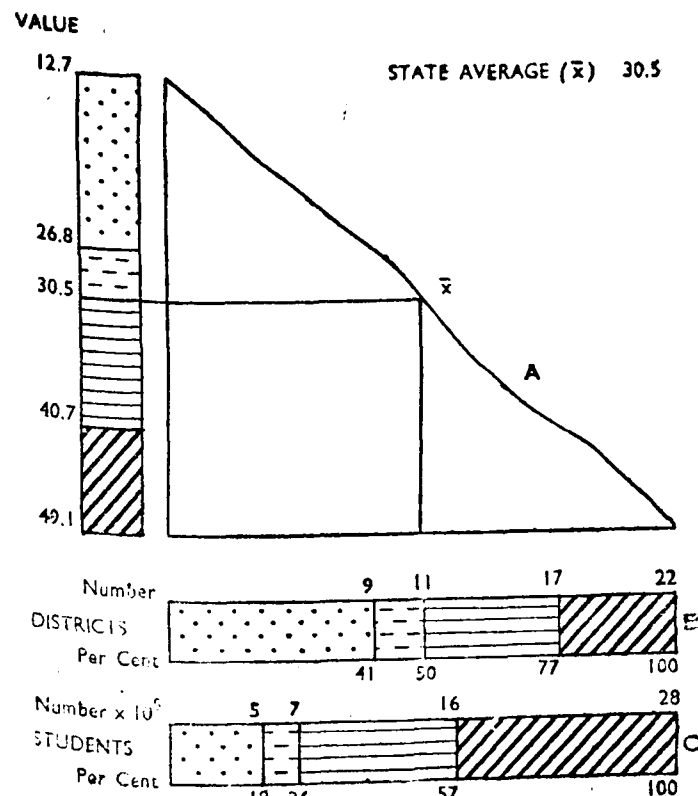
6. Adoni

Rayadurg, Tadipatri taluks of Anantapur district and Dhonn, Putlur taluks of Kurnool Revenue district.

These Educational districts are marked by dotted in the map to distinguish them from the other Revenue districts. Maps 135-142 relating to enrolment and the number of teachers at different levels of education are also drawn according to Educational districts, for similar reasons.

Salient features : The percentage of Primary School enrolment to the total number of children in the age-group 5-14 is 30.5 for the State. All the Telangana districts including Hyderabad have recorded very low proportions; in fact all the 9 districts of this region fall in the last range of less than 20.0%. There are only 2 other districts in the State viz., Adoni and Vizianagaram Educational districts which have recorded proportions lower than the State average. The other Rayalaseema districts along with Nellore and Visakhapatnam Educational districts lie in the range of 30.0 to 39.9%. The remaining 5 Coastal Andhra districts viz., Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur have recorded very high proportions. Guntur district which has been noted for its educational progress for quite a long time occupies the top place with 49.1% of the children in the age-group 5-14 being on the rolls of the Primary Schools. As against this the lowest figure of only 12.7% is observed in Adilabad district. Among Telangana districts the highest proportion is only 19.0% and is recorded in Hyderabad. Thus the three regions of the State viz., Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana present three distinct zones even on the basis of Primary School-enrolment, the Coastal Andhra districts occupying the first place followed by Rayalaseema and Telangana coming at the end.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given on next page, illustrate the distribution of the 22 educational districts according to the different proportions of primary school enrolment to the total number of children in the age-group 5-14.



Educational district	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	12.7
Nizamabad	2	13.1
Karimnagar	3	13.7
Medak	4	13.8
Mahbubnagar	5	14.4
Nalgonda	6	15.2
Karimnagar	7	17.1
Warangal	8	17.3
Hyderabad	9	19.0
Adoni	10	26.8
Vizianagaram	11	29.6
Visakhapatnam	12	30.5
Anantapur	13	32.2
Chittoor	14	33.1
Cuddapah	15	38.6
Kurnool	16	39.4
Nellore	17	39.9
East Godavari	18	40.7
Krishna	19	42.4
Srikakulam	20	47.1
West Godavari	21	48.6
Guntur	22	49.1

A : This curve connects all points representing the 22 Educational districts in the State on the X-axis according to the proportion of primary school-enrolment to total number of children in the age-group 5-14, marked on the Y-axis. The fairly steep incline in the curve observed both above and below the point marking the State average is almost of the same magnitude in both the sectors indicating that about half of the Educational districts lying below the State average and the other half falling above the State average, have approximately similar ranges of variation between districts.

B : This bar shows the number of Educational districts and also the percentage belonging to a particular range of school-enrolment. For example, in 9 Educational districts or 41% of the Educational districts, the proportion of primary school-enrolment to total number of children in the age-group 5-14 is less than 20%. Similarly there are 11 Educational districts or 50% with a proportion of less than 30% and so on.

C : This bar shows the actual enrolment in primary schools in the different ranges and the corresponding percentages to total primary school-enrolment in the State. Thus the first range representing a proportion of less than 20% accounts for an actual enrolment of about 5 lakh students in primary schools or roughly 18% of the total enrolment in primary schools of the State which stands at about 28 lakhs.

Source : Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 135

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961 (PROPORTION OF BOYS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)

Purpose: Shows the proportion of boys attending primary schools to the total number of boys in the age-group 5-14 for each district.

Method: The districtwise proportions of primary school enrolment of boys to total number of boys in the age-group 5-14 are classified into 5 ranges, namely, (1) less than 20.0%, (2) 20.0-29.9%, (3) 30.0-39.9%, (4) 40.0-49.9% and (5) 50% and above. These five ranges are depicted by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

This map also is prepared for Educational districts as explained in the note to Map 134.

Salient features: For the State as a whole the proportion of primary school enrolment for boys to the total number of boys in the age-group 5-14 is 37.2%. The

Telangana districts recorded very low proportions, the lowest being only 19.1% in Adilabad district. In this region, Warangal district recorded the highest proportion of 24.5% followed by Hyderabad with 22.9%. In the rest of the State only Adoni and Vizianagaram Educational districts recorded proportions of about 36.0% which is slightly lower than the State average. The highest proportion in the State is found in Srikakulam Educational district which recorded a percentage of 58.9. Guntur district occupies the next place with 54.8%. In the case of Srikakulam Educational district the high proportion is due to the fact that the educational district covers a small area made up of relatively advanced plains area of Srikakulam Revenue district. Guntur district has been in the forefront in the field of education for quite some time.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different range of Primary school enrolment of boys.

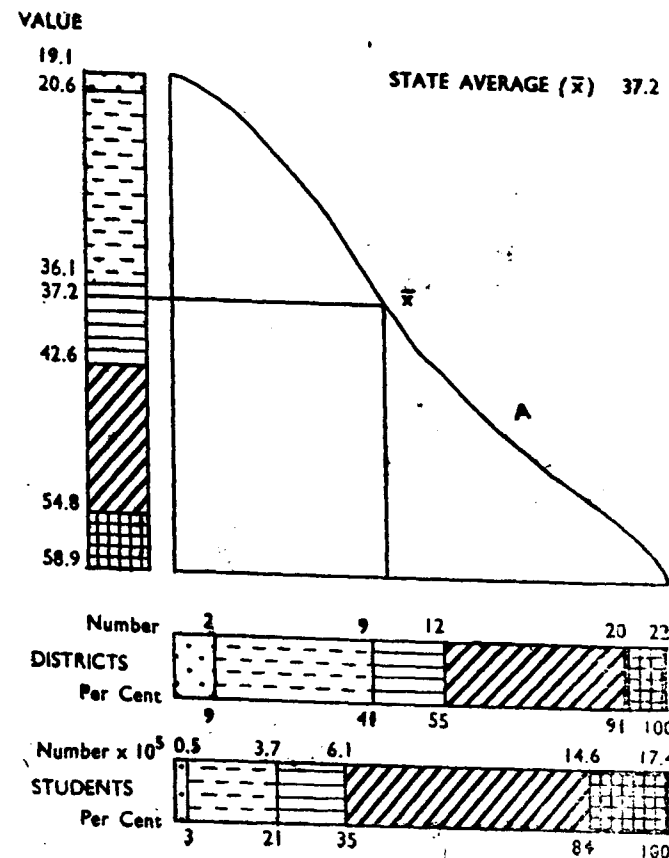
Educational district	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	19.1
Nizamabad	2	19.5
Medak	3	20.6
Mahbubnagar	4.5	20.8
Karimnagar	4.5	20.8
Nalgonda	6	21.1
Khammam	7	22.3
Hyderabad	8	22.9
Warangal	9	24.5
Adoni	10	36.1
Vizianagaram	11	36.6
Visakhapatnam	12	39.6
Anantapur	13	42.6
Chittoor	14	42.7
East Godavari	15	44.3
Krishna	16	45.5
Nellore	17	48.3
Kurnool	18	49.1
Cuddapah	19	49.4
West Godavari	20	49.8
Guntur	21	54.8
Srikakulam	22	58.9

A : This curve connects points representing the 22 Educational districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of boys of age-group 5-14 enrolled in primary schools as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Educational districts) that compose each category. Thus 2 districts or 9% of the districts have a proportion of less than 20% boys enrolled in primary schools and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and per cent of boys in primary schools that are included in each category. Thus the first category i.e. less than 20% proportion of boys of age-group 5-14 in primary schools covers about 0.5 lakh boys or roughly 3% of total boys of age-group 5-14 enrolled in primary schools.

Source: Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.



Map 136

PRIMARY SCHOOL-ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1961 (PROPORTION OF GIRLS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)

Purpose: Shows the proportion of girls attending primary schools to total number of girls in the age-group 5-14 in each district.

Method: The proportions of girls attending primary schools to the total number of girls in the age-group 5-14 for all the districts are classified into 5 ranges, namely, (1) less than 10%, (2) 10.00-19.9%, (3) 20.0-29.9%, (4) 30.0-39.9% and (5) 40% and above. These five ranges are assigned different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and the districts are shaded according to the ranges to which they belong.

As explained in the note to Map 134 this map is also prepared for the Educational districts.

Salient features: The percentage of primary school enrolment for girls to the total number of girls in the age-group 5-14 is 23.7 for the State. West Godavari district has recorded the highest proportion of 47.7% which is double the

State average. Guntur district occupies the next place with 43.3%. As was observed in the notes to the two previous maps, even in the case of primary school enrolment for girls, Telangana districts have recorded very low proportions, the lowest being only 6% in Adilabad district. The highest proportion in the Telangana districts is observed in Hyderabad district and stands at only 14.9% which is lower than the proportion recorded in any Coastal Andhra or Rayalaseema districts. Except for Adoni and Anantapur Educational districts, Chittoor district in Rayalaseema and Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Educational districts in the Coastal Andhra which lie in the range 20.0-29.9%, all other districts in these two regions recorded proportions higher than the State average. Thus by and large the same pattern as was observed in the case of primary school enrolment of all children and boys in Maps 134 and 135 is also discernible here.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of Primary school enrolment of girls.

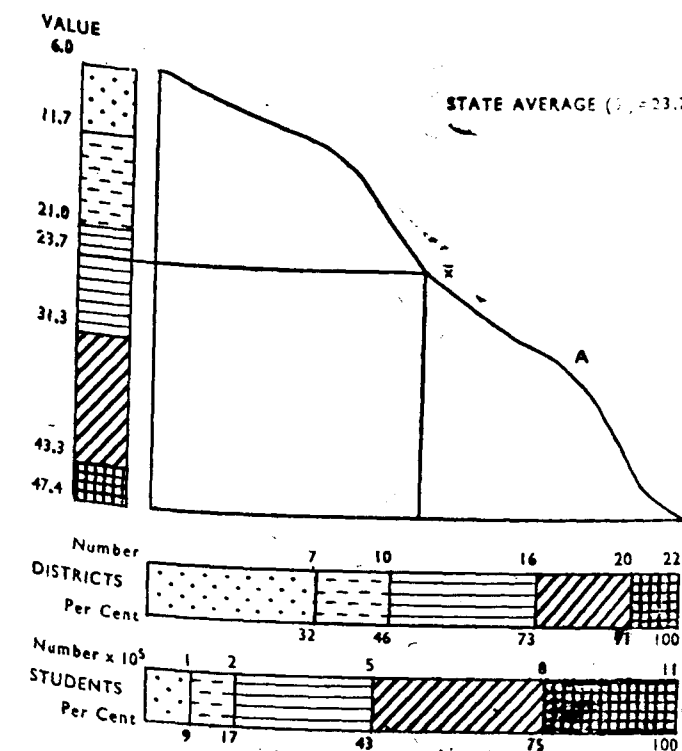
Educational district	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	6.0
Karimnagar	2	6.2
Nizamabad	3	6.6
Medak	4	6.8
Mahbubnagar	5	7.8
Nalgonda	6	9.2
Warangal	7	9.7
Khammam	8	11.7
Hyderabad	9	14.9
Adoni	10	17.3
Visakhapatnam	11	21.0
Anantapur	12	21.4
Vizianagaram	13	22.3
Chittoor	14	23.1
Cuddapah	15	27.4
Kurnool	16	29.4
Nellore	17	31.3
Srikakulam	18	35.3
East Godavari	19	36.9
Krishna	20	39.1
Guntur	21	43.3
West Godavari	22	47.4

A : This curve connects points representing the 22 Educational districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of girls of age-group 5-14 enrolled in Primary Schools as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Educational districts) that compose each category. Thus 7 districts or 32% of the districts have a proportion of less than 10% girls enrolled in Primary schools and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and per cent of girls in Primary schools that are included in each category. Thus the first category less than 10% proportion of girls of age-group 5-14 in Primary schools covers about one lakh girls or roughly 9% of the total girls of age-group 5-14 enrolled in Primary schools.

Source: Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.



Map 137

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29

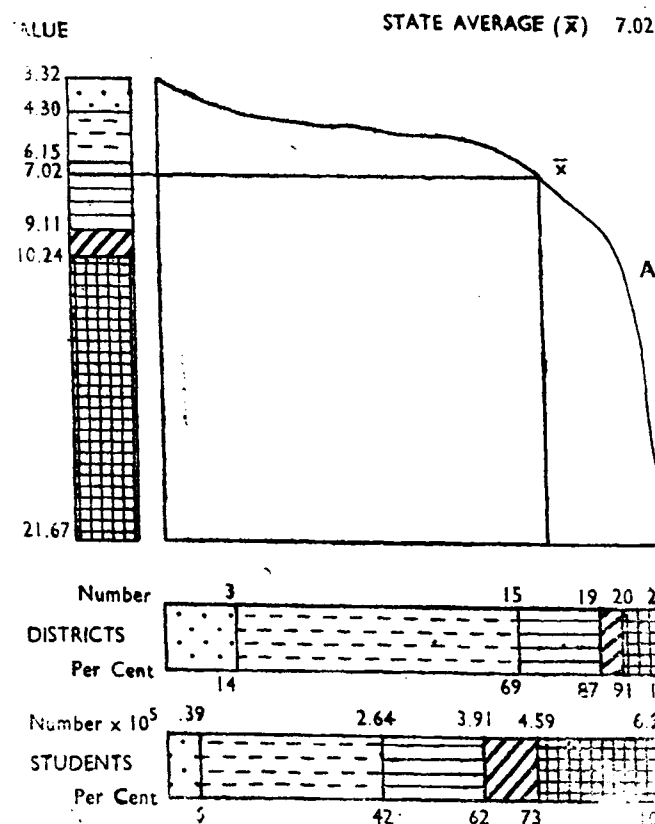
(Percentage of population in age-group 15-29 at the level of secondary and higher education)

Purpose : Indicates the proportion of persons at the level of secondary and higher education to the total population in the age-group 15-29 for each district.

Method : The districtwise proportions of persons at the level of secondary and higher education to the total population in the age-group 15-29 are divided into 5 ranges, namely, (1) Less than 4.00%, (2) 4.00-5.99%, (3) 6.00-7.99%, (4) 8.00-9.99% and (5) 10.00% and above. Different grades of hatching are used to denote these ranges as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded accordingly on the basis of the range to which it belongs.

This map is also prepared for Educational districts as explained in the note to Map 134.

Salient features : Students enrolled at the secondary and higher educational levels in the State constitute 7.02% of the population in the age-group 15-29. Hyderabad district has recorded the highest proportion of 21.67% which is mainly due to a large number of high schools and colleges in Hyderabad city. All the other Telangana districts recorded proportions much lower than the State average. Two of the 9 districts in this region, namely, Nalgonda and Adila-



bad, belong to the lowest range of less than 4.00% while the other 6 districts (excepting Hyderabad) lie in the range of 4.00-5.99%. The lowest proportion of 3.32% is observed in Adilabad district. Krishna district occupies the second place in the State with 10.24%. Though Krishna district has a very large number of high schools, the enrolment in them is not as high as in the case of Hyderabad district, particularly in Hyderabad city, where the average strength of a high school is relatively high. Apart from these two districts which incidentally are the only two districts in this State which recorded proportions of more than 10%, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Kurnool are the only other districts which recorded a proportion higher than the State average. Among the Coastal districts, only Vizianagaram Educational district belongs to the lowest range of less than 4% while Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts belong to the next higher range of 4.00-5.99%. Excepting Kurnool all the other districts in Rayalaseema also fall below the State average and recorded a proportion of about 6% with no significant variation between the districts.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of Post-Primary educational enrolment of population of age-group 15-29.

Educational district	Rank	Value	Educational district	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	3.32	Srikakulam	12	5.66
Vizianagaram	2	3.45	Cuddapah	13	5.77
Nalgonda	3	3.69	Khammam	14	5.78
Medak	4	4.30	Chittoor	15	5.89
Nizamabad	5	4.59	Adoni	16	6.15
Mahbubnagar	6	4.61	East Godavari	17	7.35
Karimnagar	7	4.64	West Godavari	18	7.42
Visakhapatnam	8	5.01	Kurnool	19	7.51
Warangal	9	5.30	Guntur	20	8.11
Anantapur	10	5.47	Krishna	21	10.24
Nellore	11	5.59	Hyderabad	22	21.67

A : This curve connects points representing the 22 Educational districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of persons at the level of secondary and higher education to the total population in the age-group 15-29 as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar exhibits the number and per cent of observations (Educational districts) that are included in each category. Thus 3 Educational districts or 14% of the Educational districts have a proportion of less than 14% of persons at the level of secondary and higher education to the total population in the age-group 15-29 and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of persons at the level of secondary and higher education to the total population in the age-group 15-29 covered by each category. Thus the first category, less than 4% covers the persons at Post-primary Educational enrolment of age-group 12-59 of about 39 thousands or roughly 6% of the persons at the level of secondary and higher education in the total population in age-group 12-59 and so on.

Source : Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 138

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29

(Percentage of male population in age-group 15-29 at the level of secondary and higher education)

Purpose : Indicates the proportion of male students at the level of secondary or higher education to the total male population in the age-group 15-29 years for each district.

Method : The districtwise percentages of enrolment of male students in the secondary and higher educational institutions to the total number of males in the age-group 15-29 are classified into five ranges, namely (1) 4.00-6.99%, (2) 7.00-9.99%, (3) 10.00-12.99% (4) 13.00-15.99% and (5) 16% and above. Different types of hatching are assigned to these five ranges as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

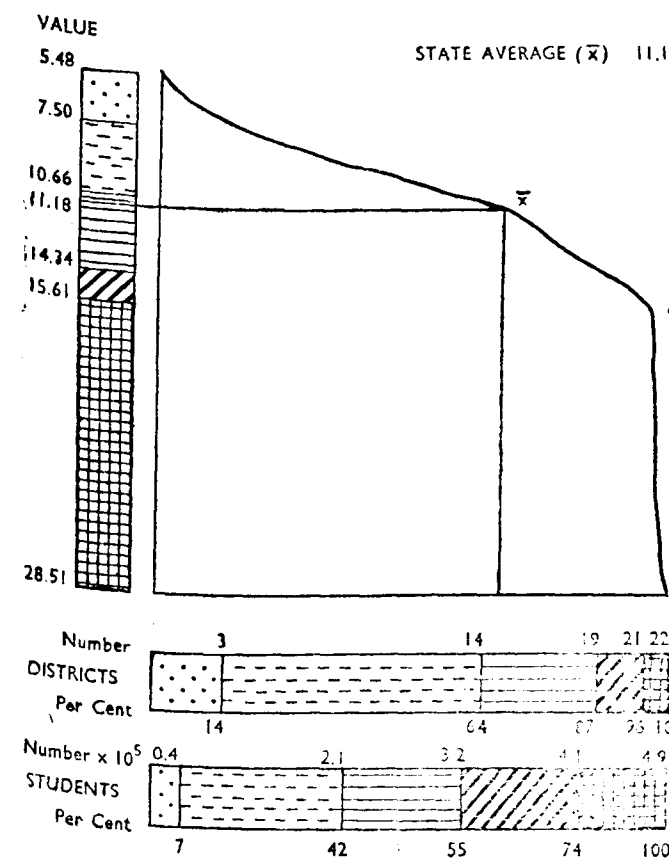
This map is also prepared for Educational districts as explained in the note to the Map 134.

Salient features : Almost the same pattern as was observed in the previous map in respect of enrolment of secondary and higher education is observed in the case of

this map also. Even here Hyderabad district occupies the top place with 28.51% as against the State average of only 11.18%. All the other districts of the State recorded proportions lower than 16.00%, the next two places going to Krishna and Guntur respectively. The variation between districts in Coastal Andhra is larger compared to Rayalaseema where almost all the districts lie close to 10% with the exception of Kurnool which recorded the highest proportion of 12.82% in this region whereas in Coastal Andhra the lowest proportion is 6.12% in Vizianagaram compared to the highest proportion of 15.61% in Krishna. The low proportions in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram Educational districts are due to the existence of the Tribal Agency tracts in these Educational districts. If Hyderabad is excluded, the variation between districts in the Telangana is slightly more significant than in the case of Rayalaseema though it is not marked as in the case of Coastal Andhra.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of Post-primary educational enrolment of male population in age-group 15-29.

Educational district	Rank	Value	Educational district	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	5.48	Chittoor	13	9.56
Vizianagaram	2	6.12	Cuddapah	14	9.61
Nalgonda	3	6.25	Adoni	15	10.66
Medak	4	7.50	Srikakulam	16	10.67
Nizamabad	5	8.06	West Godavari	17	12.03
Mahbubnagar	6	8.12	East Godavari	18	12.07
Visakhapatnam	7	8.36	Kurnool	19	12.82
Karimnagar	8	8.53	Guntur	20	14.34
Warangal	9	9.86	Krishna	21	15.61
Khammam	10	8.98	Hyderabad	22	28.51
Nellore	11.5	9.06			
Anantapur		9.06			



A : This curve connects points representing the 22 Educational districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of male students of age-group 15-29 enrolled in Post-primary education as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Educational districts) that come under each category. Thus 3 Educational districts or 14 per cent of the Educational districts have a proportion of 4.00-6.99% male students of age-group 15-29 enrolled in Post-primary education and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of male students of age-group 15-29 that come under each category. Thus the first category 4.00-6.99% of the male students enrolled at the level of Secondary or Higher education covers about 40 thousands or roughly 7 per cent of such male students in the total male population in the age-group 15-29 and so on.

Source : Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 139

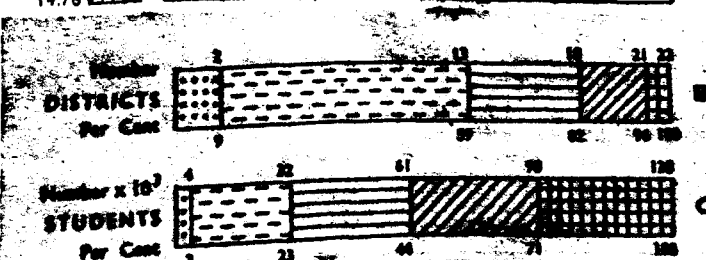
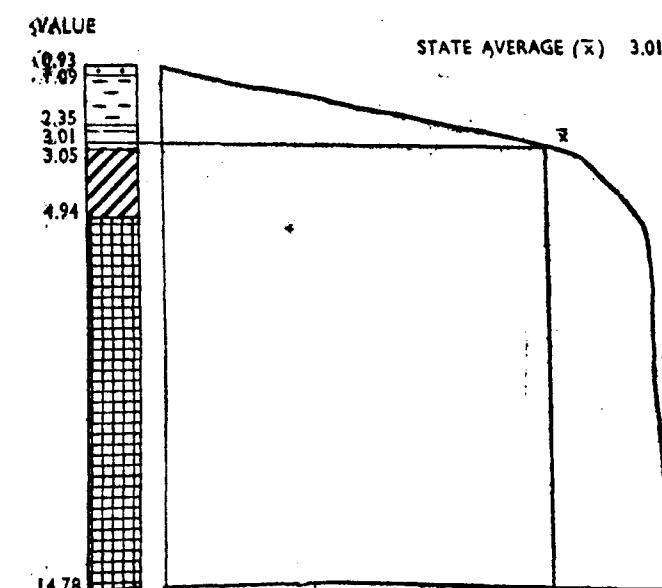
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 (Percentage of female population in age-group 15-29 at the level of secondary and higher education)

Purpose : Shows the proportion of female students at the level of secondary or higher education to the total female population in the age-group 15-29 for each district.

Method : The districtwise percentages of enrolment of female students in the secondary and higher educational institutions to the total number of females in the age-group 15-29 are classified into five ranges, namely (1) less than 1%, (2) 1.00-1.99%, (3) 2.00-2.99%, (4) 3.00-4.99% and (5) 5.00% and above. Different types of hatching are used to denote these five ranges as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

This map is also prepared for Educational districts as explained in the note to the Map 134.

Salient features : The proportion of female students at the level of secondary and higher education to the total female population in the age-group 15-29 is 3.01% for the State. Hyderabad district recorded the highest proportion of 14.78%; incidentally this is the only district with a proportion of more than 5% in the State. This is naturally due to the relatively large number of high schools and other higher educational institutions meant exclusively for girls in Hyderabad city. In the next lower category,



i.e., in the range 3.00-4.99%, lie the three well-developed Coastal Andhra districts of Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari. Relatively lower proportions are observed in the three contiguous Educational districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam in Coastal Andhra, the lowest being only 0.93% in Vizianagaram.

As was observed in the note to the previous map in the case of male students, the variation between districts in Rayalaseema is not significant also in the case of female students at the level of secondary and higher education. The highest proportion in this region is again recorded by Kurnool followed by Chittoor, both of them recording a proportion of about 2.25%. The presence of Hyderabad city which inflated the figure for Hyderabad district is responsible for the wide disparity between the proportions recorded in Hyderabad district and any other district in Telangana. Generally 5 of the 8 Telangana districts (excepting Hyderabad) fall beyond the 1.25% mark while Karimnagar and Nalgonda lie close to 1%. Khammam is the only district in Telangana (excepting Hyderabad) which recorded a proportion of about 2.5%.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of Post-primary Educational enrolment of female population in age-group 15-29.

Educational district	Rank	Value	Educational district	Rank	Value
Vizianagaram	1	0.93	Anantapur	12	1.82
Karimnagar	2	0.96	Cuddapah	13	1.86
Nalgonda	3	1.09	Chittoor	14	2.26
Srikakulam	4	1.21	Kurnool	15	2.35
Adilabad	5	1.27	Nellore	16	2.36
Mahbubnagar	6	1.36	Khammam	17	2.66
Medak	7	1.39	East Godavari	18	2.99
Nizamabad	8	1.46	West Godavari	19	3.05
Visakhapatnam	9	1.71	Guntur	20	4.04
Adoni	10	1.73	Krishna	21	4.94
Warangal	11	1.79	Hyderabad	22	14.78

A : This curve connects points representing the 22 Educational districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of female students of age-group 15-29 enrolled in Post-primary education as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Educational districts) that compose each category. Thus 2 educational districts or 9 per cent of the Educational districts have a proportion of less than 1% female students of age-group 15-29 enrolled in Postprimary education and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and per cent of female students of age-group 15-29 that come under each category. Thus the first category less than 1% of female students enrolled in post-primary education covers about 40 thousands or roughly 29 per cent of such female students in the total female population of age-group 15-29 and so on.

Source : Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 140

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the teacher-pupil ratio at the level of Primary education for each district in the State.

Method : The districtwise proportions of the number of teachers per 1,000 students in Primary schools are classified into four ranges, viz., (i) 20-24, (ii) 25-29, (iii) 30-34, and (iv) 35 and above. Different grades of hatching are used to represent these four ranges as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

This map is also prepared for educational districts as explained earlier in the note to Map 134.

Salient features : For the State as a whole there are 28 teachers for every 1,000 students in the Primary Schools. Peculiarly enough 5 of the 9 Telangana districts with poor literacy rates have 35 teachers or more per 1,000 students, the highest being 39 both in Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts, which is also the highest figure recorded for any district in the State. The main reason for the higher number of teachers in this undeveloped region is obviously the fact that enrolment in these districts is relatively very low compared to the advanced Coastal Andhra districts.

Further in some of the Tribal tracts in Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Khammam and Warangal a number of Primary schools have been opened under the Tribal Development Schemes and the enrolment in these schools is, however, very poor. In the Coastal Andhra region Visakhapatnam Educational district and East Godavari district have less than 25 teachers per 1,000 students at the Primary School level. The variation between districts in the teacher-pupil ratio in the Coastal Andhra districts is almost insignificant, almost all the districts recording figures near about 25. So is the case with the Rayalaseema districts also. However, Kurnool Educational district, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts have 28 teachers per 1,000 students while only two districts in Coastal Andhra, viz., Srikakulam and Vizianagaram Educational district have recorded this figure. The variation between districts in the Telangana region is slightly significant, the figures ranging from 31 in Hyderabad and Warangal districts to 39 in Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad which have already been mentioned.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of Teachers per 1,000 students at the primary level of education.

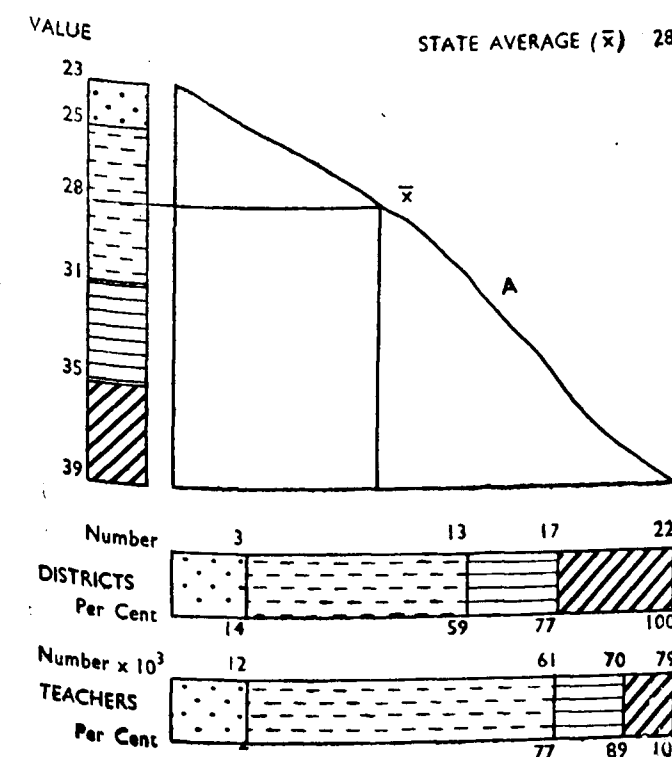
Educational districts	Rank	Value
Visakhapatnam	1-5	23
Anantapur	3	24
East Godavari	4	25
Adoni	5	26
Krishna	7	27
West Godavari	7	27
Guntur	7	27
Nellore	7	27
Srikakulam	11	28
Vizianagaram	11	28
Chittoor	11	28
Cuddapah	11	28
Kurnool	11	28
Hyderabad	14-5	31
Warangal	14-5	31
Khammam	16	33
Nalgonda	17	34
Medak	18	35
Karimnagar	19	36
Adilabad	20	37
Mahbubnagar	21-5	39
Nizamabad	21-5	39

A : This curve connects points representing the 22 Educational districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of teachers to 1,000 students in Primary schools as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Educational districts) that come under each category. Thus 3 Educational districts or 14% of educational districts have a proportion of 20-24 teachers per 1,000 students in Primary schools and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of Primary school teachers that are included in each category. Thus the first category 20-24 Primary School teachers per 1,000 students covers about 12 thousands or roughly 15 per cent of the Primary school teachers in the State and so on.

Source : Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.



Map 141

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the teacher-pupil ratio at the level of Secondary education in each district.

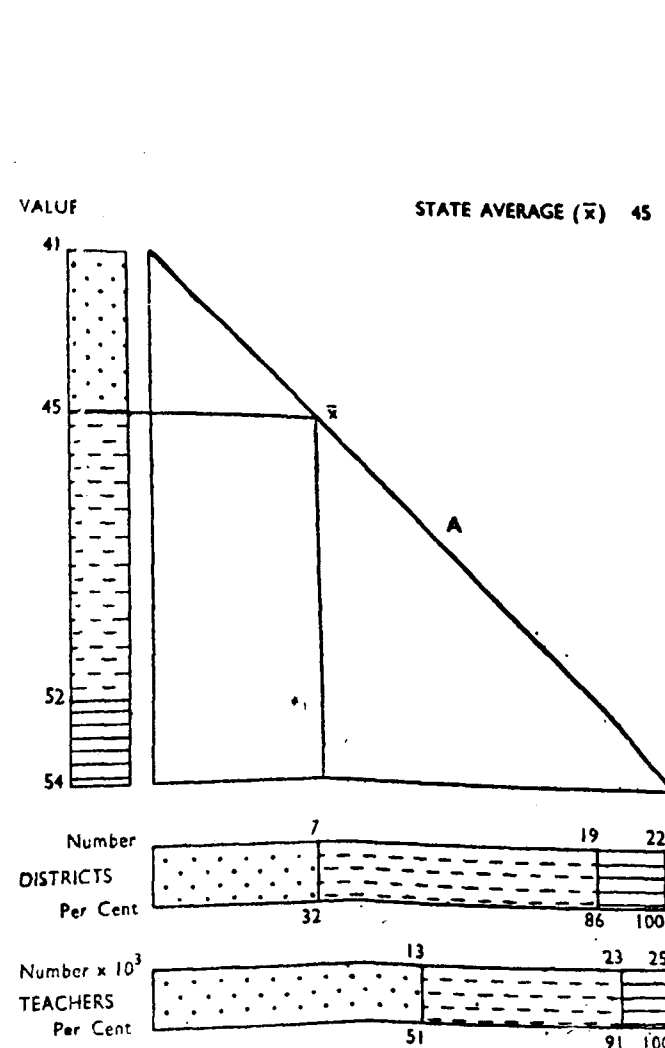
Method : The district wise proportions of the number of teachers per 1,000 students at the Secondary level of education are classified into three ranges viz., (i) 40-44, (ii) 45-49, and (iii) 50-54. These three ranges are assigned different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are shaded according to the ranges in which they lie.

This map also is prepared for Educational districts as explained in the note to Map 134.

Salient features : There are on an average 45 teachers per 1,000 students at the Secondary level of education for the State as a whole. Hyderabad district, because of the large enrolment of students at the Secondary educational level particularly in Hyderabad city, has recorded the lowest

figure of 41. Khazmmam district and Srikakulam, Vizianagaram educational districts have more than 50 teachers per 1,000 students and are the only three Educational districts lying in the highest range of 50 to 54 teachers per 1,000 students. This is due to the recent establishment of a number of Secondary schools in the tribal areas of these districts where the enrolment in the initial stages is bound to be low. The variation between districts in the teacher-pupil ratio at the Secondary level of education in the other districts of the State is not considerable; the figures in most of the districts lying near about the State average of 45. The highest ratio for Rayalaseema is observed in Kurnool which recorded 49 teachers per 1,000 students while it is 48 in Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts apart from Khammam with a ratio of 54 which has been mentioned earlier.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at the Secondary level of education.



Source : Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 142

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the teacher-pupil ratio at the University level of education for each district of the State.

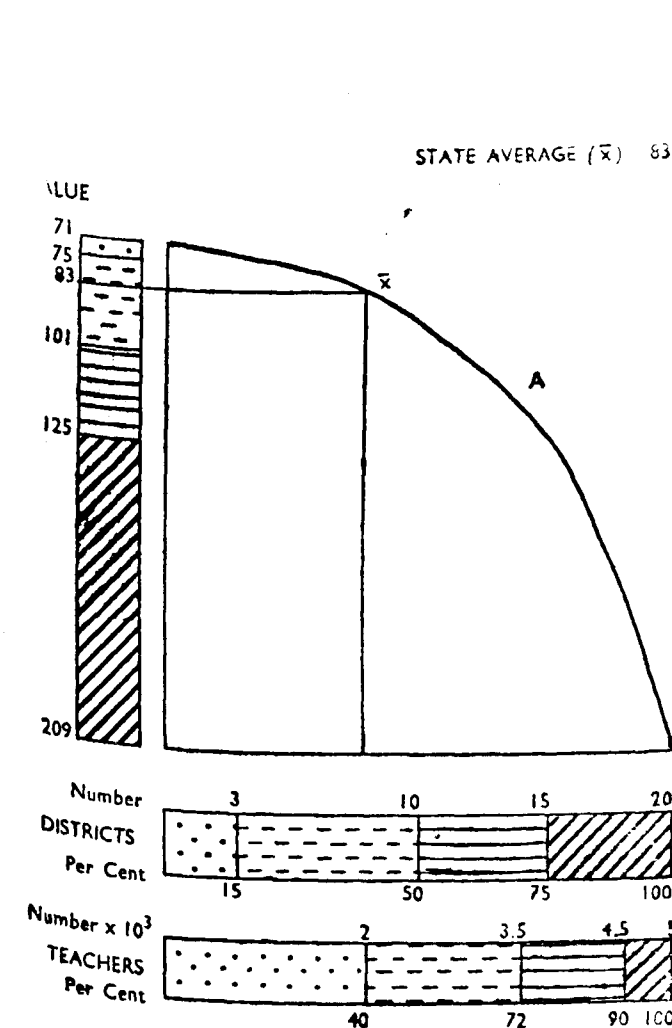
Method : The teacher-pupil ratios for all the districts are grouped into four ranges viz., (i) less than 75, (ii) 75-99, (iii) 100-124 and (iv) 125 and above. These four ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded according to the range to which it belongs.

This map also is prepared for Educational districts as explained in the note to the Map 134. Two districts viz., Mahbubnagar and Adoni Educational districts which did not have any educational institutions at the University level in 1961 are left blank without any hatching.

Salient features : There are 83 teachers per 1000 students at the University level of education for the State as a whole. Srikakulam Educational district, Chittoor, Nalgonda Medak, and Adilabad districts lie in the highest range of 125 teachers or more per 1,000 students. This is

mainly due to the fact that in these areas either colleges have been opened for the first time in recent years or a number of new colleges have come into existence a few years back. Enrolment is naturally poor in the initial stages of the establishment of colleges because of a traditional tendency of college students gravitating to centres having reputed and long-established University institutions like Visakhapatnam in Coastal Andhra and Hyderabad in Telangana. Incidentally Hyderabad district along with the educationally progressive Coastal Andhra districts of Krishna and West Godavari recorded the lowest teacher-pupil ratio of only 71 at the University level of education. Generally districts having colleges of a longer standing have a low teacher-pupil ratio compared to the districts in which colleges have been opened recently. Mahbubnagar and Adoni Educational districts did not have any educational institutions at the University level in 1961.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at the University level of education.



Source : Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 143

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE TYPES, 1961

Purpose : Shows common house-types in different districts of the State.

Method : Common house-types in each district are presented pictorially in the map.

Salient features : It is not surprising that greatly varying types of houses are found in the different regions of this vast State in view of the varying climatic conditions, variety of vegetation, cropping pattern, considerable variation in the geological structure and the differences in the economic levels of the people of each region.

House types in Coastal Andhra :

In Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the peculiar conical huts with a very steep roof of palmyra thatch, the eaves almost reaching the ground are very common. Obviously these huts are so shaped as to resist the cyclonic weather in this Coastal area. As palmyra trees are found in plenty in this area, almost all the material, i.e., beams, rafters, roof cover and even the rope for securing all these together are made out of these trees. However, in the Agency tracts of these districts though the huts continue to be low roofed, they are built in a row with common walls and a continuous roof. The roof is generally made of jungle thatch while the walls are made of wattle covered with earth. A distinct change is observed in the pattern of construction in East Godavari district. A good number of houses with country tiles or Mangalore tiles for the roofs which are not so steeply sloped as in Visakhapatnam are more common. The walls are generally made of mud or brick. In West Godavari and Krishna districts the walls are basically made of mud while the roof material is invariably paddy hay which is available in plenty in the delta region. The paddy hay is neatly arranged to form the roof and is secured well by running across ropes which are also made by twisting paddy straw. It is also common to find the peculiar paddy storage bins in front of the houses. These storage bins are deftly 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 also covered by paddy hay. In Guntur district also similar types of houses are quite common though in the western portion of the district, which is rocky and dry, the walls are made up 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 also common in Ongole area. The adjoining district of Nellore, however, has a different type of houses. A good number of houses have walls made of laterite stone which is easily available in the district. The poorer classes, however, use mud for wall construction. The roof is either paddy hay or palmyra leaf. In portions of this district including the outskirts of the district headquarters town of Nellore small low conical sheds hardly 6' or 8' in diameter, made up of palmyra leaves with a very small entrance are quite common and are inhabited by the tribe Yenadis who are the agricultural labourers as well as domestic servants of the area. These sheds have no walls.

House types in Rayalaseema :

The dry Rayalaseema districts of the State comprising Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor districts, show the house types entirely different from those found in the Coastal districts. The clusters of simple round huts with mud walls and roofs made of sheaves of dry corn stalk or jungle thatch are very common in the villages of Cuddapah district

where the people are very poor and can hardly afford any better type of house. Kurnool district and the portions of Cuddapah adjoining Kurnool show a distinct type of houses quite different from the houses found in other areas. There is a large concentration 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 wooden rafters and the upper portion covered with saline clay. The soil in this region though black cotton in its surface layer, has a formation of sheets of flaky stone just a few feet below the surface. The villagers are generally able to find the stones required for house construction in their own fields. Even in Kurnool city, stone walls are quite common where modern types of houses are also constructed with stone. In the same district, as one approaches the forest areas of Nallamalai hill region, the character of houses is observed to be different. The walls are not made of stone but bamboo mats. Bamboo and jungle grass which are available in plenty in the forest area are used for the walls and roofs respectively. The Chenchu tribal "gudems" of the Nallamalais with small round huts made up entirely of forest materials cannot fail to attract the attention of the observer.

In Anantapur district which is often affected by draught and famine, the drab, flat, mud-roofed house is common. However, thatch roofed huts also are considerable in number. The walls are made of stone and the roof is generally made of date palm leaf which is locally available.

A slightly better type of houses is found in Chittoor district which is mostly situated on the Mysore plateau. The picturesquely undulating land-scape with clean red soil seems to have had some effect on the housing pattern which is generally neat. 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 :

A distinct type of houses quite different from those observed either in Coastal Andhra or in Rayalaseema is found in Telangana region. Country tiled houses are more common than thatched houses. In fact in Medak and Nizamabad districts one comes across villages with almost all the houses having roofs made of country tiles but in the Nizamsagar Project area of Nizamabad district and also in Warangal district certain isolated villages present an entirely different picture from the other villages of the neighbourhood. In these villages the immigrants from the districts who constitute most of the population of such villages have built houses exactly similar to those described earlier in respect of Krishna district.

Flat roofed houses are more common in the drier districts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda. Generally mud is used both for the wall and roof. All the other districts of Telangana and particularly Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal exhibit a distinct bias towards the country tiled house. The inclined tile-roofed houses are preferred to the flat mud-roofed houses in these areas because the latter type of roofs cannot stand the heavier rain fall of these areas. These tiled houses generally

Map 143—Concl'd.

have an open courtyard in the middle and the tiled living portions of the house are built around it.

Another type of construction is found in the western extremity of Hyderabad district where house with walls and roof made of lime stone are very common. The roofs, however, are not flat but inclined and covered with stone shingle. This area is noted for the famous Tandur stone which is extensively used as flooring material in Hyderabad city and elsewhere in Telangana.

In the forest areas of Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam inhabited largely by the tribal population, the construction of houses conforms to the locally available forest material. The walls are generally made of wattle, plastered with earth or cow dung. The roof is thatched which is sometimes made of mere twigs and leaves. Contrary to what was observed in the case of the Agency areas in

Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, the houses of this area are more stable. Each house is independent and not a row of houses with common walls as found in the Agency tracts. The walls are also high and the roof is not so steep and low as in Visakhapatnam for the obvious reason that this area is free from gales and storms.

Such is the great variety of houses that exist in the State. The pucca houses with walls of brick in lime or cement mortar and reinforced cement concrete roof are however becoming the standardised constructions of the well-to-do in all parts of the State. But such constructions are extremely few when compared to the poor, indigenous, variegated traditional constructions that house a large majority of the people, which have been described earlier in the above paragraphs.

Source : Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments, Andhra Pradesh 1961 Census.

Map 144

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 5 AND BELOW, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage distribution of population living in villages with 5 houses or less, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 and above 100 houses in each district.

Method : Vertical bars proportionate to the percentage of population living in villages with (i) 5 houses and less, (ii) 6-15, (iii) 16-25, (iv) 26-35, (v) 36-50, (vi) 51-100 and (vii) 101 houses and above are drawn on a horizontal base divided equally into these 7 ranges. The height of each bar represents the proportion of population living in villages of the particular category in each district. The percentage values are also noted against each bar. A similar diagram is also given as an inset to represent the proportions for the State.

Salient features : About 92% of the State's population live in villages having more than 100 houses. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam districts the proportion of population in such villages is less than the State average. The lowest percentage of 75 is found in Adilabad district which has a large forest area and the highest of 99% is recorded in Guntur district where even the dry taluks have larger villages because of the extensive tobacco cultivation and a flourishing industry.

Villages with 51-100 houses contain 5 % of rural population in the State. The highest proportion of nearly 16% is observed in Adilabad district followed by Hyderabad, Medak and Srikakulam districts each with 10% or more of the district population living in villages with 51-100 houses. Clearly the higher proportion of population in these districts

in villages with 51-100 houses is due to the lower proportion of only about 85% in the higher category of villages with more than 100 houses.

In Adilabad district which has a good number of tribal villages, 4% of the population live in villages with 96-50 houses. This is the highest proportion recorded in any district for this category of villages. Hyderabad, Srikakulam, Medak and Khammam districts follow in order with 2% to 3% of population living in such villages.

Villages containing 26-35 or 16-25 houses account for about 0.5% of the State's population individually. Adilabad, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Khammam districts have more than 1% of their population living in each of these two categories of villages. The proportion of population living in the remaining two categories of villages with 6-15 houses and 5 houses or less is negligible excepting in Visakhapatnam district where about 2% of rural population live in villages with 6-15 houses. The Agency tracts of this district are responsible for this comparatively high proportion in this category.

The average size of a village in this State is fairly large. The Census village is identical with a Revenue Village and it includes in most cases the hamlets as well. This is probably the reason why very few Census villages have less than 100 houses.

Source : Primary Census Abstract of 1961 published in District Census Handbooks.

Map 145

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961

Purpose : Indicates the proportion of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in each district.

Method : A Rhombus with base proportional to the square root of the total number of households in the district is drawn in each district. Each Rhombus is divided into 25 equal parts or pockets by drawing lines parallel to the sides so that each small pocket (also in the shape of a rhombus) represents 4% of the total number of households in the district. The different proportions of households according to the number of rooms occupied by them are indicated by shading the appropriate number of small pockets in each Rhombus by four different colours namely Yellow with one dot representing households with one room, Blue with two dots indicating households with two rooms, Red with three dots denoting households with three rooms and Green representing households with more than 3 rooms, as shown in the legend to the map.

The proportions for the State are also shown in an inset diagram given below the legend. This rhombus, however, is not proportional to the total number of households in the State according to the scale used for the districts in the main map but the proportions of the four categories of households according to the number of rooms occupied are clearly depicted for the State.

Salient features : For the State as a whole 65% of the Households occupy one room while 22% have two rooms. Only 7% of the households live in three rooms. The proportion of households occupying more than three rooms is only 6%.

The proportion of households occupying one room varies from the lowest figure of 45% in Hyderabad district to about 89% in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adilabad, and Karimnagar districts also have a fairly high proportion of about 70% of such households. In the other districts of the State 50 to 60% of the households occupy one room. Generally Telangana districts contain fewer households with one room compared to either Rayalaseema or Coastal Andhra. But for the two forest-covered districts of Adilabad and Karimnagar, the highest proportion of households with one room is only 62% in Warangal district.

The proportion of households occupying two rooms is about 22% for the State. This proportion ranges from about 8% in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts to about

30% in Guntur and West Godavari districts. Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts recorded a relatively high proportion of households with two rooms compared to the other districts. Thus households occupying one and two rooms constitute roughly 87% of the total number of households in the State. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts, 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 only 13 for the State.

Seven per cent of the households in the State occupy three rooms. The highest proportion in this category is 13.2% in Hyderabad district. Only three more districts namely Guntur, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar have recorded a proportion of more than 10% of households in this category. Generally thatched houses contain fewer rooms compared to other types of houses. In view of the predominance of thatch-roofed houses in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts the proportion of the households with three rooms is only about 1.5% in these two districts as against a higher proportion in Telangana and Rayalaseema which have a considerable number of houses with tiled roofs and mud roof respectively.

Only 6% of the households in the State occupy more than three rooms. Hyderabad district has the highest proportion of about 14% in this category mainly because of the influence of Hyderabad city which has more than 25% of the households occupying three rooms or more. Guntur and East Godavari are the only two other districts in the State with a proportion of more than 10% in this category of households. Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and West Godavari districts also have fairly a high proportion of nearly 10% of households with more than three rooms.

Thus the types of houses and the economic condition of the people in different regions determine to a large extent the pattern of distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied by them. It is, however, obvious that the general standard of housing in the State is sub-standard as may be observed from the fact that a vast majority of households are housed in single-roomed houses which obviously lack privacy or other conveniences.

Source : Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments of Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 146

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY
TYPES OF WALL MATERIALS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961**

Purpose : Shows the distribution of houses according to different types of wall material used in the rural areas of each district.

Method : Squares of equal size are drawn in each district and the percentage distribution of houses according to the types of wall materials used is depicted in the squares by different kinds of hatching representing different wall materials as shown in the legend. The predominant wall material is indicated in the back ground of each district with the appropriate hatching. An inset map indicating the distribution for the State is also drawn beside the legend.

Salient features : In the rural areas of the State mud is predominantly used for the construction of walls of houses; actually 65% of the rural houses in the State have mud walls. This percentage is as high as 92 in Nalgonda, 89 in Karimnagar, 86 in Visakhapatnam, 83 in Chittoor, 83 in Warangal, and 81 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. The low proportion of mud walls in these two districts is due to the fact that a majority of houses have stone walls. Incidentally the proportion of houses with mud walls in the rural areas is higher than the corresponding proportion of houses in the urban areas in all the districts except Medak. (Please see Map 147). 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 and Medak with 72 %, Krishna with 70% and Nellore with 66% have a larger proportion of houses with mud walls than the remaining districts. Excepting Kurnool and 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. In this forest-covered district, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo appear to serve the purpose of wall material more than mud.

Among the remaining materials used for the construction of walls in the rural areas the most important is stone which is used by 17% of the houses. 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 70% and 68% of the rural houses built of stone walls stand foremost in this category. Cuddapah with 45%, Hyderabad with 30%, Mahbubnagar with 30%, Nellore with 27%, Guntur with 26%, Medak with 24% and Krishna with 13% of the houses built with stone walls come next in order. Local availability of stone in these districts is responsible for a higher proportion of houses with stone walls as explained in the note to Map 143 dealing with common house types. The lowest proportion of houses with stone walls is only 0.4% and is recorded in the rural areas of East Godavari district.

Ten per cent 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%. The disparity in the rural and urban proportions is very marked in Hyderabad and Chittoor districts. The highest proportion of 36% is recorded in the rural areas of East Godavari followed by West Godavari (28%) Srikulam (16%), Guntur and Chittoor (12%) and Nizamabad (11%). Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts have recorded very low proportions of only 0.6% to 0.8%. In the Rayalaseema districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and in the Telangana districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak and Nalgonda bricks are not so commonly used for the construction of walls in the rural areas.

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are also used for constructing walls in 8% of the sample houses in the rural areas of the State, as against the corresponding proportion of 7% 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 stalk of redgram in the districts where it is grown and bamboo in the forest regions. Obviously, the districts with considerably large forest area have a relatively higher proportion of walls made of grass, bamboo, etc. The rural areas of Adilabad district have the highest proportion of 46% of houses in this category followed by 37% in Khammam district. The rural areas of East Godavari and West Godavari come next in order with 17% and 15% respectively while in Warangal, Krishna, Nizamabad and Guntur districts, this percentage ranges between 7 and 9. In the rural areas of all the other districts this proportion is less than 7%.

Timber, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets and cement concrete are also used as wall material in the rural areas of the State. House with walls made of timber or cement concrete are found in very meagre proportions of 2 and 1 respectively per 1,000 houses. Timber is used by 1.5%, 1.0% and 0.5% of rural houses in Adilabad, Guddapah and East Godavari districts respectively.

The houses using "other materials" for wall construction are only 0.5% in the rural areas of Hyderabad district and insignificant in all other parts of the State.

Thus mud is the predominant wall material in the rural areas of all the districts in Coastal Andhra, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts of Rayalaseema and all the Telangana districts except Adilabad where grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are used as wall material to a slightly larger extent than mud because of the local availability of these materials in the forest areas of the district. In Kurnool and Anantapur districts, stone is the predominant wall material, while the proportion of houses, with stone walls is also significant in Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Guntur and Nellore also. The proportion of brick walls is worth mentioning only in East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

Source : Subsidiary Table E-IV, 1 in Part IV-A — A Report on Housing and Establishments, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY
TYPES OF WALL MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage distribution of houses using different types of wall materials in the urban areas of each district.

Method : Squares of equal size are drawn in each district. The percentage distribution of houses according to different wall materials used is indicated by different kinds of hatching representing different wall materials as shown in the legend. The area outside the squares is hatched according to the predominant wall material of the respective districts. An inset map showing the distribution of houses with different wall materials for the State is also drawn beside the legend.

Salient features : In the urban areas of the State mud is used as wall material to the extent of the 40% of the houses followed very closely by 38.3% of houses using bricks for the walls. Thus these two types of wall materials account for 78% of urban houses in the State. The other materials which are used for the construction of the 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 whose percentage is insignificant being only 0.05%.

Medak district (urban) has a very large proportion of 72% of the houses with mud walls, followed by fairly high proportions of 65.3% and 62% in the urban areas of Srikalakulam and Karimnagar districts respectively. This, in a way, reflects the poor urban development in these districts. Also in the urban areas of Khammam district (52.4%), Nellore district (52.3%) and Nizamabad (52%) 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.

The use of bricks as wall material is common in house building in urban areas and more so in recent years. Considering the figures for the urban areas of the State as a whole, 38% of the houses are constructed of brick walls. The proportion of such houses is the highest in Hyderabad district urban, where 65% of the houses belong to this category followed by 56% and 51% in the urban areas of Chittoor and East Godavari districts respectively. The urban areas of Warangal, West Godavari, Khammam with 49%, 48% and 43% res-

pectively, come next in order. The lowest proportions are seen in the urban areas of Kurnool and Medak districts with 6% and 7% 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 next important material used for walls in the urban areas of the State is stone which accounts for 14% of the houses. This material is very commonly used as wall material in the urban areas of Kurnool district, where 60% of the houses belong to this category. Cuddapah and Anantapur districts with 40% and 39% also have 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 the State average of 14.3%. The lowest proportion of 0.1% is found in Karimnagar district.

In urban areas also grass, leaves etc. are used as wall material to some extent. Taking the combined figure for the urban areas of the State, 6.9% of the houses have walls made of grass leaves, or bamboo. Adilabad district with 28% accounts for the largest proportion of houses in this category followed by 16% in Nalgonda, 15% in Kurnool 14% in West Godavari, 12% in Guntur, 11% in Anantapur and 10% in Krishna districts. All the other districts recorded only less than 10.0%, the lowest proportion being 0.1% recorded in Chittoor district. In such urban centres as Vijayapuri in Nalgonda district and Kadam Damsite in Adilabad district, a large number of temporary sheds for labourers may have grass or wattle or bamboo mat walled construction.

Cement concrete, timber, 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. The urban areas of Krishna district account for the highest proportion of 1.3% for cement concrete, while Adilabad with 1.0% for timber recorded the highest proportion.

Thus even in the urban areas, houses with mud walls constitute a major proportion in all the districts of the State except East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor and Hyderabad where houses with brick walls are more common and Kurnool and Anantapur districts where stone is the predominant wall material.

Source : Subsidiary Table E, 1 in Part IV-A — A Report on Housing and Establishments, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 148

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY TYPES OF ROOF MATERIALS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage distribution of households using different types of roof materials in the rural areas of each district.

Method : Squares of equal size are drawn in each district. Different types of hatching, representing the different roof materials as shown in the legend, are marked in the squares according to the percentage of households using each type of roof material. The districts outside the squares are shaded according to the predominant roof material used in the respective districts. An inset map showing the distribution of houses according to the different types of roof materials for the State is also drawn beside the legend.

Salient features : In the rural areas of the State the proportion of houses according to the roof material used are as follows : 62.7% are of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo; 20.1% are of tiles, slate, shingle; 13.1% of other material which is mostly mud; 21.0% of brick and lime; 1.5% of concrete and stone slabs; 0.4% of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal 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 common in the Coastal area of the State, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts in Rayalaseema and in Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts in the Telangana region. The largest proportion of 92% of thatched houses is recorded in Khammam district, where jungle thatch is quite popular as roofing material closely followed by 88% in Nellore district and 87% in both Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts where palmyra leaves are the chief roofing materials. The other districts where this proportion is more than 65 per cent are Krishna, Chittoor, West Godavari, East Godavari, and Cuddapah where paddy hay in the delta region and the corn stalks in the dry region serve as convenient roofing material. The lowest proportion of houses in this category is 27.1 per cent recorded in Nizamabad district.

Tiles though not as common as thatch are also used as roof material in the rural areas. 20% of the houses in the rural areas have tiled roofs. 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% and 72% respectively while the urban proportions are 60% and 50% respectively (Please see Map 149). Incidentally these two districts have recorded the two highest proportions of houses with tiled roofs in the rural areas of the State. With the exception of East Godavari and Guntur districts, in all other Andhra districts the proportion of houses with tiled roofs is less than the State average of 20%. But in all the Telangana districts, excepting Mahbubnagar and Khammam, the proportion of such houses is more than 20%. 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.

The next important material used for the roofs of the rural houses in the State is mud which is almost the only material included under the category of "all other materials."

The saline mud available locally is used for the flat roofing in areas having low or scanty rainfall. Bamboo or palm leaf mats are spread over wooden rafters and they are covered by a thick layer of saline mud which does not allow water to easily soak through. This also renders the rooms to be cool in hot summer by reducing radiation. There are 13% of such houses in the rural areas of the State, the highest proportion being recorded in Anantapur and Kurnool districts with 61% each. In Mahbubnagar district also the proportion is fairly high with 51% while in Nalgonda, Cuddapah and Guntur districts it is only 32%, 22%, and 20% respectively. In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam such houses are very rare.

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% in the urban areas of the State (please see Map 149). In the Telangana area except in Mahbubnagar district to some extent, there are very few houses with brick and lime roofs as 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 the houses with brick and lime roof while the highest proportion of 5.3% in the State is found in Cuddapah district followed by 4.1% in Guntur district. In Mahbubnagar district also there are 3.0% of such houses.

The rural areas of the State have concrete or stone slab roofs for 1.5% of the houses. The few houses shown as having cement concrete and stone slab roofs in the rural areas generally represent houses having mostly stone slabs for the roofs. The proportion of 19% of these houses in Hyderabad district is because of the stone quarried in Tandur taluk being used for roofing in that area and the neighbourhood as in Vicarabad taluk.

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 5% and Medak district with 2% lead the other districts while the lowest proportion of 0.1% is noticed in East Godavari and Anantapur districts.

Thus, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo form the predominant roof material in all the Coastal Andhra districts, Cuddapah and Chittoor in Rayalaseema and all the districts of Telangana except Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts. Mud roofs are predominant in Anantapur and Kurnool in Rayalaseema and Mahbubnagar in Telangana while houses with tiled roofs form the majority in Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts.

Source : Subsidiary Table E-IV-2 in Part IV-A — A Report on Housing and Establishments, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 149

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY TYPES OF ROOF MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose : Shows the percentage distribution of houses using different types of roof materials in the urban areas of each district.

Method : Squares of equal size are drawn in each district. The percentage distribution of houses using different roof materials in the urban areas of each district is indicated in these squares by different types of hatching representing different roof materials as shown in the legend. The area outside the squares is shaded by the hatching relating to the predominant roof material of the respective districts. An inset map is also drawn showing the distribution for the State.

Salient features : Even in the urban areas of the State grass, leaves, thatch, wood or bamboo are used as roof material by a larger proportion of houses than those using any other material viz., tiles, brick and lime, iron sheets etc. which may be indicative of the poor economic condition of a large number of town dwellers as well. Most of the slums have thatched houses. The smaller towns in the midst of agricultural areas generally have a large number of houses with roofs of paddy straw or palmyra leaves. In the urban areas of the State 37% of the houses are having thatched roofs as compared to 34% with tiled roofs, 12% with brick and lime, 9% with mud roofs and 5% with concrete and stone slabs, 3% with corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 0.9% with asbestos cement sheets for the roofs. The highest proportion of 69% of the 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% in Nalgonda to 54% 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 existence of Hyderabad City, where thatched roofs are not so common, except in a few slum areas. The urban areas of Adilabad district recorded 36% while Anantapur and Kurnool recorded 30% and 28% respectively. Generally the urban areas in Telangana districts have a lower proportion of houses with thatched roofs, than the urban areas of the 11 districts in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions.

Tiles are used by 33.6% of the houses in the urban areas, of the State as roof material. It is generally seen that tiles are more commonly used in the urban areas than in the rural areas (please see Map 148). Telangana districts have more tile roofed urban houses than the Andhra districts. To be specific, the urban areas of East Godavari with 45% and West Godavari with 37% are the only two districts in the Andhra region which have recorded a figure higher than that of the State urban proportion of 33.6% as against all Telangana districts (except Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda) which have a higher proportion. Warangal district has recorded the highest proportion of 73.4% followed by 61% in Karimnagar, 60% in Medak district and 50% 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-storeyed building can be raised over mud roof and not over tiled houses.

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As indicated earlier, brick and lime are used by 12% of the houses as roof material in the urban areas of the State. In general, the urban areas have a larger proportion of such houses than the rural areas. The highest proportion of 23% is recorded in Chittoor district followed by Hyderabad district (20%), Krishna district (16%), and Nellore district (15%). The lowest proportion of 2.9% is observed in Srikakulam district.

Mud, the only material included under "Other materials" is used as roof material in the low or scanty rainfall areas of the State comprising Kurnool and 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 52% and 56% respectively while in Mahbubnagar, Cuddapah and Nalgonda the proportions are 34%, 23% and 13% respectively. In the other two districts viz., Guntur and Chittoor the proportion is 7%. The proportion of houses with mud roofs is very low in all the other districts and in Warangal and Karimnagar districts mud roofs are practically non-existent.

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 Hyderabad city 11% of the houses are having cement concrete roofs.

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% of the urban houses in Adilabad district have corrugated iron or zinc sheet roofs, while these materials are used to the extent of 8.2% in Medak district and 6.7% in Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts. Several people in this area seem to prefer this mainly as 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 Damsite or in the labour housing colonies of the coal town of Kothagudem in Khammam district. These materials appear to have been used for the roofs of the houses to a larger extent in the Telangana districts than in the Andhra districts. In fact the highest proportion recorded in Andhra districts is only 2.1% in Chittoor followed by 1.6% in Nellore district. In Hyderabad city and in the urban areas of Bodhan taluk in Nizamabad district, Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district and 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 roofs, by the concerned managements.

Thus in all the Coastal Andhra districts except East Godavari district, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts in Rayalaseema and in Nalgonda and Khammam districts in Telangana, thatched roofs are more common even in the urban areas. Houses with mud roofs constitute the majority only in the three contiguous districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Mahbubnagar. Tiled houses are predominant in all the Telangana districts except Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam districts.

Source : Subsidiary Table E-IV. 2 in Part IV-A — A Report on Housing and Establishments, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 150

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1961

Purpose : Shows the number of Census houses used as Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc., per 10,000 Census Houses in each taluk of the State and thereby gives an indication of the medical facilities available.

Method : The proportions of Medical Institutes (number of Census houses used as Public Health or Medical institutions, hospitals etc., obtained from the Census House-lists) per 10,000 houses for all the taluks in the State are grouped into four ranges, viz., (i) less than 5.0, (ii) 5.0-9.9, (iii) 10.0-14.9 and (iv) 15.0 and above. Different types of hatching are used to represent these ranges as shown in the legend to the map. Each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The following statement shows for each district the number of Census houses used as Public Health and Medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc., the number of medical institutes per 10,000 Census houses and the number of taluks in the four ranges of number of medical institutes per 10,000 Census houses.

State/District	No. of Census houses used as Public Health and Medical Institutions etc.	No. of Medical institutions per 10,000 Census houses	No. of taluks according to number of medical institutions per 10,000 Census houses			
			Less than 5.0	5.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	6,448	9	58	80	34	17
1. Srikakulam	242	5	7	3	1	..
2. Visakhapatnam	259	5	5	5	..	..
3. East Godavari	560	12	2	5	3	2
4. West Godavari	498	14	..	..	6	2
5. Krishna	642	16	..	3	2	5
6. Guntur	774	13	..	4	3	2
7. Nellore	402	10	..	9	3	1
8. Chittoor	288	8	4	6	..	1
9. Cuddapah	235	9	1	4	4	..
10. Anantapur	258	8	3	4	4	..
11. Kurnool	354	9	4	4	3	2
12. Mahbubnagar	138	4	7	5	..	..
13. Hyderabad	784	23	1	4	2	1
14. Medak	128	6	4	3	..	1
15. Nizamabad	177	9	..	5	2	..
16. Adilabad	84	4	5	5	..	..
17. Karimnagar	179	6	4	3	..	..
18. Warangal	162	6	4	2	..	..
19. Khammam	114	6	3	4	..	..
20. Nalgonda	170	5	4	2	1	..

For the State as a whole there are only 9.2 medical institutions per 10,000 Census Houses. This proportion is higher in developed and advanced districts namely, Hyderabad, Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur, East Godavari and Nellore which have 10 or more medical institutions. Hyderabad district containing the capital city of Hyderabad has the highest number of 23 medical institutions per 10,000 Census houses. The reason for higher proportion of hospitals etc., in these districts is that they have a number of well developed urban centres. Among the other districts Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nizamabad have 8 to 9 hospitals per 10,000 Census houses while for all the other districts the figure was between 4 to 6 only. Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts

have recorded the lowest figure of 4 hospitals or dispensaries per 10,000 Census houses.

The variation in the number of medical institutions between taluks is considerable and a clear contrast is observed between the taluks containing a number of developed urban centres and those with a few or none at all. Hyderabad west taluk which is made up of almost entirely the town-group of Hyderabad naturally occupies the first place with a proportion of 31.2 followed by Vijayawada taluk containing Vijayawada city, recording a figure of 26.8. Gudivada taluk in Krishna district and Rajahmundry taluk in East Godavari district are the only two other taluks in the State with a proportion of more than 20. Kakinada taluk in East Godavari district, Eluru and Tanuku taluks in West Godavari district, Bandar, Jaggayyapet and Nuzvid taluks in Krishna district, Tenali, and Ongole taluks in Guntur district, Nellore taluk in Nellore district, Chandragiri taluk in Chittoor district, Giddalur and Nandyal taluks in Kurnool district and Zahirabad taluk in Medak district have 15 to 17 medical institutions per 10,000 Census Houses. Among these taluks Jaggayyapet, Nuzvid, Ongole, Chandragiri, Giddalur, Nandyal and Zahirabad do not have advanced Community Development Blocks and consequently have a number of Health Centres etc. Further, in Chandragiri taluk Renigunta town has large Railway and Christian Mission Hospitals and Tirupati also has the fairly large Ruiya Hospital, besides the Govt. and Devasthanam's hospitals. In Zahirabad, Nandyal, Ongole, Nuzvid, Jaggayyapet towns there are a number of medical institutions maintained by Christian Missions. In some of these areas as in Krishna district, the old District Boards were maintaining a number of medical dispensaries in several taluks.

Among the 34 taluks in the range 10.00-14.99 West Godavari has as many as 6 taluks out of a total of 8 taluks in this category while the remaining two taluks lie in the next higher category. There is not even one taluk having a proportion of 10.00 or more in Visakhapatnam, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. Incidentally Kalvakurthi taluk in Mahbubnagar district has only a proportion of 0.6 the lowest recorded in any taluk in the State. The next lower proportion of about 2 hospitals per 10,000 Census houses is observed in the two Andhra taluks of Cheepurupalle in Srikakulam district and Yellavaram in East Godavari district. In Rayalaseema, Madakasira taluk in Anantapur district and Pattikonda taluk in Kurnool district have a very low proportion of about 2.7.

With 138 or more than 75% taluks in the State having less than 10 medical institutions per 10,000 houses, of which 58 taluks do not have even five, medical facilities in the State cannot be said to be satisfactory. The Agency taluks of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari (except Chinakapalle and Paderu taluks in Visakhapatnam district) which have a number of tribal development schemes in operation, in Satyavedu taluk in Chittoor district, Kamalapuram taluk in Cuddapah district, Kadiri and Madakasira taluks in Anantapur district, Pattikonda taluk in Kurnool district, most of the taluks in Mahbubnagar district, Narayankhed, Gajwel and Siddipet taluks in Medak district, Asifabad, Sirpur, Chinnur and Mudhol taluks in Adilabad district, Sultanabad, Manthani, and Huzurabad taluks in Karimnagar district, Narasampet, Bhoorgampadu and Kothagudem taluks in Khammam district and Ramannapet taluk in Nalgonda district seem to be particularly lacking in medical facilities.

Map 150—Contd.

Limitation of the data used : The data regarding the number of Census Houses used as medical institutions etc., available in Table E-I "Uses of occupied Census Houses" prepared on the basis of Census House-lists are used for this map because the number of medical institutions furnished by the State Medical Department does not cover private hospitals, dispensaries, clinics etc. Further, talukwise data are not available with the Medical Department. The number of medical institutions obtained from the House-lists covers all types of hospitals, dispensaries etc. However, in a few cases it is likely that a hospital or a medical institution located in more than one house bearing different Census House numbers would have been considered as more than one hospital or institution according to the number of Census houses occupied by it. Even so, these figures represent a better picture of the medical facilities actually available to the people than the figures of Government Hospitals and Dispensaries maintained by the State Medical Department. A statement showing the number of medical institutions as per the Census house-lists data and as furnished by the State Medical Department is given below for purposes of comparison.

State/District	Number of medical institutions	
	As per the Census House-lists, 1960 (a)	As furnished by the State Medical Department (1960-61) (b)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6,448	1,673
1. Srikakulam	242	96
2. Visakhapatnam	259	122
3. East Godavari	560	135
4. West Godavari	498	102
5. Krishna	642	146
6. Guntur	774	160
7. Nellore	402	132
8. Chittoor	288	68
9. Cuddapah	235	74
10. Anantapur	258	70
11. Kurnool	354	134
12. Mahbubnagar	138	42
13. Hyderabad	784	134
14. Medak	128	43
15. Nizamabad	177	35
16. Adilabad	84	46
17. Karimnagar	179	38
18. Warangal	162	40
19. Khammam	114	22
20. Nalgonda	170	34

Note : (a) No. of Census houses used as Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries, etc.

(b) No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries as in Statistical Abstract 1961. (As furnished by Special Officer, Indian Medicine and Director of Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh).

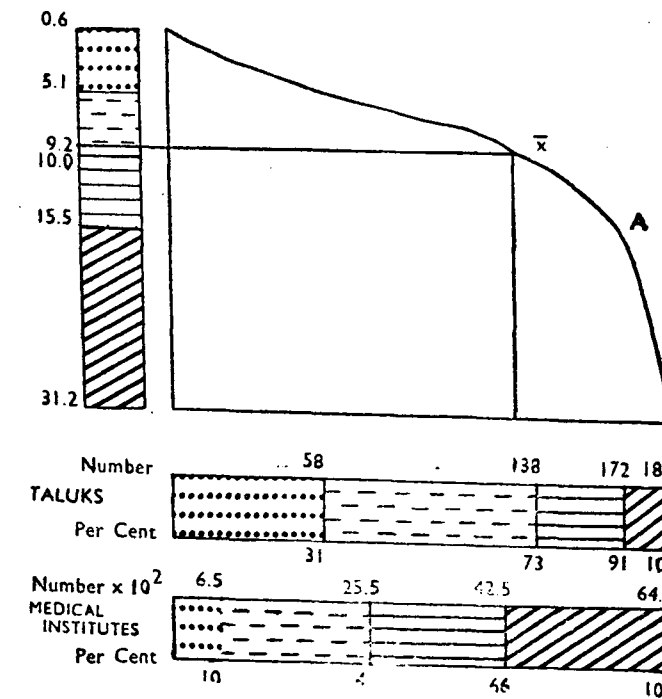
The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of taluks in different ranges of proportion of Medical Institutions per 10,000 Census Houses.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Kalvakurthi	1	0.6	Yellavaram	7.5	2.2
Shadnagar	2.5	1.5	Kollapur	7.5	2.2
Alampur	2.5	1.5	Bhoorgampadu	9	2.5
Cheepurupalle	5	2.1	Chodavaram	10.5	2.6
Gajwel	5	2.1	Mudhol	10.5	2.6
Chinnur	5	2.1	Narasampet	13.5	2.7

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Pattikonda	13.5	2.7	Madnur	78.5	5.9
Siddipet	13.5	2.7	Madhira	80	6.0
Asifabad	13.5	2.7	Bodhan	81.5	6.1
Madakasira	16.5	2.8	Sirsilla	81.5	6.1
Sirpur	16.5	2.8	Peddapuram	83.5	6.3
Manthani	18.5	2.9	Ibrahimpatnam	83.5	6.3
Jangaon	18.5	2.9	Kandukur	58	6.5
Yellamanchili	21	3.0	Tekkali	86.5	6.6
Nagarkurnool	21	3.0	Podili	86.5	6.6
Huzurabad	21	3.0	Anakapalle	89.5	6.7
Parvathipuram	23.5	3.1	Puttur	89.5	6.7
Narayankhed	23.5	3.1	Rayachoti	89.5	6.7
Pargi	25.5	3.2	Pulivendla	89.5	6.7
Narasampet	25.5	3.2	Dharmavaram	92	6.8
Palakonda	27	3.3	Kothapeta	94.5	7.0
Salur	29	3.4	Kaikalur	94.5	7.0
Nandikotkur	29	3.4	Sattenapalle	94.5	7.0
Ramannapet	29	3.4	Rajampet	94.5	7.0
Pathapatnam	31.5	3.6	Wanaparthy	97	7.1
Bheemunipatnam	31.5	3.6	Narasannapet	99	7.2
Rampachodavaram	33.5	3.7	Tiruvur	99	7.2
Sultanabad	33.5	3.7	Medchal	99	7.2
Atmakur	35	3.8	Rapur	101.5	7.3
Sruggavapurukota	37	3.9	Gadwal	101.5	7.3
Mahbubabad	37	3.9	Chintapalle	103	7.4
Kothagudem	37	3.9	Prathipadu	104	7.5
Kadiri	39	4.0	Vizianagaram	106.5	7.6
Medak	41	4.1	Punganur	106.5	7.6
Suryapet	41	4.1	Sangareddy	106.5	7.6
Huzurnagar	41	4.1	Utnur	106.5	7.6
Devarakonda	43	4.2	Amalapuram	110	7.7
Sompeta	45	4.3	Badvel	110	7.7
Satyavedu	45	4.3	Allagadda	110	7.7
Kamalapuram	45	4.3	Palmaner	113	7.8
Bangarupalem	48	4.4	Rayadrug	113	7.8
Kuppam	48	4.4	Narsapur	11	7.8
Kodangal	50.5	4.5	Kavali	115	7.9
Yellandu	50.5	4.5	Paderu	117.5	8.2
Mulug	52	4.6	Kovur	117.5	8.2
Alur	53.5	4.7	Madanapalle	117.5	8.2
Boath	53.5	4.7	Karimnagar	117.5	8.2
Kalahasti	55.5	4.8	Jagtial	120.5	8.3
Dhone	55.5	4.8	Khammam	120.5	8.3
Ichchapuram	57.5	4.9	Nandigama	122.5	8.4
Metpalli	57.5	4.9	Nugur	122.5	8.4
Kanigiri	61.5	5.1	Vinukonda	124	8.5
Makthal	61.5	5.1	Palnad	126	8.6
Lakshettipet	61.5	5.1	Tadpatri	126	8.6
Khanapur	61.5	5.1	Hyderabad East	126	8.6
Bhadrachalam	61.5	5.1	Razole	128	8.8
Miryalguda	65	5.2	Koilkuntla	129	9.1
Bobbili	66	5.3	Banswada	130	9.3
Achampt	67.5	5.4	Warangal	131	9.4
Udayagiri	67.5	5.4	Yellareddy	132	9.5
Andole (Jogipet)	71	5.5	Vayalpad	133	9.6
Penukonda	71	5.5	Visakhapatnam	35	9.7
Markapur	71	5.5	Repalle	135	9.7
Kamareddy	71	5.5	Mahbubnagar	135	9.7
Nirmal	71	5.5	Sullurpet	137	9.8
Parkal	75	5.6	Banganapalle	138	9.9
Darsi	75	5.6	Tuni	139	10.0
Adilabad	75	5.6	Gudur	140.5	10.1
Naleonda	75	5.6	Adoni	140.5	10.1
Chittoor	77	5.7	Venkatagiri	142.5	10.2
Chevela	78.5	5.9	Atmakur	142.5	10.2
			Armur	144	10.5
			Pithapuram	145	10.7
			Gandavaram	146.5	10.8

Map 150—Concl'd.

Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value	Taluk	Rank	Value
Narasaraopet	146.5	10.8	Uravakonda	157.5	11.8	Kurnool	169	13.5	Tanuku	179	16.7
Chintalapudi	149	10.9	Bheemavaram	159.5	11.9	Narsapur	170	13.8	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	180	16.8
Proddatur	149	10.9	Tandur	159.5	11.9	Kovvur	171	14.0	Nandyal	181	16.9
Anantapur	149	10.9	Hindupur	161	12.2	Ramachandrapuram	172	14.5	Ongole	182	17.1
Sidhout	151	11.0	Nizamabad	162	12.5	Nuzvid	173	15.5	Tenali	183	19.3
Divi	152	11.2	Cuddapah	163.5	12.8	Zahirabad	174	15.8	Nellore	184	19.7
Bhongir	153	11.3	Atmakur	163.5	12.8	Kakinada	175	15.9	Jaggayyapet	185	19.8
Gooty	154	11.4	Jammalamadugu	165	13.0	Giddalur	176	16.1	Rajahmundry	186	22.4
Srikakulam	155.5	11.6	Guntur	166.5	13.1	Chandragiri	177	16.3	Gudivada	187	22.7
Vicabad	155.5	11.6	Bapatla	166.5	13.1	Eluru	178	16.6	Vijayawada	188	26.5
Tadepalligudem	157.5	11.8	Polavaram	168	13.4				Hyderabad West	189	31.2

VALUE STATE AVERAGE ($\bar{x}$) 9.2

A : This curve connects points representing the 189 taluks of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of medical institutes per 10,000 of Census houses as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (Taluks) that are included in each category. Thus 58 taluks or 31% of the taluks have a proportion of less than 5.0 medical Institutes per 10,000 of Census houses and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of Medical Institutes covered by each category. Thus the first category less than 5.0 covers about 650 medical Institutes or roughly 10% of the total medical institutes in the State and so on.

Source : Part IV-B, Housing and Establishment Tables; Andhra Pradesh, 1961 Census.

Map 151

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the number of hospital beds available per one lakh of population in each district.

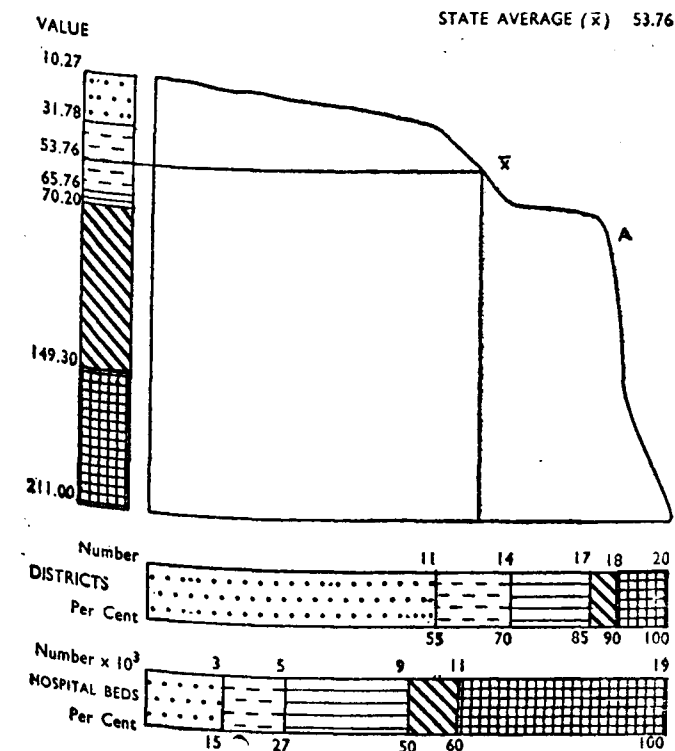
Method : The proportion of the number of hospital beds obtained from the State Medical Department per one lakh of population for all the districts are grouped into 5 ranges, viz., (i) 10.00 to 29.99, (ii) 30.00 to 49.99, (iii) 50.00 to 69.99, (iv) 70.00 to 89.99 and (v) 90 and above. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : There are about 54 hospital beds per one lakh of population for the State as a whole. Only two districts in the State, viz., Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam have more than 100 beds per one lakh of population. The highest figure of 211 is recorded in Hyderabad district while Visakhapatnam has about 149 beds per one lakh population. The two big hospitals, viz., the Osmania General Hospital,

Hyderabad and the Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad apart from a number of fairly big hospitals for women and other special institutions like the Sarojinidevi Eye Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital etc., in Hyderabad town-group and the existence of the King George Hospital in Visakhapatnam are responsible for the larger number of hospital beds in these two districts. East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool and Chittoor districts have recorded a higher figure than the State average and have near about 70 beds per one lakh of population (the figure is slightly higher than 70 in East Godavari district). West Godavari, Nellore and Krishna come next in importance. All the Telangana districts except Hyderabad as also Srikakulam, Anantapur and Cuddapah have recorded very low figures and lie in the lowest range of 10.00 to 29.99 beds per one lakh of population.

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given below illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population.

District	Rank	Value
Medak	1	10.27
Srikakulam	2	11.75
Karimnagar	3	13.32
Adilabad	4	14.37
Cuddapah	5	16.77
Khammam	6	16.88
Nalgonda	7	18.35
Mahbubnagar	8	21.69
Nizamabad	9	23.48
Warangal	10	28.78
Anantapur	11	28.91
Krishna	12	31.78
Nellore	13	33.73
West Godavari	14	44.08
Chittoor	15	65.76
Kurnool	16	66.01
Guntur	17	67.01
East Godavari	18	70.20
Visakhapatnam	19	149.30
Hyderabad	20	211.00



A : This curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population as shown on the Y-axis.

B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 11 districts or 55% of the districts have a proportion of 10.00-29.99 hospital beds per 100,000 of population and so on.

C : This bar shows the number and percentage of hospital beds covered by each category. Thus the first category 10.00-29.99 covers about three thousand hospital beds or roughly 15% of the total number of hospital beds in the State and so on.

Source : Director of Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh.

Map 152

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose : Shows the number of medical doctors available per one lakh of population in each district.

Method : The proportion of doctors (obtained from Census Table B-V—"Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation") per one lakh of population for each district are grouped into six ranges, viz., (i) 30-44, (ii) 45-59, (iii) 60-74, (iv) 75-89, (v) 90-104 and (vi) 105 and above. Different types of hatching are used to denote these ranges as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with appropriate hatching.

Salient features : For the State as a whole there are only 72 medical doctors per one lakh of population. The figure is less than 100 for all the districts of the State except Hyderabad which has 205 medical doctors per one lakh of population. In West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts, this number is between 90 and 100 while it is slightly less in East Godavari. In the three contiguous Telangana districts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam as also in Nellore district in Coastal Andhra, the number of doctors ranges from 60 to 75. In Rayalaseema the lowest figure of only 42 doctors per a lakh of population is observed in Chittoor district while in the other three districts of this region the figure lies between 45 and 59. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nizamabad districts also present a similar picture. Adilabad and Karimnagar are the only two districts in the State with less than 40 doctors per one lakh of population—the lowest figure in the State of 30 doctors being recorded in the former district.

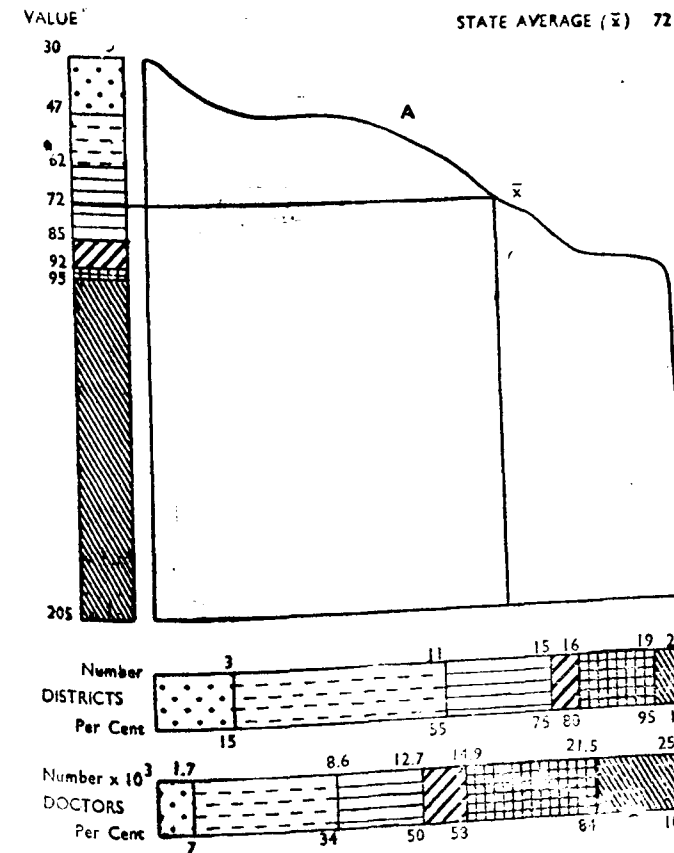
Limitations of the data : The number of medical doctors given in Census Table B-V has been taken into account for preparing this map. The figures include Allopathic physicians and surgeons, Ayurvedic physicians, Homeopathic physicians, other physicians, and physicians and surgeons belonging to unspecified systems of medicine. These figures no doubt include unqualified and unregistered medical practitioners who would have returned their occupations as doctors or physicians. But in view of the fact that the services of such medical practitioners are being utilised by certain sections of the population, the map based on these figures would give a better picture of the actual conditions than one prepared according to the data of registered medical practitioners of (i) Allopathic and (ii) Ayurvedic, Unani and

Homeopathic systems furnished by the Indian Medical Council and the State Indian Medicine Department respectively, as the list of registered practitioners is not up-to-date and does not cover all those practicing in the State. The list may also contain those registered but had left the State. However, a statement showing the total number of medical practitioners obtained from these two sources and the number of medical doctors according to Census data is given below for purposes of comparison.

State/District	Number of medical doctors	
	As per Census data	According to data obtained from Registrar, Medical Council and Registrar, Indian Medicine Dept.
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	25,755	14,192
Srikakulam	1,210	635
Visakhapatnam	1,110	993
East Godavari	2,225	1,329
West Godavari	1,914	1,203
Krishna	1,939	1,393
Guntur	2,765	2,238
Nellore	1,251	679
Chittoor	799	425
Cuddapah	756	547
Anantapur	843	593
Kurnool	853	853
Mahbubnagar	1,082	85
Hyderabad	811	2,172
Medak	4,237	95
Nizamabad	578	122
Adilabad	500	85
Karimnagar	300	160
Warangal	623	253
Khammam	1,034	54
Nalgonda	672	27
	1,106	

The statement, the graph and the bar diagrams given on the next page illustrate the distribution of districts in different ranges of proportion of medical doctors per 100,000 of population.

Map 152—Concl'd.



District	Rank	Value
Adilabad	1	30
Karimnagar	2	38
Chittoor	3	42
Medak	4	47
Visakhapatnam	5-5	48
Anantapur	7	49
Nizamabad	8	51
Mahbubnagar	9	52
Srikakulam	10	56
Cuddapah	11	57
Kurnool	12	62
Nellore	13	64
Khammam	14	67
Warangal	15	70
Nalgonda	16	85
East Godavari	17	92
Guntur	18	93
Krishna	19	97
West Godavari	20	205
Hyderabad		

- A : This Curve connects points representing the 20 districts of the State ranked on the X-axis according to the proportion of medical doctors per 100,000 of population as shown on the Y-axis.
- B : This bar shows the number and per cent of observations (districts) that are included in each category. Thus 3 districts or 15% of the districts have a proportion of 30-44 medical practitioners per 100,000 of population and so on.
- C : This bar shows the number and percentage of medical practitioners covered by each category. Thus the first category 30-44 covers about 1.7 thousand Medical practitioners or roughly 7% of the total Medical practitioners in the State and so on.

Source : Table B-V of Part II-B, Andhra Pradesh, 1961 census.

DEMOGRAPHIC REGION

- i. Socio-Cultural Demographic Regions, 1961**
- ii. Economic Demographic Regions, 1961**

Map 153 A

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961—BY DISTRICTS

Purpose : This and its Companion Map No. 153B are important maps giving a comparative picture of the socio-cultural development of the districts in the State.

Method : Twelve indicators, namely (1) percentage of urban population to the total population, (2) percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population, (3) percentage of literates to total population excluding the age-group 0-4, (4) percentage of female literates to the total female population excluding the age-group 0-4, (5) proportion of female children of the age-group 5-14 attending schools per 10,000 of female children of age-group 5-14, (6) percentage of post-primary school enrolment to the total population in the age-group 15-29, (7) number of teachers per 1,000 students at the primary level of education, (8) number of teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education, (9) percentage of workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total workers in services, (10) number of medical institutes per 10,000 of Census houses, (11) number of hospital beds per 100,000 population and (12) number of medical doctors per 100,000 of population are considered for this map and the synthetic index for each district is obtained in the following manner.

For each indicator, the percentages for the districts are plotted on the Y-axis beginning from the lowest value at the bottom. The scores obtained by the different districts are read on the X-axis assuming 50 to be the State average. The minimum score (0) lies to the left of the State average and the maximum score (100) is to the right of the State average.

However, in the case of the second indicator, i.e., percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population, the maximum and minimum scores are reversed as the greater percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will indicate the social backwardness of the tract. The point of intersection of the line drawn parallel to the X-axis through the point representing the State average on the Y-axis and the line drawn parallel to the Y-axis from the point representing the score (50) for the State on the X-axis gives the average point for the State. Similarly the minimum/maximum percentages for the concerned districts plotted on the Y-axis and the minimum/maximum scores on the X-axis representing 0/100 decide the minimum and maximum points. These three points are connected by a smooth free-hand curve. The scores for districts are read on the X-axis by drawing lines parallel to the X-axis from the percentage value marked on the Y-axis and drawing perpendiculars on the X-axis from the point of intersection of the curve and the lines parallel to the X-axis. The total of the scores for each indicator thus obtained for each district gives the synthetic index for the district. The synthetic indices are now grouped into 4 convenient ranges, namely, (1) 200-399, (2) 400-599, (3) 600-799 and (4) 800-999, above and below the State average of 600. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching. A similar procedure is followed in respect of maps 153-B, 154-A and 154-B.

Salient features : Six out of the nine Telangana districts (i.e., all the Telangana districts excepting Hyderabad, Warangal and Khammam) lie in the first range of 200-399 representing a very low level of socio-cultural development.

In fact, there is not even one district in the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions which belongs to this range. The very low proportion of total literacy and female literacy and the relatively very low proportion of primary school enrolment and lack of medical facilities in these districts are responsible for a low synthetic index in all the 6 districts. Hyderabad district in which Hyderabad city, the capital of the State is situated, is responsible for pushing up the synthetic index for the district into the highest range of 800-999. Incidentally, this is the only district lying in the highest range. Khammam and Warangal districts because of their long association with the well-advanced Coastal Andhra districts of Krishna and Guntur are relatively more advanced from the socio-cultural point of view. Even then these two districts lie in the range of 400-599 i.e., below the State average. Total literacy and female literacy are relatively higher in these two districts compared to the other Telangana districts. Medical facilities are comparatively better in Warangal district while the teacher-pupil ratio is relatively higher in Khammam district (perhaps because the strength in schools particularly in the tribal areas is not considerable).

Among the Coastal Andhra districts, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur lie above the State average in the range of 600-799. These four districts have recorded fairly high scores for each indicator resulting in a high synthetic index for each district. The three other districts in Coastal Andhra, namely, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore lie just below the State average in the range of 400-599. The Agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and the dry backward taluks in Nellore district are naturally responsible for the relatively low synthetic index in these three districts. Post-primary school enrolment, total literacy, female literacy and medical facilities in these districts are at a relatively low level.

Kurnool district is the only district in the Rayalaseema region which lies above the State average in the range of 600-799. Kurnool was the capital of the erstwhile Andhra State and there was considerable improvement in educational and medical facilities during that period. All the other Rayalaseema districts lie below the State average in the range of 400-599. Though they are slightly more advanced than most of the Telangana districts, they are relatively backward compared to the advanced Coastal Andhra districts from the point of view of urbanization, educational or medical facilities.

Coastal Andhra districts show themselves as a distinctly advanced tract though among them Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts lag far behind. Guntur district holds a high place on account of the fairly high lead it has established in the primary school enrolment of girls as also in the post-primary educational enrolment and also apparently on account of a large section of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population having been converted to Christianity as a result of the intensive and long standing activities of the Christian missionaries in this district, the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is the minimum in this district. To that extent the cause of social backwardness is taken as removed. On the other hand the districts like Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam have recorded low values in the field of literacy, school enrolment, medical institutions, etc.

The following statement gives the values obtained for each of the twelve socio-cultural indicators in each district. A study of this table will help to see in which particular

aspect a district is relatively advanced or backward and which aspect deserves special attention in order to bring up the level of socio-cultural progress of the district.

Socio-Cultural Demographic Regions—Selected Indicators

State/District	Percent- age of Urban Popula- tion to Total Popula- tion	Percent- age of Scheduled Castes and Tri- bes to the total Po- pulation	Percent- age of literate to total popula- tion (ex- cluding Age-group 0-4)	Percent- age of Female literate to total Female popula- tion (ex- cluding Age-group 0-4)	Number of School children Age-group 5-14 per 10,000 Female children of Age- group 5-14	Percent- age of popula- tion of Age-group 15-29 at the level of Second- ary and Higher Educa- tion	Number of Tea- chers per 10,000 students at the Primary level of Education	Number of Tea- chers per 10,000 students at the Secondary level of Education	Percent- age of Workers engaged in Edu- cational and Sci- entific Services to total workers in Services	Number of Medical Institutes per 10,000 Census Houses	Number of Hos- pital beds per 100,000 of popula- tion	Number of Medical Doctors per 100,000 of popula- tion	Socio- cultural synthetic index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANDHRA PRADESH	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	600
1. Srikakulam	10	49	23	20	58	16	49	95	42	9	1	36	408
2. Visakhapatnam	51	51	28	34	44	28	11	55	24	15	81	32	454
3. East Godavari	52	35	71	79	78	51	22	27	36	62	57	55	625
4. West Godavari	46	49	86	97	100	52	46	66	72	70	42	60	786
5. Krishna	60	75	87	97	82	63	39	42	68	78	28	58	777
6. Guntur	56	100	77	76	91	59	46	42	86	66	55	58	812
7. Nellore	23	30	50	50	66	36	40	63	54	53	30	42	537
8. Chittoor	25	39	49	38	48	40	49	37	100	38	55	28	546
9. Cuddapah	33	74	53	36	58	39	52	63	80	48	6	38	582
10. Anantapur	50	55	49	33	45	36	0	52	78	38	22	32	490
11. Kurnool	53	79	53	36	48	49	43	63	70	52	55	40	641
12. Mahbubnagar	18	46	12	9	6	22	98	70	58	4	16	34	393
13. Hyderabad	100	57	100	100	28	100	63	0	60	100	100	100	933
14. Medak	4	52	14	3	3	16	84	53	36	20	0	32	317
15. Nizamabad	42	55	15	11	3	22	100	30	22	50	16	33	399
16. Adilabad	45	0	0	0	0	0	92	67	12	0	4	0	220
17. Karimnagar	0	40	8	1	1	22	85	14	0	18	9	24	216
18. Warangal	40	44	22	18	12	32	67	50	52	18	22	48	426
19. Khammam	30	6	22	28	18	39	73	100	40	18	6	44	424
20. Nalgonda	15	52	15	12	10	7	78	45	34	16	10	49	343

Sources: (i) 1961 Census data.

(ii) Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

(iii) Director of Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Map 153 B

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961—BY TALUKS

Purpose : This is an important map giving a comparative picture of Socio-cultural development of the taluks in the State.

Method : As talukwise data for all the 12 indicators considered for the previous Map 153 A, are not available, only 5 indicators namely, (i) percentage of urban population to total population, (ii) percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population, (iii) total literacy, (iv) female literacy and (v) number of medical institutes per thousand Census houses are taken into account for preparing this map. For each indicator the scores are worked out and the synthetic index is arrived at for each taluk in the same manner described in the note to Map 153A. The synthetic indices are arranged into seven suitable ranges namely, (i) less than 150, (ii) 150 to 199, (iii) 200 to 249, (iv) 250 to 299, (v) 300 to 349, (vi) 350 to 399 and (vii) 400+, above and below the State average of 250. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The distribution of the 189 taluks in the State according to the different ranges of synthetic indices is as follows :

Range	Number of taluks
Less than 150	43
150 to 199	57
200 to 249	41
250 to 299	26
300 to 349	14
350 to 399	6
400 and above	2

Only 48 taluks out of the 189 taluks in the State record a synthetic index higher than the State average of 250. Out of these, a majority lie just above the State average in the range of 250 to 299. The taluks containing the district headquarters towns of Srikakulam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Nizamabad and Warangal districts also belong to this category. Among the other 22 taluks which registered a fairly high index of Socio-cultural development, Vijayawada taluk in Krishna district and Hyderabad West taluk in Hyderabad district have recorded very high synthetic indices of 410 and 456 respectively. The index for Hyderabad West is the highest in the State and is mainly due to the influence of the large urban population as Hyderabad city covers almost the entire taluk and the numerous educational and medical facilities available in Hyderabad city serve the area. Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Bandar, Gudivada and Tenali taluks are also fairly advanced from the Socio-cultural aspect and the indices for these taluks lie in the next lower range of 350 to 399. Kakinada, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool taluks with the respective district headquarters which have attained the status of cities, being located in them also stand above the State average with the index lying in the range of 300 to 349. All the Agency taluks in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, and West Godavari districts, the forest-covered taluks of Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts, most of the taluks in

Nellore, Medak, Nalgonda and considerable portions of Chittoor, Kurnool, Hyderabad districts, Rayachoti, and Sidhout taluks of Cuddapah district, Kalyandrug, Kadiri, Penukonda and Madakasira taluks of Anantapur district have recorded a very low level of Socio-cultural development with an index of less than 200 in each case. It may also be noted that Chintapalle, Paderu, Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram taluks in Coastal Andhra, Madnur, Utnur, Boath and Bhoorgampadu taluks in Telangana stand very low in the scale of Socio-cultural development with an index much below 100 in several cases, on account of most of these taluks lying almost entirely in tribal tracts with no urban development, and poor literacy.

The following statement shows the distribution of all the taluks in each district according to the different ranges of synthetic indices :

State/District	No. of taluks in synthetic index range						
	Less than 150	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-349	350-399	40 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH	43	57	41	26	14	6	2
Srikakulam	2	6	2	1	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	4	3	1	1	..	1	..
East Godavari	2	1	3	3	2	1	..
West Godavari	..	2	..	2	3	1	..
Krishna	..	..	2	4	1	2	1
Guntur	..	..	3	2	3	1	..
Nellore	..	7	5	..	1	..	..
Chittoor	1	4	4	1	1	..	..
Cuddapah	..	2	4	3	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	4	2	4	1	..	..
Kurnool	..	4	4	3	2	..	..
Mahbubnagar	7	3	2	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	3	2	2	..	..	..	1
Medak	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	2	3	1	1	..	..	..
Adilabad	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
Khammam	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	3	2	2	..	..	..	..

The following statement gives the names of the taluks that fall under the different ranges of Socio-cultural synthetic indices.

Socio-Cultural Demographic Regions, 1961

Less than 150

1. Cheepurupalle
2. Pathapatnam
3. Narasapatnam
4. Chintapalle
5. Paderu
6. Chodavaram
7. Rampachodavaram
8. Yellavaram
9. Satyavedu
10. Shadnagar

Map 153B—Contd.Less than 150—*Concl'd.*

11. Kalvakurthi
12. Achampet
13. Kollapur
14. Nagarkurnool
15. Atmakur
16. Kodangal
17. Ibrahimpatnam
18. Chevella
19. Pargi
20. Narayankhed
21. Andole (Jogipet)
22. Narsapur
23. Gajwel
24. Yellareddy
25. Madnur
26. Utnur
27. Chinnur
28. Khanapur
29. Boath
30. Sultanabad
31. Manthani
32. Huzurabad
33. Parkal
34. Mulug
35. Narasampet
36. Jangaon
37. Yellandu
38. Bhoorgampadu
39. Nugur
40. Bhadrachalam
41. Huzurnagar
42. Devarakonda
43. Ramannapet

150—199

1. Bobbili
2. Salur
3. Parvathipuram
4. Palakonda
5. Tekkali
6. Ichchapuram
7. Yellamanchili
8. Srungavarapukota
9. Bheemunipatnam
10. Prathipadu
11. Chintapalle
12. Polavaram
13. Rapur
14. Atmakur
15. Udayagiri
16. Kanigiri

150—199—*Concl'd.*

17. Podili
18. Darsi
19. Kandukur
20. Bangarupalem
21. Kuppam
22. Punganur
23. Puttur
24. Rayachoti
25. Sidhout
26. Kalyandrug
27. Kadiri
28. Penukonda
29. Madakasira
30. Allagadda
31. Dhone
32. Pattikonda
33. Alur
34. Wanaparthy
35. Alampur
36. Gadwal
37. Medchal
38. Vicarabad
39. Medak
40. Siddipet
41. Armur
42. Kamareddy
43. Banswada
44. Adilabad
45. Asifabad
46. Sirpur
47. Lakshettipet
48. Nirmal
49. Mudhol
50. Karimnagar
51. Sirsilla
52. Metpalli
53. Jagtial
54. Mahbubabad
55. Madhira
56. Nalgonda
57. Suryapet

200—249

1. Narasannapet
2. Sompeta
3. Anakapalle
4. Kothapeta
5. Peddapuram
6. Tuni
7. Nandigama
8. Tiruvur

200—249—*Concl'd.*

9. Vinukonda
10. Palnad
11. Sattenapalle
12. Gudur
13. Sullurpet
14. Venkatagiri
15. Kavali
16. Kovur
17. Palmaner
18. Madanapalle
19. Vayalpad
20. Kalahasti
21. Pulivendla
22. Kamalapuram
23. Badvel
24. Rajampet
25. Rayadrug
26. Dharmavaram
27. Nandikotkur
28. Markapur
29. Banganapalle
30. Koilkuntla
31. Mahbubnagar
32. Makthal
33. Hyderabad East
34. Tandur
35. Sangareddy
36. Zahirabad
37. Bodhan
38. Khammam
39. Kothagudem
40. Miryalguda
41. Bhongir

250—299

1. Srikakulam
2. Vizianagaram
3. Amalapuram
4. Razole
5. Pithapuram
6. Kovvur
7. Tadepalligudem
8. Divi
9. Gannavaram
10. Jaggayyapet
11. Kaikalur

Map 153B—Concl'd.250—299—*Concl'd.*

12. Ongole
13. Narasaraopet
14. Chittoor
15. Cuddapah
16. Jammalamadugu
17. Proddatur
18. Anantapur
19. Uravakonda
20. Tadpatri
21. Hindupur
22. Atmakur
23. Giddalur
24. Adoni
25. Nizamabad
26. Warangal

300—349

1. Kakinada
2. Ramachandrapuram
3. Tanuku
4. Narsapur
5. Bheemavaram
6. Nuzvid
7. Guntur
8. Repalle
9. Bapatla
10. Nellore
11. Chandragiri
12. Gooty
13. Kurnool
14. Nandyal

350—399

1. Visakhapatnam
2. Rajahmundry
3. Eluru
4. Bandar (Masulipatnam)
5. Gudivada
6. Tenali

400+

1. Vijayawada
2. Hyderabad West

State Index : 250*Source : Same as given for Map 153 A.*

Map 154 A

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961—BY DISTRICTS

Purpose : This and its companion Map 154B, are very important maps giving a comparative picture of the economic development of the districts in the State.

Method : Twelve indicators, namely, (i) percentage of urban population to the total population, (ii) percentage of population living in cities and towns with population above 50,000 persons, (iii) gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household, (iv) *per capita* supply of staple food crops, (v) proportion of industrial workers in mining, quarrying, household industry and manufacturing to total working population, (vi) proportion of workers engaged in factory industries to total industrial workers, (vii) *per capita* consumption of electricity, (viii) proportion of rural population living in electrified villages, (ix) proportion of workers to the total employable population of age-group 15 to 59, (x) percentage of households occupying three rooms and more to total households, (xi) density of railways (kilometres of railways per 10,000 square kilometres of area) and (xii) density of roads (kilometres of roads per 10,000 square kilometres of area), are considered for preparing this map.

For each indicator the scores are obtained and the synthetic index for each district is worked out as indicated in the note to Map 153A. The synthetic indices are grouped into four suitable ranges, namely, (i) 300 to 449, (ii) 450 to 599, (iii) 600 to 749 and (iv) 750 to 899, above and below the State average index of 600. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each district is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : Among the Coastal Andhra districts the highest index of 849 (which is also the highest index for any district in the State) is recorded by Krishna district. The score for each of the 12 indicators is relatively very high compared to many other districts in the State except perhaps Hyderabad district which recorded higher scores in respect of 4 or 5 indicators like the degree of urbanism, proportion of workers in factory industries and density of railways. Hyderabad district with a synthetic index of 758 comes next to Krishna district. Incidentally these two districts together with West Godavari are the only three districts lying in the highest range of 750 to 899. West Godavari district would have ranked equal with Krishna or Hyderabad but for the fact that in the matter of urbanism,

consumption of electricity, the scores are relatively very low compared to the other two districts. In the matter of gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household West Godavari has recorded the highest score for any district in the State. East Godavari and Guntur districts lie in the range of 600 to 749, that is, above the State average while Visakhapatnam with an index of 527 falls slightly short of the State average of 600. Though Visakhapatnam district has recorded the highest score in the matter of consumption of electricity and is fairly well developed from the point of view of urbanism and industries, it stands at a considerably low level in the matter of other indicators compared to either East Godavari or Guntur districts.

Srikakulam, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Karimnagar districts lie at the bottom of the scale of economic development with the index lying in the last range of 300 to 449, much below the State average of 600. The lowest index of only 321 is registered in Karimnagar district. There is nothing particularly worth mentioning about all these districts except that they are very backward from the point of view of almost all the indicators, namely, level of urbanism, agricultural development, industrial, power or transport development. The index for Warangal stands just at 450 and relatively higher than the other Telangana districts mentioned above on account of its higher urbanisation and greater industrialisation. The two other districts in Telangana, namely, Nizamabad and Adilabad show a relatively higher degree of economic development than the other Telangana districts; the fairly well-developed agriculture under Nizamsagar Project and the sugar industry in Bodhan and Nizamabad and the relatively better road and railway communications are responsible for Nizamabad registering an index of 626, which places the district at a slightly higher level than the State average. Adilabad district though not so developed as Nizamabad in several respects is perhaps industrially more developed because of the Sirpur Paper and Silk Mills, the mining and chemical industry at Bellampalli and hence the index stands above 500. All the Rayalaseema districts except Kurnool, lie in the range of 450 to 599 and it is mostly due to the lack of industrial development that these districts occupy a low position in the scale of economic development. Kurnool district is relatively better developed from the point of view of urbanism, agriculture and even industrial development and hence it occupies a higher place with the index standing at 602 just above the State average.

Map 154 A—Concl'd.

The following statement gives the values obtained under each of the indicators and the total synthetic index for each district. The score obtained under socio-cultural synthetic index by each district from Map 153A is

also shown in the last column of the statement to enable the reader to compare and judge the socio-cultural and economic development levels of each district.

Economic Demographic Regions—Selected Indicators

State/District	Percent- age of Urban popula- tion to the total popula- tion	Percent- age of popula- tion living in cities and towns with po- pulation above 50,000	Gross value of Agricultural output per cultivating house- hold, 1961	Per Capi- ta supply of staple Food crops, 1961	Proportion of Indus- trial work- ers in Mining and Quar- rying, Household Industry and Manu- facturing to total working population, 1961	Proportion of workers engaged in factory Indus- tries to Total In- dustrial workers, 1961	Per Capi- ta consump- tion of Electrici- ty, 1961	Proportion of Rural popula- tion living in elec- trified villages, 1961	Proportion of workers to the total Employ- able popu- lation of Age-group 15-59	Percent- age of Households occupying three rooms and more to total house- holds, 1961	Kilo- metres of Railways per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of areas	Kilo- metres of Roads per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of areas	Eco- nomic Syn- thetic index	Socio- Cultural Synthetic index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ANDHRA PRADESH	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	600	600
1. Srikakulam	10	0	48	25	0	30	5	27	74	0	94	60	373	408
2. Visakhapatnam	51	56	31	14	7	63	100	44	55	8	53	45	527	454
3. East Godavari	52	53	87	52	64	52	29	100	35	79	36	100	739	625
4. West Godavari	46	33	100	89	33	59	25	92	50	74	80	74	755	786
5. Krishna	60	65	93	94	43	65	84	91	41	61	72	80	849	777
6. Guntur	56	51	70	48	63	65	19	74	43	91	97	63	740	812
7. Nellore	23	31	54	87	64	25	16	45	53	32	45	50	525	537
8. Chittoor	25	0	34	48	35	25	55	51	62	22	72	72	501	546
9. Cuddapah	35	22	34	32	73	14	22	46	68	12	39	59	456	582
10. Anantapur	50	18	45	50	12	26	34	56	78	30	64	63	526	490
11. Kurnool	53	51	55	67	33	46	45	52	57	24	54	65	602	641
12. Mahbubnagar	18	0	38	73	60	0	2	0	93	76	33	25	418	393
13. Hyderabad	100	100	41	0	75	100	72	23	0	100	100	47	758	908
14. Medak	4	0	30	65	35	22	5	12	100	56	29	30	388	317
15. Nizamabad	42	45	58	65	75	69	9	24	84	40	43	72	626	399
16. Adilabad	45	0	24	100	51	68	91	9	82	13	17	4	504	220
17. Karimnagar	0	0	0	28	100	38	5	14	95	14	17	10	321	216
18. Warangal	40	54	18	31	59	57	9	15	78	36	36	17	450	426
19. Khammam	30	38	24	36	32	58	0	7	62	38	36	0	361	424
20. Nalgonda	15	21	38	54	42	44	2	4	91	74	0	27	412	343

- Sources : (i) 1961 Census Data.
(ii) Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Andhra Pradesh.
(iii) Chief Engineer, Electricity, Andhra Pradesh.
(iv) Chief Engineer, Highways, Andhra Pradesh.
(v) Chief Inspector of Factories, Andhra Pradesh.
(vi) Railway Maps & Time Tables of Southern, South Eastern & Central Railways.

Map 154B

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961—BY TALUKS

Purpose : Gives a comparative picture of economic development in the taluks of the State.

Method : As data for all the twelve indicators adopted for Map 154A are not available for taluks, only five indicators namely (i) percentage of urban population to total population (ii) percentage of population living in cities and towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more, (iii) percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers, (iv) percentage of cultivated area to total geographical area and (v) percentage of irrigated area to total cultivated area are considered. The indicators selected for this map differ from those adopted for Map 154A. The scores for each indicator are obtained and the synthetic index for each taluk is worked out in the manner explained in the note to Map 153A. The synthetic indices are grouped into six ranges viz. (i) less than 100, (ii) 100-199, (iii) 200-249, (iv) 250-299, (v) 300-349 and (vi) 350-400. These ranges are represented by different types of hatching as shown in the legend to the map and each taluk is shaded with the appropriate hatching.

Salient features : The distribution of the 189 taluks in the State among the six ranges representing different levels of economic development is as follows :

Range	No. of taluks
(i) Less than 100	9
(ii) 100-199	118
(iii) 200-249	32
(iv) 250-299	16
(v) 300-349	8
(vi) 350-400	6

The nine taluks in the first range which represent the economically most backward areas consist of the Agency taluks of Chintapalle and Paderu in Visakhapatnam district, Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram in East Godavari district, Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks in Khammam district, the thickly forest-covered taluks of Utnur and Boath in Adilabad district and Achampet in Mahbubnagar district. 159 taluks or nearly 85% of the taluks lie below the State average index of 250. The 14 taluks in the last two ranges representing the economically advanced areas in the State are Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram taluks in Visakhapatnam district, Rajahmundry and Kakinada taluks in East Godavari district, Eluru in West Godavari district, Bandar and Vijayawada in Krishna district, Guntur and Tenali in Guntur district, Nellore taluk, Proddatur taluk in Cuddapah district, Kurnool taluk, Hyderabad West taluk and Nizamabad taluk. Nine of these 14 taluks contain a city each, and Hyderabad city the capital of the State is located in Hyderabad West taluk and the existence of the large towns of Tenali, Nizamabad, Vizianagaram and Proddatur contributes in no small measure to the economic progress of the taluks concerned. Industrialisation in Visakhapatnam, the agricultural wealth on account of intensive cultivation with copious irrigational facilities help the economic progress of taluks like Tenali and Nellore.

The following statement shows the distribution of the taluks in each district among the different ranges of synthetic index.

State/District	Number of taluks in synthetic index range					
	Less than 100	100-199	200-249	250-299	300-349	350-400
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	9	118	32	16	8	6
1. Srikakulam	..	6	4	1	..	..
2. Visakhapatnam	2	3	3	..	2	..
3. East Godavari	2	1	5	2	1	1
4. West Godavari	..	2	1	4	..	2
5. Krishna	..	2	4	2	1	1
6. Guntur	..	5	..	2	1	..
7. Nellore	..	8	4	..	1	..
8. Chittoor	..	10	1	..	..	..
9. Cuddapah	..	7	1	1	..	..
10. Anantapur	..	9	1	1	1	..
11. Kurnool	..	11	..	1	1	..
12. Mahbubnagar	1	9	2	..	..	1
13. Hyderabad	..	6	1	..	..	..
14. Medak	..	8	..	..	1	..
15. Nizamabad	..	4	2	..	..	..
16. Adilabad	2	8	..	..	..	..
17. Karimnagar	..	5	2	..	..	..
18. Warangal	..	5	..	1	..	..
19. Khammam	2	3	1	1	..	..
20. Nalgonda	..	6	..	1	..	..

The following statement lists out the taluks falling within each range of values of the synthetic indices of economic development.

Economic Demographic Regions, 1961

Less than 100

1. Chintapalle
2. Paderu
3. Rampachodavaram
4. Yellavaram
5. Nugur
6. Bhadrachalam
7. Achampet
8. Utnur
9. Boath

100—199

1. Cheepurupalle
2. Bobbili
3. Salur
4. Parvathipuram
5. Pathapatnam
6. Ichchapuram
7. Narasapatnam
8. Srungavarapukota
9. Bheemunipatnam
10. Prathipadu

Map 154 B—Contd.

100—199—Contd.

11. Chintalapudi
12. Polavaram
13. Nandigama
14. Tiruvur
15. Ongole
16. Narasaraopet
17. Vinukonda
18. Palnad
19. Sattenapalle
20. Rapur
21. Atmakur
22. Udayagiri
23. Kanigiri
24. Podili
25. Darsi
26. Kandukur
27. Kavali
28. Palmaner
29. Punganur
30. Madanapalle
31. Vayalpad
32. Chandragiri
33. Kalahasti
34. Satyavedu
35. Puttur
36. Rayachoti
37. Pulivendla
38. Kamalapuram
39. Jammalamadugu
40. Badvel
41. Sidhout
42. Rajampet
43. Kalyandrug
44. Rayadrug
45. Uravakonda
46. Tadpatri
47. Dharmavaram
48. Kadiri
49. Penukonda
50. Hindupur
51. Madakasira
52. Nandikotkur
53. Atmakur
54. Markapur
55. Giddalur
56. Allagadda
57. Nandyal
58. Banganapalle
59. Koilkuntla
60. Dhone
61. Pattikonda

100—199—Contd.

62. Alur
63. Shadnagar
64. Kalvakurthi
65. Kollapur
66. Nagarkurnool
67. Wanaparthy
68. Alampur
69. Gadwal
70. Atmakur
71. Kodangal
72. Medchal
73. Ibrahimpatnam
74. Chevella
75. Pargi
76. Tandur
77. Vicarabad
78. Sangareddy
79. Zahirabad
80. Narayankhed
81. Andole (Jogipet)
82. Narsapur
83. Medak
84. Gajwel
85. Siddipet
86. Armur
87. Kamareddy
88. Yellareddy
89. Madnur
90. Adilabad
91. Asifabad
92. Sirpur
93. Chinnur
94. Lakeshttipet
95. Khanapur
96. Nirmal
97. Mudhol
98. Sirsilla
99. Jagtial
100. Sultanabad
101. Manthani
102. Huzurabad
103. Parkal
104. Mulug
105. Narasampet
106. Mahbubabad
107. Jangaon
108. Yellandu
109. Bhoorgampadu
110. Madhira
111. Nalgonda

Map 154 B—Concl'd.100—199—*Concl'd.*

112. Suryapet
113. Huzurnagar
114. Devarakonda
115. Bhongir
116. Ramannapet
117. Bangarupalem
118. Kuppam

200—249

1. Palakonda
2. Narasannapet
3. Tekkali
4. Sompeta
5. Anakapalle
6. Yellamanchili
7. Chodavaram
8. Amalapuram
9. Razole
10. Kothapeta
11. Peddapuram
12. Tuni
13. Kovvur
14. Divi
15. Jaggayyapet
16. Nuzvid
17. Kaikalur
18. Gudur
19. Sullurpet
20. Venkatagiri
21. Kovur
22. Chittoor
23. Cuddapah
24. Gooty
25. Mahbubnagar
26. Makthal
27. Hyderabad East
28. Banswada
29. Bodhan
30. Karimnagar
31. Metpalli
32. Khammam

250—299

1. Srikakulam
2. Ramachandrapuram
3. Pithapuram
4. Tadepalligudem
5. Tanuku
6. Narsapur
7. Bheemavaram
8. Gannavaram
9. Gudivada
10. Repalle
11. Bapatla
12. Anantapur
13. Adoni
14. Warangal
15. Kothagudem
16. Miryalguda

300—349

1. Visakhapatnam
2. Vizianagaram
3. Rajahmundry
4. Guntur
5. Nellore
6. Proddatur
7. Kurnool
8. Nizamabad

350—400

1. Kakinada
2. Eluru
3. Bandar (Masulipatnam)
4. Vijayawada
5. Tenali
6. Hyderabad West

State India : 250

Sources : (i) 1961 Census Data
 (ii) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

DISTRICTS

DISTRICT MAPS

The maps of the individual districts included in this section and of the individual cities included in the next section were not prescribed in the general scheme of Census Atlas. However, to give the State Census Atlas a sense of completeness, besides the political, physical, demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects of the State presented in the numerous maps of the previous sections of this Atlas volume, it was felt desirable to give a general map of each district showing the layout of the district and the taluks of which it is constituted, the location of the towns and large villages, the main rivers and chief communications running through the district and also schematic maps of at least all the cities in the State in a separate section at the end. It may not be, here, possible to give a complete picture of each district. The various characteristics presented in the State maps in the previous sections would themselves help in a study of particular individual characteristic of a district. Here, therefore, a very brief note of the general character of each district will be attempted.

Location Code Number	Name of the District
1	Srikakulam
2	Visakhapatnam
3	East Godavari
4	West Godavari
5	Krishna
6	Guntur
7	Nellore
8	Chittoor
9	Cuddapah
10	Anantapur
11	Kurnool
12	Mahbubnagar
13	Hyderabad
14	Medak
15	Nizamabad
16	Adilabad
17	Karimnagar
18	Warangal
19	Khammam
20	Nalgonda

The following statement gives at a glance some basic Census statistics of each of the districts like area, number of taluks, number of towns, number of villages by population size classes, total population, sex ratio, density of population, percentage of urban population to total population, percentage of literates, the rate of growth of population, the percentage of workers in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors :

The districts are presented in the order of the Location Code numbers, starting from the extreme north-eastern-most district, the consecutive districts being numbered off serially in a clockwise order. The following is the order in which the district maps will be found in this section :

State/District	Area (in Sq. Kms.)	No. of taluks	No. of towns	No. of villages by population size classes			Total population			Sex ratio	Den- sity of popu- lation per Sq. Km.	Percent- age of Urban popu- lation to Total popu- lation (Ex- clud- ing Divi- sion 1)	Percent- age of lit- erates to Total popu- lation (Ex- clud- ing Divi- sion 1)	Population growth rate %		Percentage of workers in sectors		
				I 2,000 or less	II 2,000-9,999	III 10,000 and over	Persons	Males	Females					1901- 1951	1951- 1961	Primary I, II, III (Ex- clud- ing Divi- sion 1)	Secun- dary IV, V, VI (Ex- clud- ing Divi- sion 1)	Ter- tiary VII, VIII, IX (Ex- clud- ing Divi- sion 1)
				1	2	3	4	5	6					15	16	17	18	19
ANDHRA PRADESH	274,675.7	189	212	22,680	4,376	28	35,983,447	18,171,61	17,821,776	981	131	17.44	24.62	88.73	15.65	71.23	14.05	14.72
1. Srikakulam	10,072.5	11	13	3,054	132	..	2,340,878	1,149,447	1,191,431	1,037	232	8.74	18.19	46.42	10.26	78.62	8.92	12.46
2. Visakhapatnam	13,413.6	10	10	3,267	235	2	2,290,759	1,142,647	1,148,112	1,005	171	13.03	19.55	65.46	10.52	74.02	9.96	16.02
3. East Godavari	10,821.0	12	14	946	331	9	2,633,375	1,305,003	1,303,372	999	241	13.54	30.00	94.80	13.32	64.34	15.54	20.12
4. West Godavari	7,795.3	8	10	519	300	7	1,978,257	993,020	985,237	992	254	15.87	35.58	115.21	16.52	71.24	12.08	16.68
5. Krishna	8,719.2	10	13	664	281	1	2,076,956	1,053,323	1,018,633	963	233	23.51	36.10	141.21	19.61	68.00	13.99	18.01
6. Guntur	14,970.2	9	20	423	504	5	3,009,900	1,522,865	1,487,035	976	201	20.83	31.94	101.04	17.57	67.72	15.98	16.30
7. Nellore	20,615.9	13	9	1,386	239	1	2,033,679	1,018,457	1,015,222	997	99	11.00	24.45	58.78	13.33	70.93	15.45	13.62
8. Chittoor	15,135.9	11	13	1,168	260	1	1,914,639	978,453	936,186	957	126	11.47	24.28	70.30	14.91	78.00	12.31	9.69
9. Cuddapah	15,373.0	9	9	713	183	1	1,342,015	683,597	656,418	957	87	13.20	25.21	52.35	15.40	71.38	16.78	11.84
10. Anantapur	19,134.9	11	14	664	258	..	1,767,464	908,254	859,210	946	92	17.40	24.17	72.38	19.13	78.02	10.93	11.05
11. Kurnool	23,851.1	13	16	835	261	..	1,908,740	964,554	944,186	979	80	19.23	25.16	64.43	18.01	74.64	12.35	13.01
12. Mahbubnagar	18,472.4	12	14	1,295	161	..	1,590,686	791,011	796,645	1,003	86	10.04	15.81	85.68	9.92	75.49	14.82	9.69
13. Hyderabad	7,762.5	8	4	883	73	..	2,062,995	1,056,578	1,006,417	953	266	62.13	40.76	145.88	13.24	43.14	18.48	38.38
14. Medak	9,519.0	8	8	1,132	95	..	1,227,361	614,852	612,509	996	129	7.73	16.30	120.71	10.60	79.73	11.83	8.44
15. Nizamabad	8,062.2	7	6	767	98	..	1,022,013	509,183	512,830	1,007	127	14.51	16.62	47.23	22.36	71.67	16.97	11.36
16. Adilabad	16,203.8	10	10	1,502	41	..	1,009,292	509,550	499,742	981	62	15.49	13.77	121.77	21.37	73.33	13.86	12.81
17. Karimnagar	11,885.0	7	8	816	236	1	1,621,515	812,491	809,024	996	136	7.06	15.06	112.96	13.54	64.50	19.74	15.76
18. Warangal	12,835.5	6	8	754	224	..	1,545,435	790,739	754,696	954	120	14.10	17.96	136.41	16.21	73.21	14.73	12.06
19. Khammam	15,809.3	7	5	973	119	..	1,057,542	539,994	517,548	958	67	12.14	17.95	178.20	30.88	75.74	12.52	11.74
20. Nalgonda	14,223.4	7	8	919	205	..	1,574,946	807,623	767,323	950	111	9.31	16.50	102.93	22.36	73.22	16.52	10.26

A very brief note on each district is given below :

Srikakulam District (Map 153) :

Area : 10,073 square kilometres, Population : 2,340,878. Average annual rainfall : 1,117 mms. This is the north-eastern most Coastal district of the State which adjoins the Orissa State. A good number of persons from this area used to emigrate to Burma. This district also contributes labour to Calcutta, Rourkela and the Tea estates of Assam and office workers to Orissa. Hence probably the sex ratio is high, 1037 Females per 1,000 Males. The soils of the district are mostly red ferruginous excepting for a Coastal alluvial belt. The rivers Vamsadhara and Nagavali cut through this district. Most of the district is plain except for the part towards the west falling in the Agency tract which is hilly with some jungle growth. The district enjoys considerable irrigation, 22% of the geographical area being irrigated mainly under the river channels. Paddy is the chief crop grown. Sugarcane, groundnut and jute are also extensively grown in certain areas. Cashew, coconut and jack fruit plantations are found in the northern extremity of the district. The main Calcutta-Madras railway line and the G.N.T. road are the chief arteries of communication. The Visakhapatnam-Rayagada railway line also passes through the western part of the district. The ferro-manganese factories at Cheepurupalle, the sugar mills and khandsari factories at Bobbili and Amadalavalasa, the oil mills of Pondur and Amadalavalasa, the cashew processing factories at Palasa are the chief industries of the district. The district is also noted for its handloom industry at Narasannapet and the fine Khadi produced at Pondur which is very popular even outside the State. Budithi in Srikakulam taluk is a centre of brass and bell-metal industry. Palmyra fibre industry and mat weaving are also popular rural crafts. The very thick horticultural growth on the eastern coast of the district in Sompeta and Ichchapuram taluks is reminiscent of the Kerala landscape. The Srikurmam temple and the Salihundam Buddhist relics are some of the places of interest in the district.

Visakhapatnam District (Map 156) :

Area : 13,414 square kilometres, Population : 2,290,759, Average annual rainfall : 1,042 mms. This district lying next to Srikakulam is important in several ways. This is a very picturesque district. The soils of this district are mostly red. The landscape varies considerably from the high hills rising to altitudes of over 4,000 feet above Mean Sea Level and thick forests of the Agency tracts of the district which occupy nearly half of the area of the district and the coastal plain with spurs of the hills jutting into the sea near Visakhapatnam itself which has helped the formation of one of the best natural harbours sheltered by an imposing high hill known as the Dolphin's Nose which meets the sea just at the entrance to Visakhapatnam harbour. The district is well served by communications. The Madras-Calcutta railway line and the G.N.T. road pass right through the district. The Visakhapatnam-Rayagada section of the South-Eastern Railway branches off from Vizianagaram in this district. The district has very limited irrigation facilities, the irrigation tanks being the chief sources. There is no river worth mentioning that can provide any large irrigation in this district. In Anakapalle, Yellamanchili and Chodavaram taluks which have comparatively larger irrigation, sugarcane is quite extensively grown, which has given rise to the location of sugar factories in those areas. Jute and oil seeds and pulses are also grown extensively. In Chittivalasa is located a large jute mill. Visakhapatnam city gives the entire district a distinct character of its own. This city will be described in greater detail in the next section. But here, it may be stated that this

city is a centre of the important industries of ship-building and oil refinery and is also the seat of the well-known Andhra University. This city is connected by an airline from Hyderabad. Vizianagaram is an important commercial and educational centre of the district. Simbachalam only 12 miles from Visakhapatnam city is famous for the temple of Shri Varaha Narasimhaswamy. The temple is also of great architectural interest. The Agency areas by themselves are very interesting areas, particularly Araku and Chintapalle with a salubrious climate and fine scenery. The Sileru hydro-electric project is being located on the border of Orissa at the extreme end of the tribal taluk of Chintapalle. The Agency tracts of this district are filled by numerous tribes as the Ragatas, Konda Dhoras, Konda Kapus, Valmiki, Kondha etc., whose total population in this district is 214,000.

East Godavari District (Map 157) :

Area : 10,821 square kilometres, Population : 2,608,375. Average annual rainfall : 1,138 mms. East Godavari is perhaps the most prosperous district of the State located at the mouth of river Godavari which is one of the greatest rivers of India, next in importance only to Ganga. The river is said to discharge half a million cubic feet of water per second. With seven traditional mouths of the Godavari reaching the sea, the ancient Aryan settlers of this area had referred to this tract as 'Saptasindhu'. The southern half of the district ad-joining the coast is covered almost entirely by the Godavari delta system. The area is made up of rich alluvial soils deposited by the river waters. The river has been harnessed for irrigation by the construction of an anicut more than a hundred years ago in 1848 by the famous British Engineer Sir Arthur Cotton at Dowleshwaram about four miles south of Rajahmundry city. From here, a series of canals cover the entire delta tract; one of them crosses even a branch of the Godavari itself by an aqueduct at Gannavaram. In taluks like Kakinada, Amalapuram, Razole, Kothapeta, Ramachandrapuram, Rajahmundry and Pithapuram nearly 50% or more of the geographical area is irrigated. Endless stretches of green paddy and sugarcane fields, coconut and plantain gardens meet the eye. On the river banks and on the river islands tobacco is also grown extensively. The northern half of the district presents a complete contrast and this area is mostly covered by hilly Agency tracts of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Independent Sub-Taluk and the uplands of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram taluks and Prathipadu Independent Sub-Taluk. The soils here are red and obviously this tract cannot be expected to present as prosperous a picture as in the southern delta tract. The district is well served by communications with the Madras-Calcutta Railway line and the G.N.T. road cutting right through the heart of the district. A small shuttle railway line and a very good road connect the district headquarters, Kakinada to the railway junction of Samalkot, a distance of 10 miles. The Madras-Calcutta railway line crosses the river Godavari just next to Rajahmundry city by means of a very impressive bridge about 9,000 feet or 1½ miles in length. Internally the district has a fairly good network of roads. The rivers and the canals are also used extensively for navigation by boats and steam launches. In the absence of a road bridge across river Godavari, the G.N.T. road is cut off by the river except during a couple of months in summer, when the anicut is thrown open for road traffic. Vehicles, however, can be carried across by punts during other seasons. The construction of a road-cum-rail bridge is under contemplation. This district has two cities located in it, viz., Rajahmundry and Kakinada. The average size of the village in the district is very large. There are as many as 9 villages with a population exceeding 10,000. The important industries of the district are the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajah-

mundry, Sarvaraya Textiles at Kakinada, Sri Ramadoss Motor Transport Workshops at Kakinada, the Deccan Sugar & Co. Ltd., at Samalkot, the Kirlampudi Sugar Mills at Pithapuram and Sarvaraya Sugars Ltd., at Ghennur in Ramachandrapuram taluk. The district has a number of rice mills spread over the various taluks. There is boat building at Koringa. Saw mills, furniture and carpentry units and engineering workshops are found at Rajahmundry. Aluminium and Ceramic industry is also concentrated in Rajahmundry. Roof tiles are also manufactured in the district near Samalkot. Coir industry and brush manufacture from palmyra and coconut fibre have been developed. Ambajipet is an important centre of coconut copra production. There are also few centres of exquisite handloom weaving as Peddapuram, Uppada and Bandarlanka. Places of considerable interest are the pilgrimage centre of Annavaram with a temple of Sri Satyanarayanawamy on the top of a hillock, Ryali in Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk with a very beautiful stone sculpture of Lord Vishnu in the form of Jaganmohini Kesavaswamy, the Buddhist Stupa at Adurti in Razole taluk, Mummidivaram in Amalapuram taluk with its association of a 'Balayogi', and Draksharam with its well-known Bhimeswaraswamy temple. Rajahmundry city itself is a centre of the great Godavari Pushkaram festival that takes place once every 12 years. The horticultural gardens of Kadim near Rajahmundry are also noteworthy with good varieties of mango, guava, coconuts, roses etc.

West Godavari District (Map 158) :

Area : 7,795 square kilometres, Population : 1,978,257. Average annual rainfall : 1082 mms. This district lies to the west of the Godavari river which separates it from the East Godavari district. This district is perhaps, the smallest in the State with the exception of Hyderabad in area but has the heaviest density of population of 254 persons per square kilometre, next only to that of Hyderabad. This district along with the Godavari delta region of the East Godavari and Krishna delta region of the Krishna and Guntur districts forms the rice bowl of Andhra Pradesh State. Like East Godavari, this district can also be divided into two sections, the northern half made up of the uplands with some Agency area in Polavaram taluk and the southern half made up of the delta region served by the canals of the Godavari irrigation system and the Kollair lake bed area. This district also commands some irrigation from the Eluru canal drawn from river Krishna from Vijayawada. Like East Godavari the delta tract is rich with paddy, sugarcane, coconuts and plantain crops. Tobacco is also grown extensively in the uplands. The fresh water lake of Kollair into which the uplands as well as the delta region drain is also cultivated during the tail end of the cultivation season of the delta when the water recedes into the sea. The Package Programme of intensive paddy cultivation is in operation in this district. This district is also served by the Madras-Calcutta Railway line and the G.N.T. road that cut through the middle. The headquarters town, Eluru has attained the status of a city. The important industries of the district are rice milling, jute industry, sugar industry and tobacco growing. This district is known for a few well-known handicrafts as the lace crochet work in Narsapur and woollen pile carpets manufacture at Eluru.

Krishna District (Map 159) :

Area : 8,719 square kilometres, Population : 2,076,956. Average annual rainfall : 959 mms. Krishna district is the next Coastal district adjoining West Godavari on the south. Just as East Godavari district, this district owes its prosperity due to the benefits it derives from the irrigation under

the next most important river of the State viz., the Krishna river. The eastern half of Krishna district is entirely commanded by the Krishna delta system with an anicut across river Krishna at Vijayawada designed by that same famous Engineer Sir Arthur Cotton and executed by Capt. Orr in 1855. The soils of this district are mostly made up of coastal alluvium and the black soils and some red soils in the uplands of Nuzvid. This district is well served by communications being the meeting place of the roads and railways from Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Delhi. The second largest city in the State, viz., Vijayawada has developed at the head of the Krishna delta. This is one of the most important commercial centres of the State from where large quantities of rice, coconuts, vegetables, fruits etc., are exported. Vijayawada does thriving trade in textiles, engineering goods, motor vehicles and so on. The district headquarters of Krishna district is, however, located in the old historic town of Bandar (Masulipatnam), which is known to have been an important port town on the sea-ways of the world even in the ancient times. The chief industries of the district are the cement factory, oil and rice mills at Vijayawada, a number of large rice mills spread throughout the delta area, the Andhra Scientific Company manufacturing precision instruments at Masulipatnam and also sugar factories at Vuyyur in Gannavaram taluk and at Lakshmipuram in Divi taluk. Tobacco and groundnut are grown extensively in the upland taluks. Tobacco factories have been coming up near Nandigama and Vijayawada. The district is known for the exquisite handicrafts of Kalamkari cloth printing in Masulipatnam and the wooden toys at Kondapalle near Vijayawada.

Guntur District (Map 160) :

Area : 14,970 square kilometres, Population : 3,009,900. Average annual rainfall : 832 mms. Guntur is the most populous district in the State. The soils of this district are mostly made up of very fertile black cotton soils which account for over 85% of the area; arenaceous soils are met in the areas adjoining the coast. The eastern portion of the district is benefited by the Krishna Irrigation system and the taluks of Tenali, Repalle, Bapatla and a portion of Guntur taluk are extensively covered by wet cultivation, paddy and turmeric being the chief crops of the region. In Tenali taluk as much as 75% of the geographical area is covered by irrigation. In the coastal tracts, cultivation of paddy, tobacco seed beds and casuarina is carried on by means of watering by pots from *drusus*. Apart from the extensive paddy cultivation in the deltaic region, the most notable crop of the district is tobacco. The district almost holds a monopoly for Virginia tobacco production. Chillies, groundnut, cotton etc., are also extensively grown. This district is also well served by road and railway communications. The Madras-Delhi or Madras-Calcutta, Masulipatnam-Guntakal, Machherla-Guntur-Repalle railway lines serve the district. The G.N.T. road and the State Highways connecting Chilakaluripet to Kurnool and Guntur-Hyderabad also serve the district. The district is industrially important due to the large concentration of tobacco factories particularly at Guntur, Chirala and Chilakaluripet, the oil mills and a large jute mill, metal works at Guntur, large rice mills in Tenali. Narasaraopet is also a centre of oil mills and furniture manufacturing. Vetapalem in Bapatla taluk is noted for cashew industry. There are cement factories at Tadepalle and Machherla and a textile factory at Pedda Kakani. Mangalagiri and Chirala are noted as handloom weaving centres. There is a large co-operative spinning mill located at Chirala. An important P.W.D. workshop is located at Tadepalle. Stoneware industry is found in Durgi

Nellore District (Map 161) :

Chittoor District (Map 162) :

most district of the State which adjoins Madras State on the south and Mysore State on the west. The soils of the district are almost entirely red. It has no major river irrigation. The irrigation sources are mostly spring channels, wells and tanks. The district can be conveniently divided into two halves, one made up of the eastern plains adjoining the Madras State comprising the taluks of Kalahasti, Puttur, Chandragiri and Chittoor and the western half comprising the plateau taluks of Palmaner, Punganur, Madanapalle and Vayalpad forming a continuation of the Mysore Plateau. The eastern plain is better developed with slightly better irrigation facilities. Paddy and sugarcane are widely grown. A co-operative sugar mill has also come up in Chittoor. The plateau region is mostly made up of dry rocky soils, some wet cultivation being found only in narrow valleys. This district can boast of some of the best road communications in the State. The Madras-Bangalore National Highway which is one of the finest in the country passes through the district. The Chittoor-Cuddapah State Highway as also Chittoor-Anantapur State Highway serve the district well. The Bombay-Madras broad gauge railway line as also the Gudur-Pakala-Dharmavaram metre gauge line serve the district. Industrially the district is one of the least advanced, the only industries of any importance being the sugar factory and the confectionery at Chittoor, the spinning mills at Renigunta and groundnut oil mills in different parts of the district. Groundnut is grown extensively in the drier areas. Sajja and jonna are the main food crops grown in the drier areas. Tirupati-Tirumalai is one of the most important places of pilgrimage of all-India importance where the famous shrine of Shri Venkateswara or Balaji is located on the top of the picturesque Seshachalam range of hills. At Tirupati is also located the Sri Venkateswara University. Kalahasti is another important pilgrimage centre on the bank of Swarnamukhi river with a large temple of Kalahasteswara. The handicrafts of some repute are the brass and bell metal industry of Kalahasti, the temple cloth painting of the same place, the red sanders wooden toys of Tiruchanur near Tirupati and the handloom weaving of Puttur. Madanapalle which enjoys a very salubrious climate has a well known T. B. Sanatorium and it is also an educational centre with a Theosophical College located. Horsley Hill nearby is being developed into a hill station.

Cuddapah District (Map 163) :

often times making road traffic impossible. Very interesting hill ranges, viz., Velikonda and Palakonda hills and Lankamalais and Yerramalais reputed to be some of the oldest geological formations cover large portions of the district. Industrially, the district is most backward. Handloom weaving is the only significant industry and important centres of this industry are Pullampet in Rajampet taluk, Madhavaram in Sidhout taluk and Proddatur. Some fruit canning industry is being tried on an experimental scale at Rajampet which is noted for its horticultural products particularly sweet limes. The river beds of the Pennar help to produce very fine varieties of water-melons. The flooring stones quarried in Kamalapuram taluk are very popular. Vontimitta in Sidhout with an old temple of Kodandaramaswamy and Sidhout itself with an old medieval fort and Kandimalaipalle in Badvel taluk, where the Samadhi of the saint Pothuluri Veerabrahmam is found and Gandikota located beautifully in a gorge of the Pennar in Jammalamadugu taluk are places of some interest in this district.

Anantapur District (Map 164) :

Area : 19,135 square kilometres, Population : 1,76,74,464. Average annual rainfall : 544 mms. This district lies in the heart of the region of the Rayalaseema or the territory of the 'Rayas' of Vijayanagar Empire. This district adjoins Mysore on its west and the south. This is one of the driest districts of the State lying in a rain shadow area with poor and precarious rainfall, the average annual rainfall recorded being only about 21.25". The soils of the district with the exception of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks are poor red soils. In Gooty and Tadpatri black cotton soil is met with. Most part of the district particularly in the eastern and southern region presents a desolate appearance. In the past it had the ill repute of being the stalking ground of famines. It has, for obvious reasons, very poor irrigation, only 4.6% of the geographical area being irrigated mostly under the tanks. Some large tanks like the Bukkapatnam tank (Ayacut : 3,173 acres), Parigi tank (Ayacut : 2,251 acres), Singanamalla tank (Ayacut : 2,524 acres), Anantapur tank (Ayacut : 2,511 acres), Kamakallu tank (Ayacut : 2,227 acres) constructed by the Vijayanagar rulers are still intact. The rivers like the Pennar that pass through the district are dry most of the year. Efforts are being made to conserve the water that is brought during the monsoons and to ensure regular supply of water to irrigation tanks. Upper Pennar and Mid-Pennar projects, Bhairavani project are some that have been executed. The chief crops of the district are millets like jowar, bajra and ragi and paddy wherever irrigation facilities exist. Groundnut and cotton are the chief commercial crops. The district is very backward industrially, the only important industries being the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mill at Guntakal, the cotton pressing factories at Tadpatri, and the oil mills at several centres. Hindupur is noted for gur production. Dharmavaram is a well known centre of silk handloom weaving. Sericulture is being developed around Hindupur. Country woollen cumblu weaving is also attended to in the western taluks. The district is fairly well served by communications. The Bangalore-Guntakal metre gauge railway line and the Madras-Bombay broad gauge line and the Pakala-Dharmavaram metre gauge line pass through the district. Guntakal is an important railway junction. The National Highway connecting Bangalore to Chittoor and also the State Highway connecting Anantapur to Chittoor also serve the district. With the exception of these main road communications the other roads are rather poorly maintained. Among the important places in the district the district headquarters of Anantapur itself has developed into an important regional headquarters of administration and also a

centre of education with an Arts College, Engineering College and Oil Technological Institute being located. Lepakshi in Hindupur taluk is noted for fine temple sculptures and ceiling paintings of Vijayanagar period. The temple at Tadpatri is also of considerable archaeological importance. Puttaparthi in the same taluk has also been attracting a number of devotees to Saint Satya Saibaba who has his ashram there. Penukonda and Gooty have historic forts. Kadiri taluk (Nallacheruvu) is associated with the well known Telugu poet, saint Vemana.

Kurnool District (Map 165) :

Area : 23,851 square kilometres, Population : 1,908,740, Average annual rainfall : 625 mms. Kurnool district is the largest district in area of all the districts in the State. By virtue of an extensive area of the district being occupied by the Nallamalai hills and forests the density of population of the district taking the overall geographical area is one of the poorest with only 80 per square kilometre. Though river Tungabhadra and later on river Krishna run all along the northern boundary of this district the percentage of irrigated area to the geographical area of the district is one of the lowest being only 3.14%. The Krishna river runs through a deep gorge through a hilly area and obviously unsuitable for being harnessed for irrigation in this district. However, at the famous pilgrimage centre of Srisailem, Hydro-electric power is proposed to be developed by the construction of a dam across river Krishna. An anicut has been put up across the Tungabhadra about 19 miles to the east of Kurnool at Sunkesula from where the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal takes off under which some irrigation has been developed in this district as well as the neighbouring district of Cuddapah. The Tungabhadra Low level canal serves the western taluks. The waters are largely used for wetting dry cultivation. This district has extensive black soils particularly in the middle and the western taluks. The red soils are more predominant in the eastern taluks. Jowar and cotton are the chief crops of the area. Paddy is raised wherever irrigation for wet cultivation is possible. Groundnut and castor are also raised extensively. The Vijayawada-Guntakal metre gauge line as also Bangalore-Hyderabad metre gauge line serve the district for railway communications. The Bombay-Madras broad gauge line runs through the western part of the district. Till a few years ago the district was cut off from the north by the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna. Recently both the rivers have been bridged and direct road communication to Hyderabad is possible. The Bangalore-Hyderabad National Highway as also the Kurnool-Cuddapah-Chittoor State Highway and Kurnool-Markapur-Guntur State Highway also serve the district. Adoni is the chief industrial town of the district with the location of several cotton pressing mills and oil mills. In Kurnool itself a number of oil mills and a large vegetable oil mill, viz., Tungabhadra Industries are located. In Nandyal, cotton pressing mills of Buckingham and Carnatic Company are located. Oil mills are also found at Dhone and other centres. A cement factory has come up recently near Panyam. The district cannot however be said to be advanced industrially. Yemmiganur is a well known centre of handloom weaving in the district. A large spinning mill has also been recently established here. Woollen cumblu weaving and cotton durrie manufacture are also attended to in parts of the district. At Markapur, slate industry is carried out on a considerable scale. The north-eastern part of the district is an interesting area covered by the thick forests and hills of the Nallamalais. In this tract live the ancient tribe, the Chenchus. The famous shrine of Shri Bhramaramba Mallikarjunaswami—one of the 12 Jyothirlingas of the country, is located on the bank of river Krishna in the heart of these forests. Other

places of religious importance in this district are Manthralayam, the centre of the Madhvas on the bank of river Tungabhadra in Adoni taluk, Mahanandi near Nandyal, Tripuranthakam in Markapur taluk, Ahobilam in Allagadda taluk and Yaganti in Banganapalle independent sub-taluk. Kurnool city received great impetus in its growth after the formation of the Andhra State when the capital of the new State was located here for about three years from 1953 to 1956. After the shifting of the capital to Hyderabad the place is being developed into an important regional centre of the State's administration as also an educational centre with colleges for boys and girls and also a Medical College being located here.

Mahbubnagar District (Map 166) :

Area : 18,472 sq. kms., Population 1,590,686, Average annual rainfall : 713 mms., Mahbubnagar district is the largest of the Telangana districts and the third largest in the State. It lies adjacent to Kurnool district but is separated all along the boundary by the Tungabhadra and the Krishna rivers. On the west it adjoins Mysore State. The Hyderabad-Bangalore metre gauge railway line runs through the middle of the district. So also does the Hyderabad-Bangalore National Highways. Mahbubnagar, the district headquarters town is also connected to Raichur in Mysore State by a good road. A road of some sort connects Mahbubnagar to Devarakonda in Nalgonda district. The district is otherwise poorly served by communications, several of the interior areas being quite inaccessible particularly in the rainy season. The area adjoining the Krishna river on the south-east is covered by a high plateau of hilly and forest region which is a part of Nallamalais, serving as the home of the Chenchu tribe. The irrigation facilities in this district are also poor. The projects like the Rajolibanda diversion scheme from the Tungabhadra river, the Koilsagar and Saralasagar projects have started yielding results only recently. Otherwise, the irrigation tanks are the chief sources of irrigation. Black soils particularly on the south and the west and the red soils on the east and the north are met with. The chief crops are jowar and cotton, paddy being raised where irrigation exists. The Reserved Forest region close to Mahbubnagar is noted for fine custard apples during the season October-December. There is no large scale industry worth mentioning in the entire district. There are woollen cumblu weaving centres and cotton handloom weaving is practised quite extensively in the western taluks. Some well known centres of handloom weaving like Amarachinta, Narayanpet, Gadwal exist in this district. Considerable emigration of the weavers to organised centres of textile industries like Sholapur and Bombay is observed. This district also serves as recruiting ground for labour to construction projects, the earth digging and stone cutting Waddars of this district having established a reputation as experts in their work. Alampur, at the southern extremity of the district, nearer to Kurnool is a place of historical, religious and archaeological importance.

Hyderabad District (Map 167) :

Area : 7,763 sq. kms., Population : 2,062,995, Average annual rainfall : 759 mms. We next enter Hyderabad the headquarters district of the State. While statistics show this district to be the thickest populated district in the State with 266 persons per square kilometre, this district presents a contrast within itself. But for the growth of Hyderabad city itself this district would have been of little consequence. 60% of the population of the district is found within the city of Hyderabad only. The taluks of the district outside the city have desolate and very backward appearance.

Hyderabad city's development has been dealt with in greater detail in the next section. The city's importance completely overshadows the life in the rest of the district. Because of the importance of the city, several road and railway communications converge into this district. The railways from Madras or Calcutta via Vijayawada, from Delhi via Kazipet, from Manmad and from Bangalore, all meet here. Similarly roads take off in these different directions from Hyderabad. The district is acquiring an industrial character on account of the location of a number of large industries that are fast coming up in and around the Hyderabad city. Tandur at the western end of the district is noted for its flooring stones. Vicarabad is a small town where a T.B. Sanatorium is located. Hyderabad city and its environs are very picturesque with a broken ground of varying landscapes of hills and valleys, rivers and lakes, with medieval constructions as Charminar and modern type of constructions existing side by side. The city has given the area educational, commercial and administrative importance.

Medak District (Map 168) :

Area : 9,519 sq. kms., Population : 1,227,361, Average annual rainfall : 929 mms. Medak district lies north of Hyderabad district. The soils of the district are almost entirely red. Some irrigation has been possible by channels from the Manjira river. About 9% of the geographical area of the district is irrigated. The chief crops grown are jowar in the dry areas and paddy in the irrigated areas. The district generally presents a backward appearance, the district headquarters town of Sangareddy itself being poor consolation for a district headquarters town. Medak in this district is the headquarters of a Christian Diocese. Siddipet is a centre of handloom weaving where cheap and attractive sarees are extensively manufactured. The Hyderabad-Nizamabad road and railway line cut through this district. The Bombay-Hyderabad road, and Hyderabad-Nizamabad road serve the area. There is no industry worth the name in the district except, perhaps, leather tanning industry.

Nizamabad District (Map 169) :

Area : 8,062 sq. kms., Population : 1,022,013, Average annual rainfall : 1035 mms. This district is perhaps the most prosperous district of the Telangana region. The district owes its prosperity to the advent of the Nizamsagar project across the Manjira river about 30 years ago. The benefits of this project are being fully reaped and an extensive area of the district has been brought under irrigation. This quick development of irrigation has brought in considerable immigration of agricultural families even from the distant Coastal Andhra districts as Guntur, Krishna and Godavari who have settled in several areas of the district, their habitations giving a distinct appearance of typical delta villages. The prosperity induced by irrigation has also given fillip to industrial development with a very large sugar factory being opened at Bodhan, a few Khandasari mills coming up in Nizamabad, the district headquarters town, as also the opening of rice mills. The proximity of Nizamabad to forest area has also encouraged saw mills and other wood-based industries. Turmeric is also grown as an extensive commercial crop. The various irrigation reservoirs as the Nizamsagar, the Alisagar, etc., also serve as attractive places for picnicking. A Government alcohol factory has also come up at Kamareddy. In this district beedi industry is also practised very extensively. Armour is a centre of silk handloom weaving. Sericulture is being developed near Kamareddy. The district is fairly well served by road and railway communications connecting Nizamabad to Hyderabad as also other district headquarters like Adilabad and Karimnagar.

Adilabad District (Map 170) :

Area : 16,204 sq. kms., Population : 1,009,292, Average annual rainfall : 995 mms. This district is known as the forest district of the State with quite a large extent of the area being covered by thick forests. So much so this district records the lowest density of only 62 persons per square kilometre among all the districts of the State. This district has no irrigation worth the name, though it is bordered by the Godavari river all along its southern boundary and by the Penganga river on the northern boundary. Near Khanapur, Kaddam river is being harnessed for irrigation by constructing a dam which was unfortunately washed off recently and is being rebuilt. The soils are black. The cultivation is essentially dry, made up mostly of jowar and cotton. The district is also very poorly served by communications. It is no doubt the terminus of a railway line of Hyderabad-Purna-Adilabad and the National Highway of Nagpur-Hyderabad cuts through the district. But this is about all. There is hardly any other road worth mentioning excepting the Nirmal-Mancheriyal-Asifabad road which is of inferior quality. Several pockets of the district are inaccessible. A notable feature of the district is the concentration of paper industry and rayon industry at Sirpur Kagaznagar and also the working of collieries at Bellampalli. This area presents quite a distinct industrial complex. The Kazipet-Ballarshah railway line serves this area, though by road it is very inaccessible. Mancheriyal is a centre of cement industry. Timber exploitation is an important activity and a number of timber depots and saw mills exist in this district. At Nirmal, the toy manufacture with light wood is a noted craft. The noted Nirmal painting of plaques is not done so much here as in Hyderabad city. The tribal tract of the district is peopled by the Gonds, the Kolams and Pardhans and Thotis, the Gonds being the predominant tribe. As the district adjoins Maharashtra, the Maharashtrian influence is felt in the mode of dressing, language etc. among peoples of this area, though Telugu is the chief language spoken by the indigenous population.

Karimnagar District (Map 171) :

Area : 11,885 sq. kilometres, Population : 1,621,515, Average annual rainfall : 903 mms. This district is considered to be one of the more fortunate districts of the old Hyderabad dominions of which this formed part along with the rest of Telangana region. It has fairly good black soils and some irrigation under the Maner river and under tanks. About 10% of the geographical area of the district is irrigated. Maize, jowar and paddy are the chief crops grown. The district headquarters town is connected to the headquarters of neighbouring districts as Nizamabad, Warangal and the State capital of Hyderabad by fairly good roads. The Kazipet-Ballarshah railway line passes through the district though it does not connect the district headquarters town itself. There is no large industry worth the name in this district. The cotton handloom industry, the noted filigree work, beedi manufacture, zarda manufacture and carpentry are some of the crafts and industries of this district.

Warangal District (Map 172) :

Area : 12,836 square kilometres, Population : 1,545,435, Average annual rainfall : 967 mms. Warangal, the district headquarters, is an important regional centre of the Telangana. It had a historical past having been the headquarters of Kakatiya rulers of the 12/14th centuries. The development of Warangal city and its importance is described in greater detail in the next section under cities. The district owes much of its importance to this headquarters

city. Besides, the district can boast of such large and historical irrigation works like the Ramappa (Ayacut 3,859 acres) and Pakal (Ayacut 8,891 acres) lakes and they continue to be the chief sources of irrigation. Paddy is grown to a considerable extent under them. About 9% of the geographical area of the district is irrigated. The soils of the district are mostly red though black soils are met with in the eastern region. The north-eastern area is covered by forests along the river Godavari. The district is well served by road and railway communications, the railway from Hyderabad meeting the main Madras-Delhi railway line at Kazipet. There is a good road connecting Warangal to Hyderabad only about 90 miles away. Tolerable roads lead from Warangal to Karimnagar and Khammam. Palampet village near Ramappa lake is of considerable archaeological importance and noted for the fine temple architecture and stone sculptures of the Kakatiyas. So also the Thousand Pillars Temple in Hanamkonda in the heart of Warangal city. This district has woollen pile carpet Industry, cotton durrie weaving industry, beedi manufacture and cotton textiles concentrated within the city of Warangal itself. The district headquarters city has also been developing into an important educational centre with Engineering and Medical Colleges also being located here.

Khammam District (Map 173) :

Area : 15,809 square kilometres, Population 1,057,542, Average annual rainfall : 1121 mms. This district was newly formed after 1951 by being bifurcated from old Warangal district. The taluks of Bhadrachalam and Nugur were also added to this district in 1960 by transfer from East Godavari district. This district has considerable extent of forest area and but for the development of some irrigation in Madhira taluk under the Wyra project (14,000 acres) and Palair Project (14,000 acres) the area is essentially dry. A number of irrigation projects are under contemplation like the Kinnerasani project which when completed may provide considerable additional irrigation. The river banks of Godavari on the eastern side of the district are cultivated with tobacco. The soils of the district are mostly black, the red soils being found in the southern region. The forest area of the district is largely peopled by the Koya tribe who practice agriculture. The district is a centre of considerable mining activity with the location of large collieries in Kothagudem which township has recorded a population of 69,728 at the 1961 Census. The collieries have attracted a good lot of immigrant population into this district from the neighbouring areas as also from outside the State. This area is fast developing into an important industrial area with the prospect of a large thermal station, fertiliser factory etc. coming up. Bhadrachalam on the northern bank of river Godavari is a noted pilgrimage centre associated with the Saint Ramadas. Renovation work on the temple of Sri Rama is going on at present. River Godavari passes through a very picturesque area in the course of its passage through this district and emerges into East Godavari district after cutting through the Papi Hills forming a narrow gorge. Khammam district is served by the main Vijayawada-Hyderabad railway line as also a road from Suryapet. A good road leads from Khammam to Kothagudem. Warangal is also connected by a road of sorts. A railway line takes off from Dornakal on the main line to connect Kothagudem or Bhadrachalam road.

Nalgonda District (Map 174) :

Area : 14,223 square kilometres, Population : 1,574,946, Average annual rainfall : 687 mms. Nalgonda district

is also one of the driest districts of the State. Suryapet, Bhongir and Ramannapet seem to be little more fortunately situated with a number of irrigation tanks. The Musi project has also started providing irrigation. The southern portion of the district was extremely backward with very low rainfall and very poor soils. Castor is the main crop grown in this dry area. Nalgonda district has now shot into prominence with the location of the gigantic Nagarjunasagar project and the growth of the Vijayapuri township. Vijayapuri has recorded a population of 55,300 at the 1961 Census, mostly made up of immigrant workers from the neighbourhood and other districts of the State as also from other States. The full benefits of this project may be felt a decade or two later when the irrigation is fully utilised

and the portions of this district are also brought under wet cultivation. The Hyderabad-Vijayawada road cuts right through this district. The Hyderabad-Devarakonda-Nagarjunasagar road also serves the southern part of the district. The Kazipet-Hyderabad road and railway line pass through Bhongir in the northern corner of the district. Suryapet lying on the Hyderabad-Vijayawada road is developing to be a useful urban centre and commercially important. Kolanpak near Aler on the Hyderabad-Kazipet line is an important Jain centre and Yadagirigutta near Bhongir has developed to be an important Hindu pilgrimage centre with the deity of Lord Narasimhaswami located on the top of the hill.

CITIES

Maps 175-A to 185

CITIES

In this Section, schematic maps of the 11 cities of Andhra Pradesh have been given. Urban centres of population size class of 100,000 and above are treated as cities. These maps help to locate different functional regions in each city, such as wholesale and retail marketing areas, chief administrative office areas, areas where educational and medical institutions are concentrated, industrial areas and areas of residential expansion, places of religious worship and so on. These are shown by different conventional signs as indicated in the index to each map. The main communications in each city, the railways and canals, if any, passing through the city are also shown. The different depths of colouring covering the map indicate the wardwise densities of population. Thus, these maps attempt to represent how the life in each city articulates. Wherever possible the maps of these

various cities relating to certain earlier periods have also been reproduced which would help to show how the city had developed over a number of years. The readers may be warned that in some cases such as in Hyderabad City and Warangal City where no town survey had been done so far, the boundaries may be approximate and the alignment and locations of various institutions, etc., may not be very accurate. It would still give a general idea of the functioning of each region of the city.

The following statement lists out the 11 cities of this State given in the order in which the maps are reproduced in this Section of the Atlas Volume. Area, population and growth rate of population of each city have also been shown in the statement.

City	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Hyderabad Town-group	220.36	1,251,119	648,575	602,544	1901	448,466	..
					1911	502,104	+11.96
					1921	405,630	-19.21
					1931	466,894	+15.10
					1941	739,159	+58.31
					1951	1,129,467	+52.80
					1961	1,251,119	+10.77
Vijayawada	24.14	230,397	118,310	112,087	1901	24,224	..
					1911	32,867	+35.68
					1921	44,159	+34.36
					1931	60,427	+36.84
					1941	86,184	+42.62
					1951	161,198	+87.04
					1961	230,397	+42.93
Guntur	30.02	187,122	94,565	92,557	1901	30,833	..
					1911	40,529	+31.45
					1921	48,184	+18.89
					1931	65,179	+35.27
					1941	83,599	+28.26
					1951	125,255	+49.83
					1961	187,122	+49.39
Visakhapatnam	29.14	182,004	94,803	87,201	1901	40,892	..
					1911	43,413	+6.17
					1921	44,711	+2.99
					1931	57,303	+28.16
					1941	70,243	+22.58
					1951	108,042	+53.81
					1961	182,004	+68.46
Rajahmundry	10.59	130,002	65,497	64,505	1901	36,408	..
					1911	48,417	+32.98
					1921	53,791	+11.10
					1931	63,526	+18.10
					1941	74,564	+17.38
					1951	105,276	+41.19
					1961	130,002	+23.49
Kakinada	24.53	122,865	62,325	60,540	1901	48,096	..
					1911	54,110	+12.50
					1921	53,348	-1.41
					1931	65,952	+23.63
					1941	75,140	+13.93
					1951	99,952	+33.02
					1961	122,865	+22.92

City 1	Area in Sq. Kms. 2	Population			Growth of population		
		Persons 3	Males 4	Females 5	Year 6	Population 7	Percentage decade variation 8
Eluru	12.02	108,321	54,049	54,272	1901	33,321	..
					1911	37,819	+12.82
					1921	45,862	+21.27
					1931	57,342	+25.05
					1941	64,911	+13.20
					1951	87,213	+34.36
					1961	108,321	+24.20
Warangal	62.16	136,106	80,928	75,178	1901	10,487	..
					1911	48,342	+360.97
					1921	46,791	-3.21
					1931	62,119	+52.76
					1941	92,808	+49.40
					1951	133,130	+43.43
					1961	156,106	+17.26
Nellore	13.68	106,776	55,255	51,521	1901	32,040	..
					1911	33,246	+3.76
					1921	35,863	+7.87
					1931	45,895	+27.97
					1941	56,315	+22.70
					1951	81,480	+44.69
					1961	106,776	+31.05
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	24.86	101,417	32,093	49,322	1901	39,507	..
					1911	42,123	+6.62
					1921	43,940	+4.31
					1931	56,928	+29.56
					1941	59,146	+3.90
					1951	77,953	+31.80
					1961	101,417	+30.10
Kurnool	15.02	100,815	52,029	48,786	1901	23,376	..
					1911	26,040	+2.62
					1921	27,908	+7.17
					1931	35,314	+26.54
					1941	45,250	+28.14
					1951	60,222	+33.09
					1961	100,815	+67.41

Note: The cities are arranged in the descending order of their populations. But, Warangal city which should have taken a place immediately after Visakhapatnam City to occupy the fifth place had, however, to be put after Eluru to take the eighth place to facilitate the arrangement of the maps in this Section in such a way that the sketches showing the growth of a city come immediately opposite the main map of the concerned city.

A very brief description of each of the cities is given below.

(1) **Hyderabad City** (Maps 175A and 175B): Hyderabad Town-Group made up of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Hyderabad and Secunderabad Divisions), the Secunderabad Cantonment, Osmania University, Alwal, Zamistanpur, Kandikal, Bowenpalle, Lalaguda, Attapur, Fatehnagar and Malkajgiri, is the State capital city of Andhra Pradesh and the largest and most populous city of the State with an area of 220.36 sq. kilometres and a population of 1,251,119. The map shows the area falling within the limits of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation in which Hyderabad and Secunderabad divisions which were till recently considered separate towns have been incorporated and also the other component units of Hyderabad Town-Group. Hyderabad is a historic city which took its birth in the 16th century under the Qutub Shahi rulers of Golconda. The habitation was originally confined within the Fort walls of Golconda whence it spread along the line of communication leading in the direction of the chief port town of Masulipatnam. The nucleus city of Hyderabad was constructed on the southern bank of River Musi in 1591 during the reign of the 5th ruler of the Qutub Shahi dynasty to relieve the congestion within the Golconda Fort walls. To this is also associated a romantic story of the ruler's love for a Hindu dancing girl, Bhagmati that lived in the area where the new

city of Hyderabad which bore the name Bhagyanagar after her was located. It was primarily a residential city for the nobles at that time. But the city soon received a death blow after the conquest of Golconda Kingdom by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1687 and the capital of the Deccan was shifted to Aurangabad. The city had a fresh lease of life when the capital was shifted back to Hyderabad in 1763 and under the Asafia rulers the city showed rapid strides of progress. The establishment of the British Residency on the northern bank of River Musi, the opening up of railway communications and establishment of the Kacheguda and Nampally railway stations led to the growth of the city in those directions. Secunderabad City developed entirely by the influence of the British Military Cantonment. The picturesque artificial lake of Hussainsagar divided Secunderabad and Hyderabad divisions of the city. The establishment of industries in the Mushirabad area and the growth of University on the north-eastern outskirts led to further expansion of the city. In the more recent past, the establishment of fashionable residential area over the Banjara Hills, the construction of a number of Government quarters for the staff at Malakpet on the Masulipatnam road after the capital of the reorganised State of Andhra Pradesh was shifted to Hyderabad and the location of the Industrial Estate on the north-western corner of the city led to a growth of the city in these different directions. There is a feeling that the rapid growth

in different directions on the northern side of River Musi has been at the cost of the development of the old city to the south of the river. Large industrial establishments have been coming up on the north-western outskirts of the city along the Bombay road. The future may see a further growth of the city in that direction.

The city which started essentially as an administrative and residential centre naturally attracted considerable business mostly in foodgrains and textiles. In the future it may develop an industrial complex with the large industrial establishments as Synthetic Drugs, Heavy Electricals, Hindustan Machine Tools, Indian Detonators, Jay Engineering, Praga Tools extension, Republic Forge and a host of other large industrial units coming to be located near about Hyderabad. Within the old city some important handicrafts as lac bangles, Bidri work, Nirmal painting, brass work, silver leaf making, scents manufacture, lace work etc. are attended to. The city has also made a name for its extensive cultivation of the Anab-e-Shahi variety of grapes. It is a cosmopolitan city which, by virtue of its long association with Muslim rulers, has considerable Urdu speaking population and also drawn quite a few migrants from the North as well as from the South. The indigenous Muslim population is largely concentrated in old city area on the southern side. The presence of Defence Forces also adds to the cosmopolitan nature of the city. The following statement gives the linguistic composition of the population of the town-group.

	Number of speakers
Langauge	1,251,119
All languages	584,043
Telugu	450,151
Urdu	72,647
Hindi	42,630
Tamil	32,153
Marathi	13,326
Kannada	11,315
Gujarati	7,390
Malayalam	6,873
Punjabi	6,861
Marwari	23,730
Others	

No clear demarcation of the functional zones is possible except that two positive cores of commercial and business activity can be seen in the hearts of Hyderabad and Secunderabad divisions. Administrative offices and educational and medical institutions are spread out throughout the city except that some concentration of educational institutions is seen in the University area and near the Abid's road. Almost every area seems to be a residential area. Industries are greatly concentrated in Mushirabad area and Moulali area on the east and Sanathnagar area on the north-west.

(2) **Vijayawada City** (Maps 176A and 176B): Vijayawada City (Area: 24.14 sq. kilometres and Population: 230,397) is the second largest of the cities of the State in population size. This city has mythological associations in that it is believed that on the top of the adjoining Indrakeeladri hill the Mahabharata hero, Arjuna performed penance and obtained Pasupatastra with the blessings of the Lord Siva and the hill itself is said to represent a Yaksha called Indrakeela in answer to whose prayers, Goddess Parvati took her abode on it in the form of the Sakti, Kanakadurga. The Kanakadurga temple located on the hill slope commands

a beautiful bird's eye view of the city and is the centre of attraction for a number of worshippers that throng there every evening and particularly on Fridays. The city is most picturesquely located along the northern bank of River Krishna. This city is rightly termed as the "child of communications". It is located at the junction of 5 railways leading from Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Masulipatnam and Guntur. The Great Northern Trunk road also passes through this city. The road-cum-barrage put up across the River Krishna in 1957 adds considerable colour to this city apart from its helping a great flow of traffic from the South. The Krishna anicut located here earlier was conceived by the famous Sir Arthur Cotton who built the Godavari anicut. The construction of the Krishna anicut was completed by Captain Orr in about 1855 and the delta has been enjoying the benefits of irrigation through the canals leading from the anicut since then. Thus, Vijayawada that grew at the head of the Krishna delta developed very rapidly as a great centre of trade. It is one of the chief exporting centres of rice. The area around the city is covered by very rich alluvial or black cotton soils and considerable tobacco and vegetable cultivation takes place. The busiest quarter of the city is obviously near about its chief market, viz., Kaleswararao Market, close to which are also located the canal wharfs. The area is congested with lorries day and night. The city has gradually extended to the east along the Bandar road and north-east along the Eluru road. In Governorpet offices, educational institutions, new bazaars, cinema houses, residential colonies have sprung up. Governorpet and Gandhinagar are important centres in this area. Suryaraopet and Satyanarayanapuram are the important residential localities.

An industrial colony is developing on the eastern side of the city and the location of important educational institutions as Loyola college for boys, Stella Mary's College for girls and a Polytechnic indicate a further growth of the city in that direction. The Andhra Cement factory and a series of large oil and rice mills and a good number of engineering workshops, tobacco factories are the chief industries of the city. The great importance of the city as a centre of commerce, communications, industry, education and administration has led to a very rapid growth of population. The city is also known to be a hub centre of Andhra politics. Some of the important dailies as the Indian Express, Andhra Prabha, Visalandhra and Andhra Jyoti are published from here. During 1941-51 the fillip given by war and an expansion of the traffic facilities at the railway junction, the increase of trade and establishment of a cement factory gave a big spurt of population growth of 87%. In 1951-61 the rate of growth was 43%.

(3) **Guntur City** (Maps 177A and 177B): Guntur (Area: 30.02 sq. kilometres and Population: 187,122) is the third largest city in the State in population size. Guntur town originally took its birth in the eastern corner of the present city adjacent to the two low lying "Guntas" or tanks, after which apparently the town itself took the name of "Guntur". This area is called the old Guntur town and it contains a number of temples and old houses. Agharam in the south-west corner adjacent to Nallacheruvu seems to be another area of old habitation. As trade developed and the railway station was also established the town started extending to the west. Chinna Bazaar area, Lalapet became the main centres of business and trade. It is significant that this area was called Kothapeta meaning a new town. In the southern part of the town, viz., Sangadigunta, which has a concentration of Muslim population was the chief industrial area with beedi factories and the oil mills, etc. being located there. Apparently, the district administrative

offices and educational institutions etc., came up on the western side in Kannavarithota at a place which at that time was considered the outskirts of the town. The congestion even in the Kothapeta region led to the extension of residential localities further west and to the north of the Guntur-Dronachalam railway line into areas known as Arundelpet and Brodiepet. These extensive areas were occupied by the well-to-do as also the Government servants and lawyers etc. who could thus get nearer to the offices and courts which they were required to attend. When the High Court of Andhra was shifted to Guntur in 1954 on the formation of the new linguistic State of Andhra, further residential extensions as Pattabhipuram and Chandramoulainagar came into existence. Guntur has been the centre of considerable Christian Missionary activities. A number of Christian institutions such as the A.C. College, a Training College, a Convent, etc. are located here. Guntur city is connected to Vijayawada only 20 miles away by a good cement road as also by the Masulipatnam-Guntakal railway line. Macherla-Guntur-Repalle railway line also passes through Guntur. The G.N.T. road cuts through the city.

Guntur city is a centre of great industrial activity, largely induced by the extensive Virginia tobacco cultivation in the tract around the city and also the production of oil seeds and jute cultivation in parts of the district. As already mentioned, the older rice mills, oil mills, beedi factories as also tobacco factories and engineering units were located in the southern end of the town in Sangadigunta area. Large tobacco factories of such companies as the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Coy. are also located along the Madras road in the south-western portion. But the more recent growth of a very large number of tobacco redrying and grading factories has been on the north-eastern corner of the city along the Vijayawada road. The jute mill is located in Nallapadu area on the western side of the city. The city has been attracting a number of immigrants particularly of women factory workers whom the tobacco factories prefer and also a considerable student population into the medical college and other colleges and high schools. The importance of the city as a commercial centre also brings in a lot of floating population. In the decade 1951-61 this city showed a growth rate of population of 49.39%.

4. **Visakhapatnam City** (Maps 178A and 178B) : Visakhapatnam city (Area : 29.14 sq. kilometres and Population : 182,004) is the fourth largest city in the State in population size. This is a picturesque city overlooking the sea and owes its importance mainly to its having one of the best natural harbours on the east coast. A great concentration of the industrial and business activity was in the area adjacent to the harbour. The harbour is sheltered by an imposing mass of rock known as the Dolphin's Nose which is an extension of the Yerravada range of hills that meets the sea just at the entrance of the water-way into the harbour. The old city of Visakhapatnam formed a narrow wedge between a swamp on the left and the sea on the right, leading on to the harbour. Iron ore is the chief item of export and crude oil, machinery and food-grains form the chief imports. Because of the importance of the harbour, the city also became a centre of railway communications, a meeting point of the Southern Railway, coming up from Madras and the South-Eastern Railway, coming down from Calcutta. A branch line also takes off to Rayagada. The city is also connected by an air service to Hyderabad. The main markets, the older educational institutions, a large hospital, the Government offices and so on are close to the old town. The location of the Railway colonies has led to the expansion of the town in the north-western direction. The attractive residential area of the

city has, however, developed over what is known as the uplands of Waltair on the north-east which has a very picturesque undulating ground though greatly eroded, that overlooks the sea. A number of Government residential quarters, fine buildings of the well-to-do and a bewitching American colony of the Caltex Refineries have come up here. This extends on to the Andhra University area. The Andhra University which has distinguished itself particularly in the faculty of sciences is the oldest in the State being about 40 years old and is endowed with fine buildings and beautiful location close to the sea. A residential expansion of the city's population is taking place all along the northern boundary up to the foot of the hills. A few industries have also started coming up in this area. The large industrial units of the city, viz., the Hindustan Ship Building and the Caltex Oil Refineries are however located in the south-western extreme just adjacent to the harbour. The Caltex Refineries actually lie within the limits of Malkapuram Panchayat in which Housing Colonies for the Refinery workers and the Ship Building Yard workers have also been put up. There can be little doubt that the limits of Visakhapatnam city will encompass this area very soon. Malkapuram Panchayat which was not even recognised as urban in 1951 has at present a population of nearly 30,000 mostly made up of industrial workers. An industrial estate is located on the western extreme near Kancherapalem. Visakhapatnam city is a rapidly progressing town, the great industrial expansion in the current decade 1951-61 and expansion of the town limits leading to a stupendous growth of over 68% in the city's population.

5. **Rajahmundry City** (Maps 179A and 179B) : Rajahmundry City (Area : 10.59 sq. kilometres and Population : 130,002) is located on the bank of River Godavari at the head of the Godavari delta system. This is a historical town, said to have been the capital of the Eastern Chalukya Kings of the 10/11th century A. D. The interesting story that is also popularly depicted by drama, viz., that of Chitrangi-Sarangadhara is associated with this place. There still exists a place called Sarangadhara Metta near the town. Nannayabhattu the earliest of the Telugu poets that took up the translation of Mahabharata into Telugu lived here. Rajahmundry town passed through vicissitudes of history and was governed by various rulers as the Reddi Kings, the Vijayanagar rulers, the Muslim rulers, the French and the British. Rajahmundry, strategically was important. This bears comparison with Vijayawada city in several respects. Just as Vijayawada is located on the bank of the River Krishna at the head of the Krishna delta with the road and the railway bridges across the River Krishna leading directly into the city, here too Rajahmundry lying astride the river at the head of the Godavari delta, is connected by one of the longest railway bridges in the country across the Godavari (9000 ft. or about 1½ miles). There is however, no road bridge across the Godavari at this point, though 4 miles further to the south a causeway at the foot of the Godavari anicut at Dowleshwaram is usable during the summer months when the anicut is thrown open for traffic. During the other seasons punts ferry across motor vehicles. Rajahmundry has developed into an important centre of trade exporting the delta produce such as the fruits, coconuts and rice and also the forest produce from the Agency areas mainly timber that comes down the river. Motor launches and boats are also extensively used in Godavari river for the transport of passengers and goods and the City Wharfs present quite a busy appearance. The city has assumed some industrial importance on account of a paper mill, the tobacco grading factories, the aluminium industries, a cycle parts industry, an ice factory and several engineering industries and the saw mills that have come up in the city.

At Dowleshwaram adjacent to Rajahmundry city is located a large P. W. D. Workshop. The Central Jail in the city also adds to industrial production as it takes up furniture making etc. The city, however, has no definite areas earmarked for industries. The larger industrial units seem to be located on the northern outskirts of the city, while the aluminium industry is concentrated almost in the middle of the town. The city does not give the impression of being well laid out. The city has developed in a ribbon like fashion along the river Godavari and generally follows the line of communication set by the railway line leading to Calcutta. A high congestion of population in the heart of the city is felt where some very narrow and busy thoroughfares are seen. The city has no underground drainage and parts of the city will be water-logged and slushy. A few new residential colonies like Prakasamnagar, Gandhipuram, etc., have started coming up on the north and north-eastern region. The city is known to be a centre of education, arts and culture.

6. **Kakinada City** (Maps 180A and 180B) : Kakinada City (Area : 24.53 sq. kilometres and Population : 122,865) owes its importance primarily as the district headquarters of the prosperous delta district of East Godavari. This is also a port town, but in view of the shallow waterway, the sea going vessels have to anchor a few miles away from the coast in the deep waters and only the smaller boats have to ply between this port and the ships. Kakinada has the reputation of being one of the very well laid out and clean cities of the State. The city is largely an administrative and residential city to which a number of retired officials are said to be attracted as the cost of living is considered to be not very high. There are colleges including Medical and Engineering located here. A shuttle railway service as also a good road connect Kakinada to Samalankot, 10 miles away, which is a junction on the Madras-Calcutta main line. The administrative offices are concentrated on the western side of the town to the south of the railway line. While in the past the hub of activity of Kakinada city has been to the south of the railway line, recently with the opening of a Medical college, an Engineering college etc., a gradual extension of the town to the north is observed and residential colonies are fast coming up in this region. Jagannayakpur city is the main industrial area with brass and bell metal industry, aluminium industry, horn factory, rice mills etc. A Polytechnic and a Convent are also located in this region. Sarvaraya Textile Mills is the chief industry of Kakinada. Coir industry also provides work to a good number of people. The city has a peaceful appearance of a typical administrative headquarters of a district, unlike Rajahmundry of the same district or Vijayawada in Krishna district.

(7) **Eluru City** (Maps 181A and 181B) : Eluru City (Area : 12.02 sq. kilometres and Population : 108,321) attains the status of a city for the first time at the present Census. This is the headquarters town of West Godavari district and it owes its importance chiefly to its being the centre of administration and trade of this prosperous deltaic tract. It lies only about 40 miles to the north-east of Vijayawada city. The Madras-Calcutta Broad Gauge railway line as also G.N.T. road passes through this city and these important arteries of communication must have no doubt contributed considerably to the growth of the city. The Krishna and Godavari canals also serve as important means of communication for the transport of cargo, particularly the agricultural produce. The business and trade of the region which had initially contributed to the growth of this town is concentrated in the region between the canals in the southern

part of the city. The region to the north of the canal particularly the north-eastern corner is yet another thickly populated area of the town. In this area are located the chief industries of the place, namely, the jute and the rice mills. This city is also noted for its famous Woollen Pile Carpet Industry largely attended to by the local Muslim population in the areas of Lakshmivarapupet on the eastern side and in Tangellamudi on the northern side. The administrative offices are located in the western region of the city north of the railway line. The education centres are also close to this area.

The city is likely to expand further on the western side with the location of an Industrial Estate which is coming up in this direction. In the past also a gradual expansion of the city limits to the west is seen.

(8) **Warangal City** (Map 182) : Warangal (Area : 62.16 sq. kilometres and Population : 156,106) the only other city in Telangana region after Hyderabad, shows an interesting development. It is an old historic city taking its birth in the fort walls of Orugallu, the headquarters of the Kakatiyas in about the 12th century A.D. Now this area is almost a neglected remote corner of the city containing the ruins of the Kakatiya temples and palaces and the fort wall and habitations of agriculturists. The city extended in a ribbon like fashion all along the road from the old city through Mathwada, Hanamkonda and on to Kazipet. The busiest area is the Mathwada region in which are located the main business centres, the main bazaar, rice mills, beedi industry and also the large Azam Jahi Textile Mill. The well known craft of this place, viz., the Woollen Pile Carpet Industry, which has of course been languishing and the cotton durrie making are also practised here. From there to Hanamkonda one sees mostly open agricultural fields on either side of the road, except for an Industrial Estate which had added some importance to the region. The new Medical College buildings are also coming up near about this place. Hanamkonda region of the city assumes importance mainly as the centre of administration, most of the Government offices, courts and official quarters being located here. In this area lies the famous 1,000 pillared temple noted for its architectural excellence. From Hanamkonda till Kazipet again one sees a large break in continuity of constructions, only agricultural fields being found on either side of the road. Near about Kazipet large Christian Missionary educational institutions and the Regional Engineering College buildings have come up and lastly one comes to the railway colony of Kazipet itself. Since Warangal city has been fast developing as a regional centre of administration as also an educational centre it may be foreseen that the city may see considerable growth of population and constructions in future. The development of the city as can be seen from the very layout has been somewhat haphazard in the past. There are several gaps yet to be filled and unless the future growth is controlled by a good master plan further clusters and ill-developed areas are likely to come up as mushroom growths.

(9) **Nellore City** (Map 183) : Nellore (Area 13.68 sq. kilometres and Population : 106,776) lies astride the G.N.T. road on the southern bank of river Pennar at a distance of only about 108 miles from Madras. The city has had its importance on account of its strategic position at the crossing of river Pennar where at present a road bridge has been constructed. The town in the ancient days is said to have borne the name of Simhapuri and also Dhanyapuri. When the area came under the domination of the Tamil Pandya Kings of Madurai in the 13/14th centuries, the place got the name of "Nelluru" meaning a paddy village. This town is associated with Tikkana Somayajulu, the greatest of Telugu poets of the

translated Mahabharata into Telugu. This urban centre serves as the centre for the export of rice from the rich rice growing tract of Nellore and the neighbouring Kovur taluk at the mouth of the river Pennar. Thus trade in foodgrains is an important occupation that sustains the local population. The location of the district headquarters in this town naturally has added to the importance of the place. Several educational institutions, particularly the V.R. College, a good number of large hostels for boys and girls particularly for the backward and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes run by social workers with Government assistance draw considerable student population to the city. This has also been an important centre of Christian Missionary activity. While the largest concentration of the population has been in the older parts of the city around the business areas of Stonehousepet, Santapet, Ranganayakulupet, etc., the town is showing signs of gradual extension towards the south and the south-east where new residential colonies have been coming up. The city draws quite a few migrants among road labourers, rickshaw pullers, etc., from the adjoining Madras State. Rice milling, beedi manufacture, motor workshops have been the chief industries of the place. An Industrial Estate is proposed at the southern extremity of the town. Sri Ranganayakulu temple, Mulasthaneswara temple and Venugopalaswamy temple, as also the ancient Muslim Darga of Bara Sahid are places of interest in the city.

(10) **Bandar (Masulipatnam) City** (Map 184) : Bandar (Area : 24.86 sq. kilometres; Population : 101,417), the district headquarters town of Krishna district, is one of the oldest towns which was known to be a great port town on the eastern coast of the country even in the early historic period. This was the chief port town of the medieval Golconda Kingdom. The Britishers established one of their earliest factories here. The Chintz and Kalamkari products of Masulipatnam had a worldwide fame. But they degenerated very badly after the industrial revolution of the West and the stoppage of textile imports to Britain from India. The great tidal wave of 1854 almost washed out the city. The town reduced itself to nothing more than a sleepy district headquarters town with an old world atmosphere. The imposing fort area of this city however, serves to only reflect the glories of the past. There are mostly dilapidated constructions. Bandar is primarily a residential town with the administrative offices and the educational institutions largely attracting the people to this place. However, efforts have been made in the past by those interested, to make it a centre of banking and insurance with the establishment of the Andhra Bank. It is now a regional headquarters of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Andhra Scientific Company manufacturing precision instruments has also come up here. Being located adjacent to the rich paddy growing area a few large rice mills are also located here. Some effort is being made to revive the Kalamkari cloth printing industry. The town has a fairly thriving industry in gold covered ornaments. Gilakaladindi nearby was at one time a great centre for the manufacture of boats. There is not much of boat-building activity there at present. Here again due to the approach to the sea being heavily sand-cast, this is not a popular port as the ships have to anchor at considerable distances. Due to gradual extension of the municipal limits

of the city as also some growth in the trade of this town, it has recorded a population growth of 30% in the decade 1951-61. It may be observed that in some of the earlier decades of this century the population growth of this town was extremely tardy.

(11) **Kurnool City** (Maps 185) : Kurnool (Area : 15.02 sq. kilometres and Population : 100,815) is the last of the cities of the State. This is a fairly old town located on the banks of river Tungabhadra at the point where river Hundri joins Tungabhadra. This city was an insignificant little town, though apparently on account of its tactical importance it seems to have been a place of some importance in the medieval historical period with its close association with the Muslim rulers of Golconda. The rivers skirting the two sides of the town served as natural barriers of defence and a fort wall was raised along the river banks. This city had hardly seen much growth beyond the confines of the narrow area wedged in between the rivers Tungabhadra and the Hundri. A clear concentration of population in this eastern corner is observed. The main marketing centre lies in the heart of this region. It was mainly a trading centre where the agricultural products, viz., the corn, the groundnut, cotton, etc., were being marketed and also the handloom products, the woollen cumblis and so on were being brought and sold. With the advent of the British rule, the administrative offices of the district were located apparently on the outskirts of this populated area near what is known as the Kondareddi Buruzu. This more or less marks a dividing line between what is called the Kota area or the fort area on the right and the Peta area on the left. The town had gradually extended to the left, the more modern residential areas such as Narasingaraopet coming up in this locality and also a number of Christian Missionary institutions also coming to be located in this region. In the early decades of this century this town hardly saw any growth in its population. The peculiar stone-walled and flat-roofed constructions of this town do not fail to attract the notice of a visitor. In the year 1953-54 a great impetus was given to the growth of this city when the capital of the nascent Andhra State was located here which resulted in the construction of large residential colonies called the A, B and C camps to the south of Hundri river along the Anantapur and Cuddapah roads. The growth of the large vegetable oil mill, namely, Tungabhadra Industries, in this region added considerably to the industrial importance of this town. Oil mills, cotton mills are the chief industries of this city. The construction of the Special Armed Police quarters and establishment of a Warehouse of the State Warehousing Corporation to the west of the Kurnool-Hyderabad railway line led to the inclusion of some areas on this side within the municipal limits. Most of the area in this region is, however, open agricultural area. Even after the State capital was shifted to Hyderabad, the city continues to have its importance as an important regional administrative headquarters and an educational centre with the Medical College and an Arts College and the Teachers Training College being located there. During 1951-61 this place showed a record growth rate of 67.41% in its population qualifying the place to the status of a city for the first time at this Census.

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF TALUKS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER (THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE TALUK FALLS IS GIVEN IN ITALICS AGAINST EACH TALUK)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk
1	Achampet (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	66	Kakinada (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)
2	Adilabad (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	67	Kalahasti (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
3	Adoni (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	68	Kalvakurthi (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
4	Alampur (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	69	Kalyandrug (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)
5	Allagadda (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	70	Kamalapuram Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)
6	Alur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	71	Kamareddy (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)
7	Amalapuram (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	72	Kandukur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
8	Anakapalle (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)	73	Kanigiri (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
9	Anantapur (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	74	Karimnagar (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
10	Andole (Jogipet) (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)	75	Kavali (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
11	Armur (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)	76	Khammam (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
12	Asifabad (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	77	Khanapur Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
13	Atmakur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)	78	Kodangal (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
14	Atmakur Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	79	Koilkuntla (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
15	Atmakur (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	80	Kollapur (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
16	Badvel (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	81	Kothagudem (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
17	Bandar (Masulipatnam) (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	82	Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)
18	Banganapalle Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	83	Kovvur (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)
19	Bangarupalem Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)	84	Kovur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
20	Banswada (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)	85	Kuppam Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
21	Bapatla (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	86	Kurnool (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
22	Bhadrachalam (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)	87	Lakshetipet (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
23	Bheemavaram (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)	88	Madakasira (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)
24	Bheemunipatnam (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)	89	Madanapalle (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
25	Bhoorgampadu (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)	90	Madhira (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
26	Bhongir (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	91	Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)
27	Boath (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	92	Mahbubabad (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
28	Bobbili (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	93	Mahbubnagar (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
29	Bodhan (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)	94	Makthal (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
30	Chandragiri (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)	95	Manthani (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
31	Cheepurupalle (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	96	Markapur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
32	Chevella (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)	97	Medak (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)
33	Chinnur (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	98	Medchal (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)
34	Chintalapudi (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)	99	Metpalli Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
35	Chintapalle (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)	100	Miryalguda (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)
36	Chittoor (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)	101	Mudhol (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
37	Chodavaram (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)	102	Mulug (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
38	Cuddapah (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	103	Nagarkurnool (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
39	Darsi (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)	104	Nalgonda (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)
40	Devarakonda (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	105	Nandigama (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)
41	Dharmavaram (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	106	Nandikotkur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
42	Dhone (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	107	Nandyal (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
43	Divi (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	108	Narasampet (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
44	Eluru (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)	109	Narasannapet (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)
45	Gadwal (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	110	Narasapatnam (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
46	Gajwel (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)	111	Narasaraopet (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
47	Gannavaram (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	112	Narayankhed (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)
48	Giddalur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	113	Narsapur (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)
49	Gooty (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	114	Narsapur (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)
50	Gudivada (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	115	Nellore (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
51	Gudur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)	116	Nirimal (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
52	Guntur (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	117	Nizamabad (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)
53	Hindupur (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	118	Nugur Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
54	Huzurabad (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)	119	Nuzvid (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)
55	Huzurnagar (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	120	Ongole (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
56	Hyderabad East (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)	121	Paderu (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
57	Hyderabad West (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)	122	Palakonda (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)
58	Ibrahimpatnam (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)	123	Palmaner (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
59	Ichchapuram Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	124	Palnad (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
60	Jaggayyapet Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	125	Pargi (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)
61	Jagtial (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)	126	Parkal (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
62	Jammalamadugu (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	127	Parvathipuram (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)
63	Jangaon (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)	128	Pathapatnam (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)
64	Kadiri (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	129	Pattikonda (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
65	Kaikatur (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	130	Peddapuram (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)

ANNEXURE I—Concl.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk
131	Pennakonda (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	161	Srungavarapukota (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
132	Pithapuram Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	162	Sullurpet (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
133	Podili (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)	163	Sultanabad (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
134	Polavaram (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)	164	Suryapet (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)
135	Prathipadu Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	165	Tadepalligudem (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)
136	Proddatur (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	166	Tadipatri (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)
137	Pulivendla (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	167	Tandur (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)
138	Punganur (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)	168	Tanuku (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)
139	Puttur (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)	169	Tekkali (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)
140	Rajahmundry (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	170	Tenali (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
141	Rajampet (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	171	Tiruvur (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)
142	Ramachandrapuram (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	172	Tuni Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)
143	Ramannapet (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	173	Udayagiri (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
144	Rampachodavaram Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	174	Urvakonda Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)
145	Rapur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)	175	Utnur (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
146	Rayachoti (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	176	Vayalpad (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
147	Rayadurg (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	177	Venkatagiri (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
148	Razole (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	178	Vicarabad (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)
149	Repalle (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	179	Vijayawada (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)
150	Salur (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	180	Vinukonda (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
151	Sangareddy (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)	181	Visakhapatnam (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
152	Sattenapalle (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	182	Visianagaram (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
153	Satyavedu (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)	183	Wanaparthy (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
154	Shadnagar (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	184	Warangal (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
155	Siddipet (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)	185	Yellamanchili (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
156	Sidhout (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	186	Yellandu (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
157	Sirpur (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	187	Yellareddy (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)
158	Sirilla (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)	188	Yellavaram Independent Sub-Taluk (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)
159	Sompeta (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	189	Zahirabad (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)
160	Srikakulam (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)		

ANNEXURE II

LIST OF TOWNS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER (THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE TOWN FALLS IS GIVEN IN ITALICS AGAINST EACH TOWN)

Sl. No.	Name of the Town/City	Sl. No.	Name of the Town/City
1	Addanki (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	66	Jangaon (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
2	Adilabad (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	67	Kadam Damsite (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
3	Adoni (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	68	Kadiri (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)
4	Alampur (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	69	Kagaznagar (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
5	Aler (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	70	Kaikalur (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)
6	Amalapuram (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	71	Kakinada City (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)
7	Anakapalle (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)	72	Kalahasti (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
8	Anantapur (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	73	Kalvakurthi (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
9	Anaparthi (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	74	Kalyandrug (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)
10	Andole (Jogipet) (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)	75	Kamalapuram (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)
11	Armur (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)	76	Kamareddy (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)
12	Asifabad (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	77	Kandukur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
13	Atmakur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	78	Kanigiri (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
14	Avanigadda (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	79	Karimnagar (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
15	Badepalle (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	80	Kavali (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
16	Badvel (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	81	Khammam (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
17	Bandar (Masulipatnam) city (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	82	Kodangal (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
18	Banganapalle (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	83	Kodumur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
19	Banswada (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)	84	Kohir (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)
20	Bapatla (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	85	Koilkuntla (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
21	Bellampalli (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	86	Kollapur (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
22	Bhadrachalam (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)	87	Koratla (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
23	Bhainsa (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	88	Kosigi (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
24	Bhattiprolu (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	89	Kosigi (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
25	Bheemavaram (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)	90	Kothagudem (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
26	Bheemunipatnam (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)	91	Kovur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
27	Bhongir (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	92	Kovvur (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)
28	Bobbili (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	93	Kuppam (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
29	Bodhan (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)	94	Kurnool City (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
30	Chebrolu (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	95	Machavaram (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)
31	Chepurupalle (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	96	Macherla (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
32	Cherial (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)	97	Madakasira (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)
33	Chilakaluripet (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	98	Madanapalle (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
34	Chinnur (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)	99	Maddikera (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
35	Chirala (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	100	Madhira (<i>Khammam Dt.</i>)
36	Chittoor (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)	101	Madugula (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
37	Chodavaram (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)	102	Mahbubabad (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
38	Cuddapah (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	103	Mahbubnagar (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
39	Cumbum (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	104	Makthal (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
40	Devarakonda (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	105	Malkapuram (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
41	Dharmavaram (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	106	Mancheriyal (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
42	Dhone (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	107	Mandapeta (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)
43	Domakonda (<i>Nizamabad Dt.</i>)	108	Mandasa (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)
44	Dornakal (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)	109	Mangalagiri (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
45	Dowlashwaram (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	110	Manthani (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
46	Draksharama (<i>East Godavari Dt.</i>)	111	Markapur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
47	Eluru City (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)	112	Maruter (<i>West Godavari Dt.</i>)
48	Farooqnagar (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	113	Medak (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)
49	Gadwal (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)	114	Metpalli (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)
50	Gannavaram (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	115	Miryalguda (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)
51	Giddalur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)	116	Mokhasa Mutyalampalu (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)
52	Gooty (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	117	Mudhol (<i>Adilabad Dt.</i>)
53	Gudivada (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	118	Nagari (<i>Chittoor Dt.</i>)
54	Gudur (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)	119	Nagarkurnool (<i>Mahbubnagar Dt.</i>)
55	Guntakal (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	120	Naidupet (<i>Nellore Dt.</i>)
56	Guntur City (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	121	Nalgonda (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)
57	Gurazala (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)	122	Nandalur (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)
58	Hasanparthi (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)	123	Nandigama (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)
59	Hindupur (<i>Anantapur Dt.</i>)	124	Nandikotkur (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
60	Huzurnagar (<i>Nalgonda Dt.</i>)	125	Nandyal (<i>Kurnool Dt.</i>)
61	Hyderabad City (<i>Hyderabad Dt.</i>)	126	Narasampet (<i>Warangal Dt.</i>)
62	Ichchapuram (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)	127	Narasannapet (<i>Srikakulam Dt.</i>)
63	Jaggayyapet (<i>Krishna Dt.</i>)	128	Narasapatnam (<i>Visakhapatnam Dt.</i>)
64	Jagtial (<i>Karimnagar Dt.</i>)	129	Narasaraopet (<i>Guntur Dt.</i>)
65	Jammalamadugu (<i>Cuddapah Dt.</i>)	130	Narayankhed (<i>Medak Dt.</i>)

ANNEXURE II—Concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Town/City	Sl. No.	Name of the Town/City
131	Narayanpet (Mabbubnagar Dt.)	172	Shamshabad (Hydrabad Dt.)
132	Narsapur (West Godavari Dt.)	173	Siddipet (Medak Dt.)
133	Nellore City (Nellore Dt.)	174	Sirilla (Karimnagar Dt.)
134	Nidadavole (West Godavari Dt.)	175	Sompeta (Srikakulam Dt.)
135	Nirmal (Adilabad Dt.)	176	Srikakulam (Srikakulam Dt.)
136	Nizamabad (Nizamabad Dt.)	177	Srungavarapukota (Visakhapatnam Dt.)
137	Nuzvid (Krishna Dt.)	178	Sullurpet (Nellore Dt.)
138	Ongole (Guntur Dt.)	179	Suryapet (Nalgonda Dt.)
139	Pakala (Chittoor Dt.)	180	Tadepalle (Guntur Dt.)
140	Palacole (West Godavari Dt.)	181	Tadepalligudem (West Godavari Dt.)
141	Palakonda (Srikakulam Dt.)	182	Tadpatri (Anantapur Dt.)
142	Palmaner (Chittoor Dt.)	183	Tandur (Hydrabad Dt.)
143	Pamididi (Anantapur Dt.)	184	Tanuku (West Godavari Dt.)
144	Parkal (Warangal Dt.)	185	Tekkali (Srikakulam Dt.)
145	Parvathipuram (Srikakulam Dt.)	186	Tenali (Guntur Dt.)
146	Pattikonda (Kurnool Dt.)	187	Tirumalai (Chittoor Dt.)
147	Pedana (Krishna Dt.)	188	Tirupati (Chittoor Dt.)
148	Peddapalli (Karimnagar Dt.)	189	Tiruvur (Krishna Dt.)
149	Peddapuram (East Godavari Dt.)	190	Tuni (East Godavari Dt.)
150	Penugonda (West Godavari Dt.)	191	Urvakonda (Anantapur Dt.)
151	Penukonda (Anantapur Dt.)	192	Utkur (Mabbubnagar Dt.)
152	Phirangipuram (Guntur Dt.)	193	Vayalpad (Chittoor Dt.)
153	Pithapuram (East Godavari Dt.)	194	Veeraghattam (Srikakulam Dt.)
154	Ponnur & Nidubrolu (Guntur Dt.)	195	Vempalle (Cuddapah Dt.)
155	Proddatur (Cuddapah Dt.)	196	Vemulawada (Karimnagar Dt.)
156	Punganur (Chittoor Dt.)	197	Venkatagiri (Nellore Dt.)
157	Puttur (Chittoor Dt.)	198	Vetapalem (Guntur Dt.)
158	Rajahmundry City (East Godavari Dt.)	199	Vicarabad (Hydrabad Dt.)
159	Rajam (Srikakulam Dt.)	200	Vijayapuri (Nalgonda Dt.)
160	Rajampet (Cuddapah Dt.)	201	Vijayawada City (Krishna Dt.)
161	Ramachandrapuram (East Godavari Dt.)	202	Vinukonda (Guntur Dt.)
162	Rayschoti (Cuddapah Dt.)	203	Visakhapatnam City (Visakhapatnam Dt.)
163	Rayadrug (Anantapur Dt.)	204	Vislanagaram (Visakhapatnam Dt.)
164	Razole (East Godavari Dt.)	205	Vuyyur (Krishna Dt.)
165	Renigunta (Chittoor Dt.)	206	Wanaparthy (Mabbubnagar Dt.)
166	Repalle (Guntur Dt.)	207	Warangal City (Warangal Dt.)
167	Sadasivpet (Medak Dt.)	208	Yadiki (Anantapur Dt.)
168	Salur (Srikakulam Dt.)	209	Yellamanchili (Visakhapatnam Dt.)
169	Samalkot (East Godavari Dt.)	210	Yellandu (Khammam Dt.)
170	Sangareddy (Medak Dt.)	211	Yeramiganur (Kurnool Dt.)
171	Sattenapalle (Guntur Dt.)	212	Zahirabad (Medak Dt.)

ERRATA				
Page	Particulars	Line	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
CONTENTS FOR PART I—MAPS				
(x)	Map 123	..	Distribution of Major Religions in India, 1961	Distribution of Major Religions, 1961
MAPS				
Map 16	State Average in the Legend	..	88.85	88.78
Map 44	Legend against green dot	..	Under Rice	Under Rice
Map 68	State Average in the Legend	..	53.40	52.40
Map 71	Value in Nalgonda District	..	68.19	68.20
Map 128	State average in the Legend	..	34.98 (In the range 30.00-34.99)	35.57 (In the range 35.00-39.99)
Map 154A	Name of district	..	Godavari	East Godavari
CONTENTS FOR PART II—EXPLANATORY NOTES				
(iv)	Map 123	..	Distribution of Major Religions in India, 1961	Distribution of Major Religions, 1961
(v)	Map 155	..	Page 238	Page 234
(v)	Annexure II	..	Pages 248-250	Pages 249-250
EXPLANATORY NOTES				
3	Above Area pie chart	1	Illegible	Andhra Pradesh, 1961
11	Para 1	1	Kynite	Kyanite
19	Para 3	1	1,176	1,761
19	Para 4	33	ittoor	Chittoor
19	Para 4	34	K ometre	Kilometre
19	Statement, Rank 36.5	Values for Kalva-kurthi and Vinukonda }	7	75
20	Statement, Rank 102	Value for Hyderabad	Parkat	Parkat
21	Statement-1951 Rank 20	Value	5	235
22	Graph A, Density 1951	..	04	104
22	Graph A, Density 1961	Bars B & C	State Aerage	State Average
"	"	"	istricts	Districts
"	"	Below Bars B & C	umber	Number
"	"	Explanation A, Line 3	opulation	population
"	"	Heading	No figure	1961
23	Table	7	Person	Persons
"	Para 4	Rank 99	Tables with	Taluku with
24	Statement	1	Ad abad	Adilabad
26	Notes on graph A	State Average	Kovvur	Kovvur
28	Graph A	State Average Value on Y-axis	186	188
"	"	Heading	88.83	88.78
29	Statement below third para	Last line	88.85	88.73
29	Para 4	Rank after 24	Increase	Increase
30	Statement	Value of Rank 9	practica ly	practically
36	Statement	Rank after 140.5	25.	25.5
41	Statement		8.27	8.22
			142.	142.5

Page	Particulars	Line	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
45	Para 1	1	Talukwise ex-ratios	Talukwise Sex-ratios
46	Statement Rank 39.5	..	Bobbl	Bobbill
46	Rank 39.5	..	Narsapur	Narsapur
46	Last line	..	ources	Source
47	Para 3, Second Column	23	that	than
50	Para 3	8	Hyderabad	Nizamabad
"	"	10	56-58	56-58
51	Para 3	6-7	Chittoor and Cuddapah districts	Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nizamabad districts
53	Para 3	11	recoded	recorded
"	Para 3, Column 2	15	Adilabad and Nizamabad	Adilabad, Nizamabad and Khammam
57	Para 3	2	1,839,750	1,860,449
59	Para 3, Column 2	5	Ibrahimpatnam	Hyderabad East
"	"	34-35	proportion of less than 5%	proportion of less than or about 5%
60	Para 3	5	27 and 29	29 and 27
65	Para 13	3	districtal,	districts,
67	Para 2	2	each dot represents 1,000 acres	each dot represents 1,000 acres under oil seeds and 5,000 acres under pulses
67	Para 5	9	Karimnagar	Khammam
75	Para 3	6	Visakhapatnam, in all the	Visakhapatnam and in all the
75	Para 3	7	except Kurnool and only in Nizamabad district in Telangana	except Kurnool
"	Para 6	4	157 lbs. in Hyderabad	144 lbs. in Warangal
77	Notes on Bar B for pulses	3	of 10%	or 10%
80	Para 3	2	1618	1607
81	Graph A	State average	1618	1607
"	"	State average value on Y-axis	1618	1607
"	"	Value on Y-axis	2309	2039
"	Statement	Rank 13	rikakulam	Srikakulam
83	Para 4, Second Column	6	However in Kurnool,	However in Visakhapatnam, Kurnool,
83	Para 6	7	taluka	taluk
85	Para 4	7	Puttur and Vayalpad taluka of	Puttur taluk of
85	Para 5	2	be	the
86	Statement	Rank 77	agtlal	Jagtlal
"	"	Rank 107.3	Bheorgampadu	Bhoorgampadu
87	Para 3	10	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
"	Para 4, Second Column	7	Maps 56 and 57	Maps 55 and 56
"	Statement	Rank 13.5	Vizianaga	Vizianagaram
88	"	Rank 122	attenapalle	Sattensapalle
91	Bar diagram	Bar C	Workers	Workers
93	Para 5	8-9	Rayalaseema districts	Rayalaseema districts except Kurnool
"	Para 7	6	Cuddapah	Cuddapah
96	Statement	Rank 140	Shadnagar	Shadnagar
98	Para 4, Second Column	12	46	47
"	"	14	11	13
"	"	22	46	47
"	"	23	89	88
"	"	24	25	24
100	Talukwise Statement	Rank 40	Nandy	Nandyal
"	"	Rank 41	Sullurp	Sullurpet
101	"	Rank 77	Sangarupalem	Bangarupalem

Page	Particulars	Line	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
102	Statement (districtwise)	Andhra Pradesh Col.5	30	28
"	"	" Col.6	41	42
"	"	" Col.9	13	14
"	"	Chittoor district Col.6	..	1
"	"	Medak district Col.5	2	..
"	"	Medak district Col.9	..	1
"	Para 4	4	West Godavari and Guntur	West Godavari, Guntur and Nellore,
"	"	10	8.55	8.52
"	"	"	Visakhapatnam,	Kothagudem,
"	"	"	37	39
"	"	"	13	14
"	Para 5	8	9	10
"	"	10	Six	Seven
"	"	11	81	78
"	"	14	Muhol	Mudhol
103	Talukwise Statement	Rank 102	East Godavari, Krishna,	East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna,
104	Part 4	4	Tables B-I and B-IX of Part II- B (i), Economic Tables,	Tables B-I and B-IX of Part II-B (i) and Part II-B (ii), Economic Tables,
"	Source	..		
105	Statement	Andhra Pradesh Col.2	40.95	40.59
"	"	Srikakulam Col.3	39.93	37.93
"	"	Visakhapatnam Col.2	41.52	41.53
"	"	West Godavari Col.2	35.93	40.93
"	"	Karimnagar Col.4	12.32	12.22
"	"	State average	Illegible	69.11
109	Graph A	Value on Y-axis	0.03	40.03
"	"	"	65.44	65.64
"	"	"	69.92	69.11
"	"	"	68.19	68.20
110	Statement	Nalgonda Col. 4		
111	Source	..	Source	Source
112	Notes on Graph A	2	District	Districts
113	Para 4	3	Age-group	Age-group
116	Graph A	Value on Y-axis	6.83	6.60
117	Para 5	17	14.59	14.56
"	Para 5 Second Column	12	Third	Fourth
"	Statement	Krishna Col. 4	16,125	15,125
120	"	" Col. 18	70,107	80,107
"	"	Hyderabad Col. 8	12,665	11,655
"	"	" Col. 12	1,134	1,834
"	"	10	whic	which
121	Para 5	Col. 1	East Godavari	East Godavari
122	Statement	Kurnool Col. 18	15.2	15.25
"	"	Hyderabad Col. 18	14.8	14.87
"	"	5	Nellore, Krishna and East Godavari districts	Nellore and Krishna districts
123	Para 1	..	112	124
Between pp. 123-125	Page No.	2	Conspicuous	Conspicuous
125	Para 4	Visakhapatnam Col.5	483	483
126	Statement	1	Hydrogenated	Hydrogenated
"	Para 6	2	actories	actories
128	Para 6	8	Nirmal has also more than 250 beedi factories	Nirmal has 20 beedi factories
"	Para 7	9	employ more than	employ less than
"	"	10	districts also have	districts have
"	"	11	Anantapur	Anantapur
129	Para 6, Second Column	Last line	Chief Inspector	Source: Chief Inspector
131	Source			

Page 1	Particulars 2	Line 3	For 4	Read 5
187	Para 4	26	district	districts
"	"	32	ten districts	nin districts
"	Para 5	10	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
"	Para 7	5	situated	situated
146	Second Statement	6	Vasan	Vasant
154	Notes on Bar C	Column Heading	trict	District
159	Notes on Bar B	5	164	160
160	Para 3, Second Column	2	20 districts	2 districts
165	Para 4	14	district	district
"	Para 5	12	Krishana	Krishna
167	Source	7	ditrict	district
171	Para 6	Last line	Source	Source
"	"	5	30.13	30.59
"	"	13	Puttur and Bangarupalem	Puttur, Kalahasti and Bangarupalem
"	"	14	Chittoor district, the four eastern taluks-	Chittoor district, Sidhout taluk in Cuddapah district, the four eastern taluks-
"	"	17	Hyderabad West and Tandur, Madnur taluk	Hyderabad West and Tandur, Gajwal taluk in Medak district Madnur taluk
"	"	18	Huzurabad and	Huzurabad, Sireilla, and
"	Para 7	2	Nizamabad taluk	Nizamabad and Armar taluks
"	Para 8	11	gudivada	Gudivada
"	"	12	Nel-	Nell-
172	Statement	Ranks 38 and	Tekkali,	Srungavarapukota,
173	Statement	39	Srungavarapukota	Tekkali
"	Graph A	Rank 141.5	Khammam	Khanapur
"	"	Value on Y-axis	14.05	15.17
174	Para 3	"	19.88	20.08
175	Talukwise Statement	2-3	to Scheduled II	in Schedule II
176	Graph A	Rank 123	Uravako	Uravakonda
177	Para 2	Value on Y-axis	20.62	20.02
"	"	4	Cates	Castes
178	"	6	districts	districts
182	"	2	distri	districts
"	"	12	about 6% in Krishna	about 8% in Nellore, 6% in Krishna
"	"	8	0.95%	0.7%
187	Graph A	"	Karimnagar	Anantapur
188	Statement	Heading on Y-axis	slue	Value
"	"	Value for Rank 3	14.43	14.93
189	Graph A	Rank 19	35.19	35.69
"	"	State average	35.01	35.57
192	Talukwise Statement	State average on Y-axis	35.01	35.57
"	Graph	Value for Rank 189	52.75	52.73
195	Para 5, Second Column	Value on Y-axis	15.30	15.18
"	"	8	10.15%	10.09% and 11.88% respectively
"	Talukwise statement	16	35	30
196	Statement	Value for Rank 15.5	.8	2.08
"	"	Rank after 157	8	158
"	"	Value for Rank 164	13.06	13.16
"	"	Ranks 172 and	173	Nuzvid
199	Statement	Rank 7	Amalapuram	Amalapuram
200	Para 6	Rank 7	Nuzvid	Khammam
201	Para 4	2	Karimnagar	Khammam
"	Para 4, Second Column	4	disturibution	distribution
"	"	8	47.7%	47.4%
"	"	"	Except for Adoni and Anantapur educational districts, Chittoor district in Rayalaseema	Except Adoni which lies in the range of 10.00-19.90%, Anantapur and Chittoor educational districts in Rayalaseema

Particulars 2	Line 3	For 4	Read 5
Notes on Bar C	1-4	Educational	Educational
Statement	Value for Rank 9	9.86	8.86
Graph	Value on Y-axis	2.35	22.6
Para 6	12	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
Notes on Bar C	5	40 thousands	4 thousands
"	6	29 per cent	3 per cent
Bar C	For cost corresponding to 12 thousands	No figure	15
Para 6	7	respectively	respectively
"	10	Among the other districts Cud-	Among the other districts Chittoor,
"	8	dapah,	Cuddapah,
"	9	26.8	26.5
"	6	med cal	medical
"	10	likely	likely
"	14	this is the only district lying	this is the only district in Telan-
"	3	600-799.	gana lying
"	7	thousand	600-799. (Guntur district is in the highest range of 800-999)
"	5th Column heading	0250-299	ten thousand
Statement	6th Column heading	40 and above	250-299
"	Column 2 heading	Percentage of urban	400 and above
"	Column 3 heading	Percentage of population	Percentage of urban
Sl. Number 94	Sl. Number 94	Lakshettipet	Percentage of population
State Index	State Index	State India	Lakshettipet
"	"	Village	State Index
East Godavari	49	indus-	Villages
East Godavari	50	Tungabhadra	indus-
Notes on Mahbubnagar district	5	that	Tungabhadra
Notes on Nellore city	12	(Guntur Dt.)	that
Second Column	Serial Number 170	(Visakhapatnam Dt.)	(Guntur Dt.)
"	Serial Number 185	(Mahbubnagar Dt.)	(Visakhapatnam Dt.)
"	Serial Number 108	Phirangipuram	(Mahbubnagar Dt.)
"	Serial Number 152	(Visakhapatnam Dt.)	Phirangipuram
"	Serial Number 203		(Visakhapatnam Dt.)

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Kitabistan, 17-A, Kankar Nehru Road.
Law Book Co., Sadar Patel Market, P. Box 4.
Rani Narain Lal Bhai Malhotra, 2-A, Katra Road.
Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road.
The University Book Agency, (C. Library) Elgin Road.
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Road.
Bharat Day House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg.
Rani Narain Lal Bhai Malhotra, 2-A, Katra Road.
- AMBALA.**—English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Day House, 87/10, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.
- AMRITSAR.**—The Day Book Agency, 1, T. Road, Balligarth.
S. G. Singh, Atar, Gurmukh Press, Near P.O. Mujith Mandi.
Amrit Singh & Sons, Near P.O. Mujith Mandi.
- ANAND.**—Anand Press, Anand Road, Anand.
- BANGALORE.**—The Bangalore Book Co., Bangalore, Co-operative Society Ltd., 9th, Anandapada Building.
S. S. Book House, 113, Main Bazaar Road.
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 597.
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.
Vishva Sahitya Private Ltd., Bangalore.
Moksha Prakash Press, Balaiahalli, Gandhinagar.
Marathi Book Depot, Avenue Road.
International Book House, P. O. L. 16, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Neelakantika Press, P. O. L. 16, Mahatma Circle.
- BARBILLY.**—Anand Book Co., Bhai Bazar.
- BARODA.**—Sri Chaitanyani, 1, 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
- BEAWARE.**—The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.
- BHAGALPUR.**—The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.
- BHUBANESWAR.**—Bhaskara Vidya Bhawan, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3.
- BHOPAL.**—The State Government Press.
Lydell Book Depot, Main, Din Bazar, Saltania Road.
Dusse Book, Opp. Relief Talkies.
- BELGAUM.**—The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.
- BIJAPUR.**—Sri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vimal Book Depot, Near Shirdi Chhattri Chowk.
- BIKANER.**—Bhandani Bros.
- BILASPUR.**—Sharma Book Stall, Salar Bazar.
- BOMBAY.**—Sajit. Printing & Stationery, Queens Road.
Charles Lambert & Co., 101 Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Saffor 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, 100-B, Keshwadi Main Road.
New Book Co., 183-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.
D. B. Taranorewala Sons & Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.
N. M. Dabshi Private Ltd., Princess Street.
The Current Book Depot, King Edward Road.
P. H. Rana Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shiva Park Road, No. 5.
C. Janardhan & Co., Booksellers, 145-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.
Dandekar Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road.
Dowlatulla & Co., 16 Nazim Building, Ballard Estate.
- CALCUTTA.**—Chatterjee & Co., 31, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane.
Das Ganga & Co. Ltd., 54/1, College Street.
Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street.
S. S. Lohani & Co., Private Ltd., College Street.
M. C. Sarkar & Son Private Ltd., 14 Brakim Chatterjee St.
W. Newman & Co. Ltd., B. Old Court House Street.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.
R. Chandra & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension.
S. C. Sarkar & Son Private Ltd., IC, College Square.
Thacker & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East.
Firm K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A Banchha Ram Akbar Lane.
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19.
Sri P. D. Unadhyay, 77, Mukaram Babu Street.
University Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street.
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre.
Sarkar & Co., 125, Canning Street.
S. Bhattacharya, 42, Dharamtala Street.
Mukherjee Library, Sarba Khan Road.
Current Literature Co., 203, 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 Postak Sadan.
- CHANDIGARH.**—Sajit. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab.
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22.
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22.
Universal 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.
Tandla Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16.
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B.
- CALICUT.**—Touring Book Stall.
- CHHINDWARA.**—The Verna 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. Suro 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, Chukhewala.

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 Bodi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Delhi Abata 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., 3880, Charkhawan (Chowri Bazar).
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar.
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhla Market.
Tech. & Commercial Book Co., 75, Gokhla Market.
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmeri Gate.
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru 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.—Rameshaya Book Depot, Subhas Road.

ERNAKULAM.—Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road.

FEROZEPUR.—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.

GAYA.—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.

GOA.—Jairam Sagoon Dhoud, Booksellers, Panjim.

GUNTUR.—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadiguda, Chowmata.

GORAKHPUR.—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhos 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.

GHAZIABAD.—Jayana Book Agency

HYDERABAD.—Director, Govt. Press.
The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.
Book Lovers Private Ltd.
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar.

HUBLI.—Porejee's Book House, Koppikar Road.

INDORE.—Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road.
Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar.
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Abiliya 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. Press 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, Dhakidih.
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market.

JAMNAGAR.—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar.

JODHPUR.—Dwarkan Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar.

JUBALPUR.—Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.

JULLUNDUR CITY.—Hazeoria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate.
Jain General House, Pazar Bansanwala.
University Publishers, Railway Road.

KANPUR.—Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.
Sahitya Niketan, Staradaranda Park.
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall, Kanpur.
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk.

KARUR.—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram.

KOLHAPUR.—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.

KODARMA.—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumritelaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh.

KUMTA.—S. V. Karat, 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, 106/8B, Sadar Bazar.
Aquarium Supply Co., 218, Faizabad Road.
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park.

LUDHIANA (E.P.).—Lyal Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.
Mohindra Brothers, Kathori 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. Krishnamurthy, 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, Sagar Town.

MANGALORE.—U. R. Shenoy 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.

MOUSSOURI.—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-Angola Road.

MYSORE.—H. Venkataraniiah & Sons, New Statue Circle.
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagat Mehan Palace.
Jeevana Pustakalaya, 1254/1, Krishnamurthipuram.
Newspaper House, Lansdowne Building.

NAGPUR.—Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot.
Western Book Depot, Residency Road.
The Asst. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House.

NANDID.—R. S. Desai, Station Road.

NANDED.—Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road.
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51.

NEW DELHI.—Anrit 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.
Faqr 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 Lalore) 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.
Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road.
The Secretary Indian Met. Society, Lodhi 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.
Apaki 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 Balwan Chowk, 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, Nazipatti.

SINNAR.—Shri N. N. Jakkadi, Agent, Tin et et India, Sirtar, (Tasik)

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, Palaniappa 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.

VIZIANAGARAM.—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.
High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W. C. 2.

FOR LOCAL SALES

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962--Concd.

(ON S & R BASIS)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhur.
 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, Photo Engraving Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.
 The O.I./C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Rajkot, Rajkot.
 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udaipur.
 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 2-Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
 The Registrar of Companies, Kunda 70, Post Road, Benksara.
 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 35/2, Hyderabad, Hyderabad.
 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Mankar and Tripura, Jullundur.
 Registrar of Companies, Sankar Industrial Building, Ayer's Gate Extension, New Delhi.
 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Haryana, Patiala, Patiala Road, Jullundur City.
 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Janki Road, Patna.
 Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer, New Kanta, Patna House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ayaz Market, Patna.
 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Pradesh, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Coast Bldg., P.B. 334, Kanpur.
 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
 The Registrar of Companies, 102, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
 Asstt. Director Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack 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, Tabularia, 24 Parganas.
 O.I./C. S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Bannipur.
 O.I./C. S.I.S.I. Christening Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Tanna Road, Calcutta-40.
 O.I./C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Eastward), Calcutta.
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.).
 Business Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
 District Officer, M.S.I. C.O. Chief Civil Admn, Goa, Panjim.
 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan.

**List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962
 (Railway Bookstall Holders)**

S.S. A. H. Winder & Co., 15, Lajpuri Road, Allahabad.
 Ghosh Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.
 H. G. Bhatnagar & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
 M. G. 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. Bhatnagar Enterprises Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal).
 S/S Aktiebolaget, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hordbokhandel, Fredsgatan-2
 Box 1655, Stockholm-16, (Sweden).



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