

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-2

ANDHRA PRADESH

PART XII

CENSUS ATLAS

S. S. JAYA RAO
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Andhra Pradesh

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
SERIES-2 ANDHRA PRADESH

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The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on Castes and Tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-Census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians and hence it became one of the regular features of the post Censal research programme of the Census organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX(A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general Census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State volumes namely Part II-A dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district census handbooks dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, location of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census location codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for Atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/ Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and States. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlas includes a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban

trends, Census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the All-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to Census data for each State/Union Territory and by cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The All-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K.Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General and
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi,
10th March, 1988

PREFACE

Census is one of the most important organisations in the country which has taken long strides in making use of mapping and pictorial presentation through graphs and diagrams. Particularly since the 1961 Census, it has become more evident, right from the preliminary stage of preparing jurisdictional maps locating the smallest unit of habitation (i.e. revenue village) together with its boundaries by taluk ensuring a complete coverage, to the final stages of presenting the data collected in the form of maps, graphs, pictures, diagrams, etc., which constitute the appealing media of visual aids to the common man. These cartographic portrayals of Census have thus become mines of source material to the researchers, academicians and planners and to record the results of the census through maps.

The 1981 Census Atlas volume is aimed at depicting various aspects of Census results of Andhra Pradesh State by thematic maps. The present volume is the third in the series to be brought out by this office since the 1961 census. There are 100 maps in the present volume which depict maps categorised as (i) General, (ii) Demographic structure and trends, (iii) Economic aspects and (iv) Socio-Cultural aspects of Andhra Pradesh. Most of the maps are based on the data available from the Census. However, some maps have been prepared from the data collected from other sources, such as, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Director of School Education, Director of Medical and Health Services, Chief Conservator of Forests and Meteorological Department, Hyderabad etc. I am thankful to all these Departments for extending their co-operation in supplying source materials.

The first part of the volume contains maps and the second part provides interpretations on maps in series. It has been tried to analyse the maps mainly from the point of view of distribution, geographical location and dispersals of the subject matter of maps in the frame of administrative areas of the state as represented on specific issues. As far as possible, Statistical tables with the interpretations are also added to provide perception to the readers on the themes represented in the volume. I hope the readers will find the volume quite useful and interesting.

I express my deep gratitude to Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for the constant help and guidance he has provided in bringing out this volume. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India, for his encouragement in bringing out this volume of the 1981 Census.

The credit for the production of this Atlas volume goes to the hard and sustained efforts of the entire Mapping unit with a high sense of devotion and dedication and I wish to record my great appreciation to each and every one of the team under the able and active guidance of Shri Shyam Deo, Research Officer (Map), Kum. T. Jayalakshmi and Shri K. Srimannarayana, Investigators are largely responsible for the compilation of data. A list of all those who are associated with the project is given separately in this volume. Last but not the least, I owe my thanks to Shri B. P. Jain, Assistant Director and his team of Printing Division of the Registrar General's office for organising the printing of the volume in its present form.

CH. PURNACHANDRA RAO
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad,
30-7-1988

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Shri B. Satyanarayana	Assistant Director
Shri M.V.Rao	Assistant Director

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Kum. T. Jayalakshmi	Investigator

Collection, Compilation and Scrutiny of Maps

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Kum. T. Jayalakshmi	Investigator
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Shri M.A.Salam	Statistical Assistant
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Shri Moinuddin Hassan	Senior Draughtsman
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Shri D. Chiranjivi Raju	Draughtsman
Shri T. Trinadh	Draughtsman
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Shri K. Koteswara Rao	Ferro Print Operator

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Shri P. Kannaiah	Assistant
Shri M.V.Subba Rao	Head Clerk
Shri S. Khadervali	Computor
Smt. N. Sitakumari	Computor
Shri C. Gunasekhar	L.D.C.
Shri M. Yovan	L.D.C.
Shri Md. Esmail	L.D.C.

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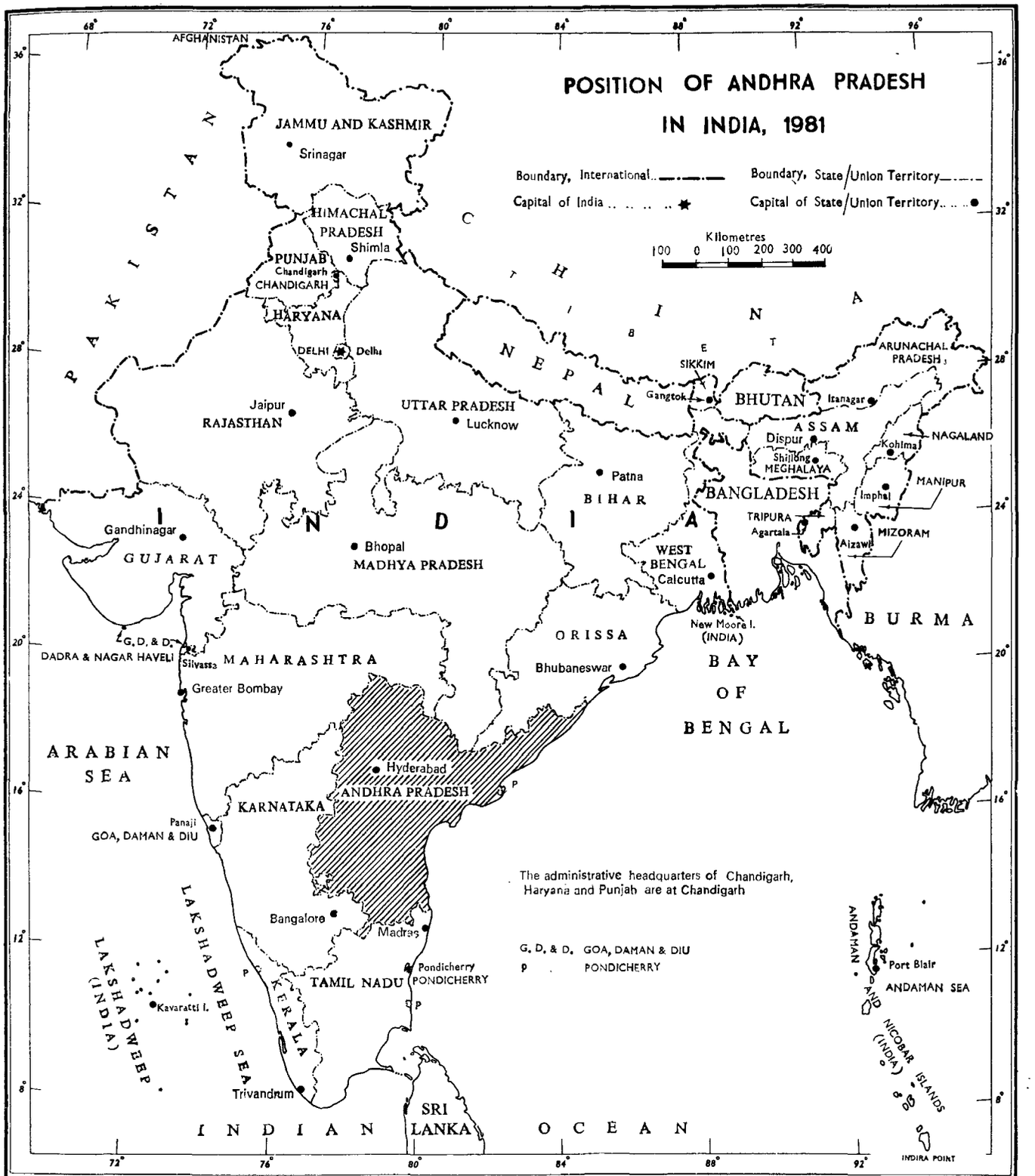
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PART–1

MAPS

GENERAL

MAP No. 1



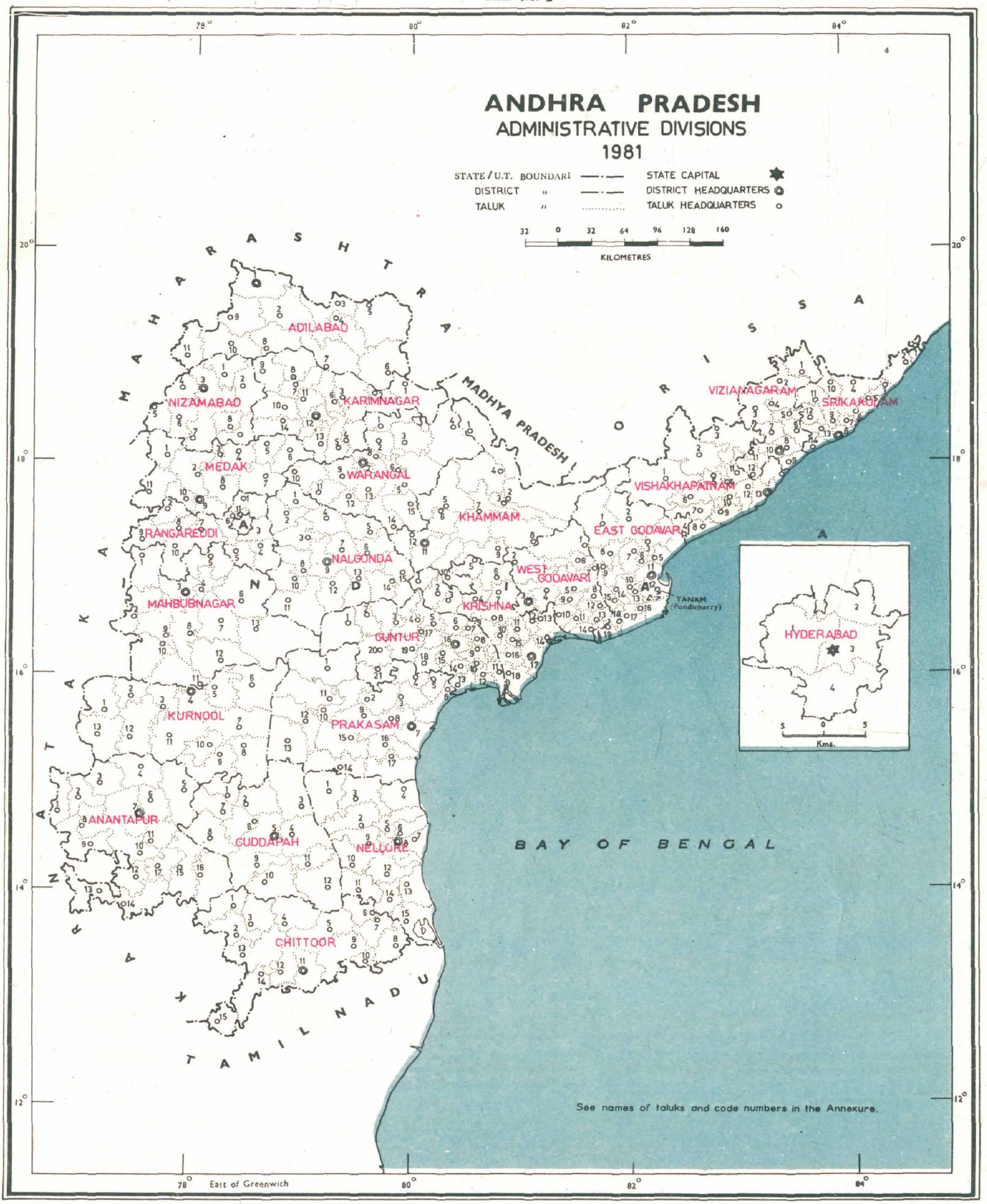
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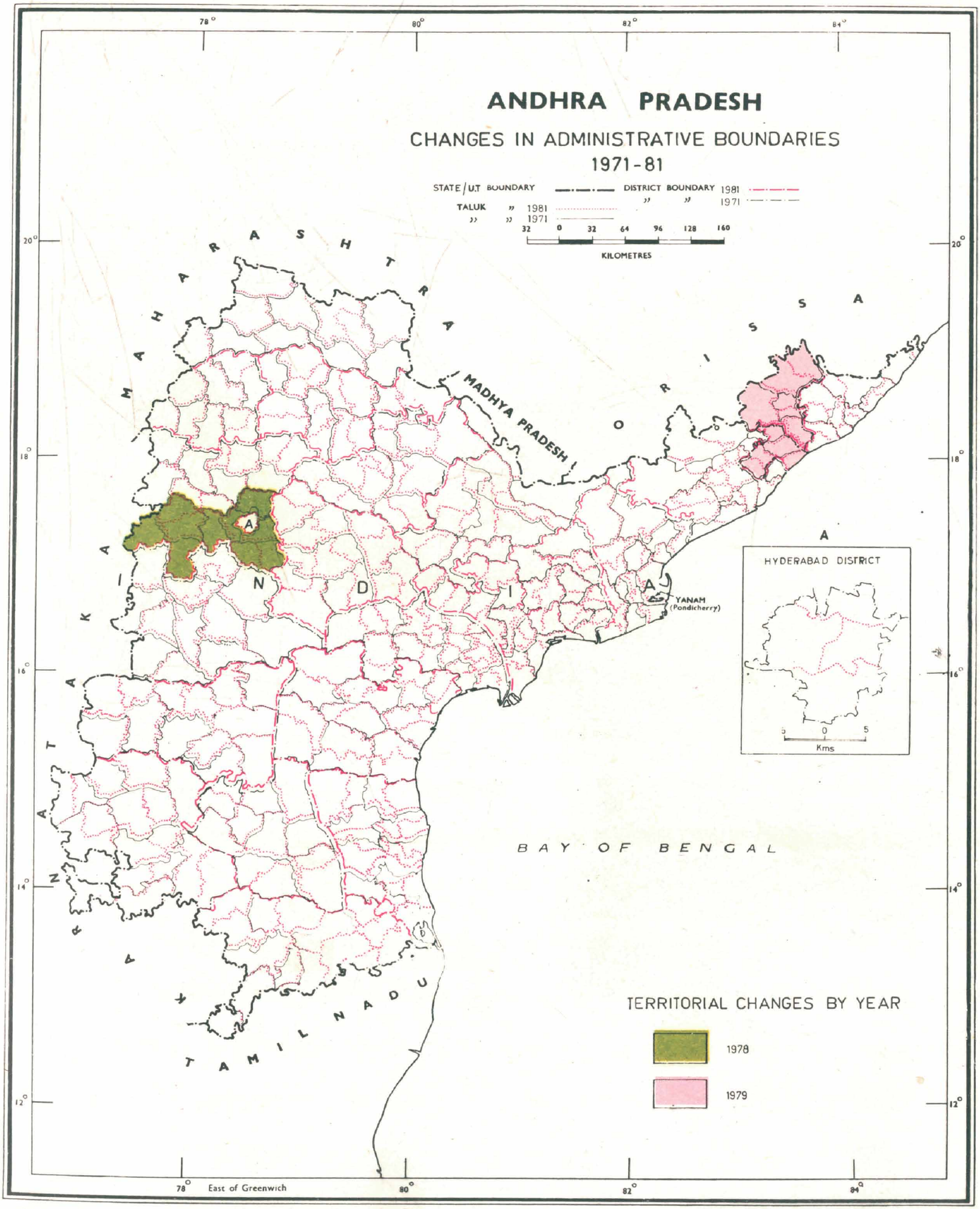
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MAP No. 2



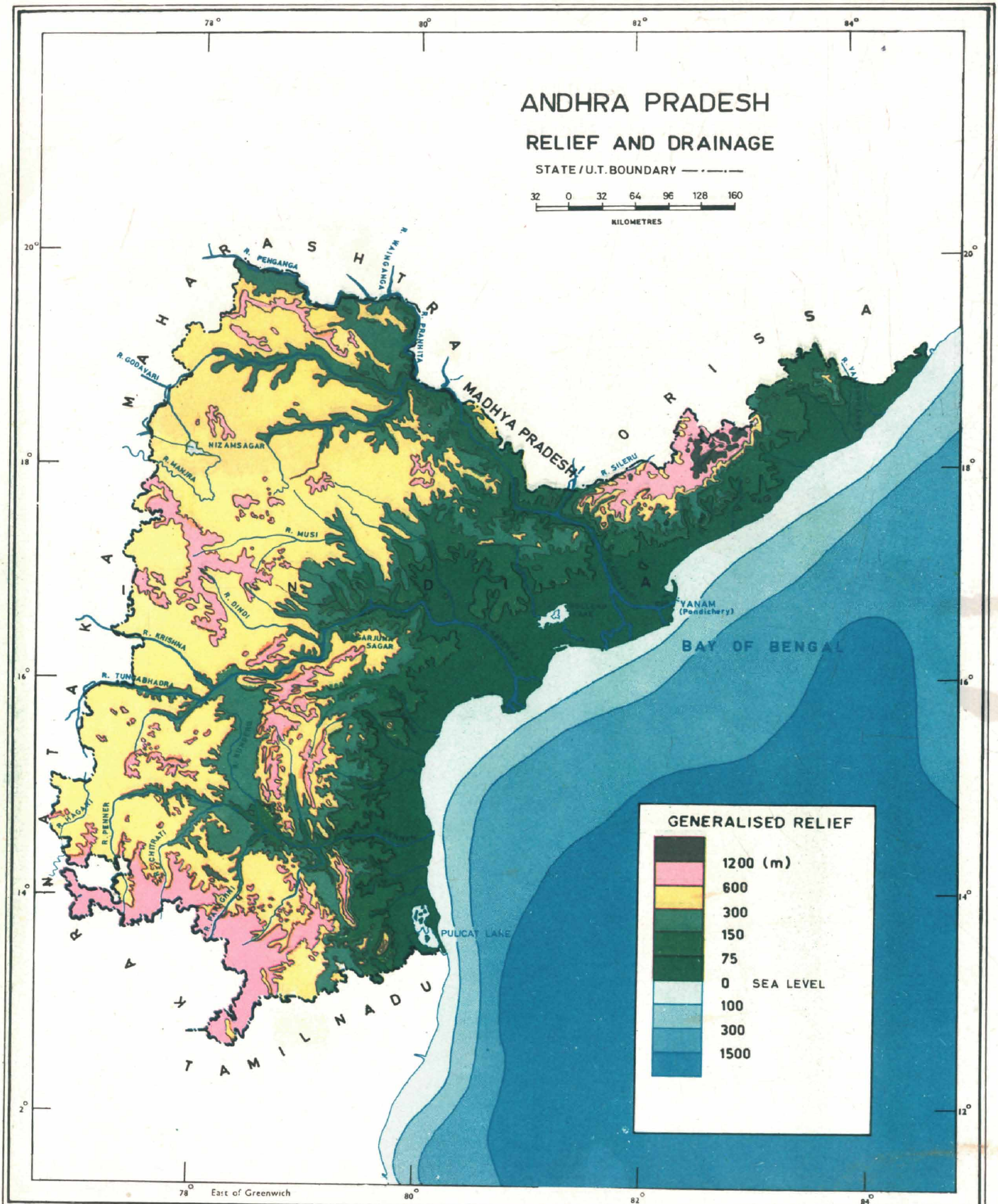
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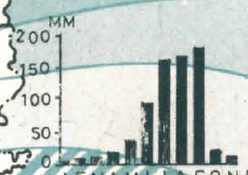
ANDHRA PRADESH

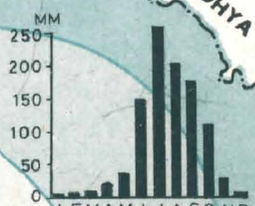
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

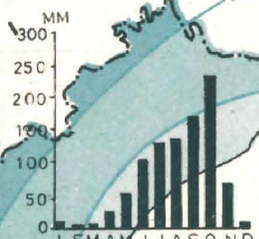
STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY

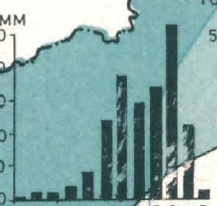
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES



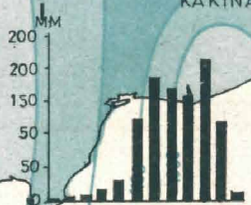




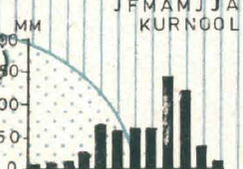


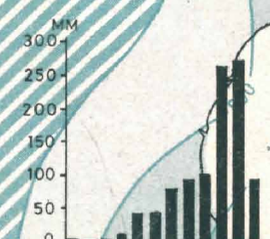














MAHARASHTRA

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

KARNATAKA

TAMILNADU

YANAM (Pondicherry)

BAY OF BENGAL

600 700 800 900 1000 1100

ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES

1100
1000
900
800
700
600

Isohyetal values are in millimetres.

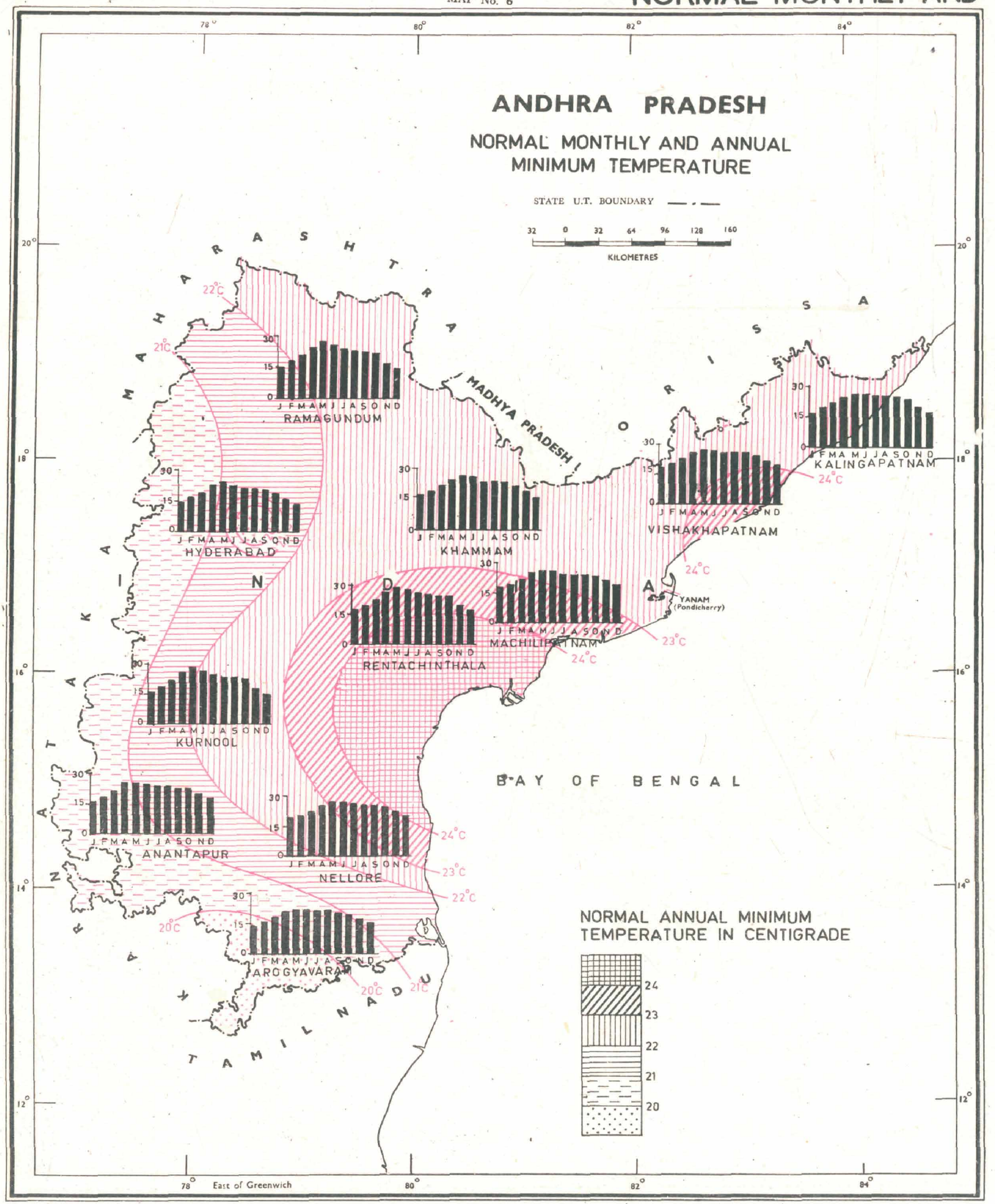
78° East of Greenwich 80° 82° 84°

20° 18° 16° 14° 12°

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NORMAL MONTHLY AND

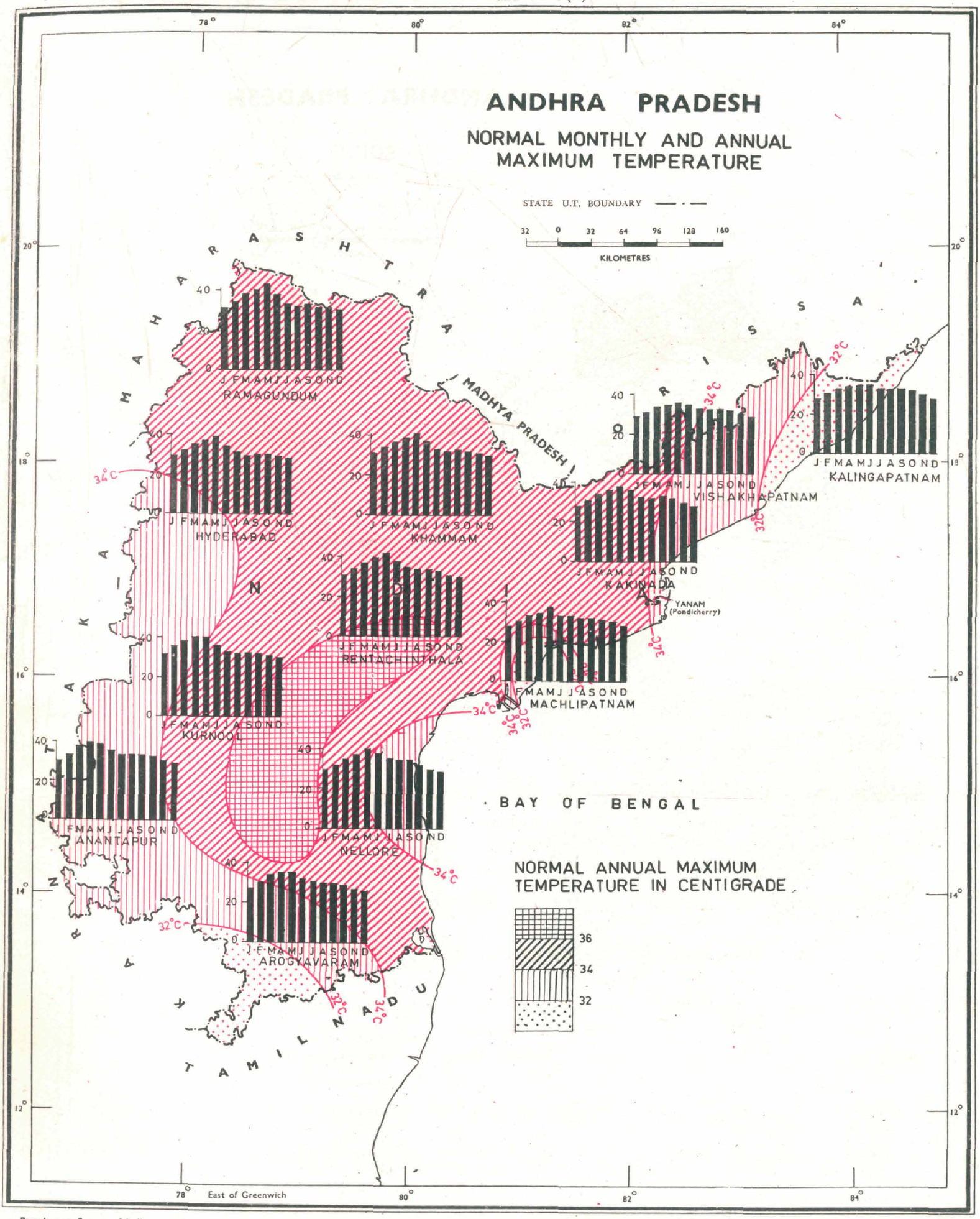


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ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

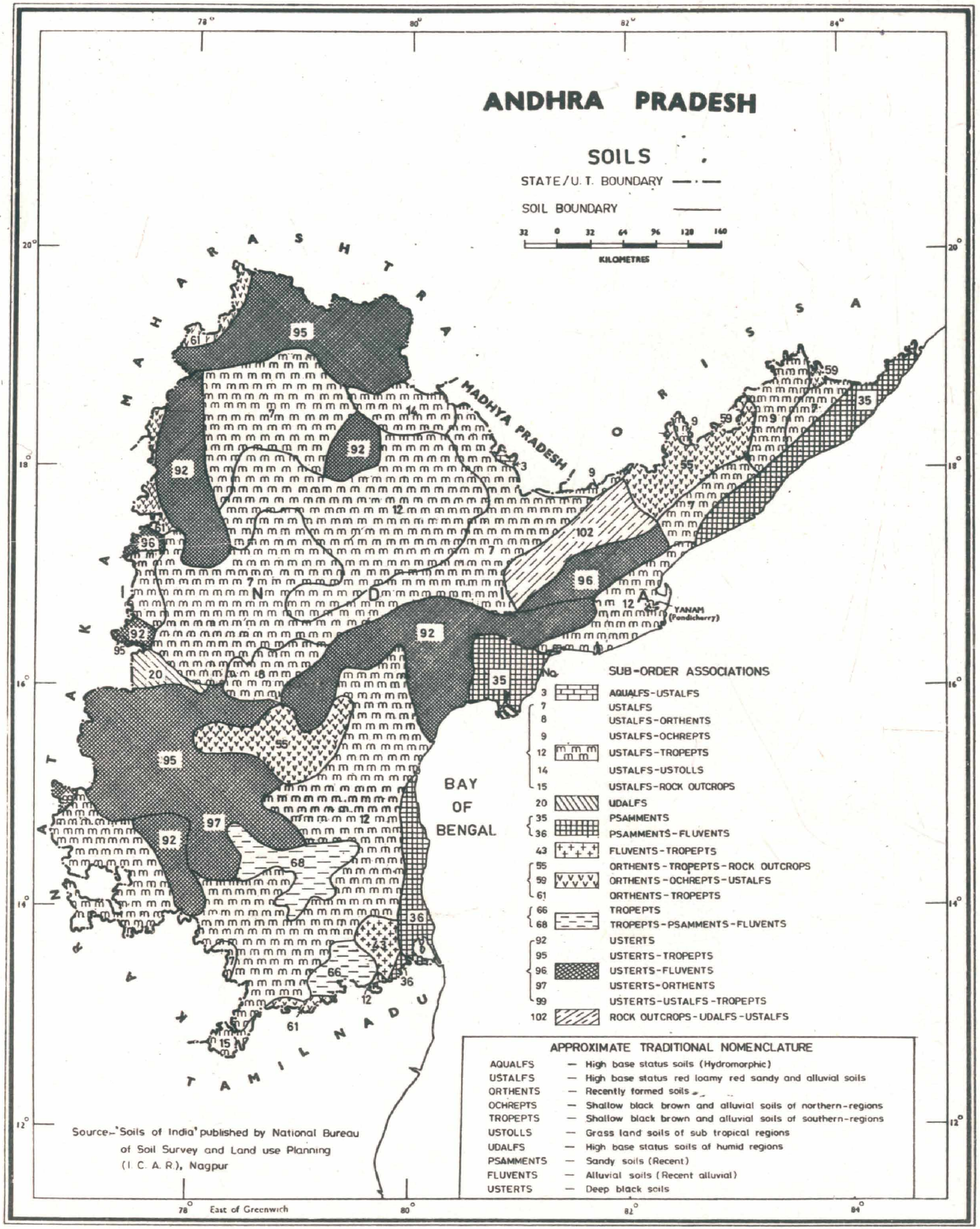
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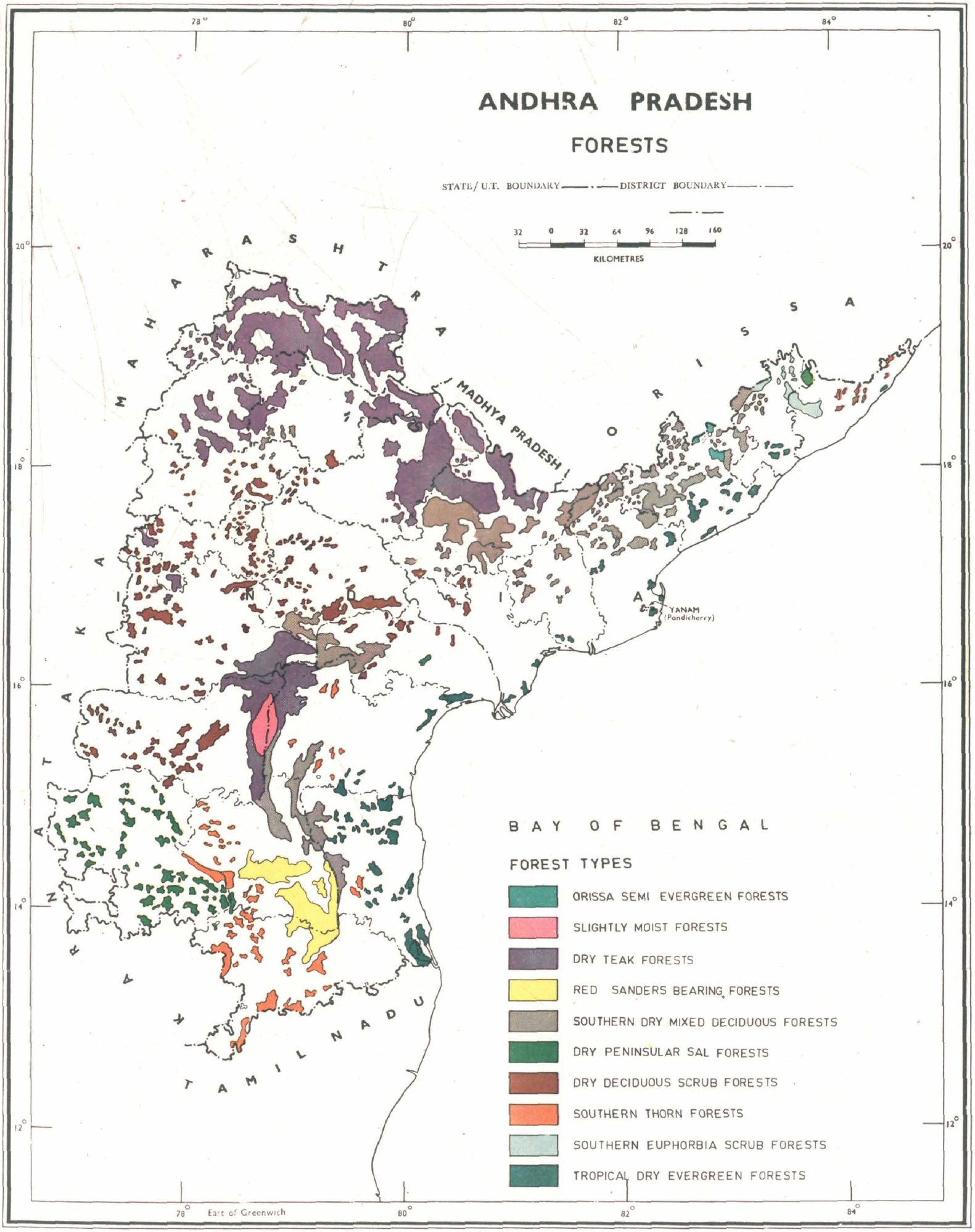
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DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP No. 9

ANDHRA PRADESH

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1981

STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

32 0 32 64 96 128 160

KILOMETRES

78° 80° 82° 84°

20° 18° 16° 14° 12°

MAHARASHTRA

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

KARNATAKA

TAMILNADU

INDIA

R. PENUGANGA

R. MANJRA

NIZAM SAGAR

R. GODAVARI

R. KRISHNA

NAGARJUNA SAGAR

R. TUNGABHADRA

R. PENNAR

YANAM (Pondicherry)

BAY OF BENGAL

HYDERABAD

URBAN POPULATION 2260702

5 0 5

Kms.

Circle drawn for Hyderabad is not to scale.

SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION

1,00,000

1,00,000

50,000

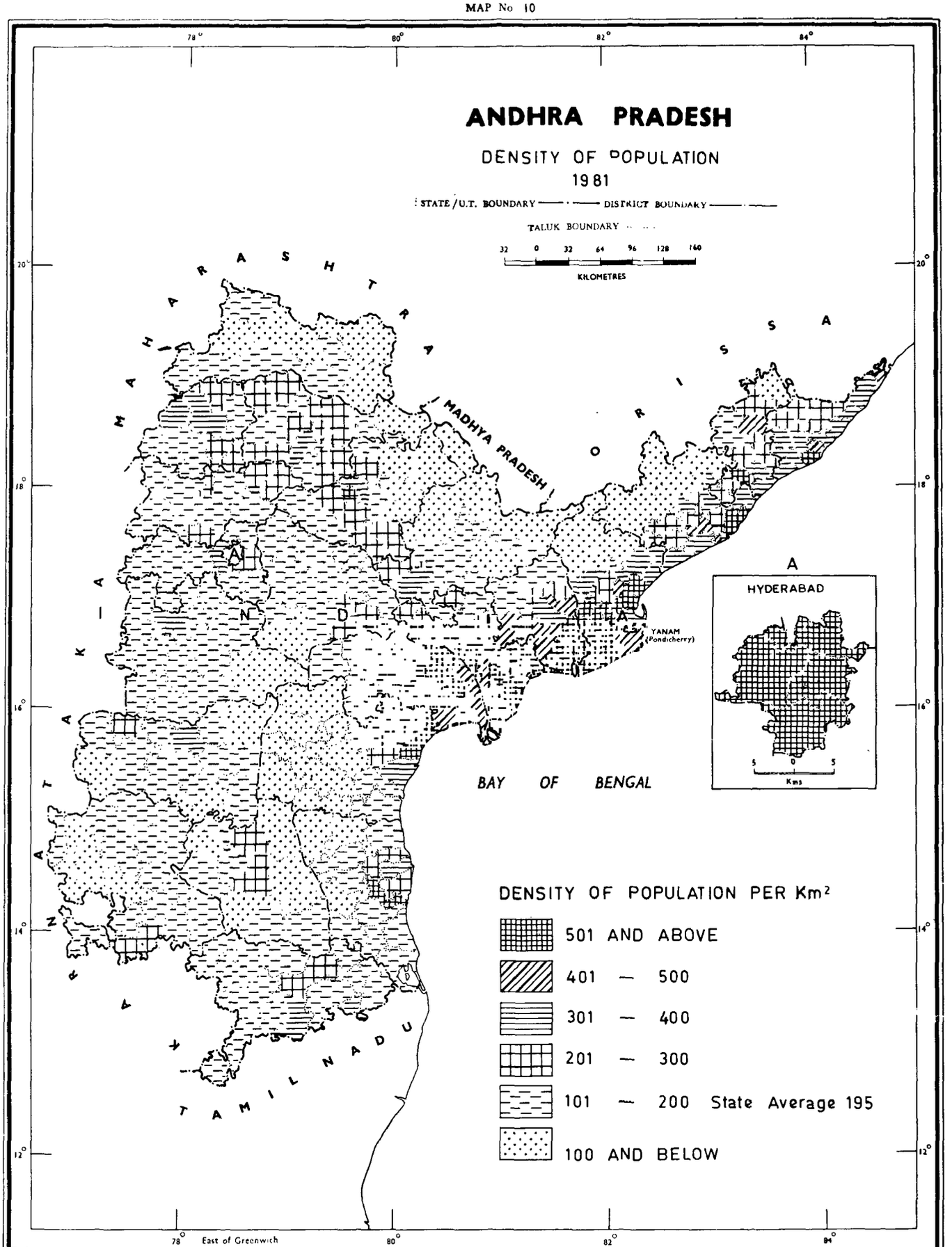
10,000

East of Greenwich

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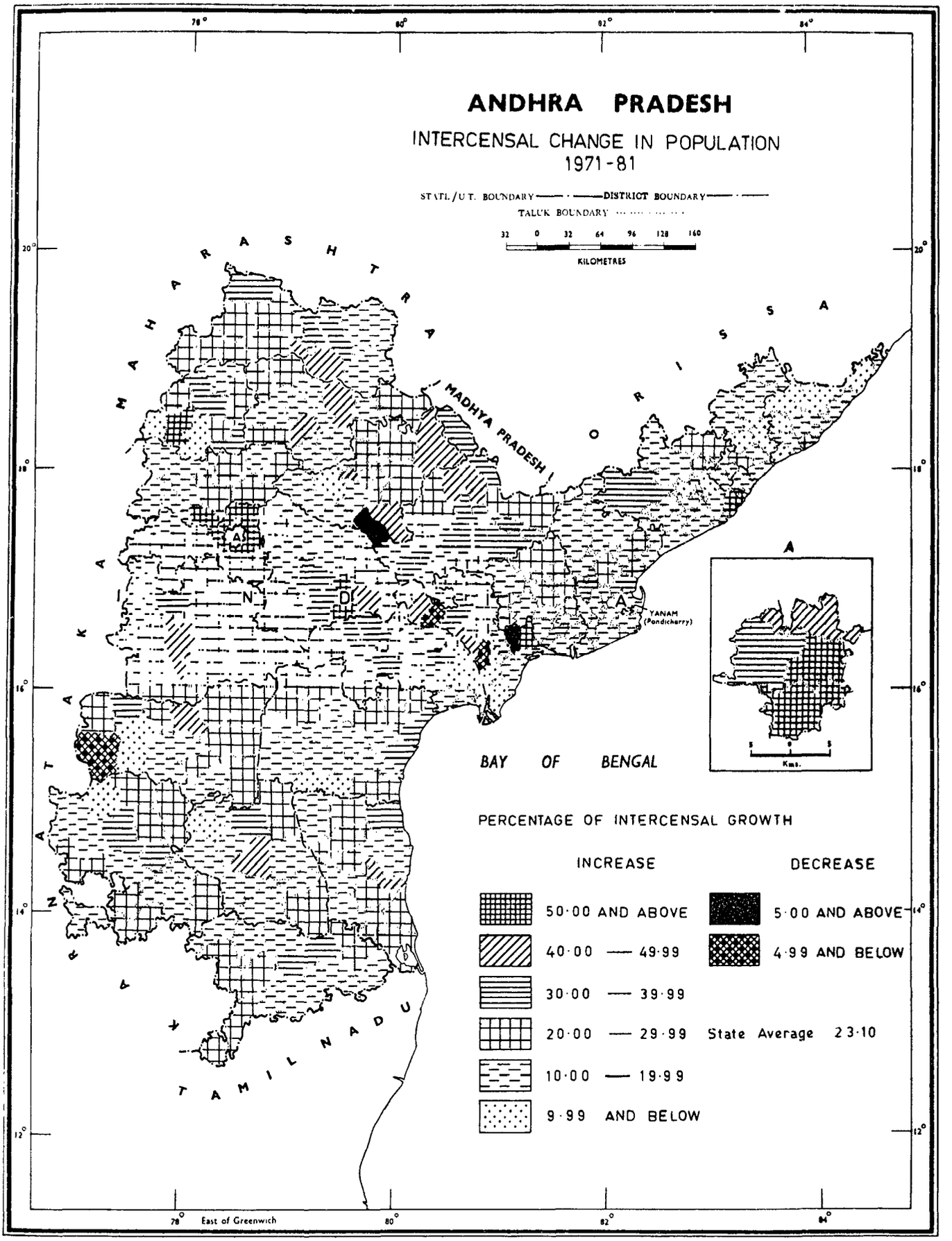
MAP No 10



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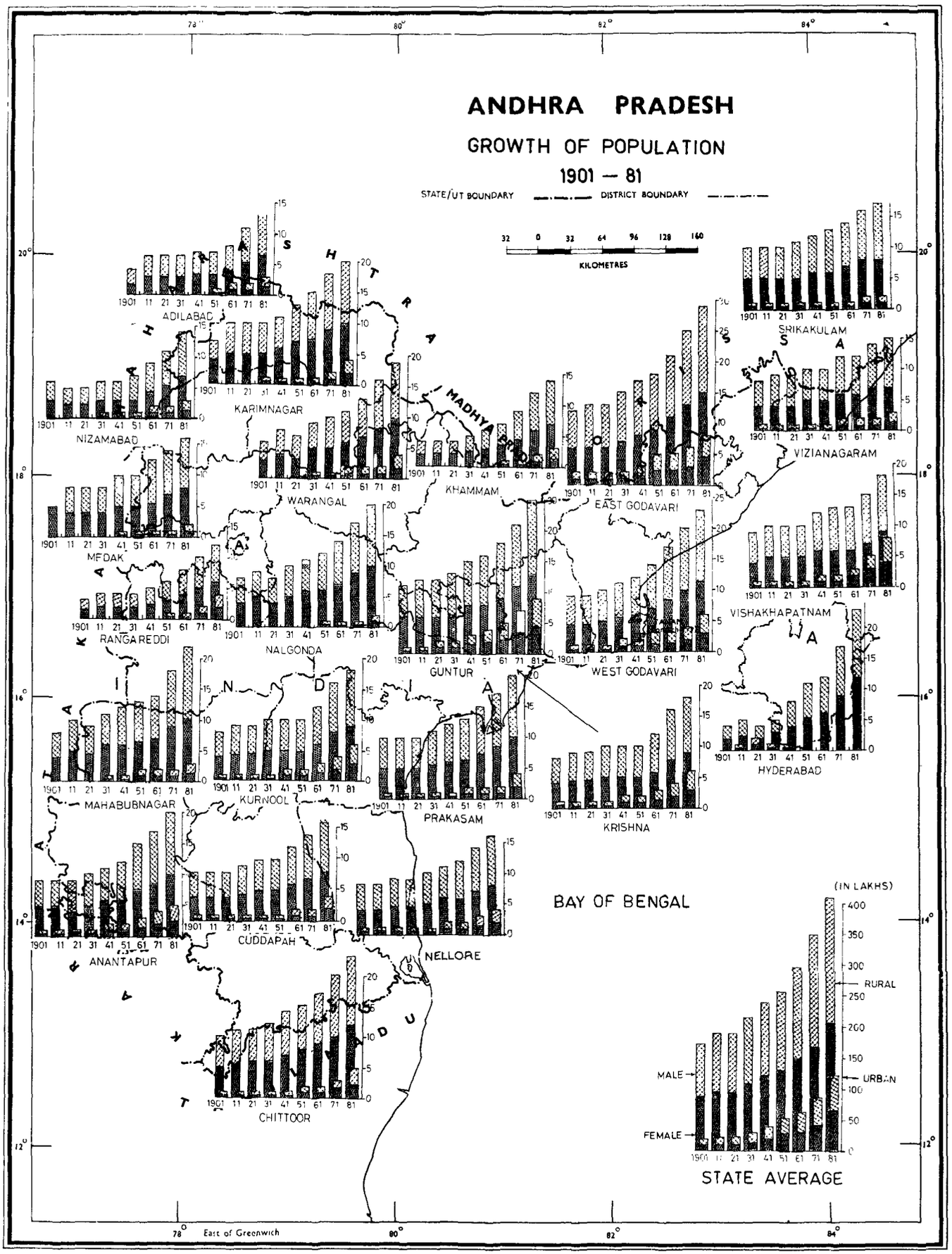
MAP No. 11



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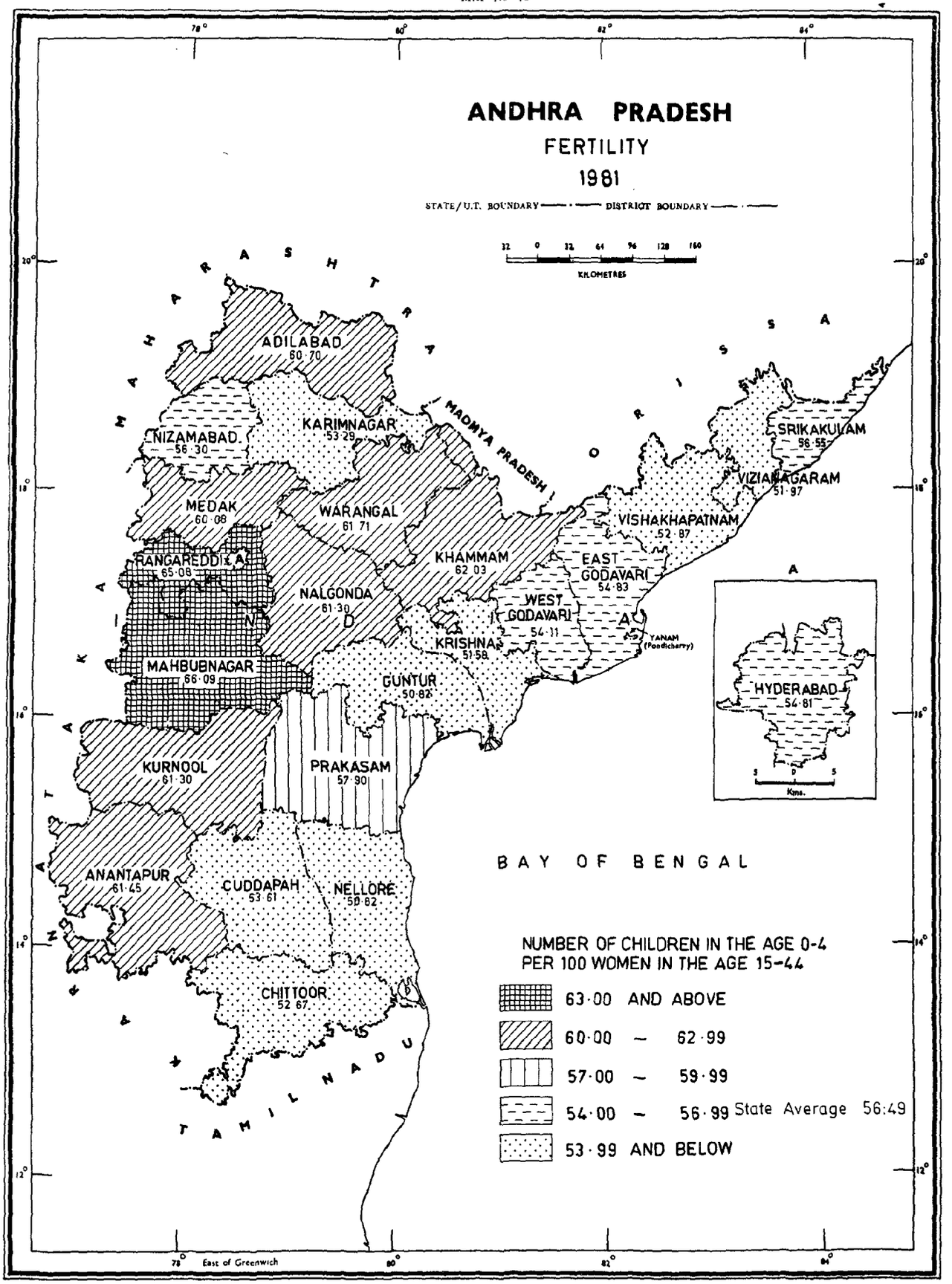
MAP No 12



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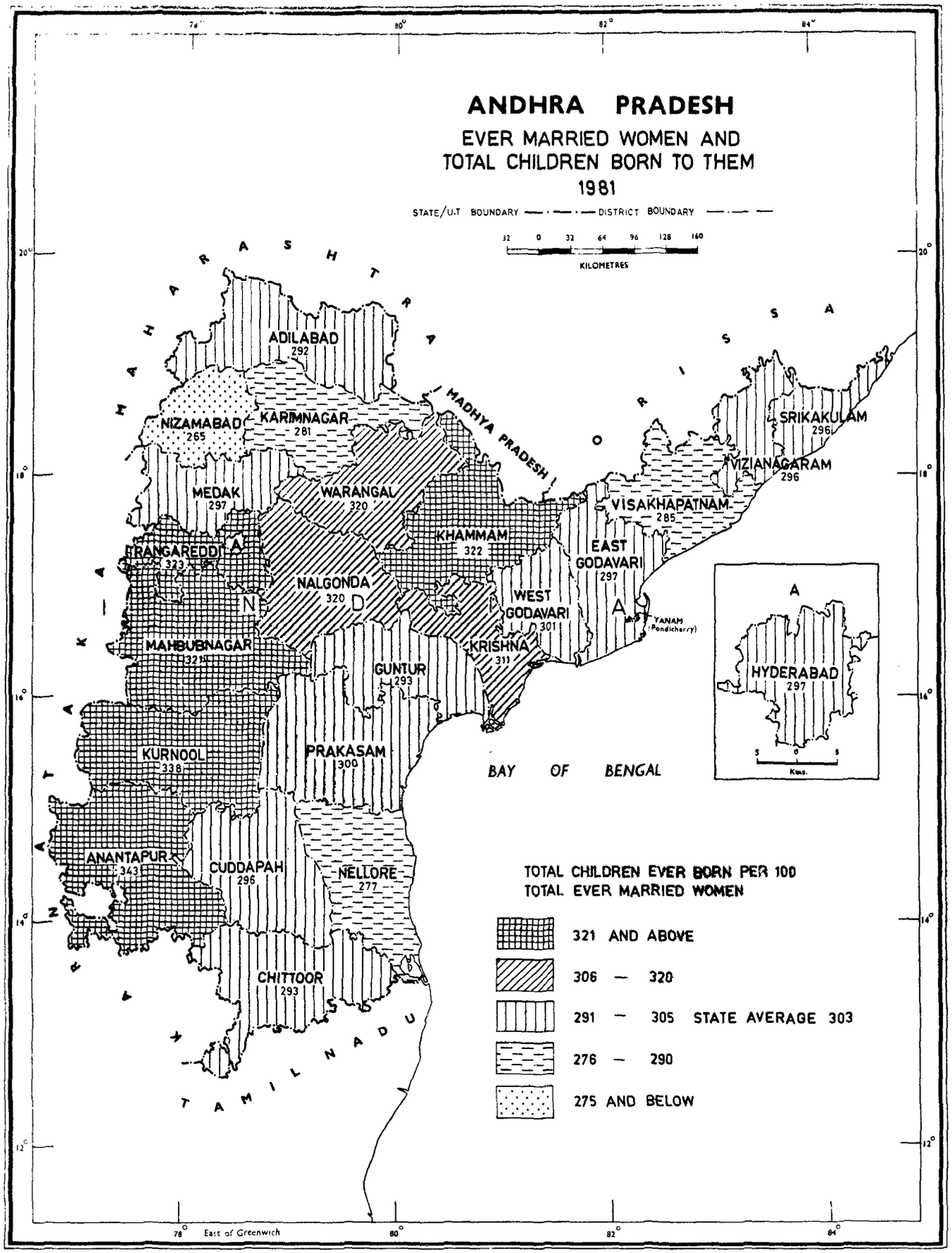
MAP No 13



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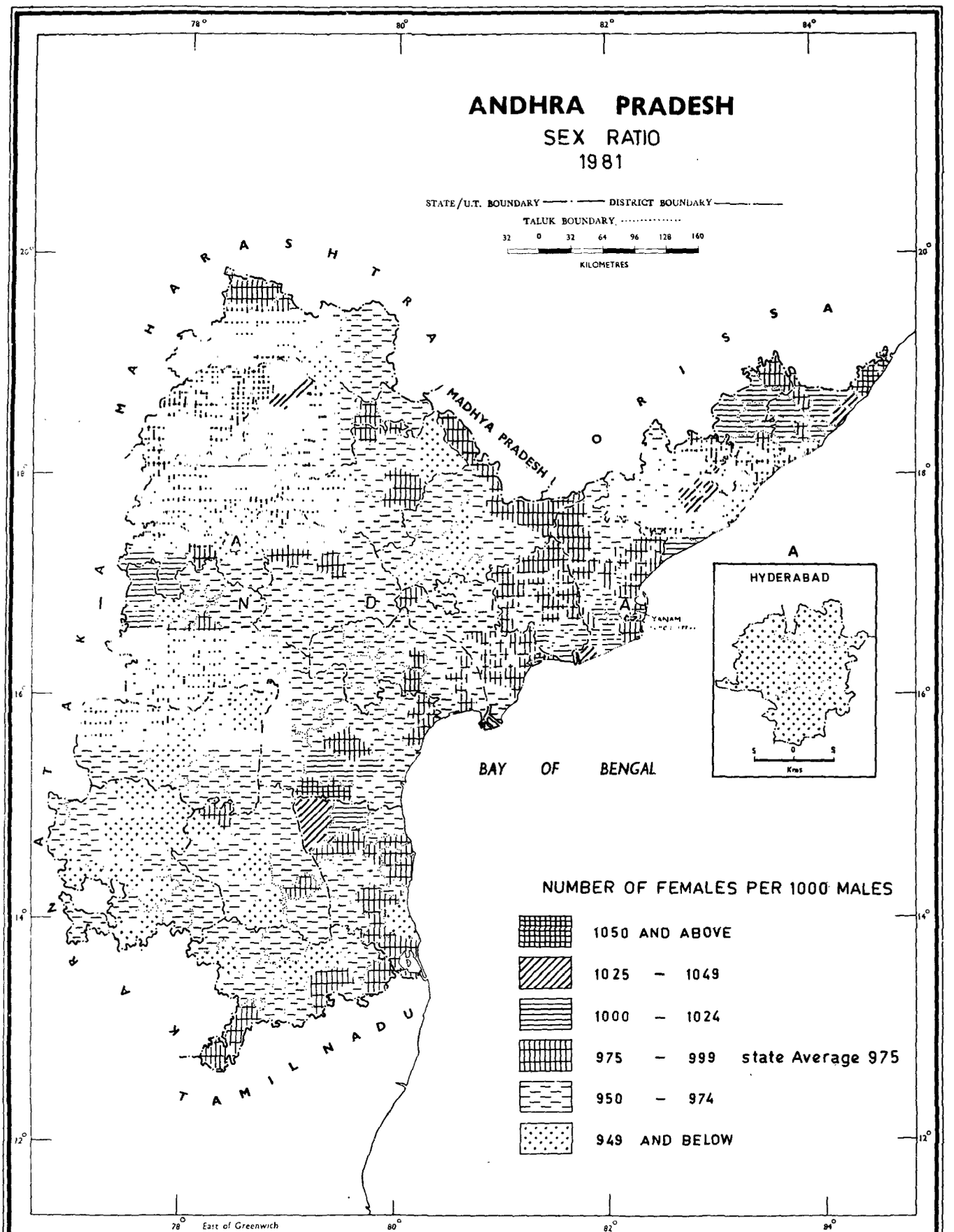
MAP NO. 14



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MAP No 15



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ANDHRA PRADESH

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
1971–81

STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —— · —— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —— · ——
TALUK BOUNDARY .....

32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES

MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
YANAM (Pondicherry)

HYDERABAD
5 0 5
Kms.

78° 80° 82° 84°
20° 18° 16° 14° 12°
East of Greenwich

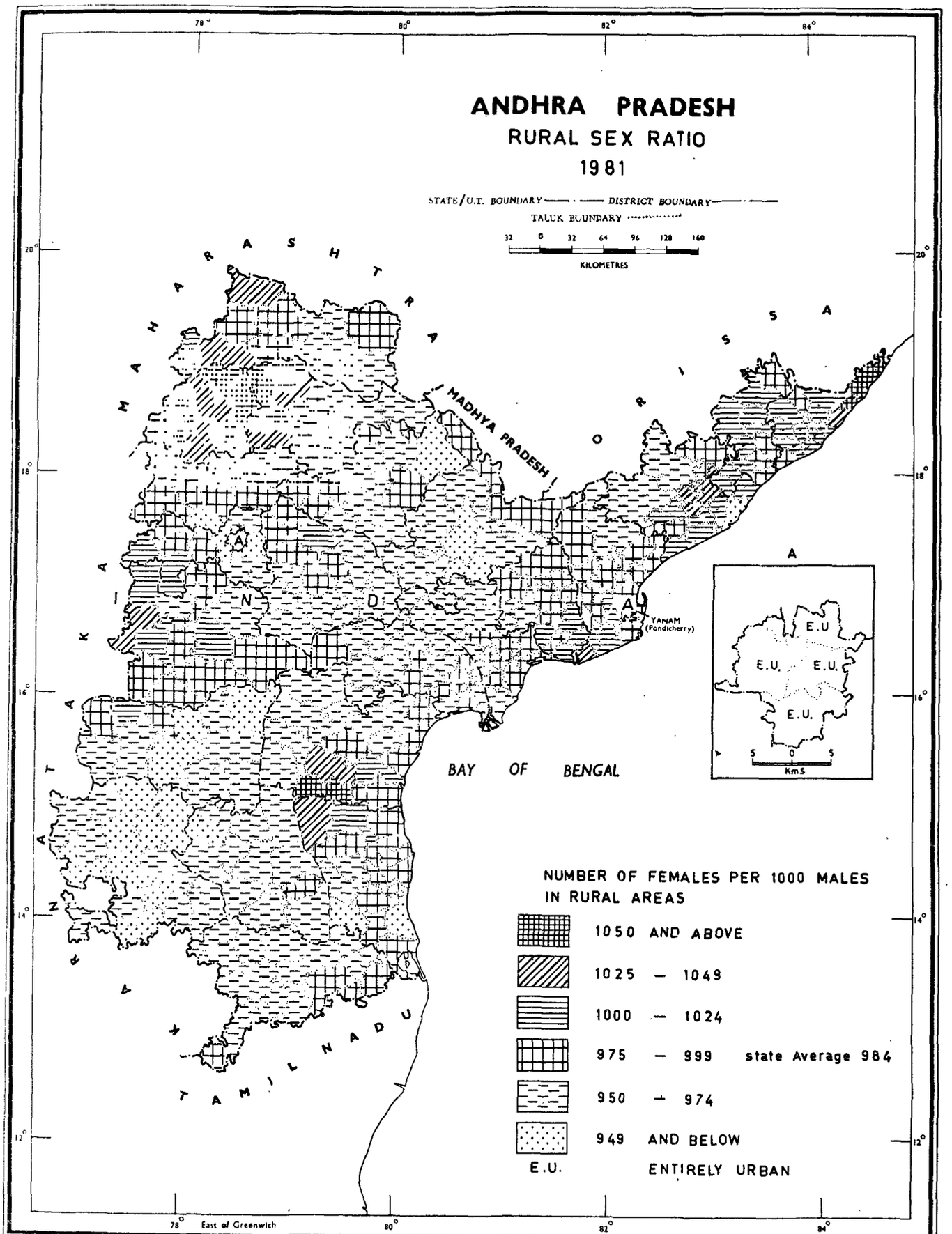
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

	1971	1981
1050 AND ABOVE		1050 AND ABOVE
1025 — 1049		1025 — 1049
1000 — 1024		1000 — 1024
975 — 999		975 — 999
(STATE AVERAGE 977)		(STATE AVERAGE 975)
950 — 974		950 — 974
949 AND BELOW		949 AND BELOW

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MAP No 17



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ANDHRA PRADESH

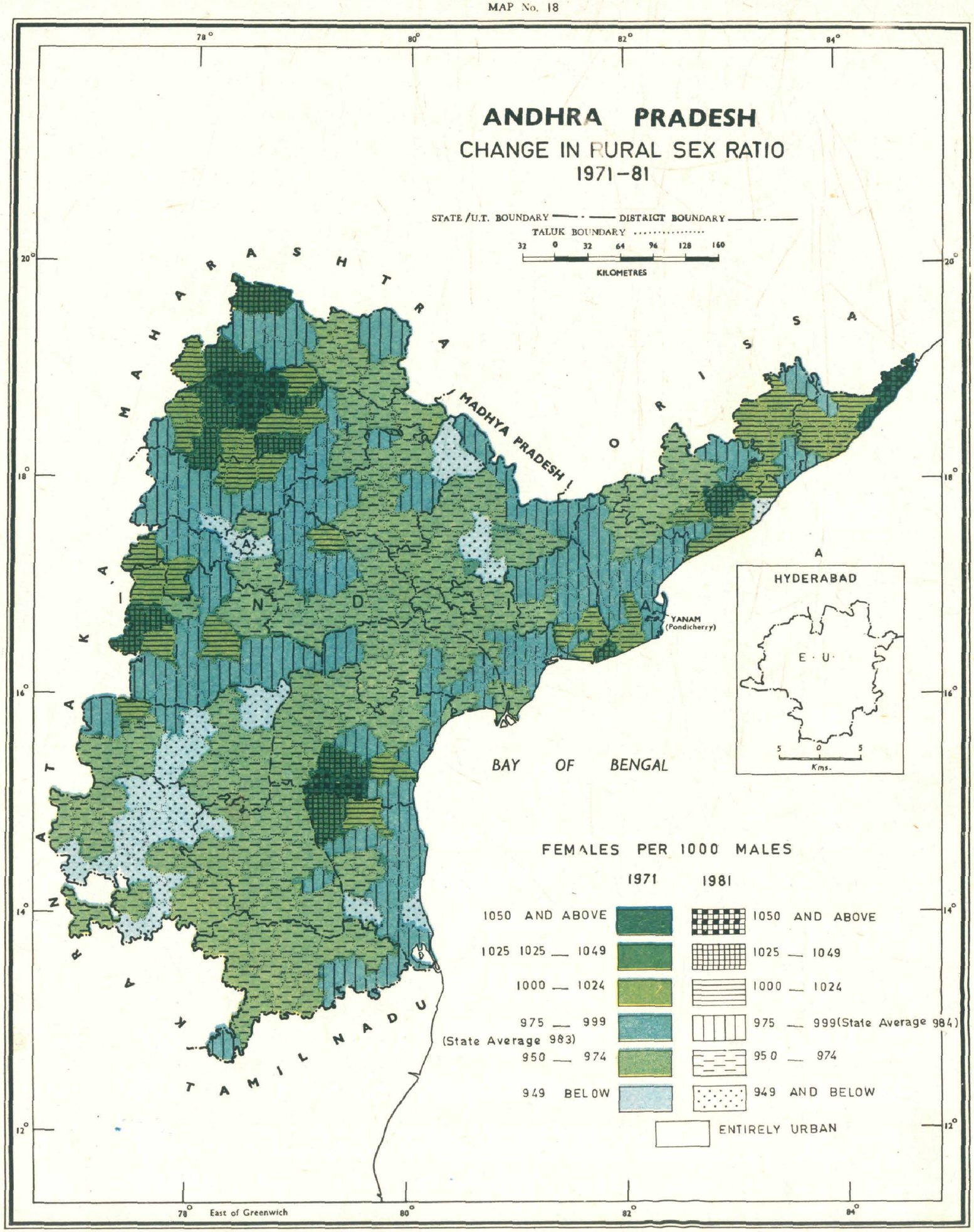
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1971–81

STATE /U.T. BOUNDARY —·— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—

TALUK BOUNDARY .....

32 0 32 64 96 128 160

KILOMETRES



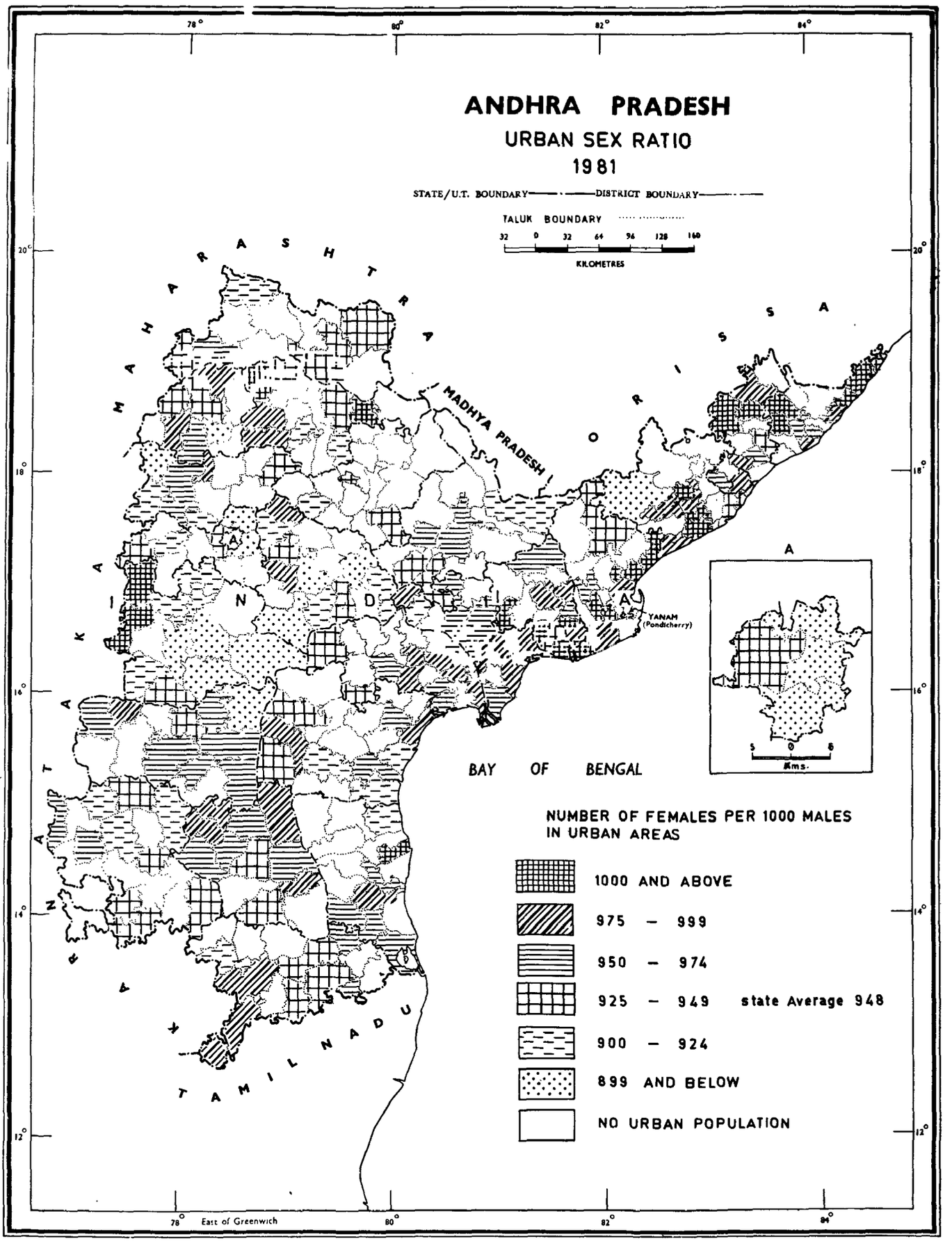
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

1971		1981	
1050 AND ABOVE		1050 AND ABOVE	
1025 1025 — 1049		1025 — 1049	
1000 — 1024		1000 — 1024	
975 — 999 (State Average 983)		975 — 999 (State Average 984)	
950 — 974		950 — 974	
949 BELOW		949 AND BELOW	
		ENTIRELY URBAN	

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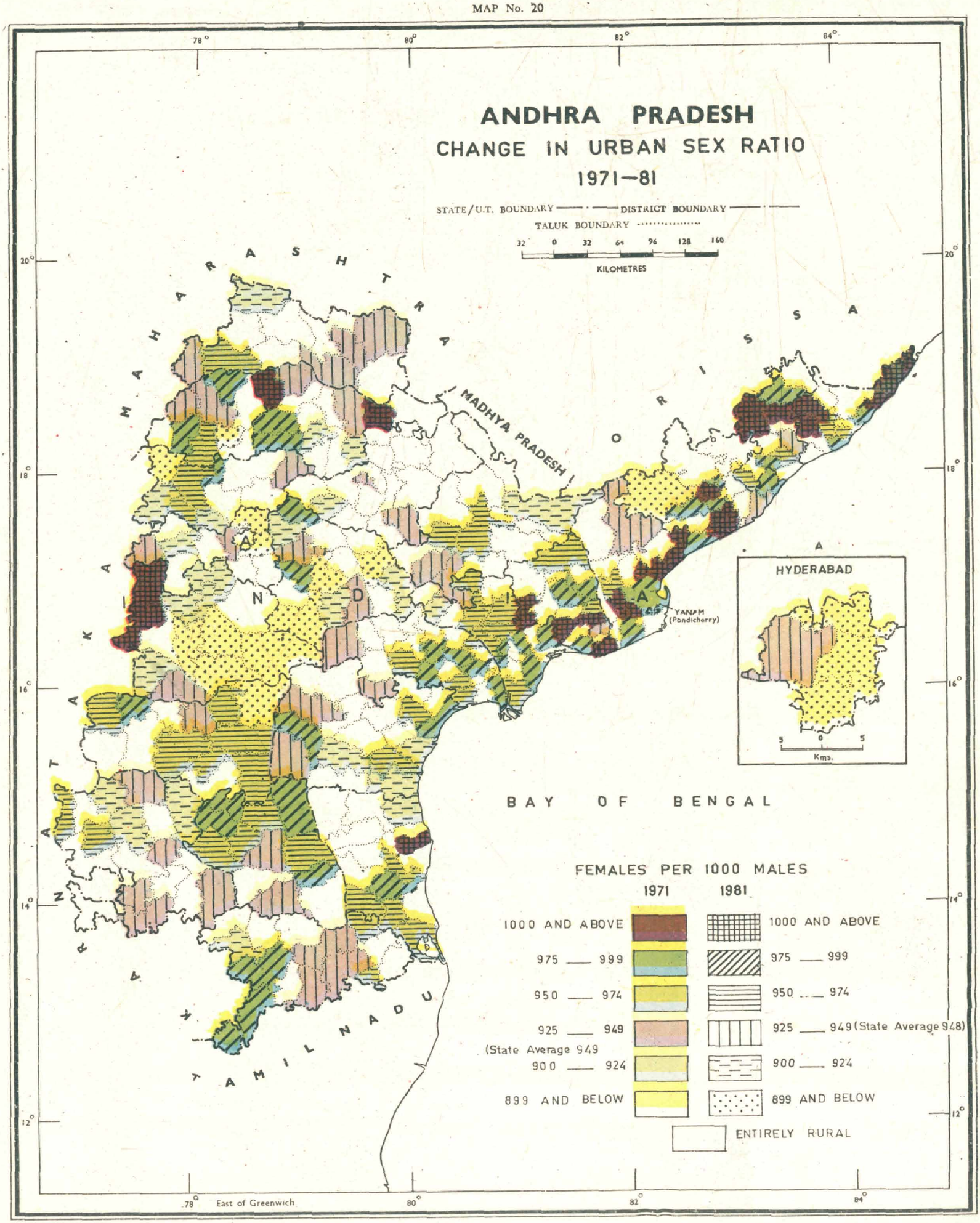
MAP No. 19



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

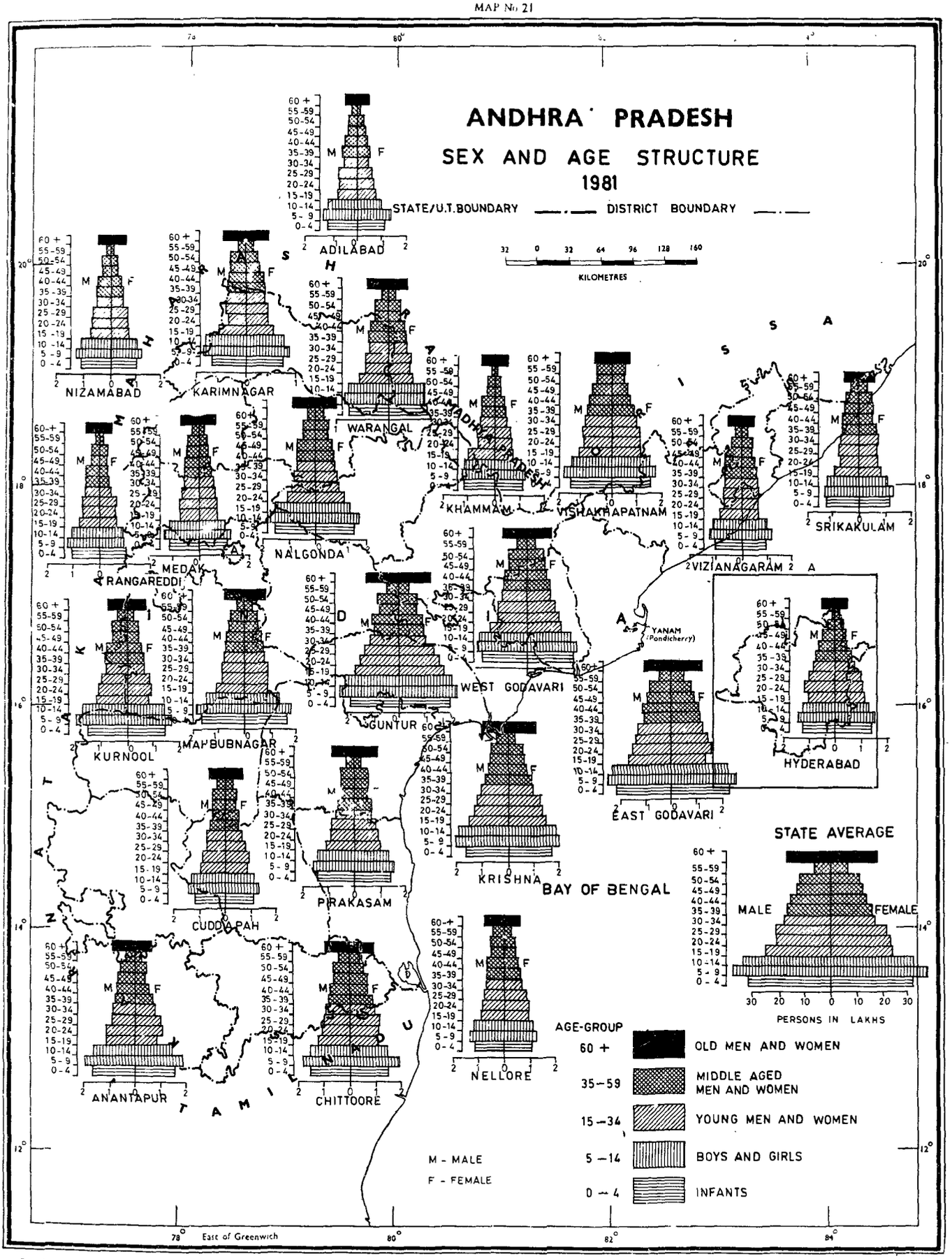
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MAP No. 20



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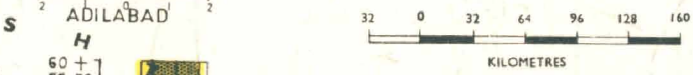
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

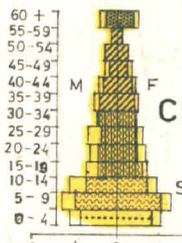
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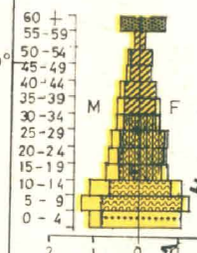
ANDHRA PRADESH

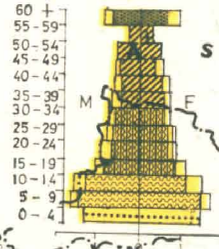
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971 — 81

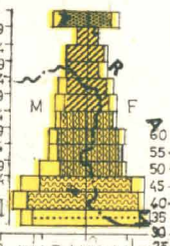
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —.— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —.—

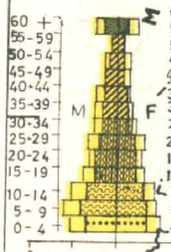


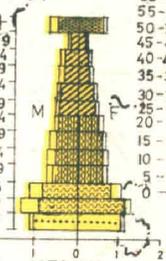


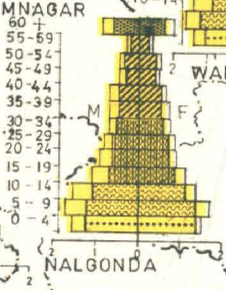


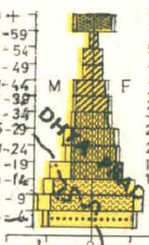


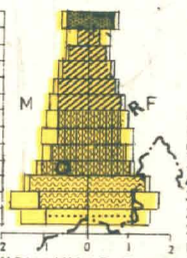


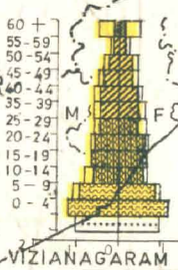


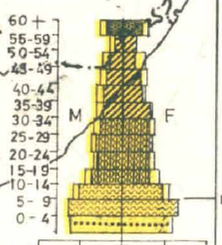


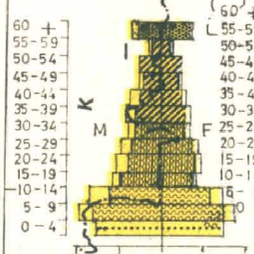


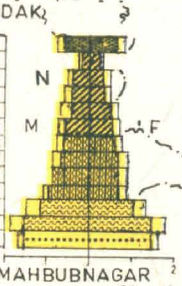


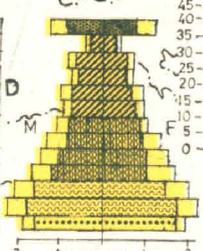


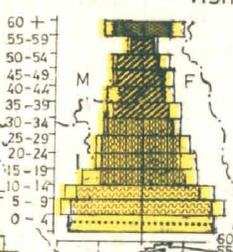


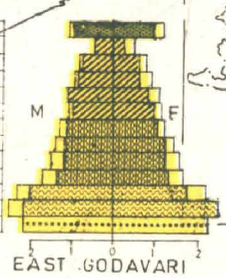


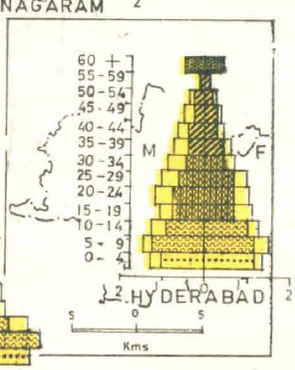


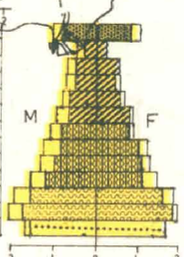


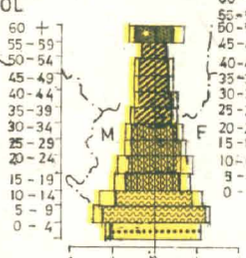


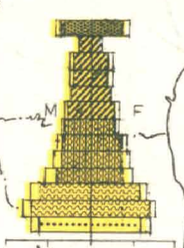


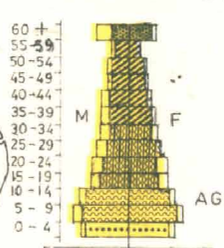


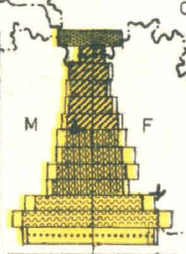


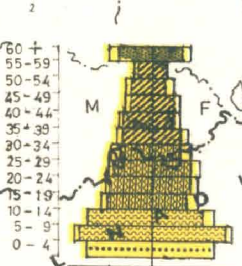








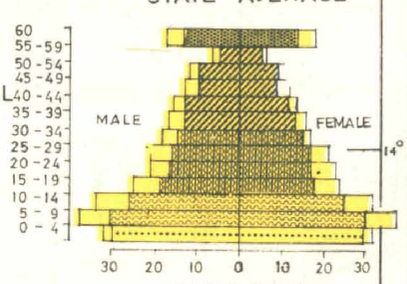




YANAM (Pondicherry)

BAY OF BENGAL

STATE AVERAGE



AGE-GROUP

60 +	OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35 — 59	MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15 — 34	YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5 — 14	BOYS AND GIRLS
0 — 4	INFANTS
	1981

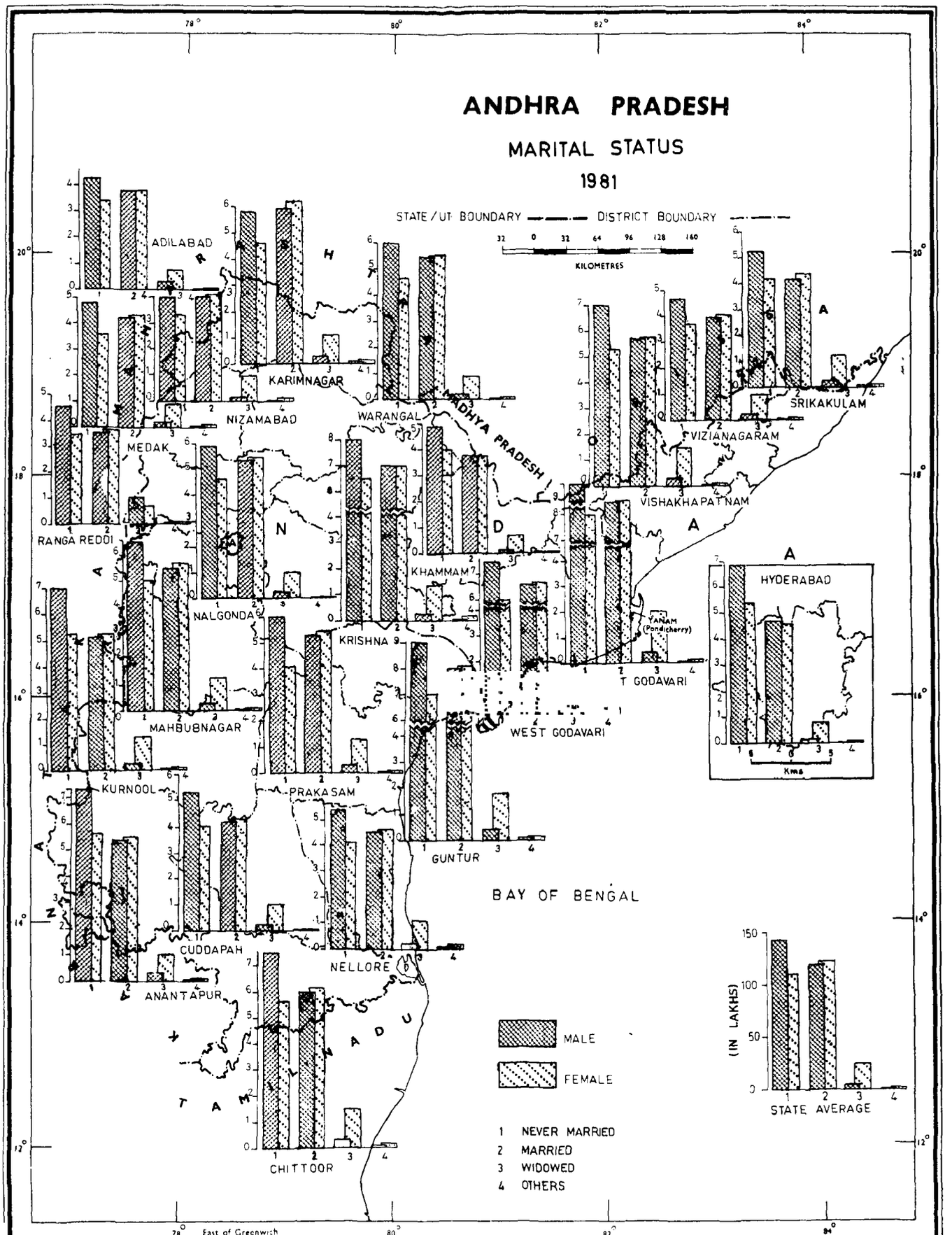
M - MALE
F - FEMALE

78° East of Greenwich

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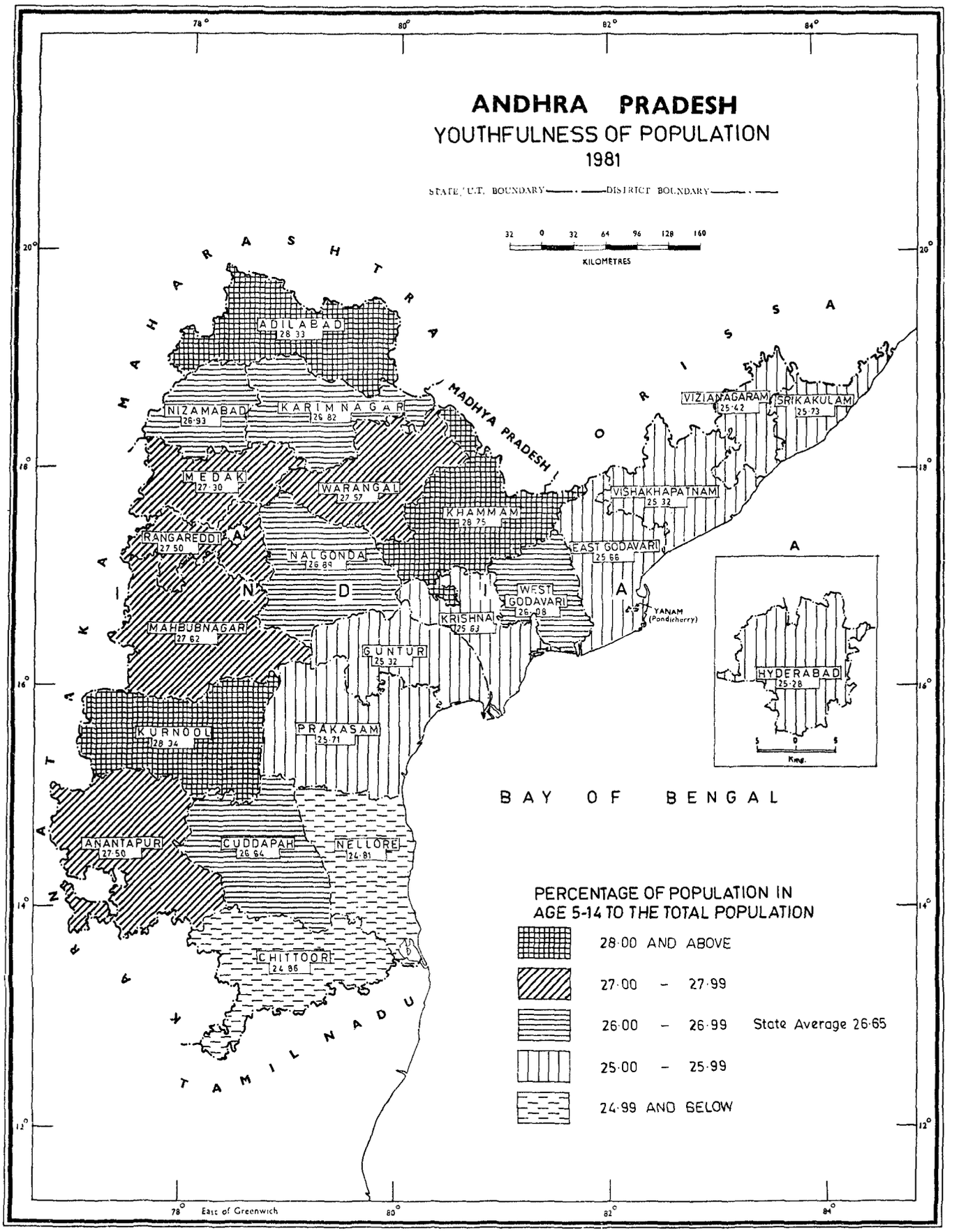
MAP No. 23



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MAP No. 24

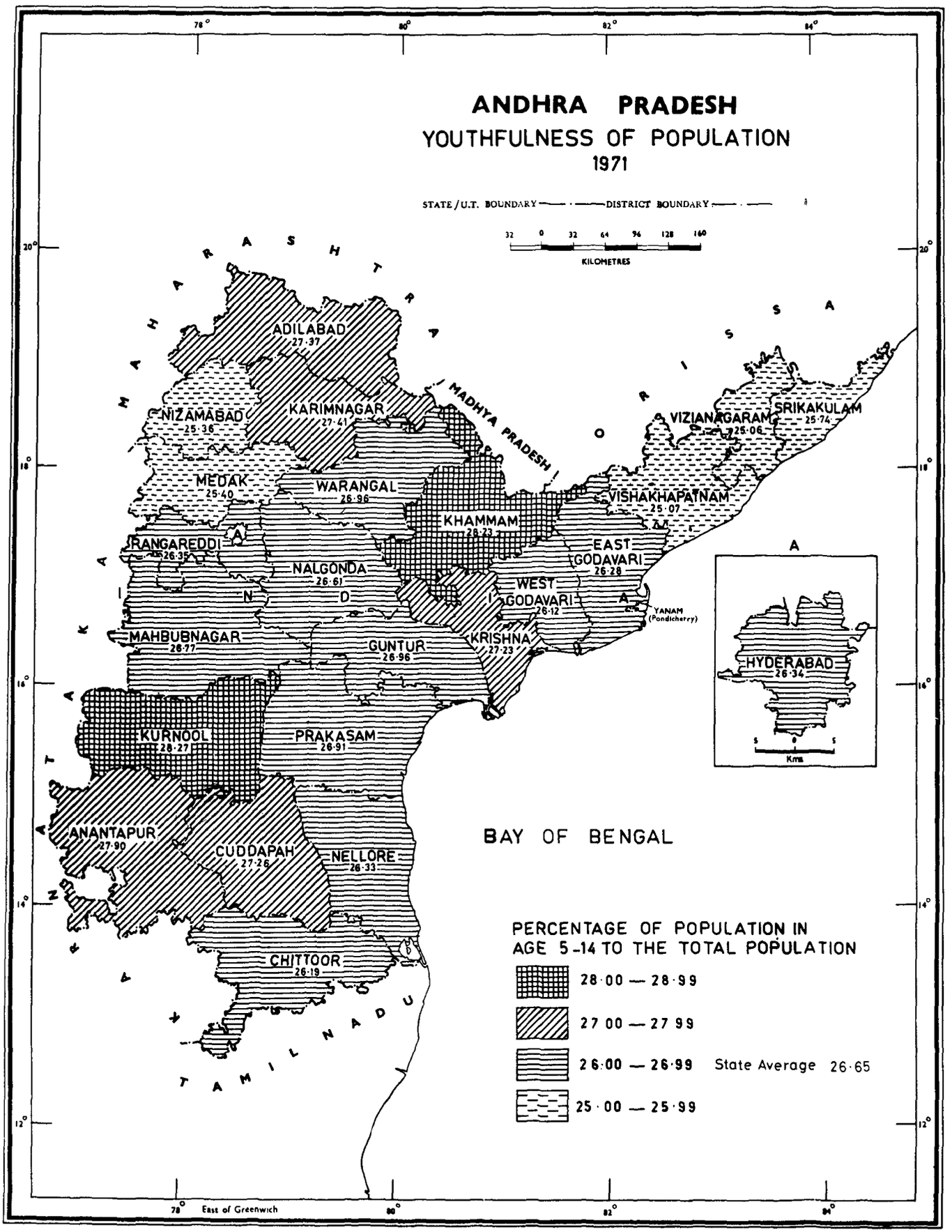


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CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS

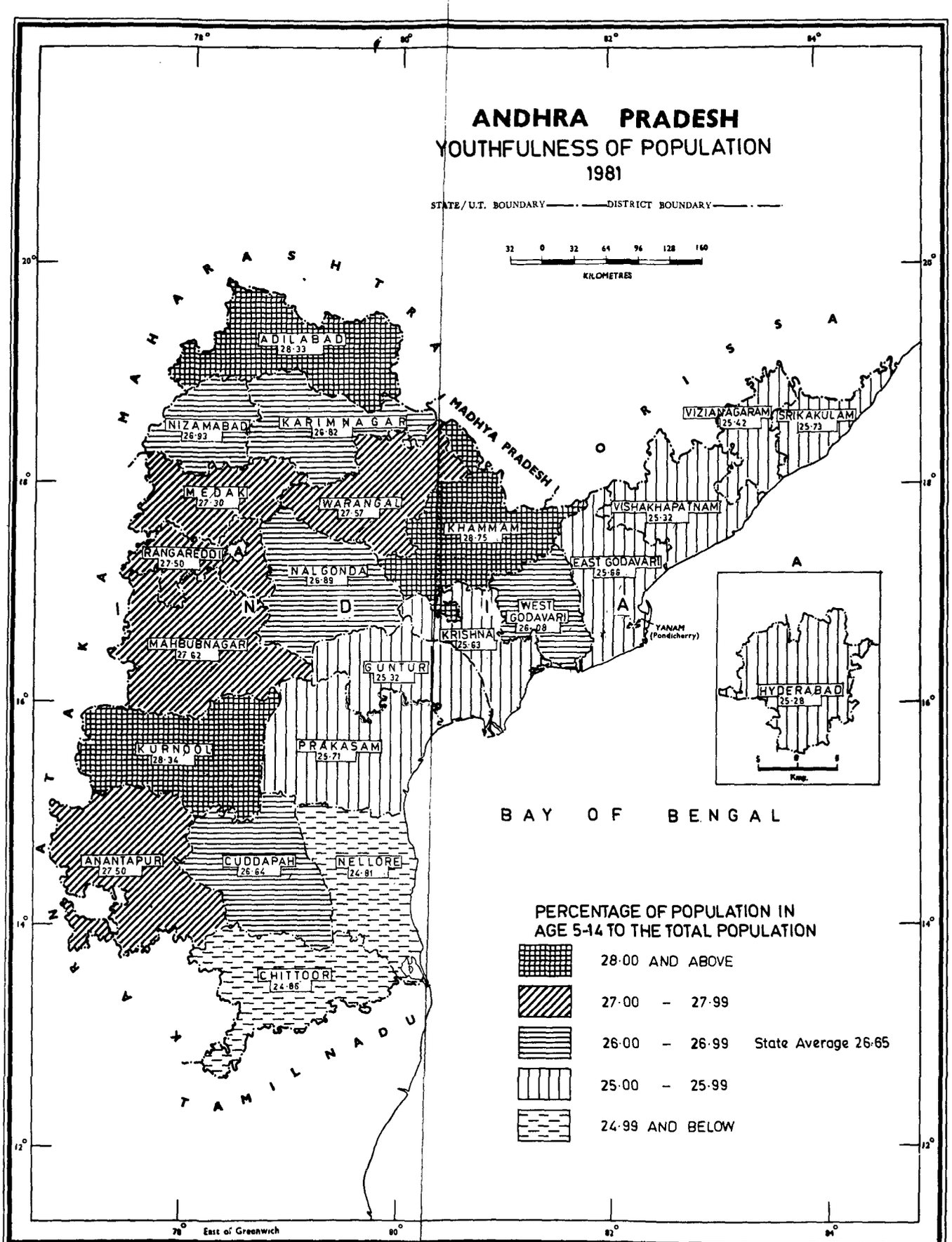
MAP No 25



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OF POPULATION 1971-81

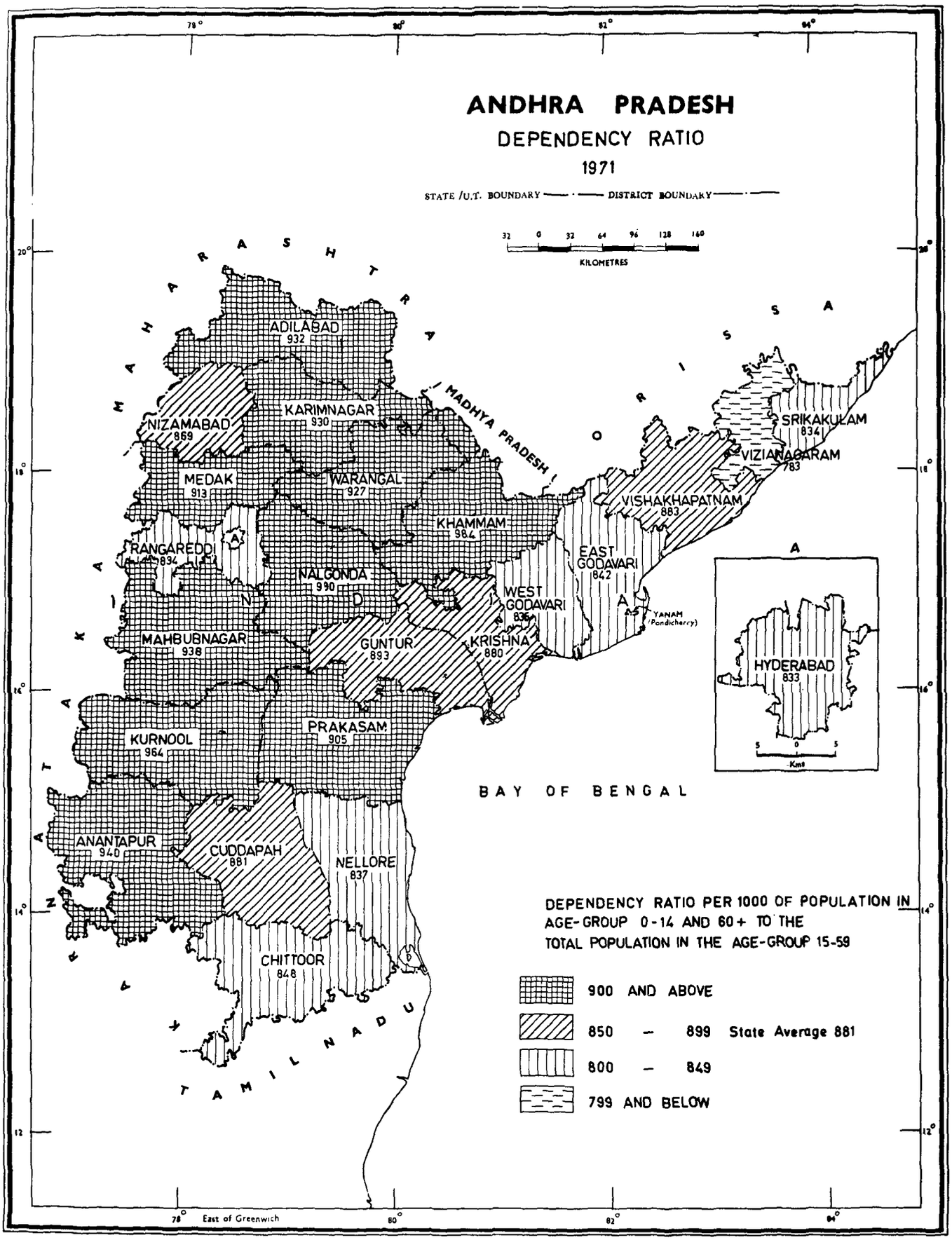


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CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY

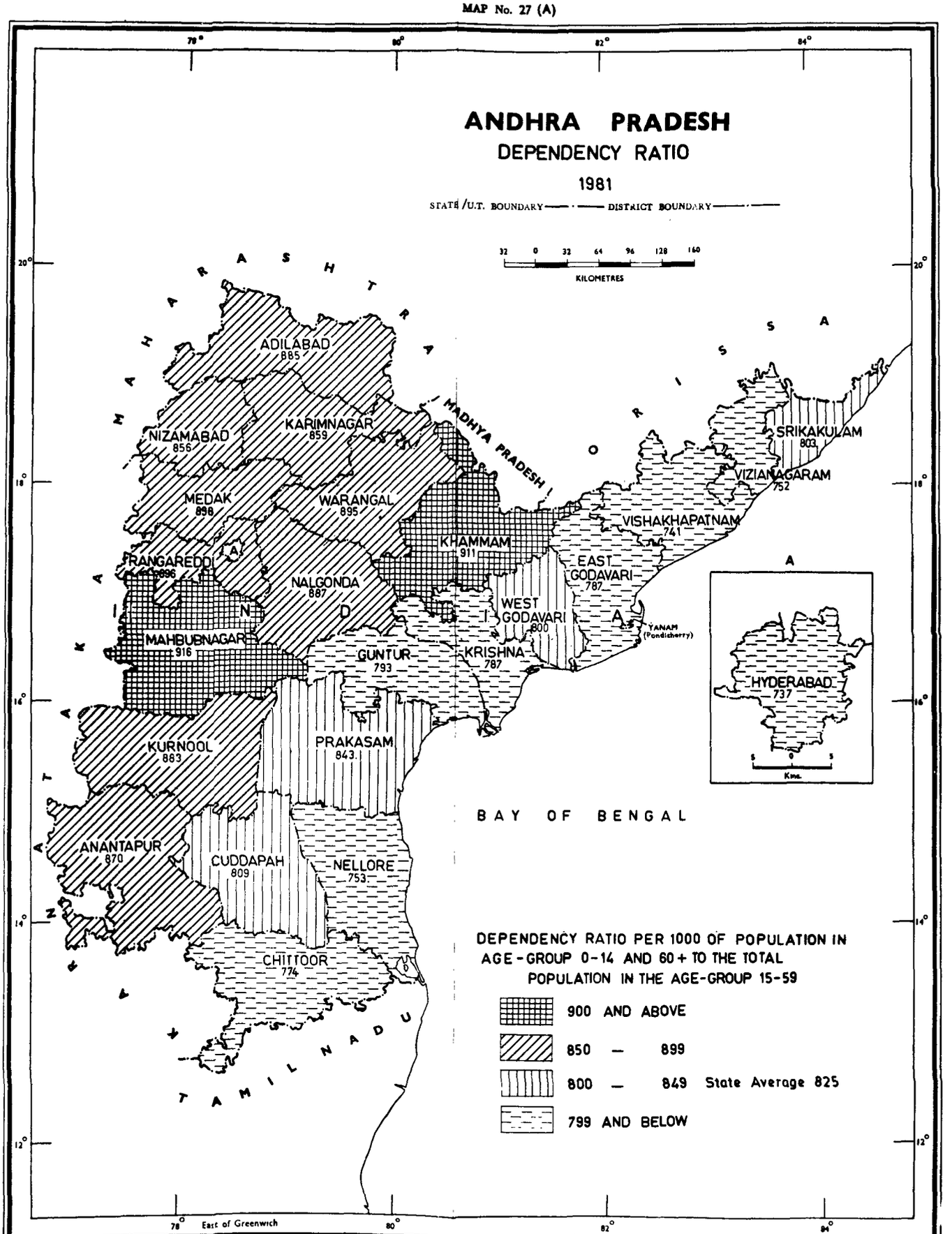
MAP No. 27



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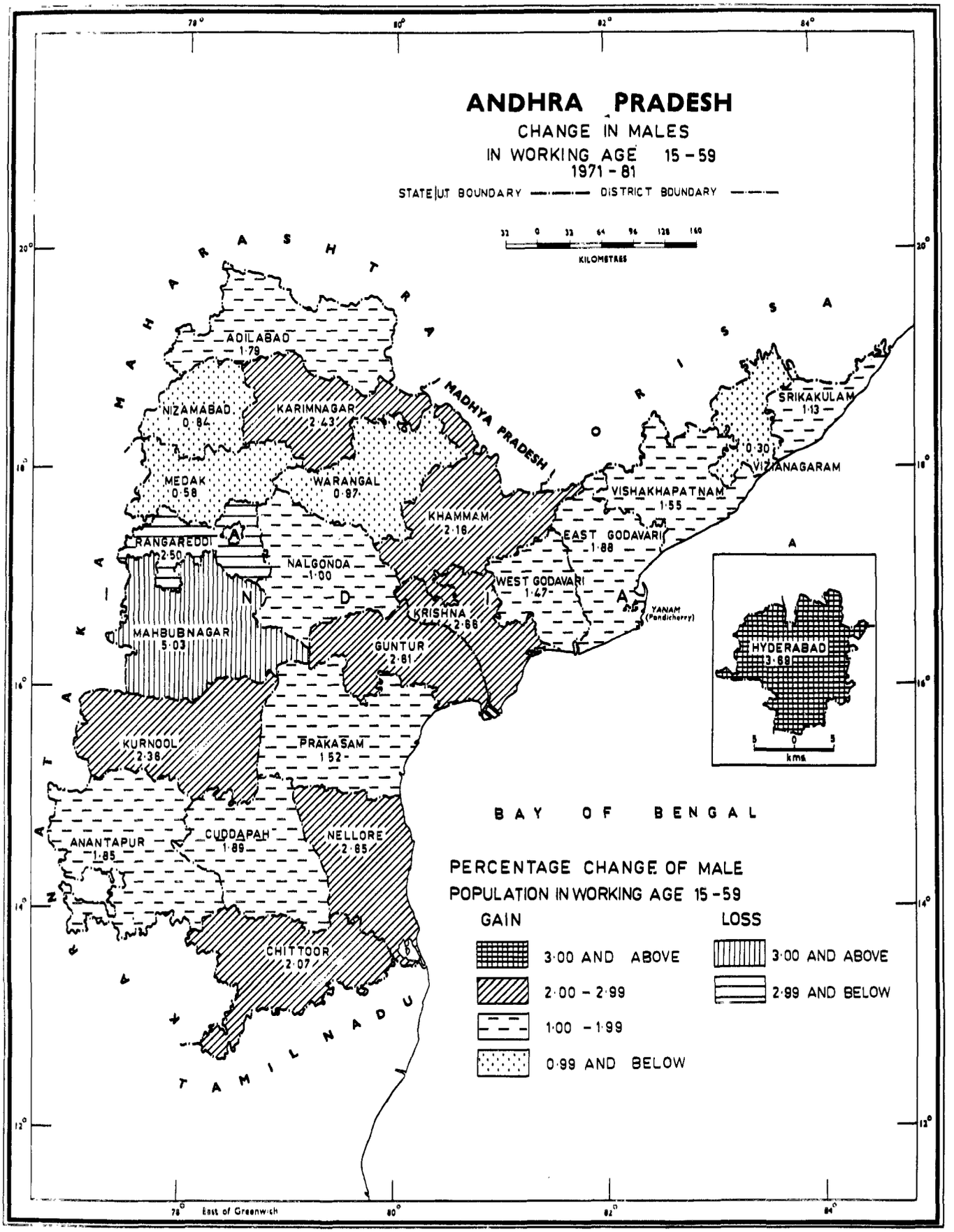
MAP No. 27 (A)



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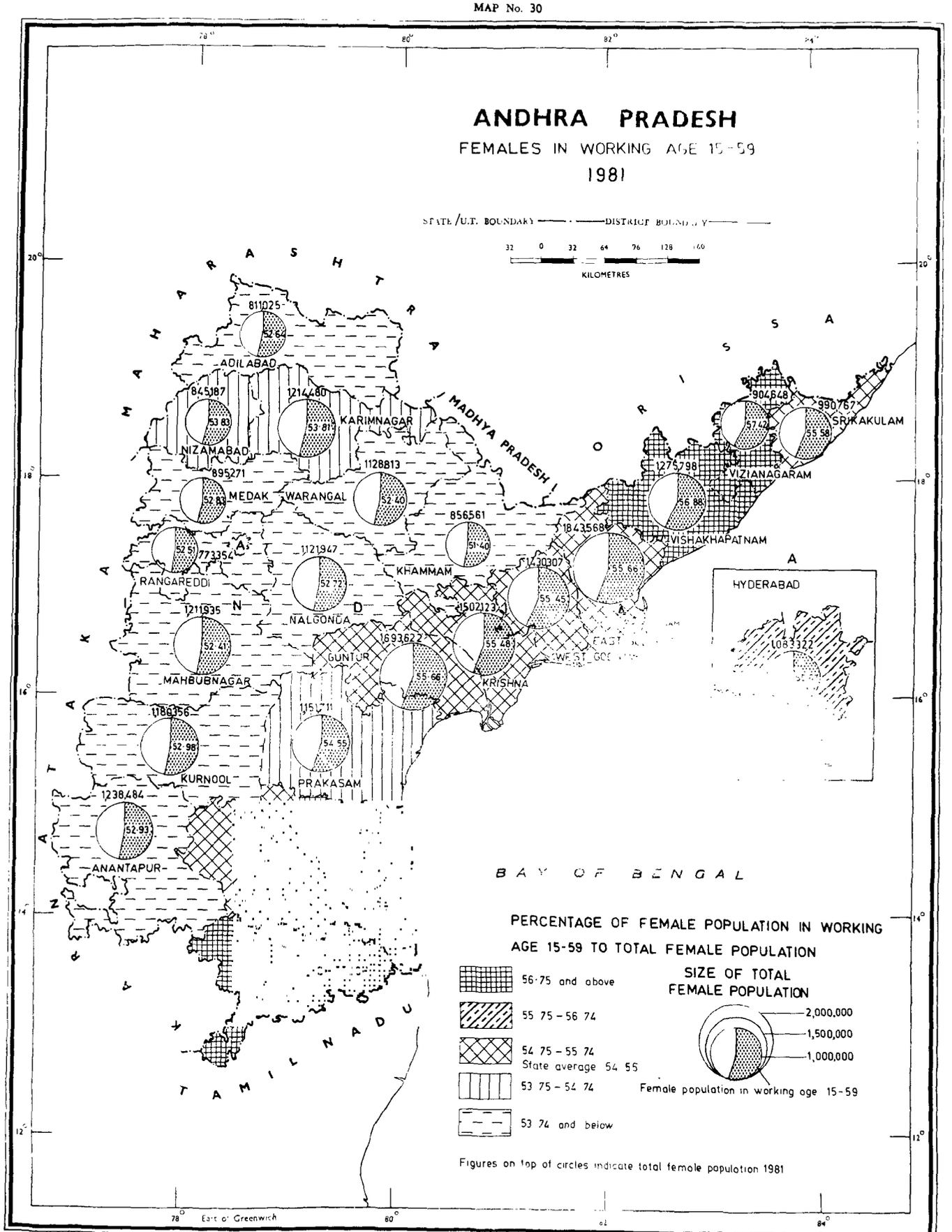
MAP No. 29



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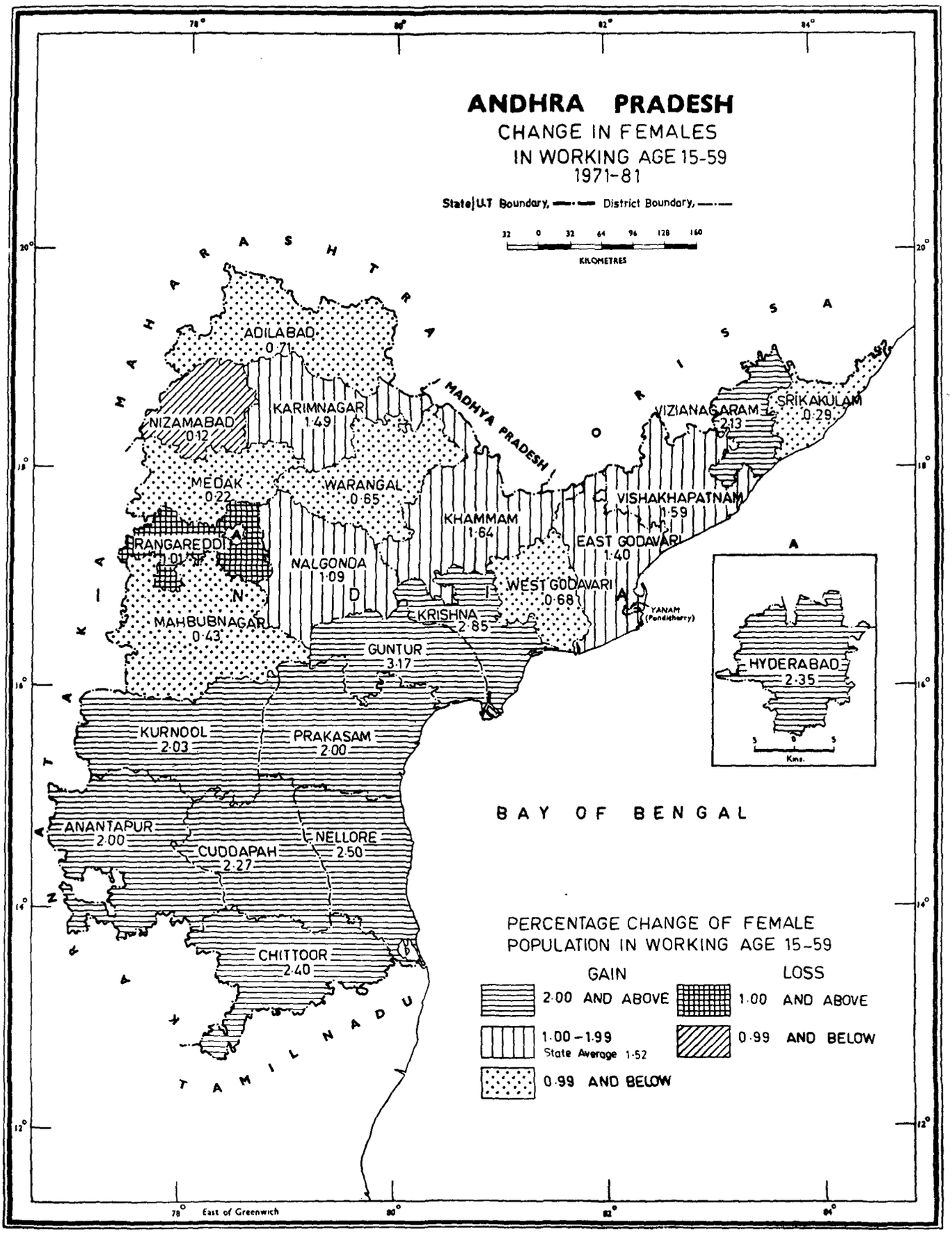
MAP No. 30



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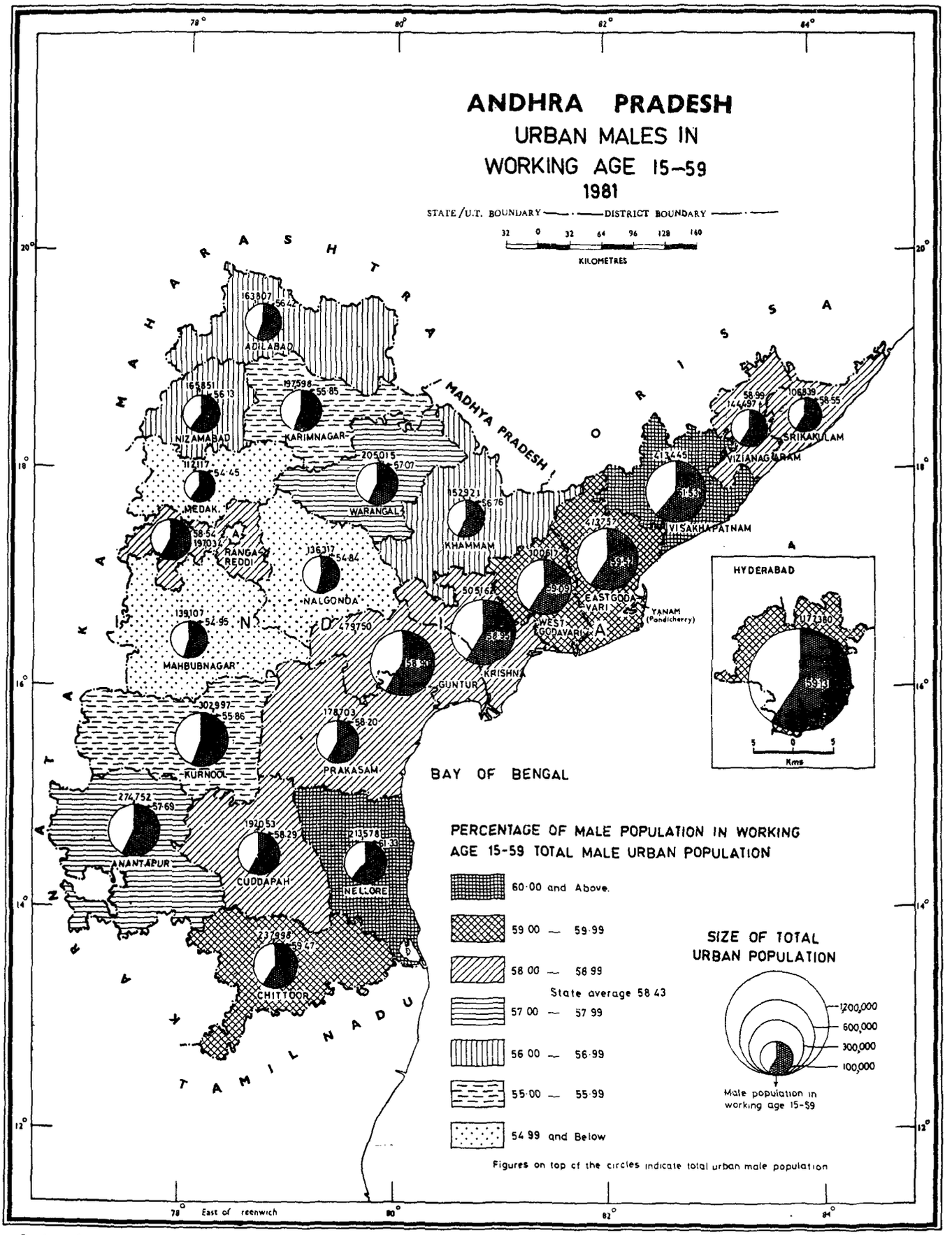
MAP No. 31



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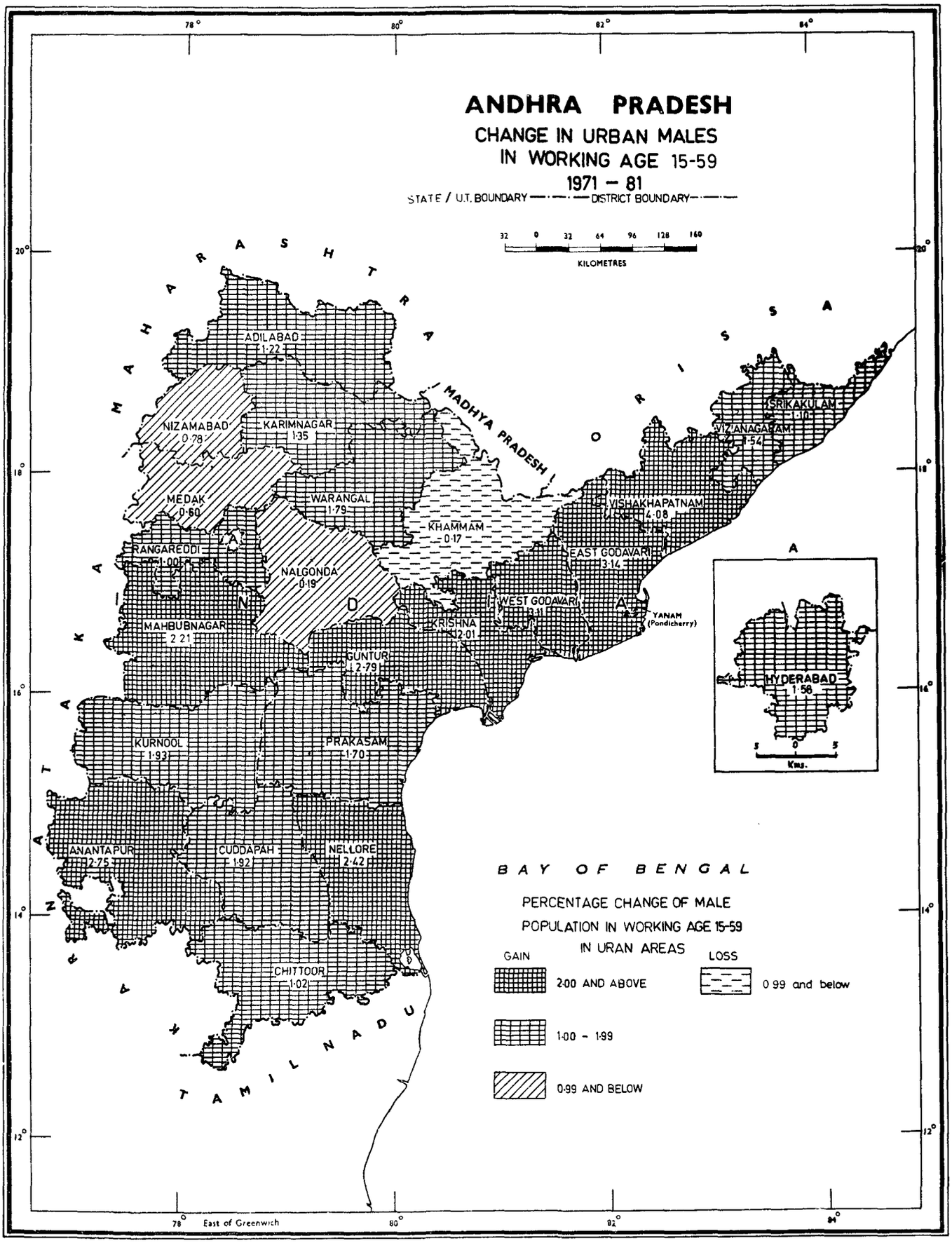
MAP No. 32



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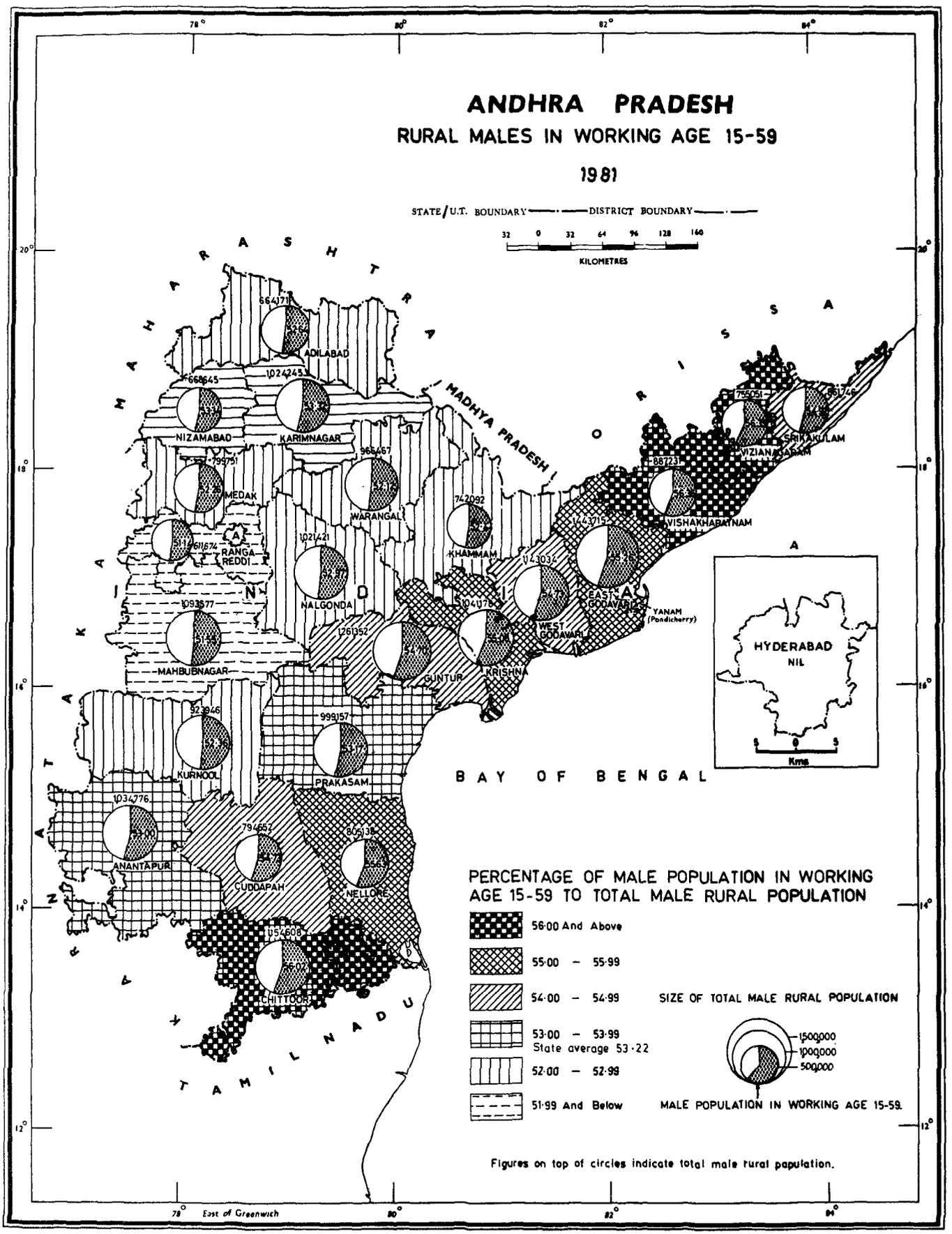
MAP No. 33



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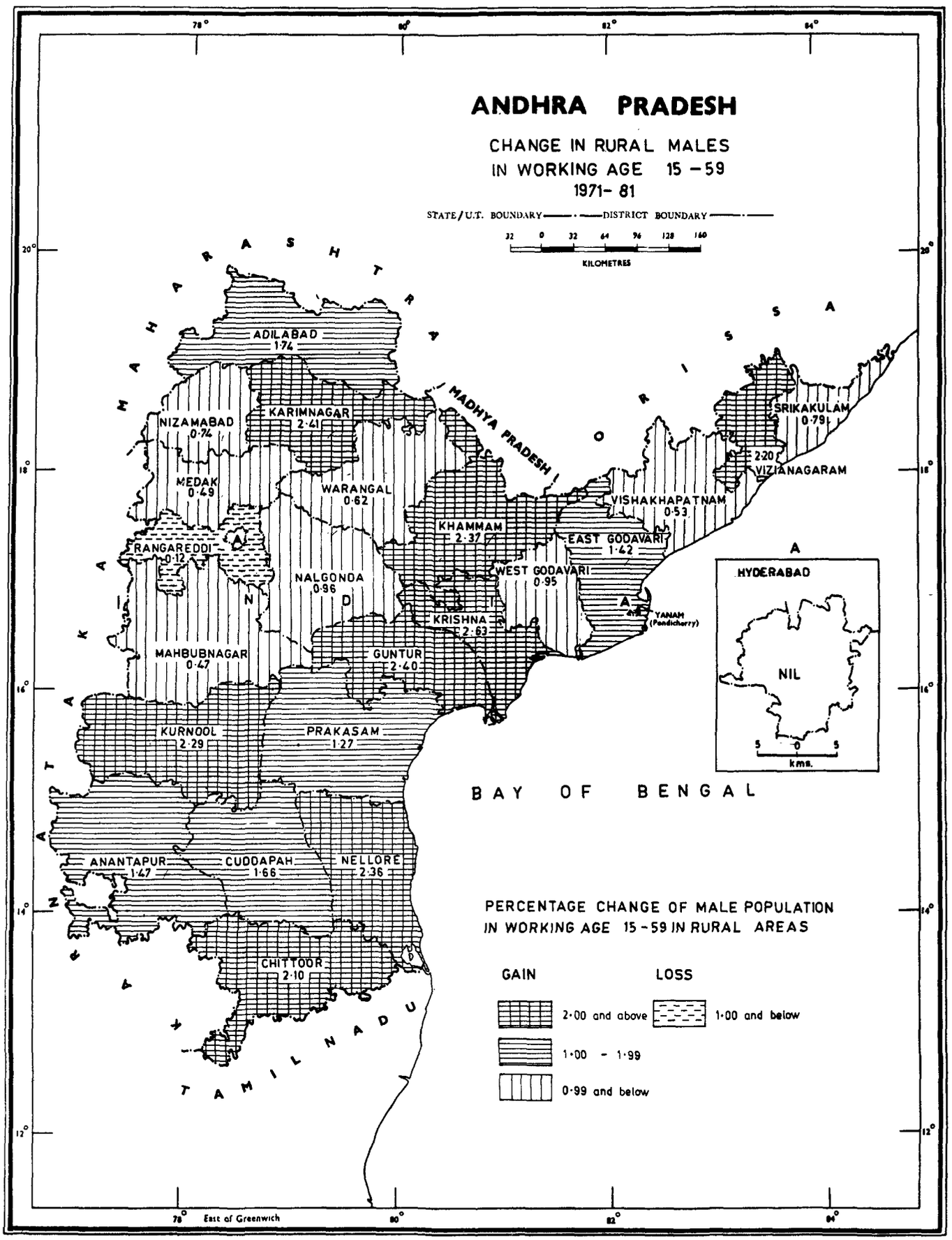
MAP No. 34



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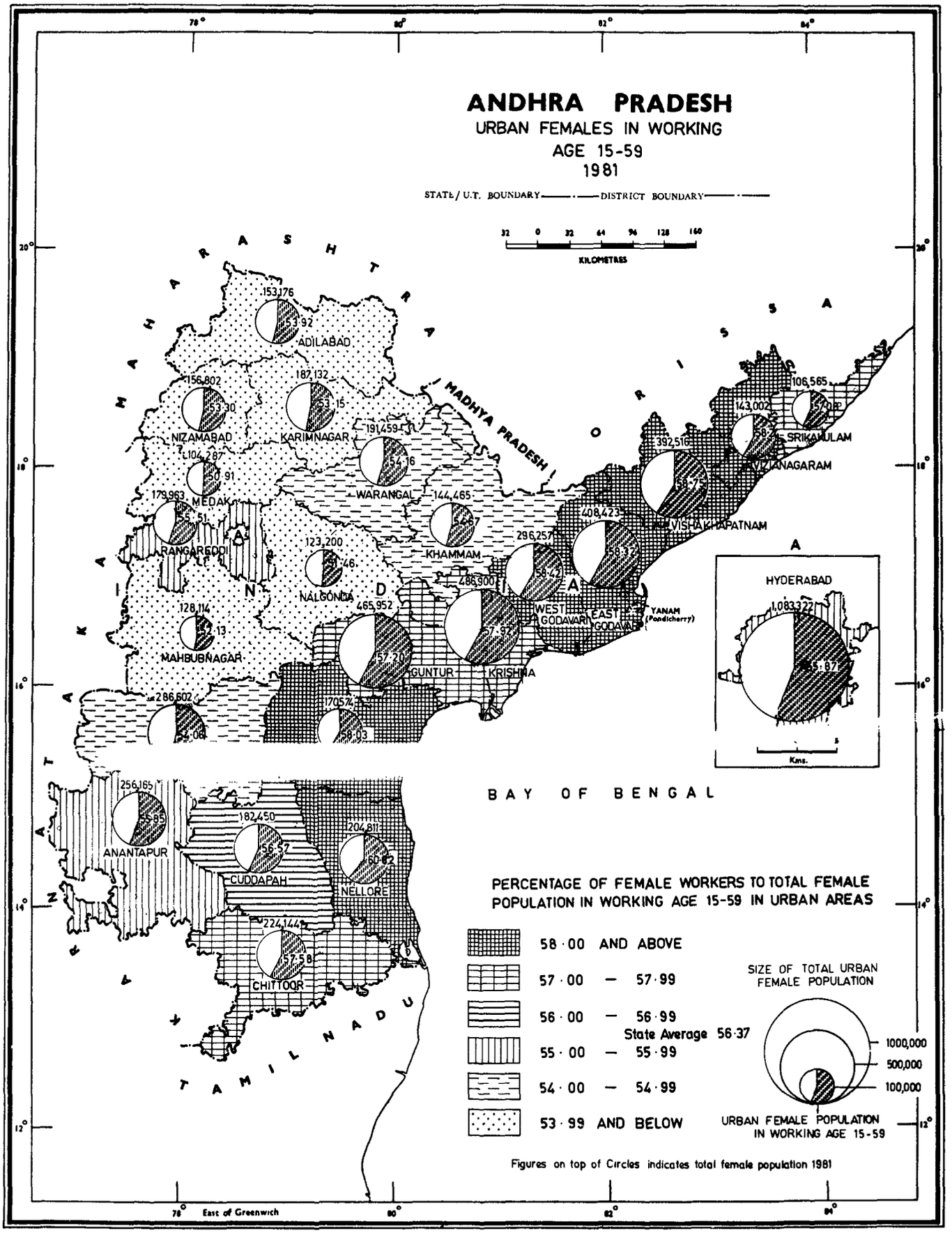
MAP No. 35



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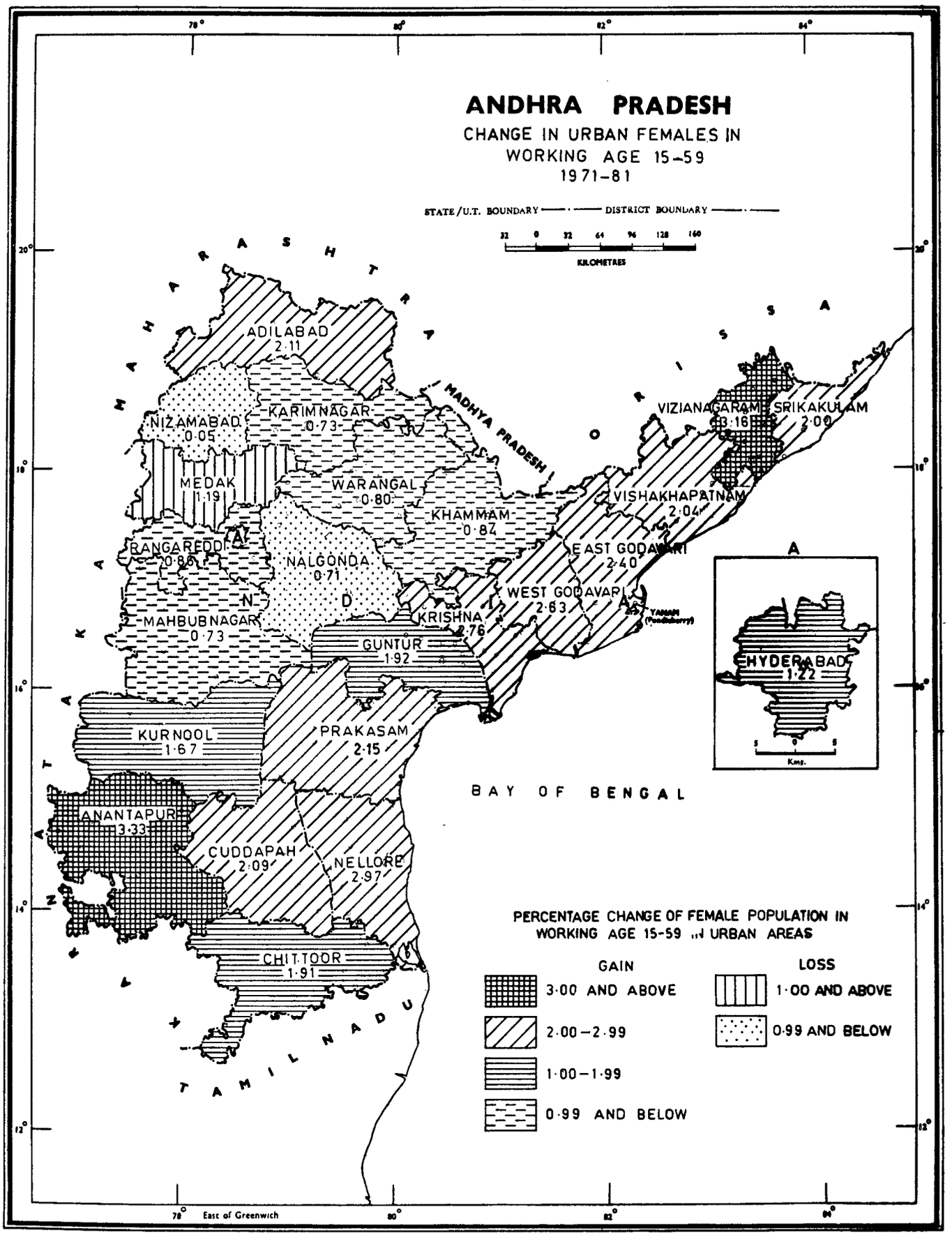
MAP No. 36



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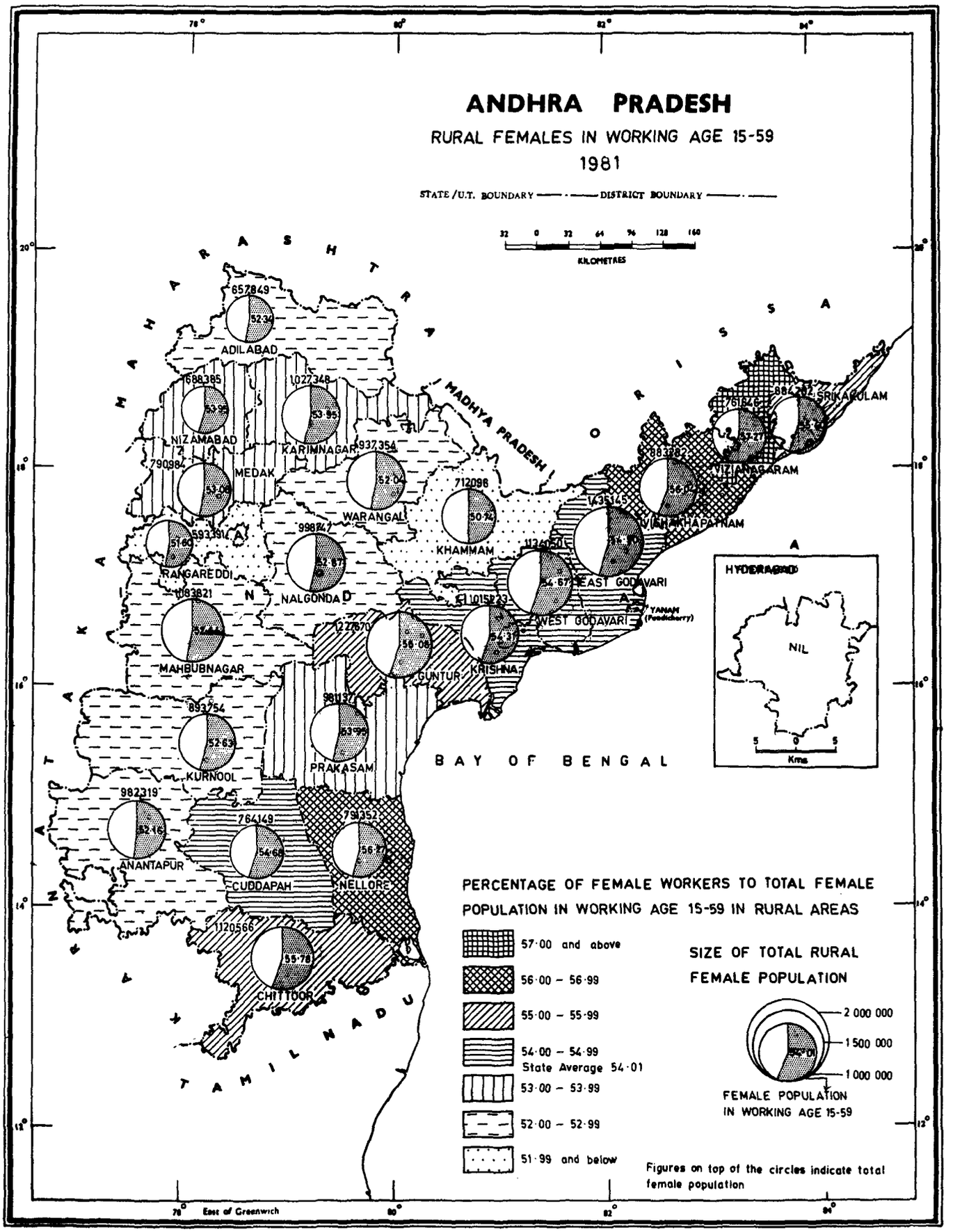
MAP No. 37



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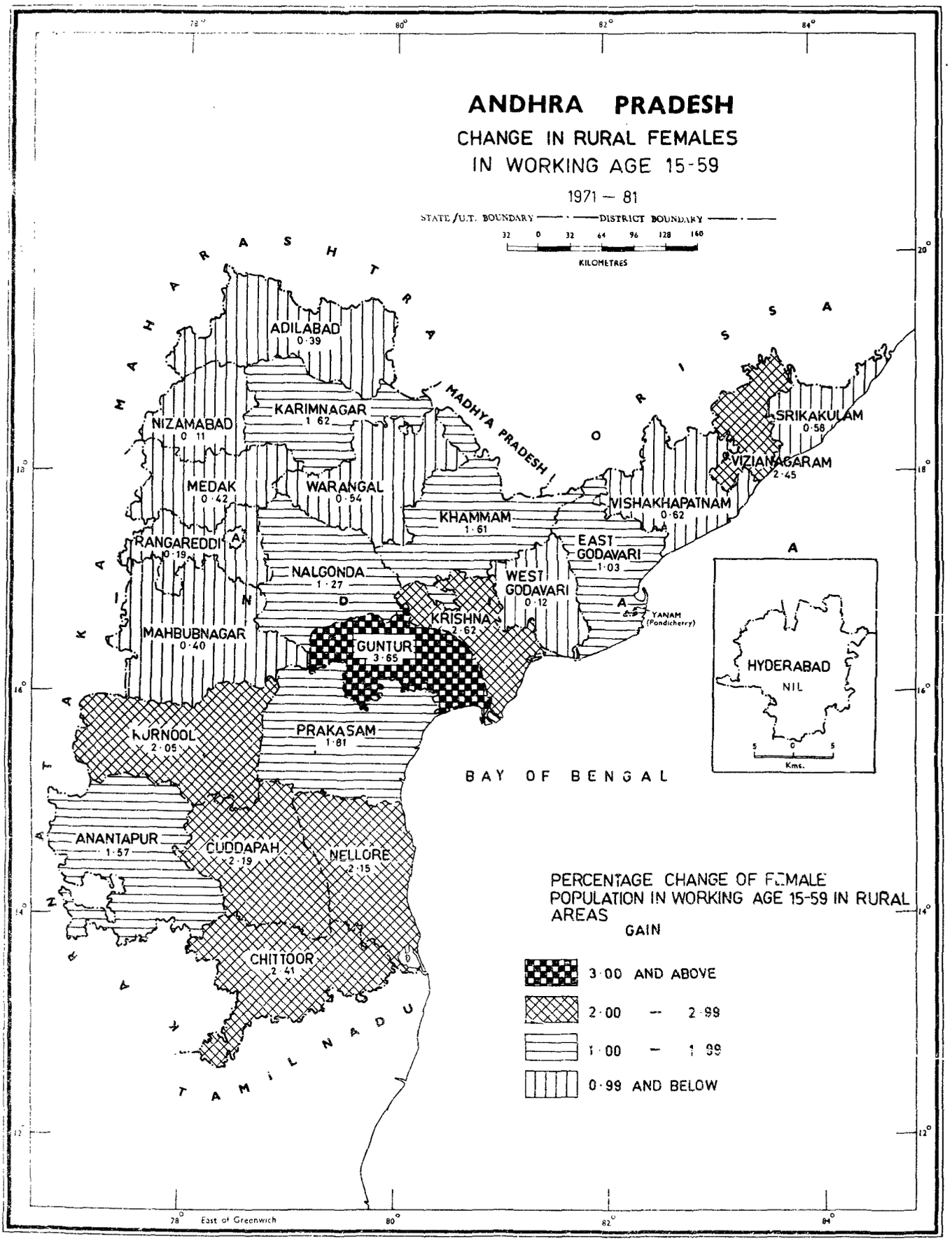
MAP No. 38



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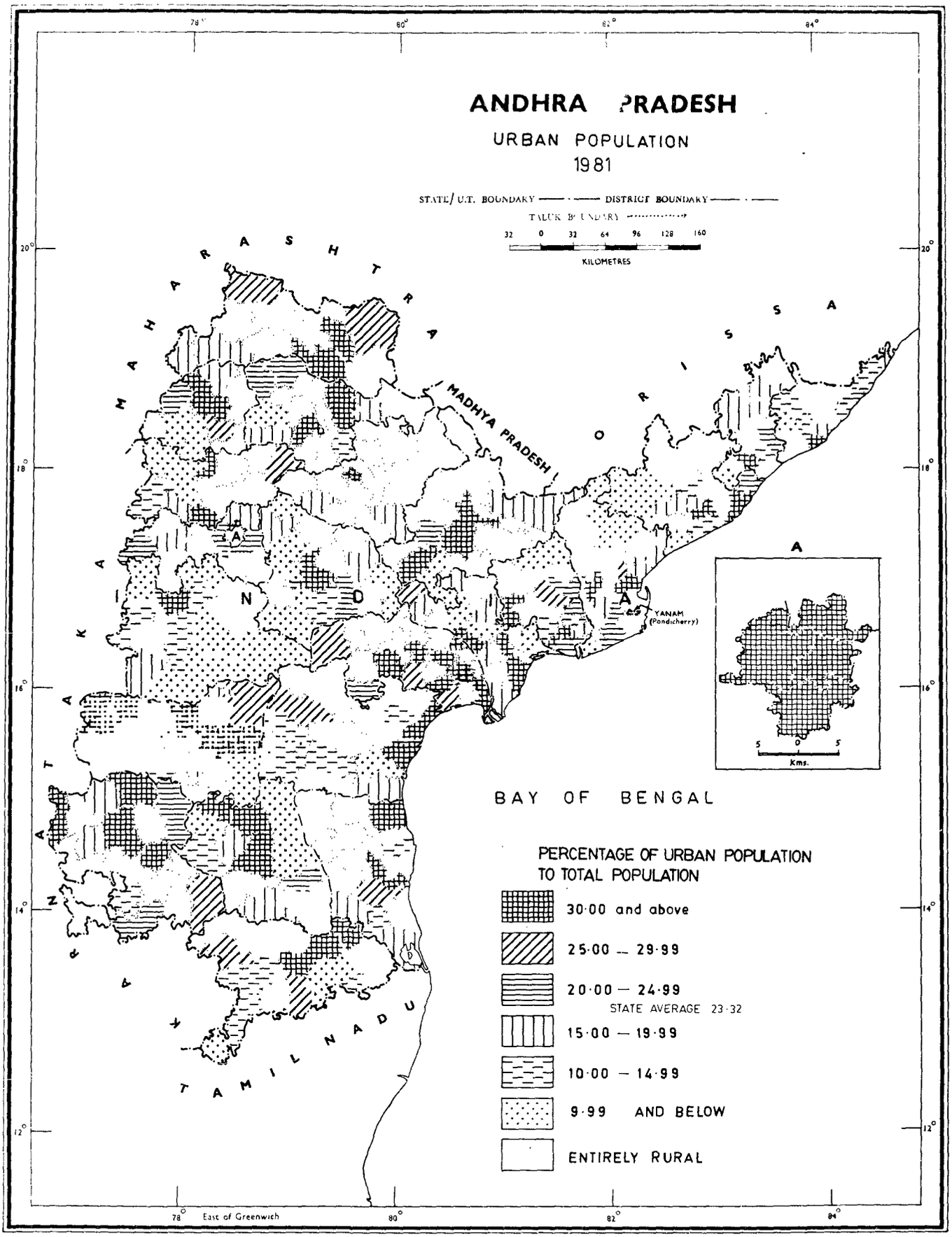
MAP No. 39



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

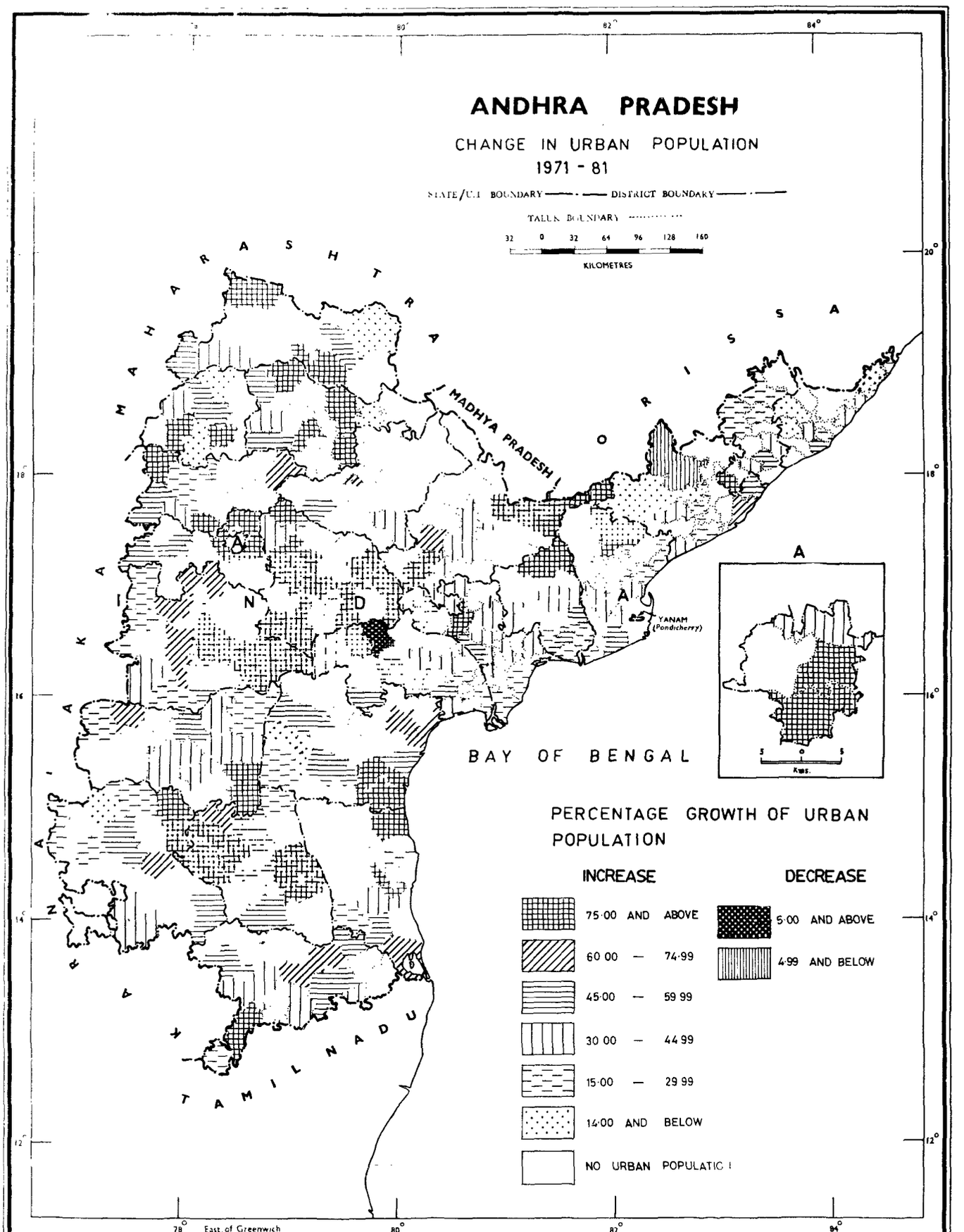
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MAP No 40



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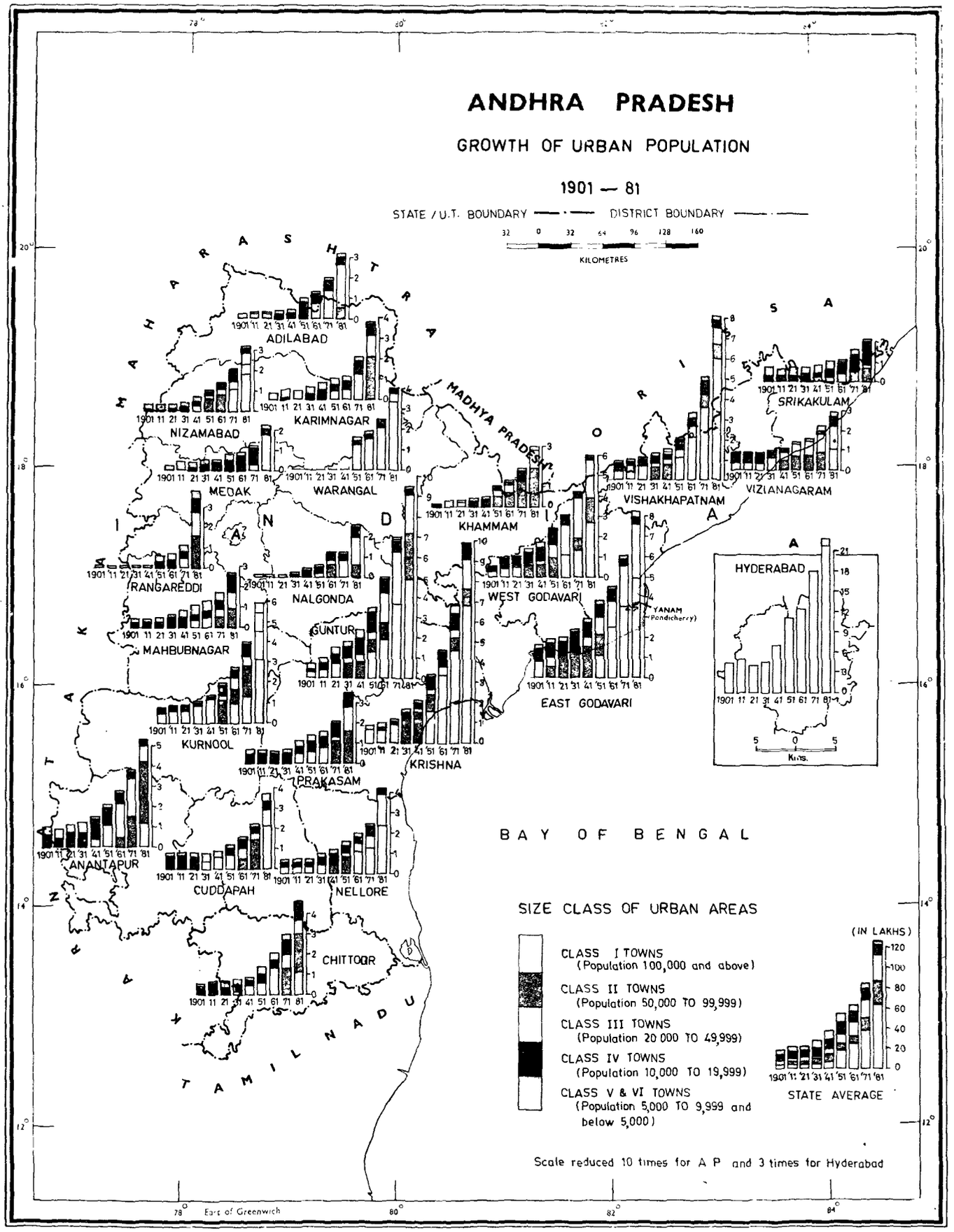
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

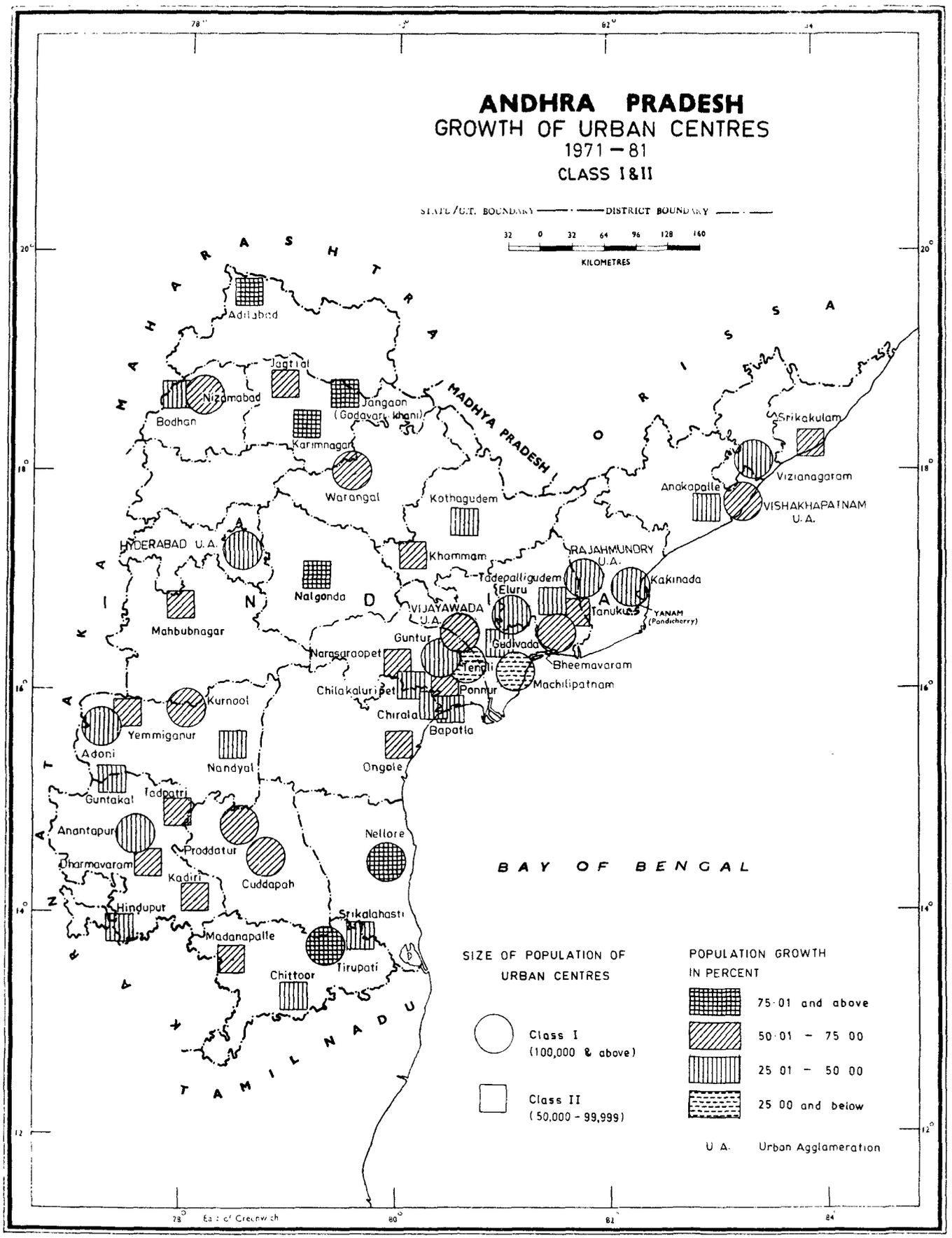
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MAP No. 42



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

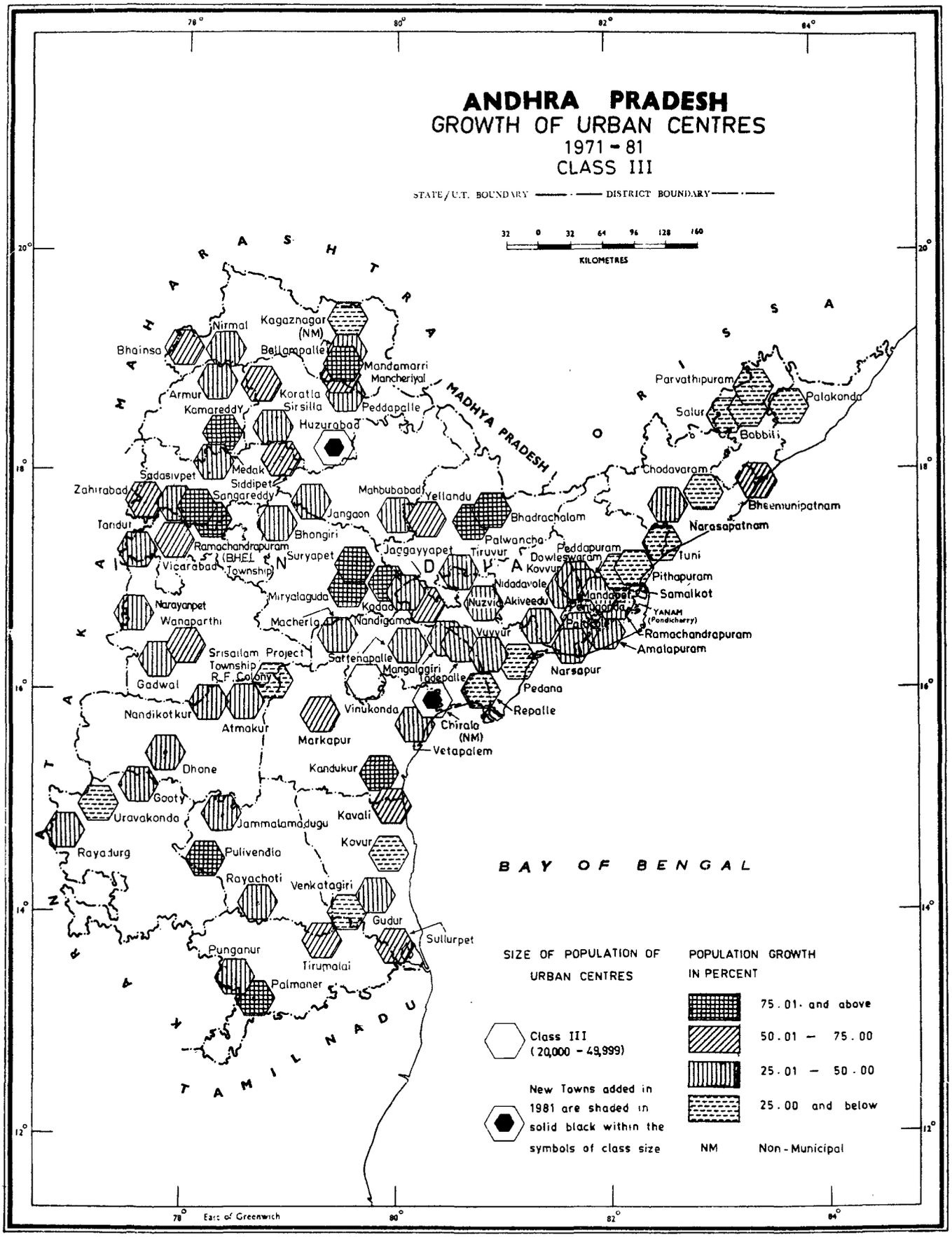
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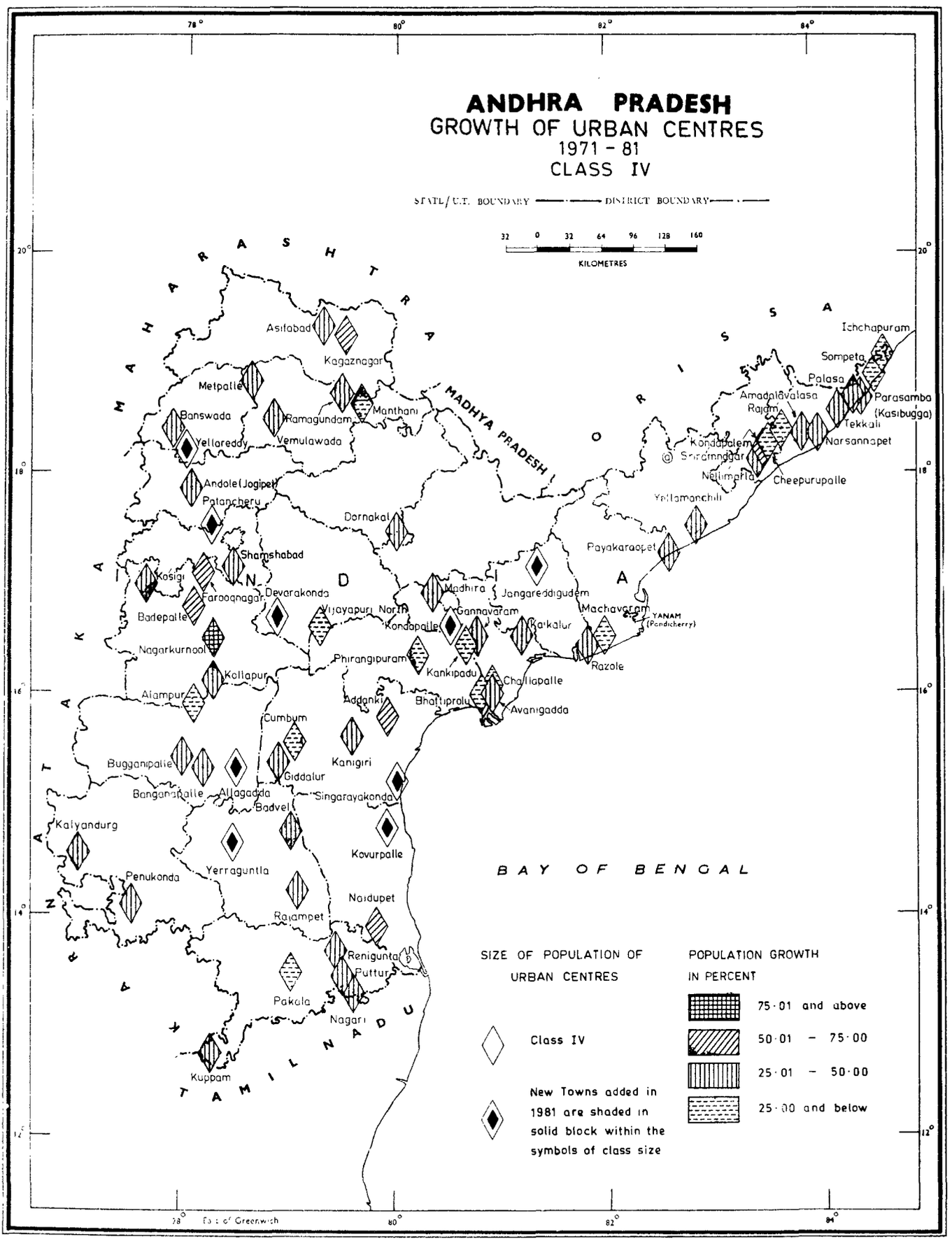
MAP No. 43 (A)



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

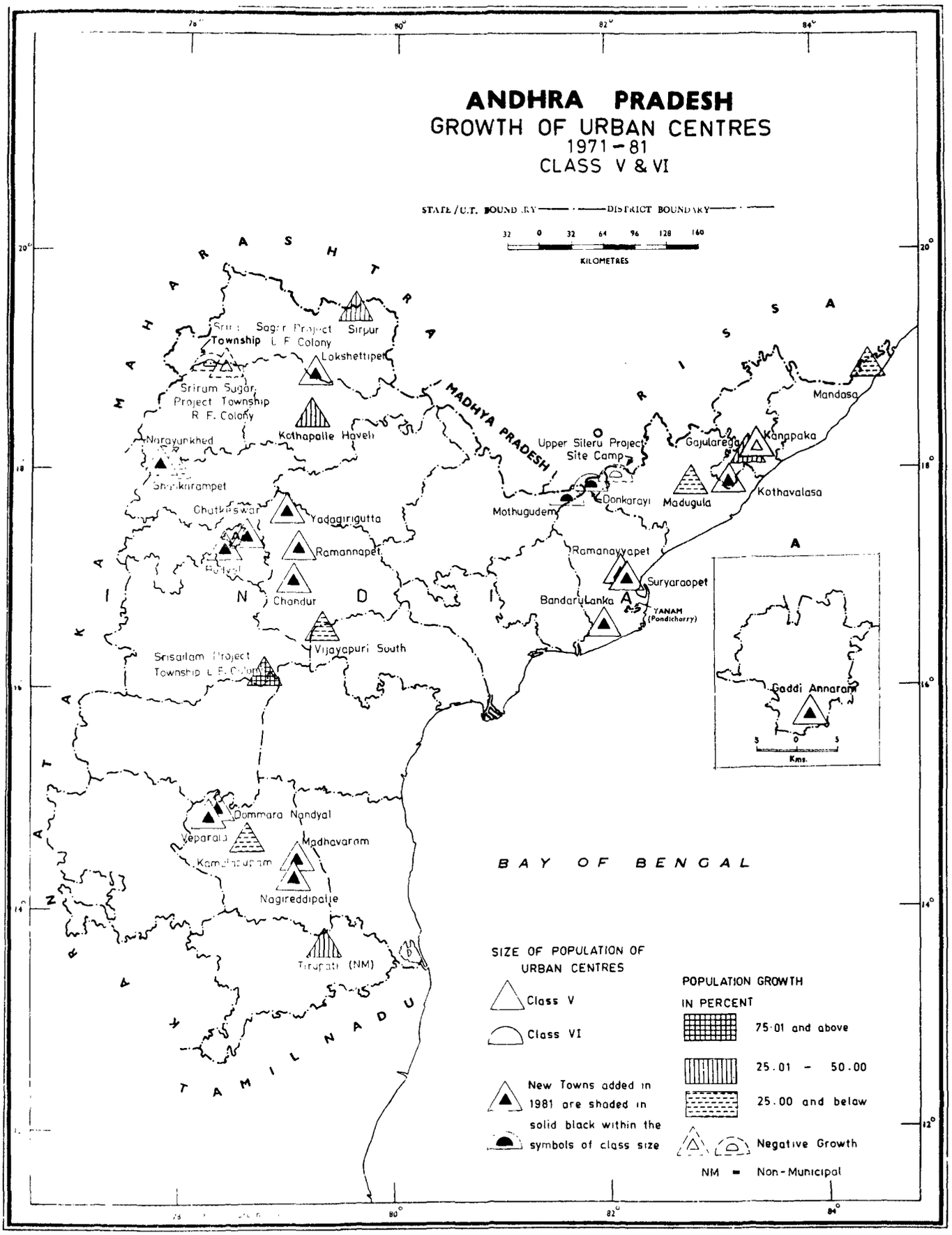
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MAP No. 43 (B)



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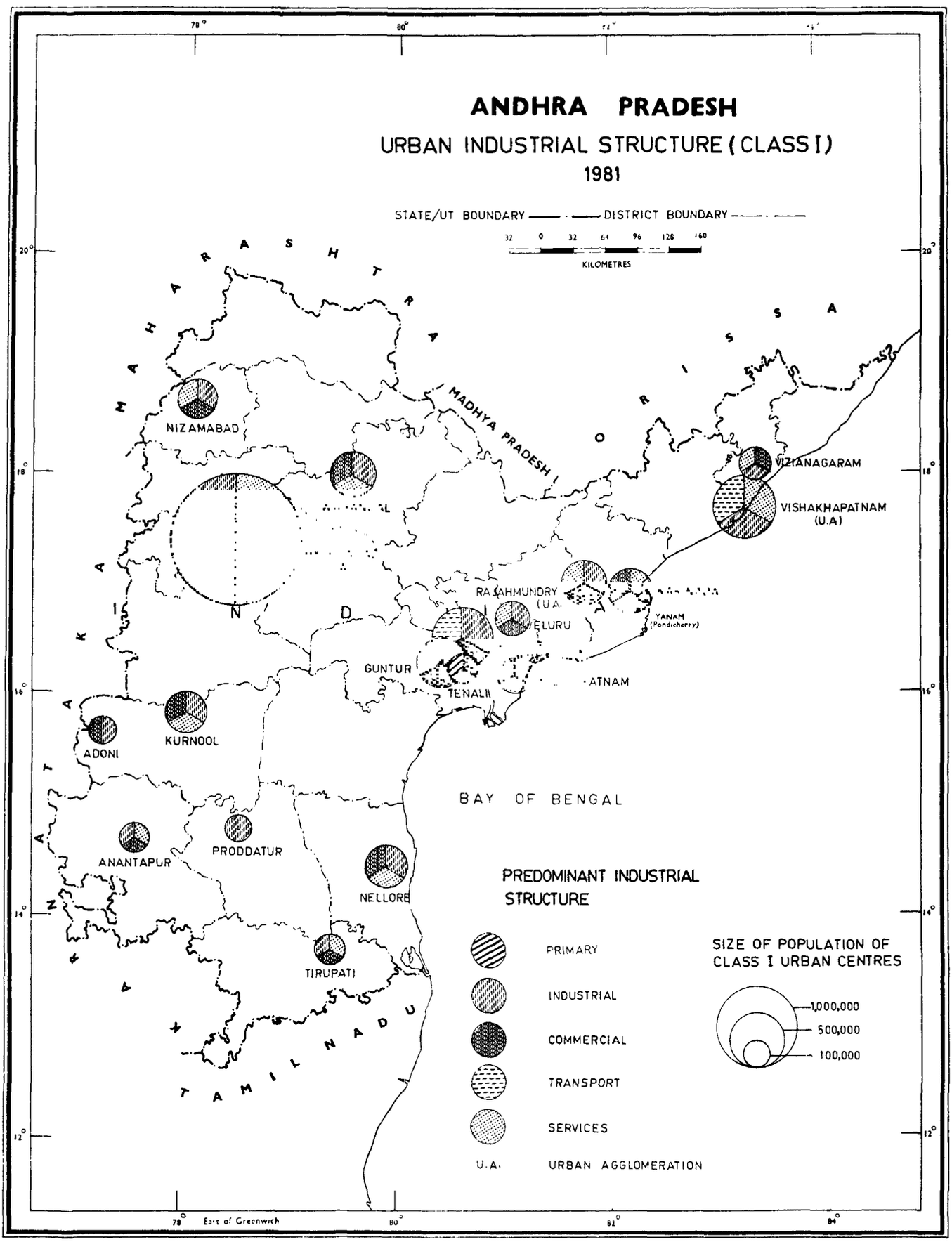
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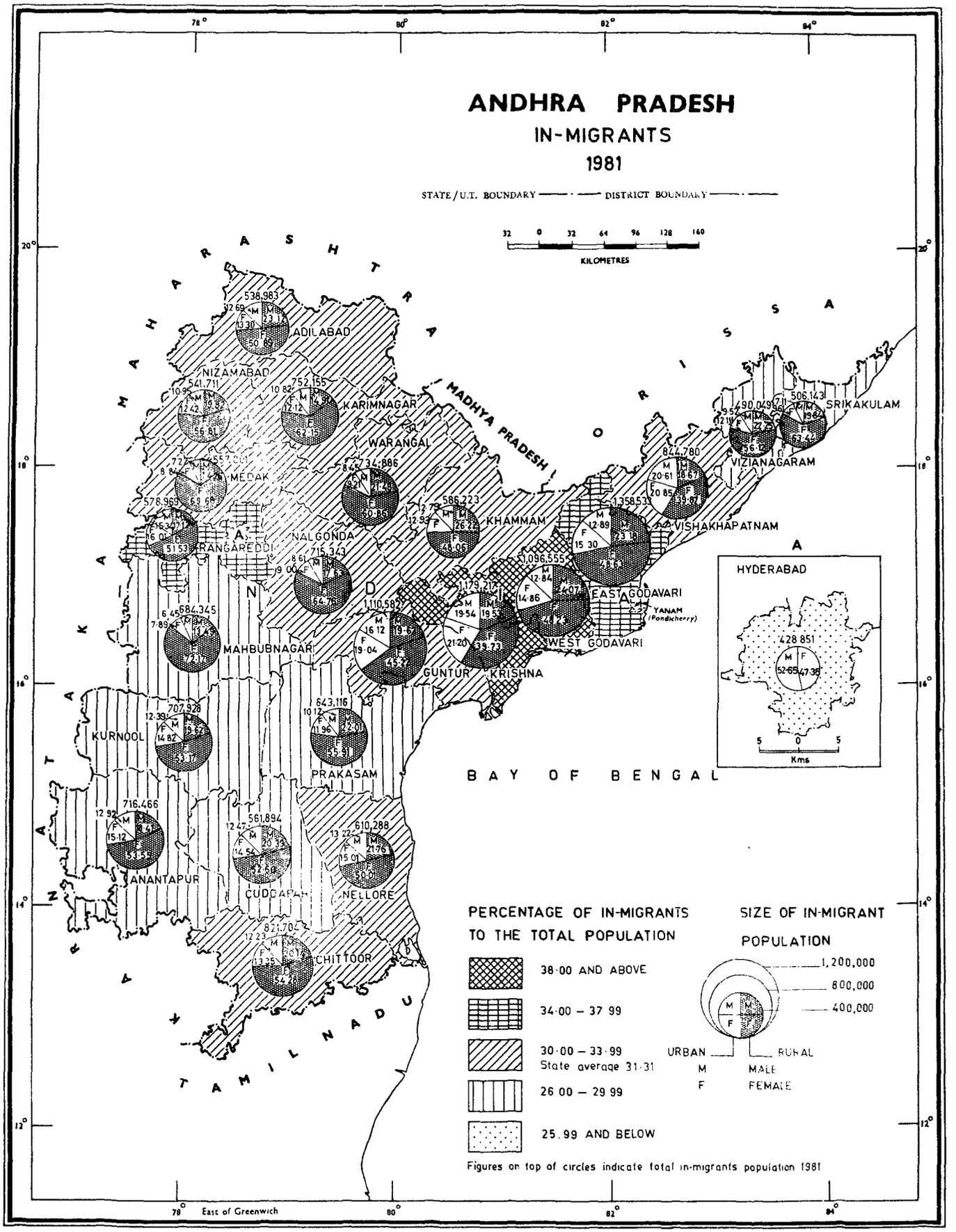
MAP No. 44



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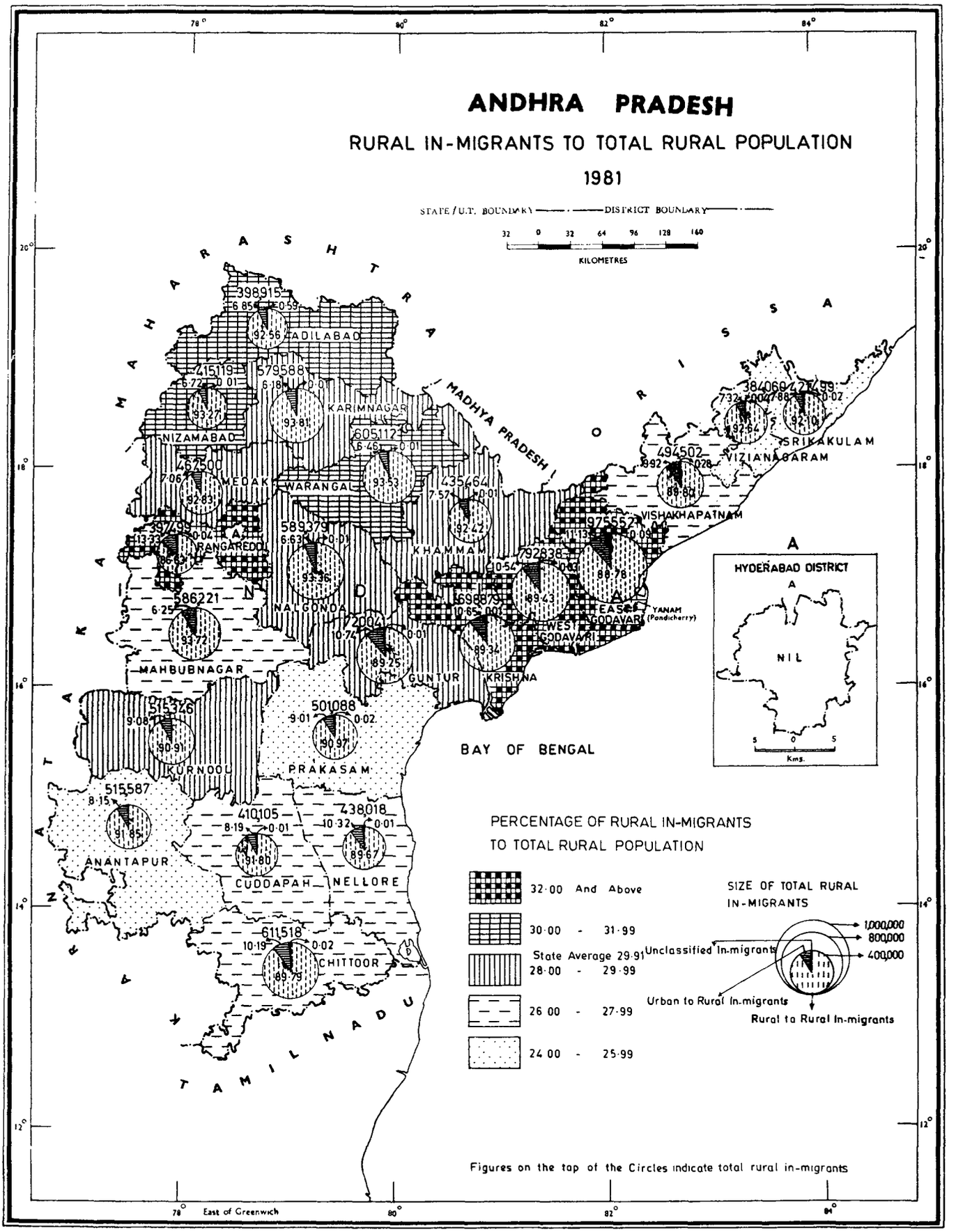
MAP No. 45



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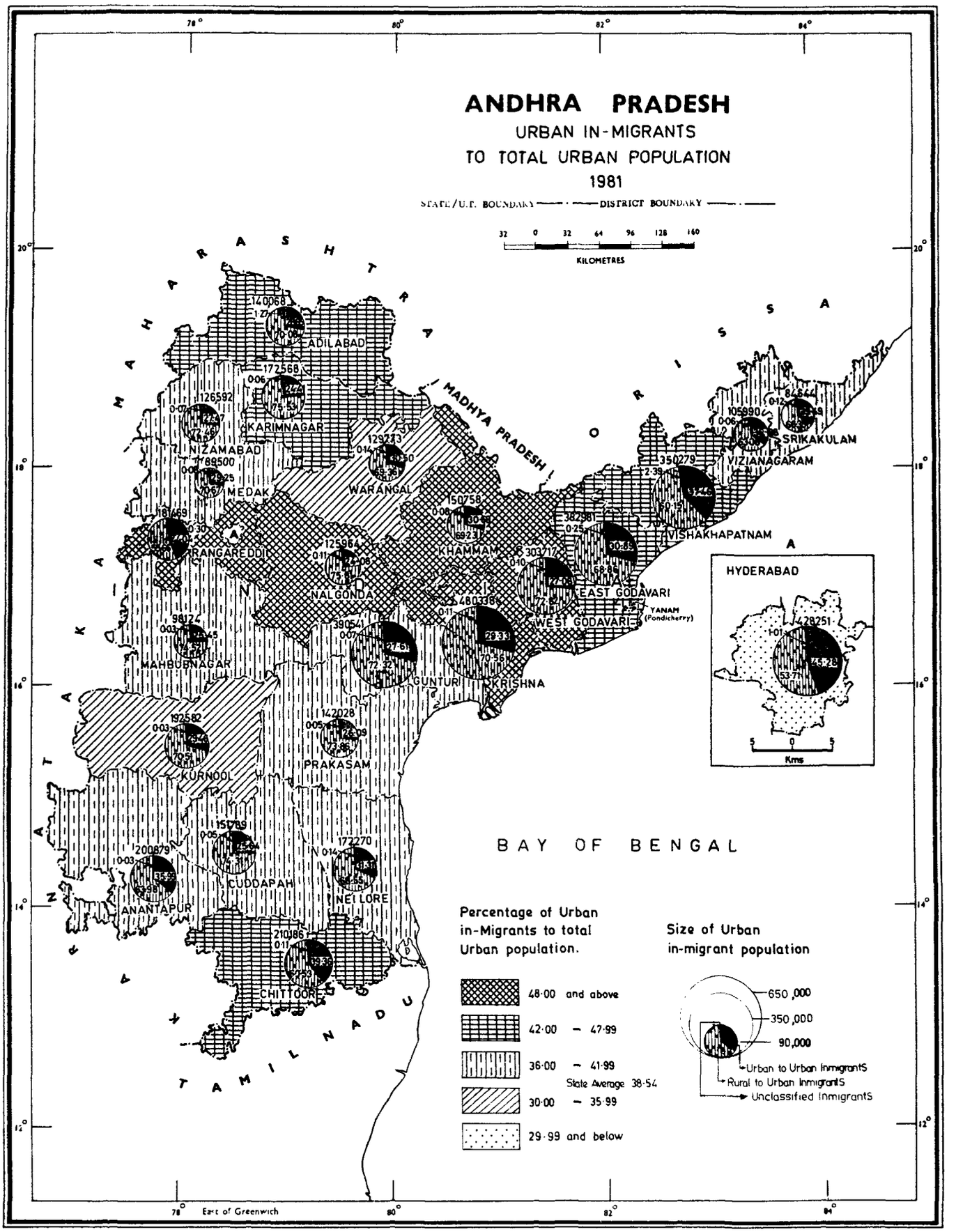
MAP No. 46



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MAP No. 47

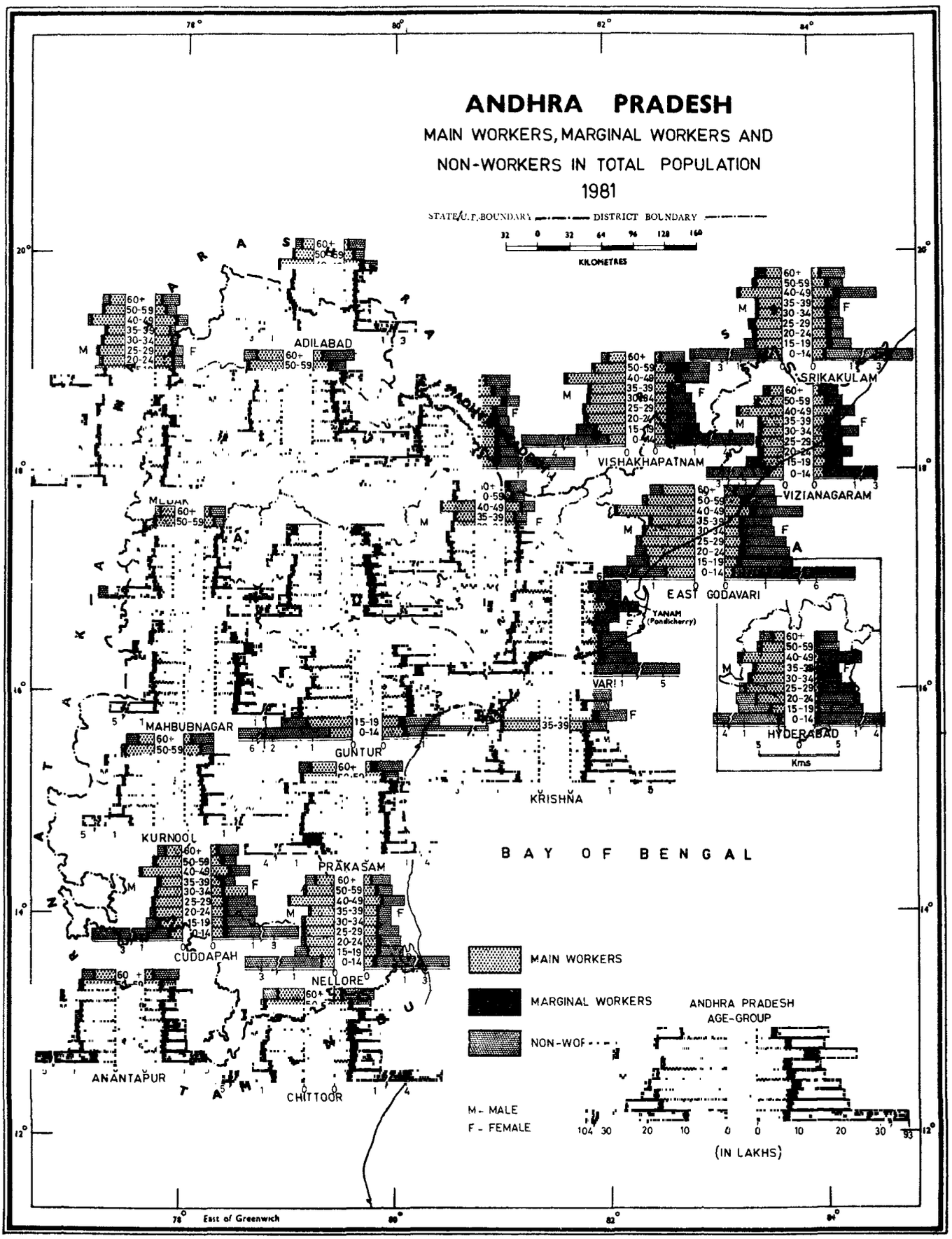


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ECONOMIC ASPECTS

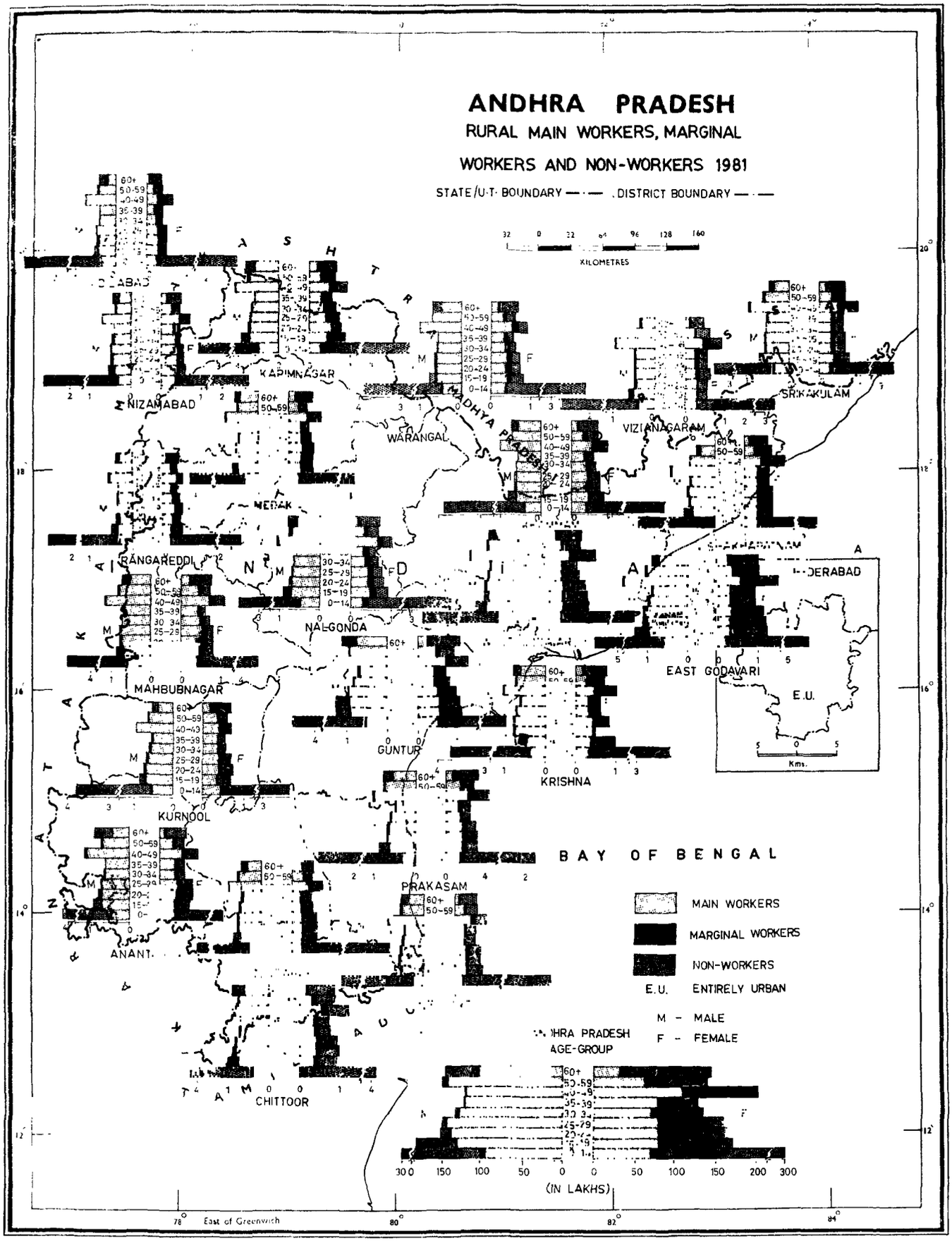
MAP No 48



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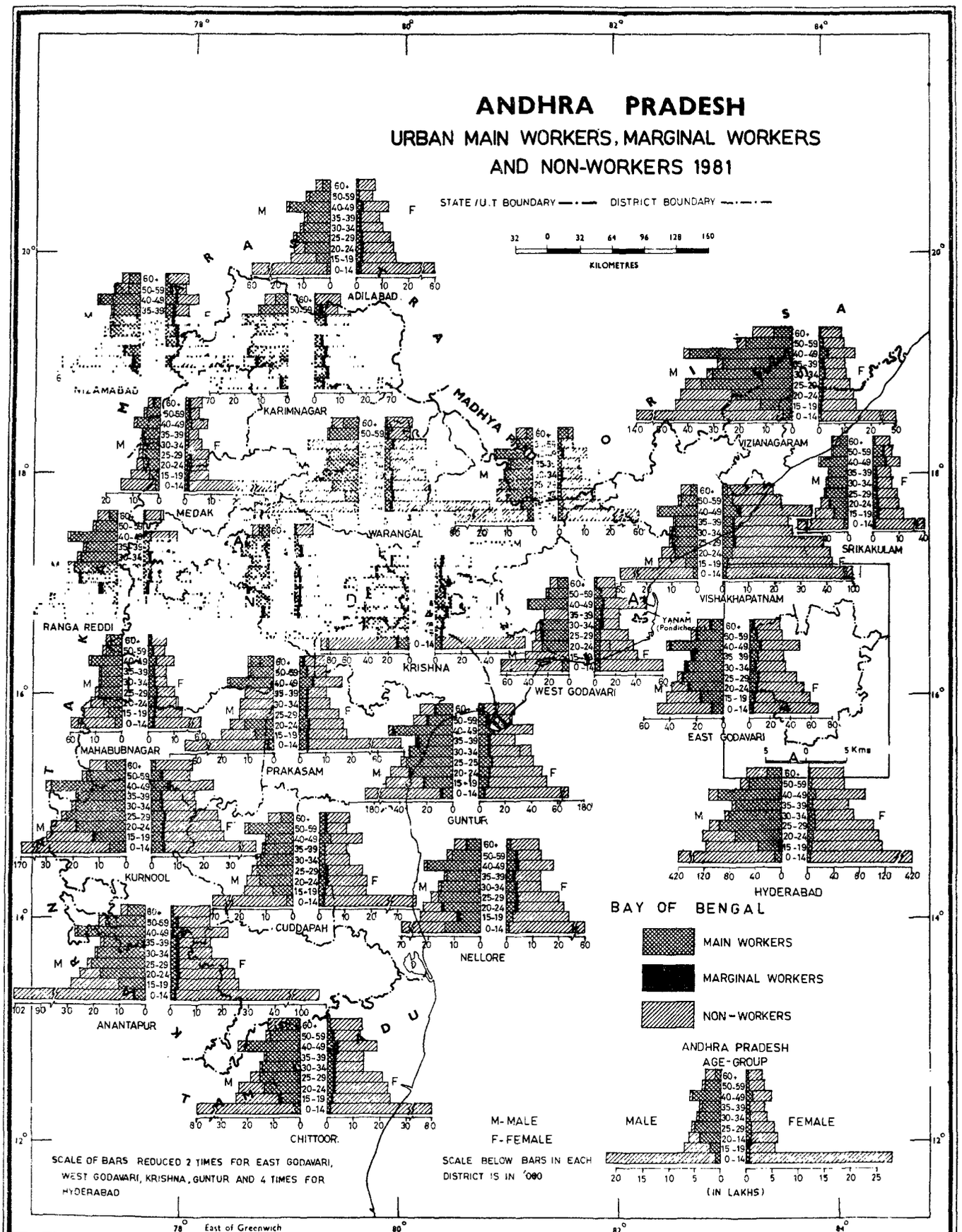
MAP No. 49



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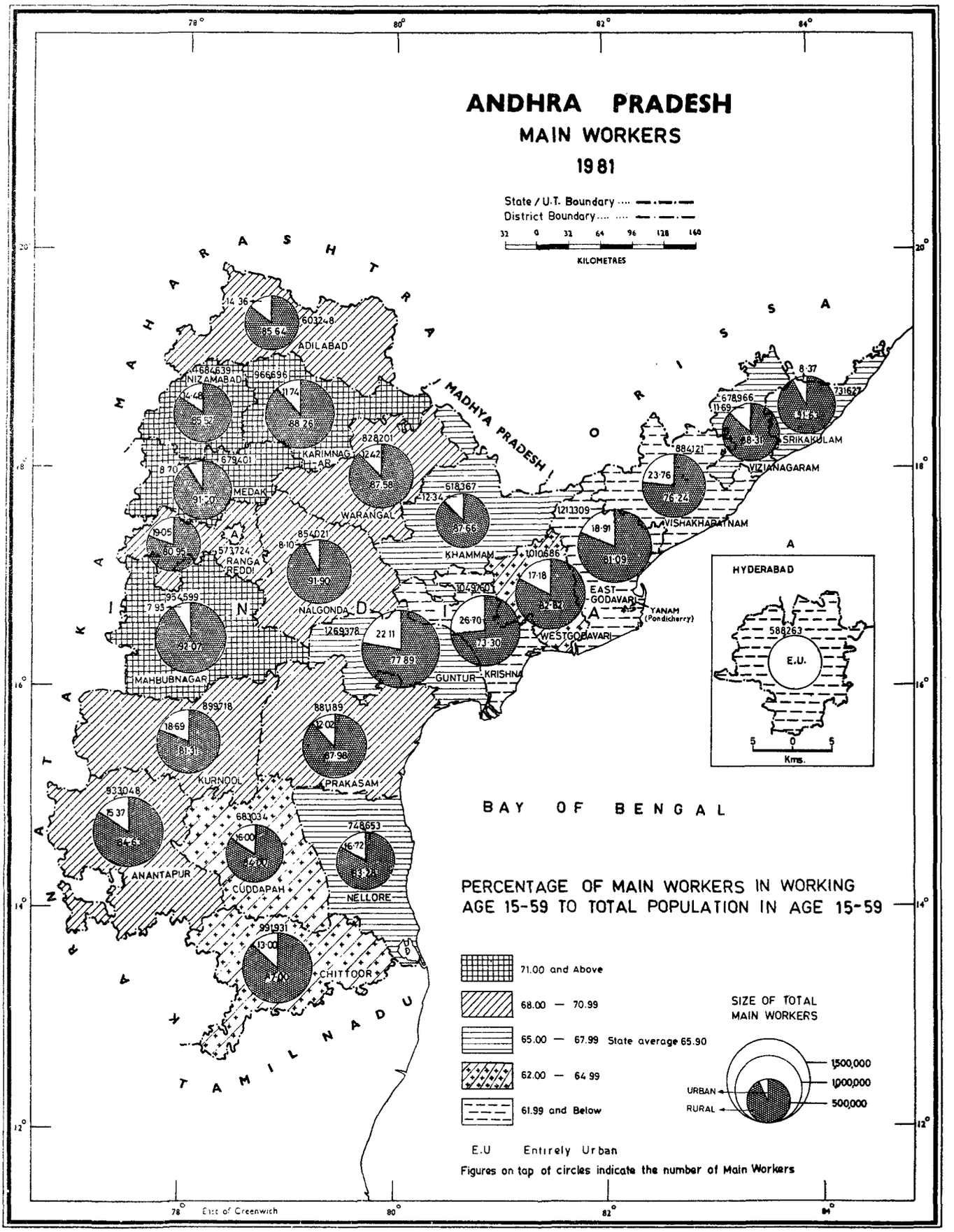
MAP No. 50



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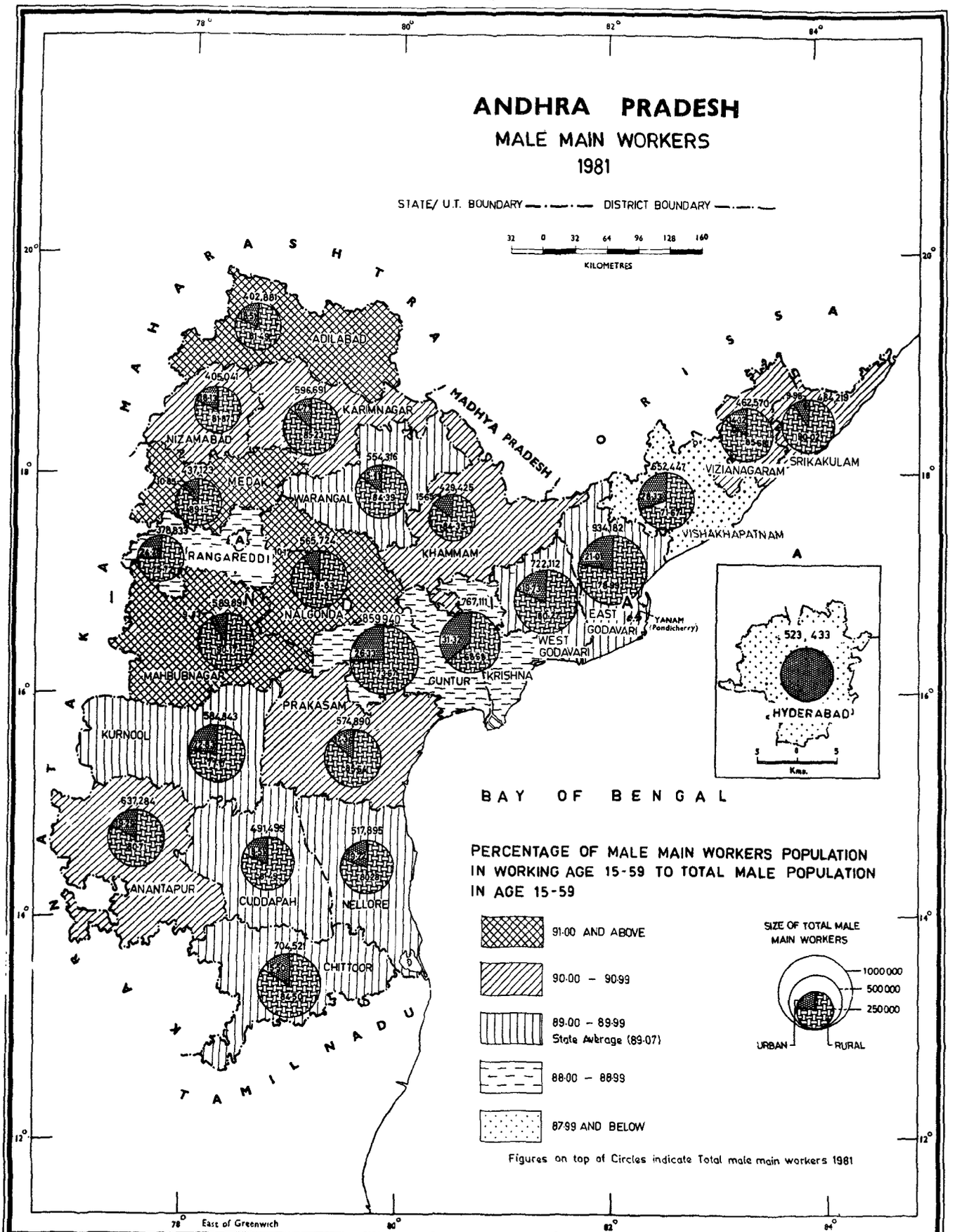
MAP No. 51



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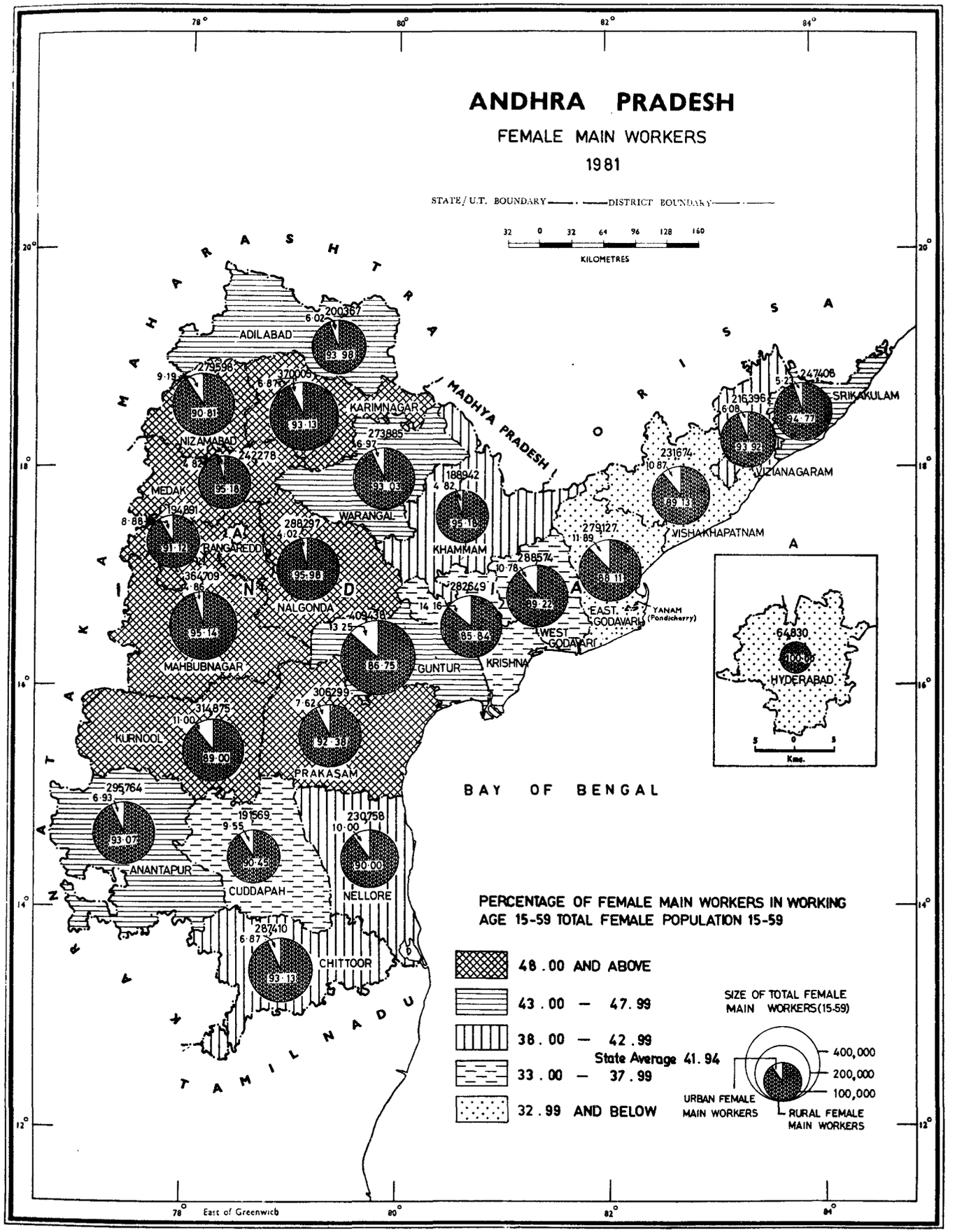
MAP No 52



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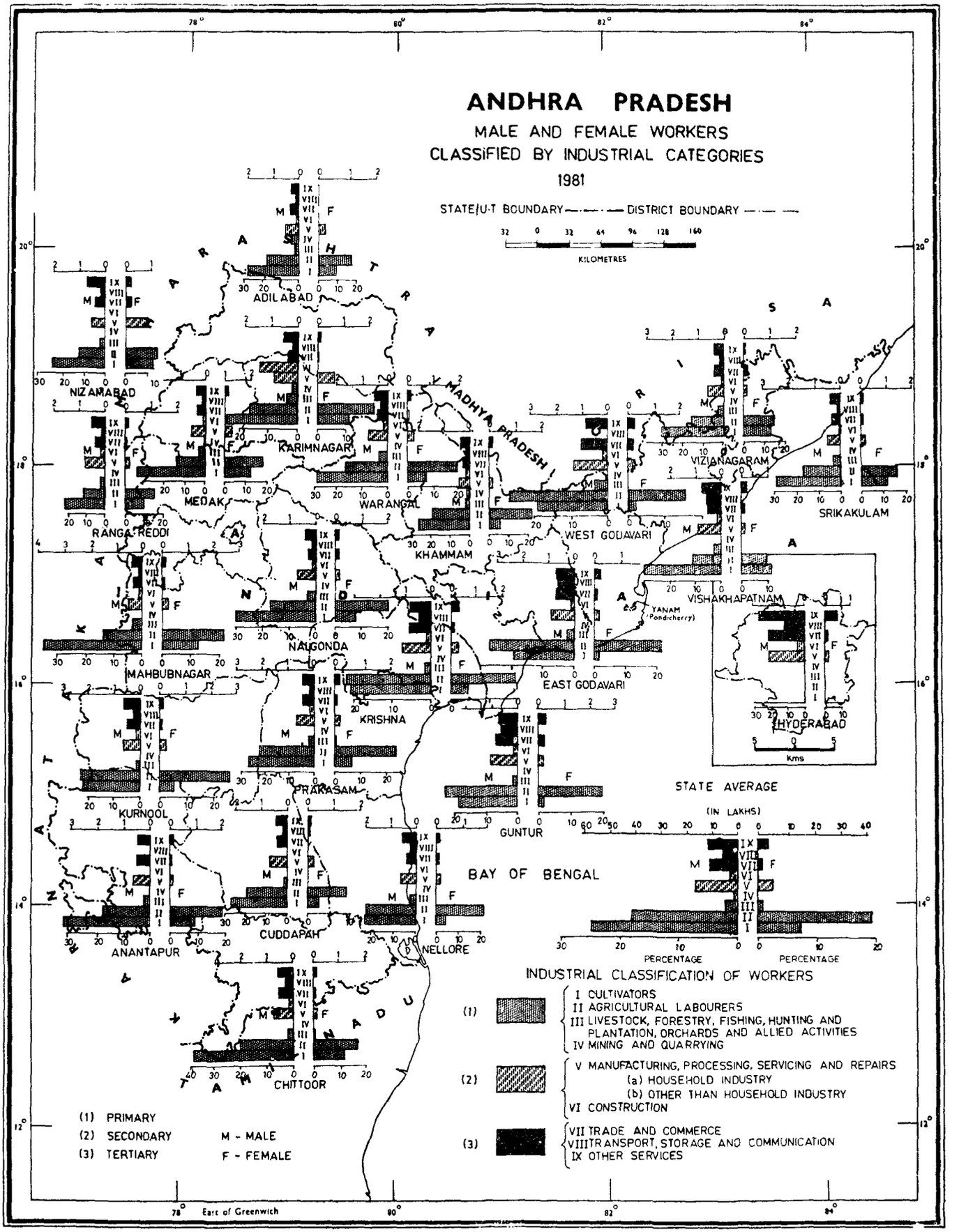
MAP No. 53



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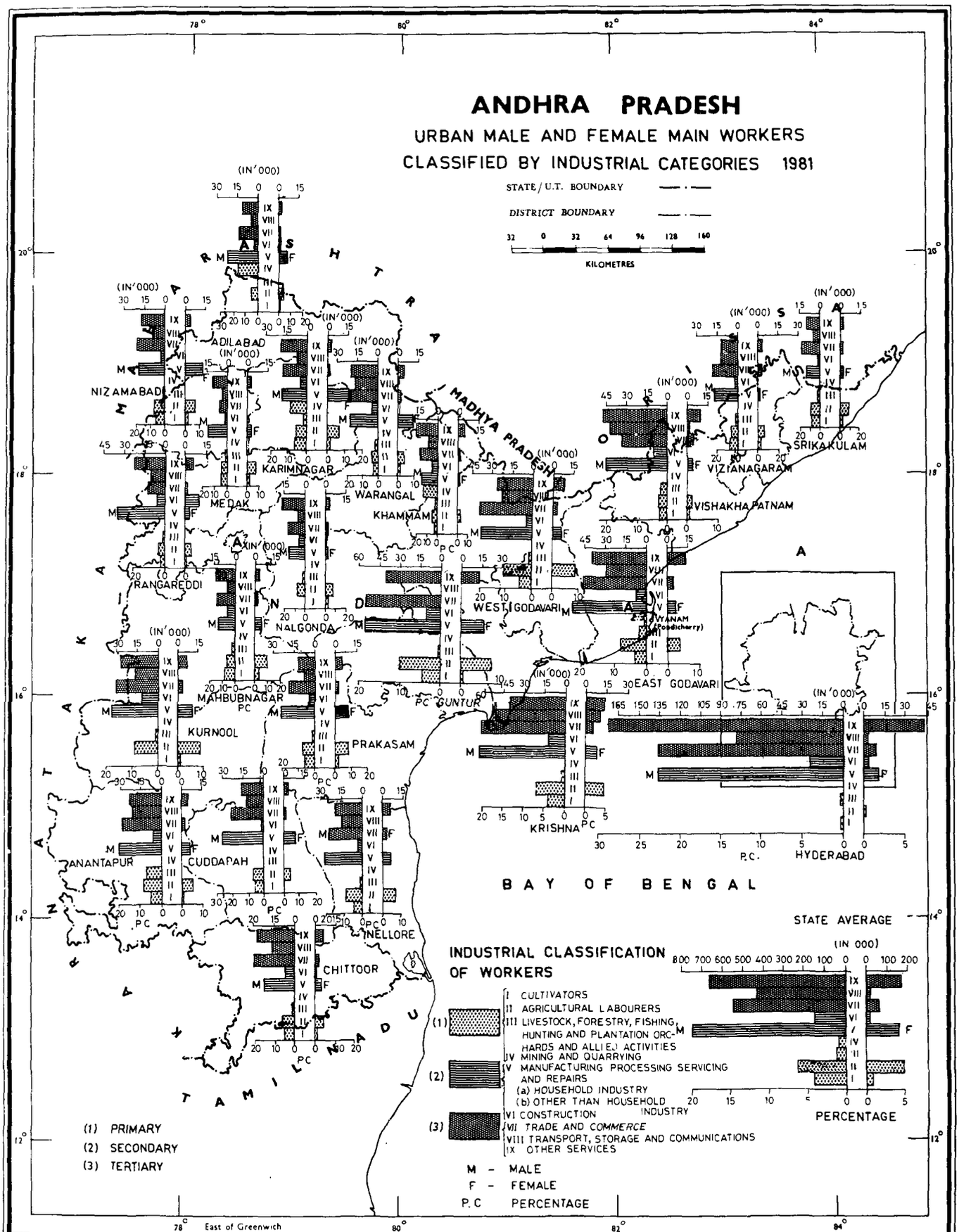
MAP No 54



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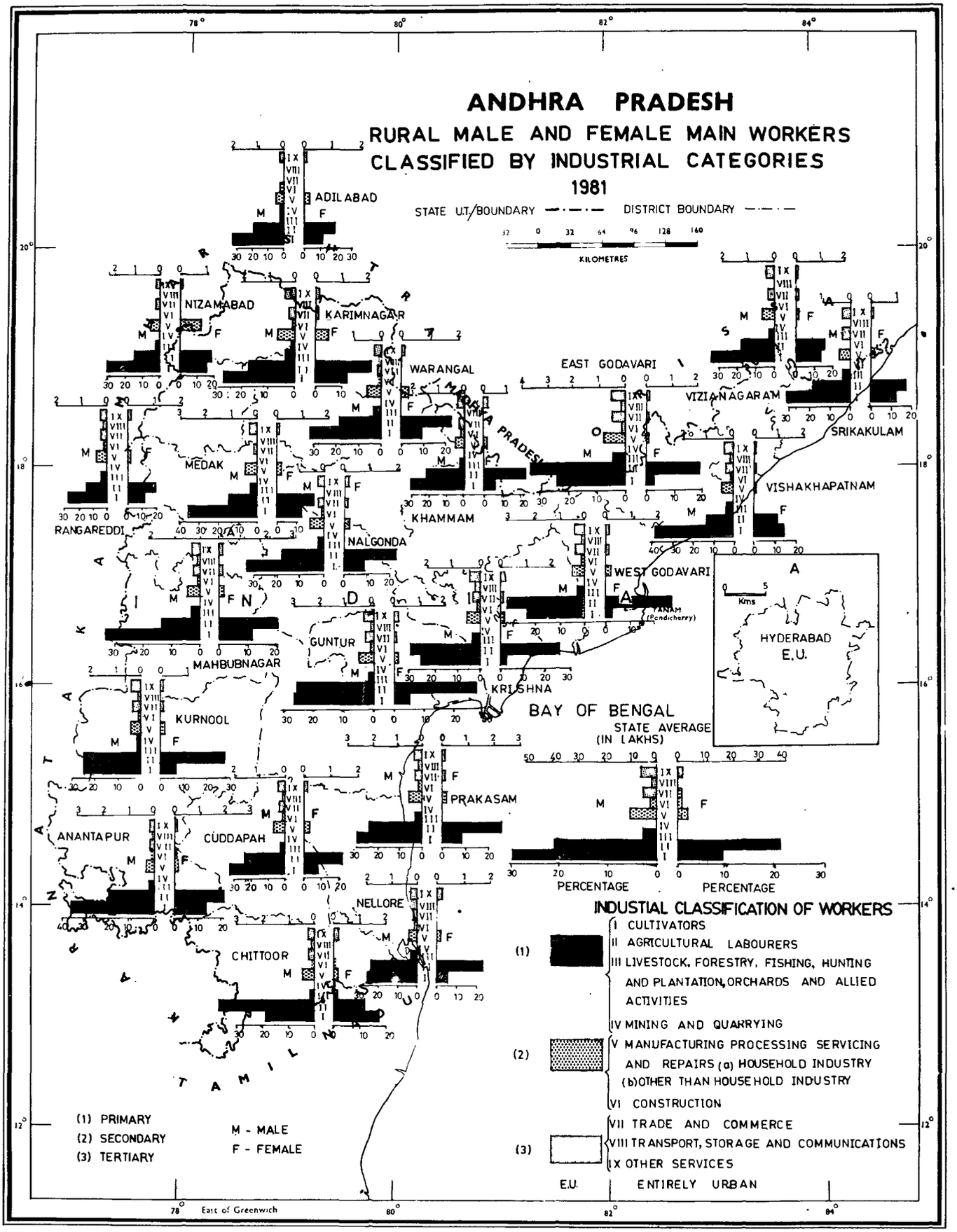
MAP No 55



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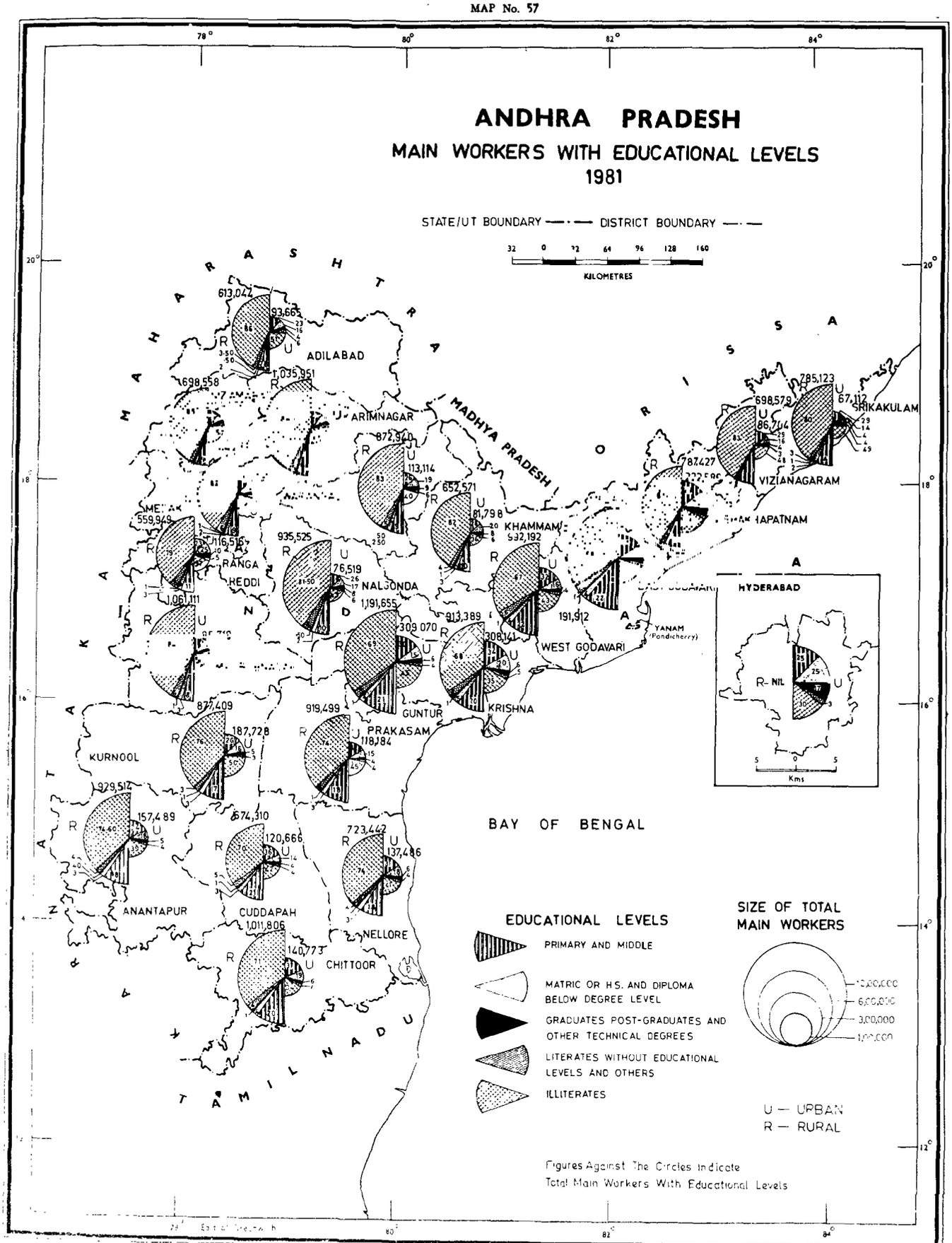
MAP No. 56



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MAP No. 57



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ANDHRA PRADESH

CULTIVATORS

1981

STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

32 0 32 64 96 128 160

KILOMETRES

ADILABAD
KARIMNAGAR
NIZAMABAD
MEDAK
KHAMMAM
WARANGAL
RANGAREDDI
MAHBUBNAGAR
NALGONDA
GUNTUR
PRAKASAM
KURNOOL
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
SRIKAKULAM
VIZIANAGARAM
VISHAKHAPATNAM
EAST GODAVARI
WEST GODAVARI
KRISHNA
YANAM (Pondicherry)
HYDERABAD

MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
BAY OF BENGAL

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Cultivators in '000

250 200 150 100 50 0

COASTAL ANDHRA
RAYALASEEMA
TELANGANA

DIVISONS

Cultivators in '00

250 200 150 100 50 0

5 0 5

Kms.

PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

40·00	AND ABOVE
35·00	— 39·99
30·00	— 34·99
State Average 32·63	
25·00	— 29·99
24·99	AND BELOW

Scale of Bars

CULTIVATORS IN '000

350 300 250 200 150 100 50 0

78° 80° 82° 84°

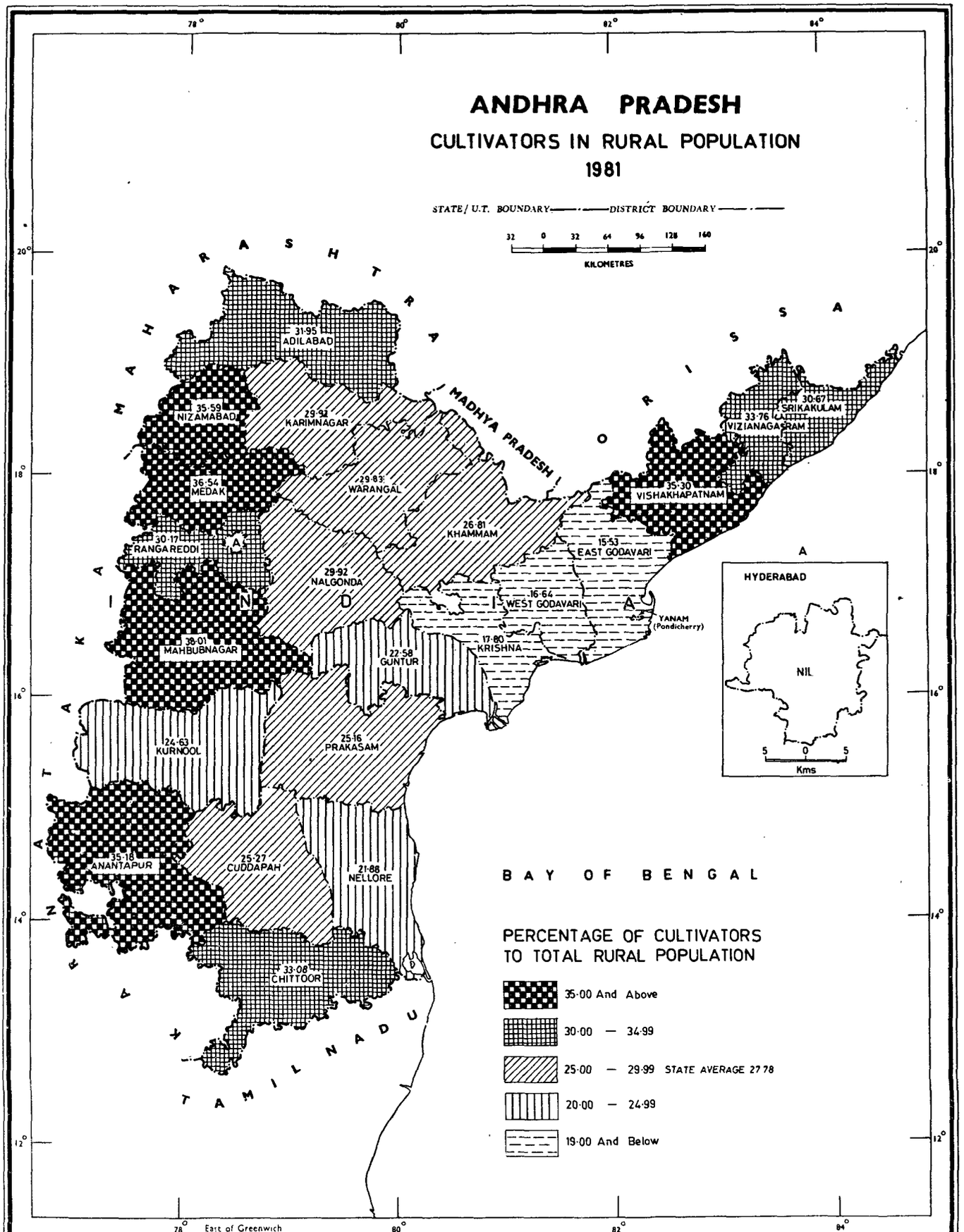
20° 18° 16° 14° 12°

East of Greenwich

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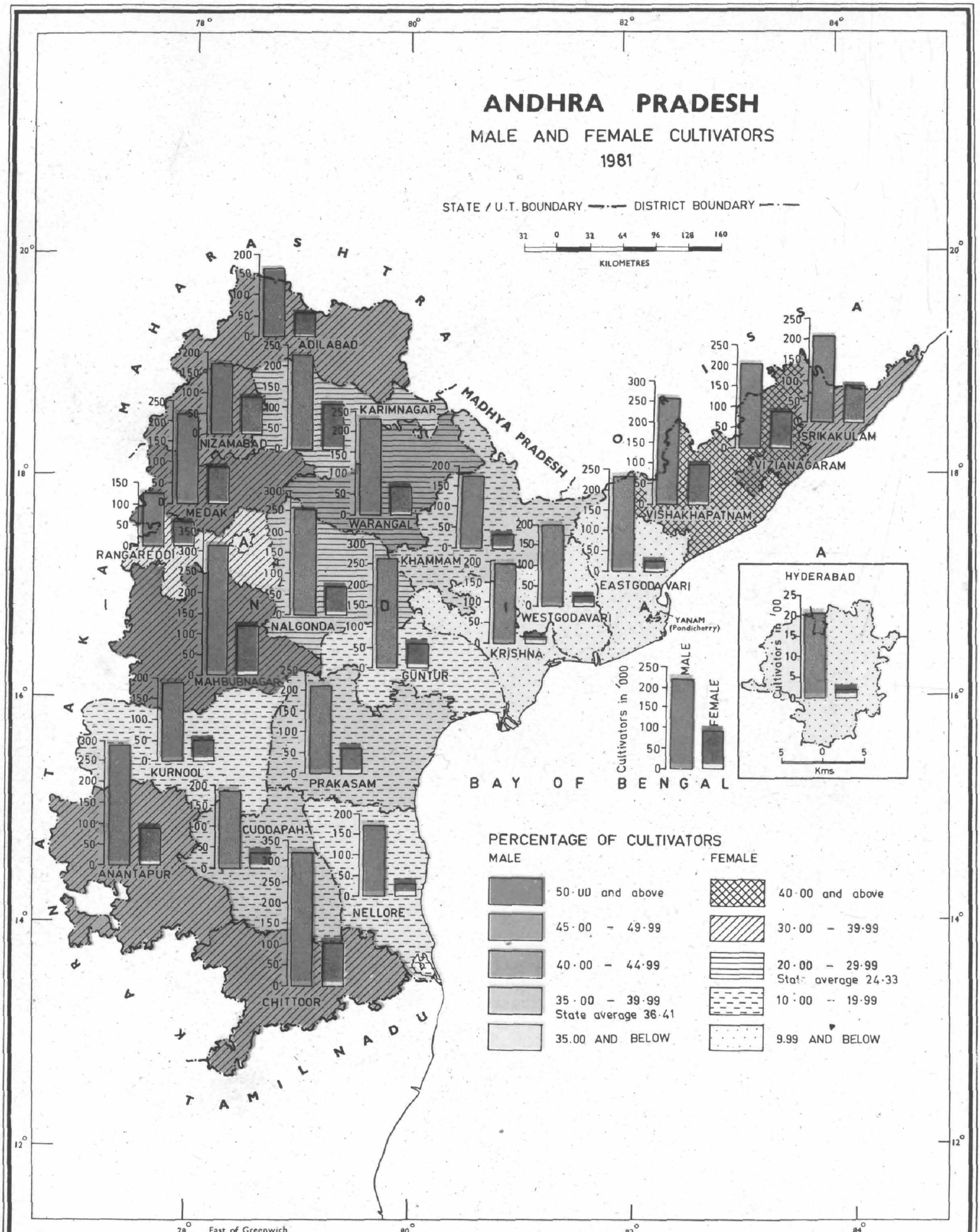
MAP No. 59



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MAP No. 60



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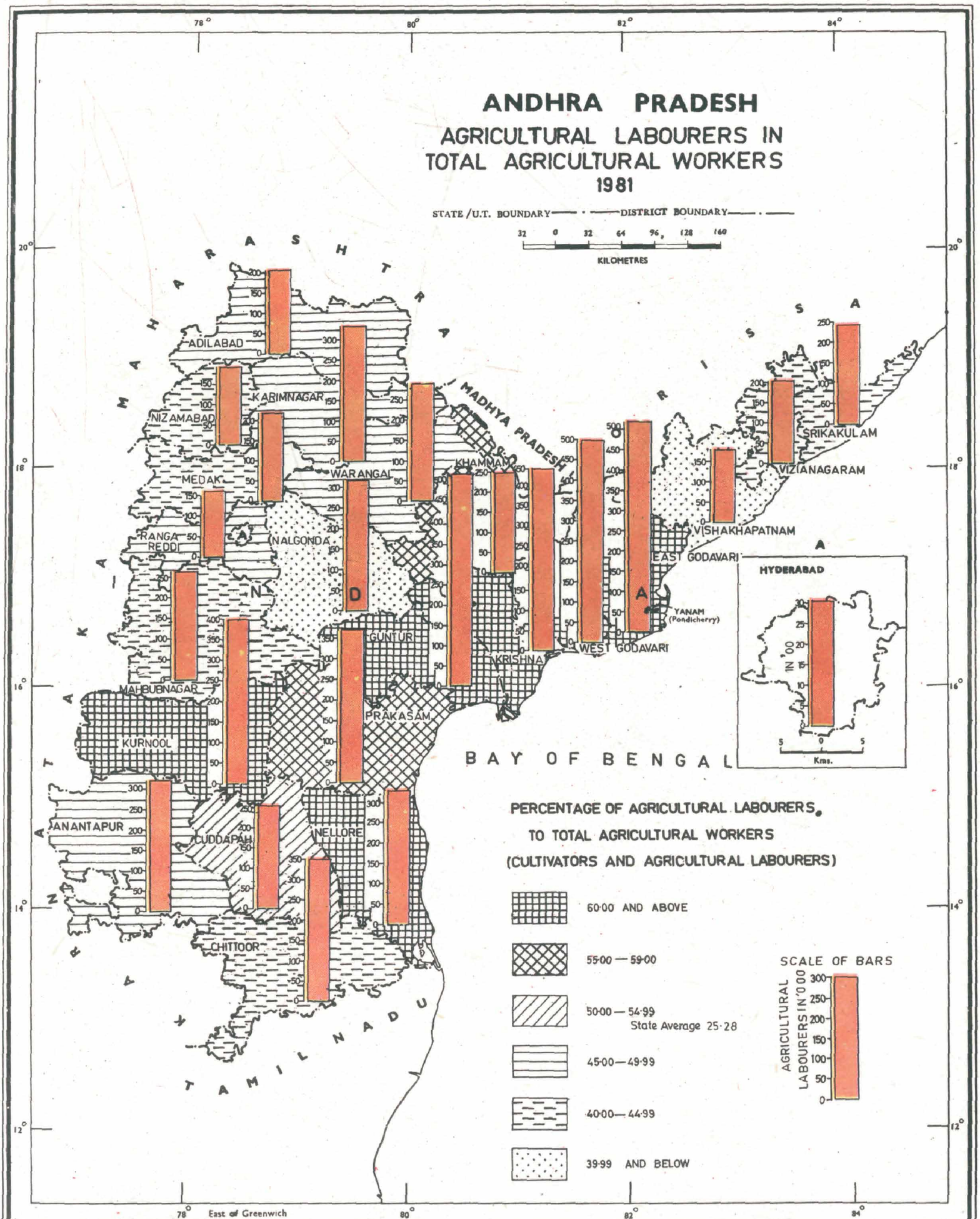
ANDHRA PRADESH

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

STATE /U.T. BOUNDARY —— · —— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —— · ——

32 0 32 64 96 128 160

KILOMETRES



PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS)

- 60·00 AND ABOVE
- 55·00 — 59·00
- 50·00 — 54·99
  State Average 25·28
- 45·00 — 49·99
- 40·00 — 44·99
- 39·99 AND BELOW

SCALE OF BARS

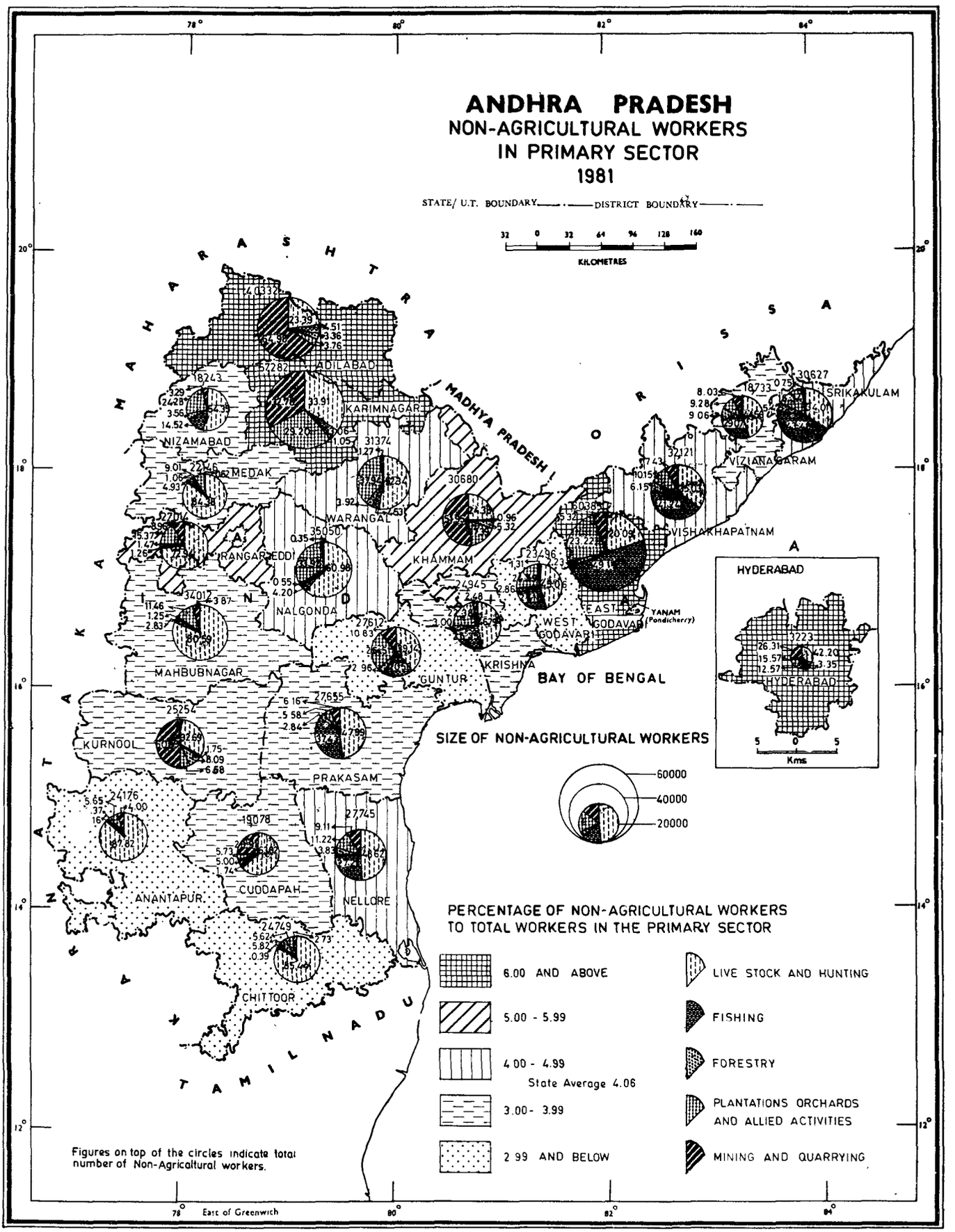
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN '000

300 250 200 150 100 50 0

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MAP No. 62



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ANDHRA PRADESH

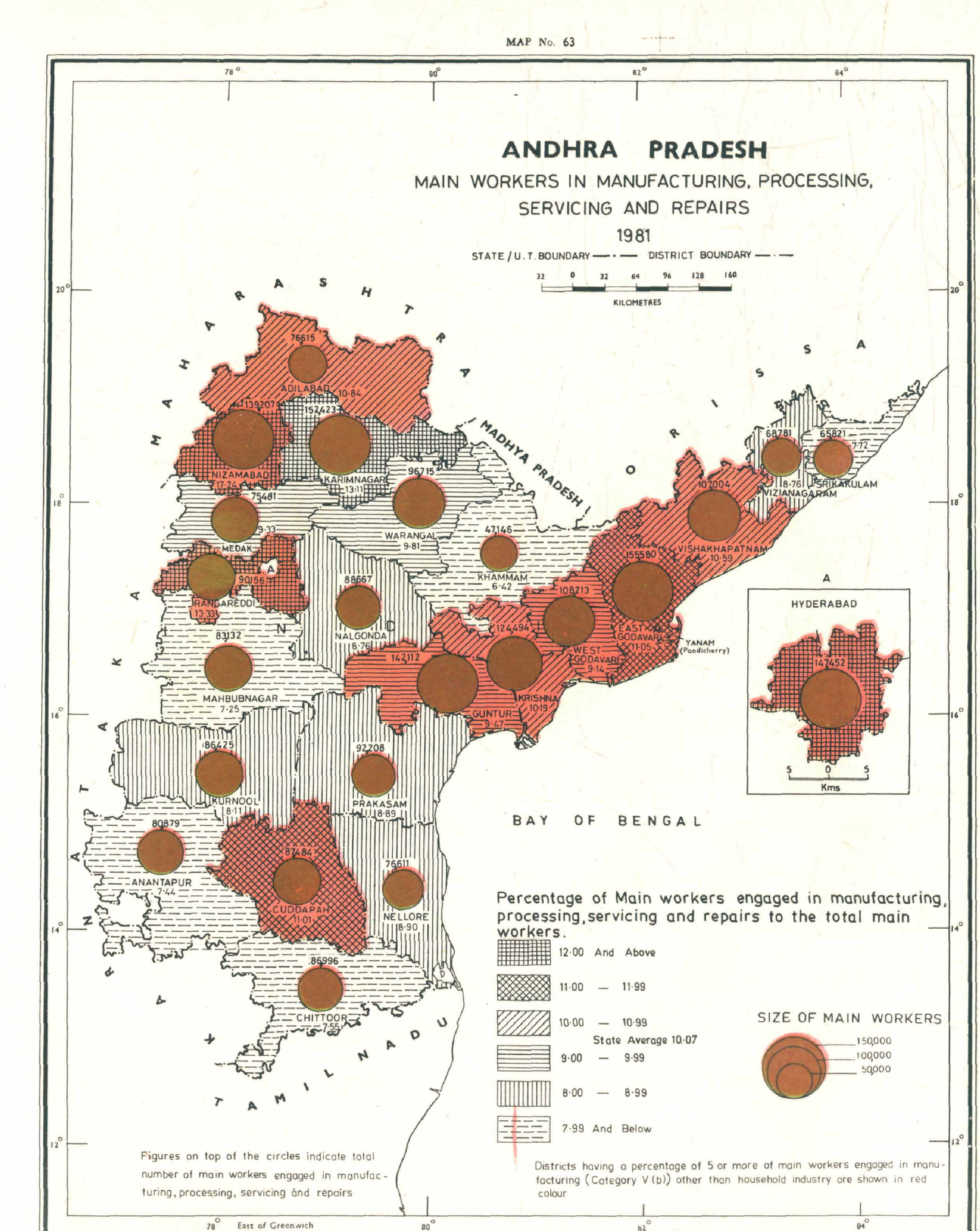
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS

1981

STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY —·— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—

32 0 32 64 96 128 160

KILOMETRES



Percentage of Main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers.

- 12·00 And Above
- 11·00 — 11·99
- 10·00 — 10·99
- State Average 10·07
- 9·00 — 9·99
- 8·00 — 8·99
- 7·99 And Below

SIZE OF MAIN WORKERS

150,000
100,000
50,000

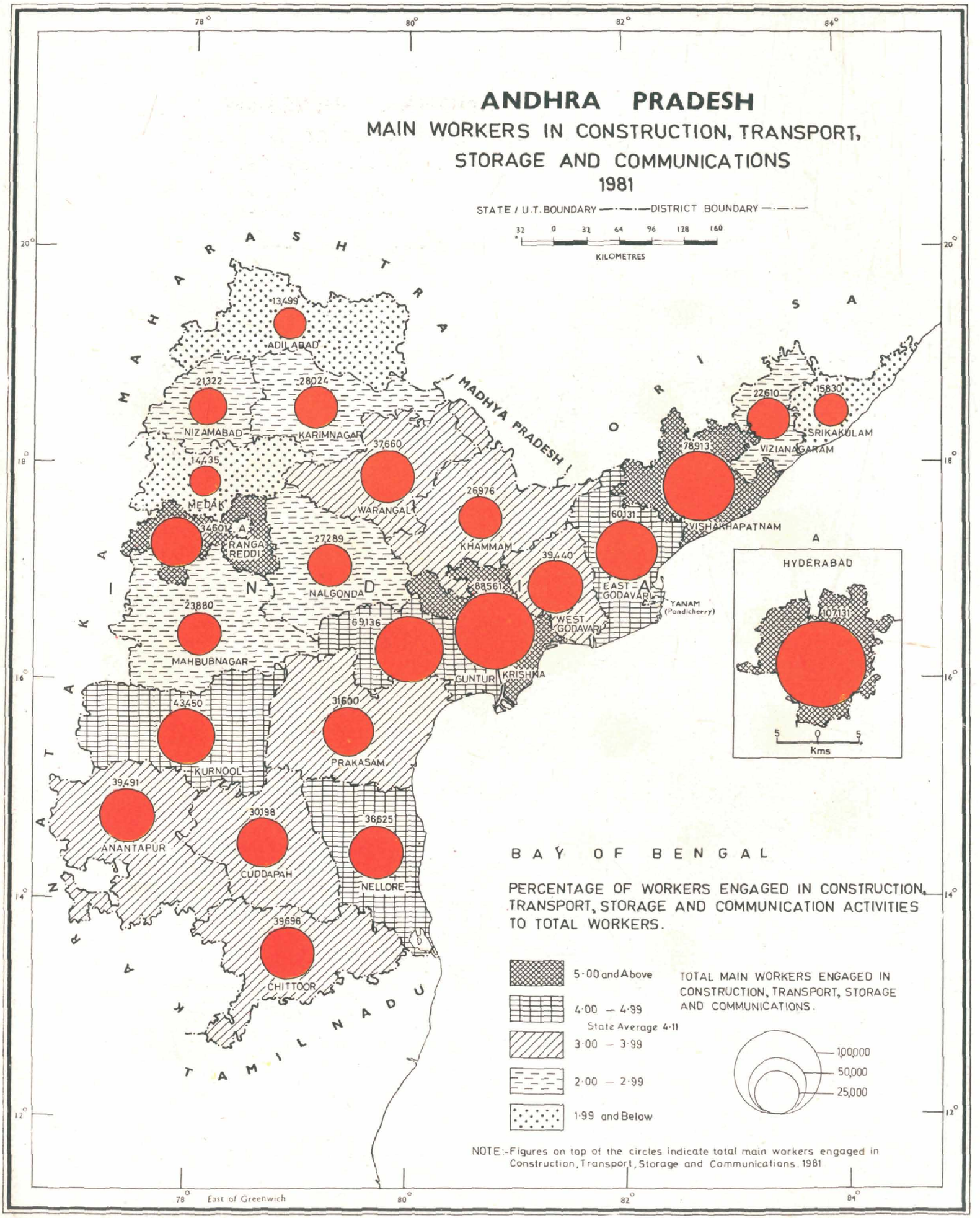
Figures on top of the circles indicate total number of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs

Districts having a percentage of 5 or more of main workers engaged in manufacturing (Category V (b)) other than household industry are shown in red colour

78° East of Greenwich

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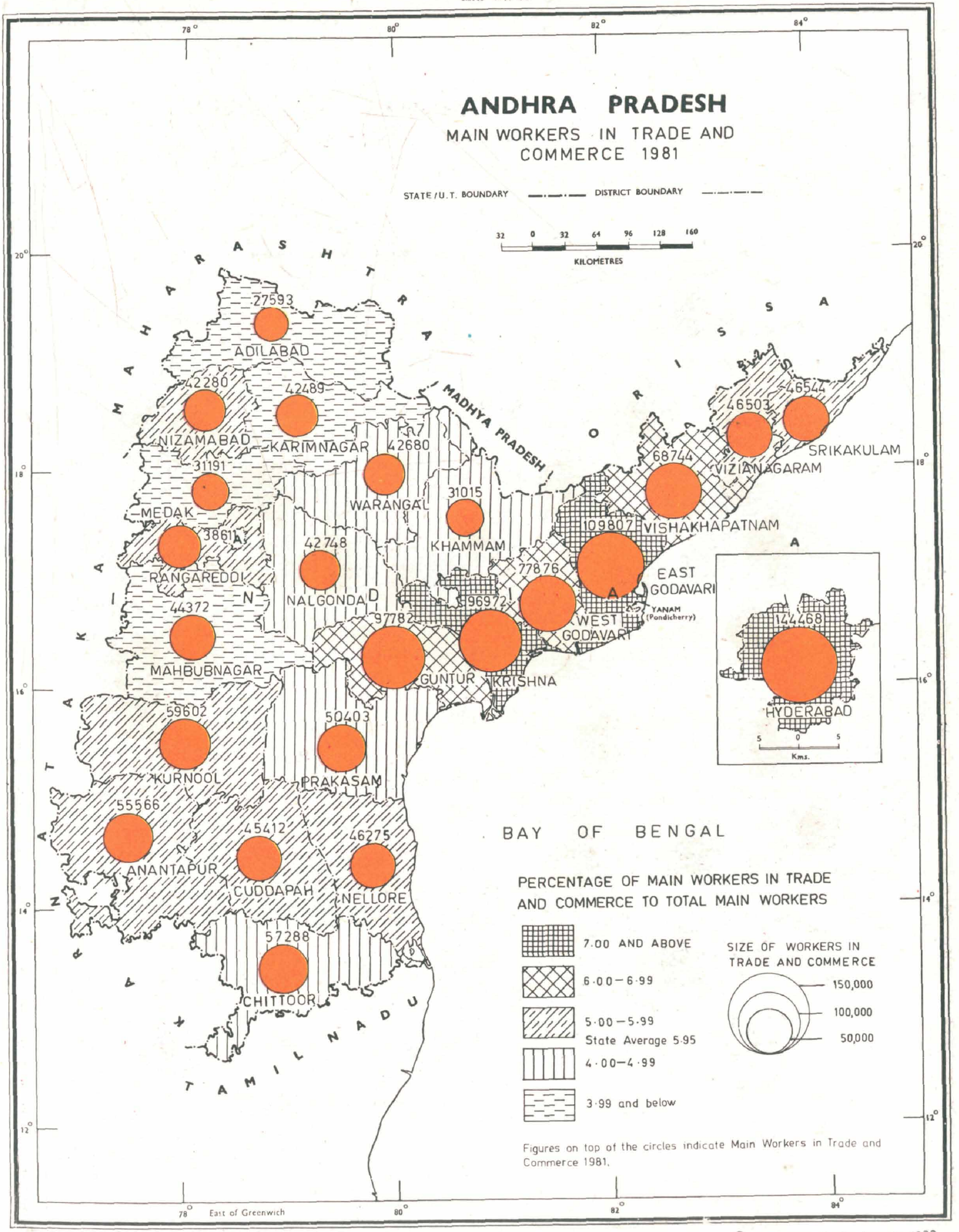
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ANDHRA PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981

STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—·—

32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES



PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

- 7·00 AND ABOVE
- 6·00 — 6·99
- 5·00 — 5·99
  State Average 5·95
- 4·00 — 4·99
- 3·99 and below

SIZE OF WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

- 150,000
- 100,000
- 50,000

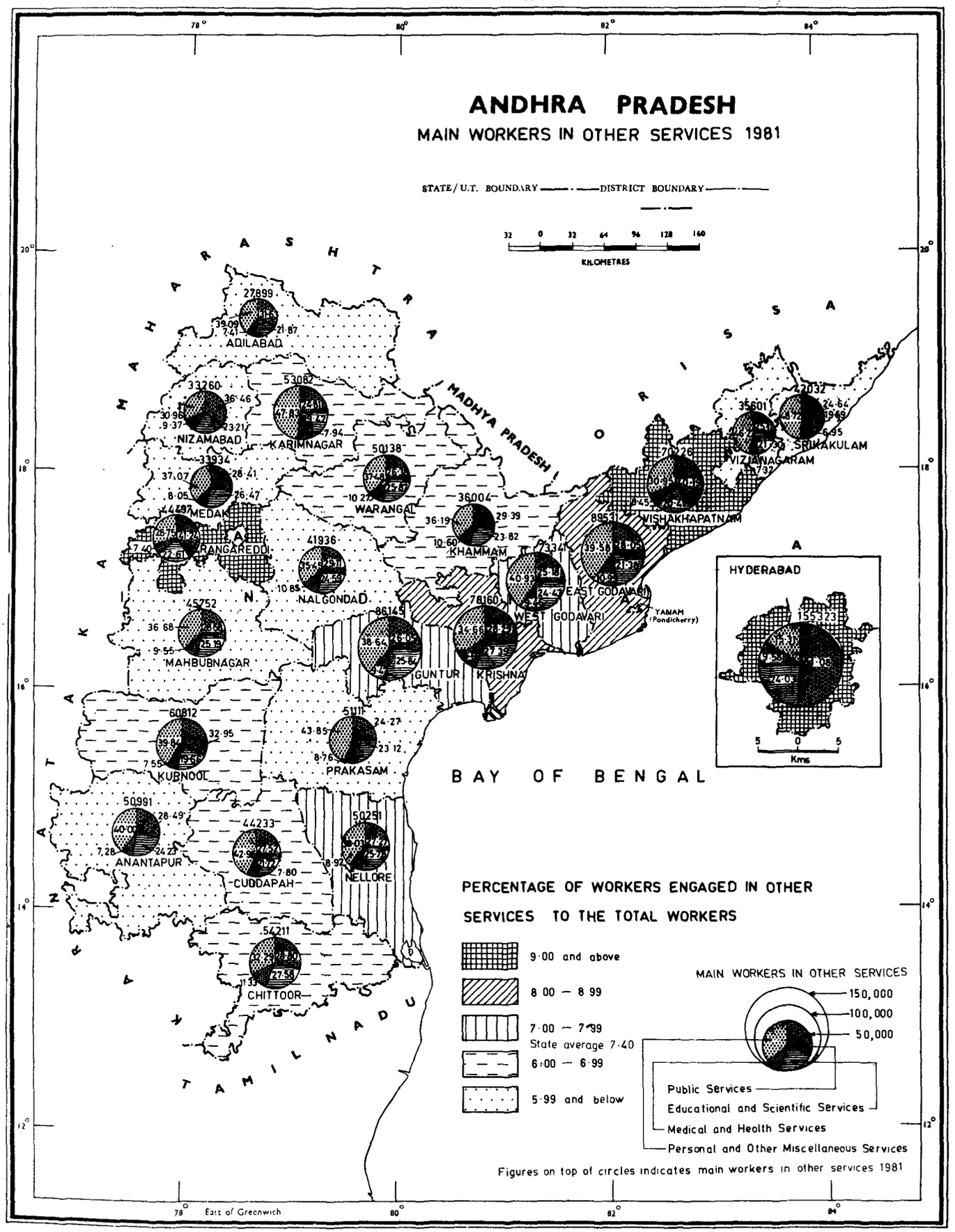
Figures on top of the circles indicate Main Workers in Trade and Commerce 1981.

78° East of Greenwich

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MAP No. 66



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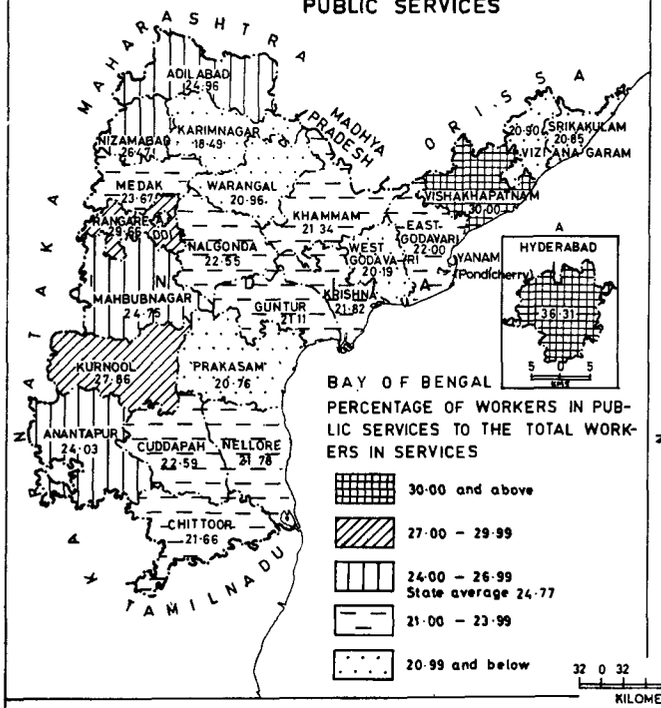
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ANDHRA PRADESH

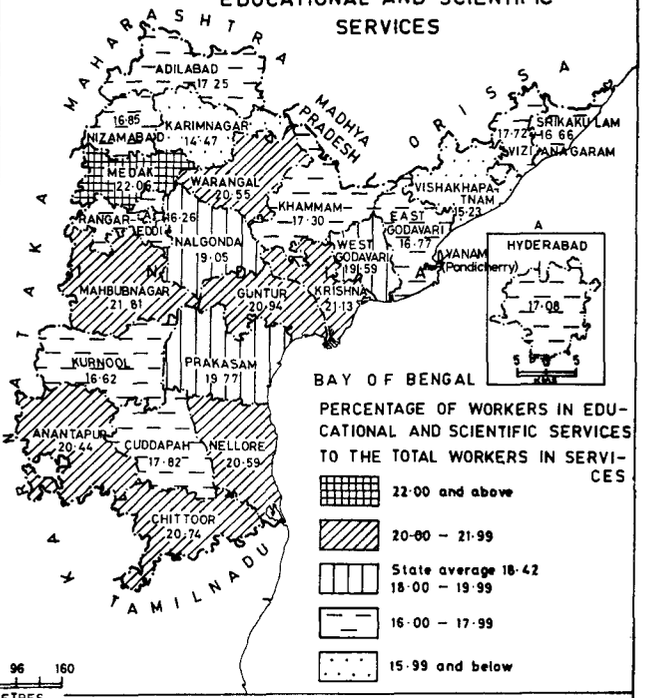
MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES

1981

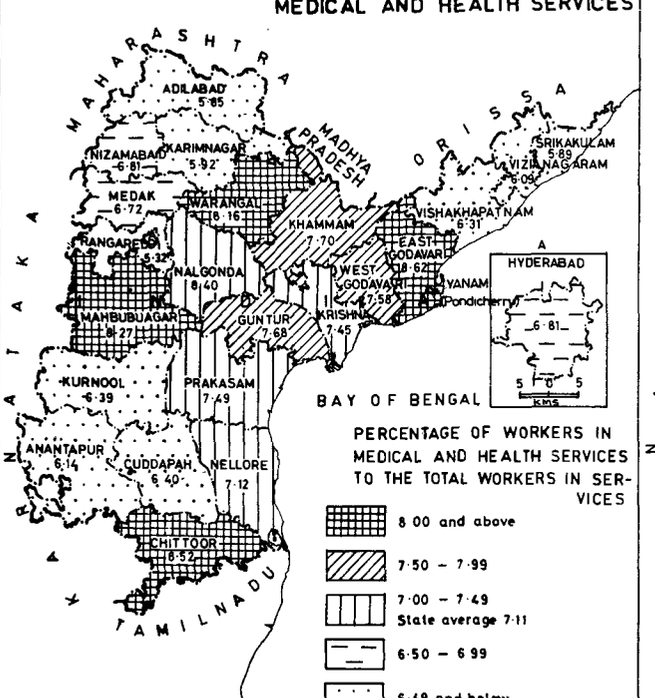
PUBLIC SERVICES



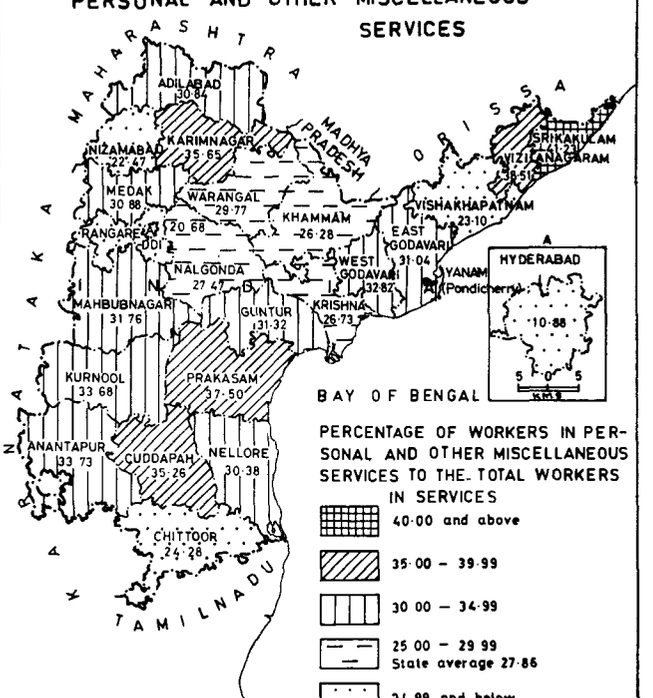
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES



MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES



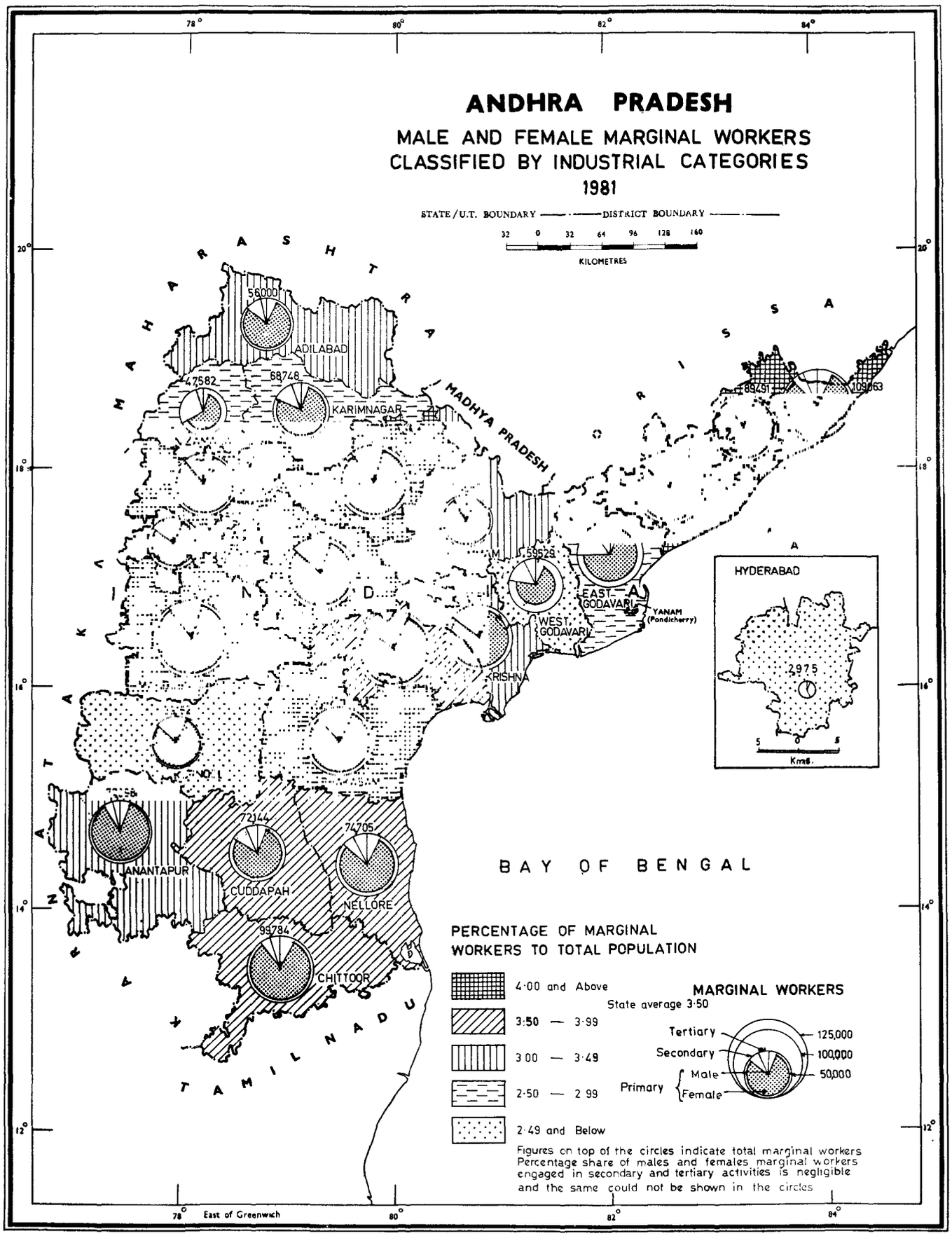
PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES



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MAP No. 68



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SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

ANDHRA PRADESH

RELIGIONS
1981

State / U.T. Boundary —·— District Boundary —·—

32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES

1,639,003 ADILABAD
2,436,323 KARIMNAGAR
1,679,683 NIZAMABAD
1,807,139 MEDAK
2,300,295 WARANGAL
1,751,574 KHAMMAM
1,582,062 RANGAREDDY
2,279,685 NALGONDA
2,444,619 MAHBUBNAGAR
3,048,463 KRISHNA
3,434,724 GUNTUR
2,873,958 WEST GODAVARI
3,701,040 EAST GODAVARI
2,576,474 VISHAKHAPATNAM
1,804,196 VIZIANAGARAM
1,959,352 SRIKAKULAM
2,407,299 KURNOOL
2,329,571 PRAKASAM
2,548,012 ANANTAPUR
1,933,304
2,014,879 NELLORE
2,737,316 CHITTOOR

MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
ANDHRA
BAY OF BENGAL
YANAM (Pondicherry)

HYDERABAD
2,260,702
5 0 5
Kms.

SIZE OF TOTAL POPULATION
4,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000

53,549,673
STATE AVERAGE

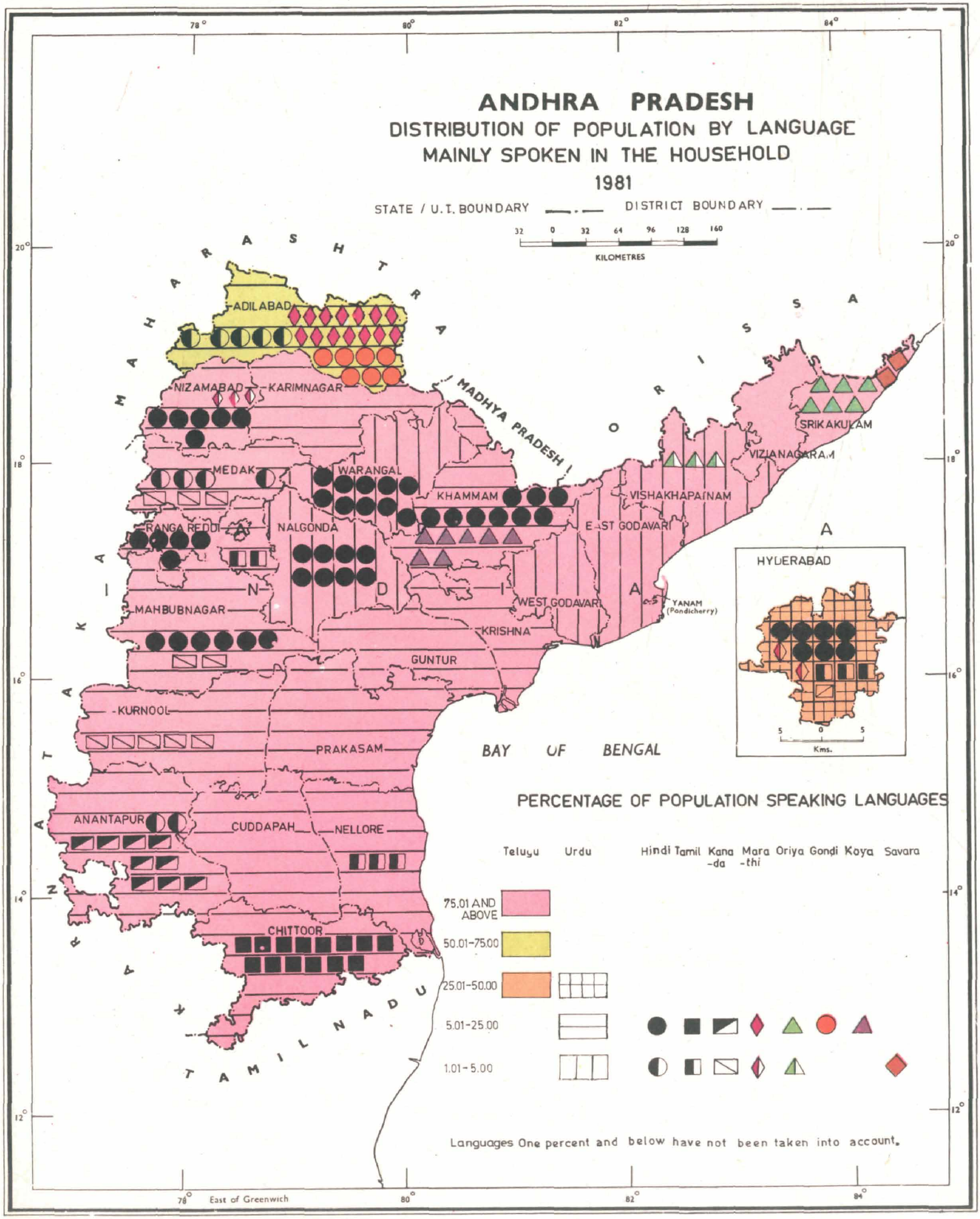
RELIGIONS
- HINDUS
- MUSLIMS
- CHRISTIANS
- SIKHS
- JAINS

1. Figures on top of each square represent total population
2. Each small square represents 1% of the population
3. Last small square is magnified five times and shown seperately wherever necessary
4. Buddhists, Other religions and Religions not stated in each district constitute very low percentage which could not be shown in the map

78° East of Greenwich 80° 82° 84°
20° 18° 16° 14° 12°

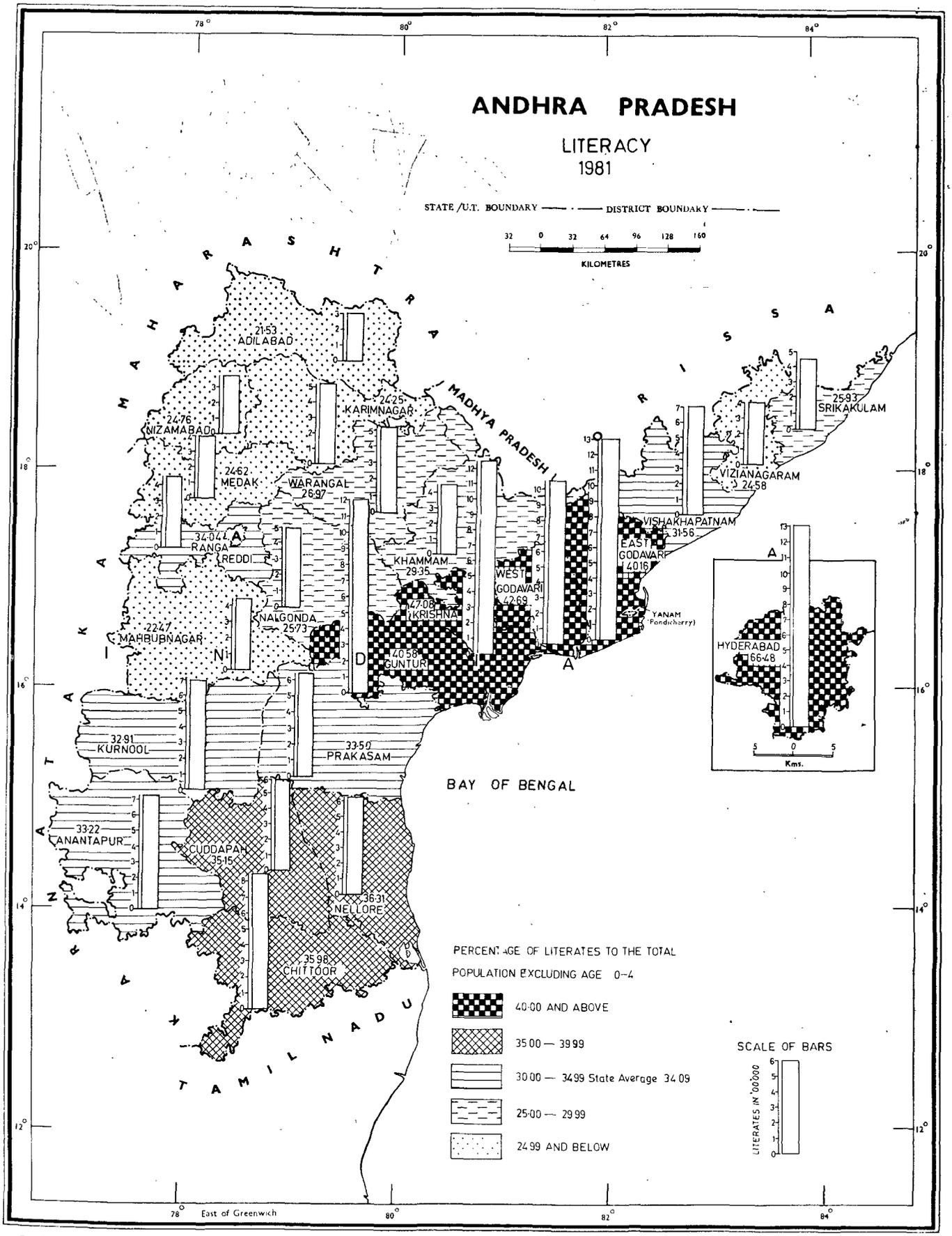
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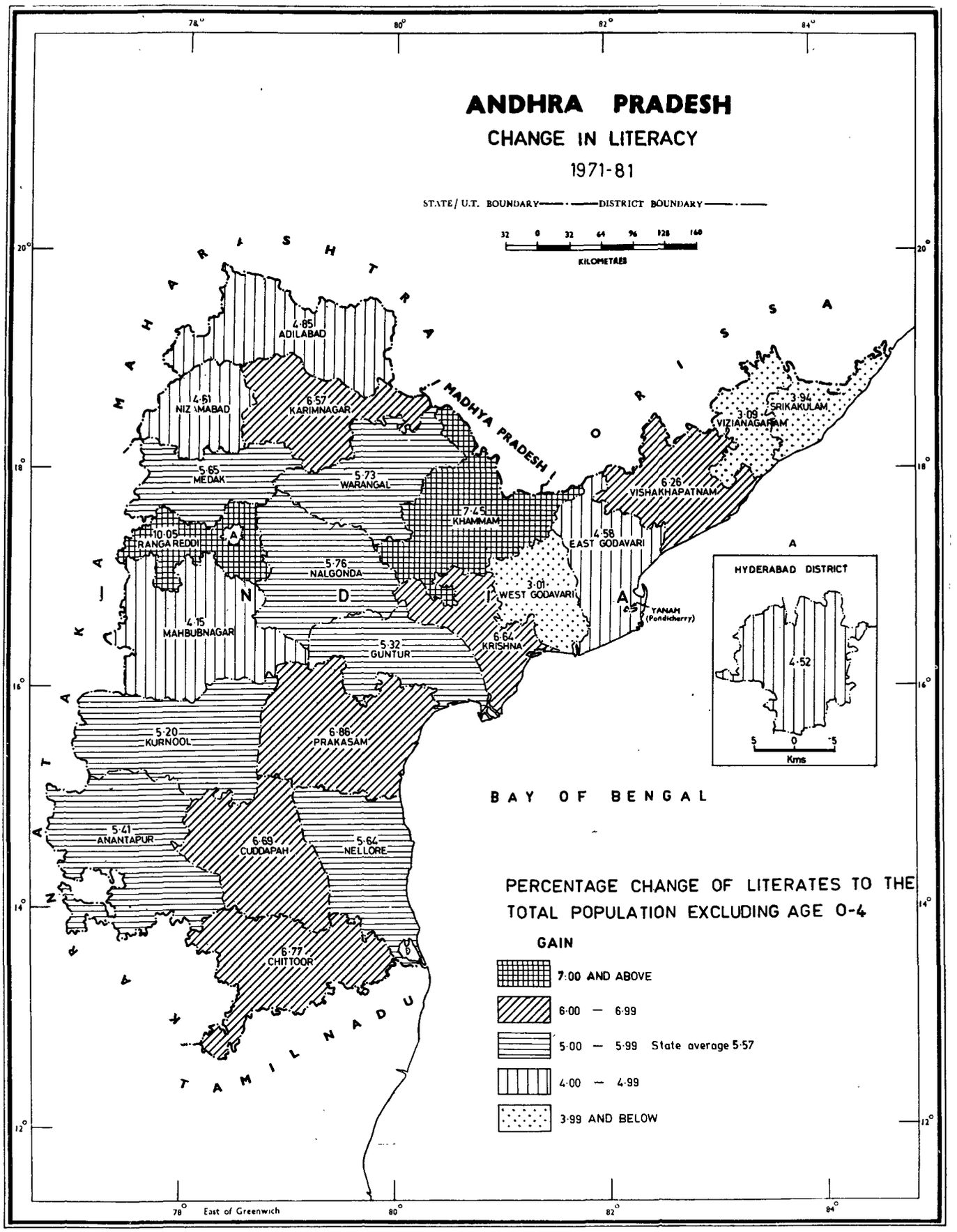
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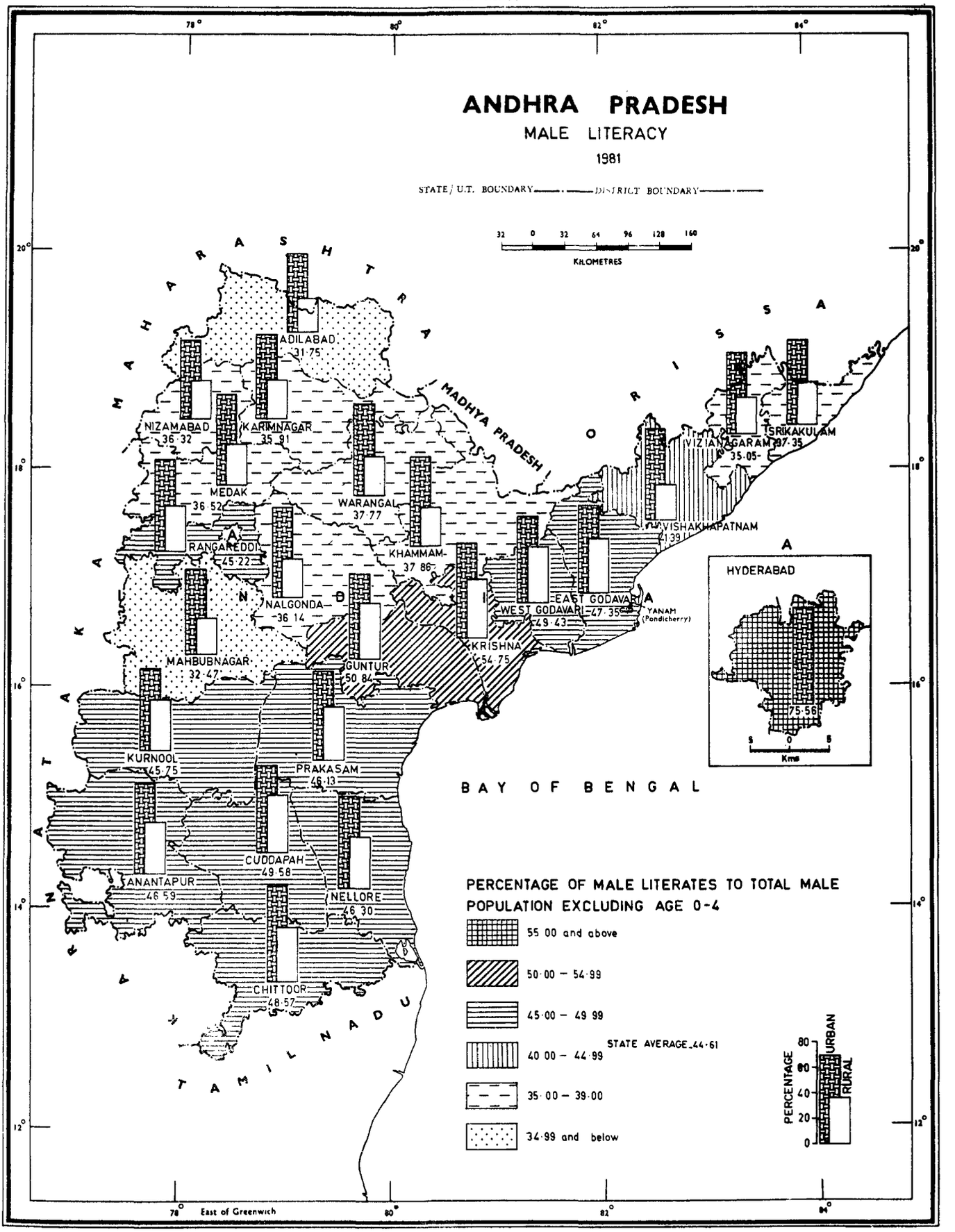
MAP No. 72



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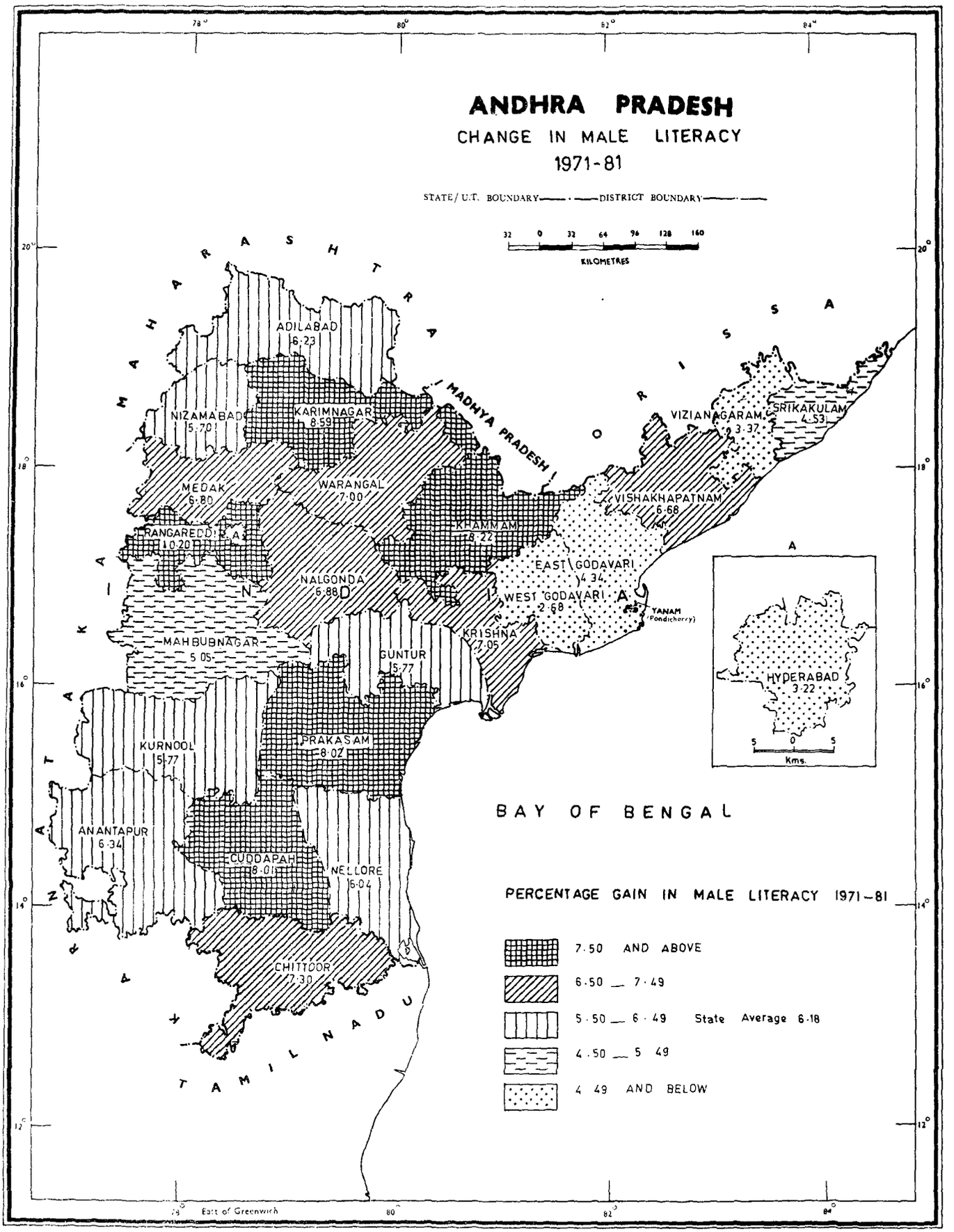
MAP No. 73



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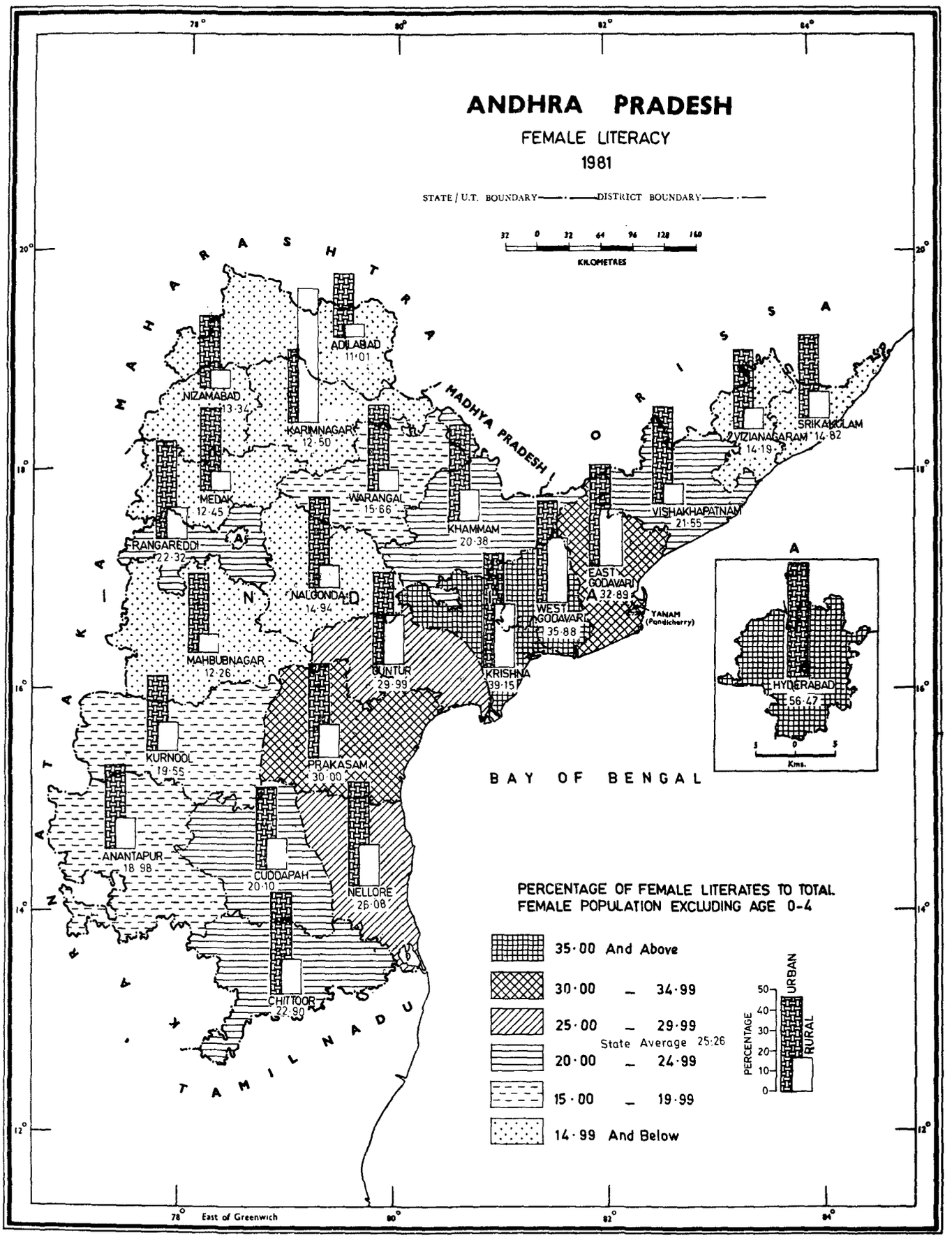
MAP No. 74



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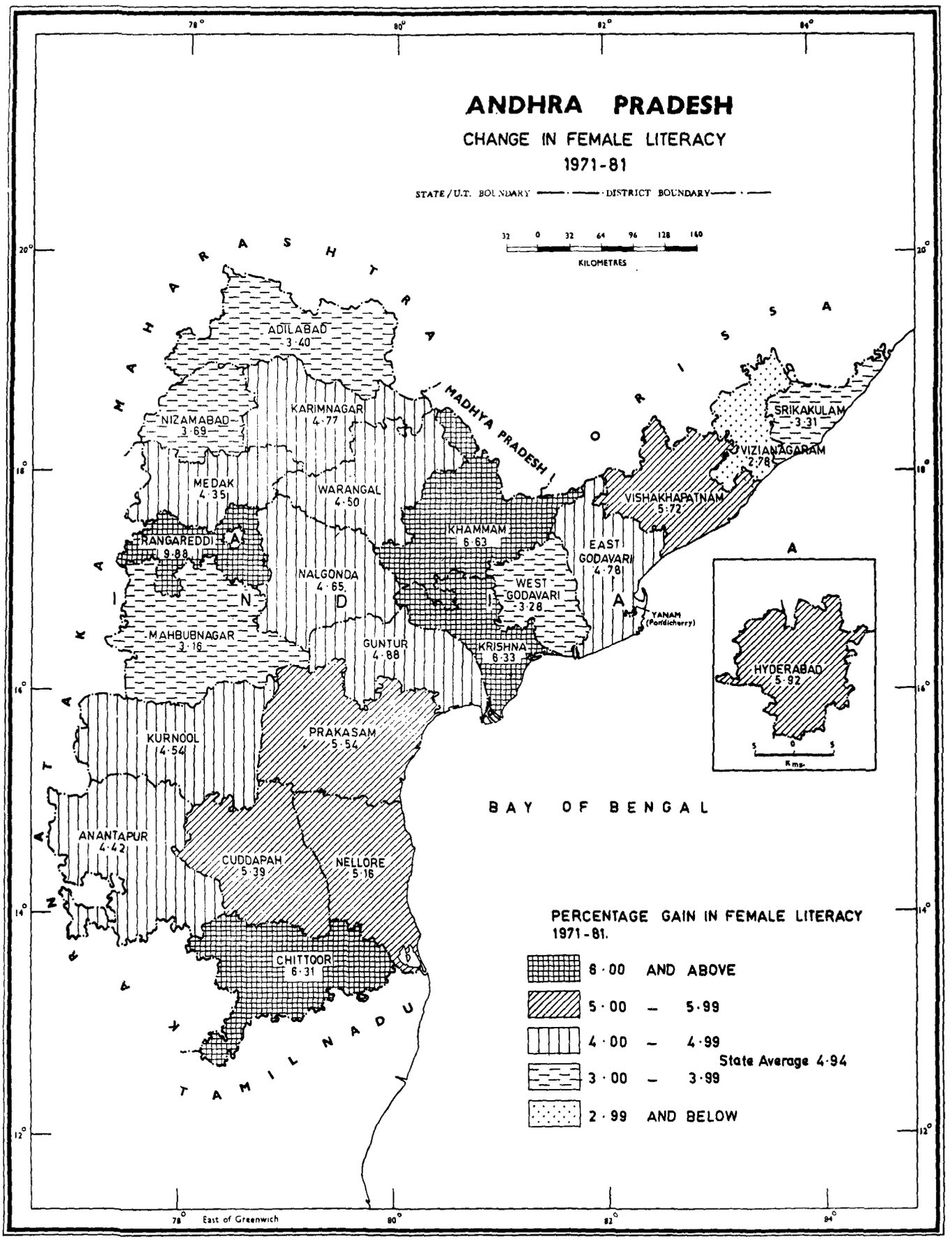
MAP No. 75



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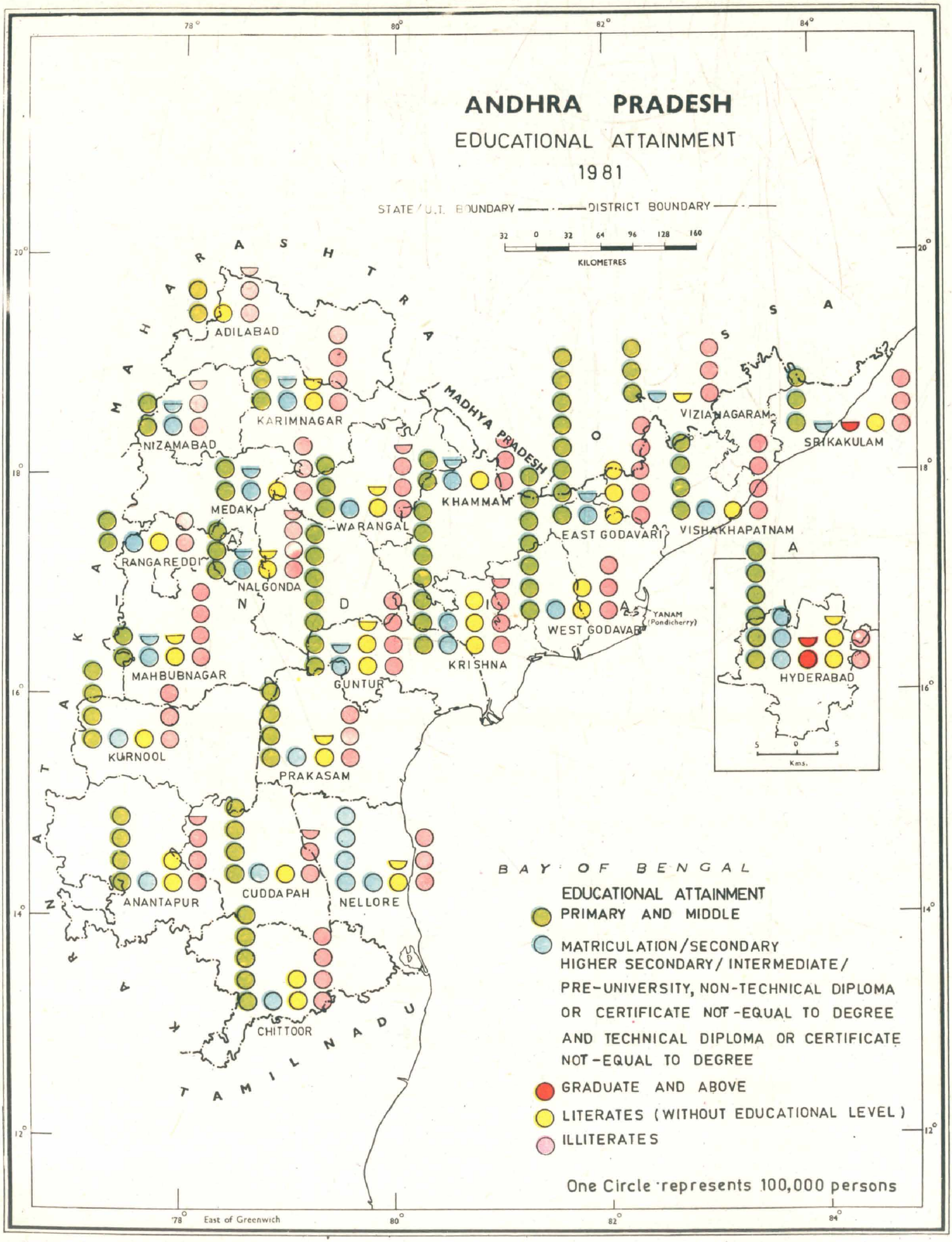
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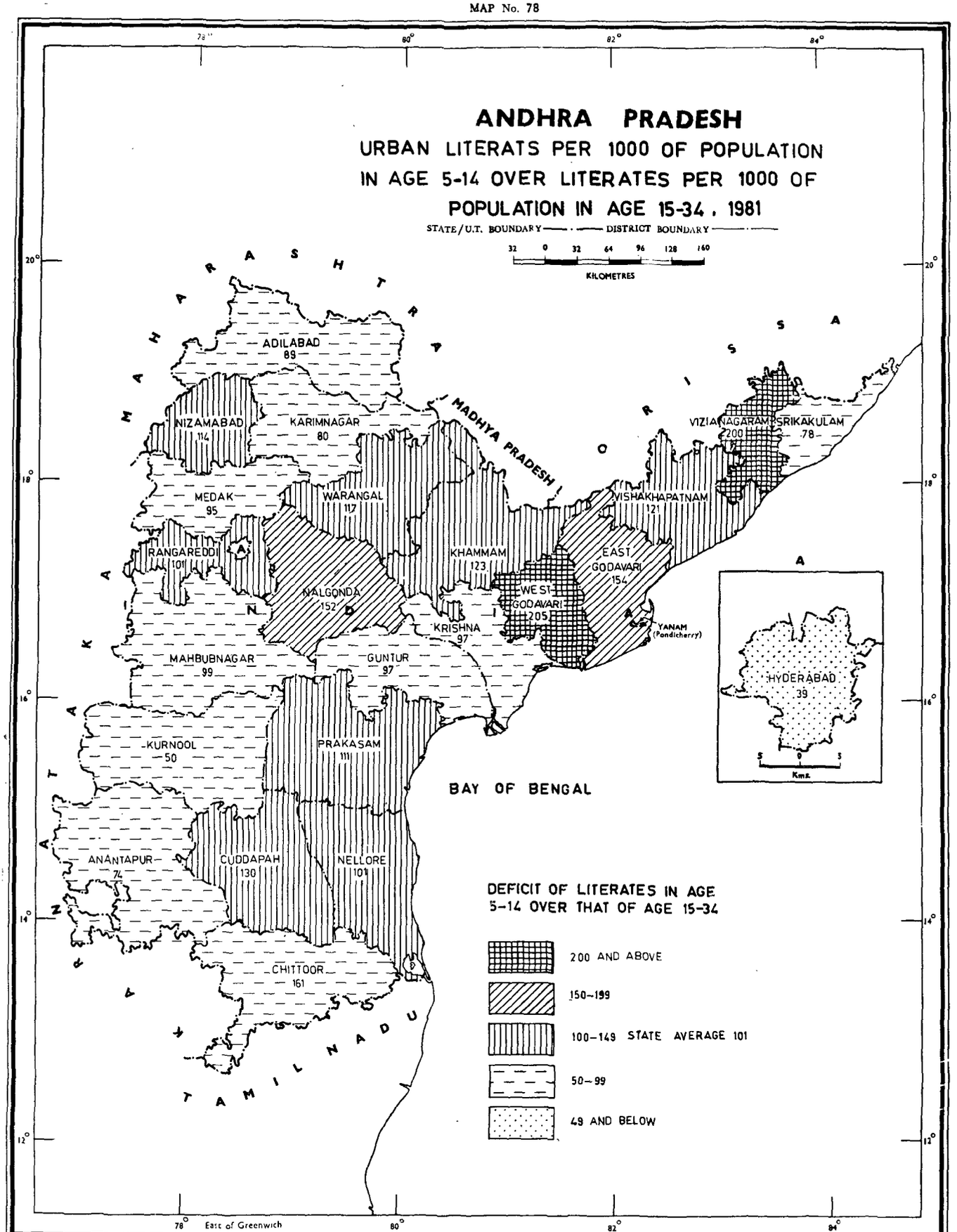
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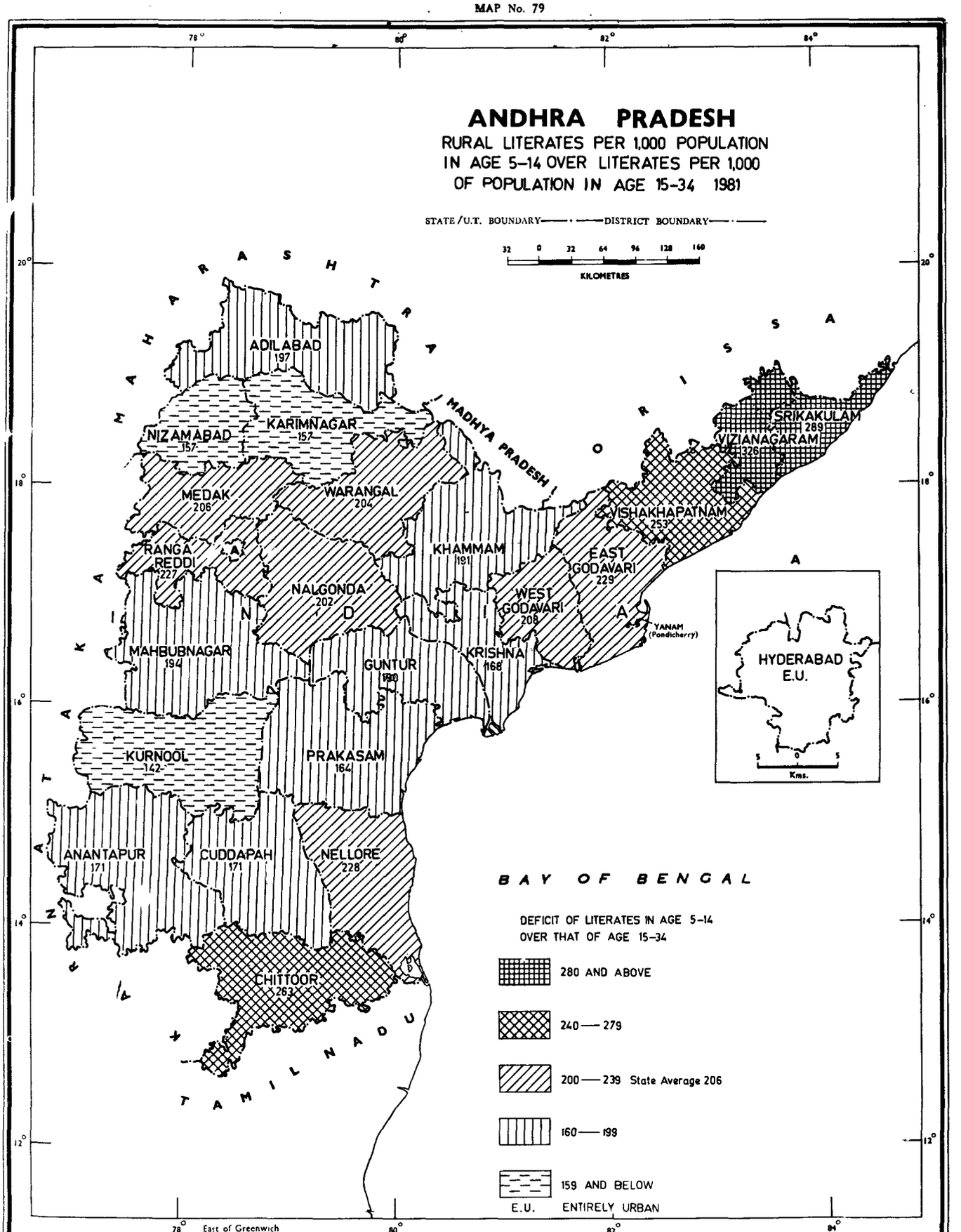
MAP No. 78



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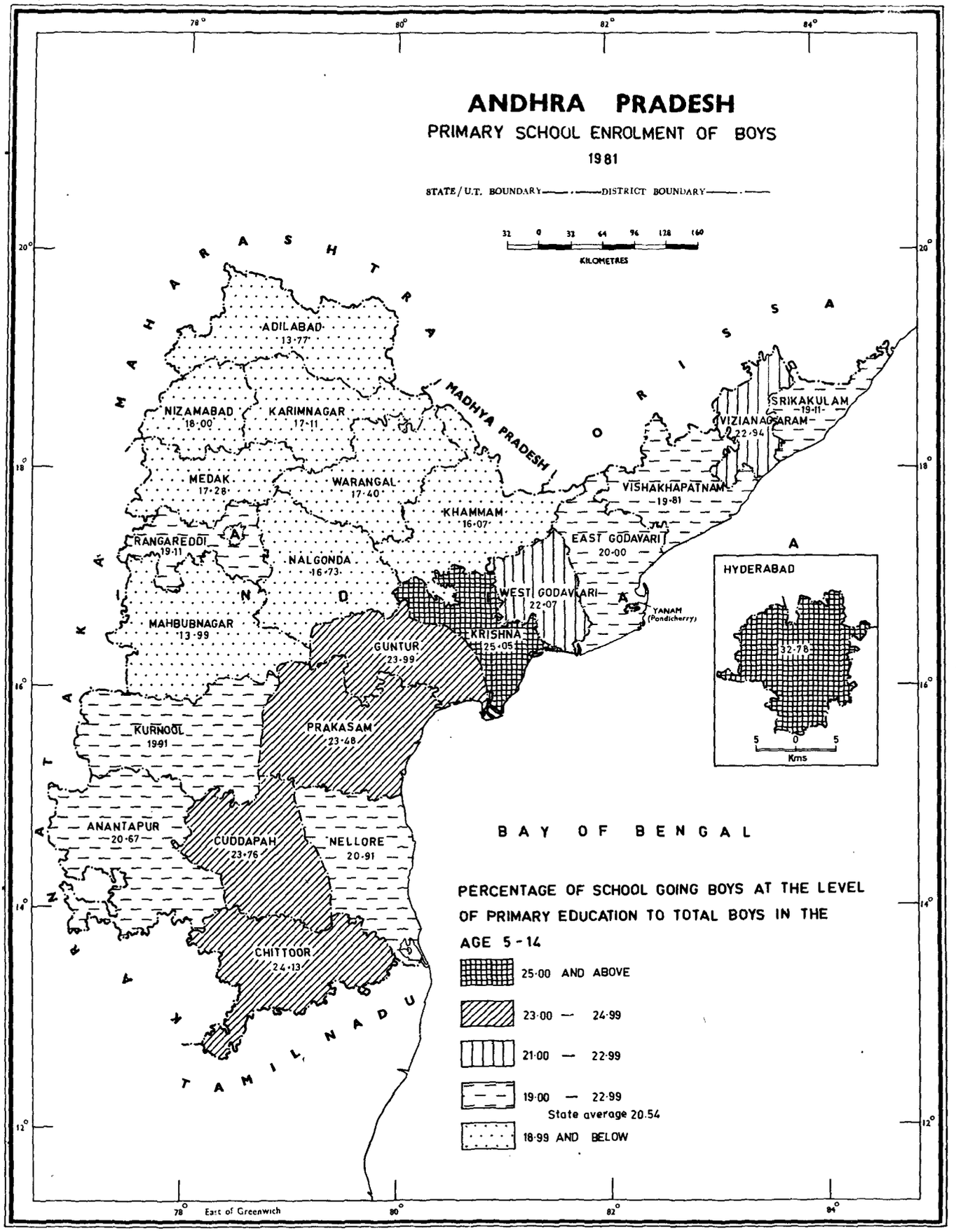
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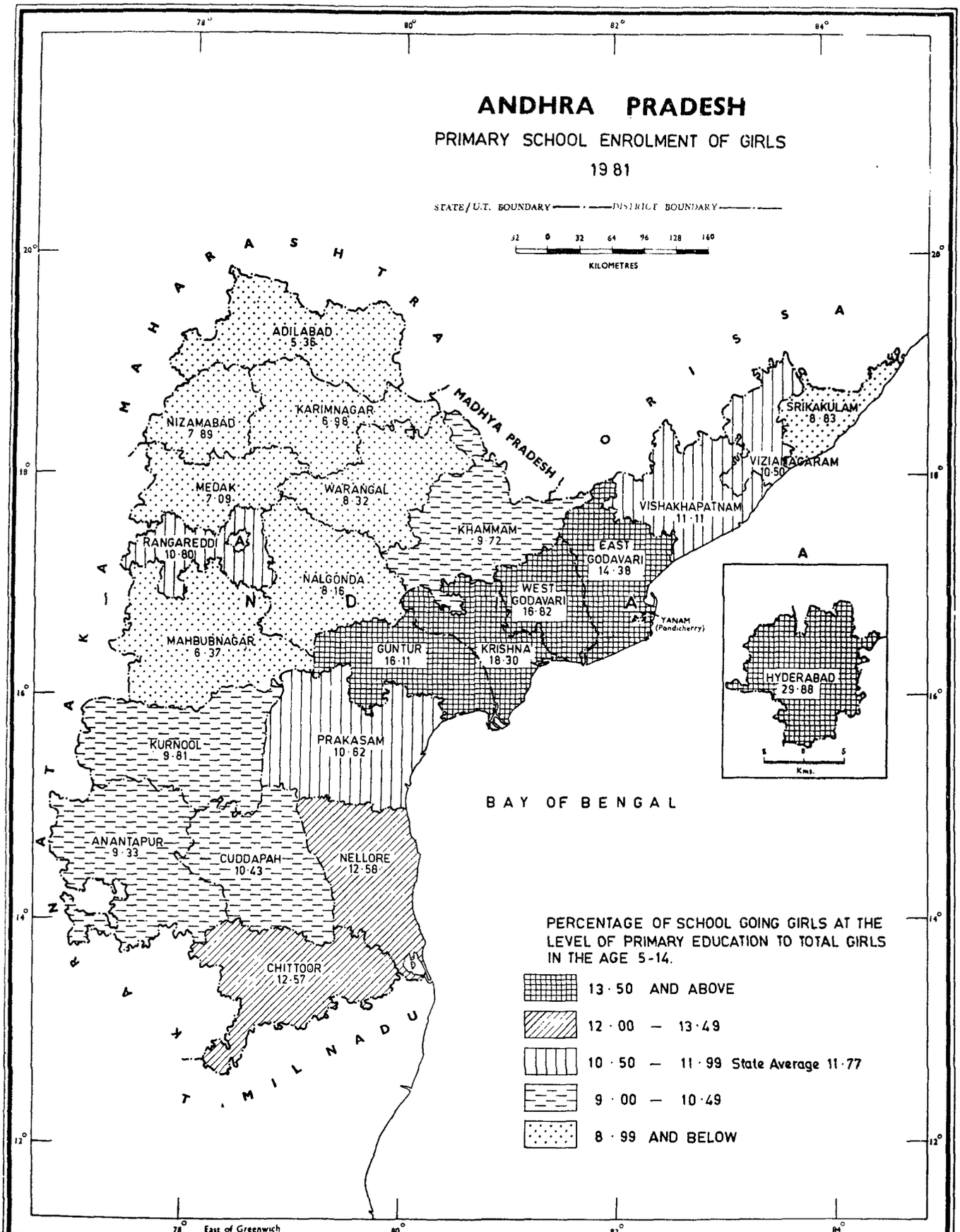
MAP No. 80



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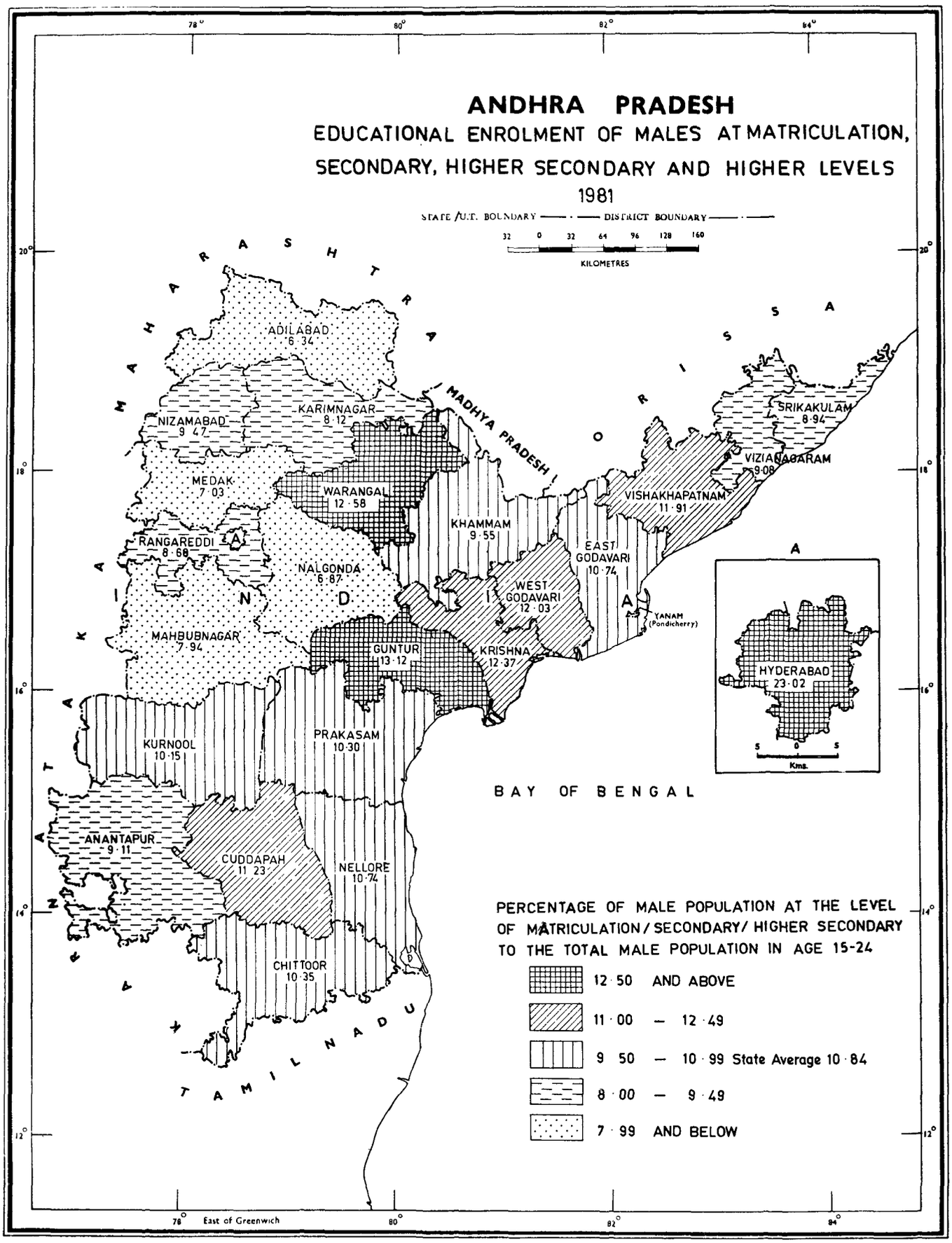
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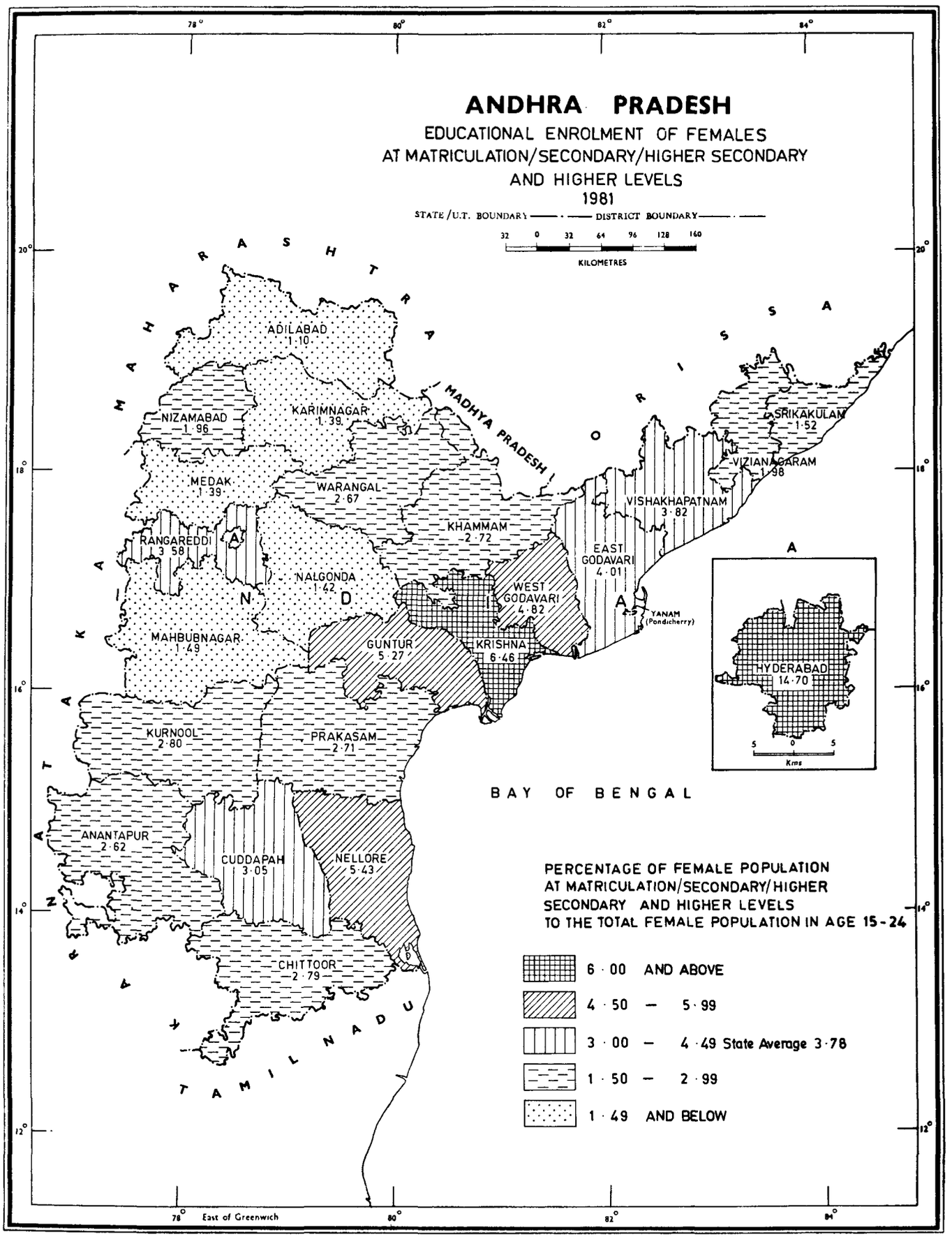
MAP No. 82



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MAP No. 83

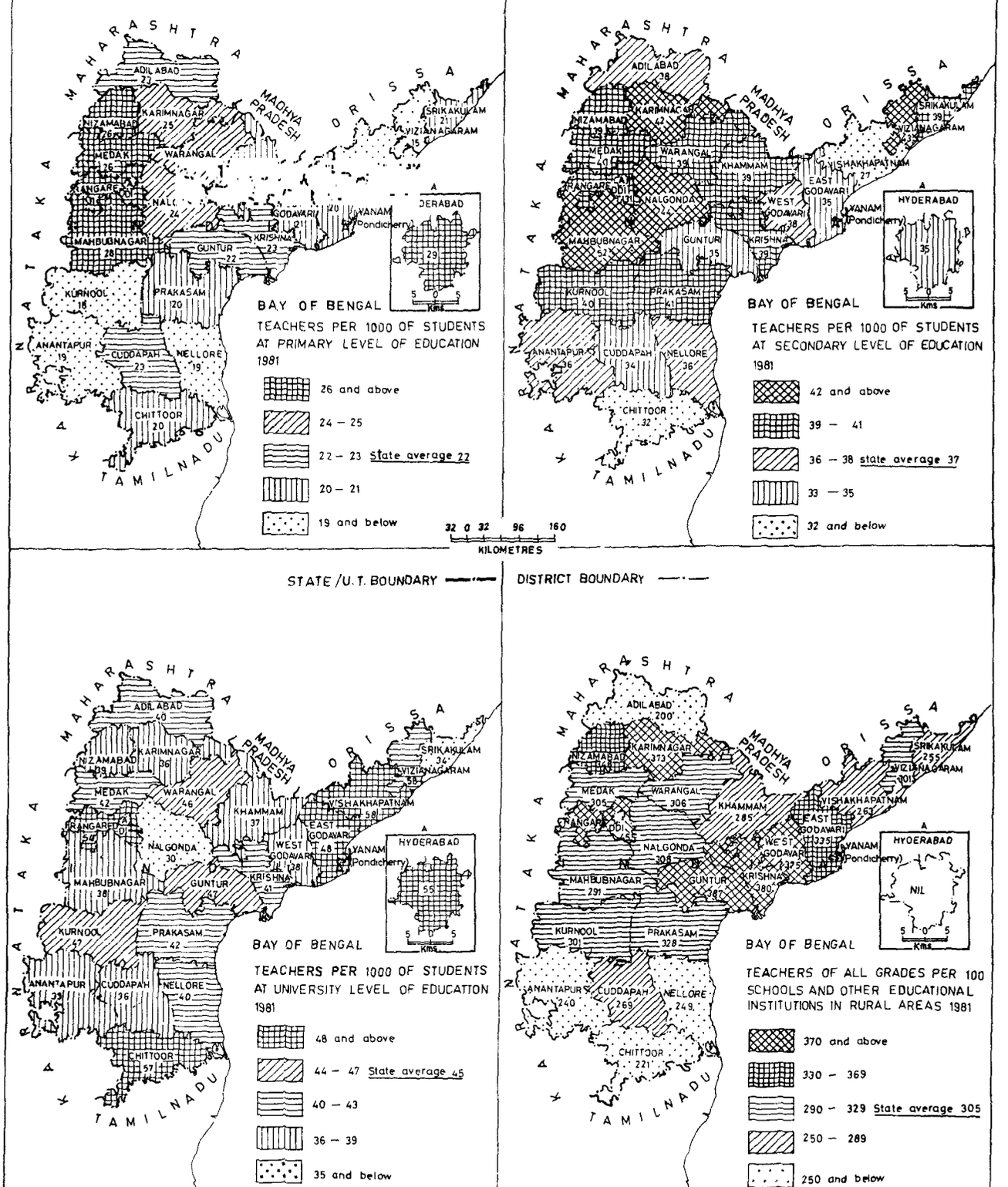


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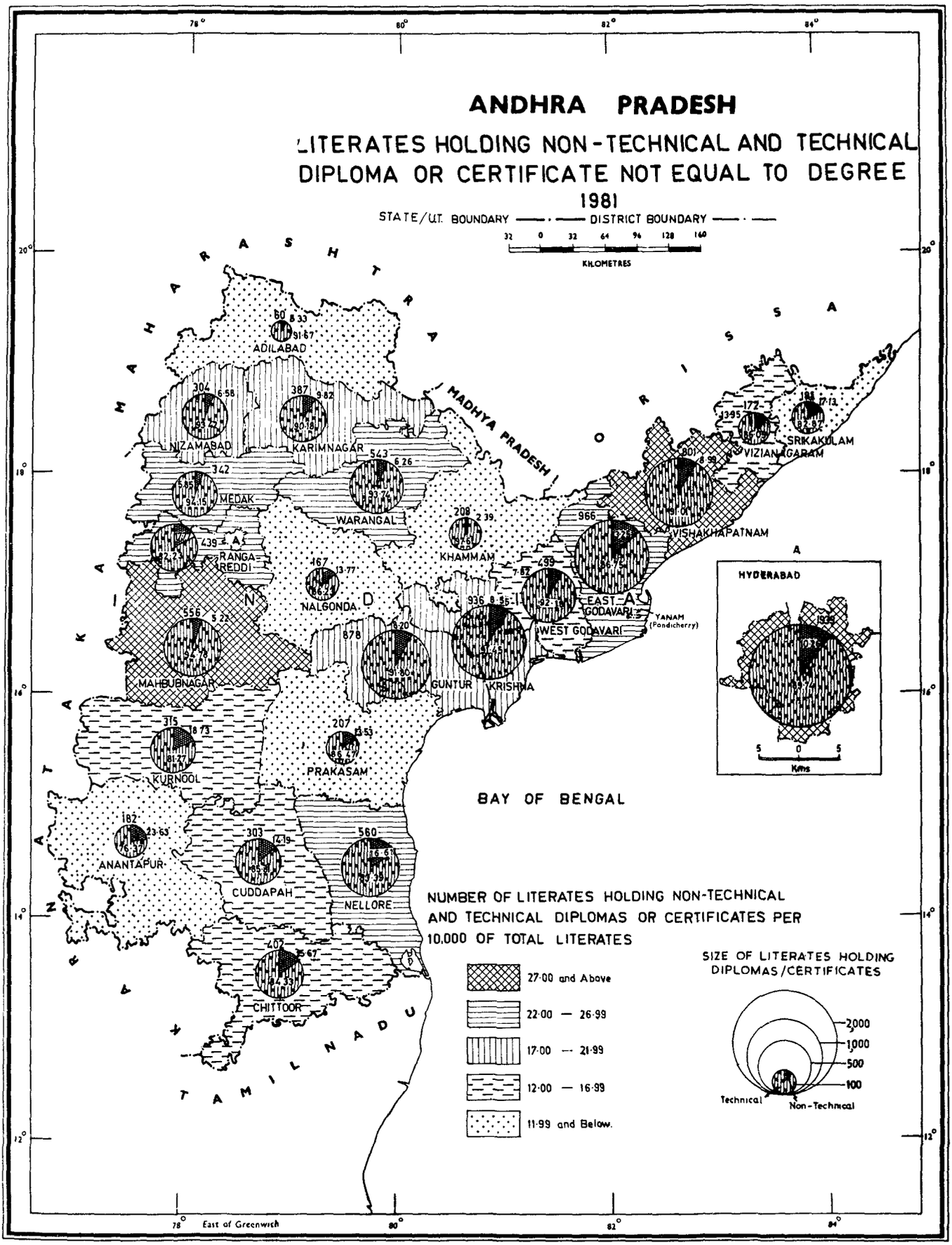
ANDHRA PRADESH

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY, SECONDARY, UNIVERSITY LEVEL AND OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS 1981



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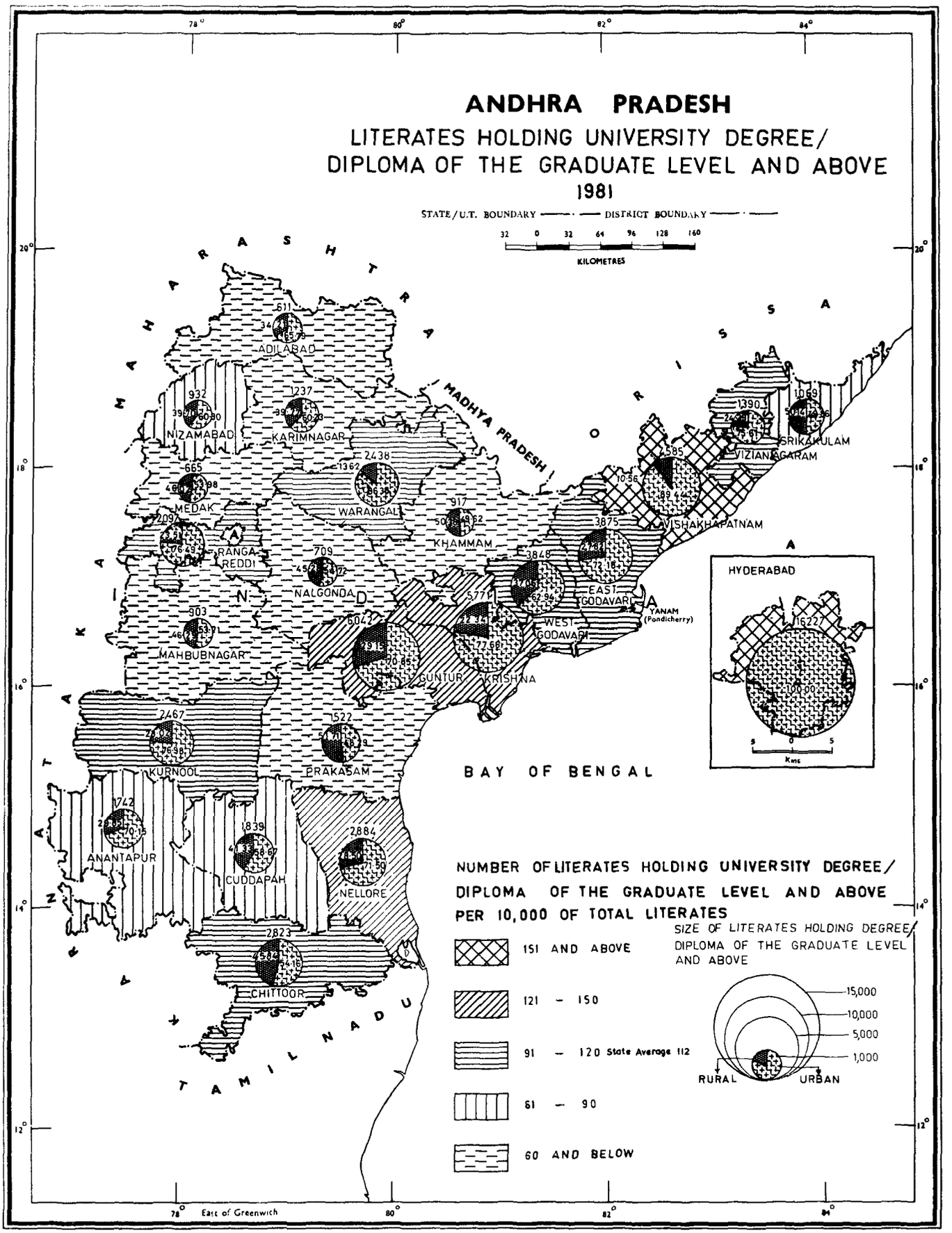
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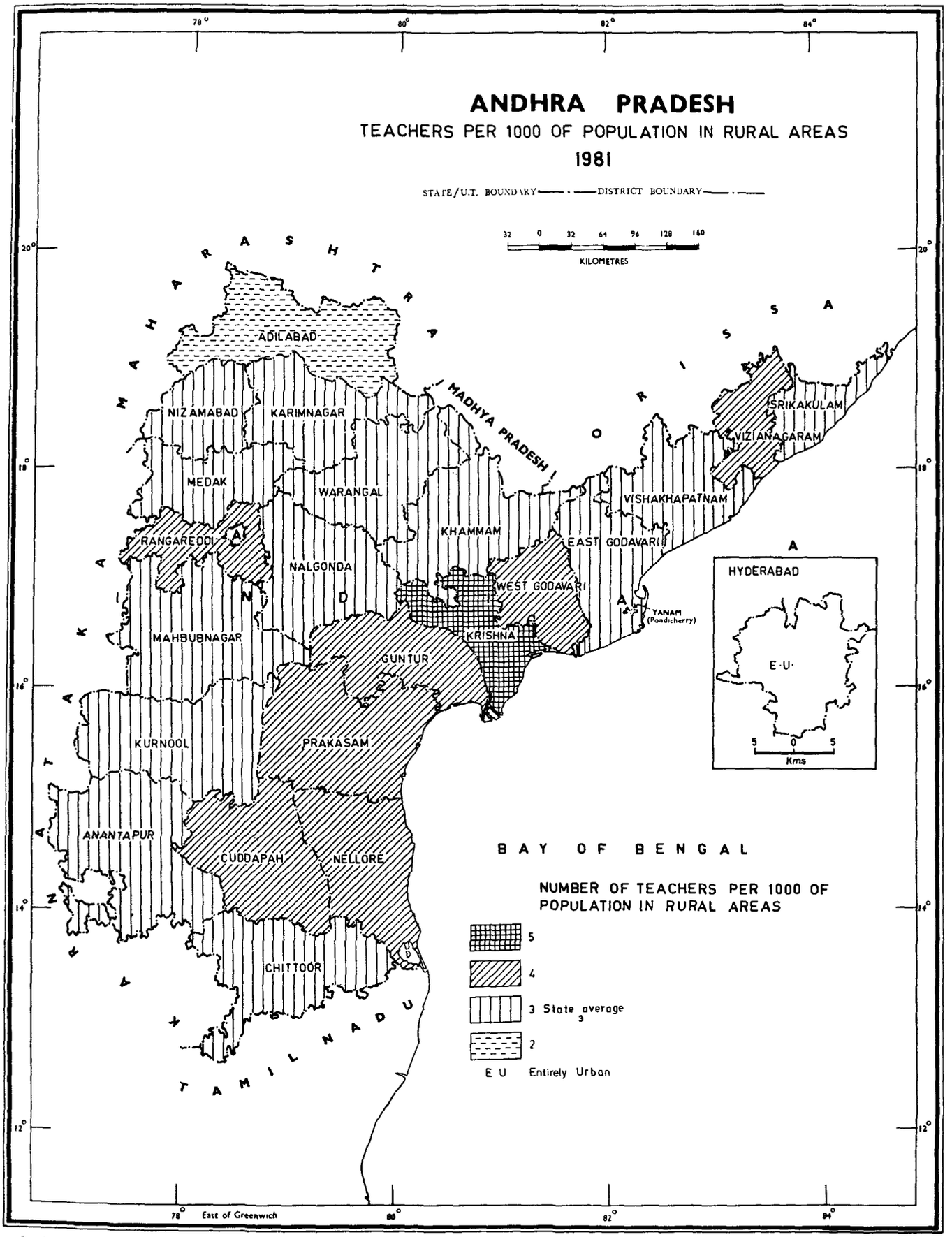
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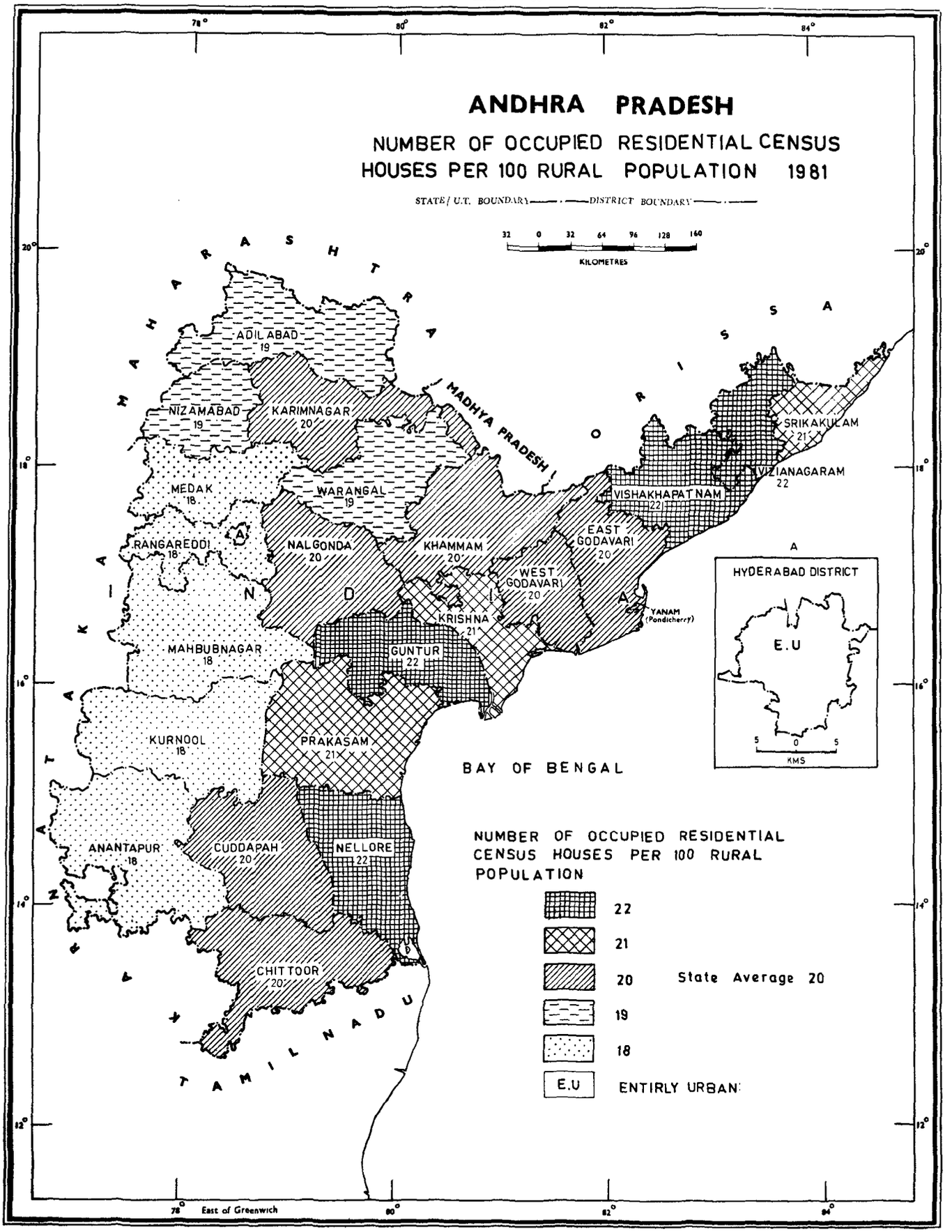
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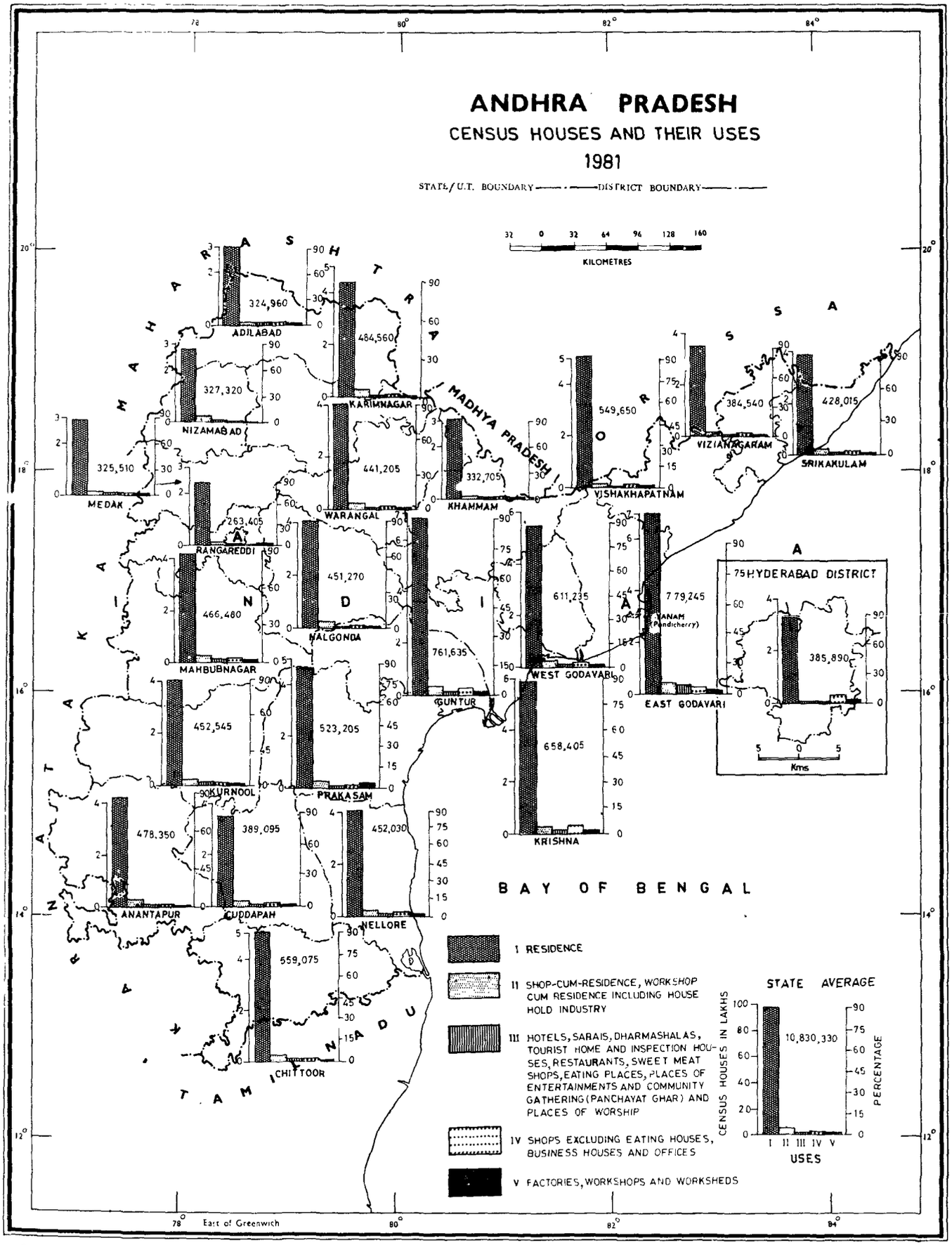
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MAP No. 89



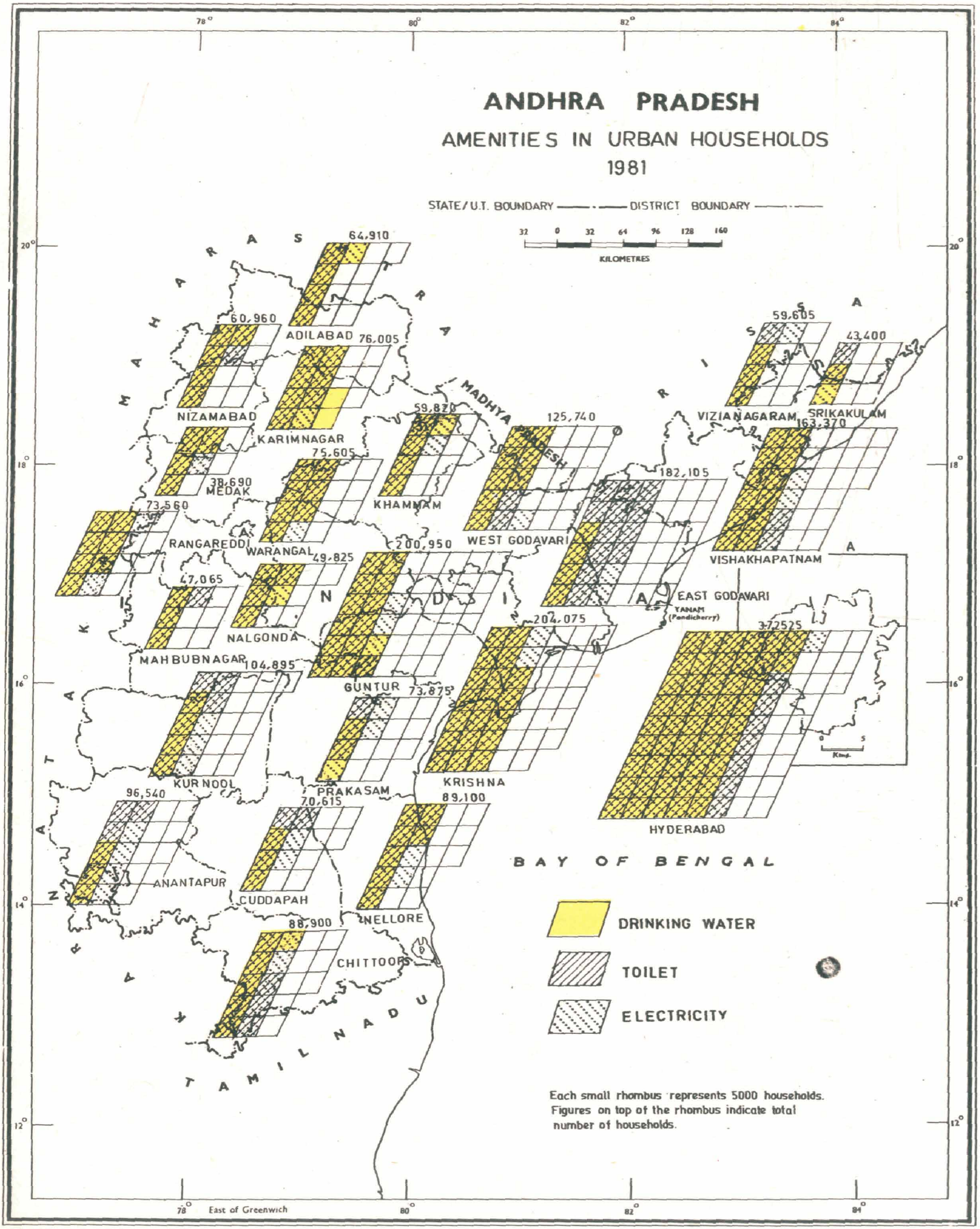
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ANDHRA PRADESH

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

1981

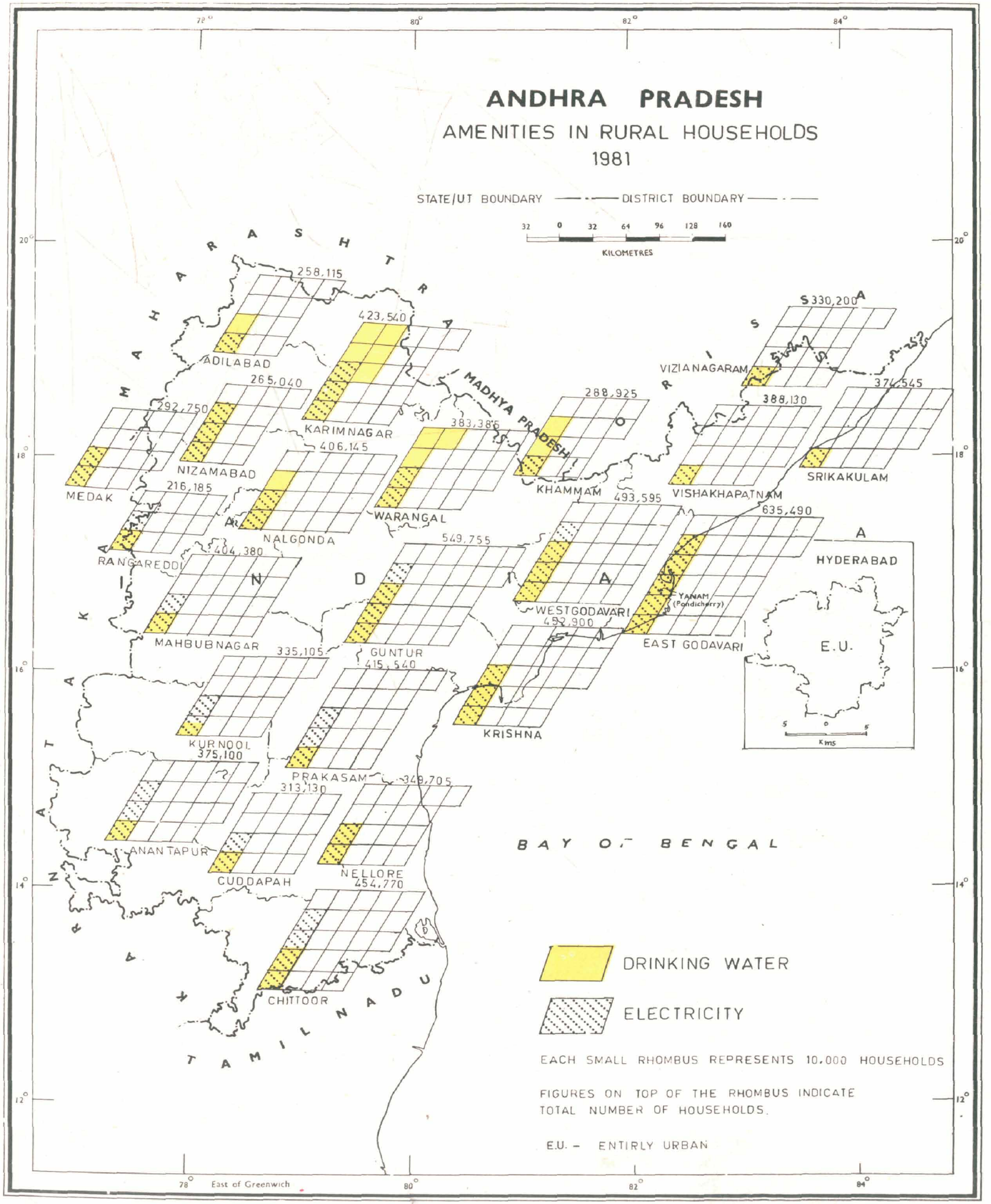


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AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1981



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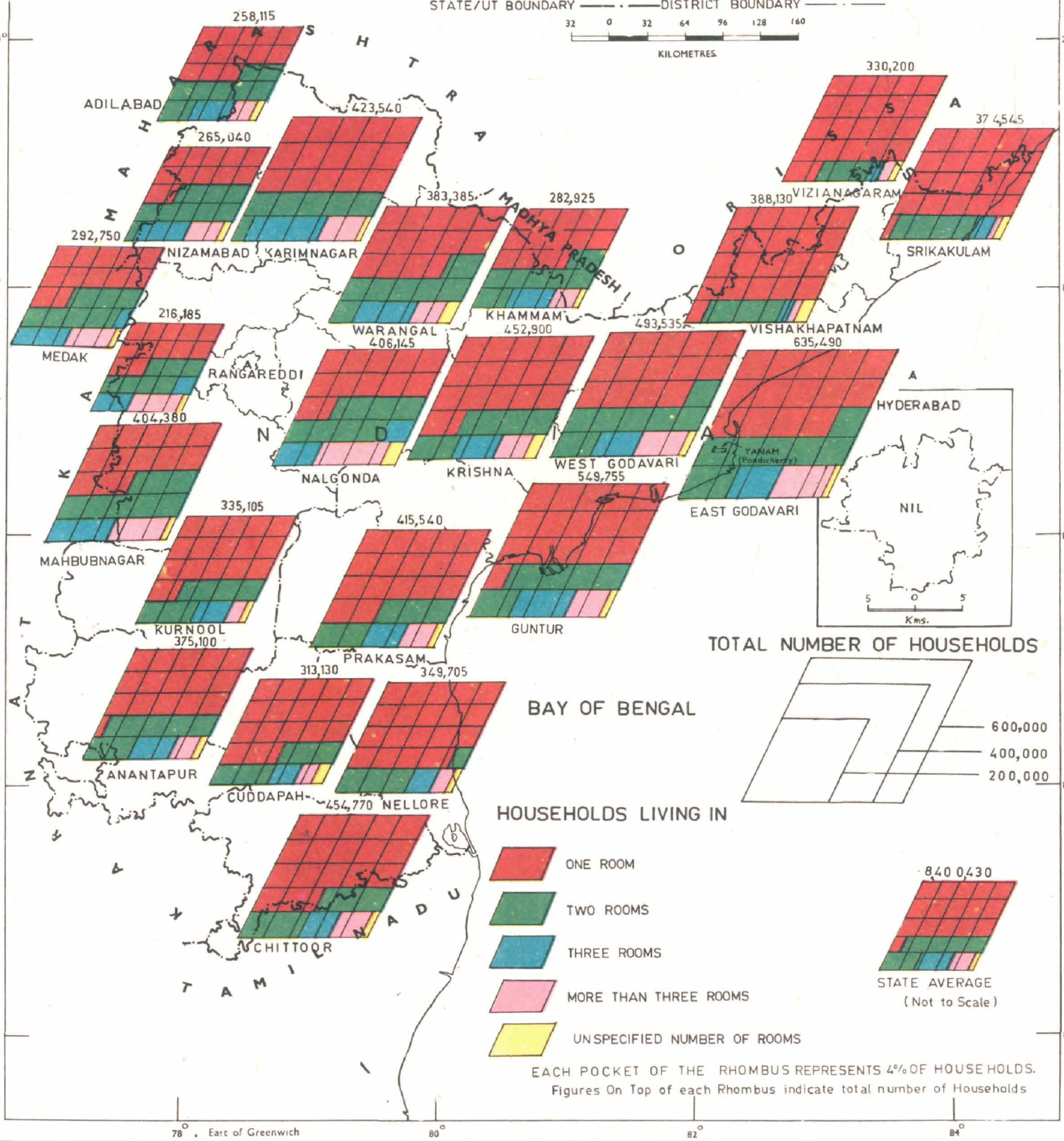
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ANDHRA PRADESH

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

STATE/UT BOUNDARY —— · —— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —— · ——

32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES



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ANDHRA PRADESH

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

1981

STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY — DISTRICT BOUNDARY

32 0 32 64 96 128 160

KILOMETRES

64,910 ADILABAD

60,960 NIZAMABAD

76,005 KARIMNAGAR

75,065 KARIMNAGAR

38,690 MEDAK

73,560 RANGAREDDI

59,820 WARANGAL

49,825 NALGONDA

200,950 KHAMMAM

47,065 MAHBUBNAGAR

104,895 KURNOOL

73,875 PRAKASAM

96,540 ANANTAPUR

70,615 CUDDAPAH

89,100 NELLORE

CHITTOOR

125,740 WEST GODAVARI

182,105 EAST GODAVARI

YANAM (Pondicherry)

204,075 KRISHNA

163,370 VISAKHAPATNAM

59,605 VIZIANAGARAM

43,400 SRIKAKUAM

372,525 HYDERABAD

5 0 5 Kms.

BAY OF BENGAL

MAHARASHTRA

MADHYA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMILNADU

ORISSA

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN

400,000

200,000

50,000

ONE ROOM

TWO ROOMS

THREE ROOMS

MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS

242,2135

STATE AVERAGE (NOT TO SCALE)

Each pocket of the Rhombus represents 4% of Households
Figures on top of each Rhombus Indicate total number of Households

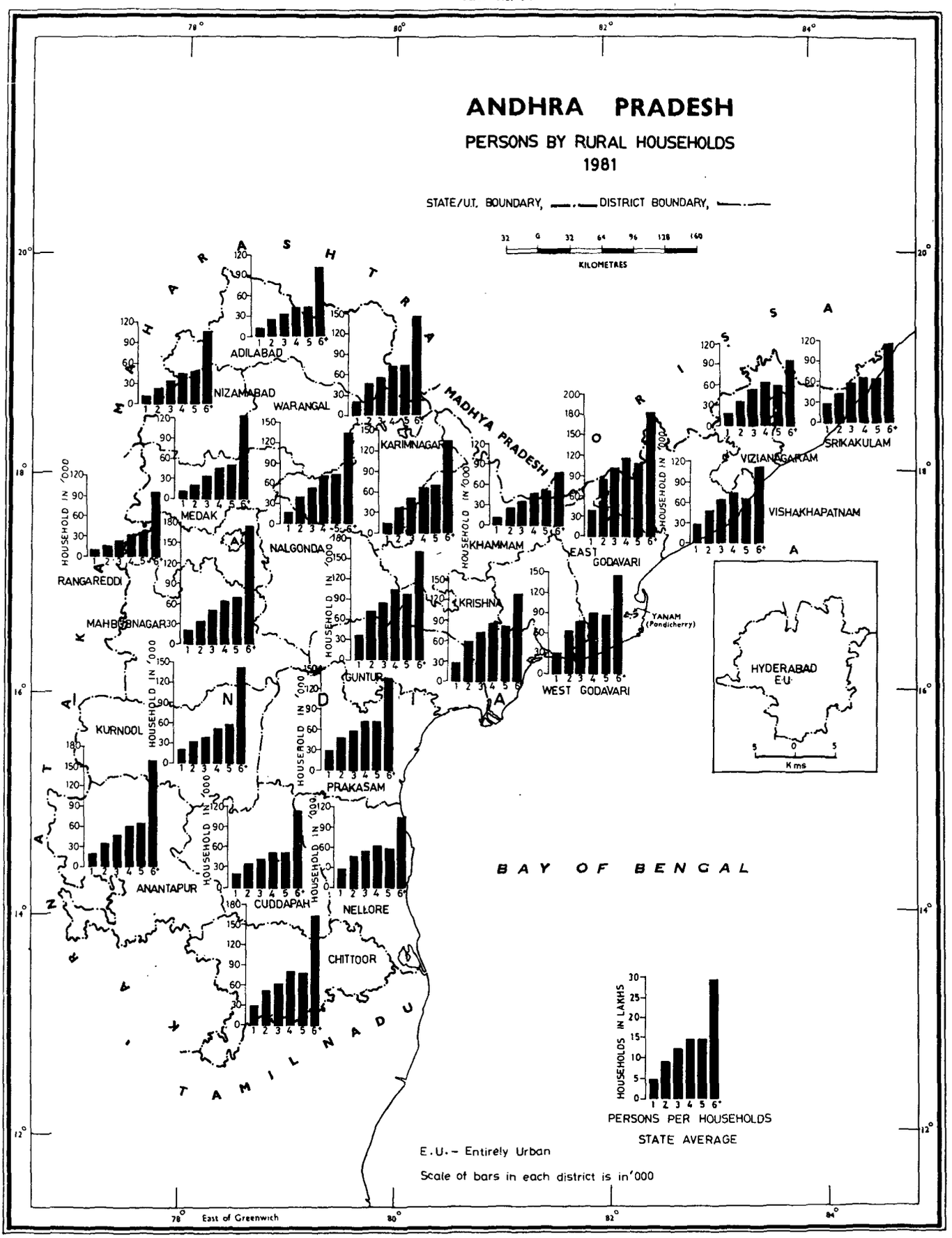
78° East of Greenwich 80° 82° 84°

20° 18° 16° 14° 12°

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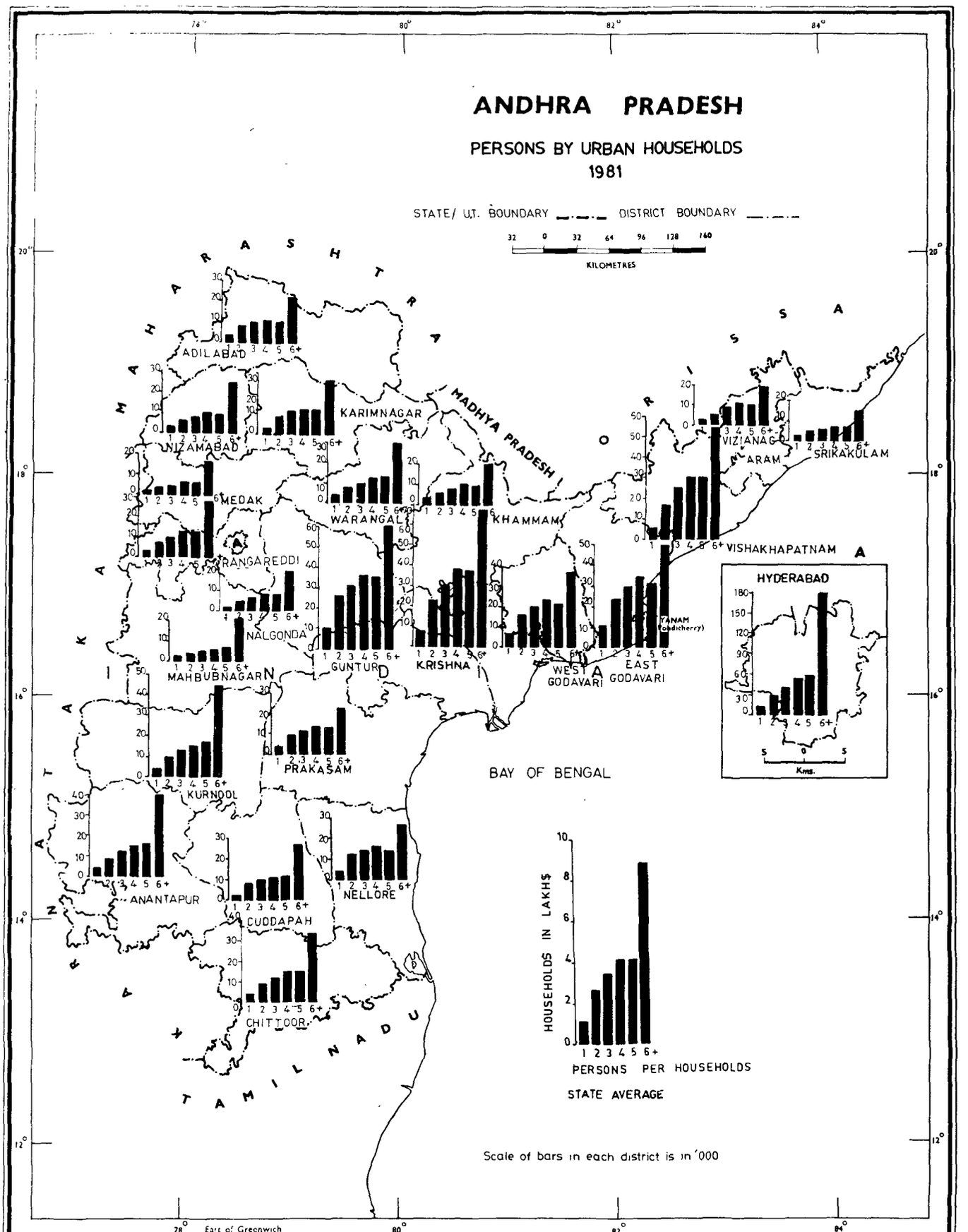
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MAP No. 94



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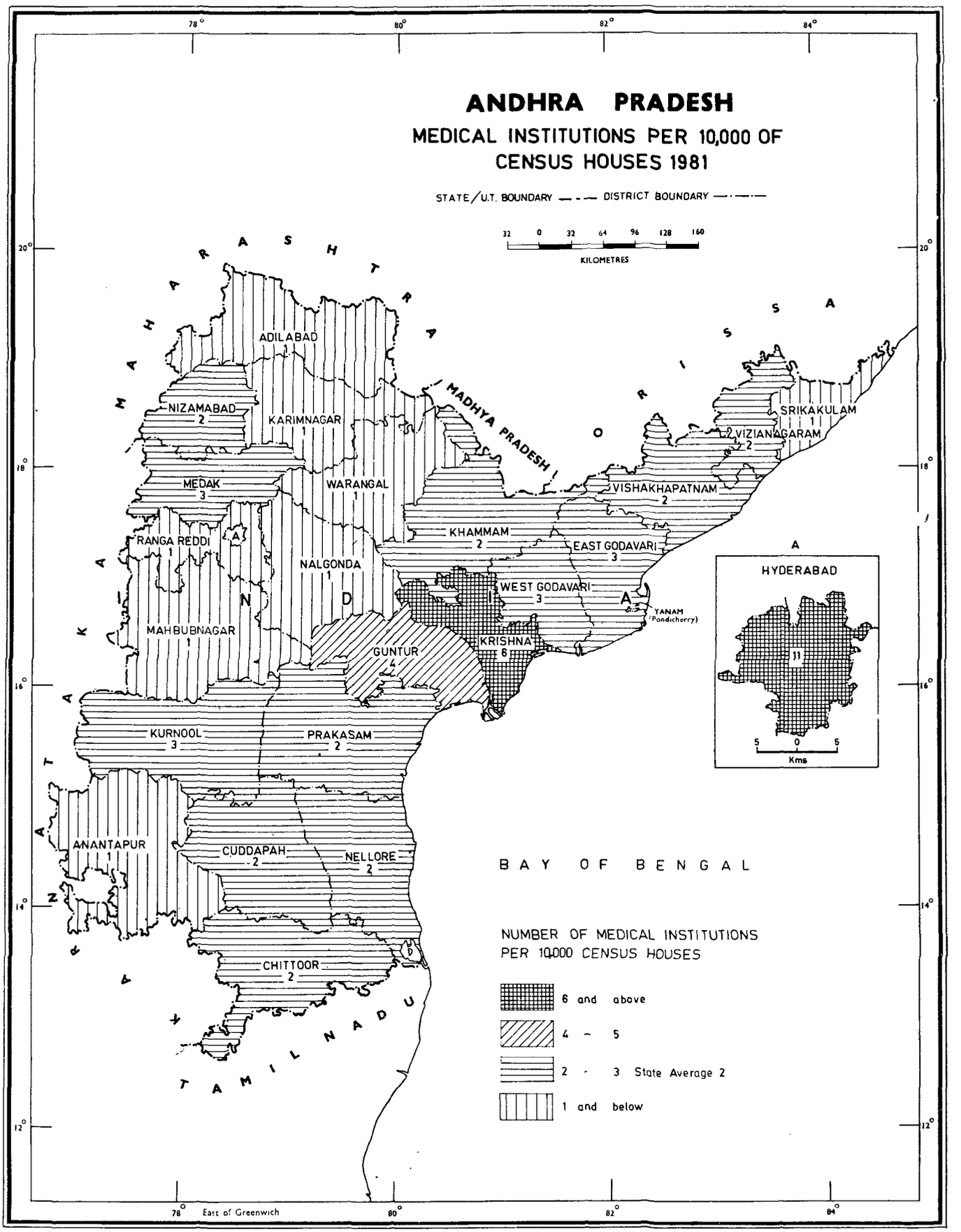
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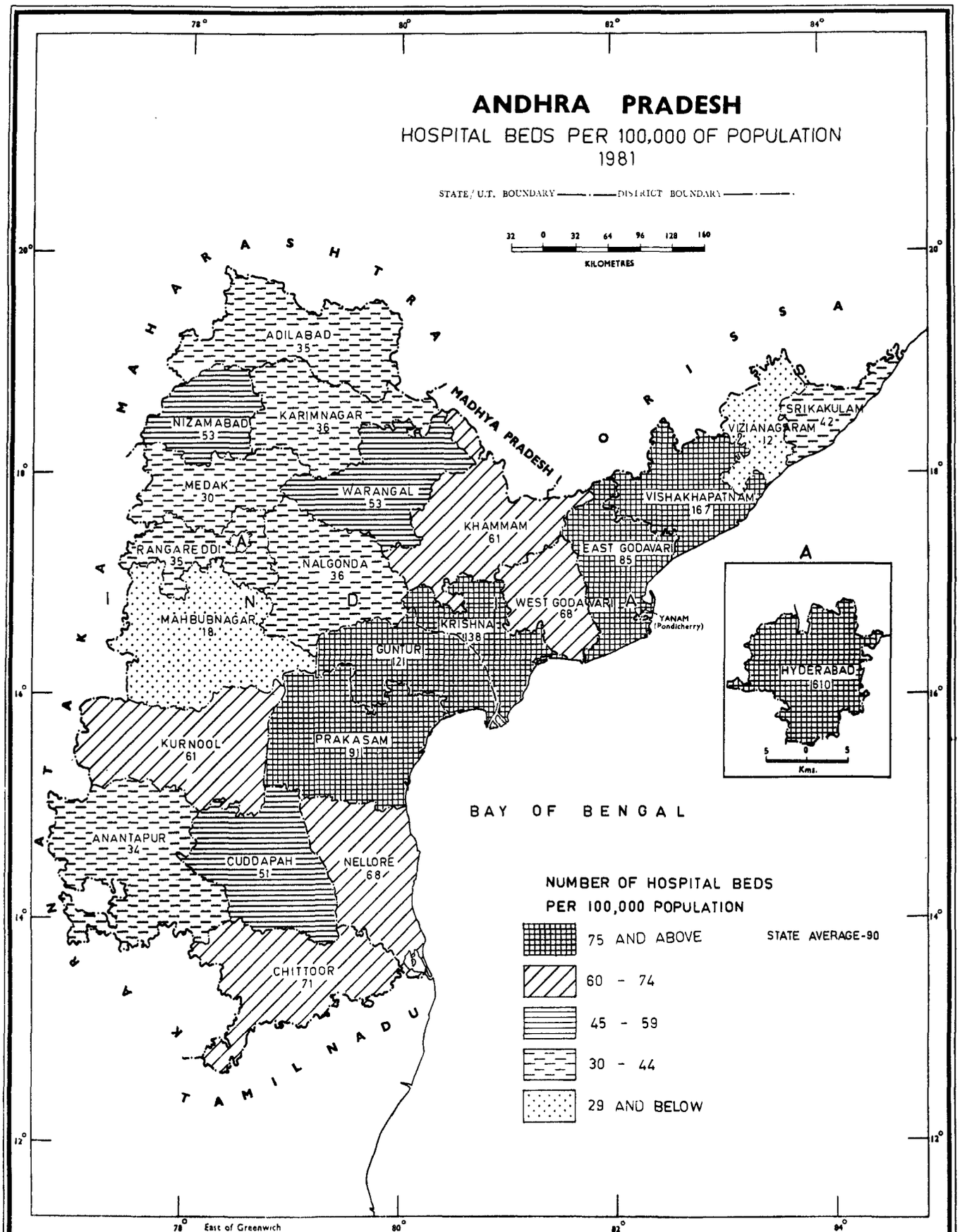
MAP NO. 96



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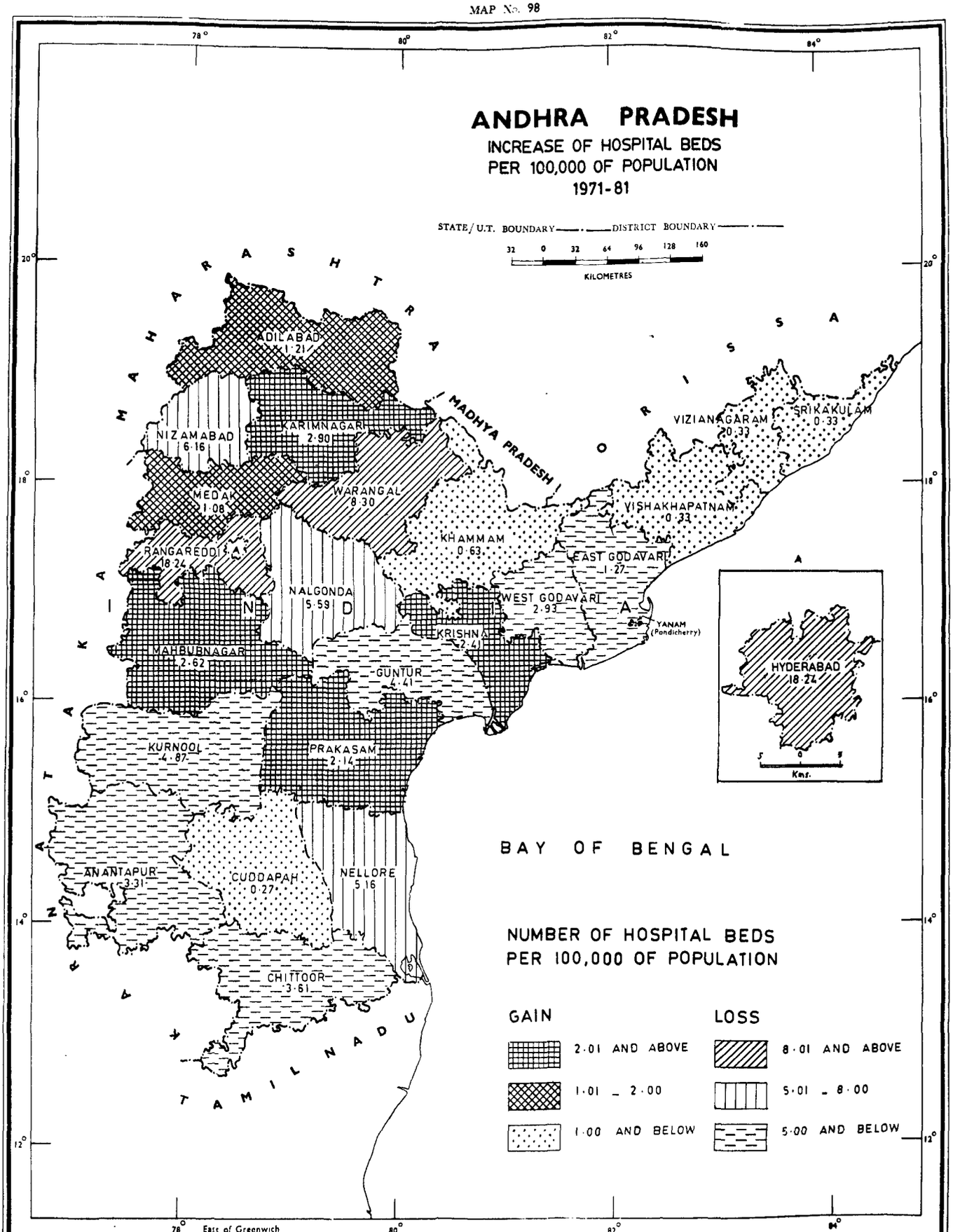
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MAP No. 97



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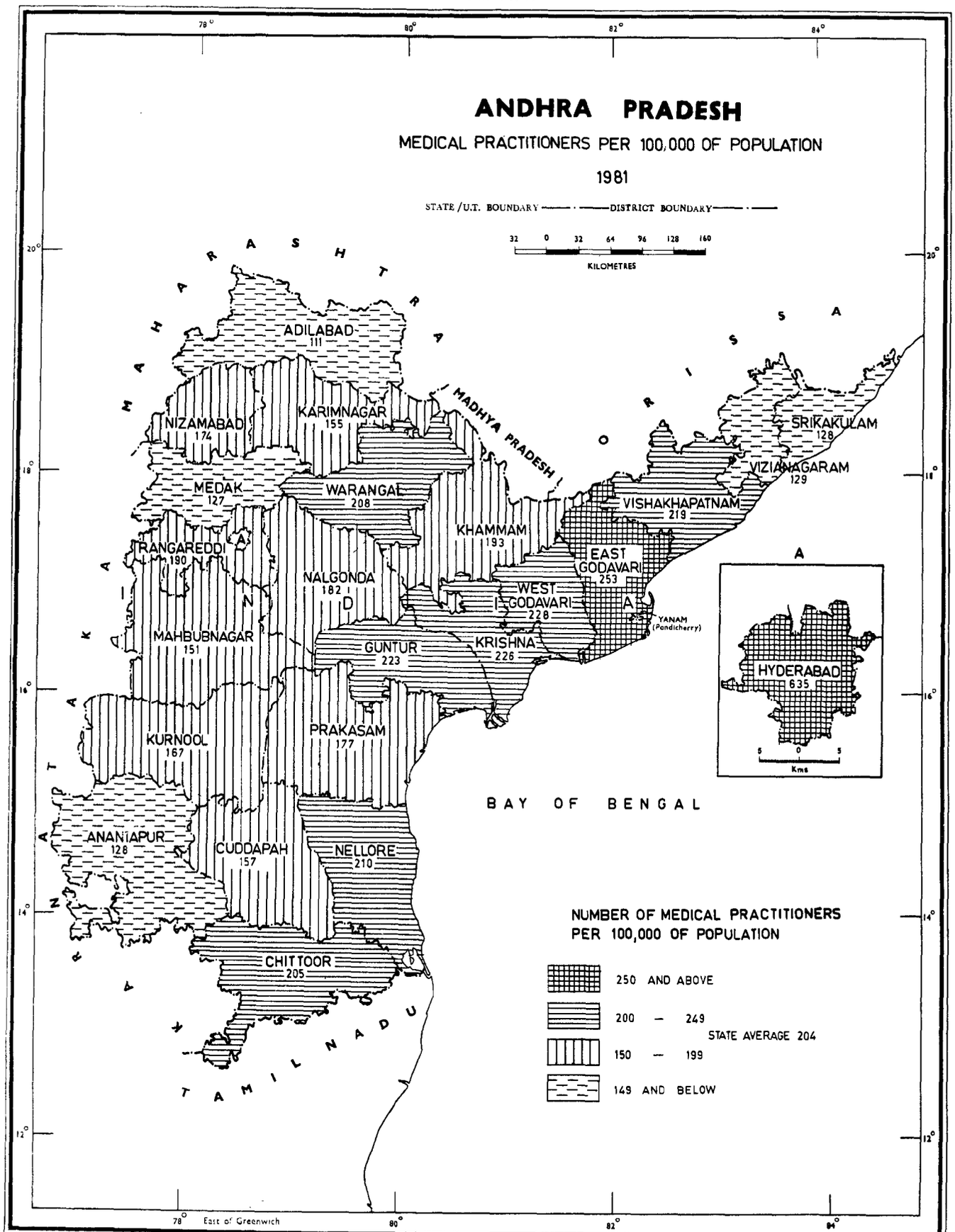
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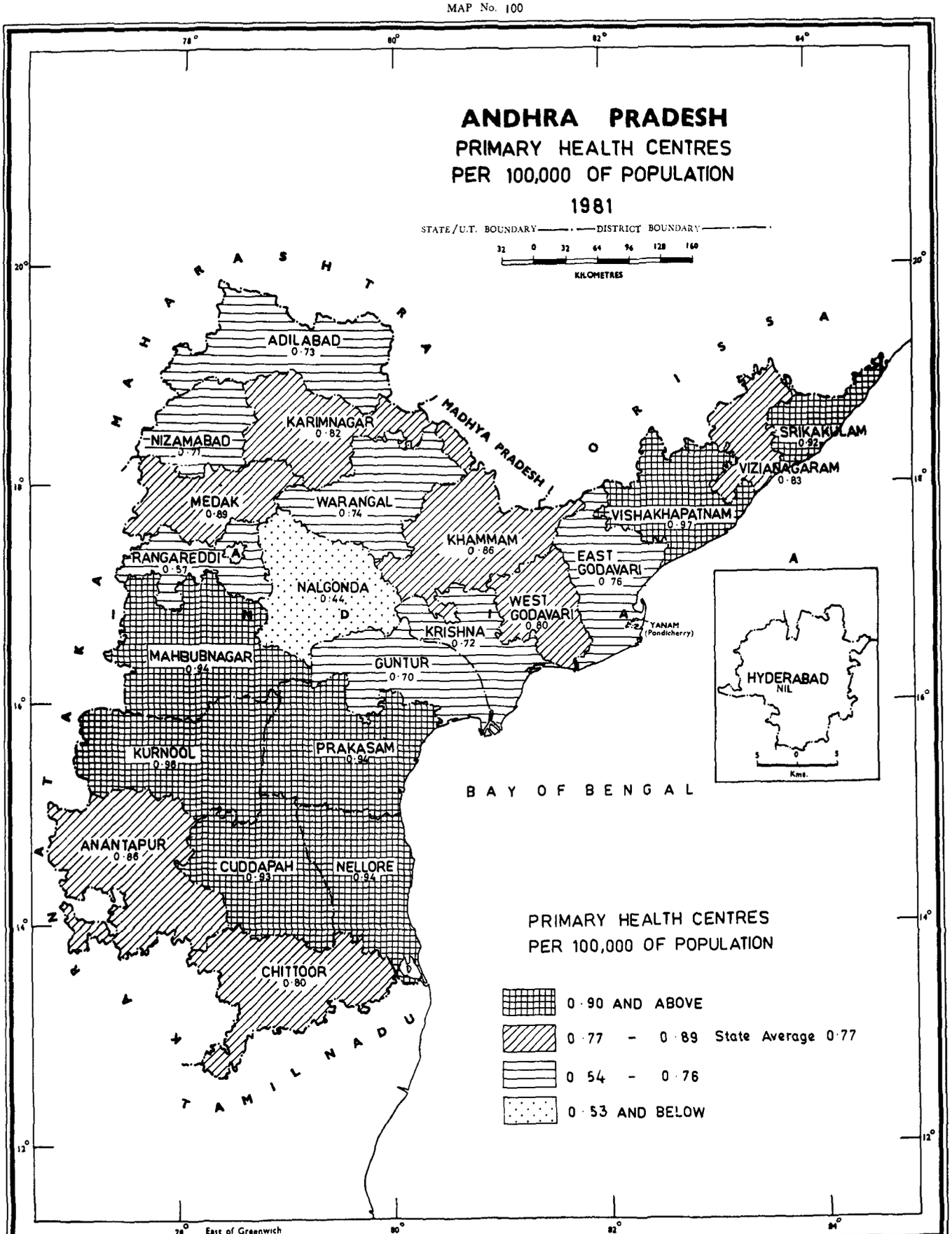
MAP No. 99



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PART–2

ANALYSIS OF MAPS

MAP 1

POSITION OF ANDHRA PRADESH IN INDIA, 1981

Andhra Pradesh State is situated between 12° 38' and 19° 55' north latitude and 76° 45' and 84° 45' east longitude. The location of Andhra Pradesh State is shown distinctly by shading the area covered with hatching in the map of the Indian union. It is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the north by Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra states and mostly with Karnataka state on the west while Tamil Nadu state lies on its southern boundary.

Andhra Pradesh State with an area of 275,068.0 sq. kms. and a population of 53,549,673 persons is the largest among the four southern states both in area and population and it ranks fifth among the States in India both in population and area. It covers 8.37% of the total area of the country and 7.82% of its population.

On account of geographical location, Andhra Pradesh State has some significance among the states in India, as it is centrally located serving as a link between the southern, eastern and northern parts of the country. The Godavari and Krishna rivers traversing through almost the entire breadth of the State, provide irrigation to large tracts of land and are great sources for generation of Hydro-electric power in the State. There are altogether about 34 major as well as minor rivers and streams in the state. The river Godavari, 1,450 kms. long is the longest and broadest river in south India and river Krishna is the second longest river which is about 1,300 Kms. long. Andhra Pradesh state stands second only to Uttar Pradesh in net area irrigated in the country. The major food crop raised in the State is rice which is the staple food of the people in the state. Production of rice in the state accounts for 70.17% of the total food grains produced in the state and constitutes 13.09% of total rice production in the country during 1980-81. Tobacco and dry chillies among the commercial crops and groundnut and caster seed among the oil seeds are the crops whose production in the state is quite significant at All-India level.

Andhra Pradesh state stands as the largest single producer of baryte, ball clay, slate and vermiculate in the production of minerals. Mica (crude) quartz and sand are other important minerals produced in the state. Coal is also mined in large quantities in the state though its share is small in the country's production.

Andhra Pradesh is not developed industrially when compared to the neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Lack of sufficient infra structural facilities like electricity is the main reason for this relative backwardness of the state industrially.

Source: Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh 1982 published by the Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of A.P. (1985). Table 28.5 pp 402-3 (comparative statistics). Net irrigated area: All India 379.61 hectares: Uttar Pradesh 88.92 hectares; Andhra Pradesh 36.55 hectares (1978-79 provisional).

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

This map illustrates the administrative divisions of the state i.e., the districts and the taluks. It shows clearly the state, district and taluk boundaries and the taluk headquarters symbolically as shown in the index to the map.

At the 1971 Census, there were 21 districts in Andhra Pradesh. Some changes have occurred in the internal set up of the State during the decade 1971-81. Two new districts by name Vizianagaram and Rangareddi were formed some time before the 1981 Census.

Vizianagaram district was carved out of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts in the year 1979. Entire 3 taluks of Salur, Bobbili, Parvathipuram and 122 villages of Cheepurupalle taluk of Srikakulam District, vide G.O. Ms. No. 700, Revenue (U) dated 18th May, 1979, issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the entire taluk of Vizianagaram, 86 villages of Srungavarapukota taluk, 89 villages of Bheemunipatnam taluk, and 122 villages of Gajapathinagaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district vide G.O. Ms. No. 799 Revenue (U) dated 18th May, 1979 issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted the new district of Vizianagaram.

Rangareddi district has been formed by carving out some portions of Hyderabad Urban taluk and the remaining taluks of Hyderabad district on 15th August, 1978 vide G.O. Ms. No. 1391 Revenue (U) dated 11th August, 1978 issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

In addition to this, 14 villages from Srikalahasti taluk of Chittoor district with an area of 1,184 Sq. kms. were transferred to Naidupet taluk of Nellore district on 1.12.1979 vide G.O. Ms. No. 1384 Rev. (U) dated 28th November, 1979 issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Some more changes are effected by carving out several new taluks from the taluks of the same district or from the taluks of other districts of the State.

According to the 1971 Census, there were 21 districts and 195 taluks in the State, whereas by 1981 Census, there are 23 districts with 316 taluks. Thus 121 new taluks have sprung up after 1971 Census. The distribution of taluks districtwise with comparative picture at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses is clearly brought out in the following statement.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of taluks in 1971	Number of newly sprung up taluks in 1981	Number added or transferred taluks	Total Number of taluks at 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	11	7	(–)4	14
2	Vizianagaram	—	5	(+)7	12
3	Visakhapatnam	11	6	(–)3	14
4	East Godavari	14	5	—	19
5	West Godavari	8	6	—	14
6	Krishna	10	8	—	18
7	Guntur	8	13	—	21
8	Prakasam	9	8	—	17
9	Nellore	9	6	—	15
10	Chittoor	11	4	—	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Cuddapah	9	3	—	12
12	Anantapur	11	6	—	17
13	Kurnool	11	2	—	13
14	Mahbubnagar	12	1	—	13
15	Rangareddi	—	3	(+)8	11
16	Hyderabad	9	4	(–)9	4
17	Medak	8	3	—	11
18	Nizamabad	7	2	—	9
19	Adilabad	10	1	—	11
20	Karimnagar	7	7	—	14
21	Warangal	6	9	—	15
22	Khammam	7	5	—	12
23	Nalgonda	7	8	—	15

The State comprised of three natural regions, which can be distinguished with one another from their historical, cultural and economic backgrounds. The Coastal Andhra region consists of 9 districts viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore districts. The four districts viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur are having rich fertile lands that are served by the Godavari and Krishna irrigation system. The Rayalaseema region consists of four districts viz., Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool which are poorly developed and are very often subjected to frequent droughts. The Telangana region comprises of 10 districts viz., Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda which are not as developed as coastal districts except Hyderabad where the State capital is located.

The district administration is headed by Collector and the taluks are under the supervision of the Tahsildars.

The following statement shows the 1981 population for districts and taluks in the State.

Sl. No.	Name of the District/Taluk	Population	Headquarters
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH		**53,549,673**	
1.	Srikakulam	1,959,352	Srikakulam
1	Ichchapuram	111,405	
2	Sompeta	173,557	
3	Palasa	109,309	

1	2	3	4
4	Pathapatnam	178,028	
5	Tekkali	132,413	
6	Kotabommali	113,071	
7	Narasannapet	101,576	
8	Srikakulam	185,304	
9	Amadalavalasa	127,610	
10	Hiramandalam	99,406	
11	Palakonda	188,105	
12	Rajam	180,452	
13	Ponduru	146,020	
14	Ranasthalam	113,096	
2.	Vizianagaram	1,804,196	Vizianagaram
1	Kurupam	74,673	
2	Parvathipuram	206,401	
3	Salur	184,288	
4	Bobbili	201,172	
5	Badangi	111,361	
6	Cheepurupalle	138,323	
7	Gajapathinagaram	149,091	
8	Nellimarla	112,261	
9	Bhogapuram	137,278	
10	Vizianagaram	231,996	
11	Srungavarapukota	130,970	
12	Viyyampeta	126,382	
3.	Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	Visakhapatnam
1	Chintapalle	106,802	
2	Paderu	163,048	
3	Araku	87,290	
4	Chodavaram	135,475	
5	Madugula	78,558	
6	Narasapatnam	159,819	
7	Kotauratla	140,692	
8	Nakkapalle	156,828	
9	Yellamanchili	158,969	

1	2	3	4
10	Anakapalle	219,872	
11	K. Kotapadu	134,581	
12	Sabbavaram	99,998	
13	Visakhapatnam	775,549	
14	Bheemunipatnam	158,993	
4.	East Godavari	3,701,040	Kakinada
1	Rampachodavaram	64,440	
2	Yellavaram	95,788	
3	Prathipadu	193,700	
4	Tuni	180,109	
5	Pithapuram	216,331	
6	Peddapuram	118,846	
7	Rangampet	154,112	
8	Korukonda	176,475	
9	Rajahmundry	423,524	
10	Rayavaram	156,250	
11	Kakinada	445,107	
12	Tallarevu	166,000	
13	Ramachandrapuram	151,188	
14	Alamur	203,345	
15	Kothapeta	166,941	
16	Mummidivaram	171,397	
17	Amalapuram	304,175	
18	P. Gannavaram	147,132	
19	Razole	166,180	
5.	West Godavari	2,873,958	Eluru
1	Polavaram	174,555	
2	Chintalapudi	174,078	
3	Eluru	314,283	
4	Bhimadole	139,709	
5	Tadepalligudem	213,782	
6	Gopalapuram	126,562	
7	Kovvur	242,638	
8	Tanuku	250,087	
9	Ganapavaram	156,274	

1	2	3	4
	10 Akiveedu	181,233	
	11 Bheemavaram	247,415	
	12 Penumantra	193,646	
	13 Poduru	233,043	
	14 Narsapur	226,653	
6.	Krishna	3,048,463	Machilipatnam
	1 Jaggayyapet	100,720	
	2 Nandigama	147,102	
	3 Kanchikacherla	102,261	
	4 Mylavaram	144,603	
	5 Tiruvur	111,566	
	6 Vissannapet	119,173	
	7 Nuzvid	190,523	
	8 Gannavaram	132,645	
	9 Vijayawada	717,703	
	10 Vuyyuru	123,429	
	11 Gudivada	179,713	
	12 Mandavalli	69,633	
	13 Kaikalur	145,488	
	14 Bantumilli	89,720	
	15 Pamarru	101,383	
	16 Movva	134,123	
	17 Bandar	276,134	
	18 Divi	162,544	
7.	Guntur	3,434,724	Guntur
	1 Macherla	137,229	
	2 Palnad	111,610	
	3 Piduguralla	145,370	
	4 Rajupalem	134,016	
	5 Talluru	120,513	
	6 Tadikonda	117,467	
	7 Mangalagiri	161,253	
	8 Emani	126,116	

1	2	3	4
9	Tenali	270,700	
10	Amruthalur	84,701	
11	Repalle	157,918	
12	Pallapatla	136,633	
13	Bapatla	190,374	
14	Ponnur	163,799	
15	Prathipadu	104,440	
16	Guntur	527,654	
17	Sattenapalle	140,001	
18	Chilakaluripet	211,361	
19	Narasaraopet	204,919	
20	Ipur	83,648	
21	Vinukonda	105,002	
8.	Prakasam	2,329,571	Ongole
1	Yerragondapalem	97,775	
2	Darsi	104,241	
3	Addanki	158,874	
4	Santhamaguluru	133,399	
5	Parchur	145,621	
6	Chirala	246,057	
7	Ongole	238,623	
8	Maddipadu	125,545	
9	Podili	97,093	
10	Tarlupadu	95,596	
11	Markapur	124,625	
12	Bestavaripeta	97,764	
13	Giddalur	128,186	
14	Pamur	81,785	
15	Kanigiri	121,449	
16	Kondapi	148,573	
17	Kandukur	184,365	
9.	Nellore	2,014,879	Nellore
1	Udayagiri	111,727	
2	Atmakur	131,384	

1	2	3	4
3	Vinjamur	104,637	
4	Kavali	174,966	
5	Butchireddipalem	140,811	
6	Kovur	136,271	
7	Indukurpet	123,999	
8	Nellore	330,648	
9	Podalakur	93,482	
10	Rapur	76,311	
11	Venkatagiri	114,676	
12	Gudur	165,162	
13	Vakadu	94,348	
14	Naidupet	110,519	
15	Sullurpet	105,938	
10.	Chittoor	2,737,316	Chittoor
1	Thamballapalle	133,854	
2	Madanapalle	213,716	
3	Vayalpad	141,940	
4	Chinagottigallu	148,908	
5	Chandragiri	360,302	
6	Srikalahasti	130,268	
7	Thottambedu	99,298	
8	Satyavedu	125,127	
9	Puttur	246,893	
10	Nagari	109,780	
11	Chittoor	324,627	
12	Bangarupalem	153,192	
13	Punganur	243,743	
14	Palmaner	169,061	
15	Kuppam	136,607	
11.	Cuddapah	1,933,304	Cuddapah
1	Jammalamadugu	96,459	
2	Proddatur	290,379	
3	Badvel	171,069	
4	Sidhout	111,774	

1	2	3	4
	5 Cuddapah	315,432	
	6 Kamalapuram	112,190	
	7 Muddanur	75,348	
	8 Pulivendla	174,428	
	9 Lakkireddipalle	109,252	
	10 Rayachoti	200,624	
	11 Rajampet	116,170	
	12 Kodur	160,179	
12.	Anantapur	2,548,012	Anantapur
	1 Rayadurg	107,603	
	2 Kanekal	87,333	
	3 Uravakonda	111,811	
	4 Gooty	234,530	
	5 Tadpatri	222,667	
	6 Singanamala	126,188	
	7 Anantapur	240,269	
	8 Kalyandurg	87,276	
	9 Kambadur	105,615	
	10 Chennekothapalle	88,584	
	11 Dharmavaram	130,408	
	12 Penukonda	101,000	
	13 Madakasira	177,658	
	14 Hindupur	262,083	
	15 Nallamada	155,171	
	16 Kadiri	208,328	
	17 Sri Satya Sai	101,488	
13.	Kurnool	2,407,299	Kurnool
	1 Adoni	257,518	
	2 Yemmiganur	153,641	
	3 Kodumur	117,619	
	4 Kurnool	335,837	
	5 Nandikotkur	149,481	
	6 Atmakur	157,339	
	7 Nandyal	247,175	
	8 Allagadda	197,714	
	9 Koilkuntla	145,002	

1	2	3	4
10	Banaganapalle	85,142	
11	Dhone	228,215	
12	Pattikonda	192,790	
13	Alur	139,826	
14.	Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	Mahbubnagar
1	Kodangal	205,761	
2	Makthal	188,644	
3	Mahbubnagar	203,903	
4	Jadcherla	132,298	
5	Shadnagar	171,363	
6	Kalvakurthi	247,636	
7	Nagarkurnool	224,812	
8	Wanaparthi	232,799	
9	Atmakur	153,860	
10	Gadwal	202,987	
11	Alampur	152,249	
12	Kollapur	186,940	
13	Achampet	141,367	
15.	Rangareddi	1,582,062	Hyderabad
1	Medchal	151,577	
2	Marpally	99,836	
3	Hayathnagar	199,533	
4	Ibrahimpatnam	110,628	
5	Maheswaram	74,682	
6	Rajendranagar	166,541	
7	Chevella	137,176	
8	Vicarabad	119,311	
9	Tandur	143,005	
10	Pargi	153,482	
11	Vallabhanagar	226,291	
16.	Hyderabad	2,260,702	Hyderabad
1	Golconda	Entire taluk is included in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	

1	2	3	4
	2 Secunderabad	144,287	
	3 Mushirabad	13,234	
	4 Charminar	9,693	
17.	Medak	1,807,139	Sangareddy
	1 Narayankhed	141,624	
	2 Andole	229,116	
	3 Medak	85,384	
	4 Ramayampet	163,992	
	5 Dubbak	141,539	
	6 Siddipet	165,946	
	7 Gajwel	203,945	
	8 Narsapur	169,685	
	9 Sangareddy	181,498	
	10 Sadasivpet	104,774	
	11 Zahirabad	219,636	
18.	Nizamabad	1,679,683	Nizamabad
	1 Armur	196,977	
	2 Bheemgal	166,283	
	3 Nizamabad	424,567	
	4 Bodhan	244,180	
	5 Madnur	102,835	
	6 Banswada	157,412	
	7 Yellareddy	125,815	
	8 Kamareddy	131,706	
	9 Domakonda	129,908	
19.	Adilabad	1,639,003	Adilabad
	1 Adilabad	194,974	
	2 Utnur	119,324	
	3 Wankadi	54,916	
	4 Asifabad	130,066	
	5 Sirpur	202,366	
	6 Chinnur	132,885	

1	2	3	4
	7 Lakshettipet	252,360	
	8 Khanapur	82,313	
	9 Boath	108,539	
	10 Nirmal	217,225	
	11 Mudhole	144,035	
20.	Karimnagar	2,436,323	Karimnagar
	1 Mahadevpur	74,333	
	2 Manthani	69,151	
	3 Peddapalle	311,570	
	4 Huzurabad	192,316	
	5 Bheemadevarapalle	178,815	
	6 Sultanabad	153,119	
	7 Mallial	133,621	
	8 Jagtial	220,505	
	9 Metpalli	241,049	
	10 Vemulawada	175,523	
	11 Gangadhara	123,394	
	12 Karimnagar	239,409	
	13 Husnabad	136,718	
	14 Sirsilla	186,800	
21.	Warangal	2,300,295	Warangal
	1 Chityal	96,806	
	2 Parkal	162,987	
	3 Mulug	108,824	
	4 Eturnagaram	65,701	
	5 Gudur	102,822	
	6 Narasampet	152,997	
	7 Warangal (Urban)	360,650	
	8 Warangal (Rural)	167,289	
	9 Ghanpur	145,261	
	10 Cheriyal	147,904	
	11 Jangaon	138,831	
	12 Kodakondla	109,025	
	13 Wardhannapet	158,773	

1	2	3	4
	14 Maripeda	153,121	
	15 Mahbubabad	229,304	
22.	Khammam	1,751,574	Khammam
	1 Nugur	69,409	
	2 Bhadrachalam	146,449	
	3 Bhoorgampadu	72,818	
	4 Mangoor	89,153	
	5 Sudimalla	120,035	
	6 Yellandu	113,118	
	7 Kothagudem	265,097	
	8 Aswaraopet	92,153	
	9 Sathupalli	136,838	
	10 Madhira	197,198	
	11 Khammam	279,972	
	12 Thirumalayapalem	169,334	
23.	Nalgonda	2,279,685	Nalgonda
	1 Yadagirigutta	123,896	
	2 Bhongir	167,961	
	3 Ramannapet	142,122	
	4 Mothukur	116,204	
	5 Thungathurthi	132,466	
	6 Suryapet	219,016	
	7 Nakrekal	127,952	
	8 Chandur	96,003	
	9 Nalgonda	197,051	
	10 Nampalli	93,840	
	11 Devarakonda	179,084	
	12 Nidamanur	141,990	
	13 Miryalguda	188,099	
	14 Huzurnagar	147,918	
	15 Kodad	206,083	

MAP 3

CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1971-1981

This map shows yearwise inter-district and inter-taluk territorial changes occurred during the decade 1971-1981. The changes that took place in each year have been depicted in different colours as shown in the legend to the map.

The territories of the State underwent major changes during the decade 1971-1981, because of the inter-district transfers during the 1971-1981 i.e., the formation of Rangareddi and Vizianagaram districts and transfer of some villages from Chittoor district to Nellore district. Some inter state disputed villages are also shown in the map.

Formation of Rangareddi District

This district was formed on the 15th of August, 1978 by carving out some portions of Hyderabad urban taluk and the merger of rural and urban areas of the remaining taluks of Hyderabad district vide G.O. Ms. No. 1391 Revenue (U) dated 11th August, 1978 issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The following are the taluks transferred from Hyderabad district to Rangareddi district. (1) The entire taluk of Medchal, (2) Hyderabad East, (3) Ibrahimpatnam, (4) Hyderabad West, (5) Chevella, (6) Pargi, (7) Tandur, (8) Vicarabad and18 villages of Hyderabad urban taluk.

Formation of Vizianagaram District

This district was formed on 1st June 1979 by carving and combining some taluks (fully or partly) from Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. From Srikakulam the entire taluks of Salur, Bobbili, Parvathipuram and 112 villages of Cheepurupalle taluk are transferred to Vizianagaram district on Ist June 1979 vide G.O. Ms. No. 700 Revenue (U) dated 18th May, 1979 issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

From Visakhapatnam district, the entire Vizianagaram taluk, 86 villages of Srungavarapukota taluk, 89 villages of Bheemunipatnam taluk and 122 villages of Gajapathinagaram taluk were transferred to Vizianagaram district on Ist June 1979 vide G.O. Ms. No. 799 Revenue (U) dated 18th May, 1979 issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. In addition to these, there are two more taluks affected by transfer of 14 villages of Srikalahasti taluk of Chittoor district to Naidupet taluk of Nellore district on 1-12-1979 vide G.O. Ms. No. 1384 Revenue (U) dated 28th November, 1979 issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

There is a group of villages called Kotia group of villages lying in the Agency portion of Salur taluk of Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Orissa laid claim to these villages stating that these villages are in the administrative control of Pottangi police station of Koraput district. Hence Orissa Government filed a suit in the Supreme Court. As the decision is pending in the Supreme Court, both the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa states have conducted enumeration at the instance of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

The jurisdiction of Manikyapatnam hamlet of Singupuram of Sompeta taluk of Srikakulam district is also under dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa State Governments. Orissa Government contends that the Manikyapatnam village is under the control of Sarbandha Police Station of Ganjam district. The settlement has not been done by the Supreme Court. Therefore the enumeration for 1981 Census has been carried out through the Census agencies of both the Governments. The details pertaining to the changes in administrative boundaries during 1971-1981 for the districts and taluks are given in the fly leaf to table A. 1 of Part II A—General Population Tables of Andhra Pradesh.

MAP 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

This map shows the important physical features of Andhra Pradesh. The variations in altitude are represented by six ranges of metres above the mean sea level, viz, (i) less than 75 metres, (ii) 75 to less than 150 metres, (iii) 150 to less than 300 metres, (iv) 300 to less than 600 metres, (v) 600 to less than 1200 metres and (vi) 1200 metres and above. Andhra Pradesh is having hills ranging upto 1200 metres of height and are situated mostly in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts, through which river Sileru, a tributary of the mighty river Godavari passes and descends to the plains in these districts.

Andhra Pradesh can be broadly 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, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts constitute the northern portion of the narrow coastal plains having an altitude between 75 and 150 metres. The northern parts of this region are dotted with outliers of the Eastern ghats where the altitude is between 300 and 600 metres. The central plain which is the broadest, comprises East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts. The coast for several kilometres inland is largely fringed with mangrove swamp or sand dunes rising to 30-50 feet. The Krishna and Godavari deltas have conspicuous characteristics in the State. The narrow coastal plain in the south is occupied by Prakasam and Nellore districts, with low peneplains of Archaean gneisses and schists, sandy or lateritic in nature and largely covered with scrub bushes. In this region, the great salt water lagoon of Pulicate is situated.

(ii) The Eastern ghats are a series of detached hill ranges of heterogenious 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 scraps of Erramalai/Seshachalam/Palakonda hills, raising to an altitude of about 900 metres and forming a very fine scrap over looking 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 Tungabhadra valleys lie at an altitude of 300 to 450 metres below the rugged break of slope down from the Mysore plateau. To the northwest, the watershed between the Bhima and the Godavari is a great swelling upland reaching an altitude of 720 metres in certain places.

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 (southwest and north-east) and are of perenial type. The other rivers of lesser importance are the Penner, Vamsadhara and Nagavali.

The Godavari is the largest river of the peninsular India. It has a total length of 937 miles (1,507 kms.) and has a catchment area of 1,21,500 sq. miles (3,14,685 sq. kms.). It rises in the western ghats at Triambak near Nasik in Maharashtra State and enters Andhra Pradesh near Basar in Adilabad district. The river flows a length of 450 miles (724 kms.) in the State and has a catchment area of 30,500 sq. miles (78,995 sq. kms.). 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 feet 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 Razole respectively. On its way the Godavari receives several important tributaries like Manjira, Maneru, Pranahita, Indravathi 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, Karnataka and enters Andhra Pradesh in Makthal taluk in 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 (1,287 sq. kms.) and its catchment area is 97,050 sq. miles (2,51,360 sq. kms.). It flows through a length of 450 miles in the State and the catchment area including that of Tungabhadra is 74,600 sq. miles (1,93,214 sq. kms.) 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 (24 kms.) from Divi island and then finally flows into the sea. Its chief tributaries are the Dindi, Musi, Paleru and Muneru. Other less important tributaries of the river are Koyna, Varuna, 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 Karnataka and joining together just below Shimoga (Karnataka state).

The Penner river rises in Kolar district of Karnataka State. After running 25 miles (40 kms.) through that state, it enters Andhra Pradesh in Anantapur district and passes through Cuddapah and Nellore districts. It joins the sea at Utukur 18 miles (29 kms.) from Nellore. It has no delta worth the name. Its important tributaries are the Jayamangala, Chitravati, Kunderu, Papaghni and the Sagileru.

The Vamsadhara rises in Jeypore (Orissa State) and after running 60 miles (100 kms.) in that state, it enters Andhra Pradesh near Pathapatnam in Srikakulam district. Its total length is 140 miles (225 kms.) and catchment area is 4,400 sq. miles (11,396 sq. kms.).

The Nagavali (Langulya) rises in Rayaghad (Orissa State) and flows through Srikakulam district after flowing a distance of 60 miles (100 kms.). Its length in Andhra Pradesh is about 70 miles (115 kms.). It joins the sea at Mofusbandar in Srikakulam district.

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 Krishna deltas on either side leaving a body of sea water in the middle. It is very shallow and eliptical in shape with an area of nearly 100 sq. miles (259 sq. kms.) during the monsoon.

This note is reproduced from 1961 and 1971 Part IX State Atlas volume of Andhra Pradesh after revisions.

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map shows normal monthly and annual rainfall in Andhra Pradesh. Isohyetal lines have been drawn at suitable intervals and the spaces between two isohyetal lines have been shown by various shades of colour indicating high to low annual normal rainfall. The monthly distribution of rainfall has also been depicted for the selected meteorological stations by drawing vertical bars. The rainfall data have been compiled by the meteorological department, Hyderabad. The map has been drawn on the basis of the observations recorded by the 19 meteorological stations spread over in Andhra Pradesh. The annual normals have been worked out by taking 50 years averages from 1931 to 1980 for most of the stations.

Andhra Pradesh on an average receives an annual rainfall of about 90 cms. during the months of June to September and most of the rains occurred by south-west monsoon. The maximum normal annual rainfall of 110.17 cms. was recorded at meteorological station Kakinada in the coastal Andhra region, while the minimum of 55.79 cms. was reported from the Anantapur station in Rayalaseema region -an arid zone. The region which receives the maximum rainfall in the state lies in the north-eastern border of the state along the forest belt covering Telangana and Coastal Andhra. The rainfall shows declining tendency as we move from north-east to south-west. Most of the areas of Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions receive fairly good rains, while the Rayalaseema region receives less rainfall.

The following statement gives the normal annual rainfall for 19 stations of meteorological department.

	Name of the Station	District	Normal annual rainfall in mms.
1	Anantapur	Anantapur	557.9
2	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	789.9
3	Gannavaram	Krishna	977.7
4	Hanumakonda	Warangal	915.0
5	Kakinada	East Godavari	1,101.7
6	Khammam	Khammam	1,023.2
7	Nellore	Nellore	1,035.6
8	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	1,052.3
9	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	Hyderabad	800.6
10	Kurnool	Kurnool	709.5
11	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam	1,020.9
12	Machilipatnam	Krishna	1,050.5
13	Ongole	Ongole	891.5
14	Rentachintala	Guntur	694.0
15	Ramagundam	Karimnagar	1,094.9
16	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	975.3
17	Nidadavolu	West Godavari	1,071.8
18	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	940.3
19	Arogyavaram	Chittoor	754.5

MAP 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURES

These maps show the normal monthly and annual maximum and minimum mean temperatures. Isotherm lines have been drawn at suitable intervals of temperature. The area between two isotherm lines has been shaded in colour of different depths indicating high to low temperatures. These data have been obtained from climatological tables compiled by the Indian meteorological department. The normal annual mean maximum and minimum temperatures worked out for the 19 meteorological stations of the state are plotted on the maps for drawing isotherm lines. The normals are mostly based on the observations of 50 years. The annual mean has been calculated from the daily maximum and minimum temperature readings.

Rentachintala station of Guntur district recorded the highest maximum annual mean temperature of 34.9° C closely followed by Cuddapah and Ramagundam of Karimnagar district. The lowest annual mean maximum temperature (30.4° C) has been recorded at Arogyavaram station of Chittoor district.

The minimum annual mean normal temperature ranges between 19.7° C at Arogyavaram and 24.4° C at Nellore and Ongole.

A close study of the map reveals that a maximum temperature belts depicting various ranges of temperatures lie in layers—the inner most layer located in the lower mid part of the state constituting the hotest zone of the state. The temperature starts tapering off as the layers unfold themselves reaching the borders of the state. Most area of the state stretching from north down to south lies in the annual normal maximum temperature range of 32 to 34° C.

An entirely different picture emerges when the mean minimum annual temperature is studied. The zones depicting various ranges of minimum temperature are formed in various strips showing descending temperature as one moves from east coast to west. The largest area of the state falls in the minimum temperature range of 22 to 23° C.

The following statement gives the annual normal mean maximum and minimum daily temperatures for the 19 meteorological stations in the state.

Meteorological Stations		Annual normal mean daily temperature in centigrade	
		Maximum	Minimum
1		2	3
1	Anantapur	33.5	22.2
2	Cuddapah	34.5	23.8
3	Gannavaram	33.5	23.5
4	Hanumakonda	33.5	22.2
5	Kakinada	32.4	23.8
6	Khammam	34.0	23.1
7	Nellore	34.0	24.4
8	Nizamabad	33.6	21.2
9	Hyderabad	31.9	20.2
10	Kurnool	34.1	22.1
11	Kalingapatnam	31.1	23.0
12	Machilipatnam	31.8	23.5
13	Ongole	33.4	24.4
14	Rentachintala	34.9	23.5
15	Ramagundam	34.4	22.2
16	Visakhapatnam	32.4	23.7
17	Nidadavolu	32.8	23.0
18	Mahbubnagar	32.5	21.3
19	Arogyavaram	30.4	19.7

MAP 7

SOILS

This map depicts the different types of soils that are found in Andhra Pradesh. The soils found in Andhra Pradesh have been categorised into eleven types each depicted by a separate shade as shown in the legend to the map. The soils are formed out of rocks under the continued influence of different climatic conditions. The soils may be sedentary or transported. Sedentary represents that type of soils which are found at the place where they are formed. Transported soils are brought by rivers and rain water and deposited away from the place at which they were found.

1 Red Sandy Soils

Red Sandy Soils are very extensive in the state. Mostly this type of soils can be seen in two belts. One belt envelopes most of the areas of the Telangana region and tapers off into the strip passing through coastal districts of Krishna, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram terminating in Srikakulam district of the State. The second belt stretches over almost the entire area of the three of the four districts of Rayalaseema region and two districts of coastal Andhra region-Prakasam and Nellore.

2 Deep Black Soils

These soils are found in two strip belts, one running just below along the northern border of the State and terminates in Khammam district, lying entirely in Telangana region. This belt lies along the passage of Godavari river and its tributary Pranahita. The second belt runs in a strip like fashion from west to east almost in the middle of the state starting from Mahbubnagar district and terminating in Guntur district. This belt lies along the passage of the Krishna river.

3 Mixed red and black soils

These soils also occur in substantial area of the state. They form small and big pockets. These are mainly available in Krishna district covering most part of it and also in Adilabad, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, Prakasam and in a very small patches in other districts.

4 Medium black soils

These soils form a small zone on the western border with Karnataka and Maharashtra states starting from Mahbubnagar district and terminating in Nizamabad district. These soils cover most parts of Nizamabad district and substantial to large parts in Rangareddi, Medak and Adilabad districts.

5 Red loamy soils

These soils mainly occur along northern border with Orissa State. The small belt runs from part of Srikakulam to part of Khammam district. The other small patch is found along the Karnataka border in Anantapur district and Chittoor district.

6 Laterite soils

These soils are found in parts of Medak, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Nellore and Prakasam districts of the State.

7 Deltaic alluvium soils

These soils occur in the deltaic region of the two great rivers Godavari and Krishna of the State where they drain into the Bay of Bengal. These are the most fertile soils found in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts of coastal Andhra region.

8 Coastal alluvium soils

These soils are found in narrow strips along north and south coast lines. In the north it mainly runs through parts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and in the southern part of Nellore district.

9 Coastal sandy soils

These soils occur in two small patches along the coast of West Godavari, Krishna and Prakasam districts.

10 Alluvium soils recent

These soils are found in a small patch in Chittoor district along the border of Tamil Nadu.

11 Salin soils

These soils occur in a very small area in Nizamabad and Krishna districts.

MAP 8

FORESTS

This map shows the forest tracts of Andhra Pradesh by types in each district. The forests have been classified in the following categories.

Classification as adopted by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh	Champion classification
1. Orissa Semi evergreen 2. Dry peninsular sal 3. Tropical dry evergreen	Tropical littoral and dry evergreen
4. Slightly moist	Tropical moist deciduous
5. Dry teak 6. Red sanders bearing 7. Southern dry mixed deciduous. 8. Dry deciduous scrub	Tropical dry deciduous
9. Southern thorn 10. Southern *euphorbia scrub*	Tropical dry thorn

Each of the above categories of forests is depicted by different colours as shown in the legend to the map.

An area of 6.5 million hectares is covered by the forests in the State which accounts for about one fourth of the total geographical area of the State. Andhra Pradesh ranks fourth among the States in India as far as the extent of forest area is concerned. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra are the other three States which have larger forest area in the country. Most of the forest areas lie in Telangana region which accounts for 45% of the total area under forests in the State. Coastal Andhra region constitutes only 30% while Rayalaseema region has the remaining 25% of the forest area of the State. The forests of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts account for most of the forests of Telangana region and about one third of the forest area of the State. These forests are among the richest ones in the State. Forests of Eastern ghats extending in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Coastal Andhra region, forests of Nallamalai hill range in Kurnool district and forests of Seshachalam hilly areas of Cuddapah and Chittoor districts of Rayalaseema region and other important contiguous forest catchments of the State. Broadly the following main types of forests are found in the State.

1. Tropical littoral and dry ever green forests

These forests cover 5% of the total forest area of the State. Littoral forests are mainly found at the mouths of rivers Godavari and Krishna. The main species are *avicennia, Ceriops, Sonneratia, Rhizophora mucronata, Lumvitz, era, racemosa, excoecaria agaliocha* etc.

The tropical evergreen forests are seen on the eastern sea coast mainly in Nellore district. The leaves of this type of forest have leathery shine. They ramain evergreen because of the high humidity of the Coastal climate. The main species of this type of forests are *memecylonedule, Maba buxifolia, Hemicycliasepiaria minusopshxandra* etc.

2. Tropical moist deciduous

This type of forest covers a sizeable area accounting for approximately about one fourth of the total area under forests in the State. They occur mainly in the eastern ghats where the annual rainfall exceeds 125 cms. The major species of this type of forests are *mango, jamun, konda tangedu, yerrakarra,* etc.

3. Tropical dry deciduous

This type of forest presents a considerable variation in vegetation, density and quality. Bulk of the forests of the State belonging to this category accounts for 45% of the forest area of the State. The districts of Telangana are mostly covered by this type of forests. The main species are *teak, maddi, yepi, chirumanu, billudu, anduk, sandla, chennangi,* etc. Teak is an important species in almost all the forests of Godavari valley and Krishna basin in Telangana region. It mainly occurs in the forests of Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts. It is also found in Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts. Teak is confined to a small area in Nallamalai hills of Kurnool district. Red sanders occur in the hill region of Chittoor and Cuddapah districts. Sal is another species found in Palakonda and Kurupam ranges of Srikakulam district.

4. Tropical dry thorn forests

These forests consist of mainly dwarf and medium sized trees of thorny growth like *acacias zizyphus, cassias, albizzias, randia*, etc. found on the outer edges of the hill slopes. These forests mostly occur in Guntur, Nalgonda and Anantapur districts. About one fourth of the total area of forests of the State is covered by thorny forests.

MAP 9

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

This map depicts the districtwise distribution of rural and urban population in the State. The rural population has been depicted by dots. Each dot, thus, represents, 10,000 persons. The towns and cities are depicted by circles drawn proportional to the size class of population.

The concentration of population is heavy along the coastal areas right from north-east corner upto Mahbubnagar district except Cuddapah of Rayalaseema region and Rangareddi district of Telangana region. Among the Telangana districts except Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda, the other districts are less sparsely populated than coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. The coastal areas are also heavily urbanised as can be seen from a large number of urban units. The population thins out as one moves along the coast line towards Tamil Nadu border. Fairly prominent white patches along the northern border of the State represent forest areas sparsely populated mostly by tribals. In Rayalaseema region, Cuddapah district is sparsely populated. The Telangana region is less sparsely populated than coastal Andhra region. In Telangana region the population is almost evenly distributed except some districts viz., Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. Hyderabad city stands out in the whole map with a very large sphere showing high concentration of urban population in the sparcely populated belt of Telangana region.

The following statement shows districtwise rural and urban population of the State as per the 1981 Census.

District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Srikakulam	1,959,352	1,745,948	213,404
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	1,516,697	287,499
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	1,770,513	805,961
East Godavari	3,701,040	2,878,860	822,180
West Godavari	2,873,958	2,277,084	596,874
Krishna	3,048,463	2,056,401	992,062
Guntur	3,434,724	2,489,022	945,702
Prakasam	2,329,571	1,980,294	349,277
Nellore	2,014,879	1,596,490	418,389
Chittoor	2,737,316	2,275,174	462,142
Cuddapah	1,933,304	1,558,801	374,503
Anantapur	2,548,012	2,017,095	530,917
Kurnool	2,407,299	1,817,700	589,599
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	2,177,398	267,221
Rangareddi	1,582,062	1,205,065	376,997
Hyderabad	2,260,702	—	2,260,702
Medak	1,807,139	1,590,735	216,404
Nizamabad	1,679,683	1,357,030	322,653
Adilabad	1,639,003	1,322,020	316,983
Karimnagar	2,436,323	2,051,593	384,730
Warangal	2,300,295	1,903,821	396,474
Khammam	1,751,574	1,454,188	297,386
Nalgonda	2,279,685	2,020,168	259,517

MAP 10

DENSITY OF POPULATION

This map shows the variation in density of population per sq. kilometre at the taluk level for all the 316 taluks of Andhra Pradesh State. The densities of the taluks have been arranged into six suitable ranges as shown clearly in the legend to the map.

Density ranges	*No. of Taluks*
501 & above	32
401 to 500	14
301 to 400	41
201 to 300	61
101 to 200	121
100 & below	46

Entire Golconda taluk is included in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

The highest density of 48,465 persons per sq. kilometre has been recorded in Charminar taluk of Hyderabad District which is totally urban. The least densely populated area in the State is the Rampachodavaram taluk having a density of 35 persons per sq. km. in East Godavari District. The density of population for the State is 195 persons per sq. km. at the 1981 Census whereas it was only 157 persons per sq. km. at the 1971 Census. The increase in density of population after 1971 Census is 38 persons per Square Kilometre.

Out of 316 taluks in the State, 32 taluks are having the highest range of 501 and above persons per sq. km. followed by 14 taluks in the range of 401-500 persons per. sq. km. In the next below range of 301-400 lies 41 taluks and the range 201-300 covers 61 taluks. In the penultimate range of 101-200 where the State average of 195 lies covers 121 taluks which forms more than one third of the total taluks in the State. In the last range of 100 and below on the map shows 46 taluks.

A keen observation of the map reveals that the most thickly populated belt of the state lies along the coastal line. All the coastal taluks lying on the coastal line of the state have a population density of more than 200 persons per sq. km. except Udayagiri, Rapur and Vinjamur taluks whose densities are less than 100 persons per Square Kilometre.

The thinly populated belt is largely forest clad and is part of the forest terrain that covers parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa states across the State border. Most of this sparsely populated belt lies in Telangana region. The other thinly populated belt covers most of Cuddapah and Prakasam districts and parts of Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts. In between these two most sparsely populated belts lies the slightly higher density belt in the range of 101-200 persons per sq. km. covering almost Medak district and most parts of Nalgonda, Rangareddi, Mahbubnagar and parts of Karimnagar, Warangal, Krishna and Guntur districts.

MAP 11

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1971-1981

This map shows the talukwise percentage change in population between 1971-1981. The percentages change in population during the decade for all the taluks have been arranged into six convenient ranges as shown in the legend to the map.

The population of the State increased by 23.10% in 1981 over the 1971 Census. In absolute terms, there was an addition of 10,046,965 persons to the total population of the State during the decade. The districts recording the higher & lower percentage increase in their population than the State's average are given below in descending order.

Higher percentage increase than the State average

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Percentage increase of population in 1981 over 1971	State average
1	2	3	4
1.	Rangareddi	42.63	23.10
2.	Hyderabad	34.36	
3.	Nizamabad	27.90	
4.	Khammam	27.86	
5.	Adilabad	27.22	
6.	Visakhapatnam	26.56	
7.	Mahbubnagar	26.53	
8.	Nalgonda	25.28	
9.	Karimnagar	24.05	
10.	Nellore	23.78	
11.	Medak	23.11	

Lower percentage increase than the State average

1.	Warangal	22.95
2.	Cuddapah	22.57
3.	Krishna	22.25
4.	Kurnool	21.45
5.	Prakasam	21.33
6.	West Godavari	21.04
7.	Guntur	20.75
8.	Chittoor	20.72
9.	Anantapur	20.46
10.	East Godavari	19.88
11.	Vizianagaram	13.50
12.	Srikakulam	10.70

The lowest growth rate of 10.70% in the State is observed in Srikakulam District. East Godavari and Vizianagaram with 19.88% & 13.50% growth rates respectively can also be termed as low growth rate districts.

The following statement shows the distribution of taluks in different ranges of growth rate in each district.

Sl. No.	State/ District	No.of taluks in decrease range	No of taluks in the population increase range as on the map in percent					
			Less than 9.99	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
	ANDHRA PRADESH	**5**	**25**	**125**	**104**	**31**	**15**	**11**
1.	Srikakulam	–	6	7	1	–	–	–
2.	Vizianagaram	–	3	8	1	–	–	–
3.	Visakhapatnam	–	2	9	1	1	–	1
4.	East Godavari	–	–	15	2	2	–	–
5.	West Godavari	–	–	7	6	1	–	–
6.	Krishna	3	3	3	5	1	2	1
7.	Guntur	–	4	7	6	4	–	–
8.	Prakasam	–	1	7	7	2	–	–
9.	Nellore	–	–	6	7	1	1	–
10.	Chittoor	–	–	8	6	1	–	–
11.	Cuddapah	–	1	7	2	1	1	–
12.	Anantapur	–	1	7	7	2	–	–
13.	Kurnool	1	1	2	7	1	1	–
14.	Mahbubnagar	–	–	2	9	1	1	–
15.	Rangareddi	–	–	1	6	–	–	4
16.	Hyderabad	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
17.	Medak	–	–	5	5	–	–	1
18.	Nizamabad	–	2	1	3	2	–	1
19.	Adilabad	–	–	2	5	3	1	–
20.	Karimnagar	–	–	8	4	–	2	–
21.	Warangal	1	1	4	6	–	3	–
22.	Khammam	–	–	2	4	5	1	–
23.	Nalgonda	–	–	7	14	2	1	1

It can be seen from the above statement that the largest number of 125 taluks out of 316 in the State have recorded a population increase of 10% -19.99%. The taluks with population increase in the range of 20%-29.99 per cent are found to be 104 in number constituting the second largest number of taluks of this range in the State. Thus the growth rate of population of nearly 80% of the taluks in the State during the decade 1971-1981 lies in the range between 10%-29.99%. The other ranges of growth on either side of this range are covered by a few taluks each only i.e., 82 taluks in all falling in the ranges of (i) less than 9.99%, (ii) 30%-39.99%, (iii) 40%-49.99% and 50% and above.

The following five taluks have recorded negative growth during the decade.

1.	Alur taluk of Kurnool District	(–) 0.34%
2.	Kanchikacherla of Krishna District	(–) 2.69%
3.	Vuyyur of Krishna District	(–) 3.51%
4.	Maripeda of Warangal District	(–) 7.48%
5.	Mandavalli of Krishna District	(–) 38.02%

Of the 25 taluks in the range of less than 9.99% growth rate, six are from Srikakulam, 4 from Guntur, 3 each in Vizianagaram and Krishna Districts, 2 each in Visakhapatnam and Nizamabad districts and one each in Prakasam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Warangal districts.

In the range of 10%-19.99% growth rate, there are as many as 125 taluks. The highest percentage of 19.00 and above in this range is found in Akiveedu of West Godavari (19.88%), Marpalle of Rangareddi (19.83%), Madakasira of Anantapur district (19.83%), Venkatagiri (19.77%) and Butchireddipalem (19.76%) of Nellore district, Chittoor taluk of Chittoor district (19.60%), Vemulawada of Karimnagar district (19.51%), Chandur of Nalgonda district (19.42%), Bapatla of Guntur district (19.13%), Makthal of Mahbubnagar (19.09%). The lowest values of above 10.00% and below 11.00% in this range were recorded in Amadalavalasa of Srikakulam district with 10.18%, followed by Koilkuntla (10.20%) of Kurnool district, Nakkapalle taluk (10.51%) of Visakhapatnam district, Ponduru (10.55%) and Kotabommali (10.69%) of Srikakulam district, Cheriyal (10.82%) of Warangal district and Sultanabad (10.90%) of Karimnagar district.

One hundred and four taluks fall in the growth rate range of 20%-29.99%. Fourteen districts out of 23 districts have returned the largest number of taluks (5 and above) in this growth range. The lowest and the highest percentage variations in this range are noticed in the case of Kuppam (20.02%) in Chittoor district and Jagtial (29.84%) in Karimnagar district. Some taluks having values very close to the upper limit in this range are, Maheswaram of Rangareddi district with 29.65%, Yerragondapalem of Prakasam district with 29.45%, Bheemgal of Nizamabad district with 29.19% and Gudur taluk (29.13%) of Nellore district. The number of taluks that are very close to the State average i.e., 23.10% growth rate are, Pargi of Rangareddi district with 23.09%, Rangampet of East Godavari with 23.07% and Parchur of Prakasam district with 23.18%.

The range 30%-39.99% covers 31 taluks in seventeen districts of the State. Of these the maximum number of 5 taluks belong to Khammam district. Next comes Guntur with 4 taluks and Adilabad with 3 taluks. The other 14 districts are represented by one or two taluks each in this range. The least values recorded in this range are Chirala and Adilabad taluks with 30.13% and 30.15% of Prakasam and Adilabad districts respectively. In contrast, the high values are recorded in Chintapalle taluk with 39.34%, Nizamabad taluk with 39.29% and Mahbubnagar taluk with 39.21%.

There are only 15 taluks in the range of 40%-49.99% which belong to 11 districts of the State. Among these, Warangal district is represented by 3 taluks, Karimnagar and Krishna two taluks, and other 8 districts contributing only one taluk each. The extreme values of this range are found in Nandigama taluk with 48.60% of Krishna district, 47.91% in Warangal Urban taluk of Warangal district, 41.27% in Cuddapah taluk of Cuddapah district and 40.46% in Wanaparthy taluk of Mahbubnagar district.

There are 11 taluks in the State which have shown more than 50% increase in population during the decade. Of these, two taluks jumped up tremendously to more than 100% increase viz., Charminar and Mushirabad taluks with 2,505.65% and 113.90% respectively. Next follows in this range with more than 50% of increase during the decade are Vallabhanagar taluk (98.46%) of Rangareddi district, Kaikalur taluk (93.38%) of Krishna district, Banswada taluk of Nizamabad district with 79.30%, Hayathnagar taluk of Rangareddi district with 66.80%, Visakhapatnam taluk of Visakhapatnam district with 64.78%, Rajendranagar taluk of Rangareddi district with 63.31%, Sangareddy taluk of Medak district with 57.05%, Medchal taluk of Rangareddi district with 55.47% and Miryalguda taluk of Nalgonda district with 51.37%.

The Statement shows the Taluks in ascending order of growth rate of population

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	Percentage increase	Range
1	2	3	4
	State	**23.10**	
1.	Madnur	0.24	Less
2.	Yellareddy	0.88	than
3.	Uravakonda	1.65	9.99
4.	Movva	2.17	
5.	Amruthalur	3.35	
6.	Muddanur	5.28	
7.	Pattikonda	5.38	
8.	Pathapatnam	6.02	
9.	Hirmandalam	6.13	
10.	Emani	6.21	
11.	Rajam	6.94	
12.	Madugula	7.41	
13.	Repalle	7.79	
14.	Cheepurupalle	7.90	
15.	Sompeta	7.96	
16.	Pamarru	8.01	
17.	Badangi	8.35	
18.	Gajapathinagaram	8.53	
19.	Divi	8.74	
20.	Palakonda	9.04	
21.	Pamuru	9.45	
22.	Ghanpur	9.77	
23.	K.Kotapadu	9.82	
24.	Tenali	9.93	
25.	Ranasthalam	9.99	
26.	Amadalavalasa	10.18	10 to 19.99
27.	Koilkuntla	10.20	
28.	Nakkapalli	10.51	
29.	Ponduru	10.55	
30.	Kotabommali	10.69	
31.	Cheriyal	10.82	
32.	Sultanabad	10.90	
33.	Viyyampeta	11.57	
34.	Bestavaripeta	11.61	
35.	Mummidivaram	11.90	
36.	Parvathipuram	11.99	
37.	Mothkur	12.02	
38.	Bhogapuram	12.03	
39.	Tarlupadu	12.04	
40.	Chodavaram	12.07	
41.	Ichchapuram	12.30	
42.	Narasannapet	12.42	
43.	Bobbili	12.43	
44.	Nakrekal	12.45	
45.	Udayagiri	12.49	
46.	Talluru	12.72	
47.	Jammalamadugu	12.73	
48.	Kurupam	12.78	
49.	Gudivada	12.83	
50.	Giddalur	12.89	
51.	Yellamanchili	12.91	
52.	Sabbavaram	12.95	
53.	Tamballapalle	12.95	
54.	Tadikonda	13.01	
55.	Husnabad	13.22	
56.	Thungathurthi	13.30	
57.	Manthani	13.35	
58.	P.Gannavaram	13.36	
59.	Kanigiri	13.46	
60.	Tekkali	13.55	
61.	Kovur	13.66	
62.	Nagari	13.85	
63.	Indukurpet	13.95	
64.	Chinagottigallu	13.99	
65.	Thirumalayapalem	14.23	
66.	Kondakondla	14.25	
67.	Razole	14.33	
68.	Maddipadu	14.40	
69.	Pithapuram	14.46	
70.	Pallapatla	14.51	
71.	Palasa	14.55	

1	2	3	4
72.	Yellavaram	14.57	
73.	Rapur	14.67	
74.	Nallamada	14.69	
75.	Ramachandrapuram	14.72	
76.	Penumantra	14.80	
77.	Rayadurg	14.82	
78.	Vayalpad	14.95	
79.	Jangaon	14.98	
80.	Nampalle	15.04	
81.	Kotauratla	15.09	
82.	Puttur	15.19	
83.	Sirpur	15.19	
84.	Dubbak	15.32	
85.	Rayavaram	15.36	
86.	Bheemunipatnam	15.37	
87.	Narasapatnam	15.41	
88.	Peddapuram	15.41	
89.	Salur	15.46	
90.	Amalapuram	15.47	
91.	Ganapavaram	15.53	
92.	Podili	15.63	
93.	Anakapalle	15.69	
94.	Paderu	15.69	
95.	Bangarupalem	15.70	
96.	Poduru	15.73	
97.	Srungavarapukota	15.75	
98.	Lakkireddipalle	15.79	
99.	Kanekal	15.85	
100.	Dhone	16.02	
101.	Narayankhed	16.06	
102.	Tallarevu	16.13	
103.	Zahirabad	16.19	
104.	Armur	16.26	
105.	Bheemadevarapalle	16.33	
106.	Sidhout	16.66	
107.	Chintalapudi	16.71	
108.	Bhimadole	16.74	
109.	Kalyandurg	16.85	
110.	Yadagirigutta	17.09	
111.	Narsapur	17.12	
112.	Tuni	17.19	
113.	Andole	17.22	
114.	Alamur	17.25	
115.	Mallial	17.26	
116.	Ponnur	17.38	
117.	Sadasivpet	17.43	
118.	Pulivendla	17.45	
119.	Bandar	17.60	
120.	Wardhannapet	17.60	
121.	Ramannapet	17.67	
122.	Sri Satya Sai	17.72	
123.	Nellimarla	17.93	
124.	Rajampet	18.18	
125.	Chinnur	18.22	
126.	Satyavedu	18.30	
127.	Bantumilli	18.36	
128.	Kamalapuram	18.37	
129.	Kodangal	18.38	
130.	Prathipadu	18.40	
131.	Gangadhara	18.47	
132.	Rayachoti	18.50	
133.	Rampachodavaram	18.62	
134.	Kondapi	18.62	
135.	Korukonda	18.63	
136.	Huzurabad	18.67	
137.	Madhira	18.67	
138.	Ipur	18.80	
139.	Kothapeta	18.81	
140.	Chennekothapalle	18.98	
141.	Makthal	19.09	
142.	Bapatla	19.13	
143.	Chandur	19.42	
144.	Vemulawada	19.51	
145.	Chittur	19.60	
146.	Butchireddipalem	19.76	
147.	Venkatagiri	19.77	

1	2	3	4
148.	Madakasira	19.83	
149.	Marpally	19.83	
150.	Akiveedu	19.88	
151.	Kuppam	20.02	20 to 29.99
152.	Gooty	20.05	
153.	Podalakur	20.14	
154.	Darsi	20.21	
155.	Warangal (Rural)	20.24	
156.	Gopalapuram	20.28	
157.	Sirsilla	20.38	
158.	Badvel	20.40	
159.	Kambadur	20.41	
160.	Rajupalem	20.43	
161.	Yellandu	20.62	
162.	Naidupet	20.73	
163.	Chevella	20.78	
164.	Thottambedu	20.93	
165.	Punganur	21.02	
166.	Sudimalla	21.07	
167.	Hindupur	21.26	
168.	Devarakonda	21.27	
169.	Kodumur	21.38	
170.	Kodur	21.43	
171.	Parkal	21.45	
172.	Santamaguluru	21.47	
173.	Boath	21.62	
174.	Macherla	21.68	
175.	Tanuku	21.72	
176.	Narasapur	21.78	
177.	Bhongir	21.79	
178.	Gudur	21.98	
179.	Srikakulam	21.98	
180.	Tiruvur	22.03	
181.	Tadpatri	22.08	
182.	Metpalli	22.11	
183.	Chityal	22.16	
184.	Vinjamur	22.24	
185.	Kovvur	22.27	
186.	Singanamala	22.27	
187.	Ramayampet	22.33	
188.	Banaganapalle	22.43	
189.	Narasampet	22.44	
190.	Adoni	22.56	
191.	Araku	22.65	
192.	Atmakur	22.65	
193.	Sattenapalle	22.93	
194.	Kadiri	23.04	
195.	Rangampeta	23.07	
196.	Pargi	23.09	
197.	Parchur	23.18	
198.	Vizianagaram	23.40	
199.	Kandukur	23.41	
200.	Prathipadu	23.54	
201.	Nandyal	23.62	
202.	Shadnagar	23.68	
203.	Kalvakurthi	23.81	
204.	Ibrahimpatnam	23.83	
205.	Nuzvid	23.94	
206.	Alampur	23.94	
207.	Atmakur	24.04	
208.	Palmaner	24.08	
209.	Penukonda	24.15	
210.	Allagadda	24.25	
211.	Khanapur	24.27	
212.	Mudhole	24.43	
213.	Tandur	24.49	
214.	Chilakaluripet	24.50	
215.	Atmakur	24.71	
216.	Tadepalligudem	24.72	
217.	Gajwel	24.82	
218.	Eluru	24.87	
219.	Markapur	25.32	
220.	Sullurpet	25.32	
221.	Gadwal	25.37	
222.	Srikalahasti	25.57	
223.	Bhadrachalam	25.71	

1	2	3	4
224.	Kollapur	25.79	
225.	Vissannapet	25.80	
226.	Gannavaram	25.91	
227.	Nandikotkur	26.13	
228.	Nirmal	26.19	
229.	Vakadu	26.21	
230.	Mulug	26.39	
231.	Sathupalli	26.47	
232.	Bodhan	26.50	
233.	Nagarkurnool	26.51	
234.	Jaggayyapet	26.81	
235.	Vinukonda	26.97	
236.	Utnur	27.18	
237.	Atchampet	27.27	
238.	Medak	27.39	
239.	Kamareddy	27.52	
240.	Siddipet	27.56	
241.	Addanki	27.73	
242.	Mahadevpur	27.83	
243.	Suryapet	28.00	
244.	Kodad	28.30	
245.	Polavaram	28.46	
246.	Jadcherla	28.55	
247.	Madanapalle	28.66	
248.	Vicarabad	28.70	
249.	Mangalagiri	28.71	
250.	Gudur	29.13	
251.	Bheemgal	29.19	
252.	Yerragondapalem	29.45	
253.	Maheswaram	29.65	
254.	Jagtial	29.84	
255.	Chirala	30.13	30 to 39.99
256.	Adilabad	30.15	
257.	Kakinada	30.59	
258.	Guntur	30.73	
259.	Proddatur	30.94	
260.	Anantapur	30.94	
261.	Mylavaram	31.32	
262.	Domakonda	31.34	
263.	Nidamanur	31.35	
264.	Aswaraopet	31.41	
265.	Narasaraopet	31.44	
266.	Wankadi	31.95	
267.	Bheemavaram	32.05	
268.	Nugur	32.12	
269.	Ongole	32.42	
270.	Dharmavaram	32.63	
271.	Golconda	32.85	
272.	Chandragiri	32.95	
273.	Asifabad	33.06	
274.	Kavali	33.28	
275.	Rajahmundry	33.95	
276.	Nalgonda	34.92	
277.	Kothagudem	34.99	
278.	Palnad	36.05	
279.	Yemmiganur	36.40	
280.	Khammam	36.85	
281.	Piduguralla	37.65	
282.	Bhoorgampadu	38.41	
283.	Mahbubnagar	39.21	
284.	Nizamabad	39.29	
285.	Chintapalle	39.34	
286.	Wanaparthi	40.46	40 to 49.99
287.	Cuddapah	41.27	
288.	Kurnool	41.33	
289.	Nellore	42.64	
290.	Peddapalle	43.30	
291.	Secunderabad	43.99	
292.	Lakshettipet	44.37	
293.	Mangoor	44.70	
294.	Karimnagar	44.78	
295.	Vijayawada	45.08	
296.	Eturnagaram	45.57	
297.	Huzurnagar	46.43	
298.	Mahabubabad	46.78	
299.	Warangal (Urban)	47.91	

1	2	3	4
300.	Nandigama	48.60	
301.	Miryalguda	51.37	50 & above
302.	Medchal	55.47	
303.	Sangareddy	57.05	
304.	Rajendranagar	63.31	
305.	Visakhapatnam	64.78	
306.	Hayathnagar	66.80	
307.	Banswada	79.30	
308.	Kaikalur	93.38	
309.	Vallabhanagar	98.46	
310.	Mushirabad	113.90	
311.	Charminar	2,505.65	

Decrease in Population

1.	Alur	(–) 0.34
2.	Kanchikacherla	(–) 2.69
3.	Vuyyur	(–) 3.51
4.	Maripeda	(–) 7.48
5.	Mandavalli	(–) 38.02

MAP 12

GROWTH OF POPULATION FROM 1901-1981

This map shows the comparative picture in the decadal growth of rural and urban population with sex breakup from 1901 to 1981 in each district. The rural and urban bars have been drawn overlapping each other and further the rural and urban bars have been divided into male and female population in each census year and have been shaded with suitable hatching. The absolute scale has been drawn on the right side of the histogram and census year in the bottom against each bar.

This map shows the growth of population for the decades from 1901-1981 in each district, separately for rural and urban and further classified by sex. In 1901, only five districts viz. Srikakulam, East Godavari, Guntur, Chittoor and Anantapur had more than one million population. In 1981 all the districts of Andhra Pradesh have crossed one million of population. Hyderabad district kept its lead among all the districts throughout the decades in possessing more urban population. In 1981 after Hyderabad district, Krishna and Guntur districts occupied 2nd and 3rd places respectively.

Among the urban areas, the largest variation of urban population from 1901 to 1981 is found in Rangareddi district. The variation being 371,067. The highest percentage increase in Rangareddi district is 6,257.45, while in 1901 the urban population of Rangareddi district was only 5,930 or 1.75% of total population in the district in the same year whereas it is only 376,997 or 23.83% in 1981.

The following statement shows the districtwise total, rural and urban growth of population from 1901 to 1981 for all the districts of Andhra Pradesh State. The break up of males and females in the statement is not given to economise the space of the statement. However, readers may like to consult Part II-A volume of Andhra Pradesh, Table A.2.

[STATEMENT

Growth of Population 1901-1981

State/ District	T R U	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH	T	19,065,921	21,447,412	21,420,448	24,203,573	27,289,340	31,115,259	35,983,447	43,502,708	53,549,673
	R	17,226,171	19,282,317	19,233,131	21,509,426	23,623,412	25,694,934	29,708,939	35,100,181	41,062,097
	U	1,839,750	2,165,095	2,187,317	2,694,147	3,665,928	5,420,325	6,274,508	8,402,527	12,487,576
Srikakulam	T	1,060,467	1,101,199	1,123,461	1,222,767	1,333,341	1,405,792	1,555,369	1,769,968	1,959,352
	R	994,687	1,028,970	1,050,671	1,140,426	1,224,968	1,295,334	1,437,253	1,606,352	1,745,948
	U	65,780	72,229	72,790	82,341	108,373	110,458	118,116	163,616	213,404
Vizianagaram	T	929,913	976,938	987,532	1,085,952	1,198,241	1,306,389	1,411,055	1,589,558	1,804,196
	R	835,847	880,375	892,947	978,049	1,070,635	1,150,235	1,237,916	1,369,400	1,516,697
	U	94,066	96,563	94,585	107,903	127,606	156,154	173,139	220,158	287,499
Visakhapatnam	T	922,833	1,056,683	1,057,223	1,175,984	1,314,362	1,483,653	1,665,213	2,035,831	2,576,474
	R	906,065	958,416	950,866	1,046,938	1,164,212	1,254,622	1,338,793	1,518,382	1,770,513
	U	86,768	98,267	106,357	129,046	150,150	229,031	326,420	517,449	805,961
East Godavari	T	1,339,029	1,511,222	1,536,868	1,756,747	1,976,743	2,301,822	2,608,375	3,087,262	3,701,040
	R	1,175,645	1,320,684	1,328,710	1,514,409	1,659,837	1,841,676	2,124,898	2,493,668	2,878,860
	U	163,384	190,538	208,158	242,338	316,906	460,146	483,477	593,594	822,180
West Godavari	T	919,234	1,046,050	1,118,436	1,298,758	1,465,111	1,697,727	1,978,257	2,374,306	2,873,958
	R	856,205	926,661	995,800	1,136,891	1,231,941	1,366,458	1,664,284	1,953,921	2,277,084
	U	63,029	119,389	122,636	161,867	233,170	331,269	313,973	420,385	596,874
Krishna	T	861,068	993,086	1,059,731	1,229,176	1,413,516	1,736,429	2,076,956	2,493,574	3,048,463
	R	773,171	882,902	919,401	1,050,845	1,179,296	1,366,337	1,588,732	1,814,022	2,056,401
	U	87,897	110,184	140,330	178,331	234,220	370,092	488,224	679,552	992,062

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Guntur	T	1,133,968	1,299,257	1,385,050	1,563,095	1,755,986	1,975,395	2,327,246	2,844,488	3,434,724
	R	1,062,260	1,196,135	1,196,270	1,347,900	1,481,182	1,574,766	1,804,774	2,133,855	2,489,022
	U	71,708	103,122	188,780	215,195	274,804	400,629	522,472	710,633	945,702
Prakasam	T	975,037	1,068,743	1,117,701	1,205,223	1,343,883	1,463,737	1,671,726	1,919,995	2,329,571
	R	899,907	985,222	1,045,692	1,128,488	1,224,551	1,312,860	1,507,252	1,707,367	1,980,294
	U	75,130	83,521	72,009	76,735	119,332	150,877	164,474	212,628	349,277
Nellore	T	844,751	901,771	939,647	1,015,946	1,098,145	1,226,155	1,408,891	1,627,740	2,014,879
	R	805,989	824,205	856,808	906,481	958,576	1,042,744	1,207,179	1,373,943	1,596,490
	U	78,762	77,566	82,839	109,465	139,569	183,411	201,712	253,797	418,389
Chittoor	T	1,118,706	1,171,614	1,203,748	1,324,770	1,490,095	1,657,560	1,905,344	2,267,413	2,737,316
	R	1,059,899	1,104,651	1,135,908	1,248,155	1,395,230	1,506,355	1,685,743	1,959,959	2,275,174
	U	58,807	66,963	67,840	76,615	94,865	151,205	219,601	307,454	462,142
Cuddapah	T	880,891	894,807	888,791	950,542	1,057,576	1,162,888	1,342,015	1,577,267	1,933,304
	R	786,635	794,971	804,040	864,121	951,700	1,028,659	1,164,902	1,353,624	1,558,801
	U	94,256	99,836	84,751	86,421	105,876	134,229	177,113	223,643	374,503
Anantapur	T	1,025,322	1,053,449	1,040,166	1,138,081	1,273,079	1,483,591	1,767,464	2,115,321	2,548,012
	R	891,911	930,332	907,840	1,008,653	1,110,456	1,242,295	1,459,837	1,739,531	2,017,095
	U	133,411	123,117	132,326	129,428	162,623	241,296	307,627	375,790	530,917
Kurnool	T	950,655	1,035,333	987,117	1,120,650	1,222,993	1,315,499	1,570,955	1,982,090	2,407,299
	R	858,088	938,638	890,669	1,000,151	1,027,983	1,064,150	1,242,030	1,579,641	1,817,700
	U	92,567	96,695	96,448	120,499	195,010	251,349	328,925	402,449	589,599
Mahbubnagar	T	856,680	1,010,657	987,889	1,174,054	1,308,883	1,447,132	1,590,686	1,932,082	2,444,619
	R	813,542	961,730	937,249	1,095,988	1,204,337	1,290,972	1,430,995	1,758,760	2,177,398
	U	43,138	48,927	50,640	78,066	104,546	156,160	159,691	173,322	267,221
Rangareddi	T	339,477	426,977	378,814	400,108	551,502	737,092	870,189	1,109,225	1,582,062
	R	333,547	420,473	371,378	387,036	530,616	635,523	779,198	952,301	1,205,065
	U	5,930	6,504	7,436	13,072	20,886	101,569	90,991	156,924	376,997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad	T	499,082	627,720	556,913	588,217	810,790	1,083,634	1,191,687	1,682,537	2,260,702
	R	50,616	125,616	151,283	121,323	71,631	—	—	372	—
	U	448,466	502,104	405,630	466,894	739,159	1,083,634	1,191,687	1,682,165	2,260,702
Medak	T	559,712	809,999	785,347	927,480	1,006,324	1,114,476	1,232,506	1,467,944	1,807,139
	R	529,848	764,344	738,868	853,799	950,788	1,008,420	1,137,626	1,342,958	1,590,735
	U	29,864	45,655	46,479	63,681	55,536	106,056	94,880	124,986	216,404
Nizamabad	T	691,020	559,607	540,851	652,810	728,536	831,513	1,017,987	1,313,268	1,679,683
	R	646,421	517,813	507,825	584,513	646,368	694,111	869,689	1,103,886	1,357,030
	U	44,599	41,794	33,026	68,297	82,168	137,402	148,298	209,382	322,653
Adilabad	T	455,099	579,092	604,964	697,580	756,338	831,600	1,009,292	1,288,348	1,639,003
	R	427,357	539,635	568,769	641,013	699,228	708,829	852,923	1,083,261	1,322,020
	U	27,742	39,457	36,195	56,567	57,110	122,771	156,369	205,087	316,983
Karimnagar	T	761,431	1,030,422	999,212	1,132,602	1,237,084	1,428,168	1,621,515	1,963,928	2,436,323
	R	726,922	976,005	956,070	1,049,785	1,127,592	1,300,018	1,507,001	1,753,461	2,051,593
	U	34,509	54,417	43,142	82,817	109,492	128,150	114,514	210,467	384,730
Warangal	T	653,721	822,290	813,104	971,672	1,125,659	1,329,836	1,545,435	1,870,933	2,300,295
	R	637,856	773,948	766,313	887,112	995,225	1,138,880	1,327,576	1,619,684	1,903,821
	U	15,865	48,342	46,791	84,560	130,434	190,956	217,859	251,249	396,474
Khammam	T	380,139	469,318	472,688	574,818	675,973	808,002	1,057,542	1,369,892	1,751,574
	R	367,762	444,287	438,218	531,379	609,733	687,756	929,172	1,183,784	1,454,188
	U	12,377	25,031	34,470	43,439	66,240	120,246	128,370	186,108	297,386
Nalgonda	T	776,087	930,434	851,651	1,014,781	1,145,180	1,287,169	1,557,742	1,819,738	2,279,685
	R	764,392	915,560	837,992	994,211	1,107,327	1,183,934	1,411,166	1,698,049	2,020,168
	U	11,695	14,874	13,659	20,570	37,853	103,235	146,576	121,689	259,517

MAP 13

FERTILITY

This map shows the child-women ratio in each district. The child-women ratio for each district is calculated as number of children aged 0-4 per 100 women of child bearing age-group of 15-44 years.

The ratio has been used as an index of fertility for State and each district. The fertility ratio for the State accounts for 56.49 children aged 0-4 per 100 women of age-group 15-44 years. The districtwise variations in the ratios show the differences in fertility. The data on number of children in the age group 0-4 for women in the age-group 15-44 years relate to the 1981 Census. These child-women ratios have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend to the map. The districts have been hatched with different shades according to the ranges in which they fall. Thus the map shows distinctly the regional variations in fertility. The highest fertility rate is found in Mahbubnagar with 66.09 children in the age-group 0-4 per 100 women of age-group 15-44 of Telangana region and the lowest fertility is noticed in Guntur and Nellore districts each with 50.82 children of 0-4 age-group per 100 women of age-group 15-44. Coastal Andhra region except Srikakulam and Prakasam districts, shows lowest fertility than the State average of 56.49 while Telangana and Rayalaseema regions with the exception Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts exhibit high fertility ratio.

The top two ranges of 63 and above and 60.00 to 62.99 cover 7 Telangana and 2 Rayalaseema districts. The next range of 57.00 to 59.99 covers only one district, Prakasam of Coastal Andhra region which incidentally returned the highest ratio of 57.90 in the coastal region. The next range of 54.00 to 56.99 where the State average lies is concentrated in five districts, of which three districts belong to coastal Andhra and 2 districts to Telangana region respectively. Srikakulam district which lies in this range has the proportion of children of age-group 0-4 per 100 women of age 15-44 slightly higher (i.e. 56.55) than the State average while Nizamabad recorded slightly lower (i.e. 56.30%), than the State average. In the lowest range of below 54.00%, lie as many as 8 districts composed of all the three regions of the State, 6 districts from coastal Andhra, one each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions.

The following statement gives the State/Districtwise fertility ratios in 1981 as reflected by the number of children in 0-4 age-group per 100 women in child bearing age-group of 15-44.

State/District	No. of children age 0-4	No. of women age 15-44	Child & Women Ratio
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**6,506,563**	**11,518,090**	**56.49**
Srikakulam	242,092	428,066	56.55
Vizianagaram	208,487	401,204	51.97
Visakhapatnam	305,237	577,372	52.87
East Godavari	446,799	814,863	54.83
West Godavari	342,009	632,050	54.11
Krishna	347,945	674,567	51.58
Guntur	383,190	754,028	50.82

1	2	3	4
Prakasam	285,505	493,114	57.90
Nellore	230,267	453,098	50.82
Chittoor	314,077	596,316	52.67
Cuddapah	222,235	414,557	53.61
Anantapur	322,376	524,607	61.45
Kurnool	305,705	498,670	61.30
Mahbubnagar	332,415	502,981	66.09
Rangareddi	215,127	330,564	65.08
Hyderabad	276,961	505,273	54.81
Medak	226,881	377,655	60.08
Nizamabad	205,880	365,655	56.30
Adilabad	208,645	343,734	60.70
Karimnagar	276,413	518.675	53.29
Warangal	292,122	473,413	61.71
Khammam	224,367	361,710	62.03
Nalgonda	291,748	475,919	61.30

MAP 14

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM, 1981

This map shows the ratio of total children ever born per 100 total ever married women as per the 1981 Census. The ratio of total children ever born per 100 ever married women has been calculated for each district and grouped into five ranges-two above, one nearer to and two below the state averge and represented by shades of hatching as per the legend of the map.

The highest ratio i.e. 343 is found in Anantapur district of Rayalaseema region, followed by Kurmool, Rangareddi, Khammam and Mahbubnagar districts with 338, 323, 322 and 321 respectively. The lowest ratio (265) of children ever born per 100 ever married women is found in Nizamabad district.

The highest range of 321 and above is comprised of 5 districts, viz., Anantapur (343), Kurnool (338), Rangareddi (323), Khammam (322) and Mahbubnagar (321). The range of 306-320 covers three districts-one from costal Andhra and the remaining two from Telangana region. The maximum number of districts (11) are covered in the range of 291-305. The state average of 303 also falls in this range. The highest ratio under this range is noticed in the district of West Godavari (301) while the lowest (292) in Adilabad district. In the penultimate range of 276-290 there are three districts-two districts from Coastal Andhra and one from Telangana region. In the lowest range of 275 and below only one district i.e. Nizamabad of Telangana region is covered.

The following statement shows the ever married women and the total children ever born to them and the ratio of total children ever born per 100 ever married women for all the districts of the state.

State/ District	Ever Married women	Total children ever born	Ratio
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**15,196,742**	**45,975,562**	**303**
Srikakulam	568,531	1,682,746	296
Vizianagaram	532,756	1,575,901	296
Visakhapatnam	739,278	2,103,257	285
East Godavari	1,064,029	3,159,540	297
West Godavari	814,740	2,449,895	301
Krishna	854,094	2,656,189	311
Guntur	1,001,259	2,938,470	293
Prakasam	678,451	2,036,084	300
Nellore	579,840	1,607,621	277
Chittoor	779,540	2,281,695	293
Cuddapah	539,514	1,597,640	296
Anantapur	673,035	2,310,138	343
Kurnool	654,364	2,210,205	338
Mahbubnagar	710,207	2,282,431	321
Rangareddi	432,127	1,394,962	323
Hyderabad	543,792	1,617,451	297
Medak	531,264	1,579,711	297
Nizamabad	517,214	1,368,257	265
Adilabad	467,107	1,363,524	292
Karimnagar	750,971	2,108,201	281
Warangal	653,729	2,088,756	320
Khammam	455,321	1,465,184	322
Nalgonda	655,580	2,097,731	320

MAP 15

SEX RATIO, 1981

This map depicts the talukwise differences in the sex ratios at the 1981 Census. The sex ratio represents the number of females per 1000 males. The ratios for the taluks are grouped into six ranges, three above, one nearer to and two below the State average. Each range has been represented by a different shade and the taluks covered under each range have been shaded accordingly.

The state average for the sex ratio is 975 females per 1000 males. On observation of the map, it is noticed that the sex ratios with a male bias are found in most taluks of the districts of the State as against those with female bias that are found scattered in some districts of the State.

The entire Rayalaseema and most taluks of the Telangana region have returned sex ratios of male bias whereas in the Coastal Andhra region, sex ratios with high to remarkably high sex-ratios in favour of females have been returned in quite a number of taluks.

In the highest range of sex ratio of 1050 and above females per 1000 males, there are six taluks viz., Ichchapuram (1150) and Sompeta (1128) of Srikakulam district, Pamur (1089) of Prakasam district, Armur (1059) and Bheemgal (1091) of Nizamabad district and Metpalli (1068) of Karimnagar district. In the next range of sex-ratio i.e., 1025-1049 females per 1000 males, there are 8 taluks, Madugula (1045) of Visakhapatnam district and Mallial (1043) of Karimnagar district have comparatively high sex-ratios in this range. Next follows the range of 1000-1024 of females per 1000 males covers fifty taluks. Among these, Sirsilla (1024) of Karimnagar district, Gajapathinagaram (1023) of Vizianagaram and Makthal (1023) of Mahbubnagar have recorded the highest sex-ratios in this range.

In the range of 975-999 females per 1000 males, where the state average lies, there lie 95 taluks. In this group of taluks, the highest sex-ratio has been returned by Amadalavalasa (998) of Srikakulam district while the least sex-ratio (975) was reported by Jammalamadugu of Cuddapah district, Chilakaluripeta of Guntur district, Alampur of Mahbubnagar district, Narayankhed and Sadasivpet of Medak district, Utnur of Adilabad district, Ghanpur of Warangal district. As many as 121 taluks are found in the next sex-ratio range of 950-974 females per 1000 males covering almost all the districts except Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts. The sex-ratio range of below 949 females per 1000 males which is the least among the different ranges, covers 36 taluks. The lowest sex-ratio of 931 is recorded in Visakhapatnam taluk of Visakhapatnam district and Sangareddy taluk of Medak district.

The coastal taluks by and large have a sex ratio higher than the state average of 975 females per 1000 males. The western part of the State border consisting of taluks of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Rangareddi and Mahbubnagar districts have also returned high sex ratios. The high or low sex ratio in a particular taluk usually represents the cumulative effect of several factors, like migration of one sex, existence or otherwise of medical care and maternity facilities, endemic diseases which are sex and age selective and sociological and economic reasons. Unless one of these factors operate in a very voilent fashion on a particular sex during a particular period, the sex ratio in a particular taluk should be constant over a long period.

The following statement gives the sex ratio i.e., no. of females per 1000 males of all the taluks of Andhra Pradesh according to the 1981 Census.

Sl. No.	State/District/Taluk	Ratio Females per 1000 Males
1	2	3
	ANDHRA PRADESH	**975**
1.	**Srikakulam District**	**1,023**
1	Ichchapuram	1,150
2	Sompeta	1,128
3	Palasa	1,041
4	Pathapatnam	1,001
5	Tekkali	1,026

1	2	3
6	Kotabommali	1,013
7	Narasannapet	1,009
8	Srikakulam	994
9	Amadalavalasa	998
10	Hiramandalam	996
11	Palakonda	1,008
12	Rajam	1,004
13	Ponduru	1,000
14	Ranasthalam	976
2.	**Vizianagaram District**	**1,006**
1	Kurupam	976
2	Parvathipuram	1,013
3	Salur	1,016
4	Bobbili	1,017
5	Badangi	1,019
6	Cheepurupalle	983
7	Gajapathinagaram	1,023
8	Nellimarla	993
9	Bhogapuram	989
10	Vizianagaram	995
11	Srungavarapukota	1,015
12	Viyyampeta	1,013
3.	**Visakhapatnam District**	**981**
1	Chintapalle	953
2	Paderu	962
3	Araku	985
4	Chodavaram	1,029
5	Madugula	1,045
6	Narasapatnam	1,015
7	Kotauratla	983
8	Nakkapalle	1,003
9	Yellamanchili	1,016
10	Anakapalle	1,015
11	K. Kotapadu	1,027
12	Sabbavaram	1,013
13	Visakhapatnam	931
14	Bheemunipatnam	1,000
4.	**East Godavari District**	**993**
1	Rampachodavaram	981
2	Yellavaram	960
3	Prathipadu	977
4	Tuni	982
5	Pithapuram	985
6	Peddapuram	1,001
7	Rangampet	988
8	Korukonda	992
9	Rajahmundry	974
10	Rayavaram	1,019
11	Kakinada	990
12	Tallarevu	995
13	Ramachandrapuram	1,002
14	Alamur	1,003
15	Kothapeta	995
16	Mummidivaram	990
17	Amalapuram	1,001
18	P. Gannavaram	1,006
19	Razole	1,033
5.	**West Godavari District**	**991**
1	Polavaram	985
2	Chintalapudi	978
3	Eluru	987
4	Bhimadole	973
5	Tadepalligudem	990
6	Gopalapuram	985
7	Kovvur	988
8	Tanuku	991
9	Ganapavaram	997
10	Akiveedu	1,002
11	Bheemavaram	971
12	Penumantra	1,016
13	Poduru	1,002

1	2	3
14	Narsapur	1,005
6.	**Krishna District**	**971**
1	Jaggayyapet	978
2	Nandigama	962
3	Kanchikacherla	971
4	Mylavaram	951
5	Tiruvur	812
6	Vissannapet	966
7	Nuzvid	958
8	Gannavaram	986
9	Vijayawada	958
10	Vuyyuru	983
11	Gudivada	985
12	Mandavalli	983
13	Kaikalur	989
14	Bantumilli	980
15	Pamarru	995
16	Movva	996
17	Bandar	982
18	Divi	974
7.	**Guntur District**	**973**
1	Macherla	971
2	Palnad	968
3	Piduguralla	962
4	Rajupalem	974
5	Talluru	972
6	Tadikonda	962
7	Mangalagiri	968
8	Emani	978
9	Tenali	985
10	Amruthalur	983
11	Repalle	974
12	Pallapatla	977
13	Bapatla	965
14	Ponnur	972
15	Prathipadu	973
16	Guntur	973
17	Sattenapalle	985
18	Chilakaluripet	975
19	Narasaraopet	964
20	Ipur	972
21	Vinukonda	968
8.	**Prakasam District**	**978**
1	Yerragondapalem	952
2	Darsi	954
3	Addanki	974
4	Santamaguluru	967
5	Parchur	977
6	Chirala	988
7	Ongole	961
8	Maddipadu	968
9	Podili	990
10	Tarlupadu	956
11	Markapur	961
12	Bestavaripeta	972
13	Giddalur	966
14	Pamur	1,089
15	Kanigiri	1,010
16	Kondapi	1,001
17	Kandukur	973
9.	**Nellore District**	**978**
1	Udayagiri	1,042
2	Atmakur	982
3	Vinjamur	1,012
4	Kavali	961
5	Butchireddipalem	982
6	Kovur	993
7	Indukurpet	981
8	Nellore	965
9	Podalakur	967
10	Rapur	968
11	Venkatagiri	953

1	2	3
12	Gudur	992
13	Vakadu	932
14	Naidupet	977
15	Sullurpet	978
10.	**Chittoor District**	**966**
1	Thamballapalle	957
2	Madanapalle	945
3	Vayalpad	968
4	Chinagottigallu	950
5	Chandragiri	949
6	Srikalahasti	965
7	Thottambedu	974
8	Satyavedu	985
9	Puttur	986
10	Nagari	974
11	Chittoor	962
12	Bangarupalem	962
13	Punganur	973
14	Palmaner	976
15	Kuppam	985
11.	**Cuddapah District**	**959**
1	Jammalamadugu	975
2	Proddatur	961
3	Badvel	954
4	Sidhout	971
5	Cuddapah	947
6	Kamalapuram	964
7	Muddanur	948
8	Pulivendla	960
9	Lakkireddipalle	953
10	Rayachoti	949
11	Rajampet	976
12	Kodur	974
12.	**Anantapur District**	**946**
1	Rayadurg	962
2	Kanekal	962
3	Uravakonda	956
4	Gooty	943
5	Tadpatri	936
6	Singanamala	935
7	Anantapur	928
8	Kalyandurg	964
9	Kambadur	948
10	Chennekothapalle	943
11	Dharmavaram	953
12	Penukonda	950
13	Madakasira	955
14	Hindupur	937
15	Nallamada	955
16	Kadiri	950
17	Sri Satya Sai	945
13.	**Kurnool District**	**962**
1	Adoni	977
2	Yemmiganur	997
3	Kodumur	977
4	Kurnool	936
5	Nandikotkur	968
6	Atmakur	933
7	Nandyal	962
8	Allagadda	963
9	Koilkuntla	972
10	Banaganapalle	964
11	Dhone	948
12	Pattikonda	971
13	Alur	970
14.	**Mahbubnagar District**	**983**
1	Kodangal	1,019
2	Makthal	1,023
3	Mahbubnagar	947
4	Jadcharla	966
5	Shadnagar	970

1	2	3
6	Kalvakurthi	973
7	Nagarkurnool	994
8	Wanaparthi	983
9	Atmakur	1,010
10	Gadwal	970
11	Alampur	975
12	Kollapur	979
13	Achampet	972
15.	**Rangareddi District**	**956**
1	Medchal	941
2	Marpally	984
3	Hayathnagar	928
4	Ibrahimpatnam	970
5	Maheswaram	972
6	Rajendranagar	919
7	Chevella	978
8	Vicarabad	970
9	Tandur	1,002
10	Pargi	1,011
11	Vallabhanagar	912
16.	**Hyderabad District**	**920**
1	Golconda	932
2	Secunderabad	782
3	Mushirabad	768
4	Charminar	885
17.	**Medak District**	**982**
1	Narayankhed	975
2	Andole	990
3	Medak	1,006
4	Ramayampet	1,007
5	Dubbak	1,013
6	Siddipet	973
7	Gajwel	983
8	Narsapur	994
9	Sangareddy	931
10	Sadasivpet	975
11	Zahirabad	973
18.	**Nizamabad District**	**1,013**
1	Armur	1,059
2	Bheemgal	1,091
3	Nizamabad	996
4	Bhodan	989
5	Madnur	981
6	Banswada	1,004
7	Yellareddy	1,021
8	Kamareddy	983
9	Domakonda	1,006
19.	**Adilabad District**	**980**
1	Adilabad	999
2	Utnur	975
3	Wankadi	964
4	Asifabad	953
5	Sirpur	970
6	Chennur	968
7	Lakshettipet	944
8	Khanapur	985
9	Boath	987
10	Nirmal	1,022
11	Mudhole	1,004
20.	**Karimnagar District**	**994**
1	Mahadevpur	968
2	Manthani	978
3	Peddapalle	960
4	Huzurabad	962
5	Bheemadevarapalle	974
6	Sultanabad	979
7	Mallial	1,043
8	Jagtial	1,000
9	Metpalli	1,068
10	Vemulawada	1,022

1	2	3
11	Gangadhara	1,009
12	Karimnagar	951
13	Husnabad	991
14	Sirsilla	1,024
21.	**Warangal District**	**964**
1	Chityal	976
2	Parkal	970
3	Mulug	965
4	Eturnagaram	939
5	Gudur	977
6	Narasampet	968
7	Warangal (Urban)	936
8	Warangal (Rural)	951
9	Ghanpur	975
10	Cheriyal	990
11	Jangaon	977
12	Kodakondla	973
13	Wardhannapet	965
14	Maripeda	970
15	Mahbubabad	963
22.	**Khammam District**	**957**
1	Nugur	981
2	Bhadrachalam	977
3	Bhoorgampadu	963
4	Mangoor	953
5	Sudimalla	969
6	Yellandu	969
7	Kothagudem	948
8	Aswaraopet	960
9	Sathupalli	949
10	Madhira	954
11	Khammam	946
12	Thirumalayapalem	955
23.	**Nalgonda District**	**969**
1	Yadagirigutta	997
2	Bhongir	964
3	Ramannapet	994
4	Mothkur	1,007
5	Thungathurthi	972
6	Suryapet	952
7	Nakrekal	997
8	Chandur	968
9	Nalgonda	950
10	Nampalli	974
11	Devarakonda	961
12	Nidamanur	954
13	Miryalguda	960
14	Huzurnagar	963
15	Kodad	965

MAP 16

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO, 1971-81

The map on sex ratio for 1971 and 1981 is drawn to bring out the changing pattern in the sex ratio in the state during the decade. The sex ratio is expressed as number of females per 1000 males. The ratios are worked out for each taluk for 1981 and 1971 and grouped into six ranges. The taluks under these different ranges have been hatched in different shades of *Black colour* for 1981 and transparent *green colour* for 1971 values as given in the legend to the map.

Range	No. of taluks	
	1971	1981
1050 & above	8	6
1025 — 1049	11	8
1000 — 1024	44	50
975 — 999	105	96
950 — 974	111	121
949 & below	37	35

Andhra Pradesh State, witnessed a decrease in the sex-ratio from 977 females per 1000 males in 1971 to 975 females per 1000 males in 1981. The male bias in the sex ratio which was already present in 1971 census has slightly increased in 1981 Census. Three types of sex ratios are revealed in the state (1) female biased sex ratio, (2) near balance sex-ratios with male bias and (3) highly male biased sex ratio. The map reveals similar features in 1971 and 1981. It is noticed that the female bias sex ratios are found in isolated pockets of coastal Andhra and a few districts on the north and western parts of Andhra Pradesh state. The near balance sex ratio between 975-999 in which the state average of 975 lies is found in coastal Andhra and most parts of Telangana region. Highly male biased sex ratios i.e., 949 and below females per 1000 males are found in most parts of *Telangana and Rayalaseema regions.*

Ichchapuram and Sompeta taluks of Srikakulam district with 1150 and 1128 females per 1000 males respectively continue to be the taluks with the highest sex ratio in 1981 Census, as in 1971 Census. However, the sex ratio substantially dropped in both the taluks in 1981 when compared to the corresponding ratios of 1187 and 1154 for Ichchapuram and Sompeta taluks respectively in 1971 Census. The lowest sex ratio on the other hand was 679 females per 1000 males in Dubbak taluk in Medak district in 1971 and in 1981 Mushirabad taluk of Hyderabad district recorded sex ratio of 768 females per 1000 males which is the lowest. The sex ratios exceeding 1000 and above were found to be nearly equal in 1971 and 1981 with 63 and 64 taluks respectively.

There are 13 taluks in various districts of the state in which the sex ratios were found constant at both the 1971 and 1981 censuses which are presented below:

1	Srikakulam District	1	Narasannapet	1009	females per	1000	males
		2	Amadalavalasa	998	"	"	
2	Visakhapatnam	3	Chintapalle	953	"	"	
		4	Nakkapalle	1003	"	"	
3	East Godavari	5	Tallarevu	995	"	"	
4	Krishna	6	Bantumilli	980	"	"	
5	Cuddapah	7	Jammalamadugu	975	"	"	
6	Kurnool	8	Kodumur	977	"	"	
7	Mahbubnagar	9	Kalvakurthi	973	"	"	
8	Medak	10	Medak	1006	"	"	
9	Khammam	11	Yellandu	969	"	"	
		12	Madhira	954	"	"	
10	Nalgonda	13	Thungathurthi	950	"	"	

The following statement shows state/district/talukwise comparative sex ratios for total, rural and urban areas at the 1971 and 1981 censuses.

State/District/Taluk	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**977**	**983**	**949**	**975**	**984**	**948**
Srikakulam District	**1,033**	**1,035**	**1,005**	**1,023**	**1,026**	**997**
Ichchapuram	1,187	1,204	1,097	1,150	1,169	1,059
Sompeta	1,154	1,164	1,032	1,128	1,137	1,058
Palasa	1,065	1,077	1,016	1,041	1,053	1,000
Pathapatnam	1,014	1,014	—	1,001	1,001	—
Tekkali	1,038	1,041	1,018	1,026	1,032	982
Kotabommali	1,018	1,018	—	1,013	1,013	—
Narasannapet	1,009	1,011	1,002	1,009	1,016	972
Srikakulam	996	1,009	966	994	1,005	975
Amadalavalasa	998	1,008	926	998	1,005	956
Hiramandalam	1,001	1,001	—	996	996	—
Palakonda	1,011	1,013	992	1,008	1,007	1,010
Rajam	1,010	1,009	1,017	1,004	1,002	1,032
Ponduru	998	998	—	1,000	1,000	—
Ranasthalam	987	987	—	976	976	—
Vizianagaram District	**1,009**	**1,012**	**997**	**1,006**	**1,009**	**990**
Kurupam	956	956	—	976	976	—
Parvathipuram	1,012	1,014	1,003	1,013	1,019	984
Salur	1,021	1,015	1,046	1,016	1,013	1,028
Bobbili	1,015	1,018	1,000	1,017	1,019	1,012
Badangi	1,018	1,018	—	1,019	1,019	—
Cheepurupalle	999	1,005	966	983	993	944
Gajapathinagaram	1,024	1,024	—	1,023	1,023	—
Nellimarla	1,002	1,006	964	993	998	960
Bhogapuram	997	997	—	989	989	—
Vizianagaram	998	1,010	988	995	1,000	991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srungavarapukota	1,029	1,029	—	1,015	1,015	—
Viyyampeta	1,017	1,017	—	1,013	1,017	952
Visakhapatnam District	**992**	**1,006**	**952**	**981**	**996**	**949**
Chintapalle	955	953	931	953	958	835
Paderu	967	967	—	962	962	—
Araku	983	983	—	985	985	—
Chodavaram	1,026	1,030	1,002	1,029	1,035	998
Madugula	1,069	1,061	1,127	1,045	1,046	1,035
Narasapatnam	1,007	1,002	1,039	1,015	1,018	999
Kotauratla	982	982	—	983	983	—
Nakkapalle	1,003	1,004	988	1,003	1,005	980
Yellamanchili	1,018	1,016	1,039	1,016	1,017	1,005
Anakapalle	1,033	1,035	1,027	1,015	1,016	1,014
K. Kotapadu	1,032	1,032	—	1,027	1,027	—
Sabbavaram	1,033	1,033	—	1,013	1,013	—
Visakhapatnam	937	991	922	931	923	933
Bheemunipatnam	1,009	1,004	1,033	1,000	1,003	988
East Godavari District	**996**	**997**	**993**	**993**	**994**	**987**
Rampachodavaram	1,012	1,012	—	981	981	—
Yellavaram	973	973	—	960	961	947
Prathipadu	985	985	—	977	977	—
Tuni	980	970	1,023	982	975	1,014
Pithapuram	994	988	1,022	985	980	1,007
Peddapuram	1,004	994	1,032	1,001	989	1,033
Rangampet	992	992	—	988	988	—
Korukonda	1,001	1,001	—	992	992	—
Rajahmundry	977	989	968	974	994	966
Rayavaram	1,020	1,020	—	1,019	1,019	—
Kakinada	994	997	992	990	991	990
Tallarevu	995	995	—	995	995	—
Ramachandrapuram	993	997	979	1,002	1,001	1,005
Alamur	1,007	1,000	1,048	1,003	999	1,023
Kothapeta	999	999	—	995	995	—
Mummidivaram	986	986	—	990	990	—
Amalapuram	997	995	1,007	1,001	1,002	996
P. Gannavaram	1,010	1,010	—	1,006	1,006	—
Razole	1,035	1,036	1,014	1,033	1,034	1,021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Godavari District	**994**	**994**	**994**	**991**	**992**	**985**
Polavaram	994	994	—	985	986	974
Chintalapudi	970	970	—	978	978	—
Eluru	988	966	1,010	987	966	1,006
Bhimadole	977	977	—	973	973	—
Tadepalligudem	979	981	975	990	990	990
Gopalapuram	981	981	—	985	985	—
Kovvur	981	978	991	988	987	908
Tanuku	1,003	1,005	994	991	1,002	952
Ganapavaram	1,006	1,006	—	997	997	—
Akiveedu	1,001	997	1,034	1,002	1,001	1,008
Bheemavaram	988	1,008	951	971	998	933
Penumantra	1,024	1,022	1,042	1,016	1,014	1,034
Poduru	1,011	1,014	996	1,002	1,004	995
Narsapur	1,000	999	1,001	1,005	1,000	1,023
Krishna District	**964**	**969**	**951**	**971**	**975**	**964**
Jaggayyapet	965	959	985	978	973	993
Nandigama	945	956	888	962	969	924
Kanchikacherla	955	955	—	971	971	—
Mylavaram	963	963	—	951	951	951
Tiruvur	953	951	963	812	956	950
Vissannapet	965	965	—	966	966	—
Nuzvid	954	950	975	958	871	964
Gannavaram	979	982	953	986	988	968
Vijayawada	943	956	938	958	967	955
Vuyyuru	978	978	977	983	981	988
Gudivada	982	986	976	985	985	986
Mandavalli	977	977	—	983	983	—
Kaikalur	976	979	957	989	990	981
Bantumilli	980	980	—	980	980	—
Pamarru	978	978	—	995	995	—
Movva	977	977	—	996	996	—
Bandar	969	980	960	982	984	981
Divi	984	983	989	974	974	972
Guntur District	**974**	**974**	**975**	**973**	**973**	**971**
Macherla	976	984	951	971	980	949

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Palnad	979	979	—	968	968	—
Piduguralla	968	968	968	962	962	—
Rajupalem	972	972	—	974	974	—
Talluru	970	970	—	972	972	—
Tadikonda	959	959	—	962	962	—
Mangalagiri	962	963	961	968	965	972
Emani	969	969	—	978	978	—
Tenali	983	988	976	985	988	981
Amruthalur	975	975	—	983	983	—
Repalle	988	977	1,016	974	967	989
Pallapatla	981	981	—	977	977	—
Bapatla	963	968	948	965	972	950
Ponnur	965	965	963	972	981	953
Prathipadu	976	976	—	973	973	—
Guntur	975	976	975	973	968	976
Sattenapalle	983	976	1,000	985	984	985
Chilakaluripet	984	969	1,032	975	975	978
Narasaraopet	962	972	937	964	969	954
Ipur	967	967	—	972	972	—
Vinukonda	983	989	960	968	974	948
Prakasam District	**987**	**989**	**969**	**978**	**982**	**955**
Yerragondapalem	996	996	—	952	952	—
Darsi	972	972	—	954	954	—
Addanki	971	970	985	974	974	968
Santamaguluru	963	963	—	967	967	—
Parchur	982	982	—	977	977	—
Chirala	984	980	991	988	978	998
Ongole	978	986	958	961	983	924
Maddipadu	976	976	—	968	968	—
Podili	1,014	1,014	—	990	990	—
Tarlupadu	961	961	—	956	956	—
Markapur	974	985	937	961	973	932
Bestavaripeta	984	980	1,013	972	970	992
Giddalur	973	975	957	966	973	930
Pamur	1,076	1,076	—	1,089	1,089	—
Kanigiri	1,049	1,063	938	1,010	1,027	908

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kondapi	989	989	—	1,001	1,004	961
Kandukur	986	990	953	973	985	917
Nellore District	**986**	**989**	**966**	**978**	**893**	**959**
Udayagiri	1,055	1,055	—	1,042	1,042	—
Atmakur	1,007	1,007	—	982	982	—
Vinjamur	1,080	1,080	—	1,012	1,012	—
Kavali	977	984	953	961	982	921
Butchireddipalem	981	981	—	982	982	—
Kovur	990	986	1,014	993	991	1,006
Indukurpet	973	973	—	981	981	—
Nellore	963	974	954	965	990	956
Podalakur	976	976	—	967	967	—
Rapur	984	984	—	968	968	—
Venkatagiri	955	951	972	953	949	967
Gudur	988	983	1,003	992	990	999
Vakadu	928	928	—	932	932	—
Naidupet	978	981	954	977	977	972
Sullurpet	981	984	967	978	983	958
Chittoor District	**960**	**964**	**934**	**966**	**971**	**942**
Tamballapalle	945	945	—	957	957	—
Madanapalle	932	936	920	945	956	915
Vayalpad	949	949	—	968	968	—
Chinagottigallu	953	953	—	950	950	—
Chandragiri	933	964	889	949	969	928
Srikalahasti	964	956	982	965	974	953
Thottambedu	966	966	—	974	974	—
Satyavedu	980	980	—	985	985	—
Puttur	984	985	966	986	990	942
Nagari	973	975	953	974	976	963
Chittoor	960	964	946	962	967	949
Bangarupalem	963	963	—	962	962	—
Punganur	963	961	987	973	972	976
Palmaner	974	972	992	976	974	984
Kuppam	984	981	1,012	985	984	992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuddapah District	**958**	**960**	**944**	**959**	**962**	**950**
Jammalamadugu	975	972	986	975	973	980
Proddatur	958	968	939	961	967	951
Badvel	972	970	997	954	952	989
Sidhout	972	972	—	971	972	960
Cuddapah	945	953	926	947	956	929
Kamalapuram	984	982	1,004	964	967	954
Muddanur	953	953	—	948	945	989
Pulivendla	954	957	927	960	961	958
Lakkireddipalle	947	947	—	953	953	—
Rayachoti	932	932	931	949	954	929
Rajampet	973	974	963	976	975	980
Kodur	964	964	—	974	974	—
Anantapur District	**947**	**950**	**938**	**946**	**949**	**932**
Rayadurg	961	964	955	962	963	960
Kanekal	953	953	—	962	962	—
Uravakonda	962	963	955	956	964	923
Gooty	947	803	946	943	943	944
Tadpatri	954	950	974	936	943	914
Singanamala	932	932	—	935	935	—
Anantapur	916	939	887	928	944	912
Kalyandurg	946	946	944	964	963	968
Kambadur	938	938	—	948	948	—
Chennakothapalle	948	948	—	943	943	—
Dharmavaram	967	960	958	953	958	945
Penukonda	952	955	933	950	950	949
Madakasira	968	968	—	955	955	—
Hindupur	941	941	939	937	939	929
Nallamada	946	946	—	955	955	—
Kadiri	955	953	960	950	954	936
Sri Satya Sai	944	944	—	945	945	—
Kurnool District	**969**	**973**	**953**	**962**	**967**	**946**
Adoni	981	995	962	977	992	958
Yemmiganur	990	992	986	997	1,003	987

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kodumur	977	977	—	977	977	—
Kurnool	960	966	956	936	945	931
Nandikotkur	967	968	961	968	970	958
Atmakur	941	959	897	933	948	897
Nandyal	967	976	947	962	963	960
Allagadda	962	962	—	963	965	953
Koilkuntla	974	974	—	972	972	—
Banaganapalle	983	982	986	964	965	956
Dhone	954	955	952	948	947	957
Pattikonda	975	975	—	971	971	—
Alur	986	986	—	970	970	—
Mahbubnagar District	**988**	**992**	**941**	**983**	**991**	**921**
Kodangal	997	995	1,041	1,019	1,018	1,044
Makthal	1,026	1,025	1,032	1,023	1,025	1,012
Mahbubnagar	960	979	927	947	974	913
Jadcherla	960	972	871	966	977	901
Shadnagar	966	970	919	970	977	906
Kalvakurthi	973	973	—	973	973	—
Nagarkurnool	995	1,000	887	994	1,003	877
Wanaparthi	1,017	1,029	915	983	996	895
Atmakur	1,018	1,018	—	1,010	1,010	—
Gadwal	977	983	944	970	979	923
Alampur	993	995	963	975	978	930
Kollapur	977	979	954	979	988	873
Achampet	973	977	836	972	979	853
Rangareddi District	**963**	**972**	**914**	**956**	**970**	**913**
Medchal	957	957	—	941	950	892
Marpalle	980	980	—	984	984	—
Hayathnagar	948	951	914	928	938	896
Ibrahimpatnam	969	969	—	970	970	—
Maheswaram	959	959	—	972	972	—
Rajendranagar	936	940	914	919	917	926
Chevella	971	971	—	978	978	—
Vicarabad	986	994	936	970	982	916
Tandur	1,001	1,011	961	1,002	1,019	946

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pargi	989	989	—	1,011	1,011	—
Vallabhanagar	905	925	902	912	912	912
Hyderabad District	**918**	**1,033**	**918**	**920**	—	**920**
Golconda	929	—	929	932	—	932
Secunderabad	767	—	767	782	—	782
Mushirabad	815	—	815	768	—	768
Charminar	1,033	—	1033	885	—	885
Medak District	**986**	**988**	**963**	**982**	**989**	**930**
Narayankhed	966	966	—	975	982	866
Andole	998	997	1,011	990	994	952
Medak	1,006	1,014	987	1,006	1,021	975
Ramayampet	996	996	—	1,007	1,007	—
Dubbak	679	679	—	1,013	1,013	—
Siddipet	968	975	940	973	986	939
Gajwel	973	973	—	983	983	—
Narsapur	995	995	—	994	994	—
Sangareddy	974	988	933	931	949	901
Sadasivpet	993	992	998	975	979	960
Zahirabad	978	982	948	973	981	923
Nizamabad District	**999**	**1,012**	**932**	**1,013**	**1,030**	**945**
Armur	1,014	1,037	905	1,059	1,072	990
Bheemgal	1,052	1,052	—	1091	1,091	—
Nizamabad	982	1,011	936	996	1,038	944
Bodhan	974	983	937	989	1,002	944
Madnur	1,007	1,007	—	981	981	—
Banswada	992	992	—	1,004	1,004	998
Yellareddy	995	997	971	1,021	1,026	965
Kamareddy	1,020	1,020	—	983	1,016	891
Domakonda	986	1,003	911	1,006	1,006	—
Adilabad District	**976**	**986**	**923**	**980**	**990**	**935**
Adilabad	1,007	1,027	934	999	1,030	922
Utnur	971	971	—	975	975	—
Wankadi	959	959	—	964	964	—
Asifabad	950	969	921	953	966	936

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sirpur	956	975	909	970	985	933
Chinnur	960	960	—	968	968	—
Lakshettipet	943	959	896	944	950	931
Khanapur	973	973	—	985	985	—
Boath	988	988	—	987	987	—
Nirmal	1,005	1,019	946	1,022	1,039	958
Mudhole	1,013	1,017	985	1,004	1,016	941
Karimnagar District	**985**	**990**	**942**	**994**	**1,003**	**947**
Mahadevpur	941	941	—	968	968	—
Manthani	968	954	1,034	978	965	1,015
Peddapalle	974	990	920	960	968	945
Huzurabad	965	965	—	962	968	919
Bheemadevarapalle	969	969	—	974	974	—
Sultanabad	996	996	—	979	979	—
Mallial	1,031	1.031	—	1,043	1,043	—
Jagtial	992	996	973	1,000	1,021	934
Metpalli	1,005	1,008	994	1,068	1,084	1,007
Vemulawada	1,015	1,014	1,026	1,022	1,024	989
Gangadhara	997	997	—	1,009	1,009	—
Karimnagar	956	978	914	951	982	905
Husnabad	979	979	—	991	991	—
Sirsilla	980	1,000	872	1,024	1,033	987
Warangal District	**956**	**959**	**934**	**964**	**970**	**934**
Chityal	960	960	—	976	976	—
Parkal	956	956	—	970	970	—
Mulug	946	946	—	965	965	—
Eturnagaram	965	965	—	939	939	—
Gudur	957	957	—	976	976	—
Narasampet	953	953	—	968	968	—
Warangal (Urban)	932	932	932	936	953	935
Warangal (Rural)	943	943	—	951	951	—
Ghanpur	960	960	—	975	975	—
Cheriyal	988	988	—	990	990	—
Jangaon	968	971	949	977	989	924
Kodakondla	950	950	—	973	973	—
Wardhannapet	954	954	—	965	965	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maripeda	972	972	—	970	970	—
Mahbubabad	951	955	937	963	969	933
Khammam District	**957**	**961**	**928**	**957**	**960**	**945**
Nugur	996	996	—	981	981	—
Bhadrachalam	962	966	918	977	991	914
Bhoorgampadu	954	954	—	963	963	—
Mangoor	947	947	—	953	953	—
Sudimalla	976	976	—	969	969	—
Yellandu	969	973	944	969	970	967
Kothagudem	936	946	924	948	939	957
Aswaraopet	971	971	—	960	960	—
Sathupalle	956	956	—	949	949	—
Madhira	954	957	902	954	955	935
Khammam	952	958	936	946	953	932
Thirumalayapalam	956	956	—	955	955	—
Nalgonda District	**965**	**969**	**913**	**969**	**978**	**904**
Yadagirigutta	981	981	—	997	998	989
Bhongir	979	987	940	964	976	911
Ramannapet	997	997	—	994	997	938
Mothkur	999	999	—	1,007	1,007	—
Thungathurti	972	972	—	972	972	—
Suryapet	948	958	881	952	970	881
Nakrekal	973	973	—	997	997	—
Chandur	969	969	—	968	967	980
Nalgonda	950	960	914	950	984	880
Nampalli	966	966	—	974	974	—
Devarakonda	951	951	—	961	971	867
Nidamanur	949	955	913	954	960	916
Miryalguda	952	957	923	960	969	930
Huzurnagar	954	954	—	963	963	—
Kodad	955	959	902	965	971	914

RURAL SEX RATIO, 1981

This map shows the taluk wise variation in sex-ratios in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh State as of 1981 Census. These sex-ratios are grouped into six ranges, three above, one nearer to and two below the State average and are depicted as shown in the legend to the map. The over all sex-ratio in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh State is 984 females per 1000 males.

Two hundred and seventeen taluks i.e., more than two third of the taluks in the state lie in the range of 950-999 females per 1000 males. The distribution of taluks in the various ranges is given below:

	Range Females per 1000 males	No. of taluks
1.	1050 & above	7
2.	1025 to 1049	14
3.	1000 to 1024	51
4.	975 to 999	103
5.	950 to 974	114
6.	949 & below	23
	Entirely urban	4

Among the seven taluks which lie in the highest range of 1050 & above, two taluks viz., Ichchapuram and Sompeta in Srikakulam district have recorded the highest sex-ratios of 1169 and 1137 females per 1000 males respectively in that order. The same pattern was noticed in 1971 also but with higher six-ratios than in 1981. More than two thirds of the taluks of Andhra Pradesh State belong to the two ranges of 975-999 and 950-974 per 1000 males. The state average of 984 belonged to the former range and the next range represents the modal group covering the largest number of taluks. The higher sex-ratios in the rural than in the urban indicates migration of males to urban areas.

Ichchapuram taluk of Srikakulam district recorded the highest sex-ratios of 1169 females as against the lowest of 912 females in Vallabhanagar taluk of Rangareddi district.

The statement given to explanatory note for Map16 presents the taluk-wise sex-ratios for rural areas at the 1981 Census.

MAP 18

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO, 1971-1981

This map shows the change in rural sex-ratios in 1971 and 1981, depicting on 1981 Census administrative set up by chloropleth method. The ratios of females per 1000 males have been calculated separately for each taluk as of 1971 and 1981. The ratios thus arrived are grouped into six ranges for both the census years. The 1981 ranges are depicted in black hatching of different grades while 1971 values are shown by transparent green colour of different shades of grading. The taluks are shaded according to the ranges in which they fall.

The sex-ratios i.e., the number of females per 1000 males has shown a marginal increase from 983 in 1971 to 984 in 1981. The comparison of different ranges of these values of 1971 and 1981 censuses, indicates that the number of taluks in the sex-ratio range above 1050 females per 1000 males at the 1981 Census has decreased slightly than in 1971 census. But the number of taluks in the ranges 1025-1049 and 1000-1024 at the 1981 Census has increased when compared to those in 1971. Most of the taluks which are entirely rural are covered both during 1971 and 1981 in the sex-ratio ranges 950-974 and 975-999. Most of the taluks of Rayalaseema region have shown a sex-ratio of below 975 females per 1000 males, in both the 1971 and 1981 censuses. Coastal Andhra taluks specially of Srikakulam, Visakapatnam and Vizianagaram districts have recorded higher sex-ratios of above 1000, both at the 1971 and 1981 censuses. The last of sex-ratio ranges, i.e., below 950 absorbs 23 taluks in both the Censuses.

The taluks in which the sex-ratio remains constant at 1971 and 1981 are indicated below.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Constant sex-ratio at both the censuses
1	2	3	4
1.	Vizianagaram	Viyyampeta	1017
2.	East Godavari	Tallarevu	995
3.	West Godavari	Eluru	966
4.	Krishna	Bantumilli	980
5.	Guntur	Tenali	988
6.	Cuddapah	Sidhout	972
7.	Kurnool	Kodumur	977
8.	Mahbubnagar	Makthal	1025
		Kalvakurthy	973
10.	Nalgonda	Ramannapet	997
		Thungathurthi	972

The following statement shows the change in rural sex-ratios for 1971-1981.

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Taluk	No. of females per 1,000 males of Rural population 1981	No. of females per 1,000 males of Rural population 1971*
1	2	3	4
	ANDHRA PRADESH	**984**	**983**
1.	SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	1,026	1,035
1	Ichchapuram	1,169	1,204
2	Sompeta	1,137	1,164
3	Palasa	1,053	1,077
4	Pathapatnam	1,001	1,014
5	Tekkali	1,032	1,041
6	Kotabommali	1,013	1,018
7	Narasannapet	1,016	1,011
8	Srikakulam	1,005	1,009

* 1971 figures are worked out on the basis of 1981 Jurisdictional set up

1	2	3	4
9	Amadalavalasa	1,005	1,008
10	Hiramandalam	996	1,001
11	Palakonda	1,007	1,013
12	Rajam	1,002	1,009
13	Ponduru	1,000	998
14	Ranasthalam	976	987
2.	VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT	1,009	1,012
1	Kurupam	976	956
2	Parvathipuram	1,019	1,014
3	Salur	1,013	1,015
4	Bobbili	1,019	1,018
5	Badangi	1,019	1,018
6	Cheepurupalle	993	1,005
7	Gajapathinagaram	1,023	1,024
8	Nellimarla	998	1,006
9	Bhogapuram	989	997
10	Vizianagaram	1,000	1,010
11	Srungavarapukota	1,015	993
12	Viyyampeta	1,017	1,017
3.	VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	996	1,006
1	Chintapalle	958	955
2	Paderu	962	967
3	Araku	985	983
4	Chodavaram	1,035	1,030
5	Madugula	1,046	1,061
6	Narasapatnam	1,018	1,002
7	Kotauratla	983	982
8	Nakkapalle	1,005	1,004
9	Yellamanchili	1,017	1,016
10	Anakapalle	1,016	1,035
11	K. Kotapadu	1,027	1,032
12	Sabbavaram	1,013	1,033
13	Visakhapatnam	923	991
14	Bheemunipatnam	1,003	1,004
4.	EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	994	997
1	Rampachodavaram	981	1,012
2	Yellavaram	961	973
3	Prathipadu	977	985
4	Tuni	975	970
5	Pithapuram	980	988
6	Peddapuram	989	994
7	Rangampeta	988	992
8	Korukonda	992	1,001
9	Rajahmundry	994	989
10	Rayavaram	1,019	1,020
11	Kakinada	991	997
12	Tallarevu	995	995
13	Ramachandrapuram	1,001	997
14	Alamur	999	1,000
15	Kothapeta	995	999
16	Mummidivaram	990	986
17	Amalapuram	1,002	995
18	P. Gannavaram	1,006	1,010
19	Razole	1,034	1,036
5.	WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	992	994
1	Polavaram	986	994
2	Chintalapudi	978	970
3	Eluru	966	966
4	Bhimadole	973	977
5	Tadepalligudem	990	981
6	Gopalapuram	985	981
7	Kovvur	987	978
8	Tanuku	1,002	1,005
9	Ganapavaram	997	1,006
10	Akiveedu	1,001	997
11	Bheemavaram	998	1,008
12	Penumantra	1,014	1,022
13	Poduru	1,004	1,014
14	Narsapur	1,000	999

1	2	3	4
6.	KRISHNA DISTRICT	975	969
1	Jaggayyapet	973	959
2	Nandigama	969	956
3	Kanchikacherla	971	955
4	Mylavaram	951	963
5	Tiruvur	956	951
6	Vissannapet	966	965
7	Nuzvid	871	950
8	Gannavaram	988	982
9	Vijayawada	967	956
10	Vuyyuru	981	978
11	Gudivada	985	986
12	Mandavalli	983	977
13	Kaikalur	990	979
14	Bantumilli	980	980
15	Pamarru	995	978
16	Movva	996	977
17	Bandar	984	980
18	Divi	974	983
7.	GUNTUR DISTRICT	973	974
1	Macherla	980	984
2	Palnad	968	979
3	Piduguralla	962	968
4	Rajupalem	974	972
5	Talluru	972	970
6	Tadikonda	962	959
7	Mangalagiri	965	963
8	Emani	978	969
9	Tenali	988	988
10	Amruthalur	983	975
11	Repalle	967	977
12	Pallapatla	977	981
13	Bapatla	972	968
14	Ponnur	981	965
15	Prathipadu	973	976
16	Guntur	968	976
17	Sattenapalle	984	976
18	Chilakaluripet	975	969
19	Narasaraopet	969	972
20	Ipur	972	967
21	Vinukonda	974	989
8.	PRAKASAM DISTRICT	982	989
1	Yerragondapalem	952	996
2	Darsi	954	972
3	Addanki	974	970
4	Santhamaguluru	967	963
5	Parchur	977	982
6	Chirala	978	980
7	Ongole	983	986
8	Maddipadu	968	976
9	Podili	990	1,014
10	Tarlupadu	956	961
11	Markapur	973	985
12	Bestavaripeta	970	980
13	Giddalur	973	975
14	Pamur	1,089	1,076
15	Kanigiri	1,027	1,063
16	Kondapi	1,004	989
17	Kandukur	985	990
9.	NELLORE DISTRICT	893	989
1	Udayagiri	1,042	1,055
2	Atmakur	982	1,007
3	Vinjamur	1,012	1,080
4	Kavali	982	984
5	Butchireddipalem	982	981
6	Kovur	991	986
7	Indukurpet	981	973
8	Nellore	990	974
9	Podalakur	967	976
10	Rapur	968	984
11	Venkatagiri	949	951

1	2	3	4
12	Gudur	990	983
13	Vakadu	932	928
14	Naidupet	977	981
15	Sullurpet	983	984
10.	CHITTOOR DISTRICT	971	964
1	Tamballapalle	957	945
2	Madanapalle	956	936
3	Vayalpad	968	949
4	Chinagottigallu	950	953
5	Chandragiri	969	964
6	Srilkalahasti	974	956
7	Thottambedu	974	966
8	Satyavedu	985	980
9	Puttur	990	985
10	Nagari	976	975
11	Chittoor	967	964
12	Bangarupalem	962	963
13	Punganur	972	961
14	Palmaner	974	972
15	Kuppam	984	981
11.	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	962	960
1	Jammalamadugu	973	972
2	Proddatur	967	968
3	Badvel	952	970
4	Sidhout	972	972
5	Cuddapah	956	953
6	Kamalapuram	967	982
7	Muddanur	945	953
8	Pulivendla	961	957
9	Lakkireddipalle	953	947
10	Rayachoti	954	932
11	Rajampet	975	974
12	Kodur	974	964

1	2	3	4
12.	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	949	950
1	Rayadurg	963	964
2	Kanekal	962	953
3	Uravakonda	964	963
4	Gooty	943	803
5	Tadpatri	943	950
6	Singanamala	935	932
7	Anantapur	944	939
8	Kalyandurg	963	946
9	Kambadur	948	938
10	Chennekothapalle	943	948
11	Dharmavaram	958	960
12	Penukonda	950	955
13	Madakasira	955	968
14	Hindupur	939	941
15	Nallamada	955	946
16	Kadiri	954	953
17	Sri Satya Sai	945	944
13.	KURNOOL DISTRICT	967	973
1	Adoni	992	995
2	Yemmiganur	1,003	992
3	Kodumur	977	977
4	Kurnool	945	966
5	Nandikotkur	970	968
6	Atmakur	948	959
7	Nandyal	963	976
8	Allagadda	965	962
9	Koilkuntla	972	974
10	Banaganapalle	965	982
11	Dhone	947	955
12	Pattikonda	971	975
13	Alur	970	986
14.	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	991	992
1	Kodangal	1,018	995
2	Makthal	1,025	1,025

1	2	3	4
3	Mahbubnagar	974	979
4	Jadcherla	977	972
5	Shadnagar	977	970
6	Kalvakurthi	973	973
7	Nagarkurnool	1,003	1,000
8	Wanaparthi	996	1,029
9	Atmakur	1,010	1,018
10	Gadwal	979	983
11	Alampur	978	995
12	Kollapur	988	979
13	Achampet	979	977
15.	RANGAREDDI DISTRICT	970	972
1	Medchal	950	957
2	Marpalle	984	980
3	Hayathnagar	938	951
4	Ibrahimpatnam	970	969
5	Maheshwaram	972	959
6	Rajendranagar	917	940
7	Chevella	978	971
8	Vicarabad	982	994
9	Tandur	1,019	1,011
10	Pargi	1,011	989
11	Vallabhanagar	912	925
16.	HYDERABAD DISTRICT	-	1,033
1	Golkonda	-	-
2	Secunderabad	-	-
3	Mushirabad	-	-
4	Charminar	-	-
17.	MEDAK DISTRICT	989	988
1	Narayankhed	982	966
2	Andole	994	997
3	Medak	1,021	1,014
4	Ramayampet	1,007	996
5	Dubbak	1,013	679
6	Siddiput	986	975
7	Gajwel	983	973
8	Narsapur	994	995
9	Sangareddy	949	988
10	Sadasivpet	979	992
11	Zahirabad	981	982
18.	NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	1,030	1,012
1	Armur	1,072	1,037
2	Bheemgal	1,091	1,052
3	Nizamabad	1,038	1,011
4	Bodhan	1,002	983
5	Madnoor	981	1,007
6	Banswada	1,004	992
7	Yellareddy	1,026	997
8	Kamareddy	1,016	1,020
9	Domakonda	1,006	1,003
19.	ADILABAD DISTRICT	990	986
1	Adilabad	1,030	1,027
2	Utnur	975	971
3	Wankadi	964	959
4	Asifabad	966	969
5	Sirpur	985	975
6	Chinnur	968	960
7	Lakshettipet	950	959
8	Khanapur	985	973
9	Boath	987	988
10	Nirmal	1,039	1,019
11	Mudhole	1,016	1,017
20.	KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	1,003	990
1	Mahadevpur	968	941
2	Manthani	965	954
3	Peddapalle	968	990
4	Huzurabad	968	965
5	Bheemadevarapalle	974	969

1	2	3	4
6	Sultanabad	979	996
7	Mallial	1,043	1,031
8	Jagtial	1,021	996
9	Metpalli	1,084	1,008
10	Vemulawada	1,024	1,014
11	Gangadhara	1,009	997
12	Karimnagar	982	978
13	Husnabad	991	979
14	Sirsilla	1,033	1,000
21.	WARANGAL DISTRICT	970	959
1	Chityal	976	960
2	Parkal	970	956
3	Mulug	965	946
4	Eturnagaram	939	965
5	Gudur	976	957
6	Narasampet	968	953
7	Warangal (Urban)	953	932
8	Warangal (Rural)	951	943
9	Ghanpur	975	960
10	Cheriyal	990	988
11	Jangaon	989	971
12	Kodakondla	973	950
13	Wardhannapet	965	954
14	Maripeda	970	972
15	Mahbubabad	969	955
22.	KHAMMAM DISTRICT	960	961
1	Nugur	981	996
2	Bhadrachalam	991	966
3	Bhoorgampadu	963	954
4	Mangoor	953	947
5	Sudimalla	969	976
6	Yellandu	970	974
7	Kothagudem	939	946
8	Aswaraopet	960	971
9	Sathupalli	949	956
10	Madhira	955	957
11	Khammam	953	958
12	Thirumalayapalem	955	956
23.	NALGONDA DISTRICT	978	969
1	Yadagirigutta	998	981
2	Bhongir	976	987
3	Ramannapet	997	997
4	Mothkur	1,007	999
5	Thungathurthi	972	972
6	Suryapet	970	958
7	Nakrekal	997	973
8	Chandur	967	969
9	Nalgonda	984	960
10	Nampalli	974	966
11	Devarakonda	971	951
12	Nidamanur	960	955
13	Miryalguda	969	957
14	Huzurnagar	963	954
15	Kodad	971	959

MAP 19

URBAN SEX RATIO, 1981

This map shows the disparity of sex-ratios of urban areas of taluks in Andhra Pradesh State in 1981. Sex-ratios for urban areas depicted talukwise in this map are grouped into six ranges — three above, one nearer to and two below the state average of 948 females per 1000 males as shown in the legend to the map. This map depicts sex-ratios only for 188 taluks which are having urban units. The remaining taluks which are entirely rural are left blank. The distribution of 188 taluks grouped into six ranges are given below:

Females per 1000 males	No. of taluks
1000 & above	25
975 - 999	41
950 - 974	43
925 - 949	38
900 - 924	25
899 & below	16
Entirely rural	128

The variation between taluks in urban sex-ratio is more prominent than in the rural areas. About three-fourths of the total number of taluks containing urban units in the state have a sex-ratio between 900-999. Only one-fourth of the taluks lie between the higher sex-ratio ranges of above 1000 and in the lowest range of 899 and below. Ichchapuram taluk of Srikakulam District secured the highest ratio with 1059 females per 1000 males and Sompeta stands second rank with 1058 females per 1000 males. It may be noted that the urban sex-ratios are less when compared to the corresponding rural sex-ratios of 1169 and 1137 of Ichchapuram and Sompeta taluks of Srikakulam district respectively. This phenomenon is possible because the male population migrates to urban areas in search of jobs leaving behind their women in their native places till they are settled down. Next in order follows Kodangal of Mahbubnagar district with sex-ratio of 1044 and Madugula of Visakhapatnam with sex-ratio of 1035, Penumantra taluk of West Godavari with sex-ratio of 1034, Peddapuram taluk of East Godavari with sex-ratio of 1033, Rajam taluk of Srikakulam with sex-ratio of 1032, Salur taluk of Vizianagaram district with sex-ratio of 1028, Alamur taluk of East Godavari with a sex-ratio of 1023 and Narsapur taluk of West Godavari with sex-ratio of 1023. Almost all the taluks along the coast line have returned higher sex-ratios than the state average. Telangana region is characterised with isolated pockets of high sex-ratios of above 1000 while Rayalaseema region is having the mixed sex-ratios of higher and lower values than the state average.

The combined comparative statement given to this explanatory note for Map No.16 shows clearly the taluk wise sex-ratios for Total, Rural & Urban areas at the 1981 and 1971 Censuses.

MAP 20

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX-RATIO, 1971-81

This map depicts urban sex-ratios of taluks at 1971 and 1981. The ratios of females per 1000 males taluk wise in urban areas have been calculated separately for 1971 and 1981 and these ratios are grouped into six ranges which are shaded with different grades of black colour hatching in the case of 1981 ranges while 1971 values are shown by transparent green colour of different shades of grading. The taluks are shaded according to the ranges in which they fall.

Out of 316 taluks in Andhra Pradesh, as many as 188 taluks are having urban population in 1981 as against 172 taluks in 1971. The changes in urban sex-ratios between 1971-81, can be seen from the map. There is a slight decrease in the urban sex-ratio of the State in 1981 (947) when compared to 1971 (948). The highest urban sex-ratio is recorded by Ichchapuram taluk of Srikakulam district, the ratio being 1059 while it was 1097 in 1971. However, the highest ratio has shrunk from 1097 in 1971 to 1059 in 1981. Next in descending order is Sompeta taluk of Srikakulam district which has returned the sex-ratio of 1058 and 1059 in 1981 and 1971 respectively. The lowest sex-ratios recorded in 1981 are Mushirabad taluk (768) and Secunderabad taluk (782). It is noticed that the lowest sex-ratio of 767 in urban areas in 1971 was recorded by Secunderabad taluk of Hyderabad district. It is also noticed that the lowest urban sex-ratios are recorded by most of the taluks in Telangana region during 1971-81. The urban sex-ratios continued to be higher in most of the coastal Andhra taluks than state averages in 1981 as well as in 1971. The statement given in the explanatory note of Map 16 shows the sex-ratios for total, rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh State.

MAP 21

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1981

This map shows the sex and age structure of different age-groups of males and females districtwise. Total state situation is also shown on the map. The entire population of males and females has been grouped into thirteen age-groups with five years interval except the last age-group which is kept as 60 and above. The percentages have been calculated for males and females of different age-groups to total population of the district. The pyramids have been drawn showing the sex and age structure for each district. A verticle line has been drawn in the centre and from this central axis horizontal bars are drawn proportionate to the total population in each age-group on either side of the vertical line for males and females. The horizontal bars on the right side of the pyramid represent females and those on the left side indicate males. The bars have been hatched in different shades by classifying males and females and age-groups are categorised into the following groups.

1. Old men and women (60 years and above)
2. Middle aged men and women (35-59 years)
3. Young men and women (15-34 years)
4. Boys and girls (5-14 years)
5. Infants (0-4 years)

The pyramids of age-groups show characteristic situation of a developing country like India in general.

The following table gives the percentage to total population in five broad age-groups by sex in Andhra Pradesh State in 1981.

Sl. No.	Age-group	Percentage in Males	Percentage in Females
1	Old men and women (60 above)	6.48	6.82
2	Middle aged men and women (35-59)	23.50	22.54
3	Young men and women (15-34)	31.49	32.01
4	Boys and girls (5-14)	26.50	26.30
5	Infants (0-4)	12.00	12.00

MAP 22

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1971-81

This map depicts the change in the age structure in 1981 over 1971 by sex. The male and female populations have been grouped into thirteen age-groups with five year interval except the last age-group 60 & above. A vertical line has been drawn in the centre and from this central axis horizontal bars porportionate to the total population in each age-group on either side of the verticle line for males and females respectively have been drawn. Two pyramids for 1981 and 1971 for each district have been prepared in yellow colour for 1981 and by black hatching for the 1971. The age-groups are categorised into the following groups as shown in the legend to the map.

1. Infants	(0-4 years)
2. Boys & Girls	(5-14 years)
3. Young men & women	(15-34 years)
4. Middle aged men and women	(35-59 years)
5. Old men and women	60 years & above

The main perceptable change in the age structure of the population in 1981 over 1971 seems to have occurred in the age-group 15-59 years. The percentage of males in this age-group has increased from 51.25% in 1971 to 54.99% in 1981, thereby showing 3.74 increase in 1981 over 1971. Similarly the proportion of females rose from 53.02% to 54.55% in 1981 over 1971, thereby showing an increase of 1.53. It is also noticed that there is a slight increase in the age-group 60 and above among males and females from 6.30% to 6.48% and 6.42% to 6.82% thereby showing an overall increase of 0.18 and 0.40% respectively in 1981 over 1971.

In contrast, there is a decrease in population in the age-group 0-14 among the males and females in 1981 over 1971. The following statement shows the district-wise percentage in population of males and females in the five broad age-groups for 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

		Infants (0-4)		Boys and Girls (5-14)		Youngmen and women (15-34)		Middle aged men and women (35-59)		Old men and women 60+	
State/District	Sex	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	M	13.66	12.00	26.76	26.50	30.07	31.49	21.18	23.50	6.30	6.48
	F	14.01	12.00	26.53	26.30	31.35	32.01	21.67	22.54	6.42	6.82
SRIKAKULAM	M	14.31	12.58	26.20	26.22	29.50	30.49	24.69	24.83	5.30	5.86
	F	13.80	12.13	25.29	25.24	30.76	30.80	24.09	24.78	6.05	7.04
VIZIANAGARAM	M	13.20	11.60	25.43	26.13	31.28	29.89	25.18	26.86	4.91	5.52
	F	13.36	11.51	24.71	24.73	31.76	30.73	23.95	26.69	6.22	6.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VISAKHAPATNAM	M	13.20	11.83	25.43	25.41	31.28	33.09	25.18	17.23	4.91	4.75
	F	13.36	11.87	24.71	25.22	31.76	32.78	23.95	24.10	6.22	6.03
EAST GODAVARI	M	13.24	11.91	26.56	25.83	30.43	32.16	23.88	24.04	5.87	6.03
	F	13.41	12.24	26.01	25.50	31.66	32.33	22.60	23.32	6.20	6.59
WEST GODAVARI	M	13.48	11.83	26.27	26.22	30.90	31.99	23.27	23.65	6.08	6.28
	F	13.06	11.97	25.96	25.95	32.28	32.37	22.48	23.08	6.20	6.61
KRISHNA	M	12.54	11.24	27.13	25.49	31.44	33.73	22.25	22.62	6.62	6.88
	F	13.53	11.59	27.32	25.78	31.92	33.70	20.73	21.79	6.50	7.11
GUNTUR	M	12.56	11.00	26.96	25.42	30.61	33.07	22.63	22.79	7.22	7.70
	F	13.17	11.32	26.96	25.22	30.83	33.20	21.55	22.47	7.48	7.78
PRAKASAM	M	13.01	12.16	27.01	26.09	28.67	30.36	23.73	23.57	7.56	7.78
	F	13.14	12.35	26.79	25.32	29.96	31.28	22.58	23.28	7.51	7.75
NELLORE	M	12.56	11.37	26.70	25.07	29.93	32.31	24.23	24.51	6.57	6.68
	F	12.67	11.49	25.96	24.55	31.73	33.24	22.97	23.77	6.67	6.70
CHITTOOR	M	12.80	11.35	25.89	24.73	29.75	31.56	24.78	25.04	6.76	7.27
	F	13.19	11.61	26.50	24.99	31.02	32.39	22.65	23.69	6.63	7.28
CUDDAPAH	M	12.87	11.43	27.33	26.77	29.87	31.98	23.67	23.44	6.26	6.30
	F	13.41	11.56	27.18	26.49	30.82	32.43	21.94	22.61	6.64	6.85
ANANTAPUR	M	13.89	12.33	27.64	27.35	29.63	30.79	22.50	23.20	6.33	6.32
	F	14.71	12.98	28.17	27.66	30.24	31.10	20.70	21.83	6.18	6.43
KURNOOL	M	14.83	12.66	28.71	28.72	28.58	31.13	22.28	22.09	5.60	5.39
	F	15.09	12.74	27.82	27.95	29.90	31.14	21.04	21.83	6.14	6.32
MAHBUBNAGAR	M	15.07	13.40	27.11	28.14	28.01	28.73	23.22	23.20	6.59	6.50
	F	15.19	13.80	26.42	27.09	30.58	30.08	21.40	21.95	6.40	6.68
RANGAREDDI	M	13.53	13.56	25.86	27.44	34.39	31.10	21.05	21.84	5.10	6.03
	F	14.17	13.64	26.84	27.86	34.01	32.08	19.51	20.42	5.40	6.27
HYDERABAD	M	13.53	11.71	25.88	24.61	34.39	37.31	21.05	21.82	5.09	4.52
	F	14.17	12.84	26.84	26.01	34.01	36.49	19.51	19.38	5.40	5.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEDAK	M	15.22	12.39	25.36	27.61	29.08	29.05	22.87	23.48	7.47	7.44
	F	15.00	12.72	25.44	26.99	31.62	30.67	20.99	22.15	6.94	7.44
NIZAMABAD	M	14.62	12.20	25.93	27.33	30.10	30.58	22.95	23.31	6.39	6.53
	F	14.73	12.32	24.78	26.54	32.56	31.88	21.40	21.95	6.53	7.28
ADILABAD	M	15.12	12.42	27.95	28.61	28.54	30.13	23.06	23.26	5.32	5.54
	F	15.25	13.05	26.77	28.05	31.48	31.02	20.45	21.61	6.04	6.22
KARIMNAGAR	M	12.70	11.25	28.28	26.98	28.45	30.00	22.85	23.73	7.71	7.98
	F	14.13	11.44	26.85	26.66	30.61	31.13	21.74	22.70	6.98	8.03
WARANGAL	M	14.31	12.32	26.85	27.49	29.45	29.48	22.58	23.47	6.82	7.15
	F	15.15	13.09	27.07	27.65	31.38	30.49	20.37	21.91	6.02	6.82
KHAMMAM	M	15.17	12.40	27.82	28.23	29.31	31.55	21.70	21.63	5.98	6.11
	F	15.87	13.23	28.66	29.28	30.99	31.69	18.77	19.71	5.70	6.04
NALGONDA	M	14.37	12.58	26.26	26.68	29.40	30.04	22.79	23.15	7.18	7.50
	F	14.82	13.02	26.97	27.11	31.40	31.21	20.23	21.51	6.57	7.12

MAP 23

MARITAL STATUS, 1981

This map shows the marital status of males and females in each district of the State. The entire population of males and females have been categorised as (1) Never married, (2) Married, (3) Widowed and (4) Others. Two bars have been drawn proportionately for males and females overlapping each other for each marital status in each district. The bar representing males has been shown with black slant hatching while the female bar has been shown with black dots as shown in the legend to the map. Numerical Codes for marital status have been given as 1,2,3 & 4 in the bottom of each bar and absolute scale has been indicated on the left side of the bar diagram.

A glance at the map reveals that the proportion of never married and married persons are much more than that of other categories i.e., widowed and others. Further, the striking factor is that the never married males are more than the never married females in the State as well as in each district. It is noticed that never married males are more than the married males in all districts except in Karimnagar where the never married males are less than the married males. It is not so in the case of females where the married females are more than the never married females except in Hyderabad, Khammam and Anantapur districts.

In the category of widowed, widows are more than the widowers in all the districts of the State. This may be due to the differing attitude regarding the remarriages among the widows and widowers. The remarriages of widows are less common than the remarriages of widowers.

The significance of marital status of 'Divorced or seperated' categorised as 'others' along with 'unspecified' is predominantly higher in 12 districts among males than the State average of 0.39% while the percentage is higher among females in 9 districts than the State average of 0.68%.

The following statement shows the districtwise marital status of males and females in the four groups of never married, married, widowed, and divorced or separated in absolute numbers as well as in percentages.

[STATEMENT

State/ District	Never Married				Married			
	Males	Percen-tage	Females	Percen-tage	Males	Percen-tage	Females	Percen-tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**14,310,334**	**52.79**	**11,123,836**	**42.07**	**12,101,352**	**44.64**	**12,327,593**	**46.62**
Srikakulam	524,335	54.15	422,056	42.60	417,211	43.07	438,221	44.23
Vizianagaram	471,646	52.43	371,758	41.09	397,909	44.23	416,028	45.99
Visakhapatnam	695,847	53.50	536,167	42.03	572,374	44.01	577,327	45.25
East Godavari	959,575	51.66	779,126	42.26	850,319	45.78	857,295	46.50
West Godavari	747,240	51.76	615,202	43.01	660,028	45.72	666,836	46.62
Krishna	807,687	52.23	647,580	43.11	700,287	45.29	701,202	46.68
Guntur	893,208	51.30	691,970	40.86	798,676	45.87	810,927	47.88
Prakasam	615,153	52.23	472,915	41.06	530,323	45.02	545,149	47.33
Nellore	536,842	52.70	415,681	41.73	452,849	44.45	459,992	46.18
Chittoor	746,032	53.57	564,473	41.98	602,052	43.23	618,107	45.97
Cuddapah	537,800	54.50	406,572	42.95	420,142	42.58	429,788	45.40
Anantapur	737,167	56.29	565,039	45.62	539,117	41.17	548,103	44.26
Kurnool	688,088	56.08	525,644	44.53	510,666	41.62	526,122	44.57
Mahbubnagar	648,153	52.58	501,270	41.36	554,869	45.01	575,922	47.52
Rangareddi	445,534	55.09	340,909	44.08	349,358	43.20	358,082	46.30
Hyderabad	692,966	58.86	538,779	49.73	474,200	40.28	461,780	42.63
Medak	467,940	51.32	363,774	40.63	420,673	46.13	435,885	40.69

STATUS 1981

Widowed				Divorced or separated				State/ District
Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
581,770	**2.15**	**2,689,004**	**10.17**	**106,949**	**0.39**	**180,140**	**0.68**	**ANDHRA PRADESH**
22,610	2.33	121,113	12.22	4,312	0.44	9,197	0.93	Srikakulam
23,924	2.66	107,284	11.86	5,941	0.66	9,443	1.04	Vizianagaram
27,050	2.08	151,805	11.90	5,169	0.40	10,146	0.79	Visakhapatnam
40,317	2.17	195,336	10.59	6,957	0.37	11,397	0.62	East Godavari
30,422	2.11	138,881	9.71	5,624	0.39	9,023	0.63	West Godavari
32,896	2.13	144,048	9.59	5,121	0.33	8,844	0.59	Krishna
42,040	2.41	177,359	10.47	6,905	0.40	12,973	0.77	Guntur
28,325	2.40	127,158	11.04	3,773	0.32	6,144	0.53	Prakasam
23,705	2.33	111,585	11.20	4,679	0.46	8,263	0.83	Nellore
36,680	2.63	150,418	11.18	6,795	0.49	11,015	0.82	Chittoor
26,094	2.64	105,765	11.17	1,997	0.20	3,956	0.42	Cuddapah
30,183	2.30	119,173	9.62	2,713	0.21	5,759	0.46	Anantapur
25,677	2.09	123,109	10.43	2,225	0.18	5,134	0.44	Kurnool
25,276	2.05	127,221	10.50	4,039	0.33	7,065	0.58	Mahbubnagar
11,056	1.36	69,320	8.96	2,347	0.29	4,726	0.61	Rangareddi
8,900	0.75	30,503	2.81	614	0.01	1,509	0.14	Hyderabad
18,298	2.00	88,554	9.89	4,628	0.51	6,826	0.76	Medak

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nizamabad	407,273	48.81	327,665	38.77	403,567	48.36	415,477	49.16
Adilabad	426,243	51.48	343,542	42.36	378,417	45.70	383,393	47.27
Karimnagar	585,158	47.69	463,087	38.13	596,515	48.82	622,066	51.22
Warangal	596,719	50.94	474,705	42.05	547,562	46.74	551,038	48.81
Khammam	489,376	54.68	400,974	46.81	385,617	43.08	384,275	44.86
Nalgonda	590,155	50.98	465,948	41.53	538,621	46.52	544,580	48.54

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
17,777	2.13	90,772	10.74	5,500	0.66	10,965	1.30	Nizamabad
17,663	2.13	75,845	9.35	5,349	0.65	7,865	0.97	Adilabad
30,363	2.48	115,780	9.53	9,567	0.78	13,126	1.08	Karimnagar
21,452	1.83	96,459	8.54	5,479	0.47	6,232	0.55	Warangal
16,974	1.90	66,281	7.74	2,794	0.31	4,765	0.56	Khammam
24,090	2.08	105,237	9.38	4,405	0.38	5,763	0.51	Nalgonda

MAP 24

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1981

This map highlights the youthfulness of population in Andhra Pradesh State as revealed from 1981 Census figures. For each district, the youthfulness of population is calculated by taking the proportion of population in the age-group 5-14 to the total population. The percentages worked out for each district of the state are grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average of 26.40%. The districts are then shaded from dark to light in the map to represent high to low percentages indicating the youthfulness of population.

The proportion of the young affects some aspects of socio-economic trends of a population. A high fertility rate tends to result in a larger proportion of the young. The higher, the proportion of the young, the less is the availability of man power and higher is the dependency on the working force. It is found that 14,138,295 persons are in the age-group of 5-14 accounting for more than one fourth of the total population of 53,549,673 persons of the state. The highest proportion of 28.75% representing the youthfulness of population is found in Khammam district while the lowest percentage of youthful persons is found in Nellore district with 24.81%.

The variation of the proportion between Khammam and Nellore districts is only 3.94% which is not very high. The highest proportion of youthful population to the total population in the range of above 28.00% lies only in three districts viz., Kurnool 28.34%, Adilabad 28.33% and Khammam 28.75%. In the next range of 27.00% to 27.99% lie five districts. Among these five districts, one is from Rayalaseema and four from Telangana region. In the next range of 26.00% to 26.99%, in which contains the state average of 26.40%, have five districts viz., (1) West Godavari 26.08%, (2) Cuddapah 26.64%, (3) Nizamabad 26.93%, (4) Karimnagar 26.82% and (5) Nalgonda 26.89%. In the next range of 25.00% to 25.99% lie as many as eight districts. Among these the highest proportion of youthful population of 5-14 age-group lies in Srikakulam with 25.73% and lowest in Hyderabad with 25.28%. In the last range i.e., below 25.00%, lie 2 districts viz., Chittoor 24.86% and Nellore with 24.81%. The following statement shows the percentage of youthful population to the total population in each district of the state.

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1981

State/District	Total Population	No. of persons in age-group 5-14	Percentage of Col.3 to Col.2
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**14,138,295**	**26.40**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	504,064	25.73
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	458,702	25.42
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	652,238	25.32
East Godavari	3,701,040	949,752	25.66
West Godavari	2,873,958	749,560	26.08
Krishna	3,048,463	781,410	25.63

1	2	3	4
Guntur	3,434,724	869,611	25.32
Prakasam	2,329,571	598,838	25.71
Nellore	2,014,879	499,908	24.81
Chittoor	2,737,316	680,454	24.86
Cuddapah	1,933,304	514,969	26.64
Anantapur	2,548,012	700,605	27.50
Kurnool	2,407,299	682,322	28.34
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	675,160	27.62
Rangareddi	1,582,062	435,048	27.50
Hyderabad	2,260,702	571,560	25.28
Medak	1,807,139	493,330	27.30
Nizamabad	1,679,683	452,308	26.93
Adilabad	1,639,003	464,364	28.33
Karimnagar	2,436,323	653,429	26.82
Warangal	2,300,295	634,117	27.57
Khammam	1,751,574	503,497	28.75
Nalgonda	2,279,685	613,049	26.89

MAP 25

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1971-81

The two maps illustrating the youthfulness of population for 1971 and 1981 of Andhra Pradesh State highlight the changing pattern during 1971-81. For both the maps, the proportion of youth in the age group 5-14 has been calculated for each district of the State. The districtwise proportions have been grouped into five ranges. The four ranges are common to both the maps and they have been shown by identical shades in the map. The lowest range i.e., below 24.99% is shown in the 1981 map which is not provided in the 1971 map.

A comparison between the proportion of youthfulness in 1981 population over 1971 reveals that the proportion of youth in the age-group 5-14 to the total population of the State has decreased from 26.65% in 1971 to 26.40% in 1981 in the State. A study of the districtwise proportions reveals that there are three types of possible tendencies-shifting of a district to the higher range of proportion or to the lower range, or staying in the same range. The tendency of the proportions jumping to the next range or to the next higher range has been a very conspicuous one. It can be seen that as many as eleven districts out of 23 districts moved to the higher ranges in 1981 over the 1971 census. Among these Medak district has moved to next higher range by two steps i.e., 25.00%-25.99% to 27.00% to 27.99%. The other five districts moved to the next higher range by one step, viz., Nizamabad 25.00%-25.99% to 26.00%-26.99%, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Rangareddi districts from 26.00%-26.99% to 27.00%-27.99%, Adilabad 27.00%-27.99% to 28.00%-28.99%. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Nalgonda, Anantapur; Kurnool and Khammam districts have remained in the same range as in 1971 Census though there is slight variation in percentage.

The following statement shows the change in proportion of youthfulness of population in 1981 over the 1971 Census.

State/District	Total Population 1971	Total Population 1981	No. of persons in age-group (5-14) of 1971	No. of persons in age-group (5-14) of 1981	Percentage of Col.4 to Col.2	Percentage of Col.5 to Col.3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**43,502,708**	**53,549,673**	**11,591,453**	**14,138,295**	**26.65**	**26.40**
Srikakulam	1,769,968	1,959,352	455,565	504,064	25.74	25.73
Vizianagaram	1,589,558	1,804,196	398,420	458,702	25.06	25.42
Visakhapatnam	2,035,831	2,576,474	510,342	652,238	25.07	25.32
East Godavari	3,087,262	3,701,040	811,478	949,752	26.28	25.66
West Godavari	2,374,306	2,873,958	620,185	749,560	26.12	26.08
Krishna	2,493,574	3,048,463	678,926	781,410	27.23	25.63
Guntur	2,844,488	3,434,724	766,754	869,611	26.96	25.32
Prakasam	1,919,995	2,329,571	516,578	598,838	26.91	25.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nellore	1,627,740	2,014,879	428,636	499,908	26.33	24.81
Chittoor	2,267,413	2,737,316	593,800	680,454	26.19	24.86
Cuddapah	1,577,267	1,933,304	429,898	514,969	27.26	26.64
Anantapur	2,115,321	2,548,012	590,170	700,605	27.90	27.50
Kurnool	1,982,090	2,407,299	560,395	682,322	28.27	28.34
Mahbubnagar	1,932,082	2,444,619	517,165	675,160	26.77	27.62
Rangareddi	1,109,225	1,582,062	292,296	435,048	26.35	27.50
Hyderabad	1,682,537	2,260,702	443,179	571,560	26.34	25.28
Medak	1,467,944	1,807,139	372,802	493,330	25.40	27.30
Nizamabad	1,313,268	1,679,683	333,014	452,308	25.36	26.93
Adilabad	1,288,348	1,639,003	352,640	464,364	27.37	28.33
Karimnagar	1,963,928	2,436,323	538,313	653,429	27.41	26.82
Warangal	1,870,933	2,300,295	504,414	634,117	26.96	27.57
Khammam	1,369,892	1,751,574	386,715	503,497	28.23	28.75
Nalgonda	1,819,738	2,279,685	484,227	613,049	26.61	26.89

MAP 26

DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1981

This map shows the ratio of dependents in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ together to the total population in the age-group 15-59 in 1981. The districtwise ratios of dependents in the age-groups 0 -14 and 60+ have been calculated per 1000 persons in the age-group 15-59., and these ratios have been grouped into three ranges, one above and one nearer to and one below the state ratio of 825 dependents per 1000 persons of age-group 15-59. The districts are shaded with different grades of hatching according to the range in which they fall as shown in the legend to the map.

In Andhra Pradesh State 29,328,904 persons are recorded in age-group 15-59 as per the 1981 Census while 24,203,443 dependents are recorded in the age groups 0-14 and 60+. The ratio works out to 825 dependents per 1000 persons of age-group 15-59. The map reveals an interesting feature that the highest and the lowest ratios of dependents are recorded in the neighbouring districts of Mahbubnagar and Hyderabad with 916 and 737 dependents per 1000 persons of age-group 15-59 respectively. All the districts of Telangana region except Hyderabad have recorded highest ratios ranging between 850-950. In the highest range of above 900 lies two Telangana districts viz., Mahbubnagar and Khammam with ratios of 916 and 911 respectively. In the next highest range of 800-899 in which lies the state ratio of 825 dependents per 1000 persons in age-group 15-59 are scattered in 13 districts—seven districts from Telangana region, 3 districts each from coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. In the last range of 700-799 lies eight districts of which six districts belong to coastal Andhra region and one district each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions.

The following statement shows the districtwise ratios of dependents in age-group 0-14 and 60+ together to the population of age-group 15-59 according to 1981 Census.

State/District	Total population of age-group 15-59 of 1981 Census	Total population of age-group 0-14 and 60+ of 1981 Census	Ratio per 1000 of Col. 2 to Col.3
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**29,328,904**	**24,203,443**	**825**
Srikakulam	1,086,477	872,716	803
Vizianagaram	1,030,025	774,079	752
Visakhapatnam	1,480,123	1,096,152	741
East Godavari	2,070,059	1,629,932	787
West Godavari	1,596,318	1,276,851	800
Krishna	1,704,759	1,342,482	787
Guntur	1,915,296	1,518,511	793
Prakasam	1,263,540	1,065,207	843

1	2	3	4
Nellore	1,148,713	864,917	753
Chittoor	1,542,393	1,193,685	774
Cuddapah	1,067,908	864,197	809
Anantapur	1,362,463	1,185,333	870
Kurnool	1,278,338	1,128,689	883
Mahbubnagar	1,275,326	1,168,638	916
Rangareddi	834,177	747,484	896
Hyderabad	1,301,451	958,701	737
Medak	951,990	854,641	898
Nizamabad	904,687	774,223	856
Adilabad	868,941	769,338	885
Karimnagar	1,310,179	1,124,912	859
Warangal	1,212,171	1,084,960	895
Khammam	916,238	834,250	911
Nalgonda	1,207,329	1,071,436	887

MAP 27

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1971-1981

These maps exhibit comparative picture on dependency ratio of population for 1971 and 1981. Two separate maps depicting the dependency ratio of age-groups 0-14 and 60+ population per 1000 persons, in 15-59 age-group have been drawn for 1981 and 1971. For both the maps, the dependency ratio in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ have been calculated per 1000 persons in the age-group 15-59 for each district of the state and these ratios have been grouped into 4 ranges. The districts are shaded with different grades of hatching according to the range in which they fall as shown in the legend to the map.

A comparison between the ratio of 1971-1981 reveals that the ratio of dependents in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ per 1000 population of age-group 15-59 persons has decreased from 881 in 1971, to 825 persons in 1981 in Andhra Pradesh State. A study of the districtwise ratios reveals all the three possible tendencies, shifting to a higher range of proportion or decreasing to the lower or staying in the same range in 1971 and 1981. The only district in which the ratio of dependents has increased in 1981 from that of the 1971 is Rangareddi. Rangareddi district has stepped up from the range of 800-849 to 850-899 dependents per 1000 persons of 15-59 age-group.

It can be seen that as many as 15 of the 23 districts moved down to the lower ranges when compared with 1971 map. Of these, 12 districts moved down one step to lower range. East Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Hyderabad lowered from 800-849 range to below 800, Cuddapah district moved down from 850-899 range to 800-849 range. Anantapur, Kurnool, Medak, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts lowered from 900 and above range to 850-899 range. Of the other three districts, two districts, Krishna and Guntur lowered by two steps i.e. from 850-899 range to below 800 range and the other district Prakasam from 900 and above range to 800-849 range. Of the 23 districts, seven districts viz. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Nizamabad, Khammam and Mahbubnagar districts remained in the same range as they were in 1971. The following statement shows the population in the age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 and the dependents population i.e. age-groups 0-14 and 60+ in 1971 & 1981 and the dependents ratio per 1000 persons in age groups 15-59 for each district in the state.

State/District	Total population of age-group 15-59 of 1981	Total Population of age-group 15-59 of 1971	Total Population of age-groups 0-14 and 60+ of 1981	Total Population of age-groups 0-14 and 60 + of 1971	Ratio per 1000 1981	Ratio per 1000 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**29,328,904**	**23,121,433**	**24,203,443**	**20,378,059**	**825**	**881**
Srikakulam	1,086,477	965,039	872,716	804,816	803	834
Vizianagaram	1,030,025	891,423	774,079	698,064	752	783
Visakhapatnam	1,480,124	1,141,760	1,096,152	894,014	741	783
East Godavari	2,070,059	1,676,285	1,630,012	1,410,894	787	842

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Godavari	1,596,318	1,293,241	1,276,851	1,080,960	800	836
Krishna	1,704,759	1,325,785	1,342,482	1,167,337	787	880
Guntur	1,915,296	1,502,728	1,518,511	1,341,575	793	893
Prakasam	1,263,540	1,007,565	1,065,207	912,271	843	905
Nellore	1,148,713	886,036	864,917	741,612	753	837
Chittoor	1,542,393	1,227,005	1,193,685	1,040,350	774	848
Cuddapah	1,067,908	838,513	864,197	738,684	809	881
Anantapur	1,362,463	1,090,483	1,185,333	1,024,824	870	940
Kurnool	1,278,338	1,008,939	1,128,689	973,101	883	964
Mahbubnagar	1,275,326	997,045	1,168,638	934,950	916	938
Rangareddi	834,177	604,497	747,484	504,114	896	834
Hyderabad	1,304,451	917,328	958,701	764,286	737	833
Medak	951,990	767,411	854,641	700,429	898	913
Nizamabad	904,687	702,653	774,223	610,534	856	869
Adilabad	868,941	666,895	769,338	621,365	885	932
Karimnagar	1,310,179	1,017,663	1,124,912	945,986	859	930
Warangal	1,212,171	970,740	1,084,960	900,131	895	927
Khammam	916,238	690,456	834,250	679,322	911	984
Nalgonda	1,207,329	944,725	1,071,436	934,950	887	990

MAP 28

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map represents the proportion of males in the age-group 15-59 to the total male population in each district of the State in 1981. The districtwise percentages of male population of working age-group 15-59 to total male population are grouped into six ranges and depicted on the map by different grades of hatching. The total male population of each district is represented by a proportionate circle and the hatched sector therein shows the proportion of male population of working age-group 15-59. The absolute figures of total male population are shown on the top of the circle and percentage figures inside or outside the sector of the concerned district.

The proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 indicates approximately how much employable male population is available in each district. In the state as a whole, the proportion of such male population is 54.98%. The highest proportion of 59.13% is recorded in Hyderabad district followed by Visakhapatnam with 58.01%, while the lowest proportion is found in Mahbubnagar district with 51.93%. It shows that the districts which have attained either high degree of urbanisation or are agriculturally well developed districts tend to have larger proportion of male population of employable age-group of 15-59. Obviously such districts that are having considerable employment opportunities are attracting workers from other districts also. Excepting Prakasam, the remaining 8 districts of coastal Andhra region, the lone district of Hyderabad in Telangana Region and two districts of Rayalaseema region have a proportion of males of employable age-group more than that of state average.

The following statement shows districtwise total male population, the male population in the age-group 15-59 and its percentage to the total male population of all ages.

State/ District	Total Males	Males in age-group15-59	Proportion of Male population in working age-group 15-59 to total Male population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**27,108,992**	**14,905,437**	**54.98**
Srikakulam	968,585	535,850	55.32
Vizianagaram	899,548	510,550	56.76
Visakhapatnam	1,300,676	754,472	58.01
East Godavari	1,857,472	1,044,013	56.21
West Godavari	1,443,651	803,237	55.64
Krishna	1,546,340	871,321	56.35
Guntur	1,741,102	972,564	55.86
Prakasam	1,177,860	635,243	53.93

1	2	3	4
Nellore	1,018,716	578,813	56.82
Chittoor	1,392,606	788,298	56.61
Cuddapah	986,705	546,886	55.43
Anantapur	1,309,528	706,989	53.99
Kurnool	1,226,943	653,006	53.22
Mahbubnagar	1,232,684	640,173	51.93
Rangareddi	808,708	428,117	52.94
Hyderabad	1,177,380	696,196	59.13
Medak	911,868	479,030	52.53
Nizamabad	834,496	449,725	53.89
Adilabad	827,978	442,039	53.39
Karimnagar	1,221,843	656,446	53.73
Warangal	1,171,482	620,675	52.98
Khammam	895,013	475,975	53.18
Nalgonda	1,157,738	615,827	53.19

MAP 29

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59,1971-1981

This map indicates the change in the proportion of males in the age-group 15-59 to the total male population in each district in 1981 over the 1971 census. The percentage of male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total male population is worked out for state as well as for each district of the state separately for 1971 and 1981. The difference between the percentages of each district of 1981 over 1971 gives the change in males of working age-group 15-59.

The gain is represented by four ranges and the loss is shown in two ranges. Each of the six ranges have been depicted by different shades of hatching and the districts falling in each range have been hatched accordingly.

The working age-group is 15-59 years and the males belonging to this age-group constitute employable male population. The proportion of males of working age-group 15-59 to the total population show the availability of employable male population. A comparison between the 1971 and 1981 figures reveal that the proportion of males of working age-group in the total population of males increased from 53.27% in 1971 to 54.98% in 1981 in Andhra Pradesh state showing there by an increase in the percentage by 1.71 points. Except Mahbubnagar and Rangareddi, all the districts have shown rise in the proportion of males in the working age-group in 1981 over the 1971 census with the percentage fluctuating between the maximum percentage of 3.69 in Hyderabad district and the minimum of 0.30% in Vizianagaram district. Among the four ranges that show the rise in the proportion of employable males, the range 3.00% and above is the highest covering the lone district of Hyderabad with 3.69%. The next range of 2.00%–2.99% covers seven districts viz., Krishna (2.66%) ,Guntur (2.61%), Nellore (2.65%), Chittoor (2.07%), Kurnool (2.36%), Karimnagar (2.43%),and Khammam (2.16%). In the third range of 1.00%–1.99% in which the state average lies covers 9 districts-five from coastal Andhra region, two from Rayalaseema and two districts from Telangana region. The last range i.e, less than 0.99 covers 4 districts viz., Vizianagaram (0.30%), Medak (0.58%) Nizamabad (0.84%) and Warangal district (0.97%).

The two ranges that show the decline in the proportion of employable males in 1981 over 1971 covers 2 districts falling one each in the two ranges. They are Mahbubnagar and Rangareddi.

The following statement shows the proportion of 15-59 males to the total male population in 1981 and 1971 separately and the change of proportions of employable males, during 1971-81.

State/District	Proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population 1981	Proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population of 1971	Change in Males in working age- group 15-59, 1971-1981
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**54.98**	**53.27**	**1.71**
Srikakulam	55.32	54.19	1.13
Vizianagaram	56.76	56.46	0.30
Visakhapatnam	58.01	56.46	1.55

1	2	3	4
East Godavari	56.21	54.32	1.88
West Godavari	55.64	54.17	1.47
Krishna	56.35	53.69	2..66
Guntur	55.86	53.25	2.61
Prakasam	53.93	52.41	1.52
Nellore	56.82	54.17	2.65
Chittoor	56.61	54.54	2.07
Cuddapah	55.43	53.54	1.89
Anantapur	53.99	52.14	1.85
Kurnool	53.22	50.86	2.36
Mahbubnagar	51.93	56.96	(–)5.03
Rangareddi	52.94	55.44	(–) 2.50
Hyderabad	59.13	55.44	3.69
Medak	52.53	51.95	0.58
Nizamabad	53.89	53.05	0.84
Adilabad	53.39	51.60	1.79
Karimnagar	53.73	51.30	2.43
Warangal	52.98	52.01	0.97
Khammam	53.18	51.02	2.16
Nalgonda	53.19	52.19	1.00

MAP 30

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map shows the proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to the total female population in each district at the 1981 Census. The percentage of females in the age-group 15-59 to total female population has been worked out for each district. The percentages are grouped into five ranges—three above, one nearer to and one below the state average. In each district, a circle has been drawn to represent the proportion of female population and in each circle a sector proportionate to female population of the age-group 15-59 has been shown and shaded in the map. The absolute figures given on the top of the circle in each district indicates the total female population of that particular district and percentage figures of females in the age-group 15-59 inside or outside circle.

Out of 26,440, 751 females in the state, those in the working age-group of 15-59 are 14,423,467 or 54.55%. The proportion of such females, ranges between the maximum of 57.94% in Chittoor district to minimum of 51.40% in Khammam district. The map reveals that the entire coastal districts except Prakasam district has high percentage of females in age-group 15-59 exceeding 55.00%. Similar is the case with Chittoor and Cuddapah districts of Rayalaseema region and Hyderabad of Telangana region. The range of above 55.75% covers four districts viz., Chittoor, Vizianagaram, Nellore, and Visakhapatnam. Hyderabad is the lone district which comes under the range of 55.75%-56.74% with a percentage of 55.87% females in the age-group of 15-59. In the next range of 54.75%-55.74% lies five districts. These districts are East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Krishna and West Godavari. In the next range of 53.75%-54.74% in which the state average of 54.55% lies, are covered four districts viz., Cuddapah, Prakasam, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts with 55.04%, 54.55%, 53.83% and 53.81% respectively.

In the last range of 53.74% and below there are 3 districts viz., Anantapur with 52.93%, Medak 52.83% and Kurnool with 52.98%. The following statement shows districtwise total population of females, females in working age-group 15-59 and the percentage of females in the working age-group to the total females.

State/District	Total females	Females in age-group 15-59	Proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**26,440,751**	**14,423,467**	**54.55**
Srikakulam	990,767	550,627	55.58
Vizianagaram	904,648	519,475	57.42
Visakhapatnam	1,275,798	725,653	56.88
East Godavari	1,843,568	1,026,046	55.66
West Godavari	1,430,307	793,081	55.45

1	2	3	4
Krishna	1,502,123	833,438	55.48
Guntur	1,693,622	942,732	55.66
Prakasam	1,151,711	628,297	54.55
Nellore	996,163	569,900	57.21
Chittoor	1,344,710	754,095	57.94
Cuddapah	946,599	521,022	55.04
Anantapur	1,238,484	655,476	52.93
Kurnool	1,180,356	625,332	52.98
Mahbubnagar	1,211,955	635,153	52.41
Rangareddi	773,354	406,060	52.51
Hyderabad	1,083,322	605,255	55.87
Medak	895,271	472,960	52.83
Nizamabad	845,187	454,962	53.83
Adilabad	811,025	426,902	52.64
Karimnagar	1,214,480	653,738	53.81
Warangal	1,128,813	591,496	52.40
Khammam	856,561	440,263	51.40
Nalgonda	1,121,947	591,502	52.72

MAP 31

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-1981

This map shows the change in the proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population in 1981 over 1971. The percentage of females belonging to the working age-group 15-59 to the total female population has been worked out in each district of the state separately for 1971 and 1981. The 1971 percentage of each district has been deducted from that of 1981 of the same district. The formula used is given below:

$$C = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{\bar{B}}{\bar{A}}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and $\bar{A}$ stand for total female population in 1981 and 1971 respectively and B and $\bar{B}$ stand for total female population in the working age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively.

Out of 23 districts, 21 districts have shown an increase in the proportions of females of working age-group of 15-59 while the remaining two districts revealed a decline. The districts showing gains and losses have been grouped separately. While gains have been represented by five convenient ranges, losses have been represented by two ranges. Each of these ranges are depicted on the map with different shades and the districts falling under these ranges are shaded on the map accordingly.

A study of the change in the proportion of the working females of age-group 15-59 to the total female population reveals that the percentage of females of this age-group increased from 53.03% in 1971 to 54.55% in 1981 thereby indicating an increase of 1.52%. At the district level it can be seen that 21 districts out of 23 have shown an increase of proportion of females of working age-group in 1981 over 1971. Among these the highest percentage increase of above 3.00 percent is recorded in Guntur district, the percentage being 3.17. In the next higher range of 2.00% to 2.99% lies in 9 districts viz., Krishna (2.85%), Nellore (2.50%), Chittoor (2.40%), Hyderabad (2.35%), Cuddapah (2.27%), Vizianagaram (2.13%), Kurnool (2.03%) and Prakasam and Anantapur (2.00%) each respectively. In the next range of 1.00% to 1.99% lies 5 districts viz., Khammam (1.64%), Karimnagar (1.49%), East Godavari (1.40%), Visakhapatnam with (1.59%) and Nalgonda with (1.09%). In the last range of below 1.00 % lies 6 districts viz., Srikakulam (0.29%), Adilabad (0.71%), West Godavari (0.68%) Warangal (0.65%), Mahbubnagar (0.43%) and Medak (0.22%).

The two ranges showing decline in 1981 over 1971 are 1.00% to 1.99% and below 1.00%. Rangareddi district with 1.01% lies in the range 1.00% to 1.99%, Nizamabad district with 0.12% lies in the range below 1.00%. Incidentally both these districts belong to the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.

The following statement shows the change in females in working age-group 15-59 in the decade 1971-81.

State/District	Proportion of female population in working age 15-59 of 1981 to total female population of 1981	Proportion of female population in working age 15-59 of 1971 to total female population of 1971	Change in females in working age 15-59 (1981-1971)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**54.55**	**53.03**	**1.52**
Srikakulam	55.58	55.29	0.29

1	2	3	4
Vizianagaram	57.42	55.29	2.13
Visakhapatnam	56.88	55.29	1.59
East Godavari	55.66	54.26	1.40
West Godavari	55.45	54.77	0.68
Krishna	55.48	52.63	2.85
Guntur	55.56	52.39	3.17
Prakasam	54.55	52.55	2.00
Nellore	57.21	54.71	2.50
Chittoor	56.08	53.68	2.40
Cuddapah	55.04	52.77	2.27
Anantapur	52.93	50.93	2.00
Kurnool	52.98	50.95	2.03
Mahbubnagar	52.41	51.98	0.43
Rangareddi	52.51	53.52	(–) 1.01
Hyderabad	55.87	53.52	2.35
Medak	52.83	52.61	0.22
Nizamabad	53.83	53.95	(–) 0.12
Adilabad	52.64	51.93	0.71
Karimnagar	53.83	52.34	1.49
Warangal	52.40	51.75	0.65
Khammam	51.40	49.76	1.64
Nalgonda	52.72	51.63	1.09

MAP 32

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of male population in the age-group 15-59 to total male population in urban areas in the state and each district of Andhra Pradesh State in 1981. The districtwise percentages have been grouped into five ranges: two above, one nearer to and two below the state average of 58.43%. These ranges have been shown on the map by different grades of hatching as indicated in the legend. In each district, a circle proportionate to total urban male population has been drawn and in each circle a sector proportionate to male population in the age-group 15-59 has been cut off and shaded. The total male population in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh is 6,411,295 of which 3,746,158 males constituting 58.43% are in the age-group 15-59.

Visakhapatnam district has recorded the highest percentage of 61.53% while Medak district has recorded the lowest percentage of 54.45%. Four districts viz., East Godavari, Chittoor, Hyderabad and West Godavari have recorded proportions in the range of 59.00%–59.99%. As many as 7 districts have recorded proportions in the range of 58.00 to 58.99 per cent and are scattered in all the three natural regions of the state. In the next below range, two districts viz., Anantapur and Warangal have shown proportions of 57.69% and 57.07% of urban males in the age-group 15-59 respectively.

Almost all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad, Rangareddi and Warangal and Kurnool district of Rayalaseema region recorded proportions of urban males in the working age-group 15-59 in the range below 56.99%.

The following statement shows the districtwise percentage of urban male population in the working age-group 15-59 to total male urban population of Andhra Pradesh State.

State/District	Total Urban Males	Males in Age-Group 15-59	Proportion Male Population in working Age-Group 15-59 to total population of Urban Areas
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**6,411,295**	**3,746,158**	**58.43**
Srikakulam	106,839	62,559	58.55
Vizianagaram	144,497	85,234	58.99
Visakhapatnam	413,445	254,396	61.53
East Godavari	413,757	246,253	59.52
West Godavari	300,617	177,629	59.09
Krishna	505,162	297,814	58.95
Guntur	479,750	282,593	58.90

1	2	3	4
Prakasam	178,703	104,007	58.20
Nellore	213,578	130,992	61.33
Chittoor	237,998	141,530	59.47
Cuddapah	192,053	111,940	58.29
Anantapur	274,752	158,513	57.69
Kurnool	302,997	169,250	55.86
Mahbubnagar	139,107	76,440	54.95
Rangareddi	197,034	115,339	58.54
Hyderabad	1,177.380	696,196	59.13
Medak	112,117	61,056	54.45
Nizamabad	165,851	93,092	56.13
Adilabad	163,807	92,419	56.42
Karimnagar	197,598	110,360	55.85
Warangal	205,015	116,993	57.07
Khammam	152,921	86,793	56.76
Nalgonda	136,317	74,760	54.84

MAP 33

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-1981

This map depicts the changing pattern of male population in the working age-group 15-59 in urban areas of the State during the decade 1971-1981. The variation in the proportion of males in the working age-group to the total male population in urban areas of each district of the state has been worked out for the decade 1971-1981 by the following formula:-

$$C = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B1}{A1}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and A1 stand for total male population in urban areas in 1981 and 1971 respectively and B and B1 denote the male population in the working age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively.

These calculations have thrown up gains as well as losses in the percentages. Both gains and losses are grouped into four ranges—three for gain and one for loss, and the districts are shaded according to the grades of hatching in order of high to low values. It can be seen that 22 out of 23 districts have witnessed a rise in percentage males in working age-group in 1981 from those of 1971. The remaining one district viz., Khammam obviously has suffered a set back in percentage.

Taking the gains into consideration, it is observed that out of the twenty districts, eight districts, have bagged the highest variation of proportions in the range 2.00% and above. Out of these 8 districts, all the districts in the coastal region except Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Prakasam districts and one district each viz., Anantapur of Rayalaseema region and Mahbubnagar of Telangana region belong to the highest range of 2.00% and above. The highest proportion of gain of 4.08 points is noticed in Visakhapatnam of coastal region and the lowest gain of 0.19 points belong to Nalgonda district of Telangana region. In the next range of 1.00%–1.99% gain lie eleven districts, three each in coastal and Rayalaseema regions and five in Telangana region. In the increasing range of 0.99% and below lie 3 districts of Telangana region viz., Nizamabad (0.78%), Medak (0.59%) and Nalgonda district with (0.19%). The loss range is found in only one district of Telangana region viz., Khammam with (–) 0.17 points.

The following statement shows the change in urban males in working age-group 15-59 during the decade 1971-81.

State/ District	1981			1971			Percentage increase/decrease
	Urban male population	15-59 urban male population	Percentage	Urban male population	15-59 Urban male population	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH	**6,411,295**	**3,746,158**	**58.43**	**4,310,416**	**2,434,012**	**56.47**	**1.96**
Srikakulam	106,839	62,559	58.55	81,597	46,879	57.45	1.10
Vizianagaram	144,497	85,234	58.99	110,264	63,351	57.45	1.54
Visakhapatnam	413,445	254,397	61.53	265,054	152,282	57.45	4.08
East Godavari	413,757	246,253	59.52	297,887	167,955	56.38	3.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Godavari	300,617	177,629	59.09	210,816	118,018	55.98	3.11
Krishna	505,162	297,814	58.95	348,316	198,344	56.94	2.01
Guntur	479,750	282,593	58.90	359,815	201,900	56.11	2.79
Prakasam	178,703	104,007	58.20	107,963	60,999	56.50	1.70
Nellore	213,578	130,993	61.33	129,092	76,049	58.91	2.42
Chittoor	237,998	141,530	59.47	158,991	92,927	58.45	1.02
Cuddapah	192,053	111,940	58.29	115,041	64,847	56.37	1.92
Anantapur	274,752	158,513	57.69	193,950	106,549	54.94	2.75
Kurnool	302,997	169,250	55.86	206,023	111,103	53.93	1.93
Mahbubnagar	139,107	76,440	54.95	89,285	47,090	52.74	2.21
Rangareddi	197,034	115,339	58.54	81,968	47,163	57.54	1.00
Hyderabad	1,177,380	696,196	59.13	877,194	504.791	57.55	1.58
Medak	112,117	61,056	54.45	63,664	34,287	53.86	0.59
Nizamabad	165,851	93,092	56.13	108,393	59,998	55.35	0.78
Adilabad	163,807	92,419	56.42	106,654	58,869	55.20	1.22
Karimnagar	197,598	110,360	55.85	108,380	59,067	54.50	1.35
Warangal	205,015	116,993	57.07	129,941	71,833	55.28	1.79
Khammam	152,921	86,793	56.76	96,513	54,948	56.93	(–)0.17
Nalgonda	136,317	74,760	54.84	63,615	34,763	54.65	0.19

MAP 34

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59,1981

This map shows distrcitwise proportion of rural male population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total rural male population of Andhra Pradesh State. The districtwise percentages of rural male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total rural males are calculated and grouped into six ranges—three above, one nearer to and two below the State average of 53.92% as shown in the legend. These six ranges have been depicted in the map by different grades of hatching. In each district a circle proportionate to the total rural males has been drawn and a sector denoting the proportion of rural males in the age-group 15-59 to total rural males has been shown in the circle.

Of the 20,967,627 males residing in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh State, 53.92% belong to the age-group of 15-59. The districtwise percentages of male population, however, vary from 56.36% in Visakhapatnam to 51.14% in Rangareddi district. Only six districts—five districts of coastal Andhra, and one from Rayalaseema region have recorded more than 55.00% of rural male population in the age-group 15-59.

The highest range of 56.00% and above covers two districts viz., Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam. In the next range of 55.00% - 55.99% lie three districts—all from coastal Andhra region. There are 4 districts in the range of 54.00%-54.99%, of these, 3 districts belong to coastal Andhra and one district belongs to Rayalaseema region.

The other 12 districts—nine in Telangana region one in the coastal region and two in Rayalaseema region—are in the lower ranges of below 54.00%. Of these 4 districts viz., Nizamabad (53.34%), Karimnagar (53.32%), Prakasam (53.17%) and Anantapur (53.00%) lie in the range of 53.00%-53.99%. In the penultimate range of 52.00%-52.99% lie 6 districts viz., Nalgonda (52.97%), Adilabad (52.64%), Khamman (52.44%), Kurnool (52.36%), Medak (52.26%) and Warangal (52.12%). Kurnool is the lone district in this range belonging to Rayalaseema region and all other districts are from Telangana region. In the lowest range of 51.99% and below fall two districts viz., Mahbubnagar and Rangareddi. The statement given below shows the districtwise proportion of rural male population in the age-group of 15-59 to total rural male population.

State/District	Total males in rural areas	Males in age-group 15-59 in rural areas	Percentage of male population in working age group 15-59 to total male population of rural areas
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**20,967,627**	**11,159,279**	**53.92**
Srikakulam	861,746	473,291	54.92
Vizianagaram	755,051	425,315	56.33
Visakhapatnam	887,231	500,075	56.36
East Godavari	1,443,715	797,760	55.26
West Godavari	1,143,034	625,607	54.73

1	2	3	4
Krishna	1,041,178	573,507	55.08
Guntur	1,261,352	689,893	54.70
Prakasam	999,157	531,236	53.17
Nellore	805,138	447,922	55.63
Chittoor	1,154,608	646,769	56.02
Cuddapah	794,652	434,947	54.73
Anantapur	1,034,776	548,473	53.00
Kurnool	923,946	483,757	52.36
Mahbubnagar	1,093,577	563,732	51.55
Rangareddi	611,674	312,778	51.14
Hyderabad	—	—	—
Medak	799,751	417,974	52.26
Nizamabad	668,645	356,635	53.34
Adilabad	664,171	349,619	52.64
Karimnagar	1,024,245	546,085	53.32
Warangal	966,467	503,681	52.12
Khammam	742,092	389,182	52.44
Nalgonda	1,021,421	541,068	52.97

MAP 35

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

This map shows districtwise variations in proportions of males in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population in rural areas in 1981 over 1971. The proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population has been worked out for each district in 1971 and 1981 and the difference between the two proportions gives the variations during the decade 1971-81. The following formula has been used for working out the variations for each district.

$$C = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B1}{A1}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and A1 stand for total male population in 1981 and 1971 respectively and B and B1 represent the total male population in the working age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively in rural areas. The proportion of males in the working age-group in 1981 over 1971 has increased in all the districts of the State except Rangareddi where there is a decline in the proportion. Hyderabad district which includes the capital city of Hyderabad has no rural population to show the variation.

Out of the 23 districts, 21 districts have recorded an increase in proportion in 1981 over 1971. These proportions are grouped into three ranges and shown in the map by graded shades as given in the legend to the map. The districts are shaded according to the range in which they fall.

Among the three increasing ranges, the highest increasing range of 2.00% and above covers 8 districts—four from Coastal Andhra, two each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions of the State. In the next increasing range of 1.00% to 1.99% lie 5 districts viz., Adilabad with 1.74%, Cuddapah 1.66%, Anantapur 1.47%, East Godavari 1.42% and Prakasam with 1.27%. It follows the lowest increasing range of 0.99% and below in which lie 8 districts viz., Nalgonda 0.96%, West Godavari 0.95%, Srikakulam 0.79%, Nizamabad 0.74%, Warangal 0.62%, Visakhapatnam 0.53%, Medak 0.49% and Mahbubnagar with 0.47%.

There is only one district viz., Rangareddi showing a decrease in proportion of 0.12% in the range of below 1.00%.

The following statement shows the proportions of male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total male population in rural areas for 1981 and 1971 and the change of proportions.

State/District	Proportion of rural male population in the working age15-59 of 1981 to total rural male population of 1981	Proportion of rural male population in the working age 15-59 of 1971 to total rural male population of 1971	Changes in rural males in the working age 15-59, 1981-71
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53.22**	**52.49**	**0.73**
Srikakulam	54.92	54.13	0.79
Vizianagaram	56.33	54.13	2.20
Visakhapatnam	56.36	55.83	0.53
East Godavari	55.26	53.84	1.42

1	2	3	4
West Godavari	54.73	53.78	0.95
Krishna	55.08	52.45	2.63
Guntur	54.70	52.30	2.40
Prakasam	53.17	51.90	1.27
Nellore	55.63	53.27	2.36
Chittoor	56.02	53.92	2.10
Cuddapah	54.73	53.07	1.66
Anantapur	53.00	51.53	1.47
Kurnool	52.36	50.07	2.29
Mahbubnagar	51.55	51.08	0.47
Rangareddi	51.14	51.26	(–) 0.12
Hyderabad	—	50.82	—
Medak	52.26	51.77	0.49
Nizamabad	53.34	52.60	0.74
Adilabad	52.64	50.90	1.74
Karimnagar	53.32	50.91	2.41
Warangal	52.12	51.50	0.62
Khammam	52.44	50.07	2.37
Nalgonda	52.97	52.01	0.96

MAP 36

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map reveals the districtwise proportions of urban female population in the age-group 15-59 to total urban female population in the 1981 Census.

The districtwise proportions are grouped into five ranges—two above and one nearer to the state average of 56.37% of female population aged 15-59 and two below the state average. These ranges are shown in the map by different shades as given in the legend. A circle proportionate to the urban female population is drawn in each district and a sector is drawn representing the proportion of urban females in the age-group 15-59 to total urban females for each district.

The total female population in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh State according to 1981 Census is 6,076,281 of whom 3,425,125 belong to 15-59 age-group forming 56.37% of the total female population. This represents the employable female population in the age-group 15-59. These proportions vary from 60.82% in Nellore district of coastal Andhra region to 50.91% in Medak district of Telangana region. The map reveals that in the highest range of 58.00% and above lie 6 districts viz., Nellore (60.82%), Visakhapatnam (58.75%), West Godavari (58.42%), East Godavari (58.32%), Vizianagaram (58.24%) and Prakasam (58.03%).

In the range of 57.00%-57.99% lie four districts viz., Krishna (57.92%), Chittoor (57.58%), Guntur (57.20%) and Srikakulam (57.08%).

The range of moderate proportion of 56.00%—56.99% of urban females in the age-group 15-59, where lies the state average of 56.37% covers the lone district Cuddapah. The next range of 55.00%—55.99% contains three districts viz., Hyderabad, Anantapur and Rangareddi with 55.87%, 55.85% and 55.51% respectively. Three districts lie in the range of 54.00%—54.99% of which two are from Telangana region and one from Rayalaseema region. The last range of 53.99% and below covers six districts—all from Telangana region.

The statement given below shows the districtwise total urban female population, urban female population in the age-group 15-59 and the proportion of urban female population in the working age-group of 15-59 to total urban female population.

State/District	Total urban Females	Females in age-group 15-59	Proportion of Female population in working age 15-59 to total females of urban area
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**6,076,281**	**3,425,125**	**56.37**
Srikakulam	106,565	60,826	57.08
Vizianagaram	143,002	83,290	58.24
Visakhapatnam	392,516	230,621	58.75
East Godavari	408,423	238,189	58.32
West Godavari	296,257	173,075	58.42

1	2	3	4
Krishna	486,900	282,036	57.92
Guntur	465,952	266,518	57.20
Prakasam	170,574	98,980	58.03
Nellore	204,811	124,573	60.82
Chittoor	224,144	129,056	57.58
Cuddapah	182,450	103,220	56.57
Anantapur	256,165	143,079	55.85
Kurnool	286,602	154,950	54.06
Mahbubnagar	128,114	66,780	52.13
Rangareddi	179,963	99,894	55.51
Hyderabad	1,083,322	605,255	55.87
Medak	104,287	53,094	50.91
Nizamabad	156,802	83,574	53.30
Adilabad	153,176	82,590	53.92
Karimnagar	187,132	99,465	53.15
Warangal	191,459	103,693	54.16
Khammam	144,465	78,975	54.67
Nalgonda	123,200	63,392	51.46

MAP 37

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

This map depicts the change in proportions of females in the working age-group 15-59 to total population in urban areas in each district of the State during the decade 1971-81. To find out the variation between 1971 and 1981, the following formula has been used in this connection.

$$C = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B1}{A1}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and A1 stand for total urban female population in 1981 and 1971 respectively and B and B1 stand for urban female population in the working age-group 15-59 in each district for 1981 and 1971 respectively. The districtwise variations both in gain and loss in 1981 over 1971 are grouped into 6 ranges i.e., 4 for gain and 2 for loss. These ranges are shown on the map by different types of hatching as indicated in the legend to the map. Of the 23 districts in the State, 20 districts have recorded an increase in the proportion of females in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population in urban areas during the decade 1971-81, while the remaining 3 districts have shown a decrease in their proportions.

The gain in the percentage of females of working age-group 15-59 to the total female population varies between the maximum of 3.33% in Anantapur to the minimum of 0.73% in Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts. The highest range of gain 3.00% and above has 2 districts viz., Anantapur of Rayalaseema region with 3.33% and Vizianagaram with 3.16% of the coastal Andhra region. The next range of 2.00%-2.99% covers 9 districts. The maximum in this range is found in Nellore district with 2.97% and minimum in Srikakulam district with 2.00%. In between these maximum and minimum proportions, there are seven more districts viz., West Godavari with 2.63%, Krishna 2.75%, East Godavari with 2.40%, Prakasam 2.15%, Adilabad 2.11%, Cuddapah 2.09% and Visakhapatnam 2.03%. In this range seven districts belong to coastal Andhra, one each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. The next below two ranges 1.00%-1.99% and below 1.00% cover nine districts. In the former range, the maximum change in proportion is noticed in Guntur with 1.92% and minimum in Hyderabad with 1.22% increase respectively. The latter range of below 1.00% variation in proportion covers five districts. viz., Mahbubnagar 0.73%, Rangareddi 0.86%, Karimnagar 0.73%, Warangal 0.80% and Khammam with 0.84%. Among the districts showing loss, Medak district has recorded the highest loss of 1.19% in its percentage of female population of working age-group 15-59 in urban areas. This is the only district covered in the highest range of loss of 1.00%-1.99%. Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts fall in the next loss range of below 1.00% . All the three districts belong to Telangana region.

The following statement shows the proportions of females in the working age group 15-59 to total female population of urban areas in 1981 and 1971 and change in proportion for each district of the State.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Proportion of urban female population in the working age 15-59 to total urban female population 1981	Proportion of urban female population in the working age 15-59 to total urban female population 1971	Change in urban females in the working age 15-59, 1981-1971 percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**56.37**	**54.67**	**(+) 1.70**
Srikakulam	57.08	55.08	(+) 2.00
Vizianagaram	58.24	55.08	(+) 3.16
Visakhapatnam	58.75	56.72	(+) 2.03
East Godavari	58.32	55.92	(+) 2.40
West Godavari	58.42	55.79	(+) 2.63
Krishna	57.92	55.17	(+) 2.75
Guntur	57.20	55.28	(+) 1.92
Prakasam	58.03	55.88	(+) 2.15
Nellore	60.82	57.85	(+) 2.97
Chittoor	57.58	55.67	(+) 1.91
Cuddapah	56.57	54.48	(+) 2.09
Anantapur	55.85	52.52	(+) 3.33
Kurnool	54.06	52.40	(+) 1.66
Mahbubnagar	52.13	51.40	(+) 0.73
Rangareddi	55.51	54.65	(+) 0.86
Hyderabad	55.87	54.65	(+) 1.22
Medak	50.91	52.10	(-) 1.19
Nizamabad	53.30	53.35	(-) 0.05
Adilabad	53.92	51.81	(+) 2.11
Karimnagar	53.15	52.42	(+) 0.73
Warangal	54.16	53.36	(+) 0.80
Khammam	54.67	53.83	(+) 0.84
Nalgonda	51.46	52.17	(-) 0.71

MAP 38

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map shows the proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 to the total females in rural areas in each district of Andhra Pradesh State as per 1981 Census.

The districtwise proportions are grouped into six ranges—two above, one nearer to and three below the state average of 54.01%. These ranges are displayed in the map by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. In each district, a circle proportionate to the total rural female population has been drawn and a sector is shaded proportionate to the rural females in the age-group 15-59. The total female population in rural areas of each district has been indicated on the top of the circle.

The total female population residing in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh State is 20,364,470 of which are 10,998,341 females in the age-group 15-59 forming 54.01%. The highest proportion of rural employable females in the age-group 15-59 is recorded by Vizianagaram with 57.27% while Khammam district with the lowest proportion of 50.74%. In the highest range of 56.00% and above lie three districts viz., Vizianagaram (57.27%), Nellore (56.27%) and Visakhapatnam (56.04%). In the next below range of 55.00%-55.99% are covered three districts-two from Coastal Andhra and one from Rayalaseema regions. In the third range of 54.00%-54.99% which includes state average fall 4 districts of which 3 districts are from Coastal Andhra region and one from Rayalaseema region. They are East Godavari (54.90%), West Godavari (54.67%), Krishna (54.31%) and Cuddapah (54.68%). In the fourth range of 53.00%-53.99% are covered 4 districts—three districts from Telangana region and one district from Coastal Andhra region. Among the Telangana districts in this range, Nizamabad recorded the highest proportion of employable rural females accounting for 53.95%.

The highest number of 6 districts lie in the range of 52.00%-52.99%. They are Nalgonda (52.87%), Kurnool (52.63%), Mahbubnagar (52.44%), Adilabad (52.34%), Anantapur (52.16%) and Warangal (52.04%). The last range of 51.99% and below covers two districts of Telangana region viz., Rangareddi (51.60%) and Khammam (50.74%).

The statement given below shows districtwise rural female population, rural females in the age-group 15-59 and the proportion of rural females in the age-group 15-59 to total rural female population in Andhra Pradesh State.

State/District	Total rural females	Rural females in age-group 15-59	Proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population of rural areas
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**20,364,470**	**10,998,341**	**54.01**
Srikakulam	884,202	489,801	55.40
Vizianagaram	761,646	436,186	57.27
Visakhapatnam	883,282	495,030	56.04
East Godavari	1,435,145	787,855	54.90

1	2	3	4
West Godavari	1,134,050	620,007	54.67
Krishna	1,015,223	551,401	54.31
Guntur	1,227,670	676,213	55.08
Prakasam	981,137	529,317	53.95
Nellore	791,352	445,329	56.27
Chittoor	1,120,566	625,038	55.78
Cuddapah	764,149	417,803	54.68
Anantapur	982,319	512,397	52.16
Kurnool	893,754	470,383	52.63
Mahbubnagar	1,083,821	568,374	52.44
Rangareddi	593,391	306,167	51.60
Hyderabad	...	...	...
Medak	790,984	419,866	53.08
Nizamabad	688,385	371,389	53.95
Adilabad	657,849	344,311	52.34
Karimnagar	1,027,348	554,272	53.95
Warangal	937,354	487,805	52.04
Khammam	712,096	361,289	50.74
Nalgonda	998,747	528,110	52.87

MAP 39

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-1981

This map depicts the change in the proportion of females of working age-group 15-59 to the total rural female population during the decade 1971-1981 in each district of the state. The change has been worked out by deducting the proportions of 1971 of a district from that of 1981 of the same district. The following formula has been used in this connection.

$$C = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B1}{A1}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and A1 stand for total female population in rural areas in 1981 and 1971 respectively while B and B1 represent the rural female population of working age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively.

Only one of the 23 districts in the State shows a decline in its proportion in 1981 over 1971 while the remaining 21 districts show an increase. The gain has been represented by 4 ranges and loss in one range. These ranges have been depicted on the map by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The figures for gain or loss in the percentage have been indicated in each district.

Of the 21 districts showing an increase in proportion, the maximum gain in proportion is recorded by Guntur with 3.65% while the minimum gain in proportion is accounted for by West Godavari with 0.12%. The only district that is having an increase of above 3 points is Guntur with 3.65%. The next range of 2.00%-2.99% covers 6 districts viz., Krishna 2.62%, Vizianagaram 2.45%, Chittoor 2.41%, Cuddapah 2.19%, Nellore 2.15% and Kurnool with 2.05%. Among these 6 districts, three districts belong to coastal Andhra and the remaining three districts to Rayalaseema region.

The last but one range of 1.00%-1.99% which includes state average of 1.37% covers six districts—two districts from coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema region and three districts from Telangana region. The maximum gain in proportion in this range is recorded by Prakasam district and minimum by East Godavari district-both from coastal Andhra region. The last gain range of below 0.99% covers the maximum number of 8 districts viz., Srikakulam 0.58%, Visakhapatnam 0.62%, and West Godavari 0.12% of coastal Andhra region and five districts viz., Mahbubnagar 0.40%, Rangareddi 0.19%, Medak 0.42%, Adilabad 0.39% and Warangal 0.54% of Telangana region. The maximum gain in proportion in this range is recorded by Visakhapatnam district with 0.62% and minimum by West Godavari district with 0.12%.

Hyderabad district is entirely urban and no rural population is recorded in this district.

The following statement shows the proportions of female population in the age-group 15-59 to total females in rural areas in 1981 and 1971 and variation in proportion between 1981 and 1971.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Proportion of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population of 1981	Proportion of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 to total rural female population of 1971	Change in rural female in working age 15-59, 1981-1971
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**54.01**	**52.64**	**(+) 1.37**
Srikakulam	55.40	54.82	(+) 0.58
Vizianagaram	57.27	54.82	(+) 2.45
Visakhapatnam	56.04	55.42	(+) 0.62
East Godavari	54.90	53.87	(+) 1.03
West Godavari	54.67	54.55	(+) 0.12
Krishna	54.31	51.69	(+) 2.62
Guntur	55.08	51.43	(+) 3.65
Prakasam	53.95	52.14	(+) 1.81
Nellore	56.27	54.12	(+) 2.15
Chittoor	55.78	53.37	(+) 2.41
Cuddapah	54.68	52.49	(+) 2.19
Anantapur	52.16	50.59	(+) 1.57
Kurnool	52.63	50.58	(+) 2.05
Mahbubnagar	52.44	52.04	(+) 0.40
Rangareddi	51.60	51.41	(+) 0.19
Hyderabad	...	51.32	...
Medak	53.08	52.66	(+) 0.42
Nizamabad	53.95	54.06	(–) 0.11
Adilabad	52.34	51.95	(+) 0.39
Karimnagar	53.95	52.33	(+) 1.62
Warangal	52.04	51.50	(+) 0.54
Khammam	50.74	49.13	(+) 1.61
Nalgonda	52.87	51.60	(+) 1.27

MAP 40

URBAN POPULATION, 1981

This map depicts the degree of urbanisation as indicated by the proportions of urban population to the total population calculated for each of the taluks in the State. These proportions are grouped into six ranges—two above, one nearer to and three below the State average of 23.32%. The taluks which do not have any urban population are mentioned as entirely rural and have been left blank in the map. The taluks having urban population are shaded according to the range in which they fall as shown in the legend to the map.

Of the total population of 53,549,673 persons in Andhra Pradesh State according to 1981 Census, 12.48 million persons accounting for 23.32% live in urban areas. Cent per cent proportions are found in Golconda, Secunderabad, Mushirabad and Charminar taluks followed by Vallabhanagar 95.39%, Gannavaram 94.07% and Warangal (Urban) 92.93%.

Out of 316 taluks, as many as 188 taluks are having urban population. On the other side, there are 128 taluks which are entirely rural scattered in all the three regions of the State. The majority of taluks lying in the forest belt along the northern border of the state are entirely rural and extend over parts of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Rangareddi and Nalgonda districts. Entirely rural taluks are also found in Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts.

The highest range of 30.00% and above covers 53 taluks of which 25 are from coastal Andhra region, 11 from Rayalaseema region and 13 from Telangana region. The remaining four taluks are from Hyderabad district and they are entirely urban.

In the next range of 25.00%-29.99% fall sixteen taluks—eight taluks from coastal Andhra, four taluks each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. The next below range of 20.00%-24.99% in which lies the state average of 23.32%, covers twenty taluks—nine taluks from coastal Andhra, three from Rayalaseema and the remaining eight from Telangana region of the State. The range 15.00%-19.99% attracted 39 taluks from all the three regions of the State while the penultimate range of 10.00%-14.99% encompasses twenty seven taluks. In the lower range of 9.99% and below lie 33 taluks—11 from coastal Andhra, four from Rayalaseema and 18 from Telangana region.

The following statement gives the distribution of taluks in six ranges by their percentages of urban population.

Serial No.	Taluk	Percentage
1	2	3
Range 30.00% and above		
1.	Srikakulam	36.77
2.	Vizianagaram	55.68
3.	Anakapalle	33.28
4.	Visakhapatnam	77.83
5.	Rajahmundry	69.50
6.	Kakinada	63.41
7.	Eluru	53.50
8.	Bheemavaram	41.18
9.	Vijayawada	77.05
10.	Gudivada	44.63
11.	Bandar	59.29
12.	Mangalagiri	43.85
13.	Tenali	44.06
14.	Repalle	30.38
15.	Ponnur	30.65
16.	Guntur	69.69
17.	Sattenapalle	31.92
18.	Narasaraopet	32.71
19.	Chirala	50.37

1	2	3
20.	Ongole	35.75
21.	Kavali	33.60
22.	Nellore	71.70
23.	Chandragiri	48.77
24.	Srikalahasti	39.39
25.	Jammalamadugu	34.97
26.	Proddatur	36.87
27.	Cuddapah	32.69
28.	Rayadurg	30.43
29.	Gooty	48.57
30.	Anantapur	49.75
31.	Dharmavaram	39.08
32.	Adoni	42.30
33.	Yemmiganur	33.00
34.	Kurnool	61.45
35.	Nandyal	35.68
36.	Mahbubnagar	42.91
37.	Vallabhanagar	95.39
38.	Medak	33.47
39.	Sangareddy	35.48
40.	Nizamabad	43.12
41.	Asifabad	42.09
42.	Lakshettipet	33.33
43.	Peddapalle	34.31
44.	Karimnagar	39.62
45.	Warangal (Urban)	92.93
46.	Khammam	35.27
47.	Nalgonda	31.70
48.	Bheemavaram	41.18
49.	Kothagudem	50.55
50.	Secunderabad	100.00
51.	Mushirabad	100.00
52.	Charminar	100.00
53.	Golconda	100.00
Range 25.00%-29.99%		
1.	Peddapuram	28.88
2.	Tadepalligudem	29.27
3.	Jaggayyapet	26.49
4.	Macherla	26.89
5.	Bapatla	29.07
6.	Chilakaluripet	29.17
7.	Markapur	27.59
8.	Gudur	27.02
9.	Madanapalle	25.71
10.	Chittoor	26.56
11.	Kadiri	25.33
12.	Atmakur	29.27
13.	Kamareddy	25.09
14.	Adilabad	27.43
15.	Sirpur	29.01
16.	Siddipet	25.76
Range 20.00%-24.99%		
1.	Palasa	21.72
2.	Cheepurupalle	20.65
3.	Bheemunipatnam	21.77
4.	Ramachandrapuram	20.44
5.	Amalapuram	20.54
6.	Kovvur	24.64
7.	Tanuku	21.44
8.	Narsapur	20.31

1	2	3
9.	Vinukonda	23.08
10.	Rajampet	24.53
11.	Tadpatri	24.22
12.	Hindupur	21.33
13.	Hayathnagar	23.54
14.	Rajendranagar	22.20
15.	Tandur	22.69
16.	Bodhan	20.81
17.	Jagtial	24.13
18.	Metpalle	20.13
19.	Yellandu	24.13
20.	Miryalaguda	23.46

Range 15.00%-19.99%

1.	Ichchapuram	17.19
2.	Narasannapet	15.82
3.	Parvathipuram	17.16
4.	Salur	19.54
5.	Bobbili	18.01
6.	Chodavaram	15.59
7.	Narasapatnam	15.21
8.	Tuni	18.44
9.	Pithapuram	16.92
10.	Alamur	16.47
11.	Poduru	19.80
12.	Tiruvur	17.95
13.	Nuzvid	16.82
14.	Vuyyuru	18.93
15.	Divi	19.13
16.	Kandukur	17.56
17.	Venkatagiri	18.97
18.	Sullurpet	19.82
19.	Kamalapuram	19.30
20.	Rayachoti	17.57
21.	Uravakonda	19.46
22.	Kalyandurg	19.54
23.	Nandikotkur	15.34
24.	Banaganapalle	16.96
25.	Gadwal	15.25
26.	Medchal	15.84
27.	Vicarabad	17.38
28.	Sadasivpet	19.93
29.	Armur	15.76
30.	Nirmal	19.73
31.	Manthani	18.45
32.	Sirsilla	18.27
33.	Jangaon	18.09
34.	Mahbubabad	15.79
35.	Bhadrachalam	17.70
36.	Bhongir	18.20
37.	Suryapet	19.94
38.	Nandigama	15.78
39.	Mudhole	16.04

Range 10.00%-14.99%

1.	Sompeta	11.58
2.	Tekkali	12.85
3.	Amadalavalasa	14.11
4.	Palakonda	10.86
5.	Nellimarla	12.03
6.	Madugula	12.03
7.	Yellamanchili	12.34

1	2	3
8.	Akiveedu	11.76
9.	Penumantra	10.39
10.	Addanki	10.46
11.	Bestavaripeta	10.81
12.	Giddalur	14.97
13.	Kanigiri	13.76
14.	Kovur	14.98
15.	Naidupet	13.35
16.	Nagari	11.84
17.	Punganur	10.49
18.	Palmaner	14.22
19.	Pulivendla	12.10
20.	Penukonda	12.25
21.	Dhone	14.57
22.	Makthal	14.77
23.	Jadcherla	14.08
24.	Wanaparthi	12.33
25.	Zahirabad	13.18
26.	Huzurabad	10.99
27.	Nidamanur	13.90
Range Below 9.99%		
1.	Rajam	5.97
2.	Chintapalle	4.48
3.	Viyyampeta	6.06
4.	Nakkapalle	9.73
5.	Yellavaram	4.06
6.	Razole	6.44
7.	Polavaram	9.87
8.	Mylavaram	8.98
9.	Kaikalur	9.09
10.	Kondapi	6.87
11.	Puttur	7.18
12.	Kuppam	9.99
13.	Badvel	6.70
14.	Sidhout	6.63
15.	Muddanur	6.89
16.	Allagadda	9.49
17.	Kodangal	5.52
18.	Shadnagar	9.53
19.	Nagarkurnool	6.62
20.	Alampur	7.06
21.	Kollapur	7.21
22.	Achampet	4.79
23.	Narayankhed	6.07
24.	Andole	9.71
25.	Gannavaram	9.41
26.	Banswada	9.04
27.	Yellareddy	8.32
28.	Vemulawada	7.53
29.	Madhira	5.78
30.	Yadagirigutta	5.83
31.	Ramannapet	5.64
32.	Devarakonda	9.40
33.	Kodad	9.96

MAP 41

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1971-81

This map shows the change in urban population between 1971 and 1981. The percentage change in urban population over the decade 1971-81 has been worked out for each taluk of the state. Percentages showing increase in the population have been grouped into six ranges—two above, one nearer to and three below the state average of 48.62%. The percentages showing decrease in population have been grouped into 2 ranges. For the purpose of studying the relative changes in urban population, the various taluks can be broadly put into four categories—the taluks having urban population in 1971 as well as in 1981, the taluks which had some urban population in 1971 but became entirely rural in 1981, the taluks which were entirely rural in 1971 but had some urban population in 1981 and taluks which were entirely rural during 1971 as well as in 1981. It is observed that 170 taluks of the total 316 taluks in the state belong to the first category while in the second category there is only one taluk viz., Piduguralla in Guntur district, 17 taluks in the third category and 129 taluks in the fourth category.

It may be noted that the percentage increase of the taluks possessing urban population in 1981 and which did not have any urban population in 1971 is infinite, and therefore, cannot be measured. However, these taluks have been included in the highest range of 75.00% and above. The only taluk Piduguralla which has lost the urban population in 1981 because of de-urbanisation of its 1971 urban unit is included in the range showing decrease (-) 5.00% and above as it shows 100% decline in its urban population. The taluks which continue to be entirely rural in 1971 as well as in 1981 have been left blank, while the other taluks have been shaded according to the ranges in which they fall as shown in the legend to the map.

It is seen that the urban population in Andhra Pradesh state has increased by 48.62% from 8.4 million in 1971 to 12.4 million in 1981. Only 2 taluks out of 316 taluks of the state have shown decline in the urban population due to de-urbanisation of its 1971 urban unit and low growth of urbanisation. The remaining taluks of the state having urban population in 1971 and 1981 have recorded an increase in their urban population. The largest increase has been witnessed in Hayathnagar taluk of Rangareddi district where the urban population has more than quadrupled during the decade 1971-1981. The next largest increase of 156.81% has been observed in Kamalapuram taluk of Cuddapah district followed by 142.04% in Bhadrachalam taluk of Khammam district. The other taluks which recorded an increase in urban population are Rajendranagar of Rangareddi district, Miryalaguda of Nalgonda district, Sangareddy of Medak district, Vallabhanagar of Rangareddi district, Peddapalle of Karimnagar district, Mushirabad of Hyderabad district, Kodad of Nalgonda district with 136.05%, 129.00%, 126.94%, 123.16%, 119.33%, 113.90% and 113.65% respectively.

These taluks are at a low level of urbanisation and therefore even small increases in the urban population in absolute terms tend to inflate the percentage increases. The absolute rise in the urban population of these taluks ranges between the maximum of 37,564 persons in Hayathnagar of Rangareddi district to minimum of 10,992 persons in Kodad taluk of Nalgonda district. The largest absolute increase in the urban population is seen in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada taluks where the urban population has gone upto 6.03 lakhs and 5.53 lakhs respectively. These two taluks have the largest cities of the state by the same name in that order.

A study of the distribution of taluks into various ranges of increase in growth rate reveals that the largest number of 47 taluks are found in the range of 30.00%-44.99%. The range 75.00% and above growth rate in urban population and the range 14.99% and below increase, cover 40 and 9 taluks respectively. Eighteen taluks are found in the range of 60.00%-74.99% and 36 taluks are in the range of 45.00%-59.99%. Of the two taluks that have shown a decline in their urban population—one taluk viz., Piduguralla of Guntur district covered under the decreasing range—5.00% and above with 100% decrease and Chintapalle taluk is covered in the de-

creasing range of 4.99% and below urban growth rate.

The following statement shows the distribution of taluks by ranges according to their percentage growth rate increase/ decrease in urban population in the decade 1971-81.

District	Name of the taluk	Increase %
1	2	3
Range 75.00% and above		
Vizianagaram	1. Viyyampet	100.00
East Godavari	2. Yellavaram	100.00
West Godavari	3. Polavaram	100.00
Krishna	4. Mylavaram	100.00
Prakasam	5. Kondapi	100.00
	6. Kandukur	94.37
Nellore	7. Kavali	98.47
	8. Nellore	77.46
Chittoor	9. Palmaner	76.08
Cuddapah	10. Sidhout	100.00
	11. Kamlapuram	156.81
	12. Muddanur	100.00
	13. Pulivendla	80.31
	14. Rajampet	113.54
Kurnool	15. Allagadda	100.00
Mahbubnagar	16. Nagarkurnool	76.38
	17. Acahmpet	116.32
Rangareddi	18. Medchal	100.00
	19. Hayathnagar	399.07
	20. Rajendranagar	136.05
	21. Vallabhanagar	123.16
Hyderabad	22. Mushirabad	113.90
	23. Charminar	100.00
Medak	24. Narayankhed	100.00
	25. Sangareddy	126.94
Nizamabad	26. Banswada	100.00
	27. Kamareddy	85.30
Adilabad	28. Adilabad	76.11
	29. Lakshettipet	99.59
Karimnagar	30. Peddapalle	119.33
	31. Huzurabad	100.00
Khammam	32. Bhadrachalam	142.04
Nalgonda	33. Yadagirigutta	100.00
	34. Ramannapet	100.00
	35. Suryapet	100.99
	36. Chandur	100.99
	37. Nalgonda	88.55
	38. Devarakonda	100.00
	39. Miryalaguda	129.00
	40. Kodad	113.65
Range 60.00%-74.99%		
Visakhapatnam	1. Visakhapatnam	66.08
Prakasam	2. Addanki	62.56
	3. Chirala	67.12
Nellore	4. Sullurpet	64.58
Chittoor	5. Chandragiri	60.05
Cuddapah	6. Jammalamadugu	68.58
Anantapur	7. Tadpatri	70.54
	8. Dharmavaram	65.08
Kurnool	9. Yemmiganur	67.52
Mahbubnagar	10. Mahbubnagar	69.07
	11. Shadnagar	61.99
	12. Wanaparthi	68.45
Medak	13. Siddipet	62.59
Karimnagar	14. Jagtial	72.21
	15. Karimnagar	70.49
Warangal	16. Warangal (U)	61.50
Khammam	17. Yellandu	62.77
	18. Khammam	73.50
Range 45.00%-59.99%		
Srikakulam	1. Srikakulam	50.83
Vizianagaram	2. Nellimarla	49.27
East Godavari	3. Amalapuram	47.75

1	2		3
West Godavari	4.	Tanuku	56.79
	5.	Bheemavaram	59.80
Krishna	6.	Nandigama	50.53
	7.	Vijayawada	56.72
Guntur	8.	Ponnur	59.57
	9.	Narasaraopet	54.21
	10.	Chilakaluripet	48.39
	11.	Vinukonda	49.07
Prakasam	12.	Ongole	59.95
	13.	Kanigiri	46.26
	14.	Markapur	54.43
Nellore	15.	Naidupet	52.70
Chittoor	16.	Madanapalle	50.69
	17.	Srikalahastri	47.71
	18.	Puttur	49.84
Cuddapah	19.	Proddatur	51.18
	20.	Cuddapah	55.79
	21.	Rayachoti	46.58
Anantapur	22.	Kadiri	56.09
	23.	Anantapur	49.28
Kurnool	24.	Kurnool	50.95
Mahbubnagar	25.	Jadcherla	54.70
	26.	Kollapur	48.76
Rangareddi	27.	Vicarabad	58.18
	28.	Tandur	47.45
Medak	29.	Zahirabad	57.16
	30.	Medak	46.87
Nizamabad	31.	Nizamabad	58.30
Adilabad	32.	Mudhole	56.45
	33.	Asifabad	45.08
Karimnagar	34.	Metpalli	54.98
	35.	Sirsilla	47.55
Visakhapatnam	36.	Bheemunipatnam	51.68
Warangal	37.	Jangaon	48.89

Range 30.00%-44.99%

Srikakulam	1.	Palasa	36.11
	2.	Tekkali	31.14
	3.	Amadalavalasa	30.08
Vizianagaram	4.	Cheepurupalle	39.33
	5.	Vizianagaram	30.47
Visakhapatnam	6.	Narasapatnam	39.52
	7.	Nakkapalle	44.65
East Godavari	8.	Rajahmundry	42.38
	9.	Kakinada	41.97
	10.	Ramachandrapuram	30.47
	11.	Alamur	32.32
West Godavari	12.	Eluru	32.38
	13.	Tadepalligudem	43.49
	14.	Kovvur	30.61
Krishna	15.	Jaggayyapet	41.53
	16.	Tiruvur	44.56
	17.	Nuzvid	40.75
	18.	Gannavaram	38.32
	19.	Vuyyuru	33.88
	20.	Gudivada	31.23
	21.	Kaikalur	37.37
Guntur	22.	Macherla	41.00
	23.	Mangalagiri	40.09
	24.	Bapatla	31.95
	25.	Guntur	36.19
	26.	Sattenapalle	32.76
Nellore	27.	Gudur	32.13
Chittoor	28.	Nagari	38.85
	29.	Chittoor	36.80
	30.	Punganur	40.40
Anantapur	31.	Anantapur	49.28
	32.	Penukonda	33.56
	33.	Hindupur	30.13
Kurnool	34.	Nandikotkur	40.38
	35.	Nandyal	39.55
	36.	Banaganapalle	35.64
	37.	Dhone	39.42
Mahbubnagar	38.	Gadwal	41.83
Hyderabad	39.	Secunderabad	43.99

1	2		3
Medak	40.	Sadasivpet	39.87
Nizamabad	41.	Bodhan	35.16
Adilabad	42.	Nirmal	38.39
Karimnagar	43.	Vemulawada	37.33
Warangal	44.	Mahbubabad	34.80
Khammam	45.	Kothagudem	42.90
	46.	Madhira	43.70
Nalgonda	47.	Bhongir	40.12
Range 15.00%-29.99%			
Srikakulam	1.	Ichchapuram	20.83
	2.	Narasannapet	29.01
Vizianagaram	3.	Parvathipuram	21.06
	4.	Salur	16.42
	5.	Bobbili	18.24
Visakhapatnam	6.	Chodavaram	21.96
	7.	Yellamanchili	28.04
	8.	Anakapalle	27.77
East Godavari	9.	Tuni	17.15
	10.	Pithapuram	16.62
	11.	Peddapuram	20.08
	12.	Razole	26.50
West Godavari	13.	Akiveedu	26.29
	14.	Penumantra	19.79
	15.	Poduru	27.49
	16.	Narsapur	27.35
Krishna	17.	Bandar	22.57
	18.	Divi	24.15
Guntur	19.	Tenali	15.85
	20.	Repalle	18.06
Prakasam	21.	Giddalur	29.39
Nellore	22.	Kovur	21.17
	23.	Venkatagiri	23.96
Chittoor	24.	Kuppam	26.23
Cuddapah	25.	Badvel	26.17
	26.	Rayadurg	25.20
Anantapur	27.	Gooty	29.39
	28.	Kalyandurg	28.57
Kurnool	29.	Adoni	27.70
	30.	Atmakur	27.38
Mahbubnagar	31.	Kodangal	25.97
	32.	Makthal	28.13
	33.	Alampur	16.90
Medak	34.	Andole	27.14
Adilabad	35.	Sirpur	19.51
Nalgonda	36.	Nidamanur	22.18
Range 14.99% and below			
Srikakulam	1.	Sompeta	10.04
	2.	Palakonda	14.64
	3.	Rajam	9.86
Visakhapatnam	4.	Madugula	12.21
Prakasam	5.	Bestavaripeta	8.48
Anantapur	6.	Uravakonda	10.12
Nizamabad	7.	Armur	11.33
	8.	Yellareddy	0.34
Karimnagar	9.	Manthani	14.61
Decrease Range (–) 4.99% and below			
Visakhapatnam	1.	Chintapalle	(–) 2.43
Range (–) 5.00% and above			
Guntur	1.	Piduguralla	(–) 100.00

MAP 42

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS, 1901-1981

This map shows comparative picture in the decadal growth of urban population from 1901-1981 in each district. Towns are classified into the following six classes based on the size of population.

Class	I	Population	100,000 and above
Class	II	"	50,000 to 99,999
Class	III	"	20,000 to 49,999
Class	IV	"	10,000 to 19,999
Class	V	"	5,000 to 9,999
Class	VI	"	Less than 5,000

Nine vertical bars proportionate to total urban population has been drawn for each decade. Each bar is divided into five parts shaded by five different grades of hatching each representing different classes of towns, as shown in legend to the map.

Urban population of the state has increased by more than six and half times in 1981 over 1901, and the increase in 1981 over 1971 is about 50.00%. The proportion of urban population living in class I towns to total urban population has decreased from 1901 to 1931 and there after it has shown steady increase. It has almost doubled from 24.38% in 1901 to 50.76% in 1981.

There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of number of towns in class II from 'Nil' in 1901 to 4.72% in 1941. There was a slight decrease in the number during 1951, but the percentage increased from 1961 onwards. Similar is the case with the proportion of population in class III towns also, except for the decade 1961 where a slight decrease was recorded. The percentage of number of towns has steadily decreased from 1901 to 1931 and there after it has shown steady increase. The proportion of urban population in class III towns to total urban population has decreased from 1901 to 1951 except for the decade 1921. There was gradual increase during the decade 1961 in this class. Thereafter the percentage of urban population in this class had gradually increased from 1971 to 1981. The proportion of urban population living in class IV towns has decreased from 31.41% in 1901 to 8.13% in 1981. Similar is the case with the percentage of number of towns also. Similar trend is noticed in the urban proportion of class V and VI towns and percentage of number of towns of class V and VI. Since 1901, Hyderabad district had recorded the maximum urban population in all the decades. In 1901, East Godavari, Anantapur and Hyderabad districts have larger concentrations of urban population. In 1981 Census also, Hyderabad district stands first in urban population among the districts followed by Krishna and Guntur districts. The lowest urban population in 1901 was noticed in Rangareddi district while in 1981 Srikakulam district has taken the last place in urban population of all the districts.

The following statement gives the number of towns of each class during 1901-1981.

Class	Number of towns								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Class I	21	13	11	6	1	1	1	1	1
Class II	33	18	9	10	10	8	2	1	...
Class III	91	61	51	34	21	11	13	12	11
Class IV	71	79	73	82	55	57	46	45	44
Class V & VI	36	53	79	159	125	99	91	74	60
TOTAL	**252**	**224**	**223**	**291**	**212**	**176**	**153**	**133**	**116**

MAP 43

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES, 1971-1981

Four maps are drawn to show the growth of urban centres-one each for class I & II, class III, class IV and class V & VI during the decade 1971-81. The percentage growth of population in each urban centre in 1981 over 1971 has been worked out. The percentage changes showing increase in population of urban centres have been grouped into four ranges, one above, one nearer to and two below the state average. The percentages of urban centres with negative growth are grouped into 2 ranges. Two hundred and thirty four urban centres excluding eighteen constituent units of urban agglomerations are recognised as urban centres in 1981 Census. All the urban centres have been classified into six population size classes as adopted in 1971.

Apart from towns, the concept of urban agglomeration has been adopted for 1981 Census also.There are four urban agglomerations with eighteen urban constituent units viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry with a growth of 41.72%, 66.08%, 57.57% and 42.14% respectively in 1981 over 1971. It may be noted that the urban population in Andhra Pradesh has increased from 8.4 million in 1971 to 12.4 million in 1981 Census accounting for a growth rate of 48.62%.

In 1971 Census, there were 224 towns. Of these, two towns were declassified and two more were merged with other towns. The two declassified towns are Piduguralla of Guntur district and Uppal Khalsa of Rangareddi district. Uppal Khalsa was treated as outgrowth to Hyderabad urban agglomeration and two more towns were merged with other towns thereby increasing only 28 towns in 1981 when compared to 1971 Census. This brought the total number of towns to 252.

The following statement shows the classification of towns into VI classes and their growth in various size classes.

Class	Population size	No.of towns		Increase (+) or decrease (–)
		1981	1971	
I	1 lakh and above	21	13	(+) 8
II	50,000 to 99,999	33	18	(+) 15
III	20,000 to 49,999	91	61	(+) 30
IV	10,000 to 19,999	71	79	(–) 8
V	5,000 to 9,999	31	45	(–) 14
VI	Less than 5,000	5	8	(–) 3
		252	224	(+) 28

Among the six classes of towns there are 21 class I cities in 1981 as against 13 in the1971 Census, thereby increasing eight class I towns with 66.11% growth of urban population. In Class II towns, 15 towns made their way into this class forming a growth rate of 79.74% of urban population in this class. Similarly 30 towns stepped into this class thereby increasing the class III urban population by 49.16%. In class IV, V and VI towns there is a decline in the number of towns in 1981 over 1971 thereby showing a negative growth rate of (–) 3.07%, (–) 35.74% and (–) 36.91% respectively in these classes.

The following statement shows the number of towns, total population and variation in percentages in 1981 over 1971 in each class of towns.

State	Class of Town	1981 No. of Towns	1981 Total Population	1971 No.of Towns	1971 Total Population	Increase or decrease No. of Towns	Increase or decrease in population of class	Percentage increase or decrease 1971-1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	All classes	252	12,487,576	224	8,402,527	+ 28	+4,085,049	+ 48.62
	Total class I	21	6,338,389	13	3,815,834	+ 8	+2,522,555	+66.11
a)	Cities with one million and above population	1	2,187,262	1	1,607,396	...	+ 579,866	+36.07
b)	Cities with 500,000 to 999,999 population	1	584,166	...	...	+ 1	+ 584,166	+100.00
c)	Cities with 100,000 to 499,999 population	19	3,566,961	12	2,208,438	+ 7	+1,358,523	+61.52
	Class II	33	2,185,562	18	1,215,949	+ 15	+ 969,613	+79.74
	Class III	91	2,693,696	61	1,805,875	+ 30	+ 887,821	+49.16
	Class IV	71	1,014,934	79	1,167,552	- 8	- 152,618	-13.07
	Class V	31	237,625	45	369,783	- 14	- 132,158	-35.74
	Class VI	5	17,370	8	27,534	- 3	- 10,164	-36.91

A study of the distribution of urban centres, including 18 constituent units of urban agglomerations, into various ranges of percentage growth (increase or decrease) reveals that the largest number of 102 urban centres are found in the increasing range of 25.00%-50.00%. In the highest range of 75.01% and above lie 49 urban centres which is the second largest number of urban centres. The next below range of 50.01%-75.00% in which lies the state average covers 41 urban centres.The last range i.e., 25.00% and below lies 38 urban centres. Of the four urban centres, two each lie in the negative growth range of 25.01%-50.00% and 25.00% and below.

Among the four urban agglomerations, Visakhapatnam urban agglomeration is leading with a maximum growth rate of 66.08% followed by Vijayawada urban agglomeration with 57.57%, Hyderabad urban agglomeration ranks last among the urban agglomerations. Among the other urban centres in class I cities, Nellore city recorded the highest growth rate of 77.46% while the lowest growth rate of 15.00% is accounted for by Tenali city. In class II towns, the highest growth rate is found in Jangaon town with 206.80% while the lowest in Kothagudem with 25.62%. In Class III towns, the highest growth rate is recorded in Miryalaguda town and the lowest in

Mandapeta town with 5.02%. Among the class IV towns, Nagarkurnool ranks first with 76.38% while Bhattiprolu town has recorded the lowest growth rate of 8.27%. Among the class V towns, the highest growth rate is found in Srisailam Project Township with 116.62%. It is noticed that all the class VI towns have recorded negative growth rates.

The following statement shows the growth rate of urban centres arranged in the decending order of their growth rate according to the ranges in which they fall during the decade 1971-1981.

Sl.No.	Name of the Town	Growth Rate
1	2	3
75.01% and above		
1.	Jangaon (Godavarikhani)	206.80
2.	Miryalaguda	129.09
3.	Srisailam Project Township LFC.	116.62
4.	Palwancha	114.52
5.	Kodad	113.65
6.	Suryapet	100.99
7.	Bhadrachalam	99.38
8.	Mandamarri	99.23
9.	Kandukur	94.37
10.	Ramachandrapuram (BHEL Township)	88.91
11.	Nalgonda	88.55
12.	Kamareddy	85.30
13.	Sangareddy	82.04
14.	Pulivendla	80.31
15.	Nellore	77.46
16.	Nagarkurnool	76.38
17.	Adilabad	76.11
18.	Palmaner	76.08
19.	Karimnagar	76.06
20.	Tirupati	75.10
Range 50.01% - 75.00%		
1.	Khammam	73.50
2.	Jagtial	72.21
3.	Koratla	70.59
4.	Tadpatri	70.54
5.	Mahbubnagar	69.07
6.	Wanaparthi	68.45
7.	Yemmiganur	67.52
8.	Visakhapatnam (U.A.)	66.08
9.	Dharmavaram	65.08
10.	Sriramsagar	64.87
11.	Sullurpet	64.58
12.	Mancheriyal	63.96
13.	Tirumala	62.96
14.	Yellandu	62.77
15.	Siddipet	62.59
16.	Addanki	62.56
17.	Kavali	62.48
18.	Farooqnagar	61.99
19.	Warangal	61.50
20.	Ongole	59.95
21.	Bheemavaram	59.80
22.	Ponnur	59.57
23.	Nizamabad	58.30
24.	Vicarabad	58.18
25.	Vijayawada (U.A.)	57 57
26.	Zaheerabad	57.16
27.	Tanuku	56.79
28.	Kagaznagar	56.65
29.	Bhainsa	56.45
30.	Kadiri	56.09
31.	Cuddapah	55.79
32.	Badepalle	54.70
33.	Markapur	54.43
34.	Narasaraopet	54.21
35.	Naidupet	52.70
36.	Bheemunipatnam	51.68
37.	Proddatur	51.18
38.	Kurnool	50.95
39.	Srikakulam	50.83
40.	Madanapalle	50.69

1	2	3
41.	Nandigama	50.53

Range 25.01% – 50.00%

1.	Puttur	49.84
2.	Rajampet	49.32
3.	Nellimarla	49.27
4.	Anantapur	49.28
5.	Vinukonda	49.07
6.	Jangaon	48.89
7.	Kollapur	48.76
8.	Chilakaluripet	48.39
9.	Srikalahasti	47.71
10.	Bellampalle	47.64
11.	Sirsilla	47.55
12.	Tandur	47.45
13.	Medak	46.87
14.	Rayachoti	46.58
15.	Shamshabad	46.38
16.	Kanigiri	46.26
17.	Macherla	46.18
18.	Vetapalem	45.23
19.	Nirmal	45.16
20.	Dowleshwaram	44.92
21.	Payakaraopet	44.65
22.	Tiruvur	44.56
23.	Madhira	43.70
24.	Tadepalligudem	43.49
25.	Peddapalle	42.70
26.	Rajahmundry (U.A.)	42.14
27.	Gadwal	41.83
28.	Hyderabad (U.A.)	41.72
29.	Jaggayyapet	41.55
30.	Mangalagiri	40.55
31.	Nuzvid	40.45
32.	Punganur	40.40
33.	Nandikotkur	40.38
34.	Mahabubabad	40.34
35.	Dhone	40.27
36.	Tirupati (NMA)	40.12
37.	Bhongir	40.12
38.	Parasamba @ Kasibugga	40.05
39.	Sadasivpet	39.78
40.	Atmakur	39.75
41.	Nandyal	39.55
42.	Narsapatnam	39.52
43.	Armur	39.26
44.	Tadepalle	39.23
45.	Nagari	38.85
46.	Gannavaram	38.32
47.	Kakinada	37.89
48.	Bugganipalle	37.67
49.	Kaikalur	37.37
50.	Vemulawada	37.33
51.	Ramagundam	37.25
52.	Chittoor	36.80
53.	Banswada	36.32
54.	Sattenapalle	36.27
55.	Guntur	36.19
56.	Banaganapalle	35.64
57.	Bodhan	35.16
58.	Andole	35.11
59.	Gooty	34.99
60.	Asifabad	34.67
61.	Metpalli	34.66
62.	Vuyyuru	33.88
63.	Penukonda	33.56
64.	Renigunta	33.24
65.	Gajularega	32.97
66.	Jammalamadugu	32.85
67.	Nidadavole	32.70
68.	Vizianagaram	32.56
69.	Eluru	32.38
70.	Mandapeta	32.32
71.	Chirala	32.22
72.	Gudur	32.13
73.	Palasa	31.97
74.	Bapatla	31.95

1	2	3
75.	Gudivada	31.33
76.	Tekkali	31.14
77.	Ramachandrapuram	30.47
78.	Hindupur	30.13
79.	Amadalavalasa	30.08
80.	Kothapalle Haveli	29.97
81.	Giddalur	29.39
82.	Narasannapet	29.01
83.	Kalyandurg	28.57
84.	Kovur	28.43
85.	Narayanpet	28.13
86.	Yellamanchili	28.04
87.	Amalapuram	27.79
88.	Anakapalle	27.77
89.	Adoni	27.70
90.	Guntakal	27.56
91.	Palakole	27.49
92.	Narasapur	27.35
93.	Dornakal	27.33
94.	Razole	26.50
95.	Akiveedu	26.29
96.	Avanigadda	26.23
97.	Kuppam	26.23
98.	Badvel	26.17
99.	Kosigi	25.97
100.	Kothagudem	25.62
101	Sirpur	25.40
102	Rayadurg	25.20

Range 25.00% and Below

1.	Venkatagiri	23.96
2.	Phirangipuram	23.75
3.	Machilipatnam	23.02
4.	Repalle	22.54
5.	Vijayapuri North	22.18
6.	Chodavaram	21.96
7.	Pakala	21.74
8.	Kovvur	21.17
9.	Kankipadu	21.15
10.	Parvathipuram	21.06
11.	Challapalle	20.87
12.	Ichchapuram	20.83
13.	Pedana	20.17
14.	Peddapuram	20.08
15.	Vijayapuri	19.88
16.	Penukonda	19.79
17.	Cheepurupalle	19.66
18.	Samalkot	19.24
19.	Bobbili	18.24
20.	Srisailam Project Township RFC	17.73
21.	Tuni	17.15
22.	Kamalapuram	17.08
23.	Alampur	16.90
24.	Pithapuram	16.62
25.	Salur	16.42
26.	Machavaram	16.13
27.	Tenali	15.85
28.	Palakonda	14.64
29.	Manthani	14.61
30.	Madugula	12.81
31.	Mandasa	10.24
32.	Uravakonda	10.12
33.	Sompeta	9.92
34.	Rajam	9.86
35.	Cumbum	8.48
36.	Bhattiprolu	8.27
37.	Shankarampet	6.28
38.	Kagaznagar	5.02

Decreasing Range 25.01% - 50.00%

1.	Sriram Sagar (Pochampadu) (LFC)	(–)	40.75
2.	Sriram Sagar (Pochampadu) (RFC)	(–)	32.14

25.00% and Below

1.	Upper Sileru Project Site Camp	(–)	2.43
2.	Kanapaka	(–)	0.08

MAP 44

URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE (CLASS I), 1981

This map shows the predominant industrial activities of class I cities. For the purpose of depiction, the industrial categories have been arranged in the following six groups.

Industrial categories	Group
I Cultivator	
II Agricultural Labourers	I Primary
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations etc.	
IV Mining and Quarrying	II Mining
V Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs	
a) Household Industry	III Industrial
b) Other than Household Industry	
VI Construction	
VII Trade and Commerce	IV Commercial
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	V Transport
IX Other services	VI Services

In each Class I town, the percentage of workers under each group to the total main workers has been worked out. According to these percentage values in each town, the industrial structure of the town has been classified as mono-functional, bi-functional and multi-functional. A town is considered to be mono-functional,if any of the six industrial groups engages 40% or more of the total workers. Such towns are categorised as primary or mining, or industrial or commercial or transport or service. If the percentage of the predominant category group is less than 40%, next predominant industrial category group is to be taken into account, so that the percentage of the total of these two category groups reaches 60% and above. Such towns are named as bi-functional and designated as service-*cum*-industrial or industrial-*cum*-commercial and so on. If the percentage of the two most dominant category groups of any town do not come up to 60%, then the third predominant industrial category group is to be taken into account, so that the total of these three category groups reaches to 60% and more. Such towns are designated as multi-functional in character such as industry-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-service or service-*cum*-industry-*cum*-transport.

A circle has been drawn proportionate to the population size of each Class I town, sectors have been drawn in each circle, proportional to the percentages of the functional categories of a town and shaded with different symbols of hatching as given in the legend to the map.

Out of 18 cities, 3 cities are having a population of five lakhs and above and 6 cities are in the range of 2 lakhs to 4.99 lakhs and 9 cities fall in the range of below 2 lakh of population. The map reveals that as many as 13 cities come under the category or multi-functional industrial structure. However, Vijayawada with industrial-*cum*-commercial-*cum*-transport and Visakhapatnam with service-*cum*-industrial-*cum*-transport stand apart from other cities. Hyderabad and Adoni are bi-functional with industry and service, and industry and commerce respectively. Proddatur is the only town with mono-functional character having industry as the predominant characteristic.

The following statement shows the percentage of workers in industrial groups to total workers and their industrial structure of Class I cities in Andhra Pradesh.

[STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of City/UA	Main Workers in Industrial Groups						
		Primary	Mining	Industrial	Commercial	Transport	Service	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Hyderabad city	2.25	0.20	29.94	21.61	12.48	33.53	Bi-functional
2.	Visakhapatnam	3.17	0.26	28.55	14.17	24.93	28.92	Multi-functional
3.	Vizianagaram	5.69	0.11	27.66	25.30	22.73	18.51	"
4.	Guntur	10.61	0.01	29.69	21.80	16.55	21.34	"
5.	Warangal	9.73	0.09	34.27	18.47	15.28	22.52	"
6.	Rajahmundry	6.44	3.13	31.75	23.58	14.97	20.13	"
7.	Nellore	12.85	0.08	32.45	20.56	12.49	21.57	"
8.	Kakinada	12.36	0.03	24.47	19.31	15.44	28.39	"
9.	Kurnool	13.45	0.28	31.31	17.81	10.02	27.13	"
10.	Nizamabad	15.75	0.02	30.57	21.70	11.69	20.27	"
11.	Eluru	9.11	0.02	36.28	23.42	10.11	21.06	"
12.	Machilipatnam	16.29	0.03	27.32	22.46	10.69	23.21	"
13.	Anantapur	7.49	0.03	22.80	23.33	14.47	31.88	"
14.	Tenali	19.23	0.01	23.96	27.03	11.94	17.83	"
15.	Tirupati	8.05	0.01	21.24	26.27	11.87	32.56	"
16.	Vizianagaram	3.63	0.09	23.08	31.28	20.10	21.82	"
17.	Adoni	15.47	—	38.45	21.65	9.87	14.56	Bi-functional
18.	Proddatur	10.76	0.01	44.08	23.20	8.44	13.51	Mono-functional

MAP 45

IN-MIGRANTS, 1981

All persons who have moved out of their places of birth to any other place for any reason and enumerated in a district are considered as in-migrants to that district. This map shows such persons who have ever migrated from their places of birth to any other place in the district, other districts of the State,etc. The percentage of in-migrants in each district to its total population in 1981 has been calculated. These percentages are grouped into 5 suitable ranges each represented by a distinct grade of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded by a distinct grade of hatching which represents the range in which it falls. A circle is drawn proportionate to total number of in-migrants to a district and is divided into two sectors for representing the persons enumerated in rural and urban areas. To differentiate one from the other, the rural sector has been shaded while the urban sector is kept blank as shown in the legend to the map. Each sector has been further sub-divided into two sub-sectors for representing the percentage constituents of males and females as denoted by 'M' and 'F'. The total in-migrants in each district has been indicated on the top of the respective circle.

It may be seen from the map that in all the districts except Hyderabad which is totally urban, the migrants proportion is larger in rural areas than in urban areas. This is due to the fact that the population of the rural areas constitute about 80% of the total population of the State. The rural migrants constitute 76.00% to the total migrants in the State. This shows higher incidence of in-migration in urban areas. The reasons of migration are sociological as well as economic. The world wide custom of a female migrating to her husband's place accounts for sizeable migration. Such migration is larger in villages where more number of persons have their spouses from a different village. The other important factor is the social custom that first two births to a female take place at her parents place resulting in the migration of the child to his parent's place. The economic factors for the migration are mainly employment, business and settlement in the areas where the lands have recently developed.

The highest percentage of in-migrants to total population of the district is found in Krishna district (38.68%) while the lowest is in Hyderabad (18.97%). The districts that fall under the highest range of percentage of in-migrants i.e. 38.00% and above are West Godavari and Krishna, while East Godavari and Rangareddi are the only two districts in the State that fall under the second highest range of 34.00%-37.99%. Almost all the Telangana districts except Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi and Hyderabad fall under 30.00%-33.99% range forming a belt and the lone Hyderabad district falls in the last range of less than 26.00%.

MAP 46

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1981

This map depicts the percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population in each district. These percentages are grouped into five suitable ranges i.e., (i) 32.00% and above, (ii) 30.00%-31.99%, (iii) 28.00%-29.99%, (iv) 26.00%-27.99% and (v) 24.00%-25.99%. These ranges are assigned different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are grouped according to the five ranges and shaded accordingly. According to place of birth of migrants, circles have been drawn in each district proportionate to total rural in-migrants and divided into three sectors proportionate to in-migrants from rural to rural, from urban to rural and un-classifiable. These sectors have been shaded with appropriate shading to distinguish one from the other as shown in the legend to the map. The total rural in-migrants in each district are indicated on the top of each circle.

In four districts of the state viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Rangareddi the proportion of rural in-migrants is 32.00% and above of the total rural population. Nizamabad, Adilabad and Warangal districts lie in the range of 30.00%-31.99% while in Guntur, Kurnool, Medak, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nalgonda districts the proportion of rural in-migrants ranges between 28.00% and 29.99%. Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Mahbubnagar districts lie in the range of 26.00%-27.99% and the remaining districts i.e.Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Prakasam and Anantapur fall in the last range of 24.00%-25.99%. In Hyderabad district, the proportion of rural in-migrants is a cipher (nil) as the entire district is urban area.

MAP 47

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the proportion of urban in-migrants to total urban population and are grouped into five suitable ranges from high to low viz., (i) 48.00% and above, (ii) 42.00%-47.99%, (iii) 36.00%-41.99%, (iv) 30.00%-35.99% and (v) below 30.00%. These ranges are assigned different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are grouped and shaded according to the ranges. Circles are drawn proportionate to total urban in-migrants to total urban population in a district and divided into three sectors proportionate to in-migrants from rural to urban, from urban to urban and unclassifiable. To differentiate one sector from another, the sectors have been shaded with appropriate shading as shown in the legend to the map. The total number of urban in-migrants in each district have been indicated on the top of the circle.

Krishna, West Godavari, Rangareddi, Khammam and Nalgonda districts have recorded high proportions of urban in-migrants which find a place in the highest range of 48.00% and above. East Godavari,Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Adilabad and Karimnagar have recorded a proportion of urban in-migration between 42.00%-47.99%. A majority of districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nizamabad lie in the next range of 36.00%-41.99%. Only two districts viz., Kurnool and Warangal have recorded a proportion ranging between 30.00%-35.99%. Hyderabad is the only district that falls in the last low range of below 30.00%.

MAP 48

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the total population of males and females divided into main workers,marginal workers and non-workers age-group wise in each district of the state. The definitions for main workers, marginal workers and non-workers followed in 1981 census are as follows.

The main workers are those who had worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration period. Whether they are cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in household industry or as 'other workers' was determined.

Marginal workers are those who had worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration period but had not worked for a major part of the year.

Non-workers are those who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration.

Work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

In each district, horizontal bars are drawn for each age-group showing main workers, marginal workers and non-workers according to absolute figures for males and females along 'X' axis. Age-groups viz., 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60 + have been represented along the 'Y' axis. 'Age not stated' has not been considered in this map. The horizontal bars are drawn according to the absolute scale as indicated below the bars. Suitable scale has been adopted to show the population of males and females in age-groups. Each male and female bar has been divided into three divisions showing main workers, marginal workers and non-workers and these divisions are shaded with three different hatchings in black and white as shown in the legend to the map.

The population has been classified into three broad groups i.e, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Out of the total male population of 27,108,922 in the state, the male main workers form the bulk consisting of 15,485,825 followed by male non-workers of 11,472,163, while the male marginal workers account for 150,934. In the female population of 26,940,751 in the state as many as 7,143,276 female main workers are accounted for and female marginal workers count 1,725,646 and female non-workers 17,571,829 in the state.

Among the districts, the male main workers form the bulk of the male population in almost all the districts except in Hyderabad district where male non-workers dominate. The ratio of male marginal workers is marginal in the male population. In the case of female population, it is evident that most of them are non-workers. Female main workers take the second place while the female marginal workers form a small proportion. But, the female marginal workers are more when compared to male marginal workers in the district.

The following statement shows the total male and female population, male and female main workers and male and female marginal workers and non-workers in each district.

[STATEMENT

State/ District	Total Population		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**27,108,922**	**26,440,751**	**15,485,825**	**7,143,276**	**150,934**	**1,725,646**	**11,472,163**	**17,571,829**
Srikakulam	968,585	990,767	561,973	290,262	10,038	99,025	396,574	601,480
Vizianagaram	899,548	904,648	532,177	253,106	6,671	82,820	360,700	568,722
Visakha-patnam	1,300,676	1,275,798	736,909	273,104	10,355	100,110	553,412	902,584
East Godavari	1,857,472	1,843,568	1,086,937	320,788	8,601	86,700	761,934	1.436,080
West Godavari	1,443,651	1,430,307	846,385	337,719	5,861	53,668	591,405	1,038,920
Krishna	1,546,340	1,502,123	887,517	334,013	8,282	85,399	650,541	1,082,711
Guntur	1,741,102	1,693,622	1,008,320	492,405	10,793	115,406	721,989	1,085,811
Prakasam	1,177,860	1,151,711	673,103	364,580	8,143	89,278	496,614	697,853
Nellore	1,018,716	996,163	594,771	266,157	7,136	67,569	416,809	662,437
Chittoor	1,392,606	1,344,710	815,296	337,283	10,012	89,772	567,298	917,655
Cuddapah	986,705	946,599	563,862	231,114	5,552	66,592	417,291	648,893
Anantapur	1,309,528	1,238,484	736,872	350,131	5,623	71,475	567,033	816,878
Kurnool	1,226,943	1,180,356	682,990	382,147	5,037	54,125	538,916	744,084
Mahbub-nagar	1,232,684	1,211,935	717,173	429,657	6,855	112,915	508,656	669,363
Rangareddi	808,708	773,354	448,782	227,683	5,076	45,188	354,850	500,483
Hyderabad	1,177,380	1,083,322	557,142	69,794	1,820	1,155	618,418	1,012,373
Medak	911,868	895,271	526,372	283,052	6,156	78,804	379,340	533,415
Nizamabad	834,496	845,187	476,765	330,869	3,282	44,300	354,449	470,018
Adilabad	827,978	811,025	470,716	235,993	4,664	51,336	352,598	523,696
Karimnagar	1,221,843	1,214,480	716,123	446,592	4,577	64,171	501,143	703.717
Warangal	1,171,482	1,128,813	661,903	324,151	5,847	106,701	503,732	697,961
Khammam	895,013	856,561	505,531	228,838	3,951	50,635	385,531	577,088
Nalgonda	1,157,738	1,121,947	678,206	333,838	6,602	108,502	472,930	679,607

MAP 49

RURAL MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1981

This map represents the total population of males and females divided into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the rural areas. The definitions followed in 1981 Census for main workers, marginal workers and non-workers are already explained in the interpretation of previous map.

Horizontal bars are drawn according to the size of population in each age-group for males and females separately indicating the share of rural main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in each district. Along the vertical axis age-groups considered are indicated. However, 'Age not stated' has not been considered in the age-groups. The scale adopted for drawing the horizontal bars is indicated below the bars. Each male and female bar of every age-group has been divided into three divisions showing the share of rural main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of the district and their divisions are shaded with three different black and white hatchings as indicated in the legend to the map.

Out of the total female rural population of 20.4 millions in the state as many as 6.5 millions are treated as main workers while only 1.6 millions constitute marginal workers. The non-workers account for 12.2 millions in the total rural population of the state. Generally, the non-workers in rural female population dominate in all districts closely followed by main workers among rural female population. Considerable number of marginal workers are returned among the rural female population when compared to rural male population.

In the case of male rural population, the main workers form majority of them in all the districts of the state followed by non-workers. Only a negligible number of marginal workers are recorded among the male rural population of all the districts in the state.

The following statement shows the absolute figures of rural male and female populations, the rural male and female main workers, rural male and female marginal workers and rural male and female non-workers in the districts of the state.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural population		Rural main workers		Rural marginal workers		Rural non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**20,697,625**	**20,364,468**	**12,326,970**	**6,505,895**	**131,118**	**1,645,194**	**8,239,538**	**12,213,380**
Srikakulam	861,746	884,202	509,474	275,649	9,660	97,132	342,612	511,421
Vizianagaram	755,051	761,646	460,296	238,283	6,126	80,193	288,629	443,170
Visakhapatnam	887,231	883,282	542,198	245,229	9,114	98,263	335,919	539,790
East Godavari	1,443,715	1,435,145	870,732	283,907	6,962	79,462	566,021	1,071,776
West Godavari	1,143,034	1,134,050	689,626	302,566	4,941	49,888	448,467	781,596
Krishna	1,041,178	1,015,223	625,107	288,282	6,554	78,386	409,517	648,555
Guntur	1,261,352	1,227,670	760,431	431,225	8,703	104,978	492,218	691,468
Prakasam	999,157	981,137	582,091	337,408	7,411	85,940	409,655	557,789
Nellore	805,138	791,352	483,174	240,268	5,838	63,787	316,126	487,297
Chittoor	1,154,608	1,120,566	696,698	315,108	9,111	86,737	448,799	718,721
Cuddapah	794,652	764,149	464,154	210,156	4,936	61,816	325,562	492,177
Anantapur	1,034,776	982,319	603,067	326,447	5,187	68,553	426,522	587,319
Kurnool	923,946	893,754	535,715	341,694	4,189	50,741	384,042	501,319
Mahbubnagar	1,093,577	1,083,821	651,988	409,123	6,385	109,025	435,204	565,673
Rangareddi	611,674	593,391	350,951	208,998	4,454	43,760	256,269	340,633
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medak	799,751	790,984	474,450	269,783	5,690	76,297	319,611	444,904
Nizamabad	668,645	688,385	396,745	301,813	2,785	40,440	269,115	346,132
Adilabad	664,171	657,849	390,701	222,343	4,219	49,317	269,251	386,189
Karimnagar	1,024,245	1,027,348	619,658	416,293	3,918	61,326	400,669	549,729
Warangal	966,467	937,354	571,024	301,916	5,223	103,730	390,220	531,708
Khammam	742,092	712,096	433,861	218,710	3,598	49,759	304,633	443,627
Nalgonda	1,021,421	998,747	614,830	320,695	6,114	105,664	400,477	572,388

MAP 50

URBAN MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1981

This map depicts the total urban population of males and females divided into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, The definition for main workers, marginal workers and non-workers followed in 1981 census are as follows: The main workers are defined as those who had worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration, whether they are cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in household industry or as 'other workers'. While marginal workers are defined as those who had worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but had not worked for a major part of the year. Those who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration are classified as non-workers.

Work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Horizontal bars are drawn age-groupwise for males and females urban population showing urban main workers, marginal workers and non-workers according to absolute figures in each district. Along the vertical axis age-groups viz., 0-14,15-19,20-24,25-29,30-34,35-39,40-49, 50-59 and 60+ are indicated. 'Age not stated' has not been considered. The scale adopted for drawing the horizontal bars is indicated below the bars. Each male and female bar of every age-group has been divided into three divisions showing urban main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of the district and these divisions are shaded with three different black and white hatchings as shown in the legend to the map.

In the urban areas of the State, the strength of male non-workers is more closely followed by male main workers among the male urban population. The urban male marginal workers are very less in the State. In the urban areas of coastal Andhra districts, the male main workers are considerable in all districts except Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam where the male non-workers are more among the total male urban population. It is observed that in Rayalaseema region, two districts have more male main workers than male non-workers while in other two districts, it is *vice-versa.* In the urban areas of all the districts in Telangana region, the male non-workers dominate while male main workers take second place.

Among the total female population in urban areas of the State, female non-workers form bulk of the population while female main workers come next. The strength of the female marginal workers is nominal. Same is the case in the urban areas of all districts among the female population.

The following statement shows the absolute figures of male and female total population, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the urban areas of the districts in the State.

State/District	Total urban population		Urban main workers		Urban marginal workers		Urban non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**6,411,295**	**6,076,281**	**3,158,854**	**637,381**	**19,816**	**80,452**	**3,232,625**	**5,358,448**
Srikakulam	106,839	106,565	52,499	14,613	378	1,893	53,962	90,059
Vizianagaram	144,497	143,002	71,881	14,823	545	2,627	72,071	125,552

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Visakhapatnam	413,445	392,516	194,711	27,875	1,241	1,847	217,493	362,794
East Godavari	413,757	408,423	216,205	36,881	1,639	7,238	195,913	364,304
West Godavari	300,617	296,257	156,759	35,153	920	3,780	142,938	257,324
Krishna	505,162	486,900	262,410	45,731	1,728	7,013	241,024	434,156
Guntur	479,750	465,952	247,889	61,181	2,090	10,428	229,771	394,343
Prakasam	178,703	170,574	91,012	27,172	732	3,338	86,959	140,064
Nellore	213,578	204,811	111,597	25,889	1,298	3,782	100,683	175,140
Chittoor	237,998	224,144	118,598	22,175	901	3,035	118,499	198,934
Cuddapah	192,053	182,450	99,708	20,958	616	4,776	91,729	156,716
Anantapur	274,752	256,165	133,805	23,684	436	2,922	140,511	229,559
Kurnool	302,997	286,602	147,275	40,453	848	3,384	154,874	242,765
Mahbubnagar	139,107	128,114	65,185	20,534	470	3,890	73,452	103,690
Rangareddi	197,034	179,963	97,831	18,685	622	1,428	98,581	159,850
Hyderabad	1,177,380	1,083,322	557,142	69,794	1,820	1,155	618,418	1,012,373
Medak	112,117	104,287	51,922	13,269	466	2,507	59,729	88,511
Nizamabad	165,851	156,802	80,020	29,056	497	3,860	85,334	123,886
Adilabad	163,807	153,176	80,015	13,650	445	2,019	83,347	137,507
Karimnagar	197,598	187,132	96,465	30,299	659	2,845	100,474	153,988
Warangal	205,015	191,459	90,879	22,235	624	2,971	113,512	166,253
Khammam	152,921	144,465	71,670	10,128	353	876	80,898	133,461
Nalgonda	139,319	123,200	63,376	13,143	488	2,838	72,453	107,219

MAP 51

MAIN WORKERS, 1981

The map shows the percentages of main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total population in the age-group 15-59 for each district of Andhra Pradesh in 1981. A circle has been drawn for each district proportionate to total main workers in age-group 15-59 in 1981 as shown in the legend. Each circle has been divided into two sectors-the shaded one represents the rural main workers in the age-group 15-59 and the other unshaded shows urban main workers in the same age-group. The districtwise percentages have been suitably arranged into five ranges, two above, one nearer to and two below the state average (65.90%) and the districts have been shaded by five different grades of hatching from dark to light as per the high to low values, as shown in the legend to the map.

The highest percentage of 75.68% is found in Nizamabad district followed by Mahbubnagar 74.85% Karimnagar 73.78% and Medak 71.37%. These four districts fall in the highest range of 71.00% and above. The main cause of high percentage of main workers in Nizamabad district is due to the establishment of sugar, khandasari and beedi factories in that district. Seven districts are in the next high range of 68.00%-70.99%. They are Nalgonda (70.74%), Kurnool (70.38%), Prakasam (69.74%), Adilabad (69.42%), Rangareddi (68.78%), Anantapur (68.48%) and Warangal (68.32%). Five districts are in the next range where state average lies and these are Khammam 67.49%, Srikakulam 67.34%, Guntur 66.28%, Vizianagaram 65.92% and Nellore 65.17%. Three districts in the range of 62.00%-64.99% are Chittoor 64.31%, Cuddapah 63.96% and West Godavari 63.31%, four districts are in the range of below 62.00% are Krishna 61.58%, Visakhapatnam 59.73%, East Godavari 58.61% and Hyderabad is in the last proportion of main workers with 45.20%.

The following statement gives the districtwise percentage of total main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total population in the same age-group.

State/District	Total Population in age-group 15-59	Total Workers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of workers of age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59.
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**29,328,907**	**19,326,590**	**65.90**
Srikakulam	1,086,476	731,627	67.34
Vizianagaram	1,030,023	678,966	65.92
Visakhapatnam	1,480,122	884,121	59.73
East Godavari	2,070,061	1,213,309	58.61
West Godavari	1,596,318	1,010,686	63.31
Krishna	1,704,758	1,049,760	61.58
Guntur	1,915,300	1,269,378	66.28

1	2	3	4
Prakasam	1,263,539	881,189	69.74
Nellore	1,148,716	748,653	65.17
Chittoor	1,542,394	991,931	64.31
Cuddapah	1,067,913	683,034	63.96
Anantapur	1,362,460	933,048	68.48
Kurnool	1,278,340	899,718	70.38
Mahbubnagar	1,275,324	954,599	74.85
Rangareddi	834,186	573,724	68.78
Hyderabad	1,301,451	588,263	45.20
Medak	951,992	679,401	71.37
Nizamabad	904,688	684,639	75.68
Adilabad	868,938	603,248	69.42
Karimnagar	1,310,183	966,696	73.78
Warangal	1,212,171	828,201	68.32
Khammam	916,240	618,367	67.49
Nalgonda	1,207,330	854,021	70.74

MAP 52

MALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

The map depicts the districtwise percentage of male main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total male population in the age-group 15-59 in Andhra Pradesh. Districtwise percentages have been grouped into five ranges, two above, one nearer to and two below the state average (89.07%) and all the districts have been shaded in the background according dark to light shades as per high to low percentage values as shown in the legend to the map. Total male main workers in the age-group 15-59 are shown by proportionate circles for each district. Each circle has been divided into two sectors presenting rural and urban male main workers in the age-group 15-59. The rural sector has been shaded to differentiate it from the urban sector.

In the highest range of 91.00% and above, four districts viz., Mahbubnagar (92.15%) followed by Nalgonda (91.86%), Medak(91.25%) and Adilabad (91.14%) lie on this range.Seven districts fall in the next highest range of 90.00%-90.99%. They are Karimnagar (90.90%), Vizianagaram (90.60%), Prakasam (90.50%), Srikakulam (90.36%), Khammam (90.22%), Anantapur (90.14%) and Nizamabad (90.06%). The next range of 89.00%-89.99% where state average lies covers seven districts. They are West Godavari (89.90%), Cuddapah (89.87%), Kurnool (89.56%), East Godavari (89.48%), Nellore (89.48%), Chittoor (89.37%) and Warangal (89.34%). The districts that fall in the next range of 88.00%-88.99% are Rangereddi (88.49%), Guntur (88.42%) and Krishna (88.04%). In the last range of below 88.00%, Visakhapatnam district with 86.48% and Hyderabad with 75.18% are covered.

The following statement shows the districtwise percentages of male main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total male population in the same age-group in the state.

State/District	Male population in age-group 15-59	Male main workers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of male main workers in age-group 15-59 to total male population in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**14,905,436**	**13,276,856**	**89.07**
Srikakulam	535,850	484,219	90.36
Vizianagaram	510,548	462,570	90.60
Visakhapatnam	754,470	652,447	86.48
East Godavari	1,044,014	934,182	89.48
West Godavari	803,237	722,112	89.90
Krishna	871,320	767,111	88.04
Guntur	972,565	859,940	88.42
Prakasam	635,243	574,890	90.50

1	2	3	4
Nellore	578,814	517,895 .	89.48
Chittoor	788,298	704,521	89.37
Cuddapah	546,886	491,465	89.87
Anantapur	706,985	637,284	90.14
Kurnool	653,007	584,843	89.56
Mahbubnagar	640,171	589,890	92.15
Rangareddi	428,125	378,833	88.49
Hyderabad	696,196	523,433	75.18
Medak	479,031	437,123	91.25
Nizamabad	449,726	405,041	90.06
Adilabad	442,038	402,881	91.14
Karimnagar	656,445	596,691	90.90
Warangal	620,674	554,316	89.31
Khammam	475,975	429,425	90.22
Nalgonda	615,827	565,724	91.86

MAP 53

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map shows districtwise percentages of female main workers in the age-group 15-59 to total female population in the age-group 15-59 in Andhra Pradesh state. These percentages have been arranged into five ranges. Two above, one nearer to and two below the state average (41.94%) and all the districts have been shaded in the background according dark to light shades as per high to low percentage values as shown in the legend to the map.

Total female main workers in the age-group 15-59 are shown by proportionate circles for each district. Each circle has been divided into two sectors presenting rural and urban female main workers in the age-group 15-59. The rural sector has been shaded to differentiate it from the urban sector. This map is the combination of rural female workers and urban female workers.

In rural areas, the percentage of female main workers is high when compared to urban female workers. Most of the female workers in rural areas are engaged in cultivation and household industries, whereas in urban area female main workers are engaged in tobacco processing, bidi rolling, handloom weaving and other miscellaneous household industries and cultivation. The highest percentage of female main workers are found in eight districts in the range of 48.00 percent and above–they are Nizamabad (61.46%), Mahbubnagar (57.42%), Karimnagar (56.60%), Medak (51.23%), Kurnool (50.35%), Prakasam (48.75%), Nalgonda (48.74%) and Rangareddi (48.00%). In the next range, five districts are found; they are Adilabad (46.94%), Warangal (46.30%), Anantapur (45.12%), Srikakulam (44.93%) and Guntur (43.43%). The four districts where the range of state average lies are Khamman (42.92%), Vizianagaram (41.66%) , Nellore (40.49%) and Chittoor (38.11%). The three districts which fall in the next below range are Cuddapah (36.77%), West Godavari (36.39%) and Krishna (33.91%). Three districts are covered in the last range i.e., below 33.00% are Visakhapatnam (31.93%), East Godavari (27.20%) and the least percentage is in Hyderabad district with only 10.71%.

The following statement represents the districtwise percentages of female main workers in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population in the age-group 15-59.

State/District	Total female population in age-group 15-59	Total female main workers age-group 15-59	Percentage of female main workers (15-59) to total female population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**14,423,471**	**6,049,734**	**41.94**
Srikakulam	550,626	247,408	44.93
Vizianagaram	519,475	216,396	41.66
Visakhapatnam	725,652	231,674	31.93
East Godavari	1,026,046	279,127	27.20
West Godavari	793,081	288,574	36.39

1	2	3	4
Krishna	833, 438	282,649	33.91
Guntur	942,733	409,438	43.43
Prakasam	628,296	306,299	48.75
Nellore	569,901	230,758	40.49
Chittoor	754,095	287,410	38.11
Cuddapah	521,027	191,569	36.77
Anantapur	655,475	295,764	45.12
Kurnool	625,333	314,875	50.35
Mahbubnagar	635,153	364,709	57.42
Rangareddi	406,601	194,891	48.00
Hyderabad	605.255	64,830	10.71
Medak	472,961	242,278	51.23
Nizamabad	454,962	279,598	61.46
Adilabad	426,900	200,367	46.94
Karimnagar	653,738	370,005	56.60
Warangal	591,497	273,885	46.30
Khammam	440,265	188,942	42.92
Nalgonda	591,503	288,297	48.74

MAP 54

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

This map represents classification of male and female main workers under nine industrial categories. These categories have been grouped into three main sectors-primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes categories I to IV of the industrial classification, viz, I-Cultivators, II - Agricultural Labourers, III - Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities and IV - Mining and Quarrying. The secondary sector covers categories V - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs including household and other than household industry and VI - Construction. In the tertiary sector, categories VII - Trade and Commerce, VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications and IX - Other services are included.

In each district, two sets of horizontal bars proportionate to the total main workers engaged in each Industrial category have been drawn. The horizontal bars on the right side indicate female main workers while those on the left side indicate male main workers. The category numbers have been indicated between the axis of the two sides. The bar diagrams have been shaded with three different hatchings corresponding to the three sectors of the activities. The individual category can be made out by reading the category number. These horizontal bars drawn indicate both the absolute scale and the percentage scale. The scale above the pyramid shows the absolute figures while that below indicates the percentage.

About three-fourths (72.48%) of the total working population of 22 millions in the state are engaged in the primary sector. Agricultural labourers numbering 8.32 millions form the largest proportion of 36.79% of the total main workers of all categories. Cultivators with a strength of 7.40 millions come next in importance accounting for 32.74% of the total main workers of all categories.

The secondary sector engaging 2.60 millions makes a small percentage of 11.49 of the total workers in the state. Manufacturing other than household industry emerges in the sector as the dominant activity with 1.21 million workers while household industry claims 1.06 million workers.

In the tertiary sector, the category 'Other Services' dominates with 1.67 million main workers of the total of 3.63 million main workers in the sector. Trade and commerce follows next with 1.37 million main workers while transport, storage and communication come the last with 0.61 million main workers.

Female participation in economic activities is quite small as can be seen from the fact that the female main workers number 7.1 millions against 15.5 millions male main workers. Most of these female workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. They account for 59.10% of the total female main workers in the state, while male agricultural labourers form only 26.51% of the total male main workers. The other categories of industrial activities in which the participation of females is significant are cultivators, other services and household industry in which 1.69 millions, 0.38 million and 0.37 million females respectively are engaged.

A visual study of the map reveals that generally agricultural labourers out-number the cultivators in the state. However, in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts of coastal Andhra, the proportion of cultivators is more than that of agricultural labourers while in other districts of coastal Andhra viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Prakasam districts it is *vice-versa* . In almost all districts of the State except in Visakhapatnam the female agricultural labourers are more than the female cultivators.

The proportion of main workers engaged in the secondary activity is the largest in Hyderabad district, among the districts of the state In this district 27.73% of the total main workers are engaged in this sector. Nizamabad (18.25%), Rangareddi (15.63%) and Karimnagar (14.56%) follow next. It is worth noting

1	2	3	4
Krishna	1,502,123	833,438	55.48
Guntur	1,693,622	942,732	55.66
Prakasam	1,151,711	628,297	54.55
Nellore	996,163	569,900	57.21
Chittoor	1,344,710	754,095	57.94
Cuddapah	946,599	521,022	55.04
Anantapur	1,238,484	655,476	52.93
Kurnool	1,180,356	625,332	52.98
Mahbubnagar	1,211,955	635,153	52.41
Rangareddi	773,354	406,060	52.51
Hyderabad	1,083,322	605,255	55.87
Medak	895,271	472,960	52.83
Nizamabad	845,187	454,962	53.83
Adilabad	811,025	426,902	52.64
Karimnagar	1,214,480	653,738	53.81
Warangal	1,128,813	591,496	52.40
Khammam	856,561	440,263	51.40
Nalgonda	1,121,947	591,502	52.72

that in most of the districts, the number of main workers engaged in household industry exceeds the number of main workers engaged in manufacturing in other than household industry.

In the tertiary sector, Hyderabad district shows the maximum percentage to its total main workers. The proportion of 70.77% in this district is much above the corresponding proportion of only 16.03% at the state level. The other districts where the proportions of main workers in the tertiary workers are quite high are Visakhapatnam (22.00%), Krishna (21.80%), East Godavari (19.09%), Rangareddi (17.66%), Guntur (16.81%) and West Godavari (16.76%).

MAP 55

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

This map represents the distribution of the economic activities of urban male and female main workers by the nine industrial categories. The nine categories of industrial classification are grouped into three sectors viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector consists of categories I to IV viz., I - Cultivators, II - Agricultural Labourers, III - Workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and IV - mining and quarrying. The secondary sector covers categories V - manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and VI- construction. The tertiary sector includes categories VII - trade and commerce, VIII - transport, storage and communications and IX - other services.

For each district, two sets of a horizontal bars proportionate to total main workers by sex in each industrial category have been drawn. The bars on the left side represent male main workers and those on the right side represent female main workers. Each industrial category has been indicated by Roman numbers given in-between the two sets of the diagram. The bars have been hatched in three shades corresponding with the three sectors of activities. Two scales—one above the pyramid corresponding to the absolute number and other below indicating the percentages showing the share of male and female main workers in various categories of industrial activities are given.

In the urban areas of the state, the tertiary sector comes up as the largest sector claiming a proportion of 53.65% of the total main workers. Against this the primary sector accounts for 18.08% and the secondary sector 28.27% of the total main workers in urban areas of the state. In the primary sector, agricultural labourers constitute the largest proportion. Even in urban areas they account for 10.87% of the total main workers of all categories. In the secondary sector, category-V viz., manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs claims the largest proportion of 23.90% of the total main workers. Though the category 'Other services claims the largest percentage of 22.09% in the tertiary sector, the category VII - trade and commerce does not lag much behind with a share of 19.93% of the total main workers in the urban areas. The highest participation of females is seen in the category of agricultural labourers in which they constitute an impressive proportion of 44.75% of the total agricultural labourers. In other categories in which female participation is substantial, is other services. They account for 20.64% of the total main workers in that category.

In the primary sector, Karimnagar district occupies the foremost place with 32.30% of the total main workers, Adilabad district with 32.03% comes second in the sector. Mahbubnagar district with 30.61% of main workers takes the third place in this sector. A special feature of Adilabad district is that about 16% of its male main workers are found in mining and quarrying. This district is located in the coal belt that runs through Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Hence, 9.68% and 14.72% of the total main workers are reported in mining and quarrying also in Karimnagar and Khammam districts respectively. In East Godavari district one percent of main workers are reported under mining and quarrying. Coal is mined in the state by Singareni Colleries with its headquarters at Kothagudem of Khammam district.

In the secondary sector, Rangareddi district takes the first place with 39.40% of the total main workers followed by Cuddapah (35.30%), Adilabad (33.70%), Prakasam (31.94%), Warangal (37.87%), Kurnool (31.32%) and Karimnagar (30.33%). This distinction gained by Rangareddi district is mostly due to establishment of large industrial units such as H.A.L, H.M.T., I.D.P.L., I.D.L, E.C.I.L. etc., which employ thousands of workers besides providing indirect employment to a large number of workers in a score of other medium and small scale industries.

In the tertiary sector, Hyderabad district tops the list of districts in the state with 70.77% of the total main workers of the district followed by Visakhapatnam, Chittoor and Krishna districts with 62.32%, 57.68%

and 56.42% respectively. In Hyderabad district, half of the workers reported under the tertiary sector belong to the category IX-Other services which is natural because of the large number of administrative offices and teaching institutions in the capital city of Hyderabad. By and large, the proportion of service workers is more than the proportion of workers in the other two categories of workers under the tertiary sector in the Telangana region. The proportion of category VII - trade and commerce workers is more in Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra regions. In coastal Andhra region, seven out of nine districts display higher proportions of workers under trade and commerce. In Telangana region only Adilabad district displayed higher proportion of main workers in trade and commerce.

The following statement gives the percentage of main workers in the three sectors in urban areas of each district.

State/District	Percentage of workers engaged in					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**12.33**	**5.75**	**23.68**	**4.59**	**47.20**	**6.45**
Srikakulam	18.03	11.45	16.85	3.47	43.34	6.86
Vizianagaram	13.66	7.72	22.28	2.04	46.95	7.35
Visakhapatnam	7.79	2.63	24.75	2.51	54.93	7.39
East Godavari	14.68	4.66	24.77	2.62	45.98	7.29
West Godavari	17.07	8.85	21.97	3.57	42.64	5.90
Krishna	11.07	5.33	24.22	2.96	49.86	6.56
Guntur	14.85	8.04	21.99	5.69	43.36	6.07
Prakasam	17.06	10.26	24.51	7.43	35.44	5.30
Nellore	14.51	6.96	23.62	4.73	43.04	7.14
Chittoor	12.54	5.47	20.81	3.50	50.89	6.79
Cuddapah	11.78	5.07	27.84	7.46	43.01	4.84
Anantapur	14.49	6.27	23.71	3.94	46.76	4.83
Kurnool	14.15	9.34	24.71	6.61	39.60	5.59
Mahbubnagar	17.64	12.97	19.35	5.57	39.06	5.41
Rangareddi	8.26	4.99	35.38	4.02	40.33	7.02
Hyderabad	1.24	0.26	25.58	2.15	62.05	8.72
Medak	15.76	11.58	25.21	4.30	38.68	4.47
Nizamabad	14.18	8.97	16.80	12.70	42.38	4.97
Adilabad	26.77	5.26	27.15	6.53	31.51	2.78
Karimnagar	23.72	8.58	18.01	12.32	34.37	3.00
Warangal	8.69	4.11	22.06	9.81	49.60	5.73
Khammam	23.16	3.31	19.73	2.05	44.71	7.04
Nalgonda	17.19	8.08	20.43	2.75	45.19	6.36

MAP 56

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

This map depicts the distribution of rural male and female main workers by the nine Industrial categories. The nine categories of Industrial classification are grouped into three sectors viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. This primary sector includes categories I to IV viz., I - Cultivators, II - Agricultural labourers, III-Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities, and IV-Mining and quarrying, secondary sector covers categories V-Manufacturing, processing, servicing and Repairs and VI-Construction. The tertiary sector comprises VII to IX categories. These categories are VII-Trade and commerce, VIII-Transport, storage and communications and IX - Other services.

In each district, two sets of horizontal bars proportionate to the total number of main workers in each category have been drawn. The set on the left side shows the male main workers, while that on the right side shows the female main workers under each of the nine categories. The category number has been indicated between the two sets. These bar diagrams have been hatched in three different shades corresponding with the three sectors of the activities. The individual category can be made out by reading the category number. These horizontal bars indicate both the absolute scale and the percentage scale. The scale above the pyramid shows the absolute figure while that below indicates the percentage.

The rural economy is overwhelmingly agricultural in the state. About 80% of the main workers in the rural areas earn their livelihood as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Cultivators account for 38.39% while agricultural labourers constitute 42.01% of the total main workers in the rural areas of the state. The other categories viz., livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying comprising the primary sector account for 3.03% of the total main workers. Thus the primary sector supports more than four fifths of the total main workers in rural areas.

The secondary sector sustains about 8% while the tertiary sector 8.5% of the total main workers in rural areas. The foremost category in the secondary sector is manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs which constitutes 8.45% of the total main workers in rural areas. The dominant category in the tertiary sector is 'Other services' accounting for 4.43% of the total rural main workers of the State.

The districtwise male and female breakup shows that the participation rate of females is less than that of the males in all the categories except in the category of agricultural labourers in the districts of Telangana and Rayalaseema regions. By and large number of female agricultural labourers exceeds that of male agricultural labourers. The female agricultural labourers account for about two thirds of the total female workers and consitute slightly less than half of the total agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the state. They also participate in substantial number as cultivators. However, in all districts of the state, the woman cultivators are far below the male cultivators in number. The participation of females as agricultural labourers exceeds that of cultivators in all the districts of the state.

MAP 57

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1981

This map depicts total urban main workers and total rural main workers with their educational levels for each district. Two half adjusted circles proportionate to total urban main workers and rural main workers are drawn in each district. The educational levels for both urban and rural main workers are grouped as given below:-

1. Primary and middle.
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University/Non-technical diplomas or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
3. Graduate degree other than technical degree, Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.
4. Literates (without educational level)
5. Illiterates.

The percentages of each of the above educational levels have been calculated to total rural and urban main workers separately. The half circles of rural and urban main workers drawn in the districts have been divided into five divisions each showing the above five groups of educational levels and shaded with the appropriate hatching to distinguish them from each other. In the legend to the map, two half adjusted circles are drawn showing the above five groups of educational levels in the circle for the state.

In the urban areas of the state, the urban main workers account for 3.8 millions of which 28.60% are literates with primary and middle level of education, while 18.94% are in Matriculation/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University/Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. Graduate degree other than technical degree, post-graduate degree other than technical degree, etc., account for 7.81% of the urban main workers. Only 4.25% of urban main workers are literates without educational level. The illiterates in the urban main workers of the state constitute 40.40%.

The districtwise figures reveal that literates among urban main workers have recorded more than 50% in all the districts except in Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Karimnagar which have less than 50% of literates in urban main workers. Among the literates in urban main workers, the primary and middle level of educations have high proportion of its literates except in Rangareddi and Hyderabad districts where Matriculation/Secondary etc. top in percentage of literates. The graduate degree, etc., level of literates in urban main workers ranges from 4.01% in Prakasam district to 16.62% in Hyderabad district In the educational level of 'Literates without educational level' Vizianagaram district has recorded lowest of 2.75% in its urban main workers while Karimnagar district has recorded a maximum percentage of 6.99%.

In rural main workers of the state, 77.05% are illiterates and the rest are literates. Among the literates, 14.98% are recorded in the educational level of primary and middle while 3.04% are in Matriculation/ Secondary, etc. The graduate degree, etc. level workers worked out to only 0.50% and literates without educational level recorded 4.43% among the rural main workers of the state.

The districtwise figures of educational levels of rural main workers reveal that most of them are illterates ranging from 67.38% in West Godavari district to 85.99% in Adilabad district. The primary and middle level of education is the dominant among the literates in almost all the districts of the state. The next higher proportion of educational attainment level is Matriculation/Secondary etc. The graduate degree, etc. level is less than 1% in almost all the districts. The "literate without educational level" ranges between 1.30% in Vizianagaram district to 6.38% in Rangareddi district.

The following statement shows the percentages of educational levels among the main workers of urban and rural areas of the state and districts.

State/District	Main Workers	Primary & Middle	Matriculation/ Secondary/Higher Secondary/Inter-mediate/Pre-university/ Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and diploma certificate	Graduate degree	Literates without education-al level	Illiterates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Urban			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**100**	**28.60**	**18.94**	**7.81**	**4.25**	**40.40**
Srikakulam	100	28.70	14.44	4.02	4.10	48.74
Vizianagaram	100	29.60	15.60	4.44	2.75	47.61
Visakhapatnam	100	28.85	23.10	8.99	3.35	35.71
East Godavari	100	32.24	16.99	5.61	4.23	40.93
West Godavari	100	31.82	15.99	5.39	3.87	42.93
Krishna	100	33.70	20.06	6.71	4.66	34.87
Guntur	100	30.51	15.07	5.66	3.82	44.94
Prakasam	100	32.27	15.50	4.01	3.51	44.71
Nellore	100	31.16	18.48	5.69	3.83	40.84
Chittoor	100	36.76	18.59	6.45	4.34	33.86
Cuddapah	100	35.64	14.36	4.39	3.89	41.72
Anantapur	100	34.12	17.87	4.93	3.73	39.35
Kurnool	100	26.53	15.91	4.60	3.33	49.63
Mahbubnagar	100	21.30	16.26	5.87	5.37	51.20
Rangareddi	100	22.68	24.62	9.98	5.21	37.51
Hyderabad	100	24.75	25.44	16.62	3.55	29.64
Medak	100	21.76	20.26	6.73	6.20	45.05
Nizamabad	100	21.63	14.33	5.23	4.26	54.55
Adilabad	100	23.03	15.75	4.41	5.78	51.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karimnagar	100	19.70	15.92	5.35	6.99	52.04
Warangal	100	25.77	19.44	8.59	5.71	40.49
Khammam	100	28.62	19.77	7.75	5.64	38.22
Nalgonda	100	25.85	16.89	7.86	6.45	42.95
			Rural			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**100**	**14.98**	**3.04**	**0.50**	**4.43**	**77.05**
Srikakulam	100	13.67	2.39	0.34	3.38	80.22
Vizianagaram	100	13.60	2.01	0.28	1.30	82.81
Visakhapatnam	100	10.97	2.11	0.41	2.82	83.69
East Godavari	100	22.10	3.60	0.54	5.44	68.32
West Godavari	100	22.31	4.16	0.69	5.46	67.38
Krishna	100	20.59	4.79	0.67	5.76	68.19
Guntur	100	21.52	3.70	0.59	4.54	69.65
Prakasam	100	18.25	3.23	0.53	3.90	74.09
Nellore	100	17.60	3.23	0.53	4.30	74.34
Chittoor	100	20.10	3.77	0.56	4.44	71.13
Cuddapah	100	21.41	3.54	0.57	4.56	69.92
Anantapur	100	18.36	2.91	0.40	3.72	74.61
Kurnool	100	16.66	3.33	0.45	3.29	76.27
Mahbubnagar	100	8.31	2.56	0.46	4.36	84.31
Rangareddi	100	10.71	3.27	0.84	6.38	78.80
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medak	100	8.98	2.67	0.42	5.68	82.25
Nizamabad	100	8.87	2.27	0.40	3.53	84.93
Adilabad	100	7.94	2.01	0.36	3.70	85.99
Karimnagar	100	7.91	2.46	0.39	4.75	84.49
Warangal	100	9.42	2.57	0.41	4.70	82.90
Khammam	100	10.51	2.88	0.66	4.42	81.53
Nalgonda	100	9.90	2.37	0.43	5.89	81.41

MAP 58

CULTIVATORS,1981

This map depicts the percentages of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15-59 for each district. The percentage of cultivators to the total main workers in the age-group 15-59 has been worked out for each district of the state. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges—above and below the state average and all the districts have been shaded according to various grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low order of values as shown in the legend to the map.

In each district of the state, solid yellow coloured bar proportionate to absolute number of cultivators in the age-group 15-59 has been drawn. Total number of cultivators in the age-group 15-59 has been worked out for the three regions viz., Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana in the state and solid yellow bars proportionate to total number of cultivators have been drawn in the legend to the map.

The cultivators in the age-group 15-59 form about one third (32.63%) of the total main workers in the same age-group. The districtwise analysis of these proportions reveal that the proportions of cultivators are largely high in Srikakulam (41.30%), Vizianagaram (45.75%) and Visakhapatnam (45.55%) districts of coastal Andhra while in the Rayalaseema region all the districts except Kurnool (26.91%) have recorded high proportion of cultivators. Almost all districts in Telangana region except Hyderabad (0.38%) where the low proportion of cultivators is mainly due to the urban population of Hyderabad metropolis where secondary and tertiary sectors dominate, have high proportions of cultivators. Curiously the most agriculturally developed tract of the state comprising East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts has recorded proportions of cultivators in the lowest range of below 25.00%. The only other district which falls in this range is Hyderabad (0.38%) which is the lowest among the districts in the state. In the next above range of 25.00%-29.99% lie three districts — two from coastal Andhra and one from Rayalaseema region. The range of 30.00%-34.99% which includes the state average of 32.62%, covers two adjacent districts–Prakasam and Cuddapah belonging to coastal Andhra and the Rayalaseema regions respectively and Rangareddi, Karimnagar and Khammam districts of Telangana region. The next higher range of 35.00%-39.99% forms a belt of four districts of Nizamabad (39.00%), Adilabad (37.47%), Warangal (36.16%) and Nalgonda (38.06%). The highest range of 40.00% and above covers seven districts—three in coastal Andhra, two in Rayalaseema and two in Telangana regions of the state. The highest percentage of 45.91% of cultivators to the total main workers has been returned from Mahbubnagar district.

The following statement gives the total main workers and cultivators in the age-group 15-59 in each district of the state and the percentage of cultivators to total main workers.

State/District	Total main workers in age-group 15-59	Cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15-59
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**19,326,592**	**6,305,898**	**32.63**
Srikakulam	731,627	301,405	41.20
Vizianagaram	678,966	297,036	43.75

1	2	3	4
Visakhapatnam	884,119	357,168	45.55
East Godavari	1,213,310	254,415	20.97
West Godavari	1,010,686	215,345	21.31
Krishna	1,049,766	209,793	19.98
Guntur	1,269,380	320,846	25.27
Prakasam	881,183	274,770	31.18
Nellore	748,654	201,399	26.90
Chittoor	991,932	427,999	43.15
Cuddapah	683,034	221,078	32.37
Anantapur	933,046	381,371	40.87
Kurnool	899,717	242,095	26.91
Mahbubnagar	954,600	438,299	45.91
Rangareddi	573,739	190,107	33.14
Hyderabad	588,263	2,261	0.38
Medak	679,404	311,316	45.82
Nizamabad	684,640	266,981	39.00
Adilabad	603,249	226,041	37.47
Karimnagar	966,693	338,041	34.97
Warangal	828,201	299,459	36.16
Khammam	618,369	203,617	32.93
Nalgonda	854,018	325,052	38.06

MAP 59

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION, 1981

This map exhibits the proportion of rural cultivators to total rural population in the age-group 15-59 for all districts in the state. The percentage of rural cultivators to total rural population in the age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district and grouped into five ranges above and below the state average and all the districts are shaded by various grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low order of percentage values as indicated in the legend to the map.

In the rural areas of the Andhra Pradesh State, cultivators in the age-group 15-59 form 27.78% to the total rural population of the same age-group. The highest proportion of 38.01% of rural cultivators has been reported in Mahbubnagar district while East Godavari district has shown the lowest proportion of 15.53% in the state.

The highest range of 35.00% and above covers five districts —one from Coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema and three from Telangana region in the state. The next below range of 30.00%-34.99% has also covers five districts—two from Coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema and two from Telangana region. The next below range 25.00%-29.99% in which lies the state average of 27.78% fall six districts —one from Coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema and remaining four districts from Telangana region. The last range 19.00% and below covers three districts—all from Coastal Andhra region of the state. The map shows that Coastal Andhra region generally has low proportions of rural cultivators in the age group 15-59 while in the remaining two regions i.e. Rayalaseema and Telangana, the corresponding proportions are high.

The following statement gives the number of rural cultivators in the age-group 15-59 and rural population of the same age-group together with their proportions in each district of the state.

State/District	Total rural population in age-group 15-59	Total rural cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**22,157,€24**	**6,156,392**	**27.78**
Srikakulam	963,092	295,352	30.67
Vizianagaram	861,496	290,882	33.76
Visakhapatnam	995,104	351,225	35.30
East Godavari	1,585,617	246,295	15.53
West Godavari	1,245,614	207,250	16.64
Krishna	1,124,907	200,260	17.80
Guntur	1,366,186	308,444	22.58
Prakasam	1,060,552	266,822	25.16
Nellore	893,150	195,407	21.88

1	2	3	4
Chittoor	1,271,806	420,749	33.08
Cuddapah	852,753	215,452	25.27
Anantapur	1,060,868	373,168	35.18
Kurnool	954,139	234,991	24.63
Mahbubnagar	1,132,105	430,373	38.01
Rangareddi	618,947	186,736	30.17
Medak	837,842	306,164	36.54
Nizamabad	728,023	259,071	35.59
Adilabad	693,930	221,699	31.95
Karimnagar	1,100,358	329,207	29.92
Warangal	991,486	295,729	29.83
Khammam	750,471	201,177	26.81
Nalgonda	1,069,178	319,948	29.92

MAP 60

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS, 1981

This map exhibits the proportion of male and emale cultivators to total male and female main workers in age-group 15-59 in the districts of the state. The percentages of the male and female cultivators to total male and female main workers in the age-group 15-59 have been calculated separately for each district and these percentage figures (separately for males and females) are grouped into suitable ranges above and below the state average. According to the percentages of male cultivators, the districts are shaded by flat colour in the background and the percentages of female cultivators by chloropleth method in black from dark to light as per the high to low order of percentage values in the districts as shown in the legend to the map.

Total number of male and female cultivators in the age-group 15-59 are represented by solid red and green colour vertical bars respectively in each district as indicated in the legend to the map.

The male cultivators in the age-group 15-59 numbering 4.83 millions account for 36.41% of the male main workers numbering 13.28 millions in the same age-group. The maximum proportion of 53.78% of male cultivators in this age-group is found in Mahbubnagar district closely followed by Medak district with 50.62%. Hyderabad district which lies between these two districts has recorded the lowest proportion of 0.39%. The highest range of 50.00% and above covers only two districts of Telangana region. The next below range of 45.00%-49.99% has three districts-two from Rayalaseema region and one from Telangana region. In the range of 40.00%-44.99% fall five districts — two from Coastal Andhra and the remaining three from Telangana region. The range 35.00%-39.99% where lies the state average of 36.41% fall five districts–two from coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema and two districts from Telangana region. The last range of below 35.00% covers eight districts — five districts from coastal Andhra region, one district from Rayalaseema and two from Telangana region. The map reveals that coastal Andhra region generally has low proportions of male cultivators in the age-group 15-59 while in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions, the corresponding proportions are high.

Female cultivators numbering 1.47 millions account for almost one fourth (24.33%) of the total female main workers numbering 6.05 millions in the age-group 15-59 in the state. The proportion of female cultivators fluctuates between the maximum of 42.51% in Visakhapatnam district and the minimum of 0.32% in Hyderabad district. The proportion of female cultivators is very low in the most agriculturally developed tract comprising East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts. Telangana region shows high proportion of female cultivators to the total female main workers in the age-group 15-59 while in the Coastal Andhra region by and large, the proportion is low, two of the four districts of Rayalaseema region show higher proportion and another two districts lower proportion than the state average.

The following statement gives the districtwise the total number of male and female cultivators and total number of male and female main workers in the age-group 15-59 and the percentage of the former to the latter.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Total Male Main workers in age-group 15-59	Total Male Cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage	Total Female main workers in age-group 15-59	Total Female Cultivators in age-group 15-59	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**13,276,858**	**4,834,213**	**36.41**	**6,049,734**	**1,471,685**	**24.33**
Srikakulam	484,218	209,975	43.36	247,409	91,430	36.96
Vizianagaram	462,569	206,759	44.70	216,397	90,277	41.72
Visakhapatnam	652,446	258,686	39.65	231,673	98,482	42.51
East Godavari	934,183	228,527	24.46	279,127	25,888	9.27
West Godavari	722,113	197,444	27.34	288,573	17,901	6.20
Krishna	767,117	193,852	25.27	282,649	15,941	5.64
Guntur	859,940	264,185	30.72	409,440	56,661	13.84
Prakasam	574,890	213,796	37.19	306,293	60,974	19.91
Nellore	517,895	169,711	32.77	230,759	31,688	13.73
Chittoor	704,521	324,038	45.99	287,411	103,961	36.17
Cuddapah	491,466	186,268	37.90	191,568	34,810	18.17
Anantapur	637,282	290,289	45.55	295,764	91,082	30.80
Kurnool	584,842	192,656	32.94	314,875	49,439	15.70
Mahbubnagar	589,890	317,218	53.78	364,710	121,081	33.20
Rangareddi	378,847	128,826	34.00	194,892	61,281	31.44
Hyderabad	523,433	2,056	0.39	64,830	205	0.32
Medak	437,128	221,267	50.62	242,276	90,049	37.17
Nizamabad	405,041	173,579	42.85	279.599	93,402	33.41
Adilabad	402,881	165,685	41.13	200,368	60,356	30.12
Karimnagar	596,691	228,935	39.02	370,002	109.106	29.49
Warangal	554,318	232,627	41.97	273,883	66,832	24.40
Khammam	429,425	171,084	39.84	188,944	32,533	17.22
Nalgonda	565,724	256,749	45.38	288,294	68,303	23.69

MAP 61

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1981

This map depicts the proportions of agricultural labourers in the age-group 15-59 to the total agricultural workers i.e. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers in the same age-group in 1981 at district level. Districtwise figures of percentages of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers have been grouped into six ranges — above and below state average and all the districts have been shaded according to various grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low order of values as shown in the legend to the map.

In each district, solid brown bars are drawn proportionate to the absolute number of total agricultural labourers in the age-group 15-59. In the legend to the map, total number of agricultural labourers for the state has been shown by solid yellow bars.

Agricultural labourers in the age-group 15-59 in the state constitute 52.28% of the total agricultural workers of the same age-group. The map reveals that ten districts — East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore of Coastal Andhra Region, Cuddapah, Kurnool of Rayalaseem Region and Hyderabad and Khammam of Telangana Region have a percentage of more than state average of 52.28%. All the Coastal districts of the state with the exception of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam have shown from high to very high proportion of agricultural labourers. Kurnool the only district outside the coastal Andhra Region has shown a high proportion of 62.45% of agricultural labourers. Except Hyderabad and Khammam districts all the districts of Telangana Region have a low proportion of less than 50% of agricultural labourers. Evidently, agriculturally advanced districts tend to have large number of agricultural labourers than cultivators. In the districts where the land is not developed and returns from agriculture are poor, the peasants can ill afford hiring agricultural labourers and the cultivation is mainly carried on with the assistance of the members of the family. On the other hand, in the agriculturally prosperous deltaic districts, the land is well developed and agricultural operations are more intensive, the participation of the members of family particularly, women in carrying on the cultivation is limited. Therefore, larger number of agricultural labourers are engaged in cultivation in these areas.

The following statement shows the list of districts arranged in the descending order of the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59.

District	Rank	Value
1	2	3
West Godavari	1	69.58
Krishna	2	68.08
East Godavari	3	66.96
Guntur	4	63.13
Kurnool	5	62.45
Nellore	6	61.93
Prakasam	7	57.87
Hyderabad	8	57.56
Khammam	9	55.03
Cuddapah	10	53.34
Warangal	11	49.34
Karimnagar	12	49.10
Adilabad	13	47.67
Rangareddi	14	45.87
Anantapur	15	45.86
Srikakulam	16	44.99
Chittoor	17	42.53
Mahbubnagar	18	41.97
Nizamabad	19	41.58
Medak	20	40.72
Vizianagaram	21	40.63
Nalgonda	22	39.39
Visakhapatnam	23	33.31

MAP 62

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in the primary sector for each district of the state. According to the 1981 census, primary sector comprises of four industrial categories viz., I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural Labourers, III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities and IV-Mining and Quarrying. Non-agricultural workers in primary sector are those engaged in Livestock, Hunting, Fishing, Forestry, Plantation and allied activities and Mining and Quarrying. The percentages of non-agricultural workers in primary sector to total main workers of the same sector have been worked out for all districts in the state. These districtwise percentages have been grouped into five convenient ranges. All the districts have been shaded by flat colour shades from dark to light according to ranges of high to low order of value in which the districts fall as indicated in the legend to the map. A circle proportionate to the total number of non-agricultural workers in primary sector has been drawn in each district and each circle has been divided into five sectors proportionate to the individual percentages of workers engaged in (1) Livestock and Hunting, (2) Fishing, (3) Forestry, (4) Plantation, Orchard and allied activities and (5) Mining and Quarrying. Each sector in the circle has been shaded by a different shade in black as shown in the legend to the map.

Of the 665,932 non-agricultural workers in the primary sector in the state, as many as 315,961 accounting for 47.45% are engaged in Livestock and Hunting, Plantation, Orchard and allied activities follow next with 115,205 workers constituting 17.30% while Fishing closely trails behind with 110,794 workers of 16.64% of the total main workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits of primary sector. Forestry engages small proportion of such workers (22,668 workers) forming only 3.40% of the total non-agricultural workers of primary sector in the state.

Among all the districts, Hyderabad with a proportion of 34.36% and Adilabad with 7.28% of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector take the first and second places respectively in this regard. In Adilabad district, mining and quarrying account for the majority (64.98%) of non-agricultural workers in primary sector while in Hyderabad district no single category of workers forms the majority (i.e. more than 50%). These two districts along with East Godavari (6.24%) and Karimnagar (6.60%) fall in the highest range of 6.00% and above. In the next highest range of 5.00%-5.99% lies Rangareddi with 5.99% and Khammam with 5.29% of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector. The next above range of 4.00%-4.99% where lies the state average of (4.06%), covers five districts — three from Coastal Andhra and two from Telangana regions of the state. The largest number of eight districts has been recorded in the next above range of 3.00%-3.99%. It covers three districts from coastal Andhra region, two from Rayalaseema region and three from Telangana region. The lowest range of 2.99% and below covers four districts — two from coastal Andhra region and two from Rayalaseema region.

A study of the non-agricultural group of activities in primary sector reveals some important features. A majority of non-agricultural workers are found engaged in livestock and hunting in all the districts of the state except six districts namely Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Kurnool, Adilabad and Khammam where it takes second position except East Godavari district which occupies third position after Fishing and Plantation, Orchard and allied activities. In Kurnool, Adilabad and Khammam districts, the workers in Mining and Quarrying constitute the largest proportion with 50.89%, 64.98% and 51.95% respectively among the various non-agricultural group of activities while fishing takes over the position in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts with a proportion exceeding 40 percent.

The following statement shows the total number of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector, their percentages to the total main workers in the primary sector and the percentage distribution of these non-agricultural workers among the constituent group of non-agricultural activities in the state and districts.

State/District	Percentage of *non-agricultural* workers to total main workers in primary sector	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector	Percentage of workers in				
			Live-*stock* and Hunting	Fishing	Foresty	*Plantation*, Orchard and allied activities	*Mining* and quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH	**4.06**	**665,932**	**47.45**	**16.64**	**3.40**	**17.30**	**15.21**
Srikakulam	4.54	30,627	34.01	43.48	5.42	16.34	0.75
Vizianagaram	3.10	18,733	44.56	29.07	9.06	9.28	8.03
Visakhapatnam	4.86	32,121	35.03	41.24	6.15	10.15	7.43
East Godavari	6.24	60,385	20.09	49.14	2.23	23.22	5.32
West Godavari	2.71	23,496	45.06	26.18	2.86	24.59	1.31
Krishna	3.08	24,945	46.79	25.35	3.00	22.38	2.48
Guntur	2.54	27,612	39.14	20.56	2.96	26.51	10.83
Prakasam	3.44	27,655	47.99	37.43	2.84	5.58	6.16
Nellore	4.35	27,745	48.62	27.22	3.83	11.22	9.11
Chittoor	2.76	24,749	85.44	0.39	5.82	5.62	2.73
Cuddapah	3.30	19,078	63.62	1.74	5.00	5.73	23.91
Anantapur	2.84	24,176	87.82	1.16	1.37	5.65	4.00
Kurnool	3.14	25,254	32.69	1.75	8.09	6.58	50.89
Mahbubnagar	3.61	34,012	80.59	2.83	1.25	11.46	3.87
Rangareddi	5.99	27,014	72.94	1.26	1.47	15.37	8.96
Hyderabad	34.36	3,223	42.20	3.35	12.57	15.57	26.31
Medak	3.42	22,146	84.38	4.93	1.06	9.01	0.62
Nizamabad	3.26	18,243	54.35	14.52	3.56	24.28	3.29
Adilabad	7.28	40,332	23.39	4.51	3.36	3.76	64.98
Karimnagar	6.60	57,282	33.91	3.06	1.05	29.20	32.78
Warangal	4.21	31,374	52.34	4.53	3.92	37.94	1.27
Khammam	5.29	30,680	24.38	0.96	5.32	17.39	51.95
Nalgonda	4.39	35,050	60.98	4.20	0.55	33.92	0.35

MAP 63

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS,1981

This map depicts the percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers in each district in the 1981 Census. The percentage figures are grouped into six ranges as shown in the legend to the map and all the districts were shaded according to these ranges. The percentage of main workers in manufacturing (Category V (b) – other than Household Industry) having 5% or more for each district to the total main workers have been differentiated by shading the districts with red colour. Solid brown circles have been drawn proportionate to main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in each district.

The proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers varies widely from one district to another. The proportion of such workers accounts for as much as one fourth of the total main workers in Hyderabad district while in Khammam district the proportion is 6.42% which is the lowest in the State. It is interesting to note that Visakhapatnam district (10.59%), East Godavari district (11.05%), Krishna district (10.19%), Cuddapah district (11.01%), Rangareddi district (13.33%), Nizamabad district (17.24%), Adilabad district (10.84%) and Karimnagar district (13.11%) have recorded 10.00% or more percentage of these workers. The remaining districts have recorded less than 10.00%. Thus it can be seen that out of the 23 districts, as many as 4 districts fall under the highest range of 12.00% and above. In the next range of 11.00% – 11.99% only two districts viz., East Godavari and Cuddapah occupy this range. The range 10.00% – 10.99% in which lies the state average of 10.07%, covers two districts from Coastal Andhra and one district from Telangana Region. In the next below ranges of 9.00%-9.99% and 8.00%-8.99% lie four districts and five districts respectively. The lowest range of 7.99% and below covers five districts, one district from coastal Andhra i.e., Srikakulam and two districts from Rayalaseema and the remaining two districts are from Telangana Region. The following statement shows the percentage of main workers engaged in category V i.e., manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers in 1981.

State/District	Total main workers	Main workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**22,629,101**	**2,279,603**	**10.07**
Srikakulam	852,235	65,821	7.72
Vizianagaram	785,283	68,781	8.76
Visakhapatnam	1,010,013	107,004	10.59
East Godavari	1,407,725	155,580	11.05
West Godavari	1,184,104	108,213	9.14
Krishna	1,221,530	124,494	10.19

1	2	3	4
Guntur	1,500,725	142,112	9.47
Prakasam	1,037,683	92,208	8.89
Nellore	860,928	76,611	8.90
Chittoor	1,152,579	86,996	7.55
Cuddapah	794,976	87,484	11.01
Anantapur	1,087,003	80,879	7.44
Kurnool	1,065,137	86,425	8.11
Mahbubnagar	1,146,830	83,132	7.25
Rangareddi	676,465	90,156	13.33
Hyderabad	626,936	147,452	23.50
Medak	809,424	75,481	9.33
Nizamabad	807,634	139,207	17.24
Adilabad	706,709	76,615	10.84
Karimnagar	1,162,715	152,423	13.11
Warangal	986,054	96,715	9.81
Khammam	734,369	47,146	6.42
Nalgonda	1,012,044	88,667	8.76

MAP 64

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1981

This map shows the percentage of main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to total main workers in each district in the state as per 1981 census. These percentages are grouped into five ranges. According to these ranges all the districts are shaded as shown in the index to the map.

Solid red circles are drawn in each district proportionate to main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications.

The proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications is the highest (17.09%) in Hyderabad district which is entirely urban and covers most of the Hyderabad city, the state capital. The expanding industrial sector, the ever-increasing needs of residential houses, laying of new roads, maintenance and repairs of buildings and roads and the like, generate construction activities engaging a good part of labour force. Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts have recorded the next highest proportion with 7.81% and 7.27% respectively. Rangareddi is the other district that comes under the highest range of 5.00% and above with a proportion of 5.11% . In the next range i.e. 4.00% – 4.99% where the state average (4.11%) lies, there are three districts from Coastal Andhra Region and one from Rayalaseema Region. Surprisingly there is no district from Telangana Region in this range. In the lowest range of below 2.00% there are two districts from Telangana region, and one district from Coastal Andhra region i.e. Srikakulam district 1.86%.

The following statement gives the percentage of main workers engaged in Construction, Transport, Storage and Communications to total main workers in the state and in each district.

State/ District	Total main workers	Workers in Construction, Transport, Storage and Communications	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**22,629,101**	**930,399**	**4.11**
Srikakulam	852,235	15,830	1.86
Vizianagaram	785,283	22,610	2.88
Visakhapatnam	1,010,013	78,913	7.81
East Godavari	1,407,725	60,131	4.27
West Godavari	1,184,104	39,440	3.33
Krishna	1,221,530	88,561	7.27
Guntur	1,500,725	69,136	4.61
Prakasam	1,037,683	31,600	3.05
Nellore	860,928	36,625	4.25

1	2	3	4
Chittoor	1,152,579	39,696	3.44
Cuddapah	794,976	30,198	3.80
Anantapur	1,087,003	39,491	3.63
Kurnool	1,065,137	43,450	4.08
Mahbubnagar	1,146,830	23,880	2.08
Rangareddi	676,465	34,601	5.11
Hyderabad	626,936	107,131	17.09
Medak	809,424	14,435	1.78
Nizamabad	807,634	21,322	2.64
Adilabad	706,709	13,499	1.90
Karimnagar	1,162,715	28,024	2.41
Warangal	986,054	37,660	3.82
Khammam	734,369	26,976	3.67
Nalgonda	1,012,044	27,289	2.70

MAP 65

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1981

This map depicts the percentage of main workers engaged in Trade and Commerce to the total main workers in each district of the State. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges and each range is represented by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map. Each district has been shaded according to the range in which it falls.

Solid orange circles have been drawn proportionate to main workers engaged in trade and commerce in each district as shown in the legend to the map.

The main workers engaged in trade and commerce numbering 13.5 lakhs constitute 5.95% of the total main workers in the State. Out of the 23 districts of the State, Hyderabad district has returned the highest proportion of 23.04% of its main working population in trade and commerce followed by Krishna (7.94%) and East Godavari (7.80%) districts. The very high proportion in Hyderabad district is mainly due to the large volume of trading and commercial transactions conducted in Hyderabad. It may be seen that the proportion of main workers engaged in this category is more than 5% in all the districts of Coastal Andhra region except Prakasam district which recorded a percentage of 4.86 and in Rayalaseema region except Chittoor (4.97%) district. It is observed that all the districts in Telangana region except Rangareddi (5.71%) and Nizamabad (5.24%), the percentage is generally less than 5% in this category.

The following statement gives the number of main workers engaged in Trade and Commerce and the percentages to total main workers in each district.

State/District	Total Main workers	Main workers in trade and commerce	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**22,629,101**	**1,346,219**	**5.95**
Srikakulam	852,235	46,544	5.46
Vizianagaram	785,283	46,503	5.92
Visakhapatnam	1,010,013	68,744	6.81
East Godavari	1,407,725	109,807	7.80
West Godavari	1,184,104	77,876	6.58
Krishna	1,221,530	96,972	7.94
Guntur	1,500,725	97,782	6.52
Prakasam	1,037,683	50,403	4.86
Nellore	860,928	46,275	5.38
Chittoor	1,152,579	57,288	4.97
Cuddapah	794,976	45,412	5.71

1	2	3	4
Anantapur	1,087,003	55,566	5.11
Kurnool	1,065,137	59,602	5.60
Mahbubnagar	1,146,830	44,372	3.87
Rangareddi	676,465	38,611	5.71
Hyderabad	626,936	144,468	23.04
Medak	809,424	31,191	3.85
Nizamabad	807,634	42,280	5.24
Adilabad	706,709	27,593	3.90
Karimnagar	1,162,715	42,489	3.65
Warangal	986,054	42,680	4.33
Khammam	734,369	31,015	4.22
Nalgonda	1,012,044	42,748	4.22

MAP 66

MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of main workers engaged in 'Other Services' to the total main workers in each district. For this purpose, the percentage of main workers in other services to the total main workers has been calculated for each district of the state. These percentages are grouped into six ranges, each range represented by a different shade as shown in the legend to the map.

Circles are drawn in each district proportionate to main workers engaged in four categories of other services as given below:-

(a) Public services
(b) Educational & Scientific Services
(c) Medical & Health Services and
(d) Personal & other miscellaneous services.

The circles are further divided into four sectors proportionate to the workers engaged in each category. These four sectors were shaded with different hatchings to distinguish them from each other as indicated in the legend to the map.

The main workers in the category of 'Other Services' of the National Industrial Classification (N.I.C.) number 16.74 lakhs accounting for 7.40% of the total main workers of the State. Among the districts of the state the proportions of these workers vary between the maximum of 34.85% in Hyderabad district and the minimum of 4.61% in Mahbubnagar district. The proportion drops steeply to 9.31% in Visakhapatnam district which has the second largest proportion after Hyderabad. The proportions are more than 17.00% in all districts of the Coastal Andhra region except in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Prakasam districts and less than 7%in all the districts except in Hyderabad and Rangareddi districts in the Telangana region.

The following statement shows the percentage of main workers engaged in other services to the total main workers in each district.

State/District	Total Main Workers	Main workers engaged in "Other Services"	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**22,629,101**	**1,673,992**	**7.48**
Srikakulam	852,235	49,666	5.83
Vizianagaram	785,283	42,776	5.45
Visakhapatnam	10,100,013	94,080	9.31
East Godavari	1,407,725	114,154	8.11
West Godavari	1,184,104	91,457	7.72
Krishna	1,221,530	101,347	8.30
Guntur	1,500,725	106,298	7.08
Prakasam	1,037,683	59,773	5.76
Nellore	860,928	62,910	7.31

1	2	3	4
Chittoor	1,152,579	72,089	6.25
Cuddapan	794,976	53,904	6.78
Anantapur	1,087,003	60,456	5.56
Kurnool	1,065,137	71,927	6.75
Mahbubnagar	1,146,830	52,839	4.61
Rangareddi	676,465	61,872	9.15
Hyderabad	626,936	218,506	34.85
Medak	809,424	40,722	5.03
Nizamabad	807,634	45,813	5.67
Adilabad	706,709	35,361	5.00
Karimnagar	1,162,715	71,222	6.13
Warangal	986,054	63,114	6.40
Khammam	734,369	49,578	6.75
Nalgonda	1,012,044	54,132	5.35

The following statement gives break up of main workers engaged in services (i) public services, (ii) educational & scientific services, (iii) medical and health services and (iv) personal and other miscellaneous services and their respective percentages to total main workers in service sector for each district.

State/ District	Main workers in various services							
	Main workers in public services	Percentage	Main workers in educaticnal and scientific services	Percen-tage	Main workers in Medical and health services	Percen-tage	Main workers in per-sonal and misce-llaneous services	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	**414,643**	**31.69**	**308,432**	**23.57**	**119,008**	**9.10**	**466,379**	**35.64**
Srikakulam	10,355	24.64	8,275	19.69	2,923	6.95	20,479	**48.72**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vizianagaram	8,939	25.11	7,581	21.30	2,607	7.32	16,474	46.27
Visakhapatnam	28,225	40.19	14,331	20.41	5,934	8.45	21,736	30.95
East Godavari	25,113	28.05	19,146	21.38	9,838	10.99	35,434	39.58
West Godavari	18,466	25.18	17,919	24.43	6,937	9.46	30,019	40.93
Krishna	22,110	28.29	21,411	27.39	7,551	9.66	27,087	34.66
Guntur	22,440	26.05	22,257	25.84	8,159	9.47	33,288	38.64
Prakasam	12,406	24.27	11,817	23.12	4,475	8.76	22,413	43.85
Nellore	13,701	27.27	12,956	25.78	4,482	8.92	19,112	38.03
Chittoor	15,611	28.80	14,950	27.58	6,145	11.33	17,505	32.29
Cuddapah	12,174	27.52	9,607	21.72	3,448	7.80	19,004	42.96
Anantapur	14,530	28.49	12,355	24.23	3,713	7.28	20,393	40.00
Kurnool	20,036	32.95	11,954	19.66	4,595	7.55	24,227	39.84
Mahbubnagar	13,076	28.58	11,524	25.19	4,370	9.55	16,780	36.68
Rangareddi	18,349	41.24	10,062	22.61	3,292	7.40	12,794	28.75
Hyderabad	79,333	51.08	37,323	24.03	14,888	9.58	23,779	15.31
Medak	9,640	28.41	8,982	26.47	2,732	8.05	12,575	37.07
Nizamabad	12,125	36.46	7,720	23.21	3,118	9.37	10,296	30.96
Adilabad	8,825	31.63	6,100	21.87	2,067	7.41	10,905	39.09
Karimnagar	13,172	24.81	10,306	19.42	4,213	7.94	25,391	47.83
Warangal	13,228	26.38	12,968	25.87	5,151	10.27	18,790	37.48
Khammam	10,580	29.39	8,577	23.82	3,817	10.60	13,030	36.19
Nalgonda	12,209	29.11	10,311	24.59	4,548	10.85	14,868	35.45

MAP 67

MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES, 1981

The main workers in services have been classified into four categories viz., (a) Public Services, (b) Educational and Scientific Services, (c) Medical and Health Services and (d) Personal and Other Miscellaneous Services. The proportions of main workers in each of these categories are worked out to the total main workers in the services and have been depicted separately in the set of four different maps to facilitate comparision. Of the four categories of main workers in this sector, the category of personal and other miscellaneous service workers account for the largest proportion of 27.86% followed by public services which accounts for 24.77% while educational and scientific services contribute a share of 18.42% and medical and health services account for 7.11% of the total main workers in services in the State.

(a) Public Services

This map exhibits the proportion of main workers in public services to the total main workers in services category. The percentage of such workers has been worked out to total main workers in services for each district in the state. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges and each range is represented by a separate shade from dark to light as per high to low percentage values as shown in the legend to the map.

The workers in public services numbering 4 lakhs account for almost one fourth of the total of 16.7 lakhs main workers in services in the state. The proportions of main workers in public services fluctuates between the maximum of 36.31% in Hyderabad district and the minimum of 18.49% in Karimnagar district. The high proportion of 36.31% of main workers in public services in Hyderabad is because its being the capital city of the state (and the city constituting solely) where a large number of central and state government offices, etc., are located. Visakhapatnam district with 30.00% main workers in public services follows next. The other district returning high proportion of 25.00% and above are Kurnool (27.86%), Rangareddi (29.66%). and Nizamabad (26.47%).

The highest range of 30.00% and above covers two districts viz., Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. In the next range of 27.00% – 29.99% lie two districts viz., Kurnool and Rangareddi. In the next below range of 24.00% – 26.99% which includes state average of 24.77% are covered four districts viz., Anantapur of the Rayalaseema region and Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad of Telangana Region. The range of 21.00% -23.99% covers nine districts of which four districts from the coastal Andhra region, two districts from Rayalaseema region and three Districts from Telangana region of the state. In the lowest range of 20.99% and below, as many as six districts are covered–four from coastal Andhra Region and two from Telangana region of the state.

(b) Educational and Scientific Services

This map depicts the proportion of main workers in educational and scientific services to the total main workers in the services sector. The percentage of such workers has been worked out to the total main workers in services for each district of the state. These percentages are grouped into five ranges each represented by a different shade from dark to light as per high and low percentages as shown in the legend to the map.

In the state, the main workers in educational and scientific services account for 18.42% of the total main workers in services. The highest proportion of such workers is recorded in Medak district accounting for 22.06% followed by Mahbubnagar (21.81%) and Krishna (21.13%). As a matter of fact, the proportion in Medak district is due to the number of workers in service sector is quite small and educational and scientific services provide employment to a considerable number of persons. On the other hand, the lowest proportion (14.47%) as well as smallest number of main workers in this category are returned by Adilabad district preceded by Visakhapatnam with 15.23% though a large number of main workers are employed in this category. The highest range of 22.00% and above covers the lone district of Medak while the next range 20.00%-21.99% contained as many as seven

districts covering three districts from coastal Andhra region, two from Rayalaseema region and the remaining two districts from Telangana region of the State. The next below range of 18.00%-19.99% in which lies the state average of 18.42% has three districts – two in coastal Andhra and one from Telangana region of the state. In each of the last two ranges 16.00%-17.99% and below 16.00% lie twelve districts covering all the three Regions of the State.

(c) Medical and Health Services

This map brings out the proportions of main workers in Medical and Health Services to total main workers in services. These percentages have been calculated to the total main workers in service sector in each district. These percentages are grouped into five ranges and shaded in different grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low percentage values as shown in the legend to the map.

The number of main workers in medical and health services accounts for 7.11% of the total main workers engaged in services in the state. The proportion of main workers of this category does not vary much from one district to another district. The proportions vary from the lowest proportion of 5.32% in Rangareddi district to the maximum of 8.62% in East Godavari district. Of the four categories of workers in the service sector, this category shows the least fluctuations between the districts.

(d) Personal and other miscellaneous services

This map exhibits the proportion of main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services to the total main workers in the service sector. The percentage of main workers in this category has been worked-out to the total main workers in services for each district of the state. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges each range represented by a different grade of hatching from dark to light as per the high to low percentage values as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are shaded according to the range in which they fall.

This category of main workers account for the largest proportion to the total main workers in services constituting 27.86% in the state. The main workers in this category account for more than 20% of the total main workers in services in all the districts of the state except in Hyderabad where they account for 10.88%. The small proportion of main workers in this category to the total main workers in services in Hyderabad district is due to the fact that there are considerable employment opportunities in the other three categories of services. Another important feature is that very high proportions extending upto 40% are seen in the relatively backward districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Prakasam and Karimnagar.

The highest range of 40.00% and above covers the lone district of Srikakulam in Coastal Andhra region. The next highest range of 35.00%-39.99% covers four districts while the next below range 30.00%-34.99% has nine districts in isolated pockets from each of the three regions in the state. In the range of 25.00%-29.99% which covers the state average of 27.86%, has four districts viz., Krishna from Coastal Andhra region Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda of the Telangana region. The lowest range of 24.99% and below covers five districts—one from Coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema and the remaining three districts from Telangana region.

MAP 68

MALE AND FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

This map exhibits proportion of marginal workers to total population for each district in the State. The percentage of marginal workers to total population has been calculated for each district. These percentages are grouped into five ranges - one above, one nearer to and three below the state average of 3.50%.

The marginal workers are classified under nine categories of Industrial activities. These categories have been grouped into three sectors—Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The primary sector consists of I to IV categories of the industrial classification viz., I - Cultivators, II - Agricultural labourers, III - Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and allied activities, and IV - Mining and Quarrying. The Secondary Sector covers categories V - Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and Repairs including household industry and other than household industry and VI - Construction. The tertiary sector includes categories VII - Trade and Commerce, VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications and IX - Other Services.

In each district, circles are drawn proportionate to total marginal workers and these circles have been divided into three sectors representing marginal workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Percentage share of males and females have been calculated in primary, secondary and tertiary activities for each district. The percentage share of males and females have been calculated and it is found that the share of males and females is negligible in secondary and tertiary sectors. Hence, they are not shown in the circles. However, the share of males and females in primary sector has been shown by dividing the sector.

Out of the total population of 53,549,673 persons, the marginal workers account for 1,876,580 persons forming 3.50% in the state. Among the districts, Srikakulam district has recorded maximum number of marginal workers consisting of 5.57% of its total population followed by Nalgonda with 5.05%. Lowest percentage of marginal workers are noticed in Hyderabad district with only 0.13% of its total population. In the highest range of 4.00% and above lie eight districts four each from Coastal Andhra and Telangana Regions. In the next highest range 3.50%-3.99% which contains the state average of 3.50% covers four districts - two each from Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions of the State while five districts fall in the next below range of 3.00%—3.49% - one each from Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema and the remaining three districts from Telangana region. There are only three districts–one from Coastal Andhra region and two from Telangana region in the range of 2.50%—2.99%. In the lowest range of below 2.50% lie three districts—one each from the three regions of the State.

Out of the total marginal workers of 1.8 million, as many as 1.6 millions forming 85.95% to total marginal workers are engaged in primary activities followed by 8.13% in the secondary activities and 5.91% in tertiary activities in the state. In the districts, it is observed that almost in all districts except Hyderabad, the marginal workers engaged in primary activities form majority as four fifths of their marginal workers are in primary activities. Secondary activities take the next place as the percentage share of marginal workers to the total marginal workers which ranges from 3.35% to 38.49% while in the tertiary sector it ranges between 3.99%—57.01%. In Hyderabad district, most of the marginal workers are engaged in tertiary activities forming 57.01% followed by 38.49% in secondary activity while the primary activities account for 4.57%. Generally, the map reveals that the percentage shares of female workers in each of the three categories of activities is dominant in almost all the districts of the State except in Hyderabad district.

The following statement shows the percentage of marginal workers to total population and the percentage of marginal workers engaged in the three categories of activities to total marginal workers in each district.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Total Population	Total marginal workers	Percentage of marginal workers to total population	Percentage of persons engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary activities to total marginal workers		
				Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**1,876,580**	**3.50**	**85.96**	**8.13**	**5.91**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	109,063	5.57	87.46	6.20	6.34
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	89,491	4.96	90.10	4.69	5.20
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	110,465	4.29	86.45	6.89	6.66
East Godavari	3,701,040	95,301	2.57	74.88	14.95	10.17
West Godavari	2,873,958	59,529	2.07	78.15	14.36	7.49
Krishna	3,048,463	93,681	3.07	85.45	7.35	7.20
Guntur	3,434,724	126,199	3.67	85.84	8.02	6.14
Prakasam	2,329,571	97,421	4.18	88.27	7.74	3.99
Nellore	2,014,879	74,705	3.71	86.38	6.27	7.35
Chittoor	2,737,316	99,784	3.65	89.86	5.50	4.64
Cuddapah	1,933,304	72,144	3.73	84.04	9.66	6.30
Anantapur	2,548,012	77,098	3.03	91.11	4.82	4.07
Kurnool	2,407,299	59,162	2.46	86.91	7.44	5.65
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	119,770	4.90	89.89	5.55	4.56
Rangareddi	1,582,062	50,264	3.18	85.50	7.42	7.08
Hyderabad	2,260,702	2,975	0.13	4.52	38.48	57.00
Medak	1,807,139	84,960	4.70	88.96	6.83	4.21
Nizamabad	1,679,683	47,582	2.83	67.32	28.05	4.63
Adilabad	1,639,003	56,000	3.42	85.72	10.27	4.01
Karimnagar	2,436,323	68,748	2.82	81.93	11.62	6.45
Warangal	2,300,295	112,548	4.89	89.44	5.71	4.85
Khammam	1,751,574	54,586	3.12	91.97	3.35	4.68
Nalgonda	2,279,685	115,104	5.05	86.14	7.67	6.19

MAP 69

RELIGION, 1981

This map shows the districtwise percentage distribution of major religions viz., Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Jains as per the 1981 Census of Andhra Pradesh State.

A square proportionate to the total population is drawn in each district. The square is divided into 100 small squares representing one percent of the total population of a district. Each religion is represented by a distinct shade of colour as shown in the legend to the map. The squares are shaded according to the percentage of population of each religion.

In the total population of the state, Hindus account for 88.75% followed by Muslims 8.47% and Christians 2.68%. The population of Sikhs, Buddhist and Jains are negligible. The total population of Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, other religions and religion not stated make 0.10% of the total population of the state. The percentage of Hindus in a district varies from a maximum of 99.57% in Srikakulam district to a minimum of 60.65% in Hyderabad district. The situation is reversed in case of Muslims, whose largest proportion of 35.91% is found in Hyderabad district and the lowest of 0.25% in Srikakulam district. The next high proportion of Muslim population is noticed in Kurnool district (16.95%) followed by Cuddapah district (14.82%), Nizamabad district (13.01%), Anantapur district (11.27%), Rangareddi district (11.27%), Medak district (11.17%), and Guntur district (10.43%), whereas in the other districts, the percentage of Muslims constitute below 10 percent.

Out of the 1,433,327 Christian population of the State, the proportion of Christians varies between the maximum of 10.53% in Guntur district to 0.18% in Srikakulam district. The other districts where the population of Christians is considerable in terms of percentage are Krishna (7.37%), West Godavari(5.42%) and Prakasam (4.68%) districts, whereas in the other districts, Christians constitute below 4 per cent. Out of 16,222 Sikhs in the state,7,848 Sikhs have been returned in Hyderabad district. Thus the proportion of Sikhs in Hyderabad district is about 0.35% followed by 1,278 constituting 0.08% in Nizamabad, 1,136 constituting 0.07% in Rangareddi district and 1,251 in Visakhapatnam district constituting 0.05%. The Sikh population is less than 0.05% or negligible in other districts.

The following statement gives the proportion of major religions to the total population of the district.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Population 1981	Hindus	Percentage of Hindus in total population	Muslims	Percentage of Muslims in total population	Christians	Percentage of Christains in total population	Sikhs	Percentage of Sikhs in total population	Jains	Percentage of Jains in total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**47,525,681**	**88.75**	**4,533,700**	**8.47**	**1,433,327**	**2.68**	**16,222**	**0.03**	**18,642**	**0.03**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	1,950,882	99.57	4,841	0.25	3,523	0.18	57	0.00	43	0.00
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	1,785,005	98.93	12,146	0.66	6,149	0.34	58	0.03	586	0.03
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	2,503,063	97.15	43,617	1.69	27,834	1.08	1,251	0.05	325	0.01
East Godavari	3,701,040	3,592,628	97.07	55,069	1.49	50,644	1.37	312	0.01	2,287	0.06
West Godavari	2,873,958	2,656,827	92.44	60,525	2.11	155,707	5.42	44	0.00	730	0.03
Krishna	3,048,463	2,633,782	86.40	185,681	6.09	224,652	7.37	345	0.01	1,865	0.06
Guntur	3,434,724	2,712,940	78.99	358,310	10.43	361,724	10.53	187	0.01	1,507	0.04
Prakasam	2,329,571	2,057,726	88.33	161,361	6.93	109,101	4.68	52	0.00	—	—
Nellore	2,014,879	1,799,339	89.30	178,883	8.88	32,969	1.63	162	0.01	1,154	0.06
Chittoor	2,737,316	2,471,349	90.29	236,634	8.64	28,765	1.05	159	0.01	381	0.01
Cuddapah	1,933,304	1,586,613	82.07	286,481	14.82	59,741	3.09	84	0.00	381	0.02
Anantapur	2,548,012	2,242,973	88.03	287,137	11.27	16,847	0.66	118	0.00	935	0.04
Kurnool	2,407,299	1,928,127	80.10	407,981	16.95	69,567	2.88	55	0.00	1,427	0.06
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	2,205,316	90.21	218,091	8.92	21,077	0.87	62	0.00	73	0.00
Rangareddi	1,582,062	1,376,348	87.00	178,261	11.27	25,149	1.59	1,136	0.07	164	0.01
Hyderabad	2,260,702	1,371,010	60.65	811,787	35.91	62,689	2.77	7,848	0.35	5,536	0.24
Medak	1,087,139	1,565,205	86.61	201,621	11.17	39,597	2.19	401	0.02	259	0.01
Nizamabad	1,679,683	1,446,891	86.13	218,568	13.01	11,730	0.70	1,278	0.08	287	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adilabad	1,639,003	1,477,126	90.12	139,921	8.54	10,833	0.66	609	0.04	258	0.02
Karimnagar	2,436,323	2,288,235	93.93	134,761	5.53	12,140	0.50	1,094	0.04	24	0.00
Warangal	2,300,295	2,144,963	93.25	128,551	5.59	25;345	1.10	644	0.03	207	0.01
Khammam	1,751,574	1,605,416	91.66	103,066	5.88	42,757	2.44	146	0.01	181	0.01
Nalgonda	2,279,685	2,123,817	93.16	120,407	5.28	34,787	1.53	120	0.01	32	0.00

MAP 70

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, 1981

This map represents the percentages of population speaking languages in the household to the total population (excluding Institutional population) in the districts of the State. The percentages for each language spoken in the household have been calculated to total population excluding Institutional population for each district in the State. These data have been taken from Household tables. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges and the major speakers of the language have been shown by colours duly graded followed by other languages with suitable hatching symbol as shown in the legend to the map. The languages with one percent and below speakers have not been considered.

The map reveals that the speakers of Telugu language form the bulk among the speakers of other languages in the State. The highest proportion of 98.28% of speakers of Telugu language is found in East Godavari district followed by 97.11% in West Godavari. The other districts which have recorded percentages of more than 90% are Srikakulam (91.87%), Vizianagaram (95.71%), Visakhapatnam (93.11%), Krishna (92.75%), Prakasam (93.29%) and Karimnagar (92.86%). Hyderabad district which almost covers the entire Hyderabad city – the State Capital, has recorded only 48.97% of speakers in Telugu language. Urdu, the second major language in the State has recorded maximum number of speakers in Hyderabad district (35.17%) followed by Kurnool district (15.19%). The third major language in the State is Hindi and Warangal district has recorded the maximum number of speakers (9.53%) followed by Khammam district (9.06%). Other languages which have recorded more than one percent in the particular district are Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Gondi, Koya and Savara. Nellore, Chittoor, Rangareddi and Hyderabad districts have recorded speakers in Tamil while speakers of Kannada language are available in Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad districts. Marathi speakers are recorded in Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts. Speakers in Oriya language are available only in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Gondi, the tribal language is spoken only in Adilabad district while Koya language is recorded only in Khammam district and Savara language is spoken only in Srikakulam district. The following statement gives the percentage of speakers in the languages spoken in the districts of the State.

District	Telugu	Urdu	Hindi	Gondi	Tamil	Kannada	Marathi	Oriya	Koya	Savara
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Srikakulam	91.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.12	—	—
Vizianagaram	95.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.67
Visakhapatnam	93.11	1.17	—	—	—	—	—	3.35	—	—
East Godavari	98.28	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Godavari	97.11	1.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krishna	92.75	5.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur	88.60	9.42	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prakasam	93.29	5.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nellore	88.90	8.13	—	—	2.49	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor	76.56	8.03	—	—	13.95	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah	85.66	13.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anantapur	78.24	10.19	2.06	—	—	8.43	—	—	—	—
Kurnool	78.09	15.19	—	—	—	4.37	—	—	—	—
Mahbubnagar	83.75	8.75	5.38	—	—	1.35	—	—	—	—
Rangareddi	79.78	11.22	5.21	—	1.46	—	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad	48.97	35.17	7.44	—	2.51	1.06	2.17	—	—	—
Medak	81.68	11.07	3.48	—	—	2.44	—	—	—	—
Nizamabad	76.20	12.90	5.52	—	—	1.98	2.68	—	—	—
Adilabad	63.65	8.59	4.66	6.77	—	—	13.53	—	—	—
Karimnagar	92.86	5.07	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warangal	84.10	4.95	9.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khammam	78.14	5.23	9.06	—	—	—	—	—	7.07	—
Nalgonda	87.06	4.89	7.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MAP 71

LITERACY, 1981

This map exhibits the proportion of literates to total population excluding 0-4 age-group. A literate is defined by the 1981 census as a person who can read and write with understanding. The percentage of literates to the total population excluding age-group 0-4 has been calculated for each district and are grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average (34.09%). The districts are shaded from dark to low as per the percentage value as shown in the legend to the map. In each district solid green vertical bars proportionate to total literates have been drawn as shown in the legend to the map.

The over all proportion of literates to the total population of age five and above is 34.09% in the state. It may be noticed that there is a marked disparity between the districts in the level of literacy. For instance the proportion of literates in Hyderabad district is 66.48% while in Adilabad district, it is only 21.53%. A very high level of literacy (above 40.00%) prevails in the districts which are either culturally or economically developed. The five most literate districts of the state are Hyderabad, Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur and East Godavari having more than 40% of their populations excluding 0-4 age-group as literates. In all the four districts of Rayalaseema region, the literacy rates varying between 35.98% to 32.91% do not show much departure from the state average of 34.09%. Except Hyderabad and Rangareddi all the other eight districts of Telangana region are very backward in literacy and literates in these districts account for less than 30% of their populations of five years and above age.

The following statement gives the number of literates and literacy rates for the state and districts.

State/District	Total Population (excluding age-group 0-4)	Total Literates	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**47,043,110**	**16,034,828**	**34.09**
Srikakulam	1,717,260	445,209	25.93
Vizianagaram	1,595,709	392,277	24.58
Visakhapatnam	2,271,237	716,913	31.56
East Godavari	3,254,161	1,306,911	40.16
West Godavari	2,531,949	1,080,947	42.69
Krishna	2,700,518	1,271,423	47.08
Guntur	3,051,534	1,238,404	40.58
Prakasam	2,044,066	684,667	33.50
Nellore	1,784,612	648,006	36.31
Chittoor	2,423,239	871,844	35.98

1	2	3	4
Cuddapah	1,711,069	601,539	35.15
Anantapur	2,225,636	739,337	33.22
Kurnool	2,101,594	691,574	32.91
Mahbubnagar	2,112,204	474,623	22.47
Rangareddi	1,366,935	465,237	34.04
Hyderabad	1,983,741	1,318,742	66.48
Medak	1,580,258	389,058	24.62
Nizamabad	1,473,803	364,987	24.76
Adilabad	1,430,358	307,900	21.53
Karimnagar	2,159,910	523,825	24.25
Warangal	2,008,173	541,618	26.97
Khammam	1,527,207	448,245	29.35
Nalgonda	1,987,937	511,542	25.73

MAP 72

CHANGE IN LITERACY, 1971-81

This map depicts the decadal variation in literacy rates of the districts. The percentages of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 in 1971 and 1981 have been calculated for each district in the state. The inter-censal change in literacy rate is derived by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from that of 1981. It is observed that there has been no loss in percentages of literates during 1971-81 in any district of this state. These districtwise changes are depicted in the map by grouping them into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average (5.57 points) and the districts are shaded according to the values from high to low ranges as shown in the legend to the map.

The total population excluding the age-group 0-4 recorded at the 1971 census of the state was 37,485,068 persons of whom 10,689,665 or 28.52% were literates. The population excluding the age-group 0-4 is 47,043,110 persons in 1981 of whom 34.09% are literates. Thus the percentage literacy for the state as a whole works out to an increase of 5.57 points during the decade. The maximum increase in literacy rate during this decade was recorded in Rangareddi district (10.5 points) followed by Khammam district (7.45 points) while in West Godavari district the rate of literacy increased by three points only. The literacy rate has increased by more than five points in fifteen districts which are scattered in all the three regions of the state during the decade.

Two districts have recorded an increase in their percentage literacy between 7.00 and above points and both the districts are from the Telangana region. Six districts have recorded an increase in their percentage literacy between 6.00%-6.99%. Of these, three districts are of coastal Andhra region while two are from the Rayalaseema region and one from the Telangana region. In the range between 5.00%-5.99% which is nearer to the state average increase of 5.57 points fall in seven districts of which two districts are in coastal Andhra, while two districts are in Rayalaseema and three districts are in Telangana region of the state. The growth in the literacy rate in the range of 4.00% – 4.99% has been noticed in five districts of which one is in coastal Andhra region and the remaining four are in Telangana Region. Only three districts exhibit a low inter-censal increase (3.99 points and below) in literacy rate and they are Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and West Godavari districts.

The following statement shows the literacy rates of 1981 and 1971 and decade variation of percentage values in each district of the state.

State/District	Literacy rate in 1981	Literacy rate in 1971	Decade variation in percentage values col. 2—col. 3
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**34.09**	**28.52**	**5.57**
Srikakulam	25.93	21.99	3.94
Vizianagaram	24.58	21.49	3.09
Visakhapatnam	31.56	25.30	6.26
East Godavari	40.16	35.58	4.58

1	2	3	4
West Godavari	42.69	39.68	3.01
Krishna	47.08	40.44	6.64
Guntur	40.58	35.26	5.32
Prakasam	33.50	26.64	6.86
Nellore	36.31	30.67	5.64
Chittoor	35.98	29.21	6.77
Cuddapah	35.16	28.47	6.69
Anantapur	33.22	27.81	5.41
Kurnool	32.91	27.71	5.20
Mahbubnagar	22.47	18.32	4.15
Rangareddi	34.04	23.99	10.05
Hyderabad	66.48	61.96	4.52
Medak	24.62	18.97	5.65
Nizamabad	24.76	20.15	4.61
Adilabad	21.53	16.68	4.85
Karimnagar	24.25	17.68	6.57
Warangal	26.97	21.24	5.73
Khammam	29.35	21.90	7.45
Nalgonda	25.73	19.97	5.76

MAP 73

MALE LITERACY, 1981

This map depicts the proportions of male literates to total male population excluding the age-group 0-4 years for each district in the state. Male literacy rates have been calculated for each district and grouped into six ranges-three above, one nearer to and two below the state average of 44.61%. According to the male literacy rates, the districts on the background have been hatched from dark to light of high to low values as indicated in the legend to the map. Two proportionate over-lapping bars for male literates in rural and urban areas have been drawn in each district. The bar representing the urban male literates has been hatched while the rural bar has been kept blank to differentiate each other as per the legend to the map.

The total male population of the state excluding those in the age-group 0-4 is 23,856,077 of which 10,642,377 or 44.61% are literates. The effective literacy rate is highest in Hyderabad district (75.56%) and the lowest in Adilabad district (31.75%). Out of the twenty three districts in the state, 11 districts have shown the literacy rates below the state average of 44.61%. The districts showing an exceptionally high level of male literacy are those with highly urbanised areas such as Hyderabad, Krishna and Guntur districts. A fairly high level of male literacy of 45.00% to 49.99% is observed in Cuddapah, West Godavari, Chittoor, East Godavari, Anantapur, Nellore, Prakasam, Kurnool and Rangareddi districts.

Visakhapatnam district is the only district where literacy rate is close to state average and fall in the range of 40.00%-44.99%. The low literacy range (35.00%-39.99%) covers Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda. The lowest range (34.99% and below) includes two districts Mahbubnagar (32.47%) and Adilabad (31.75%).

The average rural male literacy for the state is 36.71% while in urban areas the corresponding proportion is 69.92%. The highest rural male literacy has been recorded in Krishna (45.73%) against the lowest of 24.79% in Adilabad district. Eleven districts—six districts from Coastal Andhra region, four from Rayalaseema region and one from Telangana region show rural literacy above the state rural average of 36.71%. Eleven districts—three from Coastal Andhra and eight from Telangana region have rural male literates below the state rural average.

The highest urban male literacy rate (75.56%) has been recorded in Hyderabad district. Adilabad district, as in the case of rural male literacy, shows the lowest percentage (59.90%) in urban male literates also. Ten districts have recorded urban male literacy rate above the state urban average (69.92%). Of the nine districts of Coastal Andhra region, three have shown urban male literacy rates above the state urban average. In this, out of four districts of Rayalaseema region, two have rates above the state urban average. However, five of the ten Telangana districts have urban male literacy rates above the state urban average.

The following statement gives districtwise male literacy rates.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Total male population excluding 0-4 age-group	Male literates	Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding 0-4 age-group
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**23,856,077**	**10,642,377**	**44.61**
Srikakulam	846,714	316,223	37.35
Vizianagaram	795,215	278,703	35.05
Visakhapatnam	1,146,863	474,653	41.39
East Godavari	1,636,273	774,820	47.35
West Godavari	1,272,831	629,149	49.43
Krishna	1,372,503	751,466	54.75
Guntur	1,549,645	787,841	50.84
Prakasam	1,034,614	477,227	46.13
Nellore	902,874	418,033	46.30
Chittoor	1,234,605	599,675	48.57
Cuddapah	873,909	433,292	49.58
Anantapur	1,147,939	534,796	46.59
Kurnool	1,071,602	490,246	45.75
Mahbubnagar	1,067,522	346,596	32.47
Rangareddi	699,054	316,141	45.22
Hyderabad	1,039,553	785,513	75.56
Medak	798,900	291,778	36.52
Nizamabad	732,710	266,130	36.32
Adilabad	725,180	230,241	31.75
Karimnagar	1,084,364	389,366	35.91
Warangal	1,027,146	387,969	37.77
Khammam	783,991	296,799	37.86
Nalgonda	1,012,070	365,720	36.14

MAP 74

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY, 1971-81

This map shows the changes in male literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh during 1971-81. For measuring decadal variation in male literacy, the districtwise percentage of male literates to total male population excluding the age-group 0-4 are calculated for 1971 and 1981. The variation derived by subtracting the percentage values of literates in 1971 from that in 1981 for each district, indicates the change in male literacy rate during 1971-81. These districtwise variations are grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average (6.18 points) as shown in the legend to the map. It is noticed that there has been no loss in percentages of literates during 1971-81 in any district of the state. Hence, the index has been prepared for 'Gain' only.

In 1971, 38.43% of the male population excluding the age-group 0-4 was literate while the percentage has increased to 44.61% in 1981. Thus, it has experienced an overall increase of 6.18 points in male literacy rate over 1971. Rangareddi district recorded the highest gain of 10.20 points followed by Karimnagar (8.59 points), Khammam (8.22 points), Prakasam (8.02 points) and Cuddapah (8.01 points). The districts falling in the next range (6.50%-7.49%) are only six–two from Coastal Andhra region, one from Rayalaseema region and remaining three from Telangana region. Six districts recorded an increase in male literacy in the range of 5.50%-6.49% and these districts cover two each in Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions of the state.

In only two districts i.e., Srikakulam and Mahbubnagar, the increase in male literacy rate is in the range of 4.50%-5.49% while in four districts viz., Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari and Hyderabad, the increase in male literacy rate is below 4.50 points.

MAP 75

FEMALE LITERACY, 1981

This map shows the proportions of female literates to total female population excluding the age group 0-4 in the state in 1981. Districtwise percentages of female literates are calculated and are shown by chloropleth method by grouping the data into six ranges—two above, one nearer to and three below the state average (25.26%) as shown in the legend to the map. Besides this, two over-lapping bars – one for rural, another for urban have been drawn proportionate to the corresponding percentages for female literates in each district. The bar representing the urban female literates has been hatched while the rural bar has been kept blank to differentiate each other as shown in the legend to the map.

The effective literacy rate of the females (i.e., excluding age group 0-4) in the state is 25.26%. A cursory view of the map reveals that out of ten districts, six districts in Telangana region lie in the low literacy zone of less than 15%. Hyderabad district shows the highest literacy of 56.47% among its female population in the state. High rates of female literacy (35.00% and above) prevail in three districts – two from Coastal Andhra and one (Hyderabad) in Telangana region. Female literacy rates are moderately high (30.00%-34.99%) in two districts viz., East Godavari and Prakasam. In the next higher ranges of (25.00%-29.99%) lies Guntur (29.99%) and Nellore (26.08%). Five districts – one from the Coastal Andhra region, two from Rayalaseema region and two from Telangana region lie in the range of 20.00%-24.99%. The next lowest range of 15.00%-19.99% covers three districts—two from Rayalaseema region and one from Telangana Region.

The state average rate of rural female literacy is 16.07% against the corresponding urban percentage of 47.23%. The highest female literacy rate in rural areas has been recorded in West Godavari district (22.08%) while the lowest in Adilabad district (6.27%). In seven districts, the percentages of female literates in rural areas are above the state average (16.07%) while in fifteen districts they are below the state average. In urban areas, the highest urban female literacy is recorded in Krishna district (56.52%) while Adilabad district shows the lowest percentage (31.47%). Eight districts have recorded urban female literacy rate above the state average (47.23%). Among these eight districts, five districts are from Coastal Andhra region, one from Rayalaseema region and the remaining two from Telangana region of the state. Fifteen districts stand below the state average (47.23%) on the scale of urban female literacy. Of these, eight districts are from Telangana, three districts from Rayalaseema and four from Coastal Andhra region.

The following statement shows the districtwise rural and urban female literacy rates.

State/District	Total female population excluding 0-4 age-group	Female Literates	Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding 0-4 age-group, 1981	Female literacy rates	
				Percentage in rural	Percentage in urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	**23,187,033**	**5,392,441**	**25.26**	**16.07**	**47.23**
Srikakulam	870,546	128,986	14.82	11.57	41.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
Vizianagaram	800,494	113,574	14.19	9.52	38.78
Visakhapatnam	1,124,374	242,260	21.55	9.67	48.15
East Godavari	1,617,888	532,081	32.89	27.93	50.05
West Godavari	1,259,118	451,798	35.88	32.08	50.18
Krishna	1,328,015	519,957	39.15	30.79	56.52
Guntur	1,501,889	450,563	29.99	24.23	45.21
Prakasam	1,009,452	207,440	30.00	16.76	45.96
Nellore	881,738	229,973	26.08	19.56	50.86
Chittoor	1,188,634	272,169	22.90	17.37	50.26
Cuddapah	837,160	168,247	20.10	15.29	40.23
Anantapur	1,077,697	204,541	18.98	13.10	41.05
Kurnool	1,029,992	201,328	19.55	13.79	37.44
Mahbubnagar	1,044,682	128,027	12.26	9.12	38.63
Rangareddi	667,881	149,096	22.32	14.68	47.39
Hyderabad	944,188	533,229	56.47	—	56.47
Medak	781,357	97,280	12.45	8.65	41.33
Nizamabad	741,093	98,857	13.34	8.38	35.40
Adilabad	705,178	77,659	11.01	6.27	31.47
Karimnagar	1,075,546	134,459	12.50	8.31	36.13
Warangal	981,027	153,649	15.66	9.98	43.51
Khammam	743,216	151,446	20.38	14.99	46.70
Nalgonda	975,867	145,822	14.94	11.30	44.75

MAP 76

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY, 1971-81

This map shows the changes in female literacy rates in Andhra Pradesh during 1971-1981. The decade variation derived by subtracting the percentage of female literates in 1971 from that of 1981 for each district, indicates the change in female literacy rate during 1971-1981. It is noticed that no district in the State has recorded loss of literacy rate in decade variation. Hence, ranges are considered for 'gain' only. These districtwise variations (gain) are grouped into five ranges – two above, one nearer to and two below the State average (4.94 points) and are depicted in the map as shown in the legend. The literacy rate of female population excluding age-group 0-4 was 18.32% in 1971 and within a period of 10 years, this figure has increased to 23.26 percent. Thus, the State has experienced an over all increase of 4.94 points in female literacy rate during 1971-1981. During the decade 1971-1981, Rangareddi district recorded the highest increase (9.88 points) followed by Khammam (6.63 points), Krishna (6.33 points) and Chittoor (6.31 points). The above four districts in the entire state recorded an increase in female literacy by more than 6.00 percent.

The districts in the next range 5.00%—5.99% are Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Cuddapah and Nellore. Eight districts viz., Guntur, East Godavari, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Kurnool, Warangal, Anantapur and Medak have recorded an increase in female literacy in the range 4.00 – 4.99 points. Five districts i.e., Nizamabad, Adilabad, Srikakulam, West Godavari and Mahbubnagar have shown an increase in female literacy in the range of 3.00% – 3.99%. Only one district i.e. Vizianagaram has shown an increase in percentage of literate females which is less than three points (2.99 and below).

MAP 77

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1981

This map shows the total number of persons with different educational levels under the following five categories in each district.

1) Primary and Middle.
2) Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University/Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to Degree.
3) Graduate and above.
4) Literates (without educational level).
5) Illiterates

Each of the above five categories have been shown by columinar diagram represented by solid equal sized different coloured circles drawn in vertical direction for all the above five categories in each district. One solid circle in the respective columinar diagram represents 100,000 persons in respect of literates while the scale adopted for illiterates is one solid demy circle for 500,000 persons as shown in the legend to the map.

Out of the total population of 53.55 millions in the State, the literates recorded in the primary and middle educational level are 8.97 millions while in Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate etc., are 2.54 millions. The persons whose educational attainment is graduate and above are 0.6 million Literates (without educational level) account for 3.95 million persons. The illiterates recorded in the State account for 37.51 million. Among the districts, East Godavari has recorded maximum number of literates who attained the primary and middle of educational level, while Adilabad district has the lowest number in the Primary and Middle of educational level. Hyderabad district tops with 349, 097 persons who attained educational level of Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary etc., followed by Krishna district with 207,357 persons. In this category of educational attainment, Adilabad district shows the lowest number of 45,918 persons. Educational attainment in the category of Graduate and above, Hyderabad district shows the maximum number with 152,034 persons. Srikakulam district with 7,809 persons is the lowest in this category of educational attainment. In the category of literates (without educational level) of attainment, Krishna district has recorded higher number accounting for 296,737 persons closely followed by East Godavari with 295,004 persons. Lowest number of such persons in this category of educational attainment is recorded in Vizianagaram district with 56,833 persons.

The following statement shows the total population and the persons recorded in the five categories of educational attainment in the districts of the State.

State/District	Total Population	Primary & Middle	Matriculation/ Secondary , Higher Secondary etc.	Graduate and above	Literates (without educational level)	Illiterates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**8,974,085**	**2,536,528**	**571,501**	**3,952,702**	**37,514,851**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	270,996	56,971	7,809	109,432	1,514,143
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	271,207	55,238	8,999	56,833	1,411,919
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	393,226	140,025	34,453	149,207	1,859,561

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East Godavari	3,701,040	808,217	172,547	31,132	295,004	2,394,139
West Godavari	2,873,958	668,753	144,970	26,769	240,455	1,793,011
Krishna	3,048,463	725,153	207,357	42,176	296,737	1,777,040
Guntur	3,434,724	746,178	188,347	40,070	263,809	2,196,320
Prakasam	2,329,571	407,306	91,269	14,243	171,848	1,644,904
Nellore	2,014,879	372,027	101,278	19,671	155,029	1,366,873
Chittoor	2,737,316	530,005	125,264	23,692	192,832	1,865,472
Cuddapah	1,933,304	365,571	80,568	13,901	141,497	1,331,765
Anantapur	2,548,012	438,947	102,703	17,282	180,404	1,808,675
Kurnool	2,407,299	398,159	109,131	19,808	164,477	1,715,725
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	238,857	72,641	12,508	150,617	1,969,996
Rangareddi	1,582,062	220,536	84,538	22,531	137,632	1,116,825
Hyderabad	2,260,702	562,121	349,097	152,034	255,490	941,960
Medak	1,807,139	192,739	55,134	9,090	132,095	1,418,081
Nizamabad	1,679,683	194,433	57,138	10,628	102,789	1,314,696
Adilabad	1,639,003	156,723	45,918	7,814	97,445	1,331,102
Karimnagar	2,436,323	251,288	79,265	13,769	179,503	1,912,499
Warangal	2,300,295	267,766	88,884	17,907	167,059	1,758,671
Khammam	1,751,574	230,974	66,898	13,042	137,330	1,303,329
Nalgonda	2,279,685	262,846	61,340	12,174	175,180	1,768,143

MAP 78

URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-34,1981

This map illustrates the districtwise variation of literates per 1000 of population in the age-group 5-14 over literates in the age-group 15-34 in urban areas of the State. The number of literates per 1000 of population in age-groups 5-14 and 15-34 have been calculated for urban areas of the districts. The number of literates per 1000 persons in the age-group 15-34 have been subtracted from the corresponding figure in the age-group 5-14 which shows deficit of literates in the age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34. The values have been grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average. All the districts showing deficit values from high to low are hatched from light to deep shades according to the values as shown in the legend to the map.

The map reveals that on an average, the number of literates per thousand of population falls short of 101 in the age-group 5-14 from that in the age-group 15-34 in the urban areas of the State. This deficiency ranges between the maximum of 205 literates per 1000 population in the urban areas of West Godavari and the minimum of 39 in Hyderabad district. Only two districts i.e., West Godavari and Vizianagaram belong to the highest range of deficit of 200 and above in age-groups 5-14 over 15-34. Similarly, the next range showing a deficit of 150-199 literates cover three districts. The deficit range of 100-149 literates in which lies the state average, covers as many as eight districts—three districts from Coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema region and four from Telangana region. The remaining two ranges which show deficit values below the state average, cover a total of ten districts—nine in the range of 50-99 and only one district in the range of 49 and below.

The following statement shows the districtwise deficit of literates in the age-group 5-14 over those of 15-34.

State/District	No. of literates per 1000 of population in the age-group 5-14	No. of literates per 1000 of population in the age-group 15-34	Deficit of literates in age-group 5-14 over that of age-group 15-34
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**896**	**997**	**101**
Srikakulam	921	999	78
Vizianagaram	797	997	200
Visakhapatnam	877	998	121
East Godavari	843	997	154
West Godavari	791	996	205
Krishna	901	998	97
Guntur	900	997	97
Prakasam	887	998	111

1	2	3	4
Nellore	898	999	101
Chittoor	837	998	161
Cuddapah	868	998	130
Anantapur	925	999	74
Kurnool	946	996	50
Mahbubnagar	897	996	99
Rangareddi	895	996	101
Hyderabad	956	995	39
Medak	901	996	95
Nizamabad	883	997	114
Adilabad	905	994	89
Karimnagar	917	997	80
Warangal	881	998	117
Khammam	873	996	123
Nalgonda	847	999	152

MAP 79

RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-34, 1981

This map presents the districtwise variation of literates per 1000 of population in the age-group 5-14 over literates in the age-group 15-34 in the rural areas of the State. The number of literates per thousand of population in the age-group 5-14 and in the age-group 15-34 have been worked out separately for each district of the State. It has been noticed that the literacy rate in the age-group 15-34 is higher than in the age-group of 5-14 in all the districts. The literacy rate in the age-group 15-34 has been deducted from the rate in the age-group 5-14 which resulted in the deficit of literates in the age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34 in all the districts. These deficit values have been grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average. All the districts showing deficit values from high to low are hatched from light to deep shades according to the values as shown in the legend to the map.

A cursory look into the map reveals that number of literates per thousand of population falls short by 206 in the age-group 5-14 from that in the age-group 15-34 in the rural areas of the State. The districtwise analysis of these rates show that the districts which have high literacy rates in one group also have high rates in the other age-group. Considering the variation between these two rates into account, it is observed that the largest variation is seen in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. The deficit of rates in the age-group 5-14 in these two districts are of the order of 326 and 289 compared to those in the age-group 15-34.

The highest range of variation of 280 and above covers two districts. Next high range of 240-279 covers two districts while the range 200-239 where lies the State average of 206 have seven districts—three districts from Coastal Andhra and the remaining four districts from Telangana region. Eight districts—three in Coastal Andhra, two in Rayalaseema and three in Telangana region show a deficit in the range of 160-199. In the range of 159 and below fall three districts—one from Rayalaseema and two from Telangana region of the State.

The following statement gives the literacy rates in the age-group 5-14 and 15-34 and the deficit of the former over the latter.

State/District	No. of literates per 1000 of population in age-group		Deficit of literates in age-group 5-14 over 15-34
	5-14	15-34	
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**782**	**988**	**206**
Srikakulam	702	991	289
Vizianagaram	661	987	326
Visakhapatnam	730	983	253
East Godavari	763	992	229
West Godavari	777	985	208

1	2	3	4
Krishna	823	991	168
Guntur	803	993	190
Prakasam	825	989	164
Nellore	756	984	228
Chittoor	728	991	263
Cuddapah	815	986	171
Anantapur	820	991	171
Kurnool	849	991	142
Mahbubnagar	787	981	194
Rangareddi	762	989	227
Hyderabad	—	—	—
Medak	780	986	206
Nizamabad	829	986	157
Adilabad	777	974	197
Karimnagar	830	987	157
Warangal	783	987	204
Khammam	795	986	191
Nalgonda	778	980	202

MAP 80

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1981

This map illustrates the enrolment of boys of age-group 5-14. The percentage of boys attending primary school to the total number of boys in the age-group 5-14 has been worked out for each district of the state. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges - three above, one nearer to and one below the state average. All the districts have been represented by different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The number of school-going boys at the primary level in the state is 1.48 millions as against a population of 7.18 millions in the age-group 5-14 which constitutes 20.54%. The highest percentage of enrolment can be seen in Hyderabad district with 32.78% of the boys in the age-group 5-14 are enrolled in primary school followed by Krishna district with 25.05%. The lowest enrolment of boys in primary school is noticed in Adilabad district with 13.77% in the age-group 5-14.

The map shows that the high enrolment covers Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions, while the low enrolment covers all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad and Rangareddi. In the highest range of 25.00% and above, there lies two districts—one each from Coastal Andhra and Telangana. Guntur and Prakasam districts of Coastal Andhra and Chittoor and Cuddapah of Rayalaseema region lie in the next range of 23.00%-24.99%. There are two districts in the range of 21.00%-22.99%. The last but one range of 19.00%-20.99% where the state average of 20.54% lies covers seven districts—four from Coastal Andhra, two from Rayalaseema and one from Telangana region while the last range of 18.99% and below has the largest number of eight districts—all belonging to Telangana region of the State.

The following statement gives the districtwise total population of boys in the age-group 5-14 and enrolment of boys in the same age-group in primary schools and the percentage of the latter to the former.

State/District	Total population of boys in age-group 5-14	Boys of age-group 5-14 attending primary school	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**7,184,576**	**1,745,760**	**20.54**
Srikakulam	253,992	48,545	19.11
Vizianagaram	235,007	53,914	22.94
Visakhapatnam	330,507	65,478	19.81
East Godavari	479,703	95,956	20.00
West Godavari	378,459	83,545	22.07
Krishna	394,146	98,726	25.05
Guntur	442,534	106,163	23.99
Prakasam	307,272	72,119	23.48
Nellore	255,382	53,397	20.91
Chittoor	344,452	83,117	24.13

1	2	3	4
Cuddapah	264,184	62,768	23.76
Anantapur	358,092	74,017	20.67
Kurnool	352,359	70,139	19.91
Mahbubnagar	346,887	48,528	13.99
Rangareddi	221,947	42,414	19.11
Hyderabad	289,806	94,998	32.78
Medak	251,734	43,505	17.28
Nizamabad	228,031	41,039	18.00
Adilabad	236,862	32,621	13.77
Karimnagar	329,657	56,399	17.11
Warangal	321,999	56,045	17.40
Khammam	252,679	40,618	16.07
Nalgonda	308,885	51,678	16.73

MAP 81

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1981

This map depicts enrolment of girls in the age-group 5-14 in primary schools. The percentage of girls attending primary schools to the total number of girls in the age-group 5-14 has been calculated for each district of the state. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the State average of 11.77%. Each range is depicted with different grades of hatching from dark to light as per the high to low percentage values. The districts are hatched according to the ranges in which they fall.

The enrolment of girls in the age-group 5-14 in primary schools is 0.82 million in Andhra Pradesh against a population of 6.95 millions in the same age-group forming 11.77%. The percentage of enrolment of girls is far below the percentage enrolment of boys (20.54%). The highest percentage of enrolment of girls has been returned by Hyderabad district (29.88%) of the girls in the age-group 5-14 attending primary schools. Adilabad, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar recorded very low enrolment of girls in that order, the percentages being 5.36, 6.37 and 6.98 respectively.

Four contiguous districts of Coastal Andhra and Hyderabad from Telangana region fall in the highest range 13.50% and above while in the next range 12.00%–13.49% lie only two districts–one each from Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. Of the four districts falling in the range of 10.50%–11.99% in which lies the State average 11.77%, there are three districts from Coastal Andhra and one from Telangana region. The last two ranges 9.00%-10.49% and below 9.00% cover maximum of twelve districts–only one from Coastal Andhra region, three from Rayalaseema and the remaining eight from Telangana region.

The following statement gives the districtwise total population of girls in the age-group 5-14, number of girls attending primary schools in the same age-group and the percentage of the latter to the former.

State/District	Total population of girls in age-group 5-14	Girls in age-group 5-14 attending Primary School	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**6,953,718**	**818,373**	**11.77**
Srikakulam	250,072	22,087	8.83
Vizianagaram	223,695	23,479	10.50
Visakhapatnam	321,731	35,744	11.11
East Godavari	470,049	67,614	14.38
West Godavari	371,099	62,432	16.82
Krishna	387,264	70,879	18.30
Guntur	427,078	68,794	16.11
Prakasam	291,566	30,964	10.62
Nellore	244,526	30,771	12.58

1	2	3	4
Chittoor	336,001	42,245	12.57
Cuddapah	250,785	26,159	10.43
Anantapur	342,512	31,969	9.33
Kurnool	329,962	32,384	9.81
Mahbubnagar	328,272	20,899	6.37
Rangareddi	213,100	23,005	10.80
Hyderabad	281,753	84,186	29.88
Medak	241,597	17,118	7.09
Nizamabad	224,277	17,700	7.89
Adilabad	227,503	12,196	5.36
Karimnagar	323,770	22,606	6.98
Warangal	312,118	25,956	8.32
Khammam	250,819	24,378	9.72
Nalgonda	304,164	24,806	8.16

MAP 82

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1981

This map depicts the enrolment of males at Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary and higher levels of education in the age-group 15-24. The percentage of males attending schools and colleges at the Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher levels of education to the total male population in the age-group 15-24 has been worked out for each district of the state. These percentages are grouped into five ranges, each represented by a different grade of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. Each district is shaded according to the range in which it is fully covered.

It may be noted that at the 1981 Census, 0.51 millions of males are enrolled in the educational institutions of Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher levels of education as against a total male population of 4.67 millions in age-group 15-24 in the state. They account for 10.84%. Evidently the highest enrolment, both in terms of absolute numbers and in respect of proportions, has been returned by Hyderabad district with 55,093 males forming 23.02% of the total male population in the age-group 15-24 in the district. The second largest proportion is observed in Guntur district with 13.12% of its male population in the age-group 15-24 attending institutions of Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher level of education. The lowest proportion of 6.34% of enrolment is recorded in Adilabad district.

Only three districts fall in the highest range of 12.50% and above—Hyderabad (23.02%) and Warangal (12.58%) from Telangana region and Guntur (13.12%) from Coastal Andhra region. In the next below range of 11.00%–12.49% lie four districts—three from Coastal Andhra and one from Rayalaseema region. The range 9.50%-10.99% where the state average of 10.84% lies has six districts—three districts from Coastal Andhra, two from Rayalaseema and one district from Telangana. The last but one range of 8.00%-9.49% covers six districts while the last range of lowest values of below 8.00% has four districts.

The following statement shows the total male population in the age-group 15-24, number of males enrolled at the level of Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher level of education and the percentage of the latter to the former.

State/District	Total male population in age-group 15-24	Enrolment of males at the level of Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher Secondary, Higher level of education in age-group 15-24	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**4,671,229**	**506,462**	**10.84**
Srikakulam	162,690	14,549	8.94
Vizianagaram	144,187	13,085	9.08
Visakhapatnam	229,061	27,289	11.91
East Godavari	322,284	34,609	10.74

1	2	3	4
West Godavari	254,357	30,608	12.03
Krishna	291,672	36,078	12.37
Guntur	326,044	42,788	13.12
Prakasam	200,199	20,617	10.30
Nellore	180,985	19,445	10.74
Chittoor	241,877	25,032	10.35
Cuddapah	172,844	19,410	11.23
Anantapur	223,012	20,313	9.11
Kurnool	212,941	21,618	10.15
Mahbubnagar	189,550	15,043	7.94
Rangareddi	135,077	11,726	8.68
Hyderabad	239,309	55,093	23.02
Medak	140,975	9,909	7.03
Nizamabad	135,701	12,851	9.47
Adilabad	128,582	8,153	6.34
Karimnagar	202,472	16,445	8.12
Warangal	190,543	23,962	12.58
Khammam	153,680	14,673	9.55
Nalgonda	193,189	13,278	6.87

MAP 83

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1981

The proportions of female population in the age-group 15-24 enrolled in Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary and higher levels of education in each district of the state to the total female population in the same age-group has been represented in this map. The percentage of such females has been calculated for each district of the state. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average of 3.78%. The districts covered in each range have been shaded from dark to light as per the high to low values as shown in the legend to the map.

Out of the 4,595,983 females in the age-group 15-24 in the state, only 173,563 females accounting for 3.78% of the total were enrolled in the various higher secondary, higher educational institutions. The district-wise figures reveal wide fluctuations. Hyderabad district recorded highest proportion of 14.70% while Adilabad district shows the lowest proportion of 1.10% in the state. In the highest range of 6.00% and above educational enrolment of female population in the age-group 15-24 fall two districts—Hyderabad in Telangana region and Krishna district in Coastal Andhra region. Three districts all from Coastal Andhra region fall in the range of 4.50%-5.99%. The range 3.00%-4.49% where lies the state average, covers four districts—two from Coastal Andhra region and one each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. In the next range of 1.50%-2.99% lie largest number of nine districts—three districts each from Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions of the state. The lowest range of below 1.50% is observed in five districts—all lying in Telangana region.

The following statement shows districtwise, the percentage of female population in age-group 15-24, enrolled in matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher level of educational institutions to the total female population in the same age-group.

State/District	Total Female population in age-group 15-24	Female population in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher level of education	Percentage
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**4,595,983**	**173,563**	**3.78**
Srikakulam	162,584	2,469	1.52
Vizianagaram	140,060	2,775	1.98
Visakhapatnam	220,669	8,437	3.82
East Godavari	328,111	13,048	4.01
West Godavari	257,655	12,417	4.82
Krishna	287,724	18,594	6.46
Guntur	317,350	16,716	5.27

1	2	3	4
Prakasam	197,348	5,339	2.71
Nellore	182,554	9,920	5.43
Chittoor	233,103	6,507	2.79
Cuddapah	165,887	5,058	3.05
Anantapur	203,065	5,314	2.62
Kurnool	198,320	5,559	2.80
Mahbubnagar	190,420	2,845	1.49
Rangareddi	131,479	4,707	3.58
Hyderabad	224,158	32,951	14.70
Medak	141,830	1,975	1.39
Nizamabad	143,560	2,809	1.96
Adilabad	134,596	1,480	1.10
Karimnagar	208,595	2,896	1.39
Warangal	185,078	4,936	2.67
Khammam	149,706	4,077	2.72
Nalgonda	192,132	2,735	1.42

MAP 84

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY, SECONDARY, UNIVERSITY LEVEL AND OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS, 1981

(a) Teachers per 1000 of students at primary level of education,1981

This map illustrates the ratio of teachers per thousand of students at Primary level of education. The number of teachers per thousand of students at Primary level of education has been worked out for each district of the state. These figures are grouped into five ranges, each represented by a distinct shade. The districts falling in each range are shaded according to the range in which they are covered.

There are 1.16 lakh teachers, teaching 5.38 lakhs of students at the primary level. The ratio of teachers per thousand students works out to 22 at state level ranging between maximum of 31 in Rangareddi district and the minimum of 15 in Vizianagaram district. The highest range of 26 and above teachers per 1000 students covers five districts viz., Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad districts—all in Telangana region. In the range 24-25 lie two districts—Karimnagar and Nalgonda again in Telangana region. Five districts—Krishna and Guntur of Coastal Andhra region, Cuddapah from Rayalaseema and Adilabad and Warangal districts from Telangana region fall in the range of 22-23 teachers. The highest number of six districts are covered in the range of 20-21 teachers. Of these, four districts are from Coastal Andhra, one district from Rayalaseema and one district from Telangana region. In the last range of 19 teachers and below falls five districts viz., Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts of Coastal Andhra, Anantapur and Kurnool from Rayalaseema region. The map reveals that the pressure on teachers is less in Telangana region than in Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions.

(b) Teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education,1981

This map presents the ratio of teachers per thousand of students at secondary level of education. These ratios have been worked out districtwise and grouped into five ranges each represented by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are shaded according to the range in which they fall. The population of teachers serving at Secondary level, is about 67 thousands in the state, serving a student strength of about 18 lakhs. The ratio of teachers per one thousand students works out to 37 at the State level, ranging between the maximum of 52 in Mahbubnagar district and the minimum of 27 in Visakhapatnam district. In the highest range of 42 teachers and above lie as many as four districts—one district from Coastal Andhra and remaining three from Telangana regions. The next below range of 39-41 teachers covers maximum number of eight districts—three districts from Coastal Andhra, only Kurnool district from Rayalaseema and four from Telangana regions. The range of 36-38 teachers in which lies the State average 37, covers four districts—two districts from Coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema and one from Telangana regions. Four districts fall in the range of 33-35 teachers, two districts from Coastal Andhra and one each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. The range of last value of 32 teachers and below covers three districts falling one each from each of the three regions of the state.

(c) Teachers per 1000 of students at university level of education,1981

This map represents the ratio of teachers per thousand students at University level of education. The number of teachers per thousand of students at University level of education has been worked out for each district and grouped into five convenient ranges, each represented by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are shaded according to the range in which they fall. There are altogether 21,566 teachers imparting education at the University level to 4.76 lakh students in the state. The ratio of teachers per thousand students at the University level of education works-out to 45 at State level ranging between the maximum of 58 in Visakhapatnam and the minimum of 30 in Nalgonda district. Hyderabad district has the distinction of recording largest number of teachers as well as students.

In the highest range of 48 and above teachers fall five districts—Visakhapatnam (58) and East Godavari (48) districts from Coastal Andhra, Chittoor district (57) from Rayalaseema and Rangareddi (54) and Hyderabad (55) districts from Telangana region, while the next below range of 44-47 teachers in which lies the State average of 45 teachers are covered three districts, namely Guntur district (47), Kurnool district (47) and Warangal district (46) of Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions respectively. There are five districts in the range of 40-43 teachers and these districts are Krishna (41), Prakasam (42), Nellore (40) of Coastal Andhra, Medak (42) and Adilabad (40) districts of Telangana regions. The penultimate range of 36-39 teachers covers large number of seven districts. They are West Godavari district (38) from Coastal Andhra, Cuddapah district (36) and Anantapur District (39) from Rayalaseema region and Mahbubnagar (38), Nizamabad (39), Karimnagar (36) and Khammam (37) districts from Telangana region. In the last range of 35 and below lie three districts—Srikakulam (34) and Vizianagaram (34) form a belt in the Coastal Andhra and Nalgonda (30) district lies isolated in Telangana region.

(d) Teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas,1981

This map depicts the ratio of teachers per 100 schools of all grades in rural areas of the state. The number of teachers has been calculated per 100 schools in rural areas of each district and these values have been grouped into five ranges each represented by a different shade as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are shaded according to the range in which they fall. In 45,316 schools of all grades, 1.36 lakh teachers are serving in rural areas of the state. They make a ratio of 305 teachers per 100 schools. The highest ratio of 455 teachers per 100 schools is observed in Rangareddi district while the lowest of 200 is observed in Adilabad district. In the highest range of 370 and above lie five districts namely West Godavari (375), Krishna (380) and Guntur (387) forming a belt in Coastal Andhra districts, Rangareddi (455) and Karimnagar (373) of Telangana districts. In the next below range of 330-369 teachers cover two districts—East Godavari (335) and Nizamabad (348). The maximum number of seven districts fall in the range of 290-329 teachers in which lie the state average of 305. These districts are Vizianagaram and Prakasam in Coastal Andhra, Kurnool district in Rayalaseema and Mahbubnagar, Medak, Warangal and Nalgonda in Telangana region. There are four districts in the range of 250-289 and these are Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam in Coastal Andhra region, Cuddapah in Rayalaseema region and Khammam district in Telangana region. In the range of last value i.e., below 250 teachers fall four districts-Nellore in Coastal Andhra region, Chittoor and Anantapur in Rayalaseema region and Adilabad in Telangana region.

The following statement shows the ratio of teachers to students at primary, secondary and university levels of education and teachers of all grades per 100 schools in rural areas.

State/District	Ratio of teachers to students at the levels of			Ratio of teachers of all grades for 100 schools in rural areas
	Primary	Secondary	University	
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	**22**	**37**	**45**	**305**
Srikakulam	21	39	34	255
Vizianagaram	15	43	34	301
Visakhapatnam	18	27	58	263
East Godavari	20	35	48	335

1	2	3	4	5
West Godavari	21	38	38	375
Krishna	23	39	41	380
Guntur	22	35	47	387
Prakasam	20	41	42	328
Nellore	19	36	40	249
Chittoor	20	32	57	221
Cuddapah	23	34	36	269
Anantapur	19	36	39	240
Kurnool	18	40	47	314
Mahbubnagar	28	52	38	291
Rangareddi	31	31	54	455
Hyderabad	29	35	55	—
Medak	26	40	42	305
Nizamabad	26	39	39	348
Adilabad	23	38	40	200
Karimnagar	25	42	36	373
Warangal	23	39	46	306
Khammam	21	39	37	285
Nalgonda	24	44	30	308

MAP 85

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE, 1981

This map shows the number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. The number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree holders per ten thousand of total literates in each district have been calculated. These figures are arranged into five suitable ranges and shaded with dark to light hatching as per values of high to low order. The districts are shaded according to the range in which it falls.

A circle proportionate to total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is drawn and superimposed in a district on the map. The circle is divided into two sectors for showing the proportion of persons holding technical diploma and certificate not equal to degree and non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. The two sectors are shaded distinctly. At the top of the circle, total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree figure is shown, while the percentages of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree are shown inside or against the respective sectors.

In Andhra Pradesh State, 19 persons are holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree per ten thousand literates. The ratio of such literates varies between maximum of 36 in Hyderabad district and minimum of 5 in Adilabad district. In the highest range of 27.00 and above holders of diploma or certificate are covered in three districts—Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Mahbubnagar. There are four districts namely East Godavari, Nellore, Rangareddi and Warangal falling in the next range of 22.00-26.99 diploma holders per ten thousand literates. In the range of 17.00-21.99 lies five districts—two from Coastal Andhra region and three from Telangana. In the next two ranges i.e. 12.00-16.99 and 11.99 and below eleven districts are covered and four from Coastal Andhra, all the four districts of Rayalaseema and three from Telangana region.

Of 59.42 lakh literates 1.2 thousands are holders of non-technical and 10.1 thousands are holders of technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree in the State. Of the total number of persons holding diploma or certificate, holders of non-technical diploma or certificate constitute 10.83% while those holding technical diploma or certificate constitute 89.17%. Thus the holders of technical diploma or certificate outnumber the holders of non-technical diploma or certificate. This trend prevails in all the districts of the State.

The following statement shows the total literates, holders of diploma or certificate not equal to degree, the percentage of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders to total diploma or certificate holders by district.

State/District	Total Literates	Total technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders	Percentage of Non-technical/ Technical Diploma or Certificate holders to total of the two categories (col. 3)	
			Non-technical	Technical
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	**5,941,896**	**11,348**	**10.83**	**89.17**
Srikakulam	167,032	181	17.13	**82.87**

1	2	3	4	5
Vizianagaram	143,734	172	13.95	86.05
Visakhapatnam	260,507	801	8.99	91.01
East Godavari	408,803	966	13.25	86.75
West Godavari	352,100	499	7.82	92.18
Krishna	444,083	936	8.55	91.45
Guntur	433,674	878	8.20	91.80
Prakasam	261,595	207	13.53	86.47
Nellore	229,182	560	16.61	83.39
Chittoor	300,021	402	15.67	84.33
Cuddapah	220,146	303	14.19	85.81
Anantapur	274,722	182	23.63	76.37
Kurnool	259,070	315	18.73	81.27
Mahbubnagar	185,112	556	5.22	94.78
Rangareddi	179,924	439	17.77	82.23
Hyderabad	535,201	1,939	10.26	89.74
Medak	158,571	342	5.85	94.15
Nizamabad	152,177	304	6.58	93.42
Adilabad	124,989	60	8.33	91.67
Karimnagar	220,793	387	9.82	90.18
Warangal	234,999	543	6.26	93.74
Khammam	186,014	209	2.39	97.61
Nalgonda	209,449	167	13.77	86.23

MAP 86

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE, 1981

This map illustrates the proportion of holders of university degree or diploma of the graduate level and above to the total number of literates. The proportion of holders of degrees and diplomas of the graduate level and above has been calculated to the total number of literates for each district. These figures are grouped into five convenient ranges, each represented by distinct grade of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The districts falling in each range are shaded with the relevant grade of hatching. A circle proportionate to the total number of persons holding diplomas and degrees of the graduate level and above is drawn and superimposed in the district. The circle is divided into two sectors for showing rural and urban parts of these graduates and diploma holders. These sectors are shaded in two distinct shades. On the top of the circle, the persons holding degree and diploma of the graduate level and above is indicated.

The number of persons having graduate and above degree or diplomas number 66.6 thousands in the state, out of which 51.5 thousands have been returned from urban areas accounting for 77.35% and the remaining over 15 thousands have been returned from rural areas. These graduates work out to 112 per 10,000 literates in the state. The ratio ranges between a maximum of 303 in Hyderabad district and the minimum of 34 in Nalgonda district.

In the highest range of 151 graduates and above, two districts viz., Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam are covered. The next below range of 121-150 lies three districts i.e., Krishna, Guntur and Nellore—all from Coastal Andhra region. There are seven districts in the range of 91-120 in which lies the state average of 112 graduates. Of these, Vizianagaram, East Godavari and West Godavari of Coastal Andhra region, Chittoor and Kurnool from Rayalaseema region and Rangareddi and Warangal districts from Telangana region lie in this range. In the penultimate range of 61-90 fall four districts—one from Coastal Andhra region, two districts from Rayalaseema region and one district from Telangana region. The highest number of seven districts are covered in the lowest range of 60 and below. Of these, six belong to Telangana and one to Coastal Andhra. The largest number holding degree and diploma of graduate level and above are found in Hyderabad district followed by Guntur and Krishna districts. The urban proportion of these literates is more in all the districts except in Srikakulam, Prakasam and Khammam where the graduates and holders of degrees of higher level are returned from rural areas in higher number than in urban areas. This typical tendency can be attributed to the very low urban population in the district.

The following statement gives districtwise, the number of literates, holder of university degrees or diplomas of the graduate level and above, and their proportion to 10,000 literates.

State/District	Total Literates	Holders of University degrees or diplomas of the graduate level and above	Proportion (Col. 3 for 10,000 of col. 2)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**5,941,896**	**66,606**	**112**
Srikakulam	167,032	1,069	64
Vizianagaram	143,734	1,390	97

1	2	3	4
Visakhapatnam	260,507	4,585	176
East Godavari	408,803	3,875	95
West Godavari	352,100	3,848	109
Krishna	444,083	5,771	130
Guntur	433,674	6,042	139
Prakasam	261,595	1,522	58
Nellore	229,182	2,884	126
Chittoor	300,021	2,823	94
Cuddapah	220,146	1,839	84
Anantapur	274,722	1,742	63
Kurnool	259,070	2,467	95
Mahbubnagar	185,112	903	49
Rangareddi	179,924	2,097	117
Hyderabad	535,201	16,227	303
Medak	158,571	665	42
Nizamabad	152,177	932	61
Adilabad	124,989	611	49
Karimnagar	220,793	1,237	56
Warangal	234,999	2,438	104
Khammam	186,014	917	49
Nalgonda	209,449	709	34

MAP 87

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1981

This map shows number of teachers per one thousand of population in rural areas. The number of teachers per thousand of population in rural areas of a district has been worked out. These districtwise ratios are grouped into four suitable ranges each represented by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map.

There are 1.38 lakh teachers serving 410.6 lakh population in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh state, which gives three teachers per thousand rural population. The teachers ratio ranges between 2-5 among the districts of the state. The highest range of five teachers per thousand of population is found in rural areas of Krishna district only in the state while the minimum of two teachers is returned in Adilabad district. Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Cuddapah and Rangareddi districts have returned four teachers per thousand of rural population. There are three teachers per thousand of rural population in other districts of the State.

The following statement gives total rural population, number of teachers serving in rural areas and the ratio of teachers per thousand rural population.

State/District	Rural Population	Teachers in rural areas	Ratio
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**41,062,097**	**138,008**	**3**
Srikakulam	1,745,948	6,062	3
Vizianagaram	1,516,697	5,406	4
Visakhapatnam	1,770,513	4,969	3
East Godavari	2,878,860	8,718	3
West Godavari	2,277,084	8,890	4
Krishna	2,056,401	9,599	5
Guntur	2,489,022	9,900	4
Prakasam	1,980,294	8,515	4
Nellore	1,596,490	6,070	4
Chittoor	2,275,174	7,176	3
Cuddapah	1,558,801	6,604	4
Anantapur	2,017,095	6,008	3
Kurnool	1,817,700	5,656	3
Mahbubnagar	2,177,398	5,827	3
Rangareddi	1,205,065	5,171	4
Hyderabad		Entirely urban area	
Medak	1,590,735	4,803	3
Nizamabad	1,357,030	3,488	3
Adilabad	1,322,020	2,982	2
Karimnagar	2,051,593	6,426	3
Warangal	1,903,821	5,306	3
Khammam	1,454,188	4,281	3
Nalgonda	2,020,168	6,141	3

MAP 88

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 RURAL POPULATION, 1981

This map shows number of occupied residential Census houses per 100 rural population. The ratio has been calculated by dividing the number of occupied rural residential census houses by rural population and multiplying the same by 100 at taluk level and derived for each district in the state. The houseless and institutional rural population has been excluded from the total rural population for calculating the ratio per 100 rural population. These ratios have been grouped into five ranges and shaded from dark to light according to the high to low values as shown in the legend to the map. The districts falling in each range are shaded according to the range in which they fall.

The 40.73 millions of rural population, excluding houseless and institutional population, live in 8.12 million residential Census houses accounting for 20 occupied residential houses per 100 rural population in the state. In the rural areas of Coastal Andhra districts, the occupied residential census houses vary from 20-22 which is either equal to state average or above state average of 20 per 100 rural population. That is to say that the people living in rural areas of these districts use more number of residential census houses than the rest of the districts in the State. In the highest range of 22 occupied residential census houses for 100 rural population fall four districts—all from Coastal Andhra region. In the next range of 21, there are three districts of Coastal Andhra region only. Seven districts are there in the range of 20 occupied residential census houses per 100 rural population where lies the state average, covering two districts from Coastal Andhra, two from Rayalaseema and three from Telangana region. In the next two ranges of 19 and 18 which are below the state average are eight districts—two from Rayalaseema and six from Telangana region.

The following statement gives the number of occupied residential census houses, total rural population excluding houseless and institutional population and ratio of occupied residential houses per 100 rural population in the districts of the State.

State/District	Occupied residential Census houses in rural areas	Rural population excluding houseless and institutional population	Occupied residential Census houses per 100 rural population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**8,115,316**	**40,725,391**	**20**
Srikakulam	364,555	1,737,905	21
Vizianagaram	324,848	1,507,829	22
Visakhapatnam	381,526	1,752,650	22
East Godavari	570,883	2,861,715	20
West Godavari	440,373	2,252,314	20
Krishna	426,393	2,037,725	21
Guntur	534,254	2,469,934	22
Prakasam	409,501	1,964,820	21

1	2	3	4
Nellore	347,677	1,580,552	22
Chittoor	452,033	2,264,143	20
Cuddapah	311,568	1,545,019	20
Anantapur	370,916	2,006,871	18
Kurnool	333,348	1,803,012	18
Mahbubnagar	398,924	2,161,372	18
Rangareddi	208,711	1,185,583	18
Hyderabad		Entirely urban area	
Medak	279,718	1,579,366	18
Nizamabad	257,238	1,341,994	19
Adilabad	253,801	1,309,447	19
Karimnagar	411,796	2,036,361	20
Warangal	358,448	1,888,728	19
Khammam	280,456	1,433,624	20
Nalgonda	398,349	2,004,427	20

MAP 89

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES, 1981

This map depicts the total number of census houses excluding vacant census houses and census houses used as others. The census houses are classified into five categories according to their uses as (1) Residence (2) Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry (3) Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses, Restaurants, Sweet meat shops and Eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding place of worship; and places of worship (i.e., Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara, etc.,) (4) Shops excluding eating houses; Business houses and offices and (5) Factories, workshops and worksheds. The percentage of houses under each category of use is worked out to the total occupied houses for each district. Vertical bars proportionate to the number of Census houses under these categories of use are drawn for each district and shaded distinctly as shown in the legend to the map. Absolute scale as well as percentage scale are drawn on left and right sides of the bar diagram, respectively.

There are 10.83 million occupied houses excluding vacant houses and houses put to other uses in the State, of which 9.74 million houses accounting for 89.93% are used as residence. About 4.43% of the occupied houses are used partly for residential purposes and partly for carrying out trade and industry. There are 1.89 lakh occupied houses used as hotels, lodges, restaurants, places of entertainment and community gathering and places of workshop which account for 1.75% of the total number of occupied houses in the state. Shops excluding eating houses, business activities and offices occupy 2.73 lakhs of occupied houses accounting for 2.52% of the total number of occupied houses in the state. About one and half lakh houses are used as factories, workshops and worksheds accounting for 1.37% of the total occupied houses in the State. A districtwise analysis of occupied houses by use reveals that in most of the districts of the state the houses used exclusively for residential purpose account for more than 85% of the total number of occupied houses in the state. The highest percentage of 92.67% of residential houses is recorded in Visakhapatnam district closely followed by Adilabad district with 92.43% and Khammam district with 92.42%. Nizamabad district has recorded the lowest percentage of 86.11% of residential houses. The percentages of houses used as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry vary between the maximum of 7.20% in Nizamabad district and minimum of 1.69% in Hyderabad district. The percentage of these houses are by and large higher in Telangana districts. The percentages of houses used as hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, restaurants, entertainment houses, etc., vary between the maximum of 2.74% in Kurnool district and the minimum of 0.80% in Warangal district. These houses make higher percentages in Rayalaseema districts. Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, constitute the largest proportion of 7.15% of occupied houses in Hyderabad district followed by Krishna district (3.49%). The least proportion of 1.57% of the category of occupied houses is recorded in Warangal district. The percentage of houses occupied by factories, workshops and worksheds varies between the maximum of 2.95% in Prakasam district and the minimum of 0.73% in Cuddapah district.

The following statement shows districtwise total number of occupied census houses and the percentage of occupied census houses being used in the five categories specified above.

[STATEMENT

State/District	Total number of occupied Census houses	Residence	Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence	Hotels, Dharmashalas, entertainment houses, etc.	Shops excluding eating houses, etc.	Factories, workshops, worksheds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**10,830, 330**	**9,740,130**	**480,030**	**189,455**	**272,530**	**148,185**
Srikakulam	428,015	388,615	20,180	6,060	9,475	3,685
Vizianagaram	384,540	352,435	14,940	4,865	8,710	3,590
Visakhapatnam	549,650	509,350	15,490	6,845	11,730	6,235
East Godavari	779,245	693,740	37,790	13,955	21,415	12,345
West Godavari	611,235	548,440	23,170	11,225	17,405	10,995
Krishna	658,405	589,900	24,155	10,595	23,030	10,725
Guntur	761,635	685,505	30,240	13,610	21,405	10,875
Prakasam	523,205	463,945	24,340	8,355	11,145	15,420
Nellore	452,030	408,505	19,600	7,140	11,265	5,520
Chittoor	559,075	505,665	21,405	12,385	13,155	6,465
Cuddapah	389,095	348,095	22,330	7,955	7,860	2,855
Anantapur	478,350	420,135	29,785	11,395	10,560	6,475
Kurnool	452,545	403,315	20,435	12,405	11,285	5,105
Mahbubnagar	466,480	417,825	23,230	11,185	10,045	4,195
Rangareddi	263,405	237,715	10,375	6,015	5,745	3,555
Hyderabad	385,890	336,460	6,515	4,460	27,585	10,870
Medak	325,510	290,615	14,795	8,900	6,995	4,205
Nizamabad	327,320	281,855	23,560	7,640	8,685	5,580
Adilabad	324,960	300,345	8,480	6,120	6,640	3,375
Karimnagar	484,560	438,040	27,950	5,330	7,700	5,540
Warangal	441,205	403,055	23,905	3,560	6,910	3,775
Khammam	332,705	307,450	12,590	3,525	6,470	2,670
Nalgonda	451,270	409,125	24,770	5,930	7,315	4,130

MAP 90

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map depicts the three amenities i.e., (a) Electricity, (b) Toilet and (c) Drinking water available to urban households in the state. Number of small rhombuses each representing five thousand urban households have been calculated for each district and a group of such rhombuses are drawn in the district. The small rhombuses so drawn in each district are given three different shades superimposing each other to show three amenities clearly: (a) electricity, (b) toilet and (c) drinking water. The small rhombus representing urban households having electricity has been shaded by black dots, households having toilet facility has been shaded in black and household having drinking water facility has been shaded by flat yellow colour. All these three shades have been superimposed on each other according to the scale of number of households for each rhombus as shown in the legend to the map.

Of the 2.42 million of total urban households, 1.26 million households are having electricity facility, while 1.07 million households are enjoying toilet facility and 0.97 million households are having amenity of drinking water in the state. In Hyderabad district, a maximum of 272,865 households are enjoying the facility of electricity, while among the districts in the state, the lowest number of only 17,095 households are recorded in Srikakulam district. The toilet facility is available to a maximum number of households in Hyderabad district. The lowest number of such facility is noticed in Srikakulam district. As many as 233,600 households are having drinking water facility in the Hyderabad district which is the highest number recorded. The lowest number of 8,860 urban households in this category of amenity is noticed in Srikakulam district.

The following statement shows the total number of urban households enjoying the amenities (a) Electricity, (b) Toilet and (c) Drinking water in the districts of the State.

State/District	Number of urban households having amenities of		
	Electricity	Toilet	Drinking Water
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**1,264,875**	**1,067,515**	**971,620**
Srikakulam	17,095	11,345	8,860
Vizianagaram	24,280	18,220	13,005
Visakhapatnam	82,180	67,750	57,815
East Godavari	87,670	82,180	18,360
West Godavari	54,340	49,050	38,720
Krishna	106,795	93,965	93,420
Guntur	80,810	66,200	71,195
Prakasam	30,565	17,335	16,925
Nellore	44,325	34,470	36,000

1	2	3	4
Chittoor	52,120	38,310	32,225
Cuddapah	35,145	23,655	13,750
Anantapur	48,670	28,430	14,530
Kurnool	49,620	34,810	17,695
Mahbubnagar	22,415	18,010	13,390
Rangareddi	44,070	34,015	33,145
Hyderabad	272,865	272,060	233,600
Medak	22,595	19,115	21,330
Nizamabad	31,220	27,950	27,055
Adilabad	24,385	18,790	25,575
Karimnagar	40,470	34,180	49,110
Warangal	40,170	36,660	36,870
Khammam	28,205	21,820	25,835
Nalgonda	24,865	19,255	23,210

MAP 91

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map shows the number of households in rural areas having the amenities of electricity and drinking water in the State. Each small rhombus drawn represents five thousand rural households. According to this scale, the number of rhombuses per total number of rural households have been calculated for each district and a group of small rhombuses are drawn. These rhombuses are given two different shades superimposing each other to show the two amenities available to the households. The rhombuses representing electricity have been shaded by black dots while those representing drinking water amenity are shaded with flat yellow colour. These shades have been superimposed on each other according to the scale of number of households for each rhombus as shown in the legend to the map.

Out of 8.40 million total number of rural households in the state, 1.05 million households are having electricity facility while 1.01 million households enjoy drinking water amenity. In Coastal Andhra districts except East Godavari district, number of households availing electricity is larger than the availability of drinking water. Same is the case with all the four districts of Rayalaseema region. In Telangana region except Mahbubnagar and Rangareddi districts, households having drinking water facility are more than the households having electricity.

The following statement gives the number of rural households availing the facility of electricity and drinking water districtwise in the state.

State/District	Number of rural households with amenities	
	Electricity	Drinking Water
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	**1,052,485**	**1,006,545**
Srikakulam	28,490	15,200
Vizianagaram	26,415	11,125
Visakhapatnam	29,005	13,265
East Godavari	91,865	93,305
West Godavari	72,870	54,840
Krishna	68,205	63,155
Guntur	73,555	68,030
Prakasam	50,060	25,300
Nellore	48,015	34,624
Chittoor	76,745	37,745
Cuddapah	38,215	14,620
Anantapur	53,280	11,710
Kurnool	44,905	9,070
Mahbubnagar	31,915	19,430
Rangareddi	44,800	23,955
Hyderabad	Entirely Urban Area	
Medak	34,180	44,510
Nizamabad	55,390	56,770
Adilabad	22,725	47,005
Karimnagar	62,490	162,055
Warangal	35,755	90,000
Khammam	27,900	55,120
Nalgonda	35,755	55,720

MAP 92

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1981.

This map depicts the proportion of households living in one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms. The percentages of households living in the above categorised rooms have been calculated to the total number of rural households for each district of the state. Rhombuses proportional to the total rural households have been drawn in each district and have been divided into twenty five equal pockets each representing 4%. The pockets and parts there of, representing rural households occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms have been shown by different colours as shown in the legend to the map. The total number of rural households have been indicated on the top of rhombus. The households having no exclusive room are negligible in the state; hence they have not been shown in the map.

About 62% of the total rural households in the state reside in one room and roughly one-fourth occupy two rooms. Over 7% of the households live in three rooms and about 5% in more than three rooms while 1.40% of the households live in unspecified number of rooms. The percentage of households with no exclusive room is negligible in the state as well as in the districts. In respect of households living in one room, Vizianagaram district recorded the largest proportion of 84.65% followed by Visakhapatnam with 83.40% and Srikakulam with 80.75%. Lowest percent of such households living in one room is noticed in Nalgonda district (45.56%). The largest proportion of households in rural areas occupying one room is noticed in all the districts of the state followed by households living in two rooms. Households living in three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms follow in that order in almost all districts.

The following statement gives districtwise percentages of households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms.

State/District	Percentage of rural households occupying					
	No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified No. of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**0.002**	**61.53**	**24.67**	**7.01**	**5.39**	**1.40**
Srikakulam	0.001	80.75	13.82	2.82	1.30	1.31
Vizianagaram	—	84.65	10.42	1.95	1.61	1.37
Visakhapatnam	0.01	83.40	11.93	1.80	0.86	2.00
East Godavari	0.01	55.90	29.93	6.16	6.64	1.36
West Godavari	—	56.09	29.26	6.35	6.96	1.34
Krishna	0.003	65.83	21.28	6.08	4.68	2.13
Guntur	0.002	63.22	22.82	7.74	5.16	1.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Prakasam	—	68.24	20.27	5.70	4.47	1.32
Nellore	0.001	76.56	14.91	4.30	3.24	0.99
Chittoor	—	70.19	19.04	5.30	4.50	0.97
Cuddapah	0.003	69.94	19.45	5.32	3.00	2.29
Anantapur	—	60.90	26.58	6.89	4.54	1.09
Kurnool	0.002	64.71	25.13	5.99	3.55	0.62
Mahbubnagar	0.001	49.64	29.73	9.84	9.33	1.46
Rangareddi	—	48.36	27.52	11.97	11.20	0.95
Hyderabad		Entire urban area				
Medak	—	46.60	30.80	12.44	9.00	1.16
Nizamabad	0.002	45.71	36.46	9.70	6.99	1.14
Adilabad	—	52.55	33.42	8.19	4.50	1.34
Karimnagar	0.001	48.05	34.09	10.65	5.67	1.54
Warangal	0.003	54.82	28.83	9.40	4.93	2.02
Khammam	0.002	54.17	30.83	8.11	5.60	1.29
Nalgonda	0.001	45.56	29.72	11.39	11.55	1.78

MAP 93

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1981

This map represents the urban households by number of rooms occupied. The percentage of urban households (excluding institutional and houseless households) occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms are worked out to the total number of urban households of a district. A rhombus proportionate to the total number of urban households in a district is drawn and divided into 25 equal pockets-each pocket representing 4%. These pockets or parts there of are shown with different colours representing urban households by number of rooms occupied as shown in the legend to the map. The total number of urban households have been indicated on the top of each rhombus.

More than half (51.19%) of the total number of households occupy one room in the urban areas of the state while those occupying two rooms account for about one fourth (26.47%). The households occupying three rooms make 11.37% of the total urban households in the state; those living in more than three rooms account for 9.96%. Urban households living in unspecified number of rooms make 1.01% while the percentage of no exclusive room is negligible. In all the districts of the state, the households living in one room account for the largest proportion except in Medak district. The presence of accommodation in urban areas is the highest in Vizianagaram district where 71.36% households occupy only one room dwellings followed by Visakhapatnam (69.71%), Nellore (64.00%) and Guntur (63.21%). The lowest proportion of 36.02% of urban households is returned by Medak district, preceded by Hyderabad (37.59%) and Warangal (38.35%). In Medak district, the households occupying two rooms account for the largest proportion closely followed by households with one room. In all other districts except Srikakulam district, households with two rooms takes second position. In Srikakulam district, households with more than three rooms occupy the second position followed by household with two rooms, three rooms and unspecified number of rooms in that order. In Hyderabad district, households with more than three rooms takes third position whereas in all other districts, households with three rooms comes next followed by households with more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms in almost all the districts of the state.

The following statement shows the percentage distribution of urban households occupying no exclusive room, one, two, three, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms in each district of the State.

State/District	Percentage of urban households occupying					
	No. exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	Unspecified No. of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**0.004**	**51.19**	**26.47**	**11.37**	**9.96**	**1.01**
Srikakulam	0.023	46.36	20.74	7.45	22.45	2.98
Vizianagaram	—	71.36	17.16	6.12	4.13	1.23
Visakhapatnam	0.003	69.71	18.96	5.62	4.30	1.41
East Godavari	0.003	51.02	28.06	11.05	9.05	0.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Godavari	0.004	55.16	27.74	8.62	7.13	1.35
Krishna	0.003	52.32	26.84	11.35	8.74	0.75
Guntur	0.01	63.21	21.74	8.36	5.67	1.01
Prakasam	0.01	59.01	23.62	9.90	6.23	1.23
Nellore	0.01	64.00	18.44	9.22	7.99	0.34
Chittoor	—	52.58	23.77	12.10	11.04	0.51
Cuddapah	—	59.38	20.21	11.39	8.43	0.59
Anantapur	—	45.96	30.20	12.60	10.91	0.33
Kurnool	—	53.33	27.07	10.63	7.92	1.05
Mahbubnagar	—	40.96	29.79	13.61	13.90	1.74
Rangareddi	0.01	47.48	30.13	10.94	10.30	1.14
Hyderabad	0.001	37.59	30.66	14.85	15.91	0.99
Medak	0.01	36.02	36.07	15.03	12.30	0.57
Nizamabad	0.01	46.48	30.42	11.73	9.42	1.94
Adilabad	—	48.05	28.52	11.24	10.80	1.39
Karimnagar	0.01	40.43	29.64	16.00	13.10	0.82
Warangal	0.01	38.35	32.23	17.62	10.80	0.99
Khammam	0.01	49.66	27.03	13.30	9.31	0.69
Nalgonda	0.01	41.17	30.40	14.82	12.84	0.76

MAP 94

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map shows the distribution of rural households according to size of the household in each district. Six bar diagrams have been drawn proportionate to the number of households with one person, two persons, three persons, four persons, five persons and six persons and above in each district. On vertical axis, the absolute scale for number of households and on horizontal axis number of persons per household are indicated. All the six categories of bars are shaded with solid black as shown in the legend to the map.

Of the 8.40 millions of total number of rural households in the state, the maximum number of 2.90 millions of households are noticed with six persons and above size followed by 1.46 million of households with four persons, while 1.45 million households having five persons in each household. The size of the household with three persons comes next with 1.19 million of households. There are 0.92 million households with two persons and 0.47 million single member households in the state. It is observed that in all the districts, it is common phenomena that the households with six persons and above size out number the other sizes of the households. All the districts of Coastal Andhra and Chittoor district of Rayalaseema, households with four persons take the second place followed by households with five persons while in the remaining districts of the state, households with five persons take the second place followed by households with four persons. The households with three persons, two persons and single member household follow next in that order in all the districts of the state.

The following statement gives districtwise number of rural households in each size of household in the state.

State/ District	Number of households with					
	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**469,425**	**924,940**	**1,185,285**	**1,463,255**	**1,453,295**	**2,904,230**
Srikakulam	26,505	42,930	56,550	66,610	63,815	118,135
Vizianagaram	18,355	38,125	55,045	63,225	58,590	96,860
Visakhapatnam	26,470	47,210	62,450	72,385	67,965	111,650
East Godavari	40,155	83,750	103,275	117,935	107,680	182,695
West Godavari	29,520	63,810	77,100	91,050	86,230	145,885
Krishna	27,660	59,240	71,985	85,220	80,180	128,615
Guntur	36,280	72,780	84,065	103,990	95,500	157,140
Prakasam	28,095	47,090	57,455	72,585	71,045	139,270

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nellore	24,580	47,810	54,175	61,595	57,380	104,165
Chittoor	27,775	49,135	62,485	76,735	75,065	163,575
Cuddapah	17,465	34,460	41,910	51,085	52,615	115,595
Anantapur	18,785	32,250	44,680	57,385	62,570	159,430
Kurnool	16,250	28,965	38,830	50,690	55,305	145,065
Mahbubnagar	19,710	33,800	48,020	62,795	67,240	172,815
Rangareddi	9,420	16,505	23,600	33,605	36,195	96,860
Hyderabad				Entire urban area		
Medak	12,960	22,920	34,250	46,505	51,510	124,605
Nizamabad	12,855	24,940	34,290	45,585	46,490	100,880
Adilabad	11,655	25,470	33,020	41,835	44,215	101,920
Karimnagar	21,280	48,145	57,515	74,165	75,180	147,255
Warangal	15,655	38,540	51,775	68,560	72,215	136,640
Khammam	10,730	26,335	36,235	48,315	52,080	109,230
Nalgonda	17,265	40,730	56,575	71,400	74,230	145,945

MAP 95

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map depicts the distribution of urban households by size of the household in each district. Six proportionate bar diagrams to the number of urban households in each size of household i.e., one person, two persons, three persons, four persons, five persons and six persons and above are drawn in each district. The absolute scale for number of households has been indicated on the left side of the bar diagram while size of the household on horizontal axis and all the six categories of bars are shaded with solid black as shown in the legend to the map.

In the urban areas of the state, 2.42 million households have been accounted for in 1981, of which 0.88 million households with six persons and above, 0.41 million households with five persons, 0.41 million households with four persons , 0.34 million households with three persons, 0.26 million households with two persons and 0.11 million having single member households in that order are recorded in the state. In the urban areas of all the districts too, the number of households with six persons and above out number the other sizes of households. In ten districts, the households with five persons comes next followed by households with four persons while in other thirteen districts, the households with four persons take second place placing households with five persons in the third place except in Nellore district. In Nellore district, the households with three persons take third position. The households with three persons take the next place in almost all the districts followed by households with two persons and households with one person.

The following statement shows the number of urban households by size of households in the districts and the state.

State/District	Number of urban households with					
	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	**110,420**	**263,330**	**340,920**	**414,065**	**409,510**	**883,890**
Srikakulam	2,670	5,195	6,130	7,210	7,465	14,730
Vizianagaram	3,010	6,525	9,090	11,015	10,260	19,705
Visakhapatnam	6,335	16,840	24,830	30,525	30,440	54,400
East Godavari	11,295	24,160	30,155	35,020	31,460	50,015
West Godavari	6,685	16,365	20,745	23,575	21,515	36,855
Krishna	8,000	22,995	30,260	38,260	37,645	66,915
Guntur	10,530	26,370	31,390	36,785	35,555	60,320
Prakasam	4,315	9,295	11,460	13,205	13,030	22,570
Nellore	4,420	12,330	14,660	16,135	14,415	27,140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chittoor	4,185	9,390	12,115	14,700	14,995	33,515
Cuddapah	2,570	7,725	9,795	11,480	11,790	27,255
Anantapur	3,425	8,925	12,605	15,415	16,230	39,940
Kurnool	4,290	9,850	13,120	15,840	17,035	44,760
Mahbubnagar	2,585	4,355	5,315	6,400	7,080	21,330
Rangareddi	3,580	7,345	9,895	12,525	12,900	27,315
Hyderabad	11,545	29,165	40,985	50,010	58,375	177,445
Medak	2,415	3,720	4,150	5,865	5,970	16,570
Nizamabad	3,250	5,920	8,020	9,735	9,205	24,830
Adilabad	3,685	8,320	9,725	10,955	10,115	22,110
Karimnagar	3,590	9,390	11,155	12,520	12,290	27,060
Warangal	3,000	7,820	9,955	12,535	13,280	29,015
Khammam	2,720	6,460	8,565	11,000	10,325	20,750
Nalgonda	2,320	4,870	6,800	8,355	8,135	19,345

MAP 96

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES

This map depicts medical institutions per 10,000 of Census houses. Districtwise figures of Medical Institutions such as Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries, etc., have been taken into account. These figures are grouped into four convenient ranges, each represented by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map. The district falling in a particular range is shaded accordingly.

Out of 12,275,595 census houses, 2,981 are used as Medical Institutions in Andhra Pradesh State, giving a rate of 2 medical institutions per 10,000 census houses. The largest proportion of census houses used as medical institutions are found in Hyderabad district followed by Krishna and Guntur districts. A maximum number of 11 census houses used as Medical Institutions per 10,000 of census houses is noticed in Hyderabad district followed by 6 in Krishna district and 4 in Guntur district. The lowest ratio of census houses used as medical Institutions is found in Srikakulam, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts with one census house per ten thousand of census houses. The other districts where the ratio of such census houses is two are Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah , Nizamabad and Khammam. A ratio of three census houses used as Medical Institutions per ten thousand of occupied census houses is recorded in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool and Medak districts.

In the highest range of 6 and above census houses used as Medical Institutions per ten thousand of census houses lies two districts viz., Hyderabad and Krishna. In the next below range of 4-5 Medical Institutions lies the lone Guntur district. In the next below range of 2-3 institutions covers the largest number of 12 districts —6 from Coastal Andhra, 3 each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. In the lowest range of one and below are 8 districts—one each from coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema and the remaining 6 districts from Telangana region.

The following statement shows the total number of census houses, census houses put to use for Medical Institutions and the ratio of such Medical Institutions per 10,000 of census houses, for each district of the State.

State/ District	No. of Census Houses	No. of Medical Institutions	*No. of Medical* Institutions per 10,000 *Census Houses* (Actual in Brackets)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**12,275,595**	**2,981**	**2 (2.43)**
Srikakulam	485,245	39	1 (0.80)
Vizianagaram	407,940	67	2 (1.64)
Visakhapatnam	593,470	113	2 (1.90)
East Godavari	853,165	218	3 (2.56)
West Godavari	685,525	181	3 (2.64)
Krishna	757,105	429	6 (5.67)

1	2	3	4
Guntur	870,575	311	4 (3.57)
Prakasam	616,270	126	2 (2.04)
Nellore	504,100	86	2 (1.71)
Chittoor	645,260	126	2 (1.95)
Cuddapah	454,755	84	2 (1.85)
Anantapur	545,830	65	1 (1.19)
Kurnool	516,010	137	3 (2.65)
Mahbubnagar	505,580	69	1 (1.36)
Rangareddi	292,280	21	1 (0.72)
Hyderabad	397,310	446	11(11.23)
Medak	373,755	99	3 (2.65)
Nizamabad	398,745	87	2 (2.18)
Adilabad	415,655	35	1 (0.84)
Karimnagar	556,945	37	1 (0.66)
Warangal	504,050	41	1(0.81)
Khammam	393,085	92	2 (2.34)
Nalgonda	502,940	72	1 (1.43)

MAP 97

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1981

This map shows districtwise number of hospital beds per one lakh of population. The ratios of number of hospital beds per one lakh of population have been complied for each district. These ratios have been grouped into five suitable ranges. Each range is represented by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map. Districts have been shaded according to the ranges in which they fall. The data have been taken from the District Census Hand Books of 1981. The data include Government Hospitals, Dispensaries, Nursing Homes, Family Planning Centres, Health Centres, Leprosy Control Units, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and T.B.Clinics.

There are 48,356 beds in Government Hospitals and Clinics in Andhra Pradesh State. On an average, 90 beds serve a population of one lakh in the state. Hyderabad district has returned the largest number of 610 beds per one lakh of population in the state. Hyderabad city, the state capital, provides intensive medical facilities through a network of well equipped hospitals. The facilities available in these hospitals are not only used by the local population but also cater to the medical needs of other districts of the state as well. Out of 48,356 hospital beds, 13,799 are available in Hyderabad district and its suburban areas. Visakhapatnam district is the next in order of bed strength with 167 beds per one lakh of population followed by Krishna district (138), Guntur district (121), Prakasam District (91) and East Godavari District (85). The highest range of 75 beds and above in which the state average lie covers 6 districts viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and East Godavari districts in that order. The next below range of 60-74 is reported by five districts—two in Coastal Andhra, two in Rayalaseema and one in Telangana region of the state. In the next below range of 45-59 lie 3 districts viz., Cuddapah, Nizamabad and Warangal. In the next below range of 30-44 is accounted for by the maximum number of seven districts. The last range covers only 2 districts viz., Mahbubnagar and Vizianagaram with a bed ratio of 18 and 12 respectively.

The following statement gives the state and districtwise total number of beds, and number of beds available per one lakh of population.

State /District	Population in 1981	No. of Hospital beds in 1981	No. of Hospital beds per 100,000 population in 1981
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**48,356**	**90**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	815	42
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	218	12
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	4,304	167
East Godavari	3,701,040	3,145	85
West Godavari	2,873,958	1,960	68
Krishna	3,048,463	4,204	138
Guntur	3,434,724	4,155	121

1	2	3	4
Prakasam	2,329,571	2,131	91
Nellore	2,014,879	1,367	68
Chittoor	2,737,316	1,936	71
Cuddapah	1,933,304	994	51
Anantapur	2,548,012	861	34
Kurnool	2,407,299	1,480	61
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	447	18
Rangareddi	1,582,062	549	35
Hyderabad	2,260,702	13,799	610
Medak	1,807,139	544	30
Nizamabad	1,679,683	883	53
Adilabad	1,639,003	579	35
Karimnagar	2,436,323	878	36
Warangal	2,300,295	1,215	53
Khammam	1,751,574	1,072	61
Nalgonda	2,279,685	822	36

MAP 98

INCREASE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1971-1981

This map shows the increase/decrease in hospital beds per one lakh of population during the decade 1971-1981. The proportion of hospital beds have been calculated for each district in 1971 and 1981 and the variation i.e., increase or decrease of hospital beds have been arrived at by subtracting the number of hospital beds in 1971 from that of 1981.

The districtwise variations (gain or loss) are grouped into three ranges i.e., 2.01 and above, 1.01-2.00, 1.00 and below for gain and 8.01 and above, 5.01-8.00 and 5.00 and below for loss. The data have been taken from Statistical Abstracts published by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics for the year 1973 and 1982. In 1981, Hospital beds per one lakh of population is 48.11 whereas in 1971 the bed strength was 49.83. Thus the state has experienced an overall decrease of 1.72 beds per one lakh of population. Out of 23 districts, only 11 districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Adilabad, Karimnagar, and Khammam have recorded an increase in Hospital beds from 1971 to 1981. The remaining districts have recorded a decrease in bed strength.

The following statement shows the increase/decrease of Hospital beds per 100,000 of population 1971-1981.

State/District	Population 1981	No. of Hospital beds in 1981	Hospital beds per 100,000 of population 1981	Population 1971	No. of Hospital beds in 1971	Hospital beds per 100,000 of population 1971	Increase of Hospital beds from 1971-1981 Decrease shown by (–)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**25,763**	**48.11**	**43,502,708**	**21,678**	**49.83**	**(–) 1.72**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	574	50.95	1,769,968	489	50.62	0.33
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	322	50.95	1,589,558	—	50.62	0.33
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	2,334	50.95	2,035,831	2,242	50.62	0.33
East Godavari	3,701,040	1,503	40.61	3,087,262	1,293	41.88	(–) 1.27
West Godavari	2,873,958	688	23.94	2,374.306	638	26.87	(–) 2.93
Krishna	3,048,463	1,136	37.26	2,493,574	869	34.85	2.41
Guntur	3,434,724	1,637	47.66	2,844,488	1,481	52.07	(–) 4.41
Prakasam	2,329,571	420	18.03	1,919,995	305	15.89	2.14
Nellore	2,014,879	946	46.95	1,627,740	858	52.71	(–) 5.76
Chittoor	2,737,316	1,345	49.14	2,267,413	1,196	52.75	(–) 3.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuddapah	1,933,304	618	31.97	1,577,267	500	31.70	0.27
Anantapur	2,548,012	890	34.93	2,115,321	809	38.24	(–) 3.31
Kurnool	2,407,299	1,339	55.62	1,982,090	1,199	60.49	(–) 4.87
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	713	29.17	1,932,082	513	26.55	2.62
Rangareddi	1,582,062	620	176.33	1,109,225	—	194.57	18.24
Hyderabad	2,260,702	6,156	176.33	1,682,537	5,432	194.57	(–) 18.24
Medak	1,807,139	427	23.63	1,467,944	331	22.55	1.08
Nizamabad	1.679,683	554	32.98	1,313,268	514	39.14	(–) 6.16
Adilabad	1,639,003	638	38.93	1,288,348	486	37.72	1.21
Karimnagar	2,436,323	604	24.79	1,963,928	430	21.89	2.90
Warangal	2,300,295	1,164	50.60	1,870,933	1,102	58.90	(–) 8.30
Khammam	1,751,574	507	28.95	1,369,892	388	28.32	0.63
Nalgonda	2,279,685	628	27.55	1,819,738	603	33.14	(–) 5.59

Note: Vizianagaram and Rangareddi districts have been formed after 1971, hence, the data for number of hospital beds in 1971 are not available separately.

MAP 99

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1981

This map depicts the availability of Medical practitioners per one lakh of population. Number of medical practitioners of Allopathic and other systems have been complied for each district of the state. The ratio per one lakh of population has been worked out for each district of the state and grouped into four suitable ranges, each depicted by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map.

There are 109,372 medical practitioners in Andhra Pradesh State which account for 204 medical practitioners per one lakh of population. The largest ratio of 635 is returned by Hyderabad district while lowest of 111 is noticed in Adilabad district. In the highest range of 250 and above lie two districts viz., Hyderabad and East Godavari. In the next range of 200-249 where the state average of 204 lies, are seven districts - five from Coastal Andhra and one each from Rayalaseema and Telangana regions of the state. The next lower range of 150-199 covers nine districts-one from Coastal Andhra, two from Rayalaseema and six from Telangana region. In the last range of 149 and above, lie five districts - two from coastal Andhra, one from Rayalaseema and two from Telangana region.

The following statement presents the total number of medical practitioners and the ratio of number of medical practitioners per one lakh of population for each district of the state.

State/District	Total population	No. of Medical Practitioners	No. of Medical Practitioners per 100,000 of population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**109,372**	**204**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	2,516	128
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	2,322	129
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	5,,636	219
East Godavari	3,701,040	9,362	253
West Godavari	2,873,958	6,563	228
Krishna	3,048,463	6,889	226
Guntur	3,434,724	7,661	223
Prakasam	2,329,571	4,115	177
Nellore	2,014,879	4,227	210
Chittoor	2,737,316	5,608	205
Cuddapah	1,933,304	3,026	157
Anantapur	2,548,012	3.257	128

1	2	3	4
Kurnool	2,407,299	4,026	167
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	3,696	151
Rangareddi	1,582,062	3,000	190
Hyderabad	2,260,702	14,366	635
Medak	1,807,139	2,304	127
Nizamabad	1,679,683	2,925	174
Adilabad	1,639,003	1,825	111
Karimnagar	2,436,323	3,785	155
Warangal	2,300,295	4,789	208
Khammam	1,751,574	3,374	193
Nalgonda	2,279,685	4,150	182

MAP 100

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1981

This map depicts the primary health centres per one lakh of population. The number of primary health centres have been compiled districtwise and the ratio for each district has been worked out per one lakh of population. These ratios are grouped into four convenient ranges, each represented by a distinct shade as shown in the legend to the map. The districts are shaded according to the range in which they fall.

Andhra Pradesh State is served by 415 primary health centres giving an average of less than one (0.77) primary health centre per one lakh of population. The highest proportion of primary health centres per one lakh of population is recorded in Visakhapatnam (0.97) and the least in Nalgonda district

In the highest range of 0.90 and above health centres lies seven districts, viz., Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Mahbubnagar, Cuddapah and Srikakulam districts. The next range of 0.77—0.89 where lies the state average also covers seven districts-two districts from Coastal Andhra, two from Rayalaseema and the remaining from Telangana region of the state. The other range i.e., 0.54—0.76 covers the same number of districts. Among these seven districts in this range, 3 districts are from Coastal Andhra and four are from Telangana region of the state. The last range i.e., 0.53 and below covers only one district viz., Nalgonda district.

The following statement gives the districtwise distribution of primary health centres and their proportions per one lakh of population.

State/District	1981 Population	No. of Primary Health Centres	No. of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**53,549,673**	**415**	**0.77**
Srikakulam	1,959,352	18	0.92
Vizianagaram	1,804,196	15	0.83
Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	25	0.97
East Godavari	3,701,040	28	0.76
West Godavari	2,873,958	23	0.80
Krishna	3,048,463	22	0.72
Guntur	3.434,724	24	0.70
Prakasam	2,329,571	22	0.94
Nellore	2,014,879	19	0.94
Chittoor	2,737,316	22	0.80

1	2	3	4
Cuddapah	1,933,304	18	0.93
Anantapur	2,548,062	22	0.86
Kurnool	2,407,299	23	0.96
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	23	0.94
Rangareddi	1,582,062	9	0.57
Hyderabad	2,260,702	—	—
Medak	1,807,139	16	0.89
Nizamabad	1,679,683	12	0.71
Adilabad	1,639,003	12	0.73
Karimnagar	2,436,323	20	0.82
Warangal	2,300,295	17	0.74
Khammam	1,751,574	15	0.86
Nalgonda	2,279,685	10	0.44

ANNEXURE

Names of the Taluks for the Code Numbers indicated in the Map in each district.

Srikakulam District

1. Ichchapuram
2. Sompeta
3. Palasa
4. Pathapatnam
5. Tekkali
6. Kotabommali
7. Narasannapet
8. Srikakulam
9. Amadalavalasa
10. Hiramandalam
11. Palakonda
12. Rajam
13. Ponduru
14. Ranasthalam

Vizianagaram District

1. Kurupam
2. Parvathipuram
3. Salur
4. Bobbili
5. Badangi
6. Cheepurupalle
7. Gajapathinagaram
8. Nellimarla
9. Bhogapuram
10. Vizianagaram
11. Srungavarapukota
12. Viyyampeta

Visakhapatnam District

1. Chintapalle
2. Paderu
3. Araku
4. Chodavaram
5. Madugula
6. Narasapatnam
7. Kotauratla
8. Nakkapalle
9. Yellamanchili
10. Anakapalle
11. K. Kotapadu
12. Sabbavaram
13. Visakhapatnam
14. Bheemunipatnam

East Godavari District

1. Rampachodavaram
2. Yellavaram
3. Prathipadu
4. Tuni
5. Pithapuram
6. Peddapuram
7. Rangampeta
8. Korukonda
9. Rajahmundry
10. Rayavaram
11. Kakinada
12. Tallarevu
13. Ramachandrapuram
14. Alamur
15. Kothapeta
16. Mummidivaram
17. Amalapuram

18. P. Gannavaram
19. Razole

West Godavari District

1. Polavaram
2. Chintalapudi
3. Eluru
4. Bhimadole
5. Tadepalligudem
6. Gopalapuram
7. Kovvur
8. Tanuku
9. Ganapavaram
10. Akiveedu
11. Bheemavaram
12. Penumantra
13. Poduru
14. Narsapur

Krishna District

1. Jaggayyapet
2. Nandigama
3. Kanchikacherla
4. Mylavaram
5. Tiruvur
6. Vissannapet
7. Nuzvid
8. Gannavaram
9. Vijayawada
10. Vuyyuru
11. Gudivada
12. Mandavalli
13. Kaikalur
14. Bantumilli
15. Pamarru
16. Movva
17. Bandar
18. Divi

Guntur District

1. Macherla
2. Palnad
3. Piduguralla
4. Rajupalem
5. Talluru
6. Tadikonda
7. Mangalagiri
8. Emani
9. Tenali
10. Amruthalur
11. Repalle
12. Pallapatla
13. Bapatla
14. Ponnur
15. Prathipadu
16. Guntur
17. Settenapalle
18. Chilakaluripet
19. Narasaraopet
20. Ipur
21. Vinukonda

Prakasam District

1. Yerragondapalem
2. Darsi
3. Addanki
4. Santhamaguluru
5. Parchur
6. Chirala
7. Ongole
8. Maddipadu
9. Podili

10. Tarlupadu
11. Markapur
12. Bestavaripeta
13. Giddalur
14. Pamur
15. Kanigiri
16. Kondapi
17. Kandukur

Nellore District

1. Udayagiri
2. Atmakur
3. Vinjamur
4. Kavali
5. Butchireddipalem
6. Kovur
7. Indukurpet
8. Nellore
9. Podalakur
10. Rapur
11. Venkatagiri
12. Gudur
13. Vakadu
14. Naidupet
15. Sullurpet

Chittoor District

1. Thamballapalle
2. Madanapalle
3. Vayalpad
4. Chinagottigallu
5. Chandragiri
6. Srikalahasti
7. Thottambedu
8. Satyavedu
9. Puttur
10. Nagari
11. Chittoor
12. Bangarupalem
13. Punganur
14. Palmaner
15. Kuppam

Cuddapah District

1. Jammalamadugu
2. Proddatur
3. Badvel
4. Sidhout
5. Cuddapah
6. Kamalapuram
7. Muddanur
8. Pulivendla
9. Lakkireddipalle
10. Rayachoti
11. Rajampet
12. Kodur

Anantapur District

1. Rayadurg
2. Kanekal
3. Uravakonda
4. Gooty
5. Tadpatri
6. Singanamala
7. Anantapur
8. Kalyandurg
9. Kambadur
10. Chennekothapalle
11. Dharmavaram
12. Penukonda
13. Madakasira
14. Hindupur

15. Nallamada
16. Kadiri
17. Sri Satya Sai

Kurnool District

1. Adoni
2. Yemmiganur
3. Kodumur
4. Kurnool
5. Nandikotkur
6. Atmakur
7. Nandyal
8. Allagadda
9. Koilkuntla
10. Banaganapalle
11. Dhone
12. Pattikonda
13. Alur

Mahbubnagar District

1. Kodangal
2. Makthal
3. Mahbubnagar
4. Jadcherla
5. Shadnagar
6. Kalvakurthi
7. Nagarkurnool
8. Wanaparthi
9. Atmakur
10. Gadwal
11. Alampur
12. Kollapur
13. Achampet

Rangareddi District

1. Medchal
2. Marpally
3. Hayathnagar
4. Ibrahimpatnam
5. Maheswaram
6. Rajendranagar
7. Chevella
8. Vicarabad
9. Tandur
10. Pargi
11. Vallabhnagar

Hyderabad District

1. Golconda
2. Secunderabad
3. Mushirabad
4. Charminar

Medak District

1. Narayankhed
2. Andole
3. Medak
4. Ramayampet
5. Dubbak
6. Siddipet
7. Gajwel
8. Narsapur
9. Sangareddy
10. Sadasivpet
11. Zahirabad

Nizamabad District

1. Armur
2. Bheemgal
3. Nizamabad
4. Bodhan
5. Madnur
6. Banswada

7. Yellareddy
8. Kamareddy
9. Domakonda

Adilabad District

1. Adilabad
2. Utnur
3. Wankadi
4. Asifabad
5. Sirpur
6. Chinnur
7. Lakshettipet
8. Khanapur
9. Boath
10. Nirmal
11. Mudhole

Karimnagar District

1. Mahadevpur
2. Manthani
3. Peddapalle
4. Huzurabad
5. Bheemadevarapalle
6. Sultanabad
7. Mallial
8. Jagtial
9. Metpalli
10. Vemulawada
11. Gangadhara
12. Karimnagar
13. Husnabad
14. Sirsilla

Warangal District

1. Chityal
2. Parkal
3. Mulug
4. Eturnagaram
5. Gudur
6. Narasampet
7. Warangal (Urban)
8. Warangal (Rural)
9. Ghanpur
10. Cheriyal
11. Jangaon
12. Kodakondla
13. Wardhannapet
14. Maripeda
15. Mahbubabad

Khammam District

1. Nugur
2. Bhadrachalam
3. Bhoorgampadu
4. Mangoor
5. Sudimalla
6. Yellandu
7. Kothagudem
8. Aswaraopet
9. Sathupalli
10. Madhira
11. Khammam
12. Thirumalayapalem

Nalgonda District

1. Yadagirigutta
2. Bhongir
3. Ramannapet
4. Mothkur
5. Thungathurthi
6. Suryapet
7. Nakrekal
8. Chandur
9. Nalgonda
10. Nampalli
11. Devarakonda
12. Nidamanur
13. Miryalgunda
14. Huzurnagar
15. Kodad