

CENSUS OF INDIA
1981

SERIES-2

ANDHRA PRADESH

PART VII

Houses and Disabled Population

TABLES & REPORT

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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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PREFACE

The houselisting operations formed the base for the conduct of the 1981 Census taking. This provided a frame for the allocation of work equitably among the enumerators and supervisors and ensured that all areas were covered. A Houselist and Enterprise list were canvassed at this stage. The houselist form contained information about the house number, the use to which the census house was put to, the name of the head of the household if the house was used for residential purpose, the number of members normally living in the household and the number of physically handicapped persons in the household. At the 1961 and the 1971 Censuses, several other details like wall and roof material of the house, amenities available in the house etc., were collected in the houselist. In the 1981 Census, however, these data have been collected at the main census enumeration in "Household Schedule" form. The information about the enterprises was collected separately along with the houselist at the instance of the Central Statistical Organisation during 1980 itself.

The data collected through the Houselist have been tabulated into two Statistical tables namely H. 1 and H. 2. The table H. 1 has been generated on computer on a 20% sample basis for total/rural/urban areas of districts and cities with population of one lakh and above in the State. This table gives out the data relating to the number of census houses and the uses to which they are put. The Table H. 2 which has been manually compiled on a full count basis, reveals the number of disabled persons by type of disability. It gives data upto the level of taluk and the town in each district. These two tables with a brief analysis and a few inset statements are presented in this volume. The copies of important correspondence made prior to the houselisting operations have been given in the annexures.

I thank Sri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., Registrar General, India, Sri V. P. Pandey, Joint Registrar General (Admn.), Sri K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Group Captain B. B. Adalaka, Director, Electronic Data Processing in Registrar General's Office for their guidance and timely and effective help.

In the preparation of this volume, I had the assistance of a team of devoted staff and officers in my office. Sri A. C. Reddy, Assistant Director closely supervised the tabulation of data for H. 2 table. Smt. P. Nirmala, Tabulation Officer and Smt. J. Madhubala, Computor attended to the preparation of Inset tables. The preliminary drafting of analysis presented in this volume has been done by Sri C. S. Bose, Assistant Director of Census Operations under the guidance of Sri Y. G. Krishna Murthy, Deputy Director of Census Operations. I place on record my sincere appreciation of their contribution in the preparation of this volume. Dr. (Kum) Aqeela Begum, Cartographer, S/Sri M. N. Ram Mohan, Sr. Artist, M. Hassan, B. Raghuram, Sr. Draughtsmen and Smt. R. R. S. N. Subbalaxmi, Draughtsman of the Mapping Unit guided by Sri Shyam Deo, Research Officer deserve appreciation for preparing the drawings and maps seen in this volume. Smt. P. V. D. Lakshmi and Smt. Ch. Lalitha Kumari, Junior Stenos under the supervision of Sri N. V. Manohar Rao, Senior Stenographer have prepared the typed draft for the press. I also thank Sarvasri M. H. Naik, Investigator, P. S. Chalam, Tabulation Officer, K. Y. Sadanandam and C. Kalyanasundaram, Statistical Assistants, who have corrected the proof and attended to other matters relating to the printing of this volume under the guidance of Sri Ch. Purnachandra Rao, Deputy Director of Census Operations and Sri C. S. Bose, Assistant Director of Census Operations.

Last but not least, I thank the Manager, Government of India Press, Coimbatore and his staff concerned for completing the printing of this volume neatly and expeditiously.

S. S. JAYA RAO,

HYDERABAD

Director of Census Operations.

ERRATA

Page No.	Particulars	For	Read
1	2	3	4
viii	Guntur District —Taluk No. 10	Tarlupadu	Amruthaluru
5	Para No. 1 13—9th line	668	658
24	Column 5 —Khammam District	15,029	16,029
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38	„ Statement	5 concluded	6 concluded
45	Para No. 2.52. line No. 8	0.3	3.0
46	„ 13 Andhra Pradesh	Blank	9
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	„ 14 Srikakulam District	1	105
	„ 14 Prakasam District	152	142
47	„ 14 Vizianagaram City	Blank	57
	„ 9 Visakhapatnam UA	Not clear	6
	„ 10 „	„	15
	„ 11 „	„	5
	„ 12 „	„	1
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69	„ 4 Andhra Pradesh—Rural	507,16,069	407,16,069
76	„ 7 Akiveedu Rural	11	112
	„ 7 Akiveedu Urban	77	7
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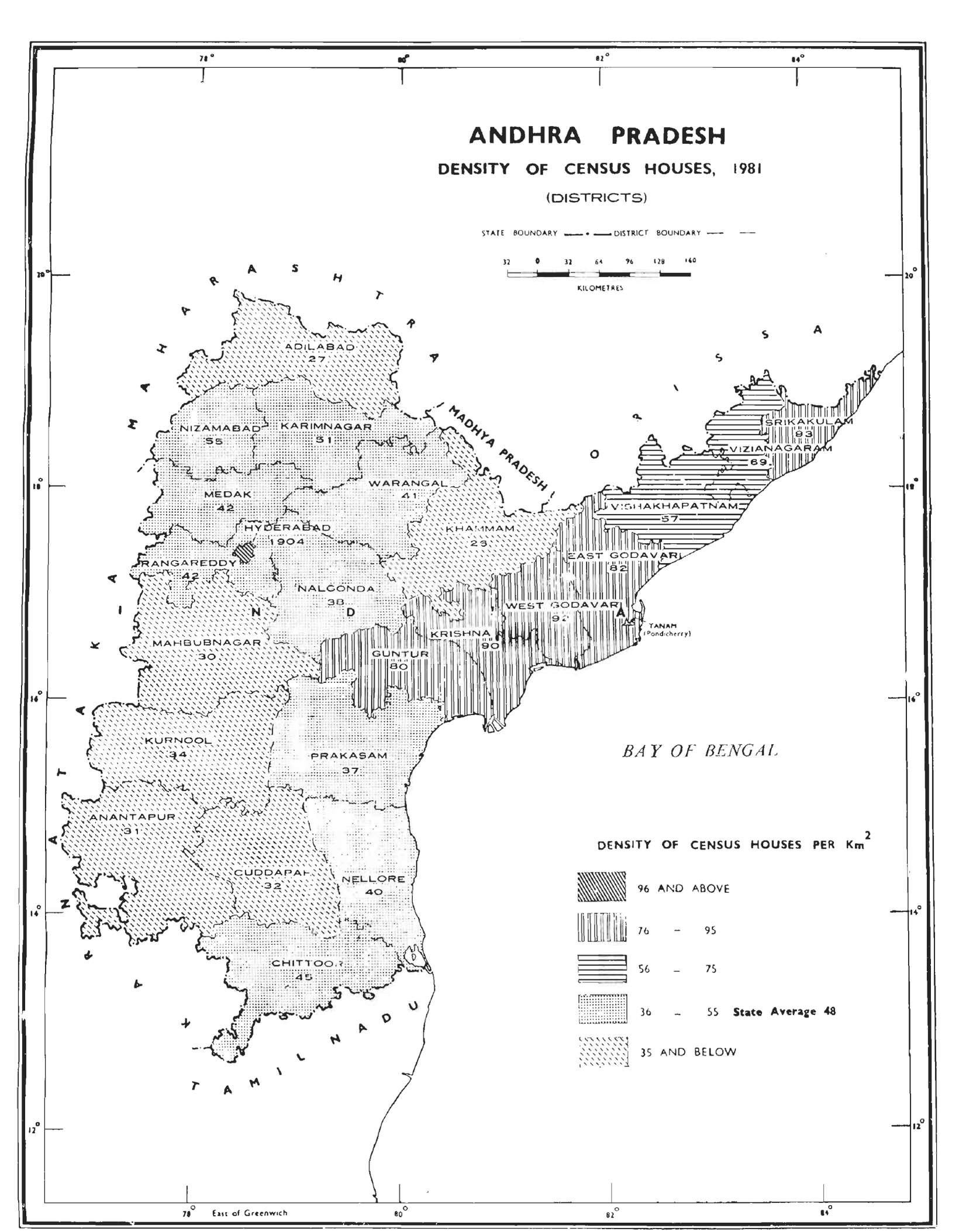
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ANDHRA PRADESH

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1981

(DISTRICTS)



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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LIST OF TALUKS

1. SRIKAKULAM
   1. SRIKAKULAM
   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

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

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

4. EAST GODAVARI
   1. Ramapachodavaram
   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

5. WEST GODAVARI
   1. Polavaram
   2. Chintalapudi
   3. Eluru
   4. Bhimadole
   5. Tadepalligudem
   6. Gopalapuram
   7. Kovvur
   8. Tanku
   9. Ganapavaram
   10. Akiveedu

11. Bheemavaram
12. Penumantra
13. Poduru
14. Narsapur

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

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

8. PRAKASAM
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. Kondepi
17. Kandukur

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

10. CHITTOOR
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

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

12. ANANTAPUR
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 Satyasai

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

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

15. RANGAREDDY
1. Medchal
2. Marpally
3. Hayathnagar
4. Ibrahimpatnam
5. Maheshwaram
6. Rajendranagar
7. Chevella
8. Vicarabad
9. Tandur
10. Pargi
11. Vallabhanagar

16. HYDERABAD
    1. Golkonda
    2. Secunderabad
    3. Mushirabad
    4. Charminar

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

18. NIZAMABAD
    1. Armur
    2. Bheemgal
    3. Nizamabad
    4. Bodhan
    5. Madnur
    6. Banswada
    7. Yellareddy
    8. Kamareddy
    9. Domkonda

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

20. KARIMNAGAR
    1. Mahadevpur
    2. Manthani
    3. Peddapalli
    4. Huzurabad
    5. Bheemadevarapalle
    6. Sultanabad
    7. Mallial
    8. Jagtial
    9. Metpalli
    10. Vemulawada
    11. Gangadhara
    12. Karimnagar
    13. Husnabad
    14. Sirsilla

21. WARANGAL
    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

22. KHAMMAM
    1. Nugur
    2. Bhadrachalam
    3. Bhoorgampadu
    4. Mangoor
    5. Sudimalla
    6. Yellandu
    7. Kothagudem
    8. Aswaraopet
    9. Sathupalli
    10. Madhira
    11. Khammam
    12. Thirumalayapalem

23. NALGONDA
    1. Yadagirigutta
    2. Bhongir
    3. Ramannapet
    4. Mothkur
    5. Thungathurthi
    6. Suryapet
    7. Nakrekal
    8. Chandoor
    9. Nalgonda
    10. Nampalli
    11. Devarakonda
    12. Nidamanur
    13. Miryalguda
    14. Huzurnagar
    15. Kodad

SECTION A

REPORT

CHAPTER I

EXORDIUM

The Census enumeration of people is being traditionally conducted in India in the first quarter of first year of every decade since 1881. The recently concluded 1981 Census is the twelfth in this series commencing from 1871. The preliminary arrangements usually take about two years. These preparations broadly consist of collection of up-to-date jurisdictional maps for all the taluks, districts together with list of main revenue villages along with their hamlets, if any, finalisation of Census schedules, notification of census officers for conducting the operations, preparation of layout sketches and notional maps, houselisting in which all structures are listed out to easily locate the houses which are inhabited (with the sole aim of covering all the people at the main census enumeration without any omission or overlapping), demarcation of enumeration blocks for defining the jurisdiction of enumeration and for ensuring equitable distribution of work load among enumerators for main census, selection of field agency, intensive training to them in the methodology of filling various census schedules, defining clearly the concepts involved in them, actual conduct of enumeration, receipt of filled in schedules in the Regional Tabulation Offices, etc. Thereafter, the basic tabulation of data collected through census will be started in the Regional Tabulation Offices. Detailed report against each of the aforesaid items pertaining to Andhra Pradesh has been published in a separate volume entitled Administration Report on Enumeration. The present volume covers the operations upto houselisting only. The two statistical tables built up with the data collected at the basic operation of houselisting and a brief analysis are presented in this volume.

Jurisdictional maps and lists of villages

1.2 The collection of up-to-date State, district and taluk maps showing the boundaries of all administrative units down to the level of a village, is the most important preparatory step in launching the census. These maps are essential in determining the location code numbers of each administrative unit and in facilitating the allotment of jurisdictions to census officers in a systematic manner ensuring complete coverage of area. For 1981 Census, the available 1971 Census maps have been got updated taking into account all the changes in the boundaries of taluks and districts occurred after the 1971 Census.

1.3 The Director of Census Operations in his letter No. 196/Census/80 addressed to all the District Collectors, Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners in the State requested them to indicate to the Census Directorate periodically, once in six months, the changes, if any, in their jurisdictions. Taking into account all the changes since the 1971 Census as furnished by these officials, the maps were got corrected in red pencil and sent to the district/taluk officials with a request to verify the map thoroughly and attest the changes indicated thereon, as correct. The maps of taluks which did not undergo any jurisdictional changes were also sent to the Tahsildars concerned to get similar confirmation. The officials were also asked to furnish an up-to-date list of all revenue villages together with their hamlets with names of villages and hamlets in English as also in Telugu. The list of villages and their hamlets so furnished by the Tahsildars concerned was scrutinised with reference to the 1971 list and variations in the name of the village or hamlet, in spelling or any addition to or omission noticed, were referred back to the area Tahsildar and the variations in the lists were reconciled.

Classification of rural and urban areas

1.4 Simultaneously, action was also taken to finalise the list of urban areas in the State for 1981 Census. It is customary to publish the Census data for rural and urban areas separately. The Registrar General, India laid the guidelines for deciding a place as urban area. His circular letter is reproduced as Annexure 1. The criteria are almost same as those adopted for 1971 Census and are reproduced below.

(a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committees irrespective of their population size or other characteristics

(b) All places which satisfied the following three criteria

  (i) a minimum population of 5,000

  (ii) at least 75% of the male working population being engaged in non-agricultural pursuits

  (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 persons per sq. mile).

1.5 In view of the complexity of the Indian situation and regional variations in the level of infrastructural facilities, the Directors were given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include them in the list of urban areas in consultation with the State Government. The Registrar General, India also emphasised that "it is not only necessary to apply the criteria laid down strictly but also to interpret it in a uniform manner for the purpose of comparability both in letter and spirit." Any place satisfying all the three conditions mentioned in the second criterion listed above, was invariably considered as urban area. In regard to certain places which did not strictly satisfy any of the criteria laid down for classification as urban, the Directors were given discretion. These places may include newly founded industrial areas, large housing settlements, places of tourist interest, railway colonies which are naturally provided with civic amenities. The Registrar General, India requested the Directors to refer each

such case to him with full particulars and justification in support of their proposals for taking a final decision and thereby the discretion was in effect nullified. The Directors were also informed to carry out an exercise to see if the areas which were treated as urban areas for the 1971 Census did not deserve to be continued as urban areas for the 1981 Census, may be due to reduction in population size or composition of working force or any other factor. Such cases were also required to be referred to the office of the Registrar General, India.

1.6 In the light of the instructions from the Registrar General, India, a thorough exercise was done in this Directorate. A list of all villages having a population of over 4000 persons as per 1971 Census and which may be expected to cross 5000 population mark by 1981 and of those villages having more than 5000 population in 1971 but not treated as urban areas for some reason or other was got prepared districtwise. These lists were sent to the district Collectors with a request to examine each such case thoroughly and recommend them as urban areas for 1981 Census with a detailed note justifying their recommendation. Similarly, for deletion of any place (which was treated as urban in earlier Census) from the list of urban areas for the present Census, they were also requested to specify the reasons.

1.7 Supplementing the proposals so received from the District Collectors, some of the senior officials of the Directorate have visited some of the areas, held discussions with the concerned taluk/district officials and brought some proposals for treating certain places as urban or for deleting certain areas treated earlier as urban. With all this information and after examining each and every case thoroughly, a list of urban areas for 1981 Census was finalised and sent to Registrar General's office for approval. The Register General's office has scrutinised the proposals very meticulously and made certain suggestions. Ultimately, 252 places in Andhra Pradesh were recognised as urban areas for 1981 Census as against 224 places in 1971. While considering the areas for treating as urban areas, a Panchayat was taken into account. In a Panchayat there may be one or more revenue villages. If the entire Panchayat fulfilled the empirical test prescribed for treating as an urban area, then only it was considered. In some Panchayats parts of revenue villages were also included. In order to have their details, all the Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners in the State were addressed to communicate certain information about the revenue villages either fully or partly included in their urban areas in a prescribed proforma. The total area of the town as a whole and also of the revenue villages (in case of partly included villages the actual extent of areas so included in urban area) included in either Panchayat or municipal town was ascertained.

Urban outgrowths and urban agglomerations

1.8 Around several cities or statutory towns, many fairly large well recognised settlements like railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc might have naturally developed. These may lie outside the statutory limits of the Corporation or Municipality or cantonment but may fall within the revenue boundary of the place by which the town is known. It will not be realistic to treat such outlying area as rural area only. At the same time they may not fulfil the criteria prescribed for treating them as independent urban areas but they may be having functional linkage with the main town for all purposes. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the main town as an integrated urban area.

1.9 In Andhra Pradesh 13 places have been recognised as urban out-growths for the 1981 Census as detailed below.

District	Name of the out growth	Name of the main town to which it is out-growth
Visakhapatnam	1. Gajuvaka	Visakhapatnam Municipality
East Godavari	2. Katheru	Rajahmundry Municipality
	3. Hukumpet	—do— —d
Krishna	4. Bhavanipuram	Vijayawada Mnicipality
	5. Kanuru	Patamata Panchaya t
	6. Ramavarappadu	Gunadala Panchayat
Rangareddy	7. Uppal Khalsa	Hyderabad City
	8. Ramanthapur	—do—
	9. Saroornagar	—do—
	10. Dommaiguda	Alwal Panchayat
	11. Jinkalwada	Balanagar Panchayat
	12. Bhagameeri	Kukatpalli Panchayat
	13. Kowkur	Macha Bolaram Panchayat

1.10 The Census data for these urban out-growths will, however, be published separately.

1.11 As at the 1971 Census, some of the urban areas have been declared for 1981 census as urban agglomerations in the following cases.

(a) a city with continuous out-growth (the part of out-growth being out of the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages

(b) one town with similar out-growth or two or more adojining towns with their out-growths as in item (a) above, and

(c) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their out-growths all of which forming a continuous spread

1.12 The aforesaid situations have been noticed in case of only four cities namely Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. Four urban agglomerations have been constituted accordingly. Apart from the urban out-growths, there are some non-municipal areas declared as towns for 1981 Census which have been included in these urban agglomerations. Rajahmundry (NMA), Kaghaznagar (NMA), Chirala (NMA) and Tirupati (NMA) belong to this category. The constituent units of the four agglomerations stated above are listed out in Annexure 2. At the 1971 Census also these four were treated as urban agglomerations in Andhra Pradesh. At the 1981 Census there may be some additions in the constituent units. The Census data will be presented for each of the constituent units of urban agglomeration as also for the urban agglomeration as a whole.

Appointment of Census Officers

1.13. Section 4 of the Indian Census Act empowers the State Government to appoint persons as Census Officers to take or aid in or for supervision of the taking of the Census within any specified local area and such persons when so appointed shall be bound to serve accordingly. The Andhra Pradesh State Government were requested to appoint various officers for the conduct of Census. In G.O. Ms. No. 668 G.A. (Elec.) Departments dated 17-9-79 the State Government have notified several officers for Census purposes. The Director of Census as the head of the hierarchy at the State level is responsible for the successful conduct of the Census operations. He would have to enlist the co-operation of and energise the State hierarchies not under his administrative control, to get this mammoth task completed. At the district level, the Disrict Collectors, Joint Collectors and the Personal Assistants to Collectors in Andhra Pradesh were made responsible for the successful conduct of the operations. The Sub-Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers supervised the work of the Tahsildars and Block Development Officers in their jurisdictions. The Tahsildars were notified as the Charge Officers while the Block Development Officers were made to function as the Additional Charge Officers. In the municipal areas, the Municipal Commissioner and Special Officers were declared as the Charge Officers. In case of the Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam the Deputy Commissioners have been notified as the City Census Officers whose work was guided by the Special Officers of these corporations. The District Collectors who were the Principal Census Officers of the districts were further assisted by the officers of other departments like the Assistant Directors of Planning and Statistics, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and District Panchayat Officers. The Pyramid of officials involved in the Census undertaking was so devised that no important officer of the taluk or district concerned was left out without some involvement in this massive census operations in Andhra Pradesh. Apart from the above, some areas whose administration is being looked after by the officials of these institutions only, like the Project Colonies, the Collieries areas, cantonment areas, strictly military areas, special industrial establishments were constituted into special charges for Census purposes and the officials nominated by the concerned establishments were notified as the charge officers. In case of areas which fall within the occupation and control of defence services, the Central Reserve Police, Border Security force and similar organisations, the Director of Census Operations in consultation with the concerned authorities has determined the census officers, the charge superintendents, etc. Internal orders appointing persons at lower levels were not gazetted.

1.14 As was done at the 1971 Census, the Director of Census Operations, Deputy Directors of Census and Assistant Directors of Census were also notified as Census Officers for the 1981 Census under Sections 4(2) and 4(4) of the Indian Census Act.

1.15 A copy of the notification issued by the Andhra Pradesh State Government in this regard for 1981 Census is given in Annexure 3.

House numbering

1.16 The efficiency of Census primarily depends upon how best the system of house numbering is implemented in the given area. Through a good system, any particular house in any locality either in a village or in a very busy metropolis can easily be located by a stranger. As already stated, the chief aim of Census is to count each and every person without any omission or overlapping at a particular point of time ensuring full coverage of all dwelling units. For carving out enumerator's blocks and for allocating census work equitably, for identifying households easily, for running the state, central and local bodies administration, for providing or extending public amenities and services and for personal convenience of the citizens, the numbering of houses systematically is essential. Further, it facilitates municipal assessment of taxes, etc. provision of essential services like post and telegraph, health and family welfare, electricity and water supply, rationing, etc. and preparation of electoral lists and the conduct of socio-economic surveys of different nature. A good house numbering system is a basic, civic and administrative necessity; particularly for the herculian task of conducting a population Census, it is a *sine qua non.*

1.17 Unfortunately, the civic bodies in Andhra Pradesh have not been evincing proper interest to maintain or update periodically the house numbering system properly in their jurisdictions. With a view to improve the situation and effecting uniformity in the house numbering system throughout the country, the Census Commissioner, India launched a permanent house numbering scheme way back in 1968. It was aimed at providing numbers to all houses on a permanent basis in a scientific way. On his advice, the Andhra Pradesh State Government issued instructions to all local authorities to implement and maintain the scheme permanently. It had also constituted advisory committee at State level with the Chief Electoral Officer of the State as its Chairman and Collector as the Chairman at the district level. The Central Government had also sanctioned some cash subsidy for providing permanent number plates to the houses. Despite all these, the scheme could not be fully implemented in Andhra Pradesh.

1.18 As a precautionary measure, all the Principal Census Officers in the State were requested in Circular No. 4 dated 16th November, 1979 to take immediate steps to review closely the progress in implementation of the scheme. If, per chance, this scheme has not made headway in their jurisdictions, they were requested to take immediate steps to get all houses numbered wherever it was not done so far, or to get the numbers allotted to houses that have come up in between already numbered houses. In the circular referred above issued for 1981 Census, all the District Collectors and Special Officers and Municipal Commissioners of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam (with copies to all Charge Officers) were informed of the important concepts and definitions involved in house numbering. The definition of building, census house and a household, the main principles of house numbering, units of house numbering, broad guidelines for permanent house numbering in rural and urban areas, preparation of house numbering plans, updating of existing house numbering, agency to attend to house numbering in rural and urban areas as also in special areas like railway colonies, project areas, etc. the method of affixing the house number, the material to be used for numbering and the cost to be borne were explained in detail. They were also asked to bring it to the notice of the public that any sort of effacement or interference unauthorisedly with the house numbers is an offence under the Indian Census Act. The circular issued on house numbering is reproduced in Annexure 4.

Revision of Location Code Statements and Jurisdictional Maps

1.19 As stated earlier, the list of revenue villages together with their hamlets in each taluk was obtained from the Tahsildars in the State. The 1971 Census maps of each taluk were updated with the subsequent territorial changes if any and were sent to Tahsildars for verification and attestation. All such maps were received back in the Census Directorate. But the whole work had to be redone due to the Andhra Pradesh State Government's announcement of its intention to create about 100 new taluks in the State for administrative convenience and to make the taluks in the State coterminus with the Panchayat Samithis. Several of the 1971 taluks were proposed to be bifurcated and some trifurcated as per Andhra Pradesh State Government preliminary notification issued in February, 1979. Based on the notification the list of villages in each taluk has been got reprepared. Considering the representations of the local people on the carving out of new taluks, the State Government made several changes to the lists announced in the preliminary notification and the Government's final notification in this regard was issued in May, 1979. As per the final notification necessary changes were made in the village lists.

1.20 To add to the complexity of the above situation, two new districts namely Vizianagaram and Rangareddy were created in 1979 making the total number of districts in the State as 23. Vizianagaram district with the parts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts was newly carved out in May, 1979 while the Hyderabad district was bifurcated in August, 1979 into two districts Rangareddy and Hyderabad. This involved redoing a lot of work in the compilation of village lists and redrawing of jurisdictional maps, etc. One of the major difficulties in finalising the lists of villages for the newly carved out taluks has been the identification of villages. In the notifications the Andhra Pradesh State Government have stated that so and so firka of erstwhile so and so taluk has been transferred to so and so new taluk. In case some of the villages in a firka were transferred, the names of such villages were listed out. As the Census Directorate did not have the lists of villages in each firka there was difficulty in identifying the transferred villages. With the help of the booklet for each district showing villagewise population figures in each firka of each taluk as per 1971 Census published by the General Administration (Elec. B) Department of Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, the lists of villages in the newly carved out taluks were identified and the maps were got prepared. But when they were sent to the Tahsildars concerned for their scrutiny and attestation, several of them have informed that certain villages did not belong to their taluks mostly due to the fact that several changes might have occurred in the jurisdictions of firkas after 1971. All such variations were reconciled after lengthy correspondence and personal visits by some staff members in certain cases.

Location Code

1.21 Every enumerator at the 1981 Census enumeration was required to canvass four main schedules namely the Houselist, Enterprise List (Economic Census) both of which had to be canvassed during the Houselisting Operations conducted in May, 1980 in Andhra Pradesh, the Individual Slip and the Household Schedule during the main census enumeration in February-March, 1981. While filling up the details of every house, household, enterprise and each individual the enumerator had to give the name of the village, town, taluk, district and State to which the details belong. It is undoubtedly a cumbersome process to write these details on every sheet. It involves scriptory work out of proportions to its utility. To avoid this situation, an easy method for noting such identification particulars has been evolved namely the Location Code. In this process the detailed scriptory work can be reduced considerably and these particulars are indicated by code numbers allotted in a systematic manner. The combination of these code numbers for the State, district, taluk/town, village is called the location code. It is a simple device by which every area located in any administrative unit can be identified from the specific code numbers allotted for different levels of administrative units.

1.22 The location code for the State comprises five elements, each separated and shown by an oblique mark after each element. Besides the code numbers for State, district, taluk/town and village, the Enumeration Block which defines the actual jurisdiction of the enumerator for census work has also been considered for giving code number. This constitutes one of the five elements of location code.

1.23 All the 23 States and 9 Union Territories in the country have been arranged in alphabetical order and assigned code numbers serially by the Registrar General's office. In this process, Andhra Pradesh got a code number '02'. This number is the first component of location code. The second element is the district code. In the first week of January, 80 the L. C. Nos. allotted to the districts and taluks in Andhra Pradesh were communicated to all the concerned officials. The 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh have been assigned code numbers starting from 01. As in 1961 and 1971 geographical contiguity has been considered for allotting location code numbers to the districts in the State and Srikakulam district at the north-eastern tip of the State has been taken as first district and allotted 01 code number. From then the districts have been taken in contiguous and clockwise order and Nalgonda district got the last code number of 23.

1.24 The number of 195 taluks in Andhra Pradesh in 1971 has grown to 316 taluks by 1981 due to bifurcation of 1971 taluks for administrative convenience. The taluks in each district have been assigned code numbers starting from 01 serially in serpentine order from north-west corner of the district. In case of a taluk appearing like a tail projecting in the north-east corner of any district the serialization of taluks started from that tail only. The serial numbering of taluks was limited to the district concerned only. After completing a district, the serialization in another district was started with 01 only and thus the numbering was not carried on for the entire State continuously.

1.25 A revenue village together with all its hamlets was considered as the lowest administrative unit for rural areas in the State. All the villages in each taluk have been serialised in a serpentine order and allotted with code numbers starting from 01 at the north-west corner of the taluk in most cases. Just like taluks in the district, if any village has been located in North-east corner projecting like a tail, it was taken first and the serialization started from there following serpentine order keeping to geographical contiguity. In certain taluks there are reserve forest beats. Their administration will be looked after by the forest department and the revenue officials will have no control over them. In some of the reserve forest beats there may be clusters of human habitations. With a view to cover such population also without any omission at the Census enumeration, the Tahsildars of concerned taluks were requested to furnish to the Census Directorate a list of such reserve forest beats and indicate areas of habitation. In all such areas each one of the reserve forest beats has been treated as a separate unit on par with a revenue village. But these reserve forest beats were not taken into account for assigning location code numbers. After the assignment of L.C. Nos. to all the villages these reserve forest beats were numbered as R.F. 1; R.F. 2 and so on.

1.26 Further, there will be some revenue villages either fully or partly included in urban areas and they may not have any separate identity. Even then, to account for all the villages as per revenue records, such villages were also given L. C. Nos. but specifically indicated as either fully or partly included in so and so urban area. Similarly, there are several villages as per revenue records without any trace of human habitation. Such villages have been also considered for allotment of L.C. Nos. with an indication of a remark as 'Uninhabited'. The village L.C No. constitutes the fourth element in the location code for rural areas.

1.27 In case of urban areas a different procedure was adopted for assigning L.C. Nos. All the urban areas declared for the 1981 Census in each district have been arranged in an alphabetical order and assigned serial nos. in Roman figures starting from 1. The numbering in Roman numerals is intended to have clear distinction from those of Arabic numerals allotted to rural areas **i.e.,** villages. This serialization has been repeated for each district separately. The system of allotting L.C. Nos. in serpentine order for the villages in each taluk is thus deviated to alphabetical order for towns extending the zone of consideration from taluk to the entire district. At the 1971 Census a different procedure was adopted for assigning L.C. Nos. to urban areas. Then the towns within each district were numbered by a separate series starting with the town in which the district headquarters is located and following in the ascending order of the taluk location code and exhausting all the towns in each taluk one by one. If there were more than one town in a taluk, the taluk headquarters if it was declared as a town was first assigned location code number and thereafter the other towns in that taluk were assigned location code numbers in a clock-wise order. At the 1981 Census a very simple procedure of alphabetical order for all the towns in a district has been followed. The town is normally the smallest administrative unit for urban areas. But in case large cities further sub-divisions become necessary. In Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, L.C. Nos. were allotted to its divisions also. In this Corporation there are two divisions—Hyderabad Division and Secunderabad Division. In Hyderabad Division there are 23 municipal wards and in Secunderabad Division 12 wards in addition to a Railway Colony. In order to avoid misunderstanding in respect of wards these two municipal divisions have also been identified by alphabetical appendage to the L.C. No. given to Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. (Hyderabad Division IIA; and Secunderabad Division IIB). The code numbers assigned to the urban areas in Andhra Pradesh for 1981 Census have been communicated to all the officials in Circular No. 2 dated 27th October, 1979. The L.C. No. for the town forms the third element in urban location code. The fourth element in this location code belongs to ward/locality/block No. of a town. The civic authorities concerned have divided the town into several wards/localities/blocks for their administrative purposes and allotted numbers to them. The same numbers have been adopted for the fourth element of urban location code. These numbers will be in Arabic numerals.

1.28 The fifth and last element in the location code is the Enumeration Block No. It will be common to rural or urban location code. The village or

town will be divided into several enumeration blocks to ensure full coverage of the area. Depending upon the population likely to be covered in each E.B. and the total work load prescribed for each Enumerator. (more than one E.B. was entrusted to one Enumerator.) For houselisting operations, the Enumerator generally covered 150 to 200 households comprising a population of 750 to 1000 persons. At the main census enumeration, each Enumerator has been asked to cover 150 households or 750 persons in rural areas and 120 households or 600 persons in urban areas. All the enumeration blocks so carved for all rural areas in a taluk and those pertaining to non-municipal urban areas together will be serialized and assigned numbers. For this purpose all villages were arranged in ascending order of their location code numbers and their E.Bs. were allotted numbers serially. All the hamlets irrespective of their low population size were constituted into separate E.Bs. If the population in any hamlet exceeded the norm prescribed for E.B., more than one E.B. as per the scale were carved out. In case of municipal towns, each one has been treated as a separate charge, and the E.Bs. in that municipality only were considered for serialization. This numbering was not carried forward to another municipality. This element of Location Code i.e., the Enumeration Block No. has been arranged to be indicated in parenthesis at the end of the location code i.e. after the fourth element.

1.29 Thus the location code for rural areas comprises the code numbers of State, district, taluk, village and E.B. No. while for urban areas it is made up of the code numbers of the State, district, town, ward and the E.B. No.

Pretests, finalisation of Census Schedules and their printing

1.30 It is almost customary to finalise the schedules to be canvassed in each census well in advance after intensive consultations by the Registrar General, India with the State/Central Government Ministries/officials, Directors of Census Operations, Planners, Research Scholars, Industrialists, University and Electoral Officials, etc. These discussions are very essential in order to provide data required by them in keeping with the needs of the country in the social, political and economic fronts. Accordingly for launching the 1981 Census, the first conference of Census data users was convened at New Delhi by the Registrar General, India during 13-2-1978 to 15-2-78. The modification required in the 1971 Census Questionnaires and all suggestions were thoroughly discussed in the conference. Taking all the decisions into account, an individual slip was designed and it was put to field test through pilot study. In Andhra Pradesh State the pilot study was conducted in 20 rural blocks and 10 urban blocks from 12-6-78 to 21-6-78. This pilot study was mainly intended to testing of economic questions and to study the reaction and response of the public. Before canvassing the Individual Slip, a simplified houselist was got canvassed. This was officially called "The Elementary Household List." Based on the reports received from the Directors of Census Operations about the response of the public to the Census Questionnaire and the field difficulties if any, some modifications were done in the schedules and with these amendments in the schedules, a pretest was again conducted in all the States in India except Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. In the pilot study, the enquiry was confined to demographic social, cultural and economic characteristics. In the first pretest, migration and fertility details have been canvassed on a sample basis. It was almost a full-drill rehearsal and was conducted in Andhra Pradesh from 16th September 1978 to 2nd October 1978. The pretesting was done in 10 rural blocks and 10 urban blocks in the State. A houselist, household establishments schedule, individual slip were got canvassed after the preparation of a notional map for each block. While canvassing the individual slips a sample was introduced and a sample individual slip containing extra questions on migration and fertility was canvassed and in the rest of the blocks universal individual slip (without special questions on migration and fertility) was got canvassed. A degree holder and technical personnel survey schedule was also got filled up for the graduate and above level people and also technical diploma holders of graduate or above level. The population record, houselist abstract, enumerator's daily posting statement, enumerator's abstract, etc., were also got prepared as a rehearsal for final Census. In all, 20 officials of Census Directorate of Andhra Pradesh—1 Statistical Assistant, 11 Computors and 8 Assistant Compilers were deployed for conducting the enumeration work. 5 Tabulation Officers/Investigators worked as Supervisors. After completing the conduct of the first pretest the Registrar General, India had called for detailed reports from the Directorates of Census about their impressions with particular reference to the organisational side, the physical problems of handling the forms, problems relating to the actual enumeration with reference to certain questions in the individual slip. The comments on the impressions gathered by the enumerators from the public were also called for. The data collected in the first pretest were also tabulated as per the instructions of the Registrar General, India. The mechanical processing of a part of the data was also tried. A set of fertility tables and economic tables were programmed to be generated on the computor also.

1.31 Based on the experience gained in the first pretest, a conference of data users was called for again by the Registrar General, India during 21-12-78 to 23-12-78. After thorough discussions about all practical difficulties, response of the public to various questions canvassed during the first pretest etc., suitable modifications in the schedules were made and they were again put to field test finally before the conduct of actual census in February-March 1981. This second pretest was slated during 14th June 1979 to 6th July 1979 in Andhra Pradesh. A special feature of this pretest was that the schedules and instructions to enumerators for filling them up were got translated into the regional language of the State i.e., Telugu. This pretest was conducted in only one rural enumeration block and in one urban enumeration block in each of the five districts in Andhra Pradesh selected for this purpose. In these blocks, the enumerators were instructed to prepare notional map of the block first indicating the buildings, houses, main streets

and permanent landmarks like temples, mosques, etc., and to fill up the houselist thereafter. After completing the houselist operation, the enumerator prepared the Houselist Abstract and the Abridged Houselist which is very essential for conducting the population count and then filled up the household schedule Part I and columns 1 to 7 of the population record (Part II) and the individual slip. He was instructed to repeat this process for all households in his block. At the end of each day's work he had to complete filling up of columns 8 to 35 of the population record by copying out the relevant information from the individual slip. Thus, the pretest provided an excellent opportunity to have a full-dress rehearsal of the population count.

1.32 After completing all these exercises, the schedules to be canvassed at the main census enumeration together with the instructions to the field agency were finalised. As the schedules and instructions were already translated into the regional language i.e., Telugu at the time of second pretest, the translated version was adopted for main census after making necessary amendments and corrections wherever required. The artpulls of the schedules in Telugu were got prepared by the Census Directorate itself and then the printing was undertaken by the Registrar General's office centrally by photo offset process, who supplied the required number of different schedules to this Directorate. Some quantity of schedules in other languages i.e., Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, English, Hindi were also supplied by the Registrar General's office. The Telugu version of instructions was got printed locally in Hyderabad. A statement showing the number of schedules used for the 1981 main census operations in Andhra Pradesh language-wise is given below for ready information of the reader.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ITEM-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS MATERIAL, 1981 IN ANDHRA PRADESH

S.No.	Name of the Item		Received	Distributed	Balance	Remarks
1	2		3	4	5	6
		Field Material				
1	Individual Slips (*Black*)—50 slips pads	Telugu	1,029,750	974,700	55,050	
2	Do.	English	33,150	30,000	3,150	
3	Do.	Urdu	39,200	19,300	19,900	
4	Do.	Marathi	3,840	3,500	340	
5	Individual Slips (*Black*)—25 slips pads	Telugu	298,100	247,200	50,900	
6	Do.	English	300	150	150	
7	Do.	Urdu	7,800	5,100	2,700	
8	Do.	Marathi	..	..	..	
9	Individual Slips (*Blue*)—50 slips pads	Telugu	234,900 + *4,950	239,600	250	*Locally printed
10	Do.	English	13,050	13,000	50	
11	Do.	Urdu	11,200	3,500	7,700	
12	Do.	Marathi	900	750	150	
13	Individual Slips (*Blue*)—25 slips pads	Telugu	46,500 + *20,000	58,900	7,600	*Locally printed
14	Do.	English	16,800	9,000	7,800	
15	Household Schedules 25 forms	Telugu	4,96,500	493,000	3,500	
16	Do.	English	14,700	14,575	125	
17	Do.	Urdu	19,300	9,500	9,800	
18	Do.	Marathi	840	840	..	

1	2		3	4	5	6
19	Household Schedules 10 Forms . . .	Telugu	168,600] *97,800]	221,300	45,100	*Locally printed
20	Do.	English	30,000	17,875	12,125	
21	Do.	Urdu	6,400	2,000	4,400	
22	Enumerator's Abstract	Telugu	150,000	132,800	17,200	
23	Do.	English	6,000	4,000	2,000	
24	Do.	Urdu	12,000	1,200	10,800	
25	Enumerator's working sheet	Telugu	140,000	135,000	5,000	
26	Do.	English	21,000	14,700	6,300	
27	Do.	Urdu	42,000	5,300	36,700	
28	Degree Holders and Technical Persons forms .	English	315,000	315,000	..	
29	Enumerator's progress reports	English	400,000	396,300	3,700	
30	Supervisor's Progress Reports	English	80,000	79,800	200	
31	Notional Maps	English	380,000	293,200	86,800	
	Training Materials					
32	Individual Slips (*Red*)—50 slips pads . . .	Telugu	253,950	223,480	30,470	
33	Do.	English	4,050	3,000	1,050	
4	Do.	Urdu	9,450	2,400	7,050	
35	Do.	Marathi	900	400	500	
36	Individual Slips (*Red*)—25 slips Pads . . .	Telugu	7,200	2,000	5,200	
37	Household Schedules (*Red*)—25 slips pads . .	Telugu	93,300	87,465	5,835	
38	Do.	English	1,800	1,400	400	
39	Do.	Urdu	4,500	500	4,000	
40	Do.	Marathi	320	100	220	
41	Enumerator's Abstract—*Red* . .	Telugu	130,000	129,985	15	
42	Do.	English	3,000	2,200	800	
43	Do.	Urdu	7,000	200	6,800	
44	Enumerator's working sheet—*Red*	Telugu	129,000	128,805	195	
45	Do.	English	1,000	900	100	
46	Abridged Houselist—*Red* .	Telugu	6,000	5,800	200	
47	Do.	Marathi	2,000	..	2,000	
48	Instruction Booklets . .	Telugu	130,000	124,700	5,300	
49	Do.	English	8,925	5,700	3,225	
50	Do.	Urdu	6,000	3,300	2,700	
51	Do.	Marathi	4,000	450	3,550	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS MATERIAL DURING THE CENSUS ENUMERATION 1981

S. No.	Item	Telugu	English	Urdu	Marathi	Kannada	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Individual Slips (50 P)—Black	974,700	30,000	19,300	3,500	..	..
2	Individual Slips (25 P)—Black	247,200	150	5,100	..	..	..
3	Do. (50 P)—Blue	239,600	13,000	3,500	750	..	..
4	Do. (25 P)—Blue	58,900	9,000	..	..	..	..
5	Household Schedules (25 Forms)	493,000	14,575	9,500	840	..	..
6	Household Schedules (10 Forms)	221,300	17,875	2,000	..	..	..
7	Enumerator's Abstract	132,800	4,000	1,200	..	..	..
8	Enumerator's working sheets	135,000	14,700	5,300	..	..	..
9	DHTP Cards	..	315,000	..	..	..	..
10	Enumerator's Progress reports	..	396,300	..	..	..	..
11	Supervisor's Progress Reports	..	79,800	..	..	..	..
12	Notional Maps	293,200	..	..	..	..	..
13	Instruction Booklets	124,700	5,700	3,300	450	5	145

Statement Showing the Distribution of Instruction Booklets in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the language	No. of booklets distributed
1	2	3
1	**All Languages**	**149,175**
2	Telugu	130,000
3	Hindi	150
4	Marathi	4,000
5	Kannada	100
6	Urdu	6,000
7	English	8,925

1.33 For the perusal and information of the readers, the questions canvassed at the pilot study, first pretest and the second pretest which are instrumental for finalisation of 1981 main census questionnaires are given at Annexure 5. These will exclude various compilation sheets, abstracts prescribed for arriving at total populations related to various characteristics.

Preparation of Charge Registers for Houselisting Operations

1.34 Now that the lists of villages and towns have been got finalised and the Census Officers have been notified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for conducting the massive census operations, each charge officer was clear about his operational jurisdiction for conducting Census. For operational convenience the area under each charge officer was split up into houselisting enumeration blocks. These constituted the basic units for houselisting operations to be entrusted to enumerators. All the Charge Officers through District Collectors concerned were instructed in December, 1979 in the Census Directorate's Circular No. 5 dated 25th December, 1979 to carve out the Enumeration Blocks for houselisting operations without any omission or overlapping. This circular is reproduced at Annexure 6. They were instructed to demarcate the E.Bs. ensuring compactness of area with clearly well established boundaries covering such populatiion which constitute reasonable and equitable work load for each of the enumerators. Since the latest census figures were not be available, the Charge Officers were instructed to carve out the E.Bs. depending upon the estimated population figures based on 1971 Census coupled with the local knowledge to ensure equitable distribution of work load among enumerators.

1.35 The population size of the enumerator's block in rural areas was fixed at 150 to 200 households covering a population of 750 to 1,000 persons, with a provision for variation/flexibility depending upon the local conditions. If the population of a village is estimated to be less than 750 persons, another nearby village may be tagged on to the E.B., when their combined population does not cross 1000 population mark, in such case, the distance to be covered by the enumerator should be manageable. The records should be maintained for each village separately. If the

population of a village is more than 1000 persons, more than one E.B. could be carved out as per the prescribed scale. Each one of the settlement areas in reserve forest beats has to be considered as a separate E.B. The Charge Officers were instructed to collect the list of such reserve forest beats if any, under their charge from the District Forest Officer and to carve them out into E.Bs. following the aforesaid principles, The Tahsildar was made responsible for Census Operations in all villages (rural areas) and non-municipal towns administered by Panchayats in his taluk.

1.36 In urban areas, the E.B. covered about 200 households comprising a population of 1000 persons. The Charge Officers were instructed to see that no E.B. cuts across the Panchayat or Municipal divisions i.e., ward, locality or block and the boundaries of E.B. are clearly demarcable. While adhering to the population scale for E.B., marginal adjustments as per the convenience and actual situation on the ground could be made by the Charge Officers keeping an eye on the work load of the enumerators. When it was absolutely essential the E.B. could be formed with parts of two wards or blocks, but the identity of the records had to be maintained separately. This was intended to have ward or blockwise census data without any complications. In case of Municipal towns, the Municipal Commissioner or Special Officer was notified as the Charge Officer and he was made responsible for conducting census operations in his jurisdiction.

1.37 One Supervisor was appointed for supervising the work of five enumerators. While demarcating supervisor's circle, the Charge Officers were instructed to group the continguous enumeration blocks only for operational convenience. These instructions were same both in case of rural as well as urban areas.

1.38 The Charge Officers were further requested to prepare a Charge Register accounting for all the enumeration blocks in each Supervisor's circle. It is prescribed to facilitate effective control by the Charge Officer over the Houselisting Operations besides ensuring full coverage without any duplication or omission of areas. It will help the supervisory officials to contact the required enumerator in the field or if necessary at his/her residence and peruse the filled in records. For this purpose a proforma was prescribed and the Charge Register for each charge—Taluk Charge Register in case of rural areas and non-municipal towns by the Tahsildar, Special Charge Register in case of special areas like project areas, collieries areas, industrial townships, port areas, etc. by the Special Charge Officers appointed from the concerned establishments and Municipal Charge Register in case of municipal areas by the Municipal Commissioner and Special Officers has been got prepared. In case of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, the officer in charge of a municipal circle was notified as a Charge Officer for Census purposes and the Charge Registers for Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad were got prepared accordingly.

1.39 In case of new taluks carved out in 1979, the Charge Officers were instructed to prepare the Charge Register for each such taluk. For those taluks that have come into actual existence, there was no problem in preparing the Register separately. In respect of new taluks that have not come into existence on account of any litigation, the Charge Registers as per the Government's final notification were got prepared by the Tahsildar of the undivided taluk. In case of new taluks carved out with the portions of more than one taluk which have not actually come into operation for reasons stated above, the Charge Officers were instructed to prepare the Charge Register for all the villages currently under his charge and also to list out separately the villages which might have gone to the proposed new taluk that has not actually come into existence.

1.40 The Charge Officers were instructed to complete the preparation of Charge Registers by February, 1980. A duplicate copy was asked to be written up after its approval by the officers of Census Directorate including the Regional Deputy Directors. A copy of the Charge Register from each charge was obtained and kept in the Census Directorate.

Appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors

1.41 After completing the preparation of Charge Register except, the last four columns, the Charge Officers were instructed to draft the personnel for Houselisting field operations to be conducted in May, 1980. As per the Census Act these charge officers were empowered to appoint the enumeration agency i.e., Enumerators and Supervisors by drawing upon the functionaries of various departments. While selecting the personnel they were told to consider the local functionary wherever available, as such persons will have good local knowledge of the area and there may not be any difficulty in identifying the households and canvassing the schedule particularly in rural areas. It was suggested to them to appoint village officers like Karnam, Patwari or Village Development Officer or a local school teacher as Enumerator. The revenue inspectors or headmasters of schools were considered for appointment as Supervisors.

1.42 In urban areas, the Charge Officers were told, to appoint the Enumerators and Supervisors preferably from the teaching staff of Government aided or municipal schools, municipal staff and Government employees working in various departments located in the city or town. From public sector undertakings also they could draft the personnel for Census purposes.

1.43 In special areas like the large railway colonies, industrial colonies, university campuses, the Enumerators and Supervisors might be selected from the officials of concerned establishments in consultation with the concerned authorities. In special charges like project areas, collieries areas, etc. the special Charge Officers would however draft their own staff for attending to Census work.

1.44 Since the Supervisors either in the rural or in the urban areas had to supervise the work of five enumerators, the Charge Officers were instructed to carve out as far as possible a supervisor circle within the normal administrative jurisdiction of the supervising official. Further, it was doubly emphasized

that a Supervisor must be of a higher cadre than that of the Enumerator. The Charge Officers were also given discretion to carve out a Supervisor circle with less or more than the prescribed scale of five Enumerators. But this could be done only under unavoidable circumstances. The Charge Officers were also asked to draft the reserve staff also as Enumerators and Supervisors to meet any unforeseen contingency or any emergent situation. The reserve staff should be not less than 10% of the actual requirement of each of the categories of Enumertors and supervisors. It was also informed that the Enumerators and Supervisors appointed for 1980 Houselisting Operations in Andhra Pradesh should be thoroughly conversant with the local language.

1.45 By the end of March 1980 the preparation of Charge Registers was completed in Andhra Pradesh. In order to have them thoroughly checked up, all the district Collectors were requested to see that the Charge Registers are properly prepared by the Tahsildars, Municipal Commissioners and Special Charge Officers in their respective districts and are collected at the District Headquarters for scrutiny and approval by the Census Directorate officials. As stated earlier, five copies of jurisdictional map of each taluk showing the names and location code numbers of villages were sent to the Charge Officers. They were instructed to indicate on them properly the numbers of E.Bs. carved out in every village and demarcate the Supervisor's circles. A copy of the same was also asked to be kept along with the copy of Charge Register for approval.

1.46 A programme was chalked out in the Census Directorate for scrutiny of Charge Registers of all charges in each district at the district headquarters. For each district two senior staff members were deputed and 13 districts were covered by them in a couple of days i.e. on 1-4-80 and 2-4-80. The remaining 10 districts have been similarly visited by the staff members on 3-4-80 and 4-4-80. By first week of April the entire work of scrutinizing and approval of Charge Registers of all the charges in the State was completed. For guidance of the visiting staff members, besides a brief training class on 27-3-80, a check list for scrutiny of the Charge Registers containing 13 important points was also issued and the same is reproduced below.

Checklist for scrutiny of Charge Registers

1. It may be verified that appropriate proformae have been used for Rural Charge and Urban Charge.

2. Each page of the Charge Register should be allotted to one Supervisor's circle and the Supervisor's circle numbers are to be given serially for the entire Charge. Generally each supervisor circle consists of five enumerators. It may be checked whether the above norm has been followed by the Charge Officer.

3. Please verify (with the list of villages finalised in this office) that all the villages and hamlets and Panchayat towns are covered in the charge Register, by the *Rural Charge Officer*. In case of urban Charge Register, it may be verified that all the wards/localities/blocks and blocks/streets and housenumbers are properly mentioned.

4. Please ensure that the 1981 Census Location Code Numbers have been adopted for the villages.

5. It may be verified that an enumerator's block should not be made by covering more than one village. A village with a small population should be treated as a separate enumeration block and two such enumeration blocks can be given to one enumerator.

6. The enumeration block numbers should be continuous for the entire charge.

7. The jurisdictional maps may be verified with the Charge Registers. The enumeration blocks carved out in each village must be properly shown in the map. The jurisdiction of enumerators and supervisors are correctly indicated in the map with two different colours. (E. 1, E. 2, E. 3, ...etc., and S. 1, S. 2, S. 3,.....etc.)

8. It must be ensured that the enumerator block serial runs according to location code serials of the villages. However, while preparing the Charge register, a Supervisor's Circle can be formed by contiguous enumerator blocks most conveniently manageable by the Supervisor.

9. The uninhabited villages must also be attached to the Enumerator and shown in the Charge Register.

10. A Panchayat that has been declared as town for the purpose of 1981 Census must be covered in the Rural Charge Register prepared by the Tahsildar. The Location Code Number of villages constituting such a town should be given in the Charge Register along with Roman Code Number of the town as released in Circular No. 2. Both elements should be separated by a dash. For example location code numbers for Bhadrachalam town which is a Panchayat will be shown as 215-I in the Charge Register of Bhadrachalam taluk.

11. The villages which have been included fully in a municipality or a notified area must be accounted for by noting in the remarks column.

12. The villages partly merged in a town should be shown in the Charge Register by giving appendage 'R' to the Location Code of the village.

13. It is important that identity of each hamlet is scrupulously maintained in the Charge Register.

1.47 The officials deputed for the scrutiny of the Charge Registers were instructed to obtain the following materials from each charge after the completion of checking work.

1. A certified jurisdictional map
2. A certified list of villages
3. A copy of approved Charge Register
4. A certified map showing the Enumeration blocks and Supervisor's circles

In respect of the municipal and special charges item 2 above will not apply.

Training of Census Personnel

1.48 The intensive training of the Census personnel at various levels right from the level of district officials down to the level of enumerator will be one of the most important items of census field operations. The quality of Census data is entirely dependent on how best the actual field worker i.e. Enumerator has understood the concepts and correct method of filling up the prescribed census schedules. In order to guide, supervise and scrutinise the work of the primary functionary, it is very essential that all the Supervisors, Charge and District Officers should also thoroughly assimilate the instructions. With this view point, a two-stage training programme has been chalked out. At the first instance the District Officers and the Charge Officers in each district have been trained. The Charge Officers were in turn instructed to train the Enumerators and Supervisors.

1.49 The training programme on Houselisting Operations for Charge Officers and District Census Officials was initiated from 30-1-1980 starting with Nalgonda district at the district headquarters town of Nalgonda. The State Statistical Bureau Officials also participated in the training programme in so far as it related to enterprise list. Two Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director, three Investigators and one Tabulation Officer of Census Directorate have also been asked to attend this training class with a view to acquaint themselves with the procedure to be adopted for conducting the training class whenever necessary. Two rounds of training classes were arranged to the District Officials and Charge Officers in each district. The Director of Census Operations has conducted the training classes of first round in 20 out of 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh and in the rest of the districts, the Deputy Directors attended to this item of work.

1.50 The Registrar General, India desired that during the training sessions the instruction booklet should be got read line by line and the trainer official will be elucidating wherever necessary with suitable explanations and illustrations. This practice was followed at the All India Conference of Directors of Census Operations held at New Delhi from 24-8-79 to 29-8-79. The Director of Census followed this procedure in Andhra Pradesh in all the training classes. Two or three senior staff members assisted him in drawing illustrations etc. on black boards while the various concepts were being explained. There was no let up in this practice though some of the district officials and Charge Officers felt it very irksome laborious and rather embarrasing to read out a few paras of instruction booklet on the dias of the training hall.

1.51 The instruction booklet contained very detailed instructions on each and every item pertaining to Houselisting Operations. These booklets in English were supplied to all Charge Officers and district officials involved in Census, well in advance with a request to thoroughly read and understand the instructions and then to attend the census training class conducted at the concerned district headquarters by the Director of Census or his nominee as per the programme chalked out for the purpose. The booklet covered all important aspects regarding the preparation of notional map and layout sketch of the area allotted to the Enumerator, numbering of buildings and houses, filling up of the houselist itself column by column, preparation of its abstract, filling up of the enterprise list (a brief reference to the schedule while detailed instructions are given in a separate booklet) and its abstract. The definitions of a building, census house and a household were elaborately discussed therein visualising different situations on the ground. The roller rexin charts with the formats of the houselist, its abstract, the enterprise list and its abstract printed on them were used at these training classes to explain the method of filling up the various schedules with suitable illustrations. The Director of Census Operations attended the second round training classes also for the district officials and Charge Officers in several districts and ensured that the trainer officials have been thoroughly trained. For immediate reference of the reader, the instruction booklet on Houselisting Operations has been reproduced in Annexure 7. They cover the instructions for filling up both the Houselist and Enterprise list together with their abstracts.

1.52 The next and the most important item in this great venture of census taking is to train the basic functionaries i.e. the Enumerators and Supervisors. Though the concerned Charge Officers and the district officials notified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh are responsible *dejure* to get the census conducted in their jurisdictions, it is very much obligatory on the part of the Census Directorate itself to ensure that the census is properly conducted in the State. The matter was a different one when there was no separate Census Directorate, but now it has been in existence since the 1961 Census. Ever since, the Directorate has been endeavouring to develop its own cadre strength. Even then it will not be possible to depute the experienced staff to assist the Charge Officers of all charges while they conduct the training classes for enumerators and supervisors. However, all that possible was rendered to strengthen the hands of the Charge Officers by deputing the officers and senior staff members for conducting the training classes. All the officers in the Directorate have been involved in training programme and some among the staff were also picked up. It may not be out of context to quote in this connection the Registrar General, India who observed in June 1979 in one of his circular letters to the Directors of Census Operations that "unlike a couple of decades ago we have the advantage of having among our colleagues in this department today well qualified statisticians, demographers and sociologists who together constitute a pool of expertise which our predecessors did not have to the same extent. I would suggest that you should constantly consult the Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors and others at the appropriate level in your office and generally involve all of them in major decisions through staff meetings because as you will find later the census operations can only be conducted with the total involvement of all your staff specially in the training programmes and in the supervision of operations themselves. I am sure you will draw best out of our colleagues so that you are able to get all the assistance you require from them." In all, 37 members from among the staff of the Census Directorate have been selected and made into 20 batches of

which 17 consisted 2 members each. Among them 6 lady members were also included in 3 batches of 2 members each. All these staff members were thoroughly trained in the Directorate in the last week of March 1980.

1.53 As stated earlier, all the Charge Officers were requested to conduct the training classes to the Enumerators and Supervisors during April 1980 in three or four rounds at each of the training centres in the charge. They were also told that the training centres be selected at a convenient place for a maximum of 50 trainees as otherwise it would be very difficult and unwieldy to inject the instructions and census concepts, hither to not so familiar to them, into their minds to the minimum required extent. They were also asked to send to the Census Directorate a copy of the training programme to enable the Director to depute the aforesaid directorate staff for assisting the Charge Officers in imparting training to the actual enumeration agency accordingly. The visiting staff members of this directorate were instructed to first contact the P.A. to the District Collector of the district allotted to them and to chalk out a programme for visiting different charges in consultation with the Regional Deputy Director of Census Operations concerned. The District Collectors were requested to issue necessary instructions to all the Charge Officers to extend their co-operation to the officials deputed by this office and also to provide them the necessary accommodation and transport etc.

1.54 All the District officials were requested to attend at least one training class at each centre so that it will have salutory effect on the enumeration agency to evince more interest in receiving the instructions. The Revenue Divisional Officers and District Panchayat Officers were specifically requested in this regard.

1.55 Since the entire booklet of instructions on houselisting operations has been reproduced in Annexure 7 with a brief discussion in succeeding paragraphs, the various concepts and definitions relating to Houselisting Operations which were explained to both the categories of District as well as Charge Officers are not dwelt at length here.

Houselisting Operations

1.56 The Houselisting Operations in the entire State have commenced on 1-5-1980. The Government of India have decided not to conduct the Houselisting Operations in the strictly military areas. All these areas were to be covered at the actual main census enumeration. But the military Census Officers were requested to maintain the house numbers properly. A calendar of operations relating to the Houselisting Operations has been fixed and communicated to all Charge Officers to instruct in turn the Enumerators suitably. It is as follows:

1.	Preparation of notional maps and detailed layout sketches	1-5-80 to 3-5-80
2.	Updating of Housenumbering	4-5-80 to 6-5-80
3.	Filling up of the Houselist and Enterprise Listd	7-5-80 to 28-5-80
4.	Preparation of Houselist Abstract and Enterprise List Abstract for his Block by the Enumerator	29-5-80 to 31-5-80
5.	Scrutiny by the Supervisors of all filled in forms during the actual operations and after the operation is over ensuring their despatch to the Charge Officers	1-6-80 to 3-6-80
6.	Scrutiny and despatch of forms by the Charge Officers to the Principal Census Officers	4-6-80 to 8-6-80
7.	Despatch of forms by Principal Census Officers to the office of the Director of Census Operations	9-6-80 to 15-6-80

1.57 All the Enumerators were supplied with the required number of Houselist and Enterprise list forms and their abstracts well in advance in the last training class itself. From 1-5-80 to 3-5-80, each Enumerator was expected to prepare a notional map and a lay out sketch of the jurisdiction allotted to him. In the notional map the location of each Enumerator's Block within the entire village had to be shown. As its very name indicates, the map need not be drawn to any definite scale. It will be enough if the village boundaries are roughly drawn showing the demarcation of E.Bs. for houselisting operation. In case of urban areas such a map will have to be drawn for the municipal or Panchayat block. All the topographical details of the village/urban block such as the village site, well known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nullahs as also railway line and similar other clearly identifiable permanent features are to be shown on the notional map. Names of hamlets, if any, in case of a village are to be written. For drawing the aforesaid two maps i.e., notional map and layout sketch two separate sheets have been supplied to each Enumerator. The Enumerators were also told that if it is very inconvenient to draw a single notional map for the entire village when there are several blocks, they can prepare this map limiting to the E.B. allotted to them.

1.58 In the notional map the enumerator is expected to show the actual location of the E.B. allotted to him in the entire revenue village, in case of rural areas. The detailed lay out sketch is to be drawn for the enumeration block only. It will be a detailed map with streets therein and all the buildings besides all important topographical details like cinema hall, school, office, bus stand and/or as stated in case of notional map. In the lay out sketch, every single building or house should be shown. Pucca and Kutcha houses are to be shown by different symbols, i.e., a hollow square for pucca houses whether wholly or partly residential, a hatched square for pucca houses wholly non-residential; a hollow triangle for kutcha houses wholly or partly residential and a hatched triangle for kutcha wholly non-residential houses. The Enumerator has to decide whether the house numbers already allotted can be adopted for houselisting operations or any updating is required. If it is required due to springing up of new houses or due to demolition of considerable number of houses for any reason, the enumerator has been instructed to revise the housenumbering in a systematic way on the map first and then to paint or affix the same number on the house itself. Generally, either the Panchayat

authorities in cases of villages and non-municipal towns or the municipal authorities might have allotted housenumbers to the building or a house as a whole. But, for census purposes, another concept of Census House has been introduced. Enumerator has to give numbers to both building and census houses therein. A building is defined as "A readily distinguishable structure" or in some cases a group of structures. The entire building may be deemed one census house or a part of the building may deserve to be treated as a census house. A census house is defined as a building or part of a building having separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase used or recognised as a separate dwelling unit. It may be occupied or vacant and may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. The number of census houses in a building should be decided as per the situation and also singleness of use. If the building has only one census house, the number of the census house will be the same as that of the building. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number serially within brackets after the building number. If the building is given, for example, a number as 10, the census houses therein should be numbered as 10(1), 10(2), 10(3), etc. In the instruction booklet several situations in which the census houses or buildnigs are to be numbered in a particular way have been given.

1.59 The next item to be given in the houselist is the purpose for which the census house is used. While filling up this column the Enumerators have been instructed to fill up the enterprise list if that particular census house is reported as being used partly or fully for a non-residential purpose. In Para 55 of the instructions, all possible uses a census house can be put to have been listed out for the guidance of the Enumerator. A census house may be used either fully or partly for residence, workshop, shop, office, school, hotel, place of worship, entertainment or for any institution. The actual use is to be recorded here. In case seasonal activities like oil-milling, gur-making, etc. are carried out in any census house that seasonable activity has to be written here. If any house is reported to be vacant, the fact has to be noted here and in remarks column the reason for vacancy will have to be given. If any census house is stated to be used for any economic activity the enumerator has been instructed to go immediately to enterprise list and fill in all the relevant details. An enterprise is defined as an undertaking in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for self consumption. Members of the household or hired workers or both should have been participating in that. It may be located in a single census house or in more than one or in the open space or courtyard without any premises to it. All such enterprises which are being run in the census house will have to be noted in column 4 of the houselist while those which are carried on in the open area without premises are to be entered in column 7. It has been specifically brought to the notice of the entire field agency that growing of agricultural crops should not be classified as enterprises at all. For example, while growing of tea, coffee, tobacco should not be classified as enterprise, if in any census house these are processed for curing of tea leaves or tobacco, processing of cashew nuts, making of copra etc. these activities of processing will be treated as enterprises. If any household reported that some enterprise is carried out in the census house and also another one in the open area without premises, both these activities should be recorded in the houselist—the first one under col. 4 and the second one under col. 7. In both these cases enterprise list has to be filled in. A few examples as to the method of filling in these columns are also given in the instruction booklet. A serial, numbering enterprises coming under col. 4 and 7 separately for each has been introduced.

1.60 Under cols. 5 and 6 of the houselist, the household number and name of the head of the household are to be written. When the census house noted under col. 4 is used as either partly or fully residential, then only these columns will be filled up. A household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or a combination of both. Household of unrelated persons are called "institutional households'. If in a census house only one household is found living, the same census house number given in col. 3 should be repeated. In case there are more than one household living in a census house, each such household should be indicated with alphabetical appendage to the census house number. For example, if building No. 8 has two census houses they will be numbered as 8(1) and 8(2). If in house 8(1) there are two households, the number to be noted under col. 5 for the first household will be 8(1) (a) and for other household which will be written on a separate line it will be 8(1)(b). If the entire building is treated as one census house and if only one household is living therein, the same building number shown under col.2 will have to be repeated under col. 3 and 5. Under col. 6 the name of the head of the household either male or female, old or young who actually manages the affairs of the household has to be written. In cols. 8, 9, 10, the total number of persons normally living in the household is recorded. Columns 11, 12, 13 of the houselist relate to the number of handicapped persons in the household belonging to three types of disability i.e., totally blind, crippled and dumb. Those who can not see at all, those who lost/lost the use of, either both the hands, or both the legs and those who can not talk at all, are to be covered under these columns. If any one suffers from more than one disability, the greatest disability among them should be considered for these columns. Blindness is considered the most unfortunate disability among the aforesaid three disabilities. The last column i.e. remarks column has to be utilised for noting the reason for vacancy of a census house if any, and also to make note of likely places where houseless persons can be found, to facilitate easy identification of such persons at the main census enumeration conducted in February-March, 1981.

1.61 The instructions to the enumerators for filling up the enterprise list have been issued separately in a small booklet form by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. After filling in the location code

particulars, the enumerator has to give under col. 1 the line number of houselist on which an enterprise has been noted. The census house number as noted in houselist for the enterprise will be written in col. 1(1). As already stated the serial number allotted to the entrprise in col. 4 and col. 7 as the case may be of the houselist will have to be noted under col. 2 and 3 of the enterprise list. The detailed description of the activity of the enterprise list is noted in col. 4.

1.62 All the enterprises have been categorised under agricultural or non-agricultural enterprises. Agricultural activities are those relating to livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry, logging and fishing. The activities relating to production of crops and plantations are not covered under this list. Enterprises involved in processing of primary agricultural produce should not be classified as agricultural activities but will be classified as non-agricultural activities. Under col. 5, code No. 1 has to be put if the enterprise is classified as agricultural and 2 if it is non-agricultural. If the enterprise runs throughout the year code No. 1 has to be put under col. 6. If it is seasonal code No. 2 has to be recorded. Regarding type of ownership in col. 7, the enumerators have been instructed to verify the footnotes given on each of the forms of enterprise list and put appropriate code under this column. All autonomous bodies like universities, educational boards though getting financial assistance from either State or Central or local body governments they should be classified as others and code 6 has to be shown under this column. Social group of owner under col. 8 will be recorded by a code No. 3 for all the enterprises in respect of which the type of ownership (col. 7) is recorded other than private. For private enterprises, if it is run by an S.C. person or one of the partners belong to S.C. code 1 will be recorded, 2 in case of S.T. person. If the enterprise is managed by one S.C. person, one S.T. person and one or more of other castes, giving preference to the socially weaker section person i.e. of S.T. code 2 has to be entered. For col. 9—Power/fuel used for activity, clear code numbers are indicated on the schedule itself. And an appropriate code relating to enterprise in question should be shown under this column. The fuel used mostly for actual running of the enterprise has to be considered here.

1.63 In respect of non-agricultural enterprises for whom code 2 has been entered in col. 5, cols. 10 to 15 of the list have to be filled up. For agricultural enterprises (code 1 in col. 5) number of workers has to be noted under col. 16 and 17. The method of filling up the abstract of both the houselist and enterprise list has been explained in detail in the instruction booklets which are reproduced as annexures in this volume.

Supervision of Houselisting Operations

1.64 Along with the enumerators, the supervisors appointed at the rate of one for every 5 enumerators, have been thoroughly trained in the job. The supervisors have been instructed to ensure (1) the jurisdiction of each of the enumerators precisely without any omission or overlapping, (2) that the enumerators are thorough with the instructions for attending to the houselisting operations and to collect qualitative data, (3) proper communication of all instructions subsequently received after training to the enumerators, (4) adequate supply of houselist and enterprise list forms and their abstracts in time and (5) that the enumerators have prepared the notional map and layout sketch of the E.B. correctly and are filling up the schedules properly and that the required clarifications are issued to them besides providing necessary assistance if required in the field. The Supervisors have been asked to receive all the filled in schedules and their abstracts from enumerators after they complete their job, to fill in the supervisor's houselist abstract based on the houselist forms and abstract of each enumerator's block under his jurisdiction and to hand over the records to the Charge Officers by the stipulated date.

1.65 A booklet of instructions exclusively for guidance of the supervisors has been issued detailing their various duties and responsibilities. The same is reproduced in Annexure 8.

1.66 While the houselisting operations were in progress, a supervisory team comprising the senior officials of the Census Department has been deployed for each district in Andhra Pradesh to assist the Charge Officers and to guide the enumerators and supervisors. In Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, 6 members were sent for supervision along with one Senior Investigator. For Rangareddy district four lady staff members and for Medak district 2 lady staff members were deployed for supervision. For each district atleast two members were sent. These officials were instructed to meet the concerned Regional Deputy Director first and then chalk out tour programmes for the taluks and Municipal charges. They were also to meet the District Collectors and their P.As. and take guidance in this regard. Their tour started from 5th May, 1980. Besides, the Director of Census Operations, the Headquarters Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, all the Regional Deputy Directors, and the officers of State Bureau of Economics and Statistics toured several districts and inspected the field work while the houselisting operations were in progress. Further, during the training classes on houselisting operations held in February-March 1980 certain points have come up for discussion. The clarifications given on these points were circulated to all the census Charge Officers and District Census Officials with a request to bring them to the notice of the Enumerators and Supervisors for guidance in the field during the houselisting operations. They have been reproduced in Annexure 9. These clarifications covered both the houselist and the enterprise list.

1.67 The enumerators were instructed to prepare a neat copy of the houselist forms and enterprise list forms for each enumeration block separately after the houselisting operations are completed and stitch them properly and hand over all the filled records to the Supervisor concerned promptly by 30-5-80 who will in turn pass these records after thorough scrutiny, on to the Charge Officer concerned by 3-6-80 along with an account in the prescribed form of the used and unused forms received from his Enumerators.

Record management

1.68 In para 20 (page 4) of Circular No. 5 dated 25th December 1979 issued from the Census Directorate the programme of Houselisting Operations in Andhra Pradesh has been clearly indicated. On completion of the houselisting operations, the Enumerator will have the following records with him.

1.	Notional map . . .	—	one copy
2.	Lay out sketch of the E. B. concerned	—	one copy
3.	Houselist forms of the E.B. stitched together	—	two sets
4.	Houselist Abstract of the E.B.	—	one copy
5.	Enterprise lists of the E B. stitched together	—	one set
6.	Enterprise list abstract . .	—	one copy

1.69 All the supervisors have been instructed through the Charge Officers concerned to hand over all the aforesaid records along with unused forms if any accounting for properly, in a prescribed proforma by 3-6-80. All the Charge Officers were requested to get all the records arranged systematically and separately for each E.B. with an index slip on each bundle indicating the name and location code number of State, District, Taluk/Town, Village and Number of the E.B. They were also asked to retain with them one set of the houselist of each E.B. to enable them to carve out the enumeration blocks based on the population obtained during houselisting operations and for writing up the Charge Registers, for the 1981 main census enumeration. The filled in enterprise lists and their abstracts of the charge have been arranged to be sent to the Assistant Director, Planning and Statistics of the district concerned after arranging them E.B.wise, for further processing. In case of houselists, besides the Enumerator's Abstract of block, abstracts at the level of the Supervisor as also the Charge Officer were also prescribed. All these records have been arranged to be sent to the concerned Principal Census Officer i.e., the District Collector concerned or the Special Officer in case of Municipal Corporation by 8-6-80 for onward transmission to the Census Directorate before 15-6-80. Elaborate arrangements were made in the Census Directorate to receive the filled in records of houselisting operations. Clearance for receipt of records from the districts was given only on thorough verification of the schedules blockwise in each charge, thus ensuring all the prescribed schedules have been properly handed over in the Census Directorate. A copy of Census Directorate letter No. 4961/Census/79, dated 18-4-80 in which the method of handling and processing of forms by the Supervisor, Charge Officer and Principal Census Officer was indicated to all the Principal Census Officers in the State marking a copy to each Charge Officers is given in Annexure 10 for reference.

Honorarium to the field staff

1.70 Though the Indian Census has had a unique tradition of honorary enumeration, a petty amount has been proposed to be given to the enumerators and supervisors to meet out-of-pocket expenses in conducting the houselisting operations. As an incentive and to create more interest it has also been decided to pay a small honorarium to the Charge Officers at taluk level and Census Officers at district level for filling up the houselist and its abstract in the block. The Enumerators were paid Rs. 20 as honorarium. This amount included the expenditure on purchasing the house numbering material. The Registrar General, India permitted the Charge Officers to draw Rs. 5 *in advance, out of the honorarium of* Rs. 20 per block sanctioned and pay the same to the Enumerators. The balance amount of Rs. 15 was paid to each Enumerator after completion of the houselisting operations and handing over all the relevant records to the Charge Officers through the Supervisor. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 15 was also paid to each Enumerator for filling up the enterprise list and its abstract. Thus each Enumerator was paid a total honorarium of Rs. 35 for entire houselisting operations. The Supervisors were also paid at the rate Rs. 35 each for supervising the housenumbering, preparation of notional map and layout sketch, filling up of houselist and enterprise list and their abstracts correctly in his circle which comprised mostly five enumerators. The Registrar General, India has also communicated his decision for payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance to the Enumerators and Supervisors for attending to the training classes and performing the duties entrusted to them. The payment of these allowances was regulated as per the rules applicable to them in their parent department while discharging their normal duties. This expenditure was initially borne by the respective State Government/Local Bodies from their own budget and later on the amount was reimbursed from out of the census funds as per the procedure in vogue.

1.71 In respect of the Charge Officers and District Officers involved in census also an incentive has been created by payment of a lumpsum amount of Rs. 200 to each Charge Officer and Rs. 500 to each District Census Officer. This has been paid for covering the entire 1981 Census operations in their jurisdiction which include housenumbering and houselisting operation and also the conduct of 1981 main census enumeration. A copy of the letter addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer and Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, General Administration (Elec. B) Department dated 30-3-1980 by the Director of Census Operations communicating the sanction of honorarium to the field staff and District Officers is given in Annexure 11 for reference.

1.72 In March 1980 the Registrar General had issued necessary instructions for tabulating the data obtained during the houselisting operations. As per the tabulation programme it has been proposed to generate two tables with the houselisting data—H1 and H.2. The Table H.1 shows the distribution of all census houses by the use to which they are put, while Table H.2 will give the data relating to handicapped persons. These two tables together with a brief analysis are presented in this volume. The data for Table H.1 is proposed to be processed on computer on sample basis. For Table H.2 the process will be manual tabulation. The data for Table H.2 involves simple compilation. Further, if the tabulation of data

for H.1. table is taken up first, the schedules are to be sent for mechanical tabulation unit after editing, sampling and coding. It is therefore proposed to take up preparation of H.2 table first. The Registrar General, India in his Tabulation Circular I dated 15th March 1980 enunciated the procedure for consolidating the data for Table H.2. A copy of this circular is given in Annexure 12 for ready reference. As can be seen therefrom two compilation sheets have been prescribed for preparing Table H.2. Soon after completion of houselisting operations and receipt of all filled in schedules (except the enterprise list and its abstract) in the Census Directorate, arrangements have been made by constituting a special cell for tabulation of data for Table H.2. The houselists of each enumeration block have been taken up one after another in ascending order of their numbers. In compilation sheet I, provision has been made to record the number of disabled persons if any found from each line in the houselist. Even though nil entry has been made in the houselist regarding disabled persons, an entry to that effect has been made in the compilation sheet indicating the page number and line number of the houselist to ensure that each and every line in the houselist has been properly taken into account for compilation of data for Table H.2. In compilation sheet II, the totals obtained for each E.B. in compilation sheet I will be posted and totals struck for town/urban agglomeration/taluk/district. These figures have been got posted in the prescribed format of Table H.2. A copy of this final H.2 table of Andhra Pradesh was sent to Registrar General's office for approval.

1.73 After completing the aforesaid process all the houselist schedules and their abstracts have been got thoroughly checked up and edited. The Registrar General, India in his Tabulation Circular No. 3, dated April 26, 1980 has issued necessary guidelines for editing the schedules and drawing samples from the houselists. As already stated, Table H.1 will be got prepared on the basis of houselist forms and is proposed to be processed on the computer to present the uses of census houses. A sample of 20% of total census houses will be considered for generating the Table H.1. The process of tabulation primarily involves two operations—(1) editing of houselists, drawing of 20% sample and coding of entries on the sampled lines in the houselist and (2) transferring of data from sampled lines on to the tape for further processing on computer.

1.74 Before the sampling is started, houselists and its abstract for each enumeration block have been edited on cent-per-cent basis and all the entries made in these two forms have been got thoroughly checked up. Andhra Pradesh is one among the 15 States selected by the Registrar General, India for tabulation of data for Table H.1 on sample basis. In the rest of 16 States and Union Territories in India the tabulation was proposed on cent-per-cent basis.

1.75 In connection with the processing of houselisting data for Table H.1, a separate unit—'Coding Cell' has been formed in Census Directorate of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 13-11-80—manned by 1 Tabulation Officer, 5 Statistical Assistants, 5 Supervisors, 16 Checkers and 97 Tabulators. The last three categories of staff have been recruited on consolidated monthly salary basis while the first two categories comprise the staff selected from the regular establishment of the directorate. The cell was further divided into 10 viable Supervisors' units, each Supervisor's unit consisting of about 10 coders in the coding unit. In the checking unit about 10 Checkers were posted under each Supervisor. Two Checkers were separately earmarked under one supervisor for maintenance of records and correspondence. The duties and responsibilities of the staff of different cadres have been clearly spelt out. An Assistant Director and a Deputy Director closely supervised and guided these operations. Based on the circulars issued by the Registrar General, India, suitable instructions have been issued for editing, sampling and coding. A copy of these instructions is given in Annexure 13. A note on sample design and precision of estimates pertaining to Table H.I which is based on 20% sample of census houses prepared and sent by Census and Tabulation wing of Registrar General's Office is also reproduced in Annexure 14 for any reference of the reader.

1.76 After completing the processes of editing, sampling and coding of houselist schedules, the Registrar General, India has instructed to send these schedules for computerisation. It was planned that the information recorded on sampled lines of houselists is to be keyed in on the Direct Data Entry System proposed for installation at each region. It was also informed that if, for reasons beyond the control, the installation of D.D.E. at various regions has not taken place as per original plan, the schedules would have to be sent to some other region where the system has been installed or expected to be installed shortly. Since the system had not been installed then in Andhra Pradesh, the Data Processing Division of Registrar General's office directed in their letter No. 35/10/81-DPD, dated 8-5-81 to arrange for sending the coded houselist schedules of Andhra Pradesh to the office of the Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan for input preparation at the D.D.E. unit there. Keying in of houselist data of Andhra Pradesh which was programmed to be completed at Jaipur by June 81, under unavoidable circumstances had ultimately to be transferred to D.D.E., system, Bombay. Based on the wireless message received from the Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra requesting the Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan to transfer the houselist records of Andhra Pradesh to D.D.E. Station Bombay. Records were transferred again from Rajasthan to Maharashtra. This was mainly done due to the reason that the available work with the D.D.E. Station, Bombay was expected to be completed early. Accordingly, the houselist schedules of Andhra Pradesh were transferred to D.D.E. Station, Bombay and the keying in of the data was completed by January 82. The Registrar General, India in his D.O. letter No. 28011/2/81-Ad.III dated 4-1-82 instructed to retain and preserve carefully the houselist schedules received back after data entry is over as a permanent record in the census directorate for any future reference, after arranging them neatly chargewise and within the charge enumeration blockwise.

1.77 The keyed data of houselists of Andhra Pradesh have been processed on the computer at Registrar General's office in the Data Processing Division and the processed H-1 table of Andhra Pradesh has been sent to the Census Directorate in the first fortnight of April 82 inviting comments, if any, on the figures given in the table. The Registrar General's office was informed after thorough verification that there are no abnormal variations in the figures of Table H.1 of Andhra Pradesh. The H-1 table contains 15 columns and gives data on the number of census houses and among them the number of vacant houses, exclusively residential houses, partly residential houses used for shops, workshops also, for hotels, etc., business houses and offices, factories, workshops and worksheds, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and other eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering and places of worship, etc. These details are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately for each district. This will indicate the uses to which the census houses are put to. In Table H.2, only the number of disabled persons in the three categories of persons viz., totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons are shown. This table is presented for total, rural and urban areas of each taluk/district/state and also for each urban area separately. These two tables together with a brief discussion on the concepts involved and an analysis are presented in the succeeding pages.

1.78 The views expressed in the analysis or conclusions drawn therein are exclusively of the author of this volume and not necessarily of the Government of India. The readers or the data users are free to draw their own conclusions on the data published in Tables H.1 and H.2.

CHAPTER II

CLASSIFICATION OF CENSUS HOUSES AS PER THEIR USE

2.1 All houses whether they are pucca or kacheha or used for any purpose like residence, workshop, cattleshed etc. have been netted during the houselisting operations conducted in May, 1980 in Andhra Pradesh. A house for census purposes need not be a separate independent structure. It may be a part of a building also. A Census house is defined as "a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose of both". In paras 30 to 37 and 51 to 54 of the instructions for filling up the Houselist which have been reproduced in Annexure 7 a very detailed discussion about the census houses is made. Different and probable situations taking in view the different housing patterns, say for example, the group of conical shaped huts occupied by a household in certain parts of the country or dwelling units in flats of huge buildings in metropoliton urban areas etc. have been visualised and included in the instructions. These helped the Enumerators to identify the census houses correctly and record their details in the Houselist form. All the Census houses included in the Houselist Form have been subjected to inquiry as to the use to which they are put to at the time of houselisting operations. These uses have been recorded under Col. 4 of the houselist form. The census houses can be used for a single purpose or for combined purposes. The following examples were given to the enumerators to enable them to write the description of the actual purpose for which the Census house is used as fully as possible. A census house can be used as:

1. Vacant House
2. Residence
3. Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence
4. Shop
5. Office, business house, bank etc.
6. Hospital, dispensary, health centre, clinic etc.
7. School or oher educational institution
8. Hotel, Sarai, Dharmasala, Tourist house, Inspection bungalow etc.
9. Restaurant, Sweetmeat shop and eating place
10. Place of entertainment
11. Place of worship
12. Institutions like orphanage, rescue home, Gaol, Reformatory, Children's Care home etc.
13. Others—like cattleshed, garage, godown, laundry, Petrol-filling station, Passengers' Shelter etc.

2.2 A census house may be put to a single use or combination of uses listed above. The prime intention is to get the actual use of the Census house recorded as accurately as possible without any ambiguity. The data so collected in Andhra Pradesh have been tabulated and presented in H.I. Table given in Section B along with the all-India Table showing the Statewise data. The Registrar General, India has issued detailed instructions in his Tabulation Circular No. 3 for editing the Houselist Forms, selection of 20% sample houses and coding of entries on sampled lines. These instructions have helped to a great extent in carrying out different operations for building up the Table H.I. In Table H.I. the uses to which the census houses are put to, have been given broadly under 11 categories besides the category of vacant houses as stated below:

1. Vacant houses . .	If no person was found living in a census house at the time of houselisting operations and if it was also not being used for any other purposes, then the census house was treated as vacant. If the census house was locked as the inmates had gone on journey or pilgrimage, it was not treated as vacant but the use to which it was put was recorded. The reason for vacancy such as dilapidated, under repairs, for want of repairs, incomplete construction, for want of tenant or any other reason was recorded in the remarks column of the houselist.
2. Residence . . .	If the census house is used only for residence and not in combination with any other use, it was classified under this category.
3. Shop-cum-residence .	If the census house is used both for purposes of living and also for running a shop where some goods and articles were sold for cash or credit, it was treated as shop-cum-residence. If the shop portion and residence portion have separate entrances (accesses) although they belong to only one household, each portion was treated as a separate census house.
4. Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	If the census house is used as residence in combination with running of a workshop in which some kind of manufacture, production processing, repairing or servicing on a small scale takes place and the census house has only one access though it is put to twin-uses, it was treated as residence cum-workshop.
5. Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, tourist home and inspection houses.	If the Census houses are used for a temporary sojourn of the people such as hotels with lodging facilities, traveller's bungalows, choultries, jails etc. they were categorised under this head.

6. Shops excluding eating houses	Census houses used exclusively as shops where articles are brought/ sold, Restaurants and eating places where also some eatable articles are sold, were not included under this category.
7. Business houses and offices	This category covered all Census houses used for locating banks, offices of firms, commercial and business houses, Government offices as well as offices of local bodies, private offices chambers of commerce, offices of Insurance companies, co-operative societies, Advocates/Lawyers etc., stock exchange, transport company, Railway Station, Police Station, Courts, fire station, opium office etc.
8. Factories, workshops and worksheds	Census houses used for locating workshops, factories or worksheds are categorised under this category. These are the places where manufacture, production, processing, repairing or servicing take place and they may be registered or unregistered workshops or small scale or large scale industrial estates.
9. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	All census houses used for locating eating places are classified under this category. All restaurants without lodging facilities, tea stalls, sweetmeat shops, eating places, coffee houses, meals hotels, canteens, bars etc., are covered under this group.
10. Places of entertainment and community gathering excluding places of worship	The census houses which are used as cinema houses, clubs, theatres, museum, gymanasium, zoo etc. come under this category.
11. Places of worship	All census houses used as temple, church, mosque, Idgah, Gurudwara, Prayer hall etc., have been grouped under this category.
12. Others	This category covers the census houses used as educational institutions including those used for conducting training classes, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, carpentry, music, dancing schools, agriculture training centre, adult literacy centre, shorthand and typing institutes, nursing homes, maternity homes, vaccination centres, x-ray clinics, first aid centres, home for handicapped. This is a residuary category wherein all census houses used for purposes other than those stated in items 1 to 11 above, are grouped.

2.3 Under the above 12-fold classification of census houses as per their use, the data culled out from the houselists have been published for total, rural and urban areas for each district in Andhra Pradesh. The data for urban agglomerations and cities with one lakh and above population in the districts are also given in this table. A brief analysis on the data obtained under each category is given below. While analysing the position in other States in India, Union territories are not taken into consideration in view of their smallness in size of area and population.

Total number of census houses

2.4 In the country as a whole, there are 151,001,488 census houses as per the 1980 houselisting operations in India. The State-wise break up figures along with their proportion in all-India total and density of census houses per Sq. Km. of area are given in the following inset table.

STATEMENT—I

Total No. of Census Houses and their density per sq. Kilometre of area in the States and Union territories of India (1980 Houselisting operations)

	Country/State/U.T.	Total No. of Census Houses	Proportion per 1000 of total Census Houses in India	Area in Sq. Kms.	Density of Census houses per Sq. km. of area	
	1	2	3	4	5	
	India	**151,001,488**	**1000**	**3,287,263.0**	**45.93**	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,076,710	86.59	275,068.0	47.54	
2	Assam	*	*	78,438.0	*	*(Houselisting Operations not conducted)
3	Bihar	12,072,785	79.94	173,877.0	69.43	
4	Gujarat	8,547,115	56.59	196,024.0	43.60	
5	Haryana	2,926,145	19.37	44,212.0	66.18	
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,578,203	10.45	55,673.0	28.34	
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,554,850	10.29	222,236.0	6.99	
8	Karnataka	8,257,365	54.68	191,791.0	43.05	
9	Kerala	5,881,075	38.94	38,863.0	151.32	

1		2	3	4	5
10	Madhya Pradesh	11,572,195	76.63	443,446.0	26.09
11	Maharashtra	14,934,525	98.89	307,690.0	48.53
12	Manipur	303,015	2.00	22,327.0	13.57
13	Meghalaya	310,095	2.05	22,429.0	13.82
14	Nagaland	180,270	1.19	16,579.0	10.87
15	Orissa	6,139,405	40.65	155,707.0	39.42
16	Punjab	3,778,730	25.02	50,362.0	75.03
17	Rajasthan	7,989,960	52.90	342,239.0	23.34
18	Sikkim	66,737	0.44	7,096.0	9.40
19	Tamilnadu	12,037,240	79.71	130,058.0	92.55
20	Tripura	420,773	2.78	10,486.0	40.12
21	Uttar Pradesh	25,209,305	166.93	294,411.0	85.62
22	West Bengal	11,938,580	79.05	88,752.0	134.51
	Union Territories				
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51,941	0.34	8,249.0	6.29
24	Arunachal Pradesh	121,248	0.80	83,743.0	1.44
25	Chandigarh	108,005	0.71	114.0	947.41
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23,628	0.15	491.0	48.12
27	Delhi	1,396,193	9.24	1,483.0	941.46
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	286,942	1.90	3,814.0	75.23
29	Lakshadweep	14,743	0.09	32.0	460.71
30	Mizoram	92,849	0.61	21,081.0	4.40
31	Pondicherry	130,861	0.86	492.0	265.91

2.5 It may be seen from the above statement that the largest number of 25,209,305 census houses are found in Uttar Pradesh State, forming 16.69% of total number of census houses in the country as a whole. Maharashtra (9.89%) and Andhra Pradesh (8.66%) follow next in order. As per the 1970 house-listing operations, India registered 122,858,597 census houses of all types together. The increase in the number of census houses during 1970-80 works out to 22.91%. For the Country as a whole, for every Sq. KM of area, there are about 46 Census houses according to 1980 house listing operations, as against 37 census Houses in 1970. Among the 21 states in India (excluding Assam) only 9 states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have recorde ddensities higher than the country's 1980 average. Kerala State among them, recorded the heaviest density of over 151 census houses per Sq. K.M. of area. West Bengal (135 census houses per Sq. K.M.) Tamilnadu (93 census houses per Sq. K.M.), and Uttar Pradesh (86 Census houses per Sq. K.M.) states come next in order. The lowest density is observed in Jammu & Kashmir state where there are only 7 Census houses per Sq. K.M. area.

2.6 Andhra Pradesh State has 13,076,710 Census houses as per the 1980 Houselisting operations. Extending over a total geographical area of 275,068 Sq.Kms. The State has about 48 census houses per Sq.Km. of area as against 39 census houses in 1970. During the last ten years, there has been considerable increase in the number of census houses almost equalling and competing with the population growth. In 1970, the State has accounted for 10,648,870 census houses and by 1980 the number has grown at the rate of 22.79 percent. In 10 of the 23 districts in the State, the density of Census houses per Sq.Km. of area, is more than the State's average. All the coastal districts except Prakasam and Nellore, have higher densities than that of the State as a whole. Of them, Srikakulam district has highest density of about 93 census houses per Sq.Km. of area. Among the four Rayalaseema districts, Chittoor has highest density of 45 houses which is lower than the State's average. In the Telangana Region excepting Hyderabad district, only Nizamabad (55 houses) and Karimnagar (51 houses) districts exceeded the State's average density of census houses. In view of the towering metropolitan city of Hyderabad alone constituting the Hyderabad district, this district has an exceptionally high density of 1904 census houses per Sq.Km. of area and stood first among the districts of Andhra Pradesh. Khammam with 26 Census houses per Sq.Km. occupies the lowest rank in the entire State. The following statement reveals the districtwise densities of census houses of Andhra Pradesh as per both 1980 and 1970 houselisting operations.

STATEMENT 2

Density of Census Houses (1980 *and* 1970 *House Listing Operations*)

State/District	1981 Census			1971 Census		
	Area in Sq. Kms.	Total No. of Census Houses	Density per Sq. Km.	Area in Sq. Kms.	Total No. of Census Houses	Density per Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	**275,068**	**13,076,710**	**47.53**	**275,068**	**10,648,870**	**38.71**
1 Srikakulam	5,837	542,365	92.92	5,837		
2 Vizianagaram	6,539	451,010	68.97	6,539	1,351,115	57.40
3 Visakhapatnam	11,161	630,795	56.51	11,161		
4 East Godavari	10,807	889,185	82.27	10,807	714,285	66.09
5 West Godavari	7,742	712,925	92.08	7,742	545,055	70.40
6 Krishna	8,727	788,780	90.38	8,727	620,805	71.13
7 Guntur	11,391	915,120	80.33	11,391	732,835	64.33
8 Prakasam	17,626	655,550	37.19	17,626	548,800	31.13
9 Nellore	13,076	528,655	40.42	13,076	1,024,530	36.29
10 Chittoor	15,152	685,450	45.23	15,152		
11 Cuddapah	15,359	486,300	31.66	15,359	409,990	26.70
12 Anantapur	19,130	591,590	30.92	19,130	480,010	25.10
13 Kurnool	17,658	574,175	32.51	17,658	472,605	26.76
14 Mahbubnagar	18,432	549,920	29.83	18,432	454,435	24.65
15 Rangareddy	7,493	313,475	41.83	7,493	541,800	70.27
16 Hyderabad	217	413,145	1903.8	217		
17 Medak	9,699	404,695	41.72	9,699	344,320	35.50
18 Nizamabad	7,956	434,595	54.62	7,956	348,890	43.85
19 Adilabad	16,128	435,430	26.99	16,128	364,070	22.57
20 Karimnagar	11,823	598,055	50.58	11,823	496,625	42.00
21 Warangal	12,846	530,905	41.32	12,846	438,945	34.16
22 Khammam	16,029	408,810	25.50	15,029	338,230	21.10
23 Nalgonda	14,240	535,780	37.62	14,240	421,525	29.60

2.7 The following statement shows the percentage growth in the number of census houses put to different uses during 1970-80 in the total Rural and urban areas of the Andhra Pradesh State as a whole.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage Growth in the Number of Census Houses put to Different Uses in the State 1970-80

State	T/R/U/	Total No. of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of H.L. operations	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household Industry	Hotels Sarais etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants sweet meat shops and eating Places	Places of entertainment and community gathering	Places of worship	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	1980 T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445	222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
	1970 T	10,648,870	641,415	7,925,135	113,850	195,890	22,250	151,270	35,445	101,270	37,120	6,710	107,175	1,311,340
	D	2,427,840	159,700	1,814,995	50,625	119,665	9,195	71,125	14,690	46,915	205	1,395	5,405	133,925
	P	22.79	24.88	22.90	44.46	61.08	41.32	47.01	41.44	46.32	55.22	20.78	50.43	10.21
	1980 R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690	22,505	91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520
	1970 R	8,833,600	520,740	6,553,630	90,470	158,890	17,125	61,590	18,490	65,450	21,060	3,930	96,375	1,225,850
	D	1,530,810	127,345	1,105,180	33,180	89,800	5,380	29,755	6,575	22,845	1,545	1,630	3,905	103,670
	P	17.33	24.45	16.86	36.67	56.51	31.41	48.31	35.56	34.90	73.36	41.47	40.51	8.45
	1980 U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865	8,940	131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745
	1970 U	1,815,270	120,675	1,371,505	23,380	37,000	5,125	89,680	16,955	35,820	16,060	2,780	10,800	85,490
	D	897,030	32,355	709,815	17,445	29,865	3,815	41,370	8,115	24,070	—1,340	—235	1,500	30,255
	P	49.41	26.81	51.75	74.61	80.71	74.43	46.13	47.86	67.19	8.34	8.45	13.88	35.39

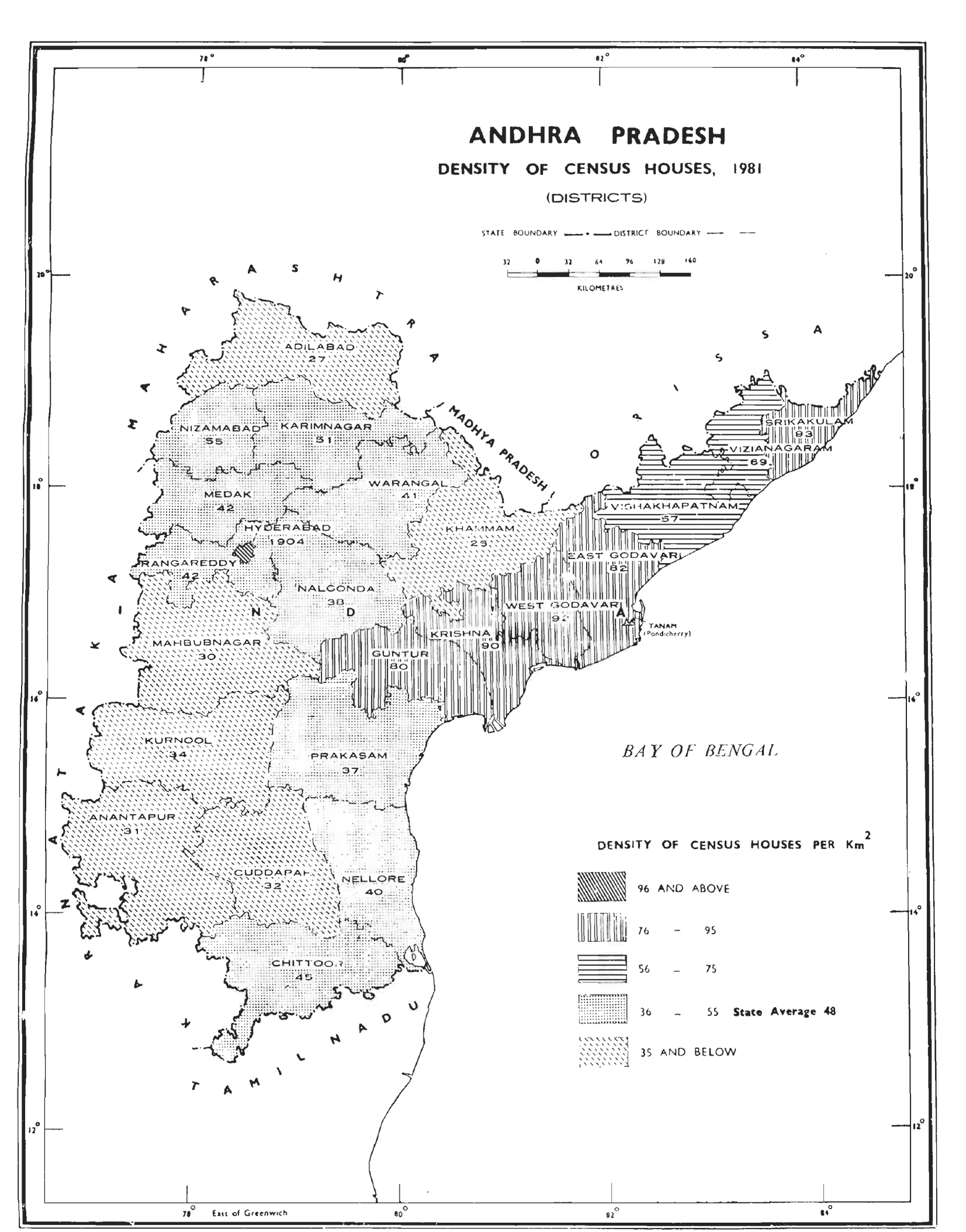
D: Difference P: Percentage

2.8 It may be seen from the above statement that there is a heavy increase in the total number of census houses in urban areas, than in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. In rural areas, the increase in census houses during 1970-80 works out to 17.33% while in urban areas it is 49.41%. The heavy increase in urban areas is attributable to the growing population in urban areas by way of migration births etc. resulting in spurt in house building activities and consequential increase in the number o census houses.

ANDHRA PRADESH

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1981

(DISTRICTS)



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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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STATEMENT 4

Distribution per 1,000 of Census Houses in each Category of the uses to which they are put in the Districts of Andhra Pradesh, 1980

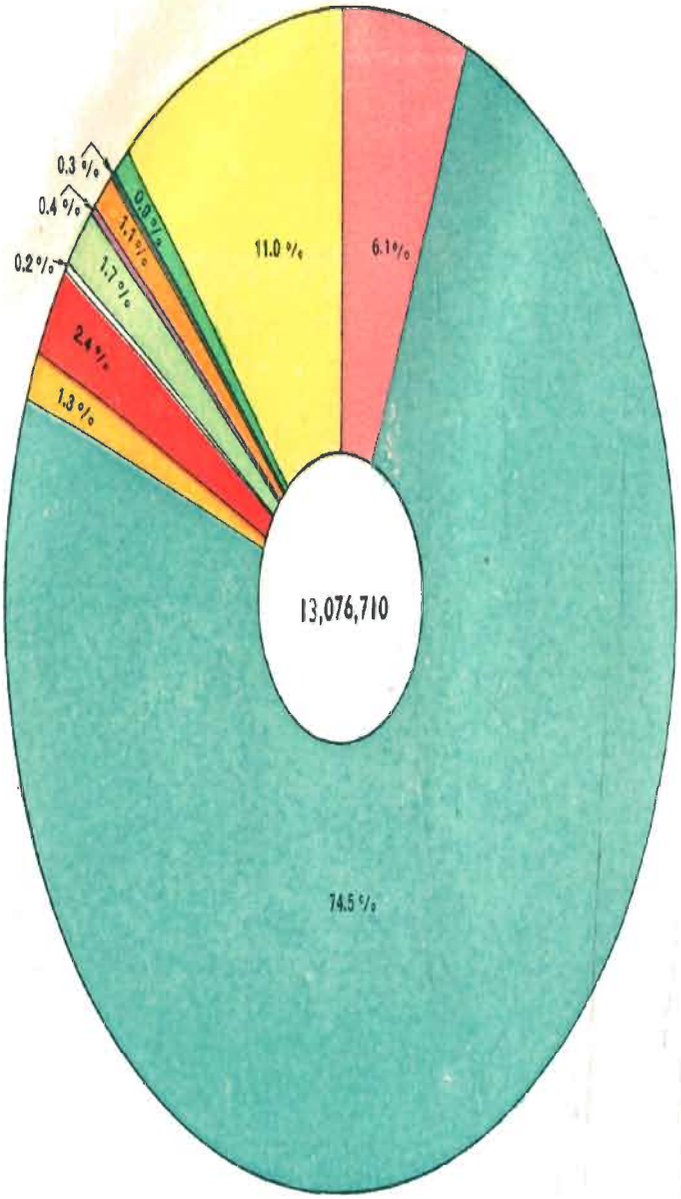
State/District	Total Number of Census Houses			Census Houses vacant			Residence			Occupied Census Houses used as					
										Shop-cum-residence			Works/Workshop-cum-residence including House hold Industry		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1 Srikakulam	42	47	21	71	81	29	40	46	19	45	52	23	41	45	25
2 Vizianagaram	35	37	25	54	60	28	36	40	24	35	39	22	29	31	20
3 Visakhapatnam	48	44	60	47	41	71	52	48	69	34	32	38	32	34	21
4 East Godavari	68	67	73	45	46	41	71	70	75	75	70	88	81	84	71
5 West Godavari	55	55	51	34	34	36	56	58	51	54	58	39	45	47	41
6 Krishna	60	54	86	39	30	67	61	53	87	67	61	85	41	38	56
7 Guntur	70	66	85	56	51	77	70	66	86	73	72	76	58	51	84
8 Prakasam	50	55	33	49	51	43	48	53	29	43	41	50	55	43	98
9 Nellore	40	40	40	31	25	55	42	43	39	42	38	56	40	40	42
10 Chittoor	52	56	39	50	51	49	42	56	37	40	41	38	47	46	50
11 Cuddapah	37	39	30	39	41	33	36	38	28	41	40	46	49	37	95
12 Anantapur	45	46	42	57	57	56	43	44	39	59	56	68	64	57	90
13 Kurnool	44	43	46	73	75	61	41	41	43	42	40	48	43	35	73
14 Mahbubnagar	42	48	20	55	63	23	43	49	19	43	49	23	51	56	33
15 Rangareddy	24	25	22	26	26	29	24	25	22	27	28	24	19	22	7
16 Hyderabad	32	..	153	20	..	103	35	..	162	27	..	109	7	..	31
17 Medak	31	35	16	39	42	24	30	34	14	26	31	12	33	38	14
18 Nizamabad	33	35	27	45	48	33	29	30	24	21	22	19	64	62	68
19 Adilabad	33	35	28	25	24	29	31	31	20	18	20	13	17	20	7
20 Karimnagar	46	50	29	51	57	29	45	49	30	46	51	31	65	75	25
21 Warangal	41	44	27	33	36	23	41	45	28	54	61	33	47	53	27
22 Khammam	31	33	25	20	18	27	32	33	26	36	36	36	21	24	9
23 Nalgonda	41	46	22	41	43	34	42	48	20	52	62	23	51	62	13

2.9 As may be seen from the distribution of census houses among the districts in the State in Statement 4 the largest number is returned in Guntur where 7.0% of the total number of census houses in Andhra Pradesh have been listed out. East Godavari District which closely followed it with a proportion of 6.8% census houses and Krishna district with 6.0%, come next in order. The lowest proportion of 2.4% is returned by Rangareddy district. In case of rural areas, East Godavari (6.7%) and Guntur (6.6%) districts occupy first two ranks. If we see the urban proportions we find that Hyderabad district which is entirely urban in composition, bagged the largest number of census houses forming 15.2% of the total number of census houses in all urban areas of Andhra Pradesh together. Among the other districts, Krishna topped the list with a proportion of 8.6% followed by Guntur with 8.5%. Medak district stayed at the lowest in the rung with 1.6%. The following statement sets out the distribution per 1000 of census houses under each category shown in H. I Table of Andhra Pradesh among the districts, for total, rural and urban areas. In this paragraph, the analysis is limited to the total number of census houses only, the proportions of other categories of uses to which the census houses are put to will be discussed one after another in the forthcoming paragraphs.

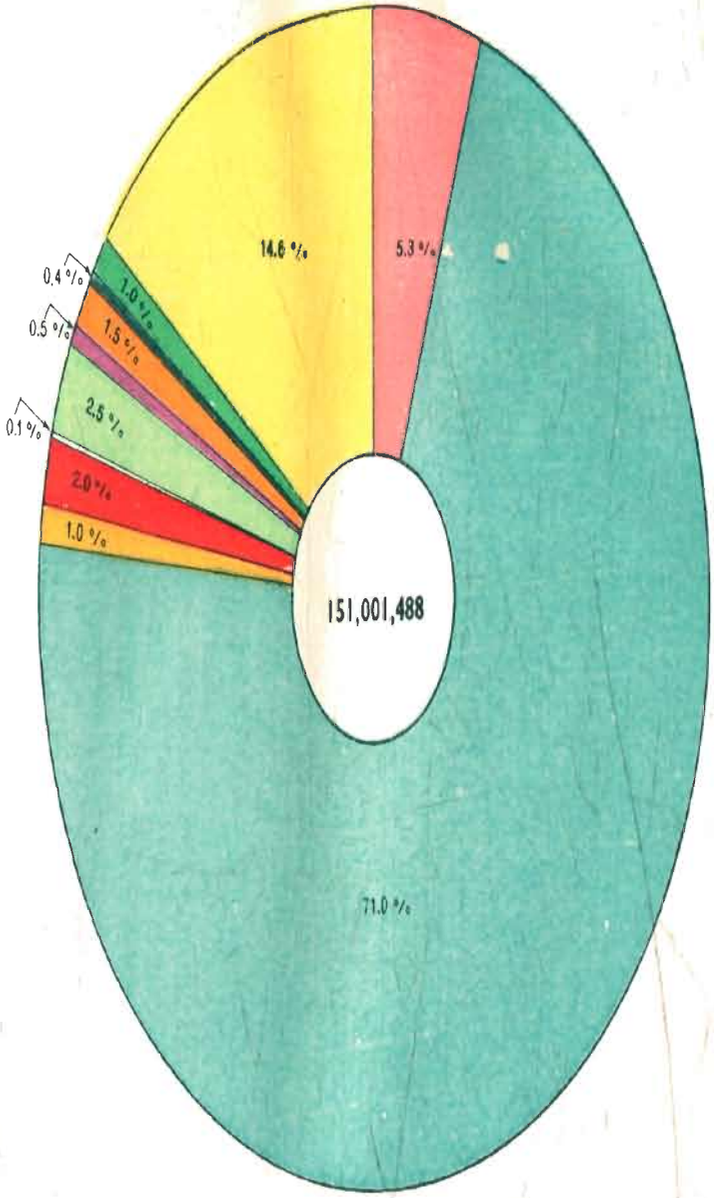
The distribution per 1000 of total number of census houses among different categories of the uses in total, rural and urban areas of the State as a whole and in the districts of Andhra Pradesh separately as per 1980 and 1970 houselisting operations, is given in the following statement. It may be noted in this connection that after 1971 census, two new districts have been carved out in Andhra Pradesh. Vizianagaram district has been created with the transfer of certain taluks from Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, and with portions of Hyderabad district, a new district called Rangareddy has been constituted. While carving out the new taluk of Naidupet in Nellore district 14 villages belonging to Srikalahasti taluk of Chittoor district have been transferred. Since the H. I. Table was prepared at District/City level only in both the censuses of 1971 and 1981, the figures of 1970 houselisting operations for the newly carved out/effected districts could not be recast to conform to the 1981 jurisdiction of districts. The proportions shown for 1970 against the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Nellore and Chittoor districts are not therefore strictly comparable with those of 1980 figures.

PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS HOUSES USED FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES IN 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH



INDIA



CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF HOUSELISTING

RESIDENCE

SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE

WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARMASALAS, TOURIST HOMES, INSPECTION HOUSES

SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES

BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKSHEDS

RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES

PLACES OF WORSHIP e.g. TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURDWARA, etc.

OTHERS

NOTE:- THE SECTOR FOR THE PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING EXCLUDING PLACES OF WORSHIP COULD NOT BE SHOWN DUE TO THEIR NEGLIGIBLE PERCENTAGE.

Distribution per 1,000 of Census Houses among the Uses to which they are put to in Rural and Urban areas in the Districts of Andhra Pradesh as per 1980 and 1970 House Listing Operations

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census houses	Census Houses Vacant at the time of house listing	Occupied Census Houses Used As									
				Residence	Shop-cum-Residence	Workshop cum-residence including Household industry	Hotels Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories workshops & workshops	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	Places of entertainment & Community Gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	**1980 T**	**1000**	**61**	**745**	**13**	**24**	**2**	**17**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**110**
	R	**1000**	**63**	**739**	**12**	**24**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**10**	**12**
	U	**1000**	**56**	**767**	**15**	**25**	**3**	**48**	**9**	**22**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**43**
	1970 T	**1000**	**60**	**744**	**11**	**18**	**2**	**14**	**3**	**10**	**4**	**1**	**10**	**123**
	R	**1000**	**59**	**742**	**10**	**18**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**11**	**139**
	U	**1000**	**66**	**756**	**13**	**20**	**3**	**49**	**9**	**20**	**9**	**2**	**6**	**47**
1 Srikakulam	1980 T	1000	105	716	14	23	1	14	3	9	3	1	6	105
	R	1000	108	718	13	23	1	10	2	5	3	1	6	110
	U	1000	79	704	17	30	4	49	12	21	7	1	6	70
	1970 T	1000	89	758	11	22	1	9	3	5	5	N	6	91
	R	1000	90	765	10	22	N	6	2	4	3	N	6	92
	U	1000	80	703	14	24	3	35	12	16	15	2	8	88
2 Vizianagaram	1980 T	1000	95	781	13	20	1	16	4	8	5	1	4	52
	R	1000	101	788	13	20	1	9	2	6	4	N	5	51
	U	1000	63	746	13	20	3	51	11	19	8	2	5	59
Vijayanagaram City		1000	47	745	7	15	3	68	16	25	11	1	5	57
3 Visakhapatnam	1980 T	1000	59	807	9	16	1	14	4	10	4	1	5	70
	R	1000	58	799	9	19	1	7	3	7	3	1	6	87
	U	1000	63	829	9	8	2	33	8	17	5	1	2	23
Visakhapatinam U.A.		1000	55	860	8	3	2	28	6	15	5	1	2	15
	1970 T	1000	63	826	7	12	1	10	3	8	6	1	6	57
	R	1000	66	825	7	13	1	4	2	6	4	N	7	65
	U	1000	49	830	9	9	2	34	7	16	12	2	5	25
Visakhapatanam City		1000	35	875	10	5	1	23	6	12	9	3	4	17

TSATEMENT 5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4 East Godavari	1980 T	1000	41	780	14	29	2	20	4	14	3	1	9	83
	R	1000	43	776	12	30	2	13	3	12	3	N	11	95
	U	1000	32	793	18	24	2	46	9	22	6	1	5	42
	Rajahmundry U.A.	1000	34	807	22	20	2	42	9	22	5	1	4	32
	Kakinada City	1000	21	841	15	6	3	45	10	20	4	N	5	30
	1970 T	1000	40	785	10	23	2	14	4	13	6	1	10	92
	R	1000	38	786	9	24	1	8	2	12	5	1	11	103
	U	1000	51	782	10	19	3	40	10	22	10	1	6	46
	Rajahmundry City	1000	38	822	13	13	3	49	8	17	9	1	4	23
	Kakinada City	1000	63	806	10	5	3	37	10	20	9	1	6	30
5 West Godavari	1980 T	1000	39	769	12	20	2	21	4	15	3	1	10	104
	R	1000	38	770	13	20	2	13	3	13	2	1	11	114
	U	1000	40	765	11	20	3	52	9	27	5	1	5	62
	Eluru City	1000	30	782	6	17	3	58	7	22	7	1	6	61
	1970 T	1000	42	794	10	10	1	16	4	10	5	1	11	96
	R	1000	39	809	9	9	1	8	2	7	4	1	11	100
	U	1000	57	716	14	17	3	58	11	25	11	2	8	78
	Eluru City	1000	41	721	20	26	3	66	13	23	15	2	8	62
6 Krishna	1980 T	1000	40	748	14	17	2	24	5	14	2	1	8	125
	R	1000	38	734	13	17	2	11	3	11	1	1	10	159
	U	1000	44	782	15	16	4	55	10	20	4	1	5	44
	Vijayawada U.A.	1000	33	818	12	8	4	61	11	16	3	1	2	31
	Machilipatnam City	1000	76	736	19	30	3	44	7	19	4	1	13	48
	1970 T	1000	36	732	10	9	3	16	4	13	4	1	9	1 63
	R	1000	30	725	9	7	3	7	2	10	2	1	10	194
	U	1000	55	758	10	15	3	50	11	26	9	2	6	55
	Vijayawada City	1000	59	785	8	3	2	57	12	27	8	1	3	35
	Machilipatnam City	1000	48	762	8	19	4	45	10	30	9	3	13	49
7 Guntur	1980 T	1000	49	749	13	20	5	20	4	12	1	1	7	119
	R	1000	48	741	13	18	6	10	2	9	N	1	9	143
	U	1000	51	772	13	25	5	49	8	21	3	1	3	49
	Guntur City	1000	39	831	8	7	4	37	7	25	3	1	2	36
	Tenali City	1000	42	751	17	21	8	56	8	36	1	1	4	55
	1970 T	1000	49	753	8	12	4	15	4	15	3	1	8	128
	R	1000	43	754	8	9	4	6	2	12	2	1	10	149
	U	1000	67	749	10	23	3	45	10	23	8	1	4	57
	Guntur City	1000	58	792	8	7	2	48	9	23	9	1	3	40

STATEMENT 5- *Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	Prakasam	1980 T	1000	60	708	11	26	2	14	3	23	1	1	9	142
		R	1000	58	710	9	19	2	8	3	23	1	N	10	157
		U	1000	75	690	23	74	5	49	7	26	3	1	5	42
		1970 T	1000	73	679	9	14	1	12	3	28	1	1	11	158
		R	1000	70	677	7	11	1	8	2	29	1	N	12	182
		U	1000	93	697	18	41	3	48	12	23	6	1	7	51
9	Nellore	1980 T	1000	46	775	13	24	2	18	4	10	2	N	9	99
		R	1000	39	780	11	23	2	8	3	7	2	N	10	115
		U	1000	77	744	21	26	3	53	7	24	6	1	4	34
		Nellore City	1000	89	740	25	20	3	52	7	25	5	N	3	31
		1970 T	1000	59	724	9	13	2	15	3	7	3	1	11	155
		R	1000	57	726	8	11	3	7	2	4	1	N	12	169
		U	1000	72	712	14	25	2	57	9	24	14	2	6	63
		Nellore City	1000	63	738	17	15	2	67	10	30	9	2	4	43
10	Chittoor	1980 T	1000	59	738	9	22	3	15	4	9	3	1	11	126
		R	1000	57	741	9	20	2	8	3	6	2	N	13	159
		U	1000	70	717	15	32	6	53	11	26	10	1	6	51
		Tirupati City	1000	55	787	12	9	5	51	11	17	8	1	4	40
		1970 T	1000	65	723	9	15	3	14	3	6	2	1	14	145
		R	1000	61	727	8	13	1	8	2	4	2	N	15	159
		U	1000	90	698	14	27	11	60	12	21	8	2	9	48
11	Cuddapah	1980 T	1000	65	716	14	32	3	13	3	6	1	N	12	135
		R	1000	65	716	12	23	3	6	2	4	1	1	13	154
		U	1000	62	712	23	77	3	49	8	16	4	N	6	40
		Proddatur City	1000	50	719	18	95	4	40	5	21	3	1	6	38
		1970 T	1000	80	709	15	23	5	11	3	6	1	N	14	133
		R	1000	80	709	13	21	5	6	2	4	1	N	15	144
		U	1000	77	708	22	41	5	50	9	18	7	1	7	55
12	Anantapur	1980 T	1000	77	710	16	34	3	14	4	11	3	1	13	114
		R	1000	78	710	14	29	2	7	2	8	3	1	15	131
		U	1000	75	712	24	53	4	41	11	23	7	1	6	43
		Anantapur City	1000	59	785	33	11	4	41	10	19	7	1	2	28
		1970 T	1000	82	751	17	16	2	13	3	6	2	1	15	92
		R	1000	82	755	16	13	2	6	2	3	1	N	17	104
		U	1000	79	728	23	32	3	45	10	20	6	2	8	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13 Kurnool	1980 T	1000	101	702	12	24	3	15	4	9	3	1	15	111
	R	1000	109	697	11	19	3	7	2	6	2	1	17	126
	U	1000	75	723	16	40	4	45	11	20	6	1	5	54
	Kurnool City	1000	47	750	15	48	4	53	13	19	6	N	5	40
	Adoni City	1000	86	721	9	35	7	54	12	15	4	1	7	49
	1970 T	1000	77	721	11	14	5	15	4	7	3	1	18	124
	R	1000	81	715	11	9	5	8	2	4	2	1	21	141
	U	1000	59	750	13	35	4	44	11	20	7	1	8	48
	Kurnool City	1000	45	784	9	24	7	43	11	20	7	1	7	42
14 Mahbubnagar	1980 T	1000	81	760	13	29	3	15	3	8	3	N	14	71
	R	1000	82	765	12	28	3	11	2	6	3	N	15	73
	U	1000	65	712	17	40	7	57	10	23	6	1	9	53
	1970 T	1000	72	771	12	29	2	14	3	5	3	N	16	73
	R	1000	68	779	12	28	2	11	2	4	2	N	16	76
	U	1000	105	684	14	49	3	48	8	19	9	2	10	49
15 Rangareddy	1980 T	1000	68	758	14	19	2	14	4	11	5	1	12	92
	R	1000	66	755	13	22	2	10	3	9	5	1	13	101
	U	1000	75	772	17	8	2	34	7	22	7	N	5	51
16 Hyderabad	1980 T	1000	38	814	11	5	2	58	9	26	4	1	4	28
	U	1000	38	814	11	5	2	58	9	26	4	1	4	28
Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration														
	1980 T	1000	41	815	11	5	2	55	8	26	4	1	4	28
	1970 T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1970 T	1000	54	788	14	9	1	45	6	13	5	1	8	56
	R	1000	61	760	18	19	1	10	3	6	4	1	14	103
	U	1000	50	805	11	3	1	66	7	18	7	1	5	26
Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad														
Hyderabad Division	U	1000	49	807	10	3	N	71	6	18	7	1	5	23
Secunderabad Division	U	1000	36	806	10	2	1	75	13	21	6	1	4	25
17 Medak	1980 T	1000	77	718	11	26	4	14	3	10	4	1	13	119
	R	1000	76	719	10	26	4	10	2	8	4	N	14	127
	U	1000	85	707	11	22	10	57	10	32	7	1	7	51
	1970 T	1000	69	725	11	30	2	14	2	7	4	1	14	121
	R	1000	68	727	11	30	2	10	2	6	3	N	14	127
	U	1000	87	706	12	30	4	64	9	18	9	2	10	49
18 Nizamabad	1980 T	1000	82	649	8	46	2	16	4	13	7	1	8	164
	R	1000	85	637	7	43	2	9	3	11	6	1	9	187
	U	1000	69	706	11	63	1	53	8	23	9	1	6	50
	Nizamabad City	1000	44	732	12	67	1	56	7	25	7	1	5	43

STATEMENT 5—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	1970 T	1000	72	655	10	35	1	14	3	12	6	1	9	182
	R	1000	68	653	10	28	2	8	2	10	6	N	10	203
	U	1000	89	666	10	77	2	49	8	19	9	2	6	63
	Nizamabad City	1000	72	625	10	136	2	54	7	21	10	1	5	57
19 Adilabad . . .	1980 T	1000	45	690	7	13	3	12	4	8	3	N	7	208
	R	1000	43	665	7	14	2	7	2	7	3	N	8	242
	U	1000	59	811	7	7	5	32	9	14	6	1	4	45
	1970 T	1000	40	652	7	17	2	10	3	7	3	N	8	251
	R	1000	36	630	6	19	2	6	2	6	3	N	8	282
	U	1000	63	790	11	8	3	33	8	13	9	1	5	56
20 Karimnagar . .	1980 T	1000	69	732	13	34	1	10	3	9	3	N	5	121
	R	1000	71	724	12	36	1	5	2	8	2	N	5	134
	U	1000	56	787	16	22	1	41	10	19	7	1	3	37
	1970 T	1000	60	727	9	30	1	8	2	6	2	N	6	149
	R	1000	59	724	9	29	1	4	2	5	1	N	6	160
	U	1000	74	765	12	29	4	43	7	16	7	1	4	38
21 Warangal . . .	1980 T	1000	51	759	17	28	2	10	3	7	2	N	3	118
	R	1000	51	753	17	29	1	5	2	5	1	N	4	132
	U	1000	48	800	18	24	2	38	9	19	5	1	3	33
	Warangal City	1000	42	817	16	23	2	36	9	18	5	1	2	29
	1970 T	1000	51	746	13	27	2	9	3	5	1	N	5	138
	R	1000	49	740	13	29	2	4	2	4	1	N	5	151
	U	1000	67	793	18	12	2	42	8	16	7	1	3	31
	Warangal City	1000	60	811	14	10	1	42	7	16	8	2	3	26
22 Khammam . .	1980 T	1000	38	752	14	16	2	12	4	6	3	1	4	148
	R	1000	34	745	13	18	2	7	2	5	2	N	4	168
	U	1000	61	785	22	9	3	36	13	15	8	1	3	44
	1970 T	1000	44	703	12	10	2	8	3	9	3	1	4	201
	R	1000	34	697	10	11	2	4	2	9	1	1	4	225
	U	1000	106	741	20	8	4	34	10	13	16	1	4	43
23 Nalgonda	1980 T	1000	61	764	16	30	1	11	3	8	3	N	7	96
	R	1000	58	767	16	32	N	7	2	5	2	N	8	103
	U	1000	91	732	16	15	5	45	10	27	9	1	4	45
	1970 T	1000	59	783	18	32	1	11	3	4	2	1	9	77
	R	1000	56	786	18	34	1	8	2	3	1	N	10	81
	U	1000	103	750	17	6	4	50	10	14	8	1	4	33

Note :— In respect of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Hyderabad districts the figures relate to the jurisdictions as existed at the 1970 Houselisting Operations only. The recasting of these data to conform to their present jurisdictions could not be done for want of details at taluk/village level. Hence no figures are shown for 1970 against the districts of Vizianagaram and Rangareddy.

2.10 It may be observed from a cursory glance of the above statement that about three-fourths of the total number of 13,076,710 census houses in Andhra Pradesh, are being utilised for residential purpose exclusively. Of these residential houses, the rural areas of the State contain as many houses as forming 78.6% and the rest are accounted for by the urban areas. After residential houses, the category of others which covers houses used for educational institutions, health clinics etc., and also all houses in respect of which classification could not be made showed a high proportion of 11.0%. In rural areas, the proportion of such houses (12.8%) is three times that of the urban areas (4.3%). As per 1970 houselisting operations, the proportion of Census houses under 'Others' category with 12.3% in the State as a whole was higher. The decrease in the proportion of houses of 'others' category in 1980, is compensated by considerable increase in proportions of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residences, Shops excluding eating places over 1970. There has been a marked decrease in the proportion of Census houses of 'Others' Category in 1980 pertaining to rural areas where the proportion of 139 per 1000 total Census houses of 1970 dwindled to 128 by 1980. The position in the districts under each category of Census houses as per the uses to which they are put to is discussed in the following paragraphs.

2.11 *Census Houses Vacant*: There are 801,115 census houses found vacant in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per 1980 houselisting operations, against 641,415 such houses in 1970, registering a growth of 24.89%. These vacant houses form 6.1% of the total number of Census houses in the State. In rural areas, their percentage is more (6.3%) than in the urban areas of the State. The proportion of vacant urban houses in 1970 which stood at 6.6% of total Census houses in urban areas of the State, has decreased to 5.6% while the growth in the rural areas was increased slightly to 6.3% by 1980 from 5.9% in 1970.

2.12 Among the districts of Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam possesses largest proportion of vacant houses as per 1980 houselisting operations. In this district more than one-tenth (10.5%) of the total number of its census houses are vacant i.e., not being used for any purpose. Kurnool (10.1%) and Vizianagaram (9.5%) districts follow next in order. The lowest proportion of 3.8% vacant houses is found in both Khammam as well as Hyderabad districts. Among the districts of Telangana Region, Nizamabad has the largest proportion of 8.2% vacant houses.

2.13 If we examine the distribution of 801,115 vacant houses in the State among the districts, we notice that Kurnool possesses the largest number of such houses forming, 7.3% of the total of the whole State. Srikakulam district with a proportion of 7.1% closely follows it. In the Telangana Region, Mahbubnagar has the highest proportion of vacant houses (5.5%).

Among the 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh, the same lowest proportion of vacant houses is returned in both Khammam and Hyderabad districts where, 2.0% of the total vacant houses in the State are accounted for by each. Of the 648, 085 vacant houses in all the rural areas of the State put together, as many as forming 8.1% are recorded in Srikakulam district. Leaving Hyderabad district which is entirely urban in composition, the lowest proportion is seen in Khammam district (1.8%). The urban areas Hyderabad district constitute 10.3% of the total vacant houses in the urban areas of the State as a whole. Guntur (7.7%) and Visakhapatnam (7.1%) follow next in order. As is seen from the statement No. 5, the increase in the proportion of vacant houses during the period 1970-80, is discernible in 9 districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., East Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda. As stated in para 2.9 the seven districts which underwent territorial changes after 1971 census have not been taken into consideration for this classification. Among the remaining 16 districts, there has been decrease in the number of vacant houses in 1980 over the figure of 1970 in the districts of West Godavari, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Khammam. Guntur and Warangal districts have returned same proportions in both the houselisting operations of 1970 and 1980.

2.14 The following statement sets out the position of different states in our country.

STATEMENT 6

Distribution of Census Houses and the uses to which they are put in the States and Union Territories of India, 1980

India/State	Total Number of Census Houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Houses used as: Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop cum-residence including household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatgar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INDIA	**1000**	**53**	**710**	**10**	**20**	**1**	**25**	**5**	**15**	**4**	**1**	**10**	**146**
1 Andhra Pradesh	1000	61	745	13	24	2	17	4	11	3	1	9	110
2 Bihar	1000	22	791	13	12	1	20	2	8	3	..	9	119
3 Gujarat	1000	104	629	6	12	1	29	6	19	3	2	11	178
4 Haryana	1000	58	642	8	7	2	36	5	19	4	3	4	212
5 Himachal Pradesh	1000	52	501	5	11	2	14	5	25	3	2	9	371
6 Jammu & Kashmir	1000	83	432	2	17	1	34	5	32	3	1	13	377
7 Karnataka	1000	66	676	10	35	3	27	6	16	4	2	19	136
8 Kerala	1000	70	690	5	18	1	45	10	26	15	3	12	105
9 Madhya Pradesh	1000	44	728	11	32	1	15	3	10	3	1	11	141
10 Maharashtra	1000	67	717	9	19	1	25	8	18	4	1	10	121
11 Manipur	1000	18	708	9	13	4	12	5	15	1	2	15	198
12 Meghalaya	1000	35	803	8	8	3	15	5	6	4	2	11	100
13 Nagaland	1000	41	797	12	4	5	17	8	14	2	4	8	88
14 Orissa	1000	39	698	10	27	2	19	5	9	3	2	12	174

STATMENT 5—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 Punjab	1000	72	687	9	8	3	41	6	24	5	1	5	139
16 Rajasthan	1000	79	699	6	19	2	25	4	16	4	1	13	132
17 Sikkim	1000	76	786	26	5	2	11	9	5	2	1	4	73
18 Tamil Nadu	1000	64	770	9	33	1	24	5	17	5	2	11	59
19 Tripura	1000	29	868	3	8	1	37	8	13	8	1	4	20
20 Uttar Pradesh	1000	35	672	9	11	1	21	2	14	3	1	7	224
21 West Bengal	1000	23	760	11	20	1	29	4	13	4	2	10	123
UNION TERRITORIES													
22 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1000	73	734	14	12	3	15	13	16	6	2	2	104
23 Arunachal Pradesh	1000	65	821	14	6	7	9	9	8	1	7	4	49
24 Chandigarh	1000	55	813	4	6	2	38	16	21	6	..	1	38
25 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	64	739	8	8	1	8	5	9	2	..	3	153
26 Delhi	1000	64	734	14	13	1	64	12	38	7	1	2	50
27 Goa, Daman & Diu	1000	88	646	4	18	2	31	11	24	12	1	15	148
28 Lakshadweep	1000	72	366	6	47	2	16	13	9	5	4	25	435
29 Mizoram	1000	46	821	17	6	3	14	9	12	7	2	14	49
30 Pondicherry	1000	51	764	9	15	6	38	7	23	6	3	10	73

2.15 It may be observed from the above statement that 71.0% of the total number of census houses in the country are being used exclusively for 'residential purpose'. "Others" category with a share of 14.6% comes next. Leaving vacant houses, the category of houses used as "Shops excluding eating houses", occupy third rank, though its impact is not heavy, returning a proportion of 2.5%. The factories, workshops and worksheds (1.5%) and places of worship (1.0%) rank next in order. The other uses mopped up a proportion below 1%.

2.16 *Residences*: Of the 21 States in India, in 10 States the proportion of census houses used as residences only was higher than the Country's average of 71.0%. Among them Tripura State with 86.8% ranked first, followed by Meghalaya with 80.3%. As these States are not industrially or commercially developed to utilise more number of census houses for non-residential purposes like factories, workshops and worksheds or business houses, etc., the proportion of residential houses is large. The lowest proportion is seen in Jammu and Kashmir State where, only less than half (43.2%) of the total number of census houses are used for residences. Here the 'Others' Category of census houses has accounted for a share of 37.7%. Incidentally, it is the highest in the whole country under this category, followed by Himachal Pradesh which has a smaller proportion of residential census houses and larger proportion of census houses under "Others" Category (37.1%). The high proportion of Census houses under 'others' category which covers educational institutioins, medical and health centres etc., and also large number of hotels, tourist houses, Dak Bundglows, Rest Houses etc., that have come up in view of these two states having very good summer resorts have pulled down the proportion of residential houses in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal pradesh.

2.17 In Andhra Pradesh State, out of 13,076,710 census houses there are 9,740,130 census houses exclusively used for residential purposes only, forming 74.5% of the total. Of them 7,658,810 houses or 78.6% are located in the rural areas of the State. In the 10,364,410 total number of census houses of all categories in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, these residential census houses form 73.9%. The urban areas possess 2,081.320 residential census houses out of 2,712.300 total urban census houses, constituting a proportion of 76.7% and 74.5% of the total number of census houses (both rural and urban put together) in the whole State. At the State level these proportions are not at much variance with those of 1970. The residential houses constituted 74.4% of the total number of census houses in the whole State in 1970. Much variation is seen in respect of urban proportions due to increase in residential houses. From 75.6% in 1970, it increased to 76.7% by 1980, where as rural areas returned the proportions of 74.2% and 73.9% in 1970 and 1980 respectively. In 1980, in urban areas there is 1% decrease in proportion of vacant houses over that of 1970 figure. These houses might have been put to residential use in 1980.

2.18 Among the 23 districts in the State, 13 districts have proportions of residential houses higher than the State's average of 74.5%; the highest among them being returned by Hyderabad district where only 81.4% of the total number of census houses are being used for residences exclusively. Since the highest seat of State administration is located in Hyderabad city which is almost entirely constituted into a district, Hyderabad has understandably largest proportion of residential census houses catering to the housing needs of lakhs of people pooled in the city. Visakhapatnam district closely follows Hyderabad district with a proportion of 80.7% of the such houses. Of all the districts in the State, Nizamabad has returned the lowest proportion of 64.9% residential houses which may be attributable to the most common household industry of manufacturing or processing of tobacco products like beedi rolling etc., which is instrumental for categorising large number of census houses as workshop-cum-residences. This presumption is supported by the fact that this district has the largest proportion of census houses (4.6%) under the category of workshop-cum-residences. To add to this, vacant houses (8.2%) in the district pulled down the proportion of residential houses. The next lowest proportion is seen in Adilabad district (69.0%), where the census houses under the category of "Others" have heavy bearing on the proportion of residential houses. In the whole State of Andhra Pradesh the highest proportion of 20.8% relating to "Others" category is recorded by Adilabad district. As per the 1970 houselisting operations this proportion was still more being 25.1%.

2.19 If we look at statement 4 it will be known that East Godavari district contains largest number of residential houses forming 7.1% of the total residential census houses in the whole State. Guntur district follows it closely with a proportion of 7.0%. Rangareddy district having several industrial establishments remained at the lowest rank with its residential census houses forming only 2.4% in the State's total. Nizamabad district with 2.9% comes next. Similar ranking is observed in case of proportions returned by rural areas of the district. But in urban areas, largest proportion of residential houses is bagged by Hyderabad district (16.2%) obviously due to the population of the city of Hyderabad. Next two ranks are occupied by Krishna (8.7%) and Guntur (8.6%) districts. Medak district ranked lowest with only 1.4%.

2.20 *Shop-cum-residence* : In the entire Andhra Pradesh State there are 164,475 census houses as per 1980 houselisting operations used for twin purposes of residence as also running a shop. These houses form 1.3% of the total census houses of all categories in the State. At the 1970 houselisting operation, 113,850 census houses were reported under this category, constituting a proportion of 1.1% of the total number of houses. The rate of growth in the number of these houses during 1970-80 works out to 44.47%. The rural areas of the State have 123,650 such houses in 1980 against 40,825 census houses by the urban areas. In terms of proportion, their shares will be 1.2% and 1.5% of the total census houses, in rural and urban areas respectively.

2.21 At all-India level the proportion of shop-cum-residence works out to only 1.0% of the total number of census houses in the Country. Karnataka and Orissa States have returned proportions exactly similar to the all-India average. In Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and West Bengal States the proportions are higher than that of the country, the highest among them being recorded by Sikkim State where 2.6% of the total number of census houses are used as Shop-cum-residences while Jammu Kashmir State ranked the lowest with a proportion of 0.2%.

2.22 As against the Andhra Pradesh State's average of 1.3% shop-cum-residences we may observe from Statement 5 that Vizianagaram, Guntur, Nellore, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts have returned similar proportions 1.3% each in all these five districts. In Srikakulam, East Godavari, Krishna, Cuddapah, Rangareddy and Khammam districts, the census houses used as shop-cum-residences form 1.4% of their total number of census houses. Likewise Anantapur and Nalgonda districts have similar proportion of 1.6% under this category. Next comes Warangal district which returned the highest proportion of 1.7% when compared with the proportion among the districts in Andhra Pradesh. On the lower side of the State's average we find 9 districts, and of them West Godavari and Kurnool (each returning proportion of 1.2%); Prakasam, Hyderabad and Medak (1.1% each) districts have shop-cum-residences forming above 1% of the total number of census houses in each of the districts concerned. In the remaining four districts the proportion ranges between 0.7% and 0.9%; the lowest among them being in Adilabad district.

Of the total 1,64,475 census houses used as shop-cum-residences in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, as many as 12,245 have been listed in East Godavari district. Their proportion works out to 7.4% in the State's total. With 11,985 such houses making a proportion of 7.3% Guntur district follows it closely. In Rayalaseema Region, Anantapur district (5.9%) and in Telangana Region Warangal district (5.4%) have comparatively larger proportions than the rest of the districts in the Region.

Workshop-cum-residence:

2.23 The census houses used for residence and also for running a workshop including household industry number 315,555 in Andhra Pradesh, as per 1980 houselisting operations against 195,899 in 1970. The increase in these houses during the decade 1970-80 works out to 61.03%. The rural areas of the State have 248,690 census houses used as residences-cum-workshops forming 78.81% of the State's total of 315,555 such houses. Of the total number of census houses of all categories (13,076,710), these census houses form 2.4%. Similar proportion is returned in case of rural areas also. But in urban areas it is very nominally higher being 2.5%

2.24 In the whole of India the Census houses used for twin purposes of residence and workshops constitute 2.6% of the total number of census houses of all types. Only West Bengal State has returned exactly this percentage. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamilnadu recorded proportions higher than that of the Country, the highest among them being found in Karnataka where thirty five of 1000 Census houses have been used as residences-cum-workshops. Madhya Pradesh follows it closely with a proportion of 3.2%. With only 0.4% of census houses of this type, Nagaland ranked lowest followed by Sikkim (0.5%).

2.25 Of the 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Nellore and Kurnool have recorded exactly the State's average figure of 2.4% of census houses used as residences-cum-workshops. East Godavari, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts recorded proportions higher than the State's average. Of these ten districts, Nizamabad has the highest percentage of 4.6. Beedi rolling, Zarda making etc., relating to tobacco industry which will be conducted on household industry basis are largely responsible for the high proportion of these houses in Nizamabad district. The same situation is prevailing in Karimnagar district also and it has returned the next highest proportion of 3.4%. The similar proportion is also seen in Anantapur district which may be largely due to the preponderance of handloom weaving on household industry basis in many parts of the district.

2.26 In all the districts of Andhra Pradesh, the proportions of workshops-cum-residences are higher than those of shops-cum-residences except in the district of Hyderabad, which has the lowest proportion of former type of census houses in the whole State (0.5%). In Hyderabad district, the census houses used as shop-cum-residences are more than workshop-cum-residences. Eventhough there are petty workshops in considerable number in the district, they are not located in census houses in combination with the residences.

2.27 As regards the proportion of workshop-cum-residences to the total number of census houses in rural and urban areas, the districts are almost evenly distributed. In 10 districts the proportions are more in urban areas than in rural areas. These districts are Srikakulam, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, all the four districts of Rayalaseema Region, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad. In Vizianagaram and West Godavari districts there is no disparity between rural and urban areas and they have returned equal proportions in both the areas. Hyderabad district has no rural areas. In the rest of the 10 districts the proportions are more in rural areas than in urban areas. Except Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Hyderabad districts, the rest of the districts of Telangana Region fall under this category. The existence of household industries like handloom weaving, tanning, cobbling, pottery, bidi making etc., in the rural areas of these districts are mainly responsible for this phenomenon.

2.28 Of the total 315,555 census houses used as workshop-cum-residences in the State, as many as 25,545 census houses are from East Godavari district making a proportion of 8.1%. Karimnagar district comes next with 6.5%, Anantapur and Nizamabad districts occupy the same third rank with a similar proportion of 6.4%. Hyderabad district remained at the lowest rank with 0.7%. In case of rural areas, the ranking of districts is same except that in place of Anantapur, Nalgonda district shared the third rank with Nizamabad district. In urban areas, the highest proportion is seen in Prakasam

district (9.8%) closely followed by Cuddapah district (9.5%). Rangareddy and Adilabad districts are at the lowest rank with a proportion of 0.7%.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses

2.29 Andhra Pradesh State contained 31,445 census houses used as hotels, sarais etc., as revealed by the 1980 houselisting operations. Of these, as many as 22,505 census houses are located in rural areas and the rest of 8,940 houses are in urban areas. A decade ago there were 22,250 Census houses of this category in the State, thus accounting for a growth rate of 41.33%, of the total number of Census houses of all categories in the State in 1980, those used as hotels, sarais etc., form 0.2% only. In the country as a whole, 210,654 census houses have been recorded under this category forming a very meagre (0.1%) of the total number of census houses. Nagaland State has the highest proportion of these census houses in the country (0.5%) closely followed by Manipur State (0.4%). Karnataka, Meghalaya and Punjab States have each 0.3% of total census houses in their respective States under this category. Leaving Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Sikkim (each 0.2%), the remaining States have each returned very low proportion of 0.1% only.

2.30 In the rural areas of the State, the census houses used as hotels, sarais etc., form 0.2% of the total census houses while the urban areas returned a percentage of 0.3. Exactly similar proportions were returned in 1970 also in respect of these houses, in all the three groups of areas i.e., total, rural and urban areas.

2.31 Of the 23 districts in the State, the first rank is bagged by Guntur District where 0.5% of the total number of census houses of all categories in the district are being utilised as hotels, sarais etc., Medak district follows next in order with 0.4%. The first three Coastal districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts of Telangana Region have such houses forming only 0.1% while the rest of the districts returned proportions of 0.2% or 0.3%. If we see the proportions of rural and urban areas it is noticed that in East Godavari, Cuddapah, Rangareddy and Karimnagar districts they are equal, while the rural proportions are higher than of urban areas in only two districts of Guntur and Nizamabad. In the remaining the districts the proportions of census houses used as hotels, sarais etc., are higher in urban areas than those of rural areas of the districts.

2.32 Of the total 31,445 census houses used as hotels etc., in Andhra Pradesh as may as 5,120 census houses or 16.3% of Census houses are recorded in Guntur district. East Godavari district ranks second with a proportion of 6.6% and at third place lies Krishna district with 6.5% such houses. Chittoor district in Rayalaseema Region (6.4%) and Medak in Telangana Region (5.7%) have larger number of these census houses than the rest of the districts in the concerned Region. In the entire State, Vizianagaram and Rangareddy districts have the same lowest proportion of 1.6%. In rural areas it is observed that Guntur (17.7%) and East Godavari (7.1%) districts occupy the first two ranks. Nalgonda district is at the lowest rank with 0.9% among the 22 districts in the State (leaving Hyderabad district which has no rural areas). In case of urban areas also, Guntur district topped the list with12.8% while its immediate neighbouring district Krishna occupied second rank with a proportion of 8.9%. Next comes Hyderabad district with 8.1%. The lowest rank among all the 23 districts in the State, is shared by the two districts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar each having 0.8%.

Shops excluding eating houses

2.33 There are 222,395 Census houses in Andhra Pradesh occupied by shops excluding eating houses, out of a total of 13,076,710 houses. 91,345 of such houses are in rural areas while 131,050 are in urban areas. The Census houses used as shops excluding eating places constitute 1.7% of the total Census houses in the State, as against 151,270 Census houses or 1.4% of the total Census houses in 1970. The proportion of the shops in urban areas is as high as 4.8% when compared with the rural proportion which is less than 1% (0.9%). The increase in the number of Census houses used as shops during the decade 1970-80 works out to 47.02. In the total number of Census houses in rural areas, the proportion of these houses has increased from 0.7% in 1970 to 0.9% in 1980, while in the urban areas the proportion has decreased slightly from 4.9% in 1970 to 4.8% in 1980.

2.34 At the all-India level, census houses used as shops constitute 2.5% of the total number of 151,001,488 census houses of all categories. In the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal the proportions of these houses exceed the country's average. In Maharashtra and Rajasthan it is equal to the all India proportion. Of the 8 States having higher proportions than that of the Country, Kerala has the highest number of Census houses used for shops exclusively, forming 4.5% of the total number of Census houses in the State. Punjab State ranks next with 4.1% of such houses. In Sikkim State we find the lowest proportion of these houses (1.1%).

2.35 Among the 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts forming a continuous belt in coastal Andhra Region and Nellore and Hyderabad districts returned proportions of Census houses used as shops higher than the State's average of 1.7%. Among them, Hyderabad district for the obvious reason of containing the capital city of Hyderabad, has occupied a rank of distinction with the highest proportion of 5.8% of such houses. The second place goes to Krishna district which returned a percentage of 2.4 of these houses in the district. It is but natural that the number of shops where goods and articles are sold for cash or credit will be definitely higher in urban areas than in rural areas. If we peruse statement 5 it will be proved correct in case of all the districts of the State. The proportions of these houses to the total number of Census houses in rural areas in the districts range between 5 per 1000 (in Karimnagar and Warangal Districts) and 13 per 1000 (in East Godavari and

West Godavari districts) Census houses only. It is only 1% or more in the rural areas of Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna Guntur, Mahbubnagar, Rangareddy and Medak districts. In the urban areas, the proportions range between 3.2% in Adilabad district and 5.8% in Hyderabad district. The influence of Hyderabad City is instrumental for the highest proportion in Hyderabad district. 7 districts in Coastal Andhra, 2 districts in Rayalaseema and 4 districts in Telangana have returned proportions higher than State's average of 4.8%.

2.36 Of the total number of 222,395 Census houses used as shops in Andhra Pradesh, the highest number of 23,910 Census houses relates to Hyderabad district forming a proportion of 108 per 1000. Krishna district with proportion of 85 per 1000 of these houses comes next in order followed by Guntur (81 per 1000) and East Godavari (80 per 1000) districts. The lowest share of 20 per 1000 Census houses has been taken by Rangareddy district. East Godavari district in case of rural areas (96 per 1000) and Hyderabad district in the case of urban areas (183 per 1000) occupied the first ranks in this category.

Business houses and Offices

2.37 The 1980 houselisting operations in Andhra Pradesh revealed that 50,135 Census houses are used for locating business houses and offices. This figure is almost equally divided between rural and urban areas. 25,065 of such houses are in rural areas while urban areas have 25,070 Census houses. In 1970, the State had a total of 35,445 such houses. By 1980, this number has grown by 41.44%. The growth in the number of these houses in urban areas (47.86%) is more than in rural areas (35.56%) of the State. The proportion of Census houses used as business houses and offices, to the total number of Census houses in Andhra Pradesh in 1980, works out to a meagre proportion of 0.4%. For rural and urban areas, they are 0.2% and 0.9% respectively. The same proportions were returned in the State in 1970. Among the districts in the State, only two have returned proportions higher than the State's average of 4 houses per 1000 of total Census houses. They are Krishna (5 per 1000) and Hyderabad (9 per 1000) districts. In all the other 21 districts, the proportions are in between 2 per 1000 and 4 per 1000. The urban areas of all the districts in Andhra Pradesh have higher proportions than rural areas.

2.38 In the country as a whole, per every 1000 total census houses 5 are used as business houses and offices. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa and Tamilnadu States have similar proportions of these census houses. Kerala (10 per 1000) and Uttar Pradesh (2 per 1000) have returned the highest and lowest proportions among the States in India respectively. In Bihar State also, the lowest proportion of 2 per 1000 of census houses is seen. Sikkim State has the next highest proportion of 9 per 1000.

Factories, workshops and worksheds

2.39 The data collected at the 1980 houselisting operations revealed that 148,185 census houses out of a total of 13,076,710 houses in Andhra Pradesh State, are being used for factories, workshops and worksheds constituting a proportion of 11 per 1000 census houses. 88,295 of them are in rural areas and 59,890 in urban areas. Their proportions to the total number of Census Houses work out to 8 per 1000 and 22 per 1000 respectively. The corresponding proportions in 1970 were 7 per 1000 and 20 per 1000 respectively. These factories and workshops cover the manufacturing establishments run on non-household industry basis. The establishments engaged in household industry and small scale manufacturing establishments are generally covered under the category of workshop-cum-residence. The number of these census houses in the rural areas 1970 which stood at 65,450 has grown to 88,295 by 1980. In urban areas these figures are 35,820 (1970) and 59,890 (1980). The growth rates work out to 34.90% and 67.20% in rural and urban areas respectively.

2.40 Out of 151,001,488 total number of census houses in the whole country, there are 2,292,849 census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, constituting a proportion of 1.5%. Manipur State has similar proportion while Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil nadu States crossed the all-India average. Among them, the highest proportion of 3.2% is returned by Jammu and Kashmir State which is famous through out the country for its woollen and silk weaving industries. Kerala State follows it with a proportion of 2.6% of such houses. Himachal Pradesh (2.5%) and Punjab (2.4%) come next in order. The lowest proportion of only 0.5% is noticed in Sikkim State.

2.41 In Andhra Pradesh, only 7 districts viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Hyderabad and Nizamabad have recorded proportions higher than the State's average of 1.1%. Anantapur and Rangareddy districts have returned exactly State's average figure. Hyderabad district has occupied the first rank among 23 districts in the State with its 10,870 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds constituting 2.6% of its total number of 413,145 census houses. Prakasam district with 2.3% of such houses ranks second. Being the State's capital with its heavy population, Hyderabad city has witnessed considerable industrialisation as also concentration of highest administrative offices of State, Central, local body Governments and of private managements which have resulted in the highest proportion of census houses under this category. In Prakasam district, the manufacturing industries relating to beverages, tobacco and tobacco products are responsible for high proportion of these houses. In Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Medak districts the proportion of these houses is 1% each. The lowest proportion is returned by Cuddapah and Khammam districts (0.6% each). The rural areas of Anantapur, Medak and Karimnagar districts have proportion of these houses equal to State's rural average of 0.8%. Among other 19 districts (leaving Hyderabad which has no rural areas) East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Rangareddy and Nizamabad districts have recorded proportions higher than the State's average. Of them Prakasam district with its tobacco processing industries topped the list with a proportion of 2.3%. In other districts, the propor-

tions range in between 0.9% in Guntur and Rangareddy districts and 1.3% in West Godavari district. On the lower side of the State's average, we find Cuddapah district at the bottom with 0.4%. Srikakulam, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda (0.5% each), Vizianagaram, Chittoor, Kurnool, and Mahbubnagar (0.6% each), Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Adilabad (0.7% each), districts occupy ranks higher than Cuddapah district but below State's average line. In all the districts in the State, quite understandably the urban proportions of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds are higher than those of rural areas. The State average in urban areas is 2.2%. East Godavari and Rangareddy districts returned similar proportions. West Godavari, Prakasam, Nellore in Coastal Andhra, Chittoor and Anantapur districts in Rayalaseema, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad districts in Telangana have proportions higher than the State's urban average. Of all these districts, Medak district stood first with a proportion of 3.2% of such houses. This high proportion is largely due to the location of heavy electrical and allied establishments (both public sector and private) in and around Ramachandrapuram (BHEL township) in this district. West Godavari and Nalgonda districts occupied the second rank with a proportion of 2.7% each. The lowest urban proportion of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds to total number of census houses in urban areas is noticeable in Adilabad district (1.4%) which is one of the most economically backward districts of the State.

2.42 Of the total 148,185 Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Andhra Pradesh State, the highest number of 15,420 such houses are found in Prakasam district. As stated earlier, the tobacco processing industries are largely instrumental for this high figure in Prakasam district. These census houses constitute 10.4% of the total of such houses in the State. East Godavari district occupied the second place with 8.3% of such houses. West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Hyderabad districts have considerable concentration of these houses forming more than 7% in the State's total of such houses. The lowest figure of 1.8% is recorded by Khammam district, followed by Cuddapah with 1.9%. Among the rural areas also Prakasam and East Godavari districts continue to dominate with 14.9% and 9.1% of such census houses out of the total number of 88,295 census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the rural areas respectively. Leaving West Godavari (8.3%), Krishna (7.0%), Guntur (6.8%) the proportion in all other districts is less than half percent traversing between 1.7% in Cuddapah district and 4.6% in Karimnagar district.

2.43 If urban areas are considered, Hyderabad district topped the ladder of districts in the State with a proportion of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds (10,870 census houses) constituting 18.2% of the total of 59,890 such houses in all the urban areas together in the State. Guntur district followed next in order with 8.2%, immediately followed by Krishna district with 7.7%. Chittoor district in Rayalaseema Region (4.6%) and Nizamabad district (2.8%) in Telangana Region (excepting Hyderabad district) have larger concentration of the houses used for factories etc., when compared with other districts in the Region concerned. The lowest proportion in the whole State is returned by two districts namely Adilabad and Khammam (1.7% each).

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places:

2.44 The number of census houses under this classification in the State are 37,325 as per the 1980 house-listing operations. These census houses constitute a very meagre proportion of 0.3% in the total number of census houses of all categories in the State. The rural and urban proportions work out to 0.2% and 0.6% respectively. In 1970, there were 37,120 census houses in the State under this category, forming 0.4% of the total number of houses. This proportion in rural areas in 1970 was also same (0.2%) though the absolute number increased from 21,060 in 1970 to 22,605 in 1980. The corresponding urban proportion in 1970 was 0.9%. In urban areas, the absolute number of 16,060 census houses used as restaurants etc. in Andhra Pradesh in 1970 has actually decreased to 14,720 by 1980.

2.45 In Andhra Pradesh, with 2,990 houses under this category, Nizamabad district has the largest proportion of 0.7%. Of these, 2,365 census houses belong to rural areas only. Next to Nizamabad district, Vizianagaram and Rangareddy districts have larger proportions of these houses (0.5% each). In the districts of Guntur, Prakasam and Cuddapah, this is only 0.1%, while in the rest of the districts it is either 0.2% or 0.3%. The proportions in the urban areas of all the districts are higher than those of rural areas.

2.46 Of the total 37,325 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the whole State of Andhra Pradesh, as many as 3,050 Census houses constituting a proportion of 8.2%, are netted in East Godavari district. The rural areas of this district contain 1,925 of these census houses, forming 63.1% of the total of such houses in the district. Close on the heels, lies Nizamabad district with proportion of 8.0%. Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Chittoor districts have proportions between 5.0% and 6.5%. The proportions in the rest of the districts are below this range, the lowest among them being 1.5% in Prakasam district. In the rural areas of Nizamabad district, the census houses used as restaurants etc., form the highest proportion of 10.5% of the total of such houses (22,605) in the rural areas of the entire State. East Godavari district comes next in rank with 8.5% followed by Visakhapatnam district with 6.9%. The lowest proportion in rural areas of the districts is seen in Guntur district (1.3%). In the urban areas of the districts, the proportions range between 1.7% in Prakasam district and 12.5% in Hyderabad district. Next to Hyderabad, the largest concentration of census houses used as restaurants etc., is discernible in East Godavari (7.6%) and Chittoor (7.3%). In the districts of Visakhapatnam (5.9%), Krishna (5.5%) and Anantapur (5.0%) and Kurnool (5.2%) the proportions lie in between 5% and 6%.

2.47 The Census houses exclusively used for locating the restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places which are 592.698 out of a total of 151,001,488 census

houses in the whole country, form a small proportion of 0.4%. In the States of Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and West Bengal proportions are similar to the country's average. In 4 of the 21 States in India, the proportions exceed 0.4%, the highest among them being returned by Kerala State, where these houses constitute 1.5% of the total number of all types of census houses in the State.

2.48 The lowest rank among States in India is occupied by Manipur with a proportion of 0.1%.

Places of entertainment and community gathering

2.49 8,105 Census houses are used as places of entertainment and community gathering in Andhra Pradesh in 1980 forming a negligible proportion of 0.1% of the total census houses under all categories in the State. There are 5,560 and 2,545 such census houses in urban and rural areas respectively forming 0.1% in both the categories. In all the districts of Andhra Pradesh the proportion of these houses is either 0.1% or negligible. In most of the districts of Andhra Pradesh urban proportions are higher than of rural areas.

2.50 Of the 8,105 census houses in the State used as places of entertainment, Guntur district has the highest number of 1,035 census houses forming a proportion of 12.8%. West Godavari district with 720 such census houses constituting a percentage of 8.9 followed it. In Krishna district, the proportion is 8.1%. In Rayalaseema region the proportions ranged between 2.4% in Cuddapah district and 5.9% in Anantapur district. The lowest proportion in coastal Andhra region is returned by Nellore district (2.5%). In Telangana region it varied between 1.7% in Karimnagar district and 4.5% in Hyderabad district. Karimnagar ranks the lowest among the districts in the whole State. In rural areas of the districts, the highest proportion of 15.2% is recorded by Guntur district followed by West Godavari district (10.8%) and Visakhapatnam district (6.8%). Here also, Karimnagar district with 1.0% occupies the last rank. In case of urban areas, Hyderabad district is in the lead with 14.3% followed by Krishna with a proportion of 11.4% and Visakhapatnam with 9.6%. Cuddapah occupied the lowest rank with only 0.8%. Leaving Hyderabad district in view of its special position of having State's capital, the proportions in the districts of Telangana Region are lower when compared with the two other regions ranging between 1.0% in Rangareddy District and 3.7% in Khammam district.

2.51 In the country as a whole, there are 190,862 Census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering forming 0.1% of the total number of census houses of all categories. Nagaland has returned the highest proportion of 0.4% while Bihar State has a negligible proportion of less than 0.1%. In Haryana, and Kerala the proportion is 0.3% each. In the rest of the States the proportion is either 0.1% or 0.2%.

Places of worship

2.52 This category includes census houses of all religions used as places of worship i.e., Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc. In India there are 1,525,939 Census houses used for this purpose and they constitute 1.0% of the total number of 151,001,488 census houses. Maharashtra and West Bengal States have returned exactly similar proportions. In 10 States, the proportions are higher than the country's average. The highest proportion among them has been recovered by Karnataka State (1.9%) closely followed by Manipur (1.5%), Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan States (1.3% each). On the lower side of the country's average of 1.0%, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh are at close proximity with 0.9% each. The lowest place among all States in India is occupied by Haryana as also Sikkim and Tripura (0.4% each).

2.53 Andhra Pradesh State with 0.9% lies below the country's average of 1.0%. In absolute number the State has 112,580 such houses. Almost all of them (100,280) are in rural areas leaving only a small number of 12,300 census houses in urban areas of the State. In rural and urban areas they form 1.0% and 0.5% respectively. In 1970 these proportions were 0.1% higher in all the three categories of total, rural and urban areas, being 1.0%, 1.1% and 0.6% respectively. In all the districts of the State there has been a decrease in the proportions of census houses used as places of worship in 1980 when compared with those of 1970, most probably due to increase in number of census houses of other categories by 1980. Further, in almost all the districts, the proportions in rural areas are higher than in urban areas except, only in Srikakulam district, where the proportions in total, rural and urban areas are equal being 0.6% each. Among the 23 districts in the State, Kurnool district has returned the highest proportion (total) of 1.5% of such houses. Mahbubnagar district follows next with 1.4%. In the rural areas of the districts, Kurnool recorded the highest proportion of 1.7%.

2.54 Of the 112,580 Census houses used as places of worship in the whole State, East Godavari district with 8,435 such houses accounted for 7.5%. Several important pilgrim centres like Draksharama, Annavaram, Kotipalli etc., are lying in this district, attracting large number of people from various parts of the State. Kurnool and Chittoor districts occupy the next two ranks with a proportion of 7.1% and 7.0% respectively. Along with Chittoor district, Anantapur district also occupies third rank with an equal proportion of 7.0%. In Telangana Region, Mahbubnagar district has the highest proportion of 6.9%. In all the other districts in this region, the proportion is less than 5.0%. The lowest proportion of 1.3% is returned by Khammam district followed by 1.4% in Hyderabad district. In rural areas of the districts in the State, we find that Kurnool district having 7,725 such houses topped the list with a proportion of 7.7%. Second rank is occupied by East Godavari, Chittoor and Mahbubnagar districts with a proportion of 7.3% each. The lowest proportion is again recorded by Khammam district (1.3%). In case of urban areas, Hyderabad district possessing 1,530 census houses used as places of worship, out of a total of 12,300 such houses in the urban areas of the whole state, ranked first with a proportion of 12.4%. Krishna and East Godavari districts with 9.3% and 8.7% lie respectively at second and third places. Khammam

district remained at the lowest rank with only 1.4%. If Hyderabad district is excluded, these proportions are however lower in the urban areas of Telangana Region, ranging between 1.4% in Khammam district and 3.9% in Mahbubnagar district. 0.3% in Srikakulam district and 4.1% in Cuddapah district are the lowest urban proportions of census houses used as places of worship in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema Regions of Andhra Pradesh State respectively.

Others

2.55 As stated earlier, this category is a very comprehensive one and covers all census houses other than those put to different uses discussed above under eleven groups (including those which are reported vacant at the time of houselisting operations). All the census houses exclusively used as educational institutions, public health and medical institutions and all types of clinics and dispensaries etc., are classified as 'Others'.

2.56 The 1980 houselisting operations revealed that 1,445,265 census houses out of a total of 13,076,710 census houses of all categories in Andhra Pradesh, have been put to 'Other' uses. This is the next numerically strongest group after the category of 'Residence' as can be seen from Table H-I reproduced in section B of this volume. These houses form 11.0% of the total number of houses in Andhra Pradesh. In rural areas we find the bulk of such houses numbering 1,329,520. In the total number of 10,364,410 census houses in rural areas of the State, they constitute 12.8%. The corresponing proportion in urban areas is only 4.3%. In 1971 the proportions are higher in the three categories when compared with the aforesaid proportions in 1980, being 12.3%, 13.9% and 4.7% in total, rural and urban areas of the State respectively. The decrease in the proportions in 1980 is largely attributable to more number of houses being put to other uses like workshop-cum-residence, shop-cum-residence and shops excluding eating places and also to the increasing number of vacant houses in rural areas of the State and increasing number of residences and workshop-cum-residences in urban areas. In terms of absolute number, we notice that there has been an increase in the number of census houses of 'others' category to the extent of 133,925 houses during 1970 to 1980. This growth accounts for a percentage of 10.21 in all areas. The growth rates in rural and urban areas work out to 8.45% and 35.39% respectively (vide Statement 3).

2.57 In the districts of Andhra Pradesh, Adilabad topped the list with a highest proportion of 20.8%. In Adilabad district 90,695 census houses out of a total of 435,430 houses of all types are categorised as 'others'. Nizamabad district occupied the second rank with 16.4% such houses followed by Khammam having a proportion of 14.8%. All the first three ranks have been taken by Telangana Region where these proportions range between 2.8% in Hyderabad and 20.8% in Adilabad distict. In coastal Andhra Region the lowest percentage is returned by Vizianagaram (5.2%) while the highest one by Prakasam (14.2%). In Rayalaseema region all the four districts have proportions exceeding 10.0%, the lowest and highest being 11.1% in Kurnool and 13.5% in Cuddapan respectively. In the whole State of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad district has the lowest proportion of 2.8% houses under 'others' category. In all the districts in the state, we observe that proportions of 'others' category of houses in the total number of census houses are higher in rural areas than in urban areas excluding only one district of Vizianagaram, where 5.9% of the total number of houses in the urban areas of the district have been categorised as 'Others' as against 5.1% in rural areas. Adilabad district (24.2%) in case of rural areas and Srikakulam district (7.0%) in urban areas have returned highest proportions under this category.

2.58 Of the total of 1,445,265 census houses under 'Others' category in the enire State of Andhra Pradesh, as many as 108,940 houses are enumerated in Guntur district making a percentage of 7.5. Its immediate neighbour Krishna district comes second with 6.8% of such houses. Adilabad district which has the highest proportion of these houses in the total number of all types of houses in the district (20.8%), has occupied third rank with the houses forming 6.3% of the total such houses in the whole State. The lowest concentration of these houses is seen in Hyderabad district (0.8%) followed by Vizianagaram (1.6%) and Rangareddy (2.0%) districts. In case of rural areas also, Guntur district has the highest proportion of 7.3% houses in the State's rural total of 1,329,520 houses of others category. Krishna district ranks second with 6.7% followed by Adilabad district in third rank with 6.6%. Vizianagaram district has the lowest proportion of 1.5%. If we see the distribution of 'Others' category of houses in urban areas, we find that Hyderabad district in view of its advantageous position contained 9.9% of such houses. Guntur (9.8%) and Krishna (8.8%) districts occupied next two places. The lowest concentration is noticeable in the urban areas of Medak district. (1.9%).

2.59 At the National level, the 'Others' category of houses numbering 22,095,595 out of a total of 151,001,488 houses of all categories together, constitute 14.6%. Only in 7 States namely Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh the proportions are higher than the country's average. The highest proportion among them is returned by Jammu and Kashmir State (37.7%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (37.1%) and Uttar Pradesh (22.4%) States. Tripura State has the lowest proportion of 2.0% of such houses mostly due to the fact of its having exclusively residential houses forming 96.8% in the total number of houses in the State which is the highest proportion among the States in India.

2.60 The following 2 statements present birds-eye-view position prevailing in the districts (total areas only) and also in the cities of Andhra Pradesh having each a population of one lakh persons or more.

STATEMENT 7

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses as per the uses to which they are put (1980 House Listing Operations)

Name of the District	Total No. of Census Houses	Census houses Vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Houses Used As										
			Residence	Shop-cum-Resi-dence	Workshop cum-resi-dence including House-hold industry	Hotel, Sarais, Dharma-shalas, Tourist home & Inspec-tion houses	Shops exclud-ing eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories work-shops & Worksheds	Restau-rants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places	Places of enter-tainment & Com-munity Gather-ing (Pan-chayat-ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (eg. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANDHRA PRADESH	**1000**	**61**	**745**	**13**	**24**	**2**	**17**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**1**		**10**
1 Srikakulam	1000	105	716	14	23	1	14	3	9	3	1	6	1
2 Vizianagaram	1000	95	781	13	20	1	16	4	8	5	1	4	52
3 Visakhapatnam	1000	59	807	9	16	1	14	4	10	4	1	5	70
4 East Godawari	1000	41	780	14	29	2	20	4	14	3	1	9	83
5 West Godawari	1000	39	769	12	20	2	21	4	15	3	1	10	104
6 Krishna	1000	40	748	14	17	2	24	5	14	2	1	8	125
7 Guntur	1000	49	749	13	20	5	20	4	12	1	1	7	119
8 Prakasam	1000	60	708	11	26	2	14	3	23	1	1	9	152
9 Nellore	1000	46	773	13	24	2	18	4	10	2	N	9	99
10 Chittoor	1000	59	738	9	22	3	15	4	9	3	1	11	126
11 Cuddapah	1000	65	716	14	32	3	13	3	6	1	N	12	135
12 Anantapur	1000	77	710	16	34	3	14	4	11	3	1	13	114
13 Kurnool	1000	101	702	12	24	3	15	4	9	3	1	15	111
14 Mahbubnagar	1000	81	760	13	29	3	15	3	8	3	N	14	71
15 Rangareddy	1000	68	758	14	19	2	14	4	11	5	1	12	92
16 Hyderabad	1000	38	814	11	5	2	58	9	26	4	1	4	28
17 Medak	1000	77	718	11	26	4	14	3	10	4	1	13	119
18 Nizamabad	1000	82	649	8	46	2	16	4	13	7	1	8	164
19 Adilabad	1000	45	690	7	13	3	12	4	8	3	N	7	208
20 Karimnagar	1000	69	732	13	34	1	10	3	9	3	N	5	121
21 Warangal	1000	51	759	17	28	2	10	3	7	2	N	3	118
22 Khammam	1000	38	752	14	16	2	12	4	6	3	1	4	148
23 Nalgonda	1000	61	764	16	30	1	11	3	8	3	N	7	96

N: Negligible

STATEMENT 8

Distribution of Census Houses as per the uses to which they are put to in the cities (with population of one lakh persons and above) of Andhra Pradesh (1980 House listing operations)

District City	Total Number of Census Houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Houses used as										
			Residence	Shop-cum-residence	work-shop-cum-residence including household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Home and Inspection House	Shops Excluding Eating Houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding place of worship	Place of worship (e.g. Temple Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VIZIANAGARAM DT.													
Vizianagaram City	1000	47	745	7	15	3	68	16	25	11	1	5	
VISAKHAPATNAM DT.													
Visakhapatnam U.A.	1000	55	860	8	3	2	28	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	
EAST GODAVARI DT.													
Rajahmundry U.A.	1000	34	807	22	20	2	42	9	22	5	1	4	[illegible]
Kakinada City	1000	21	841	15	6	3	45	10	20	4	N	5	[illegible]
WEST GODAVARI DT.													
Eluru City	1000	30	782	6	17	3	58	7	22	7	1	6	[illegible]
KRISHNA DT.													
VijayawadaU. A.	1000	33	818	12	8	4	61	11	16	3	1	2	31
Machilipatnam City	1000	76	736	19	30	3	44	7	19	4	1	13	[illegible]
GUNTUR DT.													
Guntur City	1000	39	831	8	7	4	37	7	25	3	1	2	36
Tenali City	1000	42	751	17	21	8	56	8	36	1	1	4	55
NELLORE DT.													
Nellore City	1000	89	740	25	20	3	52	7	25	5	N	3	31
CHITTOOR DT.													
Tirupati City	1000	55	787	12	9	5	51	11	17	8	1	4	40

STATEMENT—8—(*Concld*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CUDDAPAH DT.													
Cuddapah City	1000	50	719	18	95	4	40	5	21	3	1	6	38
ANANTAPUR DT.													
Anantapur City	1000	59	785	33	11	4	41	10	19	7	1	3	..
KURNOOL DT.													
Kurnool City	1000	47	750	15	48	4	53	13	19	6	N	5	4
Adoni City	1000	86	721	9	35	7	54	12	15	4	1	7	49
HYDERABAD DT.													
Hyderabad U.A.	1000	41	815	11	5	2	55	8	26	4	1	4	28
NIZAMABAD DT.													
Nizamabad City	1000	44	732	12	67	1	56	7	25	7	1	5	43
WARANGAL DT.													
Warangal City	1000	42	817	16	23	2	36	9	18	5	1	2	29

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

CHAPTER III

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

3.1 In the introductory part of this volume a detailed account of the way in which the data on disabled persons in Andhra Pradesh have been culled out from the filled in houselists and carved out into the Table H.2—Disabled population by type of disability has been given and this table is presented in this volume at pages. 69-94 along with the all-India table showing State wise data. As is seen from the table, the data are presented under three types of disability namely, totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. These data are given for rural and urban areas separately and for each town. This table reveals the extent of physically handicapped persons in the population. It is reiterated that these data on disabled persons relate only to those found in the listed *Census Houses* at the time of Houselisting operations. The disabled persons in houseless households are not therefore covered under this table. The three categories of the disabled persons are explained below.

Totally blind:- All the persons who have lost the sight of both the eyes and are blind are categorised under this head. Either loss of sight of one eye or inability to see due to eye sight without glasses will not be considered as totally blind.

Totally crippled: This covers all such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. The loss refers to the loss of both the arms *or* loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms and legs. The loss of either of these *i.e.*, either both the arms or both the legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. For example, a paralytic patient who lost the use of both the legs or both the arms will be treated as totally crippled eventhough the legs or arms are still physically present. The loss of one arm and one leg will not therefore be considered for categorising a person as totally crippled.

Totally dumb: All those persons who cannot speak *at all* will be classified as totally dumb. Those who cannot speak a single word even in his/her household except communicating the feelings or requirements with sounds or signs will come under this category.

3.2 One may come across a few cases where the persons unfortunately suffer from more than one disability mentioned above. The Enumerators of houselisting operations were instructed to record only the greater disability among them. For example, a person may be both blind and crippled or blind and dumb. In such case the greater disability *i.e.*, blind or crippled or dumb would have been taken into consideration for recording in the houselist. Of the three types of disabilities, blindness is considered to be a greater disability than dumbness or being crippled, as the person cannot see the world at all and will have to lead a miserable life. Next to blindness, being crippled is ranked as a greater disability. If a person suffers from the three disabilities, only blindness which is the most unfortunate disability will be recorded. Every care has been taken to educate the Enumerators to avoid double counting in such cases by considering such persons for each one of the three disabilities. In other words, same person has not been counted for more than one disability. Further, enquiring about the disabled persons in the household would be a very delicate problem. The field staff were advised to be polite and tactful in posing these sensitive questions and not to try to find out the names of the physically handicapped persons, if any, in the household as it would suffice if the number of disabled persons is recorded under the three disabilities as found relevant.

3.3 As per the 1980 houselisting operations, Andhra Pradesh had 100.552 persons reported to be suffering from one of the three types of disabilities discussed above. They constitute 0.2% of the total population (estimated) of 52,836,000 persons in Andhra Pradesh. The following statement shows the percentage of disabled population of each type of disability to total estimated population in total, rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT 9

Percentage of Disabled population by type of Disability in Total, Rural and Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh

State	Total Rural Urban	Estimated Population of the State	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Total	52,836,000	39,902	30,070	30,580
			0.08	0.06	0.06
	Rural	40,525,000	36,107	26,055	27,419
			0.09	0.06	0.07
	Urban	12,311,000	3,795	4,015	3,161
			0.03	0.03	0.02

In the country as a whole, there are 1,118,948 disabled persons and Andhra Pradesh shared 9.0% of them. Uttar Pradesh State has the largest number of 164,556 disabled persons constituting 14.7% of the total of such disabled persons in the whole country. West Bengal State followed it with 100,955 disabled persons (9.0%), Madhya Pradesh with 101,873 persons and Andhra Pradesh with 100,552 persons rank next in order. Tripura State has only 4,143 disabled persons and it is the lowest figure among the States in India. The following statements reveal the proportions of each of the three categories of disabled population to the total estimated population in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh and the proportions of total disabled population to the estimated population of the States.

STATEMENT 10

Proportion of disabled population to total population (estimated) in the States of India

India/States	Estimated Population	Disabled Population	Proportion per 1,000
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**674,114,000**	**1,118,948**	**1.66**
Andhra Pradesh	52,836,000	100,552	1.90
Bihar	68,763,000	98,735	1.44
Gujarat	33,449,000	68,399	2.04
Haryana	12,653,000	15,843	1.25
Himachal Pradesh	4,184,000	10,714	2.56
Jammu & Kashmir	5,850,000	13,795	2.36
Karnataka	36,442,000	54,730	1.50
Kerala	25,180,000	31,053	1.23
Madhya Pradesh	51,450,000	101,873	1.98
Maharashtra	61,898,000	82,392	1.33
Manipur	1,388,000	2,167	1.56
Meghalaya	1,305,000	2,676	2.05
Nagaland	747,000	2,792	3.74
Orissa	26,029,000	61,298	2.35
Punjab	16,429,000	21,328	1.30
Rajasthan	33,418,000	80,043	2.40
Sikkim	305,000	2,483	8.14
Tamil Nadu	47,954,000	87,431	1.82
Tripura	2,002,000	4,143	2.07
Uttar Pradesh	109,000,000	164,556	1.51
West Bengal	53,759,000	100,955	1.88

3.4 It is seen from the above statement that in terms of proportions to total population Sikkim State occupied the first rank with a proportion of 0.81% followed by Nagaland (0.37%) and Himachal Pradesh (0.26%) States. The lowest proportion is returned by Kerala State (0.12%).

3.5 The following statement shows the distribution per 1000 of totally blind, crippled and dumb persons of India separately among the States.

STATEMENT 11

Distribution of Disabled Population in each type of Disability among the States and Union Territories of India

India/State/ Union Territory	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**
1. Andhra Pradesh	83	83	111
2. Bihar	83	97	86
3. Gujarat	49	89	45
4. Haryana	16	13	12
5. Himachal Pradesh	8	7	15
6. Jammu & Kashmir	8	14	18
7. Karnataka	38	52	64
8. Kerala	17	33	39
9. Madhya Pradesh	112	94	51
10. Maharashtra	77	72	69
11. Manipur	1	2	3
12. Meghalaya	2	2	3
13. Nagaland	1	1	6
14. Orissa	58	51	50
15. Punjab	19	23	14
16. Rajasthan	97	59	44
17. Sikkim	1	1	7
18. Tamil Nadu	61	2	102
19. Tripura	3	4	4
20. Uttar Pradesh	196	114	106
21. West Bengal	61	94	136

STATEMENT 11—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
UNION TERRITORIES			
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..
23. Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	5
24. Chandigarh	..	..	..
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
26. Delhi	4	6	4
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	2	2
28. Lakshadweep	..	..	
29. Mizoram	1	1	3
30. Pondicherry	1	1	1

3.6 The discussion on the above statement is made in the succeeding paragraphs along with the analysis on the position of Andhra Pradesh in case of each of the three types of disabled persons.

3.7 Of the 100,552 disabled persons in Andhra Pradesh as many as 89,581 persons or 89.09% have been enumerated in rural areas only. Among the districts in the State, Guntur has the largest number (6,392) of such persons. They constitute 6.36% of the total disabled persons in the State. Prakasam (6,281 persons) and Anantapur (6,105 persons) districts occupy the next two places. Hyderabad district is very fortunate enough to have the lowest number of 1,073 disabled persons. Let us examine the position of each one of the three categories of disabled persons. The following statement sets out the distribution per 1000 of the State's total disabled persons of each disability in the districts of the State in total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 12

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District	Totally Blind			Totally crippled			Totaly Dumb		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1 Srikakulam	69	72	34	45	48	25	52	55	28
2 Vizianagaram	56	58	45	32	33	29	38	40	25
3 Visakhapatnam	42	42	42	35	34	46	43	42	51
4 East Godavari	44	43	47	59	58	62	57	53	86
5 West Godavari	33	32	42	57	58	54	45	44	52
6 Krishna	40	37	69	61	56	92	61	57	94
7 Guntur	53	49	90	67	63	97	74	72	95
8 Prakasam	47	48	36	79	83	52	67	70	42
9 Nellore	40	39	48	43	45	28	47	49	31
10 Chittoor	50	53	24	57	60	35	68	68	61
11 Cuddapah	39	39	35	39	40	33	44	45	36
12 Anantapur	67	67	66	52	53	44	61	62	48
13 Kurnool	47	46	63	54	54	57	46	45	55
14 Mahbubnagar	59	63	27	44	48	18	39	42	17
15 Rangareddy	23	24	14	26	23	52	19	20	12
16 Hyderabad	10	..	102	14	..	107	9	..	81
17 Medak	38	40	23	28	29	20	27	28	20
18 Nizamabad	35	34	46	25	25	28	22	22	20
19 Adilabad	45	45	45	21	21	23	29	28	29
20 Karimnagar	43	45	27	33	35	21	41	42	34
21 Warangal	35	36	22	37	36	19	39	40	25
22 Khammam	36	36	31	36	38	30	31	31	31
23 Nalgonda	49	52	22	56	60	28	41	45	27

Totally blind

3.8 There are 39,902 completely blind persons in the State. Of them 36,107 persons are in rural areas and 3,795 persons are netted in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. These persons are more in number than the two other categories of disability *i.e.*, totally crippled and dumb. In Srikakulam district, the largest number of 2,747 blind people have been recorded. They form 6.9% of the total number of blind people in the State and 48.2% of the total number of 5,696 disabled persons in the district. Anantapur district with 2,688 such persons, making a proportion of 6.7% in the State's total, comes in second rank. Mahbubnagar district stood at the third rank with 2,367 blind persons (5.9%). In the districts of Vizianagaram, Guntur and Chittoor disctricts, the blind people are in considerable numbers being in between 2,000 to 2,500 persons. In all the Telangana districts except in Mahbubnagar, the number of blind people is less than 2,000 only. Hyderabad with only 36% blind persons out of 1,073 disabled persons occupies the lowest rank among all the 23 districts in the State. They make a proportion of 1% of the total blind people in the State. As stated earlier, the bulk of the disabled people are enumerated in rural areas of the State. In absolute numbers Srikakulam district has returned the hikhest number of 2,618 blind persons. They form 48.7% of the total disabled persons in the rural areas of Srikakulam district and 7.2% of the total of 36,107 blind people in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh State. Mahbubnagar and Anantapur districts follow next in order with 6.3% and 6.7% respectively. The lowest share of these blind people is taken by Rangareddy district (2.4%). Of the total 3,795 blind people in the urban areas of whole State, Hyderabad district has 386 such persons making a proportion of 10.2%. Guntur district followed it in second rank with 341 persons of this type, constituting 9.0% in the State's urban total. Of the 386 persons in Hyderabad district, 368 persons are enumerated in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation only. In Guntur district, Guntur Municipality housed the highest number of 128 persons out of total of 341 such persons in the urban areas of the district. Next to it, we find large number of 66 blind people in Tenali city and 34 in Narasaraopet Municipality. Next to Guntur district, Krishna (6.9%), Anantapur (6.6%) and Kurnool (6.3%) districts have considerable concentration of blind people in their urban areas.

3.9 In India as whole, there are 478,657 blind people, out of a total of 1,118,948 disabled persons as per the 1980 houselisting operations, making a proportion of 42.78%. As seen from statement 9, Uttar-Pradesh State, in view of its heavy population possessed the highest number of 93,618 blind people out of a total 164,556 disabled persons in the State. They form 19.6% of the country's total blind people. Madhya Pradesh (11.2%) and Rajasthan (9.7%) States follow next in order. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal States have the blind people to the extent of forming proportions in between 5% and 10%. The lowest one is returned by Manipur, Sikkim and Nagaland States where the blind people make only 0.1% each of the total blind people in India.

Totally crippled

3.10 The people who have returned themselves as totally crippled *i.e.*, those who have lost the use of either both the arms or both the legs are 363,600 in number in the whole country. They form 32.49% of the total 1,118,948 disabled persons of all the three types together. Andhra Pradesh State has 30,070 such persons. They form 8.27% of the country's total number of crippled persons. Among the States in India, Uttar Pradesh occupied the first rank with its 41,502 crippled persons, forming the highest proportion of 11.4% of the total number of crippled persons in the country as a whole, and 25.22% of the total number of 164,556 disabled persons in the State. Bihar State ranks second with a proportion of 9.7% of country's total crippled population. Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal States lie at third rank with 9.4% each. Of the 363,600 crippled persons, 304,640 persons live in the rural areas of the States in India. In terms of absolute numbers, the aforesaid four Staes (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal) occupied the first four places in that order. But in case of urban areas Tamil Nadu State occupied the first place. Out of 58,960 crippled persons in the urban areas of India together, Tamil Nadu State provided shelter in its urban areas to 8,115 persons. Gujarat State comes next in order with 7,421 such persons followed by Maharashtra State with 5,945 persons. Sikkim State has only 19 such persons in its urban areas.

3.11 Looking at the position prevailing in the districts of Andhra Pradesh, one may notice that Prakasam district has the largest number of 2,376 crippled persons out of 30,070 persons in the whole State, making a proportion of 7.9%. These people form 37.28% of the total number of 6,281 disabled persons in the district. In Kandukur taluk of this district there are 265 such persons and 239 of them are in rural areas of this taluk. Kondepi taluk (216 persons) and Addanki taluk (205 persons) have considerable numbers of crippled people in the district. Next to Prakasam district, Guntur (6.7%) and Krishna (6.1%) districts occupy second and third places. In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nalgonda districts, the proportion of crippled persons in the total number of such persons of the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, varies between 5% and 6%. The lowest number of 430 crippled persons is recorded in Hyderabad district. The rural areas of Andhra Pradesh have accounted for 26,055 crippled persons. Of them 2,165 persons or 8.3% are in Prakasam district. Next largest number is returned by Guntur district (1,629 persons) making a proportion of 6.3%. In this district the rural areas of Guntur taluk have accounted for the highest number of 183 such persons followed by Pallapatla (150 persons), Rajupalem (108 persons), Repalle (106 persons) and Tenali (102 persons) taluks. The lowest number of 551 crippled persons is seen in the rural areas of Adilabad district. These persons constitute 2.1% of the State's rural total of such persons. Of the 4,015 crippled persons in urban areas of whole State of Andhra Pradesh, as many as 430 persons forming 10.7% have been listed out in Hyderabad district. In Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

area itself there are 392 such persons. The urban areas of Guntur district returned the next highest number of 390 crippled persons. They are mostly found in Guntur (165 persons), Tenali (71 persons) and Bapatla (23 persons) municipal areas.

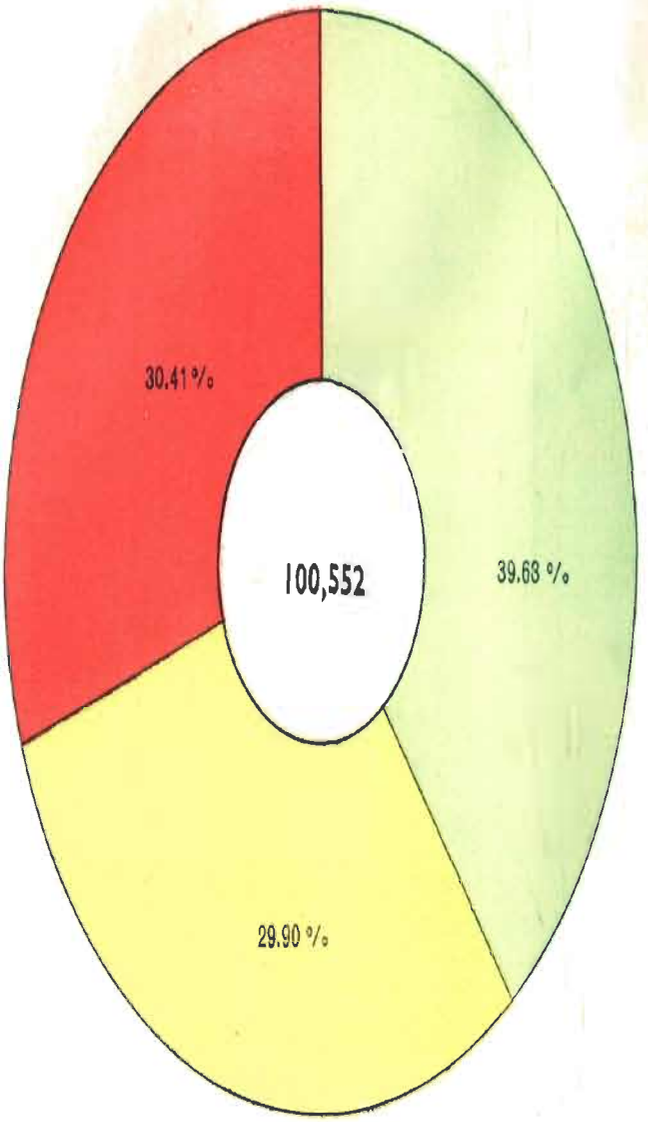
Totally dumb

3.12 Totally dumb persons are 30,580 in number in Andhra Pradesh as per 1980 houselisting operations. These persons form 0.06% of the State's population (estimated as on 28-4-82) and 30.41% of the total disabled persons in the State. These dumb persons are mostly concentrated in Guntur district and they (2,265 in number) constitute 7.4% of the dumb persons in the whole State. Chittoor district followed it with its 2,072 dumb persons making a proportion of 6.8%. Prakasam (6.7%), Krishna (6.1%) and Anantapur (6.1%) districts have considerable number of dumb persons. The lowest number of 257 persons (0.9%) is returned by Hyderabad district. Of 30,580 dumb persons in the State, as many as 27,419 persons live in rural areas. In total rural estimated population of the State, they constitute 0.07%. Among the districts, Guntur district has 1,965 such persons. In Pallapatla taluk of this district, the highest number of 198 persons is noticed followed by Guntur (134 persons), Chilakaluripet (126 persons), Repalle (116 persons), Narasaraopet (115 persons) and Rajupalem (100 persons) taluks. The rural areas of Rangareddy district have contained the lowest number of 556 dumb persons mostly found in Chevella (114 persons), Ibrahimpatnam (63 persons), Medchal (54 persons), and Rajendranagar (54 persons) taluks. The urban areas of Andhra Pradesh have 3,161 dumb persons. They are largely concentrated in the urban areas of Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari and Hyderabad districts. In Guntur district they form 9.5% of the State's total. Of the 300 dumb persons in the district, the highest number of 117 persons are found in Guntur municipality followed by Tenali (40 persons), Chilakaluripet (25 persons) and Narasaraopet (18 persons) municipalities. In Krishna, East Godavari and Hyderabad districts, the dumb persons form 9.4%, 8.6% and 8.1% respectively of the State's total number of dumb persons in the urban areas. The lowest proportion of 1.2% is returned by Rangareddy district where they are only 37 dumb persons in the urban areas of the district.

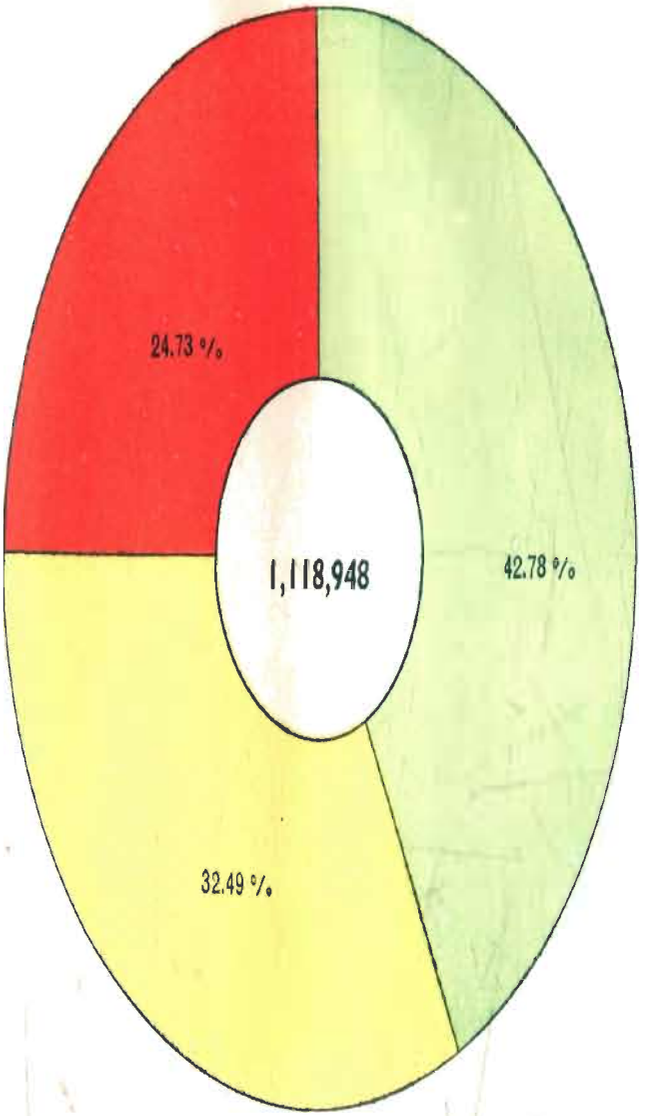
3.13 At all-India level, the dumb persons are 276,691 in number. They form 24.73% of the disabled persons of three categories together in the country and 0.04% of the estimated total population of India. Of them 240,454 persons or 86.90% live in rural areas of the country. The largest number of 37,671 dumb persons has been recorded in West Bengal State making a proportion of 13.6% of the country's total number of such persons. They form 37.31% of the 100,955 disabled persons in the State. The next largest number is held by Andhra Pradesh State (30,580 persons) forming a proportion of 11.1% of the country's total of dumb persons. Uttar Pradesh (10.6%), Tamil Nadu (10.2%), Bihar (8.6%), Maharashtra (6.9%), Karnataka (6.4%), Madhya Pradesh (5.1%) and Orissa (5.0%) follow next in order. Meghalaya is at the lowest rank having its 810 dumb persons forming a meagre proportion of 0.3% of the total number of dumb persons in India. In terms of proportion, Manipur State also returned this lowest proportion of 0.3% having 844 dumb persons. In urban areas too, West Bengal has the largest number of 4,779 dumb persons out of a total of 36,237 in the urban areas of whole country. Maharashtra (3,485 persons) and Andhra Pradesh (3,161 persons) States follow next in order. Nagaland State has the lowest number of 29 dumb persons in its urban areas.

DISABLED POPULATION IN 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH



INDIA



TOTALLY BLIND

TOTALLY CRIPPLED

TOTALLY DUMB

ANDHRA PRADESH

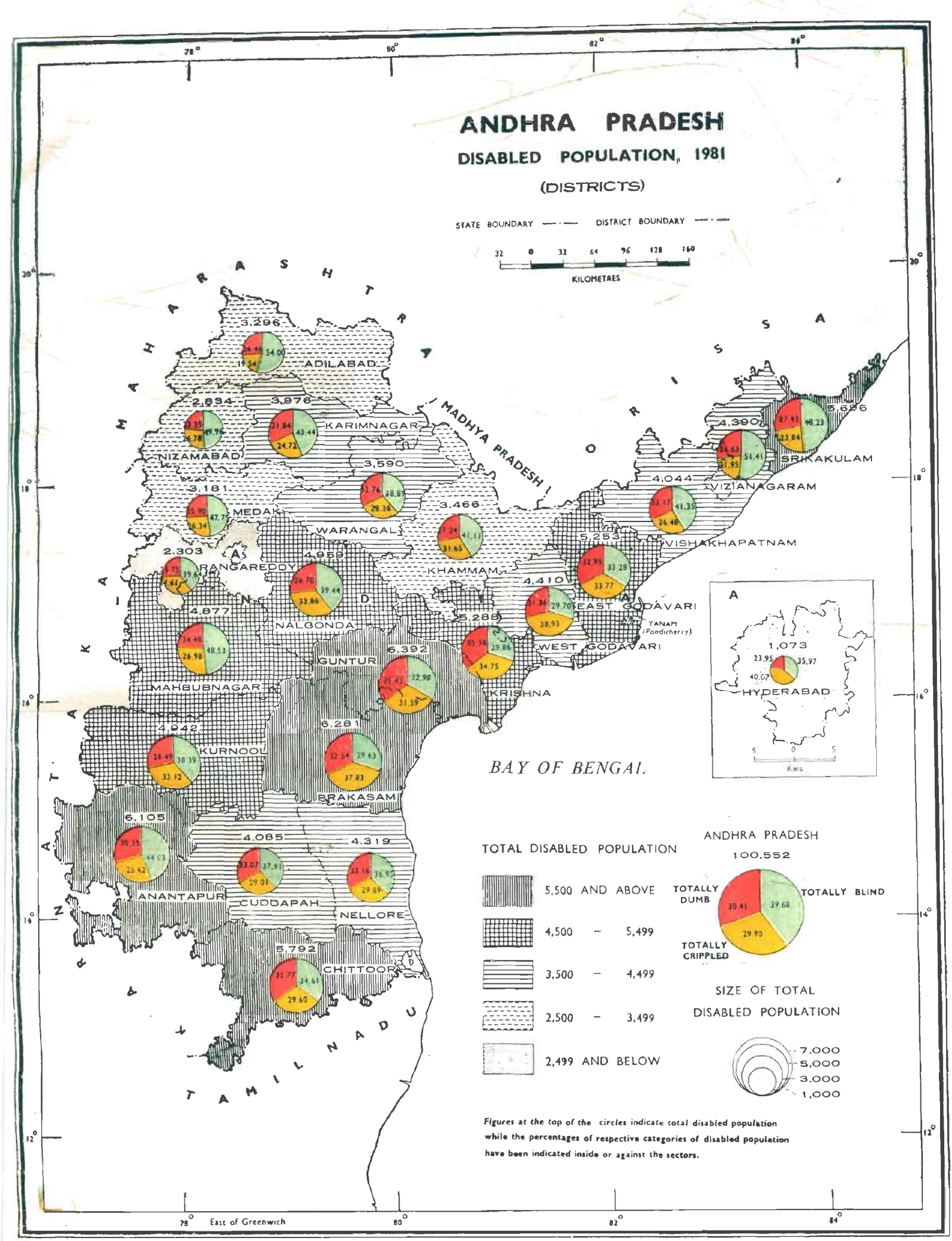
DISABLED POPULATION, 1981

(DISTRICTS)

STATE BOUNDARY —·— DISTRICT BOUNDARY —··—

32 0 32 64 96 128 160

KILOMETRES



Figures at the top of the circles indicate total disabled population while the percentages of respective categories of disabled population have been indicated inside or against the sectors.

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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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 In Chapter II a detailed analysis on the distribution of census houses as per their use in the districts of Andhra Pradesh and also among States in India has been made. While making comparison among the States, the total number of census houses in India under each of the categories of uses and their distribution among States have been taken into account. It would be of interest if the position of Andhra Pradesh vis-a-vis the States in India regarding the distribution of census houses in each State under various categories is also seen.

The following statement would be useful in drawing meaningful conclusions.

STATEMENT 13

Proportion of disabled population of each category to the total disabled population of India/Andhra Pradesh/each district of the State

India/State/District	Total disabled population	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	**1,000**	**428**	**325**	**247**
Andhra Pradesh	**1,000**	**397**	**299**	**304**
1 Srikakulam	1,000	482	239	279
2 Vizianagaram	1,000	514	220	266
3 Visakhapatnam	1,000	413	265	322
4 East Godavari	1,000	333	338	329
5 West Godavari	1,000	295	393	312
6 Krishna	1,000	299	347	354
7 Guntur	1,000	330	316	354
8 Prakasam	1,000	296	378	326
9 Nellore	1,000	369	299	332
10 Chittoor	1,000	346	296	358
11 Cuddapah	1,000	379	290	331
12 Anantapur	1,000	440	256	304
13 Kurnool	1,000	384	331	285
14 Mahbubnagar	1,000	485	270	245
15 Rangareddy	1,000	396	346	258
16 Hyderabad	1,000	360	401	239
17 Medak	1,000	478	263	259
18 Nizamabad	1,000	500	268	232
19 Adilabad	1,000	540	195	265
20 Karimnagar	1,000	434	247	319
21 Warangal	1,000	389	283	328
22 Khammam	1,000	411	317	272
23 Nalgonda	1,000	394	339	267

4.2 The proportion of vacant houses is the highest in Gujarat State (10.4%) followed by Jammu and Kashmir (8.3%), Rajasthan (7.9%) and Sikkim (7.6%) States. In the country as a whole, 5.3% of the total number of census houses are found vacant. Andhra Pradesh State (6.1%) crossed the country's average. In all, 11 States are on higher side of this average. Manipur has the lowest proportion (1.8%). Among the neighbouring States, Tamilnadu has 6.4% vacant houses and Kerala recorded 7.0%.

4.3 As regards residential houses, we find Tripura State at the first rank with 86.8% of its total number of census houses under this category. The populous and/or industrially developed States have low proportion of census houses exclusively used as residences as could be evidenced from the proportion of these houses in the States of Uttar Pradesh (67.2%), Karnataka (67.6%), Punjab (68.7%), Kerala (69.0%) Gujarat (62.9%), Madhya Pradesh (72.8%), Maharashtra (72.8%), Andhra Pradesh (74.5%) and West Bengal (76.0%). In all, in 11 States the proportions are lower than the national average of 71.0%.

4.4 Ten per 1,000 of the total number of census houses of all categories in India, are used as shop-cum-residences. In Sikkim, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh States, these proportions are comparatively larger than other States. Sikkim is placed at first rank with 2.6%. The Census houses used as workshop-cum-residences form only 2.0% of the total number of census houses in India. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamilnadu States the proportions exceed the country's average. Karnataka ranks highest among them with 3.5% of such houses. Of the 9 Union territories, Lakshadweep recorded the highest proportion of 4.7%. Hotels are found in high proportion in Nagaland (0.5%). Among Union territories, Arunachal Pradesh recorded a highest percentage of 0.7. The Census houses used as shops form a proportion of 2.5% at all India level. Andhra Pradesh State is at a lower level with 1.7%. Kerala (4.5%), Punjab (4.1%), Haryana (3.6%) and Jammu and Kashmir States have considerably high proportions of these houses. Delhi among the Union territories returned the highest proportion of 6.4% followed by Chandigarh (3.8%) and Pondicherry (3.8%).

4.5 In India, 1.5% of the total number of census houses are reported to be factories. The silk and woollen industries in Jammu and Kashmir (3.2%) Himachal Pradesh (2.5%) and Punjab (2.4%), the coir industries in Kerala (2.6%) are largely responsible for the high proportions in these States. Andhra Pradesh State with 1.1% is at very much lower place in the scale.

4.6 The last category i.e. 'Others', bagged huge number of census houses in the country after the category of residences. In India as a whole, 14.6% of the total number of census houses are classified under 'Others'. Among the States, Jammu and Kashmir occupied the highest rank with a very heavy proportion of 37.7% of its total number of census houses categorised under others. Himachal Pradesh runs very close to Jammu and Kashmir State with 37.1%. In Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, these proportions are 22.4% and 21.2% respectively. Tripura State has the lowest percentage of 2.0. Tamilnadu State has only 5.9% of its total number of census houses categorised under 'Others'. In Lakshadweep Union Territory this category contained a huge chunk of census houses amounting to 43.5%. In terms of absolute numbedr, there are 6,407 census houses out of total number of 14,743 census Houses of all categories in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep classified as 'Others'.

4.7 The average size of a census house in India i.e., the number of persons reported to be living in a residential census house is a very useful index for significant socio-economic inferences. For this purpose, the number of census houses categorised under the three heads of 'Residence' 'Shop-cum-Residence' and 'workshop-cum-Residence' have been taken into consideration. The population figures used in this report for each State/Union Territory are those estimated as on 28-4-82 and supplied by the Registrar General's Office. The following statement reveals these data.

STATEMENT 14

Average number of persons per census house in the States and Union Territories in India

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total	Population	Occupied Census houses used as residence	Average No. of persons per census house
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	**1980**	**674,114,000**	**111,633,436**	**6**
		1970	**541,858,675**	**92,457,946**	**6**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1980	52,836,000	10,220,160	5
		1970	41,929,860	8,234,875	5
2.	Assam	1980	..	..	..
		1970	14,838,370	2,488,620	6
3.	Bihar	1980	68,763,000	9,851,235	7
		1970	57,965,195	8,222,415	7

Statement 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	1980	33,449,000	5,529,535	6
		1970	26,075,880	4,497,310	6
5.	Haryana	1980	12,653,000	1,922,680	7
		1970	9,889,655	1,506,160	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1980	4,184,000	815,609	5
		1970	3,416,179	642,614	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1980	5,850,000	701,583	8
		1970	4,601,496	625,703	7
8.	Karnataka	1980	36,442,000	5,946,055	6
		1970	28,149,310	4,767,755	6
9.	Kerala	1980	25,180,000	4,195,315	6
		1970	21,287,135	3,361,880	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1980	51,450,000	8,933,165	6
		1970	40,321,980	7,300,285	6
11.	Maharashtra	1980	61,898,000	11,139,635	6
		1970	49,013,295	8,781,545	6
12.	Manipur	1980	1,388,000	221,333	6
		1970	1,051,530	177,075	6
13.	Meghalaya	1980	1,305,000	253,993	5
		1970	1,018,107	198,589	5
14.	Nagaland	1980	747,000	146,667	5
		1970	506,767	103,419	5
15.	Orissa	1980	26,029,000	4,515,245	6
		1970	21,617,795	3,859,670	6
16.	Punjab	1980	16,429,000	2,659,635	6
		1970	13,302,655	2,191,045	6
17.	Rajasthan	1980	33,418,000	5,783,460	6
		1970	25,698,870	4,413,235	6
18.	Sikkim	1980	305,000	54,493	6
		1970	..	..	..
19.	Tamilnadu	1980	47,954,000	9,781,225	5
		1970	39,901,035	7,972,635	5
20.	Tripura	1980	2,002,000	369,613	5
		1970	1,520,914	237,704	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1980	109,000,000	17,460,410	6
		1970	88,984,575	14,219,815	6
22.	West Bengal	1980	53,759,000	9,443,470	6
		1970	44,668,735	7,579,725	6
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1980	183,000	39,449	5
		1970	103,073	20,512	5
2.	ArunachalPradesh	1980	616,000	101,995	6
		1970	452,737	73,180	6
3.	Chandigarh	1980	431,000	88,877	5
		1970	248,024	54,800	5
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1980	101,000	17,815	6
		1970	70,831	12,480	6
5.	Delhi	1980	6,023,000	1,061,499	6
		1970	3,899,758	676,533	6

Statement 14—*Concld.*

6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1980	1,075,000	191,713	6
	1970	833,408	150,629	6
7. Lakshadweep	1980	40,000	6,184	6
	1970	31,147	5,137	6
8. Mizoram	1980	471,000	78,298	6
	1970	..	..	..
9. Pondicherry	1980	595,000	103,090	6
	1970	460,359	82,101	6

4.8 We may observe from the above statement that there are six persons living in each residential census house on an average in India as per 1980 Houselisting Operations. Andhra Pradesh State has recorded a lesser average of 5 persons per residential census house. In urban areas of the State, this average increases slightly to 6 persons. Among the States in India only 3 namely Bihar, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir States have higher averages than that of the Country. Among these three, Jammu and Kashmir State stood first with the highest average of 8 persons per residential census house. In the other two States, the figure is 7 each. Like Andhra Pradesh the States of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamlinadu and Tripura have averages lesser than that of the country but all recorded 5 persons each. If we compare the averages returned at the 1980 houselisting operations with those of 1970 at the all India level, we find that there is no change absolutely during the decade in any State/Union Territory in India except Jammu and Kashmir State. In this State there were 7 persons per occupied census house in 1970, as against 8 in 1980. In all other States the averages in 1970 and 1980 remained the same.

SECTION - B

MAIN TABLES (H. 1 AND H. 2— FOR INDIA AND ANDHRA PRADESH.)

9—1 Cen AP/84

H.1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT (INDIA AND STATES/U.Ts)

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of Houselisting	Occupied Census houses used as			
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharma shalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA*	T	151,001,488	8,046,567	107,202,355	1,428,675	3,002,406	210,654
	R	115,254,636	5,754,023	81,451,836	948,229	2,230,576	130,071
	U	35,746,852	2,292,544	25,750,519	480,446	771,830	80,583
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445
	R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690	22,505
	U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865	8,940
2. Bihar	T	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645	9,420
	R	10,448,125	190,480	8,349,455	112,330	124,765	4,340
	U	1,624,660	70,930	1,202,885	41,920	19,880	5,080
3. Gujarat	T	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	103,200	9,685
	R	5,844,830	581,755	3,566,635	35,520	72,715	5,305
	U	2,702,285	310,045	1,809,795	14,385	30,485	4,380
4. Haryana	T	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275	5,290
	R	2,251,515	111,950	1,429,925	15,165	14,450	3,840
	U	674,630	57,570	448,010	9,305	5,825	1,450
5. Himachal Pradesh	T	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862	3,153
	R	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760	2,298
	U	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102	855
6. Jammu & Kashmir	T	1,554,850	129,804	671,614	3,294	26,675	1,706
	R	1,285,877	109,588	517,667	2,501	22,082	667
	U	268,973	20,216	153,947	793	4,593	1,039
7. Karnataka	T	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565	27,295
	R	5,942,200	395,945	3,963,095	56,795	203,525	15,755
	U	2,315,165	150,550	1,619,900	22,700	80,040	11,540
8. Kerala	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290	7,805
	R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120	3,795
	U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170	4,010
9. Madhya Pradesh	T	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935	13,150
	R	9,254,745	372,475	6,722,775	90,970	309,700	8,645
	U	2,317,450	139,155	1,703,785	40,700	65,235	4,505
10. Maharashtra	T	14 934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155	11,870
	R	9,739,045	644,335	6,856,375	85,075	205,825	5,775
	U	5,195,480	360,030	3,854,690	53,340	84,330	6,095
11. Manipur	T	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044	1,302
	R	228,265	3,272	163,953	1,348	2,341	680
	U	74,750	2,093	50,592	1,396	1,703	622
12. Meghalaya	T	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586	1,082
	R	250,035	7,988	202,923	1,535	2,165	813
	U	60,060	2,794	46,066	883	421	269
13. Nagaland	T	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720	899
	R	147,742	5,448	120,428	1,109	255	784
	U	32,528	1,867	23,319	1,091	465	115
.Orissa	T	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815	10,275
	R	5,353,195	182,535	3,741,525	47,410	153,360	7,315
	U	786,210	53,970	545,510	11,985	15,455	2,960
15. Punjab	T	3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955	13,315
	R	2,692,035	192,660	1,861,115	23,170	21,535	11,180
	U	1,086,695	81,505	734,395	12,000	7,420	2,135

*Excludes the figures of Assam where the census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there .

H.1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT (INDIA AND STATES/U.Ts)

Occupied census houses used as								
Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating p.aces	Places of Entertain-ment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) ex-cluding place of worship	Place of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others	Total Rural Urban	India/State/ Union Territory
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
3,698,698	714,190	2,292,849	592,698	190,862	1,525,939	22,095,595	T	INDIA*
1,518,208	304,927	1,125,673	314,726	144,914	1,310,810	20,020,643	R	
2,180,490	409,263	1,167,176	277,972	45,948	215,129	2,074,952	U	
222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265	T	1. Andhra Pradesh
91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520	R	
131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745	U	
235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915	T	2. Bihar
121,615	14,940	53,235	23,995	3,580	102,905	1,346,485	R	
114,050	13,185	38,080	17,265	1,075	11,880	88,430	U	
248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545	T	3. Gujarat
89,315	17,380	55,920	8,085	11,440	72,760	1,328,000	R	
159,535	38,585	106,115	16,325	3,315	17,775	191,545	U	
104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390	T	4. Haryana
43,460	4,875	27,475	4,025	9,060	8,515	578,775	R	
60,845	9,110	28,180	9,490	675	2,555	41,615	U	
23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531	T	5. Himachal Pradesh
14,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851	R	
8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680	U	
52,767	7,276	49,951	4,532	874	20,428	585,929	T	6. Jammu & Kashmir
25,786	3,141	33,778	1,785	773	18,126	549,983	R	
26,981	4,135	16,173	2,747	101	2,302	35,946	U	
223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500	T	7. Karnataka
84,300	20,345	60,780	21,625	11,315	138,285	970,435	R	
138,970	29,965	72,105	12,275	4,235	18,820	154,065	U	
263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850	T	8. Kerala
192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,135	63,455	503,940	R	
70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910	U	
175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400	T	9. Madhya Praddesh
60,950	13,180	51,795	10,925	9,375	104,295	1,499,660	R	
114,775	21,810	62,125	17,735	2,030	18,855	126,740	U	
370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130	T	10. Maharashtra
114,555	47,290	117,960	20,905	12,425	118,160	1,510,365	R	
255,790	73,970	157,105	30,280	6,320	23,765	289,765	U	
3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070	T	11. Manipur
1,041	651	2,509	93	435	3,501	48,441	R	
2,745	808	1,900	167	146	949	11,629	U	
4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	473	3,356	30,954	T	12. Mghalaya
1,114	757	857	691	396	3,175	27,621	R	
3,475	839	1,123	599	77	181	3,333	U	
3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784	T	13. Nagaland
643	760	1,985	134	669	1,392	14,135	R	
2,393	602	604	263	35	125	1,649	U	
117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,066,945	T	14. Orissa
69,270	18,350	39,610	12,810	9,245	69,720	1,002,045	R	
47,990	10,265	17,875	7,625	1,440	6,235	64,900	U	
154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125	T	15. Punjab
46,370	7,060	33,350	4,765	2,210	16,125	472,495	R	
108,225	14,610	56,150	12,595	475	3,555	53,630	U	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Rajasthan	T	7,989,960	631,985	55,584,510	45,930	153,020	17,130
	R	6,274,105	483,815	4,403,735	34,650	120,225	12,420
	U	1,715,855	148,170	1,180,775	11,280	32,795	4,710
17. Sikkim	T	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330	132
	R	53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253	72
	U	12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77	60
18. Tamil Nadu	T	12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785	9,260
	R	8,293,880	564,380	6,476,425	67,720	235,380	4,455
	U	3,743,360	204,255	2,796,155	42,140	163,405	4,805
19. Tripura	T	420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163	630
	R	364,740	9,893	323,867	1,128	2,979	460
	U	56,033	2,306	41,252	203	184	170
20. Uttar Pradesh	T	25,209,305	872,220	16,938,995	233,535	287,880	21,775
	R	20,937,535	626,890	14,038,085	152,290	191,615	12,820
	U	4,271,770	245,330	2,900,910	81,245	96,265	8,955
21. West Bengal	T	11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775	9,765
	R	8,673,155	172,465	6,504,700	60,130	186,205	4,730
	U	3,265,425	95,830	2,569,660	67,205	55,570	5,035
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	T	51,941	3,820	38,108	706	635	163
	R	38,932	3,095	27,696	513	503	127
	U	13,009	725	10,412	193	132	36
23. Arunachal Pradesh	T	121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786	858
	R	108,807	6,684	90,194	1,369	646	789
	U	12,441	1,251	9,371	275	140	69
24. Chandigarh	T	108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626	223
	R	7,099	284	5,205	60	152	19
	U	100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474	204
25. Dadra and Ngar Haveli	T	23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179	28
	R	21,812	1,345	16,298	149	147	21
	U	1,816	165	1,162	27	32	7
26. Delhi	T	1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749	2,099
	R	93,013	7,618	59,061	952	847	49
	U	1,303,180	81,484	965,534	18,203	16,902	2,050
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	T	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038	440
	R	195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806	217
	U	91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232	223
28. Lakshadweep	T	14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693	23
	R	8,621	727	2,841	37	535	8
	U	6,122	333	2,561	52	158	15
29. Mizoram	T	92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530	271
	R	68,215	2,998	57,571	1,054	308	128
	U	24,634	1,253	18,637	506	222	143
30. Pondicherry	T	130,861	8,609	99,988	1,162	1,940	165
	R	66,643	3,323	61,362	526	687	59
	U	64,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253	106

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
201,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670	T	16. Rajasthan
88,605	15,735	61,170	12,385	6,215	88,395	946,755	R	
113,240	16,675	69,515	17,140	1,525	16,115	103,915	U	
714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892	T	17. Sikkim
155	308	179	94	49	266	3,774	R	
559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118	U	
293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290	T	18. Tamil Nadu
113,860	25,495	79,605	30,315	15,315	117,235	563,695	R	
179,700	32,625	118,930	27,305	7,600	19,845	146,595	U	
15,390	3,469	5,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441	T	19. Tripura
9,337	2,452	3,311	2,641	472	1,383	6,817	R	
6,053	1,017	2,125	829	137	133	1,624	U	
528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370	T	20. Uttar Pradesh
182,975	23,385	177,730	25,670	12,150	155,135	5,338,790	R	
345,825	38,430	174,150	44,515	2,370	32,195	301,580	U	
343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195	T	21. West Bengal
157,300	21,510	84,965	29,720	16,780	108,585	1,326,065	R	
186,180	29,340	75,135	18,885	6,265	13,190	143,130	U	
764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415	T	22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
465	478	592	183	100	356	4,824	R	
299	218	221	126	11	45	591	U	
1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970	T	23. Arunachal Pradesh
792	803	788	86	766	529	5,361	R	
255	262	136	28	23	22	609	U	
4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109	T	24. Chandigarh
123	14	206	27	3	27	979	R	
4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130	U	
198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613	T	25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
119	66	176	20	3	63	3,405	R	
79	45	48	31	3	9	208	U	
90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234	T	26. Delhi
2,038	257	2,181	293	366	240	19,111	R	
88,318	16,669	50,696	9,395	516	2,292	51,123	U	
8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521	T	27. Goa, Daman & Diu
2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334	R	
6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187	U	
241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407	T	28. Lakshadweep
145	92	78	48	31	253	3,826	R	
96	99	55	27	28	117	2,581	U	
1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547	T	29. Mizoram
414	419	715	215	183	1,178	3,032	R	
908	472	397	401	30	150	1,515	U	
4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588	T	30. Pondicherry
1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124	R	
3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464	U	

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT
(ANDHRA PRADESH AND DISTRICTS)

State/Dist/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House Listing	Occupied census houses used as: Residence	Shop-cum-Residence	Work-shop-cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Home and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating Houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories, work-shops & work-sheds	Restaurants sweet-meat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Guru dwara, (etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ANDHRA PRADESH														
	Total	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445	222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
	Rural	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690	22,505	91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,32,9520
	Urban	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865	8,940	131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745
Srikakulam	Total	542,365	57,120	388,615	7,380	12,800	810	7,700	1,775	3,685	1,690	300	3,260	57,250
	Rural	486,605	52,690	349,370	6,450	11,135	575	4,950	1,125	2,500	1,320	220	2,895	53,345
	Urban	55,760	4,430	39,245	930	1,665	235	2,720	650	1,185	370	80	365	3,885
Vizianagaram	Total	451,010	43,070	352,435	5,780	9,160	505	7,060	1,650	3,590	2,070	230	2,060	23,400
	Rural	383,520	38,795	302,105	4,875	7,790	305	3,620	920	2,310	1,510	130	1,720	19,440
	Urban	67,490	4,275	50,330	905	1,370	200	3,440	730	1,280	560	100	340	3,960
Vizianagaram	City	24,715	1,165	18,410	180	380	65	1,670	400	620	265	30	130	1,400
Visakhapatnam	Total	630,795	37,325	509,350	5,530	9,960	720	9,120	2,610	6,235	2,435	625	3,065	43,820
	Rural	457,895	26,430	366,065	3,980	8,550	420	3,445	1,180	3,335	1,560	380	2,650	39,900
	Urban	172,900	10,895	143,285	1,550	1,410	300	5,675	1,430	2,900	875	245	415	3,920
Visakhapatnam	U.A.	122,445	6,770	105,310	960	400	185	3,435	775	1,805	610	160	225	1 810
East Godavari	Total	889,185	36,020	693,740	12,245	25,545	2,075	17,845	3,570	12,345	3,050	395	8,435	73,920
	Rural	691,005	29,725	536,565	8,655	20,815	1,600	8,785	1,790	8,010	1,925	255	7,370	65,510
	Urban	198,180	6,295	157,175	3,590	4,730	475	9,060	1,780	4,335	1,125	140	1,065	8,410
Rajahmundry	U.A.	62,875	2,115	50,745	1,355	1,250	110	2,665	590	1,390	320	65	240	2,030
Kakinada	City	53,070	1,090	44,630	795	335	160	2,365	515	1,050	240	20	275	1,595
West Godavari	Total	712,925	27,400	548,440	8,815	14,355	1,550	14,795	2,610	10,995	1,910	720	7,045	74,290
	Rural	573,980	21,825	442,155	7,230	11,595	1,110	7,620	1,355	7,310	1,200	600	6,365	65,615
	Urban	138,945	5,575	106,285	1,585	2,760	440	7,175	1,255	3,685	710	120	680	8,675
Eluru	City	38,095	1,130	29,790	220	640	130	2,195	260	860	275	30	240	2,325
Krishna	Total	788,780	31,675	589,900	11,065	13,090	2,030	18,935	4,095	10,725	1,285	660	6,620	98,700
	Rural	557,225	21,390	408,845	7,595	9,360	1,230	6,105	1,780	6,140	480	370	5,480	88,450
	Urban	231,555	10,285	181,055	3,470	3,730	800	12,830	2,315	4,585	805	290	1,140	10,250

Vijayawada	U.A.	122,465	4,040	100,230	1,510	935	440	7,425	1,335	1,985	315	110	300	3,840
Machilipatnam	City	34,080	2,590	25,080	660	1,030	95	1,495	250	635	130	50	445	1,620
Guntur	Total	915,120	44,545	685,505	11,985	18,255	5,120	18,105	3,300	10,875	900	1,035	6555	108,940
	Rural	683,900	32,700	506,950	8,890	12,610	3,975	6,740	1,490	5,970	290	845	5,825	97,615
	Urban	231,220	11,845	178,555	3,095	5,645	1,145	11,365	1,810	4,905	610	190	730	11,325
Guntur	City	87,690	3,455	72,830	705	620	300	3,275	630	2,215	225	70	195	3,170
Temali	City	28,260	1,190	21,210	490	590	215	1,595	220	1,020	35	30	100	1,565
Prakasam	Total	655,550	39,280	463,945	7,130	17,210	1,650	9,000	2,145	15,420	555	305	5,845	93,065
	Rural	567,295	32,685	403,015	5,065	10,690	1,245	4,670	1,485	13,125	305	220	5,420	89,370
	Urban	88,255	6,595	60,930	2,065	6,520	405	4,330	660	2,295	250	85	425	3,695
Nellore	Total	528,655	24,555	408,505	6,950	12,650	1,020	9,335	1,930	5,520	1,245	205	4,670	52,070
	Rural	420,265	16,205	327,850	4,655	9,865	720	3,540	1,120	2,960	620	140	4,220	48,370
	Urban	108,390	8,350	80,655	2,295	2,785	300	5,795	810	2,560	625	65	450	3,700
Nellore	City	59,300	5,275	43,855	1,485	1,170	180	3,100	395	1,500	290	15	195	1,840
Chittoor	Total	685,450	40,190	505,665	6,575	14,830	2,025	10,470	2,685	6,465	2,075	355	7,930	86,185
	Rural	579,185	32,745	429,470	5,030	11,465	1,365	4,795	1,515	3,725	1,005	260	7,275	80,535
	Urban	106,265	7,445	76,195	1,545	3,365	660	5,675	1,170	2,740	1,070	95	655	5,650
Tirupati	City	24,265	1,345	19,095	285	220	125	1,230	275	405	190	25	110	960
Cuddapah	Total	486,300	31,545	348,095	6,800	15,530	1,390	6,290	1,570	2,855	630	195	5,740	65,660
	Rural	404,345	26,470	289,705	4,935	9,205	1,125	2,290	955	1,505	340	175	5,230	62,410
	Urban	81,955	5,075	58,390	1,865	6,325	265	4,000	615	1,350	290	20	510	3,250
Proddatur	City	23,260	1,155	16,735	420	2,215	95	925	120	480	70	20	130	895
Anantapur	Total	591,590	45,760	420,135	9,655	20,130	1,490	8,305	2,255	6,475	1,540	475	7,890	67,480
	Rural	478,475	37,245	339,585	6,895	14,140	1,020	3,615	1,065	3,875	805	370	7,210	62,650
	Urban	113,115	8,515	80,550	2,760	5,990	470	4,690	1,190	2,600	735	105	680	4,830
Anantapur	City	26,255	1,540	20,600	855	295	95	1,090	270	495	175	35	55	750
Kurnool	Total	574,175	58,165	403,315	6,925	13,510	1,765	8,900	2,385	5,105	1,790	435	8,415	63,465
	Rural	450,170	48,860	313,670	4,965	8,600	1,290	3,340	1,025	2,595	1,025	365	7,725	56,710
	Urban	124,005	9,305	89,645	1,960	4,910	475	5,560	1,360	2,510	765	70	690	6,755
Kurnool	City	35,625	1,660	26,720	530	1,705	140	1,895	470	675	205	10	190	1,425
Adoni	City	24,075	2,080	17,350	225	840	160	1,305	275	360	105	20	165	1,190
Mahbubnagar	Total	549,920	44,340	417,825	7,005	16,225	1,580	8,345	1,700	4,195	1,615	215	7,775	39,100
	Rural	494,745	40,770	378,560	6,075	14,020	1,200	5,190	1,120	2,910	1,275	160	7,290	36,175
	Urban	55,175	3,570	39,265	930	2,205	380	3,155	580	1,285	340	55	485	2,925
RangaReddy	Total	313,475	21,195	237,715	4,400	5,975	515	4,530	1,215	3,555	1,580	195	3,725	28,875
	Rural	255,275	16,800	192,770	3,410	5,530	425	2,525	810	2,290	1,200	170	3,460	25,885
	Urban (ii)	58,200	4,395	44,945	990	445	90	2,005	405	1,265	380	25	265	2,990
Hyderabad	Total	413,145	15,835	336,460	4,440	2,075	725	23,910	3,675	10,870	1,840	365	1,530	11,420
	Urban (i)	413,145	15,835	336,460	4,440	2,075	725	23,910	3,675	10,870	1,840	365	1,530	11,420
HYDERABAD URBAN AGGLOMERATION		450,200	18,530	366,750	5,100	2,295	760	24,820	3,825	11,610	1,995	365	1,685	12,465

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Medak	Total	404,695	30,940	290,615	4,270	10,525	1,780	5,840	1,155	4,205	1,655	200	5,265	48,245
	Rural	362,010	27,330	260,440	3,790	9,575	1,350	3,435	715	2,855	1,360	145	4,955	46,060
	Urban	42,685	3,610	30,175	480	950	430	2,405	440	1,350	295	55	310	2,185
Nizamabad	Total	434,595	35,850	281,855	3,505	20,055	775	6,920	1,765	5,580	2,990	255	3,620	71,425
	Rural	362,395	30,855	230,870	2,725	15,515	700	3,110	1,145	3,885	2,365	185	3,205	67,835
	Urban	72,200	4,995	50,985	780	4,540	75	3,810	620	1,695	625	70	415	3,590
Nizamabad	City	39,705	1,750	29,075	470	2,650	35	2,235	290	975	285	50	200	1,690
Adilabad	Total	435,430	19,775	300,345	3,020	5,460	1,200	5,035	1,605	3,375	1,475	205	3,240	90,695
	Rural	360,745	15,385	239,750	2,465	4,970	860	2,640	900	2,365	1,040	135	2,920	87,315
	Urban	74,685	4,390	60,595	555	490	340	2,395	705	1,010	435	70	320	3,380
Karimnagar	Total	598,055	41,110	438,040	7,590	20,360	685	5,960	1,740	5,540	1,670	140	2,835	72,385
	Rural	519,800	36,705	376,470	6,325	18,660	610	2,755	985	4,045	1,105	55	2,615	69,470
	Urban	78,255	4,405	61,570	1,265	1,700	75	3,205	755	1,495	565	85	220	2,915
Warangal	Total	530,905	26,855	403,055	8,910	14,995	800	5,145	1,765	3,775	845	155	1,760	62,845
	Rural	457,275	23,345	344,135	7,570	13,215	630	2,370	1,070	2,385	470	105	1,560	60,420
	Urban	73,630	3,510	58,920	1,340	1,780	170	2,775	695	1,390	375	50	200	2,425
Warangal	City	60,625	2,530	49,525	980	1,370	120	2,185	540	1,095	290	45	155	1,790
Khammam	Total	408,810	15,725	307,450	5,925	6,665	715	4,885	1,585	2,670	1,120	240	1,450	60,380
	Rural	340,700	11,575	253,960	4,445	6,040	540	2,410	725	1,630	585	145	1,275	57,370
	Urban	68,110	4,150	53,490	1,480	625	175	2,475	860	1,040	535	95	175	3,010
Nalgonda	Total	535,780	32,840	409,125	8,575	16,195	520	5,965	1,350	4,130	1,360	200	3,850	51,670
	Rural	477,600	27,555	366,505	7,625	15,345	210	3,365	790	2,570	820	130	3,615	49,070
	Urban	58,180	5 285	42,620	950	850	310	2,600	560	1,560	540	70	235	2,600

(i) Includes Popn. of Constituents of Hyderabad U.A. Falling in Hyderabad Dist.

(ii) Includes Popn. of Constituents of Hyderabad U.A. Falling in Ranga Reddy Dist.

H. 2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY
(INDIA AND STATES/Union Territories)

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA*	**T**	**478,657***	**363,600***	**276,691***
	R	**424,307**	**304,640**	**240,454**
	U	**54,350**	**58,960**	**36,237**
STATES				
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	T	39,902	30,070	30,580
	R	36,107	26,055	27,419
	U	3,795	4,015	3,161
2. Bihar ..	T	39,719	35,232	23,784
	R	37,656	32,587	22,457
	U	2,063	2,645	1,327
3. Gujarat ..	T	23,442	32,386	12,571
	R	19,202	24,965	9,943
	U	4,240	7,421	2,628
4. Haryana ..	T	7,656	4,828	3,359
	R	6,647	4,064	2,900
	U	1,009	764	459
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	T	3,924	2,695	4,095
	R	3,819	2,566	3,971
	U	105	129	124
6. Jammu & Kashmir ..	T	3,891	5,019	4,885
	R	3,477	4,448	4,360
	U	414	571	525
7. Karnataka ..	T	18,106	19,011	17,613
	R	15,162	15,208	14,970
	U	2,944	3,803	2,643
8. Kerala ..	T	8,178	12,056	10,819
	R	6,761	9,843	8,995
	U	1,417	2,213	1,824
9. Madhya Pradesh ..	T	53,451	34,228	14,194
	R	49,296	30,631	12,690
	U	4,155	3,597	1,504
10. Maharashtra ..	T	36,964	26,365	19,063
	R	30,811	20,420	15,578
	U	6,153	5,945	3,485
11. Manipur ..	T	620	703	844
	R	529	598	720
	U	91	105	124
12. Meghalaya ..	T	1,117	749	810
	R	1,072	691	759
	U	45	58	51
13. Nagaland ..	T	518	573	1,701
	R	501	551	1,672
	U	17	22	29
14. Orissa ..	T	27,625	19,911	13,762
	R	26,043	18,257	12,851
	U	1,582	1,654	911
15. Punjab ..	T	9,047	6,389	3,892
	R	7,853	5,308	3,277
	U	1,194	1,081	615
16. Rajasthan ..	T	46,465	21,517	12,061
	R	42,184	18,119	10,544
	U	4,281	3,398	1,517
17. Sikkim ..	T	182	360	1,941
	R	170	341	1,875
	U	12	19	66

1	2	3	4	5
STATES—*Concld.*				
18. Tamil Nadu ..	T	29,215	30,088	28,128
	R	22,104	21,973	22,013
	U	7,111	8,115	6,115
19. Tripura ..	T	1,521	1,494	1,128
	R	1,445	1,384	1,018
	U	76	110	110
20. Uttar Pradesh ..	T	93,618	41,502	29,436
	R	86,895	36,477	26,601
	U	6,723	5,025	2,835
21. West Bengal ..	T	29,155	34,129	37,671
	R	24,571	28,437	32,892
	U	4,584	5,692	4,779
UNION TERRITORIES				
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	T	69	114	79
	R	64	106	68
	U	5	8	11
23. Arunachal Pradesh ..	T	738	401	1,487
	R	734	381	1,476
	U	4	20	11
24. Chandigarh ..	T	98	164	83
	R	15	19	8
	U	83	145	75
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	T	90	63	72
	R	85	59	68
	U	5	4	4
26. Delhi ..	T	1,962	2,158	1,037
	R	115	151	99
	U	1,847	2,007	938
27. Goa, Daman & Diu ..	T	463	643	525
	R	373	448	407
	U	90	195	118
28. Lakshadweep ..	T	75	35	45
	R	21	18	22
	U	54	17	23
29. Mizoram ..	T	366	430	751
	R	314	383	652
	U	52	47	99
30. Pondicherry ..	T	480	287	275
	R	281	152	149
	U	199	135	126

Excludes the figures of Assam, where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY
(ANDHRA PRADESH AND DISTRICTS)

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Houselist Population	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ANDHRA PRADESH ..	T	**5,26,03,389**	**39,902**	**30,070**	**30,580**
		R	**5,07,16,069**	**36,107**	**26,055**	**27,419**
		U	**1,18,87,320**	**3,795**	**4,015**	**3,161**
1.	Srikakulam ..	T	19,34,683	2,747	1,358	1,591
		R	17,29,688	2,618	1,259	1,502
		U	2,04,995	129	99	89
2.	Vizianagaram ..	T	17,52,101	2,257	964	1,169
		R	14,82,091	2,088	847	1,090
		U	2,70,010	169	117	79
3.	Visakhapatnam ..	T	24,76,762	1,672	1,071	1,301
		R	17,41,427	1,513	884	1,140
		U	7,35,335	159	187	161
4.	East Godavari ..	T	35,91,019	1,748	1,774	1,731
		R	27,88,857	1,569	1,524	1,458
		U	8,02,162	179	250	273
5.	West Godavari ..	T	27,71,174	1,310	1,717	1,383
		R	22,24,435	1,149	1,501	1,219
		U	5,46,739	161	216	164
6.	Krishna ..	T	30,01,954	1,579	1,838	1,871
		R	20,42,805	1,318	1,470	1,573
		U	9,59,149	261	368	298
7.	Guntur ..	T	34,61,311	2,108	2,019	2,265
		R	2518,029	1,767	1,629	1,965
		U	9,43,282	341	390	300
8.	Prakasam ..	T	24,05,157	1,861	2,376	2,044
		R	20,66,865	1,725	2,165	1,911
		U	3,38,292	136	211	133
9.	Nellore ..	T	20,05,236	1,596	1,291	1,432
		R	15,93,340	1,413	1,180	1,334
		U	4,11,896	183	111	98
10.	Chittoor ..	T	26,91,182	2,005	1,715	2,072
		R	22,47,494	1,915	1,576	1,878
		U	4,43,688	90	139	194
11.	Cuddapah ..	T	18,98,956	1,549	1,185	1,351
		R	15,32,411	1,417	1,053	1,237
		U	3,66,545	132	132	114
12.	Anantapur ..	T	25,22,524	2,688	1,564	1,853
		R	20,07,006	2,437	1,386	1,703
		U	5,15,518	251	178	150
13.	Kurnool ..	T	23,69,444	1,897	1,637	1,408
		R	18,17,251	1,656	1,409	1,236
		U	5,52,193	241	228	172
14.	Mahbubnagar ..	T	24,93,508	2,367	1,316	1,194
		R	22,22,605	2,265	1,242	1,139
		U	2,70,903	102	74	55
15.	Rangareddy ..	T	14,80,808	913	797	593
		R	11,51,813	860	588	556
		U	3,28,995	53	209	37
16.	Hyderabad ..	T	20,99,572	386	430	257
		R	..	..	..	..
		U	20,99,572	386	430	257
17.	Medak ..	T	17,95,710	1,519	838	824
		R	15,82,170	1,428	756	761
		U	2,13,540	91	82	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Nizamabad ..	T	16,30,191	1,416	759	659
		R	13,06,318	1,242	647	595
		U	3,23,873	174	112	64
19.	Adilabad ..	T	16,00,332	1,780	644	872
		R	12,88,096	1,611	551	782
		U	3,12,236	169	93	90
20.	Karimnagar ..	T	24,39,704	1,727	983	1,266
		R	20,72,618	1,623	900	1,158
		U	3,67,086	104	83	108
21.	Warangal ..	T	22,36,499	1,396	1,018	1,176
		R	18,82,124	1,312	943	1,097
		U	3,54,375	84	75	79
22.	Khammam ..	T	16,68,735	1,425	1,097	944
		R	13,80,848	1,309	978	845
		U	2,87,887	116	119	99
23.	Nalgonda ..	T	22,76,827	1,956	1,679	1,324
		R	20,37,778	1,872	1,567	1,240
		U	2,39,049	84	112	84

11 2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(Districts/Taluks/Towns)

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houselist Population	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	**SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT**	**T**	**19,34,683**	**2,747**	**1,358**	**1,591**
		R	**17,29,688**	**2,618**	**1,259**	**1,502**
		U	**2,04,995**	**129**	**99**	**89**
1.	Ichchapuram	T	1,14,464	101	58	65
		R	94,809	89	54	58
		U	19,655	12	4	7
	Ichchapuram (P)	U	19,655	12	4	7
2.	Sompeta	T	1,75,946	213	130	152
		R	1,56,210	196	110	134
		U	19,736	17	20	18
	(a) Sompeta (P)	U	12,580	11	15	10
	(b) Mandasa (P)	U	7,156	6	5	8
3.	Palasa	T	1,10,728	166	64	96
		R	87,417	159	59	88
		U	23,311	7	5	8
	(a) Palasa (P)	U	10,954	5	4	5
	(b) Parasamba @ Kasibugga (P)	U	12,357	2	1	3
4.	Pathapatnam	T	1,74,226	193	144	133
		R	1,74,226	193	144	133
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Tekkali	T	1,32,638	211	65	155
		R	1,16,221	202	63	146
		U	16,417	9	2	9
	Tekkali (P)	U	16,417	9	2	9
6.	Kotabommali	T	1,12,808	174	44	108
		R	1,12,808	174	44	108
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Narasannapet	T	99,358	126	64	92
		R	84,291	110	61	82
		U	15,067	16	3	10
	Narasannapet (P)	U	15,067	16	3	10
8.	Srikakulam	T	1,79,097	286	181	146
		R	1,15,542	232	145	121
		U	63,555	54	36	25
	Srikakulam (M)	U	63,555	54	36	25
9.	Amadalavalasa	T	1,29,886	201	150	126
		R	1,12,088	194	123	119
		U	17,798	7	27	7
	Amadalavalasa (P)	U	17,798	7	27	7
10.	Hiramandalam (Kothur)	T	87,653	118	51	54
		R	87,653	118	51	54
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Palakonda	T	1,85,400	238	75	131
		R	1,65,468	237	74	129
		U	19,932	1	1	2
	Palakonda (P)	U	19,932	1	1	2
12.	Rajam	T	1,76,750	284	79	110
		R	1,67,226	278	78	107
		U	9,524	6	1	3
	Rajam (P)	U	9,524	6	1	3

(P): Panchayat (M): Municipality

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT—*Concld.*						
13.	Ponduru	T	1,42,736	125	146	140
		R	1,42,736	125	146	140
		U	..	..	..	..
14.	Ranasthalam	T	1,12,993	311	107	83
		R	1,12,993	311	107	83
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	**VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT**	**T**	**17,52,101**	**2,257**	**964**	**1,169**
		R	**14,82,091**	**2,088**	**847**	**1,090**
		U	**2,70,010**	**169**	**117**	**79**
1.	Kurupam	T	73,860	129	50	56
		R	73,860	129	50	56
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Parvathipuram	T	1,99,037	365	210	155
		R	1,64,090	346	191	139
		U	34,947	19	19	16
	Parvathipuram (M)	U	34,947	19	19	16
3.	Salur	T	1,80,289	295	83	124
		R	1,44,779	244	61	111
		U	35,510	51	22	13
	Salur (M)	U	35,510	51	22	13
4.	Bobbili	T	1,99,545	269	126	130
		R	1,63,775	250	102	117
		U	35,770	19	24	13
	Bobbili (M)	U	35,770	19	24	13
5.	Badangi	T	1,11,359	172	68	92
		R	1,11,359	172	68	92
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Cheepurupalle	T	1,31,997	199	47	82
		R	1,07,163	175	42	71
		U	24,834	24	5	11
	(a) Cheepurupalle (P)	U	12,566	7	3	8
	(b) Kondapalem @ Sriram Nagar (P)	U	12,268	17	2	3
7.	Gajapathinagaram	T	1,47,656	225	84	121
		R	1,47,656	225	84	121
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Nellimarla	T	1,08,123	129	55	64
		R	95,377	121	54	61
		U	12,746	8	1	3
	Nellimarla (P)	U	12,746	8	1	3
9.	Bhogapuram	T	1,35,413	156	44	116
		R	1,35,413	156	44	116
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Vizianagaram	T	2,21,413	131	98	86
		R	1,02,115	87	56	65
		U	1,19,298	44	42	21
	(a) Vizianagaram (M)	U	1,05,237	42	42	20
	(b) Gajularega (P)	U	7,767	..	..	1
	(c) Kanapaka (P)	U	6,294	2	..	..
11.	Srungavarapukota	T	1,23,196	77	31	56
		R	1,23,196	77	31	56
		U	..	..	..	..
12.	Viyyampeta	T	1,20,213	110	68	87
		R	1,13,308	106	64	85
		U	6,905	4	4	2
	Kothavalsa (P)	U	6,905	4	4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	**VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT**	**T**	**24,76,762**	**1,672**	**1,071**	**1,301**
		R	**17,41,427**	**1,513**	**884**	**1,140**
		U	**7,35,335**	**159**	**187**	**161**
1.	Chintapalle	T	1,01,416	71	27	44
		R	96,752	63	25	35
		U	4,664	8	2	9
	Upper sileru project site camp**	U	4,664	8	2	9
2.	Paderu	T	1,58,608	164	105	64
		R	1,58,608	164	105	64
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Araku	T	82,551	69	24	24
		R	82,551	69	24	24
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Chodavaram	T	1,33,335	141	70	117
		R	1,13,216	134	66	115
		U	20,119	7	4	2
	Chodavaram (P)	U	20,119	7	4	2
5.	Madugula	T	78,516	70	37	53
		R	68,534	62	35	51
		U	9,982	8	2	2
	Madugula (P)	U	9,982	8	2	2
6.	Narasapatnam	T	1,58,377	150	83	107
		R	1,35,143	138	67	93
		U	23,234	12	16	14
	Narasapatnam (P)	U	23,234	12	16	14
7.	Kotauratla	T	1,38,755	134	67	89
		R	1,38,755	134	67	89
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Nakkapalle	T	1,62,461	122	96	130
		R	1,48,287	119	94	123
		U	14,174	3	2	7
	Payakaraopet (P)	U	14,174	3	2	7
9.	Yellamanchili	T	1,60,825	185	161	107
		R	1,41,199	170	146	93
		U	19,626	15	15	14
	Yellamanchili (P)	U	19,626	15	15	14
10.	Anakapalle	T	2,15,926	112	53	86
		R	1,45,869	86	42	67
		U	70,057	26	11	19
	Anakapalle (M)	U	70,057	26	11	19
11.	K. Kotapadu	T	1,33,607	94	69	85
		R	1,33,607	94	69	85
		U	..	..	..	..
12.	Sabbavaram	T	98,794	40	39	79
		R	98,794	40	39	79
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	Visakhapatnam	T	6,97,885	153	159	198
		R	1,56,323	100	42	115
		U	5,41,562	53	117	83
	Visakhapatnam Urban Agglomeration	U	5,41,562	53	117	83
	(a) Visakhapatnam (M)*	U	5,09,143	49	112	75
	(b) Gopalapatnam (P) *	U	15,543	4	2	4
	(c) Gajuvaka (O.G.)*	U	16,876	..	3	4
14.	Bheemunipatnam	T	1,55,706	167	81	118
		R	1,23,789	140	63	107
		U	31,917	27	18	11
	Bheemunipantam (M)	U	31,917	27	18	11

*Constituent units of Visakhapatnam Urban Agglomeration

** Civic Status not decided yet.

(O. G.) Out growth

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	**EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT**	**T**	**35,91,019**	**1,748**	**1,774**	**1,731**
		R	**27,88,857**	**1,569**	**1,524**	**1,458**
		U	**8,02,162**	**179**	**250**	**273**
1.	Rampachodavaram	T	59,754	37	23	20
		R	59,754	37	23	20
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Yellavaram	T	93,206	81	81	46
		R	88,647	81	81	46
		U	4,559	..	..	..
	Donkarayi (P)	U	4,559	..	..	..
3.	Prathipadu	T	1,87,911	134	131	104
		R	1,87,911	134	131	104
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Tuni	T	1,78,081	163	121	136
		R	1,44,843	154	108	132
		U	33,238	9	13	4
	Tuni (M)	U	33,238	9	13	4
5.	Pithapuram	T	2,08,632	93	106	86
		R	1,72,295	83	88	74
		U	36,337	10	18	12
	Pithapuram (M)	U	36,337	10	18	12
6.	Peddapuram	T	1,13,703	58	57	50
		R	80,785	43	45	43
		U	32,918	15	12	7
	Peddapuram (M)	U	32,918	15	12	7
7.	Rangampeta	T	1,50,307	101	95	108
		R	1,50,307	101	95	108
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Korukonda	T	1,73,187	197	84	85
		R	1,73,187	197	84	85
		U	..	..	..	..
9.	Rajahmundry	T	4,06,464	94	158	124
		R	1,22,889	29	46	50
		U	2,83,575	65	112	74
	Rajahmundry Urban Agglomeration	U	2,58,676	55	99	71
	(a) Rajahmundry (M)*	U	1,93,877	49	80	54
	(b) Rajahmundry (NMA)*	U	51,311	6	16	11
	(c) Katheru* (O.G.)	U	11,404	..	3	6
	(d) Hukumpet* (O.G.)	U	2,084	..	..	..
	Dowleshwaram (P)	U	24,899	10	13	3
10.	Rayavaram	T	1,53,373	60	98	65
		R	1,53,373	60	98	65
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Kakinada	T	4,31,736	93	105	201
		R	1,52,538	50	57	59
		U	2,79,198	43	48	142
	(a) Kakinada (M)	U	2,23,813	35	34	132
	(b) Ramanayyapet (P)	U	7,187	..	..	1
	(c) Samalkot (M)	U	41,828	8	11	7
	(d) Suryaraopet (P)	U	6,370	..	3	2
12.	Tallarevu	T	1,59,322	91	99	107
		R	1,59,322	91	99	107
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	Ramachandrapuram	T	1,46,927	54	68	75
		R	1,17,387	51	64	74
		U	29,540	3	4	1
	Ramachandrapuram (M)	U	29,540	3	4	1

*Constituent units of Rajahmundry urban Agglomeration.

N.M.A. : Non-municipal Area

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. EAST GODAVARI DIST—*Concld.*						
14.	Alamur	T	1,98,051	98	115	88
		R	1,65,364	84	95	76
		U	32,687	14	20	12
	Mandapet (M)	U	32,687	14	20	12
15.	Kothapeta	T	1,62,373	75	76	85
		R	1,62,373	75	76	85
		U	..	..	..	..
16.	Mummidivaram	T	1,68,626	81	57	84
		R	1,68,626	81	57	84
		U	..	..	..	..
17.	Amalapuram	T	2,92,241	49	83	79
		R	2,32,883	32	66	61
		U	59,358	17	17	18
	(a) Amalapuram (M)	U	36,546	10	7	10
	(b) Bandarulanka (P)	U	9,687	..	..	..
	(c) Machavaram (P)	U	13,125	7	10	8
18.	P. Gannavaram	T	1,42,664	80	107	97
		R	1,42,664	80	107	97
		U	..	..	..	..
19.	Razole	T	1,64,461	109	110	91
		R	1,53,709	106	104	88
		U	10,752	3	6	3
	Razole (P)	U	10,752	3	6	3
5.	**WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT**	**T**	**27,71,174**	**1,310**	**1,717**	**1,383**
		R	**22,24,435**	**1,149**	**1,501**	**1,219**
		U	**5,46,739**	**161**	**216**	**164**
1.	Polavaram	T	1,61,181	123	90	97
		R	1,46,160	118	85	92
		U	15,021	5	5	5
	Jangareddigudem (P)	U	15,021	5	5	5
2.	Chintalapudi	T	1,72,045	85	138	120
		R	1,72,045	85	138	120
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Eluru	T	2,94,937	106	128	143
		R	1,41,564	62	95	91
		U	1,53,373	44	33	52
	Eluru (M)	U	1,53,373	44	33	52
4.	Bhimadole	T	1,36,936	92	101	102
		R	1,36,936	92	101	102
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Tadepalligudem	T	1,96,348	80	132	87
		R	1,38,278	58	117	76
		U	58,070	22	15	11
	Tadepalligudem (M)	U	58,070	22	15	11
6.	Gopalapuram	T	1,27,992	52	45	70
		R	1,27,992	52	45	70
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Kovvur	T	2,32,132	106	163	120
		R	1,74,566	85	137	88
		U	57,566	21	26	32
	(a) Kovvur (M)	U	28,204	13	14	17
	(b) Nidadavole (M)	U	29,362	8	12	15
8.	Tanuku	T	2,43,439	75	120	89
		R	1,96,033	62	107	81
		U	47,406	13	13	8
	Tanuku (M)	U	47,406	13	13	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	**WEST GODAVARI DIST**—*Concld.*					
9.	Ganapavaram	T	1,60,536	88	140	76
		R	1,60,536	88	140	76
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Akiveedu	T	1,79,286	158	115	119
		R	1,58,514	145	106	11
		U	20,772	13	9	77
	Akiveedu (P)	U	20,772	13	9	7
						2
11.	Bheemavaram	T	2,32,192	110	190	86
		R	1,44,819	90	105	64
		U	87,373	20	85	22
	Bheemavaram (M)	U	87,373	20	85	22
12.	Penumantra	T	1,91,953	58	108	97
		R	1,71,421	57	98	90
		U	20,532	1	10	
	Penugonda (P)	U	20,532	1	10	7
13.	Poduru	T	2,22,712	52	95	99
		R	1,80,091	44	86	90
		U	42,621	8	9	9
	Palacole (M)	U	42,621	8	9	9
14.	Narsapur	T	2,19,485	125	152	78
		R	1,75,480	111	141	67
		U	44,005	14	11	11
	Narsapur (M)	U	44,005	14	11	11
6.	**KRISHNA DISTRICT**	**T**	**30,01,954**	**1,579**	**1,838**	**1,871**
		R	**20,42,805**	**1,318**	**1,470**	**1,573**
		U	**9,59,149**	**261**	**368**	**298**
1.	Jaggayyapet	T	98,400	78	64	48
		R	73,878	73	60	42
		U	24,522	5	4	6
	Jaggayyapet (P)	U	24,522	5	4	6
2.	Nandigama	T	1,46,446	183	122	88
		R	1,23,696	148	95	79
		U	22,750	35	27	9
	Nandigama (P)	U	22,750	35	27	9
3.	Kanchikacherla	T	1,00,929	54	73	64
		R	1,00,929	54	73	64
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Mylavaram	T	1,48,313	87	76	76
		R	1,32,335	86	72	74
		U	15,978	1	4	2
	Kondapalle (P)	U	15,978	1	4	2
5.	Tiruvur	T	1,11,393	75	74	101
		R	92,744	66	67	86
		U	18,649	9	7	15
	Tiruvur (P)	U	18,649	9	7	15
6.	Vissannapet	T	1,17,043	67	189	97
		R	1,17,043	67	189	97
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Nuzvid	T	1,86,551	105	115	132
		R	1,56,237	96	104	123
		U	30,314	9	11	9
	Nuzvid (P)	U	30,314	9	11	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	**KRISHNA DIST—*Concld.***					
8.	Gannavaram	T	1,33,278	66	85	100
		R	1,21,062	64	78	91
		U	12,216	2	7	9
	Gannavaram (P)	U	12,216	2	7	9
9.	Vijayawada	T	6,92,653	163	209	203
		R	1,52,138	71	80	94
		U	5,40,515	92	129	109
	Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration	U	5,40,515	92	129	109
	(a) Vijayawada (M)	U	4,51,736	78	105	81
	(b) Gunadala (P)	U	20,847	3	6	3
	(c) Patamata (P)	U	38,470	11	9	10
	(d) Kankipadu (P)	U	9,655	..	5	3
	(e) Kanuru (Out-growth)	U	8,301	..	1	7
	(f) Ramavarappadu (Out-growth)	U	4,959	..	1	3
	(g) Bhavanipuram (Out-growth)	U	6,547	..	2	2
10.	Vuyyuru	T	1,22,052	77	97	111
		R	1,00,078	66	82	99
		U	21,974	11	15	12
	Vuyyuru (P)	U	21,974	11	15	12
11.	Gudivada	T	1,73,205	67	84	101
		R	98,198	48	56	72
		U	75,007	19	28	29
	Gudivada (M)	U	75,007	19	28	29
12.	Mandavalli	T	70,390	48	27	53
		R	70,390	48	27	53
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	Kaikalur	T	1,43,577	75	79	111
		R	1,31,331	73	77	106
		U	12,246	2	2	5
	Kaikalur (P)	U	12,246	2	2	5
14.	Bantumilli	T	89,708	59	39	61
		R	89,708	59	39	61
		U	..	..	..	..
15.	Pamarru	T	1,01,600	42	47	84
		R	1,01,600	42	47	84
		U	..	..	..	..
16.	Movva	T	1,37,456	99	118	129
		R	1,37,456	99	118	129
		U	..	..	..	..
17.	Bandar	T	2,65,852	126	140	154
		R	1,10,793	68	58	87
		U	1,55,059	58	82	67
	(a) Machilipatnam (M)	U	1,30,653	50	68	54
	(b) Pedana (P)	U	24,406	8	14	13
18.	Divi	T	1,63,108	108	200	158
		R	1,33,189	90	148	132
		U	29,919	18	52	26
	(a) Avanigadda (P)	U	18,892	12	36	22
	(b) Challapalle (P)	U	11,027	6	16	4
7.	**GUNTUR DISTRICT**	**T**	**34,61,311**	**2,108**	**2,019**	**2,265**
		R	**25,18,029**	**1,767**	**1,629**	**1,965**
		U	**9,43,282**	**341**	**390**	**300**
1.	Macherla	T	1,43,321	110	51	80
		R	1,06,919	106	41	69
		U	36,402	4	10	11
	(a) Macherla (P)	U	30,854	4	8	10
	(b) Vijayapuri South*	U	5,548	..	2	1

*Civic status not determind yet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	**GUNTUR DIST**—*Contd.*					
2.	Painad	T	1,05,415	93	74	77
		R	1,05,415	93	74	77
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Piduguralla	T	1,41,537	99	43	61
		R	1,41,537	99	43	61
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Rajupalem	T	1,36,340	207	108	100
		R	1,36,340	207	108	100
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Talluru	T	1,25,033	60	48	72
		R	1,25,033	60	48	72
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Tadikonda	T	1,15,263	43	45	70
		R	1,15,263	43	45	70
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Mangalagiri	T	1,61,103	63	75	72
		R	87,998	46	55	55
		U	73,105	17	20	17
	(a) Tadepalle (P)	U	25,096	3	2	..
	(b) Mangalagiri (M)	U	48,009	14	18	17
8.	Emani	T	1,25,100	77	100	97
		R	1,25,100	77	100	97
		U	..	..	..	..
9.	Tenali	T	2,73,641	120	173	122
		R	1,52,405	54	102	82
		U	1,21,236	66	71	40
	Tenali (M)	U	1,21,236	66	71	40
10.	Amruthalur	T	85,586	67	84	91
		R	85,586	67	84	91
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Repalle	T	1,61,247	115	127	139
		R	1,16,118	99	106	116
		U	45,129	16	21	23
	(a) Repalle (M)	U	34,906	12	17	14
	(b) Bhattiprolu (P)	U	10,223	4	4	9
12.	Pallapatla	T	1,37,277	112	150	198
		R	1,37,277	112	150	198
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	Bapatla	T	1,98,309	92	93	116
		R	1,42,077	68	70	99
		U	56,232	24	23	17
	Bapatla (M)	U	56,232	24	23	17
14.	Ponnur	T	1,61,570	76	73	104
		R	1,17,252	65	54	93
		U	44,318	11	19	11
	Ponnur (M)	U	44,318	11	19	11
15.	Prattipadu	T	1,04,780	73	60	71
		R	1,04,780	73	60	71
		U	..	..	..	..
16.	Guntur	T	5,31,718	258	348	251
		R	1,63,015	130	183	134
		U	3,68,703	128	165	117
	Guntur (M)	U	3,68,703	128	165	117
17.	Sattenapalle	T	1,43,655	37	61	100
		R	96,623	30	52	84
		U	47,032	7	9	16
	(a) Sattenapalle (P)	U	36,257	5	4	8
	(b) Phirangipuram (P)	U	10,775	2	5	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	**GUNTUR DIST—*Concld.***					
18.	Chilakaluripet	T	2,12,177	88	98	151
		R	1,48,847	68	79	126
		U	63,330	20	19	25
	Chilakaluripet (M)	U	63,330	20	19	25
19.	Narasaraopet	T	2,03,615	135	90	133
		R	1,39,965	101	71	115
		U	63,650	34	19	18
	Narasaraopet (M)	U	63,650	34	19	18
20.	Ipur	T	88,438	89	60	82
		R	88,438	89	60	82
		U	..	..	..	..
21.	Vinukonda	T	1,06,186	94	58	78
		R	82,041	80	44	73
		U	24,145	14	14	5
	Vinukonda (P)	U	24,145	14	14	5
8.	**PRAKASAM DISTRICT**	**T**	**24,05,157**	**1,861**	**2,376**	**2,044**
		R	**20,66,865**	**1,725**	**2,165**	**1,911**
		U	**3,38,292**	**136**	**211**	**133**
1.	Yerragondapalem	T	1,05,691	137	112	103
		R	1,05,691	137	112	103
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Darsi	T	1,09,222	77	67	100
		R	1,09,222	77	67	100
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Addanki	T	1,57,406	122	205	163
		R	1,42,617	108	189	154
		U	14,789	14	16	9
	Addanki (P)	U	14,789	14	16	9
4.	Santhamaguluru	T	1,36,210	132	180	130
		R	1,36,210	132	180	130
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Parchur	T	1,44,782	57	87	99
		R	1,44,782	57	87	99
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Chirala	T	2,46,380	126	188	145
		R	1,22,673	66	109	103
		U	1,23,707	60	79	42
	(a) Chirala (M)	U	72,156	21	48	18
	(b) Chirala (NMA)	U	23,641	10	9	7
	(c) Vetapalem (P)	U	27,910	29	22	17
7.	Ongole	T	2,38,608	72	130	144
		R	1,57,548	58	118	127
		U	81,060	14	12	17
	Ongole (M)	U	81,060	14	12	17
8.	Maudipadu	T	1,31,670	106	178	115
		R	1,31,670	106	178	115
		U	..	..	..	..
9.	Podili	T	1,03,290	107	83	96
		R	1,03,290	107	83	96
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Tarlupadu	T	99,505	99	75	99
		R	99,505	99	75	99
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Markapur	T	1,26,674	128	139	84
		R	93,259	124	120	70
		U	33,415	4	19	14
	Markapur (M)	U	33,415	4	19	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	**PRAKASAM DIST**—*Concld.*					
12.	Bestavaripeta	T	1,02,702	76	160	108
		R	91,132	73	149	98
		U	11,570	3	11	10
	Cumbum (P)	U	11,570	3	11	10
13.	Giddalur	T	1,35,993	73	76	83
		R	1,15,506	68	71	821
		U	20,487	5	5	
	Giddalur (P)	U	20,487	5	5	1
14.	Pamur	T	89,143	117	112	93
		R	89,143	117	112	93
		U	..	..	..	..
15.	Kanigiri	T	1,29,526	144	103	131
		R	1,12,986	138	92	124
		U	16,540	6	11	7
	Kanigiri (P)	U	16,540	6	11	7
16.	Kondepi	T	1,59,075	125	216	162
		R	1,47,375	113	184	141
		U	11,700	12	32	21
	Singarayakonda (P)	U	11,700	12	32	21
17.	Kandukur	T	1,89,280	163	265	189
		R	1,64,256	145	239	177
		U	25,024	18	26	12
	Kandukur (P)	U	25,024	18	26	12
9.	**NELLORE DISTRICT**	T	20,05,236	1,596	1,291	1,432
		R	15,93,340	1,413	1,180	1,334
		U	4,11,896	183	111	98
1.	Udayagiri	T	1,21,964	160	177	128
		R	1,21,964	160	177	128
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Atmakur	T	1,31,490	119	97	97
		R	1,31,490	119	97	97
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Vinjamur	T	1,04,386	157	148	116
		R	1,04,386	157	148	116
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Kavali	T	1,72,099	112	127	153
		R	1,16,653	103	111	131
		U	55,446	9	16	22
	(a) Kavali (M)	U	44,288	8	15	20
	(b) Kovurpalle (P)	U	11,158	1	1	2
5.	Butchireddipalem	T	1,40,454	67	51	71
		R	1,40,454	67	51	71
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Kovur	T	1,39,972	173	76	81
		R	1,17,599	97	61	74
		U	22,373	76	15	7
	Kovur (P)	U	22,373	76	15	7
7.	Indukurpet	T	1,23,972	78	78	77
		R	1,23,972	78	78	77
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Nellore	T	3,23,748	161	89	102
		R	88,389	118	46	59
		U	2,35,359	43	43	43
	Nellore (M)	U	2,35,359	43	43	43
9.	Podalakur	T	89,576	56	54	83
		R	89,576	56	54	83
		U	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	**NELLORE DIST**—*Concld.*					
10.	Rapur .	T	76,372	88	64	109
		R	76,372	88	64	109
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Venkatagiri	T	1,14,966	116	80	85
		R	92,489	89	56	75
		U	22,477	27	24	10
	Venkatagiri (P)	U	22,477	27	24	10
12.	Gudur .	T	1,62,961	94	56	76
		R	1,20,205	80	48	65
		U	42,756	14	8	11
	Gudur (M)	U	42,756	14	8	11
13.	Vakadu .	T	91,490	79	92	106
		R	91,490	79	92	106
		U	..	..	..	..
14.	Naidupet	T	1,07,881	96	64	86
		R	94,809	90	62	85
		U	13,072	6	2	1
	Naidupet (P)	U	13,072	6	2	1
15.	Sullurpet .	T	1,03,905	40	38	62
		R	83,492	32	35	58
		U	20,413	8	3	4
	Sullurpet (P)	U	20,413	8	3	4
10.	**CHITTOOR DISTRICT**	**T**	**26,91,182**	**2,005**	**1,715**	**2,072**
		R	**22,47,494**	**1,915**	**1,576**	**1,878**
		U	**4,43,688**	**90**	**139**	**194**
1.	Thamballapalle	T	1,39,672	93	49	90
		R	1,39,672	93	49	90
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Madanapalle	T	2,12,533	111	87	125
		R	1,56,961	97	67	102
		U	55,572	14	20	23
	Madanapalle (M)	U	55,572	14	20	23
3.	Vayalpad	T	1,41,471	117	98	122
		R	1,41,471	117	98	122
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Chinagottigallu	T	1,46,753	141	132	134
		R	1,46,753	141	132	134
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Chandragiri	T	3,40,251	146	156	266
		R	1,78,535	116	109	151
		U	1,61,716	30	47	115
	(a) Tirupati (M)	U	1,03,236	19	25	87
	(b) Tirupati (NMA)	U	7,044	..	4	1
	(c) Tirumalai (P)	U	20,648	4	5	2
	(d) Renigunta (P)	U	12,039	..	4	..
	(e) Pakala (P) .	U	18,749	7	9	25
6.	Srikalahasti	T	1,23,470	106	93	77
		R	76,669	92	77	68
		U	46,801	14	16	9
	Srikalahasti (M)	U	46,801	14	16	9
7.	Thottambedu	T	96,876	112	75	89
		R	96,876	112	75	89
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Satyavedu	T	1,22,568	190	83	114
		R	1,22,568	190	83	114
		U	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	**CHITTOOR DIST**—*Concld.*					
9.	Puttur	T	2,45,943	167	168	171
		R	2,28,187	165	156	163
		U	17,756	2	12	8
	Puttur (P)	U	17,756	2	12	8
10.	Nagari	T	1,07,478	106	55	84
		R	95,112	103	53	80
		U	12,366	3	2	4
	Nagari (P) .	U	12,366	3	2	4
11.	Chittoor .	T	3,20,916	149	235	246
		R	2,34,428	142	213	228
		U	86,488	7	22	18
	Chittoor (M)	U	86,488	7	22	18
12.	Bangarupalem	T	1,48,649	120	108	147
		R	1,48,649	120	108	147
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	Punganur .	T	2,39,702	252	230	212
		R	2,14,642	243	220	204
		U	25,060	9	10	8
	Punganur (P)	U	25,060	9	10	8
14.	Palmaner .	T	1,66,323	98	68	97
		R	1,42,273	94	66	95
		U	2,4050	4	2	2
	Palmaner (P)	U	24,050	4	2	2
15.	Kuppam .	T	1,38,577	97	78	98
		R	1,24,698	90	70	91
		U	13,879	7	8	7
	Kuppam (P)	U	13,879	7	8	7
11.	**CUDDAPAH DISTRICT**	**T**	**18,98,956**	**1,549**	**1,185**	**1,351**
		R	**15,32,411**	**1,417**	**1,053**	**1,237**
		U	**3,66,545**	**132**	**132**	**114**
1.	Jammalamadugu .	T	96,765	83	74	97
		R	66,045	58	48	82
		U	30,720	25	26	15
	(a) Jammalamadugu (P)	U	23,639	13	17	7
	(b) Dommaranandyal (P)	U	7,081	12	9	8
2.	Proddatur .	T	2,82,543	157	165	148
		R	1,77,362	132	140	129
		U	1,05,181	25	25	19
	Proddatur (M)	U	1,05,181	25	25	19
3.	Badvel .	T	1,66,866	121	114	97
		R	1,54,949	119	113	95
		U	11,917	2	1	2
	Badvel (P) .	U	11,917	2	1	2
4.	Sidhout .	T	1,09,344	104	81	86
		R	1,01,782	101	78	85
		U	7,562	3	3	1
	Madhavaram (P)	U	7,562	3	3	1
5.	Cuddapah .	T	2,92,776	216	113	129
		R	1,93,851	200	92	108
		U	98,925	16	21	21
	Cuddapah (M)	U	98,925	16	21	21
6.	Kamalapuram	T	1,10,746	90	74	77
		R	90,224	75	62	67
		U	20,522	15	12	10
	(a) Kamalapuram (P)	U	9,410	8	6	5
	(b) Yerraguntla (P)	U	11,112	7	6	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	**CUDDAPAH DIST**—*Concld.*					
7.	Muddanur	T	75,858	57	31	74
		R	70,297	54	30	67
		U	5,561	3	1	7
	Veparala (P)	U	5,561	3	1	7
8.	Pulivendla	T	1,79,060	108	104	107
		R	1,57,423	93	92	100
		U	21,637	15	12	7
	Pulivendla (P)	U	21,637	15	12	7
9.	Lakkireddipalle	T	1,09,262	134	94	116
		R	1,09,262	134	94	116
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Rayachoti	T	2,01,473	179	132	169
		R	1,66,308	163	114	148
		U	35,165	16	18	21
	Rayachoti (P)	U	35,165	16	18	21
11.	Rajampet	T	1,16,662	103	75	98
		R	87,307	91	62	87
		U	29,355	12	13	11
	(a) Rajampet (P)	U	20,567	7	5	7
	(b) Nagireddipalli (P)	U	8,788	5	8	4
12.	Kodur	T	1,57,601	197	128	153
		R	1,57,601	197	128	153
		U	..	..	..	..
12.	**ANANTAPUR DISTRICT**	T	**25,22,524**	**2,688**	**1,564**	**1,853**
		R	**20,07,006**	**2,437**	**1,386**	**1,703**
		U	**5,15,518**	**251**	**178**	**150**
1.	Rayadurg	T	1,08,377	119	47	47
		R	75,945	91	46	38
		U	32,432	28	1	9
	Rayadurg (M)	U	32,432	28	1	9
2.	Kanekal	T	87,322	102	83	58
		R	87,322	102	83	58
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Uravakonda	T	1,19,692	109	48	90
		R	97,527	98	44	80
		U	22,165	11	4	10
	Uravakonda (P)	U	22,165	11	4	10
4.	Gooty	T	2,36,143	145	78	112
		R	1,20,985	94	55	95
		U	1,15,158	51	23	17
	(a) Gooty (P)	U	27,433	8	2	4
	(b) Guntakal (M)	U	87,725	43	21	13
5.	Tadipatri	T	2,12,419	235	97	153
		R	1,68,226	213	81	139
		U	44,193	22	16	14
	Tadipatri (M)	U	44,193	22	16	14
6.	Singanamala	T	1,21,986	204	161	151
		R	1,21,986	204	161	151
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Anantapur	T	2,35,183	134	97	124
		R	1,15,837	94	53	96
		U	1,19,346	40	44	28
	Anantapur (M)	U	1,19,346	40	44	28
8.	Kalyandurg	T	86,674	139	76	51
		R	70,024	119	52	42
		U	16,650	20	24	9
	Kalyandurg (P)	U	16,650	20	24	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	**ANANTAPUR DIST**—*Concld.*					
9.	Kambadur	T	1,03,638	159	90	109
		R	1,03,638	159	90	109
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Chennekothapalle	T	87,964	95	73	83
		R	87,964	95	73	83
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Dharmavaram	T	1,23,800	180	89	78
		R	78,667	155	75	72
		U	45,133	25	14	6
	Dharmavaram (M)	U	45,133	25	14	6
12.	Penukonda	T	1,00,740	81	62	77
		R	87,492	79	58	65
		U	13,248	2	4	12
	Penukonda (P)	U	13,248	2	4	12
13.	Madakasira	T	1,76,692	279	102	155
		R	1,76,692	279	102	155
		U	..	..	..	..
14.	Hindupur	T	2,60,123	231	124	178
		R	2,05,182	216	113	168
		U	54,941	15	11	10
	Hindupur (M)	U	54,941	15	11	10
15.	Nallamada	T	1,53,269	176	94	137
		R	1,53,269	176	94	137
		U	..	..	..	..
16.	Kadiri	T	2,07,889	197	161	176
		R	1,55,637	160	124	141
		U	52,252	37	37	35
	Kadiri (M)	U	52,252	37	37	35
17.	Sri Satyasai	T	1,00,613	103	82	74
		R	1,00,613	103	82	74
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	**KURNOOL DISTRICT**	**T**	**23,69,444**	**1,897**	**1,637**	**1,408**
		R	**18,17,251**	**1,656**	**1,409**	**1,236**
		U	**5,52,193**	**241**	**228**	**172**
1.	Adoni	T	2,56,474	141	70	69
		R	1,45,668	97	47	49
		U	1,10,806	44	23	20
	Adoni (M)	U	1,10,806	44	23	20
2.	Yemmiganur	T	1,46,585	152	61	82
		R	1,00,688	105	35	56
		U	45,897	47	26	26
	Yemmiganur (M)	U	45,897	47	26	26
3.	Kodumur	T	1,14,735	194	145	79
		R	1,14,735	194	145	79
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Kurnool	T	2,96,536	230	221	154
		R	1,25,670	182	171	102
		U	1,70,866	48	50	52
	Kurnool (M)	U	1,70,866	48	50	52
5.	Nandikotkur	T	1,47,590	113	128	92
		R	1,23,821	76	103	79
		U	23,769	37	25	13
	Nandikotkur (P)	U	23,769	37	25	13
6.	Atmakur	T	1,58,979	92	121	109
		R	1,11,559	75	87	99
		U	47,420	17	34	10
	(a) Atmakur (P)	U	23,736	7	21	4
	(b) Srisailam Project-township. R.F.C.*	U	23,684	10	13	6

*Civic status not decided yet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	**KURNOOL DIST**—*Concld.*					
7.	Nandyal	T	2,41,975	90	110	146
		R	1,55,353	67	78	115
		U	86,622	23	32	31
	Nandyal (M)	U	86,622	23	32	31
8.	Allagadda	T	1,91,559	78	117	113
		R	1,72,869	76	113	109
		U	18,690	2	4	4
	Allagadda (P)	U	18,690	2	4	4
9.	Koilkuntla	T	1,48,442	107	94	120
		R	1,48,442	107	94	120
		U	..	..	..	
10.	Banganapalle	T	84,024	47	59	39
		R	69,750	43	46	34
		U	14,274	4	13	5
	Banaganapalle (P)	U	14,274	4	13	5
11.	Dhone	T	2,31,952	184	207	129
		R	1,98,103	165	186	118
		U	33,849	19	21	11
	(a) Dhone (P) .	U	23,024	12	14	8
	(b) Bugganipalle (P)	U	10,825	7	7	3
12.	Pattikonda	T	2,00,169	244	143	165
		R	2,00,169	244	143	165
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	Alur	T	1,50,424	225	161	111
		R	1,50,424	225	161	111
		U	..	..	..	..
14.	**MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT**	**T**	**22,93,508**	**2,367**	**1,316**	**1,194**
		R	**22,22,605**	**2,265**	**1,242**	**1,139**
		U	**2,70,903**	**102**	**74**	**55**
1.	Kodangal	T	2,10,546	226	99	97
		R	1,99,265	222	98	97
		U	11,281	4	1	..
	Kosigi (P)	U	11,281	4	1	..
2.	Makthal	T	1,99,418	262	54	98
		R	1,70,104	245	54	91
		U	29,314	17	..	7
	Narayanpet (M)	U	29,314	17	..	7
3.	Mahbubnagar	T	2,04,945	127	73	51
		R	1,17,011	104	50	40
		U	87,934	23	23	11
	Mahbubnagar (M)	U	87,934	23	23	11
4.	Jadcherla	T	1,34,720	127	120	69
		R	1,15,637	121	109	64
		U	19,083	6	11	5
	Badepalle (P)	U	19,083	6	11	5
5.	Shadnagar .	T	1,70,886	120	87	89
		R	1,55,267	114	78	86
		U	15,619	6	9	3
	Farooqnagar (P)	U	15,619	6	9	3
6.	Kalvakurthi	T	2,50,833	267	170	117
		R	2,50,833	267	170	117
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Nagarkurnool	T	2,31,869	275	122	94
		R	2,18,610	271	121	93
		U	13,259	4	1	1
	Nagar Kurnool (P)	U	13,259	4	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	**MAHBUBNAGAR DIST—*Concld.***					
8.	Wanaparthi	T	2,41,261	167	119	98
		R	2,13,775	158	116	93
		U	27,486	9	3	5
	Wanaparthi (P)	U	27,486	9	3	5
9.	Atmakur	T	1,58,842	148	72	85
		R	1,58,842	148	72	85
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Gadwal	T	2,08,985	248	142	115
		R	1,73,509	234	137	109
		U	35,476	14	5	6
	Gadwal (M)	U	35,476	14	5	6
11.	Alampur	T	1,51,952	75	75	103
		R	1,40,766	70	68	99
		U	11,186	5	7	4
	Alampur (P)	U	11,186	5	7	4
12.	Kollapur	T	1,89,394	159	87	118
		R	1,76,235	146	74	105
		U	13,159	13	13	13
	Kollapur(P)	U	13,159	13	13	13
13.	Achampet	T	1,39,857	166	96	60
		R	1,32,751	165	95	60
		U	7,106	1	1	..
	Sri sailam Project Township Left flank-Colony*	U	7,106	1	1	..
15.	**RANGAREDDY DISTRICT**	**T**	**14,80,808**	**913**	**797**	**593**
		R	**11,51,813**	**860**	**588**	**556**
		U	**3,28,995**	**53**	**209**	**37**
	(a) Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration covering Hyderabad and R.R. Dists.	U	23,37,658	427	623	279
	(b) Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration covering in R.R. District	U	2,47,188	41	194	22
	(c) Hyderabad Municiapl Corporation covering in Hyderabad and R.R. Dists.	U	20,35,918	373	400	236
	(d) Hyderabd Municipal Corporation covering in R.R. Dist.	U	48,318	5	8	4
	(i) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation—Hyderabad Division	U	30,214	4	8	3
	(ii) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation—Secunderabad Division	U	18,104	1	..	1
1.	Medchal	T	1,38,239	68	55	54
		R	1,18,447	65	51	54
		U	19,792	3	4	..
	Urban Agglomeration	U	19,792	3	4	..
	Qutbullapur (P)	U	19,792	3	4	..
2.	Marpally	T	95,229	66	26	33
		R	95,229	66	26	33
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Hayathnagar	T	1,68,477	83	80	51
		R	1,41,349	74	72	46
		U	27,128	9	8	5
	Urban Agglomeration	U	18,405	6	6	5
	(a) Uppal Khalsa ×	U	6,129	2	5	3
	(b) Ramanthapur Khalsa×	U	6,691	1	1	2
	(c) Saroornagar (O.G.) ×	U	5,585	3	..	..
	(d) Ghatkeswar (P)	U	8,723	3	2	..
4.	Ibrahimpatnam	T	1,12,489	115	63	63
		R	1,12,489	115	63	63
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Maheswaram	T	68,313	74	67	42
		R	68,313	74	67	42
		U	..	..	..	..

*Civic status not decided yet × : Out Growth of Hyderabad city

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	**RANGAREDDY DIST**—*Concld.*					
6.	Rajendranagar	T	1,46,987	70	235	62
		R	1,08,666	69	77	54
		U	38,321	1	158	8
	Urban Agglomeration	U	19,486	..	154	1
	(a) Kukatpalle* (P)	U	11,594	..	154	1
	Bhagameri O.G. to Kukatpalle (P)	U	1,174	..	..	..
	(b) Moosapet (P)*	U	5,904	..	..	..
	(c) Budvel (P)	U	7,526	1	2	6
	(d) Shamshabad (P)	U	11,309	..	2	1
	(e) *Jinkalwada O.G* to Balanagar (P)* of Vallabh Nagar Tq.		*814*	..	..	..
7.	Chevella	T	1,43,199	95	52	114
		R	1,43,199	95	52	114
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Vicarabad	T	1,15,503	85	63	49
		R	94,585	83	62	49
		U	20,918	2	1	..
	Vicarabad (P)	U	20,918	2	1	..
9.	Tandur	T	1,41,003	119	86	58
		R	1,07,672	113	78	50
		U	33,331	6	8	8
	Tandur (M)	U	33,331	6	8	8
10.	Pargi	T	1,53,819	106	40	51
		R	1,53,819	106	40	51
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Vallabhanagar	T	1,97,550	32	30	16
		R	8,045	..	..	..
		U	1,89,505	32	30	16
	Urban Agglomeration	U	1,89,505	32	30	16
	(a) Part of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	U	48,318	5	8	4
	(i) Hyderabad Division	U	30,214	4	8	3
	(ii) Secunderabad Division	U	18,104	1	..	1
	(b) Machabollaram (P)	U	8,295	3	..	1
	Kowkur O.G. to Machabollaram (P)	U	2,130	..	..	..
	(c) Alwal (P)* Dommaiguda O.G. to Alwal (P)	U	19,978	..	..	1
	(d) Balanagar (P)	U	14,142	3	5	..
	(e) Bowenpalle (P)*	U	2,232	..	..	..
	(f) Fathenagar (P)*	U	20,197	7	1	4
	(g) Kapra (P)*	U	13,675	2	2	2
	(h) Yapral (P)*	U	7,302	4	1	..
	(i) Malkajgiri (P)*	U	53,236	8	13	4
16.	**HYDERABAD DISTRICT**	T	**20,99,572**	**386**	**430**	**257**
		R	..	..	..	..
		U	**20,99,572**	**386**	**430**	**257**
A.	Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration covering Hyderabad & R.R. Districts	U	23,37,658	427	623	279
B.	Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration in Hyderabad Dist.	U	20,90,470	386	429	257
C.	Hyderabad Municipal Corporation covering Hyderabad and R.R. Districts	U	20,35,918	373	400	236
D.	Hyderabad Municipal Corporation covering Hyderabad Dist.*	U	19,87,600	368	392	232
	(i) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation—Hyderabad Division	U	16,62,273	319	*330*	*188*
	(ii) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation—Secunderabad Div.	U	3,25,327	49	62	44

*Constituent units of Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration.

NOTE: Hyderabad Municipal Corporation extends over all the four taluks of Hyderabad district. Hence the figures for Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad are given separately against itme D.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	**HYDERABAD DIST**—*Concld.*					
	1. Golkonda	T R U	Entire taluk is included in Hyderabad Mpl. Corporation.			
	2. Secunderabad	T	91,269	17	36	24
		R	..	..	..	..
		U	91,269	17	36	24
	Urban Agglomeration	U	91,269	17	36	24
	(a) Lalaguda (P)*	U	8,321	11	14	6
	(b) Secunderabad Cantt.*	U	82,948	6	22	18
	3. Musheerabad	T	11,601	1	1	1
		R	..	..	..	..
		U	11,601	1	1	1
	Urban Agglomeration .	U	11,601	1	1	1
	(a) Osmania University*	U	11,601	1	1	1
	4. Charminar .	T	9,102	..	1	..
		R	..	..	..	..
		U	9,102	..	1	..
	Gaddi Annaram (P)	U	9,102	..	1	..
17	**MEDAK DISTRICT**	**T**	**17,95,710**	**1,519**	**838**	**824**
		R	**15,82,170**	**1,428**	**756**	**761**
		U	**2,13,540**	**91**	**82**	**63**
	1. Narayankhed	T	1,44,816	195	82	55
		R	1,36,077	188	71	51
		U	8,739	7	11	4
	Narayankhed (P)	U	8,739	7	11	4
	2. Andole	T	2,29,416	262	154	127
		R	2,05,180	243	139	117
		U	24,236	19	15	10
	(a) Andole (Jogipet) (P)	U	18,536	11	10	4
	(b) Shankarampet (P)	U	5,700	8	5	6
	3. Medak	T	81,328	35	21	38
		R	53,914	27	7	26
		U	27,414	8	14	12
	Medak (M)	U	27,414	8	14	12
	4. Ramayampet	T	1,65,363	89	50	52
		R	1,65,363	89	50	52
		U	..	..	..	..
	5. Dubbak	T	1,04,684	63	45	49
		R	1,04,684	63	45	49
		U	..	..	..	..
	6. Siddipet	T	2,07,094	168	96	106
		R	1,23,719	123	77	75
	Stay villages of Dubbak ×	R	41,626	27	14	18
		U	41,749	18	5	13
	Siddipet (M)	U	41,749	18	5	13
	7. Gajwel	T	2,02,000	211	108	106
		R	2,02,000	211	108	106
		U	..	..	..	..
	8. Narsapur	T	1,65,845	131	45	82
		R	1,65,845	131	45	82
		U	..	..	..	..

*Constituent units of Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration.

× These figures represent 18 villages which were originally in Siddipet taluk have been transferred to Dubbak, the newly form taluk. But figures are shown in Siddipet taluk only, in view of the Andhra Pradesh High Court Stay Order.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7M
17.	**MEDAK DIST**—*Concld.*					
9.	Sangareddy	T	1,71,190	78	52	69
		R	1,10,728	60	43	59
		U	60,462	18	9	10
	(a) Sangareddy (M)	U	29,367	14	6	7
	(b) Ramachandrapuram (B.H.E.L.) Townsnip*	U	20,148	3	3	3
	(c) Patancheruvu (P)	U	10,947	1	..	..
10.	Sadasivpet	T	1,06,458	94	41	45
		R	84,218	86	33	42
		U	22,240	8	8	3
	Sadasivpet (M)	U	22,240	8	8	3
11.	Zahirabad	T	2,17,516	193	144	95
		R	1,88,816	180	124	84
		U	28,700	13	20	11
	Zahirabad (M)	U	28,700	13	20	11
18.	**NIZAMABAD DISTRICT**	**T**	**16,30,191**	**1,416**	**759**	**659**
		R	**13,06,318**	**1,242**	**647**	**595**
		U	**3,23,373**	**174**	**112**	**64**
1.	Armur	T	1,95,718	138	80	90
		R	1,61,840	114	69	82
		U	33,878	24	11	8
	(a) Armur (P)	U	25,457	21	11	7
	(b) Sri Ramasagar Project township right flank colony*	U	8,421	3	..	1
2.	Bheemgal	T	1,59,352	133	62	67
		R	1,59,352	133	62	67
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Nizamabad	T	4,14,897	263	144	137
		R	2,34,787	192	98	98
		U	1,80,110	71	46	39
	Nizamabad (M)	U	1,80,110	71	46	39
4.	Bodhan	T	2,35,024	256	139	82
		R	1,82,591	207	100	71
		U	52,433	49	39	11
	Bodhan (M)	U	52,433	49	39	11
5.	Madnur	T	99,830	165	54	41
		R	99,830	165	54	41
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Banswada	T	1,49,756	140	72	63
		R	1,35,793	134	66	63
		U	13,963	6	6	..
	Banswada (P)	U	13,963	6	6	..
7.	Yellareddy	T	1,24,396	126	76	78
		R	1,13,778	121	75	75
		U	10,618	5	1	3
	Yellareddy (P)	U	10,618	5	1	3
8.	Kamareddy	T	1,27,652	95	52	51
		R	94,781	76	43	48
		U	32,871	19	9	3
	Kamareddy (P)	U	32,871	19	9	3
9.	Domakonda	T	1,23,566	100	80	50
		R	1,23,566	100	80	50
		U	..	..	..	..

*Civic status not decided yet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	**ADILABAD DISTRICT**	**T**	**16,00,332**	**1,780**	**644**	**872**
		R	**12,88,096**	**1,611**	**551**	**782**
		U	**3,12,236**	**169**	**93**	**90**
1.	Adilabad	T	1,89,891	352	95	98
		R	1,38,724	288	79	90
		U	51,167	64	16	8
	Adilabad (M)	U	51,167	64	16	8
2.	Utnur	T	1,14,550	117	64	51
		R	1,14,550	117	64	51
		U	..	..	..	..
3.	Wankadi	T	50,737	63	25	29
		R	50,737	63	25	29
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Asifabad	T	1,28,838	88	45	66
		R	73,157	58	36	43
		U	55,681	30	9	23
	(a) Asifabad (P)	U	9,619	12	7	6
	(b) Bellampalle*.	U	46,062	18	**2**	**17**
5.	Sirpur	T	2,01,703	256	103	102
		R	1,40,965	243	80	90
		U	60,738	13	23	12
	(a) Sirpur (P)	U	7,010	2	2	3
	(b) Kagaz Nagar (M)	U	17,282	..	7	**2**
	(c) Kagaz Nagar Non-Municipal area*	U	36,446	11	14	**7**
6.	Chinnur	T	1,29,446	151	45	87
		R	1,29,446	151	45	87
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Lakshettipet	T	2,45,644	155	80	145
		R	1,64,777	124	54	112
		U	80,867	31	26	33
	(a) Lakshettipet (P)	U	6,709	1	2	9
	(b) Mancheriyal (M)	U	31,080	25	21	15
	(c) Mandamarri (P)	U	43,078	5	3	9
8.	Khanapur	T	81,771	68	33	65
		R	81,771	68	33	65
		U	..	..	..	..
9.	Boath	T	1,04,483	142	42	54
		R	1,04,483	142	42	54
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Nirmal	T	2,11,316	239	78	112
		R	1,69,946	216	60	102
		U	41,370	23	18	10
	(a) Nirmal (M)	U	39,780	23	18	10
	(b) Sriram sagar project (Township) left Flank Colony*	U	1,590	..	..	..
11.	Mudhole	T	1,41,953	149	34	63
		R	1,19,540	141	33	59
		U	22,413	8	1	4
	Bhainsa (M)	U	22,413	8	1	4
20.	**KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT**	**T**	**24,39,704**	**1,727**	**983**	**1,266**
		R	**20,72,618**	**1,623**	**900**	**1,158**
		U	**3,67,086**	**104**	**83**	**108**
1.	Mahadevpur	T	69,790	53	46	51
		R	69,790	53	46	51
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Manthani	T	70,035	59	30	27
		R	56,203	57	28	24
		U	13,832	2	2	3
	Manthani (P)	U	13,832	2	2	3

Civic status not decided yet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	**KARIMNAGAR DIST**– *Concld.*					
3.	Peddapalli	T	3,03,477	151	115	105
		R	2,03,577	128	99	89
		U	99,900	23	16	16
	(a) Peddapalli (P)	U	23,018	11	5	3
	(b) Ramagundam (P)	U	9,699	..	1	..
	(c) Jangaon (Godavari khani) (P)	U	67,183	12	10	13
4.	Huzurabad	T	1,92,842	141	109	123
		R	1,73,545	125	100	112
		U	19,297	16	9	11
	Huzurabad (P)	U	19,297	16	9	11
5.	Bhoomadevarapalli	T	1,78,087	170	87	128
		R	1,78,087	170	87	128
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Sultanabad	T	1,56,145	96	62	96
		R	1,56,145	96	62	96
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Mallial	T	1,34,810	92	40	73
		R	1,34,810	92	40	73
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Jagtial	T	2,17,202	135	92	96
		R	1,66,814	118	68	76
		U	50,388	17	24	20
	Jagtial (M)	U	50,388	17	24	20
9.	Metpalli	T	2,34,925	168	58	110
		R	1,90,590	153	49	98
		U	44,335	15	9	12
	(a) Metpalli (P)	U	17,199	5	2	4
	(b) Koratla (P)	U	27,136	10	7	8
10.	Vemulawada	T	1,80,324	109	72	87
		R	1,67,223	107	72	83
		U	13,101	2	..	4
	Vemulawada (P)	U	13,101	2	..	4
11.	Gangadhara	T	1,26,083	153	42	76
		R	1,26,083	153	42	76
		U	..	..	..	..
12.	Karimnagar	T	2,32,366	120	59	89
		R	1,40,070	99	42	64
		U	92,296	21	17	25
	(a) Karimnagar (M)	U	83,119	17	17	25
	(b) Karimnagar Havali (P)	U	9,177	4	..	..
13.	Husnabad	T	1,45,482	136	91	107
		R	1,45,482	136	91	107
		U	..	..	..	..
14.	Sirsilla	T	1,98,136	144	80	98
		R	1,64,199	136	74	81
		U	33,937	8	6	17
	Sirsilla (P)	U	33,937	8	6	17
21.	**WARANGAL DISTRICT**	T	**22,36,499**	**1,396**	**1,018**	**1,176**
		R	**18,82,124**	**1,312**	**943**	**1,097**
		U	**3,54,375**	**84**	**75**	**79**
1.	Chityal	T	94,304	51	26	48
		R	94,304	51	26	48
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Parkal	T	1,60,364	128	75	96
		R	1,60,364	128	75	96
		U	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	**WARANGAL DIST—*Concld.***					
3.	Mulug	T	1,07,022	72	41	46
		R	1,07,022	72	41	46
		U	..	..	..	..
4.	Eturnagaram	T	61,492	37	16	25
		R	61,492	37	16	25
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Gudur	T	95,934	97	82	50
		R	95,934	97	82	50
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Narasampet	T	1,48,500	79	73	109
		R	1,48,500	79	73	109
		U	..	..	..	..
7.	Warangal (U)	T	3,20,686	65	67	64
		R	23,308	6	10	6
		U	2,97,378	59	57	58
	Warangal (M)	U	2,97,378	59	57	58
8.	Warangal (R)	T	1,59,405	55	60	81
		R	1,59,405	55	60	81
		U	..	..	..	..
9.	Ghanpur	T	1,49,832	97	98	108
		R	1,49,832	97	98	108
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Chennaraopet	T	1,54,225	108	61	95
		R	1,54,225	108	61	95
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Jangaon	T	1,38,006	102	83	93
		R	1,15,450	90	78	89
		U	22,556	12	5	5
	Jangaon (M)	U	22,556	12	5	5
12.	Kodakondla	T	1,09,479	60	36	53
		R	1,09,479	60	36	53
		U	..	..	..	..
13.	Wardhannapet	T	1,58,631	107	75	89
		R	1,58,631	107	75	89
		U	..	..	..	..
14.	Maripeda	T	1,55,215	123	121	114
		R	1,55,215	123	121	114
		U	..	..	..	..
15.	Mahbubabad	T	2,23,400	141	104	104
		R	1,88,959	128	91	88
		U	34,441	13	13	16
	(a) Mahbubabad (P)	U	19,250	6	4	9
	(b) Dornkal (P)	U	15,191	7	9	7
22.	**KHAMMAM DISTRICT**	**T**	**16,68,735**	**1,425**	**1,097**	**944**
		R	**13,80,848**	**1,309**	**978**	**845**
		U	**2,87,887**	**116**	**119**	**99**
1.	Nugur	T	65,614	85	25	45
		R	65,614	85	25	45
		U	..	..	..	..
2.	Bhadrachalam	T	1,39,113	119	58	77
		R	1,14,678	114	45	76
		U	24,435	5	5	1
	(a) Bhadrachalam (P)	U	20,788	5	5	1
	(b) Mothugudem (P)	U	3,647	..	..	..
3.	Bhoorgampadu	T	66,727	25	23	23
		R	66,727	25	23	23
		U	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	**KHAMMAMDIST**—*Concld.*					
4.	Mangoor	T	77,240	125	72	48
		R	77,240	125	72	48
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Sudimalla	T	1,08,730	86	56	52
		R	1,08,730	86	56	52
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Yellandu	T	1,12,727	90	87	61
		R	85,047	83	70	49
		U	27,680	7	17	12
	Yellandu (P)	U	27,680	7	17	12
7.	Kothagudem	T	2,54,670	163	173	118
		R	1,25,797	94	117	59
		U	1,28,873	69	56	59
	(a) Kothagudem (M)	U	91,810	42	34	38
	(b) Palwancha (P)	U	37,063	27	22	21
8.	Aswaraopeta	T	87,858	43	27	41
		R	87,858	43	27	41
		U	..	..	..	..
9.	Sanupalli	T	1,24,205	147	122	99
		R	1,24,205	147	122	99
		U	..	..	..	..
10.	Madhira	T	1,96,617	132	104	118
		R	1,85,520	127	101	117
		U	11,097	5	3	1
	Madhira (P)	U	11,097	5	3	1
11.	Khammam	T	2,67,653	264	228	151
		R	1,71,851	234	190	125
		U	95,802	30	38	26
	Khammam (M)	U	95,802	30	38	26
12.	Thirumalayapalem	T	1,67,581	146	130	111
		R	1,67,581	146	130	111
		U	..	..	..	..
23.	**NALGONDA DISTRICT**	**T**	**22,76,827**	**1,956**	**1,679**	**1,324**
		R	**20,37,778**	**1,872**	**1,567**	**1,240**
		U	**2,39,049**	**84**	**112**	**84**
1.	Yadagirigutta	T	1,18,762	97	73	51
		R	1,12,129	94	71	49
		U	6,633	3	2	2
	Gundlapalle (P)	U	6,633	3	2	2
2.	Bhongir	T	1,66,557	100	122	76
		R	1,37,331	93	119	70
		U	29,226	7	3	6
	Bhongir (M)	U	29,226	7	3	6
3.	Ramannapet	T	1,45,605	110	62	69
		R	1,37,703	109	52	62
		U	7,902	1	10	7
	Ramannapet (P)	U	7,902	1	10	7
4.	Mothkur	T	1,18,640	84	56	46
		R	1,18,640	84	56	46
		U	..	..	..	..
5.	Thungathurthi	T	1,35,722	154	152	76
		R	1,35,722	154	152	76
		U	..	..	..	..
6.	Suryapet	T	2,16,588	164	191	174
		R	1,77,613	136	160	141
		U	38,975	28	31	33
	Suryapet (M)	U	38,975	28	31	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	**NALAGONDA DIST**—*Concld.*					
7.	Nakrekal	T	1,40,216	87	68	75
		R	1,40,216	87	68	75
		U	..	..	..	..
8.	Chandoor	T	98,245	75	86	70
		R	91,611	70	83	70
		U	6,634	5	3	..
	Chandoor (P)	U	6,634	5	3	..
9.	Nalgonda	T	1,96,183	141	112	94
		R	1,42,209	121	89	81
		U	53,974	20	23	13
	Nalgonda (M)	U	53,974	20	23	13
10.	Nampalle	T	97,156	78	74	67
		R	97,156	78	74	67
		U	..	..	..	..
11.	Devarakonda	T	1,86,336	215	134	94
		R	1,70,017	212	130	94
		U	16,319	3	4	..
	Devarakonda (P)	U	16,319	3	4	..
12.	Nidamanur	T	1,35,295	124	90	82
		R	1,15,054	118	84	75
		U	20,241	6	6	7
	Vijayapuri North*	U	20,241	6	6	7
13.	Miryalaguda	T	1,79,752	160	112	97
		R	1,39,926	154	106	90
		U	39,826	6	6	7
	Miryalaguda (P)	U	39,826	6	6	7
14.	Huzurnagar	T	1,40,409	114	112	59
		R	1,40,409	114	112	59
		U	..	..	..	..
15.	Kodad	T	2,01,361	253	235	194
		R	1,82,042	248	211	185
		U	19,319	5	24	9
	Kodad (P)	U	19,319	5	24	9

*Civic status not decided yet.

SECTION - C

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1

Copy of:-

1981—CENSUS

IMMEDIATE

No. 2/8/79-SS

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Registrar General, India

Kotah House Annexe,

2/A, Mansingh Road,

New Delhi—110 011.

February 5, 1979.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 - Circular No. 1

Subject:—Classification of Rural and Urban Units—1981 Census.

The next decennial census will be the twelfth of the series and the fourth since Independence. One of the foremost and important tasks that requires your personal attention for the 1981 Census is the procedure that you have to follow for demarcation as early as possible of places as rural and urban.

2. It has been the tradition of the Indian Census to present census data for rural and urban areas separately. In fact, in all the censuses throughout the world this classification of census data into rural and urban units is generally recognised and data presented accordingly. But the distinction between rural and urban is not yet amendable to a single definition which would be applicable to all countries. We have given considerable thought to the definition or criteria to be applied for demarcation of an area as urban. One view laid equal emphasis on aspects other than demographic for classification of an area as urban. Accordingly, we considered whether in addition to the usual demographic characteristics the level of infrastructural facilities in an area should also be a determinant factor for classifying an area as urban. On the other hand, a diametrically opposite view was that keeping in mind the practical problems of demarcation of rural and urban areas in the comparatively short time available before the actual census operations, it might be worthwhile to simplify even the definition adopted in 1971 Census. In respect of the first suggestion, it was appreciated that the level of infrastructural development or availability of amenities should be an important consideration for an area to be recognised as urban. But at the same time it was felt that in view of the complexity of the Indian situation and regional variations in the level of infrastructural facilities it would be rather difficult to apply this test uniformly all over the country, particularly in the short time available for the demarcation of urban areas before the actual census taking. As regards the other suggestion, viz., simplifying the present criteria, the consensus was that though, as a general rule, it might be useful and convenient to have a simple test by size only, it would not be desirable to introduce a totally new concept or criteria other than that used in the previous censuses for demarcation of urban areas because it would then be difficult to make any meaningful comparison and analysis.

3. The definition of an urban unit at the 1971 Census was as follows:

(a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) atleast 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)

The Directors were also given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include, in consultation with the State Governments, some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude certain areas which could not be considered as urban.

4. It is proposed to retain the same criteria at the 1981 Census. This will ensure comparability with previous censuses and provide the basis for analysis of trends of urbanisation in the country.

5. The above criteria had worked more or less satisfactorily and brought some uniformity of concept for the country as a whole. However, their utility was somewhat undermined as they were not strictly applied in some States for one reason or the other, resulting in lack of uniformity. For example, in a state some settlements were shown as villages although they were having a population of more than 20,000, with a density of more than 400 persons per sq. km. and more than 75 per cent of the male working force engaged in non-agricultural occupations. These settlements fulfilled all the criteria for being treated as urban and yet these were not classified as towns. In some cases certain places were left out despite having local authorities which corresponded to municipalities, such as sanitary boards etc., as covered by 3(a) above. On the other hand, in some States only those places were considered as urban which were having a notified town area committee or similar statutory body, i.e., just applying 3(a) and ignoring 3 (b) altogether. You should consider all the criteria in 3 (b) above, where 3 (a) is not applicable without the exclusion of one or the other of the three conditions laid down therein. As against this, there are cases in some States weher places with such meagre population as 35 and 96 were treated as towns. The 'discretion' clause was also applied in a few states in a manner which resulted in loss of uniform applicability of the definition, as stress was laid by different States on one or the other of the criteria laid down in the definition.

6. In some States some places have a statutory body like town area committee, municipal corporation or a similar statutory body though not satisfying the demographic test of population, density and occupation. It may be emphasised that for the purpose of comparability with the 1971 Census data, irrespective of their demographic characteristics, all places which have been notified under the laws relating to the establishment of local authorities and have local bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, municipal boards or municipal towns, city municipalities, municipal town committees, cantonment boards, notified areas, notified area committees, town committees, town areas, town boards, town municipalities and sanitary boards, etc., must be included in the list of towns. There may be other types of local authority which approximately correspond to the above mentioned local bodies but the terms may vary among the States. In such cases a specific reference may be made to this office for a decision whether such a place should be treated as urban or not.

7. It may be emphasized that it is not only necessary **to apply the criteria laid down strictly but also to interpret it in a uniform manner for the purpose of comparability, both in letter and spirit.** Again, irrespective of what the treatment was in 1971, if a place satisfies the three conditions mentioned in the second criterion simultaneously, then such a place must be treated as urban. There is no discretion in this matter and even if this results in new places having to be included which were over-looked in 1971, these must be classified as urban areas. The detailed data of area and population from which the density can be derived and the composition of the working force for each rural and urban unit provided at the 1971 Census will make it easier for you to apply the criteria laid down above and determine the urban status more accurately.

8. The third criterion giving 'discretionary' powers to the Directors must be restricted in its application. You may, however, include such places that have other distinct urban characteristics and amenities, such as newly founded industrial areas and large housing settlements like Pochampad Project Left Flank Colony of Adilabad district, and Upper Sileru Project Site Camp of Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh, places of tourist interest like Khajuraho of Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh, pilgrimage centres like Badrinathpuri of Chamoli district in Uttar Pradesh and railway colonies like Muthugounden Pudur Railway Colony of Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu. These have been recently served with all civic amenities, though they do not satisfy the criteria laid down for classification as urban. But before treating these areas as urban, **each such case should be specifically referred to this office** with full particulars and justification in support of the proposal to enable us to take a suitable decision in the matter.

9. Likewise, you may also consider the cases of places which otherwise satisfy the criteria for treatment as urban units but which, in your view, should not be so classified because of special circumstances. As in the previous case, such cases should also be specifically referred to this office for a decision in the matter.

10. Normally, all places which are district headquarters should be classifiable as urban on the basis of the criteria indicated here. However, there may be some district headquarters which cannot be classified as urban since they may not satisfy the criteria. The criteria being referred to here specifically related to the demographic criteria of population size and proportion of workers. Because it may be generally desirable to classify all district headquarters places as urban we would now have to take a view regarding such places which are district headquarters but not classifiable under the criteria referred to. You are requested to review the status of all district headquarters places and refer to this office the cases of those district headquarters which cannot be classified as urban under these criteria. Since this is in fact a special case, details of such places will also have to be indicated, preferably separately in the enclosed proforma No. I. With regard to such places the fact that these are not urban but are district headquarters places must be brought out clearly.

11. It is recognised that if these criteria are applied strictly, there would possibly be a spurt in the urban population in 1981 Census since many areas which were not treated as urban during 1971 Census will be classified as urban. The actual decadal increase in urban population would be less than what is likely to be reflected by 1981 Census. In a fly leaf or analytical note this difference between the actual increase and apparent increase in the urban population can then be brought out. But what is important is that uniform application of the definitions must be ensured.

12. You may examine the cases of all rural units having a population of 4,000 or thereabout in 1971 Census and which may be expected to cross 5,000 population mark by 1981 and those units which had more than 5,000 population in 1971 Census but were not treated as urban. For such cases the composition of the working force, the density of population and other factors should be examined to see whether these qualify to be categorised as urban. In the General Census report or the Administration report of your State your predecessor might have already given some guidance in this matter. All such places in respect of which town area committee or the like have been notified after 1971 Census must also be listed. Similarly, jurisdictional changes in towns and villages after 1971 Census should also be taken into account and listed. Notifications issued to this effect from time to time may also be kept on record. At the same time, you may also carry out an exercise to see if there are any areas recognised as urban in the 1971 Census which do not deserve to continue as such either due to reduction in the population size or due to changes in composition of the working population or other factors. This work must also be completed as early as possible.

13. I expect that your office might have already done some exercise in this regard. You may kindly finalise your proposals and furnish the requisite particulars in the two enclosed proformae as early as possible, but before June 1979 in any case, so as to give this office sufficient time for finalisation of the urban frame at all India level.

The receipt of this circular may kindly be acknowledged.

Sd/-

P. PADMANABHA,

Registrar General, India

All Directors of Census Operations

(Two copies with two proformae each,

one for the file of the Director)

PROFORMA I

Statement showing the districtwise list of villages which qualify the empirical tests prescribed for treating a unit as independent town for 1981 Census

Name of State ;.....

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/Taluk/Thana/ Anchal/P.S./Block/ Island	Location code (village)	Name of village	1971 Area		1971 population			Total male working population	Non-agricultural male working population (Categories III to IX	Density per Sq. Km.	%of non-agricultural male working population to total male workers	Other Spl. characteristics, amenities, etc., if any	Remarks
					Acres	Sq. Kms.	P	M	F						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Compiled by ; .....

Checked by ; .....

PROFORMA II

Statement showing towns of 1981 Census with reference to the towns of 1971 Census

Name of State:.....

District/Tahsil/ P.S/Block etc.	Towns of 1971 Census which continue in 1981 Census		New Towns added in 1981 Census		Towns of 1971 declassified in 1981	
	Towns with the same jurisdiction as that of 1971	Towns with addition of area (Jurisdictional change)	Satisfying the criteria	On the basis of special criteria	Not satisfying the criteria	Merged (Partly or wholly with other town)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Compiled by: .....

Checked by:.....

ANNEXURE 2

Constituent units of 4 Urban Agglomerations in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the District of each constituent unit included in the Urban Agglomeration shown in Col. (3)	Name of Urban Agglomeration with constituent units
1	2	3
1.	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam U.A. 1. Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation 2. Gajuvaka (Out—Growth to Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation) 3. Gopalapatnam (P)
2.	East Godavari	Rajahmundry U.A. 1. Rajahmundry (M) 2. Katheru (O.G. to Rajahmundry Municipality) 3. Hukumpeta (D.) 4. Rajahmundry Non-Municipal Area
3.	Krishna	Vijayawada U.A. 1. Vijayawada (M) 2. Bhavanipuram (O.G. to Vijayawada (M)) 3. Patamata (P) 4. Kanuru (O.G. to Patamata (P)) 5. Gunadala (P) 6. Ramavarappadu (O.G. to Gunadala (P))
4.	Hyderabad	Hyderabad U.A. 1. Hyderabad Municipal Corportion (Portion) 2. Secunderabad Cantonment 3. Osmania University (Civic status not yet determined). 4. Lalaguda (P)
5.	Rangareddy	Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Portion) 5. Uppal Khalsa (O.G. to Hyderabad City) 6. Ramanthapur Khalsa (O.G. to Hyderabad City) 7. Saroornagar (O.G. to Hyderabad City) 8. Malkajgiri (P) 9. Fathenagar (P) 10. Bowenpally (P) 11. Alwal (P) 12. Dammaiguda (O.G.to Alwal (P)) 13. Balanagar (P) 14. Jinkalwada (O.G. to Balanagar (P)) 15. Kukatpalle (P) 16. Bhagameeri (O.G. to Kukatpalle (P)) 17. Macha Bolaram (P) 18. Kowkur (O.G. to Macha Bolaram (P)) 19. Yapral (P) 20. Qutubullapur (P) 21. Kapra (P) 22. Moosapet (P)

U. A: Urban Agglomeration
P: Panchayat
O. G: Out-Growth
M: Municipality

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE 3

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

CENSUS 1981 —Appointment of Census Officers under the Census Act, 1948 —Notification —Published.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (ELECTIONS B) DEPARTMENT

G.O. Ms. No. 658 Dated the 17th September, 79.

Read the Following:—

From the Director of Census Operations, A.P., Hyderabad, Lr. No. 2610/Census/79, dt. 7-8-79.

Order:-

The following notification will be published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette: –

NOTIFICATION

1. Under Sub-Section (2) of section 4 of the Census Act, 1948 (Central Act 37 of 1948), the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby appoints the officers specified in column (1) of the Table below as Census Officers within the local area specified against each in column (2) thereof.

THE TABLE

	Officers	*Local Area*
	(1)	(2)
1.	Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh	The Whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh
2.	Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh	Do.
3.	Assistant Directors of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh	Do.
4.	Agents to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Agency areas of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts.	The Agency tracts of their respective districts
5.	Collectors and Joint Collectors of disrtiets and all officers in-charge of revenue divisions of all the districts, except the districts of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam.	Their respective jurisdictions.
6.	Collector and Joint Collector of Hyderabad district and officers in-charge of revenue divisions in Hyderabad district.	Their respective jurisdictions, excluding the Hyderabad Municipa Corporation.
7.	Collector and Jt. Collector of Visakhapatnam district and officers in-charge of revenue divisions in Visakhapatnam district.	Their respective jurisdictions, excluding the Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.
8.	Spl. Officer of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.	The whole of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Limits.
9.	Spl. Officer of the Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.	The whole of Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation Limits.
10.	Dy. Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. Secunderabd Division.	Local limits of the Secunderabad Division of the Mpl. Corpn. of Hyderabad.
11.	Dy. Commissioner of Hyderabad Mpl. Corpn.	Local limits of the Hyderabad Mpl. Corpn.
12.	Dy. Commissioner of Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corpn.	The whole of Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corpn. limits.

(1)	(2)
13. Personal Assistants to Dt. Collectors.	Within the district.
14. Dy. Executive Officers, Zilla Parishad.	Within the district.
15. District Statistical Officers of all Districts.	Within their respective jurisdictions.
16. Tahsildars.	All areas within their taluks other than Municipalities, and the 'Spl. charges' constituted for cantonments, Army, Naval, Air Force Establishments and the Nagarjunasagar, Srisailam, Sileru and Sriramsagar Dam site camp areas, Bellampalli Collieries, Kothagudem Notified Area Committee and Ramachandrapuram (B.H.E.L.) Township.
17. Commissioners and Special Officers of all Municipalities.	Their respective Municipal limits.
18. Officers Commanding Army Stations or appointed by Officers Commanding Stations for the Census of strictly military areas.	The limits of the strictly military area, as determined for each station.
19. Officer in-charge of Secunderabd cantonment.	The limits of Secunderabad Cantonment, excluding the strictly military area persons comprised in such units or bodies.
20. Officers Commanding units or bodies of Troops in camps.	All persons comprised in such units or bodies.
21. Officers, commanding Air Force Establishments.	The limits of their respective estabishments.
22. Deputy Secretary, Port Trust, Visakhapatnam.	The limits of the respective establishments.
23. Officer, Commanding Naval Establishments.	The limits of their respective establishments.
24. Executive Engineer in-charge of Camps and Buildings, Nagarjunasagar Canals, Vijayapuri North.	Entire Nagarjunasagar Project Dam Camp Site including righ bank.
25. Executive Engineer in-charge of Camps and buildings, Srisailam Project.	Entire Srisailam Project area (both the banks).
26. Sr. Asst. Engineer, Sriramsagar Project.	Entire Sriramsagar project area (both the banks).
27. Executive Engineer (Designs and Quality Control), Lower Sileru Project.	Entire Upper and Lower Sileru Project area.
28. Personnel Officer, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Bellampalli.	Bellampalli Collieries area.
29. Asst. Personnel Officer, (Estates), Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudem.	Entire Kothagudem notified area
30. Officer in-charge of Township Administration, Ramachandrapuram (BHEL) Township.	BHEL township area.

2. Under Sub-Section (3) of Section 4 of the Census Act, 1948 (Central Act, 37 of 1948), the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby authorises every officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table aforesaid to sign the declaration in writing referred to in the said sub-section in respect of all Census Officers appointed by him.

3. Under Sub-Section (4) of Section 4 of the Census Act, 1948 (Central Act 37 of 1948) the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby delegates to the authority mentioned in column (1) of the Table mentioned in para 1 above in the power of appointing Census Officers within the local area mentioned against him in column (2) of the table aforesaid.

NOTIFICATION II

4. Under Section 6 and 7 of the Census Act, 1948 (Central Act 37 of 1948) the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby appoints the Officers of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporations mentioned in column No. 1 of the Table below to be the authority for the local areas specified against each in column (2) thereof, mentioned in colmun (1) of the Table below whose direction or order the officers and persons specified in the said section shall perform all the duties of Census Officers and give all the assistance required towards the taking of a census.

THE TABLE

Offices	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
1. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.	Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.
2. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Visakhapatnam.	Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Visakhapatnam
3. Collectors of all Districts of Andhra Pradesh.	Within the respective districts.

5. Under section 12 of the Census Act, 1948, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby authorises the special Officers of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation in respect of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam cities, respectively, and the Collectors elsewhere to be the authority to accord previous sanction for the institution of prosecution under the said Act.

6. The Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby designates the Officers mentioned in column (1) below as the Officers mentioned against each in column (2) for Census purposes.

(1)	(2)
1. Collectors	Principal Census Officers.
2. Special Officers of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporations.	Principal Census Officers.
3. Joint Collectors.	Joint Principal Census Officers.
4. Personal Assistants to the Collectors.	District Census Officers.
5. Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Zilla Parishads.	Additional District Census Officers.
6. District Statistical Officers	Additional District Census Officers.
7. Officers incharge of Revenue Divisions within a district.	Sub-Divisional Census Officers.
8. Additional Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.	Joint Principal Census Officers.
9. Deputy Commissioner of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.	City Census Officers.
10. Tahsildars.	Census Charge Officers.
11. Municipal Commissioners and Special Officers of Municipalities.	Town Census Officers.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

DILSUKH RAM
Chief Electoral Officer & Secretary
to Government.

To

The Director of Government Press, A.P., Hyderabad for publication in the next issue of the A.P. Gazette. He is requested to send 10 copies of the Gazette containing the notification to this Department and 10 copies direct to the Director of Census Operations, A.P. Hyderabad.

The Director of Census Operations, A.P. Hyderabad (with 100 spare copies).

All Departments of Secretariat.

Commissioner for Land Revenue, A.P., Hyderabad.

Commissioner for Land Reforms & Urban Land Ceilings, A.P., Hyd.

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE 4

Circular No. 4

CENSUS—IMMEDIATE

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
Office of the Director of Census Operations
Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad- 500 004
Dated 16th November, 1979

From

S.S. JAYA RAO, I.A.S.,
Director of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh.

To

All the District Collectors and Special Officers of Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam and Ex-Officio Principal Census Officers.

Sir,

Subject.— Census 1981—Housenumbering

1. **Scope of the Circular:**—I have dwelt briefly upon the need of an efficient housenumbering system in para 25 of my Circular No. 1, dated 22-10-1979. I am giving in this Circular a detailed account of the need, the principles and the concepts of a scientific housenumbering system.

2. **Need for Housenumbering System:**—A Housenumbering System plays an important role in an efficient conduct of population Census. Firstly, the accuracy of count largely depends on the coverage of dwelling units without overlapping and omission. Secondly, carving out of Enumerators Blocks for operational convenience is facilitated if each and every house is systematically numbered. Thirdly, it helps locate the respondents and the households without much difficulty. There are umpteen uses of a good housenumbering system in other spheres too. It is more a necessity than a boon for running of administration of the Government and local bodies extension of public amenities and services and personal convenience of the citizens. Location of every house and household efficiently is needed not only for municipal assessment but also for providing essential services to the public like post and telegraph, health, and family welfare services, electricity and water supply, rationing, etc. Housenumbering provides a frame for the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of socio-economic surveys. A good housenumbering system is, therefore, a basic civic and administrative necessity. It is also a prerequisite of Census Operations.

3. **Permanent Housenumbering Scheme:**—The Registrar General, India, introduced a Permanent Housenumbering Scheme in 1968 with a view to effecting uniformity in the numbering system throughout the country. Under this scheme, the houses were to be numbered on a permanent basis according to a scientific system. The Government of A.P. had instructed all the local authorities in the State to implement the Permanent Housenumbering Scheme and maintain them continuously. For the effective implementation, the Government of Andhra Pradesh appointed an Advisory Committee at the State level with the Chief Electroral Officer as the Chairman and also an Advisory Committee at District level with the Collector as the Chairman. It is presumed that this scheme might have been implemented in the areas under your jurisdiction. Wherever this scheme could not be fully implemented, I request the Principal Census Officers of such areas to take immediate steps to implement this scheme effectively and completely. If this scheme has not made a headway, steps may be taken immediately to number the houses or to fill up the gaps wherever warranted according to the instructions given in this Circular. I have already requested you to do so in my Lr. No. J. 11/12/76-Estt. dated 9-9-1979. (copy enclosed). I would now like to acquaint you with the various concepts and principles of housenumbering system.

4. **Building:**—A building is a single structure on the ground having walls and roof. The buildings which have pillars with roof or the structures of conical shape whose walls and roof are not discernible will also be treated as buildings. A series of structures not separated by any open land will be treated as separate buildings. A building may be made up of one unit or many adjoining units which are used or likely to be used as dwellings or for running establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, schools or used as places of entertainment, worship or godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that one building can be used for one purpose or combination of various purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-workshop, etc.

5. **Census House:**—A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or a landing from the staircase, etc., used or recognised as a sepa-

rate unit. A Census House can be used for residential or non-residential purpose or for both or may be unoccupied or unused. If a building contains a number of flats or dwelling units independent of one another having separate entrance from the road or landing from the staircase or a common courtyard, they will be considered as separate houses. It is necessary not only to identify the buildings but also the Census Houses.

6. **Census Households:**—A Household is a group of persons commonly living together and taking their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any one of them from doing so. It may be a household of related persons or unrelated persons or of both. A cook or servant living with a household comprising of related persons will also be a member of that household. A hostel is also a household of unrelated persons and is known as "Institutional Household". These concepts have been discussed in detail in the instructions sent to you vide my letter No. 4602/Census/79, dated 27-10-1979.

7. **Principles of Housenumbering:**—Principles of housenumbering are to be applied both in updating the existing housenumbering system as well as taking up the housenumbering afresh in the areas where housenumbering is not satisfactory or does not exist at all. These are further explained hereafter.

8. **Units of Housenumbering:**—The unit of housenumbering is a building and sub-unit is a Census House. Buildings are to be numbered in a series by assigning each of them arabic numerals. A distinction is to be made between a building containing one Census House and that containing more than one Census House. Only a building number should be assigned to buildings having only one Census House. If there are more than one Census Houses in a building, a further number appending to the building number shown within perentheses should be given for each Census House.

9. A building may be given a number as 1, 2, 3, 4, in combination of such numbers which indicate ward, street of a particular area. The Census House number within a building should then be given as 1(1); 1(2); 1(3); the sub-number terminating with the last Census House in the building.

Rural Areas

10. **Permanent Housenumbering:**—A village may be divided into a number of housenumbering blocks depending upon the population size and compactness of settlements. The houses in each block should be numbered in one series. In small villages comprising about 125 houses or less having one compact settlement i.e., without any hamlets, all the houses should be numbered in one series without splitting them into housenumbering blocks. If such a village contains one or more hamlets, it will be preferable to adopt each of such settlements and the main village as separate housenumbering blocks. If the village is big, it will be necessary to split up the area into a number of housenumbering blocks. Each block may cover approximately 100 houses and may comprise adjoining streets or other compact local area with well defined boundaries. The blocks should be assigned serial numbers in a convenient order and then within each block the houses should be numbered in a separate series. If the houses are scattered, the numbering may be done clockwise or anti-clockwise or starting from one direction ending with the opposite direction like from North to South or East to West in a systematic manner covering all the houses. If the houses are situated along the streets, the numbering may be done by streets proceeding from North to South or East to West depending upon the axis of the street.

Every village has to be broken down into a number of housenumbering blocks either because of size of population or because of hamlets, the houses in each block must be numbered in separate series. In such cases it is important that the number indicated on the door of the house should indicate the block number as well as the house number as illustrated in the following examples:

1—20 (House 20 in Block Number 1).

2—104 (House 104 in Block Number 2).

3—78 (House 78 in Block Number 3).

Urban Areas

11. The following three systems of housenumbering are in vogue in the urban areas of the State:

(1) Ward-Block-Housenumbering system

In most of the towns in Telangana region, the city or town is first divided into wards and then into blocks. All the wards are numbered in a series. The blocks are numbered in a separate series within a ward. The houses within each block are continuously numbered in a series.

Under this system, the house number contains three elements of codes. The first element indicates the ward number, the second the block number within the ward and the third the house number within a block. For example, a house numbered as 3-6-515 indicates that it is the house number 515 in Block No 6 of Ward No. 3.

(2) Locality/Ward/Street-Housenumbering system

In this method also the housenumbering system contains three elements-the first indicating wards i.e., administrative divisions of a city, or well established localities or mohallas; the second element indicates street within each locality or ward; and the third element indicates the number assigned to the houses in a series for a street. In such a system all localities/wards are serially numbered within a town and all the streets within a locality or ward. The houses are numbered in a series for each street.

(3) Ward or Block Housenumbering system

Under this system the house number consists of two elements—one indicating the ward/block and the other the house number. The wards of blocks within a town are serially numbered. The houses are then numbered in a series in the entire ward or block.

12. **Preparation of House-numbering Plans:**—For preparing housenumbering plan, sketches showing the layout of buildings are to be drawn on the notional maps of a village or part thereof. In case of rural areas and for ward or block or locality of a town or city in urban areas. In a layout sketch every single building or house should be shown. A distinction should be made between 'Kutcha' and Pucca houses and they should be shown distinctly by different signs. A kutcha house is depicted by a triangle △ while a pucca house is depicted by a square □ .The use of a house is also represented in the sketch namely whether it is being used for residential or partly residential purpose or for non-residential purpose. The residential or partly residential houses are represented by blank square or triangle while non-residential houses are represented by shading the square or triangle. These are illustrated below:



Pucca houses, whether wholly or partly residential



Pucca wholly non-residential



Kutcha houses, whether wholly or partly residential



Kutcha wholly non-residential

Rural

13. A layout sketch (not necessarily drawn to scale) showing the position of houses and showing topographical details and landmarks like rivers, canals, hills, roads, important buildings, etc., may be drawn for each village, for each housenumbering block if the village is large or contains hamlets. Once the layout sketch is prepared it should be easy to decide the direction in which the series of numbering must move. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house number runs should be indicated. Three copies of the sketches must be prepared. One copy may be retained with the village Karnam/Patwari/Executive Officer of the Gram Panchayat; another copy with the taluk office and the third copy may be sent to the Census Department. Two illustrative sketches showing the housenumbering plan in rural areas are enclosed.

Urban

14. Notional sketches showing layout of the buildings are to be prepared for each locality or ward or block for every town and city. All the topographical details and landmarks like rivers, canals, hills, roads, important buildings, parks, etc., are to be shown to facilitate identification. The layout of all the streets and lanes of the ward or block or locality and the municipal boundaries are to be shown clearly. The boundaries of wards or blocks or localities of municipality are to be drawn notionally (not to the scale). An illustrative notional sketch for a town and a ward or locality or block is enclosed.

16. It is very necessary that a housenumbering plan for each town and city is prepared immediately. The plan should cover all the areas of the municipality. Lay-out sketches of buildings may be prepared for each ward or locality or block or street as may be considered convenient in a particular case. In doing so, care should be taken that all the areas comprising the city or town are covered in these sketches. The houses may be numbered systematically according to the instructions on the basis of these sketches. I may reiterate that great care should be taken to ensure that no area constituting the town or city or no house in the unit for which layout sketch had been prepared is left out.

I hope that by and large old housenumbering plans are available with the town or city authorities either prepared in connection with the implementation of the Permanent Housenumbering Scheme or at the time of 1971 Census. If that is so, these sketches may be updated and housenumbering revised to the extent necessary taking into account changes if any.

15. **Updating of existing housenumbering:** For ensuring complete coverage of the houses irrespective of their use it is important that every house is numbered before Census taking. Even a scientific housenumbering system in vogue in a particular area at times, fails to take stock of the continuously changing situations in the field. It is, therefore, essential to update the existing numbering system by taking into account all the newly built houses. All the houses which have not been numbered earlier may be assigned a number by giving numerical appendages to the preceeding existing number. This can be done by placing an oblique after the preceeding existing number and assigning serial numbers to the houses without numbers. For example, if two new houses between the housenumbers 6-38 and 6-39 have come up, these houses should be numbered as 6-38/1, 6-38/2 etc.

16. **Agency for numbering in rural areas:**—The initial numbering of houses or updating of the existing number, preparation of layout sketches in rural areas should be done by the Village Officers under the supervision of firka Revenue Inspector or other revenue officers under the direction of the Collector. In notified Panchayats, the Executive Officer is responsible for getting the housenumbering done

17. **Agency for housenumbering in urban areas:**—The importance of housenumbering is felt more in urban areas than in rural areas because of a large concentration of population. The houses should be numbered very systematically and carefully in towns and cities in such a manner that they can be maintained permanently. A good system of housenumbering in towns and cities brings credit to the concerned local authority as day-to-day business of various Government and private agencies and the public is facilitated by a good housenumbering system. The Special Officers of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporations, the Commissioners of Municipalities, Executive Officers of the cantonment Board in Cantonment areas; Garrison Engineers in the strictly military areas and Executive Officers of Notified Panchayats are responsible for the housenumbering and its maintenance in their respective areas.

18. **Numbering of houses in special areas such as large railway colonies project areas, military areas:**—Though the special areas like the large railway colonies, project areas, strictly military areas are generally parts of a town or city, it is advantageous to have the numbering of houses done in a separate series by the concerned authorities. This may, however, be done in close liaison between the local civil authorities and the authorities in-charge of the special areas. It is also important that the general principles of housenumbering laid down by the local civil authorities for the entire area of their jurisdiction may be adopted in the special areas also. Small railway colonies or small colonies of other establishments must be numbered by the local civil authority.

19. I hope this might have been achieved to a large extent under Permanent Housenumbering Scheme introduced in 1968. It is necessary for the Officers of such special areas to update the numbering by taking into account the changes.

20. **All houses to be numbered:**—It is important that all the houses within an area are numbered. Any omission in numbering may have adverse effect on the accuracy of the count and there is always a danger of good work getting an ill-repute in the critical eyes of the public. Sometimes, odd structures scattered about in remote areas such as Forest Rest House and a Guard's quarters, Railway Gangman's quarters, a remote temple, farm servant's hut in a remote field etc., may be found. It is the foremost duty of the village officers to ensure that all structures within the limits of their villages have invariably been allotted housenumbers.

21. **Place where the housenumber is to be fixed:**—A suitable place to mark the house number is the centre of the lintel of the front door of the house or the front door itself or a place on the wall adjacent to it. In some huts, if there is no suitable door worth the name then a small portion of the wall near the entrance to the house should be white-washed if this has not already been done by the owner and the number stencilled on the white-washed portion. In case of huts the number may be marked on any suitable rafter, pillar or flat part in the house. Failing all these, a small metal plate (preferably zinc) or wooden board should be hung by a wire or rope at the door or from the roof of the dwelling as near to the entrance as possible. An acknowledgment from the person residing in the dwelling of having received the number plate or board may be obtained.

23. **Old numbers to be effected:**—Uniformity of location is ideal in respect of the selection of the places on the houses for marking the numbers. Where deviations cannot be avoided, they should be subjected again to some uniformity which would facilitate location of numbers, without any effort. Wherever fresh numbering is done, all the old numbers if any, should completely be effected.

24. **Housenumbering material:**—Under the Permanent Housenumbering Scheme, housenumbering plates may have been already affixed to most of the houses in the State. In villages/towns where the housenumber plates have not been affixed, immediate action may be taken to procure and affix them. If any difficulty is faced, coal tar or geroo may be used for painting the housenumbers. I request the Census Officers to ensure that this work is not postponed under any pretext further.

25. ***Cost of housenumbering to be borne by the municipality, panchayat, etc:***—The municipal and other local administration authorities in towns concerned are responsible for a good system of housenumbering in a town or city and its maintenance in their respective areas. The legislation has also given legal powers to the local bodies to number houses and maintain them properly. The cost of numbering and maintenance of the numbers will have to be met entirely by them as was done previously. It will be in the interests of the local authority concerned to have a good housenumbering within its area.

26. **Canvassing of Houselist and Enterprise List:**—The filling up of Houselists and Enterprise List will be done in May, 1980. I will be separately issuing the instructions for the filling up of the forms relating to Houselist and Enterprise List.

27. **Period for housenumbering:**—If the number of houses is not updated or the existing housenumbering system has become unsatisfactory or the houses have not been numbered at all, the updating or numbering the houses afresh as the case may be, will have to be done during the Houselisting Operations in May, 1980. It is advisable to avoid this contingency as far as possible.

28. **Interference with housenumbers an offence under Census Act:**—The people should be well educated to maintain the housenumbers. They should be taught to take pride in the proper maintenance of their house numbers. They should also be educated to the fact that under the Census Act as well as under the Local Acts an effacement or interference with house numbers is an offence.

29. **Closest attention to be given to housenumbering:**—As the housenumbering is the basis not only for the Census but also for other purposes, all the authorities concerned are requested to give the closest attention to the housenumbering. They should ensure that all houses in their jurisdictions including unauthorised constructions or the houses built on prohibited areas are numbered and not even a single house is left out the houses numbered in the Census housenumbering operations with those borne on the property registers maintained by the urban local body or panchayat authorities.

The receipt of this Circular may please be acknowledged by returning the form enclosed duly signed.

Yours faithfully
-Sd-
(S. S. JAYA RAO)
Director of Census Operations

Copy of:
By Regd Post
With Ack. Due

CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

No. J. 11/12/76-Estt.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Home Affairs
Office of the Director of Census Operations
Andhra Pradesh

HYDERABAD-500004

Dated 11th September, 1979.

To

All Collectors,

Sir,

Subject:— Permanent Housenumbering—Furnishing of Annual Verification Certificate—Regarding.

Ref:— 1. This Office Lr. No. J 11/12/76-Estt., dt. 5-8-1976.

2. This Office Lr. No. J. 11/12/76-Estt., dt. 21-10-76.

3. This Office Lr. No. J. 11/12/76-Estt., dt. 18-1-77.

Kindly refer to the letters issued by my office, cited in the reference.

2. As you are aware, different items of preliminary work relating to the 1981 Census have commenced already and I am thankful to you indeed for the prompt response I have been getting from you in this regard. I have moved the State Government to issue a formal Notification declaring different officers at various levels as Census Officers in the different administrative units. The Notification is likely to be issued very soon. I am writing this letter to you not merely to request you to send me the annual verification certificate regarding proper maintenance of Housenumbering in your district but also to convey to you my anxiety over the delay that has taken place, for reasons beyond our control, in the programme of the preparatory work for the 1981 Census compared to the previous Censuses in the State. In order to catch up with the lost time, I feel, it is essential to go ahead with some of the preliminary items of work like Housenumbering, preparation of housenumbering sketches, etc, etc., from now onwards without waiting for the formal circulars which the State Government or I may be issuing in due course.

3. In view of the fact that the Tahsildars/Panchayat Officers/Officers of the Municipalities have been sending you the Annual Verification Certificates relating to the maintenance of proper housenumbering, I feel that it would be very advantageous for us to see that the housenumbering is completely updated before the end of this Calendar year in the different villages and towns. If this could be done it will save us considerable last minute rush and confusion at the House-listing Operations stage which is tentatively fixed for May, 1980. I am sure a systematic mode of housenumbering exists already in most of the villages and towns. In the smaller villages there may not be any housenumbering blocks or sub-divisions but in the large villages and towns the entire jurisdiction would have been divided by wards/blocks/localities as the case may be. If the local authorities are satisfied that the existing system of housenumbering is systematic and orderly, the updating of housenumbering will involve only numbering of new houses that may have come up subsequently or deleting of a few dilapidated houses or houses which were earlier in existence but are not in existence now. Wherever new houses have sprung up in continuation of the existing series, the existing series of housenumbering may be continued. Wherever, however, new houses have come up in between existing houses, sub-numbering have to be allotted to the new constructions if so the existing housenumbering is not disturbed. For example, if two new houses have been constructed between the existing houses bearing Nos. 10 and 11, the new houses should be allotted housenumbers 10/1 and 10/2. However if the existing housenumbering system is not quite systematic and is confusing, housenumbering will have to be done afresh. Such cases may not be many.

4. I have been going through the notional maps and housenumbering sketches that were prepared for the villages and towns for the 1971 Census and indeed I was encouraged and felt enthusiastic that the sketches and maps were of exceptionally high order in most of the cases and this would have been mainly due to the intense personal interest evinced by the Collectors. As you are aware, for each administrative unit whether it is a village or a town, a notional map showing the wards/blocks/localities, taking proper precautions to see that the dividing lines between one sub-division and the adjoining are clearly demarcated by following some natural boundaries wherever possible and also indicating the Survey Nos. that fall on either side of the dividing lines in case of cadastrally surveyed villages. Further, a notional map also indicates prominent features and landmarks such as village sites, road, cart tracks, hills, rivers, prominent buildings, etc. In most of the cases, survey maps would be available for the villages or towns in which case preparation of

notional map should be quite simple. In the housenumbering sketches the lay-out of the houses failing the housenumbering system should be clearly indicated in addition to the topographical details, important features and prominent public buildings. These sketches may be prepared separately for each housenumbering block or sub-division as the case may be. Every single house should be located on this sketch by differentiating the Pucca and Kutcha houses as shown below:



Pucca residential house, for Pucca non-residential house shade the square thus





Kutcha residential house, for Kutcha non-residential house shade the triangle thus



5. The categorisation of the houses as Pucca or Kutcha for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as Kutcha houses are not likely to be long lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few year later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of preparation of lay-out sketches, a Pucca house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials:—

Wall material:—Burnt bricks, Stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber etc..

Roof material:—Tiles, GCI (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets asbestos, cement sheets, RBC (reinforced brick concrete) RCC (reinforced cement concrete) and timber etc..

6. Houses, the walls and/or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., for losely packed stone, burnt bricks, etc., may be treated as kuchcha houses.

7. I am enclosing specimens of the notional maps for a village and town and specimens of the housenumbering sketches for a village and town which were prepared at the 1971 Census by the concerned local officials.

8. I shall be grateful, if suitable instructions on the lines indicated above are issued to the different local officers in your district to see that the housenumbering is got updated and notional maps and housenumbering sketches are prepared in duplicate for each village and town before the end of the Calendar year. One copy of these records may be retained in the village or town and another copy may be sent to my office.

9. I would also like to add that clerical assistance to the District Collectorates, Taluk offices and Municipalities has been sanctioned by the Government of India as was done in the earlier Censuses and the State Government orders sanctioning the clerical assistance from 1-10-1979 will be reaching you shortly.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.S. JAYA RAO)
Director of Census Operations

Copy of:

ANNEXURE--5(a)(i)

Pilot Study

Elementary Household List

1. Sl. No.
2. Building No.
3. House No.
4. Use to which census house is put.
5. Household No.
6. Name of head of household.

Copy of:

ANNEXURE--5a(ii)

Universal Slip (Universal)

Individual Slip

(Pilot)

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male/Female
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. Mother tongue
7. Nationality
8. Religion
9. SC/ST
10. Literate/Illiterate
11. Educational attainment
12. Worked any time last year?

Yes: No, H/ST/D/B/R/I/O.

13A. If yes in 12. whether worked Major part last year

Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No (H/ST/D/B/R/I/O)

If yes in 13 A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Industry, trade, profession or service

(iii) Description of work

(iv) Class of worker

13B. Any other work any time last year?

Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW) No

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Industry, trade, profession or service

(iii) Description of work

(iv) Class of worker

13C. If no in 12 or 13A. Seeking work? Yes/No.

14A. If yes, in 12. worked at least one day in last week.

Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No

If yes in 14 A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Industry, trade, profession or service

(iii) Description of work

(iv) Class of worker

14B. If no in 14 A. seeking work during last week?

Yes/No

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE—5b(i)
(1st Pretest)

Houselist

1. Sl. No.

2. Building No.
(Municipal or local authority or census No.)

3. Census House No.

4. Predominant construction material of census house.
   (i) Wall
   (ii) Roof
   (iii) Floor

5. Purpose for which census house is used.

6. Facilities in the house
   (a) Electricity
      (i) Available
      (ii) Not available
   (b) Drinking water supply source
      (i) Available
         (1) Well
         (2) Tap
         (3) Hand Pump/Tube Well
         (4) River/Canal
         (5) Tank
         (6) Others
      (ii) Not available
   (c) Toilet
      (i) Available
      (ii) Not available

7. Is this house used wholly or partly as an establishment?
   (i) If yes, describe
   (ii) If household type activity go to Estt. Schedule and note serial No. (from Col. 1 of the establishment schedule).

8. If used wholly or partly as a residence.
   (i) Household No.
   (ii) Name of the head of household
   (iii) If head is SC or ST, write name of caste/tribe
   (iv) Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so indicate number within brackets for each category
      (a) Totally blind
      (b) Totally dumb
      (c) Totally disabled
   (v) No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census household
   (vi) Does the household live in owned or not owned house?
      (a) Owned
   (b) Not owned
   (vii) No. of persons normally residing in Census household on day of visit of the enumerator
      (a) M
      (b) F
      (c) T
   (viii) Does the household cultivate land?
      If yes, owned or rented?
      (a) Owned
      (b) rented
      (c) Owned and rented
      (d) does not cultivate
   (ix) No. of married couples in the household (both spouses usuallyusually living in the household)

9. Remarks

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE—5b(ii)

Household establishment Schedule
(Ist Pretest)

(For household type activity only)

1. Sl. No.

2. Serial No. in houselist

3. Census house No.

4. Name of the establishment/ head of household

5. Average No. of persons working daily last week/last season

   (i) Total

   (ii) Hired

6. Type of fuel/power used

7. Description of the products, processing, servicing done or goods bought and sold or bought for sale

8. (i) In case of manufacturing

   (1) Seasonal

   (2) Perennial

   (ii) In case of trade

   (1) Wholesale

   (2) Retail

9. Financial assistance

   1. Government

   2. Bank credit

   3. Co-operative Societies

   4 Private

   5. Others

   6. Not available

Copy of

ANNEXURE 5—C(i)
(2nd pretest)

Houselist

1. S. No

2. Building No.
(Municipal or local authority/
Census No.)

3. Census House No.

4. Purpose for which census house is used (if totally non-residential go to ECS).

5. Household No

6. Name of the head of household

7. Is the household engaged in an enterprise using the member of the household or hiring outside labour within or outside this census house and with or without premises.
If so, go to ECS.

8. Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number within brackets for each category totally blind, totally dumb, totally crippled (Like 1(2); 2(1); 3(1) etc.).

Number of persons normally residing in census household on day of visit of the enumerator

ANNEXURE 5-C(ii)

Abridged houselist for each census enumerator's Block

I. Section 1: Identification particulars.

1. District name and location code
2. Taluk/Tehsil/P. S/Dev. Block/Island name and location code
3. Village/Town Name and Location Code
4. Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet Name and location code
5. Enumerator's Block

II. Section 2: Population of Enumerator's block

III. Section 3: Houselist (to be copied from the original houselist)

1. Sl. No.
2. Building No.
3. Census house No.
4. Purpose for which Census house is used
5. Household No.
6. Sl. No. of the household
7. Name of the head of household
8. Remarks

IV. Section 4: Added to section 3 (to record Census house/households not covered in Section 3 but found by Census enumerator during enumeration)

ANNEXURE 5-C(iii)

Individual Slip
(Universal)

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male/Female
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. Mother tongue
7. Two other languages known
8. Nationality
9. Religion
10. Name of SC or ST
11. Illiterate/Literate
12. Attending school/college
    Yes/No
13. Educational attainment
14A. Worked any time at all last year?
    Yes
    No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
14B. If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year?
    Yes/No
15A. Main activity last year?
    Yes in 14B(C/AL/HHI/OW)
    No in 14B(H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
    If HHI/OW in 15 A
    (i) Name of establishment
    (ii) Description of work
    (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
    (iv) Class of worker
15B. Any other work (Yes in 14B) any time last year?
    Any work (No. in 14B)
    Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)
    No
    If HHI/OW in 15B
    (i) Name of establishment
    (ii) Description of work
    (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
    (iv) Class of worker
16. If no in 14A or 14B seeking or available for work?
    Yes/No

Individual Slip
(Sample)

1. Birth place
    (a) Place of birth
    (b) Rural/Urban
    (c) District
    (d) State/Country
2. Last residence
    (a) Place of last residence
    (b) Rural/Urban
    (c) District
    (d) State/Country
3. Reason for migration from place of last residence (Code)
4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration
5. For all ever-married women only
    (a) Age at marriage
    (b) Number of children surviving at present
    Male/Female/Total
    (c) Number of children ever born alive
    Male/Female/Total
6. For currently married women only
    (a) Any child born alive during last one year

ANNEXURE 6

Copy of :
Circular No. 5

CENSUS-IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
Office of the Director of Census Operations
Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad-500 004
Dated 25th December, 1979

From

S. S. JAYA RAO, I.A.S.
Director of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh.

To

All the District Collectors and Special Officers of Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam and Ex-Officio Principal Census Officers

Sir,

Sub:—Census 1981—Houselisting Operations During May, 1980.

Scope:—The salient features of Houselisting Operations which will be conducted during May, 1980 are detailed in this Circular. Houselisting is almost as extensive a field operation as enumeration itself demanding almost the same attention, organisational skill and discipline. The Houselisting Operations will cover all the areas except strictly military areas in the State. I must stress that meticulous care should be taken of all the points made out in this Circular.

2. **The importance of Houselisting Operations:**—The basic objective of the Houselisting Operations is to provide a frame for Census taking by identifying the areas of settlements and collecting preliminary information on houses and households. Nevertheless, they throw up very useful data as bye-product, bridging some of the gaps in the availability of the statistics in the country. It is also customary to collect some data of topical interest or social importance not essential for constituting the frame for Census taking. We are going to collect some basic data on physically handicapped persons and enterprises through Houselisting Operations. The two roles-as the provider of a base for Census taking and as generator of Statistics make Houselisting Operations of crucial importance.

3. **Schedules:**—Two schedules will be canvassed during Houselisting Operations. These schedules are (1) Houselist and (2) Enterprise list. These two schedules will be canvassed simultaneously. The specimen forms of Houselist and Enterprise list are enclosed.

4. **Delineation of Houselisting blocks:**—The area under each charge officer will be split up into houselisting enumerator blocks. These blocks will be the basic unit for Houselisting Operations and each of these blocks will be operated by an Enumerator. The blocks should consist of a compact area with clearly demarcated boundaries covering such population which constitute reasonable workload for the Enumerator. The area under the jurisdiction of Charge Officer should be divided into convenient blocks without overlapping or omission of any area.

5. Since the correct population figure will not be available before Houselisting Operations, it will not be possible to carve out Enumerator Blocks accounting strictly in accordance with the population criterion for the purpose of work load accurately. The estimated population figures available on the basis of 1971 Census coupled with the local knowledge could however form a fairly reliable base for carving out the Houselisting Operation blocks.

6. **Rural areas:**—An Enumerator Block should generally consist of 150-200 households or a population of 750-1000 persons. However, the population of a block may vary beyond these depending on the local conditions. A village having a population of less than 1000 should normally constitute one block. However, more than one village can be made into one Enumerator Block if the villages are contiguous, their combined population does not exceed 1000 and the total distance to be covered between the villages is conveniently manageable by an Enumerator. The villages having population exceeding 1000 could be divided into two normal blocks in such a manner that the population of each block does not exceed 1000 persons.

7. Certain settlements in the forest areas which do not fall within any of the revenue villages must be identified with the smallest forest administrative unit e.g. Forestor's beat. Each such administrative unit will be considered as a Houselisting enumeration block. However, it must be ensured that the distance and the population should be manageable from the point of view of work load. The details of such areas must be obtained from the District Forest Officers.

8. Such of places which have been declared as towns for the purpose of Census and are administered by Panchayats will be covered by Tahsildars under whose charge the rural area of his jurisdiction falls for the purpose of Census taking.

9. **Urban areas:**—An Enumerator Block should consist of 200 households or a population of 1000 persons. Each municipal ward, locality or municipal block should be divided in such a fashion that no Enumerator Block cuts across these municipal divisions. Secondly, the enumerator blocks should be delineated to form a compact area with clear demarcable boundaries and cover the entire area open or inhabited of a ward, locality or town block. Thirdly, while adhering to the population criterion of 1000 for carving out the Enumerator Block, some flexibility can be allowed depending on the local situations. For example, a ward having a population of 8,300 persons need not necessarily have 8 blocks of 8,000 and one block of 300 persons. Based on the situation on ground these wards could be broken down into 8 or 9 blocks keeping in view an equitable work load to the Enumerators.

10. **Supervisor's Circle:**—Both in urban and in rural areas, a Supervisor's Circle for the purpose of supervision of the enumeration work must be constituted with 5 Enumerator Blocks. The blocks constituting a Supervisor's Circle should be contiguous.

11. **Preparation of Charge Registers:**—A Charge Register should be maintained in the proforma enclosed for all the areas. The maintenance of Charge Register is of a great importance for exercising control over the operation and ensuring coverage without any overlapping or omission of areas. The Charge Register in the prescribed form is to be prepared separately for each Charge namely Taluk Charge, Municipal Charge, Special Charge and Municipal Circle Charge in case of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. The preparation of Charge Register should be completed during February, 1980. This must be prepared in duplicate after the demarcation of houselisting blocks and appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors. Each page of the Charge Register should be allotted to a Supervisor's Circle. The Register should then be got approved by the Director or Deputy Directors or Regional Deputy Directors of Census Operations. A copy of this Charge may be retained by the Charge Officer and the other copy may be sent to the Director of Census Operations.

12. **Jurisdictional Maps:**—The Charge Officer should have a jurisdictional map showing the jurisdictions of Enumerator Blocks and the Supervisor's Circle in his charge. The Block number must also be indicated along with the supervisor circle number. This is illustrated by the following map.

13. **Appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors:**—The Charge Officers should appoint Enumerators and Supervisors by drawing upon functionaries of various departments. A local functionary should be appointed wherever available. In villages, a Village Officer like Karnam/Patwari, Village Development Officer or a Teacher of a local school may be appointed as Enumerator. The Revenue Inspectors or Head Masters etc. may be appointed as Supervisors.

14. In towns, Enumerators and Supervisors, for Houselisting Operations should be drafted from teaching staff of Government aided or municipal schools, municipal staff and Government employees working in various departments located in the city or town. The officers working in the Public Sector Undertakings can also be drafted for this purpose in consultation with the authorities concerned.

15. In Railway or industrial Colonies run by the concerned administration, the work of houselisting operations may be entrusted to the Enumerators and Supervisors belonging to the concerned establishment in consultation with the authorities.

16. In appointing Supervisors, the following points may be taken into account: (1) A Revenue Inspector must be given a Supervisor Circle within his own jurisdiction. Similarly in the case of other Supervisors having any such jurisdiction, each of them must be given a circle as far as possible constituting his own jurisdiction. (2) It must be noted that a Supervisor must be of a cadre higher than that of Enumerator (3) Normally, five Enumerators must be put under the supervision of a Supervisor.

17. It is also important that sufficient reserve of the Enumerators and Supervisors is kept to meet any emergent situation. Not less than 10% of the actual requirements of the Enumerators and Supervisors should be held in reserve for each Charge. It should also be ensured that the Enumerators and Supervisors appointed for the purpose of Houselisting Operations are thoroughly conversant with the local language. The selection and appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors must be completed by the end of February, 1980.

18. **Training of Houselisting Staff:**—The training will be imparted in two stages. At the first stage the training will be imparted to the Census Officers down to the level of Charge Officers and Additional Charge Officers at the district headquarters. The training will be imparted by me, the Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, by Deputy Directors of Census Operations and Assistant Directors of Census Operations. I will be soon informing you about the training programme.

19. At the second stage, the training will be imparted to the Enumerators and Supervisors by the Charge Officer concerned. It is very important that the Enumerators and Supervisors are retained thoroughly as the

quality of work will very much depend on their assimilation of instructions. At this time along with the houselisting we are going to canvass also the enterprise list as part of the Economic Census, it is important that repetitive training classes are organised for the primary functionaries. Three to four training classes may be held by the Charge Officers for training the Enumerators and Supervisors. All the persons kept in reserve must also be trained. The training of Enumerators and Supervisors must be completed by the middle of April, 1980. It is also important that the primary workers must be taken to the field for practical exercises in the last two training spells.

20. **Copies of filled in Schedules:**—The Houselist will have to be prepared in duplicate. One copy of the houselist will be kept in the Taluk Office or Municipal Office and another copy will be sent to the Director of Census Operations. In the urban areas, the houselist, houselist abstract, layout sketch and notional map should be stitched together Enumerator Blockwise. These should however be stitched villagewise in rural areas. The Enterprise list should be prepared in single copy for each Enumerator Block in urban areas and for each village in rural areas and the same should be stitched separately with the abstract and sent to this office along with the Houselist.

Detailed Calendar for Houselisting Operations :

1.	Preparations of notional maps and detailed layout sketches	1-5-80 to 3-5-80
2.	Updating of housenumbering	4-5-80 to 6-5-80
3.	Filling in of the Houselist and Enterprise list	7-5-80 to 28-5-80
4.	Preparation of Houselist Abstract and Enterprise list Abstract for his block by the Enumerator	29-5-80 to 31-5-80
5.	Scurtiny by the Supervisors of all filled in forms during the actual operations and after the operation is over, ensuring their despatch to the Charge Officers	1-6-80 to 3-6-80
6.	Scrutiny and despatch of forms by the Charge Officers to the Principal Census Officers	4-6-80 to 8-6-80
7.	Despatch of forms by Principal Census Officer to the Office of the Director of Census Operations.	9-6-80 to 15-6-80

21. It is of utmost importance that the various phases of Census Operations should be completed according to the calendar.

22. **Collection of forms:**—The Enumerators should prepare the Abstract for Houselist and Enterprise List immediately after completion of the filling up of the Houselist and Enterprise List. The Supervisors should collect all the filled in schedules after ensuring that all the columns of the forms are duly filled up. They should then scrutinise the schedules and hand them over to the Charge Officer. The Supervisor should also give an account of the used and unused forms to the Charge Officer. The Supervisors must be issued an acknowledgement by the Charge Officers in token of having received the filled in schedules. The Charge Officer in turn will scrutinise the schedules and send them to the Principal Census Officer with an inventory of the schedules. The Principal Census Officer after receipt of the schedules from all the Charge Officers will send them to this office through a responsible officer.

23. I will be sending you the printed materials such as forms, schedules, instruction booklets etc, required for Houselisting operations in the next few months. These printed materials will be sent to the Principal Census Officers for distribution among the Charge Officers under his jurisdiction. The requirement of the printed materials will be supplied on the basis of the projected population and after giving allowance for meeting wastage in view of the large requirements of these materials throughout the State, it will be very difficult to meet unforseen requirements caused by loss or damage by careless handling at any stage. I, therefore, request you to take note of the following points:

(i) To make good arrangement for storage of Census material;

(ii) To see that all Charge Officers use Census material with utmost consideration of economy;

(iii) To ensure acknowledgement of receipt from every recipient officer; and

(iv) To see that store account is maintained for Census forms and Schedules at the district level and in the Charge Officers.

24. The Charge Officer should maintain an account of forms and other printed materials in the proforma enclosed. It will be the responsibility of the Charge Officer to see that the store account is maintained properly by the Census Clerk.

25. The Charge Officer should also maintain an account showing the distribution and utilisation of materials of each Enumerator in the proforma enclosed. At the end of the Houselist Operations, the Charge Officer will prepare a statement showing the distribution and utilisation of various forms and schedules and will send this statement to this office along with the unutilised Census materials.

26. I request you to acknowledge receipt of this Circular by return of post in the acknowledgement form enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) S. S. JAYA RAO)

Director of Census Operations

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

Rural Charge Register

I. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. District ..... Code No. .....

2 Taluk ..... Code No. .....

3. Location Code of Charge .....

II. PARTICULARS OF THE SUPERVISOR

1. Name .....
2. Supervisor's Circle No. .....
3. Designation & Official Address .....
   .....
4. Residential Address .....
5. Telephone No. ..... Official Residential (if any)

Village/Non-municipal town		Hamlets, if any			Boundaries of Census Enumerator's Block (in House Numbers)		S. No. of E. Bs.	Particulars of Enumerator			Remarks
								Name & Designation	Address		
L. C. No.	Name	Name	Distance from main village	Reason-for Separate settlement if distance is less than 5 Kms. (give codes)	From	To			Official	Residential	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

H—Separated by : Stream/River — RS
Rail/Road — RR
Caste/Religion — CR
Others - Specify — O (

CERTIFICATE

Certified that all the areas and buildings within my charge have been included in the Enumerator's Block and no area or building has been left out and that there is no over-lapping of the jurisdiction of Enumerators.

Signature of the Charge Officer .....

Date .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

Urban Charge Register

I. LOCATION PARTICULARS

1. District..... Code No.....
2. Taluk .....Code No.....
3. City/Town .....Code No. .....
4. Name of the Charge .....Code No. .....
5. Name of the ward/Locality.....
6. Name of the Municipal Block/ Street, if any .....

II. PARTICULARS OF THE SUPERVISOR

1. Name.....
2. Supervisor's Circle No.....
3. Designation & Official Address

.....

.....

4. Residential Address.....

.....

5. Telephone No.....Official/Residential (if any)

Enumerator Blocks			Sl. No. of EB	Particulars of Enumerators			Remarks
Code No.	House No. From	House No. To		Name	Designation & Official address	Residential address	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

CERTIFICATE

Certified that all the areas and buildings within my charge have been included in the Enumerator's Block and no area or building has been left out and that there is no overlapping of the jurisdiction of Enumerators.

Signature of the Charge Officer.....

Date.....

STORE ACCOUNT OF CENSUS FORMS AND SCHEDULES

Date of Transaction	Details of Receipt or Issue	Particulars of Census Forms							Remarks
		Houselist for practical training	Enterprise List for practical training	Houselist forms	Houselist Abstract	Enterprise List forms	Enterprise List Abstract	etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

REPORT OF THE CHARGE OFFICER ON THE UTILISATION OF FORMS AND SCHEDULES

Name & Location Code No. of VILLAGE/TOWN	E.B. No.	No. of forms supplied				No. of forms used				No. of forms returned unused				Wastage				Remarks
		H.L.	H.L.A.	E.L.	E.L.A.	H.L.	H.L.A.	E.L.	E.L.A.	H.L.	H.L.A.	E.L.	E.L.A.	H.L.	H.L.A.	E.L.	E.L.A.	

H.L. — House List

H.L.A. — Houselist Abstract

E.L. — Enterprise List

E.L.A. — Enterprise List Abstract

Note:- (I) In the remarks col. No. of forms being used in the Charge Office should be indicated.

(II) Total of Cols. for No. of forms returned unused, wastage and remarks will be total No. of unused forms.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory..... Code No.....

Name of District..... Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No.....

Name of Village/Town..... Code No.....

Name of No. of Ward Mohalla/Hamlet..... Code No.....

Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which Census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this Census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise list	Number of persons normally residing in Census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total		(a)		(a)									

Signature of Enumerator..... Date.....

Signature of Office Compiler.....

Signature of field Supervisor..... Date.....

Date.....

Note: (a) Count No. of entries and give total

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

Enterprise List

1. State/Union Territory..... Code No.....
2. District..... Code No.....
3. C.D. Block..... Code No.....
4. Tehsil/Taluka P S /Circle etc..... Code No .....
5. Rural/Urban..... Code No.....
6. Village/Town..... Code No.....
7. Name or No. of..... Code No.....
8. Enumerator's Block No.....

Line number of House list (Col. 1 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise		Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, Other-3)	Power fuel used for activity†	Number of persons usually working daily Non-agricultural enterprises (Code-2 in Co. 5)						Agricultural enterprises (code 1 in col. 5)		Remarks
										Total (including unpaid workers)			Hired					
	(Col 4 of HL)	(Col. 7 of HL)								Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total including unpaid workers	Hired	
1	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	(a)	(a)	Code	1 2	(b) (c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)			•			(d)		(d)	

Signature of Enumerator..... Date.....

Signature of Supervisor..... Date.....

(a) Count number of entries and give total (b) count number of entries and give total for code 1. (c) Count number of entries and give total for code 2. (d) Count number of entries with hired employment and give total within brackets.

*type of ownership: Private-1, co-operative 2. Central Govt. 3. State Govt.-4, Local Body-5, Others-6.

†Power fuel used for activity: without power-1, electricity-2, Coal Soft Coke/wood-3, Petrol, diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7.

ANNEXURE 7

Instructions to Enumerators for Filling up the Houselist

Introduction

Before the census of the population is taken in 1981 it is essential to locate and to identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The houselisting operations are mainly meant for this purpose and houselisting is a primary but important step in the census.

2. The houselist which is proposed to be canvassed during the houselisting operations is given at the end of this book. It will be noticed that the form is simple and that it only collects certain basic information which will help in forming enumeration blocks for the census itself. The houselist also serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate "Enterprise List" will have to be canvassed as part of the houselisting operations.

3. The manner in which the houselist has to be completed and the concepts and their explanation are described in detail in this book. It is absolutely essential for you to become thoroughly familiar with these instructions since this job of houselisting is an extremely important one. Apart from listing of houses you will also be collecting some essential data on the physically handicapped which are badly wanted for planning for this disadvantaged group. The success of the houselisting operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts, definitions and instructions and on a faithful application of these concepts and definitions and your following the instructions in the actual filling of the houselist form. If you have any doubts you should not hesitate to ask your Supervisor or your Charge Officer for clarification. As a census enumerator you have a great responsibility and there is no doubt that you will perform this task with pride and devotion to duty.

4. The houselisting operations will involve certain basic steps which may be briefly summarised as follows: --

(1) The preparation of a notional map and a lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

(2) Numbering of buildings and census houses.

(3) Filling up the houselist itself.

(4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.

(5) Filling up the enterprise list for which separate instructions have been issued to you.

(6) Prepration of the abstract of the enterprise list.

5. The preparation of the notional map and the lay-out sketch is first described and after that the basic concepts relating to a building, a census house and the household are indicated. Thereafter, the actual instructions with regard to filling up of the houselist have been given.

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

6. In order to be able to complete the houselist it would be necessary to locate and identify the buildings and houses. This can only be done if you are thoroughly familiar with the area assigned to you for these operations. The purpose of the lay-out sketch and the notional map is essentially to ensure that your jurisdiction is quite clear. Also, as will be seen later, it is only if a lay-out sketch is prepared that you will be able to allot census house numbers wherever necessary. The first step, therefore, is to prepare the notional map and lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

Notional Map

7. The notional map, as its very name indicates is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the notional map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. If a survey map is already available with the village revenue official, the preparation of the notional map will be easy because that can be copied out and the topographical details entered. The topographical details which should be indicated on the notional map would include permanent features and landmarks such as the village site, well-known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nallas, etc., as also railway line and similar clearly recognizable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris' circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished if possible and the names of hamlets could also be entered wherever they are known by particular names. For the purpose of preparation of the notional map, you will be provided a separate sheet. Please use this for preparation of the notional map.

8. The notional map will in effect be an outline map of the village or urban block. Specimen notional maps for rural and urban areas may be seen at Annexes A and B.

9. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the notional map the block assigned to you.

Lay-out Sketch

10. Having prepared the notional map, you would have to prepare the detailed lay-out sketch of your block. The lay-out sketch is in effect a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this lay-out sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings so that, based on the layout sketch the operations can be carried out. As in the case of the notional map, in the lay-out sketch also important topographical details should be shown. This is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the lay-out sketch it would be necessary for you to go around the village or block assigned to you so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone around the village or block, you should, start from one end of the village or block and draw a sketch.

It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing line, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible, should also be indicated by the survey numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed vilages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

11. In the lay-out sketch every single building or house should be shown. Pucca and Kutcha houses must be shown by signs like a square for a pucca house and a triangle for Kutcha house further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows:—

- *Pucca* houses, whether wholly or partly residential
- *Pucca* wholly non-residential
- *Kutcha* houses, whether wholly or partly residential
- *Kutcha* wholly non-residential

12. It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kutcha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as Pucca or Kutcha for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as Kutcha houses are not likely to be long-lasting, anyone referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of preparation of lay-out sketches a Pucca house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials:—

Wall material: Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, Ekra, etc.

Roof material: Tiles, GCI (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC (re-inforced brick concrete), RCC (re-inforced cement concerete) and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stone, etc. may be treated as Kutcha houses.

13. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the sketch it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house numbers should run i.e. left to right or in a clockwise order or north-west to south-east and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with, the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the lay-out sketch would be convenient or any change is needed, for after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numebring at some places. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines you may ink them. Specimen lay-out sketches for rural and urban areas may be seen at Annexes C and D.

14. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that one is sure that any house falling in a particular area may be reckoned with refeence to a particular village.

15. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on a settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or mauzas. For such villages, the normal procedure for preparing lay-out sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there could be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. Your work will be facilitated if, for the purpose of netting such clusters, a lay out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if it has a local name. If there is no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with refernce to any known permanent feature such as a stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out sketch, the location of each house should be indicated on it and a number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling

within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering and houselisting.

16. Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in forest areas.

17. In the case of tea estates, coffee estates, plantations, etc., the pattern may be slightly different. You will be well advised to first contact the estate or plantation authorities, study the pattern of habitation and then decide on the lay-out plan and listing of villages. Listing of villages of such estates will have been done by your superior officers and a list may have been prepared already and such village or villages assigned to you with necessary code number and so on. In that case, your task is easy. You have only to find out from the estate or plantation authorities, the boundaries of the village or area allotted to you. You should then visit the area and decide on the lay-out sketch.

18. *Urban areas*: The preparation of notional maps and the housenumbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas except that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale, and these may come in extremely handy. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the outskirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes, one side of the road may fall within the town limits and the other side get excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these points should be carefully verified on the ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limit of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative unit in which they fall.

19. In urban areas very detailed plans showing the location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A lay-out sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching as indicated in paragraph 11. Here again the important permanent buildings such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market, building etc. etc., should be indicated on the map.

20. For those towns which already have a satisfactory house-numbering system you should adopt the same for preparation of house-numbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of your lay-out map. But if there is no proper housenumbering system in the town, you will be required to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated below. Where a rationalised housenumbering system is proposed to be introduced for the first time these sketches will greatly help the authorities.

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

21. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

22. Building: A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

23. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given separate numbers. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate house.

24. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

25. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

26. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

27. If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the difinition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

28. The buildings should be numbered as follows:—

(i) If in a village the locality consists of a number of streets, the building in the various streets should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-west to South-east. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) Arabic numerals, i.e., 1,2,3... etc. should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or Kutcha is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number e.g., 10/1.....

NOTE : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc. as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House

29. A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

30 If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

31. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

32. In case of hostels, hotels, etc even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or

other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for, sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

34. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, e.g., a baithak, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as "baithak" as a separate census house.

35. It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites, even if there are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purposes. Only cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

36. Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

37. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3) etc.

Household

38. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household".

39. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from a common kitchen, then they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

40. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

Houselisting

41. After the preparation of the notional house numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in a prescribed schedule, namely, the houselist.

42. At the 1981 census, a houselist form will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the schedule to be so canvassed is given as Annexe 'E' at the end of this book.

43. The instructions given below will guide you in filling up the houselist.

44. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of the State with Code No., District with Code No., Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/Circle and its Code No., Name of Village/Town and its Code No., Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's Block No. These entries which will be referred to as "Location Code" hereafter are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a state is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every state, district, tehsil or police station, village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block in your state would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have indicated to you the state, district, tehsil or police station and the village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block code numbers allotted to you. You will have to enter these numbers in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures (I, II, III ,IV, etc) to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.). You should enter page number of the houselist continuously for your block.

Col. 1 Line No.

45. Every line in the houselist is to be numbered serially. The serial numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

Col. 2 : Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)

46. Some municipal towns may have a satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the 'lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out sketch. In cases, where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the systems have not been indicated on the buildings themselves, you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

48. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the systems described above and which has already been put on the building or which might have been painted by you on the building should be entered in this column.

49. Arabic numbers (e.g., 1,2,3,..... .....) should be used for building numbers. In cases where there are numbers already present and painted or fixed these instructions naturally will not apply. These instructions will apply entirely depending on local circumstances.

50. In many cases there may be large colonies or blocks of flats where continuous serial numbering has been adopted by the local authorities. Strictly speaking, each building in which there may be a set of flats should be given a building number and the flats themselves given census house numbers. However, local authorities may have numbered the flats continuously without reference to the separate buildings. Such situations exist in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, etc. and in official colonies. In such cases we need not change the numbering system and may adopt it as such. In such cases you will obviously have to enter the same number in columns 2 and 3 of the houselist since a separate building number is now not being given. However, to ensure that all buildings have been covered, you should put a bracket in column 2 enclosing all those flat numbers which are located in one single building unit. The manner in which this is done is indicated below:—

Houselist

Sl. No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local authority or Census No.)	Census House No.
1	2	3
1	215 ⎫	215
2	216 ⎪	216
3	217 ⎬	217
4	218 ⎭	218
5	219 ⎫	219
6	220 ⎪	220
7	221 ⎬	221
8	222 ⎭	222

In the example given, each building consists of 4 flats.

Col. 3 : Census House No.

51. What is a census house has already been described in detail earlier. To recall the definition a census house is a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance which may be inhabited or vacant and which may be used for any purpose by human beings such as dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of worship or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.

52. In accordance with the instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to part of a building. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. This will be repeated in this column. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to the main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house. The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if at all it is difficult to do it clockwise.

53. Sometimes a building which may form a single structure may be occupied in its different parts or suites of rooms or even some single rooms by different households. These individual parts are likely to have separate entrances from a common verandah, staircase or a courtyard. Then each of these parts would assume the character of a separate census house.

54. The census house number to be noted in this column will be the same as the building number already noted in column 2, if the building is by itself

a single census house. But if the building is made up of portions each of which has been treated as a separate census house according to the definition, then each of these census houses will bear the building number with a separate sub-number in brackets for each census house, e.g., 9(1), 9(2)..... 12(1), 12(2), 12(3).....etc.

NOTE: You should not indicate the number as 9/1 or 9/2 etc. as this method will be used in the assignment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. are come before No. 10

Col. 4 : Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)

55. The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. As you will recall, a census house can be used for a single purpose or for various purposes at the same time. To illustrate the types of uses to which the census houses can be put certain examples are given below. These are illustrative and you should not feel that you should enter only what is mentioned here but it is important for you to use this as guideline and write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.

(1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory. (For a detailed description of factory, please see Annexe 1.). A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say, handloom weaving, bidi rolling, papad making, joy making, etc., is carried on, should be noted as a workshop. If it is also used as residence it should be noted as workshop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or for some processing or repairing even on a household industry basis, as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

(3) Shop: A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc : Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institutions.

(7) Hotel, sarai, dharmshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place: (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as workshop.)

(9) Place of entertainment:

Example—Cinema house, theatre, community hall (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship, etc.:

Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institutions:

Examples—Orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.

(12) Others:

Examples—Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc.

(The exact use to be fully described in each case.)

56. This column refers to the purpose for which a census house is used. There will be some cases where census houses are used only for seasonal activities and at the time the houselisting is carried out by you, this seasonal activity may not be taking place. Such seasonal activities would be oil-mills (Ghani), Gur-making in sheds, etc. It is necessary that the seasonal use of such census house for running of an establishment is recognised and that this seasonal use is noted in this column. You should, therefore, make enquiries regarding such activities so that the complete picture regarding the use of the census house is available. However, at the time of houselisting, there may be cases where such census houses are being may. be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where their seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

Important

57. If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used for any purpose write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc.' *If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column* 4.

58. If a particular census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must first enter the use to which it is put in this column. Having done so, if an enterprise is being carried on in such a wholly or partly non-residential census house, you will have to go to the enterprise list and enter details of such enterprise or enterprises there as will be described in the instructions for filling up the enterprise list which have been supplied to you separately.

Enterprise

59. An enterprise is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. An enterprise may be owned and operated by one household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The activities of an enterprise may be carried on in a single census house, in more than one census houses or in the open, i.e., without premises. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as an enterprise. In column 4 details of only those enterprises which are carried on within census houses should be entered.

60. It is possible that more than one enterpreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However, in cases where the activities cannot be distinguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of the value of income turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiries. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by inquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people, etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise.

61. Enterprises which are carried on in the open, i.e., without premises will be entered in column 7 as we shall see later.

62. Please note that the growing of agricultural crops mentioned below should not be classified as enterprises:

Cereal Crops (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.)

Pulses, arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.

Raw Cotton

Raw jute, mesta

Sunhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as seasamum, groundnuts, rape, mustard, linseed, castor seed, etc.

Sugarcane

Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants.

Agricultural production not elsewhere classified

Tea

Coffee

Rubber

Tobacco

Pepper

Cardamom

Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

Production of fruits, coconuts, e.g., bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges.

Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.

Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified (e.g., betelnuts etc.)

Important: Please note that while growing of tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. should not be classified as an enterprise, if in a census house these are processed, for example, curing of tea leaves, curing of tobacco, etc., then these activities of processing will have to be treated as enterprises. Similarly, manufacture of copra from coconut or the processing of cashewnuts will also be enterprises.

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. Similarly, activities relating to generation and transmission and distribution of gas, steam, water supply, construction, wholesale or retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, warehousing, communication, financing insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, public administration and defence services such as government offices, schools, hospitals, recreation and cultural services, community services such as temples, etc. will also be enterprises. In addition, you must note that the rearing of cattle and production of milk, sheep for production of wool, rearing of other animals such as pigs, rearing of bees and production of honey, rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk, hunting, trapping, collection of fuel and other forest products and their sale, gathering of materials such as herbs, resins, etc., catching and selling of fish, providing agricultural services such as spraying, etc. are all enterprises. In other words, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing will also have to be classified as enterprises.

64. You will notice that an enterprise can be carried on within a census house or outside the census house. Please note that some of the activities referred to earlier can be carried on within or outside a census house. The entries you make will be either in column 4 or column 7 depending on whether these enterprises are carried on within the census house or outside a census house and without premises respectively.

65. In Annexe-J, an illustrative list has been given to help you to recognise what are enterprises and what are not. Please read through this and refer to it whenever necessary.

66. It has been mentioned earlier that rearing of cattle for production of milk will be an enterprise. In such a case and in similar cases, care should be taken to be sure that this activity can be classified as an enterprise. For example, if the milk produced is for self consumption and is not usually sold as a *regular practice* then this activity will not be treated as an enterprise. Occasional sale of milk where a person keeps cattle will not be an enterprise since he keeps cattle evidently for production of milk for self-consumption. The same approach should be adopted with regard to similar activities like rearing of pigs, hens, bees, gathering of wood or forest products, etc.

In some parts of the country as we have noticed earlier, there are 'baithaks' or 'sanghois' which sometimes have to be considered as separate census houses but which are only used by the household for sleeping or sitting, etc. No enterprise is carried on in such a census house and therefore, details of baithaks or sanghois need not be entered in the enterprise list. Similar examples where census houses will not be considered as having an enterprise would be a garage, passenger shelter, etc.

67. If the activity of an enterprise extends beyond the premises of a single census house to a group of contiguous houses, then the entire group of census houses could be regarded as a single enterprise and the census houses in which this enterprise is carried on should be bracketed together in column 4 to indicate that all these relate to a single enterprise. But if diffeernt activities of an enterprise are carried on in different census houses cut off from one another, then each such census house will have to be treated as a separate enterprise and details recorded in the line in which this census house is entered.

68. The use to which a census house is put should be enquired into thoroughly so that no enterprise is missed. This is particularly important in cases where the house is partly residential. However, please note that only the enterprise carried on in the census house which you are enumerating will be noted in column 4.

69. You must note the way in which you will have to indicate the purpose for which the census house is used in this column. If a census house is used only for residential purposes then only one line need be entered in this column. However, if a census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must enter the uses to which it is put in one line and then use the subsequent line or lines to describe the activity or activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise will have to be noted within brackets against each such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with residence, the entries beginning with column I would be as illustrated below:—

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census number)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)
1	2	3	4
10	430	430(1)	Residence-cum-shop-cum-clinic
11	—	—	Shop (6)
12	—	—	Clinic (7)
13	—	430(2)	Bakery-cum-Flour Mill
14	—	—	Bakery (8)
15	—	—	Flour Mill (9)

70. You will notice that the *non-residential uses* of this particular house are entered in separate lines. The numbers shown against the 'shop' and 'clinic' in this example will be the serial number of the enterprise in your block. If for instance in this census house only a clinic or a workshop was being run, then you would have obviously used only one line. It is in the cases where enterprises are run in combination with or without residence in a Census house, that you would have to use more than one line as indicated in the example. You will find more examples illustrating how you would make these entries in the Annexe. G at the end of this book.

Col. 5: Household number

71. A 'Household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons or of mixed type. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household provided it has a common kitchen. So also is a jail.

72. There can be a household No. in column 5 only if you have noted in column 4 that the census house is wholly or partly residential. There cannot be an entry in this column in a case where the Census House is wholly non-residential.

73. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets (a), (b), (c), etc., as suffixes to the Census House No. For example, if building No. 2 is a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, these houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is a census house and has only one household the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

74. You will notice how the numbering of the building, the census house and the household are closely linked. This link is best illustrated by an example as follows:—

	Building Number	Census House Number	Household Number
1	2	3	4
1. Building No. 9 having one census house and no household	9	9	—
2. Building No. 9 having one census house and one household	9	9	9
3. Building No. 9 having one census house and two households	9	9	9(a)
	—	—	9(b)
4. Building No. 9 having two census houses and one household each	9	9(1)	9(1)
	—	9(2)	9(2)
5. Building No. 9 having two census houses and two households in one and three in the other	9	9(1)	9(1)(a)
	—	—	9(1)(b)
	—	9(2)	9(2)(a)
	—	—	9(2)(b)
	—	—	9(2)(c)

75. In such a case where the same building contains more than one census house, the building number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines (please see example above). If a census house contains more than one household, the census house number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines in column 3.

Col. 6 : Name of the head of household

76. The name of the head of each household should be written. The head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its head. In the case of an absentee *de jure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of houselisting, should be regarded as the Head.

77. In the case of Institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who is administratively responsible or who by common consent is regarded as 'Head' should be recorded as the head of the household. In the case of certain institutional households such as hostels, Jails, etc. where the Head of the Institutional Household can be recognised by designation, such as, hostel warden, jailer, etc. you may enter this designation in this column.

78. In the case of institutional households, please write 'I' within brackets after the name or designation of the head in this column.

Col. 7: Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List.

79. You will recall that in the definition of an enterprise, it has been mentioned that an enterprise can be carried on outside the census house and without premises (Please see para 59). This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

80. There may be cases where a household lives in a census house and is engaged in some activity, i.e., in an enterprise outside the census house in which they live and this enterprise may itself not be carried on within some other house. This column is meant to record such cases. You will notice that if a household lives in one census house and carries on an enterprise in some other census house then the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will be covered under column 4 if the census house in which the enterprise is carried on is within your block. Even

if it is not within your block, your colleague in the block in which the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will have covered it in column 4. What we are trying to cover in column 7 is a situation where a household carries on an enterprise outside the census house in which it lives, and this enterprise is not carried on within any premises. Such examples could be brick making, pottery, rope-making in the open, cycle-repairing and shoe-repairing on pavements, hawkers, fishing, selling of newspapers, etc.

81. In such cases, where a household lives in the census house being covered by you, but carries on an enterprise outside the census house and without any premises you should note this fact in this column. All that you need say if such an enterprise is being carried on is "yes" and give the appropriate serial number of the enterprise within brackets. The numbering of enterprises in this column will run continuously for your block. Details of such enterprises will have to be entered in the Enterprise List. Examples have been given at the end of this book.

82. Where a household has more than one enterprise which is carried on outside the census house in which it lives and without any premises it is necessary to cover such enterprises separately. For this purpose, you will have to enter each of these enterprises in a separate line. This will have to be done as illustrated in the examples below. Please note that in such cases you will have to give a line number, since you will be using an extra line but there will be no entry regarding building No., census house No., use to which the census house is put, household number or name of head of household. In such cases, there will only be an entry in column 1 which relates to line number and column 7. In all other columns relating to such entries, please put a dash (—). In other words, building No., census house No. etc. will not be repeated.

83. The manner in which the entries will be made in cases where enterprises exist both in census houses and outside premises in the case of households is illustrated in the following examples:

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	434	434	Temple-cum-residence	434	Narayan Sharma	..
2.	..	..	Temple (1)	..	..	..
3.	435	435(1)	School-cum-residence	435(1)	Devdas	..
4.	..	..	School (2)	..	..	..
5.	.	..	Canteen (3)	..	..	..
6.	..	435(2)	Residence	435(2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes(1)
7.	436	436	Cinema House (4)	..	..	..
8.	437	437	Residence-cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Varma	..
9.	..	..	Doctor's Clinic (allopathic) (5)	..	..	..
10.	438	438(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	438(1)	Rajan	..
11.	..	..	Workshop (6)	..	..	..
12.	..	..	Shop (7)	..	..	..
13.	..	438(2)	Residence	438(2)	Bhola Ram	Yes(2)
14.	442	442(1)	Residence-cum-Baithak	442(1)	Yadav	Yes (3)
15.	..	442(2)	Sanghoi	..	..	..
16.	443	443	Residence	443	Keshav	Yes(4)
17.	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(5)
18.	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	..
Total	xx	11		9	xxx	

Cols. 8 to 10 : Number of persons noramlly residing in census household

84. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 8, females in column 9 and total number of persons in column 10 (columns 8+9).

85. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of your visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these column should be struck at the end of each page.

Col. 11-13 : Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb

86. In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

87. The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped persons in the household, indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

88. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost *both* arms and legs. The loss of either of these, i.e., both arms *or* both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Please note that loss of only one arm and/or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

89. There may be a case where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in columns 11, 12 and 13. In such cases, the intention is to record persons by the greater disability. For example, a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled etc. In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be noted that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities, please record him under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Please take care to ensure that there is no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these disabilities. In other words, the same person should not be counted for each of the columns even if he suffers from more than one disability.

90. A person may be blind or crippled due to old age. In such cases also, he should be included in the relevant column if he suffers from such a disability.

91. This is a very sensitive question. You have, therefore, to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. You should not try to find out the names of the physically handicapped. Only the number of persons who are 'totally blind' or 'totally dumb' or 'totally crippled' are to be determined.

Col. 14 : Remarks

92. This will provide space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, census household and other particulars regarding the building inventory. This will provide interesting facts regarding observations made during the houselisting operations.

93. If there is an entry in column 4 as vacant' you have also to record the reason such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., in this column. Also make a note in this column of likely places where houseless persons can be found.

General

94. Total of columns 3, 5 and 8 to 13 will have to be struck for each page of the Houselist. The manner in which the total is to be struck has been explained in the foot-note of the Houselist form. However, this is recapitulated below:

(a) The total of census houses in column 3 will be the number of entries for each page. For example, if the entries in this column are A2/100, A2/101(1), A2/101(2), A2/102, A2/103(1), A2/103(2), A2/103(3), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total for this page would be 9.

(b) For total in column 5, if the entries are A2/100, A2/101(1)(a), A2/101(1)(b), A2/102, A2/103(1)(a), A2/103(1)(b), A2/103(2), A2/104, A2/105, then the total number of households in this column will be 9.

(c) For columns 8, 9 and 10, there should be no difficulty. It will be a simple total for each column separately.

(d) Under column 11 to 13 you will have to give the number of handicapped persons under each category.

Houselist Abstract

95. After filling the entries in the houselist, i.e., after completing houselisting for your entire block, you have now to prepare a Houselist Abstract that certain figures of the number of census houses, households and other particulars collected in the houselist are easily available. The specimen form of the Houselist Abstract is given at Annexe-F at the end of these instructions.

96. There should be no difficulty in preparing the abstract but so that you have no doubt on the matter certain indications as to how the abstract should be prepared are given here. In particular, you are requested to carefully read the instructions regarding filling of columns 3 to 8 of the houselist abstract which relate to the number of census houses on the basis of the use to which they are put.

Col. 1—Page No. of houselist

You will recall that you must number each page of the houselist, and you will have to arrange them serially. The page number recounted by you will be noted here one below the other.

Col. 2—Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)

As mentioned in the heading itself, this figure will be obtained from col. 3 of the houselist. please note that in the houselist itself you have to total up entries in column 3 and enter the total at the bottom at each page. Please check this total and carry it over to the abstract.

Cols. 3 to 8—Number of census houses by use

The purpose for which a census house is used will have been noted by you in column 4 of the houselist. The figure for columns 3, 4 and 6 of the abstract will have to be got by you by carefully adding up the different uses to which census houses are put from column 4 of the houselist. You will have noted census houses by use as only residential, partly residential, vacant if not being used and census houses which are not used at all wholly or partly as residence but have other uses such as workshops, etc. You will have to separately add the census houses falling into each of these categories from col. 4 of the houselist and enter them separately under columns 3, 4 and 6 of the houselist abstract. Columns 5 and 7 of the houselist abstract are just totals and should present no difficulty.

Please note if in a census house there is more than one household, there is still only one use to which this census house is put namely, "Residential" and you *should take care to see that no duplicate counting takes place due to any confusion between census house and households.*

Col. 8—Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)

This column refers to census house put to other uses. The figure to be noted here will be derived by substracting column 7 from col. 2

Col. 9—Total No. of households

This figure will be obtained from the total at the bottom of column 5 of the houselist.

Cols. 10 to 15—Total population-Total No. of handicapped persons

Under each of these columns please enter the page total under the corresponding columns, i.e., columns 8 to 13 of the houselist

97. Certain specimen entries of the houselist and the houselist abstract are at Annexe-G and H of these instructions.

98. You should prepare a duplicate set of the houselist form giving all the pages and entries and submit both the copies to your supervisor along with the Houselist Abstract. It is enough if one copy of the houselist abstract is prepared.

99. Please do not forget to note on the notional map, the lay-out sketch, and on each page of the houselist and of the houselist abstract relevant location particulars of your block which will be supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor. The location particulars must include the details from the State down to your block.

100. After you have completed the houselisting operations of your block, you must have with you the following documents:—

(a) Lay-out sketch

(b) Notional Map

(c) Houselist forms, pinned together (2 sets)

(d) Houselist abstract

(e) Enterprise Lists, pinned together

(f) Abstract of enterprise list.

Please hand these over to your supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions on this matter will be issued to you by your charge officer also.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING ENTERPRISE LIST

Introduction

In the instructions for filling up the Houselist, it has been mentioned that the Houselist serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate Enterprise List will be prepared as part of the houselisting operations. After identifying enterprises in column 4 or column 7 of the Houselist, enterprises and their selected characteristics will have to be recorded in the form of the Enterprise List supplied to you. This form is to be canvassed along with the Houselist immediately after an enterprise is identified either through column 4 or column 7 of Houselist. The specimen form of Enterprise List is given in Annex. I at the end of this booklet. It will be observed that the form is simple and that it collects certain basic items of information for the identified enterprises.

2. The manner in which the Enterprise List is to be completed and the concepts and definitions and explanations are described in detail in this booklet. The success of the Enterprise List operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts, definitions and instructions and on faithful applications of these concepts and definitions and your following these instructions in the actual filling of the Enterprise List form. If you have any doubt, please do not hesitate to ask your supervisor or your charge officer for necessary clarifications. As a census enumerator, you have great responsibility and there is no doubt that you will perform this task efficiently with pride and devotion to duty.

3. The form is to be filled by eliciting the required information by contacting only the head or any other responsible person of the enterprise and not through other sources. If you feel a doubt about the entry, you may mark question symbol (?) on the line in the remarks column of the Enterprise List and make reference to your supervisor for clarification, where necessary. Arabic numerals should be used in filling the form (i.e., 1, 2, 3...).

4. The instructions for filling the Enterprise List are first described. Later, the preparation of the Abstract of the Enterprise List is discussed.

5. Before going into the details of the content of each of the columns in the Enterprise List form, the concepts of the principal terms used in the form are given below.

Enterprise

6. An enterprise is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. The activities of an enterprise may be carried out at one or more than one distinct location. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as enterprises. An enterprise may be owned or operated by a single household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body.

Agriculture Enterprise

7. An agricultural enterprise for the purpose of Economic Census is defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing (corresponding to the major groups 02, 03, 04, 05 and 06 of National Industrial Classification, 1970). Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantations (codes 00 and 01 of National Industrial Classification, 1970) will not be covered under the census.

Non-Agriculture Enterprise

8. Enterprises engaged in all other activities will be termed as non-agricultural enterprises.

9. The activities which are not to be treated as enterprises and which are to be treated as enterprises are illustrated in paragraphs 62 to 66 of the booklet on the "Instructions to enumerators for filling up the Houselist", supplied to you separately.

Enterprise List

10. On the top of the Enterprise List form, provision is made to write the name of the State/Union Territory, District, Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/ Circle, Village/Town, name or number of Ward/ Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's Block Number. These items are to be copied by you from the Houselist form which you have already filled in. However, in the Enterprise List, you have to fill in two more items viz. Community Development (C.D.) Block and whether your area of jurisdiction is rural or urban. Your charge officer or supervisor would also have indicated to you the C.D. Block. In some States, against item 3, Development Block alone might have been indicated. In such cases it is to be repeated against item 7 also. Likewise, the area of your jurisdiction whether it is rural or urban would also have been indicated to you. You have to enter the names and the code numbers in the relevant spaces. For rural areas, write 'rural' and put the corresponding code 1 in the space provided; if the area is urban, write 'urban' and put the code. 2. Also, give the page number in the right hand corner at the top of the page of the Enterprise List.

11. The detailed instructions for filling up various columns in the Enterprise List are given below.

Col 1: Line number of Houselist (Col. 1 of HL)

12. Every line in the Houselist must have been numbered by you serially in column 1 of Houselist. Corresponding to the enterprise identified in the House list either in column 4 or column 7, there is a line number given i.e. entry in column 1 of HL. This number is to be copied from column 1 of Houselist and entered in column 1 of the Enterprise List.

Col. 1 (i) : Census house No. (Col. 3 of HL)

13. Corresponding to the enterprise identified in column 4 or column 7, there is a census house number given in column 3 of HL. The census house number need not necessarily be indicated in column 3 on the same line as that of the enterprise. It is possible that the census house number is indicated in column 3 against the first entry of column 4. It has to be ensured that the same census house number is copied from column 3 of HL and entered in column (i) of the Enterprise List.

Col. 2: Serial number of enterprise (Col. 4 of HL)

14. Each enterprise identified in column 4 of Houselist by enquiring the purpose for which the census house is used, must have been given a continuous serial number within brackets. This number is to be copied and entered in column 2 of Enterprise List.

Col. 3: Serial number of enterprise (Col 7 of HL)

15. In the Houselist, an enterprise without premises might have been identified in column 7 and a continuous serial number must have been given to such an enterprise also within brackets. This number is to be entered in this column.

Col. 4: Description of activity of enterprise

16. For the enterprise serially numbered either in column 2 or column 3 of the Enterprise List form, the description of the activity of the enterprise is to be written in this column. It is possible that more than one entrepreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However, in cases where the activities cannot be distinguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the activity of the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of income or turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiry. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by enquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise. Some other examples where the activities might not be distinguished are flour mill and selling commodities such as rice, wheat etc.; furniture shop engaged in manufacture of furniture and renting of furniture; grocery shop also engaged as travel agent; etc.

17. Certain situations pertaining to identification and classification of enterprises are indicated below:

(i) Where the structure of an enterprise covers more than one village, the enterprise may be considered to be belonging to that village where the main entrance of the enterprise lies.

(ii) Brick kilns in the open will normally be netted through column 7 of the Houselist. In cases where brick kiln activities reported by one household, please enquire whether the activity is done on partnership basis. If the partner is in same enumeration block, record suitably in the remarks column. The enterprise particulars are to be recorded against one household only.

(iii) General labourers doing different types of jobs depending on the availability of work e.g. loading, unloading, helping a mason or carpenter, doing earth work for a contractor, should not be treated as engaged in own account enterprises, as they are not engaged in any entrepreneurial activity.

(iv) Owners of tubewells, tractors who utilise their spare capacity to earn extra money should not be treated as ones with entrepreneurial activity, as spare capacity utilisation will be only on some occasions and not on regular basis.

(v) When the head of the household replies that they are engaged in enterpreneurial activity outside the census house and without premises, the enumerator should ascertain further whether such activity is carried on in a shopping centre/market place regularly or whether the activity is of moving type. For activities which are of moving type, the Enterprise List may be filled at the household itself. For others, they have to be linked to a census house and enterprise number given, at the time of visit to the shopping place market centre.

18. Description of activity of the enterprise is one of the important items of information to be recorded. The information will have to be adequately elaborate to enable proper classification of the entrepreneurial activity. Sufficient details of the activity of the enterprise should therefore, be given. For instance, it is not enough to write simply 'shop'. It is necessary to give full description such as 'electrical repair shop', 'medical shop' etc. The name of the enterprise is also to be written wherever it is displayed.

19. A few examples of description of activity of the enterprises are given below:

(i) cattle rearing and production of milk
(ii) rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs
(iii) rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk
(iv) animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services)
(v) production of fuel by exploitation of forests
(vi) gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests
(vii) spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha
(viii) flour making chakki
(ix) oil ghani
(x) carpentry—manufacturing of wooden doors and windows

(xi) hair cutting

(xii) wholesale store for grains and cereals

(xiii) blacksmithy

(xiv) production of hosiery goods

(xv) stationery store

(xvi) earthern ware pottery works

(xvii) private tuition

(xviii) goods transport by motor truck

(xix) writing for papers and periodicals

(xx) health clinic

(xxi) inspection bungalows, dak bungalows, rest houses.

20. Annexe-J of the book on 'Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist' gives an illustrative list of description of activities. Annex. 7 of this booklet gives an additional list of description of activities particularly pertaining to handicrafts, handloom and khadi.

Col. 4 (i): Code

21. Ths column is to be left blank. The four digit code will be filled in the office.

Col. 5: Clasification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)

22. In this column, the enterprise is to be classified as agricultural or non-agricultural depending on the nature of the activity of the enterprise. Agricultural enterprises are those engaged in any of the activities relating to livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation forestry and logging and fishing. The activities pertaining to crop production and plantations are not covered under this Census. Thus, it will be observed that only certain specified agricultural activities are taken into account. Non-agricultural enterprises are those that are engaged in any of the activities covered under the following divisions 1 to 9 and 'X' of National Industrial Classification, 1970.

Division	Description
1	Mining and Quarrying
2&3	Manufacturing and Repair Services
4	Electricity, Gas and Water
5	Construction
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels
7	Transport, Storage and Communications
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
9	Community, Social and Personal Services
10	Others

23. Enterprises engaged in the processing of primary produce of agricultural and allied activities are not to be recorded as agricultural enterprises but are to be treated as non-agricultural enterprises. A few examples to indicate the distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural activities are given below:

Agricultural activity	Non-agricultural activity
(i) rearing of sheep and production of wool	—bailing and pressing of wool
(ii) production of milk	—door to door collection of milk and selling, manufacture of cream/butter etc., sale of milk and milk product
(iii) rearing of cattle	—slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat
(iv) rearing of fish	—processing and sale of fish
(v) logging-felling and cutting of trees	—sawing, planing of wood (other than plywood)

24. Taking into account the description of activity given in col. 4, the enterprise may be classified as agricultural or non-agricultural according to the concepts and definitions given in the above paragraphs. If the enterprise is of agricultural type, code 1 is to be entered. If the enterprise is of non-agricultural type code 2 is to be entered.

Col. 6 Nature of operation (perennial -1, seasonal-2)

25. Against this column, information as to whether the enterprise runs more or less regularly throughout the year or in particular season or seasons, is to be entered in terms of codes. If the entrepreneurial activity is carried out throughout the year such as in the grocery shop, code 1 is to be entered. If the activity such as gur making is carried out only during a part of the year, code 2 is to be recorded.

Col. 7: Type of ownership

26. Type of ownership of the enterprise is to be entered in this column in accordance with the code list printed at the bottom of the Enterprise List form. The enterprise may belong to the private sector or may be managed by the Central Government, State Governments or run by local authorities like municipal boards.

27. An enterprise will be treated as private if it is being managed by single or a group of private persons. If an enterprise takes loans from the Government, it should not be treated as a Government enterprise. The enterprises, which will be classified under private type of ownership are, thus, private shops, limited companies, entrepreneurial activities of a private contractor, manufacturer and trader. For these enterprises, code 1 is to be entered.

28. All enterprises registered under the laws of registration of cooperative societies will be considered as belonging to the category of 'cooperative'. Code 2 is to be recorded against such enterprises.

29. An enterprise will be treated as Government/ quasi-Government institution if the Central and/or State Government owns it completely. Code 3 is to be entered for Central Government enterprise and for State Government enterprise, code 4 is to be entered.

30. An enterprise will be considered as one run by local body, if managed by Zilla Parishad, City Corporation and Municipal Authority etc. Code 5 is to be recorded in such cases.

31. Enterprises like universities, educational boards which are autonomous but are getting grants by Central or State Government or local bodies will be included in the category of 'others'. Similarly, an enterprise being run with the share of both the Government and private body is said to be in the joint sector and it should be classified under 'others'. For all these situations of 'others' category, code 6 should be entered.

Col. 8; Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)

32. The code for the social group of owner of each enterprise will be recorded in this column. The codes are Scheduled Caste-1, Scheduled Tribe-2, Others-3. In case of enterprises whose type of ownership is other than private, code 3 will be entered under the column. If the private enterprise is run on partnership, and one of the partners is Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, the code corresponding to SC or ST should be given. If the enterprise is run on partnership basis by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and others the code for social group of owner should relate to the weaker section viz. scheduled tribe.

Col. 9: Power/fuel used for activity

33. Under this column, power/fuel which is specifically used in carrying out the entrepreneurial activity should be recorded. For example, electricity used for the purpose of lighting or for heating the premises or electricity or gas for domestic cooking will be ignored and the code in such cases will be 1. On the other hand, if electricity is used as a source of power in a cooking in a hotel or restaurant, the code will be 2. Other examples where code 1 is appropriate are offices, schools etc. In the case of an X-ray clinic which necessarily uses electricity, the code will be 2. But for nursing homes using electricity only for lighting etc., the code will be 1.

34. In case, more than one type of power/fuel is used for carrying out the entrepreneurial activity the code will refer to the major source i.e. the source on which the highest expenditure is incurred.

Cols. 10, 11 & 12: No. of persons usually working daily—non agricultural enterprises—total

35. In these columns, the total number of persons usually working daily in the enterprise with break-up into males and females is to be given. If the enterprise is of non-agricultural type i.e. code 2 is recorded in col. 5 then cols. 10, 11 and 12 are to be filled in. The number of persons to be recorded in these columns should include number of members of the household who work on the activity as well as the number of workers hired from outside for the same purpose or activity. In cases where the enterprise is engaged in more than one activity and the activities cannot be distinguished, and the major activity is treated as the activity of the enterprise, the number of persons usually working in that enterprise should relate to not merely the major activity but all activities of the enterprise.

Col. 13, 14 & 15 : No. of persons usually working daily—non-agricultural enterprises—hired

36. After filling the cols. 10 to 12, proceed to enquire from the informant as to how many of the total number of workers are hired and record this number in col. 15. Afterwards, ascertain the distribution of this total number according to males and females and put the corresponding figures in cols. 13 and 14. If there are no hired employees, put dash (—) in cols. 13 to 15.

37. The figures of number of persons should represent, on an average, the number of persons usually working on a working day during the last year on the activity of the enterprise. The figures should relate to the position in the last year for perennial enterprises and the last working season in the seasonal enterprises. Care should be taken to include all categories of workers both supervisory & primary. Children below 14 years of age should also be counted in the number of persons usually working. A worker need not mean that the same person should be continued but it should refer to the position. Apprentices paid or unpaid will be treated as hired workers. Part-time employees may be treated as employees as long as they are engaged on a regular basis.

Cols. 16 & 17 : No. of persons usually working daily agricultural enterprises

38. These two columns are to be filled in if the enterprise is of agricultural type i.e. code 1 is recorded in col. 5. If corresponding to the enterprise number recorded in col. 2 or in col. 3, the cols. 10 to 15 are filled in, there will be no entries in cols. 16 and 17.

39. On the other hand if there are no entries from cols. 10 to 15 corresponding to an enterprise number entered in col. 2 or in col. 3, there will be entries in cols. 16 and 17. In col. 16, the total no. of persons should be entered. After enquiring the no. of persons hired, that number is to be recorded in col. 17.

Col. 18: Remarks

40. In this column, any point or characteristic which further elucidates the entries made in different columns 2 to 17 may be noted, where necessary.

Totalling of columns

41. After filling all the lines on the page, do totalling and make necessary entries thereof in columns 2, 3 and 5 to 17. The manner in which the total is to be struck has been explained in the foot-notes of the Enterprise List form. However, this is recapitulated below:

(i) Count the number of entries in columns 2 and 3 of EL and enter them in the 'total' line.

(ii) In cols. 5 to 9, count the number of entries of **code 1 only** and give the total in the respective columns.

(iii) In cols. 10 and 11, add up the figures in each of these columns and write the sum of figures in the respective columns.

(iv) In col. 12, first add up the figure and write total. Thereafter, write within brackets the number of figures which are added. For example, if the figures in col. 12 are 10, 8, 7 and 5, the entry in the 'total' line should be written as 30/(4).

(v) In cols. 13 and 14, add up the figures in each of these columns and write the sum.

(vi) In col. 15, follow the procedure as done in col. 12.

(vii) In col. 16, add up the figures and write the sum.

(viii) In col. 17, follow the procedure as done in col. 12.

42. After completing the first page, proceed to next page in similar fashion, but write the page number in the space provided for in the right hand corner of the form. Proceed till all the enterprises listed in the Houselist of your block are completed and necessary information ascertained.

Enterprise List Abstract

43. After filling the entries in the Enterprise List (EL) i.e. after completing the listing of the enterprises and recording their particulars for your entire block, you have now to prepare an Enterprise List Abstract so that the figures of the number of enterprises with premises and without premises, number of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, number of enterprises owned privately, run perennially, etc. and employment in these enterprises become easily available. The specimen copy of the Enterprise List Abstract is given in Annex. (2) at the end of these instructions.

44. There should be no difficulty in preparing the Abstract. However, certain indications as to how the Abstract is to be prepared are given below.

45. The identification particulars given at the top of the EL Abstract are to be copied from the EL. Further write the total number of Enterprise List pages you have filled in your block, on the right hand side corner of the EL Abstract.

Abstract Col. 1: Page No. of Enterprise List (EL)

46. You will please recall that you had to number each page of the Enterprise List and arrange them serially. The page number recorded by you will be noted in this column one below the other.

47. The entries from columns 2 to 19 of the Abstract are to be copied from the 'total' line of the page of the Enterprise List.

Col. 2: Total number of enterprises with premises

48. As indicated in the heading itself, this figure will be obtained from column 2 of the Enterprise List. Please note that in the Enterprise List itself, you have to count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the total at the bottom of each page. Please check these totals and copy it in the Abstract.

Col. 3: Total number of enterprises without premises

49. As mentioned in the heading itself, this will be copied from column 3 of the Enterprise List. Please check the total and copy it in column 3 of the abstract.

Col. 4: Total number of agricultural enterprises

50. At the end of the page of EL in the 'total' row, the number of entries of code 1 must have been counted and their total entered. Please check this total of code 1 entries in col. 5 of EL and record it in this column.

Col. 5: Total number of enterprises—perennial

51. In column 6 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 5 of the Abstract.

Col. 6: Total number of enterprises—private

52. In column 7 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 6 of the Abstract.

Col. 7: Total number of enterprises—owned by scheduled caste

53. In column 8 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 7 of the Abstract.

Col. 8: Total number of enterprises—without power

54. In column 9 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 8 of the Abstract.

Cols. 9, 10 & 11: Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises

55. In the Enterprise List, for each page, the total number of persons must have been put at the bottom of each page for each of the columns 10, 11 and 12 of Enterprise List. These totals may be checked and entered in columns 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the Abstract.

Col. 12: Total number of non-agricultural enterprises

56. In column 12 of the Enterprise List, the total number of persons usually working in the non-agricultural enterprises was entered for each of the enterprises listed. The number of such entries is put within brackets in column 12 of EL. Copy this figure in column 12.

Cols. 13, 14 & 15: Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises

57. At the bottom of each page of EL, the number of hired persons in non-agricultural enterprises must have been put for each of the columns 13, 14 and 15. These totals may be checked and entered in columns 13, 14 and 15 respectively.

Col. 16: Number of non-agricultural enterprises with hired employement

58. In column 15 of the Enterprise List, the total hired employment of non-agricultural enterprises is entered for each of the enterprises listed in column 2 or column 3 of the Enterprise List. The number of such entries of hired employment is put within brackets in column 15 of EL. Copy this figure in column 16 of the Abstract.

Cols. 17 & 18 : Total number of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises

59. At the bottom of each page of EL, the number of persons working in agricultural enterprises must have been put for each of the columns 16 and 17. These totals may be checked and entered in columns 17 and 18 respectively of the Abstract.

Cols. 19: Number of agricultural enterprise with *hired employment*

60. In column 17 of the Enterprise List, the hired employment in the agricultural enterprises is recorded for the agricultural enterprises identified in column 2 or column 3 of the Enterprise List. The number of such entries of hired employment is put within brackets. Copy this figure in column 19 of the Abstract.

61. After copying the totals for each page of the Enterprise List you have canvassed in your block, add up the figures for each of the columns 2 to 19 of the Abstract and enter in the space provided at the bottom of the Abstract form.

62. If the Enterprise List Abstract for an enumerator's block runs to more than one page, the totals of the previous page should be carried over to the first line of the next page of the Abstract before filling in the information for other pages of the Enterprise List in the next page.

63. Certain specimen entries of the Enterprise List and Enterprise List Abstract are given in Annexures 3 to 6 of these **instructions**

64. Please hand over the Enterprise List and Enterprise List Abstract, pinned separately to your supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions in this regard will be issued to you by your charge officer also.

(i)

Annex. 1

Page No.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State/Union Territory.....Code No.....
2. District .....Code No.....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/ Circle etc .....Code No.....
4. Village/Town.....Code No.....
5. Name of No. or Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No .....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....
7. C.D. Block.....Code No.....
8. Rural/Urban.....Code No.....

Line number of House list (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise		Description of activity of enterprise		Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	ial group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for acitivity**	Number of persons usually working daily								Remarks
											Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5)						Agricultural enter'prises (Code 1 in col.5)		
											Total (including unpaid workers)			Hired					
		(col. 4 of HL)	(col. 7 of HL)		Code						Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]									
Total	× ×			× × ×	×								[c] [ ]			[c] [ ]		[c] [ ]	× × ×

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership —private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state govt-4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity —without power-1 ele'ricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

(ii) Annex. 2

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

Total No. of Enterprise List Pages....

ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRCT

1. State/Union Territory.....Code No.....
2. District.....Code No.....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No.....
4. Village/Town.....Code No.....
5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....
7. C.D. Block.....Code No.....
8. Rural/Urban.....Code No.....

Page no. of Enterprise List [EL]	Total No. of enterprises		Total no. of agri. enterprises [col. 5 of EL]	Total number of enterprises				Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			Total no. of non-agri. enterprises [figure within brackets of col. 12 of EL]	Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			No. of non-agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 15 of EL]	Total no. of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises		No. of agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 17 of EL]
					owned by													
	with premises [col. 2 of EL]	without premises [col. 3 of EL]		perennial [col. 6 of EL]	private [col. 7 of EL]	SC [col. 8 of EL]	without power [col. 9 of EL]	Males [col. 10 of EL]	Females [col. 11 of EL]	Total [col. 12 of EL]		Males [col. 13 of EL]	Females [col. 14 of EL]	Total [col. 15 of EL]		Total including unpaid workers [col. 16 of EL]	Hired [col. 17 of EL]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total																		

Checked and found correct

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....date.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State.....Uttar Pradesh.....Code No....21.....
2. District.....Rampur.....Code No....22.....
3. Tehsil.....Rampur.....Code No....1.....
4. Village.....Bishanpur.....Code No....136.....
5. Name of Hamlet .....Bishanpur Khas ....Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....148.....
7. C.D. Block.....Rampur.....Code No..1...
8. Rural/Urban.....Rural.....Code No..1..

Line number of Housclist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise		Deseription of activity of enterprise		Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1,ST-2 others-3)	Power/fuel used for activitiy**	Number of persons usually working daily								Remarks
											Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5)						Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5)		
											Total (including unpaid workers)			Hired					
		(col. 4 of HL)	(col. 7 of HL)		Code						Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1(1)	—	1	Repair of foot-wear		2	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1(1)	1	—	Gur making		2	2	1	1	3	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
5	2(1)	2	—	Oil Ghani		2	2	1	3	6	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
6	2(2)	3	—	Rearing cattle for sale of milk		1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
7	3	—	2	Carpentry		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	3	4	—	Basket making		2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			10			3		2	
Total	× ×	4	2	× × ×	×	1	4	6	2	4	9	1	[c] [5]	3	—	[c] [2]	4	[c] [1]	× × ×

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....
Siganture of Supervisor.....date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.
[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.
[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership -- private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state govt-4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity -- without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State.....Uttar Pradesh... .....Code No....21.....
2. District.. .....Rampur .....Code No....22.....
3. Tehsil.....Rampur.....Code No....1.....
4. Village.....Bishanpur .....Code No....136.....
5. Name of Hamlet.....Bishanpur Khas.....Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No..... 148.....
7. C.D. Block.....Rampur.....Code No.....1...
8. Rural.....Rural.....Code No.....1...

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers): Males	Females	Total	Hired: Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	3	—	3	Fruit selling		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	3	5	—	Basket making		2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	4[1]	—	4	White washing		2	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	4[1]	6	—	Weaving of shawls		2	1	1	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	5[1]	7	—	Grocery store		2	1	1	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
17	6[1]	—	5	Gathering of fodder		1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			10			1		—	
Total	× ×	3	3	× × ×	×	1	4	6	2	6	6	4	[c] [5]	1	—	[c] [1]	1	[c] [—]	× × ×

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership — private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state govt-4, local body-5, others-6.

**Power/fuel used for activity — without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-5, others-7.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State.....Uttar Pradesh.....Code No....21.....
2. District.....Rampur.....Code No....22.....
3. Tehsil.....Rampur.....Code No.....1.....
4. Village.....Bishanpur.....Code No....136.....
5. Name of Hamlet.....Bishanpur Khas.....Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....148.....
7. C.D. Block.....Rampur.....Code No....1...
8. Rural.....Rural.....Code No....1...

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1 non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers): Males	Females	Total	Hired: Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	6(1)	—	6	Vegetable selling		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	6(1)	—	7	Bangles selling		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	6(1)	8	—	Meat shop		2	1	1	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
21	6(2,	9	—	Rearing cattle for sale of milk		1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
25	7(2)	10	—	Pig rearing		1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			4			1		1	
Total	× ×	3	2	× × ×	×	2	5	5	1	5	4	—	[c] [3]	1	—	[c] [1]	5	[c] [1]	× × ×

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....
Signature of Supervisor.....date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.
[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.
[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership — private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state govt-4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity — without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

(vi)

Annex. 4

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Total No. of Enterprise List Page..... 3.....

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

1. State.... Uttar Pradesh ..... Code No....21.....
2. District..... Rampur..... Code No....22.....
3. Tehsil..... Rampur..... Code No.....1.....
4. Village..... Bishanpur..... Code No.. .136.....
5. Name Hamlet.....Bishanpur Khas ..... Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No..... .....148.....
7. C.D. Block ..... Rampur..... Code No....1..
8. Rural..... Rural..... Code No....1...

Page no. of Enterprise list [EL]	Total No. of enter-Prises		Total o. of agri. enterprises [col. 5 of EL]	Total number of enterprises				Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			Total no. of non-agri. enterprises [figure within brackets of col. 12 of EL]	Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			No. of non-agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 15 of EL]	Total no. of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises		No. of agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 17 of EL]
	with premises [col. 2 of EL]	without premises [col. 3 of EL]		perennial [col. 6 of EL]	owned by private [col. 7 of EL]	owned by SC [col. 8 of EL]	without power [col. 9 of EL]	Males [col. 10 of EL]	Females [col. 11 of EL]	Total [col. 12 of EL]		Males [col. 13 of EL]	Females [col. 14 of EL]	Total [col. 15 of EL]		Toral including unpaid workers [col. 16 of EL]	Hired [col. 17 of EL]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	4	2	1	4	6	2	4	9	1	10	5	3	—	3	2	4	2	1
2	3	3	1	4	6	2	6	6	4	10	5	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
3	3	2	2	5	5	1	5	4	—	4	3	1	—	1	1	5	1	1
Total	10	7	4	13	17	5	15	19	5	24	13	5	—	5	4	10	3	2

Checked and found correct

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....date.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State/.....Bihar .....Code No..... .3....
2. District .....Hazaribagh.....Code No.....8
3. Dev. Block/.....Hazaribagh .....Code No.....
4. Town.....Hazaribagh .....Code No.....1..
5. No. of Ward/ .....XI.....Code No. ....11.....
6. Enumerator's Block No .....120.....
7. C.D. Block .....Code No .....
8. Urban.....Urban .....Code No .....2....

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1 non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	social group of owner (SC-1, ST -2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5) — Total (including unpaid workers) — Males	Females	Total	Hired — Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5) — Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	182(1)	—	1	Ice cream vending		2	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	182(2)	1	—	Basket making		2	2	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
7	184(1)	2	—	Cloth shop Jain Cloth House		2	1	1	3	1	4	—	4	3	—	3	—	—	—
8	184[1]	3	—	Tailoring Workshop Rama Tailors		2	1	1	3	1	5	—	5	4	—	4	—	—	—
9	184[2]	4	—	Laundry		2	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	185[1]	5	—	Doctor's clinic allopathic Dr. Sharada's clinic		2	1	1	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			18			9			
Total	✓	5	1	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	—	4	6	1	5	16	2	[c] [6]	9	—	[c] [5]	—	[c] [—]	✓ ✓ ✓

Signature of Enumerator .....date .....

Signature of Supervisor .....date .....

[a] Count number of entries and give total

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and given total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership— Private-1, cooperative-2, central govt. 3, state govt -4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity — without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State.....Bihar .....Code No. ....3.....
2. District.....Hazaribagh..... Code No. .....8.....
3. Dev. Block .....Hazaribagh.... .....Code No. .....
4. Town.....Hazaribagh .....Code No.....1.....
5. No. of Ward..... XI.....Code No. ....11....
6. Enumerator's Block No .....120.....
7. C.D. Block ....—.....Code No .....
8. Urban.....Urban .....Code No ....2.....

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri 2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5) — Total (including unpaid workers): Males	Females	Total	Hired: Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11	185(2)	6	—	Book binding workshop		2	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
12	185(3)	7	—	Book shop Arya Book Depot		2	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	—	—	—
13	186	—	2	Interior decorating		2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
14	186	8	—	Vegetable shop		2	1	1	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
15	187	—	3	Old news paper vendor		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	187	9	—	Pappad making		2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			16			8		—	
Total	× × ×	4	2	× × ×	×	—	6	6	1	6	12	4	[c] [6]	5	3	[c] [5]	—	[c] [—]	× × ×

Signature of Enumerator .....date.....

Signature of Supervisor .....date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership—private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state govt-4, local body-5, others-6.

**Power/fuel used for activity—without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal-power-6, others-7.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State.....Bihar .....Code No....3..
2. District .....Hazaribagh .....Code No. 8.....
3. Dev. Block.....Hazaribagh.....Code No. .....
4. Town.....Hazaribagh .....Code No. ..1....
5. No. of Ward .....XI.....Code No.....11.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....120.....
7. C.D. Block .....Code No .....
8. Urban.....Urban .....Code No. ....2.....

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Sl. No. enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5) Total (including unpaid workers) Males	Females	Total	Hired Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5) Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	187	10	—	Grocery shop Grover's Provision Stores		2	1	1	3	1	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
19	188	11	—	Primary school		2	1	5	3	1	4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—
20	189(1)	12	—	Community Centre		2	1	5	3	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
21	189 (2)	13	—	Handa property Dealer		2	1	1	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
22	190(1)	—	4	Plumbing		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	190(1)	—	5	Repairing of metal goods		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			14			10		—	
Total	× ×	4	2	× × ×	×	—	6	4	—	6	13	1	[c] [6]	9	1	[c] [4]	—	[c] [—]	× × ×

Signature of Enumerator .. ..date.....

Signature of Supervisor .....date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership—private-1, cooperative-2, central govt.-3, state govt. 4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity —without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State.....Bihar .....Code No. ....3..... 5. No. of Ward..... .....XI.....Code No .....11.....
2. District.....Hazaribagh .....Code No.....8..... 6. Enumerator's Block . . ..120 .....
3. Dev. Block .....Hazaribagh .....Code No.... ..... 7. C.D. Block ....Code No ....
4. Town.....Hazaribagh .....Code No.....1..... 8. Urban.....Urban .....Code No.....2.....

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise		Description of activity of enterprise		Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1 ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily								Remarks
											Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5)						Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5)		
											Total (including unpaid workers)			Hired					
		Col. 4 of HL)	(col. 7 of HL)		Code						Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
24	190(1)	14	—	Pan shop		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	191(1)	—	6	Electrical repairing		2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	191(1)	15	—	Gur making seasonal		2	2	1	3	7	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
30	192(2)	16	—	Cattle shed rearing cattle for sale of milk		1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
		[a]	[a]			[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			5 [c]			1 [c]		2 [c]	
Total	× ×	3	1	× × ×	×	1	3	4	—	3	5	—	[3]	1	—	[1]	3	[1]	× × ×

Signature of Enumerator ....date.....

Signature of Supervisor ....date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership — private 1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state-govt 4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity — with out power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

(xi)

Annex. 6

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

Total No. of Enterprise List Pages....4....

ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

1. State/Union Territory.....Bihar .....Code No.....3.....
2. District.....Hazaribagh .....Code No.....8.....
3. Dev. Block .....Hazaribagh.....Code No.....
4. Town.....Hazaribagh .....Code No.....1.....
5. No. of Ward XI.....Code No ....11.....
6. Enumerator's Block No .....120 .....
7. C.D. Block.....Code No .....
8. Urban.....Urban.....Code No .....2.....

Page no. of Enterprise List (EL)	Total No. of enterprises		Total no. of agri-enterprises [col. 5 of E.L]	Total number of enterprises				Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			Total no. of non-agri. enterprieses [figure within brackets of col. 12 of EL]	Number of hired persons usually working on non-agricultural enterprises			No. of non-agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 15 of EL]	Total no. of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises		No. of agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 17 of EL]
					owned by													
	with premises (col. 2 of EL)	without premises (col. 3 of EL)		perennial [col. 6 of EL]	private [col. 7 of EL]	SC [col. 8 of EL]	without power [col. 9 of EL]	Males [col. 10 of EL]	Females [col. 11 of EL]	Total [col. 12 of EL]		Males [col. 13 of EL]	Females [col. 14 of EL]	Total [col. 15 of EL]		Total including unpaid workers [col. 16 of EL]	Hired [col. 17 of EL]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	5	1	—	4	6	1	5	16	2	18	6	9	—	9	5	—	—	—
2	4	2	—	6	6	1	6	12	4	16	6	5	3	8	5	—	—	—
3	4	2	—	6	4	—	6	13	1	14	6	9	1	10	4	—	—	—
4	3	1	1	3	4	—	3	5	—	5	3	1	—	1	1	3	2	1
Total	16	6	1	19	20	2	20	46	7	53	21	24	4	28	15	3	2	1

Signature of Enumerator .....date.....

Checked and found correct

Signature of Supervisor .....date.....

XII

ANNEX-7

Additional list of description of activities of enterprises associated with the handicrafts, handloom and khadi

Description of activity

1. Processing and grinding of cereals and grain manually
2. Manufacture of 'khandsari' sugar
3. Printing of cloth by hand
4. Weaving of cotton textile in handloom other than khadi
5. Finishing of cotton textile in handloom other than khadi
6. Weaving of cotton textile in powerloom
7. Finishing of cotton textile in powerloom
8. Wool weaving in handloom
9. Wool weaving in powerloom
10. Manufacture of felts
11. Manufacture of blankets and shawls by hand
12. Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles by hand
13. Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles by hand.
14. Cotton knitting in mills
15. Woollen knitting in mills
16. Synthetic fibre knitting in mills
17. Zari and zari products
18. Embroidery work by hand
19. Laces and fringes by hand
20. Manufacture of durries by hand
21. Weaving of wollen carpets, rugs, druggets etc. except of coir by hand
22. Weaving of silk carpets by hand
23. Weaving of cotton carpets by hand
24. Manufacture of ready made garments—hand printed
25. Manufacture of ready made garments—hand embroidered
26. Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings by hand
27. Manufacture of coir fibre and yarn
28. Manufacture of coir mattress, carpets, etc.
29. Manufacture of ropes and twines
30. Manufacture of baskets made from bamboo, cane reed and grass.
31. Bamboo, cane and reed furniture
32. Bamboo, cane and reed fixtures
33. Grass mats
34. Manufacture of wooden household and other products not elsewhere classified
35. Manufacture of bamboo, cane, reed and grass products not elsewhere classified (thatching, etc).
36. Manufacture of hand carved wood articles and articles of inlay work
37. Manufacture of hand made pulp, paper, boards, etc.
38. Flaying and curing of raw hides and skin
39. Manufacture of leather purses and ladies handbags, artistic leather presentation articles and novelties etc.
40. Manufacture of shellac
41. Manufacture of tiles
42. Manufacture of earthern ware and earthen pottery artistic
43. Manufacture of chinaware
44. Manufacture of chinaware and porcelainware —others
45. Manufacture of lime
46. Manufacture of stone artwares (statues and other decorated articles)
47. Manufacture of brass artwares (hukhahs, ashtrays etc.)
48. Brass manufacturing—others
49. Manufacture of aluminium artwares
50. Manufacture of bidriwares
51. Manufacture of art metalware
52. Manufacture of gold and silver articles and precious stone (jewellery)
53. Manufacture of gold and silver articles (other than jewellery).
54. Manufacture of hair brushes and dusters and feather articles
55. Manufacture of non-mechanical toys
56. Manufacture of bones, ivory, horns and similar products
57. Manufacture of wigs
58. Manufacture of costume and imitation jewellery
59. Manufacture of novelties, lampshades, presentation articles, badges, etc. including artificial flowers and art works not elsewhere classified.

ANNEXURE 8

SUPERVISORS MAIN FUNCTION AND DUTIES

Houselisting forms an important phase of the Census as it provides the frame for the population count in 1981. It is therefore, necessary to make every effort to make this frame complete. Supervision of enumerator's work will go a long way to make the coverage complete and to improve the quality of houselist data. Your role is, therefore, of great significance in the census.

As supervisor, your task is to see that the houselisting operations in your circle are carried out by the enumerators smoothly and efficiently. Intensive and close watch over the work of your enumerators alone can yield good quality data. For this, you will yourself have to be thorough with the instructions for the various stages of houselisting operations.

Your work starts immediately after your training and ends only when you have submitted all the completed records to your Charge Officer. During this entire period, you will have to be constantly vigilant and extend to your enumerators the benefit of your superior knowledge, training and experience. The instructions in the following paras will enable you to perform your task effectively and efficiently.

While executing your task, you are advised to observe the following simple but important rules which will make your supervision smooth and easy :—

(i) Know all your enumerators and establish good relationship with them.

(ii) Be polite in answering questions put to you by your enumerators, so that they do not feel embarrassed to ask questions when in doubt.

(iii) Encourage your enumerators to discuss problem cases which may arise in their areas.

(iv) Keep the instruction booklets, manual and other literature handy for consultation whenever necessary.

(v) Do not hesitate to approach your Charge Officer if you have any doubt or if you face any difficulty which you are not able to solve yourself.

(vi) This being a time-bound operation, make sure that the work starts on the day fixed for it and is completed as per scheduled programme.

Before you start your work, you will have to make sure that you are thorough with the instructions for all stages of the houselisting operations starting from the preparation of notional maps to filling in the houselist and enterprise list abstracts.

As you know, the following documents and forms have to be prepared or filled in each block by the enumerator:—

(a) Notional map

(b) Layout sketch

(c) Houselist (2 copies)

(d) Enterprise list

(e) Houselist Abstract

(f) Abstract of Enterprise list

Your main duties as supervisor will be as follows:

(1) To ensure that each of your enumerators covers the block assigned to him completely and without any overlap with adjoining blocks;

(2) To ensure good quality of enumeration and proper filling up of houselist and enterprise list;

(3) To communicate promptly to your enumerators any clarifications on instructions that you may receive during the houselisting operations:

(4) To ensure adequate and timely supply of houselist, enterprise list and other forms to your enumerators;

(5) To ensure proper filling up of houselist and enterprise list abstracts for each block by the enumerators;

(6) To receive all the completed records duly signed by enumerators;

(7) To fill the supervisors' houselist abstract; and

(8) To handover all the completed records to your Charge Officer.

Before starting actual operations, please check that all enumerators have received the required stationery and other articles and that you have also received some reserve stock of stationery etc., as specified below:—

(i) Blank Notional map/layout sketch forms and indication of block boundaries to be covered by each enumerator.

(ii) Material for house numbering.

(iii) Instructions for filling up houselist and enterprise list.

(iv) Badges

(v) Sufficient number of forms for houselist, enterprise list and one form each of houselist enterprise list abstract for each block.

(vi) List of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

You should also check that the location codes for state, district, tehsil and villages in case of rural areas and state, district, town and ward in case of urban areas and enumerator's block number are available with each enumerator. In fact, for rural areas, state, district and tehsil codes and for urban areas state, district and town codes should have already been rubber-stamped on each form or document. If not, please make sure that all these entries along with the codes as supplied by the Charge Officer are recorded on each form or document by the enumerator. Also the Community Development Block name and code should also be available with each enumerator. Please check that these have been recorded by the enumerator on the enterprise list forms and enterprise list abstract forms.

As a preliminary step, you should go round your circle identifying the boundaries to make sure that no area is left out and no area overlaps with the adjoining circles. In case of doubt, you should discuss this with the supervisor of the adjoining circle and also consult your Charge Officer.

NOTE:

1. If any enumerator has been assigned more than one block, he will have to prepare and fill the documents/forms separately for each enumerator block. You should advise him to complete the houselisting in one block and then take up the next block.

2. If on account of illness or for any other genuine reason the enumerator requires leave or if due to negligence or careless work or misconduct you want to replace an enumerator you must promptly report to your Charge Officer and get the replacement so that work does not suffer.

Your duties during actual operation are:—

(i) Notional map:—Check that the Notional map prepared by the enumerator has been drawn properly and gives important land marks and demarcation of the enumerator's block. In case of a village, he should give names of surrounding villages/towns etc, and in case of urban areas, localities/roads/streets/villages etc, surrounding the block.

(ii) Lay out sketch:— The layout sketch should clearly give demarcation of the enumerator's block and within the enumerator block show all roads, streets, lanes and some important land marks. All the buildings in the block should be drawn in the lay out sketch as per layout of the ground. Check that the buildings and houses have been assigned numbers as per instructions contained in the instruction booklet and that the houses have been numbered properly. Where the enumerator has to allot numbers to houses not close to each other running of numbers should have been indicated by arrows. In other words the direction in which the numbering has proceeded should be indicated by arrows.

(iii) Go round the blocks and make sure that the house numbers have been painted/affixed by the enumerators.

(iv) Filling Houselist Form :— After the house-numbering the enumerators will start the houselisting and in the initial stages you will have to closely supervise and check their work. This will bring to light any gaps in the understanding of the instructions on the part of the enumerator. Such deficiency should be set right early, so that the rest of the enumeration will be carried out properly. For this, you will have to visit a few census houses, make enquiries and check whether the houselist form and enterprise list are being filled correctly. This is the only sure way to check whether the enumerator is filling the forms correctly and there can be no short cut to this. It may be necessary in some cases to watch the enumerator while he fills the form and correct on the spot if he makes any mistakes.

After this initial intensive checking and corrections, where necessary, by subsequent checking you will have to re-assess the work of the enumerator and satisfy yourself that the enumerator is following the instructions correctly. On the whole, you must visit atleast 10% of the census houses, the intensity being higher in the earlier part of the enumeration and check the entries made by the enumerator.

You may also make a few quick checks of the filled in forms as below :—

HOUSELIST:

(i) Full location code and identification particulars are noted by the enumerator on each form of the houselist.

(ii) Page numbers are recorded on the houselist forms used by the enumerator.

(iii) Line numbers of all the entries are given.

(iv) Building number in col. 2 is not repeated in subsequent lines relating to the same building.

(v) House number in col. 3 is not repeated in subsequent lines for the same house.

(vi) If the purpose for which a census house is used, is wholly or partly residential, there should be entries relating to household(s) residing in the house form cols. 5 to 10.

(vii) Lines in which description of enterprises are entered should have entries only in col. 4, but should have'—' in all other cols. (Cols. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to 13).

(viii) The numbers given in brackets after entries of description of enterprise in col. 4 should run serially for the whole block.

(ix) Similarly, the numbers given in brackets after entries of enterprises in col. 7 should also run serially for the whole block.

(x) Every entry in col. 7 must be related to some household.

(xi) The total of cols. 8 and 9 will be equal to Col. 10.

(xii) If there are entries in cols. 5 and 6, there must be entries in cols. 8 to 10 and vice versa.

(xiii) When there is an entry in any of the cols. 11, 12, 13 there must be entry(s) in cols. 5, 6 and 8 to 10.

(xiv) When the purpose in col. 4 has been stated as vacant, the reason for vacancy must be entered under col. 14.

ENTERPRISE LIST:

(i) Full location code and identification particulars are noted by the enumerator on each form of the enterprise list.

(ii) Every enterprise in col. 4 or col. 7 in the houselist must be entered in col. 4 with serial number in cols. 2 or 3 of Enterprise list.

(iii) If there is an entry in col. 2, there cannot be an entry in col. 3 and if there is an entry in col. 3, there cannot be an entry in col. 2.

(iv) Line number of houselist and census house number must be entered in cols. 1 and 1(i) for every enterprise.

(v) The code in col. 5 should agree with the description of activity of enterprise in col. 4.

(vi) Entries in col. 12 must be equal to the total of entries in cols. 10 & 11.

(vii) Similarly entries in col. 15 must be equal to the total of entries in cols. 13 & 14.

(viii) Entries in cols. 13, 14 & 15 must be less than or equal to entries in cols. 10, 11 and 12 respectively.

(ix) Entries in col. 17 must be less than or equal to the entries in col. 16.

(x) If the entry in col. 5 is '2', there must be entries in cols. 10 to 12 and vice versa.

(xi) If there are entries in cols. 13 to 15, there must be entries in cols. 10 to 12.

(xii) If the entry in col. 5 is 1, there must be an entry in col. 16 and vice versa.

(xiii) If there is an entry in col. 17, there must be an entry in col. 16.

(xiv) If there are entries in cols. 10 to 15, there cannot be entries in cols. 16 and 17 and if there are entries in cols. 16 and 17, there cannot be entries in cols. 10 to 15.

After completion of the housenumbering and houselisting operations please check that the enumerator has filled in entries in houselist and enterprise list form completely and he has not left any incomplete entries. Please check totals for each page for houselist and enterprise list and also check houselist abstract and enterprise list abstract. After checking you should get a duplicate copy of the houselist prepared by the enumerator. At the end of the operation you will receive the following documents duly signed from the enumerator :—

(a) Layout sketch

(b) Notional Map

(c) Houselist forms pinned together (2 sets)

(d) Houselist Abstract

(e) Enterprise Lists (pinned together)

(f) Abstract of enterprise list

(g) Unused forms

After receiving these documents from each enumerator you will have to prepare the Supervisor's Houselist Abstract. (Specimen form given in Annexe)

Enter the full location particulars of your circle at the top and the total number of blocks in your circle in the space provided at the right hand top in the Abstract form. Enter one by one in each line, the name and No. of village and enumerator block No. in cols. 1 and 2 respectively for each block of your circle. Against these copy the totals from the enumerator's abstract for each enumerator block in the respective columns. Then strike the totals of the columns for your circle.

You can now hand over all the records listed above for each enumerator and your abstract to your Charge Officer and also submit to him your report relating to important observations made by you and your enumerator during the course of your house numbering and houselisting operations in your circle.

(SPECIMEN FORM)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 Rural/Urban*Charge

SUPERVISOR CIRCLE HOUSELIST ABSTRACT Page No. .....

Name of State/U.T. .....Code. No. ..... Name of Tehsil/Taluk/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle No. .....Code No.....

Name of District .....Code No. ..... Name of Town .....Code No.....

Supervisor's Circle No. ..... Number of Enumerator blocks in Supervisor circle .....

Enumerator's Block No.	Village No./ Ward No.	Total No. of Census houses	NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES						Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of Handicapped persons		
			Occupied residential census houses			Vacant Census houses	Total of cols. 6& 7	Census houses put to other uses (col. 3 minus col. 8)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
			Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	××														

*Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

Checked and found correct

Signature of supervisor .....date.....

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE—9

No. 4356/Census/79

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Director of Census Operations

Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad
Dated 18-3-1980.

To

All the District Collectors

Special Officers of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam.

Sir,

Sub:—Census 1981—Houselisting Operations—Certain clarifications for filling up of houselist and enterprise list—Regarding.

At the training classes held recently certain points have come up for clarification in filling up of houselist and enterprise list to be canvassed during the houselisting operations to be commenced from 1st May, 1980. A copy of the note giving clarifications is enclosed for information. I request that the District Officers and Charge Officers may be advised to bring these clarifications to the notice of the Enumerators and Supervisors during the training classes.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter along with the enclosures.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- G. SREENIVASA RAO
Dy. Director of Census Operations
for Director of Census Operations

Copy to the District Officers and Charge Officers through the Collectors/Special Officers of Municipal Corporations.

NOTE GIVING CERTAIN CLARIFICATIONS FOR FILLING UP OF HOUSELIST AND ENTERPRISE LIST.

HOUSELIST

1. In the case of a Jail there could be an office, several wards and cells, the kitchen block and the workshed. The question raised was as to how the different blocks should be numbered and entries made in columns 3, 4, 5 & 6 of the houselist and corresponding entries in the enterprise list. It is clarified that it is best that these are numbered separately as shown in the illustrations attached to this letter. A point can be made that there will be multiplicity of jails if the several wards are numbered separately. This is true but what our statistics would show is *not* the 'number of jails' in a particular locality but the 'number of Census houses used as Jail in that locality. Therefore in effect the 'number of jails' *as distinct*, from 'number of census houses used for jail' will not get inflated.

2. A point was also raised whether the inmates of the jail who work should be treated as unpaid workers. It is clarified that only the hired workers i.e. the employees of the jails should be shown as 'workers' as given in the illustrative enterprise list form attached to this letter. If the inmates of the jail are made to work in the office of the jail or in the workshed of the jail, they should not be treated as workers at all for the purposes of columns 10-15, or 16 and 17 of the enterprise list.

It may be noted that the jail office and the workshed in the jail complex would be enterprises.

3. The question was raised whether the sentry box or telephone kiosk should be numbered and treated as enterprise. There is no objection to these being numbered and their use being listed in the column 4 of the houselist, but these should not be treated as 'enterprise'. The sentry box, though manned, will be reflected in the enterprise of the institutions as such. For example the sentry in the jail will be counted in the number of workers of the jail. In the case of sentry box in front of Minister's house or similar situations, sentry will be counted in the barrack or tent in which he is housed. In this case there will be no enterprise. In the case of telephone kiosk there will be no entry in the enterprise list since telephone kiosks are generally unmanned. Even where a telephone phone kiosk is manned, it is invariably attached to the Post Office or other office which looks after the kiosk. The kiosk serves the purpose of an enclosure only and can hardly be called an enterprise. The person in the post office or other office who looks after the telephone kiosk will be counted in the former.

4. In the case of hostel complex, each block should be assigned separate house numbers as shown in the illustrative houselist attached. The hostel is not an enterprise. The kitchen block should also be assigned separate number as illustrated.

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE—10

No. 4961/Census/79

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Director of Census Operations

Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad
Date: 18-4-1980.

To

All the Collectors/
The Special Officers of Municipal Corporations of Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub:— CENSUS 1981 — Houselisting Operations—Handling and Processing of Forms—Reg.

I have already explained the mode of collection of filled in forms from Enumerator to Supervisor, Supervisor to Charge Officer, Charge Officer to Principal Census Officer and Principal Census Officer to this office in para 22 of Circular No. 5 dated 25th December, 1979. I am indicating here the manner in which the filled in forms have to be collected at each level.

At the end of Houselisting Operations, each Enumerator will have the following documents :

1. Notional Map—one copy
2. Lay-out sketch—one copy
3. Houselist forms stitched together—two sets
4. Houselist Astract—one set
5. Enterprise List stitched together—one set
6. Enterprise List Abstract—one set

We have, in the instructions on Houselisting Operations indicated that these will be handed over to the Supervisor by the Enumerator along with the unfilled forms. Each Supervisor will have to arrange the various forms referred to above relating to his Supervisor's Circle according to the block number and these in turn, as separate packets, will have to be handed over by him to his Charge Officer.

In the Charge Office, each of these documents will have to be separately arranged in a systematic manner according to block number and will have to be made up into separate bundles with a sheet on top of the bundle indicating the names and location codes of the State, District and Charge. So far as the filled in Houselist Forms are concerned, it would be necessary to arrange these two sets in two separate bundles, systematically in the order of the block numbers for the entire Charge.

The lay-out sketch and Notional Maps set may be retained in the Charge Office for the time being.

One copy of the completed Houselist Forms may be retained in the Charge Office for delineation of Enumeration Blocks and writing up of the Charge Register for the main Census for which separate instructions will be issued shortly. The other set along with the Houselist Abstract Set must be sent to Principal Census Officer i.e., District Collector or Special Officer in case of Municipal Corporations for onward transmission to the Director of Census Operations.

The set of Enterprise Lists for the entire Charge arranged blockwise within the Charge along with the set of the Enterprise List Abstract should also be forwarded to the Principal Census Officer who in turn will send them to the Assistant Director, Planning & Statistics of the District.

The movement of these forms and their accounting would need careful control. I have already indicated in Circular No. 5, dated 25th December, 1979 the way these should be dealt with (as per the prescribed proformae).

The blank forms of Notional Maps/Lay-out sketch, Houselist and Houselist Abstract etc., may be packed in bundles for each Charge and sent to this office along with the inventory of the schedules, while the blank Enterprise List and Enterprise List Abstract forms may be sent to the Assistant Director, Planing and Statistics of the District. Here again there should be necessary watch over the number and movement of forms.

As mentioned in the instructions for Houselisting, a Houselist Abstract will be prepared by each Enumetor for his block. A similar form is being adapted for preparing the Houselist Abstract at the Supervisor's level, the Charge Level and the District Level. The printed forms of these Abstracts will be supplied shortly. The checking of the Abstract at the appropriate level is indicated below:

At the Supervisor's Level : The Supervisor should be asked to carry out the following tasks:

(a) He should check the totals of columns 3, 5 and 8 to 13 on each page of the Houselist. These totals are at the bottom line of the Houselist itself.

(b) Thereafter, he should check that these totals have been posted by the enumerator in the correct line of the Houselist Abstract.

(c) He should check that the entries in the other columns of the Houselist Abstract have been correctly recorded and that correct totals are given.

(d) If there is more than one page of the Houselist Abstract, he should ensure that the totals are carried forward and that the final totals are struck at the bottom of the last page of the Houselist Abstract.

(e) After this has been done, he should fill up the 'Supervisor's Circle Houselist Abstract. In filling up this form, he must ensure that the location code particulars are entered correctly. In the line at the top which relates to 'Number of Enumerator's blocks in Supervisor's Circle', he will enter the total number of blocks under his circle and not the block numbers.

(f) After he has entered the totals for each of the blocks in his circle Abstract, he will have to strike the totals of columns 3 to 16 of the Supervisor's Circle Houselist Abstract. Normally, the Supervisor will not be using more than one sheet of the circle Abstract, but if he does, he will necessarily have to carry the totals forward from page to page and mark the final totals on the last sheet of the Circle Abstract.

While handing over the forms in the manner indicated earlier, the Supervisor will have to hand over the copy of the Circle Abstract also. This may be brought to the notice of the Supervisors during the training classes by the Charge Officers.

At the Charge Level : In the charge office, the Charge Houselist Abstract will have to be prepared. The census clerk who does this work will have to carry out the following tasks under the direct supervision of the Charge Officer.

(a) He will carry out a test check of the block totals in the Houselist Abstract and see whether the correct figures have been entered in the Supervisor's Circle Houselist Abstract. If he finds mistakes, he will have to correct these. He should check 20% of the blocks.

(b) He must check the totals in the Supervisor's Circle Houselist Abstract from columns 3 to 16 of each such Abstract.

(c) Having checked these totals, he will have to enter the village-wise figures obtained from the Supervisor's Circle Houselist Abstract or from the Enumerator's Houselist Abstract itself (in case the Supervisor's Circle does not cover the entire village) in the relevant columns of the Charge Houselist Abstract which he must prepare. While filling Charge Houselist Abstract one line should be used for each village.

(d) Having filled in the Charge Abstract form for all the villages in the charge, he must strike the totals of columns 2 to 16 of this form.

The Charge Abstract along with the filled in Schedules must be forwarded to the Principal Census Officer.

In the District Census Office: In the District Census Office, the Census Clerk at Collectorate should check the arithmetical totals of the Charge Houselist Abstract and after these have been checked, he should post the entries in the District Houselist Abstract.

After the Principal Census Officer has got this work done, he should forward the District Houselist Abstract alongwith the Charge Abstracts to this Office.

It should be emphasised that particular care is taken with regard to the totals of columns 8 to 13 of the Houselist, Columns 10 to 15 of the Houselist Abstract and columns 11 to 16 of the Supervisor's/Charge/District Abstract. These are the basic control figures and are of great importance for various reasons.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- S. S. JAYA RAO
Director of Census Operations

Copy to all District Census Officers and Charge Officers through the Principal Census Officers for information and necessary action.

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE—II

No. G. 18020/3/80-Accts. II

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Director of Census Operations

Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad
Dated the 30th March, 1980.

To

The Chief Electoral Officer
& Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh
General Administration (Elec. B) Department.
Secretariat, Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub:—Payment of Honorarium Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance to the Enumeration Staff in connection with the 1981 Census—Reg.

Ref: 1. Registrar General, India, letter No. 18020/3/79-Budget Cell, dated 12-2-1980, addressed to all Directors of Census Operations and copy marked to Chief Secretaries of all State Governments.

2. Registrar General, India, Lr. No. 18020/3/79-Budget Cell, dated 11-2-1980.

3. Registrar General, India, Lr. No. 18020/3/79-Budget Cell, dated 26-2-1980, addressed to all Directors of Census Operations and copy marked to Chief Secretaries of all State Governments.

I have the honour to state that in the reference first cited, the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, informed that the president had been pleased to the payment of honorarium at the following rates to the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers and District Census Officers engaged/appointed in connection with 1981 Census in the various States/Union Territories Administrations.

I. ENUMERATORS

(i) For housenumbering, houselisting and filling up of the houselist and houselist abstract etc., (including the cost of the House numbering material) for a houselisting block. — Rs.20/- (Rupees twenty only)

(ii) For actual Census enumeration i.e., filling up of individual slip, household schedules, enumerators abstract, etc., for an enumerator block. — Rs. 70/- (Rupees seventy only)

II. SUPERVISORS

(i) Housenumbering and houselisting and filling up of various schedules, statements, registers, etc., for a Supervisor's Circle and other duties performed during the Houselisting operation. — Rs. 20/- (Rupees twenty only)

(ii) For duties performed during actual census enumeration for a Supervisor's Circle. — Rs. 70/- (Rupees seventy only)

III. CHARGE OFFICERS

Which term would include Deputy and Assistant Charge Officers also. — Lumpsum honorarium of Rs. 200/- (Rupees two hundred only) for the entire operation (i.e. Houselisting & Actual Census Enumeration.)

IV. DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS . . . . . — Lumpsum honorarium of Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred only) for the entire operation (i.e. Housenumbering and Actual Census Enumeration).

In the reference second cited, the Registrar General, India, conveyed his sanction to drawal of Rs.5/-out of the Honorarium of Rs.20/- per block sanctioned to the Enumerator for houselisting operations for the purchase of House-numbering material and to distribute the same to the Enumerators through the District Census Officers or Charge Officers as per convenience. The balance amount of honorarium for the houselisting block will be paid after the completion of houselisting operations.

Further, the Registrar General, India, informed that an amount of Rs. 15/- per block will be paid for the purpose of filling up of the enterprise list and available to the Enumerator will be Rs. 20/- + Rs. 15/- i.e., Rs. 35/- for the work relating to Houselisting i.e., Rs. 35/- for the work relating to Houselisting Operations.

In view of the above, action will be taken by this office for drawal and distribution of Rs. 5/- to the Enumerators for purchase of house-numbering material required for affixing numbers on the census houses in the houselisting blocks at first instance and for payment of remaining amount subsequently after further instructions are received from the Registrar General, India, with regard to procedure for payment, etc.

PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE AND DAILY ALLOWANCE:

With regard to payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance the Registrar General, India, in his letter third cited informed that it had been decided that travelling allowance and daily allowance may be paid to the enumerators and supervisors for attending training classes or for performing other duties in connection with the 1981 census operations. The payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance will be as per rules of the parent Government that is to say that travelling allowance and daily allowance will be paid to them, if it is admissible under the rules of the State Government or the local body as the case may be and the rate at which the travelling allowance and daily allowance will be paid, will be as laid down in the rules of the State Government or local bodies.

With regard to manner of disbursement of travelling allowance and daily allowance in such cases, the Registrar General, India, has clarified that as in the case of salaries, travelling allowances, contingencies, etc., of the clerical staff sanctioned to the State Government in his letter No. 1/34/79-Ad. I, dated 26-6-1979, initially, the expenditure on payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance will be borne by the respective State Government/Union Territories Administration, or Local Bodies from their own budget. Later on this amount shall be re-imbursed from out of the Census funds as per the procedure.

I request you kindly to bring the above to the notice of all the concerned.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- M.S.N. Chary

Dy. Director of Census Operations
for Director of Census Operations

Copy to all the District Census Officers to issue necessary instructions to the concerned.

Copy to all the District Collectors, to issue necessary instructions to the concerned.

Copy to the Director of Municipal Administration, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad to issue necessary instructions to the concerned.

Copy to the All Charge Officers to issue necessary instructions to the concerned.

Copy to the All Regional Deputy Directors of Census Operations to issue necessary instructions to the concerned.

Copy to all Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Copy to the Assistant Directors of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Copy to the Director's of Census Operations table.

Copy to the Director of Medical and Health Services, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad to issue necessary instructions to the concerned.

Copy to the All Block Development Officers for information and necessary action.

Copy of:—

ANNEXURE 12

1981—CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 9/43/80-CD (CEN)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
2-A MANSINGH ROAD.
NEW DELHI—110 011.

15 MAR 1980.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 1

Subject:—Houstlisting Operations—Processing of forms

My dear

In this office circular No. 12, the manner in which various forms will have to be managed has been indicated. In the present circular, the manner in which Houselist and Houselist Abstract forms will be processed, to generate Table H-II, is indicated.

2. Two tables will be prepared based on the data available in the Houselist form. Table H-I will show distribution of all Census Houses by the use to which they are put and Table H-II will give data relating to handicapped persons. Table H-I will be processed on the Computer and instructions regarding coding etc. of the relevant Houselist data, for generating Table H-I, will be issued later. *This circular deals with the compilation of Table H-II only.*

3. The unit of processing the Houselist, for the present purpose, will be an enumeration block and to arrive at the block figures compilation sheets will be utilised. Specimens of Table H-II and the two compilation sheets are appended to this circular as appendices I to III.

4. The compilation of Table H-II in all the States and Union Territories is expected to be completed within two months after completion of the houselisting operations. Depending upon the work load involved in a particular State/Union Territory, the Director of Census Operations may decide on the number of persons to be deployed on this work. It is proposed that Assistant Compilers should be put on the compilation job. Five Assistant Compilers should form a team and should be placed under one Computor who will be responsible for supervision and checking of the work of these five Assistant Compilers. One Statistical Assistant will supervise the work of four Computors and must do sample checking of the work done by the Assistant Compilers. He will also handle issue and receipt of records to the Assistant Compilers and checking of the compilation done by the Computors, details of which will be given hereafter. Normally, one Assistant Compiler should be able to complete one Enumeration Block within 5 minutes. In exceptional cases the time taken by him may be slightly more, but in certain cases, where not even a single handicapped person exists in a block, the time required will be much less.

5. It will be desirable to undertake this work at the headquarters of the State/UT. In case you feel that it will be more expeditious to decentralize the work, you are at liberty to get this work done at the Regional Tabulation Offices. No matter where the work is handled, it will be desirable to select the staff to be deployed on this job well in time and they should be trained for this work in advance. The staff should preferably be selected and trained atleast a fortnight prior to the completion of the houselisting operations in your State/UT.

6. The perusal of the format of Table H-II will show that the figures are already available in the Houselist Abstracts prepared, at various levels, in the field. The table can thus be compiled straightaway from the Abstract. Since this is an important table and is being prepared for the first time after Independence and this is intended to serve as a frame for future surveys, it is necessary to be sure about its accuracy. It is for this reason that fresh compilation of Table H-II is being organised at the Regional Tabulation Offices or in the Directorate as the case may be. The figures available in the Houselist Abstracts will be used as Control figures.

7. As stated earlier the unit of compilation will be the enumeration block. Invariably, records of one complete charge should be issued to one Assistant Compiler. It should also be ensured that the records of all charges within a district are allotted to the Assistant Compilers under the same Computor. In no case should the records of one district be distributed among teams in charge of different Computors. There is no objection to allotting records of more than one complete district to one team. However,

if the size of a district is too big and it is anticipated that one team of five Assistant Compilers will not be able to complete the work in time then the size of the team can be suitably augmented by adding one or two Assistant Compilers to the team. In other words one charge should not be distributed between two Assistant Compilers and records of one district should not be issued to different teams. *While issuing records to Assistant Compilers, the Statistical Assistant should not part with he Houselist Abstracts and should keep them with him for checking later, as will be explained. In no case the Assistant Compilers should have access to the Houselist Abstract.*

8. Each Assistant Compiler, when issued records for a particular charge, should also be provided with sufficient number of compilation sheet No. 1. He should be instructed that before starting the compilation work, he should first fill the identificaion particulars at the appropriate place provided in the compilation sheet. Only after filling identification particulars should he start the work. Obviously the Location Code which he will note in the compilation sheet will relate to the charge he is handling. Each Assistant Compiler should start work from the first block of the charge for which records are issued to him. If more than one charge has been issued to him, he should use a fresh set of compilation sheet No. 1 for each charge. The pages of the compilation sheets used for a charge should be numbered serially.

9. Having filled the identification particulars in compilation sheet no. 1, the Assistant Compiler should take up the filled in Houselist forms issued to him. He should check whether there is any entry in any of the three columns Nos. 11, 12 & 13 of the Houselist forms. Whenever he comes across an entry against any *household,* he should note down the enumeration block No. in the first column, page number of the Houselist in the second column and Line number on which the entry appears in the third column of the compilation sheet No. 1 and copy the other entries in the relevant columns. In case the entry is in column 11 of the Houselist, he should post this entry in column 4 of compilation sheet No. 1. Entries in columns 12 & 13 of the Houselist should be copied in columns 5 & 6 of compilation sheet No. 1. He should go on checking each line on each page and whenever he comes across an entry in any of the columns 11, 12 & 13 of the Houselist, he should post the same in the manner indicated above, in compilation sheet No. 1. This process will continue till he completes all the pages of the Houselist of that particular block. He should then strike totals of each of the columns 4, 5 and 6 of compilation sheet No. 1. These represent totals for the enumeration block.

10. *Please note that while doing the compilation, the Assistant Compiler is not supposed to post the totals given at the bottom of each page of the Houselist.*

11. He will repeat the above process for each block assigned to him and will use the same compilation sheet as indicated in the specimen enclosed (Appendix IV) with this circular. It is possible that for one charge an Assistant Compiler may require more than one compilation sheet. In such an event, he should use another sheet(s) but before doing so, he must invariably first fill in the identification particulars on he subsequent sheet(s) and also give the page No. of the sheet(s).

12. After completing all the blocks assigned to him he should take up compilation sheet No. 2. (Appendix III) and post the totals arrived at in respect of each enumeration block in the compilation sheet No. 1. After posting the totals in respect of each block he should strike the total for the entire charge. Specimen of filled in compilation sheet No. 2 is given as Appendix V. Having done so he should handover the Houselists of the entire charge alongwith all compilation sheets (Nos. 1 and 2) to the Computor.

13. The Computor in turn will take from the Statistical Assistant the Houselist Abstracts (both charge abstract and enumerator's abstract) prepared in the field. He should then compare the two sets of figures for the charge. If the figures tally, then no further scrutiny is required and the figures can be taken as final. In case the figures vary then he should go into the entries at the enumeration block level. Whenever he finds that the two sets of figures in respect of any block do not tally, he should take up the concerned Houselist and reconcile the discrepancies. Thereafter he should make relevant corrections in compilation sheets No. 1 and 2. If, however, the figures compiled in the field as given in the Enumerator's Abstract and Charge Abstract are found wrong, then he should correct entries in the Houselist Abstracts prepared by the Enumerator and Charge Officer. In such an event, it would be necessary to correct entries in the Supervisor's Abstract and District Abstract also which should be done by him after obtaining the relevant records from the Statistical Assistant. In case the figures compiled by an Assistant Compiler are wrong then the entries in both the compilation sheets have to be corrected as stated earlier.

14. The final figures will, therefore, be used for preparation of Table H-2. The perusal of column 1 of the table (specimen enclosed as Appendix I to this circular) will show that the table will give figures for each State, District, Tahsil and Town. For the State, Districts and Tahsils the data will be presented for 'total', 'rural', and 'urban' separately. For the purpose of presentation of the data in respect of towns, the towns will be shown below the Tahsil to which they belong. For arriving at the figures for each of the above units, the Computor will have to do the compilation with the help of figures compiled by Assistant Compilers. For this purpose he should use the compilation sheet No. 2, for arriving at the figures for each of the above units except the State. After doing the needful, the computor should handover all the compilation sheets to the Statistical Assistant. Specimen table H-2 is given in Appendix VI for guidance.

15. The Statistical Assistant should compare Table H-2 as compiled by the Computor with relevant entries of compilation sheet No. 2 as also with the

District and Charge level Houselist Abstracts. He should satisfy himself that the table has been correctly prepared and there are no discrepancies. He should also do sample checking of the work of Assistant Compilers and Computors while the work is in progress.

16. The figures for the States/UTs will be compiled in the State Tabulation Office after the table has been prepared for each district. A copy of the complete table giving figures for State. Districts, Tahsils, Towns should be sent to this Office, as soon as it is ready. These figures should not be released till further instructions.

17. The number of compilation sheets and table forms required, depends upon the units involved. In case the quantity of forms required is small these may be got cyclostyled. If the quantity required is large these may be got printed locally under your delegated powers.

18. Receipt of the circular may please be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,
(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl: As above (with 5 spare copies)

Shri:

Director of Census Operations.

ANNEXURE 13

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EDITING AND SCRUTINY OF THE HOUSELISTS

Before taking up the filled in houselist for detailed scrutiny column, you should verify the records and check up the page numbering and location code.

1. *Verification of records*: You will be provided with bunches of filled in houselist forms, arranged Enumerator blockwise in the ascending order along with an inventory for a Taluk in case of rural areas and city/non-city urban in respect of urban areas. Check your records with reference to the inventory and ensure that they are in the ascending order of Enumeration Blocks in the charge. You should also ensure that every bunch of houselist forms of an Enumerator Block are secured together by a twine or strong thread passed through all the sheets on the top left hand corner.

2. *Page numbering*: Check whether page numbers have been given continuously for the houselist forms relating to each enumeration block. If you notice that the page number has not been given on any such form, give it a number. If, for example, the page between houselist pages 12 and 13 is not numbered, you should give this the number 12A and so on. The use of this method will be convenient because the page number in the subsequent houselist forms in the enumeration block need not be corrected.

3. *Location Code*: Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location code at the top of the Houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural block, the location code will contain name and code number of State, district, taluk/tehsil/circle/police station and enumeration block. In an urban block the location code elements represent State, District, Town, ward/Mohalla and enumeration block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist; the block should be located in the charge register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

Having finished the above three stages, now take up one bunch of houselist forms of the first Enumerator block in the charge and scrutinise the data under each column as detailed below:

Column 1: Line number should be continuous for the Enumerator block as a whole. Look for entries struck off and see that no line number under column 1 has been changed even if these entries are cancelled.

Columns 2, 3 *and* 5: These three columns should be scrutinised together. Check if the building entered in column 2 has more than one Census house and/or more than one household. If so, column 2 will be filled for the first entry and for the successive census house(s)/household(s), in that building there will be no entry in column 2.

Check in column 3 that building number has been repeated in case where there is only one Census house. On the other hand, if the building has more than one Census house, a sub-number like (1), (2), (3), (4) etc., will be given after the building number, depending upon the number of Census houses, available in that building under column 3.

The following example gives the correct way of filling the entries under columns 2 and 3.

	Building No.	Census House No.
1	2	3
1 Building No. 9 having one Census house	9	9
2 Building No. 9 having two Census houses	9	9(1)
	—	9(2)

It is possible that a Census house is used for carrying out a seasonal activity like gur making in combination with residential use. For such cases, there will be a separate entry in the next line under column 4. But under columns 2 and 3 the building number and Census house number should not be repeated against Gur making. If the building number and Census house number have been repeated, under columns 2 and 3, score them out and put dashes. The following example will make this clear.

Suppose the entries in the houselist are as follows:

Line No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used
1	2	3	4
1	1	1	Workshop-cum-residence
2	1	1	Gur making (1)

Score out the entry 1 in coumns 2 & 3 against line No. 2 and put dashes. The corrected entries will look as under:

Line No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Purpose for which Census house is used
1	2	3	4
1	1	1	Workshop cum residence
2	(1)—	(1) —	Gur making (1)

If any census house more than one household living in it, then entry in column 3 will appear in col. 5 in relation to the first household only but there will be a dash (—) in column 3 in relation to successive

households in the same census house; e.g., census house number 2(2) has two households 2(2) (a) and 2(2) (b), there will be entry in column 3 as 2(2) against the first household 2(2) (a). Column 3 should have a dash ('—') for the next line while cols. 5 onwards will have entries for the next household in the same census house.

In case this is not so, but the household number viz; 2(2) (a), 2(2) (b), is found to have been repeated in column 3 of the houselist, score out and put a dash.

Check if column 5 bears the building and census house number i.e., entry in column 3 is repeated. If a building or a census house has more than one household then the households will have sub-numbers like (a), (b), (c) etc. depending on whether the building or census house has two or more households.

If the building or census house has no 'household' in it, and consequently cols. 5-13 are blank, please check that in column 4 'Residence' or Residence in combination with other purpose' is not noted. If on the other hand the enumerator has given particulars in cols. 5—13 of a household and in col. 4 he has not noted the Census House to be residential, the entry in col. 4 should be suitably corrected to show that it is wholly or partly residential.

In some towns the house numbering done by the Municipality has been adopted for census purposes where they might have numbered the vacant plots of land, which inspite of instructions, might have been erroneously listed and entered in the houselist. Such entries should be scored out in the houselist. The enumerator might have recorded in column 14 as 'Vacant plot' or the same entry (Vacant plot) may be found in column 4. This will help you in determining that it is a 'Vacant Plot' and not a 'Vacant census house'.

It is also likely that a particular building has its front opening on one road and its rear on another road and it gets a number on both the roads i.e., it gets a duplicate number and two entries might appear for the same building. The enumerator would have noted this in the remarks column. In that case one of the entries should be scored out and the corresponding entries corrected.

Columns 8, 9 *and* 10: Check if the entry in column 10 is the sum of the entries in columns 8 and 9. If there is discrepancy in total correct the entry in column 10.

After checking all these, check if the totals in column 3, 4, 8 to 13 of the houselist have been entered in each page. If on some page it is not entered, please enter it. After checking all the entries of a block, check up the entries in the houselist abstract.

Instructions for scrutiny of houselist abstract:

Location Code: Check if the location code has been properly entered at the top of the houselisting abstract. Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location code at the top of the Houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural block, the location code will contain name and number of State, district, taluk/tehsil/circle/police station and enumeration block. In an urban block the location code elements are name and numbers representing State, District, Town, Ward/Mohalla and Enumerator's Block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist, the block should be located in the charge register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

In column 1 the page number of the houselist has to be entered. If in your scrutiny of the houselist you have come across any page which has not been numbered or any page which has been wrongly numbered, you would have corrected the page number in the houselist abstract also. The corresponding entries for the houselist page that you may have newly added should also be made in the houselist abstract in cols. 2 to 15. This can be done on a new line in the abstracts. The totals will have to be correspondingly changed.

If during scrutiny of the houselist you have come across some discrepancy in the totals in regard to columns, 3, 5, 8 to 13, the corresponding corrections should be made in the houselist abstract also.

In columns 3 to 6 viz: the number of census houses by use, you have to check up the entry with reference to the changes that you may have made in the corresponding page of the houselist. For example, if in page 4 of the houselist you had come across a house for which there was no entry in column 4 and 5 of the houselist but in column 6 onwards of the houselist there were entries you would have corrected column 4 as residential or partly residential as the case may be and allotted a household number in column 5 also. In such cases, the purpose for which the census house is used, would now be changed to wholly residential or partly residential. This would necessitate corrections in page totals. Similarly the number of households in column 5 of the houselist would have also increased by 1. These changes are to be reflected in the corresponding entries relating to page 4 in columns 3 to 8 of the houselist abstract.

After checking each page of the houselist and the entries in the houselist abstract and after making the necessary corrections, check up the total again. It is possible that some totals may change. These may be noted using a red pencil. Please score out the entry in the last row of the houselist abstract viz; total and write the correct total that you have struck in red pencil.

Numbering of Census Houses: After all the lines of the houselist have been edited for the entire block according to the above instructions and after carrying out the necessary modifications in the houselist abstract according to the above instructions, *number the census houses serially, the sequence running through the entire block. Such serial number should be recorded in red pencil between columns* 2 *and* 3 *of the Houselist along the line.* On the basis of this serial numbering, sampling of the houses will be done. The instructions, for sampling have been given in part II.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTING A 20% SAMPLE OF HOUSES FROM THE HOUSELIST.

Sampling of houses from the filled in houselist forms of an operational unit will be based on 20% systematic sample. For the purpose of sample selection, operational units in a district are:—

(i) City: If there are more than one city in a district, each will be treated as a separate operational unit. City includes an urban agglomeration with population more than one lakh.

(ii) Non-city urban area of a district: All the urban areas of the district other than cities, will together constitute an operational unit.

(iii) Tahsil/Taluk/Police Station/DevelopmentBlock/Circle for rural areas.

Before starting sample selection, you must be in possession of the following documents pertaining to your operational unit:—

(i) Bundles containing Houselist Abstract & House Lists

(ii) A check list containing charge numbers & block numbers in the operational unit

(iii) Adequate number of copies of control sheet (Appendix) for sampling of houses from houselist.

After receiving the above documents you must check the following:

(a) Check from your supervisor whether the houselists have been scrutinised and edited. In the editing operation each 'census house' would have been numbered serially in each block in red pencil along the line dividing columns 2 and 3 i.e., between the building number and census house number. The totals in each page would also have been checked and corrected if needed. If for any block you do not find fresh serial number between columns 2 & 3, you must bring it to the notice of your supervisor. *You should not proceed with sample selection unless the houselist for the block has been edited and census houses renumbered in the houselist for the purpose of sample selection.*

(b) Check whether the bundle contains the houselists for all the blocks in the operational unit by making suitable tally marking in the check list referred to in (ii) above. Take care that the houselist of one operational unit is not mixed up with those of another;

(c) Check that all the blocks are serially arranged according to ascending order of location code of enumeration blocks:

(d) The houselist forms for each block must be stitched together and pages numbered;

(e) The number of census houses recorded in column 3 against 'total' of the Houselist of any block must agree with the number recorded in column 2 of the Houselist Abstract against the block.

If some discrepancies are observed while checking the above points, you must bring these to the notice of the supervising officials and correct them before proceeding further.

Further, for each operational unit assigned to you, a random start number will be provided by the supervisor for selection of sample. This number will be between 1 and 5.

Procedure for sample selection:

Step: 1: The control sheet plays a vital role in accurate sample selection. This should therefore be filled in with great care. Use a separate control sheet for each operational unit. The following should be noted in the space provided on the top of the control sheet.

(i) The page number of the control sheet as you go from one sheet to another;

(ii) Identification particulars of the operational Unit with name and location code of the district in line 1. In line 2, (Tahsil/taluk) write the name and Code of the Tahsil/Taluk etc.

(iii) In line 3 write the name and code of the city. In case of Non-city urban stratum put a dash (—) against this entry.

(iv) Random start of the operational unit.

Step: 2: For the purpose of selecting a 20% systematic sample of houses take the houselist of the first block and record its location code in Col. (1) and the total number of houses in the block in column 2 of the control sheet. The total number of census houses can be easily obtained from Col. 2 of the last line of the houselist abstract of the block.

Step: 3: Check the serial number recorded in red pencil between cols. 2 & 3 of the houselist. If you come across any mistake in serial numbering, then correct it. If you find that some houses have not been given serial number in red pencil or some serial number has been duplicated bring it to the notice of your supervisor and correct the subsequent entries. As the entries sample selection may go wrong if there is mistake in serial numbering it is essential that you go through the serial numbering first and check the accuracy of the numbering before proceeding with sample selection. All the subsequent operations will be with reference to this serial number in red pencil. The random start number provided for the operational unit will be the first sample house of the first block. Starting from the first sample house, circle the serial no. of every fifth house till you reach a stage when it is not possible to select another house from this block (ie. when number of houses left out is less than 5). Enter the serial number of the last selected house in the column 4 of the control chart. The houses, so circled by you would constitute the sampled census houses.

The procedure of sample selection can be explained with a suitable example given below. Suppose there are 170 houses in the first-block and we are to select a 20% sample of houses with a randum start 4. The serial number of selected houses will end with digit 4 or 9 (4+5). The first house selected will bear serial no. 4 and the last one will bear serial no. 169 in this case.

Note: Following mistakes may be noted during sampling operations:—

(i) Serial numbering may be wrong; for example after house number 56 the houses might have been numbered as (a) 58, 59, 60.....or (b) as 56, 57, 58.....

(ii) A house might not have been given a serial number; for example the house next to no. 56, might not have been given a serial number due to oversight, but subsequent houses are numbered as 57, 58, i.e. without break in the series.

In case of 1(a) or (b), stop marking the sample houses at that stage. Correct the serial number of the houses from that house onwards and continue the sample selection after the corrections have been carried out. Also correct the corresponding entry in column 2 of the control sheet accordingly after consulting your supervisor.

In case of (2) i.e. where a serial number has not been allotted to a census house, recorded in col. 8 of the Control sheet, i.e. 'Remarks' column, the page no. and the line no. of houselists where such a house occurs, proceed with the sample selection without making corrections in the serial numbering. Such houses will be included later on by your supervisor, after you have completed the operations for the entire charge.

Step: 4: After completion of the sample selection as mentioned in step 3 from the first block, enter the number of houses left over in column 5 of the control sheet. In column 6 of the control sheet, fill the difference between the number 5 and the entry in column 5. Repeat this figure in col. (3) of the next line. This provides the starting point for sample selection in the second block. This is explained with a suitable example given below:

Page No. .....

Control sheet for sampling of houses from Houselist

(Sample size 20%)

Identification particulars :

	Name	Location Code
1. District	Vizianagaram	2
2. Name of Dev. Block Circle etc.	Bobbili	4
3. City or Non-City Urban	—	—
4. Random Start 4		

Location Code of the block	Total number of Census houses	Serial number of first selected house	Serial number of last selected house	No. of houses left over Col. 2— Col. 4	5-Col. 5 transfer it to Col. 3 of next line	No. of houses in the sample	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2/2/4/1(1)	131	4	129	2	3	26	
2/2/4/1(2)	149	3	148	1	4	30	
2/2/4/2(3)	112	4	109	3	2	22	
2/2/4/3(4)	129	2	127	2	3	26	
2/2/4/3(5)	138	3	138	0	5	28	
2/2/4/4(6)	122	5	120	2	3	24	

Step: 5: Repeat steps 2 and 3 with all the blocks in the operational unit. Note that from the second block onwards the entry in column 3 is same as the entry in col. 6 relating to the previous block entered in the list. Ensure that all the blocks in the operational unit are covered in a continuous process.

Step: 6: After the selection of the sample for the entire operational unit is over, hand over the bundle of houselists and houselist abstract along with the filled in control chart to the supervising official for further action.

Important:

1. While doing sample selection, do not leave your seat without completing the work of marking the sample houses for the block on hand and making the corresponding entries in the various columns of the control sheet.

2. As soon as the sampled houses in a block have been identified, tick off the corresponding number in the check list containing the charge number and the block numbers in the operational unit. After you have completed sample selection for the entire operational unit, glance through the check list to detect whether any block has been missed.

3. In some extraordinary cases, a block may contain less than 5 houses. Here two situations may arise. The first is when the random start for that block is greater than the number of houses. In such a case, it is obvious that no houses can be selected from that block. However, this block of houses will be considered as the continuation to the previous block. Add on the number of houses in this block of the number of houses left over in the previous block strike off the entry in column 3 by an oblique stroke as shown in the example, put a dash in column 4 and enter the total number of houses left over in this block and the previous block in column 5 against this block. If, however, the random start for the block is less than or equal to the number of houses in the block ,one house bearing serial number in column 2 will be selected. The following example will make this clearer.

Control sh·et for sampling houses from Houselist

Location code of block	Total number of Census houses	Serial number of first selected house	Serial number of last selected house	No. of houses left over Col. 2- Col. 4	5-Col 5 transfer it to col. 3 of next line	No. of houses in the sample	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2/2/3/40 (48)	119	3	118	1	4	24	
2/2/3/41 (49)	2	—	—	3	2	0	
2/2/3/42 (50)	134	2	132	2	3	27	
2/2/3/43 (51)	4	3	3	1	4	1	

Summary of the selection procedure:

1. With the help of check list, verify whether you have received the houselists and houselist abstract for all the blocks. Take the first block, note the location code and total number of census houses in columns 1 & 2, respectively of the control sheet.

2. Fill in the identification particulars, random start etc. of your operational unit.

3. On the basis of random start of the operational unit, record in column 3 of the first selected house against the first block.

4. After selecting first sample house of the first block, circle every fifth house till you reach a stage when the number of houses left out is less than 5.

5. Check whether the unit digit of the serial number of the last selected house is either the same as the random start or the random start plus 5.

6. While doing sampling of houses from the houselist, you may come across errors in the house list due to (i) missed houses and (ii) duplicated houses. Correct such errors before completing sample selection in the block. Indicate in column 8 of the control sheet about the type of corrections you have made in this regard.

7. Complete the entries in columns 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the control sheet.

8. Transfer the entry in column 6 of a first line to column 3 of the next line. This process will be repeated till the sampling of houses for all the blocks of the operational unit are exhausted. Transfer of entry in the column 6 of the one line to the column 3 of the next line will indicate the serial number of the first selected house of the next block.

9. After completion of sample selection of your operational unit, have a quick glance through the entire process for your satisfaction.

10. The houselists and related houselist abstracts of your operational unit may now be handed over to your supervisor for further necessary action.

Copy of: -

Office of the Director of
Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Coding Cell

O.O. No. A. 36016/81-Estt.

Dated: 19-3-1981.

Sub:--Census 1981—formation of Coding Cell—Reg.

In connection with the processing of Houselisting data for H-1 Table and Individual slips for other Tables as per the Tabulation plan, Coding Cell is formed with the following staff strength and it shall function in the building No. 3-4-783, 2nd Floor, Barkathpura, Hyderabad.

1.	Tabulation Officer/Investigator	2
2.	Statistical Assistants	5
3.	Supervisors	01
4.	Checkers	44
5.	Coders	52

This cell is further divided into viable units as detailed in the chart annexed to this order.

The supervisor units 1 to 5 shall deal with coding while the supervisor units 6 to 9 shall deal with 100% checking of coding done by the coding units.

Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Tabulation Officer/Investigator:—

The Tabulation Officer shall be in over all charge of the coding and checking units under the guidance and supervision of the Assistant Director of Census Operations.

2. **Statistical Assistants:—**

The Statistical Assistants shall supervise the work of the units indicated in the chart. Besides supervision, they shall also have to check 5% of the work completed by each coder/checker in the unit.

3. **Supervisors:—**

The supervisors shall assist the S.A., besides checking 10% of the work done by each coder/checker in his/her unit.

4. **Checkers:**

The checkers shall check 100% of the work already done in coding wing. The daily norm of the work will be fixed later.

5. **Coders:—**

The coders shall attend to the coding work as entrusted by the supervisory officials. The daily norms of the work will be fixed later.

A set of instructions and procedure for coding is supplied herewith. These instructions have to be gone through thoroughly, so that good work is to be turned out and work is completed in time.

Sd/-
(Y. G. KRISHNA MURTHY)
Deputy Director

All the staff members in coding Cell.

Copy to Administration Section.

Copy to Accounts section.

Copy to SF.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHECKING ENTRIES AND CODING OF SAMPLED CENSUS HOUSES IN THE HOUSELIST SCHEDULES

As Tabulator, you have already scrutinised the Houselist Schedules and assigned serial numbers to all the Census Houses. You have also selected 20% sample census houses in each Enumerator Block by rounding off the serial number of the Census House. Now your duty is only to deal with the selected sample census houses i.e., the serial number which are already rounded.

Though the particulars of all the census houses in the Enumeration Block have been edited by you earlier, it is necessary that a quick round of editing is attended to now *for the sampled census houses only*, as detailed below.

Location Code:- Check District Tehsil/Town, Village/Ward on each schedule and Index slip (Enumerators block) as Well.

Batching is being done in bundles of 100 schedules each, so that the schedules are arranged for enumerators block, with in village/ward, village/wards with in a Tehsil/Town. The serial number of each bundle may be checked to avoid any omission.

Col. 3: Census House No: There will be continuous serial numbering of Census Houses in arabic numbers between cols. 2 & 3 (blank space).

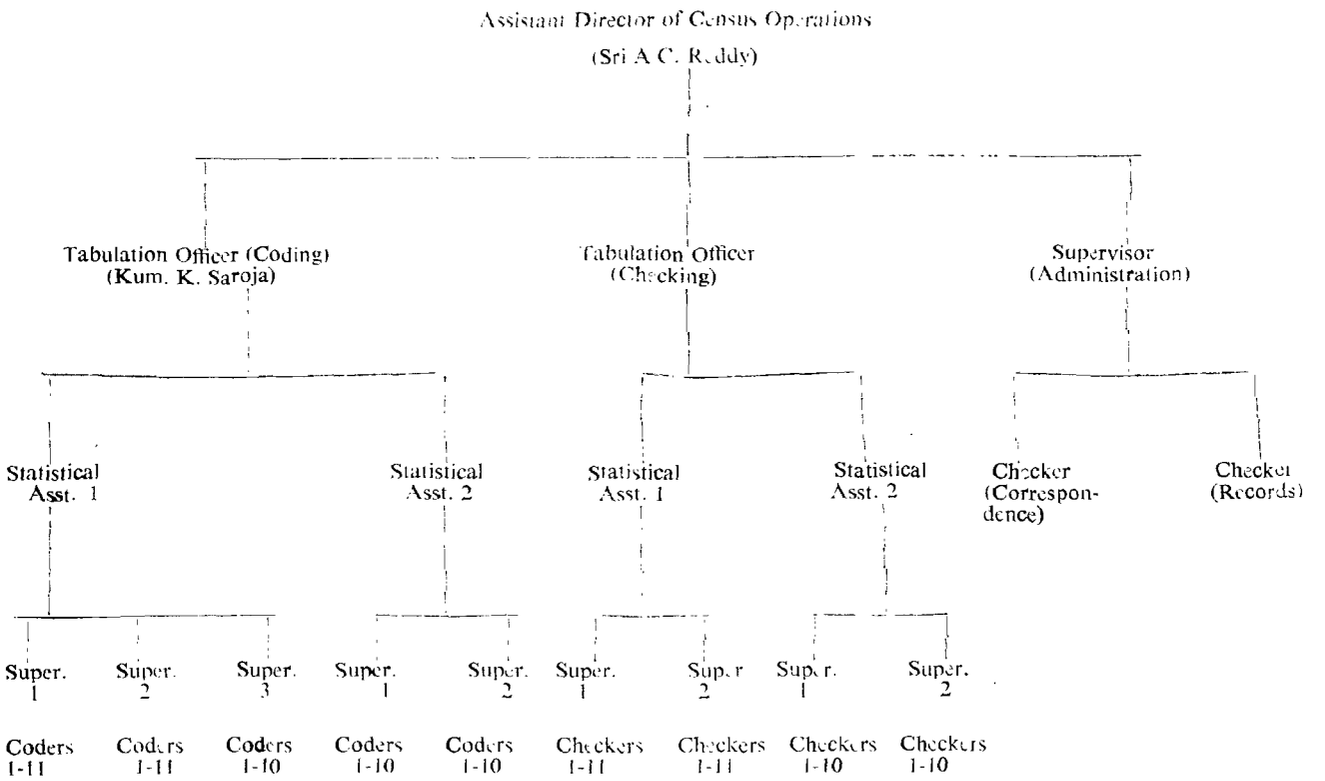
It may be ensured that all the relevant sampled entries have been marked properly.

Col. 4: Purpose of census house:—In case of omission, please try to correct it with the help of other entries in cols. 6 and 8 to 14. If there are any persons, residing in the house, it may be treated as wholly residential. Where the purpose has been recorded as vacant, please see that there is entry under col. 14. In case reason has not been stated, record under col. 14 'reason unspecified'. If the purpose has been recorded as residence or residence in combination with some other purpose, there will be an entry under this column. If the house is not being used as residence, col. 5 of the schedule will be blank.

In col. 14 of the schedule, reason for vacancy would have been recorded if the census house is marked as vacant (as explained above) or some remarks might have been given where the enumerator is unable to decide as to what should be entered under some col. In case it does not relate to reason for a vacant house, the remarks of enumerator may be examined and data corrected, if required.

Then coding shall be done for the entries in col. 4 besides the location code particulars on the top of the schedules as per the code structure supplied herewith.

STAFFING PATTERN FOR CODING CELL



DATA PROCESSING DIVISION

(CODING SECTION)

1981 Census-Code-structure-Houselist

Description	Column No. in Schedule	Code No. Allotted		Field length
1	2	3		4
State/U.T.	1st top line left	As per appendix A.		2
District	2nd top line left	As per appendix B.		2
Tehsil etc./Town Agglomeration	3rd top line left for tehsil and 1st top line right for town.	1. In case of Tehsil etc. it is 4 digit code of which the first three digits give the tehsil etc. and the unit position is zero. It ranges from 0010 to 0990. Code as per appendix C. 2. In case of Towns outside city agglomeration the range is from 1000 to 2990 i.e. the left most three digits give two hundred towns within a district. The right most digit is always zero. Recode Roman numbers of towns as per appendix D. 3. In case of city agglomerations the range is from 3000 to 4999 in which the first two left most digits 39 to 49 stands for the agglomeration number and the right most two digits give the town numbers within each agglomeration. Recode Roman numbers as per appendix E.		4
Village/ward	1st top line right for village and 1st/2nd number in 2nd top line right for ward/Mohalla	No coding		4
Enumerator's Block No.	3rd top line right	No coding		3
Census House No.	Col. 3	No coding		3
Purpose of Census House	Col. 4	*Vacant-Dilapidated	1	*Code with reference entry in Remarks Col. e.g. Col. 14
		*Vacant-for want of repair or under repair	2	
		*Vacant-Incomplete Construction	3	
		*Vacant-Want of Tenant/Occupant	4	
		*Vacant-other reasons	5	
		*Vacant-Unspecified	9	
		Residence only	11	
		Shop-Cum-residence	12	
		Workshop-cum-residence	13	
		Residence-cum-other uses (other than shop/workshop)	14	
		Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas. Tourist homes inspection houses	21	
		Shops excluding eating houses	22	
		Business houses & Offices	23	
		Factories, workshops, worksheds	24	
		Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops, eating places	25	
		Places of entertainment and community gathering	26	
		Places of worship	27	
		Other non-residential census houses not elsewhere specified e.g. schools, colleges and other educational institutions public health institutions	28	
		Unspecified	29	
		(Illustrative list at appendix 'F')		

Note : For a 'House locked' —occupant away on journey/pilgrimage etc. may not be treated as vacant. Instead correct use viz. Residence or residence with other uses etc. as the case may be, should be recorded.

APPENDIX B

CODE LIST OF THE DISTRICTS:

ANDHRA PRADESH	02	12. Anantapur	12
1. Srikakulam	01	13. Kurnool	13
2. Vizianagaram	02	14. Mahbubnagar	14
3. Visakhapatnam	03	15. Rangareddy	15
4. East Godavari	04	16. Hyderabad	16
5 West Godavari	05	17. Medak	17
6. Krishna	06	18. Nizamabad	18
7. Guntur	07	19. Adilabad	19
8. Prakasam	08	20. Karimnagar	20
9. Neliore	09	21. Warangal	21
10. Chittoor	10	22. Khammam	22
11. Cuddapah	11	23. Nalgonda	23

APPENDIX-C

Andhra Pradesh 02

CODE LIST OF TALUKS

1. SRIKAKULAM-01
   1. Ichchapuram 0010
   2. Sompeta 0020
   3. Palasa 0030
   4. Pathapatnam 0040
   5. Tekkali 0050
   6. Kotabommali 0060
   7. Narasannapet 0070
   8. Srikakulam 0080
   9. Amadalavalasa 0090
   10. Hiramandalam 0100
   11. Palakonda 0110
   12. Rajam 0120
   13. Ponduru 0130
   14. Ranasthalam 0140

2. VIZIANAGARAM-02
   1. Kurupam 0010
   2. Parvathipuram 0020
   3. Salur 0030
   4. Bobbili 0040
   5. Badangi 0050
   6. Cheepurupalle 0060
   7. Gajapathinagaram 0070
   8. Nellimarla 0080
   9. Bhogapuram 0090
   10. Vizianagaram 0100
   11. Srungavarapukota 0110
   12. Viyyampeta 0120

3. VISAKHAPATNAM-03
   1. Chintapalle 0010
   2. Paderu 0020
   3. Araku 0030
   4. Chodavaram 0040
   5. Madugula 0050
   6. Narasapatnam 0060
   7. Kotauratla 0070
   8. Nakkapalle 0080
   9. Yellamanchili 0090
   10. Anakapalle 0100
   11. K. Kotapadu 0110
   12. Sabbavaram 0120
   13. Visakhapatnam 0130
   14. Bheemunipatnam 0140

4. EAST GODAVARI-04
   1. Rampachodavaram 0010
   2. Yellavaram 0020
   3. Prathipadu 0030
   4. Tuni 0040
   5. Pithapuram 0050
   6. Peddapuram 0060
   7. Rangampeta 0070
   8. Korukonda 0080
   9. Rajahmundry 0090
   10. Rayavaram 0100
   11. Kakinada 0110
   12. Tallarevu 0120
   13. Ramachandrapuram 0130
   14. Alamur 0140
   15. Kothapeta 0150
   16. Mummidivaram 0160
   17. Amalapuram 0170
   18. P. Gannavaram 0180
   19. Razole 0190

5. WEST GODAVARI-05
   1. Polavaram 0010
   2. Chintalapudi 0020
   3. Eluru 0030
   4. Bhimadole 0040
   5. Tadepalligudem 0050
   6. Gopalapuram 0060
   7. Kovvur 0070
   8. Tanuku 0080
   9. Ganapavaram 0090
   10. Akiveedu 0100

11. Bheemavaram 0110
12. Penumantra 0120
13. Poduru 0130
14. Narsapur 0140

6. KRISHNA-06

1. Jaggayyapet 0010
2. Nandigama 0020
3. Kanchikacherla 0030
4. Mylavaram 0040
5. Tiruvur 0050
6. Vissannapet 0060
7. Nuzvid 0070
8. Gannvaram 0080
9. Vijayawada 0090
10. Vuyyuru 0100
11. Gudivada 0110
12. Mandavalli 0120
13. Kaikalur 0130
14. Bantumilli 0140
15. Pamarru 0150
16. Movva 0160
17. Bandar 0170
18. Divi 0180

7. GUNTUR-07

1. Macherla 0010
2. Palnad 0020
3. Piduguralla 0030
4. Rajupalem 0040
5. Talluru 0050
6. Tadikonda 0060
7. Mangalagiri 0070
8. Emani 0080
9. Tenali 0090
10. Amruthalur 0100
11. Repalle 0110
12. Pallapatla 0120
13. Bapatla 0130
14. Ponnur 0140
15. Prathipadu 0150
16. Guntur 0160
17. Sattenapalle 0170
18. Chilakaluripe'a 0180
19. Narasaraopet 0190
20. Ipur 0200
21 Vinukonda 0210

8. PRAKASAM-08

1. Yerragondapalem 0010
2. Darsi 0020
3. Addanki 0030
4. Santhamaguluru 0040
5. Parchur 0050
6. Chirala 0060
7. Ongole 0070
8. Maddipadu 0080
9. Podili 0090
10. Tarlupadu 0100
11. Markapur 0110
12. Bestavaripeta 0120
13. Giddalur 0130
14. Pamur 0140
15. Kanigiri 0150
16. Kondepi 0160
17. Kandukur 0170

9. NELLORE-09

1. Udayagiri 0010
2. Atmakur 0020
3. Vinjamur 0030
4. Kavali 0040
5. Butchireddipalem 0050
6. Kovur 0060
7. Indukurpet 0070
8. Nellore 0080
9. Podalakur 0090
10. Rapur 0100
11. Venkatagiri 0110
12. Gudur 0120
13. Vakadu 0130
14. Naidupet 0140
15. Sullurpet 0150

10. CHITTOOR-10

1. Thamballapalle 0010
2. Madanapalle 0020

3. Vayalpad 0030
4. Chinagottigallu 0040
5. Chandragiri 0050
6. Srikalahasti 0060
7. Thottambedu 0070
8. Satyavedu 0080
9. Puttur 0090
10. Nagari 0100
11. Chittoor 0110
12. Bangarupalem 0120
13. Punganur 0130
14. Palmaner 0140
15. Kuppam 0150

11. CUDDAPAH-11
1. Jammalamudugu 0010
2. Proddatur 0020
3. Badvel 0030
4. Sidhout 0040
5. Cuddapah 0050
6. Kamalapuram 0060
7. Muddanur 0070
8. Pulivendla 0080
9. Lakkireddipalle 0090
10. Rayachoti 0100
11. Rajampet 0110
12. Kodur 0120

12. ANANTAPUR-12
1. Rayadurg 0010
2. Kanekal 0020
3. Uravakonda 0030
4. Gooty 0040
5. Tadpatri 0050
6. Singanamala 0060
7. Anantapur 0070
8. Kalyandurg 0080
9. Kambadur 0090
10. Chennekothapalle 0100
11. Dharmavaram 0110
12. Penukonda 0120
13. Madakasira 0130
14. Hindupur 0140
15. Nallamada 0150
16. Kadiri 0160
17. Sri Satyasai 0170

13. KURNOOL-13
1. Adoni 0010
2. Yemmiganur 0020
3. Kodumur 0030
4. Kurnool 0040
5. Nandikotkur 0050
6. Atmakur 0060
7. Nandyal 0070
8. Allagadda 0080
9. Koilkuntla 0090
10. Banganapalle 0100
11. Dhone 0110
12. Pattikonda 0120
13. Alur 0130

14. MAHBUBNAGAR-14
1. Kodangal 0010
2. Makthal 0020
3. Mahbubnagar 0030
4. Jadcherla 0040
5. Shadnagar 0050
6. Kalvakurthi 0060
7. Nagarkurnool 0070
8. Wanaparthi 0080
9. Atmakur 0090
10. Gadwal 0100
11. Alampur 0110
12. Kollapur 0120
13. Achampet 0130

15. RANGAREDDY-15
1. Medchal 0010
2. Marpally 0020
3. Hayathnagar 0030
4. Ibrahimpatnam 0040
5. Maheshwaram 0050
6. Rajendranagar 0060
7. Chevella 0070
8. Vicarabad 0080
9. Tandur 0090
10. Pargi 0100
11. Vallabhanagar 0110

16. HYDERABAD-16

1. Golkonda	0010
2. Secunderabad	0020
3. Mushirabad	0030
4. Charminar	0040

17. MEDAK-17

1. Narayankhed	0010
2. Andole	0020
3. Medak	0030
4. Ramayampet	0040
5. Dubbak	0050
6. Siddipet	0060
7. Gajwel	0070
8. Narsapur	0080
9. Sangareddy	0090
10. Sadasivpet	0100
11. Zahirabad	0110

18. NIZAMABAD-18

1. Armur	0010
2. Bheemgal	0020
3. Nizamabad	0030
4. Bodhan	0040
5. Madnur	0050
6. Banswada	0060
7. Yellareddy	0070
8. Kamareddy	0080
9. Domakonda	0090

19. ADILABAD-19

1. Adilabad	0010
2. Utnur	0020
3. Wankidi	0030
4. Asifabad	0040
5. Sirpur	0050
6. Chinnur	0060
7. Lakshettipet	0070
8. Khanapur	0080
9. Boath	0090
10. Nirmal	0100
11. Mudhole	0110

20. KARIMNAGAR-20

1. Mahadevpur	0010
2. Manthani	0020
3. Peddapalli	0030
4. Huzurabad	0040
5. Bheemadevarapalle	0050
6. Sultanabad	0060
7. Mallial	0070
8. Jagtial	0080
9. Metpalli	0090
10. Vemulawada	0100
11. Gangadhara	0110
12. Karimnagar	0120
13. Husnabad	0130
14. Sirsilla	0140

21. WARANGAL-21

1. Chitiyal	0010
2. Parkal	0020
3. Mulug	0030
4. Eturnagaram	0040
5. Gudur	0050
6. Narasampet	0060
7. Warangal (Urban)	0070
8. Warangal (Rural)	0080
9. Ghanpur	0090
10. Cheriyal	0100
11. Jangaon	0110
12. Kodakondla	0120
13. Wardhannapet	0130
14. Maripeda	0140
15. Mahbubabad	0150

22. KHAMMAM-22

1. Nugur	0010
2. Bhadrachalam	0020
3. Bhoorgampadu	0030
4. Mangoor	0040
5. Sudimalla	0050
6. Yellandu	0060
7. Kothagudem	0070
8. Aswaraopet	0080
9. Sathupalli	0090
10. Madhira	0100
11. Khammam	0110
12. Thirumalayapalem	0120

23. NALGONDA-23

1. Yadagirigutta	0010
2. Bhongir	0020
3. Ramannapet	0030
4. Mothkur	0040
5. Thungathurthi	0050
6. Suryapet	0060
7. Nakrekal	0070
8. Chandoor	0080
9. Nalgonda	0090
10. Nampalli	0100
11. Devarakonda	0110
12. Nidamanur	0120
13. Miryalguda	0130
14. Huzurnagar	0140
15. Kodad	0150

APPENDIX-D

STATE: ANDHRA PRADESH-02

LIST OF TOWNS

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT-01

Amadalavalasa (P)	1000
Ichchapuram (P)	1010
Mandasa (P)	1020
Narasannapeta (P)	1030
Palakonda (P)	1040
Palasa (P)	1050
Pasaramba *alias* Kasibugga (P)	1060
Rajam (P)	1070
Sompeta (P)	1080
Srikakulam (M)	1090
Tekkali (P)	1100

VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT-02

Bobbili (M)	1000
Cheepurupalle (P)	1010
Gajularega (P)	1020
Kanapaka (P)	1030
Kondapalem *alias* Sriramnagar (P)	1040
Kothavalasa (P)	1050
Nellimarla (P)	1060
Parvathipuram (M)	1070
Salur (M)	1080

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-03

Anakapalle (M)	1000
Bheemunipatnam (M)	1010
Chodavaram (P)	1020
Madugula (P)	1030
Narasapatnam (P)	1040
Payakaraopeta (P)	1050
Upper Sileru Project Site Camp	1060
Yellamanchili (P)	1070

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT-04

Amalapuram (M)	1000
Bandarulanka (P)	1010
Dowleshwaram (P)	1020
Donkarayi (P)	1030
Machavaram (P)	1040
Mandapeta (M)	1050
Peddapuram (M)	1060
Pithapuram (M)	1070
Ramachandrapuram (M)	1080
Ramanayyapeta (P)	1090
Razole (P)	1100
Samalkot (M)	1110
Suryaraopet (P)	1120
Tuni (M)	1130

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT-05

Akiveedu (P)	1000
Bheemavaram (M)	1010
Jangareddigudem (P)	1020
Kovvur (M)	1030
Narasapur (M)	1040
Nidadavole (M)	1050
Palacole (M)	1060
Penugonda (P)	1070
Tadepalligudem (M)	1080
Tanuku (M)	1090

KRISHNA DISTRICT-06

Avanigadda (P)	1000
Challapalle (P)	1010
Gannavaram (P)	1020
Gudivada (M)	1030
Jaggayyapet (P)	1040
Kaikalur (P)	1050
Kankipadu (P)	1060
Kondapalle (P)	1070
Nandigama (P)	1080
Nuzvid (P)	1090
Pedana (P)	1100
Tiruvur (P)	1110
Vuyyur (P)	1120

GUNTUR DISTRICT-07

Bapatla (M)	1000
Bhattiprolu (P)	1010
Chilakaluripet (M)	1020
Macherla (P)	1030
Mangalagiri (M)	1040

Narasaraopet (M)	1050
Phirangipuram (P)	1060
Ponnur (M)	1070
Repalle (M)	1080
Sattenapalle (P)	1090
Tadepalle (P)	1100
Vijayapuri South	1110
Vinukonda (P)	1120
PRAKASAM DISTRICT-08	
Addanki (P)	1000
Chirala (M)	1010
Chirala Non-Municipal Area	1020
Cumbum (P)	1030
Giddalur (P)	1040
Kandukur (P)	1050
Kanigiri (P)	1060
Markapur M)	1070
Ongole (M)	1080
Singarayakonda (P)	1090
Vetapalem (P)	1100
NELLORE DISTRICT-09	
Gudur (M)	1000
Kavali (M)	1010
Kovur (P)	1020
Kovurpalle (P)	1030
Nayudupet (P)	1040
Sullurpet (P)	1050
Venkatagiri (P)	1060
CHITTOOR DISTRICT-10	
Chittoor (M)	1000
Kuppam (P)	1010
Madanapalle (M)	1020
Nagari (P)	1030
Pakala (P)	1040
Palmaner (P)	1050
Punganur (P)	1060
Puttur (P)	1070
Renigunta (P)	1080
Srikalahasti (M)	1090
Tirumala (P)	1100
Tirupati Non-Municipal Area	1110
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT-11	
Badvel (P)	1000
Cuddapah (M)	1010
Dommara Nandyal (P)	1020
Jammalamadugu (P)	1030
Kamalapuram (P)	1040
Madhavaram (P)	1050
Nagireddipalle (P)	1060
Pulivendla (P)	1070
Rajampet (P)	1080
Rayachoti (P)	1090
Veparala (P)	1100
Yerraguntla	1110
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT-12	
Dharmavaram (M)	1000
Gooty (P)	1010
Guntakal (M)	1020
Hindupur (M)	1030
Kadiri (M)	1040
Kalyandurg (P)	1050
Penukonda (P)	1060
Rayadurg (M)	1070
Tadpatri (M)	1080
Uravakondo (P)	1090
KURNOOL DISTRICT-13	
Allagadda (P)	1000
Atmakur (P)	1010
Banaganapalle (P)	1020
Bugganipalle (P)	1030
Dhone (P)	1040
Nandikotkur (P)	1050
Nandyal (M)	1060
Srisailam Project Township Right Flank Colony	1070
Yemmiganur (M)	1080
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT-14	
Alampur (P)	1000
Badepalle (P)	1010
Farooq Nagar (P)	1020
Gadwal (M)	1030
Kollapur (P)	1040
Kosigi (P)	1050
Mahbubnagar (M)	1060

Nagarkurnool (P)	1070
Narayanpet (M)	1080
Srisailam Project Township Left Flank Colony	1090
Wanaparthi (P)	1100

RANGAREDDY DISTRICT-15

Budvel (P)	1000
Ghatkeswar (P)	1010
Shamshabad (P)	1020
Tandur (M)	1030
Vicarabad (P)	1040

HYDERABAD DISTRICT-16

Gaddi Annaram (P)	1000

MEDAK DISTRICT-17

Andole (Jogipet) (P)	1000
Medak (M)	1010
Narayankhed (P)	1020
Patancheru (P)	1030
Ramachandrapuram (BHEL) Township	1040
Sadasivpet (M)	1050
Sangareddy (M)	1060
Shankarampet (P)	1070
Siddipet (M)	1080
Zahirabad (M)	1090

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT-18

Armur (P)	1000
Banswada (P)	1010
Bodhan (M)	1020
Kamareddy (P)	1030
Sriramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township Right Flank Colony	1040
Yellareddy (P)	1050

ADILABAD DISTRICT-19

Adilabad (M)	1000
Asifabad (M)	1010
Bellampalle (M)	1020
Bhainsa (M)	1030
Kagaz Nagar (M)	1040
Kagaz Nagar Non-Municipal Area	1050
Lakshettipet (P)	1060
Mancheriyal (M)	1070
Mandamarri (P)	1080
Nirmal (M)	1090
Sirpur (P)	1100
Sri Ramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township Left Flank Colony	1110

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT-20

Huzurabad (P)	1000
Jagtial (M)	1010
Jangaon (P)	1020
Karimnagar (M)	1030
Koratla (P)	1040
Kothapalle Haveli (P)	1050
Manthani (P)	1060
Metpalli (P)	1070
Peddapalli (P)	1080
Ramagundam (P)	1090
Sirsilla (P)	1100
Vemulawada (P)	1110

WARANGAL DISTRICT-21

Dornakal (P)	1000
Jangaon (M)	1010
Mahbubabad (P)	1020

KHAMMAM DISTRICT-22

Bhadrachalam (P)	1000
Khammam (M)	1010
Kothagudem (M)	1020
Madhira (P)	1030
Motugudem (P)	1040
Palwancha (P)	1050
Yellandu (P)	1060

NALGONDA DISTRICT-23

Bhongir (M)	1000
Chandoor (P)	1010
Devarakonda (P)	1020
Gundlapalle (P)	1030
Kodad (P)	1040
Miryalguda (P)	1050
Nalgonda (M)	1060
Ramannapet (P)	1070
Suryapet (P)	1080
Vijayapuri North	1090

APPENDIX E

LIST OF CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (100000 +)

STATE - ANDHRA PRADESH - 02

VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT—02

Vizianagaram City	3000

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT-03

Visakhapatnam U.A.

(a) Visakhapatnam (MC)	3000
(b) Gopalapatnam (P)	3001

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT-04

Rajahmundry U.A.

(a) Rajahmundry (M)	3000
(b) Rajahmundry Non-Municipal Area	3001
Kikinada City (M)	3100

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT-05

Eluru City (M)	3000

KRISHNA DISTRICT-06

Vijayawada U.A.

(a) Vijayawada (M)	3000
(b) Patamata (P)	3001
(c) Gunadala (P)	3002
Machilipatnam City (M)	3100

GUNTUR DISTRICT-07

Guntur City (M)	3000
Tenali City (M)	3100

NELLORE DISTRICT-09

Nellore City (M)	3000

CHITTOOR DISTRICT-10

Tirupati City (M)	3000

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT-11

Proddatur City (M)	3000

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT-12

Anantapur City (M)	3000

KURNOOL DISTRICT-13

Kurnool City (M)	3000
Adoni City (M)	3100

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT-18

Nizamabad City (M)	3000

WARANGAL DISTRICT-21

Warangal City (M)	3000

HYDERABAD AND RANGAREDDY DISTRICTS —15 & 16

Hyderabad U.A.

Constituents of Hyderabad District: (16)

1. Hyderabad (MC)	5000
Hyderabad Div.	5000
Secunderabad Div.	5000
*Strictly Military Area	5000
2. Secunderabad Cantt.	5001
*Srtictly Military Area	5001
3. Osmania University	5002
4. Lalaguda	5003
5. Strictly Military Area	5004

£Constituents of Rangareddy District (Part of Hyderabad MC).

1. Hyderabad (MC) Part	7000
*Strictly Military Area	7000
2. Uppal khalsa	7001
3. Ramanthapur Khalsa	7002
4. Saroornagar	7003

Constituents of Rangareddy District-15.

1. Malkajgiri (P)	6000
2. Fathenagar (P)	6001
3. Bowenpalle (P)	6002
4. Alwal (P)	6003
Dommaiguda (OG)	6003

5. Balanagar (P)	6004
Jinkalwada (OG)	6004
6. Kukatpalli (P)	6005
Bhagameri (OG)	6005
7. Machabolaram (P)	6006
Kowkur (OG)	6006
8. Yapral	6007
9. Qutbullapur (P)	6008
10. Kapra (P)	6009
11. Moosapet (P)	6010
12. Strictly Military Area	6011

*1. Strictly Military areas both in Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts consist of different sectors which will be alloted to Secunderabad Cantt. and HMC (part) of Hyderabad district and Hyd. (MC) (Part) of Rangareddy District. For this purpose the wards of Hyderabad (MC) part in HYD district will be continued to accommodate strictly military area wards of Secunderabad Cantt. will be continued to accommodate strictly military area of Hyderabad District and similarly the wards of Hyderabad (MC) (Part) of Rangareddy district to accommodate strictly Military area. Thus there will be no data for 5004 and 6011 at taping stage. They will also not be treated as towns for A.1 & A-IV.

£2. 7000, 7001, 7002 and 7003 are dummy towns which will not to be counted as towns for any other purposes.

APPENDIX F

USE OF CENSUS HOUSE'

(An attempt is made in this appendix to list out various entries which are purely illustrative—but by no means exhaustive which might appear under various "Uses of Census Houses". The code to be assigned to a particular "Use" is noted in the margin in brackets).

Residence only (Cade—11)

Code 11 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house for 'Residence' only (and not in combination with one or more other 'Uses').

Illustrations.—'Residence', *dongas*, out-houses, tents, gangmen's hut, houseboats, bunglow, kothi, huts, military camp, sheds, village guards camp.

Shop-cum-Residence (Code—12)

Code 12 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house as 'residence' in combination with running of a shop and the census house has only one access although it is put to twin uses viz., (i) residence and (ii) running of a shop.

Illustrations.—Residence-cum-grocery shop, residence-cum-cloth shop, residence-cum-fruit shop, residence-cum-vegetable shop, residence-cum-pan-bidi-shop, residence-cum-general store, residence-cum-milk stall, residence-cum-cigarette, stationery store and so on.

Workshop-cum-residence (Code—13)

Code 13 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house as residence in combination with the running of a workshop (i.e., a place where some kind of manufacture, production, processing, repairing or servicing on small scale, takes place) and the census house has only one access although it is put to twin uses viz., (i) Residence and (ii) running of a workshop.

Illustrations.—Toy-making at home, pottery making at home, tailoring at home, gold and silver-smithy workshop at home, Cycle repairing (for others) at home, residence-cum-*chakki*, residence-cum-confectionery, residence-cum-bakery, Drone making at home, Chaaj making at home, book binding at home, black smithy at home, residence-cum-*bhunjewala*, cloth weaving at home, making wooden articles at home, Kangri (firepot) manufacturing at home, making of papier machine at home, shoe making or repairing at home, cloth printing and dying at home.

Residence-cum-other use (Code—14)

Code number 12 and 13 are meant for specific 'Uses' in combination with 'residence'. This is a residuary category of the use of the census house in combination with any other use other than running a shop or a workshop at home.

Illustrations.—Residence-cum-temple, residence-cum-dispensary, residence-cum-school, residence-cum-*Bal Mandir*, residence-cum-dwelling, residence-cum-lodge etc.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Houses, Inspection Houses etc. (Code—21)

This code (21) will be assigned to the census houses which are used for temporary stay or stay in transit such as Hotels with lodging facilities, travellers, bunglows, *Choultries*, etc.

Illustrations:—Dak bungalows, Inspection bungalows, circuit houses, State Gust Houses, *Ashrams, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Musafirkhanas Vishramgrah, Chhartrawas*, Boarding Houses, Hostels, Auqaf building, Community rest houses, boarding houses and jails etc.

Shope excluding eating houses (Code—22)

Census house used only as shop (but excluding eating house for which there is a separate code) where articles are bought/sold for cash-credit will be assigned this code.

Illustrations: Cloth shop, general provision store, chemist shop, tuds shop, Kabadi shop etc.

Business Houses and Offices (Code—23)

This code will be assigned to the census houses which are used for locating banks, offices of firms, commercial and business houses, Government offices as well as offices of local bodies and private offices, chambers of commerce, office of Insurance companies, Cooperative Societies, Advocates/Lawyers etc., stock exchange, transport company, Railway stations, Police Station, Courts, Fire Station, Opium office etc.

Factories, Workshops and workshdes (Code—24)

Census houses used for locating workshops, or factories or worksheds will be given this Code. These are places where manufacture production, processing, repairing or servicing takes place. They may be large scale industries/small workshops/worksheds.

Illustrations.—Spinning mills, cotton mills, fertilizer factory, hosiery manufacturing workshop, watch repairing, tailoring shop, automobile repair and servicing station, Bakery, shoe making, furniture making, rice, flour and oil mills, printing press, dairy, aerated water factory, black smith workshop, jewellers, goldsmith & silver smith's shop (*saraf* shop), Power houses and loco sheds etc.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating houses (Code—25)

This code will be assigned to census houses which are used for locating eating places.

Illustrations: Restaurants (without lodging facilities), tea stalls, Sweetmeat shops, eating places, coffee houses, *Bhojanalayas* canteen, halwai shops where sweetmeat is prepared, Jalpangarh, bars, *tandoor-dhabas*,

Places of entertainment and community gathering excluding places of worship (Code—26)

Census houses used for cinemas, clubs, theatres, *Kalamandir Vyayamshala*, stadium, *panchayat ghar*, museum, Kalamanch, zoo, samadhi, gymnasium etc., will be assigned this code.

Place of worship (Code—27)

Census houses used as temple, church, mosque, *Mazr, Idgah, Gurudwara*, Prayer hall, etc., fall in this category and will be given code number 27.

School and other educational institutions including training classes, public health and medical institution, hospitals, health centres, doctors clinics, dispensaries and' 'other uses'. (Code—28)

This code (28) covers some specific uses of census houses, such as educational and medical institutions as well as a residency category of uses (not covered by codes 11 to 14 and 21 to 27).

Illustrations: Schools, colleges, other teaching institutions, carpentary, music, dancing schools, agriculture training center ,adult literacy center, short-hand and typing institute, hospitals, doctor's clinics, nursing homes, maternity homes, veterinary hospitals, mental hospital, leper asylum, dental clinics, homeopathic/ unani and Ayurvedic dispensary, vaccination centre, X-ray clinics, 1st aid centres, home for handicapped, reserve house etc.

Illustrations (residuary category): Cattle shed, *Goshels, Pinjrapol*, bull breeding centre, Garage (for keeping the automobile), laundry, passenger's shelter or waiting halls, poultry breeding centre, power substation, pump house, godowns, petrol bunk, latrine, *baithak*, study-room, tube-well, kitchen, *Chhatri* (if no residence).

ANNEXURE—14

SAMPLE DESIGN AND PRECISION OF ESTIMATES

The H-1 table is based on a 20% sample of census houses selected for the purpose of tabulation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Prdesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the remaining States and Union Territories the data have been processed on a 100% basis. Before a sample was drawn the houselist was scrutinised for possible inaccuracies. For the purpose of sample selection the following operational units were adopted in a district:

(i) *City*.—If there are more than one city in a district, each city was treated as a separate operational unit. An urban agglomeration with a population more than 100 thousand, was treated as a separate city for the purposes of sample selection, even if none of its constituents may qualify to be a city by itself.

(ii *Non-City urban areas of a district*.—All the Urban areas of a district other than the cities together constituted an operational unit.

(iii) Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block Circle for rural areas.

Within each operational unit the blocks were arranged in ascending order of enumeration block number. A 20% systematic sample of houses was selected with a fresh random start for each of the operational units. To avoid a run of high or low values the random numbers m and n were allotted in pairs in such a manner that m+n=6. The series 'm' was selected and allotted to one set of operational units and the series 'n' was derived as '(6-m)' and allotted to another set of charges. The instructions adopted for editing and sample selection are shown in Annex-.

Estimation Procedure. -In the states where sample has been drawn, the estimates have been presented after multiplying the sample frequencies in each cell by 5.

Reliability of the estimates.--The relative percentage standard error (PRSE) has been worked out on the basis of a simple random sample as $\sqrt{\frac{4\,(1-P)\,100)}{NP}}$

where P is the estimated proportion in any cell and N is the total of the table.

The appendix table I shows the precision of the estimates, assuming simple random sampling. To use the table calculate 'P' the proportion in any cell to the grand total 'N' of the table. Locate the nearest 'N' and the proportion from the table. The corresponding cell value gives the estimated PRSE of that proportion. This gives roughly an idea of the precision of the estimated. Inease one wants exact estimates it has to be worked out by using the formula given above.

Since adjoining houses tend to have similar characteristics intuitively it seems that systematic sample of census houses should achieve a more balanced representation than simple random sampling. It would mean that the estimates of PRSE presented in the table based on simple random sample are likely to be over estimates.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Percentage relative standard error for different universe sizes and proportions for a simple random sample of 20%

Size of Universe	.0001	.0002	.0003	.0004	.0005	.0006	.0007	.0008	.0009	.001	.002	.003
25,000	126.48	89.43	73.82	63.23	56.55	51.62	47.79	44.70	42.14	39.98	28.26	23.06
50,000	89.44	63.24	51.63	44.71	39.99	36.50	33.79	31.61	29.81	28.27	19.98	16.31
75,000	73.03	51.63	42.16	36.51	32.65	29.81	27.59	25.81	24.33	23.08	16.31	13.31
100,000	63.25	44.72	36.51	31.62	28.28	25.81	23.90	22.35	21.07	19.99	14.13	11.53
125,000	56.57	40.00	32.65	28.28	25.29	23.09	21.37	19.99	18.95	17.88	12.64	10.31
150,000	51.64	36.51	29.81	25.81	23.09	21.08	19.51	18.25	17.21	16.32	11.54	9.41
175,000	47.81	33.80	27.60	23.90	21.38	19.51	18.06	16.90	15.93	15.11	10.68	8.72
200,000	44.72	31.62	25.82	22.36	20.00	18.25	16.90	15.81	14.90	14.14	9.99	8.15
300,000	36.51	25.82	21.08	18.25	16.33	14.90	13.80	12.90	12.17	11.54	8.16	6.66
400,000	31.62	22.36	18.25	15.81	14.14	12.91	11.95	11.18	10.54	10.00	7.06	5.76
500,000	28.28	20.00	16.33	14.14	12.65	11.54	10.69	10.00	9.42	8.94	6.32	5.16
750,000	23.09	16.33	13.33	11.54	10.33	9.43	8.78	8.16	7.69	77.30	5.16	4.21
1,000,000	20.00	14.14	11.55	10.00	8.94	8.16	7.56	7.07	5.04	6.32	4.47	3.65
2,000,000	14.14	10.00	8.16	7.07	6.32	5.77	5.34	5.00	4.71	4.47	3.16	2.58
3,000,000	11.55	8.16	6.67	5.77	5.16	4.71	4.36	4.08	3.85	3.65	2.58	2.11
5,000,000	8.94	6.32	5.16	4.47	4.00	3.65	3.38	3.16	2.98	2.83	2.00	1.63
7,500,000	7.30	5.16	4.22	3.65	3.27	2.98	2.76	2.58	2.43	2.31	1.63	1.33
10,000,000	6.32	4.47	3.65	3.16	2.83	2.58	2.39	2.24	2.11	2.00	1.41	1.15

Size of universe	.004	.005	.006	.007	.008	.009	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06
25,000	19.96	17.84	16.28	15.07	14.09	13.27	12.59	8.85	7.19	6.20	5.51	5.01
50,000	14.11	12.62	11.51	10.65	9.96	9.39	8.90	6.26	5.09	4.38	3.90	3.54
75,000	11.52	10.30	9.40	8.70	8.13	7.66	7.27	5.11	4.15	3.58	3.18	2.89
100,000	9.98	8.92	8.14	7.53	7.04	6.64	6.29	4.43	3.60	3.10	2.76	2.50
125,000	8.93	7.98	7.28	6.74	6.30	5.95	5.63	3.96	3.22	2.77	2.47	2.24
150,000	8.15	7.28	6.65	6.15	5.75	5.42	5.14	3.61	2.94	2.53	2.25	2.04
175,000	7.54	6.74	6.15	5.69	5.32	5.02	4.76	3.35	2.72	2.34	2.08	1.89
200,000	.06	6.31	5.76	5.33	4.98	4.69	4.45	3.13	2.54	2.19	1.95	1.77
300,000	5.76	5.15	4.70	4.34	4.07	3.83	3.63	2.56	2.38	1.79	1.59	1.45
400,000	4.99	4.46	4.07	3.77	3.52	3.32	3.15	2.21	1.80	1.55	1.38	1.25
500,000	4.46	3.99	3.64	3.37	3.15	2.97	2.81	1.98	1.61	1.39	1.23	1.12
750,000	3.64	3.26	2.97	2.75	2.57	2.42	2.30	1.62	1.31	1.13	1.01	0.91
1,000,000	3.16	2.82	2.57	2.38	2.23	2.10	1.99	1.40	1.14	0.98	0.87	0.79
2,000,000	2.23	1.99	1.82	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.41	0.99	0.80	0.69	0.62	0.56
3,000,000	1.82	1.63	1.48	1.38	1.29	1.21	1.15	0.81	0.66	0.57	0.50	0.46
5,000,000	1.41	1.26	1.15	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.63	0.51	0.44	0.39	0.35
7,500,000	1.15	1.03	0.94	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.51	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.29
10,000,000	1.00	0.89	0.81	0.75	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.28	0.25

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (Contd.)

Size of Universe	.07	.08	.09	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
25,000	4.61	4 29	4.02	3.79	2.53	1.93	1.55	1.27	1.03	0.83	0.63	0.42
50,000	3.26	3.03	2.84	2.68	1.79	1.37	1.10	0.89	0.73	0.59	0.45	0.30
75,000	2.66	2.48	2.32	2 19	1.46	1.12	0.89	0.73	0.59	0.48	0.36	0.24
100,000	2.31	2 14	2.01	1.90	1.26	0.97	0.77	0.63	0 52	0.41	0.32	0 21
125,000	2.06	1.92	1.80	1.70	1 13	0.86	0.69	0.57	0.46	0.37	0.28	0.19
150,000	1.88	1.75	1.64	1.55	1.03	0.79	0.63	0.52	0.42	0.33	0.26	0.17
175,000	1.74	1.62	1.52	1.43	0.96	0.73	0 59	0 48	0.39	0 31	0.24	0.16
200,000	1.63	1.52	1.42	1.34	0.89	0.68	0.55	0.45	0.37	0.29	0.22	0.15
300,000	1.33	1.24	1.16	1.10	0.73	0.56	0.45	0.37	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.12
400,000	1.15	1.07	1.01	0.95	0.63	0.48	0.39	0.32	0 26	0.21	0.16	0 11
500,000	1.03	0.96	0.90	0.85	0.57	0.43	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.09
750,000	0 84	0.78	0.73	0.69	0.46	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.08
1,000,000	0 73	0.68	0.64	0.60	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.07
2,000,000	0.52	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05
3,000,000	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04
5,000,000	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03
7,500,000	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02
10,000,000	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1981

Agra

1. M/s. Banwari Lal Jain Publishers, Moti Katra (Reg)
2. Sumit Law Agency, 30/97, Pipal Mandi (Rest)
3. Agarwal Law Co., 8/121, Hink Ki Mandi (Rest)

Ahmedabad

4. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2 Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163, (Reg.)
5. New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
6. Kunal Subscription Agency, Mina Park Society, Nava Wadaj (Reg.)
7. Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath, Bhadra (Rest)
8. Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navarangpura (Reg.)
9. Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College (Rest)
10. Academic Book Centre, 10 Walkeshwar Society Polytechnique (Rest)
11. Educational Booksellers, Gandhi Road (Reg.)
12. Lawyers Credit & Supply Cop. Society Std. City Civil Court Compound, Bhadra (Rest)
13. Indian Law House, 252, 1st Floor Kashipura Outside Raipur Gate (Rest)
14. Roshan Ranjit Brothers, 371/7, Baba Ayaram Road (Rest)

Ahmednagar

15. V.P. Jorewakar, Prop. Rama General Stores Navi Path (Rest)

Ajmer

16. Book Land, 653, Madar Gate (Reg.)

Allahabad

17. University Book Agency, 15-B, Elgin Road (Reg.)
18. Kitabistan, 30 Chak Road (Reg.)
19. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4 (Reg.)
20. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2 Katra Road (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Co., 20 M.G. Road (Reg.)
22. A.H. Wheeler & Co. Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop (Rest)
23. New Book House 32, Tashkant Road (Reg.)
24. Universal Book Shop, M.G. Road (Reg.)
25. Law Publisher, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No. 77 (Reg.)
26. International Library Service, 316 Alopibag, Punjabai Colony (Rest)

Ambala Cantt.

27. English Book Depot (Reg.)

Amritsar

28. Law Book Agency, G.T. Road Putligarh G.T. Road Putligarh (Regd.)
29. The Book Lovers
Petreat Hall Bazar (Reg.)

Aand

30. Vijays Magazine Agency
Station Road (Rest.)

Anantapur

31. Shri Vani Stores
Kamla Nagar (Rest.)

Aizwal

32. Modern Book Stall
Hospital Road, Bara Bazar (Rest)

Ballabhgarh

33. Om Trade Well
Unchagaon Gate (Reg.)

Bangalore

34. International Book House (P) Ltd.
4 K.G. Road (Reg.)
35. S.S. Book Emporium
118, Mount Joy Road,
Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
36. Standard Book Depot
Avenue Road (Reg.)
37. Vichara Sahitya Ltd.
Balapet (Reg.)
38. Coming Man
Residency Road (Rest)
39. Bhagyalakshmi Stores
524, Shrinagar Main Road
Barashankari (Rest)
40. N.S.A. Majeed Khan
C/o Khan Transport & Air Travels (Rest.)

27—1 Cen/AP/84

Bansdrom

41. Current Books & Periodicals Agencies
'C' Block, No. 25 (Rest)

Bareilly

42. Pathak Pustak Bhawan
Ram Narain Pari (Reg.)

43. Ashok Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Rest.)

Bhagalpur

44. Paper & Stationery Stores
D.M. Singh Road, Bhagalpur (Reg.)

Baroda

45. New Medical Book House
540, Maden Zampa Road (Reg.)

46. Baroda Productivity Council
(Book Division)
Productivity Road (Rest)

47. Ramdip Agencies
Maden Zampa Road (Rest)

Bhopal

48. Lyall Book Depot
Moh Din Building
Motia Park, Sultania Road (Reg.

Bhubaneshwar

49. The Modern Book Depot Unit
111, National Square (Reg.)

50. Vani Vikash
B-1, Shahed Nagar (Rest)

51. Bidya Mandir
Eastern Tower Market Building (Rest)

Bhavnagar

52. Shah Parshotam Das Gagabhai
M.G. Road (Rest.)

Bholpur

53 Bholpur Pustakalaya
Rabindra Sarani
P.O. Bholpur Birbhum (W.B.) (Rest)

Bijapur

54. Shah D.V. Deshpande
Prop. Vinod Book Depot
Near Shirashetti Chowk (Rest)

55. Ajay Law Agency
Hospital Chowk (Best Chopra)
Bhagvan Bazar (Rest)

Baidyanath

56. Jaidip Agency
Distt. Santhal Parganas, Bihar (Rest)

Bombay

57 Charles Lambert & Coy.
101, M.G. Road, P.B. 1032 (Reg.)

58. Current Book House
Maruti Lane Raghunath Dadaji Street
(Reg.)

59. Current Technical Literature Co. Pvt. Ltd.
India House, 1st Floor,
Opp. G.P.O. (Reg.)

60. C. Jamnadas & Co. Bookseller
146 C, Princess Street (Reg.)

61. International Book House, Ltd.,
Indian Mercantile Mission Extn.
Madame Cama Road (Regd.)

62. Kothari Book Depot
Acharya Dande Marg, Parel (Reg.)

63. Lakshmi Book Depot
Girgaum (Reg.)

64. Lok Vang Maya Griha Pvt. Ltd.
190R, Khatau Mam Road (Reg.)

65. World Literature
Gyan Singh Chug House
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup.

66. M & J. Services.
2-A, Mohan Kunj Dadar
38, Jyotiba Fule Road (Reg.)

67. Popular Book Depot
Dr. Bhandkarkar Road (Reg.)

68. Sunder Das Ghan Chand
601, Girigaum Road
Near Princess Street (Reg.)

69. Thacker & Co.
Rampart Row (Reg.)

70. All India Book Supply Co.
Kalbadevi Road (Reg.)

71. Usha Book Depot, 585/A, Chira Bazar (Reg.)

72. Dhan Lal Bros., 5, Gandhi Road (Reg.)

73. N.K. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. Princess Street (Reg.)

74. Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street (Reg.)

75. Shri Agency, 6, Harish 72-D Dixet Road Vile Parle (Reg.)

76. Universal Book Depot Corpn., 546, Jar Mahal Dhobi Jalao (Reg.)

77. Subscribers Subscription Services India, 190, Bazar Gate Street (Rest)

78. C. Shanti Lal & Co., 86, Princess Street (Reg.)

79. Creative Books & Periodicals Pvt. Ltd. 17.
Police Court Lane (Reg.)

80. A.K. Agencies, L2/15, Luxmi Raman Society
Bangur Ngr. (Reg.)

81. Jaina Book Agency (India), 6-19-A, Goregaon Road, Dhobi Talao (Reg.)
82. Giri Trading Agency, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga (Rest)
83. Bombay Law House, 76, Madows Street (Rest)
84. K.K. Bhuneshwari, 42, Parla Narwan Street (Rest)
85. Executive Book Service, 74, Princess Street (Rest)
86. G.A. Brothers, 50, Princess Street (Rest)
87. Devendra S. Sharma Sattan Chawl, R-7 H.F. Society Road 5th Natwar Nagar Road, Jogeshwari (E) (Rest)
88. Nav Bharat Sahitya Mandir, Gandhi Marg, Princess Street (Rest)
89. Sterling Book House, 181-D.N. Road, Fort (Rest)
90. Vidya Book House, 19 Krishna Niwas, Bombay (Rest)

Calcutta

91. Das Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street (Reg.)
92. R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kani House, P-33 Mission Row Ext. (Reg.)
93. S.K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street (Reg.)
94. W. Newsman & Co. Ltd., 3-Old Court House Street (Reg)
95. Mukherjee & Coy., P-27-B. C.I.T. Road, Scheme-52 (Rest)
96. K.K. Roy., 55-Gariahat Road, P.B. 101210 (Rest)
97. Manimala, 123-Row Bazar Street (Reg.)
98. Modern Book Depot, 78-Chowringhu Centre (Reg.)
99. New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)
100. Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest)
101. K.L.M. (P) Ltd., 257-B.B Ganguly Street (Reg.)
102. Scientific Book Agency, 103-Netaji Subhash Road (Rest)
103. P. Upadhyay, 15-Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Reg.)
104. G.A. Enterprise, 15/1/1, Centre (Reg.)
105. K. Bagchi, 286-B.B. Ganguly Street (Reg.)
106. Overseas Publications, 14-Har Street (Rest)
107. Book Corporational, 1-Mangoe Lane (Reg.)
108. S.C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Law Publisher & Book Sellers, 1C Bankim Chattarjee Street; 700 073 (Reg)
109. Techo Books International, P-4, New Howrah Approach Road (Rest)
110. Basanwal Enterprises, 309-Bipin Behari Ganguli Street (Rest)
111. Best Books, 1A College Row (Rest)
112. Lahari & Co. 8/1A, Ashtas Road (Rest)
113. Unique Form Centre, 1, Mangoe Lane (Rest)

Chandigarh

114. Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22D (Reg.)
115. Rama News Agency Booksellers, Sector-22 (Reg.)
116. Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D (Reg.)
117. English Book Depot, No. 34, Sector 22-B (Rest)
118. Jain General House, Sector 17-D (Reg.)
119. Manik Book Shop 70-72, Sector 17-D (Reg.)
120. Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sector 17-D (Rest)
121. Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sector 22-B (Rest)
122. Variety Book Store, SCO 69, Sector 17-D (Rest)

Cuttack

123. Manager Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack (Reg.)
124. Books International, Bank Bazar (Rest)
125. Woodlands, Bangal Sahi (Rest)
126. Legal Reliable, Biswanath Lane (Rest)

Chindwara

127. Lath Enterprises, 6/62-63, Narsinghpur Road (Rest)

Coimbatore

128. Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street (Reg.)
129. Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar (Rest)
130. Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street (Rest)

Chirala

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises, Opp. Mohan Theatre, (Rest)

Dehradun

132. Bishan Singh & Mehendra Pal Singh, 23-A, Cannaught Place.
133. Jugal Kishore & Co., 23-C Rajpur Road (Reg.)

134. Natraj Publishers, 52-Rajpur Road (Reg.)

135. International Book Distributor, 1st Floor, 913 Rajpur Road (Reg.)

Damoh

136. Ram Shanker Agrawal, 253-Asali Ward-2 (Rest)

Delhi

137. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

138. Bahri Bros., 243, Lajput Rai Market (Reg.)

139. Bookwell, 85-Sant Nirankari Colony P.B. 1565, Delhi-9.

140. Dhanwantri Medical & Law Book House 1522-Lajpatrai Mrk. (Reg.)

141. Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

142. Indian Army Book Depot. 3-Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Reg.)

143. J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate (Reg.)

144. K.L. Sethi, B-55, Shakarpur (Reg.)

145. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16-Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)

146. Universal Book Traders. 80-Gokhale Market (Reg.)

147. Young Man & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)

148. General Book Depot. 1691-Nai Sarak (Reg.)

149. Munshi Ram Manohar Lala, Oriental Bookseller & Publishers P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest)

150. Premier Book Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)

151. Motilal Banarsi Das, Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)

152. Sangam Book Depot. Main Market Gupta Colony (Reg.)

153. University Book House, 15-U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Ngr. (Rest)

154. Om Law Book House, Gokhale Market Civil Court Compound (Reg.)

155. Ashok Book Agency, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh (Reg.)

156. D.K. Book Organisation. 74-D, Anand Nagar. (Reg.)

157. Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

158. Eagle Book Services, Ganesh Pura (Reg.)

159. Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shiv Puri (Reg.)

160. Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari (Reg.)

161. Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road (Rest)

162. Standard Booksellers, 402, Kucha Bulaji, Chandni Chowk Dariba Kalan (Reg.)

163. Shyam Bros. IX/51-34, East Old Salimpur, Delhi (Reg.)

164. Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdara (Reg.)

165. Ekta Book Co., Majlis Park, Adarsh Ngr. (Reg.)

166. Commercial House. 1478-Dewan Hall Road Near Moti Cinema (Rest)

167. Venus Enterprises Booksellers & Publishers B2/85, Ashok Vihar Floor-II (Reg.)

168. Fine Book Services, 10529 Bagichi Purki Subzi Mandi, Delhi (Reg.)

169. Texla Law Agency, Gurdwara Marg, Shahdara (Rest)

170. Emvee Enterprises. 632-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

171. All Indian Educational Supply Co., Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

172. Roop Rai Bros., 208-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

173. Delhi Law House. 77-Gokhale Market (Rest)

174. Medical House (Regd.), 3655-Qutab Road (Rest)

175. Sher-e-Punjab Law Book House, 3/8. Kuncha Mir Ashiq, Shawri Bazar (Rest)

176. Capital Agencies, Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Rest)

177. Law Literature House, 2646-Bilimaran (Rest)

178. Ajanta Books International, 1-UB Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

179. Academy Publishers, 10-A, Shakar Pur (Rest)

180. Pustak Jagat, Moti Nagar (Rest)

181. Jitendra Book Service, Sitaram Bazar (Rest)

182. Research Co., 1865., Tri Nagar (Rest)

183. International Trade Linkers, Model Town (Rest)

184. Sinonica Botanica, I.P. Exten.. Delhi (Rest)

Dhanbad

185. New Sketch Press, P.B. 26 (Rest)

186. F.M. Ansari, Hirapur (Rest)

Darbhanga

187. Sahitya Sagar, P.B. No. 12, P.O. Imhorisarai (Rest)

Dhule

188. Sevakanchi Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Ernakulam

189. Pai & Coy., Broadway (Reg.)

Ferozpur Cantt.

190. English Book Depot, 78-Jhok Road (Reg.)

Gauhati

191. United Publishers, Pan Bazar Main Road (Rest)

192. Ashoka Publishing House (Rest).

Gaya

193. Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budh Marg (Reg.)

Goa

194. Savitri Book Agency, Indira Niwas, Bordem Bicholim (Rest)

195. Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi (Reg.)

196. Indian Publication, 2052-Sectors Urban Estate (Rest)

Gandhidham

197. Abdee Agency, BZ-20

Gwalior

198. Loyal Book Depot, Saraswati Sadan, Ratankar Bazar (Reg.)

199. Tatar Bros., Sarafa Bazar, Lashker (Reg.)

200. Anand Pustak Sadan, Shinde Ke Chhanoi (Reg.)

201. M.C. Drafer Bros. M.B. Jain & Bros. Sarafa Lashkar (Rest)

202. Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhan Ka Bazar (Reg.)

203. A. Gupta Book Agency, Anand Niwas, Falka Bazar (Rest)

Ghaziabad

204. S. Gupta, H. No. 420, Vishambar Nagar, Hoshiarpur

Hyderabad

205. Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank (Reg.)

206. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Reg.)

207. Asia Law House, Opp. High Court (Reg.)

208. Book Links Corporations, Narayanagoda (Reg.)

209. Ratna, 16-11-493, Dilsukh Nagar Colony (Rest)

210. National Law House, 4-3-714, Ramkute (Rest)

Hardwar

211. Pandi Salyeshwara Nand Kailash Chand Pandey, Saraswati (Reg.)

212. Rudrakash Mala Pustakalaya, Bara Bazar (Rest)

Hathras

213. Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohara, Agra Road (Rest)

214. Raghu Enterprises, Gaushala Road, Chandra Puri (Rest)

Indore

215. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Reg.)

216. Surya Kant Dinesh Kant, Swaroop Sahitya Sadan, 213-Khajuri Bazar, M.G. Road.

Imphal

217. P.C. Jain Co., Imphal Manipur (Rest)

218. K.C. Robbi. M/s. Kecee Enterprises, Imphal (Rest)

219. Khuraijain Ajit Singh, Pukhri South (Rest)

Jaipur

220. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Press, Prakash Cinema (Reg.)

221. Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajaji Ka Rasta (Reg.)

222. Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg (Reg.)

Jamshedpur

223. Gupta Stores, Dhatididith (Reg.)

Jamnagar

224. Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road (Reg.)

225. Scientific & Technical Literature Co. (Rest)

Jodhpur

226. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books, Cinema and News Agents, Outna Sujatigarh (Reg.)

227. Rajasthan Law House, High Court (Reg.)

228. Kanpoon Prakashak, Opp. Gurudwara, Anand Cinema Road (Reg.)

229. United Book Traders, Opp. Police Lane (Rest)

230. Charbhuja Traders, Juni Mandi (Rest)

Jabalpur

231. Modern Book House, 286-Jawaharganj (Reg.)

232. Paras Book, 129-Cantt. (Reg.)

Jhansi

233. Uiversal Law House, Manik Chowk (Rest)

Jammu

234. Heldia Publishers, 128-A, Gandhi Nagar (Rest)

Jhun Jhunu

235. Shashi Kumar Sharat Chander, Jhun Jhunu (Reg.)

Jullundur City

236. Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road (Rest)

Kakinada

237. N. Venkateshwar Rao, Mangapathy Agencies (Rest)

Kanpur

238. Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)

239. Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)

240. Universal Book Stall. The Mall (Reg.)

241. Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines (Reg.)

242. Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines (Reg.)

Karaikal

243. Selvi Store House, 185-188, Thirunallar Road (Rest)

Kumta

244. S. V. Kamat Kumta (Reg.)

Kazipet

245. V. A. N. Raju, News Agent (Rest)

Kurseong

246. Ashokra Bros., 69-Hill Cart Road P.O. Kurseon (Rest)

Karnataka

247. Aspiration Stores, Via Hospet (Rest)

Kottayam

248. Law Indian Book Sellers & Publishers (Rest)

Kashtwar

249. Wazir Book Depot (J&K) (Rest)

Lucknow

250. British Book Depot, 84, Hazarat Ganj (Reg.)

251. Eastern Book Co., 24, Lalbakh Road (Reg.)

252. Ram Advani Hazarat Ganj, P.B. 154 (Reg.)

253. S. Kumar and Associates, Guru Govind Singh Marg (Reg.)

254. Aquarium Supply Co. C-14, Vivekanandpuri (Rest)

255. Law Book Academy, 195-Rajendra Nagar (Rest)

Ludhiana

256. Lyall Book Depot, Chawla Bazar (Reg.)

257. Mohindra Bros., Kachori Road (Rest)

258. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Reg.)

Madras

259. C. Subba Chetty & Co., 60-Big Street Triplicane (Reg.)

260. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8-Linghi Chetty St. (Reg.)

261. C. Sitaraman & Co., 33-Royapettah High Road (Reg.)

262. Madras Book Agency, 42-Tirumangalam Road (Reg.)

263. Swamy Publishers, P.B. No. 2368 (Rest)

264. Sangam Publishers, 11-S.S. Street (Reg.)

265. G. Somasundaram, 44-Arcot Road, Vadapalani (Rest)

266. M.M. Subscription Agencies, Harington Road (Rest)

267. Hira & Hema (Book Sellers), Housing Board Colony, Thiruvanmiyur P.O. (Rest)

268. Les Lives, 710-T.H. Road (Rest)

Meerut

269. Loyal Book Depot, Near Govt. College (Reg.)

270. Angira Library, 51-Victoria Park Octroi (Rest)

271. Bharat Educational Store, Chippa Road (Reg.)

Moradabad

272. Rama Book Depot, Station Road (Rest)

Mhow Cantt.

273. Oxford Book Depot, Main Street (Rest)

274. A.N. Gupta Railway Book Stall, Railway Station (Rest)

Mussouri

275. Hind Traders, Ramanand Shop, Deodhar Road (Rest)

Mysore

276. People Book House, Opp. [illegible] (Reg.)

277. Geeta Book House, New Statue Circle (Reg.)

Nainital

278. Council Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

Nagpur

279. Western Book Depot, Residency Road

280. Tribal Research Centre Block No. 11 Surajbali Rd., Sadar (Rest)

Nadiad

281. R.S. Desai, Station Road (Rest)

282. Chowdre Yeshwant Rao Gyanobarao, Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Nasik

283. G. K. Bros., Main Road (Reg.)

New Delhi

284. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi-27 (Reg.)

285. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)

286. Aparana Enterprises, New Delhi (Rest)

287. Central News Agency, 23/90 Connaught Circus (Reg.)

288. English Book Stores, 7-8, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

289. Jain Book Agency, C/o Prem House, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

290. Jyana Book Depot, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

291. Lakshmi Book Store, 72 Janpath P.O. Box 558 (Reg.)

292. Mehra Bros. 50-G, Kalkaji (Reg.)

293. Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road Dev Nagar (Reg.)

294. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House (Reg.)

295. People Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)

296. Rama Krishna & Sons (Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)

297. R. K. Publishers 23, Beadanpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

298. International Book House, Nehru Place (Rest)

299. Ravindra Book Agency, 30-C Amar Colony Market, Lajpat Nagar (Reg.)

300. Hind Book House, 82-Janpath (Reg.)

301. Sat Narain & Sons, 40-A, NDMC Market, Babar Road (Reg.)

302. Delhi Book Co., M/12, Connaught Circus (Rest)

303. Navrang P. B. 7, Indrapuri (Rest)

304. Book India Corporation, New Rohtak Road (Reg.)

305. Glob Publishers C-33, Nizamuddin East (Rest)

306. Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajinder Nagar (Reg.)

307. Jain Bros. East Park Road, Karol Bagh (Rest)

308. Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

309. Eastern Book Enterprises, 1274/3, Hari Singh Nalwa Street, Karol Bagh (Rest)

310. The MacMillan Coop Indi Ltd. Ansari Road (Rest)

311. Star Publication Pvt. Ltd. 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road (Rest)

312. Grover Book & Stationery Co., 58-Nehru Place, Shop No. 109 New Delhi (Reg.)

313. Modern Book Centre, H-39, Green Park (Reg.)

314. Stirling Publishers, (P) Ltd. Safdarjung Enclave (Rest)

315. Golden Book Centre, Bank Street, Karol Bagh (Rest)

316. Harjeet & Co., Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj (Rest)

317. UBS Publishers, 5-Ansari Road (Rest)

318. Deep Publications, 154-B, Savitri Nagar (Rest)

319. Minakshi International Publications, G-6/4, Malviya Nagar (Rest)

320. Sandeep Pustak Bhandar, Rajouri Garden (Rest)

321. Print India, 11-Darya Ganj (Rest)

322. National Literature Palace, WZ-230, Ram Chowk, Palam Enclave (Reg.)

323. Kamal & Co., 302 Gautam Nagar (Rest)

324. S. Chand & Co., Ltd. P.O. Box No 5733, Ram Nagar (Reg.)

325. Need Prakashan, D-50, South Extension (NDSE) Part-I (Rest)

326. Satish Book Depot, 51/12, New Market, Karol Bagh (Rest)

327. Mohan Law House, G-6/7, Malviya Nagar (Rest)

328. Mahajan Book Agency, Nangal Raya (Reg.)

329. Rajendra Book Agency Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)

330. Eagle Book Services, F-195, Mansarover Garden (Reg.)

331. Suneja Book Centre, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

332. Lakshmi Book Store, Janpath (Reg.)

333. Metropolitan Book Co. Ltd., 1 Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)

334. Progressive Book Depot, Pahar Ganj (Rest)

335. Space Age, 1st-B/186, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)

336. Kamal Publications, 33-Bhagat Singh Market Malvia Nagar (Rest)

Nokha

337. Shri Shavam Sunder Mesra, Munshif Magistrate, Nokha (Rest)

Nowgong

338. Sri Padma Dhar Nath, Morigaon Commercial Institute (Rest)

Pali

339. Om Prakash Sunil Kumar, Sarafa Bazar (Rest)

Patna

340. J. N. P. Aggarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli (Reg.)

341. Vibhagiya Prakshan, Vikri Kendro Atetha Kirayala, Neva Sachiwalaya (Reg.)

342. Lakshmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli, Patna (Reg.)

Pondicherry

343. Jagan Nath Pandit & Sons, Arfabad Colony P.O. Gulzarbagh (Rest)

344. Puthghalam, 142, Gandhi Road (Rest)

345. Honest Book House, 9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

Poona

346. Saraswat, 1321/1 J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School (Reg.)

347. International Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

348. Raka Book Agency, Opo. Nathers Chawal, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)

349. Verma Book Centre, 649 Naraya Path (Rest)

350. Popular Book House, 75 Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

351. Dasfane Ramchandra & Co., 456, Raviwar Path, Phadke Hand Crowk (Rest)

Pudukota

352. Meenakshi Pathippagam, 4142, East Main Street (Rest)

353. P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street (Reg.)

Rajkot

354. Vinay Book Depot Opp., Health Visitors School, Bank of India Building (Reg.)

355. Mohan Lal Dossabhai, State Bank of India Building (Reg.)

Raipur

356. Central Book House, Sadar Bazar (Rest)

Ranchi

357. Crown Book Depot Upper Bazar (Reg.)

Rajgangpur

358. Crown Tire & Equipment Co. Block No. 1 Qr No. 30 D.C. Colony (Rest)

Robertsonpet

359. Eswari Book Centre, 11 & 12 P. K. Market (KGF) 563122 (Rest)

Rothak

360. Manthan Publications, B-111/1629, Para Mohalla (Rest)

Sangrur

361. Darashan Pustakalaya, Gandhi Marg (Reg.)

Secunderabad

362. Amarnarain Industries, 1-3-14 Kalasekada (Rest)

Simla

363. Minerva Book House, The Mall (Rest)

Sikkim

364. Rachna Development Area, Gantok (Rest)

Shillong

365. Paul Agency & Distributors, Umpling, Shillong (Rest)

Sivakasi

366. Ganesh Stores, South Car Street (Rest)

Salem

367. Jain Magazine Agency, Rajgarh Road (Reg.)

Surat

368. Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

369. Raghuwanshi Law House, Near Pura Gate (Rest)

Solapur

370. Gazanan Book Stores, Main Road (Rest)

Sunam

371. Saniba Agencies, Geeta Bhawan Road (Rest)

Saharanpur

372. Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (Rest)

Tiruchinappalli

373. Shri Vidya Book Shop, 62 High Road (Rest)

Trivandrum

374. Sukumai Book Stall, Station Road (Rest)

375. International Book Depot, P. B. 4 Main Road (Reg.)

376. Shri Devi Book House, Devi Vilas Compound (Reg.)

Tuticorin

377. K. Thiagarajan (Rest)

Umreth

378. Indu Kumar Ochhav Lal Gandhi (Rest)

Varanasi

379. Viswa Vidhyalaya Prakashan Chowk (Reg.)

380. International Publicity Services, Bhaironath Kathki Haveli (Reg.)

381. Kalpana Corporation, P.B. No. 5, Varanasi (Rest)

382. Meena Book Centre, Varanasi

Visakhapatnam

383. Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road (Reg.)

384. Book Centre, Main Road (Rest)

Vijayawada

385. Vishalandhra Publishing, Chand Ram Building (Rest)

386. Novadaya Subscription Agency (Reg.)

Villupuram

387. Baby Stores, 167-168, Thiru-vi-ka-Road (Rest)

Vellore

388. S. Thangavelu, Booshan Nagar, Solavanpet (Rest)

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