

**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921**

**VOLUME XXI**

**HYDERABAD STATE**

**PART I**

*Report*

BY

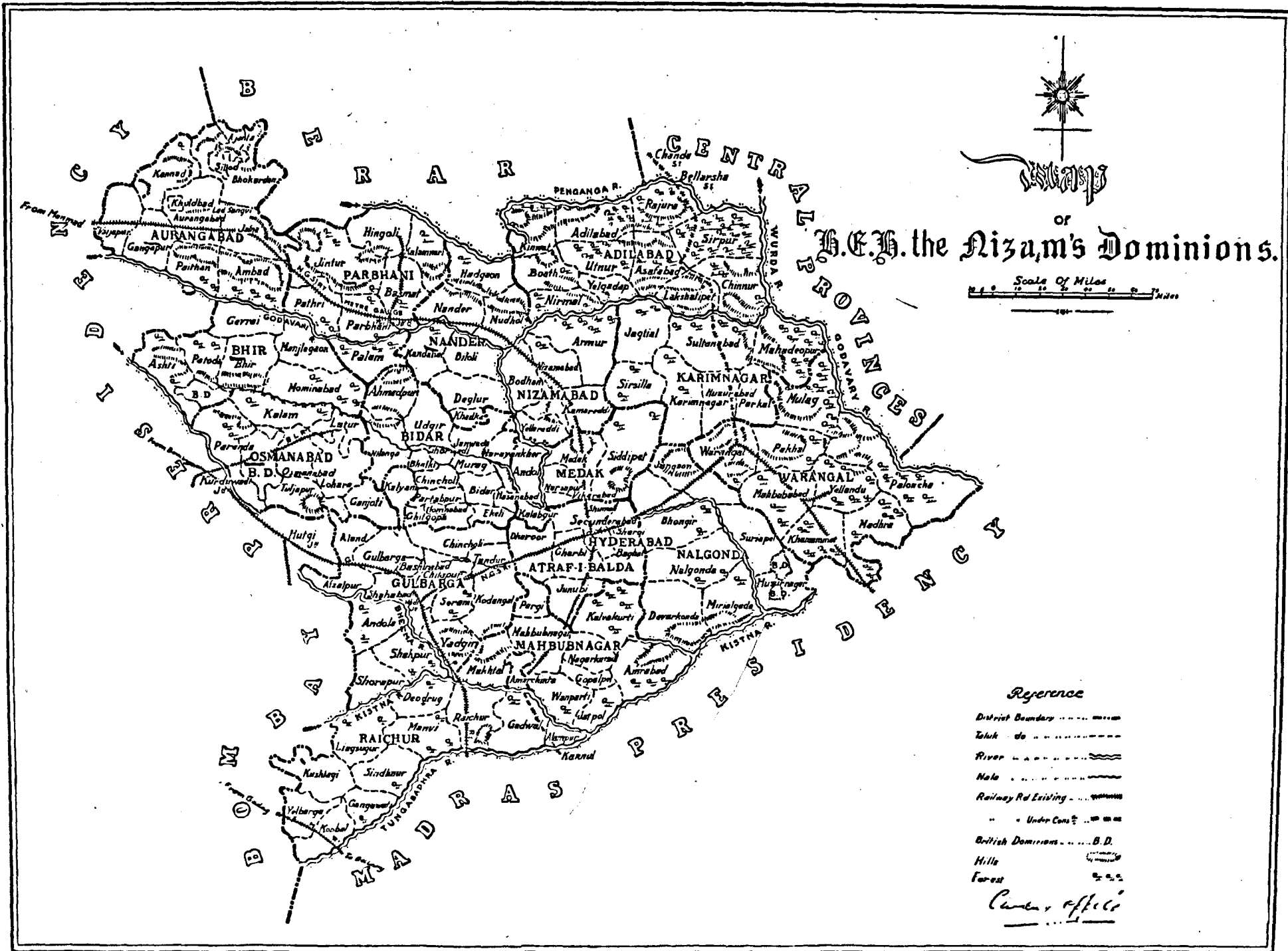
**MOHAMED RAHMATULLA,**

**SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
HYDERABAD STATE**



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## INTRODUCTION

**Censuses.**—The first Census, taken in the Hyderabad State synchronously with the rest of India, was on the 17th February 1881. On that occasion only the statistical tables were prepared, but no report was written. The second Census was taken on the 26th February 1891, and, for the first time, a Report on the Census was published besides the volume containing tables. The third and fourth censuses were taken on the 1st March 1901 and 10th March 1911, respectively. Thus, the present Census is the fifth of its kind in the State. The 18th March 1921 was the day fixed for the final enumeration.

**General Arrangements.**—In the absence of the Administrative Volume of the last Census Report, some difficulty was felt at the outset in finding out what general arrangements were actually made last time to get through the census work as satisfactorily as possible. It was found necessary to wade through a number of old files, with a view to arriving at a definite plan of work. However, the various notes and instructions issued from time to time by the Census Commissioner for India threw much light on the matter and facilitated the arrangements a great deal. The Administrative Volume to be published this time will give a detailed account of the machinery, by which the census work was managed, and the methods of enumeration and tabulation followed at the present Census. It would, therefore, suffice to give here an epitome of the main features of the census operations.

To start with, the village list was revised and brought up-to-date. The State Census Code containing instructions for the taking of the Census was prepared and copies of the same were supplied to the Officers concerned chapter by chapter as necessity arose. Instructions on points not provided for in the Code were communicated by means of circulars and manuals. The State Census Act, which gave legal authority for all the operations connected with the Census, was passed by the State Legislature.

Census forms such as schedules, house, block and circle lists; district, charge and circle summaries; enumeration tickets, slips, etc. were printed in five different languages and supplied in sufficient quantities. To ensure adequate attention being paid to the successive stages in census operations in good time, a Census Calendar was issued in the first week of July 1920, showing the chain of operations to be completed till the end of the 25th March 1921. This was also meant to keep a strict watch on the working of the operations, and the District Officers were instructed to send in fortnightly progress reports in the prescribed form, printed copies of which were supplied in adequate number by the central office.

**Census Divisions and Agency.**—The 'House' defined as a structure occupied by one commensal family, was taken as the smallest census unit, and from 30 to 50 houses were grouped together to form an enumerator's block. Blocks were grouped into circles. Each circle, containing from 10 to 15 blocks, was entrusted to the care of a supervisor. Circles, again, were grouped to form charges, and each charge, which was generally identical with a taluk or a town, was entrusted to a charge superintendent. The Talukdar (District Collector and Magistrate) was usually the District Census Officer. In a taluk, which constituted a single charge, the Tahsildar was invariably the charge superintendent. In the case of sub-divisions of a taluk, deputy charge superintendents were selected from amongst Munsiffs, Civil Surgeons and other Government officials of various departments. Municipalities and towns were generally entrusted to the charge of Local Fund Engineers. But in every case the entire responsibility for

all census arrangements in the taluk lay with the Tahsildar. In the city of Hyderabad, the Municipal Commissioner was appointed the District Census Officer for the areas coming under his jurisdiction. Military areas of His Exalted Highness' Forces, the administered areas and the estates of nobles, who enjoy the privilege of conducting their census operations, had special census officers.

Supervisors, charge superintendents and enumerators were selected, as far as possible, from among the Government officials of all departments. When necessary, non-officials also were appointed. All these officials and non-officials were honorary workers. Altogether 500 charge superintendents, 7,251 supervisors and 73,963 enumerators were thus employed. It must be noted that this was the first time in the history of the Hyderabad Census that the Hyderabad Municipal area was censused without any payment to enumerators and supervisors, whereas on previous occasions large sums of money used to be spent by Government for this purpose.

**Special arrangements for Railways, etc.**—Special arrangements had to be made for the enumeration of travellers by railway, by boat or by road; of inmates of institutions like jails, lock-ups, hospitals, police outposts and lines and of wandering tribes and large crowds of visitors or pilgrims present at fairs or festivals.

Hitherto the railway administration used to undertake the Census of their own employees, of all persons living on railway premises and of travellers by train. But on the present occasion, the railway census was brought within the scope of the District Census Administration. Each railway station was constituted a circle, with the Station Master as supervisor. This supervisor was to work under the direction of the charge superintendent concerned. Large stations were made charges in themselves, and the chief railway officer of each of these stations was appointed charge superintendent. He had to correspond direct with the District Census Officer. This change produced satisfactory results, as the railway employees were given the same training in the census procedure as the other supervisors and enumerators.

Some villages lie purely within the limits of the British cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, and some more within a quarter mile zone of these cantonments. Of the villages of the latter category, some belong to His Exalted Highness' Government, and others to private administrations. Special arrangements had therefore to be made for the census of these villages, with a view to avoid confusion and overlapping of census areas. A special officer was therefore appointed to look after the census arrangements in these villages.

**House numbering.**—On the completion of the division of the country into census areas and the appointment of census officers, the work of house-numbering was taken up. All dwelling houses, whether occupied or unoccupied, and all places likely to be found inhabited on the 18th March 1921 were systematically numbered in every village, town and city. This work was commenced on the 15th October 1920 throughout the Dominions, with the single exception of the City, where it was undertaken a fortnight later, and completed before the close of November 1920.

**Training of the Census Staff.**—Prior to house-numbering, the census staff had received training in that kind of work. In December 1920 and January 1921 they were trained for preliminary enumeration.

**Tours of the Census Superintendent.**—The Census Superintendent toured during the months of July, August, September and part of October 1920, holding informal conferences with the District Officers and explaining to them the principles underlying each operation, from the very commencement to the final Census. Again, after the completion of

house-numbering, the touring was resumed in the months of December 1920 and January 1921 with a view to judge the training received by the census staff, to remove doubts and difficulties and to ensure that adequate arrangements had been made for the efficient and speedy completion of the Census. The touring was taken up again in February 1921, when preliminary enumeration was in progress, and again in March 1921 in order to be satisfied that proper arrangements had been made for the despatch of the provisional totals to the central office with all possible promptitude.

**Preliminary Enumeration.**—Preliminary enumeration, or the visiting by each enumerator of every house in his block in the order shown in the block list supplied to him, and entering in the general census schedules the necessary particulars regarding all persons ordinarily living in those houses, was commenced in the districts on the 10th February 1921 and in the City and some important towns about a fortnight later. The work was completed by the 10th March 1921.

**Proclamation to the Public.**—To facilitate the work of the enumerator, proclamations were issued in Urdu and other important vernaculars of the State to all the inhabitants, directing them to remain in their houses on the night of the 18th March 1921, with a light burning, until the enumerator had visited them.

**General Holidays.**—All public offices, courts and schools were closed for 6 days, from the 8th to the 10th March 1921, and from the 17th to the 19th March 1921, to provide facilities for utilising the services of all available officials. The first three days were intended to be devoted to the carrying on of the work of the preliminary enumeration and the rest to that of the final enumeration so that the preparation of the provisional totals might be completed with the least possible delay.

**Final Enumeration.**—The final Census was taken on the 18th March 1921, between the hours 7 P. M. and midnight, synchronously with the rest of India. This consisted in checking and correcting the record of the preliminary enumeration, by striking out the entries relating to persons who had died or left the locality and entering the necessary particulars of new arrivals.

The only non-synchronous area in the State is a part of the Paloncha Samasthan, about 800 square miles in extent, or 0·9 per cent. of the total State area, where the final enumeration took place on the morning of the 19th March 1921, owing to the difficulty and danger of censusing that area, abounding in forest tracts, during the night.

**Provisional and Final Totals.**—Each supervisor had been instructed to gather his enumerators on the morning after the Census, and with their help to compile an abstract for his circle (*i.e.*, the circle summary). He was then to send the summary by the quickest means available to the Tahsildar, who in turn was to compile the charge summary promptly and despatch it together with all the circle summaries of his charge to the District Census Officer. The District Census Officer was forthwith to compile the district summary and wire the provisional totals to the central office in the Hyderabad City. All the officers concerned vied with one another to carry out the instructions to the very letter, and the first district total reached the Census Superintendent's Office in the forenoon of the 19th March 1921, while the last was received in the morning of the 22nd idem. The provisional totals were wired to the Census Commissioner for India in the evening of the 22nd March 1921. The results so published differed from the finally tabulated totals by—18,143 or 0·1 per cent.

**Industrial Census.**—On the present occasion also, a census of industrial establishments was taken. It was, however, on a more extended scale than in 1911. The results of this census are exhibited in Imperial Table XXII, and are discussed in Part II of Chapter XII of this Report.



**Economic Statistics.**—In addition to the industrial census, an attempt was made to collect statistical and general information on subjects, such as labour, rural trade, cottage industries and other items bearing on the economic condition of the people. It is, however, to be regretted that the result of this attempt has been far from satisfactory for want of adequate help and co-operation. The Department of Industries and Commerce, that was approached in this matter, could not conduct the necessary inquiries without an additional staff, while the meagre notes furnished by the Talukdars and the information gleaned from other sources have been worked up in Part III of Chapter XII, which, at best, is fragmentary.

**Organisation of the Abstraction Office.**—As soon as the final enumeration was over and the provisional figures were published, census schedules commenced pouring in from all quarters of the State. No room being available in the building of the Revenue Secretariat where the Census Superintendent's Office was located, a spacious building, known as the 'Mumtaz Mansion,' was taken on rent, and one single Abstraction Office for the whole State was organised and located therein. The Office was divided into three sections : (1) the English and Urdu Section, (2) the Telugu Section and (3) the Marathi and Kanarese Section. The first was directly under me, with Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, Translator, as general Superintendent. The second was in charge of my Assistant, Moulvi Abu Muhammad, who continued to have the accounts branch also under him. For the third, the services of Moulvi Mir Anwar Ali, M.R.A.S., retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Berar, were temporarily secured. The latter was put in charge of the records branch also.

The work to be done fell into three stages : abstraction or slip-copying and sorting in five different languages, and compilation of tables. The slip system introduced into India in 1901, and tried again profitably in 1911, was adopted this time also. It is merely the abstraction or copying of details from enumeration schedules on to slips of different colours, bearing symbols to distinguish civil condition and sex. The different colours denoted the different religions returned. For example, *badami* indicated Hinduism, green Islam, red Christianity, blue Jainism, and yellow Animism and others. These devices saved the copyists the time required for noting down on the slips the religion, sex and civil condition of the persons dealt with. To facilitate the copying out of other entries, a standard list of abbreviations was prescribed. This was printed in different languages and distributed to the copyists. When the entries in schedules relating to a block were copied out, the supervisor checked the slips, sorted them by religion and sex, and entered the details in Register A. This work necessitated the engagement of no less than 1,000 hands. It was in full swing on the 20th April 1921, and lasted till the 14th August 1921.

Then began the work of sorting. The slips underwent successive sortings to obtain material for the compilation of the various tables. In fact, sorting is but the first stage of compilation. There was a sorter's ticket to each final table. Each sorter was required to handle about 27,000 slips, on an average, separately by religion and sex according to the requirements of each table. The results were posted in the sorter's ticket concerned. This work was begun on the 1st August 1921 and completed on the 26th October 1921.

When the sorting work was over, the different sections of the Abstraction Office were abolished and the services of a great number of men dispensed with, retaining only a few under the charge of Moulvi Abu Muhammad. As soon as the sorters had sufficiently advanced in their work, compilation and tabulation work was taken up. The first table was sent to the press in the first week of December 1921 and the last proof of the tables was received on the 21st August 1922. The compilation proper closed on the 20th April 1922. The Tables Volume (Part II of this Report) was issued from the press in the first week of November 1922. It may

be stated in this connection that, besides the Imperial Tables prescribed by the Government of India, this volume contains a detailed statement relating to caste, tribe, race or nationality as Part I of Table XIII and a column showing literacy in Urdu added to State Table II.

**The Report Volume.**—The drafting of the Report was taken in hand as soon as the subsidiary tables were compiled. As each set of subsidiary tables required for a chapter was completed, the chapter was written up and copies of the same furnished to the Census Commissioner for India. Altogether 74 subsidiary tables had to be compiled besides a large number of margin statements, which help the reader to understand the statistics more easily. Among the special features of the Report may be mentioned the discussion of density from different standpoints, the dealing of the question of civilised Animists, though meagrely for the first time, and the addition of a glossary of the more important castes to Chapter XI. To make the Report interesting and impressive, the facts and figures discussed therein have been illustrated by maps and diagrams to a greater extent than in the previous Report, as will be noted from the fact that they now number 60 as against 15 in the Report for 1911. Line blocks of these were prepared by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. The coat-of-arms of His Exalted Highness (the block for which was so neatly prepared by the Mint Workshop) has been for the first time printed on the title page of the Report.

**Present Census Publications.**—Besides the Report, Tables and Administrative Volumes in English, there will be published this time in Urdu a summary of the Report and the Village Population Tables.

**Cost of the Census.**—As there is still some printing work to be finished and accounts have to be adjusted with the Government Central Press, only an estimate of the cost of printing can now be considered. This estimate may not differ much from the actual figure, and may therefore be taken for all practical purposes to denote the approximate cost of printing. On the whole, the cost of the present Census amounts to O.S. Rs. 2,33,635 equivalent to British India Rs. 1,94,696 at the rate of B.G. Rs. 100=O.S. Rs. 116-10-8. The following statement compares the financial position of the present Census with that of the previous ones :—

Year	Total cost in O. S. Rs.	Cost per mille in O. S. Rs.	Percentage of decrease as compared with the cost of previous censuses
1891 ..	3,91,816	Rs. a. p. 27 2 8	—31 per cent.
1901 ..	2,46,404	22 2 0	—15 "
1911 ..	2,66,038	19 14 0	— 6 "
1921 ..	2,33,635	18 11 9	

The decrease in expenditure, notwithstanding the very great increase in the scale of salaries and the cost of paper and printing during the decade, is noteworthy. It may also be noted that deductions have yet to be made from the total cost on account of printed forms, etc. supplied to those noblemen, who were privileged to carry out the Census of their estates, and of the sale proceeds of articles no longer required.

The following statement compares the cost of the present Census in the Dominions with that in two adjoining British Provinces and two important Indian States :—

State or Province	Expenditure in 1921	Cost per mille in 1921	Cost per mille in 1911	Percentage of increase or decrease
	B. G. Rs.	B. G. Rs. a. p.	B. G. Rs. a. p.	
1. Madras .. ..	5,15,000	12 1 0	6 4 0	+ 93 per cent.
2. Bombay .. ..	4,64,000	24 0 9	10 10 11	+ 125 "
3. Mysore .. ..	2,82,742	47 4 8	27 11 7	+ 71 "
4. Baroda .. ..	1,12,385	53 0 0	23 8 0	+ 86 "
5. Hyderabad ..	1,94,696	15 9 9	16 9 3	— 6 "

**Acknowledgments.**—It is now my pleasing duty to proceed to acknowledge the help I have received from various quarters.

The brunt of the work upto the actual Census fell as usual on the district officers. And it is gratifying to note that I received every help and attention in the carrying on of census work from the Talukdars (District Collectors and Magistrates) without a single exception. During my tours, I found that many of the Talukdars attended to census matters personally and some of them were so careful as to prepare regular census maps of their districts denoting different census divisions and the routes for the despatch of charge and circle summaries. My thanks are therefore due to all the Talukdars and their subordinates for their wholehearted co-operation and zeal in census matters. My thanks are also due to the Heads of all the Departments, who willingly lent their office hands for census work. The successful enumeration of such a large and widely-spread city as Hyderabad (51 square miles in area) is undoubtedly due to the help rendered by the Residency officials, the City Municipal and Police Commissioners and their respective staff, to whom all my thanks are due.

To Mr. J. T. Marten, i.c.s., Census Commissioner for India, I must express my grateful thanks for the useful instructions which he gave me while he visited Hyderabad and for his very valuable notes indicating the lines on which the Census Report was to be drawn up. I am also indebted to the Provincial Superintendents of past censuses for the various hints and suggestions I could get from their reports, especially the reports of Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, and the all India Census Reports.

Naturally enough, the heaviest work fell to the lot of the Government Central Press. It may be pointed out that this was the first occasion on which the Government Press undertook the printing of the Census Report. Hitherto this work used to be entrusted to private presses. The staff of the Press had at times to work day and night to meet the demand for schedules, slips and various other printed matter which had to be turned out by the thousand and the million. I therefore take this opportunity of expressing my warmest thanks to Mr. R. V. Pillai, Bar-at-Law, Superintendent of the Press, for his uniform courtesy and the efficient arrangements made by him to get through such a difficult task promptly and accurately. The printing of the Report was in itself a big task for the Government Press, which had to meet at the same time the pressing and heavy demands of other departments also.

As regards my own office, I cannot speak too highly of the valuable and devoted assistance rendered to me by my Assistants, Moulvies Abu Muhammad and Mir Anwar Ali. Moulvi Abu Muhammad, a superintendent of the Revenue Secretariat, was deputed to the Census Department at the very commencement of the census operations and he continued to work there till the completion of the census work. He proved an efficient and reliable officer and I have great pleasure in bringing his name to the special notice of Government. Moulvi Mir Anwar Ali, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of Berar, was specially entertained for the Tabulation Office, where he worked satisfactorily. Special mention may also be made of Mr. B. Singaperumal Naidu, Manager of my office, whose painstaking accuracy in the preparation of the marginal tables and sketches of the diagrams given in the Report is highly commendable. He was also useful to me, beyond all expectations, in the writing of the Report. Of the clerks, I would make mention of Messrs. Ghulam Dastagir (Translator), Sheikh Ahmed (Record-keeper) and Ghulam Jeelani (Accountant). The first made himself useful in the Abstraction Office (English and Urdu Section). The second, on deputation to the Press, had to work very hard indeed to see that proofs reached my office with the least possible delay. The third kept up the accounts satisfactorily.

I must also express my sincere thanks to Mr. Syed Muhammad Azam, M.A., (Cantab.), F.C.S., B.Sc., Principal of the Government City High School,

who, in spite of his various engagements, found time to go through some portion of the report and give useful suggestions and hints.

I cannot close this Introduction without expressing my gratitude for the help and support given to me by Nawab Fasih Jung Bahadur, H. C. S., Revenue Secretary, and other high officers of the State, and also for the confidence placed in me by the Government, which gave me a free hand in all matters connected with the Census, and is in a large measure responsible for the successful prosecution of my work.

MOHAMED RAHMATULLA,  
*Census Commissioner,*  
*H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.*

ERRATA LIST.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>		<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
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257	14		Ramavsi	Ramvasi
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## APPENDIX I.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN THE CITY AND THE DISTRICTS OF THE HYDERABAD STATE DURING THE PERIOD 1320-1329 FASLI (1911-1920) AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE NORMAL QUINQUENNIUM 1311-1315 F. REPRESENTED BY 100.

District	1320 F. (1910-11)	1321 F. (1911-12)	1322 F. (1912-13)	1323 F. (1913-14)	1324 F. (1914-15)	1325 F. (1915-16)	1326 F. (1916-17)	1327 F. (1917-18)	1328 F. (1918-19)	1329 F. (1919-20)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad City...	108	123	131	140	141	116	126	182	265	260
Atraf-i-Balda ...	135	163	163	163	163	130	122	205	279	229
Warangal ...	123	128	133	133	146	133	128	178	191	167
Karimnagar ...	144	139	150	150	164	157	157	212	327	360
Adilabad ...	150	140	162	162	183	162	150	221	381	381
Medak ...	129	133	148	148	160	133	133	222	333	308
Nizamabad ...	114	129	154	167	167	129	129	222	333	333
Mahbubnagar ...	128	133	152	152	160	152	139	200	320	320
Nalgonda ...	119	123	139	139	152	133	133	188	291	291
Aurangabad ...	116	133	157	157	157	133	133	220	314	275
Bhir ...	122	134	187	179	172	143	130	226	358	331
Nander ...	114	131	162	175	156	127	131	221	350	350
Parbhani ...	125	136	167	173	173	141	141	250	409	346
Gulbarga ...	129	150	164	164	157	133	129	212	360	327
Osmanabad ...	131	152	181	188	174	138	131	224	362	362
Raichur ...	127	144	135	157	138	127	127	183	330	330
Bidar ...	135	159	184	192	184	144	144	256	383	418
Average ...	128	139	160	162	163	141	135	215	333	321

## APPENDIX II.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF RICE IN THE CITY AND THE DISTRICTS OF THE HYDERABAD STATE DURING THE PERIOD 1320-1329 FASLI (1911-1920) AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE NORMAL QUINQUENNIUM 1311-1315 F. REPRESENTED BY 100.

District	1320 F.	1321 F.	1322 F.	1323 F.	1324 F.	1325 F.	1326 F.	1327 F.	1328 F.	1329 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad City...	116	148	160	142	110	115	135	173	249	241
Atraf-i-Balda ...	121	146	152	152	135	108	117	173	143	202
Warangal ...	129	154	167	148	121	154	133	167	235	250
Karimnagar ...	140	162	183	168	124	124	140	175	300	300
Adilabad ...	136	141	152	158	131	119	131	190	292	317
Medak ...	130	156	170	170	115	115	130	195	279	279
Nizamabad ...	128	170	184	192	144	139	153	179	307	383
Mahbubnagar ...	117	146	175	175	121	121	130	219	269	292
Nalgonda ...	128	146	178	164	117	111	128	205	256	273
Aurangabad ...	119	141	141	140	135	129	135	135	221	194
Bhir ...	117	135	142	135	123	123	135	159	225	225
Nander ...	125	152	175	159	117	117	135	184	292	269
Parbhani ...	129	141	155	155	148	129	129	172	258	258
Gulbarga ...	125	147	162	162	130	130	130	130	180	295
Osmanabad ...	107	132	145	138	121	121	121	121	242	242
Raichur ...	123	160	168	168	139	123	145	200	291	291
Bidar ...	122	165	155	157	114	114	127	183	275	275
Average ...	125	150	163	159	127	124	132	175	260	263

II

APPENDX III.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF JAWAR IN THE CITY AND THE DISTRICTS OF THE HYDERABAD STATE DURING THE PERIOD 1320-1329 FASLI (1911-1920) AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE NORMAL QUINQUENNium 1311-1315 F. REPRESENTED BY 100.

District	1320 F.	1321 F.	1322 F.	1323 F.	1324 F.	1325 F.	1326 F.	1327 F.	1328 F.	1329 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad City ...	116	137	146	129	116	122	128	229	378	229
Atraf-i-Balda ...	145	179	190	179	161	168	168	336	411	308
Warangal ...	200	214	235	200	188	200	220	333	427	362
Karimnagar ...	217	186	291	227	196	186	208	329	510	425
Adilabad ...	219	215	215	223	169	164	200	393	437	347
Medak ...	152	173	190	173	133	152	158	304	380	304
Nizamabad ...	165	137	198	202	164	170	198	386	425	327
Mahbubnagar ...	120	162	227	210	150	120	147	323	494	350
Nalgonda ...	143	177	237	192	164	158	188	310	409	375
Aurangabad ...	133	167	205	157	127	127	143	333	444	235
Bhir ...	139	162	207	159	116	119	148	371	494	273
Nander ...	133	144	192	159	153	156	200	460	400	256
Parbhani ...	131	147	191	133	149	149	160	400	440	259
Gulbarga ...	150	176	193	184	145	145	159	368	450	312
Osmanabad ...	154	177	192	168	137	141	152	369	417	274
Raichur ...	143	182	186	191	143	119	140	276	471	381
Bidar ...	180	157	166	140	154	140	222	433	350	223
Average ...	155	175	207	184	153	151	177	357	435	314

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK, PLOUGHS AND CARTS IN H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS AS ASCERTAINED AT THE CATTLE CENSUS OF 1329 FASLI (1919 A.D.).

District	Oxen				Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Male	Cow	Young stock			Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hyderabad City ...	497	7,151	3,440	2,799	642	4,172	1,890	3,024	5,723	7,774	1,340	96	288	848	47	571	2,144
Atraf-i-Balda ...	44,830	112,744	97,372	94,685	29,142	45,706	88,807	292,660	114,692	2,757	2,306	1,441	331	5,820	83	52,134	11,905
Warangal ...	99,809	193,663	292,427	231,265	74,778	148,794	117,086	343,899	155,396	2,584	1,808	669	18	1,817	1	110,255	29,058
Karimnagar ...	100,536	247,715	193,290	166,189	70,721	87,060	90,749	822,824	152,965	1,208	975	552	4	1,717	7	123,097	56,068
Adilabad ...	52,118	213,317	252,163	170,601	26,023	76,911	50,019	107,493	110,158	2,749	1,274	476	91	896	111	81,437	41,910
Medak ...	61,982	134,412	111,909	98,337	42,452	47,900	38,328	363,836	121,606	2,192	2,167	1,065	81	4,650	8	74,520	16,001
Nizamabad ...	50,768	128,478	100,586	84,972	28,392	44,669	43,702	233,601	78,910	1,109	1,001	459	8	4,188	8	63,566	19,023
Mahbubnagar ...	102,527	195,267	218,551	160,490	68,120	64,904	52,021	677,866	251,758	3,810	3,710	1,796	28	6,931	14	93,530	27,000
Nalgonda ...	109,661	180,219	207,939	205,150	88,659	95,812	104,880	631,495	198,968	4,520	2,791	2,654	95	4,121	32	188,900	20,148
Aurangabad ...	419	239,892	102,563	117,174	9,367	89,708	22,211	85,291	127,809	6,856	3,172	2,397	27	6,828	18	66,477	26,008
Bhir. ...	410	192,890	104,968	131,704	5,296	34,480	21,001	80,718	94,575	4,762	3,009	3,090	15	5,642	94	19,426	14,638
Parbhani ...	7,793	235,669	136,000	147,486	11,456	69,406	40,450	67,739	100,300	5,785	9,256	3,789	123	4,859	59	55,969	27,897
Nander ...	2,445	175,302	133,681	155,982	10,399	87,243	53,253	61,995	91,296	3,313	4,675	1,669	74	7,836	266	60,920	24,036
Gulbarga ...	14,896	294,123	169,092	157,492	34,700	34,002	60,864	270,112	133,749	9,000	7,343	2,764	370	3,042	914	87,622	26,120
Rajchur ...	57,941	226,756	137,040	109,761	22,311	85,753	61,869	457,765	148,329	4,430	3,806	1,257	93	7,423	47	97,341	27,969
Osmanabad ...	750	289,423	142,037	143,564	17,119	57,618	87,238	115,797	85,226	7,235	9,012	3,439	110	4,572	91	23,247	21,000
Bidar ...	5,325	232,768	172,167	175,541	13,553	104,688	63,432	203,043	104,069	5,735	7,091	3,374	201	7,413	567	57,999	15,503
Grand Total ...	712,655	3,294,794	2,565,173	2,358,682	553,133	1,188,324	902,350	4,325,643	2,127,529	74,966	75,041	31,487	1,927	33,469	2,357	1,197,211	406,823



## APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE SELLING PRICE OF SKINS IN THE DISTRICTS AS ASCERTAINED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CATTLE CENSUS.

District	Number of agents	Price of Sheep's skin	Price of Goat's skin	Price of Cow's skin	Price of Bull's or Bullock's skin	Price of Buffalo's skin	Value of trade in skins and bones
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		O.S. Rs. A. P.	O.S. Rs. A. P.	O.S. Rs. A. P.	O.S. Rs. A. P.	O.S. Rs. A. P.	
Warangal ...	34	1 4 0	1 4 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	Figures regarding export and value not available.
Karimnagar ...	...	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	8,569 skins were exported in 1328 F. but their value is not shown.
Adilabad ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 skins valued at Rs. 3,000 were exported in 1328 F.
Medak ...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	Figures regarding the number of agents and the number of skins exported are not available.
Nizamabad ...	...	0 8 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Agents from Madras export skins from here, but no figures relating thereto are available.
Mahbubnagar...	45	0 12 0	1 12 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	35,000 skins valued at Rs. 70,000 and bones worth Rs. 1,950 were exported in 1328 F.
Nalgonda ...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	Detailed figures are not available.
Aurangabad ...	12	0 10 0	1 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	Skins and bones are exported to Bombay. More than 45,000 skins were sold for nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees in 1328 F. Value of bones not shown.
Bhir ...	87	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	About 15,000 skins valued at about one lakh of rupees were exported in 1328 F. to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Figures relating to the bone trade are not available.
Parbhani ...	13	0 9 0	1 14 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	No bones but only 30,000 skins exported in 1328 F. to Madras and Bombay for Rs. 88,764.
Nander ...	...	1 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	Agents from Madras and Ajmere are said to work here, but their number is not given nor is the number of skins sold shown.
Gulbarga ...	...	9 0 0	1 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	Agents of Roshan Co. and Banki Co. of Madras are said to collect skins here, but their number and the number of skins taken are not shown.
Osmanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Only 2 agents are reported from Latur. Figures not available.
Raichur ...	25	0 6 0	1 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	Only Alampur is reported to have exported 6,000 skins in 1328 F. Figures for the other Taluks are not available.
Bidar ...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	40,000 skins valued at nearly 8½ lakhs of rupees were exported in 1328 F.

## APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PLACES IN THE DOMINIONS WHERE FAIRS, WEEKLY MARKETS, ETC., IN WHICH CATTLE ARE SOLD, ARE HELD.

District	Taluka	Name of Village where fair or bazar is held	Number of cattle sold	Remarks
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad Cantonment...	400—500	
		Badhod	100—200	
		Pipri	100—200	
		Phulmari	do	
		Kadmar	do	
		Chikalhana	do	
	Jalna	Jalna	400—500	
	Ambad	Ambad	100—200	
		Sukapuri	do	
		Paradgaon	do	
	Vaijapur	Yamloni	do	
		Vijapur	do	
		Patsara	do	
		Gadepipalgaon	do	
	Bhokardan	Lasur	do	
		Bhokardan	do	
		Sipoda	do	
		Borgaon	do	
		Rawna	do	
	Gangapur	Bhavadi	do	
		Kathora	do	
Vadgaon		do		
Kannad	Gangapur	do		
	Jagthan	do		
Palthan	Deogaon	do		
	Pachod	do		
Sillod	Badkara	do		
	Lohagaon	do		
	Rahatgaon	do		
	Paonkabadod	do		
Nander	Nander	Thanda	do	
		Nander	100	
	Khandahar	Arbhapur	225	
		Kandahar	2,350	Annual Urus
	Biloli	Malegaon	2,000	Annual Jatra
		Mayagaon	200	
	Mudhol	Bhainsa	100	
		Dharmabad	100	
	Deglur	Umri	140	
		Deglur	50	
Neogah		80		
Hadgaon	Wadsuna	25		
	Namsa	30		
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	300	Annual Urus
		Shorapur	60	
	Shahpur	Rangampet	825	
		Shahpur	10	
	Andola	Bhalbuzurg	20	
		Jorgi	24	
	Yadgir	Yadgir	90	
Adloor		500	Annual Urus	
Chincholi	Sulahpet	250		
	Raichur	Nargadda	1,000—1,500	
Raichur		do.		
Manvi		14,000	Annual Urus	
Bidar	Bidar	Gadwal (Samasthan)	1,000—1,500	do
		Mangalpet		
Mahbubnagar	Wanparthi (Samasthan)	Srirangapur	350	
			4,000	Annual fair (15 days)
	Jatpol do	Jatpol	1,000	do
	Gopalpet do	Kesampet	1,000	
	Mahbubnagar	Gangapur (Jagir)	200	
Makhtal	Kandor	100		
	Gadeballur	75		