



CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

VOLUME IX

HYDERABAD

PART I-A—REPORT

With the compliments of
C. K. Murthy
The Superintendent of Census Operations
Hyderabad State.



सत्यमेव जयते

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VOLUME IX

HYDERABAD

PART I-A—REPORT

by

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Superintendent of Census Operations

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The 1951 Census Publications relating exclusively to Hyderabad State consist of

1. Census of India, 1951, Volume IX. This Volume, in turn, is split up into the following four parts :—
 - (i) Part I-A—Report.
 - (ii) Part I-B—Subsidiary Tables. This part comprises in all 78 Subsidiary Tables relevant to the preceding part.
 - (iii) Part II-A—Tables. This part contains the General Population Tables and Social and Cultural Tables as well as the Summary Figures by Districts and Tahsils.
 - (iv) Part II-B—Tables. This part contains the Household, Age and Economic Tables as well as the Districtwise Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.

All these four parts are available for sale with the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

2. Villagewise Mother-Tongue Data Handbooks pertaining to the bilingual tahsils in the following districts:—
 - (i) Bidar District.
 - (ii) Gulbarga District.
 - (iii) Nanded District.
 - (iv) Nizamabad, Osmanabad, Mahbubnagar and Raichur Districts.
 - (v) Adilabad District.

The first four of these handbooks are available for sale with the Government Publications Bureau, Mint Compound, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-Dn. The fifth, which is in the press, can also be obtained from the same source when printed.

3. District Census Handbooks pertaining to each of the districts of Hyderabad State. These handbooks are under print and enquiries regarding them may be addressed to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-Dn.

The statements made and conclusions drawn in this report are wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of Government.

PREFACE

Most census reports begin with brief descriptions of the topography, history, etc., of the state concerned. But these and other introductory subjects have been excluded altogether from this report because the author has nothing original to contribute in this respect and the few old (and not always meticulous) reference books pertaining to this state have been summarised in numerous publications, including the previous census reports. Such subjects have been dealt with in the course of this report only to the extent necessary for the concerned section.

During the months immediately preceding the 1st of March, 1951, the reference date for the 1951 Census, conditions in the state were not particularly favourable for launching any large-scale administrative operations like the census enumeration. The situation in respect of law and order was still disturbed in certain areas. The myriad Jagiri and other non-government illaqs, each with its independent administrative set-up, had only recently been integrated with the state. The tahsil and district boundaries had just then been realigned with a view to make them compact and eliminate the previous anomalies. In the process of this realignment a few new tahsils were created and a few old ones (including a district) were abolished. There was an abnormally large number of transfers and new postings among the Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars who all functioned as ex-officio census officers, because of the reversion of many lent officers—who had been temporarily deputed to this state from the adjoining states following the Police Action—to their respective parent states.

In spite of all these drawbacks, the 1951 Census was conducted with distinct success from many points of view. But this is not at all surprising. The enumeration and subsequently the sorting and tabulation staffs were fully conscious of the fact that it was the first census to be taken after the freedom of the country, a freedom doubly consecrated for this state as it meant liberation not only from foreign domination but also from a feudal order. Their eagerness to put forward their best was further increased due to the stature of the two Ministers in charge of census during its crucial stages, first Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and subsequently Shri C. Rajagopalachari. Again in the annals of the census history of this state, no other Minister took such keen and active interest in census as did Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, the then Minister for Revenue. His interest remained unabated during all the phases of the 1951 Census—in the recruitment of the honorary enumeration staff, in the subsequent training of the recruits, in the dissemination of the salient features of the 1951 Census to the citizens at large, in the appeal for their co-operation to make it a thorough success, in the inspection of actual enumeration work both in the city and mofussil areas and finally even in the sorting and tabulation of the enumeration slips. Shri Phoolchand Gandhi, the then Minister for Local Government, also evinced considerable interest in census work. This concern of the two Ministers further guaranteed right from the beginning that the Revenue and Local Government Departments, the organisations primarily responsible for the enumeration work in the rural and urban areas of the state respectively, would leave no stone unturned to make the 1951 Census a success. The Census Organisation was particularly fortunate in having Shri L. C. Jain as Chief Secretary during the most trying period of the 1951 Census. His help and guidance were repeatedly needed for solving the numerous administrative

and recruitment difficulties that cropped up from time to time and also for obtaining requisite facilities and concessions to the enumeration staff. This help and guidance were extended by him with ever increasing readiness. More than at any other census in this state, the citizens had also realized their obligations to the enumeration staff and that it takes two to make a census—the citizen and the enumerator. The All India Radio both at Hyderabad and Aurangabad, the Information and Public Relations Department and the local Press extended their full co-operation and were exclusively responsible for making the people census-conscious. The two Radio Stations together put on the air more than a hundred talks, dialogues, etc., pertaining to census from October, 1950 to February, 1951. The speakers included many prominent citizens. In addition to this, notifications, etc., regarding census were given precedence by these two stations. From 9th to 27th February 1951, the Hyderabad Station set apart daily five minutes in its evening programme for the broadcast of notifications, instructions, etc., pertaining to census enumeration. Shri C. Rajagopalachari's message to enumerators was also repeatedly broadcast. The Information and Public Relations Department was equally prompt in the distribution of Government notifications, press notes, radio talks, features, etc., among the local newspapers. Very often the department had to take upon itself the tedious task of translating such items into the four main languages of the state. The local Press devoted considerable attention to the publication of census items. Notable among the items which received a good deal of publicity may be mentioned the Registrar General's informal address to the Press at the Hyderabad Boat Club on 31st July, 1950, the more important talks broadcast from A.I.R. Hyderabad, the various notifications and press notes issued by Hyderabad Government in connection with the 1951 Census, the concessions extended by Hyderabad Government to the enumeration staff, the census questionnaire, the dates of enumeration and final checking, the progress of census enumeration, the inspection of enumeration work by Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao and Shri Phoolchand Gandhi and Shri Rajagopalachari's message to enumerators. Many of the papers also wrote editorials stressing the importance of census and appealing to the public for full co-operation. Besides these, the newspapers gave timely publicity to the appeals of the leaders of certain groups among whom some unhealthy tendencies with regard to some of the census questions were becoming noticeable. Not to be outbeaten by other agencies, about twenty cinemas of the state exhibited freely during their shows slides relating to census dates, the obligations of the citizens in respect of census, etc. The departments of Printing and Stationery, Statistics, Settlement and Land Records and Police as well as the N. S. Railway authorities were ever ready to assist the Census Organisation. These departments are mentioned in particular only because repeated demands were made on them. But actually, every department gave a helping hand whenever approached, especially in connection with the recruitment of the enumeration staff. The census enumerators and supervisors of Hyderabad State can be rightly proud of the fact that they truly lived up to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's description that the Indian Census was one of the greatest achievements of honorary endeavour. No payment whatsoever was made to the army of over 30,000 supervisors and enumerators that were engaged for the field operations. Considerable improvements were effected in all phases of the census work, namely enumeration, sorting and tabulation and report writing at the 1951 Census. Some antiquated practices and features which were no longer necessary in the context of the changed status and ideals of the country were deleted altogether. But all these did not represent any local innovations. The entire scheme of census operations in this state from the beginning to the end was based on the framework outlined and prescribed by Shri R. A. Gopaldaswami, Census

Commissioner and Registrar General, India, who can for all practical purposes, be construed as being the preceptor of the Post-Independence Census in our country. It was indeed a great privilege to be guided by his precepts.

Before I close this preface, I must record my deep gratitude to the band of excellent workers with whom it was my very good fortune to work in the Census Organisation at Hyderabad. They gave their best to the Organisation not merely by working during both early and late hours but by attending to their work with absolute sincerity untrammelled by prejudices and loyalties to other causes. In this connection I am indebted in particular to Messrs. P. Gopal Rao, D. Jagganath Rao, C. Narayan Reddy, K. V. Joga Reddy, R. M. Chalgery, K. Krishna Murthy, G. G. Laulkar, Abdul Khadar, P. S. R. Avadhany, Mohd. Karimullah, A. R. Anantha Narayana, B. N. Kulkarni, T. Brahmiah, Vyas Rao and D. V. Narayana. The last nine also assisted me in checking different portions of this report.

HYDERABAD-DN.

C. K. MURTHY.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

REVIEW OF THE SAMPLE VERIFICATION OF 1951 CENSUS COUNT IN HYDERABAD STATE

(Vide paragraph 4 of Chapter I at page 4)

1. *Need for Verification.*—(i) Census, as Sardar Patel described it, is an 'administrative operation of great dimensions'. The very magnitude of such operations makes inevitable the occurrence of some errors however well planned and detailed may be the measures adopted for the conduct of the operations. In the numbering of hundreds of thousands of houses in the state by the revenue or municipal authorities, a number of occupied or residential houses may have been overlooked. A portion of this number may have remained undetected during the revision of house-numbering conducted by the same authorities. And finally a few of these houses may have escaped the notice of the census supervisors and enumerators both during their preliminary survey of their respective areas and their final enumeration and checking rounds. Thus a few households may have been left out of the census count altogether. Or again, some at least of the thirty thousand and odd enumerators and supervisors, knocking at every door within their areas, may have been supplied with incorrect or incomplete information by the head of the household or by someone less responsible. Or yet again, the names of a few persons constantly moving about from place to place may have been inadvertently omitted altogether or included in more than one place. Thus errors sometimes leading to under-enumeration and sometimes to over-enumeration may have crept into the census count in spite of the efficiency of the average enumerator and the sense of responsibility of the average citizen.

(ii) In the past, it was the practice to take it for granted that the errors of under-enumeration would be off-set by the errors of over-enumeration and the combined effect on the final figures would be more or less negligible. It was presumed that the extent of such errors was more or less constant from census to census, in spite of the fact that in some areas such 'errors' had been deliberately made with an ulterior political or communal motive on a sufficiently large scale to upset the census count or at least to exaggerate the errors as compared with other censuses. In the changed circumstances of the present decade, when accurate population data have become indispensable not only for day to day administration but for planning in all its diverse aspects, such a complacent attitude may not be justifiable. It is, therefore, essential that the persons and organisations using census data are fully apprised of the degree of their reliability as determined statistically. The United Nations Organisation in one of its reviews has remarked that "A scientific appraisal of the accuracy of census results has been avoided by official statistical agencies of some countries. The result is an unfounded impression in the minds of uncritical users of the figures that they are perfectly reliable. In some countries there is a progressive tendency to discuss frankly the defects in census statistics, but until this practice becomes general it will be difficult to determine with any precision the degree of reliability in the figures for most areas of the world". In view of all this, the Government of India felt that the time had arrived when it was desirable to make a definite ascertainment of the degree of error present in the census count and moved the State Governments to take requisite action in the matter. The Government of Hyderabad welcomed the proposal and decided to arrange for the conduct of a sample verification of the 1951 Census Count on lines specified by the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. *Scope of Enquiry and Method of Selecting Sample Households.*—(i) The 1951 Census Count has now been verified in Hyderabad State by an enquiry conducted on a random sample basis. The scope of the enquiry was limited to determining the percentage of error, which was present in the census count in the form of either under-enumeration or over-enumeration. This meant (i) the verification of the census count in sample households and (ii) the ascertainment as to whether three occupied houses located nearest to each of the sample households were numbered for census purposes and found a place in the relevant part of the National Register of Citizens*. The enquiry was strictly limited to the ascertainment of the identity of persons and was not concerned with the accuracy or otherwise of the answers to any of the fourteen census questions.

(ii) The sampling fraction aimed at was 1 in 1,000. The 'frame' for the random selection was the Despatch Notes. These Notes were prepared immediately after the census enumeration separately for the rural and urban areas in each tahsil by the Tahsildar or the Municipal Officer, as the case may be. They contained information villagewise and, in case of towns, wardwise, pertaining to the population with break-up by sex, the number of residential houses, *the number of households, etc.*

(iii) In rural areas in case of villages having 100 households or more, verification blocks were formed by grouping approximately 100 households. In this process of grouping, if the remainder of households in a village was 50 or more, the residual households were regarded as a distinct verification block, and if less than 50, they were regarded as constituting a part of the preceding verification block. In the case of villages having less than 100 households, the number of households in the next village (or consecutive villages) in the Despatch Note was added till the number of households totalled to 100 or more. If this total was less than 150, the villages were regarded as one verification block, and if it was 150 or more they were regarded as constituting two verification blocks. For example, if village 'X' had 98 households and village 'Y' had 21 households, totalling 119 households in all, both the villages were treated as constituting one verification block. If villages 'X' and 'Y' had 81 and 94 households respectively, totalling in all 175, they were treated as forming two verification blocks. As far as possible, attempts were made to retain each big village as an independent verification block (or blocks) and each small village as a component of a verification block without splitting the village. The verification blocks were then numbered in serial order. The total number of verification blocks thus formed for a tahsil (or, in some cases, a combination of Tahsils) was divided by hundred, and one was added to the remainder. The resulting figure was adopted as representing the number of the first sample verification block and every hundredth verification block thereafter was taken as the subsequent sample verification block for the tahsil or tahsils, as the case may be. The last house number in every sample verification block was divided by ten, and one was added to the remainder. The household number corresponding to this figure was taken as representing the first sample household and every tenth household thereafter as representing the subsequent sample household in the sample verification block

(iv) In urban areas the same procedure as outlined above for rural areas was adopted for the selection of sample verification blocks except that instead of 100 households 500 households were grouped to form a block. The towns were first arranged in order of their Census Location Code Numbers for the whole district or for the revenue division except that the cities and the big towns in the state were treated as independent units. In the towns of Hyderabad State, the number of households in census blocks

* The National Register was generally written in the state during the census enumeration period and contained with reference to each individual enumerated, the answers given to the more important of the census questions. The Register was written in parts, each part being confined to a village or ward or block of a town. The entries in each of the parts were made separately for each household in the serial order of house numbers.

varied considerably. In view of this, if a census block in a town contained approximately 500 households, then the block was treated as a distinct verification block, and if it contained a considerably lower number, then the number of census blocks needed to raise the total of households to approximately 500 were grouped together. If a census block had considerably more than 500 households, it was split up into as many verification blocks of 500 households as possible. If the remainder in this process of splitting the census blocks happened to be 250 or more households, it was treated as a separate verification block and if less than 250 it was treated as part of the preceding verification block. The total number of verification blocks thus formed for the area was divided by twenty, and one was added to the remainder. The resulting figure was adopted as representing the number of the first sample verification block and every twentieth verification block thereafter was taken as the subsequent sample verification block for the area. The last house number in every sample verification block was divided by fifty, and one was added to the remainder. The household number corresponding to this figure was taken as representing the first sample household and every fiftieth household thereafter as representing the subsequent sample household in the sample verification block.

3. *Tally of Parts of National Register with Enumeration Slips and their Despatch to Districts.*—(i) After selecting the sample households as indicated in the above paragraph, a hundred per cent tally was made between the entries in the Register and the entries in the enumeration slips for all the census blocks involved in the sample verification blocks. The entries in the Register were corrected on the basis of the entries in the slips or else a record was kept of the differences between the two. It may be noted that the verification was based on the entries in the National Register of Citizens whereas the final census count was based on the enumeration slips. The purpose of the tally referred to above was to eliminate the necessity subsequently to determine the margin of copying error involved in writing the National Register of Citizens from the slips. By the adoption of the above procedure, the matter verified, *i.e.*, the entries in the National Register, was corrected to represent fully the matter forming the base for the census count, *i.e.*, the entries in the enumeration slips.

(ii) After completion of this checking with the enumeration slips, the parts of the National Register of Citizens with the sample houses marked therein, along with requisite Instructions and Verification Forms (*vide* Annexure 'A' at page 492) were despatched to the authorities nominated for the field work.

4. *Chief Verification and Verification Officers.*—(i) Through Chief Secretariat circular No. 3249, dated the 4th July, 1951, the Deputy Collectors were nominated as the Chief Verification Officers for their respective Divisions; the Tahsildars, who are all Gazetted Officers in the state in the grade of Rs. 300-600, were nominated as the Verification Officers for their respective tahsils excluding such Municipalities, if any, as were in charge of Executive Officers of a gazetted rank; and Executive Officers of Municipalities, provided they held a gazetted rank, were nominated as the Verification Officers for their respective Municipalities. The Collectors were further authorised, if they so desired in any particular case, to appoint instead of the Tahsildars or the Executive Officers referred to above any other Gazetted Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector as the Verification Officer for any Tahsil or Municipality. This provision was utilized in one case. In the case of 6 out of 9 Mahals in the state, the Naib Tahsildars, who are very senior non-gazetted employees in the grade of Rs. 225-400, functioned as the Verification Officers. For Secunderabad Cantonment, covering both the civil and

military portions, Major W. G. Braganza, Garrison Engineer, Secunderabad, was the Chief Verification Officer and Shri Subramanian, Barracks Stores Officer, was the Verification Officer. The verification work, however, was done jointly by both these officers. For Secunderabad Municipality, Shri M. Ramappa, Municipal Commissioner, was the Chief Verification Officer and Shri Muzaffaruddin Ansari, Executive Engineer, Shri Hari Shankar, Secretary, Municipal Corporation, and Shri V. Bedekar, Assistant Executive Engineer, were the Verification Officers. For Hyderabad Municipality and Hyderabad Cantonment, the Chief Verification Officer was Shri S. A. K. Issaqi, Assistant Commissioner, Municipal Corporation. The Verification Officers were (1) Dr. Ram Murthi, Assistant Health Officer, (2) Dr. Abdul Aleem, Assistant Health Officer, (3) Dr. K. S. Murthy, Assistant Medical Officer, (4) Shri Dhan Mohan Lal, Licence Officer, (5) Shri Fareed Ahmed, Assistant Assessor, (6) Shri Nadir Sher Khan, Assistant Assessor, (7) Shri T. G. Naidu, Assistant Assessor, (8) Shri Gopal Kishan, Mechanical Engineer, (9) Shri Shamsheer Bahadur, Assistant Executive Engineer, (10) Shri Maqbul Sultan, Market Superintendent, (11) Shri Ahmed Hussain of the Committee Branch, (12) Shri Raghavendar Eao, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, (13) Shri Balaji, Chief Inspector, Entertainment, and (14) Dr. Abdur Rahman of the Health Branch. All these were employees of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. Of all the Verification Officers only 6 Naib Tahsildars and the three last named of the employees of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Nos. 12, 13 and 14) were non-gazetted.

(ii) The Chief Verification Officers were responsible for the distribution of work amongst the Verification Officers. It was also their duty to instruct the Verification Officers regarding the details of the work and subsequently to satisfy themselves that the instructions had been correctly carried out. It was the duty of the Verification Officers to visit every sample household personally and to make all enquiries necessary for purposes of the verification and then to fill up the Verification Forms in accordance with the relevant instructions.

5. *Special Directions given to Verification Officers.*—In the circular referred to at sub-para 4 (i) above, the Government of Hyderabad had directed the Collectors to make it clear to all the Verification Officers that what was sought to be secured was a purely statistical determination of the degree of error present in the over-all census count and that nothing in the nature of praise or blame for the performance of individual officer or citizens was intended. The Collectors had also been directed that even if shortcomings of individual citizens, enumerators or other census officers, were brought to light by enquiries in the sample households, no prejudicial action whatsoever was to be taken against the persons involved. Subsequently, the Chief Secretary despatched a special wireless message to the Collectors directing them to instruct once again all their Chief Verification and Verification Officers not to suppress errors under any circumstances.

6. *Conduct of Verification.*—A period of 20 days after receipt of the National Register of Citizens was allowed for each Verification Officer for completion of the work. But actually a large number of them exceeded the time limit. This is probably due to the fact that officers of the cadre selected for the verification work had various other pressing duties also to attend to. The verification work was generally attended to in Parbhani and Nalgonda Districts in August, 1951, in Mahbubnagar District in September, 1951, in Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak and Bhir Districts, and Hyderabad City in October, 1951, in Osmanabad, Raichur, Gulbarga, Nanded, Hyderabad, Adilabad and Warangal Districts in November, 1951, and in Aurangabad and Bidar Districts in December, 1951.

Thus the verification work was conducted from the sixth to the eleventh month after the census reference point, *i.e.*, the sunrise on 1st March, 1951. Wherever the work had not been properly conducted or had been conducted by officers of a subordinate cadre and not by the Verification Officers personally, the material was returned for re-verification. It was, however, encouraging to note that in a number of cases, the Chief Verification Officers had themselves visited the sample households and checked up the entries, etc., by personal enquiries.

7. *Number of Households actually Verified.*—(i) In all, 3,243 sample households had been selected in the Census Tabulation Office for purposes of verification. Of this number, 2,693 households were in rural and 550 in urban areas. The total number of households in the state was 3,755,144 of which 3,083,205 households were in rural and 671,939 in urban areas. The actual number of households selected was thus 1 in 1,158 for the state *i.e.*, 1 in 1,145 for rural and 1 in 1,222 for urban areas, though the sampling fraction aimed at theoretically was 1 in 1,000. The total number of households actually verified was, however, 3,120 of which 2,634 households were in rural and 486 in urban areas. The final sampling fraction, therefore, worked out to 1 in 1,204 for the state, *i.e.*, 1 in 1,171 for rural and 1 in 1,383 for urban areas.

(ii) The reason for the non-verification of 123 households out of the 3,243 households selected for verification was generally their migration from the places where they had been enumerated. These households mostly belonged to labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural, who had left the place for employment elsewhere; to members of castes like Lambadas, Yerukulas, etc., not all of whom have as yet given up their migratory habits; and to Government servants and businessmen or their employees who had been transferred to other places or who had changed their residence in the normal course of their profession. Sometimes death in the family was adduced as a reason for the migration. With regard to a few of these households also, the Verification Officers made requisite enquiries from persons living in the neighbourhood, and reported that their counting was correct. Such households, however, were not taken account of in the final tabulation as the enquiries addressed to former neighbours could not be relied upon to the same extent as enquiries addressed directly to the householders concerned. But where the original householders had just moved to other houses in the same village or town and were contacted for purposes of the verification, the households concerned were retained in the tabulation of the final result.

8. *Results of the Verification of Counting in Households.*—(i) Verification Officers had been instructed (*vide* Encloure 1 at page 495) to classify mistakes in counting in each house hold under the four different categories detailed below :

(a) *Clear omissions, i.e.*, cases of non-enumeration of persons who were members of the household in question and who were actually present in that household during the enumeration period—from 9th February, 1951, to the sunrise on 1st March, 1951.

(b) *Fictitious entries, i.e.*, cases of purported enumeration in the household in question of persons who never existed, or the purported enumeration of real persons who did not normally reside in or visit the household during the enumeration period.

(c) *Erroneous count of visitors and absentees tending to under-enumeration, i.e.*, cases of non-enumeration of persons who were moving about during the period of enumeration and who should have been enumerated in the household in question according to the instructions pertaining to census enumeration.

(d) *Erroneous Count of visitors and absentees tending to over-enumeration, i.e., cases of enumeration in the household in question* of persons who were moving about during the period of enumeration and who should not have been enumerated in that household according to the instructions pertaining to census enumeration.*

(ii) The result of the verification for Hyderabad State and the two divisions* with break-up by sex and rural and urban areas is indicated below :

Nature of enumeration error (1)	HYDERABAD STATE				NORTH HYDERABAD DIVISION				SOUTH HYDERABAD DIVISION				Total (14)
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(a) Clear omissions	30	70	6	5	16	23	..	..	14	42	6	5	111
(b) Fictitious entries	20	12	2	7	12	7	1	1	8	5	1	6	41
(c) Erroneous count tending to under-enumeration	6	8	2	2	2	5	..	..	4	8	2	2	18
(d) Erroneous count tending to over-enumeration	5	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	8

Further details with requisite data for the whole state, but without break-up by sex, are given in Annexure 'B' at page 496. A few cases of the distortion of names were reported, e.g., 'Pentamma' had become 'Venkamma', 'Buchayya' had become 'Lachayya'. Sometimes even a 'Savitri' had turned into a 'Padmavati'. In some of these cases, it was found that the persons themselves were addressed by different names by different relatives. Again, a few cases were reported of households which had been entered not under the numbers allotted to their respective houses but under numbers allotted to their 'Kottam' (Cattle Sheds) or 'Dukanam' (Shops) located next to or adjoining their places of residence. A few cases were also reported of the house numbers being wrongly written without any similar extenuating circumstances. A few rare cases were reported of persons omitted from a sample household but entered under a household residing in an adjoining house, either because of the enumerator's oversight in entering the house and household numbers on the enumeration slips and in the Register or because of the close relationship existing between the two households concerned. A few cases of the entry under a sample household of persons belonging to a household residing in an adjoining house wherein they had not been entered, were also reported. All such cases were, however, not taken account of, as they did not, in fact, constitute any under or over-enumeration in the census count. A few cases were also reported of females having been entered as males and vice versa, thus upsetting not the total number in a household but the break-up of its members by sex. Sometimes such mistakes were due to confusing names. For example, in one case, the enumerator had wrongly written Narsimma for Narsamma. It was quite easy in yokel twang to pronounce Narsamma as Narsimma. Perhaps the enumerator after completing his enumeration for the day, while scrutinizing his day's work may have 'corrected' the entry of the sex of 'Narsimma' in the slip from female to a male. Sometimes there was no such confusing background and the mistakes had just happened. Such cases, however, were, all treated as constituting the omission of a person belonging to one sex and the fictitious entry of a person belonging to the opposite sex, depending upon the nature of the error committed.

* For purposes of census tabulation, Hyderabad State has been divided into two divisions namely the North Hyderabad Division and the South Hyderabad Division. The former consists of the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bidar, Bhir and Osmanabad and the latter of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Raichur, Gulbarga, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda.

(iii) In all there were more cases of omissions of females than males and of children than adults. The reasons adduced for these omissions were varied. 'The newly born baby had not yet been given a name', 'the children were at play and were overlooked', 'the man (or woman) was away in the fields and was forgotten', 'the lady had been married into a different family', etc. were some of the reasons given. Sometimes reluctance to indicate the names of children or a sort of 'it-just-happened' attitude was indicated as the reason for the omission. The enumeration of 'dead persons' was the reason for some of the fictitious entries. Daughters and daughters-in-law and their children moving in between the houses of their fathers and fathers-in-law were responsible for some of the errors leading both to under and over-enumeration. Cases of a person moving in between two places in search of employment, and of a student studying away from his village were also reported as having caused such errors.

(iv) The net result of the four categories of errors indicated in the table given in sub-paragraph (ii) above is under-enumeration to the extent of 80, split up as indicated below :—

State and Division	No. of households verified	Enumerated population in verified households	Net under-enumeration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hyderabad State ..	3,120	15,423	80
North Hyderabad Division ..	970	4,960	24
South Hyderabad Division ..	2,150	10,463	56

9. *Verification of the entry of near-by Households in the National Register of Citizens.*—Out of a total of 9,729 occupied houses located nearest to the sample households, the entry or omission, as the case may be, in the National Register of 9,360 houses was verified. Of these 9,360 houses, only two were found not entered in the National Register of Citizens. One of these houses was in Hyderabad City and the other in a village in Parbhani District. In Secunderabad Municipality, one 'elusive' house was finally declared to be not 'occupied' at all. The confusion arose over the fact that a family had two houses and had been enumerated under one of them and the other house which happened to be located near-by a sample household was wrongly construed as an occupied house.

10. *Estimate of Net Error in Census Count and Standard Error.*—(i) As stated above, the net under-enumeration was 80 in all the 3,120 sample households made up of 74 in the 2,634 households in rural areas and 6 in the 486 households in urban areas. This works out to a net under-enumeration of 0.028094 persons per household in rural areas and 0.012346 persons per household in urban areas. The estimated net under-enumeration for all the households works out to 86,620 and 8,295 persons in rural and urban areas respectively. Thus for the whole state the estimated net under-enumeration is 94,915. This works out to 0.51 per cent of the census count of the household population.

(ii) The sampling error of the estimates of net under-enumeration for rural and urban areas works out respectively to $\pm 15,437$ and $\pm 6,474$. On the basis of these sampling errors, the limits of the actual population in rural and urban areas are worked out and indicated in the following table :—

Table.

Area	Enumerated household population	Estimated net under-enumeration in the census count	2 × Sampling error of the estimate in Col. 3	Limits within which the actual household population is expected to lie
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural ..	15,033,014	86,620	30,874	15,133,760 15,200,598
Urban ..	3,423,447	8,295	12,943	3,423,794 3,449,690
State ..	18,511,461	94,915	..	18,562,554 18,650,198

With regard to omission of occupied houses in rural areas, there is only one case of omission out of a sample of 7,902 verified houses. On this basis, the estimated number of houses omitted in the rural areas is 359, with an estimated population of 1,909. Similarly, in urban areas the number of houses omitted is one out of 1,458 verified houses and the estimate of the total number of houses omitted is 373 with an estimated population of 2,351. Thus for the state the estimated number of occupied houses omitted from enumeration is 732 with a population of 4,260. Taking this under-estimation also into consideration, the total household population in the state can be expected to be within the limits 18,566,814 and 18,654,458 (with about 95% accuracy) whereas the actual enumerated household population was 18,511,461. This indicates that the under-enumeration lies between 0.30% and 0.77% of the enumerated household population*.

11. *Effect of the omission of houseless population from enquiry on estimated error.*—As indicated in the preceding para the percentage of under-enumeration in the household population for the state lies between 0.30 and 0.77. It may be noted here that houseless population was omitted from the scope of this enquiry for the obvious reason that administratively it was not possible to locate them. There are, however, no grounds to presume that omissions of individuals from the located and enumerated groups of houseless persons are comparatively heavier than the omissions which have occurred in the household population. But what may increase the percentage of under-enumeration are the groups of houseless persons who may not have been located at all. But here again, the increase is not likely to be significant as the number of such unlocated persons is small—it would be rather strange if the enumerators who have so faithfully discharged their duties with regard to household population, have not taken equal care to locate the houseless population in their respective areas during the night allotted for the purpose, *i.e.*, the night intervening 28th February and 1st March, 1951.

12. *Conclusion.*—The present enquiry reveals that enumerators have succeeded remarkably in achieving their primary objective of “catching every person” in their area. The reasons for this are not too far to seek. Never before were the enumerators and citizens more alive to their responsibilities in making the decennial census count a success. Besides, the enumerators and the other census staff were left in no doubt about the importance which Government attached to census. A special personal directive had been issued by the Revenue Minister (Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao) to every Collector to see that all the enumerators and supervisors, who were almost entirely Government employees, attended at least nine lectures by the Divisional and Tahsil Census officers in enumeration procedure before they started their enumeration. Disciplinary action was taken against census officials (including a Tahsil Census Officer) who were found to be careless or negligent. The importance of extending full co-operation by all the Government Departments was impressed by the Chief Secretary (Shri L. C. Jain) not only

*Paragraph 10 has been contributed by Messrs. V. N. Purna Pregna and P. B. Krishnamurty, Statisticians of the Government of Hyderabad, and Mr. P. S. R. Avadhany of this Office.

through his circulars issued from time to time but also at a special conference of all Heads of Departments and senior officials convened by him for the purpose in the Assembly Hall. Further, repeated and intensive measures were adopted to see that every house in the state was numbered. Large amounts had been allotted to each tahsil a year before the enumeration in order to improve upon the house-numbering done a few years earlier in the villages in connection with the preparation of the electoral rolls for the then proposed Constituent Assembly. Additional amounts were allotted for bringing house-numbering up-to-date just a month prior to enumeration. Due to the keen interest evinced by the Minister for Local Government (Shri Phoolchand Gandhi) in this regard, all the Municipalities in the state improved upon, and very often did afresh, the house-numbering in their respective areas. Mention may here be made particularly of the house-numbering done in Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities at considerable cost. In Hyderabad Municipality an Executive Engineer (Shri Mohamad Hussain Khan) was specially deputed to divide the City into contiguous blocks and arrange for house-numbering on a scientific basis. In Secunderabad, which had formerly a single serial of house-numbering for the entire Municipality, the method of numbering houses by blocks and wards was introduced. Intensive publicity by various organisations and the co-operation of the leaders of various parties were among the factors which contributed to the success of the counting. The local press, the A.I.R. (more than 80 talks, features, etc., had been broadcast from A.I.R., Hyderabad, alone), the Information Bureau (which had also lent its vans for publicity), the Cinemas, the Boy Scouts Association, the Indian Conference of Social Workers, etc., all helped in the creation of census consciousness among the citizens on an unprecedented scale. In the past the practice in the state used to be the declaration of general holidays in connection with census enumeration. During the 1951 Census, however, this procedure was given up as it was felt that it would upset the tenor of normal life particularly in cities and towns, and increase the number of absentees and visitors. In lieu of these general holidays, far greater facilities than in the past were provided by Hyderabad Government to its employees working as enumerators, supervisors, etc., for the conduct of census work both before and during the enumeration period. These facilities included total exemption from office attendance for five days. The actual inspection of enumeration work by the Ministers for Revenue and Local Government, the Departments most concerned with census enumeration, was another factor which helped in spurring the census staff to intensive work. Taken singly, nothing else, perhaps, contributed more to the low percentage of error in the count in Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities than the almost daily inspection by the Minister for Local Government of census enumeration in the various wards of the City. These inspections were given wide publicity by the local press and this had a very healthy effect on enumeration in the state particularly in urban areas where people are newspaper-minded. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the enquiry should indicate such a low percentage of error in the census count. It may incidentally be mentioned here that the difference between the provisional population figures for the state as announced on the basis of enumerator's totals and the final population as announced after sorting and tabulation by the Census Office was the lowest on record in the state. It was only 2,144 for the final population figure of 18,655,108 as against 144,221 in 1941 for the final population figure of 16,338,534. This small variation was a uniform feature of all the districts in the state.

Coleridge has described man as 'more than half of nature's treasure'. The Census Organisation can rest content that it has given a reliable count of more than half of nature's treasure to its country.

ANNEXURE A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE SAMPLE VERIFICATION FORM

(Vide Paragraph 3 of the Review at page 485)

1. *Columns that will be filled by the Census Commissioner's Office.*—The headings on the top of the Form (Vide Enclosure 1 at page 495) and columns 2 to 5 of the form will be filled by the Census Commissioner's Office.

The number of the house (and in case of houses containing more than one household, the alphabet distinguishing the particular household) as well as the number of the household selected for verification will be entered in column 2 of the Form. These particulars will be copied out from the relevant portion of the National Register of Citizens. The total number of persons, the total number of males and the total number of females actually enumerated in the particular household will be entered in columns 3, 4 and 5 respectively of the Form, on the basis of the relevant entries in the concerned portion of the National Register of Citizens.

2. *Principles which were specified for enumeration.*—The Verification Officers may recall the following principles which had been laid down in Part I of the Instructions to Enumerators for determining the persons to be enumerated at each household:—

“3. (1) During the enumeration period of 20 days, starting right from the very first day, *i.e.*, the 9th February, 1951, you should visit every house in your village, or in your block or blocks, as the case may be. But remember that for purposes of census enumeration the term ‘house’ includes such places as hotels, hospitals, offices, mosques, temples, dargahs, dharmashalas, serais, shops and godowns where human beings may be found or may reside. In each house, starting with the head of the household, you should first enumerate every one of the persons whom you find there and who is also normally resident in that house. If the head of the household (for definition of the head of household see para 1 (3) of Part III) normally resident in that house is temporarily absent (Vide sub-para 2 below) you should first enumerate the head of the household by ascertaining requisite details from some responsible person of the same household or in the neighbourhood well acquainted with the head of the household. A person* is to be deemed as normally resident in a house if he uses that house as his normal sleeping place. It is immaterial whether the person takes his meals at that house or elsewhere, *e.g.*, a hotel.

(2) You should then enquire whether there are any persons who, though normally resident in that house, are absent at the time you visit the house. If there *are* any such absentees, you should ascertain with regard to each of them as to when they left the house and when they are expected to return. Do not enumerate any such absentee if he left the house before the 9th February, 1951 (corresponding to 9th Farwardi, 1360 F.) and is not expected to come back to the house until after the sunrise on the 1st March, 1951 (corresponding to 1st Ardibehist, 1360 F.). You should enumerate all the rest of such absentees. The idea is that every person should be enumerated at his normal place of residence provided he stayed there at any time during the enumeration period. It does not matter if such a person is away from the house at the particular time you visit it.

*Unless specifically mentioned to the contrary, the term ‘person’ (or ‘visitor’ or ‘absentee’, etc.) includes in these instructions a male or female, whether an infant, child or adult.

(3) Lastly, you should find out whether there are any visitors in the house who do not normally reside therein. Occasionally, you may find such a visitor or visitors in a house. If so you should enquire from each such visitor as to when he left his house, when he expects to be back there and whether he had been previously enumerated anywhere else. You should not enumerate any such visitor if he left his house on or after the 9th February, 1951, or expects to go back there before sunrise on the 1st March, 1951. If, however, any such visitor is away from his house throughout the enumeration period and has not been enumerated anywhere else you should enumerate him at the house where you find him.

There may in some houses be more than one household (*vide* para 1 (3) of Part III). In such cases you should enumerate the three categories of persons mentioned above (namely, persons normally resident in the house and present at the time of your enumerations, persons normally resident in the house but absent temporarily, and thirdly the visitors) in the specified order according to households, *i.e.*, you should not mix up persons belonging to different households.

.....

(6). You should revisit every house within your jurisdiction and carry out a final check during the first three days of March, *i.e.*, the 1st, 2nd & 3rd March, 1951. This check up should invariably be completed by the evening of 3rd March. In fact you should make all attempts to complete it, earlier. The object of this second visit is to see that your enumeration represents the position as at the time of sunrise on the 1st March, 1951. This means that you should with reference to each house :

- (1) enumerate every child born in that house since your last visit to it ;
- (2) cancel the enumeration slip pertaining to any person already enumerated who may have died since your last visit ; and
- (3) if you happen to find any visitor who has not been enumerated anywhere else during the period of enumeration, you should enumerate him also.

NOTE.—(1) You should note that your enumeration is to be checked up to represent the position as on sunrise on 1st March, 1951. You should, therefore, ignore any birth or death which might have taken place after the sunrise on 1st March.”

3. *Columns to be filled by Verification Officer.*—(1) *Columns 6 to 8 (Number of cases of Clear Omissions).*—These columns relate to non-enumeration of persons who are members of the household in question and who were actually present in that household during the enumeration period. The number of such persons (if any) as ascertained by the Verification Officer should be noted in columns 6 to 8 of the Sample Verification Form.

(The names (including father's name, sex and age of such persons) should be noted in the relevant section of the National Register against the marked household in question, and the new entries attested by the Verification Officer).

If there are no such persons, the word “ Nil ” should be entered in columns 6 to 8 of the Form.

NOTE.—The sub-heading ‘ P ’ in the Form stands for the number of persons in all, ‘ M ’ for the number of males and ‘ F ’ for the number of females.

(2) *Columns 9 to 11 (Number of cases of fictitious entries).*—These columns relate to purported enumeration in the household in question of persons who never existed; or the purported enumeration of real persons who did not normally reside in or visit the household during the enumeration period. The number of such persons, if any, as ascertained by the Verification Officer should be given in columns 9 to 11 of the Sample Verification Form.

(Such names, together with entries relating to them, should be crossed out from the relevant section of the National Register and attested by the Verification Officer).

If there are no such persons the word "Nil" should be written in columns 9 to 11 of the Form.

(3) *Columns 12 to 17 (Erroneous count of visitors and absentees):*

(a) *Columns 12 to 14 (Number of errors tending to under-enumeration).*—Non-enumeration of persons who were moving about during the period of enumeration and who should have been enumerated in the household in question according to the instructions is *prima facie an erroneous count tending to under-enumeration*. If the Verification Officer finds such a case, it should be noted as an erroneous count in columns 12 to 14, unless he is satisfied that the person in question was actually enumerated elsewhere. In the absence of an erroneous count, the word "Nil" should be written in columns 12 to 14.

(b) *Columns 15 to 17 (Number of errors tending to over-enumeration).*—Enumeration in the household in question of persons who were moving about during the period of enumeration and who should not have been enumerated in that household according to the instructions is, *prima facie, an erroneous count tending to over-enumeration*. If the Verification Officer finds such a case it should be noted as an erroneous count in columns 15 to 17, unless he is satisfied that the person in question was not enumerated anywhere else. In the absence of an erroneous count, the word "Nil" should be written against columns 15 to 17.

(4) *Column 18 (Omission of occupied houses).*—The Verification Officer should, (as soon as he has completed the verification of a sample household), ascertain in respect of three occupied houses which are nearest to the sample house, whether they were numbered for census enumeration and find a place in the relevant section of the National Register. If he finds any such occupied house to have been omitted, the fact should be noted in column 18. If all three houses find a place in the National Register, he should write the word "Nil" in column 18. *The Verification Officer should not concern himself with any house other than the three nearest occupied houses and should not ascertain the number of persons in such houses.*

NOTE.—'Occupied house' means a residential house, *i.e.*, a house used exclusively or partly for residential purposes.

1951 CENSUS—SAMPL^E VERIFICATION FORM

58

() _____ District ; () _____ Tahsil ; () _____ Village/Town ;
 () _____ Rural/Non-City Urban/City Tract ; _____ Number of Sample Block () .

Srl. No.	House & Household No.	Number of persons actually enumerated in Sample Households			Number of cases of clear omission			Number of cases of fictitious entry			ERRONEOUS COUNT (ENUMERATION OR NON-ENUMERATION) OF VISITORS AND ABSENTEES						Omission of occupied houses
		Number of errors tending to under-enumeration		Number of errors tending to over-enumeration													
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																	
2																	
3																	
..																	
..																	
..																	
..																	
..																	
..																	
23																	
24																	
25																	

(Vide paragraph 1 of the instructions at page 487)
ENCLOSURE I

495

Signed _____ Chief Verification Officer ; _____ Signed _____ Verification Officer.
 Dated _____ 1951. _____ Dated _____ 1951.

(Vide paragraph

State and Districts	Total enumerated population	Total enumerated household population	Total No. of occupied houses	Total No. of households	Total No. of Sample households selected for verification	No. of households verified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad State	Total 18,655,108	18,511,461	3,379,855	3,755,144	3,243	3,120
.. Rural	15,178,949	15,033,014	2,835,960	3,083,205	2,693	2,634
Urban	3,476,159	3,428,447	543,895	671,939	550	486
North Hyderabad Division.	Total 5,946,404	5,889,631	1,036,855	1,158,078	999	970
.. Rural	5,107,238	5,061,687	902,804	999,084	879	860
Urban	839,166	827,944	134,051	158,994	120	110
Aurangabad	Total 1,179,404	1,168,582	218,627	233,498	177	166
.. Rural	1,012,789	1,005,520	190,291	201,033	158	151
Urban	166,615	163,062	28,336	32,415	19	15
Parbhani	Total 1,010,864	997,258	194,214	199,960	179	179
.. Rural	856,542	844,638	166,406	170,405	157	157
Urban	154,322	152,620	27,808	29,555	22	22
Nanded	Total 949,936	940,317	155,483	185,550	159	152
.. Rural	793,966	786,136	131,882	155,363	135	132
Urban	155,970	154,181	23,601	30,187	24	20
Bidar ..	Total 1,172,702	1,166,311	199,244	222,618	198	192
.. Rural	1,014,937	1,010,939	175,444	194,003	177	173
Urban	157,765	155,372	23,800	28,615	21	19
Bhir ..	Total 826,046	816,229	131,836	161,960	148	143
.. Rural	739,540	730,658	121,001	145,710	138	133
Urban	86,506	85,571	10,835	16,250	10	10
Osmanabad	Total 807,452	800,934	137,451	154,492	138	138
.. Rural	689,464	683,796	117,780	132,520	114	114
Urban	117,988	117,138	19,671	21,972	24	24
South Hyderabad Division	Total 12,708,704	12,621,830	2,343,000	2,597,066	2,244	2,150
.. Rural	10,071,711	10,021,327	1,933,156	2,084,121	1,814	1,774
Urban	2,636,993	2,600,503	409,844	512,945	430	376
Hyderabad	Total 1,511,336	1,492,939	218,451	274,658	243	211
.. Rural	356,134	353,843	63,192	67,840	62	62
Urban	1,155,202	1,139,096	155,259	206,818	181	149
Mahbubnagar	Total 1,186,496	1,178,374	226,606	237,692	185	182
.. Rural	1,070,974	1,064,670	207,467	215,438	164	162
Urban	115,522	113,704	19,139	22,254	21	20
Raichur	Total 1,151,987	1,147,577	232,920	246,557	219	204
.. Rural	913,737	911,665	185,729	195,427	174	170
Urban	238,250	235,912	47,191	51,130	45	34
Gulbarga	Total 1,448,944	1,442,583	267,112	290,410	251	237
.. Rural	1,197,041	1,192,729	224,175	241,614	212	202
Urban	251,903	249,854	42,937	48,796	39	35
Adilabad	Total 902,522	896,639	184,915	195,349	180	178
.. Rural	789,417	784,284	163,297	169,527	154	152
Urban	113,105	112,355	21,618	25,822	26	26
Nizamabad	Total 773,158	766,253	152,968	173,408	136	125
.. Rural	639,796	634,654	128,231	144,322	111	102
Urban	133,362	131,599	24,737	29,086	25	23
Medak ..	Total 1,027,293	1,020,072	184,205	204,861	171	165
.. Rural	940,231	934,726	169,833	186,892	161	155
Urban	87,062	85,346	14,372	17,469	10	10
Karimnagar	Total 1,581,667	1,576,707	301,048	338,718	288	286
.. Rural	1,447,344	1,443,474	278,049	310,935	265	263
Urban	134,323	133,233	22,999	27,783	23	23
Warangal	Total 1,581,326	1,563,975	284,002	319,528	283	277
.. Rural	1,292,931	1,281,602	237,659	259,872	244	240
Urban	288,395	282,373	46,433	59,656	39	37
Nalgonda	Total 1,543,975	1,536,711	295,683	316,385	288	285
.. Rural	1,424,106	1,419,630	275,524	292,254	267	266
Urban	119,869	117,031	20,159	24,131	21	19

URE B.

8 (d) at page 483)

ERRONEOUS COUNT OF ABSENTEES
AND VISITORS

No. of persons in verified households	No. of clear omissions	No. of ficti- tious entries	No. of cases		Net No. of cases of under- enumeration [9+11- (10+12)]	No. of houses checked for omission of occupied houses	No. of occupied houses omitted
			tending to under- enumeration	tending to over- enumeration			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
15,423	111	41	18	8	80	9,360	2
12,983	100	32	14	8	74	7,902	1
2,440	11	9	4	..	6	1,458	1
4,960	44	21	7	6	24	2,910	1
4,428	44	19	7	6	28	2,580	1
534	..	2	..	..	-2	330	..
883	7	4	1	2	2	498	..
805	7	4	1	2	2	453	..
78	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
884	11	1	..	1	9	537	1
785	11	1	..	1	9	471	1
99	..	..	..	..	..	66	..
743	1	2	..	1	-2	456	..
644	1	2	..	1	-2	396	..
99	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
1,069	12	9	2	1	4	576	..
969	12	9	2	1	4	519	..
100	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
663	6	..	..	1	5	429	..
619	6	..	..	1	5	399	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
718	7	5	4	..	6	414	..
604	7	3	4	..	8	342	..
114	..	2	..	..	-2	72	..
10,463	67	20	11	2	56	6,450	1
8,557	56	13	7	2	48	5,322	..
1,908	11	7	4	..	8	1,128	1
1,146	6	4	1	..	8	638	1
332	2	2	1	..	1	186	..
814	4	2	..	..	2	447	1
891	2	..	..	..	2	546	..
773	2	..	..	..	2	486	..
118	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
914	5	5	1	..	1	612	..
741	4	4	..	..	..	510	..
173	1	1	1	..	1	102	..
1,191	10	1	3	..	12	711	..
1,016	10	1	3	..	12	606	..
175	..	..	..	..	..	105	..
824	4	1	..	..	3	534	..
703	2	1	..	..	1	456	..
116	2	..	..	..	2	78	..
525	7	1	..	1	5	375	..
428	5	..	..	1	4	306	..
97	2	1	..	..	1	69	..
802	1	..	..	1	..	495	..
748	1	..	..	1	..	465	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
1,382	18	3	..	..	15	858	..
1,276	18	3	..	..	15	789	..
106	..	..	..	..	..	69	..
1,852	4	1	6	..	9	831	..
1,192	4	1	3	..	6	720	..
160	..	..	3	..	3	111	..
1,436	10	4	..	..	6	855	..
1,343	8	1	..	..	7	798	..
93	2	2	..	..	-1	67	..

APPENDIX B

REVIEW REGARDING INTER-DISTRICT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

(Vide paragraphs 117 and 162 of Chapter I at pages 72 and 99 respectively).

Inter-District Migration.—(i) Districtwise figures pertaining to enumerated population, the total number of immigrants, and the number of emigrants from the district concerned to the other districts of Hyderabad State, along with the percentage of females in each category, are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

District	Enumerated Population	Immigrants from beyond the District (Complete Figures)	Emigrants to other Districts of the State	Natural Population (Incomplete Figures)	Percentage Variation of Figures in Col. (5) over those in Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Aurangabad ..	1,179,404 (49)	70,616 (63)	23,714 (59)	1,132,502 (49)	— 4
Parbhani ..	1,010,864 (49)	58,557 (63)	44,885 (64)	997,192 (49)	— 1
Nanded ..	949,936 (50)	68,091 (61)	55,660 (60)	937,505 (50)	— 1
Bidar ..	1,172,702 (49)	32,779 (67)	75,063 (57)	1,214,986 (49)	+ 4
Bhir ..	826,046 (49)	57,931 (68)	41,242 (68)	809,357 (48)	— 2
Osmanabad ..	807,452 (49)	65,740 (66)	25,411 (66)	767,123 (48)	— 5
Hyderabad ..	1,511,336 (50)	309,613 (47)	61,572 (52)	1,263,295 (50)	—16
Mahbubnagar ..	1,186,496 (50)	31,032 (62)	63,385 (53)	1,218,849 (50)	+ 3
Raichur ..	1,151,987 (50)	73,414 (54)	15,111 (51)	1,093,684 (49)	— 5
Gulbarga ..	1,448,944 (50)	53,857 (61)	39,144 (58)	1,434,231 (50)	— 1
Adilabad ..	902,522 (50)	96,577 (53)	14,669 (63)	820,614 (50)	— 9
Nizamabad ..	773,158 (51)	104,970 (54)	36,073 (60)	704,261 (51)	— 9
Medak ..	1,027,293 (50)	47,290 (68)	84,263 (56)	1,064,266 (49)	+ 4
Karimnagar ..	1,581,667 (49)	28,467 (65)	152,826 (53)	1,706,026 (49)	+ 8
Warangal ..	1,581,326 (49)	138,393 (52)	33,965 (63)	1,476,898 (49)	— 7
Nalgonda ..	1,543,975 (49)	36,266 (62)	101,526 (56)	1,609,235 (49)	+ 4

Note.—The figures given in brackets represent the percentage of females in each category. All the figures in the table are based on the 1951 Census.

The figures pertaining to immigrants given in column (3) of Table 1 are complete, as they include all the persons enumerated in the district concerned who were born beyond its confines. But the figures pertaining to emigrants given in column (4) are incomplete, as they do not include such of the persons born in the district as were residing beyond the state, whether within or beyond the Indian Union, during the enumeration period. As indicated in paragraph 109 of Chapter I, figures pertaining both to Hyderabad emigrants in areas outside the Indian Union and the break-up of Hyderabad emigrants elsewhere in the Indian Union according to their district of birth, are not available. *Consequently the figures relating to natural population given in column (5) of Table 1 are underestimated—rather appallingly in case of a few districts as will be seen subsequently.*

(ii) The numbers per 10,000 of the total enumerated population in each district who were born (i) in the district of enumeration, (ii) beyond the district of enumeration but within Hyderabad State, (iii) beyond Hyderabad State but within India and (iv) beyond India, along with the percentage of females in each category, are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

District (1)	Born in District of enumeration (2)	Born in other Districts of the State (3)	Born in other parts of India (4)	Born beyond India (5)
Aurangabad	9,401 (48)	210 (59)	381 (66)	8 (29)
Parbhani	9,421 (49)	888 (64)	189 (63)	2 (84)
Nanded	9,283 (49)	539 (62)	175 (56)	3 (84)
Bidar	9,720 (49)	255 (69)	24 (40)	1 (48)
Bhir	9,299 (47)	485 (67)	215 (71)	1 (27)
Osmanabad	9,186 (47)	452 (65)	361 (69)	1 (84)
Hyderabad	7,951 (50)	1,498 (48)	515 (46)	36 (86)
Mahbubnagar	9,738 (50)	210 (66)	51 (48)	1 (27)
Raichur	9,363 (49)	228 (47)	407 (58)	2 (17)
Gulbarga	9,628 (49)	209 (61)	162 (60)	1 (21)
Adilabad	8,930 (50)	738 (52)	330 (56)	2 (30)
Nizamabad	8,642 (50)	1,214 (55)	142 (42)	2 (30)
Medak	9,540 (49)	431 (69)	28 (44)	1 (24)
Karimnagar	9,820 (49)	157 (68)	23 (43)	.. ..
Warangal	9,125 (49)	551 (54)	320 (48)	4 (26)
Nalgonda	9,765 (48)	146 (72)	85 (47)	4 (18)

Note.—The figures given in brackets represent the percentage of females in each of the categories.

(iii) The distribution of every 1,000 immigrants in each of the districts among the eight livelihood classes is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3

District	AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOOD CLASSES					NON-AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOOD CLASSES				
	All classes	I*	II	III	IV	All classes	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Aurangabad ..	543 (74)	299 (80)	36 (64)	178 (65)	30 (76)	457 (50)	115 (56)	96 (55)	26 (49)	220 (45)
Parbhani ..	575 (71)	260 (82)	44 (62)	239 (60)	32 (78)	425 (53)	111 (54)	86 (55)	33 (54)	195 (52)
Nanded ..	445 (73)	221 (79)	43 (68)	155 (63)	26 (79)	555 (51)	213 (51)	91 (54)	32 (50)	219 (50)
Bidar ..	578 (78)	371 (82)	44 (72)	129 (69)	34 (80)	422 (51)	119 (59)	81 (61)	26 (51)	196 (43)
Bhir ..	619 (75)	341 (83)	33 (69)	214 (63)	31 (78)	381 (57)	126 (60)	63 (61)	17 (51)	175 (54)
Osmanabad ..	617 (73)	315 (79)	45 (69)	214 (65)	43 (76)	383 (56)	109 (60)	94 (55)	16 (48)	164 (54)
Hyderabad ..	65 (58)	29 (54)	14 (64)	14 (64)	8 (48)	935 (47)	183 (48)	186 (47)	97 (48)	469 (46)
Mahbubnagar ..	476 (73)	276 (74)	84 (72)	88 (68)	28 (77)	524 (52)	159 (60)	103 (57)	28 (49)	234 (46)
Raichur ..	324 (71)	225 (73)	21 (64)	51 (64)	27 (71)	676 (45)	126 (49)	66 (53)	35 (46)	449 (43)
Gulbarga ..	483 (72)	290 (76)	49 (69)	98 (62)	46 (72)	517 (50)	159 (56)	86 (56)	39 (46)	233 (46)
Adilabad ..	400 (60)	184 (66)	63 (52)	144 (56)	9 (75)	600 (49)	271 (49)	58 (49)	60 (47)	211 (48)
Nizamabad ..	519 (58)	229 (67)	23 (58)	254 (50)	13 (73)	481 (49)	187 (51)	68 (52)	42 (45)	184 (46)
Medak ..	563 (76)	364 (79)	72 (64)	106 (72)	21 (74)	437 (58)	146 (67)	79 (61)	19 (50)	193 (50)
Karimnagar ..	399 (77)	262 (78)	37 (71)	87 (79)	13 (82)	601 (56)	236 (64)	68 (56)	22 (49)	275 (50)
Warangal ..	384 (60)	207 (64)	60 (52)	106 (57)	11 (71)	616 (46)	296 (49)	72 (51)	34 (49)	214 (40)
Nalgonda ..	518 (73)	339 (74)	68 (71)	95 (71)	16 (77)	482 (51)	127 (70)	64 (59)	19 (48)	272 (40)

Note.— The figures given in brackets represent the percentage of females in each category.

(iv) The distribution of every 1,000 emigrants from each of the districts to the other districts of Hyderabad State among the eight livelihood classes is given in Table 4.

*For the exact significance of the Roman numerals see note given under Table 19 in paragraph 142 of Chapter I at page 84.

TABLE 4

District	AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOOD CLASSES					NON-AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOOD CLASSES				
	All classes	I	II	III	IV	All classes	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Aurangabad ..	371 (72)	176 (83)	27 (64)	146 (61)	22 (79)	629 (50)	181 (53)	85 (57)	46 (48)	317 (48)
Parbhani ..	478 (75)	245 (83)	35 (68)	167 (65)	31 (75)	522 (53)	141 (56)	103 (58)	34 (49)	244 (50)
Nanded ..	570 (66)	260 (76)	31 (62)	251 (56)	28 (72)	430 (53)	133 (55)	91 (56)	28 (50)	178 (50)
Bidar ..	448 (67)	207 (77)	25 (65)	194 (57)	22 (70)	552 (50)	121 (54)	138 (51)	47 (48)	246 (47)
Bhir ..	637 (74)	315 (82)	44 (68)	248 (65)	30 (77)	363 (56)	86 (64)	66 (59)	17 (52)	194 (52)
Osmanabad ..	552 (77)	319 (82)	39 (69)	155 (69)	39 (75)	448 (53)	124 (59)	83 (55)	16 (53)	225 (48)
Hyderabad ..	189 (72)	96 (76)	33 (73)	47 (65)	13 (68)	811 (47)	192 (50)	90 (53)	91 (48)	438 (44)
Mahbubnagar ..	248 (73)	121 (78)	48 (67)	65 (68)	14 (66)	752 (46)	128 (54)	78 (51)	79 (45)	467 (44)
Raichur ..	275 (62)	138 (66)	19 (60)	80 (54)	38 (67)	725 (47)	189 (52)	89 (51)	48 (48)	399 (44)
Gulbarga ..	348 (74)	201 (78)	46 (67)	70 (66)	31 (73)	652 (50)	146 (56)	125 (52)	49 (47)	332 (47)
Adilabad ..	468 (72)	258 (74)	52 (66)	133 (71)	25 (74)	532 (55)	167 (62)	60 (56)	24 (44)	281 (51)
Nizamabad ..	373 (75)	256 (76)	30 (71)	67 (72)	20 (74)	627 (52)	203 (55)	95 (55)	42 (47)	287 (49)
Medak ..	273 (71)	153 (78)	31 (71)	81 (59)	8 (65)	727 (50)	221 (52)	127 (50)	51 (48)	328 (49)
Karimnagar ..	315 (61)	134 (69)	50 (52)	125 (55)	6 (67)	685 (49)	344 (50)	50 (51)	55 (47)	236 (47)
Warangal ..	350 (80)	229 (82)	86 (74)	75 (76)	10 (71)	650 (54)	220 (63)	80 (55)	73 (46)	277 (48)
Nalgonda ..	329 (65)	159 (72)	57 (61)	105 (57)	8 (64)	671 (51)	200 (54)	97 (52)	73 (46)	301 (49)

Note.— The figures given in brackets represent the percentage of females in each category.

The position regarding the movement in respect of each of the sixteen districts of the state is explained in the following paragraphs.

2. *Aurangabad District.*—94 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district itself and 6 per cent beyond its confines. Thus, the proportion of immigrants in this district is relatively fairly large. Females account for 63 per cent of these immigrants. Over 81 per cent of the immigrants are from adjoining areas, *i.e.*, the districts of Bhir and Parbhani and the states of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, and the percentage of females among them exceeds 68—it is as high as 71 in the case of the Bombay immigrants. It is thus obvious that the dimensions of the movement

*For the exact significance of the Roman numerals see note given under Table 19 in para 142 of Chapter I at page 84.

are very largely due to marital alliances. But there is an appreciable amount of infiltration for other reasons as well. 38,352, or appreciably more than half the total number of immigrants in the district, are in Agricultural Classes, and the percentage of females among them is as high as 74. All but 919 of these immigrants are from adjoining areas. On the whole, therefore, the movement in Agricultural Classes is predominantly the result of marital alliances. There are, however, some minor exceptions to this. In Ambad Tahsil, Bhir immigrants in appreciable numbers and Parbhani and Madhya Pradesh immigrants in small numbers have taken to agricultural labour. Besides, insignificant numbers of Bhir immigrants have taken to tenant cultivation and Madhya Pradesh immigrants to owner cultivation in this tahsil. In Vaijapur and Kannad-Khuldabad* Tahsils appreciable numbers of Bombay immigrants have taken to agricultural labour. In Jalna and Bhokardan-Jaffarabad Tahsils, small numbers of Madhya Pradesh immigrants have taken to agricultural labour. An insignificant number of these immigrants have also taken to tenant cultivation in the last two tahsils. Out of the total immigrants in this district, 32,264 are in Non-Agricultural Classes and the percentage of females among them is just 50. As many as 12,296 of these immigrants are from the non-adjoining areas and the percentage of females among them is even lower than 40. In rural areas, insignificant numbers of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh immigrants have infiltrated into occupations connected particularly with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources—the former in Vaijapur and Kannad-Khuldabad Tahsils, and the latter in Jalna, Ambad and Bhokardan-Jaffarabad Tahsils. But in urban areas, especially in the two big towns of Aurangabad and Jalna, the infiltration in Non-Agricultural Classes is very heavy. Large numbers of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Parbhani immigrants have taken to occupations connected with all the four Non-Agricultural Classes, the Hyderabad immigrants being particularly concentrated in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Appreciable numbers of Bhir and Warangal and, to a smaller extent, Nanded and Nalgonda immigrants have also infiltrated, especially in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. But as most of the Warangal and Nalgonda immigrants were prisoners or under trials in Jalna jail, their movement cannot be construed as representing any infiltration due to economic reasons. Small numbers of Karimnagar, Medak and Nizamabad immigrants have also taken to non-agricultural occupations in the towns of the district, especially to those connected with industrial activities—presumably mostly textile industries including handloom weaving. Appreciable numbers of Rajasthan and, to a smaller extent, Saurashtra immigrants, have taken to commerce and allied occupations in these urban areas. A small number of Uttar Pradesh immigrants, representing mostly Government personnel temporarily deputed to the district from beyond the state, were also residing in the towns of Jalna and Aurangabad at the time of census enumeration.

3. The number of emigrants from this district to the other districts within the state is 23,714, of whom 59 per cent are females. The two adjacent districts of Parbhani and Bhir account for 15,113 of the emigrants, females constituting 66 per cent of them. The other districts account for 8,601 of the emigrants, females forming only 45 per cent of them—4,771, or more than half of this number, are in the administrative, industrial, commercial and cultural metropolis of the state, namely Hyderabad City. 8,791 of the emigrants from this district are in Agricultural Classes and females constitute 72 per cent of them. All but a meagre number *i.e.*, 699 of these emigrants in Agricultural Classes are in the adjoining districts. There is some minor infiltration of Aurangabad emigrants as agricultural labourers to Bhir and Nanded Districts, but on the whole

*In case of the tahsils combined by hyphen in this Appendix, figures for immigrants were sorted and tabulated jointly and are, therefore, not available separately for each of the tahsils involved.

their movement in Agricultural Classes is predominantly the result of inter-marriages. 14,923 of the emigrants are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom 7,021 are in the two adjoining and 7,902 in the non-adjoining districts. Females constitute 56 per cent of the former and 46 per cent of the latter. The movement in Non-Agricultural Classes is relatively more influenced by economic reasons than marital alliances. Aurangabad emigrants have moved into rural areas of Bhir Tahsil in appreciable numbers in connection with the construction of the Bendsura Project. They have also taken, but in considerably smaller numbers, to activities connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in the rural areas of Georai Tahsil and in the towns of Bhir District. They have further infiltrated in large numbers to activities connected with Production, Transport and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in the towns of Parbhani District. But their largest infiltration into non-agricultural occupations is in Hyderabad City, especially in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Beyond these areas, their numbers are significant in Non-Agricultural Classes only in Nanded Town—particularly in the Livelihood Class of Production.

4. The number of immigrants into this district from other districts in the state is 24,745, *i.e.*, only slightly more than the 23,714 emigrants from the district to other areas within the state. These relatively small numbers of migrants, either way, are largely due to the location of the district in a corner of the state. Classwise, while the immigrants are more numerous in all Agricultural Classes and in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, the emigrants are more numerous in all the other three Non-Agricultural Classes.

5. The natural population of Aurangabad District will be considerably more than 1,132,502 as indicated in Table 1, if the emigrants to areas beyond the state are also taken into account. There are 12,331 and 15,342 Hyderabad emigrants in the two Bombay districts of East Khandesh and Nasik respectively, both of which border this district. The overwhelming majority of these emigrants must have, therefore, been drawn from Aurangabad District. Besides, Ahmednagar District, which borders Aurangabad as well as Bhir and Osmanabad Districts, and Buldana District which borders Aurangabad and to a lesser distance Parbhani District, contain 63,795 and 20,783 Hyderabad emigrants respectively. A good portion of the emigrants in the former and the major portion in the latter must have also migrated from this district. Further, at least a few thousands of the 147,208 Hyderabad emigrants residing in the districts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh States which do not adjoin Hyderabad must have also been born in this district. In view of all this, the natural population of Aurangabad District is bound to be appreciably in excess of even its enumerated population of 1,179,404.

6. *Parbhani District.*—94 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within its limits and 6 per cent beyond it. Thus, the proportion of immigrants in this district also is fairly large. Females form 63 per cent of these immigrants. Almost 83 per cent of these immigrants are from the adjoining areas, *i.e.*, from Madhya Pradesh and the districts of Nanded, Bhir, Aurangabad and Bidar, and over 67 per cent of these immigrants from the adjoining areas are females. It is thus obvious that the movement into this district also is very largely influenced by inter-marriages. There are, however, many noticeable cases of migration for other reasons as well. 33,697, or about 58 per cent of the immigrants, are in Agricultural Classes and females account for 71 per cent of them. All but 1,021 of these immigrants are from adjoining areas. On

the whole the movement into Agricultural Classes is, therefore, predominantly the result of marital alliances. In Gangakhed Tahsil, Nanded, Bidar and Bhir immigrants; in Parbhani Tahsil, Nanded immigrants; and in Hingoli Tahsil, Madhya Pradesh immigrants, all in some numbers, have taken to agricultural labour. In Pathri-Partur Tahsils, Bhir immigrants in some numbers and a small number of Aurangabad and Madhya Pradesh immigrants have taken again to agricultural labour. In Kalamnuri Tahsil, a negligible number of Nanded immigrants have taken to tenant cultivation and equally insignificant numbers of Madhya Pradesh immigrants have taken both to tenant cultivation and agricultural labour. These represent almost all the marked cases of infiltration into the district in Agricultural Classes for economic reasons. 24,860 or about 42 per cent of the immigrants in the district are in Non-Agricultural Classes and of these 9,008, or appreciably more than one third of the number, are from non-adjointing areas. The percentage of females among all these immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes is 53—while it is roughly 60 among those from the adjoining areas, it is only 43 among those from the non-adjointing. Thus, both economic reasons and marital alliances seem to be the major forces influencing the movement into the Non-Agricultural Classes. Madhya Pradesh immigrants have taken to activities connected both with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in the rural areas of Partur-Pathri, Hingoli and Kalamnuri Tahsils in negligible numbers. Bhir immigrants have taken to activities connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in small numbers in the rural areas of Gangakhed and in almost negligible numbers in the rural areas of Partur-Pathri Tahsils. In urban areas, large numbers of Aurangabad and smaller numbers of Madhya Pradesh, Nanded and Bhir immigrants have taken to activities connected with all the four Non-Agricultural Livelihood Classes. Hyderabad immigrants have also infiltrated in some numbers, particularly in the Livelihood Classes of Transport (mostly in the railway establishment at Purna) and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources (mostly in Government Offices) in the towns of the district. Appreciable numbers of Karimnagar immigrants have also infiltrated, particularly into the Livelihood Classes of Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, in the urban areas of the district. This infiltration reflects the tendency in the Telugu districts to migrate to Marathi and Kannada areas and to take particularly to occupations connected with textile industries (including handloom weaving) and to unspecified labour and domestic service. Bidar and Nizamabad immigrants have also infiltrated in negligible numbers especially in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. As in the case of Aurangabad District, migrants from Rajasthan and Saurashtra are fairly prominent in the towns of this district also in commercial occupations.

7. The number of emigrants from this district to the other districts of the state is 44,885, of whom 64 per cent are females. The four adjacent districts account for 37,062 of those emigrants of whom 67 per cent are females. Of the remaining 7,823 in the non-adjointing districts, Hyderabad City accounts for 3,883, or about half the number, and an additional 900 are in the towns of Nizamabad District and 534 in the towns of Osmanabad District. 21,447, or 48 per cent of the emigrants from the district, are in Agricultural Classes and females constitute 75 per cent of them. All but 1,353 of these emigrants in Agricultural Classes are in adjoining districts. Parbhani emigrants have taken in small numbers to agricultural labour in Hadgaon Tahsil of Nanded District, Manjlegaon and Mominabad Tahsils of Bhir District and, in larger numbers, in Ambad Tahsil of Aurangabad District. They have also infiltrated in insignificant numbers as

tenant cultivators in Hadgaon and Ambad Tahsils. Apart from these perceptible cases, the movement in Agricultural Classes is almost exclusively influenced by marital alliances. 23,438, or 52 per cent of the emigrants from this district, are in Non-Agricultural Classes and females constitute 53 per cent of them. 16,968 of these emigrants are in the adjoining and 6,470 in the non-adjoining districts, of whom 56 and 46 per cent respectively are females. Both marital alliances and economic factors seem to be influencing the movement, the former perhaps being slightly more in operation. Parbhani emigrants have infiltrated in insignificant numbers, mainly in occupations connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, in the rural areas of Bhir, Manjlegaon and Mominabad Tahsils of Bhir District and in Hadgaon Tahsil of Nanded District. Of the Parbhani emigrants in the Non-Agricultural Classes, 4,709 are concentrated in Nanded Town and 3,672 in Hyderabad City—the largest number being, in the case of the former, in the Livelihood Class of Production, and in the case of the latter, in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. These two urban units account for more than one third of the Parbhani emigrants in non-agricultural classes. Large numbers of Parbhani emigrants have infiltrated into non-agricultural occupations in the urban areas of Aurangabad and Bhir Districts, and to a considerably smaller extent in Nizamabad District.

8. 44,885 persons have emigrated from this district to the other districts of the state, as against 39,223 persons who have immigrated into this district from the latter areas. This excess of emigrants over the immigrants, which is very largely the result of the balance of the movement between Parbhani on the one hand and Nanded, Aurangabad and Hyderabad Districts on the other, is spread over all the livelihood classes, except that of Agricultural Labour wherein the immigrants are appreciably more numerous than the emigrants. This is largely due to the movement of agricultural labourers to the fertile tahsil of Gangakhed.

9. As is obvious, the above analysis ignores Parbhani emigrants in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of India—districtwise break-up of the emigrants from Hyderabad State not being available. There are 12,141 Hyderabad emigrants in the Madhya Pradesh district of Akola which borders only Parbhani among the districts of this state. The overwhelming majority of these emigrants must have migrated from Parbhani. Besides, there are about 20,783 Hyderabad emigrants in Buldana District, which borders Aurangabad and to a smaller distance this district as well and 28,599 in Yeotmal District, which runs along Adilabad and Nanded Districts to an appreciable distance and this district also for a couple of miles. A fair proportion of these numbers must have also moved out from Parbhani. Again, of the 8,127 emigrants from Hyderabad State residing in the non-adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh, some must have been drawn from this district. Thus, the natural population of Parbhani District is appreciably more than 997,192 as indicated in Table 1. In fact, it is bound to be appreciably in excess of even its enumerated population of 1,010,864.

10. *Nanded District.*—93 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district and 7 per cent beyond its confines. Thus, the proportion of immigrants is fairly large in this district as well. Females account for 61 per cent of these immigrants. This is the lowest percentage recorded by females among the immigrants in all the north-western districts of the state. Again, 50,232, or slightly less than 74 per cent of these immigrants, were born in adjoining areas, *i.e.*, the districts of Parbhani,

Nizamabad, Bidar and Adilabad and the state of Madhya Pradesh. This is again a remarkably low proportion. Of these immigrants, females account for 66 per cent. 17,859 or about 26 per cent of the total immigrants in the district, were born in non-adjointing areas. The percentage of females among these immigrants is as low as 46. These figures make it obvious that both marital alliances and economic factors are the major factors influencing the movement, the former being slightly more operative. 30,275, or only about 44 per cent of the immigrants are in Agricultural Classes, of whom 73 per cent are females. All but 2,500 of these immigrants are from adjoining areas. It is thus quite clear that infiltration into this district for economic reasons is not very much in evidence in Agricultural Classes. In Hadgaon Tahsil, some Madhya Pradesh immigrants, a small number of Parbhani immigrants and a negligible number of Adilabad immigrants have taken to agricultural labour. Besides, a small number of the Madhya Pradesh and an insignificant number of the Parbhani immigrants have also taken to tenant cultivation in the tahsil. In Deglur-Mukhed Tahsils some Bidar immigrants and in Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils a negligible number of Nizamabad immigrants have taken to agricultural labour. In Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils very small numbers of Karimnagar immigrants have taken both to agricultural labour and owner cultivation. These are the only perceptible cases of infiltration for economic reasons. 37,816, or as many as 56 per cent of the immigrants are in Non-Agricultural Classes, and the percentage of females among them is only 51. Of these immigrants, as many as 15,359 are from non-adjointing areas of whom females constitute only 45 per cent. It is thus obvious that the migration into the district for economic reasons is preponderantly confined to Non-Agricultural Classes. In so far as rural areas are concerned, small numbers of Madhya Pradesh and a negligible number of Parbhani immigrants have infiltrated into occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in Hadgaon Tahsil. A few of the former have also taken to activities connected with Production in the tahsil. In Deglur-Mukhed Tahsils, a few of the Bidar immigrants have taken to professions connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. In Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils, Nizamabad immigrants in small numbers and Karimnagar immigrants in negligible numbers have taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and Karimnagar immigrants in small numbers and Nizamabad immigrants in negligible numbers to industrial avocations. But in urban areas such infiltration is particularly heavy. The weaving mills, the numerous cotton ginning and pressing factories, the other miscellaneous large scale industrial establishments, like oil mills and beedi factories, the prosperous markets of Nanded, Umri, Bhainsa, Dharmabad, etc., have all attracted large numbers of immigrants. In Nanded Town, almost 30 per cent of the total population and 37 per cent of those in the Livelihood Class of Production, are immigrants. In the urban areas of the district, very large numbers of immigrants from Parbhani, fairly large numbers from Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Nizamabad, and appreciable numbers from Karimnagar, Bidar, Medak, Bombay State, Aurangabad, Madhya Bharat, and small numbers from Bhir have taken to various non-agricultural occupations, especially those connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Rajasthan and Saurashtra immigrants are fairly prominent in this district also in occupations connected with Commerce. A few immigrants from Punjab State are also concentrated in Nanded Town because of its importance to the Sikhs as a holy centre.

11. The number of emigrants from this district to the other districts of the state is 55,660 of whom over 60 per cent are females. 46,924 of these emigrants are residing in the adjoining and 8,736 in the non-adjointing districts, the percentage of females among them being 63 and 48 respectively. Nizamabad District itself accounts for 22,564, or

nearly half of the number, and the percentage of females among them is relatively as low as 58. Adilabad District accounts for 6,765 of the emigrants, of whom females account for 60 per cent. But the other two adjoining districts of Parbhani and Bidar together account for 17,595 of these emigrants amongst whom the percentage of females is as high as 71. Of the 8,736 emigrants in the non-adjoining districts, 4,222 are concentrated in Hyderabad City. These figures make it obvious that while the emigration from this district to Parbhani and Bidar is predominantly influenced by marital alliances, that to the non-adjoining areas within the state and Nizamabad and Adilabad Districts, in the order mentioned, is considerably influenced by economic factors. 31,706, or 57 per cent of the total emigrants from Nanded District to other areas within the state, are in Agricultural Classes, 66 per cent of whom are females. 9,378 of these emigrants are in Parbhani and 3,329 in Bidar Districts, 71 per cent of the former and 80 per cent of the latter being females. This migration is almost wholly due to marital alliances, except for some of the Nanded emigrants who have taken to agricultural labour in Parbhani and Ganga-khed Tahsils. Nanded emigrants have also infiltrated in small numbers as owner cultivators and agricultural labourers in the sparsely populated areas of Adilabad Revenue Sub-division which adjoins Nanded District. A few of them have also taken to tenant cultivation in this area. But Nanded emigrants have taken to agricultural labour in very large numbers in the irrigated zones of Nizamabad District. 13,520 of the Nanded emigrants to Nizamabad District are in Agricultural Classes, 62 per cent of whom are females. Again, of this number, 7,207 are in the Livelihood Class of Agricultural Labour of whom only 54 per cent are females. This infiltration as agricultural labourers is more or less confined to Bodhan and Banswada Tahsils, wherein a few of the emigrants have also taken to tenant cultivation. The infiltration of Nanded emigrants in Agricultural Classes in other areas is microscopic. 23,954 or only 43 per cent of the total number of Nanded emigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom 53 per cent are females. Of these emigrants, 16,382 are in the adjoining districts of whom females constitute 55 per cent. 9,044, or more than half of these emigrants are in Nizamabad District, only 51 per cent of them being females. 7,572 are in the non-adjoining districts of whom 47 per cent are females. The Nanded emigrants have taken in very large numbers to non-agricultural occupations in the urban units of Nizamabad District, especially in Nizamabad and Bodhan Towns and in the rural areas of Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils. Their numbers are especially marked in occupations connected with Commerce in Nizamabad Town and in those connected with Production in Bodhan Town. The Nanded emigrants have also taken in very large numbers to non-agricultural occupations in Hyderabad District, that is Hyderabad City, especially in occupations connected with Commerce and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. They have also taken in small numbers to non-agricultural occupations, especially to those connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, in the urban areas of Parbhani District. Some of them have also infiltrated into the rural areas of Nirmal Revenue Sub-division of Adilabad District in non-agricultural occupations, perhaps, mainly due to the Kadam Project under construction.

12. The immigrants to this district from other areas within the state number 51,142 and the emigrants from the former to the latter 55,660. This excess of emigrants over the immigrants is confined to the Livelihood Classes of Owner Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Absentee Landlordism and Commerce and is especially marked in Agricultural Labour. Broadly, Nanded District gains appreciably in numbers in the movement between the district on the one hand and the western and south-western districts of Parbhani and Bidar on the other, but it loses considerably more in the movement between the district on the one hand and the eastern districts of Adilabad and Nizamabad on the other.

13. The natural population of this district as indicated in Table 1 is 937,505 as against the enumerated population of 949,936. But in this estimate of the natural population, no account has been taken of the emigrants from the district to areas beyond the state. This district is bounded on the north by the Madhya Pradesh district of Yeotmal which contains 28,599 Hyderabad emigrants. But Yeotmal District also runs along the northern borders of Adilabad District for a considerable distance and Parbhani District for some distance. Thus, only a fair portion of the Hyderabad emigrants in Yeotmal District would have been born in Nanded District. Further, there are no grounds to presume that the number of Nanded emigrants beyond Yeotmal District is very large. In view of all this, it can, at best, be presumed that the natural population of Nanded District is in excess of its enumerated population of 949,936 only to an insignificant extent.

14. *Bidar District.*—As many as 97 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within its limits and only 3 per cent beyond its confines. Thus, the proportion of immigrants in this district to the total enumerated population is small. And further, of these immigrants females form almost 67 per cent. About 80 per cent of these immigrants are from the adjoining districts of Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Nanded, Medak, Parbhani, Bhir and Nizamabad and 73 per cent of them are females. It is, therefore, obvious that not only is the proportion of immigrants to the total population of the district small, but the movement of a predominant number of the migrants was influenced by marital alliances. 18,938, or 58 per cent of the immigrants, are in Agricultural Classes and as many as 78 per cent of them are females. All but 1,132 of them are from the adjoining districts. The only perceptible cases of infiltration into Agricultural Classes are of a few Gulbarga immigrants into Humnabad Tahsil and of some Osmanabad and of a few Nanded immigrants into Ahmedpur–Nilanga Tahsils, all as agricultural labourers. 13,841, or only 42 per cent of the immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes of whom only 51 per cent are females. 8,259 of these immigrants are from the adjoining districts, 3,183 from the rest of the state and 2,399 from beyond the state. Females account for 60, 40 and 35 per cent respectively of these immigrants. Thus, the migration into this district for economic reasons, which is only on a very minor scale, is for all practical purposes confined to Non-Agricultural Classes. The only perceptible cases of infiltration into rural areas in Non-Agricultural Classes are of a few Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad immigrants in Bidar Tahsil, almost all of whom were police and other service personnel temporarily deputed to the district; and a few Osmanabad immigrants in the Livelihood Classes of Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in Ahmedpur–Nilanga Tahsils. In urban areas of the district, some Hyderabad and Gulbarga immigrants, small numbers of Medak and Bombay immigrants and a few Osmanabad immigrants had infiltrated into non-agricultural occupations. Those from Hyderabad and Bombay were mostly in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and consisted chiefly of Government employees—the latter being in the district only temporarily. The infiltration from other areas is too insignificant to merit any specific mention. The 19 Coorg immigrants in the district were all attached to the Police Training School in Bidar Town.

15. The number of emigrants from this district to other areas within the state is as much as 75,063, of whom females constitute 57 per cent. Among the districts of this state, only three others, namely Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Medak sent out larger numbers of emigrants. The number of emigrants from this district to areas beyond the state is not likely to be impressive although, of late, a movement from the district to

various industrial centres in Bombay State, particularly to Sholapur City, is becoming fairly perceptible. Anyway, there is no gainsaying the fact that the number of emigrants from this district, irrespective of the places to which they have migrated, is comparatively very large. In addition to the industrial backwardness of the district the recent abolition of the large feudatory estates in the district is also responsible to an extent for the present scale of emigration. These estates used to provide employment for appreciable numbers of persons belonging to a particular community and drawn from Hyderabad City and other areas, both in administrative establishments and in avocations capable of being encouraged by administrative authorities. But many of such migrants, their dependants and descendants, have now emigrated from the district, especially to Hyderabad City. Of the emigrants from Bidar District, 51,515 are in the seven bordering districts and 23,548 in the rest of the state, females constituting 63 and 46 per cent of them respectively. Of the emigrants in the non-adjointing districts of the state, 21,503, or the overwhelming majority, are in Hyderabad District (mostly in Hyderabad City)—among all the emigrants to Hyderabad District from other districts of the state which do not border it, the number of Bidar emigrants is surpassed by only that of Karimnagar emigrants. The emigration from Bidar District to the neighbouring districts is very largely influenced by inter-marriages but that to the non-adjointing districts is due to a large extent to economic and other reasons. 33,652, or only 45 per cent of the emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes, of whom 67 per cent are females. All but 1,254 of these emigrants are in the adjoining districts. In spite of the fact that this emigration is very largely only a 'marriage migration', there are some very significant cases of emigration due to economic reasons as well. A large number of Bidar emigrants in Mominabad Tahsil of Bhir District, Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils of Nizamabad District and in Latur-Owsa Tahsils of Osmanabad District, appreciable numbers in Deglur-Mukhed Tahsils of Nanded District and Gangakhed Tahsil of Parbhani District, and rather insignificant numbers in Osmanabad-Parenda and Omerga Tahsils of Osmanabad District, and Sangareddy and Andol Tahsils of Medak District, have taken to agricultural labour. A few of them have also taken to tenant cultivation in Latur-Owsa Tahsils. There are a few Bidar emigrants in Agricultural Classes even in Hyderabad City and nearby important towns like those of Gulbarga, Nanded, Latur, etc. But these emigrants represent either agriculturists from Bidar with some subsidiary interests in these urban areas or their dependants sent for prosecution of studies. 41,411, or 55 per cent of the Bidar emigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes of whom 50 per cent are females. Of these emigrants, 19,117 are in the adjoining and 22,294 in the non-adjointing districts, females constituting 53 per cent of the former and 46 per cent of the latter. Of the latter, as many as 20,141 are in Hyderabad City itself. Marital alliances play only a secondary role in this emigration. Bidar emigrants, literally in their thousands, have taken to various non-agricultural occupations in Hyderabad District, in other words Hyderabad City. They have also infiltrated in various non-agricultural occupations, in very large numbers in the towns of Osmanabad District, especially Latur and in large numbers in the towns of Gulbarga District, especially Gulbarga Town. They have also infiltrated in non-agricultural occupations in some numbers in the urban areas of Nanded, Bhir and Nizamabad Districts and in almost negligible numbers not only in the urban areas of Medak and Parbhani Districts but also in some of the adjoining rural areas of Osmanabad, Nanded and Nizamabad Districts. A significant feature of this movement is the relatively heavy proportion of the emigrants who have taken to commerce. Almost 14 per cent of the total number of emigrants from this district in other areas of the state, are dependant principally on occupations connected with commerce.

16. The number of immigrants into this district from other districts of the state is only 29,863 as against 75,063 emigrants from this district to the other districts. This excess of emigrants is particularly marked in the case of the movement between Bidar and Hyderabad and to a lesser extent between this district on the one hand and the districts of Osmanabad, Bhir, Nizamabad and Nanded on the other. Again this excess of emigrants over the immigrants, is spread over all the livelihood classes, but is particularly marked in the Non-Agricultural Livelihood Classes and in Agricultural Labour.

17. Though for an interior district an appreciable number of Bidar emigrants are generally supposed to be now residing in Bombay State, particularly Sholapur City, the over all number of Bidar emigrants beyond the state is not likely to be very significant in relation to its enumerated population. In view of this, the natural population of Bidar District will be only slightly more than the figure of 1,214,986 as indicated in Table 1. But even this figure is in excess of its enumerated population of 1,172,702 by as much as 4 per cent!

18. *Bhir District.*—93 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district and 7 per cent beyond it. The fairly large proportion of immigrants is chiefly due to females. They account for as much as 68 per cent of the immigrants—a percentage equalled only in the case of the female immigrants in Medak District. Over 90 per cent of the immigrants in Bhir District are from the adjoining areas, *i.e.*, the districts of Osmanabad, Parbhani, Aurangabad and Bidar and Bombay State. The percentage of females among these immigrants is about 71—it is actually as high as 76 in the case of the Bombay immigrants. It is thus obvious that the movement into this district is predominantly influenced by inter-marriages. But there is also some infiltration, for reasons unconnected with marital alliances, which is, however, not very significant. 35,840, or 62 per cent of the immigrants, are in Agricultural Classes and the percentage of females among them is as high as 75. All but 1,204 of these immigrants are from the adjoining areas. These figures make it obvious that the movement into Agricultural Classes is overwhelmingly the result of marital alliances. The only perceptible cases of infiltration for other reasons into these classes are those of a fairly large number of Bidar and a negligible number of Parbhani immigrants who have taken to agricultural labour in Mominabad Tahsil; of a small number of Parbhani and a negligible number of Aurangabad immigrants who have taken to agricultural labour in Manjlegaon Tahsil; and of a small number of Aurangabad immigrants, who have taken to agricultural labour in Georai Tahsil. 22,091, or only 38 per cent of the total number of immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes and only 4,421 of them, *i.e.*, less than one fifth of the number, are from the non-adjoining areas. The percentage of females even among these immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes is as high as 57—actually it is 60 in the case of those from the adjoining areas. It is thus obvious that even this movement into Non-Agricultural Classes is more influenced by marital alliances than economic factors. But in spite of this, there are some significant cases of infiltration into Non-Agricultural Classes for economic reasons. In so far as the rural areas are concerned, Bhir Tahsil has attracted in all about 3,337 immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes consisting of 1,667 males and 1,670 females. Of this number only 413, consisting of 167 males and 246 females are from the district of Osmanabad which adjoins the tahsil*. Almost all these immigrants (except those from Osmanabad District) have moved into the

*Of the remaining immigrants in this tahsil, 1,206 are from Aurangabad, 390 from Parbhani, 206 from Mahbubnagar, 109 from Hyderabad, 187 from Nanded, 47 from Raichur, 37 from Nalgonda, 33 from Medak, 21 from Bidar, 11 each from Gulbarga and Warangal, 10 from Karimnagar, 5 from Nizamabad and one from Adilabad, 336 from Bombay, 247 from Madhya Pradesh, 25 from Kutch, 11 each from Madras and Rajasthan, 7 from East Punjab, 4 from Saurashtra, 3 from Uttar Pradesh, 2 from Nepal and one each from Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Bihar and Pakistan. These figures exclude 1,781 immigrants consisting of 413 males and 1,368 females in the tahsil in Agricultural Classes.

tahsil because of the construction of the Bendsura Project. In Patola-Ashti Tahsils, Bombay immigrants have settled down to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in small numbers and with commerce in almost negligible numbers. In Georai Tahsil, Aurangabad immigrants, and in Manjlegaon Tahsil Parbhani immigrants, have settled down in negligible numbers to occupations connected with both Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. In Mominabad Tahsil, negligible numbers of Osmanabad and Parbhani immigrants have infiltrated into occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. The infiltration into Non-Agricultural Classes is slightly more marked in the urban than in the rural areas of the district, excluding of course the movement resulting from the construction of the Bendsura Project. Parbhani immigrants in large numbers, and Bombay, Osmanabad and Aurangabad immigrants in some numbers, have taken to various Non-Agricultural Occupations in the towns of the district. A small number of Hyderabad and Bidar immigrants have also taken to similar occupations in these areas.

19. The number of emigrants from this district to other areas within the state is 41,242, of whom 68 per cent are females. The four adjacent districts within the state account for 37,202 of these emigrants of whom as many as 70 per cent are females. The number of emigrants in all the other districts of the state is only 4,040, of whom 47 per cent are females. The majority of the emigrants in the non-adjoining districts are concentrated in Hyderabad City and Nanded Town, the former accounting for 2,294 and the latter for 500. 26,254, or as many as 64 per cent of these emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes and females constitute 74 per cent of them. All, but 553, of these emigrants are in the adjoining districts. It is thus obvious, that marital alliances are predominantly responsible for the movement of these emigrants in Agricultural Classes. Bhir immigrants have, however, moved in some numbers to Ambad Tahsil of Aurangabad District, Bhoom-Kalam Tahsils of Osmanabad District and to Gangakhed and Pathri-Partur Tahsils of Parbhani District, and in negligible numbers to Osmanabad-Parenda Tahsils of Osmanabad District, all as agricultural labourers. A few of them have also taken to tenant cultivation in Ambad Tahsil. 14,988 of the Bhir emigrants are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom females constitute 56 per cent the overwhelming majority of these emigrants, namely 11,501, are in the adjoining districts and the percentage of females among them is as high as 59. These figures make it obvious that, on the whole, the emigration even in Non-Agricultural Classes is more influenced by marital alliances than economic factors. In spite of this, there are some movements for economic reasons in Non-Agricultural Classes, the more noticeable of which are their infiltration in small numbers into the rural areas of Gangakhed and, to a lesser, extent of Pathri-Partur Tahsils of Parbhani District in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and of Bhoom-Kallam Tahsils of Osmanabad District in occupations connected both with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. In addition to this, Bhir emigrants have moved in large numbers to Hyderabad District (Hyderabad City) and towns of Osmanabad District, in some numbers to the towns of Aurangabad and Parbhani Districts, especially to Aurangabad Town, and in small numbers to Nanded Town and taken to various non-agricultural occupations.

20. The number of immigrants in this district from the other districts of the state is 40,048, whereas the number of emigrants from this district to the rest of the state is 41,242. The slight excess among the emigrants would have been more appreciable but for the Bendsura Project which had attracted some immigrants.

21. The natural population of 809,357 indicated for this district in Table 1 is, however, very much of an underestimate. There are 63,795 Hyderabad emigrants in Ahmednagar District which has a long and irregular frontier with this district and also runs along Aurangabad and Osmanabad Districts for some distance. A considerable portion of these emigrants must have been drawn from Bhir District. Further, not only a fair portion of the 139,081 Hyderabad emigrants residing in the non-adjointing districts of Bombay State but also of the 82,247 of the Hyderabad emigrants in Sholapur District must have migrated from this district. Thus, its natural population is bound to be considerably more than even its enumerated population.

22. *Osmanabad District.*—About 92 per cent of the persons enumerated in the district were born within the district and 8 per cent beyond it. Thus, the proportion of immigrants in this district is very large. But females account for 66 per cent of the immigrants. Again, 92 per cent of the immigrants, the highest recorded in any district of the state, are from the adjoining areas, *i.e.*, the districts of Bhir, Bidar and Gulbarga and Bombay State and, among these immigrants from adjoining areas, the percentage of females is 68. It is thus obvious that the large proportions of the movement into the district is only the result of marital alliances. But in spite of this, certain cases of infiltration for economic reasons are discernible. 40,588, or about 62 per cent of the immigrants are in Agricultural Classes, of whom 73 per cent are females. All but 1,223 of these immigrants are from adjoining areas. In Tuljapur Tahsil, some Bombay immigrants have taken to agricultural labour, and a few of them to tenant cultivation as well. In Osmanabad-Parenda Tahsils again some Bombay and a few Bidar and Bhir immigrants, and in Omerga Tahsil a few Gulbarga and Bidar immigrants have taken to agricultural labour. In Latur-Owsa Tahsils a large number of Bidar immigrants have taken to agricultural labour and a few of them to tenant cultivation also. Lastly, in Bhoom-Kalam Tahsils some Bhir immigrants have taken to agricultural labour. Apart from these minor cases of infiltration for economic reasons, almost all the rest of the movement in Agricultural Classes represents only the marriage migration. 25,152, or only 38 per cent of the total immigrants in the district, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom 56 per cent are females. Of these immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes, 12,532 are from the adjoining districts within the state, 8,541 from the adjoining state of Bombay and 4,079 from other areas. The percentage of females among each of these three groups of immigrants is 55, 61 and only 46 respectively. It is thus obvious that economic factors influence the movement to an appreciable extent. In rural areas the only noticeable cases of infiltration for economic reasons are that of some Bombay and a few Bhir immigrants in Osmanabad-Parenda Tahsils; of a small number of Bombay immigrants in Tuljapur Tahsil; of a few Bidar immigrants in Omerga Tahsil; of a small number of Bidar immigrants into Latur-Owsa Tahsils, and of some Bhir and a small number of Bombay immigrants into Bhoom-Kalam Tahsils. This minor infiltration is concentrated mostly in occupations connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. The infiltration is, however, as usual relatively more marked in urban areas. A very large number of Bidar and large numbers of Bombay and Bhir immigrants have taken to various non-agricultural occupations in the towns of the district. The Bidar immigrants are most numerous in occupations connected with Commerce. Hyderabad and Gulbarga immigrants have also infiltrated in small numbers into non-agricultural occupations in the district. The Hyderabad immigrants are, as in the case of most other districts, concentrated in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

23. The number of emigrants from this district to other areas within the state is 25,411, of whom 66 per cent are females. The three adjoining districts of Bhir, Bidar and Gulbarga contain 19,717 of these emigrants of whom females constitute 72 per cent. The other districts account for only 5,694 of the emigrants, females constituting 46 per cent of them. 3,260, or roughly three fifths of the emigrants in the non-adjoining districts are in Hyderabad City, the rest being more or less concentrated in the urban areas of Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded Districts. 14,030 of these emigrants, or 55 per cent of the total are in Agricultural Classes and females constitute 77 per cent of them. All but 648 of these emigrants are in the adjoining districts. Except for some insignificant infiltration of these emigrants as agricultural labourers in Ahmadpur-Nilanga Tahsils of Bidar District, the movement in Agricultural Classes is almost entirely due to marital alliances. 11,381, or 45 per cent of the total emigrants are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom 53 per cent are females. Of these emigrants, 6,335 are in adjoining and 5,046 in the non-adjoining districts, of whom 59 and 45 per cent respectively are females. It is thus obvious that the movement of Osmanabad emigrants to other areas within the state for economic reasons is not of any remarkable dimensions and is almost wholly restricted to Non-Agricultural Classes. A small number of Osmanabad emigrants have taken to non-agricultural occupations, particularly to those connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, in the rural areas of both Mominabad Tahsil of Bhir District and Ahmadpur-Nilanga Tahsils of Bidar District. Some of the Osmanabad emigrants have also emigrated to the urban areas of Gulbarga District, particularly Gulbarga Town, and Bhir District and settled down to non-agricultural occupations, especially to those connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. But the largest infiltration of Osmanabad emigrants for economic reasons is in Hyderabad City. 3,072 of the 3,260 Osmanabad emigrants in Hyderabad City, are dependant on non-agricultural occupations chiefly with those connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. But a heavy proportion of this number probably consists of persons who have shifted to the city consequent on the Police Action.

24. Immigrants into this district from other areas within the state number 36,488, as against 25,411 emigrants from this district to the rest of the state. This excess—which though spread over all the livelihood classes is particularly marked in Agricultural Labour and Commerce—is largely due to the balance of the movement between Osmanabad and Bidar Districts.

25. Perhaps, as things now stand, few districts of the state have sent, particularly in proportion to their total population, more emigrants to an adjoining state than Osmanabad District. The number of Hyderabad emigrants in Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts, which adjoin Osmanabad District, is 82,247 and 63,795 respectively, and in the districts of Bombay State which do not adjoin this state is 139,081. Though Sholapur District, on account of its prosperous textile industry, must have attracted fair numbers of migrants from Bhir and Gulbarga Districts as well as from the remoter areas of the state, yet, considering the length of the common borders and economic contacts, it is obvious that a major portion of the Hyderabad emigrants in the district must have been drawn from Osmanabad. Besides, Osmanabad District must have sent appreciable numbers of migrants to Ahmednagar and to the non-adjoining districts of Bombay State, particularly to Bombay and Poona Cities. In view of all this, it is certain that the natural population of 767,123 indicated for this district in Table 1 is very much an under estimate and the actual figure will be considerably higher than even the enumerated population of 807,452.

26. *Hyderabad District.*—Only 80 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district and as many as 20 per cent beyond its confines. The proportion of immigrants in this district is, therefore, very heavy. This heavy concentration of non-indigenous population is entirely due to the location of the capital of the state, namely Hyderabad City, in the district. In fact, out of the 309,613 immigrants in the district, 276,801 were enumerated in Hyderabad City itself, 12,351 in the other urban units of the district, most of which, like the University Town, are only suburbs of the city, and 20,461 in the rural areas of the district. In other words, over 25 per cent of the population of Hyderabad City, over 17 per cent of the other towns of the district and less than 6 per cent of the rest of the district were non-indigenous. Over a quarter of a lakh of immigrants have infiltrated into this district not only from each of the adjoining districts of Nalgonda, Medak and Mahbubnagar but even from Karimnagar, and Madras State. The district has attracted over 20,000 persons from Bidar. Thousands have moved into the district not only from the other districts of the state but also from Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Saurashtra, Punjab, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and even Pakistan. Of the 68,913 immigrants in this state from areas beyond the adjacent states, almost 50 per cent were in this district. Out of every hundred immigrants in this district, 16 are from Nalgonda, 14 from Medak, 10 from Mahbubnagar, 9 from Madras State, 8 from Karimnagar, 7 from Bidar, 4 each from Gulbarga and Madhya Pradesh, 3 each from Warangal, Bombay State and Nizamabad, 2 each from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore State, Aurangabad and Nanded, 1 each from Parbhani, Raichur, Bhir, Osmanabad and Adilabad and 5 from all other areas beyond the state.

27. Only 47 per cent of the 309,613 immigrants in the district were females. This is the lowest percentage recorded among the immigrants in any district of the state. This low percentage makes it clear that the immigration to this district is basically due to reasons other than marital alliances. Hyderabad is not only the fifth city in India and the most important inland city south of the Vindhyas, but the commercial, industrial, administrative and cultural activities of this state are concentrated within its limits to an almost unique degree. In Bombay State, cities like those of Poona, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, in Madhya Pradesh, cities like those of Jabalpur and Amravati and in Madras State, cities like those of Madurai, and Coimbatore, compete with the respective headquarters of the states in various matters. But in this state, Warangal is an almost pitiable second to Hyderabad City in every respect, and of the rest not a single urban unit is even entitled to be termed a city. This crushing importance of Hyderabad City not only compels outsiders, who are eager to establish commercial, industrial and cultural dealings with the people of this state to flock to the city, but also retards urbanisation in the other areas of the state, particularly the surrounding, and forces the population surplus to the economy of those areas to migrate to the city.

28. 20,239, or less than 7 per cent of the immigrants in the district, are in Agricultural Classes, and even among them the percentage of females is relatively as low as 58. Of the immigrants in Agricultural Classes, 11,324 are in the rural areas of the district of whom 72 per cent are females. This movement is basically only a marriage migration from the three adjoining districts of Nalgonda, Medak and Mahbubnagar. The only perceptible cases of infiltration into the rural areas of the district for economic reasons are of a few Madras immigrants as owner cultivators, of some Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar immigrants as tenant cultivators, and again of a small number of Nalgonda and of a few Mahbubnagar immigrants as agricultural labourers. 8,915 of the immigrants in

Agricultural Classes are in the urban areas of the district of whom only 40 per cent are females. This movement has very little to do with marital alliances. But at the same time, it does not also represent any tendency on the part of the non-indigenous population to take to agriculture in this district. The overwhelming majority of these immigrants are either the richer of the owner cultivators and absentee landlords in the mofussil areas of the state who have migrated to the city in connection with their subsidiary interests or occupations—such as government service, the learned professions or even trade and industries—or the dependants of agriculturists in the mofussil areas who are prosecuting their studies at the educational centres in this district. A few of the agriculturists from the mofussil areas may have shifted to the district merely because of the lure of the city. 289,374 or over 93 per cent of the immigrants in the district, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom females form only 47 per cent. Of these immigrants, 9,187 are in the rural areas of the district, of whom over 60 per cent are females. This movement into the rural areas is again largely the result of marital alliances. The only noticeable infiltration for economic reasons is of some Medak and an insignificant number of Mahbubnagar and Madras immigrants, especially in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. The 280,237 immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes in urban areas, of whom only 46 per cent are females, represent the real core of the immigration into the district for economic reasons. From 42 to 44 per cent of the total number of immigrants from each of the three adjoining districts of Nalgonda, Medak and Mahbubnagar in Hyderabad District are in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. The overwhelming majority of these are presumably domestic servants, labourers engaged in constructional activities, Government employees in the lower cadres such as peons and police constables, barbers, washermen, etc., and their dependants. 22 per cent of the Medak, 21 per cent of the Nalgonda and 15 per cent of the Mahbubnagar immigrants are in the Livelihood Class of Production. The majority of these are presumably labourers in the various factories and the railway and road transport workshops in and around the city or the dependants of such labourers. Some of them are also weavers and artisans, like carpenters, silver and brass-smiths, etc. 52 per cent of the immigrants from Madras are in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. They represent a prominent non-indigenous element in various walks of life in the city, which have been described in paragraph 144 of Chapter I. 53 per cent of the Karimnagar immigrants are in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and as many as 25 in Production. The livelihood pattern of the Karimnagar immigrants is similar to that from the adjoining districts. The large proportion in Production is not merely due to factory labourers but also to large numbers of weavers, silver-smiths, etc., carrying on their trade in the city. 44 per cent of the Bidar immigrants are in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, and as many as 25 per cent of them are in Commerce. The concentration in Commerce is a recent feature. Many of the Bidar immigrants, particularly the Muslims, are now engaged chiefly in various types of petty trading and hawking of articles like cloth, fruits, *Pan*, vegetables, bangles and firewood or are employed as servants in the shops, etc., in Hyderabad City, particularly in Hyderabad Municipal and Cantonment areas. 52 per cent of the Gulbarga immigrants are in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and as many as 20 per cent of them are in Commerce. Their livelihood pattern more or less corresponds to those from Bidar, except that they play a more important part both in the learned professions and government service in the city. The immigrants from most of the other districts of the state are heavily concentrated in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, especially in the case of those from the remoter districts. The majority of these immigrants represent government employees or their dependants or persons employed

in liberal professions. It must be pointed out here that a certain proportion of the present immigrants in Hyderabad District from other areas, particularly those from the other districts within the state, consists of persons who were born in areas beyond this district when their parents temporarily migrated from this district to those areas in connection with their employment elsewhere in government service, trade, etc. This number cannot, therefore, be construed as constituting immigrants in the sense the term is generally understood. The Madhya Pradesh and, to a smaller extent, the Mysore immigrants are more uniformly spread over all the four Non-Agricultural Livelihood Classes. 48 per cent of the Bombay immigrants are in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and 27 per cent in Commerce. 61 per cent of the Rajasthan immigrants are in the Livelihood Class of Commerce and the same percentage of Uttar Pradesh immigrants are in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

29. The number of emigrants from this district to the other areas within the state is 61,572 of whom only 52 per cent are females. Of these emigrants only 19,135, or 31 per cent of the total, are in the adjoining districts of Medak, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda, of whom females form 63 per cent. The remaining 42,437, or 69 per cent, are in the other districts of the state, and only 46 per cent of them are females. Though Hyderabad emigrants are found all over the state in small numbers, they are rather heavily concentrated in the more important of the towns or centres of administrative activities. Their smallest number is 837 in Osmanabad and their largest is 9,392 in Medak. They form 1.04 per cent of the total population of Nizamabad and 0.10 per cent of Osmanabad District. Their proportion in the other districts ranges between these two limits. 4,136 of the Hyderabad emigrants are in Warangal City, 2,908 in Nizamabad Town, 1,712 in Nanded Town, 1,336 in Aurangabad Town, 1,297 in Gulbarga Town and 1,094 in Jalna Town. The Tungabhadra Project has attracted 2,924 Hyderabad emigrants and the Kadam Project in Nirmal Revenue Sub-division about 1,400. The two mining towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu have drawn 1,881 of these emigrants. Persons born in Hyderabad District, in other words Hyderabad City, have infiltrated into the administrative machinery and the learned as well as the industrial and commercial professions all over the state out of all proportion to their total population and this infiltration is generally at the higher levels.

30. 11,622, or only 19 per cent of the emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes of whom 72 per cent are females. Of these emigrants, 7,887 are in the adjoining and 3,735 in the non-adjoining districts and females account for over 77 per cent of the former and 60 of the latter. The movement in Agricultural Classes to the adjoining districts is almost entirely a marriage migration, except for a small number of the emigrants who have taken to owner and tenant cultivation in Sangareddy Tahsil of Medak District. The emigration in Agricultural Classes to the non-adjoining districts is also very largely the result of marital alliances except for the very significant immigration of a large number of Hyderabadis as owner cultivators and agricultural labourers in the canal zones of Nizamabad District. This infiltration as 'agricultural labourers' is actually as employees of the large sugarcane farms, more in managerial and supervisory capacities rather than as field labourers. 49,950 of the Hyderabad emigrants, or 81 per cent of the total, are in Non-Agricultural Classes of whom only 47 per cent are females. Of this number, only a small portion, namely 11,248, are, in the adjoining, and 38,702 in the non-adjoining districts. Females form 53 per cent of the former and 45 of the latter. This emigration is basically the result of economic factors. Appreciable numbers of Hyderabad emigrants have infiltrated into activities connected with Production in the

towns of Nizamabad and Adilabad Districts, the mining towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu, and in Warangal City. The Bodhan Sugar Factory, the Kamareddy Alcohol Factory, the beedi industries, etc., in Nizamabad District, the Sirpur Paper Mills, the Bellampalli Chemicals and Fertilizers Factory, and coal mines, etc., in Adilabad District, the coal mines in Kothagudem and Yellandu and the Azamjahi Mills, the tanneries and other industries in Warangal City must have absorbed most of these immigrants. Some of them are presumably repairing personnel like mechanics, fitters, etc., in Railway, Public Works and Road Transport Departments. Smaller numbers have infiltrated into this livelihood class in Nanded Town, presumably due to the textile establishments, and in the Tungabhadra Camps, presumably due to the P.W.D. workshops. Insignificant numbers had also moved into the rural areas of Bodhan, Gajwel and Sangareddy Tahsils, Shahabad and Tandur Towns, the towns of Mahbubnagar District and Kadam Project Camps. Microscopic numbers had moved into practically every area of the state which could boast of any industry other than the usual village crafts. Their infiltration into the Livelihood Class of Commerce is, however, very much smaller in dimensions. Hyderabad emigrants have taken to commerce in the urban units of Warangal District (chiefly Warangal City) in some numbers and in the urban units of Nizamabad and the three adjoining districts in insignificant numbers. Their numbers in this class in other places are almost microscopic. A slightly larger number have infiltrated into the Livelihood Class of Transport. This infiltration is almost exclusively as employees of the Railway and Road Transport Departments, or as drivers of Police and Public Works Department and other Government vehicles—Warangal City, Kothagudem and Yellandu Towns, Dornakal Junction, Nizamabad and Bodhan Towns, Tungabhadra Project Camps, Purna Junction, Kadam Project, etc., being the chief centres of this minor infiltration. The chief movement of Hyderabad emigrants for economic reasons is, however, in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources—not only government service but even the learned professions being the chief sources of employment. Almost 44 per cent. of the total Hyderabad emigrants are in this livelihood class and the percentage of females among them is the lowest, namely only 44. They have infiltrated into this livelihood class in Warangal City and Tungabhadra Project Camps in large numbers; in Gulbarga and Aurangabad Towns and the urban units of Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Karimnagar Towns in appreciable numbers; in Bodhan and Jalna Towns, the two mining towns of Yellandu and Kothagudem, Kadam Project, and in the other towns in Gulbarga District and in the towns of Nanded, Parbhani and Raichur Districts in small numbers. In addition to this, Hyderabad migrants have moved in very small numbers in this livelihood class in almost all the other urban areas as well. Besides, microscopic numbers of Hyderabad immigrants in this class are found in the rural areas of most of the tahsils, due chiefly to their employment in government machinery even in the inferior cadres.

31. As stated earlier, 226,315 persons born in other parts of the state were residing in Hyderabad District at the time of the census enumeration. As against this, the corresponding number of persons born in this district but residing in the other parts of the state was only 61,572. Thus, the district had gained as many as about 165,000 persons by the inter-district movement. Besides, over 83,000 persons, born in areas beyond the state including foreign countries, were also residing in the district during the enumeration period. This apparent gain has, however, to be offset against the number of emigrants from the district to other areas beyond the state, figures regarding whom are not available. No doubt, the number of such emigrants, especially in

the important cities of the adjoining states and Pakistan among the foreign countries, would be appreciable. In spite of making all reasonable allowances for these emigrants, there can be no gainsaying the fact that the district's natural population, though appreciably higher than the figure of 1,263,295 indicated in column (5) of Table 1 would still be considerably lower than its enumerated population of over a million and a half.

32. *Mahbubnagar District*:—97 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district itself and 3 per cent beyond its limits. Thus, the proportion of the non-indigenous population to the total enumerated population in this district is small. Again, 62 per cent of these immigrants are females. Over 90 per cent of the immigrants are from the adjoining areas namely, the districts of Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Medak, Gulbarga and Raichur and Madras State, and of these almost 64 per cent are females—in fact, in the case of the immigrants from Gulbarga District, who are the most numerous of the group, the percentage of females, is as high as 72. It is, therefore, evident that even the small immigration into the district is very largely the result of marital alliances. But there are some exceptions to this. The immigration from Madras State, which adjoins this district all along its southern borders, is influenced by inter-marriages only to a minor extent. This is perhaps due to the fact that the border areas of both this district and Madras State are hilly, wooded and sparsely populated. The majority of the 4,412 Madras immigrants in this district are dispersed in tahsils which do not adjoin Madras State and only 49 per cent of them are females. 14,770, or 48 per cent of the immigrants in the district, are in Agricultural Classes and as many as 73 per cent of them are females. All but 445 of these immigrants are from the adjoining areas. The only discernible cases of infiltration into this district in Agricultural Classes for economic reasons appear to be those of a few Madras immigrants as owner cultivators and Gulbarga immigrants as agricultural labourers in Pargi-Shadnagar Tahsils; of a few Madras immigrants as owner cultivators and Nalgonda immigrants as agricultural labourers in Kalvakurti Tahsil; and again of small numbers of both Madras and Nalgonda immigrants as owner cultivators and insignificant numbers of only Nalgonda immigrants as tenant cultivators and agricultural labourers in Achampet-Nagarkurnool Tahsils. In addition to this, a microscopic number of Madras immigrants have also taken to owner cultivation in Mahbubnagar Tahsil. 16,262, or 52 per cent of the immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, amongst whom the percentage of females is relatively as low as 52. 13,735 of these immigrants are from the adjoining and 2,527 from the non-adjoining areas. The percentage of females is only 54 among the former and 43 among the latter. The infiltration for economic reasons into this district is thus largely restricted to the non-agricultural occupations. A small number of Raichur immigrants have moved into the rural areas of Wanparti-Atmakur Tahsils in connection with certain Public Works Department Projects under construction, mostly for the breaking of stones required for the projects. It is rather significant that Mahbubnagar District which has been the supplier of the labour required for the construction of projects all over the state, should have itself drawn some labourers for some of its own projects from Raichur District—presumably from Gadwal and Alampur Tahsils. A few Nalgonda immigrants have taken to occupations connected with the Livelihood Class of Production in the rural areas of Kalvakurti and Achampet-Nagarkurnool Tahsils. A few Madras immigrants have also infiltrated into occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in the rural areas of Achampet-Nagarkurnool Tahsils. A large number of Hyderabad immigrants, appreciable numbers of Madras and Gulbarga immigrants, and a few Raichur immigrants have infiltrated into non-agricultural occupations, especially in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, in the urban areas of the district.

As stated earlier, a considerable number of the Madras immigrants consists of service-personnel temporarily deputed to the district from Madras State. These represent almost all the significant cases of movement into the district other than the marriage-migrations.

33. The number of emigrants from this district to the other districts within the state is 63,335 of whom only 53 per cent are females. Of these emigrants 58,749 are in the adjoining districts within the state and 4,636 in the rest of the state. 54 per cent of the former and 42 per cent of the latter are females. Again, of these emigrants as many as 23,068, or 36 per cent of the total are in Hyderabad City itself, and 10,124, or 16 per cent, in the Tungabhadra Project and 1,629, or 3 per cent, in the Kadam Project Camps. Among these emigrants the percentage of females is 45, 40 and 40 respectively. The number of Mahbubnagar emigrants beyond these areas is only 28,564 and about 65 per cent of them are females. It is thus obvious that apart from the emigration to the capital of the state and the two projects, the movement is very largely the result of the marital alliances. 15,699 or only 25 per cent of the emigrants are in Agricultural Classes and 73 per cent of them are females. Some Mahbubnagar emigrants have taken to tenant cultivation in the rural areas of Hyderabad District. Insignificant numbers of them have also taken to agricultural labour in the adjoining rural areas of Hyderabad, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts, and in the canal zones of Nizamabad District—the emigrants in Nizamabad District are presumably the survivors of the original migrants to the district employed in the construction of the Nizamsagar Project. The 1,129 Mahbubnagar emigrants in the urban areas of Hyderabad District, are mostly those who have moved into Hyderabad City and its suburbs due to their subsidiary occupations or interests or, in case of some dependants of agriculturists, for the prosecution of studies. These represent all the perceptible cases of emigration into Agricultural Classes for non-marital reasons. 47,686, or as many as 75 per cent of the emigrants, are in the Non-Agricultural Classes of whom 46 per cent are females. Thousands of Mahbubnagar emigrants have taken to various non-agricultural occupations chiefly with those connected with the Livelihood Classes of Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in Hyderabad District, in other words, Hyderabad City. Again thousands have moved to the Tungabhadra Project Camps and a large number to the Kadam Project Camps as labourers. Insignificant numbers have moved to Bendsura Project in Bhir Tahsil and the Arjunpatla Project in Jangaon Tahsil. The *Palmur Waddars*—Mahbubnagar used to be originally called as Palmur—have been almost invariably the most numerous of the distinct types of labourers employed in the construction of most of the big projects in the state during recent times. The present migrations indicated above, are, therefore, in keeping with this tradition. Mahbubnagar emigrants have also taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in small numbers and to Commerce in insignificant numbers in Yadgir and the other nearby towns of Gulbarga District. In addition to this, they have taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in the rural areas of Devarkonda Tahsil in insignificant numbers and in the rural areas of Hyderabad District and Gadwal-Alampur Tahsils in some numbers. A few of them have also infiltrated into the Livelihood Class of Production in the rural areas of Yadgir and Gadwal-Alampur Tahsils.

34. The number of emigrants from this district to the other districts of the state is 63,385, as against only 24,894 immigrants into the district from other parts of the state. This heavy excess of the emigrants over the immigrants, is very largely due to the balance of the movement between the district on the one hand and Hyderabad and Raichur

Districts—in other words, Hyderabad City and the Tungabhadra Project Camps—on the other. This excess is spread over all the classes, but is very marked in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and, to a smaller extent, Commerce and Production.

35. The natural population of 1,218,849 indicated for this district does not take into account the emigrants from the district in the adjoining state of Madras and in the other areas beyond Hyderabad State. The number in the latter is not likely to be significant. There are 9,859 Hyderabad emigrants in Kurnool District which runs along the southern borders of this district as well as of the tahsils of Alampur and Gadwal in Raichur District. An appreciable portion of these emigrants is bound to have migrated from Mahbubnagar District. There are 8,570 Hyderabad emigrants in Guntur District which just grazes this district along its most inaccessible portion. It is, therefore, very unlikely that Mahbubnagar emigrants would account for more than a few hundreds of these emigrants. There are 19,644 Hyderabad emigrants in Bellary District. The overwhelming majority of them are in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Though Bellary District does not adjoin Mahbubnagar, yet it is almost certain that the Tungabhadra Project Works on the other side of the river in this district must have also attracted a few thousands of the *Palmur Waddars*. In addition to these, there are about 10,114 Hyderabad immigrants in the non-adjoining districts of Madras State. Some of them are bound to have moved out from this district. In view of all this, the natural population of this district is bound to be considerably in excess of 1,218,849 indicated in Table 1, which by itself is about 3 per cent more than its enumerated population.

36. *Raichur District*.—94 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district itself and 6 per cent beyond its confines. The proportion of immigrants in this district is, therefore, fairly large. But, over 36 per cent of these immigrants are in the Tungabhadra Project Camps. If the figures pertaining to these camps are excluded, the percentage of immigrants decreases to 4. Thus, but for the large number of labourers who have temporarily migrated to the district because of the project, the proportion of migrants in this district would not have been significant at all. A portion of these immigrants may, however, settle down round about the project itself after its completion. But this forecast is not pertinent to the present review. Females account for 54 per cent of the immigrants in the district—41 in the project camps and 61 per cent in the rest of the district. It is, therefore, again obvious that but for the immigration due to the project, the movement into this district also is very largely the result of inter-marriages.

37. The total population of the Tungabhadra Project is 34,669, of whom only 43 per cent are females. Of this number, 7,750 were born within the district itself and 26,919 beyond it. Of the immigrants from beyond the district, 15,560 are from the other areas within the state and 11,359 from outside the state. Further details regarding these numbers are given in Table 5.

[Table

TABLE 5

Area	No. of immigrants	Area	No. of immigrants	Area	No. of immigrants
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
<i>Other Districts of the State</i>	15,560	Adilabad	17	Kutch ..	18
Mahbubnagar	10,124	<i>Beyond the State</i>	11,359	Rajasthan	9
Hyderabad ..	2,924	Madras ..	9,750	Bihar	8
Gulbarga ..	600	Mysore ..	602	Ceylon ..	7
Nalgonda ..	369	Bombay ..	550	Jammu & Kashmir	4
Medak ..	302	Madhya Pradesh	89	Arabia ..	4
Karimnagar ..	293	Travancore Cochin	66	East Africa ..	4
Bidar ..	285	Pakistan ..	54	West Bengal..	2
Nanded ..	181	Uttar Pradesh ..	46	Ajmer ..	2
Nizamabad ..	173	Saurashtra ..	46	Burma ..	2
Aurangabad ..	116	Nepal ..	44	Malaya ..	2
Warangal ..	65	Punjab ..	21	Orissa ..	1
Bhir ..	47	Delhi ..	15	Coorg ..	1
Parbhani ..	44	Afghanistan ..	15	Pondichery ..	1
Osmanabad ..	20			South Africa..	1

Of these immigrants about 10 per cent are in the Livelihood Class of Production, 2 in Commerce, 3 in Transport, and 85 in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Those in the Production included not only the persons, and their dependants, who were employees of the workshops of the Public Works Department, but also persons engaged in the quarrying and breaking of stones. Mahbubnagar District and Madras State were the major suppliers of the labour for the project. Hyderabad District and areas beyond the state, particularly Madras and Mysore, supplied most of the employees in the other cadres.

38. The number of immigrants in this district, excluding the project camps, is 46,495 of whom, as stated above, 61 per cent are females. About 91 per cent of these immigrants are from adjoining areas, namely the districts of Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga and the states of Bombay and Madras, and of these immigrants from the adjoining areas as many as 63 per cent are females. It is thus again obvious that all this immigration is very largely the result of marital alliances. 23,653 of these immigrants are in the Agricultural Classes, all but 384 being from the adjoining areas. The percentage of females among these emigrants is 71. In Sindhnoor-Kushtagi-Lingsugur Tahsils, Bombay immigrants have taken to owner cultivation in small numbers and to agricultural labour in insignificant numbers. In Koppal-Yelburga-Gangawati Tahsils, a few of both the Bombay and Madras immigrants have taken to tenant cultivation and slightly larger numbers to agricultural labour. In Gadwal-Alampur Tahsils, a few of the Mahbubnagar immigrants have taken to agricultural labour. But none of these infiltrations are significant. 22,842, of the immigrants in the district (excluding the project camps) are in Non-Agricultural Classes of whom only 50 per cent are females. Of these, 3,934 are from non-adjoining areas among whom the percentage of females is as low as 41. It is thus obvious that there is large amount of infiltration for economic reasons in Non-Agricultural Classes. In so far as the rural areas are concerned, in Sindhnoor-Kushtagi-Lingsugur Tahsils, Madras immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production in some numbers and Bombay immigrants to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in small numbers and with Production and Commerce in insignificant numbers. The Madras immigrants are mostly employees of the Hatti Gold Mines. In Koppal-Yelburga and Gangawati Tahsils, small numbers of both Madras and Bombay immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and insignificant numbers of Bombay

immigrants have taken to Production and Madras immigrants to both Production and Commerce. In Gadwal-Alampur Tahsils, Mahbubnagar immigrants have infiltrated in small numbers to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and in insignificant numbers to Production. The infiltration is, however, considerably more marked in urban areas. A large number of both Madras and Bombay immigrants have taken to non-agricultural occupations in the western towns of the district. The former are most numerous in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and the latter in those connected with Production. A few of the Gulbarga and Hyderabad immigrants have also infiltrated into these towns in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. A small number of the Madras immigrants have also infiltrated into the towns in the eastern half of the district, especially in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Again, a large number of Madras immigrants have taken to various non-agricultural occupations in Raichur Town their numbers in the Livelihood Class of Transport being relatively striking. This is presumably due to the location of the terminus of the former M.S.M. Railways in Raichur Town. As usual, a few of the Hyderabad immigrants have also moved into Raichur Town particularly in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. But it is obvious that the infiltration in Non-Agricultural Classes into the district, even to areas outside the Tungabhadra Project Camps, has been accentuated on account of the construction of the project. This is particularly true of towns like Raichur, Koppal and Gangawati.

39. The number of emigrants from this district to the other districts of the state is only 15,111 of whom 51 per cent are females. This is the smallest number recorded by any district of the state except Adilabad. This small number is the result of the location of the district in a corner of the state with a very long frontier with the adjoining Indian states, sparsity of its population, and the employment provided on a large scale within the district and the adjoining district of Bellary on account of the construction of the Tungabhadra Project. 7,706, or more than half of the emigrants, are in the adjoining and 7,405 in the non-adjoining districts, 59 per cent of the former and 44 of the latter being females. Of the number in the non-adjoining districts, 4,111, or considerably more than half, are in Hyderabad City itself. 4,157, or only 28 per cent of the emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes, of whom 62 per cent are females. All but 944 of these emigrants are in the adjoining districts. A few of the Raichur emigrants in Shahapur-Shorapur Tahsils of Gulbarga District and a larger number in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils have taken to agricultural labour. The latter presumably are some of the Gadwal-Alampur Waddars who were employed in the construction of the Nizamsagar Project. These represent all the significant cases of emigration for economic reasons in Agricultural Classes. 10,954, or 72 per cent of the emigrants are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom only 47 per cent are females. Of this number, 4,493 are in the adjoining and 6,461 in the non-adjoining districts, females forming 52 per cent of the former and 44 of the latter. This emigration is mainly for economic reasons. Appreciable numbers of Raichur emigrants have moved both to Gulbarga Town and to the other towns of Gulbarga District, particularly Yadgir, and have taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and, to a smaller extent, with Production. Small numbers—presumably again the Gadwal-Alampur Waddars—of these Raichur emigrants have taken to employment in the P.W.D. projects under construction in Wanparti-Atmakur Tahsils of Mahbubnagar District and Khanapur Tahsil of Adilabad District. A few of them have also taken to activities connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in the towns of Mahbubnagar District. But the largest number of Raichur emigrants who have moved out for economic reasons is in Hyderabad City, wherein

64 per cent of them are principally dependent on Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources—mostly government service, the learned professions and constructional and miscellaneous labour.

40. The number of immigrants into this district from the other districts of the state is 26,311 as against 15,111 emigrants from the latter to former. This excess is entirely due to the construction of the Tungabhadra Project. The project camps have themselves attracted, as stated earlier, 15,560 immigrants from the rest of the state. But for this project, the emigrants would have been decidedly more numerous than the immigrants.

41. The natural population of this district as indicated in Table 1 is 1,093,684. But there are 19,644 Hyderabad emigrants in Bellary District, 9,859 in Kurnool District, 17,713 in Dharwar District and 23,359 in Bijapur District, all of which border Raichur District. An overwhelming majority of these emigrants in Dharwar, more than half in Bellary, a fair portion in Kurnool and a minor portion in Bijapur, would have presumably emigrated from Raichur District. Besides, some of the 10,114 Hyderabad emigrants in the non-adjointing districts of Madras State and 139,081 in the non-adjointing districts of Bombay State, are also bound to have migrated from this district. The number of emigrants in the other areas is not likely to be very significant. If the Raichur emigrants in all these areas are taken into consideration, it is likely that the natural population would be about equal to its enumerated population of 1,151,987—there are, however, few reasons to presume that its natural population would be in excess of its enumerated population.

42. *Gulbarga District.*—About 96 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within its limits and less than 4 per cent beyond it. Thus, the proportion of the non-indigenous population to the total enumerated population of this district is small. 61 per cent of the immigrants are females. Again, about 83 per cent of the immigrants are from the adjoining areas, namely the districts of Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Bidar and Osmanabad and the state of Bombay, and over 63 per cent of these immigrants are females. The movement into this district is, therefore, very largely only a marriage migration. There are, however, some significant cases of infiltration for reasons unconnected with marriages. 26,014, or 48 per cent of the immigrants are in Agricultural Classes, of whom as many as 72 per cent are females. All but 1,135 of these immigrants in Agricultural Classes are from the adjoining areas, and even among those from the non-adjointing areas the percentage of females is as much as 66. Roughly half of the immigrants in Agricultural Classes in the district are from Bombay State but the percentage of females among these Bombay immigrants is about 70. In fact, in Afzalpur Tahsil, Bombay immigrants in Agricultural Classes account for 9 per cent of the total agricultural population and 67 per cent of them are females. The only cases of infiltration in this district in Agricultural Classes, none of which, however, are significant, are of Bombay immigrants, in some numbers, as agricultural labourers and, in insignificant numbers, as owner and tenant cultivators in Afzalpur Tahsil; and of a few Bombay and Raichur immigrants as agricultural labourers in Shahapur-Shorapur Tahsils. Most of the insignificant numbers of migrants in Agricultural Classes in the urban areas of the district, who are from Bidar, Raichur, Osmanabad and Mahbubnagar Districts, have moved in only because of some subsidiary interest or occupation other than agriculture. 27,843, or 52 per cent of the immigrants in the district, are in Non-Agricultural Classes and the percentage of females among them is only 50. 19,750 of them are from the adjoining and 8,093 from the non-adjointing areas—the percentage

of females among the latter being considerably lower than 50. This movement is largely governed by economic factors. The only perceptible cases of infiltration in rural areas in Non-Agricultural Classes are of a few Bombay immigrants in Andola (Jewargi) Tahsil in occupations connected both with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and in Afzalpur and Aland Tahsils in occupations connected with Production; and of a few Mahbubnagar immigrants in Yadgir Tahsil again in occupations connected with Production. But the really significant cases of infiltration for economic reasons into this district are in the Non-Agricultural Classes in the urban areas of the district. The weaving mills in Gulbarga Town, the cement factory at Shahabad and the oil mills and the ginning and pressing factories spread along the railway route, the stone quarries in the central and eastern portions of the district, the important commercial centres of Gulbarga and Yadgir, the railway junction at Wadi, are some of the major attractions for the immigrants from outside the district particularly Bombay State. A very large number of Bombay, large numbers of Bidar, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar, appreciable numbers of Madras and Osmanabad, and a small number of Rajasthan immigrants have taken to various non-agricultural occupations in the district. The Hyderabad immigrants are, as usual, quite prominent in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and the Bombay and Madras immigrants are well spread over all the four Non-Agricultural Livelihood Classes.

43. The number of emigrants from this district to the other areas within the state is 39,144 of whom 58 per cent are females. The adjoining districts account for 23,804 of these emigrants and the non-adjoining for 15,340. Females form 66 per cent of the former and only 46 of the latter. Of those in the non-adjoining districts, as many as 12,583 are in Hyderabad District—12,042, or practically the whole number, being in Hyderabad City itself. The huge number in Hyderabad City is presumably due mainly to the migration of a large number of persons from the former feudatory estates in the district consequent on their integration with the state. 13,607, or slightly less than 35 per cent of the emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes, amongst whom the percentage of females is as heavy as 74. All but 848 of these emigrants are in the adjoining districts. The only discernible cases of emigration in these classes, due to reasons other than marital alliances, are of a few emigrants who have taken to agricultural labour in the rural areas of Omerga Tahsil in Osmanabad District, Pargi-Shadnagar Tahsils in Mahbubnagar District and in Humnabad Tahsil of Bidar District, and of microscopic numbers who have taken to tenant cultivation in Sangareddy and Vikarabad Tahsils of Medak District. The small number of Gulbarga emigrants in the Livelihood Class of Owner Cultivators and Agricultural Rent Receivers in Hyderabad District consists mostly of those who have moved out in connection with some subsidiary interest or occupation in Hyderabad City including, in case of dependants, the prosecution of higher studies. 25,537, or about 65 per cent of the emigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom the percentage of females is only 50. 11,045 of these are in the adjoining and 14,492, or considerably more than half of the number, are in the non-adjoining districts, the percentage of females being only 55 among the former and 46 among the latter. This emigration is motivated mainly by economic factors. There is no significant emigration from the district to the rural areas of other districts in Non-Agricultural Classes. Almost 12,000 of these emigrants, are in Hyderabad District, in other words in Hyderabad City itself. More than half of these emigrants are principally dependant on Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and one fifth on Commerce, government service and the learned professions in the case of the former, and petty trade and hawking in the case of the latter being the chief sources of sustenance. Gulbarga emigrants have

also moved in large numbers to the towns of Raichur District (including the Tungabhadra Project Camps) and in appreciable numbers to the towns of Bider, Mahbubnagar and Osmanabad Districts. They have taken mostly to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and to a considerably smaller extent Commerce.

44. Emigrants from this district to the other areas of the state number 39,144 while the immigrants into the district from the latter number 30,304. Thus, the emigrants are roughly one fourth more than the immigrants. This excess of the emigrant is almost exclusively due to the balance of the movement between this district and Hyderabad District. Again the excess of emigrants is spread over all the livelihood classes, except among the Agricultural Labourers and Rent Receivers, and is particularly marked in Commerce, Transport and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

45. The natural population of this district as given in Table 1 is only 1,434,231. But this figure does not take into consideration Gulbarga emigrants in areas beyond the state. The number of such emigrants, however, will not be very significant except in Bombay State. But in Bombay State, there are 23,359 Hyderabad emigrants in Bijapur District and 82,247 in Sholapur District, both of which run along the borders of Gulbarga District to some distance, particularly the former. Besides, there are 139,081 Hyderabad emigrants in the non-adjointing districts of Bombay State. A very large portion of these emigrants in Bijapur, an appreciable portion in Sholapur, and some among those in the non-adjointing districts of Bombay State, are bound to have migrated from this district. Thus, the natural population of the district is bound to be *at least* a couple of thousands more than even its enumerated population of 1,448,944.

46. *Adilabad District.*—89 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district itself and 11 per cent beyond it. The proportion of immigrants to the total enumerated population in this district is exceeded only in two other districts of the state, namely Hyderabad and Nizamabad. The percentage of females among these immigrants is relatively very low, being only 53. Again, only two other districts in the state namely Hyderabad and Warangal, record a lower percentage in this respect. Of the immigrants in the district, less than 81 per cent were born in the adjoining areas, *i.e.* the districts of Nanded, Nizamabad and Karimnagar and Madhya Pradesh. And again only in three other districts in the state, namely Nizamabad, Nanded and Bidar is the corresponding percentage lower. All these factors make it obvious that the movement into this district is not only considerable but is also influenced by factors other than marital alliances to a high degree. This district is the most backward in the state, with comparatively little social and cultural contacts with other areas, either within or beyond the state. But it possesses some thriving nascent industries, contains a few collieries, is rich in forest wealth and is sparsely populated, and at the same time borders some of the most thickly populated areas in the state. Thus, while the extent of marital alliances between the people of this district and the neighbouring areas is proportionately small, there is considerable infiltration into the district for economic reasons from both the adjacent and the remoter areas. The percentage of immigrants in the rural areas of the Revenue Sub-divisions of Adilabad, Nirmal and Asifabad* and in the urban areas of the district is 9, 12, 5 and 28 respectively. The proportion of immigrants in the villages of Nirmal Sub-division taken all together is high for rural areas. This is to an extent the result of the labour employed in the construction of the Kadam Project in Khanapur

*Adilabad Revenue sub-division consists of the tahsils of Adilabad, Uttoor, Kinwat and Boath; Nirmal Revenue Sub-division of the tahsils of Nirmal, Khanapur and Lakshattipet; and Asifabad Revenue Sub-division of the tahsils of Rajura, Asifabad, Sirpur and Chinnoor.

Tahsil. This district, next to Warangal, is the most important area for the absorption of the population surplus to Karimnagar District under its present economy. Though in absolute figures Nalgonda and Medak immigrants in Hyderabad District and Karimnagar immigrants in Warangal are more numerous, yet the percentage of Karimnagar immigrants in Adilabad District to its total enumerated population (namely 4.4) is the heaviest recorded by the immigrants from any district within the state into any other district of the state. Adilabad District also contains the largest number of Madhya Pradesh immigrants in the state, who form 2.8 per cent of its total population. 38,628, or 40 per cent of the total immigrants in the district, are in Agricultural Classes and the percentage of females among them is relatively as low as 60. All but, 1,790 of these immigrants in Agricultural Classes are from the adjoining areas. In Adilabad Revenue Sub-division thousands of Madhya Pradesh and hundreds of both Karimnagar and Nanded immigrants, in Nirmal Revenue Sub-division thousands of Karimnagar immigrants, and in Asifabad Revenue Sub-division thousands of Madhya Pradesh and hundreds of Karimnagar immigrants have settled down to various agricultural occupations. The magnitude of this infiltration would be obvious from Table 6 which indicates the actual number of these immigrants in each of the four agricultural livelihood classes in the three revenue sub-divisions along with the percentage of females (indicated in brackets) in each livelihood class.

TABLE 6

Revenue Sub-Division (1)	NUMBER INCLUDING DEPENDANTS, PRINCIPALLY SUSTAINED BY			
	Owner Cultivation (2)	Tenant Cultivation (3)	Agricultural Labour (4)	Agricultural Rent (5)
(a) Adilabad Division				
Madhya Pradesh immigrants ..	3,275 (68)	1,507 (51)	4,972 (56)	179 (80)
Karimnagar immigrants ..	401 (54)	432 (46)	1,761 (48)	18 (69)
Nanded immigrants ..	1,292 (62)	368 (48)	839 (50)	63 (57)
(b) Nirmal Division				
Karimnagar immigrants ..	3,039 (66)	1,334 (51)	2,337 (57)	161 (78)
(c) Asifabad Division				
Madhya Pradesh immigrants ..	3,544 (64)	1,242 (54)	1,634 (54)	53 (69)
Karimnagar immigrants ..	1,182 (73)	580 (52)	736 (66)	31 (74)

A few of the Parbhani immigrants have also settled down as owner cultivators in Adilabad Revenue Sub-division. The 2,880 Nizamabad immigrants in Agricultural Classes in the district have moved in almost exclusively because of marital alliances.

47. As many as 57,949, or 60 per cent of the total immigrants in the district, are in non-agricultural occupations of whom females form only 49 per cent. 41,349 of these immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes are from the adjoining and 16,600 from the non-adjoining areas. The percentage of females among the latter is considerably lower than among the former. Thus, the movement into the Non-Agricultural Classes is even more

markedly the result of economic factors than that into the agricultural. In the rural areas of Adilabad Division, a large number of Madhya Pradesh and appreciable numbers of Karimnagar immigrants have taken to non-agricultural occupations, especially to those connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. The former number 2,428 and the latter 1,540 of whom females form 56 and 44 per cent respectively. Negligible numbers of Nanded immigrants have also taken to activities connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in these rural areas. In the rural areas of Nirmal Division, there is a heavy infiltration due to the construction of the dam across the Kadam River, as part of the Godavari Canal Multi-Purpose Project. There are 6,686 Karimnagar, 2,164 Nizamabad, 1,508 Mahbubnagar, 1,348 Hyderabad and 1,060 Nanded immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes in these rural areas of whom 48, 51, 40, 40 and 53 per cent respectively are females. In addition to these, small numbers of immigrants from Raichur and Medak, insignificant numbers from Gulbarga and Madras and Madhya Pradesh States and microscopic numbers from various other areas have also moved into the rural areas of this division in Non-Agricultural Classes. A few Vindhya Pradesh immigrants have taken to the manufacture of 'Katha'* in some villages of Khanapur Tahsil. In the rural areas of Asifabad Division, there are 3,272 Karimnagar and 2,038 Madhya Pradesh immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes, rather concentrated in Production. Presumably the coal fields of Bellampalli and Sashti must have absorbed a number of these immigrants. The infiltration for economic reasons into Non-Agricultural Classes is particularly marked in the urban areas of the district, the largest number being not in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, but in Production, with a fair amount of dispersal in Commerce and Transport. This infiltration is due to the employment provided, among other sources, by the coal fields, the paper and chemicals and fertilizers factories, the ginning and oil mills, the exploitation of forest produce (particularly timber and charcoal) and other primary industries, the construction of the Sirsilk factory, and the government offices and the learned professions in the district. 15,669, or more than half of the immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes, in the urban areas of the district, are from Karimnagar, 3,358 from Madhya Pradesh and 2,559 from Hyderabad District. Appreciable numbers of Warangal, Madras and Nizamabad immigrants, small numbers of Rajasthan, Nanded, Mahbubnagar and Uttar Pradesh immigrants, have also infiltrated into non-agricultural occupations in the urban areas of the district.

48. The number of emigrants from this district to the other areas of the state is only 14,669, the smallest number recorded by any district of the state. The very factors which attract an unusually large number of emigrants into the district also detract the indigenous population from moving out. 63 per cent of these emigrants are females. Of the emigrants, 11,074 are in the adjoining and only 3,595 in the non-adjoining districts. The percentage of females is 69 among the former though only 43 among the latter. 6,860, or 47 per cent of the emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes, of whom 72 per cent are females. All but 556 of these are in the adjoining districts. This migration is almost wholly due to inter-marriages but for some insignificant movement as agricultural labourers into the rural areas of Hadgaon Tahsil and into the canal zones of Nizamabad District. 7,809, or 53 per cent of the emigrants are in the Non-Agricultural Classes of whom 55 per cent are females. 4,770 are in the adjoining and 3,039 in the non-adjoining districts—females accounting for 62 per cent of the former and 44 of the latter. Insignificant numbers of these Adilabad emigrants have moved into the rural areas of Armeor Tahsil in Nizamabad District and of Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils in Nanded District and to the urban areas of Karimnagar, Nanded, and Warangal and, in slightly larger numbers, of Nizamabad District. But the largest number of these emigrants, namely 1,592, are in Hyderabad

* Which is used with pan.

City more or less concentrated in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. But none of these movements are significant.

49. The number of immigrants into this district from other areas of the state is 66,564 as against 14,669 emigrants from this district to the latter. The excess is a common feature of the movement between this district on the one hand and all the other districts of the state on the other, and is particularly heavy in the case of the movement between this district and Karimnagar. Adilabad sends about 4,000 emigrants to Karimnagar and receives from the latter about 40,000 immigrants. Again, this excess is spread over all livelihood classes, and except in the case of the Agricultural Rent Receivers, is more or less equally striking.

50. The natural population of this district as indicated in Table 1 is 820,614. But as usual this figure does not take into account the emigrants from this district to areas beyond the state, but considering the backwardness of the people living in the district, its sparsity of population and the sources of employment available within the district itself, the number of emigrants from the district to areas beyond the state, other than the adjoining state of Madhya Pradesh, is bound to be negligible. There are 23,724 Hyderabad emigrants in Chanda District, 28,599 in Yeotmal District and 8,127 in the non-adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh. Chanda District must have drawn a fair number of immigrants from both Adilabad and Karimnagar. Similarly, Yeotmal District must have drawn appreciable number of immigrants from Parbhani and Nanded Districts in addition to Adilabad. It is thus obvious that the natural population of this district, though appreciably in excess of the incomplete figure of 820,614 indicated in Table 1, is bound to be considerably lower than its enumerated population of 902,522.

51. *Nizamabad District.*—Only 86 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district and 104,970, or as many as 14 per cent, were born beyond the district. The proportion of non-indigenous population to the total enumerated population of the district is thus very considerable. While only two other districts of the state, namely Hyderabad and Warangal, have larger numbers of immigrants, in only one district, namely Hyderabad, is the corresponding proportion higher than that recorded in this district. The heavy infiltration into the district of Hyderabad is almost entirely due to the location of the administrative, industrial and commercial metropolis of the state within its limits and that into the district of Warangal largely to its collieries and important urban units, but the magnitude of the movement into this district is primarily the result of the extension of irrigational facilities, and to a smaller extent, the setting up of the sugar and alcohol factories during the recent decades. The percentage of immigrants to the total enumerated population is only 5, 7 and 8 in the rural areas of Armoor, Kamareddy-Yellareddy and Nizamabad Tahsils. But it is as high as 21 in the rural areas of Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils which benefit most by the Nizamsagar Project. The Project irrigates about 1,60,000 acres in all. The corresponding percentage in Nizamabad Town is 32 and in the other urban areas of the district 27. But of the total population of 78,167 of these other urban areas, the towns of Bodhan, Banswada, Yedpalli and Ranjal (all in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils) themselves account for 42,757. Thus, most of the 20,980 immigrants in these urban areas are also in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils.

52. Tens of thousands of immigrants have moved into both the urban and rural areas of this district, from the adjoining as well as the non-adjoining areas, and have

taken to agricultural as well as non-agricultural occupations. Only 73 per cent of the immigrants are from the adjoining areas and as many as 27—a percentage second only to that recorded in Hyderabad District—are from the remoter areas. Females account for 57 per cent of the former and 45 of the latter. 54,509, or 52 per cent of the immigrants in the district, are in Agricultural Classes of whom only 58 per cent—among the smallest corresponding percentages recorded in the districts of the state—are females. 28,279 of these immigrants in agricultural classes are in the rural areas of Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils, among whom the percentage of females is appreciably lower. Table 7 gives the classwise distribution of the immigrants in the *rural areas* of these two tahsils from each of the concerned migrating areas along with the percentage of females (in brackets).

TABLE 7

Area	Livelihood Class							
	I*	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
From all areas beyond the district..	10,686 (63)	952 (56)	15,986 (50)	655 (72)	3,599 (50)	1,133 (55)	291 (37)	3,229 (46)
Nanded	4,158 (74)	393 (66)	5,975 (56)	486 (72)	1,352 (55)	447 (57)	47 (38)	786 (52)
Medak	1,249 (67)	151 (50)	1,920 (45)	52 (63)	675 (48)	180 (57)	126 (38)	562 (44)
Bidar	1,252 (77)	121 (60)	1,841 (53)	51 (86)	367 (63)	213 (55)	32 (34)	415 (51)
Karimnagar	487 (54)	133 (45)	2,644 (44)	22 (68)	516 (39)	75 (47)	18 (28)	374 (39)
Nalgonda	101 (58)	34 (44)	1,488 (45)	..	177 (44)	9 (33)	3 ..	133 (47)
Hyderabad	227 (59)	28 (57)	411 (48)	12 (92)	219 (49)	118 (50)	40 (43)	456 (41)
Rest of the Districts of the State ..	217 (50)	24 (63)	954 (49)	14 (50)	186 (46)	48 (54)	10 (20)	222 (41)
Madras	2,915 (42)	54 (31)	557 (41)	16 (69)	49 (41)	13 (69)	7 (14)	136 (14)
Rest of the States in Indian Union .	73 (58)	13 (38)	188 (38)	2 ..	57 (54)	29 (55)	8 (63)	142 (32)
Foreign countries	7 (57)	1 ..	8 (13)	..	1 (100)	1 ..	..	3 (33)

Note— The figures for districts within the state, or states within the Indian Union, or foreign countries, which do not exceed 500 have not been mentioned separately in the above table.

It will be obvious from Table 7 that thousands of immigrants have infiltrated into these tahsils and have taken to agricultural labour and to a smaller extent to owner cultivation. A feature of this infiltration is the large number of Madras immigrants who have settled down to cultivation in this interior district. In no other rural area of the state is there such a heavy infiltration into agricultural—as well as non-agricultural—occupations as in these tahsils. But the figures in Table 7 do not bring out in full the magnitude of this infiltration into these two tahsils as a whole. The four towns of Bodhan, Banswada, Yedpalli and Ranjal located in these tahsils, particularly the last three, contain very large agricultural populations and a fair number of the immigrants in Agricultural Classes reside in these urban units. As stated earlier, Table 7 does not include

*For the exact significance of the Roman numerals see note given under Table 19 in para 142 of Chapter I at page 84.

the figures pertaining to these urban units. In the rural areas of Nizamabad Tahsil, a fair portion of which also benefits by the Nizamsagar Project, a very large number of immigrants from Karimnagar, large numbers from Madras and Nanded, appreciable numbers from Medak and Hyderabad have infiltrated into agricultural occupations. The majority of the immigrants from Karimnagar have taken to agricultural labour, while that from the other areas, particularly Madras, have taken to owner cultivation. A few Nalgonda immigrants have also settled down as owner cultivators in these areas. Some Karimnagar immigrants have taken to agricultural labour in the rural areas of Armoor Tahsil and some Medak immigrants to tenant cultivation and agricultural labour, in about equal numbers, in those of Kamareddy and Yellareddy Tahsils. 8,166 of the immigrants in Agricultural Classes, of whom only 49 per cent are females, are in the towns of the district. Among the urban areas of the various districts of this state, the proportion of agricultural population to the total population is relatively very high in the towns of this district. A large number of immigrants from Karimnagar, appreciable numbers from Medak and Nanded, a small number from Nalgonda, and insignificant numbers from Madras, Bidar and Hyderabad have augmented the agricultural population of these towns.

53. As many as 50,461, or 48 per cent of the immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom 49 per cent are females. Of these immigrants, 33,311 are from the adjoining and 17,150 from the non-adjoining areas. The percentage of females among the latter is even lower than 45. The sugar and alcohol factories at Bodhan, the alcohol factory at Kamareddy, the small and large beedi establishments especially concentrated in Nizamabad and Armoor Tahsils, the handloom industry (both cotton and silk) dispersed practically all over the district (except that the silk weaving is more or less restricted again to Armoor Tahsil), the rural crafts which are a necessary sequence of extensive wet cultivation, the rice mills in the district, the construction of an additional sugar factory at Bodhan and the Hydro-electric works at Nizamsagar, the important commercial centre of Nizamabad Town, etc., have all drawn the immigrants from beyond the district. Besides this, some service personnel have been temporarily posted to the district from other states, particularly Bombay and Madras. In the rural areas of Nizamabad Tahsil, some Karimnagar and Medak immigrants have taken to occupations connected with production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, in about equal numbers. In the rural areas of Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils, a very large number of immigrants drawn from many areas have taken to various non-agricultural occupations. The relevant figures in this regard are given in Table 7. A few Adilabad immigrants have taken to occupations connected with production in the rural areas of Armoor, and a large number of Medak immigrants to various non-agricultural occupations, and a few Karimnagar immigrants to professions connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in the rural areas of Kamareddy-Yellareddy Tahsils. Very large numbers of migrants from Karimnagar, Nanded, Hyderabad and Medak, appreciable numbers from Madras and Bidar, small numbers from Saurashtra, Parbhani, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Rajasthan and Bombay, and negligible numbers from Madhya Pradesh, Gulbarga, Warangal, Aurangabad, Mahbubnagar and Uttar Pradesh have infiltrated into various non-agricultural occupations, fairly well dispersed over all the four non-agricultural livelihood classes, in the urban areas of the district, particularly the towns of Nizamabad and Bodhan. The Saurashtra, and to a smaller extent the Rajasthan immigrants are, however, concentrated in Commerce.

54. The Nizamabad emigrants in other areas of the state number 36,073. Of these emigrants 25,155 are in the adjoining and 10,918 in the non-adjoining districts, females accounting for 67 per cent of the former and 45 of the latter. Of the emigrants

in the non-adjoining districts, 8,418 are in Hyderabad District—8,123 being in Hyderabad City itself. Thus the number of Nizamabad emigrants in the non-adjoining areas, beyond Hyderabad City, is not very significant. 13,460, or 37 per cent of the emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes. Of these emigrants in Agricultural Classes, 12,957 are in the adjoining and only 503 in the non-adjoining districts, females accounting for 76 per cent of the former and 39 of the latter. The emigration of the former is almost exclusively due to marital connections, except for an insignificant number who are working as agricultural labourers in the rural areas of Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils in Nanded District, and a good portion of the latter have moved out to Hyderabad City and its suburban units in connection with some subsidiary interest or occupation, other than agriculture. 22,613 or 63 per cent of the emigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes. Of these, 12,198 are in the adjoining and 10,415 in the non-adjoining districts and females account for 57 per cent of the former and 46 of the latter. The most conspicuous migration from this district for economic reasons in Non-Agricultural Classes is to Hyderabad District (in other words Hyderabad City). 54 per cent of these migrants in Hyderabad District are in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, 17 per cent each in Production and Commerce and about 8 in Transport. Large numbers of Nizamabad migrants have also moved out to Nirmal Sub-division of Adilabad District and have taken to employment in Kadam Project and to Nanded District especially, the urban units of the district, and to the rural areas of Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils and have taken to occupations connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Small numbers of Nizamabad emigrants have also infiltrated into the urban areas of Adilabad and, to a lesser extent, Medak, Parbhani, Warangal and Karimnagar Districts and are engaged in various non-agricultural occupations, particularly those connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

55. The number of emigrants from this district to other districts of the state is 86,073, as against 93,849 immigrants to the district from the latter areas. In the case of the movement between Nizamabad District on the one hand and the districts of Adilabad, Hyderabad and Aurangabad on the other, the emigrants are, however, in excess of the immigrants. But the numbers involved in the movement between Nizamabad and Aurangabad are insignificant, the excess of the emigrants to Hyderabad over the immigrants from it is negligible, and the volume of immigration to Adilabad has been only temporarily exaggerated on account of the Kadam Project. The excess of the immigrants over the emigrants is particularly marked in the case of the movement between this district and the districts of Karimnagar, Medak and Nanded, and to a smaller extent, Bidar and Nalgonda.

56. The natural population of this district as given in Table 1 is 704,261. As usual, this figure does not take into account Nizamabad emigrants to areas beyond the state. But the total number of such emigrants, even if available, from this interior district is not likely to take the natural population appreciably beyond the figure given above. It is bound to be considerably lower than its enumerated population of 773,158.

57. *Medak District.*—95 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district itself and 5 per cent beyond it. But of the immigrants, over 90 per cent were born in the adjoining areas, namely the districts of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Bidar, Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar, and among these immigrants from the adjoining areas the percentage of females is as heavy as 70. This district is "all length and no breadth". Almost all the villages in the district are within

easy distance of one or the other of the seven surrounding districts and consequently have social contacts with areas beyond the district. It is, therefore, not surprising that the predominant portion of the 47,290 immigrants have moved into the district, directly or indirectly, because of marital connections. 26,630, or over 56 per cent of the immigrants are in Agricultural Classes and 76 per cent of them are females. All but 1,477 of these immigrants are from the adjoining districts. In the rural areas of Sangareddy Tahsil, negligible numbers of Hyderabad immigrants have taken to owner cultivation and Bidar immigrants to agricultural labour; in those of Andol, a few of the Bidar immigrants have again taken to agricultural labour; in those of Siddipet a few immigrants from Karimnagar have taken to tenant cultivation and a few from Nalgonda to agricultural labour; and in those of both Medak and Gajwel Tahsils, Madras immigrants have settled down in negligible numbers as owner cultivators. 20,660, or 44 per cent of the immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, and even amongst them the percentage of females is relatively as heavy as 58. In so far as rural areas are concerned, in Sangareddy Tahsil, a few Hyderabad immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources; in Siddipet Tahsil a few Karimnagar and Nalgonda immigrants and in Vikarabad Tahsil, a few Hyderabad immigrants have settled down in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources; and in Gajwel Tahsil, again a few Hyderabad immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production. A large number of the Hyderabad immigrants and small numbers of Nalgonda, Bidar, Madras, Karimnagar and Nizamabad immigrants have infiltrated into non-agricultural occupations in the urban areas of the district. The Hyderabad and Madras immigrants are heavily concentrated in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources; most of them being dependent on Government Service. The rest of infiltration into this district, whether in Agricultural or Non-Agricultural Classes, is microscopic. Thus, on the whole, the number of persons who have moved into this district in search of sustenance is not at all significant. An interesting feature which is noticeable in this district, as well as in some other areas of the state, is the predominance of females among the immigrants from Mysore, particularly among those in the Livelihood Classes of Owner Cultivators and Agricultural Rent Receivers, which is due to the practice of getting or sometimes even virtually 'buying' brides from that state.

58. The number of emigrants from this district to other areas of the state is 84,263. Only two other districts, namely Karimnagar and Nalgonda, record a larger number. This large number is not so much due to the fact that the overwhelming numbers of the emigrants from this interior district are in Hyderabad State itself, and have, therefore, been fully covered in the census tables*, as to the fact that the district is thickly populated, overwhelmingly rural and industrially under-developed, with no remarkable extension of irrigation facilities during recent decades as in Nizamabad District. Due to these factors, a fair portion of the indigenous population is compelled to move out in search of employment. 43,477, or more than half of these emigrants, are in Hyderabad District, wherein they are second in numbers only to the Nalgonda emigrants—36,744 of the number are in Hyderabad City itself. 20,562, or roughly one fourth of the total number, are in Nizamabad District. These emigrants form 3.4 per cent of the population of Hyderabad City, 2.9 of Hyderabad District and 2.7 of Nizamabad District. Thus, Hyderabad City to the south of the district and Nizamabad District to its north, are the chief areas absorbing the population surplus to Medak District under its present

* As stated earlier in para 109 of Chapter I, the break-up of the number of Hyderabad emigrants in other parts of the Indian Union according to the district of origin is not available. Consequently, the natural population of some of the border districts of this state as given in Table 1 is appreciably underrated.

economic conditions. 23,034, or 27 per cent of the emigrants, are in Agricultural Classes of whom as many as 71 per cent are females. All but 517 are in the adjoining districts, about half the number being in Nizamabad District itself. Hundreds of Medak emigrants have taken to agricultural labour and a few of them to owner and tenant cultivation in Nizamabad District, especially in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils. But they have not infiltrated into agricultural occupations anywhere else in the state. 963 Medak emigrants, of whom as many as 601 are males, in Agricultural Classes in Hyderabad City are mainly agriculturists of the district who have moved out on account of some subsidiary interest or occupation in the city. 61,229, or 73 per cent of the emigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes. Of these, 55,999 are in adjoining and 5,230 in non-adjoining districts, females accounting for only 50 per cent of the former and 45 of the latter. Thousands of Medak emigrants in Hyderabad District (chiefly in Hyderabad City) ; hundreds in Nizamabad District (mainly in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils) ; small numbers in Nanded District (especially in Nanded Town) ; and a few in Aurangabad (almost wholly in Jalna Town), Warangal (mostly in Warangal City), Karimnagar (almost wholly in Karimnagar Tahsil) and Adilabad Districts have all taken to occupations connected with Production. Again, thousands of Medak emigrants in Hyderabad District, almost wholly in Hyderabad City, and a few of them in Nizamabad and Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils of Nizamabad District have taken to Commerce. They have also taken to occupations connected with Transport in large numbers in Hyderabad District (almost wholly in Hyderabad City) and in small numbers in the urban areas of Nizamabad District. 27,614, or about 33 per cent of the Medak emigrants, are principally maintained by occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Of these, 19,154 are in Hyderabad District, of whom again 17,670 are in Hyderabad City itself. These emigrants consist mostly of domestic servants, government employees in the inferior cadres, washermen, barbers, etc., and their dependants. Small numbers of Medak emigrants in the districts of Karimnagar, Nanded and Bidar (especially in their urban areas), in Adilabad District (especially in Kadam Project) and in Warangal District and a few of them in Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga Districts, in the Tungabhadra Project Camps in Raichur District and in the rural areas of Jangaon Tahsil of Nalgonda District have also taken to professions connected with this livelihood class.

59. Immigrants into this district from other areas of the state number 44,224 as against 84,263 emigrants from this district to the latter. The excess of emigrants is almost exclusively the result of very heavy movement to Hyderabad and Nizamabad Districts. In Agricultural Classes, the immigrants are as a whole slightly more numerous than the emigrants, but this excess is confined only to females and is largely the result of marital alliances. Among the Agricultural Labourers, however, the emigrants exceed the immigrants. In the Non-Agricultural Classes, the emigrants are very markedly in excess of the immigrants.

60. The natural population of this district as indicated in Table 1, is 1,064,266. This figure, however, does not take into consideration the Medak emigrants beyond the state. But the number of such emigrants is not likely to be significant as Medak is an interior district and the number of its emigrants even in the remoter districts of the state itself, including areas like Nanded Town and Tungabhadra and Kadam Projects which have attracted a large number of non-indigenous population, is nothing remarkable. But even excluding the figures pertaining to Medak emigrants in areas beyond the state, the natural population of the district as given in Table 1, is strikingly in excess of its enumerated population.

61. *Karimnagar District*.—As many as 98 per cent of the people enumerated in this district were born within the district itself. Only 2 per cent of them were born beyond the district. This is the smallest proportion of non-indigenous population recorded by any district of the state. This is not at all surprising considering the high density of its population and the small extent of its urbanisation and the non-existence of any large scale industries in the district except for a few beedi factories and some rice and oil mills. These factors do not make it worthwhile for outsiders to move in. In fact, the number of the immigrants would have been still smaller but for the Azamabad Thermal Works in Sultanabad Tahsil, the Maner Project in Sirsilla Tahsil and the Police and other government personnel temporarily deputed to the district from outside the state in the wake of Police Action. Of the immigrants in this district, 65 per cent are females and 76 per cent are from the adjoining areas, namely the districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Warangal and Madhya Pradesh. Over 71 per cent of the immigrants from the adjoining areas are females. Thus, even the insignificant movement into this district is very largely only a marriage migration. 11,362, or 40 per cent of the immigrants, are in Agricultural Classes of whom 77 per cent are females and all but 1,116 of them are from the adjoining areas. A small number of Madras immigrants who have taken to owner cultivation in the central tahsils of the district represent the only perceptible case of infiltration into the district in Agricultural Classes. 17,105, or 60 per cent of the immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes and even amongst these the percentage of females is 56. In the rural areas, especially of Sirsilla and Sultanabad Tahsils, small numbers of immigrants from Hyderabad and other areas like Medak and Mahbubnagar have infiltrated into Non-Agricultural Classes—presumably in some of the P.W.D. projects just completed or nearing completion. A few Medak immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production in Karimnagar Tahsil. In urban areas, Hyderabad and Warangal immigrants in some numbers and Madras and Medak immigrants in insignificant numbers have taken to various non-agricultural occupations, particularly in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Most of these, as well as the negligible numbers from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Travancore-Cochin, etc., are government servants or their dependants, temporarily posted to the district.

62. The emigrants from this district to other parts of the state number 152,826, the largest number recorded by any district of the state. The very factors which are responsible for the small number of immigrants in this district, compel the local population to move out and seek sustenance elsewhere. 120,448 of these emigrants are in the adjoining and 32,378 in the non-adjoining districts, females accounting for only 55 per cent of the former and 43 of the latter. Karimnagar immigrants number 45,902 in Warangal, 40,085 in Adilabad and 23,999 in Nizamabad and among all these immigrants the percentage of females does not exceed 55. But Karimnagar immigrants number only 8,276 and 2,186 respectively in the other two neighbouring districts of Medak and Nalgonda and among these immigrants the percentage of females exceeds 70. The migration into these two districts, which like Karimnagar have a high density of population and a low degree of urbanisation and lack large-scale industries, is almost exclusively due to marital alliances. Of the emigrants in the non-adjoining districts, 25,227 are in Hyderabad District (23,185 of whom are in Hyderabad City itself), 3,483 in Nanded and 1,497 in Parbhani. Karimnagar emigrants form 2.9 per cent of the total enumerated population of Warangal, 4.4 of Adilabad, 3.1 of Nizamabad and 1.7 of Hyderabad District—2.1 of Hyderabad City. Thus, tens of thousands of Karimnagar emigrants have migrated not only to some of the adjoining districts but also to

Hyderabad City. Appreciable numbers of them have also moved into the urban areas of Nanded and Parbhani Districts.

63. Of these emigrants 48,119, or 31 per cent, are in Agricultural Classes of whom 61 per cent are females. All but 1,840 of them are in the adjoining areas. Large numbers of Karimnagar emigrants have settled down as owner cultivators in Warangal, Adilabad and Nizamabad Districts. A few of them have also settled down as such in Nanded District. Slightly smaller numbers have taken to tenant cultivation in Warangal and Adilabad Districts. A few of them have also settled down as such in Nizamabad and in Siddipet Tahsil of Medak District. Very large numbers of Karimnagar immigrants have taken to agricultural labour in Nizamabad and Adilabad Districts and, to a smaller extent, in Warangal District. A few of them have also taken to this occupation in Nanded District. These emigrants are especially conspicuous in Nirmal Division of Adilabad District, in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils of Nizamabad District and Mulug Tahsil of Warangal District. Those in Nanded District are concentrated in Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils. There are also 694 and 336 Karimnagar emigrants in the Livelihood Class of Owner Cultivators in Warangal City and in Hyderabad District respectively. But these emigrants represent Karimnagar agriculturists or their dependants who have moved out in connection with some subsidiary interest or occupation in and around the two cities of Warangal and Hyderabad. 104,707, or 69 per cent of the emigrants are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom 74,169 are in the adjoining and 30,538 in the non-adjoining districts—females form 51 per cent of the former and only 43 of the latter. 52,657, of these emigrants, or over 34 per cent of the emigrants from the district, are in the Livelihood Class of Production. In the inter-district movement, this is by far the largest number of emigrants from any one district in any single livelihood class and is yet another evidence of the important part played by the people of this district in the industrial activities of the state. Of these emigrants in the Livelihood Class of Production, 21,338 are in Warangal District, concentrated in the two mining towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu and to a considerably lesser extent in Warangal City and Mulug Tahsil; 14,867 of them are in Adilabad District, much more than half being in the towns of the district; 6,221 of them are in Hyderabad District, almost wholly in Hyderabad City; and 5,315 are in Nizamabad District, especially in the towns of Nizamabad and Bodhan. Karimnagar emigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production in Nanded District (in the towns of the district and in Bhokar-Mudhol Tahsils) in appreciable numbers, in the towns of Parbhani District in smaller numbers and in Aurangabad Town and Bidar Tahsil in almost negligible numbers. Karimnagar emigrants have also taken to Commerce in Hyderabad City and in Warangal District (especially in Warangal City and the mining towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu in large numbers); in Adilabad District (especially in the towns of the district and in Nirmal Division) in some numbers; and in Nizamabad Town in insignificant numbers. They have taken to activities connected with Transport in Hyderabad City and in Adilabad District (especially in its towns) in large numbers; in Warangal District (especially again in Warangal City and in the two mining towns) in appreciable numbers; and in the towns of Nizamabad District in small numbers. 36,028 of the Karimnagar emigrants, or the second largest number of the emigrants from any one district in any livelihood class, are in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. The majority of these emigrants are dependent on domestic service, unskilled labour or are employed as barbers, washermen. 12,076 of these emigrants are in Hyderabad City, 7,643 in Adilabad District, chiefly in its towns and in Nirmal Division, 7,229 in Warangal District, chiefly in Warangal City and in the two mining towns and in Pakhal

Tahsil, and 3,933 in Nizamabad District, mostly in its urban areas. Insignificant numbers of Karimnagar emigrants have also infiltrated into this class in Siddipet Tahsil, and in the towns of Medak, Nalgonda, Nanded and Parbhani Districts.

64. The number of immigrants into this district from other areas within the state is only 24,799, whereas the number of emigrants from this district to the latter is as heavy as 152,826. This excess is primarily the result of the movement between this district on one hand and the districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Hyderabad and Nizamabad on the other. In the inter-district movement, Karimnagar District loses heavily in numbers to every district of the state, except Mahbubnagar. The number of immigrants from Mahbubnagar exceed the number of emigrants to it (though both the numbers involved are negligible) only because of the employment of some Mahbubnagar Waddars in the P.W.D. projects in the district. Again, this excess is shared by all the livelihood classes.

65. The natural population of Karimnagar District as indicated in Table 1 is 1,706,026. But this figure is underestimated as it does not take into account Karimnagar emigrants in areas beyond the state, actual figures regarding whom are not available. Hyderabad emigrants in the Madhya Pradesh districts of Chanda and Bastar number 23,724 and 528 respectively. A portion of the former and perhaps the whole of the latter must have moved out from Karimnagar. In so far as other areas beyond the state are concerned, the popular impression of an unusually heavy emigration from Karimnagar is based on conditions as they existed in the earlier decades when the adjoining districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad and Warangal were not as developed as they are now and, consequently, did not offer any appreciable scope for the absorption of non-indigenous population. As things now stand, Karimnagar emigrants are finding the employment they need in the adjoining districts and Hyderabad City. There can, however, be no denying the fact that a couple of thousands from this district—especially its weavers, and, to a smaller extent, washermen and barbers—must have also moved out during the recent years to areas beyond the state, especially to Bombay and Sholapur Cities. Thus on the whole the natural population of Karimnagar is likely to be in excess of the figure of 1,706,026 indicated above by a couple of thousands and not more. But even the incomplete figure of natural population indicated above is in excess of its enumerated population—by about 8 per cent, which is indeed very remarkable.

66. *Warangal District.*—91 per cent of the population enumerated in this district were born within the district and as many as 9 per cent in areas beyond the district. Thus, the proportion of the non-indigenous population to the total enumerated population of the district is very large. In fact, the immigrants in this district are second in numbers only to those in Hyderabad District, though their proportion to the total enumerated population is higher in two other districts of the state, namely in Nizamabad and Adilabad also. Tens of thousands of immigrants from Karimnagar, Madras, Nalgonda, and to a considerably smaller extent from Hyderabad, have moved into the district. The movement from Karimnagar to Warangal is the second largest inter-district movement recorded in the state. And again, Madras immigrants in this district are by far the most numerous among the immigrants in any district of the state from any other state of the Indian Union. The Karimnagar immigrants are concentrated in the two mining towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu, the three northern tahsils of the district—particularly in Mulug Tahsil—and Warangal City. In these two mining towns taken together they constitute considerably over a quarter of the total population. The Madras immigrants are very numerous in the southern and south-eastern portions of the district including the

two mining towns, and in Warangal Tahsil including Warangal City. Most of the Nalgonda immigrants live in the western tahsils of Mahbubabad, Warangal and Khammam adjoining Nalgonda District. The Hyderabad immigrants are very heavily concentrated in Warangal City and the other urban areas of the district including the two mining towns. The percentage of non-indigenous population to the total enumerated population in the two mining towns taken together is 44 which is second in the state only to the corresponding figure recorded in the Tungabhadra Project Camps. The proportion of the non-indigenous population exceeds 19 in the rural areas of Mulug Tahsil, which is indeed very significant for a rural tract. This heavy proportion is entirely due to the large influx from the adjoining district of Karimnagar. The corresponding percentages are 18 in Warangal City, 15 in the other towns of the district and in the other rural areas of the district it varies between 10 per cent in Madhira and 4 in Burgampahad-Palvancha-Yellandu Tahsils. But this large proportion of immigrants in the district is not due mainly to females as for example in Osmanabad District wherein immigrants constitute about 8 per cent of the enumerated population. Actually, the females form less than 52 per cent of the immigrants in Warangal District, which is the smallest percentage recorded in this respect in any district of the state, except Hyderabad. It is, therefore, obvious that the movement into this district is mainly due to economic factors. 53,171, or 38 per cent of the immigrants, are in Agricultural Classes, amongst whom the percentage of females is 60. In Warangal Tahsil, an appreciable number of Madras immigrants have taken to owner cultivation and a few Nalgonda and Karimnagar immigrants to tenant cultivation. In so far as rural areas are concerned, in Pakhal Tahsil a small number of Madras immigrants and a few of both the Karimnagar and Nalgonda immigrants have taken to owner cultivation. Karimnagar immigrants have also taken in small numbers to tenant cultivation and in negligible numbers to agricultural labour in these areas. In the rural areas of Mulug Tahsil, an appreciable number of Karimnagar and a small number of Madras immigrants have taken to owner cultivation and large numbers of the former to tenant cultivation and agricultural labour as well. In the rural areas of Burgampahad-Palvancha-Yellandu Tahsils, a large number of Madras and a few Nalgonda immigrants have taken to owner cultivation, small numbers of Madras and a few of the Nalgonda immigrants to tenant cultivation, and an appreciable number of the Madras and again a few of the Nalgonda immigrants to agricultural labour. In the rural areas of Madhira Tahsil, Madras immigrants have taken to owner cultivation and to agricultural labour in large numbers and to tenant cultivation in some numbers. A few Nalgonda immigrants have also moved into these areas as agricultural labourers. In the rural areas of Khammam Tahsil, appreciable numbers of Madras immigrants have taken to owner cultivation and some of them, as well as appreciable numbers of Nalgonda immigrants, to agricultural labour. In the rural areas of Mahbubabad Tahsil, Nalgonda immigrants have taken in some numbers to agricultural labour and in smaller numbers to tenant and owner cultivation. Some of the owner cultivators (or their dependants) from Karimnagar, and to a lesser extent, from Nalgonda have also moved into Warangal City, chiefly in connection with some subsidiary interest or occupation therein. 85,222, or as many as 62 per cent of the immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, of whom only 46 per cent are females. Of these immigrants as many as 18,901 are from the non-adjoining areas. About 30 per cent of the total immigrants in the district—the largest recorded in any district from the point of view of either the percentage or absolute figures—are principally dependant on occupations pertaining to the Livelihood Class of Production. The coal fields in and around Kothagudem and Yellandu; the textile mills in Warangal City; the rice, oil and saw mills, the tanning, beedi and other factories in various places of the district; the exploitation of the forest produce of the district; the important railway junctions of

Kazipet and Dornakal; the commercial centres of Warangal City and Khammam Town; and government service, the learned professions and services connected with hotels, restaurants, places of recreation, etc., are presumably sustaining the majority of the immigrants in the district. More than in any other district in the state, with perhaps the exception of Hyderabad District, a large number of service personnel drawn not only from Madras, but various other Indian States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat, etc., were posted to this district temporarily in the wake of Police Action. In the rural areas of Warangal Tahsil, small numbers of Nalgonda and Karimnagar immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and a few of the former have also taken to occupations connected with Production. In the rural areas of Pakhal Tahsil, a small number of the Karimnagar immigrants have taken to occupations pertaining to Production. In the rural areas of Mulug Tahsil, Karimnagar immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production in large numbers, with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in small numbers, and with Commerce in insignificant numbers. In the rural areas of Burgampahad-Palvancha-Yellandu Tahsils, Madras immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in appreciable numbers and with Production in insignificant numbers. In the rural areas of Madhira Tahsil, appreciable numbers of Madras immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and a few of them to those pertaining to Commerce. In the rural areas of Khammam Tahsil, small numbers of Madras immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and a few to those connected with Production. Small numbers of Nalgonda immigrants have also taken to occupations connected with these two livelihood classes in these areas. In the rural areas of Mahbubabad Tahsil, small numbers of Nalgonda immigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and a few to those connected with Commerce. But the infiltration into Non-Agricultural Classes is the heaviest in the urban areas of the district which is detailed in the succeeding paragraph.

67. As many as 27,927 persons have moved into the two mining towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu from areas beyond Warangal District, of whom all but 282 are in Non-Agricultural Classes. Details of this figure along with the percentage of females (indicated in brackets) are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS IN DIFFERENT LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

Areas from which the immigrants are drawn	All Agricultural Classes	V Production	VI Commerce,	VII Transport	VIII Other Services and Miscellaneous, Sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All areas	282 (54)	21,270 (45)	2,112 (48)	986 (47)	3,277 (41)
Karimnagar	35 (46)	12,807 (48)	638 (50)	460 (47)	1,321 (46)
Hyderabad	20 (50)	1,046 (50)	353 (50)	109 (50)	353 (46)
Nalgonda	38 (53)	1,272 (48)	186 (44)	92 (41)	258 (54)

TABLE 8—(Concl'd.)

Areas from which the immigrants are drawn	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS IN DIFFERENT LIVELIHOOD CLASSES				
	All Agricultural Classes	V Production	VI Commerce	VII Transport	VIII Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Districts of the State.	14 (50)	525 (44)	106 (56)	65 (51)	143 (89)
Madras State	150 (53)	3,952 (43)	519 (47)	192 (46)	737 (89)
Uttar Pradesh	10 (60)	1,230 (19)	74 (54)	35 (46)	163 (23)
Other Indian States ..	15 (87)	394 (43)	227 (41)	82 (53)	296 (16)
Foreign Countries .. ..	.. ..	44 (39)	9 (33)	1 ..	6 ..

Apart from the large number in these colliery towns, thousands of Karimnagar, a very large number of Hyderabad and Madras and a fairly large number of Nalgonda immigrants have infiltrated into various non-agricultural occupations in Warangal City. The Karimnagar immigrants in the city are most numerous in the Livelihood Class of Production and those from Madras and Hyderabad are heavily concentrated in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources—being sustained mostly by Government service and the learned professions. More or less insignificant numbers from various other districts of Hyderabad State and states of the Indian Union have also infiltrated into Warangal City, chiefly in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. A very large number of Madras, a large number of Nalgonda and an appreciable number of Hyderabad immigrants have also infiltrated into various non-agricultural occupations in the other urban units of this district, the majority of those from Madras and Hyderabad being again in the Livelihood Class of Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

68. The number of emigrants from this district to the other areas of the state is 33,965. Of these, 18,132 are in the adjoining and 15,833 in the non-adjoining districts and females account for 77 per cent of the former and 47 of the latter. Thus, the emigration to the adjoining districts is predominantly the result of marital alliances and that to the non-adjoining district is mainly due to economic factors. 11,891 of these emigrants are in Agricultural Classes, of whom 80 per cent are females. Of the emigrants in Agricultural Classes, 10,443 are in the adjoining districts and the percentage of females among them is 83. Thus this emigration is almost exclusively the result of inter-marriages. Of the 1,448 emigrants in the non-adjoining districts, about 500 are in Hyderabad District and their movement is chiefly the result of their subsidiary interest or occupation in Hyderabad City. The remaining are scattered over the other districts of the state and their migration is due as much to economic reasons as to marital alliances. 22,074 of the emigrants from the district are in Non-Agricultural Classes of whom 54 per cent are females. Of these, 7,689 are in the adjoining and 14,385 in the non-adjoining districts, females forming 68 per cent of the former and only 46 of the latter. The movement in Non-Agricultural Classes into the adjoining districts is due predominantly to marital alliances, except for some emigrants who have taken to various non-agricultural occupations in the

urban areas of Karimnagar and, to a smaller extent, of Nalgonda District. Of the emigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes in the non-adjointing districts, the overwhelming majority, namely 9,373, are in Hyderabad District—8,881 being in Hyderabad City itself. About 48 per cent of the total Warangal emigrants in Hyderabad District are sustained by occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources, and 19, 15 and 12 per cent by occupations connected with Production, Transport and Commerce respectively. Some of the Warangal emigrants have also emigrated to the urban units of Adilabad District and taken chiefly to occupations connected with Production. A considerably smaller number have also taken to various non-agricultural occupations in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils of Nizamabad District. Except for these, there are no other significant cases of emigration from this district for reasons unconnected with marital alliances.

69. The immigrants into this district from other districts of the state number 87,166, as against only 33,965 emigrants from this district to the latter. This excess, which is almost exclusively due to the heavy influx from Karimnagar and Nalgonda Districts, is spread over all the livelihood classes and is especially marked in Production and, to a smaller extent, in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

70. The natural population of this district as given in Table 1 is 1,476,898, as against its enumerated population of 1,581,326. But the figure for the natural population does not cover Warangal emigrants in areas beyond the state. There are 5,236 Hyderabad emigrants in East Godavari, 4,315 in West Godavari and 35,345 in Krishna Districts. Almost the whole of the numbers in the first two and a considerable portion in that in the third are bound to have migrated from this district. In addition to this, a portion of the 10,114 Hyderabad emigrants in the non-adjointing districts of Madras State are also bound to have moved out from this district. The number of Warangal emigrants in other areas beyond the state is, however, not likely to be significant. In spite of all this, the total number of Warangal immigrants beyond the state can hardly fill up the existing gap between the natural and enumerated populations of the district. Thus, the natural population of the district is bound to be considerably smaller than its enumerated population.

71. *Nalgonda District.*—98 per cent of the population enumerated in this district were born within the district itself and only 2 per cent beyond the district. Thus, the proportion of the immigrants in this district to the total enumerated population is very small—in fact, except for Karimnagar, it is the smallest recorded among the districts of the state. The small proportion is basically due to the fact that the district has few large scale industries—apart from some oil and rice mills—and practically no urban unit of any distinction. This district is the least urbanised in the state. To a minor extent, it may also be due to the unsettled conditions prevailing in the district for some years prior to the census enumeration in 1951. But this factor, if it has prevented some persons in the commercial and industrial classes from moving into the district, is itself responsible for a larger immigration of government employees into the district. Of the immigrants over 62 per cent are females. But among the immigrants drawn from the adjoining areas, namely the districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Warangal and Madras State, who account for 90 per cent of the total immigrants into the district, almost 67 per cent are females. It is thus obvious that the immigration into this district is not only insignificant in dimensions but is also very largely the result of marital alliances.

72. Of the total number of immigrants in the district 18,793, or 52 per cent, are in Agricultural Classes and the percentage of females among them is as high as 73. All but 210 of these immigrants are from the adjoining areas. There are 6,590 Madras immigrants in this district in Agricultural Classes (4,699 being in the Livelihood Class of Owner Cultivation) of whom 59 per cent are females. Madras immigrants have taken to owner cultivation in the rural areas of Huzurnagar Tahsil in appreciable numbers, in those of Nalgonda and Jangaon Tahsils in small numbers, and in those of Devarkonda, Ramannapet and Miryalguda Tahsils in insignificant numbers. They have also taken to agricultural labour in the rural areas of Huzurnagar Tahsil in small numbers and to tenant cultivation in most of the above areas in microscopic numbers. Apart from these Madras immigrants, there is no significant infiltration into this district in Agricultural Classes. The 210 immigrants in these classes from beyond the adjoining areas are mostly agriculturists in their home states or districts who have moved into this district merely because of some subsidiary interest or occupation—mostly government service. 17,473, or 48 per cent of the immigrants, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, amongst whom females constitute only 51 per cent. 14,020 of these immigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes are from the adjoining and 3,453 from the non-adjoining areas. Madras immigrants have infiltrated in occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in small numbers in the rural areas of Miryalguda and in insignificant numbers in those of Nalgonda and Huzurnagar Tahsils. In the last of these three areas, they have also taken to activities connected with Production again in insignificant numbers. A few of both Madras and Mahbubnagar immigrants in the rural areas of Devarkonda Tahsil, a few of Uttar Pradesh immigrants in those of Ramannapet and Bhongir Tahsils, and a few Uttar Pradesh as well as Mahbubnagar immigrants in the rural areas of Jangaon Tahsil, have infiltrated into occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources—the Mahbubnagar immigrants in Jangaon Tahsil being labourers employed in a P.W.D. project. Appreciable numbers of Madras and Hyderabad immigrants, a small number of Uttar Pradesh and Warangal immigrants, and insignificant numbers of Medak, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Rajasthan and Punjab immigrants have taken to non-agricultural occupations in the urban areas of the district. The overwhelming majority of the Hyderabad as well as of the Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab immigrants are sustained by Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources—mostly by government service. But none of these infiltrations, whether in Agricultural or Non-Agricultural Classes, are of any importance.

73. Nalgonda emigrants in other areas of the state number 101,526, which is the second largest number among the corresponding figures recorded by the districts of the state. This heavy migration is primarily due to the limited scope within the district itself for any further absorption of the population, whether in industrial or agricultural occupations. To an extent, however, it may have been the result of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the district for some years. About half of these emigrants, namely 50,130, are in Hyderabad District itself, of whom as many as 39,738 are in Hyderabad City. This movement represents the largest inter-district movement recorded in the state at the present census. In fact, except for the movement of the 52,412, Madras emigrants to Adilabad District during 1931 in connection with the construction of some large transport works, the present movement from Nalgonda to Hyderabad is the most remarkable recorded in this state since the turn of this century. 28,101 of the emigrants have moved to Warangal District, particularly into the adjoining tahsils of the district. This is also one of the major movements recorded among the districts of the state and is influenced by economic factors to an appreciable degree, though not to

the same extent as in the case of the movement to Hyderabad. Nalgonda emigrants have also moved in very large numbers to Medak, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad Districts, but the movement into the first two is largely the result of marital alliances,

74. Of the total number of emigrants from this district to other areas within the state, 33,368 or 33 per cent are in Agricultural Classes, of whom 65 per cent are females. Nalgonda emigrants have taken in large numbers to owner and tenant cultivation and agricultural labour in Warangal District, the largest concentration being in Mahbubabad Tahsil. Small numbers of them have infiltrated into the eastern portions of Hyderabad District, as tenant cultivators and agricultural labourers and to a lesser extent, to Mahbubnagar District, mostly to Achampet-Nagarkurnool Tahsils, as agricultural labourers and, to a smaller extent, as tenant and owner cultivators. A few of them have also taken to agricultural labour in Siddipet Tahsil of Medak District. Again, there are 1,915 and 878 Nalgonda emigrants in Agricultural Classes in the urban areas of Hyderabad and Warangal Districts respectively. But most of these are only Nalgonda agriculturists (or their dependants) who have moved out to those urban units merely because of some subsidiary interest or occupation. A large number of Nalgonda emigrants have taken to agricultural labour in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils and a few to owner cultivation in Nizamabad Tahsil in Nizamabad District. Beyond the adjoining districts, this is the only area wherein Nalgonda emigrants have infiltrated into agricultural occupations in perceptible numbers. 68,158 or 67 per cent of the emigrants from this district, are in Non-Agricultural Classes, amongst whom the percentage of females is only 51. The overwhelming majority of these emigrants, namely 44,278 are in Hyderabad District of whom 38,158 are in Hyderabad City itself. Slightly more than half of this huge number are males. Over 41 per cent of the total Nalgonda emigrants in Hyderabad District are sustained by occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and 21, 14 and 12 by those connected with Production, Commerce and Transport respectively, manning the activities connected with Transport, and to a lesser extent, Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in Hyderabad District in larger numbers than the emigrants from any other area. 13,460 of these emigrants in Non-Agricultural Classes are in Warangal District. Nalgonda emigrants have taken to occupations connected both with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in very large numbers, with those connected with Commerce in appreciable numbers, and with those connected with Transport in small numbers in Warangal District, almost wholly in the two mining towns of Kothagudem and Yel'andu and in the adjoining tahsils of Warangal District, including Warangal City and Khammm Town. Insignificant numbers of the Nalgonda emigrants have taken to occupations connected with Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in Siddipet Tahsil and in the urban areas of Medak District, with those connected only with the latter in the urban areas of Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar Districts and with those connected with Production in the rural areas of Kalwakurti and Achampet-Nagarkurnool Tahsils. Nalgonda emigrants have also taken in insignificant number to occupations connected with Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources in Nizamabad Tahsil and with Production in Bodhan-Banswada Tahsils. A few of them have also taken to non-agricultural occupations in the towns of Adilabad District and in Kadam and Tungabhadra Projects.

75. The number of immigrants into this district from other areas within the state is only 22,574 that is roughly one fifth of the number of emigrants from this district to the former. This heavy excess of the emigrants is almost wholly due to the large exodus to Hyderabad, Warangal and to a smaller extent to Medak, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar

Districts. This excess though spread over all livelihood classes is particularly conspicuous in Production and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

76. The natural population of this district as given in Table 1 is 1,609,235. But this figure is an underestimate as it excludes Nalgonda emigrants in areas beyond the frontiers of this state. There are 8,570 Hyderabad emigrants in Guntur District, which borders Nalgonda and for a few miles Mahbubnagar District as well. But the areas on either side of the common borders between Mahbubnagar and Guntur are hilly and wooded and sparsely populated. Most of the Guntur emigrants must have, therefore, been drawn from Nalgonda District itself. Further, there are 35,345 Hyderabad emigrants in Krishna District which mostly borders Warangal and for a few miles Nalgonda District as well. But the bordering areas between Nalgonda and Krishna Districts are very important from the point of view of inter-communication between the people living in this state and of those in Madras State. It is also a well known fact that a large number of Nalgonda emigrants have moved out to Krishna District in search of subsistence. Thus, a fair number of the Hyderabad emigrants in Krishna District are also bound to have moved out from Nalgonda District. Again, some of the 10,114 Hyderabad emigrants in the non-adjointing areas of Madras State would have also moved out from this district. The number of Nalgonda emigrants in other areas beyond the state is not likely to be appreciable. But all this makes it obvious that if figures for Nalgonda emigrants beyond Hyderabad State were also available, the natural population of this district would be considerably more than the underestimated figure of 1,609,235 as indicated above. But even this underestimated figure of its natural population is 4 per cent higher than its enumerated population of 1,543,975.

APPENDIX C

WARDWISE AND BLOCKWISE FIGURES PERTAINING TO NUMBER OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN HYDERABAD CITY

(Vide paragraph 24 of Chapter III at page 243)

Ward and Block (1)	Houses (2)	Households (3)	Population (4)	Ward and Block (1)	Houses (2)	Households (3)	Population (4)
HYDERABAD CITY	138,399	193,575	1,085,722	Block 4	662	880	4,540
(I) Hyderabad Municipality..	98,696	144,055	803,048	Block 5	705	939	4,947
Ward—A	18,352	25,182	134,999	Block 6	499	658	4,565
Block 1	565	699	3,830	Block 7	633	891	4,426
Block 2	1,130	1,416	7,548	Block 8	624	1,009	5,221
Block 3	719	854	5,251	Block 9	313	503	2,809
Block 4	1,235	1,487	8,427	Ward—D	7,984	10,481	56,271
Block 5	749	982	5,744	Block 1	855	1,140	6,580
Block 6	667	1,222	7,006	Block 2	853	1,021	5,683
Block 7	840	1,679	9,075	Block 3	558	689	3,793
Block 8	1,418	1,789	10,437	Block 4	519	792	3,508
Block 9	1,554	1,903	10,861	Block 5	564	732	4,194
Block 10	1,346	1,790	10,155	Block 6	508	669	3,384
Block 11	722	801	4,029	Block 7	584	707	3,440
Block 12	1,023	1,076	4,934	Block 8	465	597	2,942
Block 13	1,069	1,944	9,298	Block 9	919	1,192	6,084
Block 14	1,153	1,572	7,820	Block 10	1,098	1,490	8,476
Block 15	463	577	3,307	Block 11	1,061	1,452	8,187
Block 16	847	1,460	7,808	Ward—E	6,087	10,422	59,771
Block 17	998	1,283	6,471	Block 1	1,010	1,859	10,523
Block 18	958	1,643	7,975	Block 2	1,060	2,122	12,087
Block 19	896	1,005	5,023	Block 3	743	1,463	8,904
Ward—B	13,267	17,369	96,577	Block 4	950	1,476	8,147
Block 1	1,069	1,602	8,992	Block 5	503	832	4,660
Block 2	797	1,346	8,706	Block 6	614	914	4,968
Block 3	840	989	5,430	Block 7	624	890	5,579
Block 4	590	668	3,832	Block 8	583	866	4,903
Block 5	750	801	4,273	Ward—F	10,315	12,404	70,968
Block 6	667	735	4,099	Block 1	1,028	1,130	5,671
Block 7	296	332	2,071	Block 2	1,691	1,854	10,533
Block 8	946	1,026	5,719	Block 3	1,292	1,464	8,208
Block 9	663	741	3,730	Block 4	779	1,044	5,716
Block 10	985	1,690	8,749	Block 5	856	1,255	7,432
Block 11	896	1,279	6,980	Block 6	1,290	1,576	8,482
Block 12	783	1,106	6,420	Block 7	1,122	1,352	8,945
Block 13	1,114	1,550	7,966	Block 8	706	970	5,755
Block 14	1,237	1,469	7,653	Block 9	512	616	4,153
Block 15	518	623	3,841	Block 10	1,039	1,143	6,073
Block 16	590	774	4,385	Ward—G	1,575	2,134	12,065
Block 17	526	638	3,731	Block 1	331	401	2,374
Ward—C	5,369	7,444	39,124	Block 2	582	818	4,410
Block 1	688	956	4,774	Block 3	662	915	5,281
Block 2	623	912	4,365	Ward—IC	4,352	6,718	38,638
Block 3	622	696	3,477	Block 1	963	1,410	8,281
				Block 2	665	1,122	6,596

Ward and Block	Houses	Households	Population	Ward and Block	Houses	Households	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Block 3	669	1,004	5,452	Block 3	521	723	3,706
Block 4	474	784	4,574	Block 4	493	826	4,430
Block 5	421	608	3,322	Block 5	678	1,122	6,337
Block 6	623	968	5,564	Block 6	771	1,307	7,347
Block 7	268	436	2,492	Block 7	613	934	4,635
Block 8	267	386	2,357	Block 8	455	601	3,642
Ward—II C	3,953	7,196	40,897	Block 9	283	426	2,470
Block 1	753	1,641	9,824	Ward—III S	2,280	4,171	21,458
Block 2	443	796	4,861	Block 1	735	1,645	8,196
Block 3	532	871	5,154	Block 2	445	867	4,652
Block 4	670	989	5,402	Block 3	702	1,144	5,994
Block 5	881	1,600	8,662	Block 4	289	384	1,962
Block 6	674	1,299	6,994	Block 5	109	131	654
Ward—III C	4,161	7,545	43,228	(II) Hyderabad			
Block 1	855	1,217	6,895	Cantonment	7,381	9,755	57,318
Block 2	609	1,367	7,603	Ward—A	3,309	4,135	22,714
Block 3	677	1,476	8,569	Block 1	156	156	1,034
Block 4	671	984	5,868	Block 2	1,063	1,171	6,518
Block 5	460	865	4,748	Block 3	438	541	3,081
Block 6	402	764	4,557	Block 4	262	400	2,159
Block 7	460	872	4,988	Block 5	642	893	3,938
Ward—IV C	3,853	7,299	40,831	Block 6	394	552	3,500
Block 1	698	1,366	7,222	Block 7	354	422	2,484
Block 2	324	709	3,868	Ward—B	1,349	1,774	12,408
Block 3	506	1,214	6,505	Block 1	423	587	4,850
Block 4	824	1,414	8,152	Block 2	875	569	4,100
Block 5	362	437	2,903	Block 3	234	236	2,185
Block 6	583	1,091	6,446	Block 4	317	382	1,273
Block 7	556	1,068	5,735	Ward—C	1,634	2,128	11,909
Ward—I S	12,225	18,191	106,947	Block 1	263	371	1,992
Block 1	627	723	4,084	Block 2	370	509	3,433
Block 2	489	650	3,356	Block 3	194	257	1,299
Block 3	987	1,616	9,106	Block 4	156	242	1,238
Block 4	624	1,156	6,380	Block 5	117	144	872
Block 5	543	1,070	6,179	Block 6	95	106	377
Block 6	552	947	5,350	Block 7	439	499	2,698
Block 7	551	1,046	6,041	Ward—D	1,089	1,718	10,287
Block 8	644	1,197	7,239	Block 1	285	520	3,134
Block 9	643	985	5,483	Block 2	162	180	1,015
Block 10	447	641	3,747	Block 3	316	480	2,913
Block 11	812	1,212	9,308	Block 4	326	538	3,225
Block 12	743	941	6,481	(III) Secunderabad			
Block 13	578	811	4,346	Municipality	22,886	28,472	161,807
Block 14	647	978	5,591	Ward—I	1,864	2,270	12,842
Block 15	774	939	5,693	Block 1	81	97	492
Block 16	820	959	5,706	Block 2	157	202	1,181
Block 17	912	1,159	6,251	Block 3	134	179	1,016
Block 18	286	423	2,572	Block 4	247	365	2,072
Block 19	551	738	4,034	Block 5	167	283	1,586
Ward—II S	4,923	7,499	41,274	Block 6	192	211	1,200
Block 1	480	665	3,592				
Block 2	629	895	5,115				

Ward and Block	Houses	Households	Population	Ward and Block	Houses	Households	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Block 7 ..	150	201	1,114	<i>Ward—X</i> ..	2,004	2,344	13,370
Block 8 ..	447	444	2,492	Block 1 ..	418	461	2,349
Block 9 ..	28	28	155	Block 2 ..	374	458	2,974
Block 10 ..	261	260	1,534	Block 3 ..	63	72	442
<i>Ward—II</i> ..	1,472	1,695	10,392	Block 4 ..	17	17	95
Block 1 ..	48	59	301	Block 5 ..	284	296	1,303
Block 2 ..	84	91	548	Block 6 ..	239	306	1,736
Block 3 ..	503	550	3,616	Block 7 ..	375	428	2,578
Block 4 ..	755	905	5,424	Block 8 ..	234	306	1,893
Block 5 ..	82	90	503	<i>Ward—XI</i> ..	2,485	2,858	14,387
<i>Ward—III</i> ..	997	1,410	7,868	Block 1 ..	855	951	4,727
Block 1 ..	186	270	1,593	Block 2 ..	491	549	2,779
Block 2 ..	234	407	2,044	Block 3 ..	321	367	1,854
Block 3 ..	488	595	3,406	Block 4 ..	818	991	5,027
Block 4 ..	89	138	825	<i>Ward—XII</i> ..	4,001	4,747	23,717
<i>Ward—IV</i> ..	1,177	1,547	8,600	Block 1 ..	1,128	1,234	6,035
Block 1 ..	121	238	1,355	Block 2 ..	474	497	2,815
Block 2 ..	246	398	2,283	Block 3 ..	480	551	3,413
Block 3 ..	209	261	1,320	Block 4 ..	150	277	1,270
Block 4 ..	173	192	1,035	Block 5 ..	131	178	951
Block 5 ..	246	264	1,510	Block 6 ..	91	256	935
Block 6 ..	182	194	1,097	Block 7 ..	440	454	2,094
<i>Ward—V</i> ..	1,495	1,682	9,720	Block 8 ..	520	586	2,607
Block 1 ..	504	585	3,255	Block 9 ..	1	..	5
Block 2 ..	332	368	2,371	Block 10 ..	574	696	3,500
Block 3 ..	372	389	2,373	Block 11 ..	12	18	92
Block 4 ..	129	155	711	(IV) Secunderabad			
Block 5 ..	158	185	1,010	Cantonment	9,436	11,293	63,549
<i>Ward—VI</i> ..	2,711	3,167	20,274	<i>Ward—I</i> ..	1,935	2,597	13,824
Block 1 ..	253	359	3,081	Block 1 ..	56	84	515
Block 2 ..	549	635	3,705	Block 2 ..	76	112	674
Block 3 ..	291	344	1,935	Block 3 ..	89	133	715
Block 4 ..	316	360	1,807	Block 4 ..	118	192	1,245
Block 5 ..	493	528	3,563	Block 5 ..	91	164	886
Block 6 ..	329	367	1,945	Block 6 ..	55	59	312
Block 7 ..	480	574	4,238	Block 7 ..	60	85	491
<i>Ward—VII</i> ..	1,744	2,619	15,904	Block 8 ..	23	32	129
Block 1 ..	668	1,205	7,200	Block 9 ..	90	131	783
Block 2 ..	539	764	4,332	Block 10 ..	203	249	1,213
Block 3 ..	537	650	4,372	Block 11 ..	94	117	520
<i>Ward—VIII</i> ..	1,075	1,943	10,939	Block 12 ..	56	66	329
Block 1 ..	341	678	3,664	Block 13 ..	78	115	633
Block 2 ..	431	731	4,438	Block 14 ..	64	89	510
Block 3 ..	303	534	2,837	Block 15 ..	118	128	590
<i>Ward—IX</i> ..	1,861	2,190	13,794	Block 16 ..	22	23	152
Block 1 ..	208	246	1,948	Block 17 ..	101	103	586
Block 2 ..	676	778	4,879	Block 18 ..	99	153	799
Block 3 ..	745	869	5,276	Block 19 ..	84	157	826
Block 4 ..	232	297	1,691	Block 20 ..	94	125	613
				Block 21 ..	78	79	389
				Block 22 ..	22	29	105
				Block 23 ..	36	39	221
				Block 24 ..	128	134	588

Ward and Block (1)	Houses (2)	Households (3)	Population (4)	Ward and Block (1)	Houses (2)	Households (3)	Population (4)
Ward—II ..	1,558	1,875	11,082	Ward—IV ..	1,013	1,273	7,364
Block 1 ..	102	135	825	Block 1 ..	149	246	1,257
Block 2 ..	79	113	653	Block 2 ..	112	146	792
Block 3 ..	46	52	322	Block 3 ..	82	107	736
Block 4 ..	66	69	365	Block 4 ..	105	124	655
Block 5 ..	33	41	228	Block 5 ..	89	102	603
Block 6 ..	148	160	868	Block 6 ..	230	263	1,605
Block 7 ..	167	193	1,047	Block 7 ..	140	158	1,010
Block 8 ..	85	95	534	Block 8 ..	106	127	706
Block 9 ..	122	149	888	Ward—V ..	1,034	1,266	7,347
Block 10 ..	60	71	436	Block 1 ..	181	266	1,774
Block 11 ..	39	87	531	Block 2 ..	81	91	595
Block 12 ..	119	132	695	Block 3 ..	140	160	947
Block 13 ..	69	76	480	Block 4 ..	130	176	1,092
Block 14 ..	179	200	1,237	Block 5 ..	229	261	1,459
Block 15 ..	133	184	1,233	Block 6 ..	155	190	947
Block 16 ..	62	64	472	Block 7 ..	50	54	275
Block 17 ..	49	54	248	Block 8 ..	42	42	158
Ward—III ..	2,816	3,195	18,255	Block 9 ..	26	26	100
Block 1 ..	60	103	566	Ward—VI ..	1,080	1,087	5,707
Block 2 ..	101	172	900	Block 1 ..	1	1	3
Block 3 ..	142	243	1,481	Block 2 ..	5	7	10
Block 4 ..	50	65	400	Block 3 ..	59	29	730
Block 5 ..	161	167	886	Block 4 ..	..	..	..
Block 6 ..	216	254	1,332	Block 5 ..	1	1	1
Block 7 ..	208	228	1,127	Block 6 ..	3	3	13
Block 8 ..	96	100	525	Block 7 ..	152	174	826
Block 9 ..	173	177	797	Block 8 ..	..	..	..
Block 10 ..	93	93	608	Block 9 ..	2	25	18
Block 11 ..	78	78	454	Block 10 ..	20	21	77
Block 12 ..	99	105	599	Block 11 ..	86	95	298
Block 13 ..	84	91	557	Block 12 ..	220	284	951
Block 14 ..	83	83	552	Block 13 ..	64	63	360
Block 15 ..	90	90	524	Block 14 ..	..	..	..
Block 16 ..	118	118	682	Block 15 ..	56	57	370
Block 17 ..	89	89	495	Block 16 ..	83	33	106
Block 18 ..	77	77	440	Block 17 ..	104	96	589
Block 19 ..	77	77	423	Block 18 ..	51	44	243
Block 20 ..	113	124	670	Block 19 ..	57	62	196
Block 21 ..	96	101	638	Block 20 ..	40	28	528
Block 22 ..	92	93	567	Block 21 ..	8	8	35
Block 23 ..	74	76	544	Block 22 ..	77	77	226
Block 24 ..	131	166	999	Block 23 ..	..	..	..
Block 25 ..	71	74	479	Block 24 ..	..	..	..
Block 26 ..	84	91	650	Block 25 ..	..	..	..
Block 27 ..	42	42	252	Block 26 ..	7	7	20
Block 28 ..	18	18	78	Block 27 ..	34	42	112

APPENDIX D

FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE MOTHER TONGUE SPEAKERS OF TELUGU, MARATHI, KANNADA AND ALL OTHER RESIDUARY LANGUAGES IN CERTAIN BILINGUAL OR MULTILINGUAL AREAS OF HYDERABAD STATE

(Vide paragraph 23 of Chapter VI at page 417)

District and Tahsil	Population	MOTHER-TONGUE (Absolute figures)				MOTHER-TONGUE (Percentages)			
		Telugu	Marathi	Kannada	Others	Telugu	Marathi	Kannada	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Gulbarga District									
1. Gulbarga	.. 186,446	5,309	10,537	107,806	62,794	3	6	58	33
2. Chitapur	.. 145,058	7,193	5,817	88,506	43,542	5	4	61	30
3. Yadgir	.. 159,830	38,343	2,028	82,225	37,234	24	1	52	23
4. Aland	.. 134,524	1,884	11,661	98,132	22,847	1	9	73	17
5. Chincholi	.. 92,440	12,106	2,243	54,118	23,973	13	2	59	26
6. Tandur	.. 85,414	63,062	1,466	3,020	17,866	74	2	3	21
7. Seram	.. 82,988	36,393	1,074	30,335	15,186	44	1	37	18
Raichur District									
1. Raichur	.. 149,593	66,157	1,724	54,377	27,335	44	1	37	18
2. Manvi	.. 104,724	8,759	413	82,761	12,791	8	1	79	12
3. Deodurg	.. 89,815	8,290	275	75,656	10,594	4	..	84	12
4. Gadwal	.. 117,017	100,737	713	4,272	11,295	86	1	4	9
Bidar District									
1. Bidar ..	.. 152,045	24,871	8,466	72,737	45,971	16	6	48	30
2. Zahirabad	.. 133,285	67,084	1,938	26,704	37,559	50	2	20	28
3. Humnabad	.. 168,285	18,774	28,592	80,957	39,962	11	17	48	24
4. Bhalki	.. 140,454	3,651	52,272	67,270	17,261	3	37	48	12
5. Nilanga	.. 132,835	2,214	105,974	8,543	16,104	2	80	6	12
6. Udgir ..	.. 135,908	1,219	103,151	11,561	19,977	1	76	8	15
7. Santpur (Aurad)	.. 91,357	5,978	35,036	37,630	12,713	7	38	41	14
8. Narayankhed	.. 84,687	47,011	5,154	18,121	14,401	56	6	21	17
Nanded District									
1. Biloli ..	.. 116,891	15,962	81,461	5,654	13,814	13	70	5	12
2. Deglur	.. 134,217	42,020	46,056	27,104	19,037	31	35	20	14
3. Mukhed	.. 82,086	2,511	66,399	2,457	10,719	3	81	3	13
4. Hadgaon	.. 108,643	2,496	91,696	25	14,426	2	85	..	13
5. Bhoker	.. 72,780	9,156	52,784	104	10,736	13	72	..	15
6. Mudhol	.. 127,043	57,757	42,601	3,773	22,912	45	34	3	18
Osmanabad District									
1. Tuljapur	.. 103,390	1,165	85,233	5,059	11,933	1	83	5	11
2. Omerga	.. 134,283	2,111	98,848	15,898	17,426	1	74	12	13

Note.—The bilingual and multilingual areas in this state are spread over the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Nanded, Osmanabad, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad. But even in these districts there are many tahsils which are beyond doubt purely mono-lingual tracts from the point of view of the three regional languages of Telugu, Marathi and Kannada. Villagewise mother-tongue figures for these tahsils were, therefore, not sorted and tabulated. Such mono-lingual tahsils include the Kannada Tahsils of Shahapur, Shorapur, Jewargi and Afzalpur and the Telugu Tahsil of Kodangal, all in Gulbarga District; the Kannada Tahsils of Sindhnoor, Gangawati, Koppal, Yelburga, Kushtagi and Lingsugur and the Telugu Tahsil of Alampur, all in Raichur District; the Marathi Tahsils of Ahmadpur in Bidar District, Nanded and Kandhar in Nanded District and Osmanabad, Parendla, Kalam, Bhoom, Latur and Owsa, all in Osmanabad District; and the Telugu Tahsils of Mahbubnagar, Wanparti, Pargi, Shadnagar, Kalvakurti, Achampet, Nagarkurnool and Kollapur, all in Mahbubnagar District, and Nizamabad, Kamareddy, Yellareddy and Armoor, all in Nizamabad District.

District and Tahsil (1)	Population (2)	MOTHER-TONGUE (Absolute figures)				MOTHER-TONGUE (Percentages)			
		Telugu (3)	Marathi (4)	Kannada (5)	Others (6)	Telugu (7)	Marathi (8)	Kannada (9)	Others (10)
<i>Mahbubnagar District</i>									
1. Atmakur ..	98,330	85,848	280	3,769	8,438	87	..	4	9
2. Makhtal ..	134,769	92,033	4,294	17,282	21,160	68	3	13	16
<i>Nizamabad District</i>									
1. Banswada ..	86,801	68,448	1,556	1,164	15,633	79	2	1	18
2. Bodhan ..	126,096	83,031	6,583	7,530	28,950	66	5	6	23
<i>Adilabad District*</i>									
1. Adilabad ..	101,611	59,461	18,975	..†	23,175‡	59	19	..	22
2. Utnoor ..	84,404	4,259	4,516	..	25,629	12	13	..	75
3. Khanapur ..	43,366	32,254	2,136	..	8,976	74	5	..	21
4. Nirmal ..	121,029	101,396	4,499	..	15,134	84	4	..	12
5. Boath ..	72,372	28,808	14,872	..	28,692	40	20	..	40
6. Kinwat ..	73,118	8,215	31,358	..	33,545	11	43	..	46
7. Rajura ..	75,357	7,167	47,944	..	20,246	9	64	..	27
8. Sirpur ..	104,091	57,102	30,257	..	16,732	55	29	..	16
9. Chinnoor ..	86,117	76,658	5,080	..	4,379	89	6	..	5
10. Lakshattipet ..	98,812	83,058	3,769	..	11,985	84	4	..	12
11. Asifabad ..	92,245	48,764	22,465	..	21,016	53	24	..	23

* The totals of the tahsil figures given in this statement do not tally with the corresponding figures for Adilabad District given in Table 'D-I (i) Languages—Mother Tongue' and 'D-I (ii) Languages—Bilingualism' at pages 73 and 89 respectively of Part II-A of this Volume. This is due to the fact that the figures given in these tables are based on tractwise sorting while those given in the above statement are based on the sorting conducted subsequently for individual villages or towns in the tracts. But the differences in the two sets of figures are microscopic.

† About 1,000 persons with Kannada as their mother tongue have been included under 'Others' in Col. (6).

‡ Tahsilwise break-up of the figures under this column for the more important of the indigenous mother-tongues is as follows:—

District and Tahsil (1)	Gondi (2)	Kolami (3)	Koya (4)	Manne (5)	Lambadi (6)	Others (7)
<i>Adilabad District</i>						
1. Adilabad ..	9,127	2,003	..	..	424	11,621
2. Utnoor ..	18,313	2,791	..	..	3,303	1,222
3. Khanapur ..	2,153	..	..	89	1,956	4,828
4. Nirmal ..	630	..	..	..	2,531	11,973
5. Boath ..	12,563	164	..	..	9,823	6,142
6. Kinwat ..	11,712	764	..	..	13,867	7,202
7. Rajura ..	13,640	1,303	..	..	581	2,772
8. Sirpur ..	3,956	..	2,828	154	784	9,060
9. Chinnoor ..	6	..	55	..	618	3,700
10. Lakshattipet ..	4,994	222	..	214	1,102	5,453
11. Asifabad ..	11,039	1,189	..	2,160	866	5,762

APPENDIX E

INDEX OF LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS RETURNED SINCE 1901

(Vide paragraph 32 of Chapter VI at page 425)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. *Ade Bhasha ..(1951)</p> <p>2. *Adivasi ..(1951)</p> <p>3. Afghani ..(1951)</p> <p>4. Agri ..(1911 and 1921)</p> <p>5. Aherani ..(1951)</p> <p>6. Andhi ..(1951)</p> <p>7. Arabic ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>8. Arachu ..(1901)</p> <p>9. Are ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>10. Ariya ..(1901)</p> <p>11. Armenian ..(1931 to 1951)</p> <p>12. Aruja ..(1901)</p> <p>13. *Arya Bhasha..(1951)</p> <p>14. Assamese ..(1931 to 1951)</p> <p>15. Badaga ..(1951)</p> <p>16. Bailagambari (1951)</p> <p>17. *Bairagi ..(1951)</p> <p>18. *Balasanti ..(1951)</p> <p>19. *Baleri ..(1951)</p> <p>20. Balmiki ..(1951)</p> <p>21. Balochi ..(1931 to 1951)</p> <p>22. *Banjari or
Wanjari ..(1901 and 1931 to 1951)</p> <p>23. *Bare Bhasha..(1951)</p> <p>24. Barwari ..(1951)</p> <p>25. Beldari ..(1911, 1921 and 1951)</p> <p>26. Bengali ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>27. Beradi ..(1951)</p> <p>28. *Bharathi ..(1951)</p> <p>29. Bhat ..(1951)</p> <p>30. Bhatia ..(1951)</p> <p>31. *Bhattu ..(1951)</p> <p>32. *Bhavsar ..(1951)</p> <p>33. Bhili ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>34. Bhoi ..(1951)</p> <p>35. *Bhora ..(1911 and 1951)</p> <p>36. Bihari ..(1911 and 1951)</p> <p>37. Bikaneri ..(1911)</p> <p>38. Bondili ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>39. Brahmi ..(1951)</p> <p>40. Brij Bhasha ..(1901 to 1921 and 1951)</p> | <p>41. *Budbudkala ..(1951)</p> <p>42. Bundeli ..(1951)</p> <p>43. *Burguda ..(1951)</p> <p>44. Burmese ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>45. Carnatakam ..(1901)</p> <p>46. Chambhari ..(1951)</p> <p>47. Channevari ..(1951)</p> <p>48. *Charni ..(1951)</p> <p>49. Chaubhainsi ..(1901)</p> <p>50. Chau Bhasha..(1901 and 1951)</p> <p>51. Chauranji ..(1951)</p> <p>52. Chaurasi ..(1951)</p> <p>53. Chenchu ..(1931 to 1951)</p> <p>54. Chhattisgarhi..(1951)</p> <p>55. Chigaripocha ..(1951)</p> <p>56. Chinese ..(1921 to 1951)</p> <p>57. Chiranji ..(1951)</p> <p>58. Chiwangi ..(1951)</p> <p>59. *Chiya ..(1951)</p> <p>60. Chukkabotla ..(1951)</p> <p>61. Coorgi ..(1951)</p> <p>62. Czech ..(1951)</p> <p>63. Dakshani ..(1901)</p> <p>64. Danish ..(1931 and 1941)</p> <p>65. *Devanagari ..(1951)</p> <p>66. *Dhangari ..(1911, 1921 and 1951)</p> <p>67. Dhori ..(1951)</p> <p>68. *Dimbhari ..(1951)</p> <p>69. Dogri ..(1951)</p> <p>70. *Dokkala ..(1951)</p> <p>71. Dommari ..(1901 and 1951)</p> <p>72. *Dravida ..(1901 and 1951)</p> <p>73. Dutch ..(1911 and 1951)</p> <p>74. English ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>75. Flemish ..(1951)</p> <p>76. French ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>77. Gadaria ..(1951)</p> <p>78. Garhwali ..(1951)</p> <p>79. Garodi ..(1951)</p> <p>80. German ..(1901 to 1951)</p> <p>81. Ghisadi ..(1901 to 1951)</p> |
|---|--|

* See footnote at the end of this Appendix.

† The census year or years during which the mother-tongue concerned was returned is indicated in brackets.

82. Goanese ..(1901 to 1951)
83. *Gollar ..(1951)
84. Gondi ..(1901 to 1951)
85. Gopali ..(1951)
86. Gorkhali ..(1951)
87. Gosavi, ..(1951)
88. Gotte ..(1951)
89. Goundi ..(1951)
90. *Gowli ..(1951)
91. Greek ..(1931 to 1951)
92. Gujarati ..(1901 to 1951)
93. *Gurjari ..(1951)
94. Gurmukhi ..(1901 and 1951)
95. Halbi ..(1951)
96. *Hatkari ..(1951)
97. Hebrew ..(1951)
98. Helava ..(1951)
99. Hindi ..(1901 to 1951)
100. Hindko ..(1951)
101. Hindustani ..(1901 to 1951)
102. Hungarian ..(1951)
103. Inkari Bhasha (1951)
104. Irish ..(1911, 1941 and 1951)
105. Italian ..(1901 to 1951)
106. Jagannathi ..(1901 and 1951)
107. Jaini ..(1911 and 1951)
108. Jangdi ..(1951)
109. Japanese ..(1911 to 1941)
110. Jatki ..(1951)
111. Javanese ..(1951)
112. *Jogi ..(1951)
113. Joshi ..(1951)
114. Jyad ..(1901)
115. Kachchhi ..(1901 to 1951)
116. Kahari ..(1901 and 1951)
117. Kaikadi ..(1901 to 1951)
118. *Kalali ..(1951)
119. *Kamati ..(1951)
120. Kannada (1901 to 1951)
121. *Karwari ..(1951)
122. *Kashe ..(1901 and 1951)
123. Kashmiri ..(1901 to 1951)
124. Kataba ..(1951)
125. *Katai ..(1951)
126. Katari ..(1911)
127. Kathiyawadi ..(1911, 1921 and 1951)
128. Kathodi ..(1911 and 1921)
129. Kayasthi ..(1911 and 1921)
130. *Kayiti ..(1951)
131. Kewati ..(1951)
132. Khandesi ..(1951)
133. Khatri ..(1901 to 1951)
134. Kohati ..(1951)
135. Kolami ..(1951)
136. Kolhati ..(1901 to 1951)
137. Koli ..(1911 and 1921)
138. *Komati ..(1951)
139. *Kongani ..(1951)
140. Konkani ..(1901 to 1951)
141. Konkani Thakur(1951)
142. Korava ..(1901 and 1931 to 1951)
143. Koshti ..(1951)
144. Kotani ..(1951)
145. Koya ..(1901 to 1951)
146. *Kshatriya
Bhasha ..(1951)
147. Kumauni ..(1951)
148. Lad ..(1901 and 1951)
149. Ladsa ..(1951)
150. Lakay ..(1901)
151. Lama ..(1951)
152. Lambadi (La-
mani, Labhani)(1901 to 1951)
153.* Lingayeth ..(1951)
154. Lodhi ..(1911 to 1951)
155. Lohari ..(1951)
156. Lushei ..(1951)
157.* Madrasi ..(1951)
158. Magadhi ..(1951)
159. Malavi ..(1951)
160. Malayalam ..(1901 to 1951)
161. Maldivian ..(1951)
162. Mali ..(1951)
163. Malvi ..(1951)
164. *Mandula ..(1951)
165. Manipuri ..(1951)
166. Manne ..(1901 and 1951)
167. Marathi ..(1901 to 1951)
168. Marwari ..(1901 to 1951)
169. *Metadi ..(1951)
170. *Mathura ..(1951)
171. Memani ..(1951)
172. *Menko ..(1951)
173. Mewadi ..(1951)
174. Mochi ..(1951)
175. *Modi ..(1951)
176. Mondi ..(1951)
177. *Mudaliar ..(1951)
178. *Mudiraj ..(1951)
179. Multani ..(1911 and 1951)

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|--|---|
| 180. *Nagari ..(1901 to 1951) | 223. Rohilla ..(1951) |
| 181. Naikpodi ..(1951) | 224. Russian ..(1911 and 1921) |
| 182. Naipalli ..(1951) | 225. *Sahuji ..(1951) |
| 183. *Nervi ..(1951) | 226. *Samagar Bhasha (1951) |
| 184. Nethakani ..(1951) | 227. *Sanatani ..(1951) |
| 185. Newadi ..(1951) | 228. Sanskrit ..(1911 and 1931 to 1951) |
| 186. *Niko ..(1951) | 229. Saurashthri ..(1901 and 1951) |
| 187. Ojhi ..(1951) | 230. Scotch ..(1951) |
| 188. Oriya ..(1901 to 1951) | 231. Siamese (Thai) ..(1951) |
| 189. *Otari ..(1951) | 232. Sidhan ..(1951) |
| 190. *Padmasali ..(1951) | 233. Sikhi ..(1901) |
| 191. Pahadi ..(1951) | 234. Sindhi ..(1901 to 1951) |
| 192. Paki ..(1951) | 235. Sinhalese ..(1931 to 1951) |
| 193. *Paktoon ..(1951) | 236. Sohari ..(1901) |
| 194. Pancha Bhasha (1901) | 237. Somali ..(1911 and 1921) |
| 195. Panchali ..(1911 to 1951) | 238. *Someshchatry ..(1951) |
| 196. Pardesi ..(1901 to 1951) | 239. Sorathi ..(1911 and 1921) |
| 197. Pardhi (Pittala
Bhasha) ..(1901 to 1951) | 240. Spanish ..(1901 and 1931 to 1951) |
| 198. Parsi ..(1911 to 1951) | 241. *Sugali ..(1901 and 1951) |
| 199. Pashto ..(1901 to 1951) | 242. Syrian ..(1951) |
| 200. *Pathani ..(1951) | 243. Tagwali ..(1951) |
| 201. Patharwati ..(1951) | 244. Takari ..(1951) |
| 202. Patkari ..(1911 to 1951) | 245. Tamil (Arvi,
Arvam) ..(1901 to 1951) |
| 203. *Pattegari ..(1901 to 1951) | 246. Thakri ..(1911, 1921 and 1951) |
| 204. *Patwegiri ..(1951) | 247. Teli ..(1951) |
| 205. Payakuri ..(1901) | 248. Telugu (Andhra
Bhasha) ..(1901 to 1951) |
| 206. Peraku ..(1901) | 249. *Thoti Bhasha ..(1951) |
| 207. Persian (Irani) (1901 to 1951) | 250. Tibetan ..(1951) |
| 208. Peshawari ..(1911) | 251. Tirhutiya ..(1951) |
| 209. *Pichakuntla ..(1951) | 252. Tirguli ..(1901 and 1951) |
| 210. Pitti (Bhotia) ..(1951) | 253. *Tirmali ..(1951) |
| 211. Portuguese ..(1901 to 1951) | 254. Tulu ..(1901 and 1951) |
| 212. PradhanBhasha (1951) | 255. Turki (Turkmen) (1951) |
| 213. Punjabi ..(1901 to 1951) | 256. Turkish ..(1901 to 1951) |
| 214. Purbi ..(1951) | 257. *Uppari ..(1951) |
| 215. Pusawerla ..(1951) | 258. Urdu ..(1901 to 1951) |
| 216. *Qasrani ..(1951) | 259. *Vaidu ..(1951) |
| 217. Rajasthani
(Rajputani) ..(1911 to 1951) | 260. Vani ..(1951) |
| 218. Rajputi ..(1951) | 261. Waddari ..(1901 to 1951) |
| 219. Rangari ..(1911, 1921 and 1951) | 262. Welsh ..(1931 and 1941) |
| 220. Rangri ..(1901, 1911 and 1921) | 263. *Yanadi ..(1951) |
| 221. *Ranti ..(1951) | 264. *Yelmi ..(1951) |
| 222. Rathauri ..(1901 and 1951) | 265. Yerukala ..(1901 to 1951) |

* These 67 languages marked with an asterisk have been combined with one or the other of the main languages, at the 1951 Census. Details are as follows :—

Combined with Telugu.—Budbudkala Bhasha, Balasanti, Dokkala; Jogi, Kamati, Komti Bhasha, Mandula, Mudiraj, Pichakuntla Bhasha, Uppari, Vaidu, Yanadi Bhasha and Yelmi.

Combined with Marathi.—Gowli, Hatkari, Otari and Sanatani.

- Combined with Kannada.*—Gollar, Lingayeth Bhasha and Samagara Bhasha.
- Combined with Lambadi.*—Arya Bhasha, Banjari or Wanjari, Bhattu, Charni, Kayiti, Mathura and Sugali.
- Combined with Hindi.*—Bairagi, Bharathi, Devanagari and Kalali.
- Combined with Gondi.*—Thoti Bhasha.
- Combined with Tamil.*—Dravida, Madrasi and Mudaliar.
- Combined with Gujarati.*—Bhora, Gurjari and Nagari.
- Combined with Bhili.*—Adivasi, Burguda and Ranti.
- Combined with Khatri.*—Kshatriya Bhasha and Sahuji.
- Combined with Waddari.*—Kashe.
- Combined with Kaikadi.*—Tirumali.
- Combined with Pardhi.*—Chiya.
- Combined with Korava.*—Kongani and Modi.
- Combined with Konkani.*—Karwari.
- Combined with Chaubhasha.*—Nervi and Somesh Chatry.
- Combined with Chambhari.*—Katai.
- Combined with Patkari.*—Pattegari and Patwegiri.
- Combined with Are.*—Ade Bhasha and Bare Bhasha.
- Combined with Kahari.*—Dimbari.
- Combined with Beldari.*—Baleri.
- Combined with Gadaria.*—Dhangari.
- Combined with Pashto.*—Menko, Niko, Paktoon and Pathani.
- Combined with Channevari.*—Padmasali.
- Combined with Goundi.*—Matadi.
- Combined with Rangari.*—Blavsar.
- Combined with Balochi.*—Qasrani.

APPENDIX F

IRREGULARITIES IN THE LITERACY RETURNS AT THE 1941 CENSUS

(Vide Paragraph 30 of Chapter VIII at page 472)

According to the provisional figures released in March 1941 immediately after the census enumeration, the total number of literates in the state was 1,111,245 consisting of 939,544 males and 171,701 females. These provisional figures were based on the data furnished by the District Census Officers (*i.e.*, the Collectors) which, in turn were based on the enumeration abstracts submitted by the census enumerators. But according to the final figures, as given in the tables published by the Census Tabulation Office in 1947, after the sorting of the enumeration slips and compilation and tabulation of the returns, the total number of literates in the state was 1,269,004, consisting of 983,478 males and 285,526 females. Thus, the final figures were in excess of the provisional figures by 14.2 per cent in case of the total literates, 4.7 in case of male literates and 66.3 per cent in case of female literates! This extraordinary divergence between the final and provisional figures becomes yet more glaring from the corresponding districtwise data given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

District (1)	MALE LITERATES			FEMALE LITERATES		
	Provisional figure (2)	Final figure (3)	Percentage variation (4)	Provisional figure (5)	Final figure (6)	Percentage variation (7)
Hyderabad State ..	939,544	983,478	+ 4.7	171,701	285,526	+ 66.3
Hyderabad City ..	167,772	174,618	+ 4.1	71,806	61,188	- 14.8
Atraf-e-Balda ..	29,217	31,242	+ 6.9	2,726	8,975	+229.2
Baghat ..	4,682	5,084	+ 8.6	628	1,355	+115.8
Warangal ..	65,591	63,477	- 3.3	11,446	18,163	+ 58.7
Karimnagar ..	57,298	54,519	- 4.9	7,199	13,216	+ 83.6
Adilabad ..	26,554	32,494	+22.4	2,659	8,736	+228.5
Medak ..	42,259	32,382	-23.4	4,773	8,391	+ 75.8
Nizamabad ..	33,834	31,762	- 6.1	4,646	7,798	+ 67.8
Mahbubnagar ..	54,736	46,434	-15.2	7,021	11,160	+ 59.0
Nalgonda ..	60,576	48,346	-20.2	9,726	11,319	+ 16.4
Aurangabad ..	65,839	66,885	+ 1.6	9,265	23,464	+153.3
Bhir ..	31,079	41,019	+32.0	5,314	11,968	+125.2
Nanded ..	35,935	40,235	+12.0	3,876	9,179	+136.8
Parbhani ..	48,906	49,996	+ 2.2	5,800	14,797	+155.1
Gulbarga ..	69,867	83,179	+19.1	8,489	23,490	+176.7
Osmanabad ..	41,952	44,756	+ 6.7	4,829	13,810	+186.0
Raichur ..	56,168	71,512	+27.3	5,076	21,967	+332.8
Bidar ..	47,279	65,538	+38.6	6,422	16,550	+157.7

In so far as the literacy percentages for the males are concerned, in 6 out of the 18 districts (treating Hyderabad City as a distinct unit) the provisional figure is actually in excess of the final figure. The difference between the two sets of figures is below 3 per cent in case of two districts, which can be conceded as being due to careless totalling on the part of the district census staff. It ranges between 3 and 5 per cent in case of three other districts. Even these differences may be set aside as being due to extreme carelessness on the part of the district authorities. But, then the difference ranges between 5 and 10 in case of four

other districts, between 10 and 20 in case of three, between 20 and 30 in case of four and between 30 and 40 in case of two. The position becomes extremely intriguing when the corresponding figures pertaining to female literates are examined. In their case, the provisional figure is in excess of the final figure only in case of Hyderabad City. Among all the others, the final figure is in excess of the provisional by 16 per cent in case of one district, by 50 to 100 per cent in case of five, by 100 to 150 per cent in case of three others, by 150 to 200 per cent in case of yet another set of five districts, by 200 to 250 per cent in case of two others and is by as much as 333 per cent in case of one district.

It is difficult to explain this staggering increase of the final over the provisional figures. If it is presumed that the final figures are correct, then various questions arise. For example, can the census returns with regard to any item be relied upon if the enumeration staff has been so careless? Again, why were the provisional totals so grossly underrated only in case of females? And again, why did the error in counting almost invariably lead to underestimating the provisional returns in case of females? It is difficult to answer these questions satisfactorily. It appears more logical to presume that the fault lay not so much with the provisional figures sent by the district staff as with the final totals struck in the Tabulation Office. This conclusion will be further obvious from the succeeding paragraphs.

2. The huge variation between the provisional and the final 1941 literacy figures for females was intriguing enough to warrant a detailed examination of other aspects of the 1941 literacy returns as finally published. In this state, from 1911 to 1931, literacy figures were given in the census tables both *castewise* and *communitywise*. In 1941, however, the figures were not furnished castewise but given only community-wise. But the then census authorities decided that the Brahmins like the Muslims (but unlike the other castes among the Hindus) constituted a distinct community, with the result that we have literacy percentages for both Brahmins and Muslims separately from 1911 to 1941. These percentages, calculated on the total population of the group concerned are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Year	LITERACY PERCENTAGE AMONG						
	Muslims			Brahmins			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1911	5.9	10.3	1.3	26.2	48.9	2.5	
1921	7.9	12.4	3.1	25.8	43.7	6.3	
1931	10.4	17.4	2.9	35.5	59.8	6.8	
1941	16.9	24.2	9.2	74.4	82.0	66.6	

The most striking feature in the above figures is the phenomenal rise of literacy among the Brahmin males and more especially among their females in 1941, which is completely out of tune with the corresponding variations among the Muslims or the Brahmins themselves in the earlier censuses. The literacy percentage among the Brahmins females increased from 6.8 per cent in 1931 to 66.6 per cent in 1941, *an increase by about 880 per cent!* The decade 1931-41 did not witness any revolutionary changes in the social habits of Brahmin females—or in the facilities for female education, in general, in this state—which could justify this astounding increase in their literacy percentage. If the 1941 census figures in this regard are accepted, then the figures for all the three previous censuses (namely, the 1911, 1921 and 1931) have just to be scrapped. The 1941

Census Report for Mysore State reveals that the percentage of literacy among the Brahmins of the state (calculated on their *total* population) was 73.7 for males and 43.5 for females. Strangely, according to the 1941 Census Report for Hyderabad, the Brahmins in *each* district of this state were more advanced than in Mysore State. In fact, in fourteen districts the Brahmin females of Hyderabad State were appreciably more literate than the Brahmin females in Bangalore City* itself! In the remaining two districts, their literacy percentage was just short by 1 and 2 per cent respectively. Very strangely, the highest literacy percentage recorded among the Brahmin females (actually as much as 75 per cent) was not in Hyderabad, Aurangabad or Gulbarga Districts but in Karimnagar District. Similarly, in twelve districts of this state, the Brahmin males were also more literate than the Brahmin males in Bangalore City—the highest literacy percentage recorded in their case being 90.9 in Mahbubnagar District. Figures pertaining to literacy among the Brahmins by age groups also reveal many absurdities. In some districts, the literacy ratio was astonishingly uniform in all the age groups. In some others, the ratio among the higher and the initial age groups was more than in the intermediary groups. In Raichur District, 99.8 per cent of the Brahmin males aged 50 and over were literate in 1941—probably a world record!

3. The 1941 literacy figures by age groups for the total population of the state appear to be equally unreliable. The number of literates per 1,000 of the population in certain age groups as recorded at the 1941 Census for Hyderabad, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3

State	Proportion of literate males in the age group of				Proportion of literate females in the age group of			
	5-9	5-14	5 and upwards	15 and up- wards	5-9	5-14	5 and upwards	15 and up- wards
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hyderabad ..	105	135	140	142	40	49	43	41
Bombay ..	179	263	331	356	85	120	97	89
Madhya Pradesh ...	96	149	198	219	29	40	30	25
Orissa ..	56	94	174	208	19	26	23	22

The distinctive feature of the 1941 Hyderabad figures (particularly for females) as against the corresponding 1941 figures for the other states (and Hyderabad during 1951) is the fact that the literacy ratio is almost uniform for all the groups, which is very peculiar.

It was also observed that in the final tables given in 1941 Census Report relating to literacy by age groups, there were many serious discrepancies in totalling. For example, according to these tables the total number of males in the state in the age group of '0-5' was 1,323,980 but if the corresponding figures for all the districts of the state as given in the same tables are added the total comes to 1,225,257. Again, the age group figures as given in tables pertaining to literacy do not tally with the age group figures given in the tables pertaining to Civil Condition.

4. In view of all this, there was no other alternative but to treat the 1941 literacy figures as given in 1941 census tables (published in 1947) as extremely faulty and unreliable.

* In Bangalore City, the literacy percentage for Brahmin males was 80.1 as against 82.0 in this state *as a whole*. Similarly, in Bangalore City the literacy percentage for Brahmin females was 61.5 as against 66.6 for this state *as a whole*.

As against this, there are no grounds to presume that there is anything basically wrong with the bare provisional districtwise totals for literate males and females as supplied by the district Collectors immediately after the census enumeration in 1941. Besides, these figures fit in with the returns during the 1951 as well as the 1931 and earlier Censuses. These figures have, therefore, been adopted in this Report wherever required instead of the final figures as given in the 1941 Census Report.

ERRATA

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