



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME II

ANDHRA PRADESH

PART I-B

REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS
AND
FERTILITY SURVEY

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh

1968

Price : Rs. 3.50 or 8Sh. 2d or 1 \$ 26 Cents.

1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, ANDHRA PRADESH

(*All the Census Publications of this State will bear Vol. No II*)

PART I-A (i)	. General Report (Chapters I to V)
PART I-A (ii)	. General Report (Chapters VI to IX)
PART I-A (iii)	. General Report (Chapters X to XII)
PART I-B	. Report on Vital Statistics and Fertility Survey
PART I-C	. Subsidiary Tables
PART II-A	. General Population Tables
PART II-B (i)	. Economic Tables (B-I to B-IV)
PART II-B (ii)	. Economic Tables (B-V to B-IX)
PART II-C	. Cultural and Migration Tables
PART III	. Household Economic Tables
PART IV-A	. Report on Housing and Establishments (with Subsidiary Tables)
PART IV-B	. Housing and Establishment Tables
PART V-A	. Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
PART V-B	. Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
PART VI	. Village Survey Monographs (46)
PART VII-A (1)	. Handicrafts Survey Reports (Selected Crafts)
PART VII-A (2)	
PART VII-B (1-20)	. Fairs and Festivals (<i>Separate Book for each District</i>)
PART VIII-A	. Administration Report—Enumeration } (<i>Not for sale</i>)
PART VIII-B	
PART IX	. State Atlas
PART X	. Special Report on Hyderabad City

District Census Hand Books (*Separate Volume for each District*)

PREFACE

An analysis of Vital Statistics maintained by the State Registration Authorities was being included hitherto in the General Census Report. Apart from several other new features of the 1961 Census Publication programme, a separate report dealing with the Vital Statistics pertaining to the decade 1951-60 and also the results of the Fertility Survey conducted in the State on a random sample basis by the trained staff of the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations during December '61 and January '62 has also been brought out, for the first time. The report consists of two parts, the first relating to Vital Statistics and the second dealing with the Fertility Survey.

The collection and scrutiny of the required data from the Vital Statistics Wing of the State Directorate of the Public Health and the preparation of the first draft of Part I of this publication were attended to by Sri V. V. Bhanoji Rao, Statistician of my office. In addition, he also contributed a note on "Rural-Urban and Regional Fertility Differentials in A. P." as revealed by the 1961 Census data, which is printed as Appendix II to Part I of this publication. A note on the History of Vital Registration in Andhra Pradesh, published as Appendix III of Part I, was furnished to me by the Vital Statistics Wing of the State Directorate of Public Health. Sri P. S. R. Avadhany, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations of my office finalised the Part I in consultation with Sarvashri V. V. Subrahmanya Sastry, Assistant Director and K. A. Govinda Rao, Statistician of the State Public Health (Vital Statistics Wing) Department and B. Satyanarayana, State Training Officer (Vital Statistics).

The field work relating to the Fertility Survey was conducted by the staff of the six Regional Tabulation Offices in this State under the guidance of the concerned Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations. The compilation and scrutiny of the tables were done in my office by Sarvashri K. Peddi Raju, M.P. Kutumba Rao, A. Viswanath, Kum. Leelavathi and Kum. B. Leela Kumari, Compilers, K.K. Sarma and V. Doraiswamy, Supervisors, under the supervision of Sarvashri T.V.S.R. Murthy, and Y. Ranganna, Statistical Assistants and P. Pattayya, Section Head and M. Sreeramulu Tabulation Officer. The first draft of the Report on Fertility Survey (Part II of this publication) was prepared by Sri T. V. S. R. Murthy, Statistical Assistant, under the supervision of Sri K. V. N. Gowd, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations. Sri S. Raghavachari, Senior Research Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, kindly scrutinised the first draft of the Report on Fertility Survey, revised many portions and suggested several changes and additions for finalising Part II of this publication. This part was finalised accordingly by Sri P.S.R. Avadhany, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations and Sri B. Satyanarayana, State Training Officer (Vital Statistics).

It is hoped that this Report will fill a vital gap in the knowledge of the subject that it covers.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Superintendent of Census Operations

C O N T E N T S

Pages

PART-A VITAL STATISTICS

Introduction (1); Under-registration (2); Reported (3); Births and Deaths (3); Birth Rates (4); Live and Still Births (5); Births in Rural and Urban Areas (6); Death Rates (7); Cause-Specific Death Rates (8); Maternal Deaths and Infant Deaths (9); Deaths by Age, Rural-Urban and Religion (10); Some Achievements of the Second Five Year Plan in the State (11); Conclusion (12).	1-14
--	------

LIST OF TABLES

ANDHRA REGION

V.A. 1	Actual Number of Births and Deaths Annually Reported for each sex during the decade 1951-60	15
V.A. 1.1	Actual number of Births and Deaths Reported for each district during 1951-60	16-19
V.A. 2.1	Birth Rates (Number of Births per 1000 of Total Population)	20
V.A. 2.2	Birth rates-Based on the Census population and on the assumption of Linear Growth	20
V.A. 2.3	Birth Rates-Based on the Census population and on the assumption of Geometric Growth	20
V.A. 3.1	Number of Live Births per 1000 Births, 1954-60	21
V.A. 3.2	Number of Still Births per 1000 births during 1954-60	21
V.A. 4	Number of Births annually reported in Rural and Urban Areas during 1951-60	22
V.A. 5.1	Death Rates (Number of Deaths per 1000 of Total Population)	23
V.A. 5.2	Death Rates-Based on the Census population and on the assumption of Linear Growth	23
V.A. 5.3	Death Rates-Based on the Census population and on the assumption of Geometric Growth	23
V.A. 6.1	Annual Deaths from specific diseases by sex during 1951-60	24-28
V.A. 6.2	Annual Deaths from Child-Birth 1951-60	29
V.A. 7.1	Annual Deaths from specific diseases per 1000 deaths from all causes by sex during 1951-60	30-34
V.A. 7.2	Death rates from Child-Birth per 1000 Female Deaths from all causes during 1951-60	35
V.A. 8.1	Number of Meternal Deaths per 1000 births (Live and Still) during 1951-60	36

(ii)

No.	CONTENTS	Pages
V.A. 8.2	Number of Infant Deaths per 1000 live births during 1951-60	36
V.A. 9	Number of Deaths annually reported per each sex and by Age Groups during 1951-60	37
V.A. 10.1	Number of Deaths annually reported in Rural and Urban areas during 1951-60	38
V.A. 10.2	Number of Deaths annually reported in Rural and Urban areas by Religion during 1951-60	38

TELANGANA REGION

V.T. 1	Actual number of Births and Deaths Annually Reported for each sex during 1957-60	39
V.T. 1.1	Actual number of Births and Deaths Reported for each District during 1957-60	39-40
V.T. 2.1	Birth Rates-(Number of births per 1000 of total population)	41
V.T. 2.2	Birth Rates-Based on the Census population and on the assumption of Linear Growth	41
V.T. 2.3	Birth Rates-Based on the Census population and on the assumption of Geometric Growth	41
V.T. 3.1	Number of Live Births per 1000 Births during 1957-60	42
V.T. 3.2	Number of Still Births per 1000 Births during 1957-60	42
V.T. 4	Number of Births Annually Reported in Rural and Urban Areas during 1957-60	43
V.T. 5.1	Death Rates (Number of Deaths per 1000 of Total population)	43
V.T. 5.2	Death Rates-Based on the Census population and on the assumption of Linear Growth	44
V.T. 5.3	Death Rates-Based on the Census Population and on the assumption of Geometric Growth	44
V.T. 6.1	Annual Deaths from Specific Diseases by sex during 1957-60	45-46
V.T. 6.2	Annual Deaths from Child-Birth during 1957-60	47
V.T. 7.1	Annual Deaths from specific diseases per 1000 deaths from all causes by sex, during 1957-60	48-49
V.T. 7.2	Death rates from Child Birth per 1000 Female Deaths from all causes during 1957-60	50
V.T. 8.1	Number of Maternal Deaths per 1000 briths (Live and Still) during 1957-60	51
V.T. 8.2	Number of Infant Deaths per 1000 live briths during 1957-60	51
V.T. 9	Number of deaths annually reported for each Sex and by Age Groups during 1957-60	52
V.T. 10.1	Number of deaths annually reported in Rural and Urban areas during 1957-60	52
V.T. 10.2	Number of Deaths annually reported in rural and urban areas by Sex and Religion during 1957-60	52

No.	CONTENTS	Pages
APPENDICES		
Appendix I	Good and Bad Registration Areas.	53-58
Appendix II	A Note on Rural-Urban and Regional Fertility Differentials in Andhra Pradesh as revealed by 1961 Census data By Shri V. Bhanoji Rao, Statistician Census Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.	59-64
Appendix III	History of Vital Registration in Andhra Pradesh	65-68
Appendix IV	Chronological catalogue of important events in the History of Vital Statistics of Andhra Pradesh	69-70

PART B—FERTILITY SURVEY

Introduction (1); Brief Description of the items of information (2); Sample design and method of estimation (3); Results (4); Fertility Performance (5)	71-81
---	-------

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		
I.	Number of Women and average number of children born per Woman in different durations of married life by characteristics-Incomplete fertility-Religion and Tribe	82
II.	No. of Women and average number of children born per woman in different durations of married life by characteristics-Incomplete fertility-Woman's Education	83
III.	No. of Women and average number of children born per woman in different durations of married life by characteristics-Incomplete fertility-Husband's education	83
IV.	No. of women and average number of children born per woman in different durations of married life by characteristics-Incomplete fertility-Nature of work	84
V.	No. of Women and average number of children born per woman in different durations of married life by characteristics-Incomplete fertility-Nature of Industry	85
VI.	Average No. of children born per woman by age at marriage in different durations of married life by characteristics-Religion.	86
VII.	Average No. of children born per woman by age at marriage in different durations of married life by characteristics-Woman's education	87
VIII.	Average No. of children born per woman by age at marriage in different durations of married life by characteristics-Husband's education	88
IX.	Average No. of children born per woman by age at marriage in different durations of married life by Characteristic-Nature of Work	89-90
X.	Average No. of children born per woman by age at marriage in different durations of married life by characteristics-Nature of Industry	91-92
XI.	Number of women and average number of children born per woman of completed fertility by different characteristics (women aged 43 years and above)	93

No.	CONTENTS	Pages
XII.	Average number of children born per woman of completed fertility by age at marriage for different characteristics	94
XIII.	Marital fertility Rates (M. F. R.) by different characteristics (Women between ages 13 and 47)	95
XIV.	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (A.S.M.F.R.) by characteristics—Religion	96
XV.	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (A.S.M.F.R.) by characteristics—Women's education	97
XVI.	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (A.S.M.F.R.) by characteristics—Husband's education	97
XVII.	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (A.S.M.F.R.) by characteristics—Nature of work	98
XVIII.	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (A.S.M.F.R.) by characteristics—Nature of Industry	99

APPENDICES

Appendix I	Household Schedule, Fertility slip and Instructions	100-105
Appendix II	Processing, Sorting and Tabulation	106-111
Appendix III	Block Population Summary.	112-113
Appendix IV	Household Schedule—consolidated	114-115

P A R T - A
REPORT ON
VITAL STATISTICS

PART-A

VITAL STATISTICS

Introduction

1.1 A clear understanding of the demographic situation of a Country or State essentially rests on the analysis and interpretation of the relevant vital statistics. From the basic data supplied by the Directorate of Public Health of Andhra Pradesh State, an attempt is made in this report to appraise the forces underlying the growth of population of the State between 1951 and 1961. As it is well known that the population of a region changes by births, deaths and migration, this report aims at analysing the population change in terms of these factors subject to the limitations, explained later in the report, in regard to the quality of the available vital statistics. It may be mentioned at the outset that this report covers the whole decade only in respect of the Andhra region of the State and it has not been possible to obtain any information regarding the Telangana region from 1951 to 1956. As such, the tables are given separately for Andhra region covering the whole decade and for the Telangana region from 1957 to 1960. Under the existing standards of vital registration, particularly in the Telangana region, any attempt to build up the figures for 1951-56 at this stage may not be worthwhile.

1.2 It is customary to publish the vital statistics data for each year in the Public Health annual administration reports. However for the Andhra region, no separate reports are available for the years 1951 and 1952 as they are given in the reports of composite Madras State. For the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 they are printed and available for Andhra region. The report for 1956 was under print when this report was drafted. Printing of these administration reports has been discontinued from 1957. Compulsory registration of vital events has been in practice in most of the places of the Andhra region that formed part of the composite Madras State, which had earned a good reputation in the past in regard to the supply of tolerably good vital statistics.

1.3 In the major part of the former Hyderabad State, there was no compulsory registration, prior to 1954. Compulsory registration in rural areas was introduced in 1955 and in urban areas

around 1959. The data for neither area are sufficiently and completely reliable. The returns for Telangana region prior to 1957 are either not received or, if received, were not systematically compiled by the State Directorate of Public Health. A note on the history of vital registration system in the State prepared by the vital statistics wing of the Directorate of Public Health is given as Appendix III to this report.

1.4 In the introduction given by the Registrar General, India for the All India Vital Statistics Report 1959¹, it is stated, "The useful practice of publishing vital statistics has been discontinued by some States and the office records are not in good order". Under these circumstances, the difficulties involved in preparing a report of this type are numerous. One is neither sure of accuracy nor consistency.

1.5 Added to a weak administrative machinery collecting vital statistics, there is no consciousness among the people to report the events. It is apparent that even the educated persons have not yet realized the importance of these data. The very fact that the estimation of the expectancy of life in India is based on the comparison of two census age structures is a direct evidence of our statistical poverty in regard to vital events and health data. The existing situation is well reflected in the following passage from the All India Report, 1959²: "Experience based on efforts made in the above directions shows that it is not easy to obtain data from the States in a form which may enable their presentation on an All India basis to assume significance. This is understandable if it is borne in mind that the primary data are collected from numerous villages and towns through agencies, which take registration work to be an imposition on them, unconnected with their main duties and not bringing them any defined monetary allowance. The peripheral registration machinery and the intermediate levels, being weak and ineffective, there is a temptation to put out whatever is passed on from below without much attention to quality or

1. Registrar General, India : *Vital Statistics of India for 1959*, New Delhi, 1961—Page 1.
2. Registrar General, India : *Ibid.*

quantity or usefulness. The staff at the State headquarters is limited and, thus, the struggle is directed mainly to collecting what can be customarily arranged. Any change, even if it calls for only a minor adjustment in the working arrangements, is looked upon with disfavour".

1.6 Apart from making a simple appraisal of the available data, this report aims at presenting all available material on vital statistics of the State as far as possible. The presentation of the data in a single volume, particularly when the publication of the annual reports on vital statistics for the State is discontinued, is expected to serve a useful purpose inspite of the several limitations.

2. Under-registration

2.1 The foregoing analysis indicates that in most parts of India, the registration of vital events is incomplete. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the area covered by the vital registration system is slightly lower than the total area, because in the decade 1951-1961, the Agency tracts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of the Andhra region are not covered by the registration system. In 1951, out of the total population of 31,115,259 persons, an area inhabited by 30,896,309 persons or 99.30 per cent of the total population was covered by the registration system. In 1961, the population of the registration area is 35,708,417 persons or 99.24% of the total population of 35,983,447 persons. Even though for all practical purposes, one may consider the entire State as under the vital registration system, some areas suffer from severe under-registration whereas some are tolerably good. A list of these good and bad registration areas is given as Appendix I to this report. An attempt is made in this section to show briefly the extents of under-registration estimated in some past studies for the relevant parts of the State.

2.2 A consideration of the extents of omission in the past in births and deaths in the composite Madras province reflects to a large extent the efficiency of the vital registration system in the Andhra region. In connection with the 1951 Census, a Paper¹ was published in which the Census Actuary analysed all available material and tried to arrive at the estimates of birth and death rates for different regions of the country. Kingsley Davis²

also has tried to compute vital rates for the major provinces of India. According to him the estimated omission in births in 1926-1930 for Madras State is 22.8 per cent.

2.3 The Census Paper has given an estimated birth rate of 39.9 and death rate of 27.4 for combined Part A States of India for the decade 1941-50. According to the same source there was 31.3 per cent omission in births and 28.1 per cent in deaths in combined Part A States. For India, the estimated birth and death rates according to Coale and Hoover³ are 43.1 and 30.9 respectively. Thus it may be assumed that the percentage omission for India in births and deaths as given by the Census Actuary are the probable minimum values. For Madras State the percentage omission in births as per the Census Paper is 13.7 and that in deaths is 9.6. Table 3 on page 43 of the Paper reveals the fact that Madras State has been one of the best in vital registration. No idea is given as regards the extent of omission of births and deaths in the former Hyderabad State, mostly because the registration data were very incomplete and not at all reliable. Hyderabad State has been placed in the category 'C' and Madras in 'A', the categories being devised to represent the efficiency in registration. The birth rate estimated by the Census Actuary for 1941-50 for Madras State is 35.7 and the death rate 22.8. The birth rate estimated for Hyderabad is around 43.1 and the death rate is 29.5. A comparison of these rates of Madras and Hyderabad States, coupled with the fact that births and deaths are heavily under-registered speaks of a high order of difference in the vital rates in the present Andhra and Telangana regions.

2.4 The above discussion concerned mainly with the decade 1941-50 suggests that in the Telangana region vital registration was very much neglected. Added to these observations, there is reason to believe that in the recent years the extent of under registration in almost all the States has increased contrary to the natural expectation of the opposite. Vital statistics released these days are not quite useful for analytical purposes and research needs. It may be appropriate to mention here another point in favour of the present Andhra region. Apart from the present deteriorating tendency the percentage omissions estimated by the Census Actuary for 1950 in the births in the districts of Krishna (2.7),

1. Census of India—Paper No. 6—1954—*Estimation of Birth and Death Rates in India during 1941-50-1951 Census*.

2. Kingsley Davis: *The Population of India and Pakistan*—Princeton, 1951.

3. Ansley J. Coale and Edgar M. Hoover: *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries*—Oxford University Press 1959.

Nellore (6.5), Cuddapah (2.9), Kurnool (5.6) and Chittoor (22.7) seem to indicate that one can at least be sure that in Andhra region, registration is good if not good enough. However, it may be noted that much reliance cannot be placed on the percentages given above in brackets for each district for reasons shown in the Census Paper in regard to the appropriateness of the estimation procedure for Madras State¹.

2.5 The Superintendent of Census Operations for Hyderabad State in 1951 giving some vital statistics data in the Subsidiary Tables² has written in the text "The Public Health Department considers the data of births and deaths supplied by them as very incomplete and mostly unreliable. Further the data furnished do not include figures for certain years for entire tracts or even districts. The incompleteness of these figures would be obvious from the fact that Madras State, the population of which is about thrice that of Hyderabad State has registered during the last decade about fourteen times the number of births and ten times the number of deaths registered in this State. District-wise, the returns in this State are yet more erratic".

2.6 It is relevant to note here some facts revealed by the Pattancheru Investigation of births and deaths³. Pattancheru is a village in Sangareddy taluk of Medak district, where the implementation of Health Development Schemes has considerably progressed. A model Medical and Health Unit is operating in the area which is also favoured by several other facilities. Thus it is said in the note on the survey—"So it may be expected that the extent of under registration determined by this survey indicates the minimum level of under registration prevailing in Telangana area in general." It is found that the minimum level of under-registration in 1957 in the village is 15.6 per cent in births and 8.7 per cent in deaths and the maximum levels are 32.5 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively.

2.7 The population of a region changes due to births, deaths, immigration and emigration. If the net effect of immigration and emigration is not

much or if the net migration rate is zero, then the variation in population in a decade of any given region is equal to the difference between births and deaths for that decade in that region. A consideration of the decade variation in registered births and registered deaths in association with the decade variation in population may give a rough idea about the extent of under registration and the efficiency of the vital registration system.

2.8 Statement 1 on Page 4 shows the extent of variation in population and the extent of variation of registered births over registered deaths in columns (4) and (7) respectively. The figures in column (9) may be considered as crude indicators of under-registration because of the following reasons.

2.9 If P_{51} is the population of a region in 1951 and P_{61} in 1961, and for the decade 1951-61 B is the number of registered births and D the number of registered deaths and if there is no migration component or if net migration is zero, then we have

$$P_{61} - P_{51} = (B + b) - (D + d) \quad \dots (1)$$

where 'b' is the number of births not registered and 'd' the number of deaths not registered. If now we assume that there is both immigration and emigration in the region under consideration, then we have

$$P_{61} - P_{51} = (B - D) + (b - d) + (I - E) \dots (2)$$

where 'I' stands for the extent of immigration and 'E' for the extent of emigration. If we now assume that emigration is more than immigration* and if K is the excess of emigration over immigration, (2) becomes

$$P_{61} - P_{51} = (B - D) + (b - d) - K \quad \dots (3)$$

(3) may be written as

$$(P_{61} - P_{51}) - (B - D) = (b - d) - K \dots (4)$$

From (4), we have the figures given in column (9) of Statement 1 as follows :

$$100 - \frac{B - D}{P_{61} - P_{51}} \times 100 = \frac{(b - d) - K}{P_{61} - P_{51}} \times 100 \dots (5)$$

1. The method adopted is based on that of GIORGIO MORTARA and the Census Actuary has remarked in applying the method to Madras Districts "... the method is not appropriate and it is difficult to draw any reliable inference about the true level of birth rates in the State,..." (Page 53)
2. Census of India, 1951: Volume IX, Hyderabad, Part I-B-Subsidiary Tables (Pages 10 & 11) by C. K. Murthy, I.A.S., Superintendent of Census Operations, Hyderabad.
3. Eswaral G. Phadia and V.V. Subramanya Sastry: A Note on "The Investigation into the Extent of Under-Registration of Births and Deaths in Pattancheru and environs in Telangana Area of State of Andhra Pradesh. Published in the Health Review of Andhra Pradesh, October 1961, Inaugural Number, issued by the State Bureau of Health Education, Directorate of Public Health, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, (Pages 7-14).

*In the case of inter district migration, emigrants are larger in number than immigrants in several districts of Andhra Pradesh. In respect of migration from and to other States of India, there is a net emigration of 286,073 persons from A. P. to other States of India.

UNDER-REGISTRATION

STATEMENT-1

VITAL STATISTICS 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Population		Decade variation (4)	Births 1951-60 (Registered) (5)	Deaths 1951-61 (Registered) (6)	Difference between Registered births and deaths (7)	Col. (7) as per cent of Col. (4) (8)	100—Col. (8) (9)
	1961 Census (2)	1951 Census (3)						
Srikakulam . .	2,269,530	2,069,002	200,528	590,630	375,440	215,190	107.31	-7.31
Visakhapatnam . .	2,088,077	1,907,882	180,195	479,471	305,353	174,118	96.62	3.38
East Godavari . .	2,608,375	2,301,822	306,553	566,197	307,442	258,755	84.41	15.59
West Godavari . .	1,978,257	1,697,727	280,530	460,758	237,117	223,641	79.72	20.28
Krishna . .	2,076,956	1,736,429	340,527	465,940	211,238	254,702	74.80	25.20
Guntur . .	3,009,900	2,560,064	449,836	660,215	319,796	340,419	75.68	24.32
Nellore . .	2,033,679	1,794,552	239,127	424,618	206,564	218,054	91.19	8.81
Chittoor . .	1,914,639	1,666,266	248,373	418,049	199,177	218,872	88.12	11.88
Cuddapah . .	1,342,015	1,162,888	179,127	296,434	142,832	153,602	85.75	14.25
Anantapur . .	1,767,464	1,483,591	283,873	505,924	233,640	272,284	95.93	4.07
Kurnool . .	1,908,740	1,617,464	291,276	463,084	238,975	224,109	76.94	23.06
Mahbubnagar . .	1,590,686	1,447,132	143,554	146,002	98,510	47,492	33.08	66.92
Hyderabad . .	2,062,995	1,821,711	241,284	356,897	155,913	200,984	83.30	16.70
Medak . .	1,227,361	1,109,761	117,600	112,885	85,535	27,350	23.26	76.74
Nizamabad . .	1,022,013	835,243	186,770	83,315	67,730	15,585	8.34	91.66
Adilabad . .	1,009,292	831,600	177,692	58,722	31,050	27,672	15.57	84.43
Karimnagar . .	1,621,515	1,428,168	193,347	152,138	88,243	63,895	33.05	66.95
Warangal . .	1,545,435	1,329,836	215,599	112,828	64,000	48,828	22.65	77.35
Khammam . .	1,057,542	808,002	249,540	78,678	37,815	40,863	16.38	83.62
Nalgonda . .	1,574,946	1,287,169	287,777	154,645	102,577	52,068	18.09	81.91
Andhra Region . .	22,997,632	19,997,687	2,999,945	5,331,320	2,777,574	2,553,746	85.13	14.87
Telangana Region . .	12,711,785	10,898,622	1,813,163	1,256,110	731,373	524,737	28.94	71.06
Andhra Pradesh . .	35,709,417	30,896,309	4,813,108	6,587,430	3,508,947	3,078,483	63.96	36.04

Note:—1. Population relates to the registration area only

2. Births and deaths for the decade for Telangana districts are computed by taking the average annual births and deaths for 1957-60 and multiplying the average by ten.

2.10 It may so happen that in the case of some districts

$$\frac{(b-d) - K}{P_{61} - P_{51}} \times 100 < 0 \quad (5.1)$$

and

$$(b-d) - K < 0 \quad (5.2)$$

This is the case of Srikakulam, where the value for (5.1) is obtained equal to -7.31. This can happen only when either (b-d) is negative or (b-d) is positive but less than K so that (5.2) is satisfied. In the case of Srikakulam there has been considerable emigration to other districts of the State as also to other nearby States like Orissa and West Bengal. The net emigration from Srikakulam district to other districts of the State was 22,399 persons according to the 1961 Census data. There was, probably, some migration to the Agency areas of the same district, which are not covered by registration during 1951-61, due to several developmental works in the Agency tracts, and to other districts and States. Another reason may be that unregistered

births are less than unregistered deaths in this district during this period.

2.11 The above analysis indicates that the percentages in column (9) can not give precise indication about the absolute extents of under-registration of births and deaths, but only can present roughly the relative picture, yet under rigid assumptions regarding migration. Also the percentages are subject to the differing degrees of under enumeration in both the Censuses and the relatively better and complete enumeration during the 1961 Census in certain areas where the law and order situation in 1951 was disturbed and difficult, may slightly exaggerate the figures in column (9) though the contribution on this account, to the percentages may be practically insignificant and the differences may be mostly due to under-registration of vital events.

2.12 From the Statement it may be said broadly that the Telangana region is subject to heavy under-registration of births and deaths compared to the Andhra region.

3. Reported Births and Deaths

3.1 The ratio of the population of the registration area of the Andhra region to that of Telangana region is 1.83 in 1951 and 1.81 in 1961. The ratio of registered births is 3.73 and deaths is 3.05 on the average, for the period 1957-60. This may indicate that the extent of under-registration in Telangana is atleast twice that in Andhra. The reported births and deaths by sex for Andhra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statements 2 and 3 below for each year during the period 1957-60. Both in Andhra and Telangana Region, births and

deaths show a decline between 1957-60. It is evident from the Statements 2 and 3 that in 1958 there was a sudden increase in the number of births and deaths, more particularly in deaths. This may be explained partly by the wide prevalence of cholera and small-pox during that year. Apart from this fact, the conspicuous fall in both registered births and deaths in Telangana, compared to the earlier years may be partly due to some deterioration in the registration system in 1959. Main Tables V.A.1.1 for the Andhra region and V. T.1.1 for the Telangana region show the yearly reported births and deaths by sex.

STATEMENT-2
REPORTED BIRTHS

Year (1)	Andhra Pradesh			Andhra Region			Telangana Region		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
1957	625,327	323,024	302,303	497,907	258,165	239,742	127,420	64,859	62,561
1958	619,204	319,627	299,577	470,419	243,539	226,880	148,785	76,088	72,697
1959	582,034	302,054	279,980	470,416	244,549	225,867	111,618	57,505	54,113
1960	549,207	284,598	264,609	434,586	225,525	209,061	114,621	59,073	55,548

STATEMENT-3
REPORTED DEATHS

Year (1)	Andhra Pradesh			Andhra Region			Telangana Region		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
1957	340,375	175,270	165,105	255,530	131,153	124,377	84,845	44,117	40,728
1958	342,341	175,761	166,580	239,627	122,466	117,161	102,714	53,295	49,419
1959	259,975	135,304	124,671	204,771	105,916	98,855	55,204	9,388	25,816
1960	242,088	125,469	116,619	192,302	99,084	93,218	49,786	26,385	23,401

3.2 The sex ratio at birth and death for Andhra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement 4 below for the years 1957 to 1960. International experience has shown that there are 943 female births for every 1,000 male births.

STATEMENT-4
SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)

Year (1)	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio at Death		
	Andhra Pradesh (2)	Andhra Region (3)	Telangana Region (4)	Andhra Pradesh (5)	Andhra Region (6)	Telangana Region (7)
1957	936	929	965	942	946	922
1958	937	932	955	948	957	927
1959	927	924	941	921	933	879
1960	930	927	940	922	941	887

The sex ratio at birth as per registration data is low for the State as well as its two constituent parts. This indicates that the extent of under-registration in females is more than the extent of under-registration in males, as far as births are concerned. A simple observation is that the sex ratio at birth is lower in Andhra region compared to Telangana while the ratio at death is higher in the former. As can be observed from the Tables, there are several inter-district disparities in the sex ratios at birth and death. It is interesting to note that in several years the reported female births and deaths have exceeded the reported male births and deaths in the Agency areas of East Godavari and West Godavari. The sex ratios in these cases are over 1,000. Also

the reported female deaths in 1952 in Srikakulam district are more than the reported male deaths. But for these, in no year and in no district, such a feature is found. In the Telangana region, the notable features are that the sex ratio at birth is over 1,012 in 1957 in Nizamabad and it is over 1,067 in Khammam Agency in 1960. In the latter case the sex ratio at death is also high. It would appear that the plains people have a tendency to under-report female births compared to the Agency population.

4. Birth Rates

4.1 Birth rates for the Andhra and Telangana regions and for the entire Andhra Pradesh are calculated on two types of estimated populations. The first is based on the assumption of linear growth of population between 1951 and 1961 and the second on the assumption of geometric growth. There is not much difference in the rates under the two different assumptions. The relevant population base is the population of the registration area. Main Tables V. A. 2.1 to V. A. 2.3 and V. T. 2.1 to V. T. 2.3 give the birth rates for districts in the Andhra and Telangana regions for the years for which data are available, i.e., for 1951-60 for the Andhra districts and 1957-60 for the Telangana districts.

4.2 The birth rates for the Andhra and Telangana regions and Andhra Pradesh are shown in Statement 5 below for the years 1957 to 1960.

STATEMENT—5

BIRTH RATES

Year	Andhra Pradesh		Andhra Region		Telangana Region	
	B.R. ₁	B.R. ₂	B.R. ₁	B.R. ₂	B.R. ₁	B.R. ₂
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1957	18.51	18.56	22.84	22.89	10.63	10.66
1958	18.07	18.11	21.29	21.32	12.23	12.27
1959	16.75	16.78	21.00	21.03	9.04	9.06
1960	15.59	15.60	19.15	19.16	9.15	9.16

Note: B.R.₁ is calculated on the basis of population estimated on the assumption of linear growth and B.R.₂ on the assumption of geometric growth. In the case of the former $P_{61} = P_{51}(1+nr)$ and in the latter, $P_{61} = P_{51}(1+r)^n$ where P_{61} is the population as per 1961 and P_{51} the population as per 1951 and $n=10$ and r the rate of growth.

4.3 The birthrate is gradually decreasing between 1957 to 1960 which cannot be expected in fact. It only means, as already noted, above that the registration system is deteriorating. It is unfortunate that in an era of development plans and ambitious programmes for achieving sustained economic growth, vital statistics are neglected. While attempts

are made to create plan consciousness in people it is deplorable that adequate and intensive measures are not taken for creating registration consciousness.

4.4 On the average, birth rate (1951-60) is maximum in Anantapur and minimum in Nellore for the Andhra area. In the Telangana region, Hyderabad District shows the maximum birth rate (1957-60) and Adilabad the lowest. In most districts of Telangana the recorded birth rate is as low as ten. Considering Hyderabad district separately, we find that in the matter of vital registration, Secunderabad Corporation is far better than the Hyderabad Corporation (now they are merged into one Corporation). While the average birth rate for 1957-60 for Secunderabad Corporation is 34.71, the Hyderabad Corporation returns a rate of 18.66 (Vide Table-V. T. 2.1.). Most differences as revealed by the reported rates are obvious differences due to differing standards in registration, but cannot be attributed solely to fertility differentials.

5. Live and Still Births

5.1 Tables 3.1 and 3.2 present the live and still births per 1,000 births for 1954 to 1960 for Andhra districts and 1957-60 for Telangana districts. The registration of still births is generally bad mainly because it is difficult to confirm a still birth. As pointed out by Wolfenden¹ "The chief difficulties which occur in connection with the births actually registered arise from the designation of still births. The definition and interpretation of the term 'still births' and its differentiation from 'live birth' and from 'premature birth' necessarily involve numerous points of uncertainty and controversy".

5.2 In the Andhra area, the proportion of reported still births on the average (1954-60) is maximum in Krishna district and minimum in the Agency areas of East Godavari. In the Telangana, Secunderabad Corporation records the maximum proportion and Adilabad a negligible proportion. The number of still births registered per 1,000 births in Secunderabad Corporation is 52.1 against 17.1 recorded in Hyderabad Corporation, on the average (1957-60). It is worth-while to note the following:

	No. of Still Births per 1,000 Births			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
Hyderabad Corporation	17.1	20.9	9.3	21.0
Secunderabad Corporation	52.3	50.3	54.9	50.9

Agreeing that there is some under-registration in both corporations, the efficiency is somewhat

1. Hugh H. Wolfenden: "Population Statistics and their Compilation" Revised Edition, University of Chicago Press, 1954 Page 63.

maintained (even though slightly below optimum) in Secunderabad whereas it is not so in Hyderabad. In 1959 the still births per 1,000 births would appear to be incredibly low compared to the other three years in Hyderabad. Once again the figures speak in favour of Secunderabad Corporation.

6. Births in Rural and Urban Areas

6.1 The reported births in rural and urban areas for the Andhra and Telangana areas are shown in Tables V.A.4. and V.T.4. respectively. The male births exceeded female births in all the years in both rural and urban areas. The following Statement shows the details for Andhra Pradesh as a whole.

STATEMENT—6
BIRTHS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1957	265,401	248,953	514,354	57,623	53,350	110,973
1958	255,608	240,249	495,857	64,019	59,328	123,347
1959	234,838	217,804	452,642	67,216	62,176	129,392
1960	213,332	198,423	411,755	71,266	66,186	137,452

It can be observed that in rural areas both male and female births are gradually decreasing from year to year. The births reported in rural and urban areas in the Andhra Region (Table V. A. 4) are fluctuating from year to year. In the Telangana region (Table V. T. 4) the number of births reported in the rural areas has decreased between 1958–60 whereas the corresponding figures in urban areas have gradually increased as can be noted in the case of Andhra Pradesh. There is perhaps some improvement in the registration in urban areas in recent years.

7. Death Rates

7.1 Some general comments have already been given in the foregoing sections on death-registration in Andhra and Telangana. Some more aspects are discussed in what follows. As in the case of birth rates, the death rates are also given under two different types of assumptions regarding the Inter-Censal population variation. The death rates for the years 1957–60 for Andhra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are summarised in the Statement 7 below. Death rates for 1951–60 are given for Andhra region in Tables V.A. 5.1 to V.A. 5.3 and for 1957–60 for Telangana region in Tables V. T. 5.1 to V. T. 5.3.

STATEMENT—7
DEATH RATES

Year	Andhra Pradesh		Andhra Region		Telangana Region	
	D.R. ₁	D.R. ₂	D.R. ₁	D.R. ₂	D.R. ₁	D.R. ₂
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1957	10.07	10.10	11.72	11.75	7.08	7.10
1958	10.02	10.04	10.84	10.86	8.44	8.47
1959	7.48	7.49	9.14	9.15	4.47	4.48
1960	6.87	6.88	8.47	8.48	3.97	3.98

Note: Vide note below Statement-5

The above statement clearly indicates that the relatively heavy under-registration in Telangana has brought down the death rate of Andhra Pradesh to a level comparable with the death rates in the Scandinavian countries where the death rate is said to be lowest in the world. A declining tendency can be rightly expected with the day-to-day increasing expenditures on public health and medical aid—but not an absolute decline to the extent observed.

7.2 The average death rate for 1951–60 is the highest in the Srikakulam district for the Andhra region and next comes the Agency area of East Godavari district. Death registration appears to have deteriorated from 1955 in the Andhra region. The average death rate is the lowest in Chittoor district for the Andhra region. No discussion is necessary about the death rate in Telangana. Secunderabad Corporation, though better than other areas in registration, recorded an average rate of 10.23, less than the minimum rate recorded for Andhra region (10.64 Chittoor).

8. Cause – Specific Death Rates

8.1 Tables V. A. 6.1 and V. A. 6.2 for Andhra and V. T. 6.1 to V. T. 6.2 for Telangana show the deaths reported by specific causes by districts. For a useful analysis it is felt that death rate from a specific cause per 1,000 deaths from all causes will be more useful. These rates are presented in Tables V.A. 7.1 and V.A. 7.2 and V.T. 7.1 and V.T. 7.2 for the Andhra and Telangana regions respectively. There is considerable difficulty in reporting the cause of death correctly. Generally this is easy when deaths occur in hospitals provided the hospital staff are interested in recording it correctly. The proportionate distributions of deaths by important cause groups for Andhra region from 1951 to 60 and for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh from 1957 to 1960 are presented in Statement-8. One feature readily appears. The main killer is "Fevers other than Malaria" and the death rate under this is very high in all years and in

all regions. While in the past few decades Malaria seems to have been successfully tackled, it is time that adequate attention is paid to fight the scourge of "Other fevers" also.

8.2 In the Andhra region death rate from Cholera is the maximum in 1953. While this is true in many districts, the proportion is very high in East Godavari district in 1953 between 1951-60. In no other district and no other year the proportion was so high as in the Plains and Agency areas of East Godavari in 1953. After 1953 the peak incidence of deaths due

to Cholera occurred in 1958. Deaths from "Cholera" are the least in 1960. In the Telangana, deaths from Cholera are the highest in 1958. The most affected district is Mahbubnagar. In 1960 for Andhra Pradesh the proportion of deaths from Cholera is very low, compared to other years as well as other diseases. Perhaps this is due to sustained prophylactic measures taken by the Public Health Department against Cholera and provision of protected water supply in more areas than earlier.

[Statement—8]

STATEMENT-8
PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSE GROUPS

Cause of death (1)	Andhra Region											
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Cholera	13.59	12.76	13.54	12.97	27.42	27.63	3.32	3.34	1.81	1.71	5.25	5.82
Small pox	26.93	28.77	7.55	8.58	6.04	6.68	4.85	5.18	3.91	4.22	7.86	7.39
Malaria	8.98	8.25	8.98	8.81	10.46	10.36	11.95	14.05	12.55	11.62	20.77	20.98
Fevers other than Malaria	313.55	314.33	309.87	310.69	302.80	298.26	319.78	327.03	357.66	356.00	315.84	341.70
Respiratory diseases	82.12	66.87	81.35	66.72	73.83	64.39	75.09	62.00	78.10	65.97	81.15	66.06
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	56.78	53.12	54.87	53.60	70.40	68.92	73.15	70.82	57.85	53.46	54.59	62.43
Child-Birth	..	21.52	..	20.74	..	22.70	..	22.08	..	23.99	..	20.48
										19.02	..	16.99
										..	21.48	..
										..	..	21.53

STATEMENT-8 -Concl'd.

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY IMPORTANT CAUSE GROUPS

Cause of death (1)	Telangana Region											
	1957		1958		1959		1960		1957		1958	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Cholera	29.46	38.03	55.61	60.55	2.69	2.36	1.10	1.24	10.19	11.78	22.95	24.33
Small pox	71.61	74.64	117.44	126.44	15.69	19.17	10.08	11.79	25.32	26.21	45.38	48.96
Malaria	96.70	94.06	80.93	79.18	68.67	68.72	69.51	74.23	32.41	30.57	29.97	29.22
Fevers other than Malaria	476.01	477.61	430.57	420.65	503.95	506.51	456.02	459.77	361.36	368.14	345.24	347.68
Respiratory diseases	71.36	51.37	59.56	44.27	77.17	57.17	87.28	66.28	70.75	55.71	65.42	50.78
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	46.15	39.85	49.63	43.38	49.17	44.12	46.58	44.27	48.87	44.41	53.15	50.45
Child-Birth	..	21.61	..	17.65	..	17.20	..	28.42	..	19.66	..	17.19
								
								
								

Andhra Pradesh

Telangana Region

M : Males F : Females

8.3 The deaths due to small pox in Andhra area were the highest in 1951 and gradually declined till 1955 which recorded the lowest figures and gradually increased thereafter up to 1958. From 1959 there was again a decline. It cannot be said that this disease is totally controlled. The disease was extremely severe in East Godavari Agency in 1951. In none of the districts a continuous decline in the death rate is observed. In the Telangana, miraculous improvement is seen in 1959 and 1960 compared to 1957 and 1958. This is reflected in the State as a whole. Nizamabad and Nalgonda have been the most affected districts in both the years 1958 and 1959. The figures for the entire State being available for only four years it is not justifiable to attribute the decline in the deaths to any special programme. Further, both small pox and cholera are diseases that mostly reflect the extent of environmental sanitation. In most districts the sanitary conditions are appallingly poor and both rural and urban areas present a disgusting sight particularly on a rainy day. With improvement in sanitary conditions the deaths due to these diseases may decline further.

8.4 In Andhra, the death rate due to Malaria has gradually increased from 1951 upto 1956 and from then onwards declined. It is customary to attribute any slight improvement in the conditions (*i.e.*, decline in Malaria death rate) to D. D. T. Agency areas are generally notorious for the Malaria spread. The difference between Agency areas and Plains of the same district as well as others can be easily noticed (Table V. A. 7.1). Even though in the tables, figures for the Agency areas are given separately in respect of East Godavari and West Godavari districts, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts also have important Agency tracts where Malaria is greatly dreaded. There are, however, special schemes in operation to control Malaria in these areas. In the Telangana region, Malaria is second in importance, the first being "Other fevers". Respiratory diseases occupy the second place in the Andhra region. The death rate due to Malaria in Telangana is very high in all the four years 1957-60. There is not much improvement in the recent years. While the proportion of deaths due to Malaria in deaths from all causes is very high in the districts of Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar on the average, Hyderabad has recorded the maximum rate for 1957-60. The rate is insignificant in Secunderabad Corporation and very low in Hyderabad Corporation.

8.5 It is already pointed out that fevers other than Malaria are responsible for an unusually high toll of lives in all the regions. While the rate is almost stable in the period 1951-1958 for Andhra, there is some decline in recent years. The rate on the average (1951-60) is very high in East Godavari Agency and the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. Mention may be made of the apparently never controlled and ever expanding disease of Filaria in parts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Nizamabad districts. The least affected area by fevers other than Malaria in Andhra is West Godavari Plains, considering the deaths for 1957-60. No significant decline in the deaths is observed in Telangana region for 1957-60. The same is the case with the State as a whole. Nizamabad district is the most affected and Secunderabad Corporation, the least.

8.6 Deaths due to Respiratory diseases occupy the second position after "Other fevers" in the Andhra Region. The deaths due to respiratory diseases are high in West Godavari Agency and Plains. The least affected area is Nellore. The deaths under this head are increasing in the Telangana in the recent years. The maximum proportion of deaths is observed in the Secunderabad Corporation.

8.7 The next important cause group of death in Andhra region is dysentery and diarrhoea. The proportion of deaths is almost stationary throughout the decade. The most affected districts are Chittoor and Anantapur and the least affected are the Agency tracts of East and West Godavari districts in the Andhra region. Deaths from these diseases are not so high in Telangana compared to other causes. The mortality under these diseases is almost constant in Telangana as well as for the entire State. The most affected region in Telangana area is Khammam district and the least affected is Adilabad.

8.8 The death rate due to child-birth is almost constant over a long-time and has been somewhat increasing in recent years in Andhra. One reason for this apparent increase may be that more of these cases are coming to be reported now than before. The proportion is maximum in Anantapur and minimum in Srikakulam. It has declined between 1957-59 and there is an increase between 1959-60 in Telangana. It is increasing from 1958 in the State. In Telangana, the maximum proportion is observed for Khammam.

8.9 There are understandably several differences in Telangana and Andhra in causes of death and they indicate the need for intensifying the public health measures in certain fields in the different areas. For example, more attention has to be paid to the eradication of Malaria in Telangana than in Andhra. The proportion of deaths due to Cholera, Small pox, Malaria and other fevers is higher in Telangana than in Andhra while the proportion of deaths due to respiratory diseases and dysentery and diarrhoea is lower in the former than in the latter.

8.10 All the above comments are subject to two limitations—(i) the extent of under-registration and (ii) the extent of correctness with which the cause of death is identified.

9. Maternal Deaths and Infant Deaths

9.1 Though a reference has already been made about deaths due to child-birth, they are considered again with reference to births. Tables V. A. 8.1 and V. A. 8.2 and V. T. 8.1 and V. T. 8.2 give the Maternal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and Infant deaths per 1,000 live births for Andhra and Telangana respectively. Maternal deaths per 1,000 births are fluctuating in most districts of Andhra between 1951-60, without any gradual increase or decrease. The same is the case with

Telangana. The infant mortality rate is gradually decreasing in recent years in Andhra and Telangana in most districts. The rate, on the average is very high in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra and as discussed earlier, the extent of under-registration of infant deaths as well as live births is lower in Andhra than in Telangana. It is customary to take the infant mortality rate as one of the indicators of the level of living of the community concerned. The rate is somewhere between 30 and 80 for most districts of Telangana and more than 100 for many districts of Andhra. This does not seem to represent the comparative levels of living, but may indicate the relative extents of under-registration.

10. Deaths By Age, Rural - Urban and Religion

10.1 Deaths by age and sex are given for Andhra and Telangana in Tables V.A.9 and V.T.9 respectively. For both regions, most deaths occur in the ages above 60. It is natural to expect more deaths in the group 0-1 than in 1-5. This is true in the case of Andhra while not so in Telangana. This clearly explains the very low infant mortality rate observed in Telangana. It is generally expected that deaths should be gradually increasing after the age 5 or at least after 10, but in both regions there are fluctuations from group to group. The deaths for Andhra Pradesh are shown in Statement 9.

STATEMENT-9
NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX AND BY AGE-GROUPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH DURING 1957-1960

Age (1)	1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
All Ages	175,270	165,105	175,761	166,580	135,304	124,671	125,469	116,619
0-5 years	57,736	52,858	58,968	55,432	45,823	42,017	42,902	39,992
0-1 year	31,003	26,990	28,431	24,778	26,041	22,316	23,372	20,282
Under one week	9,749	7,717	7,797	6,340	7,453	6,112	6,663	5,268
1 week to 1 month	5,273	4,321	4,835	4,248	5,000	4,056	4,031	3,245
1-6 months	7,405	6,495	7,224	6,179	6,940	5,863	6,384	5,653
6-12 months	8,576	8,457	8,575	8,011	6,648	6,285	6,294	6,116
1-5 years	26,733	25,868	30,537	30,654	19,782	19,701	19,530	19,710
5-10 years	7,649	7,297	9,251	8,623	5,573	5,353	5,167	4,975
10-15 years	4,295	4,493	4,353	5,375	3,258	3,386	2,600	2,497
15-20 years	5,461	6,702	6,363	7,121	4,346	5,063	2,406	3,609
20-30 years	8,360	11,864	9,033	12,267	6,765	9,448	5,878	8,931
30-40 years	10,054	11,169	9,889	11,400	8,505	8,914	7,105	7,389
40-50 years	13,895	10,518	13,823	10,046	11,009	8,054	9,062	6,375
50-60 years	13,867	10,136	14,272	10,406	11,647	8,292	11,204	7,668
60 years and above	53,953	50,068	49,809	45,910	38,378	34,144	39,145	35,183

10.2 Table V. A. 10.1 for Andhra and V. T. 10.1 for Telangana present the deaths by rural and urban areas. Maximum deaths are registered in both rural and urban areas in Andhra in the year 1953

and in the year 1958 in Telangana. Deaths by rural and urban areas are shown in Statement-10 on the next page for Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT—10
DEATHS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Year (1)	Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)
1957	149,291	141,370	290,661	25,979	23,735	49,714
1958	148,072	141,920	289,992	27,689	24,660	52,349
1959	107,701	100,460	208,161	27,603	24,211	51,814
1960	97,899	92,350	190,249	27,570	24,269	51,839

The steep fall in the number of deaths in 1959 and 1960 in the rural areas, perhaps, is partly due to an increase in the under-registration in these years. This has happened in both sexes. No such sudden variation in reported deaths is found in urban areas in both sexes. In fact the number of deaths in 1958 is more than that in 1957. Most of the deteriorating features pointed out earlier in the registration system seem to be prevalent mainly in the rural areas of the State.

10.3 As the population of the State is made up of mostly Hindus, it is natural to find more deaths recorded under Hindus. The religion-wise distribution of registered deaths is shown for Andhra Pradesh in Statement 11.

STATEMENT—11
DEATHS BY RELIGION

Year (1)	Hindus		Muslims		Christians		Other Religions	
	M (2)	F (3)	M (4)	F (5)	M (6)	F (7)	M (8)	F (9)
1957	158,840	149,505	9,937	9,161	5,336	5,290	1,157	1,149
1958	160,280	151,872	9,527	8,622	4,966	5,080	988	1,006
1959	120,112	110,939	8,907	7,760	4,542	4,265	1,743	1,707
1960	111,315	103,978	8,333	7,149	4,612	4,384	1,203	1,108

Table V. A. 10.2 for Andhra and V. T. 10.2 for Telangana show the deaths by religion and sex. In both the regions after Hindus, Muslims come next in numerical strength and the proportion of deaths according to religion conforms to this order. The deaths reported under Christians are very low in Telangana compared to Andhra, where the Christian deaths are only slightly less than the Muslim deaths. The data available are inadequate to say anything on mortality differentials by religion.

10.4 Apart from the aspect of erroneous registration, the above sections give some crude indications about the state of affairs existing in the State.

It is relevant to consider in a report of this type some of the economic aspects which are more or less directly related to the health of the people. A summary of the achievements of the second plan in the State in respect of food and health conditions is presented in what follows. As published material is already available on several other economic and social features and related progress it is felt that all those need not be included in this report.

11. Some Achievements of the Second Five-Year Plan in the State

11.1 The salient achievements of the second plan in regard to food and health programmes are noted here. The few paras that follow summarise the main features of the Progress Report¹, published by the State Government.

11.2 It was proposed to increase the production potential of food-grains in the State by 16.43 lakh tons during the Second Plan period by undertaking the various major, medium and minor irrigation projects, land development schemes, distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers and manures and adoption of improved agricultural practices and soil conservation measures. However, the production potential actually created during the plan period amounted to 14.30 lakh tons only, keeping the total production of food-grains at 63.30 lakh tons (provisional) as against the envisaged 69.63 lakh tons in 1960-61.

STATEMENT—12
YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION OF FOOD-GRAINS

Year	Production of food-grains in lakh tons
1955-56	55.33
1956-57	57.99
1957-58	58.57
1958-59	66.47
1959-60	66.58*
1960-61	63.30*

* Estimated.

The short fall is mainly due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and insufficient and uneven distribution of rains, during the last two years of the Second Plan. The same type of tendency is observed in the case of non-food crops also.

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh, Bureau of Economics and Statistics—Second Five-Year Plan—Andhra Pradesh—Review of Progress, 1956-57 to 1960-61.

STATEMENT-13
INDEX NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Group (1)	1955-56 (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60* (6)	1960-61* (7)
Food grains	136.2	143.7	145.8	164.7	161.3	150.2
Oil seeds	104.6	116.1	104.0	87.1	59.6	50.0
Fibres	102.9	98.9	103.4	93.5	98.2	98.9
Miscellaneous	125.8	130.8	119.8	126.8	123.9	120.9
All commodities	126.9	134.9	130.8	139.3	131.3	122.5

*Estimates Provisional

11.3 To increase the production of milk in the State, several schemes are proposed in the Second Plan period and some have already been completed. The revised sanction of expenditure in the plan period under dairying and milk supply is Rs. 54.82 lakhs and the total expenditure incurred in the period 1956-61 is Rs. 34.42 lakhs.

11.4 Against the total provision for the State of Rs. 70.28 lakhs (revised), a sum of Rs. 61.99 lakhs has been spent already for the development of fisheries in the State. The important physical targets and achievements are detailed below:

S.No.	Item	Unit	Targets for 1956-61	Achievements during 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Collection and distribution of fish seed	No. in lakhs	700.00	561.37
2.	Increased production in selected zones	Lakhs Lbs.	71.85	59.85
3.	Tanks developed and surveyed	No.	660	1,072
4.	Fish Farms opened	No.	16	7
5.	Nylon nets distributed	No.	1,000	1,337
6.	Fishermen trained	No.	220	120

11.5 Whereas Rs. 588.01 lakhs are allocated for the development of medical care in the State in the revised Plan the total expenditure has been Rs. 648.16 lakhs. Some of the important achievements in the Plan period are shown below:

S.No.	Item	Targets for 1956-61 (No.)	Achievements during 1956-61 (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Increase in Bed Strength	1,148	2,505
2.	Eye, E.N.T. & Dental Clinics	38	60
3.	V.D. Clinics	20	18
4.	Leprosy Subsidiary Clinics	12	12
5.	Family Planning Clinics	45	49
6.	T.B. Clinics	32	32
7.	Regional & District Laboratories	8	16
8.	Primary Health Centres	266	165
9.	Provincialisation of L.F. Dispensaries	44	43
10.	Candidates trained	3,329	3,581

Several other schemes for research and training and upgrading of colleges and district, taluk and local fund hospitals have been also implemented.

11.6 The allocation for the 32 Public Health schemes under implementation during the Plan period amounted to Rs. 185.63 lakhs. Against this, there was an expenditure of Rs. 186.94 lakhs—Rs. 129.63 lakhs in the Andhra region and Rs. 57.31 lakhs in the Telangana region. The details of major developments are given in the table below:

S.No.	Item	Targets for 1956-61 (No.)	Achievements during 1956-61 (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Training Of Health Personnel	4,372	3,493
2.	Malaria Control Units	2	2
3.	Hypo-Endemic Units	25	25
4.	Health Clinics	13	13
5.	Family Planning Clinics (Rural)	..	180

11.7 In the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 292.79 lakhs was allotted for expenditure on urban water supply and drainage schemes and on National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes. This provision was subsequently revised to Rs. 276.22 lakhs and against this, there was an expenditure of Rs. 270.79 lakhs—Rs. 231.89 lakhs in the Andhra region and Rs. 38.90 lakhs in the Telangana region. During this period 441 wells were constructed besides providing water supply facilities to 361 villages.

11.8 The revised provision for housing in the Plan was Rs. 479.94 lakhs and against this there was an expenditure of Rs. 418.79 lakhs. Of this a sum of Rs. 187.32 lakhs was spent in the Andhra region and the remaining amount of Rs. 231.47 lakhs in the Telangana region. During this period, 7 801 tenements of various types were constructed under Subsidised Industrial Housing, Low Income Group Housing and Sweepers' Housing Schemes. In addition to this, 1,138 plots were developed under slum clearance and 210 master plans were prepared under Rural Housing Scheme.

11.9 Under the special welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are several schemes for the betterment of health conditions of these people.

12. Conclusion

12.1 While registration of Births and Deaths is far from satisfactory in Andhra Pradesh as a

whole, it is comparatively better in the Andhra region. Non-availability of reliable birth and death rates and other vital indices is one of the handicaps in proper planning for economic progress. Efforts have to be made to bring out uniformity in the registration systems in Andhra and Telangana. More and more collaborative studies on vital statistics and Census data will be fruitful. The medical and public health personnel should evince increasing interest in improving the vital registration particularly in the field of cause of death statistics.

12.2 Recommendations, suggestions and advices for bettering the vital statistics system from several enthusiasts of the States and the Centre have been pouring in since Independence but not much seems to have been done in practice to implement them. The first thing that Andhra Pradesh might do is to publish the Annual Health reports which were discontinued recently. Even if the data published are not absolutely reliable, the publication of the available data, will be useful certainly for future work.

12.3 It is relevant to quote in this context the fundamental requirements for satisfactory birth and death registration given by Wolfenden¹ "In addition to a central registration office in full control and the employment of efficient local registrars—which are the foundations upon which the systems already described are organised—the further essential provisions for satisfactory birth and death registration are—(1) immediate registration, and (2) the use of standard forms, upon which the entries must be made by qualified practitioners wherever possible, and again checked by the registration officials in order to secure uniformity of classification and nomenclature; while (3) the law must be rigidly enforced, and its observance must be checked by requiring a burial or removal permit in case of death".

12.4 It is enough if it is realised that correct count of births and deaths is not just a "STATISTICAL LUXURY" but a basic necessity from several points. It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this vital aspect in the future years atleast.

¹ Hugh H. Wolfenden : *Ibid.*, Pages 30-31

TABLE V.A-1

**ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX
DURING THE DECADE 1951-60**

Year	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Births over Deaths Total	No. of Female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of Female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	5,331,320	2,757,018	2,574,302	2,777,574	1,425,434	1,352,140	+ 2,553,746	933.73	948.58
1951	560,127	289,896	270,231	320,760	163,972	156,788	+ 239,367	932.17	956.19
1952	579,398	298,245	281,153	323,672	165,449	158,223	+ 255,726	942.69	956.32
1953	543,764	280,702	263,062	338,636	174,265	164,371	+ 205,128	937.16	943.22
1954	547,001	282,033	264,968	293,692	151,298	142,394	+ 253,309	939.49	941.15
1955	638,009	329,308	308,701	315,029	161,772	153,257	+ 322,980	937.42	947.36
1956	589,693	305,056	284,637	293,555	150,059	143,496	+ 296,138	933.06	956.26
1957	497,907	258,165	239,742	255,530	131,153	124,377	+ 242,377	928.64	948.34
1958	470,419	243,539	226,880	239,627	122,466	117,161	+ 230,792	931.60	956.68
1959	470,416	244,549	225,867	204,771	105,916	98,855	+ 265,645	923.61	933.33
1960	434,585	225,525	209,051	192,302	99,084	93,218	+ 242,284	926.99	940.80

TABLE V.A—1.1

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH DISTRICT DURING 1951-'60

Name of the Region/ District	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths	No. of female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Total (8)	(9)	(10)
1951									
Andhra Region	560,127	289,896	270,231	320,760	163,972	156,788	+ 239,367	932.19	956.19
Srikakulam	59,553	30,704	28,849	42,610	21,586	21,024	+ 16,943	939.58	973.96
Visakhapatnam	55,382	28,348	27,034	36,196	18,387	17,809	+ 19,186	953.65	968.56
East Godavari									
Plains	46,492	24,317	22,175	30,090	15,398	14,692	+ 16,402	911.91	954.15
Agency	5,445	2,971	2,474	3,803	2,022	1,781	+ 1,642	832.72	880.81
Total	51,937	27,288	24,649	33,893	17,420	16,473	+ 18,044	903.29	945.64
West Godavari									
Plains	41,558	21,268	20,290	26,556	13,284	13,272	+ 15,002	954.02	999.10
Agency	2,825	1,451	1,374	1,955	1,052	903	+ 870	946.93	858.37
Total	44,383	22,719	21,664	28,511	14,336	14,175	+ 15,872	953.56	988.77
Krishna	51,414	26,776	24,638	25,238	12,987	12,251	+ 26,176	920.15	943.33
Guntur	75,652	39,701	36,951	39,616	20,277	19,339	+ 37,036	930.73	953.74
Nellore	48,277	24,935	23,342	27,583	14,485	13,098	+ 20,694	936.11	904.25
Kurnool	45,159	23,268	21,891	23,139	11,859	11,280	+ 22,020	940.82	951.18
Cuddapah	30,736	16,076	14,660	15,644	7,877	7,767	+ 15,092	911.92	959.08
Anantapur	48,727	25,343	23,384	23,999	12,176	11,823	+ 24,728	922.70	971.01
Chittoor	47,907	24,738	23,169	24,331	12,582	11,749	+ 23,576	936.58	933.73
1952									
Andhra Region	579,398	298,245	281,153	323,672	165,449	158,223	+ 255,726	942.69	956.32
Srikakulam	65,412	33,496	31,916	39,294	19,618	19,676	+ 26,118	952.83	1,002.96
Visakhapatnam	58,396	29,938	28,458	36,417	18,490	17,927	+ 21,979	950.56	969.55
East Godavari									
Plains	54,416	28,438	25,978	30,364	15,577	14,787	+ 24,052	913.50	949.28
Agency	6,800	3,510	3,290	3,681	1,863	1,818	+ 3,119	937.32	975.85
Total	61,216	31,948	29,268	34,045	17,440	16,605	+ 27,171	916.11	952.12
West Godavari									
Plains	44,383	22,736	21,647	26,705	13,513	13,192	+ 17,678	952.10	976.24
Agency	3,287	1,654	1,633	1,963	977	985	+ 1,324	987.30	1,009.21
Total	47,670	24,390	23,280	28,668	14,490	14,178	+ 19,002	954.49	978.47
Krishna	53,097	27,381	25,716	26,650	13,486	13,164	+ 26,447	939.19	976.12
Guntur	73,155	37,320	35,845	39,021	20,227	18,794	+ 34,144	960.48	929.15
Nellore	49,545	25,587	23,958	27,923	14,462	13,461	+ 21,622	936.33	930.78
Kurnool	46,187	23,771	22,416	24,044	12,286	11,758	+ 22,143	943.00	956.94
Cuddapah	31,053	16,027	15,026	16,463	8,421	8,042	+ 14,590	937.54	954.99
Anantapur	48,564	25,098	23,466	23,388	11,961	11,427	+ 25,176	934.97	955.35
Chittoor	45,093	23,289	21,804	27,759	14,568	13,191	+ 17,334	936.24	905.48
1953									
Andhra Region	543,764	280,702	263,062	338,636	174,265	164,371	+205,128	937.16	943.22
Srikakulam	65,349	34,041	31,308	43,919	22,098	21,821	+ 21,430	919.71	987.46
Visakhapatnam	50,687	25,963	24,724	33,177	17,021	16,156	+ 17,510	952.28	949.18
East Godavari									
Plains	55,267	28,850	26,417	35,898	18,568	17,330	+ 19,369	915.67	933.33
Agency	5,848	2,989	2,859	4,936	2,413	2,523	+ 912	956.51	1,045.59
Total	61,115	31,839	29,276	40,834	20,981	19,853	+ 20,281	919.50	946.24
West Godavari									
Plains	45,675	23,751	21,924	26,963	13,817	13,146	+ 18,712	923.08	951.44
Agency	3,614	1,847	1,767	1,876	945	931	+ 1,738	956.69	983.19
Total	49,289	25,598	23,691	28,839	14,762	14,077	+ 20,450	925.50	953.60

TABLE V.A-1.1-Contd.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH DISTRICT DURING 1951-'60

Name of the Region/ District	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Births over Deaths	No. of female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Total (8)	(9)	(10)
1953--Concl'd.									
Krishna	46,144	23,736	22,408	25,265	13,083	12,182	+ 20,879	944.05	931.13
Guntur	65,970	33,639	32,331	38,537	19,785	18,752	+ 27,433	961.11	947.79
Nellore	39,522	20,544	18,978	25,925	13,695	12,229	+ 13,597	923.77	892.89
Kurnool	49,000	25,332	23,668	30,151	15,506	14,645	+ 18,849	934.31	944.47
Cuddapah	25,600	13,180	12,420	16,262	8,395	7,867	+ 9,338	942.34	937.11
Anantapur	49,973	25,643	24,330	28,227	14,588	13,639	+ 21,746	948.83	934.95
Chittoor	41,115	21,187	19,928	27,500	14,350	13,150	+ 13,615	940.58	916.38
1954									
Andhra Region	547,001	282,033	264,968	293,692	151,298	142,394	+253,309	939.49	941.15
Srikakulam	54,182	28,004	26,178	32,233	16,443	15,790	+ 21,949	934.79	960.29
Visakhapatnam	52,507	27,090	25,417	33,241	16,931	16,310	+ 19,266	938.24	963.32
East Godavari									
Plains	48,934	25,084	23,850	26,676	13,725	12,951	+ 22,258	950.80	943.61
Agency	6,354	3,243	3,111	4,363	2,135	2,228	+ 1,991	959.30	1,041.69
Total	55,288	28,327	26,961	31,039	15,860	15,179	+ 24,249	951.78	957.06
West Godavari									
Plains	45,500	23,610	21,890	24,634	12,786	11,848	+ 20,866	927.15	926.64
Agency	3,077	1,518	1,559	1,574	815	759	+ 1,503	1,027.01	931.29
Total	48,577	25,128	23,449	26,208	13,601	12,607	+ 22,369	933.18	926.92
Krishna	49,366	25,535	23,831	22,652	11,850	10,802	+ 26,714	933.27	911.56
Guntur	63,174	32,722	30,452	31,657	16,553	15,104	+ 31,517	930.63	912.46
Nellore	47,744	24,503	23,236	24,114	12,610	11,504	+ 23,630	948.10	912.29
Kurnool	50,736	26,036	24,700	27,064	13,975	13,089	+ 23,672	948.69	936.60
Cuddapah	31,999	16,446	15,553	14,988	7,777	7,211	+ 17,011	947.70	927.22
Anantapur	48,570	24,959	23,611	27,992	14,257	13,735	+ 20,578	945.99	963.39
Chittoor	44,858	23,278	21,580	22,504	11,441	11,063	+ 22,354	927.06	966.96
1955									
Andhra Region	638,009	329,308	308,701	315,029	161,772	153,257	+322,980	937.42	947.36
Srikakulam	88,110	45,359	42,751	55,179	28,218	26,961	+ 32,931	942.50	955.45
Visakhapatnam	56,422	28,745	27,677	32,821	16,645	16,176	+ 23,601	962.85	971.82
East Godavari									
Plains	67,661	35,509	32,152	33,737	17,905	15,832	+ 33,924	905.46	884.22
Agency	10,908	5,327	5,581	3,796	1,858	1,938	+ 7,112	1,047.68	1,043.06
Total	78,569	40,836	37,733	37,533	19,763	17,770	+ 41,036	924.01	899.15
West Godavari									
Plains	44,390	23,025	21,365	21,833	11,132	10,701	+ 22,557	927.90	961.28
Agency	3,493	1,826	1,667	1,506	779	727	+ 1,987	912.92	933.25
Total	47,883	24,851	23,032	23,339	11,911	11,428	+ 24,544	926.80	959.45
Krishna	52,147	27,102	25,045	22,650	11,767	10,883	+ 29,497	924.10	924.87
Guntur	72,639	37,528	35,111	32,488	16,812	15,676	+ 40,151	935.59	932.43
Nellore	50,356	25,945	24,411	21,791	11,232	10,559	+ 28,565	940.87	940.08
Kurnool	58,602	30,183	28,419	29,741	15,131	14,610	+ 28,861	941.56	965.57
Cuddapah	32,060	16,675	15,385	15,551	7,926	7,625	+ 16,509	922.64	962.02
Anantapur	54,414	28,049	26,365	23,395	11,878	11,517	+ 31,019	939.96	969.61
Chittoor	46,807	24,035	22,772	20,541	10,489	10,052	+ 26,266	947.45	958.34

TABLE V.A-1.1—Contd.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH DISTRICT DURING 1951-'60

Name of the Region/ District	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths Total	No. of Female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1956									
Andhra Region	589,693	305,056	284,637	293,555	150,059	143,496	+296,138	933.06	956.26
Srikakulam	71,516	36,984	34,562	47,656	23,834	23,822	+ 23,890	934.51	999.50
Visakhapatnam	42,513	21,820	20,693	30,921	15,701	15,220	+ 11,592	948.35	969.37
East Godavari									
Plains	60,118	31,251	28,867	31,638	16,189	15,449	+ 28,480	923.71	954.29
Agency	7,605	3,751	3,854	4,153	2,232	1,921	+ 3,452	1,027.46	860.66
Total	67,723	35,002	32,721	35,791	18,421	17,370	+ 31,932	934.83	942.95
West Godavari									
Plains	47,324	24,654	22,670	21,821	11,179	10,642	+ 25,503	919.53	951.96
Agency	3,393	1,720	1,673	1,548	764	784	+ 1,845	972.67	1,026.18
Total	50,717	26,374	24,343	23,369	11,943	11,426	+ 27,348	922.99	156.71
Krishna	52,849	27,449	25,400	21,140	10,896	10,244	+ 31,709	925.35	940.16
Guntur	72,110	37,257	34,853	33,511	17,380	16,131	+ 38,599	935.31	928.14
Nellore	45,181	23,434	21,747	20,302	10,522	9,780	+ 24,879	928.01	929.48
Kurnool	54,369	27,958	26,411	27,374	13,991	13,383	+ 26,995	944.67	956.54
Cuddapah	30,801	16,044	14,757	13,885	7,137	6,748	+ 16,916	919.78	945.50
Anantapur	54,249	28,151	26,098	21,114	10,682	10,432	+ 33,135	927.07	976.60
Chittoor	47,635	24,583	23,052	18,492	9,552	8,940	+ 29,143	937.72	935.93
1957									
Andhra Region	497,907	258,165	239,742	255,530	131,153	124,377	+242,377	928.64	948.34
Srikakulam	46,269	24,120	22,149	35,332	18,138	17,194	+ 10,937	918.28	947.95
Visakhapatnam	33,661	17,300	16,361	27,178	13,953	13,225	+ 6,483	945.72	947.82
East Godavari									
Plains	46,889	24,384	22,505	24,127	12,395	11,732	+ 22,762	922.94	946.51
Agency	4,534	2,266	2,268	2,329	1,206	1,123	+ 2,205	1,000.88	931.18
Total	51,423	26,650	24,773	26,456	13,601	12,855	+ 24,967	929.57	945.15
West Godavari									
Plains	42,644	22,115	20,529	20,010	10,174	9,836	+ 22,634	928.28	966.78
Agency	2,252	1,123	1,129	1,155	551	604	+ 1,097	1,005.34	1,096.19
Total	44,896	23,238	21,658	21,165	10,725	10,440	+ 23,731	932.01	973.43
Krishna	44,039	22,980	21,059	18,413	9,479	8,934	+ 25,626	916.41	942.50
Guntur	65,219	33,826	31,393	30,041	15,716	14,325	+ 35,178	928.07	911.49
Nellore	44,120	22,875	21,245	18,645	9,709	8,936	+ 25,475	928.74	920.38
Kurnool	45,208	23,189	22,019	23,658	11,974	11,684	+ 21,550	949.54	975.78
Cuddapah	28,829	15,001	13,828	14,078	7,195	6,883	+ 14,751	921.80	956.64
Anantapur	52,326	27,083	25,243	23,250	11,675	11,575	+ 29,076	932.06	991.43
Chittoor	41,917	21,903	20,014	17,314	8,988	8,326	+ 24,603	913.76	926.35
1958									
Andhra Region	470,419	243,539	226,880	239,627	122,466	117,161	+230,792	931.60	956.68
Srikakulam	53,174	27,468	25,706	31,882	16,228	15,654	+ 21,292	935.85	964.63
Visakhapatnam	41,646	21,541	20,105	26,545	13,811	12,734	+ 15,101	933.34	922.02
East Godavari									
Plains	43,108	22,407	20,701	22,876	11,508	11,368	+ 20,232	923.86	987.83
Agency	4,754	2,359	2,395	2,289	1,133	1,156	+ 2,465	1,015.26	1,020.30
Total	47,862	24,766	23,096	25,165	12,641	12,524	+ 22,697	932.57	990.74
West Godavari									
Plains	40,934	21,186	19,748	20,877	10,551	10,326	+ 20,057	932.12	978.68
Agency	2,680	1,385	1,295	1,315	683	632	+ 1,365	935.02	925.33
Total	43,614	22,571	21,043	22,192	11,234	10,958	+ 21,422	932.30	975.43

TABLE V.A-1.1—Concl'd.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH DISTRICT DURING 1951-'60

Name of the Region/ District	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths	No. of female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Total (8)	(9)	(10)
1958—Concl'd.									
Krishna	40,919	21,221	19,698	17,575	9,156	8,419	+ 23,344	928.23	919.51
Guntur	60,705	31,621	29,084	28,753	14,774	13,979	+ 31,952	919.77	946.19
Nellore	34,993	18,145	16,848	15,109	7,901	7,208	+ 19,884	928.52	912.29
Kurnool	38,389	19,875	18,514	21,721	10,941	10,780	+ 16,668	931.52	985.28
Cuddapah	25,987	13,587	12,400	13,859	7,151	6,708	+ 12,128	912.64	938.05
Anantapur	50,480	25,931	24,549	23,361	11,766	11,595	+ 27,119	946.70	985.47
Chittoor	32,650	16,813	15,837	13,465	6,863	6,602	+ 19,185	941.95	961.97
1959									
Andhra Region	470,416	244,549	225,867	204,771	105,916	98,855	+265,645	923.61	933.33
Srikakulam	52,170	27,161	25,009	27,462	14,067	13,395	+ 24,708	920.77	952.23
Visakhapatnam	44,076	22,867	21,209	22,553	11,777	10,716	+ 21,523	927.49	915.00
East Godavari Plains	43,382	22,652	20,730	20,703	10,507	10,196	+ 22,679	915.15	970.40
Agency	4,316	2,237	2,079	2,064	1,107	957	+ 2,252	929.37	864.50
Total	47,698	24,889	22,809	22,767	11,614	11,153	+ 24,931	916.43	960.31
West Godavari Plains	40,297	20,878	19,419	16,362	8,512	7,850	+ 23,935	930.12	922.23
Agency	2,301	1,235	1,066	1,044	519	525	+ 1,257	863.16	1,011.56
Total	42,598	22,113	20,485	17,406	9,031	8,375	+ 25,192	926.38	927.36
Krishna	37,060	19,429	17,631	14,998	7,697	7,301	+ 22,062	907.46	948.55
Guntur	57,885	30,098	27,787	23,332	12,289	11,043	+ 34,553	923.22	898.61
Nellore	31,804	16,523	15,281	11,491	6,024	5,467	+ 20,313	924.83	907.54
Kurnool	38,260	19,797	18,463	17,175	8,798	8,377	+ 21,085	932.57	952.15
Cuddapah	29,135	15,132	14,003	11,623	6,103	5,520	+ 17,512	925.39	904.47
Anantapur	51,536	26,663	24,873	24,050	10,718	10,332	+ 30,486	982.87	963.98
Chittoor	38,194	19,877	18,317	14,914	7,798	7,116	+ 23,280	921.52	912.54
1960									
Andhra Region	434,586	225,525	209,061	192,302	99,084	93,218	+242,284	926.99	940.80
Srikakulam	34,865	18,078	16,787	19,873	10,095	9,778	+ 14,992	928.59	968.60
Visakhapatnam	44,181	22,846	21,335	26,304	13,653	12,651	+ 17,877	933.86	926.61
East Godavari Plains	40,775	20,985	19,790	18,359	9,411	8,948	+ 22,416	943.05	950.80
Agency	2,591	1,259	1,332	1,560	806	754	+ 1,031	1,057.98	935.48
Total	43,366	22,244	21,122	19,919	10,217	9,702	+ 23,447	949.56	949.50
West Godavari Plains	40,401	20,973	19,428	17,101	8,652	8,449	+ 23,300	926.33	976.54
Agency	730	362	368	319	166	153	+ 411	1,016.57	921.69
Total	41,131	21,335	19,796	17,420	8,818	8,602	+ 23,711	927.87	975.50
Krishna	38,905	20,308	18,597	16,657	8,574	8,083	+ 22,248	915.75	942.73
Guntur	52,696	27,577	25,119	22,840	11,923	10,917	+ 29,856	910.87	915.63
Nellore	33,076	17,129	15,947	13,681	7,023	6,658	+ 19,395	930.99	948.03
Kurnool	37,174	19,259	17,915	14,908	7,684	7,224	+ 22,266	930.21	940.14
Cuddapah	30,234	15,664	14,570	10,479	5,482	4,997	+ 19,755	930.16	911.53
Anantapur	47,085	24,489	22,596	17,864	9,113	8,751	+ 29,221	922.70	907.28
Chittoor	31,873	16,596	15,277	12,357	6,502	5,855	+ 19,516	920.52	900.49

TABLE V.A-2.1
BIRTH RATES (NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION)

Name of the District	1951-'60 Average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Srikakulam	27.87	28.70	31.40	31.20	25.72	41.61	33.61	21.62	24.72	24.12	16.04
Visakhapatnam	24.07	29.15	30.37	26.08	26.69	28.35	21.12	16.54	20.24	21.19	21.01
East Godavari											
Plains	21.57	20.97	24.20	24.23	21.16	28.86	25.30	19.48	17.67	17.56	16.29
Agency	23.67	25.12	32.29	27.49	29.57	50.27	34.71	20.49	21.28	19.14	25.36
West Godavari											
Plains	25.43	25.85	27.23	27.65	27.18	26.18	27.55	24.51	23.23	22.59	22.37
Agency	27.02	28.83	33.24	36.11	30.37	34.07	32.70	21.45	25.23	21.42	6.73
Krishna	24.20	28.69	29.11	24.86	26.13	27.13	27.03	22.15	20.25	18.04	18.64
Guntur	24.70	29.97	28.29	25.24	23.92	27.22	26.75	23.95	22.07	20.84	18.79
Nellore	22.70	26.79	27.24	21.53	25.78	26.94	23.95	23.18	18.22	16.42	16.93
Kurnool	29.25	25.45	36.03	29.78	30.62	35.12	32.36	26.73	22.54	22.31	21.54
Cuddapah	24.48	26.37	26.41	21.64	26.74	26.55	25.29	23.47	20.91	23.32	24.00
Anantapur	32.53	35.62	35.02	32.60	31.26	34.55	33.99	32.36	30.82	31.06	28.03
Chittoor	22.27	26.40	24.59	22.20	24.00	24.80	25.01	21.80	16.83	19.51	17.55

Note :—Calculated on the estimated population on the 1st January of each year completed, on the assumption that the population changed at a uniform rate from one Census to the next.

TABLE V.A-2.2
BIRTH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION OF LINEAR GROWTH

Name of the District	1951-'60 Average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Srikakulam	27.46	28.78	31.31	30.98	25.45	41.00	32.98	21.13	24.07	23.40	15.50
Visakhapatnam	24.20	29.03	30.32	26.07	26.76	28.50	21.28	16.70	20.47	21.48	21.34
East Godavari	23.30	22.56	26.25	25.86	23.10	32.41	27.58	20.69	19.02	18.73	16.82
West Godavari	25.35	26.14	27.62	28.10	27.26	26.46	27.59	24.06	23.03	22.16	21.09
Krishna	24.86	29.61	29.99	25.57	26.85	27.85	27.72	22.69	20.79	18.45	19.04
Guntur	24.05	29.93	28.09	24.89	23.44	26.51	25.89	23.05	21.12	19.82	17.77
Nellore	22.45	26.90	27.25	21.45	25.58	26.64	25.60	22.76	27.84	16.01	16.46
Chittoor	23.64	28.75	26.66	23.96	25.77	26.51	26.60	23.09	17.74	20.48	16.87
Cuddapah	23.42	26.43	26.30	21.36	26.30	25.97	24.59	17.97	20.17	22.31	22.83
Anantapur	31.46	32.84	32.12	32.44	30.96	34.07	33.37	31.64	30.00	30.13	27.06
Kurnool	26.70	27.92	28.66	29.21	29.76	33.80	30.84	25.22	21.08	20.68	19.78

TABLE V.A-2.3
BIRTH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION OF GEOMETRIC GROWTH

Name of the District	1951-'60 Average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Srikakulam	27.48	28.78	31.33	31.00	25.47	41.04	33.02	21.16	24.08	23.42	15.50
Visakhapatnam	24.21	29.03	30.32	26.07	26.78	28.51	21.30	16.71	20.50	21.49	21.35
East Godavari	23.34	22.56	26.26	25.90	23.13	32.48	27.64	20.74	19.05	18.75	16.84
West Godavari	25.40	26.14	27.65	28.15	17.32	26.53	27.67	24.12	23.08	22.20	21.11
Krishna	24.92	29.61	30.05	25.65	26.95	27.96	27.83	22.78	20.79	18.49	19.07
Guntur	21.10	29.93	28.13	24.95	23.51	26.59	25.98	23.12	21.17	19.86	17.79
Nellore	22.47	26.90	27.25	21.47	25.61	26.69	23.64	22.80	17.86	16.03	16.47
Chittoor	23.71	28.75	26.70	24.02	25.84	26.59	26.70	23.18	17.81	20.55	16.91
Cuddapah	23.94	26.43	26.32	21.39	26.36	26.04	24.66	22.74	20.22	22.34	22.85
Anantapur	31.55	32.84	32.16	32.51	31.05	34.18	33.51	31.77	30.10	30.21	27.12
Kurnool	26.76	27.92	28.70	29.32	29.86	33.91	30.94	25.31	21.14	20.71	19.79

TABLE V.A-3.1
NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS DURING 1954-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1954-'60 (2)	1954 (3)	1955 (4)	1956 (5)	1957 (6)	1958 (7)	1959 (8)	1960 (9)
Srikakulam . .	996.59	995.8	997.3	995.9	995.9	997.9	997.4	995.9
Visakhapatnam . .	991.59	989.0	992.2	991.7	993.7	993.5	990.7	990.3
East Godavari								
<i>Plains</i> . .	989.86	988.5	992.6	991.0	991.1	989.4	988.5	987.9
<i>Agency</i> . .	997.87	996.1	999.0	994.6	998.6	999.5	997.7	999.6
West Godavari								
<i>Plains</i> . .	989.87	990.8	990.0	990.5	990.8	989.7	989.6	987.7
<i>Agency</i> . .	996.83	993.6	993.2	995.9	1,000.0	998.1	997.0	1,000.0
Krishna . .	988.03	988.1	987.1	988.3	987.3	989.2	983.2	988.0
Guntur . .	989.33	986.8	988.4	989.9	989.4	989.7	993.1	988.0
Nellore . .	990.20	988.9	991.9	991.2	992.1	990.5	987.0	989.8
Kurnool . .	989.21	984.5	986.8	987.9	987.4	991.1	994.3	992.5
Cuddapah . .	991.69	987.6	988.9	992.0	991.9	990.9	994.9	995.6
Anantapur . .	994.89	991.8	994.1	995.2	995.5	997.1	995.6	994.8
Chittoor . .	992.94	989.6	990.1	992.3	996.2	993.0	993.9	995.5

TABLE V.A-3.2
NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS DURING 1954-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1954-'60 (2)	1954 (3)	1955 (4)	1956 (5)	1957 (6)	1958 (7)	1959 (8)	1960 (9)
Srikakulam . .	3.41	4.2	2.7	4.1	4.1	2.1	2.5	4.1
Visakhapatnam . .	8.41	11.0	7.8	8.3	6.3	6.5	9.3	9.7
East Godavari								
<i>Plains</i> . .	10.14	11.5	7.4	9.0	8.9	10.6	11.5	12.1
<i>Agency</i> . .	2.13	3.9	1.0	5.4	1.4	0.5	2.3	0.4
West Godavari								
<i>Plains</i> . .	10.13	9.2	10.0	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.3
<i>Agency</i> . .	3.17	6.4	6.8	4.1	..	1.9	3.0	..
Krishna . .	11.97	11.9	12.9	11.7	12.7	10.8	11.8	12.0
Guntur . .	10.67	13.2	11.6	10.1	10.6	10.3	6.9	12.0
Nellore . .	9.80	11.1	8.1	8.8	7.9	9.5	13.0	10.2
Kurnool . .	10.79	15.5	13.2	12.1	12.6	8.9	5.7	7.5
Cuddapah . .	8.31	12.4	11.1	8.0	8.1	9.1	5.1	4.4
Anantapur . .	5.11	8.2	5.9	4.8	4.4	2.9	4.4	5.2
Chittoor . .	7.06	10.4	9.9	7.7	3.8	7.0	6.1	4.5

TABLE V.A-4

NUMBER OF BIRTHS ANNUALLY REPORTED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS DURING 1951-'60

Year (1)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Total (10)
Total for 1951-'60	2,757,018	2,574,302	5,331,320	2,280,932	2,134,651	4,415,583	476,086	4,39,651	915,737
1951 . . .	289,896	270,231	560,127	248,195	231,543	479,738	41,701	38,688	80,389
1952 . . .	298,245	281,153	579,398	254,057	240,308	494,365	44,188	40,845	85,033
1953 . . .	280,702	263,062	543,764	233,116	219,480	452,596	47,586	43,582	91,168
1954 . . .	282,033	264,968	547,001	234,327	221,046	455,373	47,706	43,922	91,628
1955 . . .	329,308	308,701	638,009	277,606	261,024	538,630	51,702	47,677	99,379
1956 . . .	305,056	284,637	589,693	255,077	238,297	493,374	49,979	46,340	96,319
1957 . . .	258,165	239,742	497,907	212,271	197,427	409,698	45,894	42,315	88,209
1958 . . .	243,539	226,880	470,419	195,225	182,442	377,667	48,314	44,438	92,752
1959 . . .	244,549	225,867	470,416	196,319	181,506	377,825	48,230	44,361	92,591
1960 . . .	225,525	209,061	434,586	174,739	161,578	336,317	50,786	47,483	98,269

TABLE V.A-5.1

DEATH RATES (NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION)

Name of the District (1)	1951-'60 Average (2)	1951 (3)	1952 (4)	1953 (5)	1954 (6)	1955 (7)	1956 (8)	1957 (9)	1958 (10)	1959 (11)	1960 (12)
Srikakulam	17.73	20.54	18.86	20.96	15.30	26.06	22.39	16.51	14.82	12.70	9.14
Visakhapatnam	15.18	17.41	18.94	17.06	16.90	16.49	15.36	13.36	12.90	10.84	12.51
East Godavari Plains	11.72	13.57	13.50	15.74	11.54	14.39	13.32	10.02	9.38	8.38	7.34
East Godavari Agency	16.08	18.20	17.48	23.20	20.31	17.49	18.95	10.53	10.25	9.15	15.21
West Godavari Plains	13.15	16.52	16.38	16.32	14.72	12.87	12.70	11.50	11.85	9.17	9.47
West Godavari Agency	13.97	19.95	19.85	18.74	15.54	14.69	14.92	11.00	12.36	9.72	2.94
Krishna	11.01	14.08	14.61	13.61	11.99	11.78	10.81	9.26	8.70	7.30	7.98
Guntur	11.11	15.49	13.09	14.74	11.99	12.18	12.43	11.03	10.46	8.40	8.14
Nellore	11.09	15.31	15.35	14.15	13.02	11.66	10.76	9.80	7.87	5.93	7.00
Kurnool	15.11	18.16	18.76	18.32	16.33	17.82	16.29	13.99	12.75	10.02	8.64
Cuddapah	11.82	13.42	14.00	13.71	12.52	12.88	11.40	11.46	11.19	9.30	8.32
Anantapur	15.09	17.54	16.86	18.42	18.02	14.86	13.23	14.38	14.26	12.69	10.63
Chittoor	10.64	13.41	15.14	14.85	12.04	10.88	9.71	9.01	6.94	7.62	6.80

Note : Calculated on the estimated population on the 1st January of each year completed, on the assumption that the population changed at a uniform rate from one Census to the next.

TABLE V.A-5.2

DEATH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION OF LINEAR GROWTH

Name of the District (1)	1951-'60 Average (2)	1951 (3)	1952 (4)	1953 (5)	1954 (6)	1955 (7)	1956 (8)	1957 (9)	1958 (10)	1959 (11)	1960 (12)
Srikakulam	17.47	20.59	18.81	20.82	15.14	25.67	21.97	16.14	41.43	12.32	8.83
Visakhapatnam	15.42	18.97	18.91	17.07	16.94	16.58	15.48	13.48	13.05	10.99	12.71
East Godavari	12.69	14.72	14.60	17.28	12.97	15.48	14.58	10.64	10.00	8.94	7.73
West Godavari	13.12	16.79	16.61	16.44	14.71	12.90	12.71	11.34	11.72	9.06	8.93
Krishna	11.31	14.53	15.05	14.00	12.32	12.10	11.08	9.49	8.89	7.47	8.15
Guntur	11.20	15.47	14.95	14.54	11.75	11.86	12.03	10.62	10.00	5.14	5.62
Nellore	12.03	15.37	15.36	14.07	12.92	11.53	10.61	9.62	7.70	11.75	11.36
Chittoor	11.33	14.60	16.41	16.03	12.93	11.63	10.33	9.53	7.32	8.00	6.54
Cuddapah	11.56	13.45	13.94	13.57	12.32	12.60	11.09	11.08	10.76	8.90	7.91
Anantapur	14.60	16.18	15.47	18.33	17.84	14.65	12.99	14.06	13.89	12.31	10.27
Kurnool	13.41	14.31	14.60	17.99	15.87	17.15	15.53	13.20	11.93	6.21	7.27

TABLE V.A-5.3

DEATH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION OF GEOMETRIC GROWTH

Name of the District (1)	1951-'60 Average (2)	1951 (3)	1952 (4)	1953 (5)	1954 (6)	1955 (7)	1956 (8)	1957 (9)	1958 (10)	1959 (11)	1960 (12)
Srikakulam	17.49	20.59	18.82	20.83	15.15	25.70	21.99	16.16	14.44	12.33	8.84
Visakhapatnam	15.42	18.97	18.91	17.07	16.95	16.58	15.49	13.49	13.06	11.00	12.71
East Godavari	12.71	14.72	14.61	17.30	12.99	15.52	14.61	10.67	10.02	8.95	7.74
West Godavari	13.14	16.79	16.63	16.47	14.74	12.93	12.75	11.37	11.74	9.07	8.94
Krishna	11.34	14.53	15.08	14.04	12.36	12.14	11.12	9.53	8.93	7.48	8.17
Guntur	11.72	15.47	15.00	14.58	11.78	11.89	12.07	10.65	10.03	8.01	7.71
Nellore	10.99	15.37	15.36	14.08	12.94	11.55	10.62	9.64	7.71	5.79	6.81
Chittoor	11.36	14.60	16.44	16.06	12.96	11.67	10.37	9.58	7.35	8.02	6.56
Cuddapah	11.58	13.45	13.95	13.59	12.35	12.63	11.12	11.10	10.79	8.91	7.92
Anantapur	14.32	16.18	15.49	18.36	17.90	14.70	13.04	14.12	13.93	12.34	7.12
Kurnool	13.82	14.31	14.63	18.04	15.93	17.21	15.58	13.25	11.96	9.30	7.94

TABLE V.A.-6.1
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES BY SEX DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60			1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	M (2)	F (3)	M (4)	F (5)	M (6)	F (7)	M (8)	F (9)	M (10)	F (11)	M (12)	F (13)	
CHOLERA													
Srikakulam	.	105	120	314	62	97	234	266	17	29	52	44	
Visakhapatnam	.	51	50	27	53	48	332	302	12	18	3	3	
East Godavari	.	213	197	144	33	40	1,565	1,446	51	34	15	9	
Plains	.	42	47	18	..	2	365	421	5	4	1	2	
West Godavari	.	90	87	53	68	60	218	194	173	159	1	1	
Agency	.	3	3	7	1	2	4	3	..	..	8	5
Krishna	.	71	62	24	48	34	229	200	72	60	14	8	
Guntur	.	81	66	141	148	120	144	131	42	44	14	8	
Nellore	.	134	112	504	185	182	402	322	63	71	7	5	
Kurnool	.	105	106	129	123	128	288	279	9	5	69	70	
Cuddapah	.	125	118	486	313	308	240	250	4	10	87	83	
Chittoor	.	149	134	227	888	747	285	282	16	18	4	9	
Anantapur	.	111	97	154	319	284	472	445	38	23	17	15	
SMALL POX													
Srikakulam	.	151	164	838	117	147	121	106	17	25	32	15	
Visakhapatnam	.	94	103	241	135	148	45	58	60	49	27	32	
East Godavari	.	90	100	205	55	127	137	148	55	42	73	85	
Plains	.	28	28	224	7	5	4	7	4	6	1	1	
West Godavari	.	100	95	242	93	76	52	61	78	78	32	28	
Agency	.	4	5	19	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	2	
Krishna	.	116	111	312	108	122	134	106	87	82	46	31	
Guntur	.	242	233	1,019	143	133	93	86	59	73	126	133	
Nellore	.	72	70	246	127	124	55	63	45	29	14	23	
Kurnool	.	149	157	424	76	62	30	53	84	95	82	87	
Cuddapah	.	92	92	342	120	128	91	94	31	26	41	40	
Chittoor	.	114	116	182	183	198	139	126	143	159	130	144	
Anantapur	.	102	112	249	84	86	150	188	69	71	23	25	
MALARIA													
Srikakulam	.	147	126	106	91	67	112	113	95	74	373	249	
Visakhapatnam	.	188	176	90	83	57	179	171	152	128	176	196	
East Godavari	.	113	81	148	108	93	129	109	67	37	270	93	
Plains	.	19	17	33	18	18	18	17	17	24	29	36	
Agency	.	19	17	33	18	18	18	17	17	24	29	36	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
West Godavari Plains Agency	60	56	73	65	92	114	102	65	107	95	47	49
Krishna	18	14	24	17	48	40	24	28	29	30	21	11
Guntur	87	79	204	178	78	67	131	116	122	121	69	66
Nellore	93	95	83	83	129	141	144	146	93	105	87	88
Kurnool	186	169	262	210	241	209	226	216	126	134	111	109
Cuddapah	239	227	210	224	281	289	234	222	125	113	347	338
Chittoor	129	124	63	54	139	140	139	138	88	92	144	164
Anantapur	90	110	70	58	100	81	146	147	270	507	101	113
	182	187	107	104	66	78	239	215	519	550	255	269
FEVERS OTHER THAN MALARIA												
Srikakulam	8,244	7,883	9,173	8,920	8,266	8,139	9,653	9,189	8,078	7,869	13,524	12,410
Visakhapatnam	5,764	5,329	7,378	7,034	6,882	6,564	5,692	4,337	5,581	5,372	6,799	6,374
East Godavari Plains Agency	4,198	3,937	4,390	4,193	4,535	4,190	5,368	5,074	4,953	4,537	6,416	5,473
West Godavari Plains Agency	775	718	826	643	798	778	1,115	1,092	1,131	1,170	935	897
Krishna	2,541	2,502	3,196	3,332	3,316	3,308	3,264	3,109	2,863	2,759	2,429	2,382
Guntur	451	450	358	341	360	328	303	303	246	274	2,429	2,382
Nellore	2,799	2,702	3,585	3,338	3,563	3,513	3,356	3,169	3,110	2,913	2,964	2,858
Kurnool	4,558	4,500	5,895	5,738	5,941	5,670	5,632	5,343	4,654	4,555	4,713	4,536
Cuddapah	2,616	2,440	3,267	3,071	3,657	3,389	3,061	2,874	3,281	3,019	2,695	2,566
Chittoor	4,312	4,226	4,435	4,152	4,697	4,528	5,389	5,351	4,802	4,521	5,769	5,593
Anantapur	2,810	2,700	2,810	2,702	3,098	2,968	2,933	2,628	2,743	2,601	3,284	3,262
	2,400	2,293	2,892	2,704	3,140	2,876	3,258	2,973	2,773	2,893	2,522	2,443
	3,347	3,616	3,209	3,115	3,004	2,907	3,754	3,577	4,137	4,084	3,380	3,383
RESPIRATORY DISEASES												
Srikakulam	1,191	965	1,072	859	1,348	1,154	1,567	1,363	865	797	2,186	1,804
Visakhapatnam	1,055	780	1,663	838	1,269	991	991	869	1,055	783	909	792
East Godavari Plains Agency	1,252	1,042	1,242	1,158	1,494	1,210	1,422	1,205	953	810	1,706	1,293
West Godavari Plains Agency	120	107	178	186	89	86	121	103	150	124	118	151
Krishna	1,145	964	1,329	1,161	1,349	1,134	1,364	1,113	1,318	1,039	1,187	1,019
Guntur	110	88	175	121	122	126	147	119	135	80	116	119
Nellore	1,078	856	1,440	1,116	1,545	1,273	1,557	1,023	1,165	962	1,120	978
Kurnool	1,484	1,189	1,880	1,505	2,007	1,538	1,719	1,641	1,478	1,107	1,516	1,236
Cuddapah	655	478	914	709	1,056	775	764	524	909	670	731	607
Chittoor	811	572	810	583	815	598	1,030	769	1,010	725	962	629
Anantapur	472	315	469	340	632	450	523	432	493	376	441	281
	745	588	1,275	1,085	922	671	879	806	876	671	756	598
	822	657	10,118	824	812	551	982	617	952	685	887	603

TABLE V.A-6.1-Contd.
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES BY SEX DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	1956			1957			1958			1959			1960		
	M (14)	F (15)		M (16)	F (17)		M (18)	F (19)		M (20)	F (21)		M (22)	F (23)	
Srikakulam	.	.		72	79	CHOLERA—Concld.	49	52		11	9		8	8	
Visakhapatnam	.	.	251	2	3		71	72		19	20		4	4	
East Godavari	8	3		95	97		84	97		3	3	
Plains	.	.	102	6	3		15	15		1	2		..	..
Agency	35	35		154	155		72	60		1	2	
West Godavari	.	.	124	..	..		5	5		..	..		..	..
Plains	.	.	4	101	81		85	72		32	24		33	53	
Agency	.	.	67	125	93		102	84		44	23		3	1	
Krishna	.	.	49	67	47		68	60		45	34		..	..
Guntur	.	.	1	31	24		244	261		13	13		1	..	
Nellore	.	.	145	11	15		87	78		10	3		..	..
Kurnool	.	.	26	19	5		5	3		20	11		..	..
Cuddapah	.	.	13	9	8		89	71		4	3		..	13	
Chittoor	.	.	6	4									..	1	
Anantapur	.	.													
Srikakulam	.	.	86	69	70	SMALL POX—Concld.	242	263		51	54		24	41	
Visakhapatnam	.	.	50	145	155		239	238		9	20		19	22	
East Godavari	.	.	141	60	50		67	55		73	90		34	49	
Plains	.	.	24	3	6		1	2		7	9		4	8	
Agency	.	.													
West Godavari	.	.													
Plains	.	.	101	104	95		182	183		83	87		31	32	
Agency	.	.	2	8	10		1	1		4	2		..	..
Krishna	.	.	110	153	140		102	100		34	34		75	71	
Guntur	.	.	336	305	296		192	192		58	56		86	77	
Nellore	.	.	32	60	41		67	50		11	8		62	95	
Kurnool	.	.	169	218	230		255	333		94	66		56	59	
Cuddapah	.	.	31	61	67		100	113		60	43		42	38	
Chittoor	.	.	74	44	48		90	103		78	75		75	86	
Anantapur	.	.	24	49	80		179	196		128	130		65	65	
Srikakulam	.	.	170	198	144	MALARIA—Concld.	130	115		114	113		90	54	
Visakhapatnam	.	.	799	154	116		115	95		54	27		68	97	
East Godavari	.	.													
Plains	.	.	122	103	91		52	34		77	71		45	35	
Agency	.	.	16	14	13		9	7		16	16		13	9	

(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
West Godavari										
Plains	50	48	54	37	27	35	33	26	19	21
Agency	21	11	6	9	5	5	5	2	1	..
Krishna	63	63	72	49	43	39	48	44	35	49
Guntur	94	99	105	91	74	73	62	59	61	56
Nellore	597	562	206	154	47	46	23	22	24	23
Kurnool	607	523	206	193	185	186	113	105	82	79
Cuddapah	353	297	104	106	109	100	97	91	51	54
Chittoor	51	46	43	44	39	45	48	39	29	22
Anantapur	173	163	149	169	119	124	94	105	96	90

FEVERS OTHER THAN MALARIA—*Concld.*

Srikakulam	9,929	9,655	7,603	6,968	6,529	6,368	5,759	5,428	3,928	3,879
Visakhapatnam	5,631	5,599	5,493	5,043	5,074	4,600	4,451	4,050	4,659	4,313
East Godavari										
Plains	4,947	4,702	3,535	3,282	3,327	3,242	2,460	2,602	2,046	2,076
Agency	1,089	851	517	473	499	501	485	416	357	356
West Godavari										
Plains	2,335	2,258	2,159	2,137	2,477	2,497	1,700	1,551	1,667	1,689
Agency	225	239	173	213	216	208	147	146	52	61
Krishna	2,619	2,625	2,598	2,583	2,258	2,177	1,997	1,918	1,911	1,927
Guntur	4,652	4,495	4,100	4,897	4,024	3,983	3,217	2,998	2,761	2,783
Nellore	3,025	2,939	2,608	2,358	1,759	1,642	1,383	1,251	1,412	1,293
Kurnool	4,933	4,789	4,253	4,217	3,276	3,744	3,141	2,993	2,425	2,370
Cuddapah	2,636	2,599	3,270	3,195	2,888	2,852	2,400	2,281	2,037	1,914
Chittoor	2,239	2,076	2,454	2,355	1,779	1,678	1,619	1,566	1,321	1,358
Anantapur	3,126	6,205	3,573	3,609	3,626	3,563	2,995	3,044	2,669	2,668

RESPIRATORY DISEASES—*Concld.*

Srikakulam	1,991	1,588	946	700	701	470	691	535	538	383
Visakhapatnam	1,211	923	919	734	922	662	765	529	849	679
East Godavari										
Plains	1,625	1,366	1,155	860	959	830	988	833	972	859
Agency	236	196	86	63	80	63	76	58	65	41
West Godavari										
Plains	1,178	1,013	1,021	926	884	74	868	690	947	770
Agency	128	114	83	66	74	58	78	55	36	17
Krishna	1,006	807	814	654	769	555	690	556	874	640
Guntur	1,457	1,093	1,333	1,079	1,242	999	1,116	832	1,094	862
Nellore	527	374	526	376	298	263	308	212	416	271
Kurnool	995	683	683	498	620	476	533	346	655	410
Cuddapah	466	314	397	236	418	253	433	244	452	223
Chittoor	649	479	571	442	445	362	627	423	445	340
Anantapur	706	530	719	472	813	512	754	492	580	379

TABLE V.A-6.1-Concl'd.
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES BY SEX DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA												
Srikakulam	947	994	1,119	927	128	1,219	1,677	1,529	924	920	1,616	1,482
Visakhapatnam	830	756	875	752	975	953	1,141	1,029	1,553	1,435	717	679
East Godavari	808	773	986	935	818	792	1,141	1,070	801	786	814	888
Plains Agency	85	103	167	139	80	87	112	109	193	339	40	118
West Godavari	687	637	781	768	807	770	831	744	720	666	813	833
Plains Agency	32	29	44	41	27	37	34	22	31	27	40	49
Krishna	646	563	654	526	782	653	768	668	816	715	870	838
Guntur	934	868	990	915	1,372	1,202	1,148	1,316	1,179	997	973	924
Nellore	679	598	894	701	874	837	1,168	1,051	878	748	820	731
Kurnool	716	653	473	464	627	583	1,073	996	1,362	1,257	791	766
Cuddapah	399	344	322	296	478	388	671	631	822	640	404	373
Chittoor	785	685	1,046	960	1,333	930	1,328	1,084	878	739	749	657
Anantapur	847	772	960	905	978	821	1,176	1,080	910	815	712	621
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA-Concl'd.												
Srikakulam	1,334	1,368	1,368	795	701	666	558	709	726	726	502	513
Visakhapatnam	694	575	575	552	503	581	533	485	454	454	722	646
East Godavari	883	882	882	646	545	803	762	726	621	621	466	445
Plains Agency	81	85	85	46	45	69	50	39	27	27	27	21
West Godavari	630	574	574	515	434	695	672	542	435	435	535	476
Plains Agency	44	29	29	31	20	41	41	21	23	23	5	1
Krishna	651	537	537	489	409	477	452	421	317	317	536	510
Guntur	995	936	936	756	669	764	682	530	487	487	633	554
Nellore	514	429	429	501	462	477	425	279	234	234	383	366
Kurnool	712	603	603	584	546	662	662	426	393	393	454	457
Cuddapah	371	303	303	254	197	252	218	220	187	187	191	203
Chittoor	647	648	648	538	449	430	460	611	527	527	486	391
Anantapur	634	561	561	822	730	780	752	895	818	818	603	619

TABLE V. A-6.2
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "CHILD-BIRTH" 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60 (2)	1951 (3)	1952 (4)	1953 (5)	1954 (6)	1955 (7)	1956 (8)	1957 (9)	1958 (10)	1959 (11)	1960 (12)
Srikakulam . .	306	267	301	333	190	617	589	228	165	182	123
Visakhapatnam . .	238	271	233	293	261	330	207	215	177	176	218
East Godavari Plains . .	276	265	325	386	236	405	346	218	177	238	168
Agency . .	43	44	36	41	38	41	124	25	33	32	13
West Godavari Plains . .	261	310	351	374	326	243	190	253	197	177	187
Agency . .	25	30	35	32	30	23	34	31	16	15	2
Krishna . .	237	337	406	344	269	251	183	149	117	138	179
Guntur . .	281	373	326	430	324	344	227	229	172	183	200
Nellore . .	175	316	170	266	257	218	101	121	95	81	121
Kurnool . .	260	278	304	330	265	315	276	259	176	191	202
Cuddapah . .	198	224	226	210	186	248	191	163	182	160	188
Chittoor . .	198	256	217	255	307	232	164	111	111	208	118
Anantapur . .	367	403	352	377	455	410	307	364	373	342	288

TABLE V.A-7.1
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60				1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
CHOLERA														
Srikakulam	.	4,919	5,826	13.48	14.94	3.16	10.59	12.19	1.03	1.33	1.84	2.79		
Visakhapatnam	.	3,116	3,244	0.71	1.52	2.87	19.51	18.69	0.71	1.10	0.18	0.19		
East Godavari	.													
Plains	.	12,578	12,376	11.30	9.80	2.12	84.28	83.44	3.72	2.63	0.84	0.57		
Agency	.	18,612	19,864	12.86	10.11	..	151.26	166.85	2.34	1.80	0.54	1.03		
West Godavari	.													
Plains	.	7,613	7,718	3.99	5.88	5.03	15.78	14.76	13.53	13.42	0.09	0.09		
Agency	.	3,473	3,384	6.65	9.97	1.02	4.23	3.22	..	..	10.27	6.88		
Krishna	.	6,429	6,092	1.85	2.20	3.56	17.50	16.42	6.08	5.55	1.19	0.74		
Guntur	.	4,640	3,975	6.95	5.43	7.30	7.28	6.99	2.54	2.91	0.83	0.51		
Nellore	.	10,563	9,676	3.479	30.16	12.79	23.35	26.33	5.00	6.17	0.62	0.47		
Kurnool	.	8,152	8,537	10.88	10.20	10.01	18.57	19.05	0.64	0.38	4.56	4.79		
Cuddapah	.	15,793	15,223	61.70	53.69	37.17	28.59	31.78	0.51	1.39	10.98	10.89		
Chittoor	.	10,909	10,727	18.04	20.17	60.96	19.86	21.44	1.40	1.63	0.38	0.90		
Anantapur	.	8,504	7,808	12.65	9.98	26.67	32.36	32.63	2.67	1.67	1.43	1.30		
SMALL POX														
Srikakulam	.	7,658	8,669	3.465	39.86	5.96	5.48	4.86	1.03	1.58	1.13	0.56		
Visakhapatnam	.	5,961	6,884	1.148	13.53	7.30	2.64	3.59	3.54	3.00	1.62	1.98		
East Godavari	.													
Plains	.	6,192	7,262	1.299	13.95	3.53	7.38	8.54	4.01	3.24	4.08	5.37		
Agency	.	14,302	16,887	109.79	125.77	3.76	1.66	2.77	1.87	2.69	0.54	0.52		
West Godavari	.													
Plains	.	8,766	8,681	18.22	16.50	6.88	3.76	4.64	6.13	6.58	2.87	2.62		
Agency	.	5,532	5,919	18.06	21.04	1.02	1.06	2.15	2.45	2.64	6.42	2.75		
Krishna	.	10,408	10,550	24.02	26.53	8.01	10.24	8.70	7.34	7.59	3.91	2.85		
Guntur	.	13,672	14,055	50.25	52.07	7.05	4.70	4.59	3.56	4.83	7.49	8.48		
Nellore	.	6,296	6,740	16.98	18.32	8.78	4.02	5.15	3.57	2.52	1.25	2.18		
Kurnool	.	12,686	13,865	35.75	39.01	6.19	1.93	3.62	6.01	7.26	5.42	5.95		
Cuddapah	.	12,196	12,677	43.42	45.45	14.25	10.84	11.95	3.99	3.61	5.17	5.25		
Chittoor	.	11,422	12,013	19.79	13.19	12.56	9.69	9.58	12.50	14.37	12.39	14.33		
Anantapur	.	8,526	9,497	20.45	20.72	7.02	10.28	13.78	4.84	5.17	1.94	2.17		
MALARIA														
Srikakulam	.	7,604	6,669	4.91	4.33	3.98	5.07	5.18	5.78	4.69	13.22	9.24		
Visakhapatnam	.	11,966	11,620	4.89	4.66	4.87	10.52	10.58	8.98	7.85	10.57	12.12		
East Godavari	.													
Plains	.	7,664	5,908	9.61	7.35	7.64	6.95	6.29	4.88	2.86	15.08	5.87		
Agency	.	11,753	11,073	16.32	10.11	12.88	7.46	6.74	7.96	10.77	15.61	18.58		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
West Godavari Plains Agency Krishna Guntur Nellore Kurnool Cuddapah Chittoor Anantapur	.	4,854	5.59	4.90	6.81	8.64	7.38	4.94	8.37	8.02	4.22	4.58
	.	17,161	22.81	18.83	49.13	40.57	25.40	30.08	35.58	26.35	26.96	15.13
	.	7,475	15.71	14.53	5.78	5.09	10.01	9.52	10.29	11.20	5.86	6.06
	.	6,032	4.09	4.29	6.36	7.50	7.28	7.79	5.62	6.95	5.17	5.61
	.	15,973	18.09	16.03	16.66	15.53	16.50	17.66	9.99	11.65	9.88	10.32
	.	18,768	17.71	19.86	22.87	24.58	15.09	15.16	8.94	8.63	22.93	23.13
	.	17,261	8.00	6.95	16.51	17.41	16.56	17.54	11.32	12.76	18.17	21.51
	.	10,582	5.56	4.94	6.86	6.14	10.17	11.18	23.60	45.83	9.63	11.24
	.	15,614	8.79	8.80	5.52	6.83	16.38	15.76	36.40	40.04	21.47	23.36
FEVERS OTHER THAN MALARIA												
Srikakulam Visakhapatnam East Godavari Plains Agency West Godavari Plains Agency Krishna Guntur Nellore Kurnool Cuddapah Chittoor Anantapur	.	429,026	424.95	424.28	241.35	413.65	436.83	421.07	491.27	498.35	479.27	460.29
	.	351,580	401.26	394.97	372.20	366.15	334.41	268.44	329.63	329.37	408.47	394.04
	.	291,595	285.10	285.39	291.13	283.36	289.10	292.79	360.87	350.32	358.34	345.69
	.	461,996	408.51	361.03	428.35	427.94	462.08	432.82	529.74	525.13	503.23	462.85
	.	221,283	240.59	251.05	245.39	250.76	236.23	236.50	223.92	232.87	218.20	222.60
	.	316,426	340.30	377.63	368.47	332.65	320.63	325.16	301.64	361.00	311.81	327.65
	.	255,746	276.05	272.47	264.20	266.86	256.52	260.14	264.98	269.67	251.59	262.61
	.	272,362	290.72	296.71	292.99	301.69	284.15	284.93	281.16	301.58	280.34	289.36
	.	241,210	225.54	234.46	253.56	251.76	228.50	235.02	260.19	272.43	239.94	243.02
	.	350,849	373.98	368.08	382.30	385.10	347.54	365.38	343.61	345.40	381.27	382.82
	.	383,354	356.73	347.88	367.89	369.06	349.37	334.05	352.71	360.70	414.33	427.80
	.	232,900	229.85	230.15	215.54	218.03	227.04	226.46	242.37	261.50	240.44	243.04
	.	282,589	263.53	263.47	251.15	254.40	257.33	262.26	290.17	297.34	284.56	293.74
RESPIRATORY DISEASES												
Srikakulam Visakhapatnam East Godavari Plains Agency West Godavari Plains Agency Krishna Guntur Nellore Kurnool Cuddapah Chittoor Anantapur	.	60,067	49.66	40.86	68.71	58.65	70.91	62.46	52.61	50.47	77.47	66.91
	.	67,110	52,398	47.05	68.63	55.28	58.22	53.79	61.31	48.01	54.61	48.96
	.	89,207	78,682	78.82	95.91	81.83	76.58	69.53	69.44	62.54	95.28	81.67
	.	73,794	65,276	104.44	47.77	47.30	50.14	40.82	70.26	55.66	63.51	77.92
	.	100,924	88,433	87.48	99.83	85.96	98.72	84.66	103.08	87.69	106.63	95.22
	.	155,623	122,102	134.00	124.87	127.79	155.56	127.82	166.87	107.40	148.91	163.69
	.	97,668	32,392	91.09	114.56	96.70	10,372	83.89	98.40	89.06	95.18	89.86
	.	89,833	76,814	77.82	98.98	86.83	86.88	87.51	89.29	73.29	90.17	78.75
	.	59,407	46,657	54.13	7,302	57.57	55.78	42.85	72.09	58.24	65.08	57.48
	.	66,757	48,936	63.10	51.68	50.36	66.43	52.51	72.27	55.39	63.58	43.05
	.	84,814	44,553	59.54	74.95	55.96	62.30	54.91	63.39	52.14	55.64	36.85
	.	71,968	60,316	92.35	63.29	50.87	61.26	61.29	76.57	60.65	72.08	58.99
	.	50,103	49,206	69.69	67.89	48.22	67.32	45.24	66.77	49.87	7,468	52.36

TABLE V.A-7.1-Contd.

[illegible]

(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
FEVERS OTHER THAN MALARIA—Concl'd.										
West Godavari										
Plains										
Agency	4.47	4.51	5.31	3.76	2.56	3.39	3.88	3.31	2.20	2.49
Krishna	27.49	14.03	10.89	14.90	7.32	7.91	9.63	3.81	6.02	..
Guntur	5.79	6.15	7.60	5.48	4.70	4.63	6.24	6.03	4.08	6.06
Nellore	5.41	6.14	6.68	6.35	5.01	5.22	5.05	5.34	5.12	5.13
Kurnool	56.74	57.46	21.22	17.23	5.95	6.38	3.82	4.02	3.42	3.45
Cuddapah	45.36	39.08	17.20	16.52	16.91	17.25	12.84	12.53	10.67	10.94
Chittoor	49.46	38.83	14.45	15.40	15.24	14.91	15.89	16.49	9.30	10.81
Anantapur	5.34	5.15	4.78	5.28	5.68	6.82	6.16	5.48	4.46	3.76
	16.20	15.62	12.76	14.60	10.11	10.69	8.77	10.16	10.53	10.28
Srikakulam	416.59	405.30	419.17	405.26	402.33	406.80	409.40	405.23	389.10	396.71
Visakhapatnam	358.64	367.87	393.68	381.32	367.39	361.24	208.88	375.84	341.24	340.92
East Godavari										
Plains										
Agency	305.58	304.36	285.20	279.75	289.10	285.19	234.13	255.20	217.40	232.01
Krishna	487.90	443.00	428.69	421.19	440.42	433.39	438.12	434.69	442.93	472.15
Guntur	209.14	212.18	212.21	217.26	234.76	241.82	199.72	197.58	192.67	199.90
Nellore	294.50	304.85	313.97	352.65	316.25	329.11	283.24	278.09	313.25	398.69
Kurnool	240.80	256.25	274.08	289.12	246.61	258.58	259.43	262.70	222.88	238.40
Guddapah	267.66	278.66	260.88	341.83	272.37	284.93	261.78	271.48	231.57	254.92
Chittoor	287.49	300.51	268.62	268.87	222.63	227.80	229.58	228.83	201.05	194.20
Anantapur	352.58	357.84	355.19	360.92	299.42	347.27	357.01	357.29	315.59	328.07
	369.34	339.82	454.48	464.19	403.86	425.16	393.25	413.22	371.58	383.03
	230.73	232.21	273.03	282.85	259.21	254.16	207.62	220.07	203.17	231.94
	292.64	594.90	306.01	311.79	308.18	307.29	279.44	294.62	292.88	304.88
RESPIRATORY DISEASES—Concl'd.										
Srikakulam	83.54	66.66	52.16	40.71	43.20	30.02	49.12	39.94	53.29	39.17
Visakhapatnam	77.13	60.64	65.86	55.50	66.76	51.99	64.96	49.09	62.18	53.67
East Godavari										
Plains										
Agency	100.38	88.42	93.18	73.30	83.33	73.01	94.03	81.70	103.28	96.00
West Godavari	127.02	102.03	71.31	56.10	70.61	54.50	68.65	60.61	80.64	53.38
Plains										
Agency	105.38	95.19	100.35	94.14	83.78	74.96	101.97	87.90	109.45	91.13
Krishna	167.54	145.41	150.64	109.27	108.34	91.77	150.29	104.76	216.86	111.11
Guntur	92.50	78.78	85.87	73.20	83.99	65.92	88.64	76.15	101.94	79.18
Nellore	83.83	67.76	84.82	75.32	84.07	71.46	90.81	75.34	91.96	78.96
Kurnool	50.09	38.24	54.18	42.08	50.37	36.49	51.13	38.78	59.23	40.70
Cuddapah	71.12	51.03	57.04	42.62	56.67	44.16	60.58	41.30	85.24	56.76
Chittoor	65.29	41.06	55.18	34.29	58.45	37.72	70.95	44.20	82.45	44.63
Anantapur	67.94	53.58	63.53	53.09	64.84	54.83	80.41	59.44	68.44	58.07
	66.09	50.81	61.58	40.78	69.10	44.16	70.35	47.62	63.65	43.31

TABLE V.A-7.1-Concl'd.

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60						1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA																
Srikakulam	48.868	52.984	51.84	44.09	6.52	61.95	75.89	70.06	56.19	58.26	57.27	54.97				
Visakhapatnam	52.205	49.990	47.59	42.23	52.73	53.16	67.06	63.69	91.73	87.98	43.08	41.98				
East Godavari																
Plains	57.687	57.693	64.03	63.64	52.51	53.56	61.45	61.74	58.36	60.69	43.46	56.09				
Agency	48.794	57.097	82.59	78.05	42.94	47.85	46.42	43.20	90.40	152.15	21.53	60.89				
West Godavari																
Plains	60.635	58.178	58.79	57.87	59.72	58.37	60.14	56.60	56.31	56.21	73.03	77.84				
Agency	43.930	39.485	41.83	45.40	27.64	37.53	35.98	23.63	38.04	35.57	51.35	67.40				
Krishna	59.061	54.897	50.36	42.94	57.99	49.60	58.70	54.83	68.86	66.19	73.94	77.00				
Guntur	55.689	55.476	48.82	47.31	67.66	63.96	58.02	70.18	71.23	66.01	57.88	58.94				
Nellore	58.173	58.818	61.72	53.52	60.43	62.18	85.28	85.94	69.03	65.02	73.01	69.23				
Kurnool	57.753	57.055	39.89	41.13	51.03	49.58	69.20	68.01	97.46	96.03	52.28	52.43				
Cuddapah	52.764	47.948	38.11	38.11	56.76	48.25	79.93	80.21	105.69	88.75	50.97	48.92				
Chittoor	74.493	70.373	83.13	81.71	77.77	70.50	92.54	82.43	76.74	66.80	71.41	65.36				
Anantapur	71.015	67.245	78.84	76.55	81.77	71.85	80.06	71.18	63.83	59.34	59.94	53.92				
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA-Concl'd.																
Srikakulam	55.97	57.43	57.43	43.83	40.77	41.04	35.65	35.65	50.40	54.20	49.73	52.46				
Visakhapatnam	44.20	37.78	37.78	39.56	38.03	42.07	41.86	41.86	41.18	42.13	52.88	51.06				
East Godavari																
Plains	54.54	57.09	57.09	52.12	46.45	69.78	67.03	67.03	69.10	60.91	49.52	49.73				
Agency	36.29	49.45	49.45	38.14	40.07	60.90	43.25	43.25	35.23	28.21	33.50	27.85				
West Godavari																
Plains	56.36	53.94	53.94	50.62	44.12	65.87	65.08	65.08	63.67	55.41	61.84	56.34				
Agency	57.59	36.99	36.99	56.26	33.11	60.03	64.87	64.87	40.46	43.81	30.12	6.54				
Krishna	59.86	52.42	52.42	51.59	45.78	53.69	53.69	53.69	54.70	43.42	62.51	63.10				
Guntur	57.25	58.02	58.02	48.10	46.70	51.71	48.79	48.79	43.13	44.10	53.09	50.75				
Nellore	48.85	43.86	43.86	51.60	51.70	60.37	58.96	58.96	46.31	42.80	54.43	54.97				
Kurnool	50.89	45.06	45.06	48.77	46.73	60.51	61.41	61.41	48.42	46.91	59.08	63.26				
Cuddapah	51.98	39.62	39.62	35.30	28.62	35.24	32.50	32.50	36.05	33.88	34.94	40.62				
Chittoor	67.73	72.48	72.48	59.86	53.93	62.65	78.35	78.35	78.35	74.06	74.75	66.78				
Anantapur	59.35	53.78	53.78	70.40	63.07	66.29	64.86	64.86	83.50	79.17	66.17	70.73				

TABLE V.A-7.2

DEATH RATES FROM CHILD-BIRTH PER 1,000 FEMALE DEATHS FROM
ALL CAUSES DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60 (2)	1951 (3)	1952 (4)	1953 (5)	1954 (6)	1955 (7)	1956 (8)	1957 (9)	1958 (10)	1959 (11)	1960 (12)
Srikakulam . .	15.561	12.70	15.30	18.01	12.03	22.88	24.72	13.26	10.54	13.59	12.58
Visakhapatnam . .	16.008	15.22	13.00	18.14	16.00	20.40	13.60	16.26	13.90	16.33	17.23
East Godavari											
Plains . .	20.476	18.04	21.98	22.27	18.22	25.58	22.40	18.58	15.57	23.34	18.78
Agency . .	26.349	24.71	19.80	16.25	17.06	21.16	64.55	20.73	28.55	33.44	17.24
West Godavari											
Plains . .	23.598	23.36	26.61	28.45	27.52	22.71	17.85	25.72	19.08	22.55	22.13
Agency . .	33.591	33.22	35.50	34.37	39.53	31.64	43.37	51.32	25.32	28.57	13.07
Krishna . .	22.404	27.51	30.84	28.24	24.90	23.06	17.86	16.68	13.90	18.90	22.15
Guntur . .	18.020	19.29	17.35	22.93	21.45	21.94	14.07	15.98	12.30	16.57	18.32
Nellore . .	17.153	24.13	12.63	21.75	22.34	20.64	10.33	13.54	13.18	14.82	18.17
Kurnool . .	22.472	24.65	25.85	22.53	20.25	21.56	20.62	22.17	16.33	22.80	27.96
Cuddapah . .	28.433	28.84	28.10	26.69	25.79	32.52	24.97	23.68	27.13	28.99	37.62
Chittoor . .	20.632	21.79	16.45	19.39	27.75	23.08	18.34	13.33	16.81	29.23	20.15
Anantapur . .	32.032	34.09	30.80	7.64	33.13	35.60	29.43	31.45	32.17	33.10	32.91

TABLE V.A-8.1

NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL) DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60 (2)	1951 (3)	1952 (4)	1953 (5)	1954 (6)	1955 (7)	1956 (8)	1957 (9)	1958 (10)	1959 (11)	1960 (12)
Srikakulam . .	4.95	4.46	4.98	5.97	3.49	6.98	8.59	4.91	3.10	3.48	3.51
Visakhapatnam . .	5.24	4.87	5.26	5.72	4.92	5.80	6.37	6.35	4.32	3.96	4.89
East Godavari											
<i>Plains</i> . .	5.47	5.64	6.88	6.90	4.77	5.94	6.39	4.61	4.06	5.42	4.07
<i>Agency</i> . .	7.37	8.07	5.29	9.53	5.96	3.75	16.22	5.51	6.94	7.40	5.02
West Godavari											
<i>Plains</i> . .	6.16	7.40	9.25	8.11	7.10	5.42	5.11	5.88	4.76	4.34	4.18
<i>Agency</i> . .	8.50	10.56	10.58	8.72	9.69	6.54	9.98	13.77	5.96	6.50	2.74
Krishna . .	5.11	6.49	8.47	7.31	5.38	4.75	4.30	3.34	2.82	3.68	4.55
Guntur . .	4.48	4.82	5.91	6.42	5.06	4.68	4.78	3.47	2.80	3.14	3.75
Nellore . .	4.25	6.47	5.31	6.65	5.32	4.29	2.96	2.72	2.69	2.51	3.62
Kurnool . .	5.83	6.09	7.98	6.65	5.14	5.30	6.54	5.66	4.54	4.96	5.39
Cuddapah . .	6.97	7.24	8.99	8.05	5.74	7.65	7.83	5.61	6.94	5.46	6.19
Anantapur . .	7.46	8.23	8.52	7.48	9.29	7.49	6.60	6.93	7.37	6.61	6.08
Chittoor . .	4.69	5.30	5.60	5.41	6.77	4.91	3.77	2.64	3.38	5.41	3.69

TABLE V.A-8.2

NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1951-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60 (2)	1951 (3)	1952 (4)	1953 (5)	1954 (6)	1955 (7)	1956 (8)	1957 (9)	1958 (10)	1959 (11)	1960 (12)
Srikakulam . .	135.39	141.25	126.34	142.29	137.96	175.37	162.23	134.37	110.17	122.96	100.99
Visakhapatnam . .	135.97	135.37	145.62	142.11	137.81	132.69	179.40	125.28	119.03	112.06	130.12
East Godavari											
<i>Plains</i> . .	118.61	137.25	135.45	126.37	126.88	123.23	137.08	106.15	100.45	98.94	94.27
<i>Agency</i> . .	89.87	98.44	59.26	98.26	102.14	68.30	131.76	84.03	70.89	86.42	99.19
West Godavari											
<i>Plains</i> . .	125.79	148.44	143.77	138.24	143.23	136.00	133.40	114.62	101.16	93.73	105.29
<i>Agency</i> . .	118.03	149.38	148.16	124.79	135.20	107.64	142.35	111.46	73.13	97.78	90.41
Krishna . .	114.24	128.82	127.97	136.14	119.33	126.36	116.29	100.05	97.17	96.14	94.10
Guntur . .	112.18	125.19	126.44	135.06	124.01	122.12	121.15	97.13	95.56	89.75	85.36
Nellore . .	99.96	114.90	104.69	124.84	119.07	109.30	108.05	81.07	84.25	71.09	82.33
Kurnool . .	107.24	119.82	114.99	122.96	119.88	112.18	110.15	102.42	99.82	89.00	81.13
Cuddapah . .	79.58	95.19	95.42	110.66	91.00	76.39	79.22	70.55	69.57	56.74	51.10
Anantapur . .	98.76	127.19	107.43	116.07	117.67	93.39	93.49	92.55	87.01	83.13	69.66
Chittoor . .	94.99	122.15	106.07	112.58	101.70	100.95	90.79	89.15	71.67	77.29	77.50

TABLE V.A-9
NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX AND BY AGE-GROUPS DURING 1951-'60

Age (1)	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	M (2)	F (3)	M (4)	F (5)	M (6)	F (7)	M (8)	F (9)	M (10)	F (11)
All Ages	163,972	156,788	165,449	158,223	174,265	164,371	151,298	142,394	161,722	153,257
0-5 years	63,674	57,723	63,627	57,327	66,537	60,507	59,941	54,333	67,885	62,691
0-1 year	38,420	33,151	38,021	32,546	37,407	32,864	36,002	31,171	41,767	36,484
Under one week	11,770	9,233	11,037	8,607	10,393	8,406	10,725	8,506	13,084	10,593
1 week to 1 month	9,377	7,563	8,642	7,346	7,551	6,421	6,799	6,166	8,605	7,471
1 to 6 months	7,500	6,867	8,218	7,050	8,698	7,391	8,216	7,068	10,150	8,810
6 to 12 months	9,773	9,488	10,124	9,543	10,765	10,646	10,262	9,431	9,928	9,610
1-5 years	25,254	24,572	25,606	24,781	29,130	27,643	23,939	23,162	26,118	26,207
5-10 years	7,826	7,522	7,049	7,230	8,862	8,524	7,006	6,667	7,807	7,589
10-15 years	6,180	6,360	4,595	4,634	5,170	4,995	4,315	4,221	4,101	4,500
15-20 years	7,035	7,928	4,668	5,994	5,034	5,378	5,037	5,478	6,761	7,275
20-30 years	8,475	11,001	7,570	10,627	8,510	11,329	7,059	9,566	7,000	9,922
30-40 years	10,291	11,378	9,524	10,778	10,076	10,848	8,560	9,409	7,698	8,763
40-50 years	13,078	10,553	12,577	10,019	12,637	9,820	11,292	8,961	11,455	8,924
50-60 years	11,396	8,676	12,874	10,123	13,661	10,503	11,160	8,749	11,404	8,645
60 years and above	36,017	35,647	42,965	41,491	43,778	41,867	36,928	35,010	37,661	34,948

Age (1)	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M (12)	F (13)	M (14)	F (15)	M (16)	F (17)	M (18)	F (19)	M (20)	F (21)
All Ages	150,059	143,496	131,153	124,377	122,466	117,161	105,916	98,855	99,084	93,218
0-5 years	61,933	56,697	46,546	42,404	44,281	41,493	39,269	35,919	36,762	34,375
0-1 year	38,730	34,133	26,986	23,485	24,010	20,906	23,387	19,947	20,836	18,048
Under one week	12,436	9,963	8,833	6,986	6,910	5,589	6,834	5,564	6,028	4,697
1 week to 1 month	7,215	6,155	4,641	3,750	4,186	3,668	4,497	3,620	3,429	2,780
1 to 6 months	9,038	7,828	6,234	5,465	5,894	5,010	6,118	5,153	5,735	5,112
5 to 12 months	10,041	10,187	7,278	7,284	7,020	6,639	5,938	5,610	5,644	5,459
1-5 years	23,203	22,564	19,560	18,919	20,271	20,587	15,882	15,972	15,926	16,327
5-10 years	6,128	5,882	5,075	4,945	5,856	5,480	4,465	4,342	4,157	4,055
10-15 years	3,887	4,186	3,079	3,344	2,913	3,918	2,636	2,803	1,953	1,867
15-20 years	6,946	7,685	4,496	5,167	5,093	5,276	3,609	4,028	1,774	2,683
20-30 years	5,959	8,651	5,608	7,950	5,288	7,336	4,548	6,801	4,249	6,633
30-40 years	7,244	8,322	7,182	8,025	6,134	7,535	6,099	6,714	5,151	5,525
40-50 years	11,874	9,691	10,215	7,801	9,352	6,823	8,132	5,933	6,618	4,685
50-60 years	10,013	7,562	9,276	6,907	8,933	6,701	8,173	5,867	8,034	5,495
60 years and above	36,075	34,820	39,676	37,744	34,616	32,599	28,985	26,448	30,386	27,900

TABLE V.A-10.1

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS DURING 1951-'60

Year (1)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Total (10)
Total for 1951-'60	1,425,434	1,352,140	2,777,574	1,204,725	1,152,893	2,357,618	220,709	199,247	419,956
1951	163,972	156,788	320,760	141,159	135,581	276,740	22,813	21,207	44,020
1952	165,449	158,223	323,672	142,721	137,101	279,822	22,728	21,122	43,850
1953	174,265	164,371	338,636	149,104	141,633	290,737	25,161	22,738	47,899
1954	151,298	142,394	293,692	128,911	122,768	251,679	22,387	19,626	42,013
1955	161,772	153,257	315,029	139,044	132,805	271,849	22,728	20,452	43,180
1956	150,059	143,496	293,555	128,403	123,868	252,271	21,656	19,628	41,284
1957	131,153	124,377	255,530	110,179	105,185	215,364	20,974	19,192	40,166
1958	122,466	117,161	239,627	99,961	96,925	196,886	22,505	20,236	42,741
1959	105,916	98,855	204,771	86,400	81,910	168,310	19,516	16,945	36,461
1960	99,084	93,218	192,302	78,843	75,117	153,960	20,241	18,101	38,342

TABLE V.A-10.2

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS
BY RELIGION DURING 1951-'60

Year (1)	Christians		Hindus		Muslims		Other Religions	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
1951	6,434	6,014	148,334	142,073	8,253	7,820	951	881
1952	6,780	6,485	149,014	142,994	8,641	7,798	1,014	946
1953	7,222	6,899	156,692	148,198	9,079	8,148	1,272	1,126
1954	6,461	6,127	135,099	127,692	8,541	7,343	1,197	1,232
1955	6,098	6,480	146,369	138,643	8,224	7,117	1,081	1,017
1956	5,331	5,215	136,229	130,395	7,540	7,014	959	872
1957	5,154	5,122	118,192	111,996	6,917	6,378	890	881
1958	4,785	4,921	110,351	105,333	6,562	6,105	768	802
1959	3,980	3,798	95,731	89,518	5,539	4,870	666	669
1960	4,464	4,233	88,008	83,608	5,163	4,568	849	809

TABLE V.T-1
ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED
FOR EACH SEX DURING 1957-'60

Name of the Region/ District	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Births over Deaths Total	No. of Female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of Female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total for 1957-'60	502,444	257,525	244,919	292,549	153,185	139,364	+ 209,895	951.05	909.78
1957	127,420	64,859	62,561	84,845	44,117	40,728	+ 42,575	964.57	923.18
1958	148,785	76,088	72,697	102,714	53,295	49,419	+ 46,071	955.43	927.27
1959	111,618	57,505	54,113	55,204	29,388	25,816	+ 56,414	941.01	878.45
1960	114,621	59,073	55,548	49,786	26,385	23,401	+ 64,835	940.33	886.91

TABLE V.T-1.1

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH DISTRICT DURING 1957-'60

Name of the Region/ District	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Births over Deaths Total	No. of Female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of Female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 9 5 7									
Telangana Region	127,420	64,859	62,561	84,845	44,117	40,728	+ 42,575	964.57	923.18
Adilabad	2,313	1,218	1,095	1,824	940	884	+ 489	899.01	940.43
Hyderabad	9,566	4,850	4,716	7,520	3,902	3,618	+ 2,046	972.37	927.22
Karimnagar	16,917	8,505	8,412	10,505	5,513	4,992	+ 6,412	989.07	905.50
Khammam	8,714	4,448	4,266	4,565	2,386	2,179	+ 4,149	959.08	913.24
Mahbubnagar	16,613	8,413	8,200	11,434	6,090	5,344	+ 5,179	974.68	877.50
Medak	12,484	6,415	6,069	11,584	5,985	5,599	+ 900	946.06	935.51
Nalgonda	17,410	8,769	8,641	12,255	6,319	5,936	+ 5,155	985.40	939.39
Nizamabad	8,346	4,148	4,198	8,340	4,213	4,127	+ 6	1,012.05	979.59
Warangal	12,293	6,364	5,929	7,270	3,764	3,506	+ 5,023	931.65	931.46
Hyderabad Corporation	16,291	8,432	7,859	7,407	3,901	3,506	+ 8,884	932.04	898.74
Secunderabad Corporation	6,473	3,297	3,176	2,141	1,104	1,037	+ 4,332	963.30	939.31
1 9 5 8									
Telangana Region	148,785	76,088	72,697	102,714	53,295	49,419	+ 46,071	955.43	927.27
Adilabad	4,831	2,485	2,346	3,530	1,847	1,683	+ 1,301	944.06	911.21
Hyderabad	10,327	5,310	5,017	7,470	3,883	3,587	+ 2,857	944.91	923.77
Karimnagar	18,658	9,442	9,216	12,221	6,528	5,693	+ 6,437	976.06	872.09
Khammam	9,516	4,871	4,645	5,098	2,665	2,433	+ 4,418	953.60	912.95
Mahbubnagar	18,517	9,468	9,049	16,210	8,261	7,949	+ 2,307	955.75	962.23
Medak	14,815	7,631	7,184	11,755	6,023	5,732	+ 3,060	941.42	951.69
Nalgonda	17,831	9,082	8,749	17,059	8,795	8,264	+ 772	963.33	939.62
Nizamabad	10,199	5,190	5,009	10,362	5,301	5,061	+ 163	965.13	954.73
Waranga	13,496	6,904	6,592	9,401	4,808	4,593	+ 4,095	954.81	955.28
Hyderabad Corporation	23,641	12,094	11,547	7,417	4,045	3,372	+ 16,224	954.77	833.62
Secunderabad Corporation	6,954	3,611	3,343	2,191	1,139	1,052	+ 4,763	925.78	923.62

TABLE V.T-1.1—Concl'd.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH DISTRICT DURING 1957-'60

Name of the Region/ District	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths Total	No. of Female Births per 1,000 Male Births	No. of Female Deaths per 1,000 Male Deaths
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1959									
Telangana Region	111,618	57,505	54,113	25,204	29,388	25,816	+ 56,414	941.01	878.45
Adilabad	8,026	4,113	3,913	3,983	2,152	1,831	+ 4,043	951.37	850.84
Hyderabad	9,626	5,003	4,623	4,706	2,481	2,225	+ 4,920	924.05	896.82
Karimnagar	11,483	5,884	5,599	5,999	3,210	2,789	+ 5,484	951.56	868.35
Khammam	5,225	2,711	2,514	2,382	1,308	1,074	+ 2,843	927.33	821.10
Mahbubnagar	12,024	6,159	5,865	6,330	3,423	2,907	+ 5,694	952.26	849.26
Medak	10,004	5,276	4,728	6,410	3,388	3,022	+ 3,594	896.13	891.97
Nalgonda	12,631	6,473	6,158	5,785	3,148	2,637	+ 6,846	951.34	837.67
Nizamabad	6,026	3,021	3,005	3,718	1,976	1,742	+ 2,308	994.70	881.58
Warangal	9,964	5,207	4,757	4,798	2,560	2,238	+ 5,166	913.58	874.22
Hyderabad Corporation	19,840	10,136	9,704	9,074	4,691	4,383	+ 10,766	957.38	934.34
Secunderabad Corporation	6,769	3,522	3,247	2,019	1,051	968	+ 4,750	921.92	921.03
1960									
Telangana Region	114,621	59,073	55,548	49,786	26,385	23,401	+ 64,835	940.33	886.91
Adilabad	8,319	4,373	3,946	3,083	1,630	1,453	+ 5,236	902.36	891.41
Hyderabad	5,663	2,988	2,675	2,912	1,540	1,372	+ 2,751	895.25	890.91
Karimnagar	13,797	7,026	6,771	6,572	3,555	3,017	+ 7,225	963.71	848.66
Khammam									
Plains	7,187	3,726	3,461	2,719	1,412	1,307	+ 4,468	928.88	925.64
Agency	829	401	428	362	165	197	+ 467	1,067.33	1,193.94
Mahbubnagar	11,247	5,791	5,456	5,430	2,884	2,546	+ 5,817	942.15	882.80
Medak	7,851	4,017	3,834	4,465	2,287	2,178	+ 3,386	954.44	952.34
Nalgonda	13,986	7,202	6,784	5,932	3,084	2,848	+ 8,054	941.96	923.48
Nizamabad	8,755	4,399	4,356	4,672	2,451	2,221	+ 4,083	990.23	906.16
Warangal	9,378	4,932	4,446	4,131	2,243	1,888	+ 5,247	901.46	841.73
Hyderabad Corporation	20,535	10,551	9,984	7,595	4,098	3,497	+ 12,940	946.26	853.34
Secunderabad Corporation	7,074	3,667	3,407	1,913	1,036	877	+ 5,161	929.10	846.53

Note:—Bhadrachalam Taluk and Nugur Independent Sub-Taluk which are completely Agency areas were transferred from East Godavari District to Khammam District only in 1960. Prior to 1960 Khammam District had no Agency areas.

TABLE V.T-2.1
BIRTH RATES (NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION)

Name of the District	Average for 1957-'60	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Adilabad	6.80	2.99	6.20	8.89	9.12
Hyderabad	10.77	12.77	13.60	10.57	6.12
Karimnagar	10.12	11.80	12.86	7.23	8.59
Khammam (*)	10.61	12.61	13.64	6.85	9.33
Mahbubnagar	10.06	12.01	13.28	7.75	7.19
Medak	9.89	11.44	13.47	8.23	6.40
Nalgonda	11.88	13.96	14.17	9.24	10.13
Nizamabad	9.88	10.71	12.96	6.51	9.35
Warangal	8.14	9.63	10.41	6.50	6.02
Hyderabad Corporation	18.66	15.75	22.27	18.21	18.39
Secunderabad Corporation	33.71	33.28	34.83	33.04	33.68

(*) Includes Khammam Plains only. The rate for the Agency Tracts is 6.55

Note:—Calculated on the estimated population on the 1st January of each year completed, on the assumption that the population changed at a uniform rate from one Census to the next.

TABLE V.T-2.2
BIRTH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION OF LINEAR GROWTH

Name of the District	Average for 1957-'60	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Adilabad	6.04	2.47	5.05	8.24	8.39
Hyderabad	17.83	16.44	26.56	17.99	16.32
Karimnagar	9.69	10.96	11.93	7.25	8.61
Khammam	7.93	9.10	9.68	5.19	7.76
Mahbubnagar	9.41	10.84	11.96	7.70	7.13
Medak	9.45	10.58	12.43	8.31	6.46
Nalgonda	10.32	11.93	11.98	8.32	9.05
Nizamabad	8.56	8.81	10.56	6.12	8.73
Warangal	7.58	8.42	9.11	6.63	6.15

TABLE V.T-2.3
BIRTH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION OF GEOMETRIC GROWTH

Name of the District	Average for 1957-'60	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Adilabad	6.06	2.48	5.08	8.27	8.41
Hyderabad	17.85	16.47	20.59	18.01	16.33
Karimnagar	9.70	10.98	11.95	7.26	8.61
Khammam	7.98	9.17	9.75	5.21	7.78
Mahbubnagar	9.42	10.84	11.98	7.70	7.14
Medak	9.46	10.59	12.44	8.32	6.47
Nalgonda	10.35	11.98	12.02	8.35	9.05
Nizamabad	8.59	8.85	10.60	6.14	8.75
Warangal	7.60	8.45	9.14	6.65	6.16

TABLE V.T-3.1

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS DURING 1957-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	999.2	997.8	999.4	999.9	999.6
Hyderabad	995.2	991.1	992.7	997.2	999.7
Karimnagar	997.2	992.4	996.6	999.8	999.9
Khammam (*)	990.2	990.2	994.5	983.4	992.5
Mahbubnagar	995.9	988.6	998.3	999.9	996.9
Medak	996.3	985.9	1,000.0	999.9	999.4
Nalgonda	995.8	998.7	996.6	993.2	994.7
Nizamabad	994.6	984.5	999.2	997.0	997.7
Warangal	996.7	999.6	999.8	996.8	990.5
Hyderabad Corporation	982.9	982.9	979.1	990.7	979.0
Secunderabad Corporation	947.9	947.7	949.7	945.1	949.1

(*) The figures for the Agency tracts in 1960 is 1,000

TABLE V.T-3.2

NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS DURING 1957-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.4
Hyderabad	4.8	8.9	7.3	2.8	0.3
Karimnagar	2.8	7.6	3.4	0.2	0.1
Khammam	9.8	9.8	5.5	16.6	7.5
Mahbubnagar	4.1	11.4	1.7	0.1	3.1
Medak	3.7	14.1	..	0.1	0.6
Nalgonda	4.2	1.3	3.4	6.8	5.3
Nizamabad	5.4	15.5	0.8	3.0	2.3
Warangal	3.3	0.4	0.2	3.2	9.5
Hyderabad Corporation	17.1	17.1	20.9	9.3	21.0
Secunderabad Corporation	52.1	52.3	50.3	54.9	50.9

TABLE V.T-4
NUMBER OF BIRTHS ANNUALLY REPORTED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS
DURING 1957—'60

Year (1)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Total (10)
Total for 1957-'60	257,525	244,919	502,444	190,625	182,476	373,101	66,900	62,443	129,343
1957	64,859	62,561	127,420	53,130	51,526	104,656	11,729	11,035	22,764
1958	76,088	72,697	148,785	60,383	57,807	118,190	15,705	14,890	30,595
1959	57,505	54,113	111,618	38,519	36,298	74,817	18,986	17,815	36,801
1960	59,073	55,548	114,621	38,593	36,845	75,438	20,480	18,703	39,183

TABLE V.T-5.1
DEATH RATES (NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION)

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	3.80	2.36	4.53	4.41	3.88
Hyderabad	7.05	10.04	9.84	5.17	3.15
Karimnagar	5.91	7.33	8.42	3.78	4.09
Khammam (*)	5.14	6.60	7.31	3.12	3.53
Mahbubnagar	6.86	8.27	11.63	4.08	3.47
Medak	7.56	10.62	10.69	5.28	3.64
Nalgonda	7.98	9.83	13.56	4.23	4.30
Nizamabad	8.22	10.70	13.17	4.02	4.99
Warangal	4.68	5.69	7.25	3.13	2.65
Hyderabad Corporation	7.33	7.16	6.99	8.33	6.82
Secunderabad Corporation	10.23	11.01	10.97	9.86	9.06

Note : Calculated on the estimated population on the 1st January of each year completed, on the assumption that the population changed at a uniform rate from one Census to the next.

TABLE V.T-5.2**DEATH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION
OF LINEAR GROWTH**

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	3.21	1.94	3.69	4.09	3.10
Hyderabad	7.80	8.68	8.58	7.84	6.09
Karimnagar	5.63	6.80	7.82	3.79	4.10
Khammam	3.83	4.77	5.19	2.36	2.98
Mahbubnagar	6.36	7.46	10.47	4.05	3.44
Medak	7.38	9.81	10.70	5.32	3.67
Nalgonda	6.88	8.39	11.46	3.81	3.84
Nizamabad	6.99	8.80	10.73	3.78	4.66
Warangal	4.31	4.98	6.35	3.19	2.71

TABLE V.T-5.3**DEATH RATES BASED ON THE CENSUS POPULATION AND ON THE ASSUMPTION
OF GEOMETRIC GROWTH**

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	3.22	1.95	3.71	4.10	3.12
Hyderabad	7.81	8.69	8.59	7.85	6.10
Karimnagar	5.64	6.82	7.83	3.79	4.10
Khammam	3.85	4.81	6.22	2.38	2.99
Mahbubnagar	6.36	7.46	10.49	4.05	3.45
Medak	7.39	9.83	10.71	5.33	3.68
Nalgonda	6.90	8.43	11.50	3.82	3.84
Nizamabad	7.34	8.85	10.77	3.79	5.95
Warangal	4.32	5.00	6.36	3.20	2.71

TABLE V.T-6.1

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES BY SEX DURING 1957-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CHOLERA										
Adilabad . .	10	9	6	12	26	17	6	3	2	2
Hyderabad . .	103	141	218	321	190	243	5	..	..	1
Khammam . .	30	22	17	10	69	52	28	24	7	1
Karimnagar . .	93	107	268	322	93	96	9	9	1	1
Medak . .	154	180	353	391	247	310	14	12	1	7
Mahbubnagar . .	286	319	128	167	995	1,096	8	4	12	9
Nalgonda . .	201	175	52	49	748	648	2	..	3	3
Nizamabad . .	139	142	218	232	336	331	..	2	2	4
Warangal . .	75	77	39	44	254	257	7	7	1	1
Hyderabad Corporation . .	1	1	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..
Secunderabad Corporation . .	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
SMALL POX										
Adilabad . .	106	101	18	23	318	290	62	68	55	23
Hyderabad . .	126	127	211	190	243	265	39	46	10	8
Khammam . .	81	89	210	216	95	123	13	14	6	5
Karimnagar . .	278	263	242	214	759	748	69	61	33	27
Medak . .	342	359	378	365	886	961	80	96	23	13
Mahbubnagar . .	313	309	442	424	609	615	121	121	81	78
Nalgonda . .	615	622	858	824	1,541	1,588	25	26	36	49
Nizamabad . .	413	421	429	448	1,183	1,173	7	9	35	56
Warangal . .	205	211	187	209	578	571	42	48	15	15
Hyderabad Corporation . .	48	3	153	92	38	29	1	3	..	..
Secunderabad Corporation . .	11	1	31	35	9	12	2	3	2	2
MALARIA										
Adilabad . .	145	129	83	84	144	140	196	150	157	142
Hyderabad . .	441	424	625	618	589	535	370	361	181	183
Khammam . .	192	174	279	238	284	271	67	67	139	119
Karimnagar . .	567	529	815	776	797	719	281	255	374	368
Medak . .	459	392	805	633	543	507	289	247	200	181
Mahbubnagar . .	544	488	679	614	829	779	400	303	268	255
Nalgonda . .	282	255	367	340	473	424	147	118	141	139
Nizamabad . .	198	171	246	198	303	250	69	74	173	164
Warangal . .	259	245	354	314	333	357	163	140	185	171
Hyderabad Corporation . .	19	24	13	14	14	10	36	59	15	15
Secunderabad Corporation . .	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..
FEVERS OTHER THAN MALARIA										
Adilabad . .	968	868	624	570	1,046	991	1,242	1,098	959	819
Hyderabad . .	1,304	1,165	1,596	1,445	1,591	1,396	1,267	1,127	761	691
Khammam . .	361	768	964	891	1,109	1,033	697	560	675	587
Karimnagar . .	1,654	2,242	2,871	2,478	3,429	2,884	2,186	1,855	2,129	1,753

TABLE V.T-6.1-Concl'd.

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES BY SEX DURING 1957-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)
FEVERS OTHER THAN MALARIA-Concl'd.										
Medak . .	2,301	2,121	2,957	2,808	2,954	2,682	1,975	1,736	1,320	1,258
Mahbubnagar . .	2,338	2,155	2,833	2,530	3,410	3,330	1,772	1,564	1,337	1,198
Nalgonda . .	2,691	2,455	3,529	3,312	3,724	3,471	1,902	1,580	1,608	1,448
Nizamabad . .	2,067	1,962	2,832	2,822	2,779	2,647	1,243	1,089	1,414	1,292
Warangal . .	1,682	1,514	1,974	1,725	2,324	2,165	1,389	1,286	1,040	882
Hyderabad Corporation . .	769	812	761	815	496	528	1,062	1,091	756	805
Secunderabad Corporation . .	63	65	59	56	85	82	75	95	33	26
RESPIRATORY DISEASES										
Adilabad . .	92	49	41	25	71	32	165	82	90	55
Hyderabad . .	190	128	236	163	239	154	181	128	104	66
Khammam . .	190	127	223	136	246	156	108	65	162	152
Karimnagar . .	156	94	204	117	119	90	122	52	181	119
Medak . .	247	171	328	234	295	216	204	131	160	103
Mahbubnagar . .	521	320	633	334	747	514	379	235	326	198
Nalgonda . .	346	244	335	242	511	371	278	191	259	172
Nizamabad . .	185	123	138	97	197	134	158	106	248	155
Warangal . .	219	134	258	173	257	187	173	70	190	105
Hyderabad Corporation . .	377	284	488	390	292	212	333	268	397	266
Secunderabad Corporation . .	204	139	264	181	200	166	167	148	186	160
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA										
Adilabad . .	66	53	19	27	50	35	123	87	71	64
Hyderabad . .	168	144	216	158	223	221	142	130	91	66
Khammam . .	134	106	184	122	210	189	58	46	83	67
Karimnagar . .	186	125	262	178	282	189	98	62	101	72
Medak . .	193	154	255	187	252	211	171	133	93	87
Mahbubnagar . .	298	236	285	260	498	387	204	138	205	160
Nalgonda . .	289	230	291	229	472	393	202	142	171	156
Nizamabad . .	121	89	145	92	141	79	88	83	110	83
Warangal . .	145	135	152	154	265	240	87	74	78	72
Hyderabad Corporation . .	178	174	170	166	141	156	225	207	178	167
Secunderabad Corporation . .	66	54	57	50	111	87	47	37	48	42

TABLE V.T-6.2

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH DURING 1957—'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	26	14	30	35	24
Hyderabad	43	44	65	24	37
Khammam	67	71	91	34	70
Karimnagar	113	162	90	70	130
Medak	67	93	82	56	38
Mahbubnagar	91	143	131	38	53
Nalgonda	136	154	206	64	119
Nizamabad	48	52	66	23	52
Warangal	98	121	108	68	97
Hyderabad Corporation	13	11	4	12	24
Secunderabad Corporation	18	15	17	20	21

TABLE V. T-7.1

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
BY SEX DURING 1957-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1951-'60		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Male (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)
CHOLERA										
Adilabad . . .	6.12	6.67	6.38	13.57	14.08	10.10	2.79	1.64	1.23	1.38
Hyderabad . . .	26.71	39.30	55.87	88.72	45.93	67.74	2.02	..	..	0.73
Khammam . . .	14.72	12.24	7.12	4.59	25.89	21.37	21.41	22.35	4.44	0.66
Karimnagar . . .	16.49	21.23	48.61	64.50	14.25	16.86	2.80	3.23	0.28	0.33
Medak . . .	26.14	30.77	58.98	69.83	41.01	46.05	4.13	3.97	0.44	3.21
Mahbubnagar . . .	36.99	43.54	21.02	31.25	120.44	138.00	2.34	1.38	4.16	3.53
Nalgonda . . .	23.74	21.93	8.23	8.25	85.05	78.41	0.64	..	0.97	1.05
Nizamabad . . .	28.99	31.14	51.74	56.22	63.38	65.40	..	1.15	0.82	1.80
Warangal . . .	16.59	17.88	10.36	12.55	52.83	55.30	2.73	3.13	0.45	0.53
Hyderabad Corporation . . .	0.25	0.37	0.26	0.29	0.74	1.19	..	..	..	..
Secunderabad Corporation . . .	0.66	..	..	..	2.63	1.90	..	..	..	..
SMALL POX										
Adilabad . . .	58.87	62.83	19.15	26.02	172.17	172.31	28.81	37.14	15.34	15.83
Hyderabad . . .	34.72	38.23	54.08	52.52	62.58	73.88	15.72	20.67	6.49	5.83
Khammam . . .	34.35	41.51	88.01	99.13	35.65	50.56	9.94	13.04	3.80	3.32
Karimnagar . . .	47.74	51.27	43.90	42.87	116.27	131.39	21.50	21.87	9.28	8.95
Medak . . .	60.71	61.42	62.07	65.19	147.10	142.75	23.61	31.77	10.06	5.97
Mahbubnagar . . .	52.44	57.24	72.58	79.34	73.72	77.37	35.35	41.62	28.09	30.64
Nalgonda . . .	82.65	89.51	135.78	138.81	175.21	192.16	7.94	9.86	11.67	17.21
Nizamabad . . .	85.68	92.68	101.83	108.55	223.06	231.77	3.54	5.17	14.28	25.21
Warangal . . .	48.25	53.33	49.68	59.61	120.22	124.32	16.41	21.45	6.69	7.94
Hyderabad Corporation . . .	12.21	8.88	39.22	26.24	9.39	8.60	0.21	0.68	..	..
Secunderabad Corporation . . .	9.95	12.64	23.08	33.75	7.90	11.41	1.90	3.10	1.93	2.28
MALARIA										
Adilabad . . .	88.42	89.43	88.30	95.02	77.96	83.19	91.08	81.77	96.32	97.73
Hyderabad . . .	144.63	153.90	160.18	170.82	151.69	149.15	149.13	162.25	117.53	133.38
Khammam . . .	90.72	90.53	116.93	109.23	106.57	111.39	51.22	62.38	88.14	79.12
Karimnagar . . .	115.67	123.79	147.83	155.45	122.09	126.30	87.54	91.43	105.20	121.89
Medak . . .	99.35	88.30	134.50	113.06	90.15	75.31	85.30	81.73	87.45	83.10
Mahbubnagar . . .	108.41	104.32	111.49	114.90	100.35	98.00	116.86	104.23	92.93	100.16
Nalgonda . . .	51.07	50.54	58.08	57.28	53.78	51.31	46.70	44.75	45.72	48.81
Nizamabad . . .	55.26	53.43	58.39	47.98	57.16	49.40	34.92	42.48	70.58	73.84
Warangal . . .	77.37	80.11	94.05	89.56	69.26	77.73	63.67	62.56	82.48	90.57
Hyderabad Corporation . . .	4.53	6.18	3.33	3.99	3.46	2.97	7.67	13.46	3.66	4.29
Secunderabad Corporation . . .	0.73	..	..	1.93	3.51	..	..	..	0.97	..
FEVERS OTHER THAN MALARIA										
Adilabad . . .	598.91	558.56	663.83	644.80	566.33	588.83	577.13	596.94	588.35	563.66
Hyderabad . . .	455.90	359.82	409.02	399.39	409.73	389.18	510.68	506.52	494.16	503.64
Khammam . . .	445.27	436.30	404.02	408.91	416.13	424.58	532.88	521.42	428.03	390.29
Karimnagar . . .	581.48	562.29	520.77	496.39	525.29	506.59	681.00	665.11	598.87	581.05
Medak . . .	536.16	513.00	494.07	501.52	490.45	398.40	582.94	574.46	577.18	577.60
Mahbubnagar . . .	464.81	475.23	465.19	473.44	412.78	418.92	517.67	538.02	463.59	470.54
Nalgonda . . .	526.87	521.40	558.47	557.95	423.42	420.03	604.19	599.17	521.40	508.43
Nizamabad . . .	600.60	603.42	672.20	683.80	524.24	523.02	629.05	625.14	576.91	581.72
Warangal . . .	503.52	501.29	524.44	492.02	483.37	471.37	542.59	574.62	463.66	467.16
Hyderabad Corporation . . .	182.14	217.04	195.08	232.46	122.62	156.58	226.39	248.92	184.48	230.20
Secunderabad Corporation . . .	57.82	64.94	53.64	54.00	74.63	77.95	71.36	98.14	31.85	29.65

TABLE V.T-7.1-*Concl'd.*

**ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
BY SEX DURING 1957-'60**

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)
RESPIRATORY DISEASES										
Adilabad . .	53.49	32.48	43.62	28.28	38.44	19.01	76.67	44.78	55.22	37.85
Hyderabad . .	65.63	48.40	60.48	45.05	61.55	42.93	72.95	57.53	67.53	48.10
Khammam . .	92.77	72.03	93.46	62.41	92.31	64.12	82.57	60.52	102.73	101.06
Karimnagar . .	36.04	24.33	37.00	23.44	18.23	15.81	38.01	18.64	50.91	39.44
Medak . .	58.49	41.13	54.80	41.79	48.98	32.09	60.21	43.35	69.96	47.29
Mahbubnagar . .	104.53	71.44	103.94	62.50	90.42	64.66	110.72	80.84	113.04	77.77
Nalgonda . .	70.85	54.62	53.01	40.77	58.10	44.89	88.31	72.43	83.98	60.39
Nizamabad . .	62.77	45.16	32.76	23.50	37.16	26.48	79.96	60.85	101.18	69.79
Warangal . .	68.57	44.24	68.54	49.34	53.45	40.71	67.58	31.28	84.71	55.61
Hyderabad Corporation . .	91.29	77.83	125.10	111.24	72.19	62.87	70.99	61.15	96.88	76.07
Secunderabad Corporation . .	188.29	166.92	239.13	174.54	175.59	157.79	158.90	152.90	179.54	182.45
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA										
Adilabad . .	37.00	35.73	20.21	30.54	27.07	20.80	57.16	47.52	43.56	44.05
Hyderabad . .	57.28	52.95	55.36	43.67	57.43	61.61	57.23	58.43	59.10	48.10
Khammam . .	63.22	55.26	77.12	55.99	78.80	77.68	44.34	42.83	52.63	44.55
Karimnagar . .	37.41	28.74	47.52	35.66	43.20	33.20	30.53	22.23	28.40	23.87
Medak . .	43.90	37.18	42.61	33.40	41.84	31.34	50.47	44.01	40.66	39.95
Mahbubnagar . .	59.44	51.91	46.80	48.65	60.28	48.68	59.60	47.47	71.08	62.84
Nalgonda . .	54.83	48.69	46.05	38.58	53.67	47.56	64.17	53.85	55.45	54.78
Nizamabad . .	37.61	30.73	34.42	22.29	26.60	15.61	44.53	47.65	44.88	37.37
Warangal . .	41.06	41.83	40.38	43.93	55.12	52.25	33.98	33.07	34.77	38.14
Hyderabad Corporation . .	42.46	47.15	43.58	47.35	34.86	46.26	47.96	47.23	43.44	47.76
Secunderabad Corporation . .	60.03	54.26	51.63	48.22	97.45	82.70	44.72	38.22	46.33	47.89

TABLE V.T-7.2

**DEATH RATES FROM CHILD-BIRTH PER 1,000 FEMALE DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
DURING 1957-'60**

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	17.33	15.84	17.83	19.12	16.52
Hyderabad	17.01	12.16	18.12	10.79	26.97
Khammam	37.05	32.58	37.40	31.66	46.54
Karimnagar	29.11	32.45	15.81	25.10	43.09
Medak	16.19	16.61	12.18	18.53	17.45
Mahbubnagar	19.28	26.76	16.48	13.07	20.82
Nalgonda	29.23	25.94	24.93	24.27	41.78
Nizamabad	15.56	12.60	13.04	13.20	23.41
Warangal	34.93	34.51	23.51	30.38	51.38
Hyderabad Corporation	3.48	3.14	1.19	2.74	6.86
Secunderabad Corporation	18.81	14.46	16.16	20.66	23.95

TABLE V.T-8.1

NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL) DURING 1957-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	4.87	6.04	6.21	4.36	2.88
Hyderabad	4.96	4.56	6.25	2.49	6.53
Karimnagar	8.17	9.50	7.69	6.09	9.41
Khammam	8.27	8.07	9.51	6.40	9.11
Mahbubnagar	5.89	8.63	7.06	3.16	4.70
Medak	5.83	7.34	5.53	5.60	4.84
Nalgonda	8.46	8.83	11.51	5.03	8.46
Nizamabad	5.59	6.13	6.47	3.86	5.93
Warangal	8.73	9.84	8.00	6.80	10.26
Hyderabad Corporation	0.64	0.66	0.17	0.60	1.14
Secunderabad Corporation	2.53	2.20	2.32	2.79	2.82

TABLE V.T-8.2

NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1957-'60

Name of the District (1)	Average for 1957-'60 (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Adilabad	45.94	64.42	53.82	37.13	28.37
Hyderabad	58.91	69.10	72.63	44.98	48.93
Karimnagar	36.06	40.96	44.81	27.87	30.59
Khammam	41.35	44.18	42.56	44.02	34.64
Mahbubnagar	52.52	62.24	62.38	40.75	44.72
Medak	57.94	70.81	59.40	53.78	47.76
Nalgonda	50.69	61.98	69.88	34.99	35.89
Nizamabad	71.75	90.22	84.62	60.40	51.74
Warangal	44.43	52.14	44.75	42.85	37.96
Hyderabad Corporation	44.84	48.68	33.71	51.97	44.99
Secunderabad Corporation	66.53	69.52	71.47	66.48	58.66

TABLE V.T-9

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX AND BY AGE-GROUPS
DURING 1957-'60

Age (1)	1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M (2)	F (3)	M (4)	F (5)	M (6)	F (7)	M (8)	F (9)
All ages	44,117	40,728	53,295	49,419	29,388	25,816	26,385	23,401
0-5 years	11,190	10,454	14,687	13,939	6,554	6,098	6,140	5,617
0-1 Year	4,017	3,505	4,421	3,872	2,654	2,369	2,536	2,234
Under one Week	916	731	887	751	619	548	635	571
One Week to 1 Month	632	571	649	580	503	436	602	465
1-6 Months	1,171	1,030	1,330	1,169	822	710	649	541
6-12 Months	1,298	1,173	1,555	1,372	710	675	650	657
1-5 Years	7,173	6,949	10,266	10,067	3,900	3,729	3,604	3,383
5-10 Years	2,574	2,352	3,395	3,143	1,108	1,011	1,010	920
10-15 Years	1,216	1,149	1,440	1,457	622	583	647	630
15-20 Years	965	1,535	1,270	1,845	737	1,035	632	926
20-30 Years	2,752	3,914	3,745	4,931	2,217	2,647	1,629	2,298
30-40 Years	2,872	3,144	3,755	3,865	2,406	2,200	1,954	1,864
40-50 Years	3,680	2,717	4,471	3,223	2,877	2,121	2,444	1,690
50-60 Years	4,591	3,139	5,339	3,705	3,474	2,425	3,170	2,173
60 Years and above	14,277	12,324	15,193	13,311	9,393	7,696	8,759	7,283

TABLE V.T-10.1

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS DURING-1957-'60

Year (1)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Total (10)
Total for 1957-'60	153,185	139,364	292,549	127,580	116,963	244,543	25,605	22,401	48,006
1957	44,117	40,728	84,845	39,112	36,185	75,297	5,005	4,543	9,548
1958	53,295	49,419	102,714	48,111	44,995	93,106	5,184	4,424	9,608
1959	29,388	25,816	55,204	21,301	18,550	39,851	8,087	7,266	15,353
1960	26,385	23,401	49,786	19,056	17,233	36,289	7,329	6,168	13,497

TABLE V.T-10.2

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS
BY SEX AND RELIGION DURING 1957-'60

Year (1)	Christian		Hindu		Muslim		Other Religions	
	M (2)	F (3)	M (4)	F (5)	M (6)	F (7)	M (8)	F (9)
1957	182	168	40,648	37,509	3,020	2,783	267	268
1958	181	159	49,929	46,539	2,965	2,517	220	204
1959	562	467	24,381	21,421	3,368	2,890	1,077	1,038
1960	148	151	22,707	20,370	3,176	2,581	354	299

APPENDIX I

GOOD AND BAD REGISTRATION AREAS

If the true birth and death rates are known for each district it is possible to find out the extent of under-registration and hence term the district as a good registration area or a bad registration area. As these are not available, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India has advised thus—"You can consider those areas as good registration areas (barring of course the big cities where the sex ratio is quite wide) which are within ten percent of the death and birth rates computed as

valid for the State as a whole by the Census Actuary for the Census of 1951". On the basis of this criterion, the Directorate of Public Health has given district-wise information for each year in the form of a Statement which is presented in this appendix. The Statement is a self-explanatory. Even from this it will be seen that the number of good registration districts went on dwindling until at last from 1957 onwards every district in the State has come to be regarded as a bad registration district.

[Statement]

APPENDIX I

Statement showing good and bad registration areas during 1951-'60—Contd.

Name of the District arranged according to degree of Good registration	Percentage deviation in		Whether considered to be good or bad registration area	Total No. of monthly village birth and death returns due for the year	Actual No. of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears during the year	Percentage of arrears to the total No. of returns due for the year
	Birth rate	Death rate				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA REGION						
1951						
Anantapur . .	0.22	23.07	Good	10,368	50	0.5
Kurnool . .	0.70	20.35	Good	10,668	193	1.8
Guntur . .	16.05	32.06	Bad	13,680	747	5.5
Visakhapatnam . .	18.35	23.64	Bad	15,300	193	1.3
West Godavari (Agency) . .	19.24	12.50	Bad	1,572	Nil	Nil
Srikakulam . .	19.61	9.91	Bad	32,568	2,947	9.0
Krishna . .	19.64	38.25	Bad	11,800	291	2.5
Nellore . .	24.96	32.85	Bad	20,232	1,060	5.2
Chittoor . .	26.05	41.18	Bad	26,424	1,310	5.0
Cuddapah . .	26.13	41.14	Bad	12,432	578	4.6
East Godavari (Agency) . .	26.83	20.18	Bad	11,604	2,290	19.7
West Godavari (Plains) . .	27.59	27.54	Bad	8,904	248	2.8
East Godavari (Plains) . .	41.26	40.48	Bad	10,068	756	7.5
1952						
Kurnool . .	0.92	17.72	Good	10,668	3	0.03
Anantapur . .	1.90	26.05	Good	10,368	7	0.07
West Godavari (Agency) . .	6.89	12.94	Good	1,572	..	..
East Godavari (Agency) . .	9.55	23.33	Good	11,724	1,169	9.97
Srikakulam . .	12.04	17.28	Bad	32,568	874	2.68
Visakhapatnam . .	14.93	16.93	Bad	15,300	220	1.44
Krishna . .	18.46	35.92	Bad	11,844	450	3.80
Guntur . .	20.76	33.81	Bad	13,680	436	3.19
Nellore . .	23.69	32.68	Bad	20,232	804	3.97
West Godavari (Plains) . .	23.73	28.16	Bad	8,904	66	0.74
Cuddapah . .	26.02	38.59	Bad	12,432	440	3.54
Chittoor . .	31.12	33.59	Bad	26,424	1,597	6.04
East Godavari (Plains) . .	32.21	40.79	Bad	10,068	463	4.60
1953						
West Godavari (Agency) . .	1.15	17.81	Good	1,572	..	..
Anantapur . .	8.68	19.20	Good	11,352	301	2.6
Srikakulam . .	12.61	8.07	Bad	32,112	527	1.6
Kurnool . .	16.58	19.65	Bad	13,776	871	6.3
West Godavari (Plains) . .	22.55	28.42	Bad	8,904	211	2.4
East Godavari (Agency) . .	22.99	1.75	Bad	11,688	..	..
Visakhapatnam . .	26.95	25.18	Bad	15,300	524	3.4
Guntur . .	29.29	35.25	Bad	13,680	642	4.7

APPENDIX I

Statement showing good and bad registration areas during 1951-'60—Contd.

Name of the District arranged according to degree of good registration	Percentage deviation in		Whether considered to be good or bad registration area	Total No. of monthly village birth and death returns due for the year	Actual No. of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears during the year	Percentage of arrears to the total No. of returns due for the year
	Birth rate	Death rate				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA REGION—Contd.						
1953—Concl'd.						
Krishna	30.36	40.31	Bad	11,868	1,229	10.6
East Godavari (Plains)	32.13	30.96	Bad	10,068	675	6.7
Chittoor	37.82	34.87	Bad	27,145	1,314	4.8
Cuddapah	39.38	39.87	Bad	12,432	465	3.8
Nellore	39.69	37.94	Bad	20,232	586	2.4
1954						
Anantapur	12.43	20.96	Bad	11,352	227	1.99
Kurnool	14.23	28.33	Bad	13,776	686	6.43
West Godavari (Agency)	14.93	31.84	Bad	1,572	..	..
East Godavari (Agency)	17.17	10.92	Bad	11,688	..	..
West Godavari (Plains)	23.87	35.44	Bad	8,904	13	0.15
Cuddapah	25.09	45.09	Bad	12,432	745	5.99
Visakhapatnam	25.24	25.88	Bad	15,300	963	6.29
Krishna	26.81	47.41	Bad	11,868	925	7.79
Nellore	27.79	42.89	Bad	20,232	1,448	7.16
Srikakulam	27.96	32.89	Bad	32,880	167	0.51
Chittoor	32.77	47.15	Bad	27,660	2,115	7.65
Guntur	32.97	47.41	Bad	13,680	1,757	12.84
East Godavari (Plains)	40.73	49.39	Bad	10,068	4	..
1955						
East Godavari (Agency)	— 40.81	23.29	Good	11,688	..	..
Srikakulam	— 16.55	— 14.30	Good	32,880	..	..
Kurnool	1.62	21.84	Good	13,776	701	5.09
Anantapur	3.22	34.82	Good	11,352	162	1.43
West Godavari (Agency)	4.57	35.57	Good	1,572	..	..
East Godavari (Plains)	19.16	23.56	Bad	10,068	..	..
Visakhapatnam	20.59	27.68	Bad	15,300	389	2.54
Guntur	23.75	46.58	Bad	13,680	525	3.84
Krishna	24.01	48.33	Bad	11,878	485	4.08
Nellore	24.54	48.85	Bad	20,232	943	4.68
Cuddapah	25.63	43.51	Bad	12,432	564	4.54
West Godavari (Plains)	26.67	43.55	Bad	8,796	339	3.85
	30.53	52.28	Bad	27,832	1,087	3.91

APPENDIX I

Statement showing good and bad registration areas during 1951-'60—Contd.

Name of the District arranged according to degree of good registration	Percentage deviation in		Whether considered to be good or bad registration area	Total No. of monthly village birth and death returns due for the year	Actual No. of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears during the year	Percentage of arrears to the total No. of returns due for the year
	Birth rate	Death rate				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA REGION—Contd.						
1956						
East Godavari (Agency)	2.77	16.89	Good	11,688	..	..
Anantapur	4.79	41.97	Good	11,376	530	4.7
Srikakulam	5.85	1.80	Good	32,892	1,127	3.4
West Godavari (Agency)	8.40	34.56	Good	1,572	..	..
Kurnool	9.35	28.55	Good	13,776	1,065	7.7
West Godavari (Plains)	22.83	44.30	Bad	8,796	680	7.7
Krishna	24.29	52.59	Bad	11,916	826	6.9
Guntur	25.07	45.48	Bad	13,680	1,137	8.3
East Godavari (Plains)	29.13	41.58	Bad	10,068	723	7.2
Cuddapah	29.16	50.00	Bad	12,432	502	4.0
Chittoor	29.94	57.41	Bad	28,200	869	3.1
Nellore	32.91	52.81	Bad	20,256	1,055	5.2
Visakhapatnam	40.84	32.63	Bad	15,300	1,507	9.8
1957						
Anantapur	9.36	36.93	Good	11,376	873	4.2
Kurnool	25.12	38.64	Bad	13,884	1,593	11.5
West Godavari (Plains)	31.34	49.56	Bad	8,796	611	6.9
Guntur	32.91	51.62	Bad	13,680	1,369	10.0
Cuddapah	34.26	49.74	Bad	12,432	566	4.5
Nellore	35.07	57.02	Bad	20,232	1,270	6.3
Krishna	37.96	59.39	Bad	11,904	1,501	12.6
Chittoor	38.93	60.31	Bad	28,200	2,672	9.5
Srikakulam	39.44	27.59	Bad	34,140	1,860	5.4
West Godavari (Agency)	39.92	51.75	Bad	1,572	140	8.9
East Godavari (Agency)	42.61	53.82	Bad	11,688	536	4.6
East Godavari (Plains)	45.43	56.05	Bad	10,068	670	6.6
Visakhapatnam	53.67	41.40	Bad	15,300	1,255	8.2
1958						
Anantapur	13.67	37.45	Bad	11,304	550	4.8
West Godavari (Agency)	29.33	45.70	Bad	1,536	86	5.6
Srikakulam	30.76	35.00	Bad	33,276	1,160	3.5
West Godavari (Plains)	34.93	48.03	Bad	8,820	781	8.8
Kurnool	36.86	44.08	Bad	34,044	2,015	15.4

APPENDIX I

Statement showing good and bad registration areas during 1951-'60—Contd.

Name of the District arranged according to degree of good registration	Percentage deviation in		Whether considered to be good or bad registration area	Total No. of monthly village birth and death returns due for the year	Actual No. of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears during the year	Percentage of arrears to the total No. of returns due for the year
	Birth rate	Death rate				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA REGION—Concl'd.						
1958—Concl'd.						
Guntur	38.18	54.12	Bad	13,176	1,132	8.6
East Godavari (Agency)	40.39	55.04	Bad	11,748	312	2.7
Cuddapah	41.23	50.92	Bad	12,348	764	6.1
Krishna	43.28	61.84	Bad	11,904	1,812	15.2
Visakhapatnam	43.31	43.42	Bad	15,708	855	5.5
Nellore	49.02	65.48	Bad	19,920	1,809	9.1
East Godavari (Plains)	50.50	58.86	Bad	9,948	837	8.4
Chittoor	52.86	69.56	Bad	27,228	3,572	13.1
1959						
Anantapur	13.00	44.34	Bad	11,304	463	4.1
Cuddapah	31.88	50.92	Bad	12,312	517	4.2
Srikakulam	32.44	44.40	Bad	33,276	2,862	8.6
West Godavari (Plains)	36.72	59.79	Bad	8,820	953	10.8
Kurnool	37.51	56.93	Bad	13,044	2,061	15.8
West Godavari (Agency)	40.00	57.37	Bad	1,536	146	9.5
Visakhapatnam	40.64	52.46	Bad	15,708	733	5.3
Guntur	41.62	63.16	Bad	13,476	1,684	12.5
Chittoor	45.35	66.58	Bad	24,396	2,832	10.4
East Godavari (Agency)	46.40	59.87	Bad	11,748	1,421	12.1
East Godavari (Plains)	50.81	63.25	Bad	9,948	955	9.6
Krishna	54.00	73.95	Bad	11,688	2,057	17.6
Nellore	54.00	73.95	Bad	19,920	3,088	15.1
1960						
Anantapur	21.20	53.38	Bad	11,304	599	5.3
East Godavari (Agency)	28.96	33.29	Bad	6,288	654	10.4
Cuddapah	32.78	63.51	Bad	12,312	529	4.3
West Godavari (Plains)	37.39	58.46	Bad	9,216	1,032	11.2
Kurnool	39.66	62.10	Bad	13,044	2,230	17.1
Visakhapatnam	41.15	45.13	Bad	15,708	880	5.6
Guntur	47.37	64.30	Bad	13,476	1,914	14.2
Krishna	47.78	65.00	Bad	11,688	1,812	15.5
Chittoor	50.84	70.16	Bad	24,552	3,609	14.7
Nellore	52.58	69.30	Bad	19,920	3,048	15.3
East Godavari (Plains)	54.40	67.81	Bad	9,948	1,144	11.5
Srikakulam	55.10	59.91	Bad	33,276	7,687	23.1
West Godavari (Agency)	81.15	87.14	Bad	1,140	135	11.8

APPENDIX I

Statement showing good and bad registration areas during 1951-'60—Concl'd.

Name of the District arranged according to degree of good registration	Percentage deviation in		Whether considered to be good or bad registration area	Total No. of monthly village birth and death returns due for the year	Actual No. of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears during the year	Percentage of arrears to the total No. of returns due for the year
	Birth rate	Death rate				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TELANGANA REGION—Concl'd.						
1957						
Nalgonda . .	67.6	66.7	Bad	12,792	3,847	30.1
Hyderabad . .	70.4	65.9	Bad	11,388	4,028	35.4
Khammam . .	70.8	76.9	Bad	5,724	799	12.2
Mahbubnagar . .	72.1	71.9	Bad	17,232	7,430	43.1
Karimnagar . .	72.9	73.8	Bad	12,528	3,873	30.9
Medak . .	73.5	64.0	Bad	14,784	6,252	42.3
Nizamabad . .	75.1	63.9	Bad	10,320	4,934	47.8
Warangal . .	77.6	80.7	Bad	10,200	4,325	42.4
Adilabad . .	93.1	92.0	Bad	18,168	15,836	87.2
1958						
Nalgonda . .	67.1	54.0	Bad	12,792	3,780	29.5
Khammam . .	68.3	75.2	Bad	5,724	575	10.1
Hyderabad . .	68.4	66.6	Bad	11,388	4,355	37.9
Medak . .	68.7	63.8	Bad	14,784	5,648	38.2
Mahbubnagar . .	69.2	66.0	Bad	17,232	6,249	36.3
Nizamabad . .	69.9	55.4	Bad	10,320	4,247	41.1
Karimnagar . .	70.2	71.5	Bad	12,528	3,883	30.9
Warangal . .	75.9	75.4	Bad	10,200	4,020	39.6
Adilabad . .	85.6	84.6	Bad	18,168	14,410	79.3
1959						
Hyderabad . .	75.48	82.47	Bad	11,380	5,847	51.3
Nalgonda . .	78.56	75.49	Bad	12,972	7,453	58.3
Adilabad . .	79.37	85.05	Bad	18,168	12,776	70.3
Medak . .	80.90	82.10	Bad	14,784	9,045	61.2
Mahbubnagar . .	82.02	86.17	Bad	17,232	11,000	63.8
Karimnagar . .	83.22	87.19	Bad	12,528	7,510	59.9
Khammam . .	84.11	89.42	Bad	5,724	3,238	57.3
Nizamabad . .	84.90	86.37	Bad	10,320	7,582	73.5
Warangal . .	84.92	89.39	Bad	10,200	6,549	64.2
1960						
Hyderabad . .	65.71	47.39	Bad	11,388	7,271	68.1
Nalgonda . .	76.47	85.42	Bad	12,792	7,206	56.3
Nizamabad . .	78.30	82.75	Bad	10,320	6,678	64.7
Khammam (Plains) . .	78.35	54.14	Bad	5,724	2,522	44.06
Adilabad . .	78.84	86.85	Bad	18,168	12,786	70.3
Karimnagar . .	80.06	86.14	Bad	12,528	6,669	53.2
Mahbubnagar . .	83.32	88.24	Bad	17,232	11,744	68.1
Warangal . .	83.71	91.02	Bad	10,200	6,619	64.9
Khammam (Agency) . .	84.80	90.17	Bad	5,460	4,319	79.1
Medak . .	85.18	88.00	Bad	14,784	10,740	72.6

Note: Data for the Telangana Region for the period 1951-'56 are not available.

APPENDIX II

A NOTE ON RURAL-URBAN AND REGIONAL FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AS REVEALED BY 1961 CENSUS DATA

(By Sri V. V. Bhanoji Rao, Statistician, Census Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad)

1. Introduction

1.1 Studies on differential fertility are numerous both in advanced as well as under-developed countries. The aspect of differential fertility with respect to various socio-economic considerations is generally examined with the help of *ad hoc* surveys. Unless specially tabulated, the Census data cannot study differentials between all these socio-economic groups. An attempt is made here to briefly analyse the fertility differences by rural and urban and by districts. Till now, at least a simple attempt as this is not available for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

1.2 It is remarked in the *Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*¹ by the United Nations: "That urban populations are less fertile than rural is one of the most widely observed and widely discussed phenomena in the field of fertility." The rural-urban differentials in fertility are shown in this paper both for Andhra and Telangana regions and also in the constituent districts of these regions.

1.3 Commenting on this aspect for United States, Clyde V. Kiser² has pointed out "Urban rural differentials in fertility in this country probably existed even in colonial times". According to Crabill, as early as 1703 "the fertility ratios were substantially lower in New York County (at the Southern tip of Manhattan Island) than in the remainder of the Colony of New York (which was practically all rural)". A probe in to this phenomenon is made by Kingsley Davis³ for India and he states that "in

India and Pakistan, as in other places, the cities manifest a lower fertility than the country. Furthermore, the larger the city the lower its fertility becomes so that there is an inter-city as well as a rural-urban differential. The differentials, though significant, are not so large, however, as those found in West European and American countries. Because of this and because such a small part of the Indian masses are as yet urbanized, the lower fertility of the cities does not at present have much effect in reducing the general birth rate or depressing population growth".

2. Data and method

2.1 Though the Census does not give information on aspects like duration of marriage and birth order, the single year age returns alone can be used to prepare some indices of fertility. The United Nations¹ observes that one way of utilising Census data for the study of fertility is to form the ratios of young children enumerated to the population of reproductive age. The index is otherwise known as the child-woman ratio. This takes into account the aspect of infant mortality also as we are taking living children in young ages.

2.2 From the data available for 1961, three indices can be computed. One is children aged 0-4 by females of ages 15-44; second, children aged 0-4 by total married females and third, children aged 0-4 by married females of ages 15-44. Marital status in this connection refers to the marital status as in 1961. The second index is discarded as it includes females above the probable reproductive age. These ratios depend to some extent on the extent of female migration and also on the extent to which children are separated from their mothers.

2.3 In an attempt to study differential fertility in Europe, Gwendolyn Z. Jonson² notes "Current

1. United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, Population Division—*The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*—Population Studies No. 17—New York, United Nations, 1953—Page 85.

2. Clyde V. Kiser: *Differential Fertility in the United States—Demographic and Economic change in Developed Countries*—A conference of Universities—National Bureau Committee for Economic Research, Princeton University Press, Princeton 1960—Page 78.

3. Kingsley Davis: *The Population of India and Pakistan*—Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1951—Page 70.

1. United Nations, Department of Social Affairs—*Fertility Data in Population Censuses*—Population Studies No. 6—Lake Success, New York, November 1949—Page 3.

2. Gwendolyn Z. Jonson—*Differential Fertility in European Countries—Demographic and Economic change in Developed Countries*—Princeton University Press, Princeton 1960—Page 46.

fertility is perhaps more aptly reflected by ratios of children under five to women of child bearing age." She has computed an index with the base of women 20-25 years old. This ratio (actually children 0-4 by females 20-24) is also shown in this paper though it has not served any extraordinary purpose.

2.4 The data provided by the Census is taken as it is. No adjustments are made either for under enumeration of children or any other probable inaccuracies. It is assumed that migration plays not much important role in the differences between child-woman ratios. To compare the pattern of variation of the ratio in the districts of one region with those of another, the coefficient of variation is computed.

3. Rural-urban differentials

3.1 The three indices of fertility are presented at the end of this Note. All the three Tables are given for total, rural and urban areas and by districts. Table-1 shows the ratio of children 0-4 to one thousand women 15-44, Table 2, children 0-4 to one thousand married women 15-44 and Table 3, Children 0-4 to women 20-24. The three indices show almost the same trends in absolutes as well as differentials in fertility. In most regions of the State, generally no mother whatever be her age keeps away young children of age below five. There is of course the practice of leaving the older children (say about 10) away for the purposes of education and so on. Hence the ratios are not much affected by the aspect of separation of young children from mothers as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned.

3.2 The first and foremost conclusion that can be arrived at is that in Telangana as well as in Andhra for each region as a whole rural fertility is higher than urban fertility. This is confirmed by all the three computed indices of fertility. Of course the same is true for the State as a whole. Taking the individual districts, in most cases, the three indices show a definite tendency for rural areas to show higher fertility than urban areas. However this cannot be considered as a conclusive proof for the existence of contraceptive practices in urban families, particularly in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh.

3.3 It is relevant to note here the concept of urban areas as applied in 1961 Census. The principles followed for recognising certain places as towns in 1961 Census are: (1) a place covered by a City Corporation, Municipality or a Cantonment Board

will be automatically recognised as a town, (2) other places to be recognised as towns should satisfy the following criteria: (i) it should have a minimum population of 5,000; (ii) the density of population should not be less than 1,000 per square mile; and (iii) at least 3/4 of the adult male population should be non-agricultural. Thus more stress is laid in 1961 Census on urban characteristics than in any previous Censuses. However, there are only a few cities like Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada with highly urban elements. When no evidence is available as to the extent to which contraceptive practices are adopted, it has to be said that apart from highly urbanized towns where there is a possibility for contraceptive knowledge and practice, in the remaining urban areas, the urban environment, is to a higher extent responsible for the low fertility. The rich and upper middle classes in these areas may be practising 'moral-restraint' knowingly or otherwise. These aspects need further examination.

3.4 Some exceptions do exist. These are where the indices show higher fertility in urban areas than rural areas. The districts where this phenomenon is observed are given below:

Districts where urban fertility is higher than rural fertility,

- (a) As shown by Tables 1, 2 and 3
 - 1. Medak
- (b) As shown by Tables 1 and 2
 - 1. Visakhapatnam
 - 2. Nizamabad
- (c) As shown by Table 2 alone
 - 1. Srikakulam
 - 2. East Godavari

3.5 Thus there exist atleast some districts where urban areas have the rural characteristics as far as the fertility indices are concerned. It is noted elsewhere¹ that the process of urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh is not a result of industrialization and thus the two phenomena do not go hand in hand. The above observations tend to conclude that atleast in Medak and probably one or two other districts the true fertility in urban areas is more than that in rural areas. But this may not be so.

1. V. V. B. Rao and B. S. S. Sarma. The Process of Urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh—Proceedings of the 49th Indian Science Congress, Cuttack, January, 1962.

3.6 An important aspect that is not hitherto discussed is infant mortality. The rural areas of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and East Godavari include the Agency tracts where the infant mortality rate can be expected reasonably to be more than that in the rest of the areas. Thus in the districts where rural fertility is observed to be more than urban fertility the infant mortality differentials are not so high as to affect the general phenomenon. As against this, in the districts noted in para 3.4 above the rural-urban infant mortality differentials may be one plausible explanation for higher child-woman ratio in urban areas. The districts mentioned include particularly highly under developed rural areas.

3.7 Observations made for a neighbour State are worth noting. In the Mysore Population Study¹ the following ratios are given.

Zone I	Rural Hills*	721
„ II	Rural Hills**	706
„ III	Rural Plains	731
Bengalore City-Total		626

*With anti-malarial operations

**Without anti-malarial operations

The area with anti-malarial operations and a probable lower infant mortality rate shows a higher ratio. Though in general, the low fertility in urban areas is explained by the forces of urban environment, there may exist some small towns in Andhra Pradesh where the low child-women ratio is due to high infant mortality.

4. Regional differentials

4.1 The three indices indicate that in rural as well as urban areas, the Telangana Region shows higher fertility than the Andhra Region. As the Andhra Region is drawn mostly from the former Madras State, and Telangana from the ex-Princely State of Hyderabad, we may consider the birth and death rates of these States as estimated by the Census Actuary² in 1951. The birth rate for Madras is 35.7 and the death rate is 22.8. The birth rate estimated for Hyderabad is 43.1 and the death rate is 29.5. The birth rate is very high in Hyderabad as compared to Madras. There is

indeed some truth in the facts reflected by the child-woman ratios. Telangana accounts for higher fertility than Andhra.

4.2 In this connection also, we may consider the aspect of infant mortality. The death rate for former Hyderabad State is more than that for former Madras State. A higher crude death rate also indicates a higher infant mortality rate. So we can broadly say that the infant mortality rate is higher in Telangana than in Andhra, but still the child-woman ratio is higher in the former than in the latter. Thus the real fertility differential between Telangana and Andhra may be higher than the one shown by the child-woman ratios.

4.3 Kingsley Davis¹ has observed from the average child-woman ratio for 1911, 1921 and 1931 that the ratio is the highest in the case of tribal population, next in Christians, next in Muslims and next in Hindus. However the proportion of tribal population is not high in Telangana as to explain the fertility differentials. It is a known fact that Muslim population forms a higher proportion in Telangana than in Andhra. An attempt is made here to discuss this aspect though it is not possible to compute the child-woman ratios by religion. The extent of fertility differentials per 1,000 women in Andhra and Telangana is first of all noted.

Differential as shown by	Rural	Urban
Table 1	56.15	34.01
Table 2	31.03	22.68
Table 3	190.00	30.00

All the three indices show that the differences are more in rural areas than in the urban areas.

4.4 The Christian and Muslim population as a percentage of total population in rural and urban areas is shown below. The figures can, at best, explain the urban fertility differentials but not at all the rural. The only way is to attribute the rural differential fertility observed between Andhra and Telangana to the latter's backwardness, economic and social.

	Christians		Muslims	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra	5.03	5.40	4.79	13.22
Telangana	1.67	2.97	5.50	29.11

1. Kingsley Davis: *Ibid.*

1. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs—The Mysore Population Study—A co-operative project of the United Nations and the Government of India—Population Studies No. 34, New York 61—Page 86.

2. Census of India—Paper No. 6, 1954—“Estimation of Birth and Death Rates in India during 1941–1950: 1951 Census

4.5 As far as the districts are concerned, there is a good amount of variation in the child-woman ratio from district to district. The maxima and minima for the State are shown as follows :-

Table No.	Region	Max./Min.	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1, 2 & 3	Andhra	Max.	Anantapur & Kurnool	Anantapur & Kurnool
		Min.	Visakhapatnam	Nellore
1&2	Telangana	Max.	Khammam	Mahbubnagar
		Min.	Nizamabad	Khammam
3 only		Max.	Hyderabad	Mahbubnagar
		Min.	Nizamabad	Nalgonda

A whole variety of causes may be responsible for these observations. The religious and occupational pattern, the educational standards, the extent of general development and several other socio-economic variates exert a combined influence.

4.6 To understand the extent of inter-district fertility variation in the State, the coefficient of variation (Standard Deviation expressed as a percentage to Mean) is computed and given below for Andhra and Telangana.

	Andhra		Telangana	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Table 1	8.27	8.47	5.60	3.83
Table 2	8.45	7.51	5.94	5.19

It is evident that inter-district variation in the child-woman ratio is more in rural areas than in urban and

more in Andhra than in Telangana. The coefficient of variation is not calculated for Table 3 as it does not show much variation from district to district.

5. Conclusion

5.1 If a null-hypothesis is formulated that in any region, at any time, rural fertility is more than urban fertility, then the third index (given in Table 3) is superior to the first two (Tables 1 and 2) because it shows that for all districts, but one, the rural fertility higher than urban fertility). But it is not very logical to accept this index as it takes into account only women in ages 20-24. If the other two indices are accepted to be good indicators of fertility then we do get some areas with rural fertility less than urban fertility. As the three indices do not completely give exactly same results some caution is necessary in the interpretation of the child-woman ratios.

5.2 It is noted in the Vital Statistics Report for Andhra Pradesh that births are more under-registered in Telangana than in Andhra. The fact that fertility in Telangana is higher than that in Andhra indicates a still higher extent of under-registration in births in Telangana than what has already been noted.

5.3 Apart from the several observations made in this paper, it is clear that there is a need to study the problem of differential fertility in the State from several perspectives. A more methodological study based on special tabulations of Census Data may give useful results particularly in the context of population control.

APPENDIX II

TABLE-1

CHILD-WOMAN RATIO

[CHILDREN (0-4) ÷ WOMEN (15-44) × 1,000]

State/District (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
ANDHRA PRADESH . .	639.92	648.04	602.35
Andhra Region . .	622.23	628.90	589.40
Srikakulam . .	597.48	598.47	587.08
Visakhapatnam . .	537.50	535.52	546.47
East Godavari . .	588.81	594.39	565.34
West Godavari . .	595.89	601.48	567.85
Krishna . .	633.04	649.06	683.63
Guntur . .	619.71	630.22	582.29
Nellore . .	619.04	633.68	508.19
Chittoor . .	640.07	645.68	597.65
Cuddapah . .	654.93	661.59	611.71
Anantapur . .	722.14	729.64	686.87
Kurnool . .	708.34	715.29	679.33
Telangana Region . .	673.07	685.05	623.41
Mahbubnagar . .	696.44	698.54	677.33
Hyderabad . .	654.06	716.51	616.94
Medak . .	637.70	636.80	648.70
Nizamabad . .	607.23	604.57	623.38
Adilabad . .	682.35	688.74	647.51
Karimnagar . .	683.16	687.42	626.81
Warangal . .	686.62	698.66	615.58
Khammam . .	719.33	738.80	587.06
Nalgonda . .	688.07	694.91	622.74

TABLE-2

CHILD-WOMAN RATIO

[CHILDREN (0-4) ÷ MARRIED WOMEN (15-44) × 1,000]

State/District (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
ANDHRA PRADESH . .	746.92	750.46	729.78
Andhra Region . .	736.54	739.57	721.01
Srikakulam . .	715.69	714.04	747.78
Visakhapatnam . .	650.66	643.12	686.31
East Godavari . .	690.54	688.89	697.96
West Godavari . .	693.03	694.40	685.84
Krishna . .	738.26	745.85	713.36
Guntur . .	722.00	727.16	702.81
Nellore . .	742.01	756.61	677.64
Chittoor . .	763.80	766.43	742.94
Cuddapah . .	780.84	788.23	732.64
Anantapur . .	858.50	865.42	825.52
Kurnool . .	837.49	843.18	813.38

TABLE-2—Concl'd.

CHILD-WOMAN RATIO

[CHILDREN (0-4) ÷ MARRIED WOMEN (15-44) × 1,000]

State/District (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
Telangana Region . .	765.61	770.60	743.69
Mahbubnagar . .	800.51	801.28	793.25
Hyderabad . .	781.90	806.32	765.83
Medak . .	714.50	710.73	763.08
Nizamabad . .	690.33	685.67	719.14
Adilabad . .	771.85	780.46	725.44
Karimnagar . .	766.36	769.92	718.12
Warangal . .	765.53	775.38	705.48
Khammam . .	822.41	846.33	662.31
Nalgonda . .	761.26	767.78	698.19

TABLE-3

CHILD-WOMAN RATIO

[CHILDREN (0-4) ÷ WOMEN (20-24)]

State/District (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
ANDHRA PRADESH . .	3.18	3.25	2.88
Andhra Region . .	3.12	3.18	2.87
Srikakulam . .	3.18	3.20	2.98
Visakhapatnam . .	2.82	2.85	2.69
East Godavari . .	3.04	3.07	2.91
West Godavari . .	3.06	3.07	3.01
Krishna . .	3.13	3.26	2.77
Guntur . .	3.11	3.21	2.78
Nellore . .	3.13	3.24	2.39
Cuddapah . .	3.12	3.16	2.79
Chittoor . .	3.12	3.14	2.96
Anantapur . .	3.43	3.48	3.21
Kurnool . .	3.33	3.36	3.20
Telangana Region . .	3.28	3.37	2.90
Mahbubnagar . .	3.46	3.47	3.34
Hyderabad . .	3.11	3.54	2.87
Medak . .	3.15	3.14	3.22
Nizamabad . .	2.90	2.90	2.88
Adilabad . .	3.32	3.40	2.88
Karimnagar . .	3.45	3.49	3.05
Warangal . .	3.40	3.47	2.97
Khammam . .	3.38	3.49	2.66
Nalgonda . .	3.31	3.39	2.60

APPENDIX III

HISTORY OF VITAL REGISTRATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1.1 There are two systems of Vital Registration in vogue in the two components of Andhra and Telangana of the State.

Andhra Region

2.1 Till October 1953, Andhra was a part of the erstwhile Madras State. So the system of registration in this component has its origin in the Madras system.

2.2 Death registration was first attempted in Madras State in 1855 in the Town of Madras only.

2.3 The Royal Commission in 1863 drew pointed attention to the absence of any information in regard to Vital Statistics of the general population, and urged for the introduction of a scheme for registration of birth and death statistics.

2.4 In 1865, the first attempt was made to register the mortality of the people in Madras State through the agency of Sanitary Department and statistics were made available from the year 1866.

2.5 From that time the registration of births and deaths had been carried out with varying degrees of completeness and accuracy till 1884, when with the passing of the Municipalities Act, it became obligatory on the people in the municipality to report all cases of births and deaths. Registration was carried on by the Municipal Councils concerned.

2.6 From 1897 Government had under consideration various proposals for the improvement of registration of Vital Statistics in rural areas. The result was the passing of "the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899". This Act was not intended to apply immediately to the whole of the rural tracts of the State, but only to such areas as might from time to time be selected by the Government. Registration of births and deaths became compulsory in these areas after notification by Government. Provision was made for the appointment of Registrars and for granting extracts from the registers free of charge. Ever increasing attention was also paid to the subject of correct registration by the Revenue Department and material aid in the

same direction was given by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the District Medical and Sanitary Inspectors and the Sanitary Commissioner's Office.

2.7 In the beginning of 1923, one Assistant Director of Public Health was appointed to be in charge of Vital Statistics.

2.8 Further with the introduction of the District Health Scheme in 1923, under which each district and the major municipalities were provided with a Health Officer and necessary staff, a more intensive checking of registration of Vital Statistics became possible. The District Health Officers also checked the birth and death returns of the districts compiled at the offices of the District Collectors as the compilation of Vital Statistics was then attended to at the Collectors' Offices.

2.9 In order to achieve greater accuracy in the compilation of the birth and death returns of the districts, the work of the compilation of these returns was transferred from the Collectors' Offices to the Office of the Director of Public Health in the year 1932, and special staff was sanctioned for the compilation of the returns. A qualified Statistical Assistant was also appointed for the supervision of this work and for statistical research.

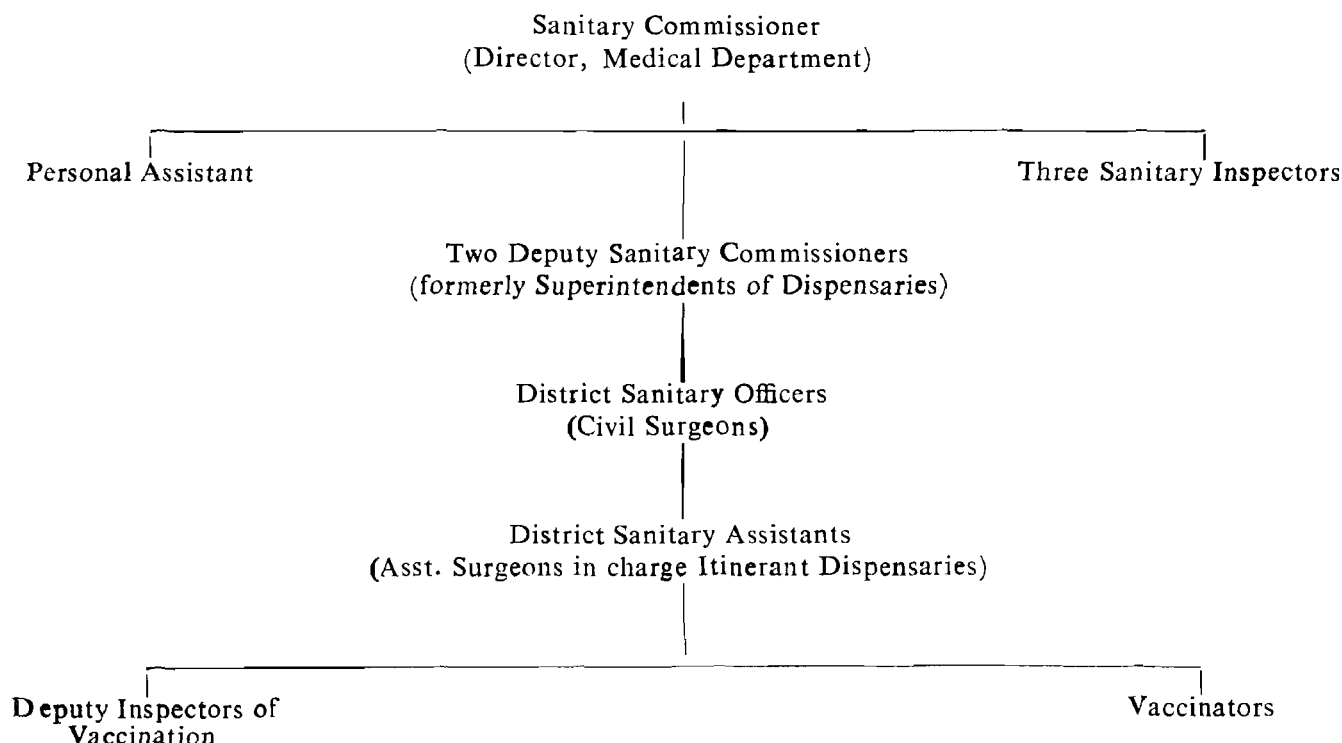
2.10 The compilation was done manually till recently and the talukwise and districtwise figures were maintained. During the year 1959 a scheme for mechanisation of compilation of Vital Statistics was introduced and the Vital Statistics for Andhra are now compiled by means of Punch Card machinery of Hollerith type.

Telangana Region

3.1 In the former Hyderabad State, of which the present Telangana area had been a part, the year of inception of the system of Vital Statistics registration was the same as that of the Sanitary Department itself viz., 1913. In the year 1912 the then Director of Medical Department submitted a scheme for the constitution of a Department of Public Health

showing the great and urgent need for the establishment of such a Department and the Department was

sanctioned and established in the year 1913. The scheme sanctioned by the Government was as under:—



3.2 Till the formation of the Sanitary Department there seems to have been no system of recording births and deaths. During the early part of the year 1323 Fasli [*i.e.* 1913–1914 (October)] the system of recording births and deaths had made its appearance with the issue of instructions to all the District Sanitary Officers “to most carefully record, as far as possible, all cases of births and deaths within their districts and to report on the Vital Statistics as far as they were able”. The Sanitary Commissioner, in his report for the year 1323 Fasli, while reviewing the Vital Statistics observed as follows:—

“From the annual reports received I find that only a very few District Sanitary Officers have been able to get the necessary information. Even these figures are doubtful, as they are obtained from the Police Patels and Patwaris and there are no rules for registering accurately and systematically, births and deaths within His Highness’ Dominions. As early as 1322 Fasli I had approached the Government to have some rules and regulations passed which will answer equally for the City of Hyderabad and Districts, but as the general Municipal Code for the City of Hyder-

abad, which was then under preparation, was to include most of the points on which I laid stress, this question was dropped. If however some sort of simple rules be now framed for recording the births and deaths in each district valuable information could be available as to the nature of, and prevalence of diseases therein and steps could be taken to combat them. Deaths from diseases of epidemic nature for obvious reasons are generally known and recorded, but even many of these are at present undetected. If Government will agree, I will submit a scheme for instituting a Birth and Death Registration Department, which will pay in the long run, as registration of Vital Statistics forms an important factor in Hygiene and Sanitation administration—a matter brought by me before the last Indian Sanitary Congress”.

3.3 The above review rightly reveals the defective nature of the Vital Statistics collected. This unsatisfactory nature of collection of Vital Statistics continued to be so and it may be said that it is continuing so even to-day though the system is well-established now.

3.4 In the Report of the Census of India, 1931 the Census Commissioner of Hyderabad State has observed that the system of registration of Vital events in the districts is very defective and the absence of legislation for prompt and accurate reporting of births and deaths is an excuse for faulty registration and finally suggested that immediate steps should be taken to establish a machinery for the registration of births and deaths.

3.5 In the year 1344 Fasli (*i.e.* 6th October, 1934 to 5th October 1935) a draft bill was prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner for better registration and forwarded to Government for sanction. During this period while the births and deaths were incorrectly recorded, the reporting of epidemic diseases seems to have received special attention and the Revenue and Police Departments readily co-operated with the Public Health Department. In the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, constituted about this time, births and deaths were collected both by the Police and the Municipal servants. The Hyderabad Municipal Act contained certain provisions concerning the Birth and Death Registration.

3.6 Subsequently in the year 1346 Fasli (*i.e.* 6th Oct., 36 to 5th Oct. 1937) the registration of births and deaths in the rural areas was undertaken by the village officials. This formed the basis of the existing registration system in Telangana. Even after the undertaking of the registration by the village officials, it continued to be unsatisfactory. Inspections were regularly made to check the figures. In the City of Hyderabad the Municipal Commissioner was made responsible for registration. The relevant sections of the Hyderabad Municipal Act were not strictly enforced.

3.7 The Government of Hyderabad in their review of the Public Health Report for the year 1348 Fasli (*i.e.* 6th Oct. 1938 to 5th Oct. 1939) promised to give due consideration to any scheme that may be submitted by the Public Health Department to improve the Vital Statistics records. Taking this opportunity, the Deputy Director of Public Health was specially deputed during the year 1349 Fasli to study the centralised system of collecting and compiling Vital Statistics in Mysore and Madras States. The Central Advisory Board of Health meeting held in 1939 strongly recommended the adoption of the centralised system of Vital Statistics in vogue in Madras and Mysore by all the State Public Health Departments. So a detailed scheme was drawn by the Public Health Department and was submitted to Government during the year 1349 Fasli.

In this scheme attention was drawn to the simultaneous introduction of :—

1. An act for compulsory notification and registration of births and deaths covering all urban and rural areas in the Dominions.
2. A system of collection by the respective Tahsildars of the monthly returns from all villages under their jurisdictions and their sub-mission direct to the office of the Director of Public Health for compilation.
3. The establishment of a Central Bureau of Vital Statistics under a trained Statistician in the Office of the Director of Public Health.

3.8 The Hyderabad Births and Deaths Regulation was passed during the financial year 1950-51. The system of collecting Vital Statistics remained defective inspite of the birth and death regulations sanctioned by the Government. To get over the difficulties encountered, the Public Health Department submitted a scheme for the establishment of a central office of Registrar General of Births and Deaths which was finally approved by the Government.

3.9 The compulsory registration of Births and Deaths in the entire rural areas of the Hyderabad State was enforced from 1st January 1955. The Police Patels in all the villages were made the Registrars of Births and Deaths. The Police Patels were sending the monthly returns to the Office of the Director, Medical and Health Services, who is also the Registrar General, Births, Deaths and Marriages, through the respective Tahsildars. The Central Bureau of Vital Statistics in the office of the Director, Medical and Health Services was attending to the compilation of Vital Statistics.

3.10 After the formation of Andhra Pradesh with the merger of the eleven districts of Andhra State and the nine districts of the former Hyderabad State the existing systems of registration have been continuing. The Director of Public Health is the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths. The Central Vital Statistics Unit in the Office of the Director of Public Health is attending to the compilation of Vital Statistics.

3.11 Compulsory registration of Births and Deaths was enforced in the City and Town Municipalities of Telangana since 1st January, 1959.

4. Present system in the State

4.1 The following are the Acts under which the Registration of Births and Deaths is at present compulsory in the various parts of the State.

1. City of Greater Hyderabad : Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955.
2. Rural Areas and the City and Town

Municipalities of Telangana :
Registration of Births and Deaths
Regulation of 1358 F. No. II of 1359 F.

3. Rural areas of Andhra :- The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Registration of Births and Deaths Act, (Act III of 1899).
4. Urban areas of Andhra :- The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Municipalities Act, 1920.

APPENDIX IV

CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF VITAL STATISTICS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1865 The first attempt was made to register the mortality of people in the Madras Presidency through the agency of the Sanitary Department</p> <p>1884 Passing of Municipalities Act, which provided for compulsory reporting of births and deaths in Municipalities in Madras State</p> <p>1897 Government of Madras was having under consideration various proposals for improvement of Vital Statistics</p> <p>1899 Passing of the Madras Registration of births and deaths Act, 1899 which provided for compulsory registration of births and deaths in rural areas</p> <p>1913 Establishment of Sanitary Department in Hyderabad State</p> <p>1913 Introduction of the system of recording births and deaths by the District Sanitary Officers in Hyderabad State</p> <p>1920 Passing of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 which provided for compulsory registration of births and deaths in Municipalities</p> <p>1923 Introduction of District Health Scheme in Madras State</p> <p>1932 Transfer of compilation of births and deaths work from Collectors' Offices to the Office of the Director of Public Health, Madras</p> <p>1932 Passing of the Hyderabad Municipal Act, No. XII of 1342 F. which contained provisions for registration of births and deaths in the City of Hyderabad</p> <p>1934 Submission of draft Act, by the Sanitary Commissioner of Hyderabad State to the Government</p> | <p>1936 Registration of births and deaths was undertaken by the Village Officers in Hyderabad State</p> <p>1938 Issue of revised rules separately for Municipal areas and rural areas of Madras State</p> <p>1939 The Central Advisory Board of Health strongly recommended the adoption of centralised system of Vital Statistics by the State Health Department</p> <p>1939 1) Deputation of the Deputy Director of Public Health Department, Hyderabad State to study the centralised system of collection and compilation of Vital Statistics in Mysore and Madras States</p> <p>2) A detailed Scheme, for introduction of i) an Act for compulsory registration of births and deaths, ii) a system of collection of the birth and death returns by the Tahsildars and iii) establishment of a Central Bureau of Vital Statistics in the Office of the Director of Public Health, Hyderabad State, was drawn and sent to Government</p> <p>1942 Passing of the Hyderabad District Boards Act, III of 1352 F. Provision was made in this Act to undertake the registration of births and deaths at the discretion of the District Board</p> <p>2) Passing of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, III of 1352 F. Provision was made in this Act to the effect that registration of births and deaths is one of the duties of the City and Town Committees</p> <p>1950 Passing of the Hyderabad Births and Deaths Regulation</p> |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1953 Formation of Andhra State</p> <p>1955 1) Introduction of Compulsory registration of births and deaths in the rural areas of Hyderabad State</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2) Passing of the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955. In this Act the provision regarding registration of births and deaths was deleted</p> <p>1956 1) Passing of the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956. This lays down that</p> | <p>the registration of births and deaths is one of the duties of the Panchayats</p> <p>2) Formation of Andhra Pradesh State</p> <p>1959 1) Introduction of compulsory registration of births and deaths in City and Town Municipalities of Telangana component</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2) Introduction of mechanised compilation of Vital Statistics for Andhra region.</p> |
|---|--|

P A R T - B
REPORT ON
FERTILITY SURVEY

PART-B

FERTILITY SURVEY

Introduction

1.1 At the first conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations held in 1959 the need was felt to have a question on fertility in the Census slips. But in order to obtain reliable results it was thought better to conduct a sample survey separately with the help of a sufficiently trained machinery over whom the Census Organisation had adequate control. The Registrar General, India, issued instructions for conducting a sample survey of fertility of ever-married women in his Circular Letter No. 16-20/61-VS, dated 11th October, 1961.

1.2 *Object* : The object of this Post Census Survey was mainly to collect information on the fertility pattern of Indian women and incidentally to obtain information on working force, since each individual in the household was being followed up. In the present survey, all ever-married women were included and their fertility differentials by the various characteristics were studied. Though data on working force were collected they were not tabulated because of certain administrative reasons.

1.3 *Coverage* : The sample survey was conducted in the same Enumerators' Blocks as were selected for the Post Enumeration Check conducted in April, 1961 immediately after the Census enumeration. At the time of selecting the blocks for the Post Enumeration Check a random sample was taken out comprising 1% of the total rural blocks and 2% of the urban blocks in the State. Areas which were not easily accessible like the Agency tracts were, however, excluded from the purview of the survey (Post Enumeration Check). All the houses and households in each of the selected blocks were enumerated both in the rural and urban areas.

1.4 There were altogether 48,166 Enumerators' Blocks in the State, both rural and urban put together. Of these, the selected sample consisted of 524 blocks - 380 rural and 144 urban. Each of the taluks in the district contained about one to four, or sometimes, even five rural enumerators' Blocks depending upon the extent of its jurisdiction and 1 to 5 urban blocks according to the size of the town or city covered. Each of the Enumerators' Blocks

contained 150 households on the average and all of them had to be covered for the fertility survey. Each household on the average consisted of about 5 persons. The survey was limited to persons actually found in the house at the time of enumeration *i.e.*, the persons who were away from home at the time of the investigator's visit were omitted while visitors to the household at that time were included.

1.5 *Organisational details* : The responsibility for conducting the field work and processing of data rested with the Superintendent of Census Operations of the respective States under the technical guidance of the Office of the Registrar General, India. Regional Tabulation Offices were the conducting agencies. There were altogether six Regional Tabulation Offices established early in 1961 for the processing of the main Census data and a centralised Urban Tabulation office, attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, for dealing with all the urban slips of the State. The fertility survey was entrusted to the six Regional Offices, who had to cover the urban areas also in their respective jurisdictions. The concerned Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations was in charge of the survey. The Census tabulation was in its finishing stages by that time in December 1961. The Sorters were to canvass the household schedules and the Supervisors had to check their work mostly on the field itself. The checked slips after filling in any deficiencies noticed by the Supervisors through a further enquiry at the household wherever necessary were received in the Tabulation Offices. There the processing, coding and tabulation were taken up. The Tabulation and Statistical Assistants, and the Tabulation Officers supervised these operations.

1.6 Immediately after the instructions for the fertility survey were received from the Registrar General, a pretest was conducted in October 1961 in two Enumerators' Blocks, one in a rural area and another in an urban area, under each Tabulation Office. Cyclostyled copies of schedules and instructions were supplied to them in Telugu along with a few copies of the instructions in English also. Eight households were canvassed in each of the blocks and altogether 96 households in the State.

1.7 The Regional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations of Hyderabad and Chittoor regions went to Delhi to receive training at the Registrar Generals' Office and in turn explained the instructions and trained the other Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations in the conduct of the Survey. The Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations arranged training at their respective offices to the Sorters and Supervisors to be posted for the field survey. The instructions for filling in the two schedules, which had been already translated, were amplified in the light of the further clarifications received and the pretest experience and got printed into small booklets and despatched to the Regional Offices for the use of the Sorter-Enumerators and others.

1.8 Letters of identity in the form of an appointment order as Enumerator/Supervisor for the survey and authorising him to make enquiries from the persons concerned for collecting the data required in the two schedules were issued to the field staff before the field work started. All Tahsildars, Municipal Commissioners in Andhra area and Executive Officers of City Municipalities in the Telengana area, were addressed enlisting their cooperation. These officers had already with them the particulars of Localities, Wards etc., communicated to them at the time of Post Enumeration Check in April, 1961.

1.9 The field work was undertaken in the first week of December, 1961 and continued upto the middle of January, 1962. Except in the larger regions (i.e., regions covering 4 districts), the field work in other regions was completed by 31st December, 1961. In the case of larger regions, the survey was extended upto 13th January 1962.

1.10 The reference period for recording the vital events was fixed from Diwali festival of 1960 to the next Diwali in 1961. Usually the Diwali festival falls during October-November every year.

2. Brief Description of the items of information

2.1 For the fertility survey in the State two types of schedules, namely, household schedule and fertility slip were canvassed. These along with the related instructions to the Enumerators are given in the Appendix I.

2.2 *Household Schedule* : This schedule consisted of three sections. Section I was primarily meant to obtain a list of all persons, including visitors in the household on the date of Investigator's visit,

which should lead to complete count of all ever married women. The particulars regarding relation to head, sex, age and marital status had been provided mainly to yield clues about possible omissions in the list of inmates so prepared. Section II had been inserted to elicit information about households which possibly might have remarried widows or divorced women. On the right hand top corner of the individual slip particulars of remarriage were to be entered only in respect of those who were indicated as such in item (2) of this section; if Section II of the Household Schedule contained no entry at all it was presumed that an ever married woman married only once. Section III was designed to find out the number of persons working, as defined in the 1961 Census.

2.3 *Fertility Slip* : A reference period of 12 months reckoned from a festival date was intended to obtain, besides births during the period, information on the total number of children born to a woman so as to bring out fertility differentials, if any, with regard to age at marriage, duration of married life, religion and education and husband's occupation, industry and education. It had 14 questions, besides boxes for collecting information on the right hand corner regarding remarriages. The information on remarriage facilitated the grouping of the women into four distinct categories, namely,

- A : Women married only once and still in married state
- B : Women married only once but now widowed or divorced
- C : Women married more than once but in married state now
- D : Women married more than once but now widowed or divorced

The concepts and definitions of the various terms used in filling up the entries in these two schedules had been given in the booklets of instructions supplied to all the enumerators and now reproduced in Appendix I.

3. Sample design and method of Estimation :

3.1 *Frame & sample size* : The list of 48,166 Blocks, both rural and urban put together which was prepared earlier for 1961 Census enumeration constituted the frame. Of these, 524 blocks-380 rural and 144 urban, which comprised the first stage units for the 1961 Census Post Enumeration Check were covered in the fertility survey. The distribution of the

selected blocks among the six regions where census Tabulation Offices were in position was as follows:

STATEMENT—1

Name of the Region	No. of blocks		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Vizianagaram	79	27	106
Vijayawada	70	35	105
Chittoor	59	15	74
Kurnool	59	12	71
Hyderabad	59	41	100
Warangal	54	14	68
	380	144	524

3.2 Sample Design : As mentioned earlier the sample of primary stage units selected for the 1961 Post Enumeration Check comprised the sample for the fertility survey. The primary unit of fertility survey is a Census Enumerator's Block. For the purpose of selection of the Blocks, a list of charges (Taluks) was prepared basing on the location codes of the districts. While preparing the list, the total number of Blocks in each charge was given separately for Rural and Urban areas. Afterwards, the cumulative distribution of Blocks was prepared. Starting from a random number, every 100th Block was selected in Rural Blocks and similarly, starting from a different random number, every 50th Block was selected in Urban Blocks. The number of Rural Blocks thus selected in each district ranged between 9 and 30. Guntur district had the highest number of Rural Blocks *i.e.*, 30, and Khammam district had the lowest *i.e.*, 9. Similarly, the number of Urban Blocks selected in different districts ranged between 1 and 34. The highest number of Urban Blocks (*i.e.*, 34) was in Hyderabad district and the lowest number of blocks (*i.e.*, 1) in Medak district.

3.3 Estimation procedure : No estimation procedure was adopted and the rates and ratios were calculated based on the sample values only.

3.4 The Regional Deputy Superintendents reported practically no cases of non-response from the public during the course of the survey. Because the enumerators possessed letters of identity and also the village officer or some other local official accompanied them house to house, the informants mostly seem to have cooperated.

4. Results of Survey

4.1 The survey aimed at collecting the fertility history particulars of ever married women pre-

sent in the household at the time of the enumerator's visit. Apart from the intrinsic errors due to sampling, a variety of non-sampling errors are unavoidable in such retrospective surveys. For example the experience is that demographic sample surveys generally under-estimate the birth and death rates which are built on the number of births and deaths in the last one year. Under-enumeration of events arises from lapse of memory in recalling an event, deliberate omissions due to superstitions, difficulty in identifying the reference period of one year correctly and the like. Such errors come more and more into play as one delves deeper into fertility history. Apart from the vital events as such, the age returns are also affected due to mis-statements, age bias, recall lapse etc. The results presented here are all influenced by these errors the extents of which are difficult to ascertain. However, an attempt has been made to sift the results as much as possible and present only those that bring out the broad patterns of fertility differentials reasonably well.

4.2.1. Distribution of Women of Reproductive Age-group by Marital Status: Statement 2 below gives the distribution of ever married women covered in the sample by age and marital status.

STATEMENT—2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY (i) ATTAINED AGE AND (ii) MARITAL STATUS

	Total number of Women		Percentage distribution	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Attained Age				
12 and below	422	88	0.5	0.4
13—17	4,606	1,030	6.0	4.8
18—22	12,416	3,572	16.3	16.5
23—27	10,578	3,494	13.9	16.2
28—32	11,263	3,474	14.8	16.1
33—37	6,924	2,147	9.1	9.9
38—42	8,030	2,177	10.5	10.1
43—47	4,746	1,369	6.2	6.3
48+	17,307	4,269	22.7	19.7
Total	76,292	21,620	100.0	100.0
(ii) Marital status				
A	58,074	17,425	76.1	80.6
B	16,325	4,073	21.4	18.8
C	1,606	107	2.1	0.5
D	287	15	0.4	0.1
Total	76,292	21,620	100.0	100.0

A : Women married only once and still in married state

B : Women married only once but now widowed or divorced

C : Women married more than once but in married state now

D : Women married more than once but now widowed or divorced

4.2.2 It is seen that a majority of the ever married women, nearly 23% in rural and 20% in urban areas, fall in the age-group 48+.

It is also interesting to note that practically all the women falling in the sample are married once only in both rural and urban areas. Besides being married once only, nearly 78% of the rural women and 80% of the urban are still in the married state. The detailed distribution of the ever-married women by age and number of times married is presented in Statement 3 below.

STATEMENT-3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY THE NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED (ALL WOMEN)
(ACTUAL NUMBERS ARE GIVEN IN BRACKETS)

Attained age (1)	R u r a l					U r b a n				
	Once (2)	twice (3)	thrice (4)	4 times or more (5)	Total (6)	Once (7)	twice (8)	thrice (9)	4 times or more (10)	Total (11)
13-17	99.2 (4,569)	0.8 (36)	0.0 (1)	.. (..)	100.0 (4,606)	99.8 (1,028)	0.2 (2)	.. (..)	.. (..)	100.0 (1,030)
18-22	98.2 (12,187)	1.7 (210)	0.1 (19)	.. (..)	100.0 (12,416)	99.7 (3,559)	0.3 (12)	0.0 (1)	.. (..)	100.0 (3,572)
23-27	97.6 (10,322)	2.2 (235)	0.2 (16)	0.0 (5)	100.0 (10,578)	99.5 (3,475)	0.5 (19)	.. (..)	.. (..)	100.0 (3,494)
28-32	96.8 (10,904)	2.9 (323)	0.3 (36)	.. (..)	100.0 (11,263)	99.2 (3,447)	0.7 (23)	0.1 (4)	.. (..)	100.0 (3,474)
33-37	96.4 (6,678)	3.2 (221)	0.4 (24)	0.0 (1)	100.0 (6,924)	99.3 (2,132)	0.6 (13)	0.1 (2)	.. (..)	100.1 (2,147)
38-42	86.7 (7,763)	2.9 (237)	0.4 (29)	0.0 (1)	100.0 (8,030)	99.5 (2,165)	0.5 (10)	0.0 (1)	0.0 (1)	100.0 (2,147)
43-47	97.1 (4,610)	2.7 (129)	0.2 (6)	0.0 (1)	100.0 (4,746)	99.1 (1,357)	0.8 (11)	0.1 (1)	.. (..)	100.0 (1,369)
48+	97.9 (16,945)	1.9 (321)	0.2 (39)	0.0 (2)	100.0 (17,307)	99.5 (4,247)	0.4 (19)	0.1 (3)	.. (..)	100.0 (4,269)
All ages	97.5 (73,978)	2.3 (1,712)	0.2 (173)	0.0 (10)	100.0 (75,870)	99.4 (21,410)	0.5 (109)	0.1 (12)	0.0 (1)	100.0 (21,532)

4.2.3 It is interesting to note from Statement 4 that the proportion of marriages below age 18 is the lowest for marriages of duration less than 10 years both in the rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT-4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIAGE

Marriage duration (in years) (1)	Percentage in rural Areas			Percentage in urban Areas		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	-18 (2)	18-22 (3)	23+ (4)	-18 (5)	18-22 (6)	23+ (7)
	91.6	8.2	0.2	82.5	16.8	0.7
1-4	86.7	13.0	0.3	81.3	17.6	1.1
5-9	89.5	10.3	0.2	85.1	14.5	0.4
10-14	91.3	8.6	0.1	90.8	8.7	0.5
15-29	91.8	8.0	0.2	91.3	8.4	0.3
30+	91.8	8.0	0.2	91.7	8.3	0.0
All durations	90.6	9.2	0.2	88.6	11.0	0.4

4.2.4 This is in accordance with the findings of other surveys that in recent years there is a tendency towards increasing age at marriage, though the increase is rather slow. A rural-urban differential in favour of urban areas is also visible from the figures presented in Statements 4 and 5. On the

whole these figures do show that the women are leaning away from early marriages i.e. from ages below 18 to ages 18-22 in recent years. This may be due to increase in female education and also to their tending to take more active part in the economic activity, especially in the urban sector.

STATEMENT-5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY MARRIAGE DURATION FOR EACH AGE AT MARRIAGE

Marriage duration	Number of Women		Percentage in Rural Areas				Percentage in Urban areas			
	Rural	Urban	Age at marriage				Age at marriage			
			-18	18-22	23+	All ages	-18	18-22	23+	All ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0	2,621	412	4.6	4.0	5.5	4.5	2.2	3.6	4.1	2.4
1-4	8,039	2,394	13.3	19.6	20.4	13.9	12.6	22.1	36.5	13.7
5-9	10,069	2,992	17.1	19.5	13.0	17.3	16.5	22.7	16.2	17.2
10-14	10,611	3,519	18.4	17.0	14.8	18.3	20.7	16.0	21.6	20.2
15-29	17,958	5,843	31.3	26.8	30.6	30.9	34.5	25.8	21.6	33.5
30+	8,776	2,265	15.3	13.1	15.7	15.1	13.5	9.8	0.0	13.0
All durations	58,074	17,425	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3.1. *Age at marriage*: Age at marriage is a very important concept which throws light on the trends in fertility levels. Also it is an established fact that, the lower the age at marriage, the higher the fertility rate and vice versa.

The following table gives the average age at marriage of the current mothers of married durations 0-4 and 10-14 years.

STATEMENT-6
AGE AT MARRIAGE BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of married life	Average age at marriage	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-4	15.4	16.2
10-14	15.4	15.4

4.3.2 From the above it is evident that there is no shift in age at marriage in rural areas, for the marriage duration 0-4 and 10-14 years. In the case of urban areas, there is a shift in age at marriage from 15.4 to 16.2 years for marriage duration 10-14 years and 0-4 years duration. This shows that in the recent years age at marriage in urban areas is going up while in the rural areas it remained unchanged.

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE :

4.4.1. The following table sets out the median age at marriage (bride) by rural and urban areas for Andhra Pradesh as also for other neighbouring States.

STATEMENT-7
MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE (BRIDE)

(1)	Rural (2)	Urban (3)
All India	16.1	17.1
Andhra Pradesh	15.3	16.0
Madras	18.1	18.2
Mysore	15.5	16.8
Maharashtra	15.5	17.6
Orissa	16.3	16.5
Madhya Pradesh	14.4	16.0

Source : Vital Statistics of India, 1961

4.4.2 Compared with India as a whole, Andhra Pradesh has a lower age at marriage for both rural and urban areas. When compared with the five neighbouring States, the level of Andhra Pradesh is lower than all the States except Madhya Pradesh for both rural and urban areas. The age at marriage in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh is lower than that of Andhra Pradesh, while both stand at the same level in the case of urban areas.

The following table gives some information regarding the average age at marriage etc., of the married women of 0-4 and 10-14 years of marriage duration for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT-8

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

(1)	Rural (2)	Urban (3)
<i>A. Marriage duration 0-4 years--Current levels</i>		
1. Percentage of women married at age 12 and below	16.9	6.9
2. Median age at marriage	15.3	16.0
3. Inter-quartile range	2.9	2.8
4. Average age at marriage	15.4	16.2
<i>B. Marriage duration 10-14 years</i>		
Average age at marriage	15.4	15.4

4.4 Frequency distribution of current births by attained age of mother is presented in Statement 9 below. The distribution of the number of births which occurred during the 12 months preceding the date of survey *i. e.* between Diwali 1960 and Diwali 1961 to the women by their attained age does not bring out any significant rural-urban differential.

STATEMENT-9

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY ATTAINED AGE OF MOTHER

Attained age (1)	Rural		Urban	
	No. of Births (2)	Percentage (3)	No. of Births (4)	Percentage (5)
13-17	302	4.5	101	4.2
18-22	2,147	31.4	726	30.2
23-27	1,695	25.0	679	28.3
28-32	1,375	20.5	530	22.1
33-37	744	11.0	221	9.2
38-42	346	5.1	111	4.6
43-47	91	1.4	26	1.1
48+	72	1.1	7	0.3
All ages	6,702	100.0	2,401	100.0

4.5.1 During the year understudy the maximum of number of births namely 31.4% in rural and 30.2% in urban areas occurred to women in the age-group 18-22, followed by the group 23-27 years. Assuming that the degree of under-enumeration is uniform in all the ages, it is interesting to note that nearly 57% and 60% of the total number of births relate to women in the age 23-37 in the rural and urban areas respectively. This appears to be important in the context of the family planning programmes. For

deriving any operational advantage, these births have to be analysed in terms of parity of the women. Among the total births the multiple births comprise 0.27% and 0.42% in the rural and urban areas respectively as shown by Statement 10 below.

STATEMENT-10

CONTRIBUTION OF MULTIPLE BIRTHS (TWINS) TO TOTAL BIRTHS BY ATTAINED AGE

Attained age (1)	Births arising from births of twins *	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)
13-17	..	..
18-22	2	4
23-27	2	4
28-32	8	..
33-37	2	..
38-42	2	..
43-47	2	2
48+	..	..
All ages	18	10

* There were no other multiple births

4.5.2 The study of infantile mortality is often associated with the related topics of abortion and still birth, and these are some times grouped together under 'reproductive wastage'. Because of the difficulties in measuring important segments of this wastage especially foetal deaths, no adequate statistical expression of its magnitude is said to be available in any country. Statement 11 below gives the percentage distribution of still births by age of mother.

STATEMENT-11

STILL BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL) BY ATTAINED AGE OF THE CURRENT MOTHERS

Attained age (1)	Still Birth Rate			
	After six months of gestation		Within six months of gestation	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)
13-17	4.3	1.0	2.0	2.0
18-22	3.2	1.8	2.1	0.6
23-27	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.7
28-32	1.3	1.9	2.0	0.2
33-37	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9
38-42	4.9	0.9	4.0	0.4
43-47	5.5	3.8	7.7	..
All ages	3.0	1.7	1.9	0.6

4.5.3 Generally still births irrespective of period of gestation are under reported and hence the conclusions drawn from this table may not be rated. In both rural and urban areas the rate for the category 'after 6 months of gestation' is consistently higher than that for the other category. Since miscarri-

ages, abortions and foetal deaths generally occur only in the earlier stages of pregnancy, it may be taken to imply from the above data that tragedies of the early stages of pregnancy have occurred much less frequently in Andhr Pradesh than those of advanced stages. This would hold only on the supposition that errors due to under-reporting had been uniform in both the categories. The urban rates are much lower than those for the rural areas in almost all the ages which may probably be due to relatively much better medical facilities in the towns. The progressive increase in still birth rate under both the categories in the ages 18-22 to 43-47 in rural as well as urban areas is also striking.

5. Fertility Performance

5.1 The word fertility is used in demography in relation to the actual occurrence of births, especially live births and fertility rates are obtained by dividing the number of births during some period by the related number of persons with some defined characteristics like all women, married men, persons of a given age etc. Current fertility is studied with

reference to births during the last 12 months, while life time fertility is obtained by considering the number of children born to women of completed fertility or of specified durations of married life. The latter does not reflect well the recent changes in fertility and is determined mainly by past fertility. In a community where fertility has not changed, life time fertility is useful for studying differential pattern of the various groups. A detailed analysis of the fertility performance of the ever married women was made by first classifying the women into those of completed fertility age 43+ and those who have not yet completed their family building process i.e., below age 43. Apart from building up levels of fertility according to different categories of women, differentials with regard to their socio-economic characteristics were also analysed. Taking into consideration the paucity of cell frequencies in certain cross-classifications and the under-enumeration of vital events, only those results are presented here which were considered to bring out qualitatively some meaningful patterns. Some of the tables on the differentials however are shown in Appendix II.

STATEMENT—12
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES
(As obtained from the Field Study)

Age group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Married once and still in married status	Married more than once and still in married status	Married once and still in married status	Married more than once and still in married status	Married once and still in married status	Married more than once and still in married status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All ages	119.4	110.9	114.1	110.3	137.2	121.5
13-17	72.9	55.6	67.1	29.4	98.6	N.A.*
18-22	184.1	179.5	177.4	189.1	206.6	N.A.*
23-27	176.5	172.0	168.3	172.4	200.3	N.A.*
28-32	139.9	154.1	132.5	145.7	162.7	N.A.*
33-37	120.7	134.2	123.2	138.8	113.4	N.A.*
38-42	57.6	47.4	55.6	45.4	64.1	N.A.*
43-47	26.5	8.5	27.1	9.5	24.6	N.A.*
48+	9.4	9.0	10.7	9.5	4.3	N.A.*

* The age specific rates have not been calculated for individual age groups as the size of the sample is very small.

5.2 Statement 12 above sets out the Age Specific marital fertility rates by rural and urban. Also this table gives the rate separately for "women once married and still in married status" and for "women married more than once and still in married status". The

rural-urban differentials of the rates in all ages seem to be significant. The higher values for the urban areas in most of the younger age-groups may be due to more complete counting of the births in urban areas.

5.3 If we compare the A.S.M.F.* rates of the two categories of women mentioned above (for Rural areas) we notice that the first category has higher rates than the second for age-groups 13-17, 38-42, 43-47 and 48+ while the second category has higher values for the age-groups 18-22, 23-27, 28-32 and 33-37. The low rate in 13-17 age-group for the second category of women may be due to the variety of such cases in this age-group. It is also not possible to arrive at any definite conclusions from the higher rates for the same category in the age-groups 18-22, 23-27, 28-32 and 33-37 as the number of such cases is small.

STATEMENT-13
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES

Age-group	Fertility Survey (R+U)	R. G. 2 India	D. T. R. C. 3 (G. B.) Study	Fertility Survey (Urban)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a)	(b)			
13—17		72.9		98.6
	15—19		154.3	233.1
18—22		184.1		206.6
	20—24		305.0	257.6
23—27		176.5		203.3
	25—29		314.2	262.8
28—32		139.9		162.7
	30—34		252.2	166.0
33—37		120.7		113.4
	35—39		168.1	82.9
38—42		57.6		64.1
	40—44		76.3	25.0
43—47		26.5		24.6

Source : 1 Fertility Survey, 1961, Andhra Pradesh
2 Registrar General, India, Vital Statistics of India 1961, Table 25 (A)
3 Fertility Study of Greater Bombay undertaken by D.T.R.C. Bombay-71

5.4 Statement 13 presents a comparative study of Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates. Comparing the rates of the present survey in Andhra Pradesh with the other two viz., R. G's analysis of Vital Statistics, 1961 and Greater Bombay Fertility Study undertaken by the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, the rates seem to be quite low in all age-groups. This may be due to under-reporting of births in all the age-groups.

5.5 A comparison of the rates for urban areas as obtained in the survey with those of the Greater Bombay study, shows that certain age-groups, for example, 28-32, 33-37 and 38-42 years of the former have more or less comparable rates as observed in the latter study for the age groups 30-34, 35-39, and 40-44 years respectively. The total fertility rates of

* A. S. M. F. Rate—Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate.

3.8 for rural and 4.4 for urban calculated from these series of age specific rates when compared with the expected completed family size of about 5.23 calculated by the Census Actuary from other considerations give an idea of the extent of under-enumeration in the survey.

5.6 Average number of children born per woman by attained age. As may be seen from Statement 14 below the completed family size of 4.3 is much smaller than the figure (5.23) given in the 1961 Census Life-Table for the decade 1951-60.

STATEMENT-14
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY ATTAINED AGE

Age-Group	Age-Group								
	Rural 13-17 Urban	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48+	All ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
R	0.2 (4,488)	1.0 (11,854)	2.2 (9,820)	3.1 (9,937)	3.9 (5,779)	4.1 (5,981)	4.3 (3,247)	4.3 (6,555)	2.7 (57,658)
U	0.2 (1,014)	1.1 (3,495)	2.4 (3,354)	3.5 (3,214)	4.1 (1,940)	4.3 (1,715)	4.4 (974)	4.4 (1,631)	2.9 (17,337)

(Figures inside brackets indicate the number of sampled women)

5.7 A slightly high figure in the urban areas compared to the rural most probably indicates better reporting of birth order data. The results perhaps imply that there is no clearcut rural-urban differential with regard to fertility. As the data are heavily influenced by substantial non-sampling errors, any quantitative appraisal of the same seems to be impracticable. On the assumption that the extent of under-enumeration is spread uniformly over all the ages, the average value at each age expressed as percentage of that of women of completed fertility would broadly indicate the age pattern of family building. It appears that slightly more than 50% of the family is built up by the time a woman attains age 25 on an average. Of course it may be that the data given in statement 13 synthesizes the experience of groups of women married at different times. This however brings out a valid picture of the fertility pattern in the State since fertility has remained at a sustained high level over the years and the experience is largely of a non-contracepting population.

5.8 Pattern of Family building by duration of married life and age at marriage. Statements 15 and 16 throw further light on the pattern of family building. The

effect of age at marriage on the growth of family is revealed in Statement 15 below.

STATEMENT—15

PERCENTAGE RATIO OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMEN IN ONE MARRIAGE DURATION GROUP TO THE AVERAGE FOR THE PREVIOUS DURATION GROUP

	—18		18—22		23+	
	R	U	R	U	R	U
5—9	300	340	300	320	300	240
10—14	180	171	167	156	256	192
15—29	144	141	132	140	139	143
30+	113	107	112	111	116	...

It is expected that the pace of family building gets retarded both with increasing marriage duration and increasing age at marriage. Statement 16 shows that till the 10th year of married life, the two marriage cohorts — 18 & 18—22 maintain parity in respect of average number of children born per mother.

STATEMENT—16

PARITY INDEX OF THE MAGNITUDE OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN UP TO SPECIFIED DURATION OF MARRIAGE TAKING THE PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN MARRIED BETWEEN 18—22 AS 100

	—18		18—22		23+	
	R	U	R	U	R	U
1—4	100	100	100	100	60	100
5—9	100	106	100	100	60	75
10—14	100	116	100	100	92	92
15—19	115	117	100	100	97	94
30+	119	113	100	100	100	..
All duration	126	136	100	100	96	77

Thereafter the former cohort shows a tendency to be more prolific with the gap widening as the duration increases. The erratic behaviour of the percentage values relating to the cohort 23+ which is due to smallness of observations does not permit any critical comments.

5.9 Fertility indices for women of completed fertility. Statements 17 and 18 show clear indication of decreasing family size and increasing incidence of childlessness with increasing age at marriage both in the rural and in the urban areas.

STATEMENT—17

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO WOMEN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY

Rural/ Urban	Age at marriage		
	—18 (1)	18—22 (3)	23+ (4)
R	4.4	3.7	3.4
U	4.4	3.9	3.3

STATEMENT—18

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDLESS WOMEN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE

Rural/ Urban (1)	Completed Fertility (2)	—18 (3)	18—22 (4)	23+ (5)
R	6.3	5.6	8.7	14.0
U	6.8	5.9	12.2	12.5

The results in statement 19 below clearly indicate that a substantial proportion of women have 5 children or more in both rural and urban sectors (46.0% and 45.8%). Statement 20 exhibits the parity progression ratio i.e. proportion of women of completed fertility who get the (n+1)th child; n-children having been born already. The ratios diminish progressively with the parity order. Whereas these are almost of the same magnitude upto the fourth parity in both rural and urban areas, the latter leads over the former steadily thereafter. One plausible explanation, as already stated may be that the respondents in the urban areas were able to recall the events and their correct parity better than their rural counterparts. This is further corroborated by the results presented in Statement 21.

STATEMENT—19

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN BY COMPLETED FERTILITY

Rural/ Urban	Number of Children												Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
R	.	.	6,3	9,3	10,8	13,2	14,4	14,8	11,3	8,9	5,3	3,0	2,7	100
U	.	.	6,8	10,3	11,4	12,9	12,8	12,6	10,9	8,6	6,0	3,9	3,9	100

LIMITATIONS OF ANALYSIS OF DATA

STATEMENT-20

PARITY PROGRESSION RATIO

			Number of Children									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rural / Urban			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
R	.	.	93.7	90.1	87.3	82.1	76.2	67.8	63.8	55.4	51.7	47.9
U	.	.	93.2	89.0	86.3	82.9	78.1	72.5	67.2	41.7	36.5	30.5

STATEMENT-21

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN CONTRIBUTED BY EACH BIRTH ORDER TO THE AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY OF A WOMAN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY

Rural/ Urban (1)	Order of birth										Average size of family (12)
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	8 (9)	9 (10)	10 (11)	
R . .	.94	.84	.74	.60	.46	.31	.20	.11	.06	.03	4.3
U . .	.93	.83	.72	.59	.46	.33	.22	.14	.08	.07	4.4

5.60 *Age pattern of secondary sterility and length of the period of fertile union* : It is well known that given the age of the youngest child for women of completed fertility a decrement table could be constructed using Standard Life Table techniques which would give the rate of secondary sterility and the additional number of years during which a married woman would remain fertile at each age. From the birth order data collected in the fertility survey such an analysis was attempted.

5.11.1 Besides the overall errors of recall lapse deliberate omissions to state correct age etc., which are inherent in the data collected in the survey, this analysis which was undertaken at a very late stage, was also subject to a number of other limitations. These limitations were unavoidable since only grouped data could be made use of. For example instead of a frequency distribution of women by single year age, the data related only to three composite cohorts of mothers of ages 38-42, 43-47 and 48+. The data relating to the mothers in the open age interval 48+ had to be excluded from analysis since a suitable average age could not be assigned to this interval. The mothers whose youngest children belonged to the age group 28+ had also to be excluded for similar reasons. For maximising the cell frequencies it also becomes necessary to put together the data relating to the age groups 37-42 and 43-47 and make

the analysis only for the State as a whole. Further it was also thought fit to exclude women from the age groups 37-42 and 43-47 whose youngest children were recorded as of age less than 5 years or less than 2 years respectively. This arbitrary adjustment was made to ensure reasonably well that the women are all of completed fertility. A further limitation for which some adjustment could however be made was that the data related only to the age of the youngest child now living.

5.11.2 Smoothing the residual frequency distribution with the help of Sprague's multipliers and fitting a Gompertz curve, a single decrement table was prepared for this at 5 yearly intervals beginning with age 13. The Statements 22 and 23 below give the observed and graduated central rates of secondary sterility and the expectation of fertile union at each attained age at 5 yearly intervals.

STATEMENT-22

OBSERVED AND GRADUATED CENTRAL RATES OF SECONDARY STERILITY BY (5_{yr}) BY 5 YEARLY AGE-GROUPS

	Age group					
	13-17	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42
Observed	5.0	17.4	30.6	63.3	127.5	232.8
Graduated	6.5	13.6	28.5	59.8	125.4	263.0

STATEMENT-23

EXPECTATION OF FERTILE UNION f_x^o AT SELECTED AGES

	Age							
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
f_x^o	18.8	14.5	10.7	7.3	4.7	2.8	1.6	1.0

5.12 In spite of the very many limitations explained in the foregoing paragraphs it is gratifying to note that the results presented in the Statements 22 and 23 are reasonable. The upper age of the period of effective fertile union oscillates in a narrow range from 34 to 36 years for all women of attained ages upto 25 years. Taking the most probable under-

estimation of the expectation of fertile union arising out of the exclusion of the youngest children who were dead at the time of enumeration to be three years, this may be adjusted upward to 37 to 39 years on the average. The constancy of the upper age limit for women of ages upto 25 is probably so because the increase in tempo of fertility upto the average age of 25, where fertility is in fact maximum far outweighs the effect of secondary sterility which is then in its incipient stages and hence, the intrinsically effective span of fertile union is maintained. Though the rate of increase in the expectation of fertile union slows down progressively, the upper age increases obviously due to the selective process which exerts a greater influence on the number of "person years lived" in the context of fertility potential.

[Tables]

TABLE-I
NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

(Incomplete Fertility)

Characteristics : *Religion and Tribe*

Duration of Married life (in years)	Hindu					Muslim					Christian					Yenadi					Yerukula				
	No. of Women		Average No. of Children born		No. of Women	Average No. of Children born		No. of Women	Average No. of Children born		No. of Women	Average No. of Children born		No. of Women	Average No. of Children born		No. of Women	Average No. of Children born		No. of Women	Average No. of Children born				
	R	U	R	U		R	U		R	U		R	U		R	U		R	U		R	U	R	U	R	U
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)					
	(1)																								
1-4	7,181	1,837	0.5	0.5	377	422	0.6	0.6	389	130	0.6	0.4	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..			
5-9	8,984	2,287	1.5	1.6	457	549	2.2	1.7	526	153	1.7	2.0	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..			
10-14	9,494	2,670	2.6	2.8	509	668	2.9	3.0	505	177	2.7	3.0	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..			
15-29	16,005	4,454	3.9	4.0	911	1,088	4.2	4.3	874	292	4.0	4.2	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..			
30+	7,828	1,776	4.3	4.4	448	389	4.5	4.4	424	90	4.3	4.9	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..			
All Durations *	49,492	13,024	2.8	2.9	2,702	3,116	3.1	3.1	2,718	842	2.9	3.0	179	..	2.7	..	108	..	2.7	..	2.7	..			

TABLE-I—Concl'd.

Duration of Married life (in years)	Koya						Konda Dhora						Chenchu						Sugali						Gond					
	No. of Women			Average No. of Children born			No. of Women			Average No. of Children born			No. of Women			Average No. of Children born			No. of Women			Average No. of Children born			No. of Women			Average No. of Children born		
	R		U	R		U	R		U	R		U	R		U	R		U	R		U	R		U	R		U	R		U
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)										
	(1)																													
1-4	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	
5-9	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	
10-14	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	
15-29	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	
30+	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	
All Durations*	67	..	3.1	..	48	..	1.9	..	36	..	2.8	..	27	..	3.1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Excludes Women with duration of married life '0' years.

N : Not calculated due to small number of women in the Sample.

TABLE-II

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

(Incomplete Fertility)
Characteristic : *Woman's Education*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Others comprising just literates and uneducated				Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed				High School or equivalent examination				Graduated from College			
	No. of Women		Average No. of Children born		No. of Women		Average No. of Children born		No. of Women		Average No. of Children born		No. of Women		Average No. of Children born	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban (13)	Rural (14)	Urban (15)	Rural (16)	Urban (17)
1-4	.	.	7,546	1,779	0.5	0.5	485	529	0.6	0.5	N	N	N	N	N	N
5-9	.	.	9,584	2,281	1.5	1.5	471	625	1.9	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
10-14	.	.	10,199	2,803	2.6	2.7	406	652	3.2	3.3	N	N	N	N	N	N
15-29	.	.	17,326	4,776	3.9	3.9	618	977	4.4	4.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
30+	.	.	8,612	2,041	4.3	4.3	163	214	4.4	4.9	N	N	N	N	N	N
All Durations*	.	.	53,267	13,680	2.8	2.9	2,143	2,997	2.8	3.1	40	292	3	44	N	1.7

TABLE-III

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

(Incomplete Fertility)
Characteristic : *Husband's Education*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Others comprising just literates and uneducated				Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed				High School or equivalent examination				Graduated from College			
	No. of Women		Average No. of Children born		No. of Women		Average No. of Children born		No. of Women		Average No. of Children born		No. of Women		Average No. of Children born	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban (13)	Rural (14)	Urban (15)	Rural (16)	Urban (17)
1-4	.	.	6,468	1,025	0.5	0.5	1,356	879	0.5	0.5	176	336	N	154	N	0.6
5-9	.	.	8,330	1,262	1.4	1.4	1,535	1,143	1.7	1.7	177	410	N	177	N	2.1
10-14	.	.	8,908	1,595	2.6	2.6	1,554	1,312	3.0	2.9	173	427	N	185	N	3.3
15-29	.	.	15,285	2,735	3.8	3.8	2,444	2,173	4.2	4.3	203	650	N	285	N	4.6
30+	.	.	7,844	1,274	4.3	4.2	887	716	4.6	4.5	42	185	N	90	N	4.6
All Durations*	.	.	46,835	7,891	2.8	2.8	7,776	6,223	2.9	3.0	721	2,008	121	891	2.3	3.1

* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.
N: Not calculated due to small number of women in the sample.

TABLE-IV
NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

(Incomplete Fertility)
 Characteristic : *Nature of work*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Technical, Professional and Related Workers				Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers				Clerical and Related Workers				Sales Workers			
	Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1-4	284	361	0.6	0.6	63	81	0.5	0.5	81	304	0.5	0.5	217	318	0.5	0.6
5-9	334	468	1.7	1.8	102	129	1.7	1.9	70	357	1.7	1.9	284	428	1.7	1.8
10-14	351	528	3.0	2.9	103	190	3.1	3.1	67	394	2.6	3.0	330	428	2.9	3.0
15-29	625	769	4.0	4.3	206	384	4.3	4.5	136	510	4.5	4.5	592	933	4.4	4.1
30+	197	210	4.5	4.8	67	109	5.5	4.9	31	130	5.1	4.3	226	316	4.1	4.4
All Durations*	1,791	2,336	2.9	2.9	541	893	3.3	3.5	385	1,695	2.9	2.9	1,649	2,423	3.1	3.1

TABLE-IV—Concl'd.
 Characteristic : *Nature of work*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Farmers				Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers				Production process workers and Craftsmen				Unskilled Workers			
	Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1-4	5,870	293	0.5	0.4	176	N	0.4	N	667	367	0.5	0.6	552	338	0.4	0.5
5-9	6,904	302	1.5	1.5	232	N	1.6	N	741	491	1.5	1.5	714	417	1.3	1.5
10-14	7,552	364	2.6	2.7	195	N	2.9	N	830	582	2.6	2.8	784	514	2.5	2.6
15-29	12,777	701	3.8	3.6	383	N	4.2	N	1,381	913	4.2	4.2	1,434	847	3.7	3.9
30+	6,183	357	4.3	4.0	243	N	4.8	N	615	282	4.5	4.8	643	325	4.3	4.3
All Durations*	39,286	2,017	2.8	2.7	1,229	115	3.1	3.6	4,234	2,635	2.9	2.9	4,127	2,441	2.7	2.8

* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' Years.
 N : Not calculated due to small number of women in the sample.

TABLE-V

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

(Incomplete Fertility)
Characteristic : *Nature of Industry*

Duration of Married life (in years)	Agriculture, where occupation is farming				Agriculture, where occupation is other than farming				Mining and Quarrying				Manufacturing			
	Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban (13)	Rural (14)	Urban (15)	Rural (16)	Urban (17)
1-4	5,870	293	0.5	0.4	185	N	0.4	N	N	29	N	0.3	677	372	0.5	0.5
5-9	6,904	302	1.5	1.5	211	N	1.6	N	N	52	N	1.4	859	530	1.5	1.5
10-14	7,552	364	2.6	2.7	171	N	2.9	N	N	93	N	2.3	877	621	2.6	2.8
15-29	12,777	701	3.8	3.6	383	N	4.1	N	N	133	N	3.3	1,520	923	4.0	4.3
30 +	6,183	357	4.3	4.0	210	N	4.8	N	N	31	N	3.8	661	299	4.5	4.7
All Durations *	39,286	2,017	2.8	2.7	1,160	114	3.0	3.5	97	338	3.0	2.5	4,594	2,745	2.8	2.9

TABLE-V—Concl'd.

Duration of Married life (in years)	Building and Construction				Commerce				Transport, Storage and Communications				Other Services			
	Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born		Number of Women		Average No. of Children born	
	Rural (18)	Urban (19)	Rural (20)	Urban (21)	Rural (22)	Urban (23)	Rural (24)	Urban (25)	Rural (26)	Urban (27)	Rural (28)	Urban (29)	Rural (30)	Urban (31)	Rural (32)	Urban (33)
1-4	N	76	N	0.5	268	387	0.6	0.5	68	288	0.4	0.5	502	717	0.5	0.5
5-9	N	116	N	1.4	285	493	1.6	1.8	80	421	1.7	1.7	634	841	1.6	1.8
10-14	N	95	N	2.8	318	501	2.9	3.0	75	444	2.9	2.9	674	1,002	2.9	2.9
15-29	N	175	N	3.8	621	1,038	4.3	4.1	88	564	4.4	4.4	1,339	1,666	4.0	4.2
30 +	N	55	N	3.9	231	357	4.2	4.5	22	126	4.7	3.3 †	472	513	4.6	4.6
All Durations *	250	517	3.0	2.6	1,723	2,776	3.0	3.1	333	1,843	2.6	2.9	3,621	4,739	3.0	3.0

* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.

N : Not calculated due to small number of women in the sample.

† Data appear to be defective

TABLE-VI
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : *Religion*

Duration of Married life (in years)	Hindu						Muslim						Christian					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1-4	0.5	0.5	N	0.5	0.5	N	0.6	0.5†	..	0.6	0.5	N	0.6	0.5	..	0.4	0.4†	N
5-9	1.5	1.5	N	1.6	1.6	N	2.2	1.4†	N	1.7	1.5	N	1.7	1.6	N	2.1	1.6†	N
10-14	2.7	2.5	N	2.8	2.3	N	2.9	2.7†	N	3.1	2.7†	N	2.8	2.6	N	2.9	N	N
15-29	3.9	3.3	3.4†	4.1	3.4	N	4.2	4.0	N	4.4	3.6	N	4.1	3.3	N	4.1	4.1†	N
30+	4.4	3.6	N	4.4	3.6	..	4.5	4.3†	..	4.4	4.5†	..	4.3	4.2†	N	4.9	N	..
All Durations *	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.1†	3.2	2.8	N	3.2	2.4	N	2.9	2.3	N	3.1	2.6	N

* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.

N : Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

† Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

.. No women

Differential groups not considered due to small number of women among (1) Yenadi (2) Yerukula (3) Koya (4) Konda Dora (5) Chenchu (6) Sugali (7) Gond.

TABLE-VII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic: *Woman's Education*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Others comprising just literates and uneducated						Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examinations not passed					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18 (2)	18-22 (3)	23+ (4)	below 18 (5)	18-22 (6)	23+ (7)	below 18 (8)	18-22 (9)	23+ (10)	below 18 (11)	18-22 (12)	23+ (13)
1-4	*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	N	0.6	0.6	..	0.6	0.5	N
5-9	*	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	N	1.9	1.5	..	2.0	1.9	N
10-14	*	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	N	3.2	3.0 †	..	3.3	3.3	N
15-20	*	3.9	3.3	3.2 †	4.0	N	4.5	3.6	..	4.9	4.0	N
30+	*	4.4	3.7	N	4.4	N	4.4	N	..	5.0	N	..
All Durations *	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.6 †	2.8	2.0	..	3.3	2.3	N

Note: As the number of women who have passed High School or equivalent examinations and Graduation is small, their Differential Group is not considered.

* Excludes women with duration of married life 10+ years.

N: Not calculated due to small number of women in the sample was below 25.

† Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

TABLE-VIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic: *Husband's Education*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Others comprising just literates and uneducated						Formal schooling but High school or equivalent examination not passed					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1-4	0.5	0.5	N	0.4	0.4	N	0.5	0.5	N	0.5	0.5	N
5-9	1.4	1.4	N	1.5	1.3	N	1.8	1.7	N	1.7	1.6	N
10-14	2.6	2.4	N	2.7	2.1	N	3.0	2.7	N	2.9	2.5	..
15-29	3.9	3.3	3.1†	3.8	3.1	N	4.3	3.3	N	4.4	3.4	N
30+	4.4	3.7	N	4.2	3.5	N	4.6	3.8	N	4.6	4.4	..
All Durations*	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.1	N	2.9	2.2	N	3.1	2.2	N

88

TABLE-VIII—Concl'd.

Characteristic: *Husband's Education*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	High School or equivalent examination						Graduated from College					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1-4	0.6	N	..	0.5	0.5	N	0.3†	N	N	0.6	0.6	N
5-9	1.9	1.6†	..	1.9	1.8	N	N	N	..	2.1	2.2	N
10-14	2.8	N	..	3.3	2.8†	N	3.0†	..	N	3.3	3.8†	N
15-29	4.3	N	..	4.6	4.0	N	N	N	..	4.7	4.1†	N
30+	4.9†	N	..	5.2	N	..	N	..	..	4.8	N	..
All Durations*	2.6	2.4	..	3.2	2.4	N	2.4	N	N	3.4	2.4	N

* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.

N : Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

† Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

TABLE-IX
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : *Nature of work*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Technical, Professional and Related Workers						Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18 (2)	18-22 (3)	23+ (4)	below 18 (5)	18-22 (6)	23+ (7)	below 18 (8)	18-22 (9)	23+ (10)	below 18 (11)	18-22 (12)	23+ (13)
1-4	.	0.6	0.6 †	0.6	0.6	N	0.6	N	N	0.5	N	..
5-9	.	1.7	1.7 †	1.7	1.8	N	1.7	N	..	2.0	1.5 †	N
10-14	.	3.0	2.7 †	3.0	2.4	N	3.1	N	N	3.1	N	N
15-29	.	4.1	3.5	4.4	3.8	N	4.5	N	..	4.6	4.0 †	N
30+	.	4.4	N	4.8	4.5 †	..	5.5	N	..	4.8	N	..
All Durations *	.	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	N	3.4	2.0 †	N	3.6	2.8	N

TABLE-IX—Contd.

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Clerical and Related Workers						Sales Workers					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18 (14)	18-22 (15)	23+ (16)	below 18 (17)	18-22 (18)	23+ (19)	below 18 (20)	18-22 (21)	23+ (22)	below 18 (23)	18-22 (24)	23+ (25)
1-4	.	0.5	N	0.5	0.5	N	0.5	N	N	0.6	0.6	N
5-9	.	1.7	N	1.9	1.9	N	1.7	N	N	1.8	1.8	N
10-14	.	2.6	N	3.1	2.9 †	N	3.0	N	N	3.0	2.3 †	N
15-29	.	4.5	N	4.5	4.2	N	4.4	N	N	4.1	3.1	N
30+	.	5.2	N	4.4	N	..	4.0	N	..	4.5	N	..
All Durations *	.	2.9	2.2 †	3.0	2.3	N	3.1	2.4	N	3.2	2.0	N

TABLE-IX--Contd.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : *Nature of work*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Farmers						Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18 (26)	18-22 (27)	23+ (28)	below 18 (29)	18-22 (30)	23+ (31)	below 18 (32)	18-22 (33)	23+ (34)	below 18 (35)	18-22 (36)	23+ (37)
1-4	0.5	0.5	N	0.4	0.4 †	N	0.4	N	N	N	N	..
5-9	1.5	1.5	N	1.5	1.3 †	N	1.6	N	..	N	N	..
10-14	2.7	2.5	N	2.8	1.9 †	..	2.9	N	..	N	N	..
15-29	3.9	3.3	2.6 †	3.7	2.6	N	4.2	N	..	4.9 †	N	..
30+	4.4	3.7	N	4.1	3.1 †	..	4.9	N	..	N	N	..
All Durations*	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.8	1.9	N	3.1	2.3	N	3.8	N	..

TABLE-IX--Concl'd.

Characteristic : *Nature of work*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Production Process Workers and Craftsmen						Unskilled Workers					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18 (38)	18-22 (39)	23+ (40)	below 18 (41)	18-22 (42)	23+ (43)	below 18 (44)	18-22 (45)	23+ (46)	below 18 (47)	18-22 (48)	23+ (49)
1-4	0.5	0.5	..	0.6	0.5 †	N	0.4	0.3 †	..	0.5	0.4	N
5-9	1.5	1.6	..	1.5	1.3	..	1.3	0.9 †	..	1.5	1.5	N
10-14	2.6	2.5	N	2.8	2.2 †	..	2.5	2.4 †	N	2.6	2.6 †	N
15-29	4.3	3.9	N	4.3	3.5	..	3.7	3.1	..	3.9	3.4	..
30+	4.5	4.0 †	..	4.8	N	..	4.4	3.3 †	N	4.3	N	..
All Durations*	2.9	2.5	N	3.0	2.0	N	2.7	2.1	N	2.8	2.2	N

* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.

N : Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

† Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

TABLE-X
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF
MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS
Characteristic : Nature of Industry

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Agriculture, where occupation is farming						Agriculture, where occupation is other than farming					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1-4	0.5	0.5	N	0.4	0.4†	N	0.3	0.6†	N	N	..	..
5-9	1.5	1.5	N	1.5	1.3†	N	1.7	N	..	N	..	N
10-14	2.7	2.5	N	2.8	1.9†	..	3.0	N	..	N	..	..
15-29	3.9	3.3	2.6†	3.7	2.6	N	4.1	N	..	4.9†	N	..
30+	4.4	3.7	N	4.1	3.1†	..	4.8	N	..	N	..	..
All Durations *	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.8	1.9	N	3.1	2.0	N	3.8	..	N

TABLE-X—Contd.
Characteristic : Nature of Industry

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Mining and Quarrying						Manufacturing					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+	below 18	18-22	23+
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1-4	N	..	..	0.3†	N	..	0.5	0.6†	N	0.5	0.5†	N
5-9	N	N	..	1.3	N	..	1.5	1.2	..	1.5	1.4	..
10-14	N	N	..	2.3	..	..	2.6	2.5	N	2.8	2.1	N
15-29	5.0†	N	..	3.3	N	..	4.0	3.8	N	4.3	3.9	..
30+	N	..	..	3.8†	..	..	4.6	3.9†	..	4.8	N	..
All Durations *	3.0	N	N	2.5	N	..	2.8	2.4	N	3.0	2.3	..

TABLE-X—*Contd.*

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic: *Nature of Industry*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Building and Construction						Commerce					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18 (26)	18-22 (27)	23+ (28)	below 18 (29)	18-22 (30)	23+ (31)	below 18 (32)	18-22 (33)	23+ (34)	below 18 (35)	18-22 (36)	23+ (37)
1-4	0.7+	N	..	0.6	..	..	0.6	N	N	0.5	0.7	N
5-9	1.4+	..	..	1.5	..	..	1.6	N	N	1.7	1.9†	N
10-14	2.8+	N	N	2.9	N	N	2.9	N	N	3.0	2.6†	N
15-29	4.1	N	N	3.8	..	..	4.4	3.1	..	4.2	3.1	N
30+	4.8+	N	..	3.7	..	..	4.2	N	..	4.5	N	..
All Durations*	3.1	N	N	2.7	2.0	N	3.1	2.4	N	3.1	2.2	N

TABLE-X—*Concl'd.*

Characteristic: *Nature of Industry*

Duration of Married life (in years) (1)	Transport, Storage and Communications						Services					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	below 18 (38)	18-22 (39)	23+ (40)	below 18 (41)	18-22 (42)	23+ (43)	below 18 (44)	18-22 (45)	23+ (46)	below 18 (47)	18-22 (48)	23+ (49)
1-4	0.4	..	N	0.6	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	..
5-9	1.7	..	..	1.7	1.6	..	1.6	1.5	..	1.7	1.8	..
10-14	2.9	N	..	2.9	2.9	..	2.9	2.7+	..	3.0	2.7	N
15-29	4.4	..	N	4.5	3.5	N	4.0	3.2	..	4.3	3.7	..
30+	N	..	..	5.0	N	..	4.6	N	N	4.7	4.4	..
All Durations*	2.7	..	N	3.0	2	N	3.0	2.2	..	3.1	2.4	1.7†

* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.

N : Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

† Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

TABLE-XI

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN OF
COMPLETED FERTILITY BY DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS

(Women aged 43 years and above)

Characteristics (1)	Rural		Urban	
	No. of Women (2)	Average No. of children born (3)	No. of Women (4)	Average No. of children born (5)
<i>I. Religion/Tribe</i>				
1. Hindu	8,751	4.3	2,044	4.3
2. Muslim	494	4.6	446	4.4
3. Christian	474	4.3	105	5.0
4. Yenadi	25	4.3	..	..
5. Yerukula	19	N	..	..
6. Koya	7	N	..	..
7. Konda Dora	6	N	..	..
8. Chenchu	4	N	..	..
9. Sugali	4	N	..	..
10. Gond	..	..	1	N
<i>II. Woman's Education</i>				
1. Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed	187	4.6	281	5.2
2. High School or equivalent examination	6	N	18	N
3. Graduated from College	..	..	1	N
4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated	9,609	4.3	2,305	4.3
<i>III. Husband's Education</i>				
1. Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed	1,009	4.5	814	4.5
2. High School or equivalent examination	50	4.9	256	4.9
3. Graduated from College	10	N	108	4.8
4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated	8,733	4.3	1,427	4.2
<i>IV. Nature of Work</i>				
1. Technical, Professional and Related Workers	225	4.4	274	4.7
2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	69	5.4	136	5.0
3. Clerical & Related Workers	40	4.9	154	4.6
4. Sales Workers	264	4.3	374	4.5
5. Farmers	6,983	4.3	409	4.0
6. Hunters, Loggers & Related Workers	245	5.0	24	N
7. Production Process Workers & Craftsmen	695	4.5	319	4.7
8. Unskilled Workers	701	4.3	372	4.1
<i>V. Nature of Industry</i>				
1. (i) Agriculture, where occupation is Farming	6,983	4.3	409	4.0
(ii) Agriculture, where occupation is other than Farming	256	4.2	22	N
2. Mining and Quarrying	7	N	37	3.6
3. Manufacturing	732	4.5	338	4.6
4. Building & Construction	35	4.9	68	3.9
5. Commerce	281	4.3	429	4.4
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	29	5.6	148	4.7
7. Services	547	4.5	613	4.6

N: Not calculated since the number of women in the sample is below 25.

.. No Women

TABLE-XII

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY
BY AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristics (1)	Average number of children					
	Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	Below 18 (2)	18-22 (3)	23+ (4)	Below 18 (5)	18-22 (6)	23+ (7)
<i>I. Religion/Tribe</i>						
1. Hindu	4.4	3.6	3.5*	4.4	3.6	..
2. Muslim	4.5	4.3*	..	4.4	4.5*	..
3. Christian	4.3	4.2*	..	4.9	4.6**	..
4. Yenadi	4.6**	..	..	..	..	**
5. Yerukula	4.4**	..	..	..	..	**
<i>II. Woman's Education</i>						
1. Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed	4.4	4.7**	..	5.0	4.4**	..
2. High School or equivalent examination	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Graduated from College	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated	4.4	3.7	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.0
<i>III. Husband's Education</i>						
1. Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed	4.6	3.9	..	4.6	4.4	..
2. High School or equivalent examination	4.9*	..	..	5.2	4.4**	..
3. Graduated from College	..	..	..	4.8	3.6**	..
4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated	4.4	3.7	3.3**	4.2	3.5	..
<i>IV. Nature of Work</i>						
1. Technical, Professional and Related Workers	4.4	4.8	..	4.8	4.5	..
2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	5.5	..	..	4.8	5.4**	..
3. Clerical and Related Workers	5.2*	..	..	4.4	..	..
4. Sales Workers	4.0	4.9**	..	4.5	3.0**	..
5. Farmers	4.4	3.7	3.1*	4.1	3.1*	..
6. Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	4.9	3.3**	..	5.4**	..	..
7. Production Process Workers and Craftsmen	4.5	4.0*	..	4.8	3.9**	..
8. Unskilled Workers	4.4	3.3*	..	4.3	4.0**	..
<i>V. Nature of Industry</i>						
1. Agriculture, where occupation is Farming	4.4	3.7	3.1*	4.1	3.1*	..
2. Agriculture, where occupation is other than Farming	4.8	..	..	6.3**	..	..
3. Mining and Quarrying	..	..	..	3.8*	..	..
4. Manufacturing	4.6	3.9*	..	4.8	4.5**	..
5. Building and Construction	4.8*	..	..	3.7	..	..
6. Commerce	4.2	4.4**	..	4.5	3.6**	..
7. Transport, Storage and Communications	4.6**	..	..	5.0	3.6**	..
8. Services	4.6	4.6**	..	4.7	4.4	..

* Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

** Average is based on number of women between 11 and 25.

.. Average is not calculated since the number of women is upto 10.

Differential groups not considered due to small number of women.

TABLE - XIII

MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (M.F.R.) BY DIFFERENT
CHARACTERISTICS

(Women between ages 13 and 47)

Characteristics (1)	Rural		Urban	
	No. of Women (2)	Marital Fertility rate (3)	No. of Women (4)	Marital Fertility rate (5)
<i>I. Religion/Tribe</i>				
1. Hindu	45,673	126.2	12,005	147.5
2. Muslim	2,439	137.8	2,890	168.9
3. Christian	2,501	145.5	784	149.2
4. Yenadi	164	189.0	..	..
5. Yerukula	100	110.0	..	..
6. Koya	62	209.7	..	..
7. Konda Dora	45	66.7†	..	..
8. Chenchu	33	0.0†	..	..
9. Sugali	26	38.5†	..	..
10. Gond	..	..	3	N
<i>II Woman's Education</i>				
1. Formal Schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed	2,130	178.9	2,924	183.3
2. High School or equivalent examination	38	289.5	292	287.7
3. Graduated from College	3	N	48	395.8
4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated	48,932	125.3	12,442	140.0
<i>III. Husband's Education</i>				
1. Formal Schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed	7,339	155.6	5,849	161.1
2. High School or equivalent examination.	727	166.4	1,912	185.1
3. Graduated from College	126	206.3	849	161.4
4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated	42,911	122.0	7,096	133.6
<i>IV. Nature of Work</i>				
1. Technical, Professional and related workers	1,690	179.3	2,231	175.7
2. Administrative, Executive & Managerial Workers	503	145.1	813	166.1
3. Clerical and related workers	380	147.4	1,650	171.5
4. Sales Workers	1,544	149.6	2,236	154.7
5. Farmers	35,826	133.3	1,805	127.4
6. Hunters, Loggers and related workers	1,095	135.2	102	166.7
7. Production Process Workers & Craftsmen	3,889	118.3	2,498	146.9
8. Unskilled Workers	3,757	100.3	2,261	143.7
<i>V. Nature of Industry</i>				
1. (i) Agriculture, where Occupation is farming	35,826	133.3	1,805	127.4
(ii) Agriculture, where Occupation is other than farming	1,044	160.0	103	242.7
2. Mining and Quarrying	101	148.5	316	145.6
3. Manufacture	4,236	118.7	2,614	156.1
4. Building and Construction	236	114.4	485	140.2
5. Commerce	1,614	150.6	2,585	156.7
6. Transport, Storage & Communications	327	168.2	1,794	180.6
7. Services	3,357	152.5	4,443	163.0

N Not calculated since the number of women in the sample is below 25.

.. No women.

† Data appear to be defective.

TABLE-XIV

AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A.S.M.F.R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : Religion

Age Group (1)	Hindu				Muslim				Christian			
	No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban (13)
13-17	4,105	811	64.6	86.3	177	162	118.6	179.0	174	41	74.7	24.4
18-22	10,520	2,682	175.4	208.8	576	638	177.1	210.0	629	171	221.0	187.1
23-27	8,777	2,554	167.6	189.9	463	623	174.9	247.2	479	171	185.8	198.8
28-32	8,915	2,433	132.6	157.0	453	602	136.9	176.1	473	175	139.5	188.6
33-37	5,750	1,477	119.6	115.8	289	365	162.6	101.4	286	91	146.9	131.9
38-42	5,327	1,292	57.6	63.5	312	326	54.5	73.6	287	96	31.4	41.7
43-47	2,879	756	27.1	27.8	169	174	29.6	23.0	173	39	34.7	25.6
48 +	5,872	1,288	9.9	5.4	325	272	21.5	0.0	301	66	16.6	0.0

A.S.M.F.R. have not been calculated in cases where number of women in the differential group falls below 300.

Differential group not considered due to small number of women among these Tribes : (1) Yenadi, (2) Yerukula, (3) Koya, (4) Konda Dhora, (5) Chenchu, (6) Sugali, and (7) Gond.

TABLE-XV
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A.S.M.F.R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS
Characteristic: Woman's Education

Age Group (1)	Others comprising just literates and uneducated				Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed				High School or equivalent examination			
	No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R. †	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban † (13)
13-17	4,253	795	66.1	103.1	228	211	83.3	85.3	N	7	N	N
18-22	11,199	2,706	175.3	200.3	643	709	219.3	232.7	N	75	N	253.3
23-27	9,383	2,589	164.6	131.2	427	677	252.9	224.5	N	73	N	315.1
28-32	9,558	2,523	130.4	131.6	370	606	197.3	231.0	N	72	N	572.8
33-37	5,558	1,559	123.6	133.7	217	342	124.4	131.6	N	30	N	133.3
38-42	5,815	1,436	56.2	66.9	164	248	48.8	56.5	N	26	N	0.0
43-47	3,166	834	26.8	28.8	81	131	61.7	15.3	N	9	N	N
48 +	6,443	1,471	10.6	4.8	106	150	18.9	0.0	N	9	N	N

A.S.M.F.R. Have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential group falls below 300
Differential groups not considered due to small number of women in case of Woman's Education (Graduated from College)
N: Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was 25. † Data appear to be defective.

TABLE-XVI
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A.S.M.F.R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS
Characteristic: Husband's Education

Age Group (1)	Others comprising just literates and uneducated				Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed				High School or equivalent examination				Graduated from College			
	No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of Women		A.S.M.F.R. †	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban (13)	Rural (14)	Urban (15)	Rural (16)	Urban (17)
13-17	3,765	461	62.2	95.4	610	386	90.2	98.4	92	122	119.7	123.0	N	45	N	66.7
18-22	9,716	1,503	169.9	185.6	1,856	1,348	211.2	210.7	235	468	200.0	252.1	N	176	N	255.7
23-27	8,172	1,502	160.5	179.7	1,479	1,233	208.2	202.8	146	418	191.8	241.6	N	201	N	273.6
28-32	8,398	1,432	128.2	128.5	1,410	1,215	158.2	190.9	111	378	207.2	211.6	N	189	N	142.9
33-37	4,830	861	121.7	119.6	866	738	136.3	124.7	73	232	95.9	99.1	N	109	N	18.3
38-42	5,200	826	56.3	69.0	726	623	53.7	59.4	50	184	60.0	65.2	N	82	N	48.8
43-47	2,830	511	28.6	21.5	392	306	17.9	29.4	20	110	N	45.5	N	47	N	21.3
48 +	5,903	916	9.3	6.6	617	508	24.3	2.0	30	146	0.0	0.0	N	61	N	0.0

A.S.M.F.R. have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential group falls below 300.
N: Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was 25. † Data appear to be defective.

TABLE-XVII
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A. S. M. F. R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : *Nature of work*

Age group (1)	Technical, Professional and Related Workers				Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers				Clerical and Related Workers				Sales Workers				
	No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban (13)	Rural (14)	Urban (15)	Rural (16)	Urban (17)	
13—17	.	126	119	79.4	126.1	31	23	32.3	N	46	100	130.4	100.0	143	119	69.9	117.6
18—22	.	396	528	247.5	210.2	101	127	178.2	299.2	103	440	252.4	222.7	335	494	179.1	230.8
23—27	.	350	504	254.3	232.1	105	168	203.5	256.0	48	386	62.5	183.9	283	458	233.2	205.2
28—32	.	350	466	157.1	212.4	100	207	140.0	154.6	87	341	172.4	199.4	296	433	172.3	168.6
33—37	.	199	270	150.8	140.7	77	132	181.8	98.5	38	170	157.9	94.1	194	303	154.6	105.6
38—42	.	187	210	80.2	52.4	59	108	67.8	46.3	39	147	0.0	95.2	184	272	59.8	44.1
43—47	.	82	134	73.2	7.5	30	48	0.0	26.5	19	66	N	90.0	109	157	27.5	44.0
48+	.	143	140	0.0	7.1	39	88	25.6	0.0	21	88	N	0.0	155	217	0.9	4.6

TABLE-XVII—Concl'd.

Characteristic : *Nature of work*

Age Group (1)	Farmers				Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers				Production Process Workers and Craftsmen				Unskilled Workers				
	No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
13-17	.	3,148	155	67.3	71.0	99	N	60.6	N	392	165	114.8	103.0	339	161	44.2	87.0
18-22	.	8,330	395	190.4	182.3	273	N	153.8	N	918	566	165.6	217.3	846	499	154.8	180.4
23-27	.	6,722	318	191.8	191.8	192	N	213.5	N	732	553	118.9	177.2	713	493	105.2	190.7
28-32	.	6,903	325	139.0	113.8	211	N	165.9	N	737	521	139.8	144.0	776	469	105.7	157.8
33-37	.	4,064	198	109.0	141.4	117	N	119.7	N	429	308	86.2	110.4	422	262	99.5	118.3
38-42	.	4,280	268	54.0	59.7	128	N	70.3	N	455	256	57.1	70.3	447	227	49.2	83.7
43-47	.	2,674	146	22.3	34.	75	N	13.3	N	226	129	44.2	15.5	214	150	46.7	20.0
48+	.	4,609	263	11.9	0.0	170	N	5.9	N	469	190	4.3	0.0	487	222	6.2	0.6

A. S. M. F. R. have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential group falls below 300

N: Not calculated since the number in the sample was below 25

† Data appear to be defective

TABLEX-VIII
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A.S.M.F.R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS
 Characteristic: *Nature of Industry*

Age Group (1)	Agriculture, where occupation is Farming				Agriculture, where occupation is other than Farming				Mining and Quarrying				Manufacturing			
	No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.	
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Rural (10)	Urban (11)	Rural (12)	Urban (13)	Rural (14)	Urban (15)	Rural (16)	Urban (17)
13-17	.	.	3,148	155	67.3	71.0	51.5	N	N	8	N	N	413	182	55.7	87.9
18-22	.	.	8,330	395	190.4	182.3	157.9	N	N	59	N	133.6	1,006	579	184.9	219.3
23-27	.	.	6,722	318	191.8	191.8	247.1	N	N	82	N	231.7	792	585	118.7	193.2
28-32	.	.	6,908	325	139.0	113.8	213.1	N	N	72	N	97.2	799	528	146.4	168.6
33-37	.	.	4,064	198	109.0	141.4	193.3	N	N	49	N	183.7	438	331	98.4	114.8
38-42	.	.	4,280	268	54.0	59.7	88.0	N	N	33	N	30.3	483	262	45.5	84.0
43-47	.	.	2,374	146	22.3	34.2	14.7	N	N	13	N	N	245	147.0	49.0	20.4
48+	.	.	4,609	236	11.9	..	5.3	N	N	24	N	N	487	191	6.2	156.2

TABLEX-VIII—Concl'd.
 Characteristic: *Nature of Industry—Concl'd.*

Age Group (1)	Building and Construction				Commerce				Transport, Storage and Communications				Services			
	No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.	
	Rural (18)	Urban (19)	Rural (20)	Urban (21)	Rural (22)	Urban (23)	Rural (24)	Urban (25)	Rural (26)	Urban (27)	Rural (28)	Urban (29)	Rural (30)	Urban (31)	Rural (32)	Urban (33)
13-17	.	.	N	34	N	117.6	94.7	171.2	28	118	71.4	127.1	222	247	63.1	117.4
18-22	.	.	N	127	N	157.5	200.0	212.9	103	449	223.3	222.7	755	1,010	196.0	205.0
23-27	.	.	N	93	N	215.1	173.1	216.4	69	437	144.9	173.9	634	978	205.0	229.0
28-32	.	.	N	109	N	146.8	178.3	167.3	59	388	254.2	224.2	694	944	172.9	175.8
33-37	.	.	N	56	N	125.0	180.9	105.6	26	194	76.9	144.3	457	533	144.4	114.4
38-42	.	.	N	42	N	0.0	64.5	50.0	27	151	74.1	119.2	404	491	61.9	63.1
43-47	.	.	N	24	N	N	35.4	44.7	15	57	N	0.0	191	240	47.1	25.0
48+	.	.	N	44	N	0.0	0.0	8.0	14	91	N	11.0	356	373	2.8	2.7

A.S.M.F.R. have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential group falls below 300

N : not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25

† Data appear to be defective

POST CENSUS SURVEY

FERTILITY SLIP

(For ever married woman)

REMARRIAGES

1. Household Schedule

Ref.

2. Location Code.....

3. Name.....

4. Present Age (Completed years).....

5. Religion.....

6. Education.....

8. (a) Age at wedding (Age at first
wedding if remarried).....(b) Interval between wedding and
the time she came to live
with her husband.....(c) Her age when she
began to live
with her husband:
[Total of (a) & (b)]A. If remarried after
widowhood or divorce
write R.B. How many times
remarried?C. duration in years of
current marriage7. Marital Status:.....
(M/W/S)9. If W/S no. of years when
marriage was broken by death
or divorce.....10. Duration of total
married life: [(4)-(9)-
8(c)].

11 HUSBAND'S PARTICULARS :

	Code
(a) Nature of work
(b) Nature of Industry in which working.....
(c) Education.....

12. (i) Births after Diwali 1960 :

(a) Sex.....

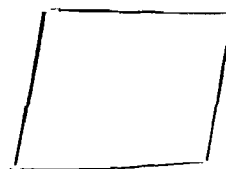
(b) Type of birth.....
(L/SA/SB)(ii) Did this birth occur *before* or *after* Diwali 1961 ? (*Before/After*).....13. All children born alive to this woman *before* Diwali 1960 :

	Present age of still alive (1)		Age at death of those now dead (2)		No. of years passed since death (3)	Total of Cols. (2) and (3) (4)
	M	F	M	F		
1st						
2nd						
3rd						
4th						
5th						
6th						
7th						
8th						
9th						
10th						
No. of entries					Total children	<u>M</u> F

(14) Total No. of children born alive including
that given in Q. 12 but excluding still births:

.....Male.Female.

Total



APPENDIX I

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FERTILITY SLIP

A Household Schedule

1 (i) In Section 1 all persons of the household present in the village or town at the time of investigators' visit should be entered. The requirements are more or less the same as in filling Census Individual Slip.

(ii) It may be suggested to the respondent to give the name of residents in the sequence of their natural relationships, e. g., head, wife, sons' wives and children, unmarried daughters and then any others. A wide variety of related and unrelated persons come under others. e. g., parents, married daughters and their husbands and children, nephews nieces, grand-sons, grand-daughters.

(iii) Consideration of the entries of relation to head, age and marital status will indicate whether any person has been missed in the list. This should be checked up in order to catch omissions of residents.

2. Section 2 aims at finding out if there is any woman who married more than once. A direct question on the point may be resented by many families and hence a general question (a) is asked. Only if the answer is in affirmative, should question (b) be asked, otherwise not. If there is any woman who married more than once, it is desirable to complete forthwith her particulars in respect of remarriages at the top right hand corner of this woman's fertility slip. This question of remarriages should not be broached lightly or more often than is necessary.

3 (i) Section 3 is to be filled only in respect of persons above age 10 to find out the number of working persons in the household. The following gives the definition of 'working' for the purpose of this survey.

A person is 'working' if his activity brings him or to his family earnings in cash or kind. Such earnings should arise from repairs done or services rendered or sale of own or somebody else's produce including manufactured

goods. The earnings arising from interest, dividend, pension, rent, royalty and begging are not relevant in this connection.

The object is to see how this definition works operationally. In 1961 Census, the concept of work was made clear through a number of illustrative examples. The two basic concepts in the definition adopted for this survey should be particularly explained to the field investigators. The first is that in return for the activity some earning in cash or kind should accrue to him or to his family. This does not involve any question of dependency. The other is that the earning should accrue from the type of economic activities specified in the definition. In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., a person should have had some regular work of more than an hour a day throughout most of the reference period of 15 days to be considered as 'working'. This should be particularly borne in mind in the case of a family worker.

(ii) The answer to Q.1 (a) may be recorded as

Wkg-Working
H-Keeping house
O-Doing other work
UW-Unable to work

(iii) A person's usual work is what he considers it to be.

(iv) Seasonal work is one which can be carried on only during certain periods of seasons of the year and not throughout the year.

B Fertility slip

It is to be filled for every woman, who was ever married. Question 5—

For Hindu	write H
Muslim	write M
Christian	write C
Jain	write J
Buddhist	write B
Sikh	write S

For others write the answer actually returned.

Question 6—Education may be filled according to the highest standards reached as follows:

Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed...	E
Passed High School or equivalent examination ...	H
Graduated from College ...	G
Others comprising just literate and uneducated ...	C

Questions 8–10 are on marriage particulars, designed to elicit a woman's age, when she came to live with her husband and the duration of married life. Care should be taken to collect them correctly and tactfully without causing any annoyance to the informant. Collection of these particulars will present some difficulty in the case of women married more than once. Such women must have already been marked on the top right hand corner of the slip. In their case, special instruction given in (iii) below should be carefully followed.

(i) In some communities, there is a separate formal ceremony or occurrence such as *gauna*, *muklawa* or *dwiragaman*, which takes place quite some time after the wedding celebrations. This is a custom which continues from the time when girls used to be married before attainment of puberty but used to start married life with the husband some time after the attainment of puberty. This second ceremony, therefore, marks the time when the girl comes to live with her husband, and her age at this time is sought in Q.8 (c) through two subsidiary Qs.8 (a) and 8 (b). Information on Q. 8 (b) should be obtained tactfully in two stages: first by a preliminary sorting question as to whether she came to her husband's home to live with him immediately after her wedding. If answer is yes, O may be entered in 8 (b) and age entered in 8 (a) may be repeated in 8 (c). If 'No' is the answer, the interval should be asked and entered in 8 (b). Before entering the total of 8 (a) and 8 (b) in 8 (c) it should be checked up with an apparently superfluous third question whether this total represents her age when she came to live with the husband.

(ii) The difference between the present age of a woman and her age in 8 (c) gives the duration of total married life, only where the woman has been married once and still continues in the married state. However, even in this case the duration so

obtained should be verified by a direct question on duration before recording in Q. 10. That is to say, if the informant gives the duration of married life to be the same as calculated above, the figure should be recorded in Q. 10. If it differs, her present age as recorded in Q.4, her age when she began to live with her husband as recorded in Q. 8 (c) and the duration as now returned in Q. 10 should be severally checked again with the informant in order to find out which one of these three items should be revised so that Q.4 and Q. 10 can tally with each other. The necessary revisions in the recorded entries should be made.

(b) Where a woman was married only once and is now widowed, separated or divorced, the period that elapsed after she was widowed or divorced should be ascertained as required in Q. 9. Entry in Q. 10 then is given by subtracting the total of entries in Q.9 and Q.8 (c) from that in Q.4:

(iii) Where a woman has been married more than once, duration of total married life is the total of several periods lived in the married state during each marriage. This can be conveniently obtained by first enquiring about the period of break between the earlier marriage and the remarriage and adding up the period of breaks. This total of breaks in married life should be subtracted from the difference between the entries in Qs.4 and 8 (c) to get the duration of total married life. The intervals have to be ascertained tactfully and carefully.

Question 11 – (i) In Q.11 (a) on nature of work the kind of work done by the person himself should be recorded. If the person is not working at all 'not working' should be written.

(ii) In Q.11 (b) on nature of industry the activities of the employer or the establishment where the person works should be fully recorded. The activity may relate to a production industry, business, trade, profession or service. The description should give the chief articles or goods produced or repaired or services rendered by the employer or the establishment.

Question 12— If a child is born alive, it is a live birth, even though it may die soon after. However, if the child is born dead, i.e., it does not show any sign of life after birth, it is a still birth. In such cases, it should be ascertained whether the still birth occurred before or after the completion of six months of pregnancy. Thereafter the type of

birth in Q. 12 (i) (b) should be entered according to the following Code:

Live birth	...	L
Still birth after six months of pregnancy	...	SA
Still birth before six months of pregnancy	...	SB

Question 12—Children born are to be recorded in two Sections. Those born after Diwali of 1960 are to be entered in Qs. 12 (i) and (ii). All children born before Diwali of 1960 will be entered in Q. 13. In States, where Diwali is not readily recalled any other important festivals, which occurred near about this time, may be taken. The object in Q. 12 is to find out if there was any birth during a period of 12 months but most persons find it difficult to fix a span of 12 months and hence are unable to give correct information. Keeping this in view Q. 12 has been divided into two parts. Part (i) enquires about all births that took place after the preceding Diwali in 1960, which the informant can well fix in his mind. Part (ii) requires the informant to fix his attention to the Diwali of 1961 (which will be just over) and say if the birth occurred before or after this date. By considering answers to parts (i) and (ii), it would be possible to locate births that occurred between the two Diwalis of 1960 and 1961.

Question 13 – In this question information is to be collected only about children born alive, leaving out still births. The informant has to closely recollect the past and needs assistance. He may first be asked to concentrate on those still alive. He can then easily fill in those who are no longer alive.

If no child is reported to have been born it should be asked specifically if there was none born, who may have died.

Col. 4 of Q. 13 really works out the present ages of dead children if they had not died and were now alive. A quick glance of the entries against Col. 1 and Col. 4 will show the internal consistency of the information. Births generally occur with a time gap of 2 to 3 years. Only in a few cases will the gap be shorter, in which case confirmation of the fact should be obtained. Where there is a wider gap, it should be made sure that there is no omission. It will be a good thing if the entries against Col. 1 and Col. 4 are reviewed with the help of the respondent asking for confirmation of the time interval between successive births, which, ordinarily should be easy.

Total number of children recorded in Q. 13 have to be shown in the margin as provided there.

Question 14 - In Q. 14 the number of all the children born alive including any shown in Q. 12 but excluding any still birth is to be recorded.

APPENDIX-II

PROCESSING, SORTING AND TABULATION

The scrutiny programme of the filled in household schedules and fertility slips combined the processing of data and abstraction of control totals. The scrutiny was done block by block. Two rubber stamps, one containing a circle and a rectangle and another containing two inverted triangles were used on the household schedules on the two sides of the heading for posting in the numbers of total persons, persons above age 10, females and never-married females recorded in the respective schedules. Then the sorting of household schedules and the tabulation work was taken up. The two forms Appendix III (Block Population Summary), Appendix IV (Tally Sheet) were got posted.

Then the processing and tabulation of fertility slip was taken up. During the course of processing, the answers noted by the codes for religion and education against questions 5 and 6 were checked marking Scheduled Tribes 'T' and other religions 'O'. Then Q.4 was coded, Q.8 (c) and 10 were checked and Coded. Q.11 was coded and so on as per the instructions issued for the purpose. Then the slips were divided into four groups according to the marital status of the woman concerned :

- A Women married only once and still in married state ;
- B Women married only once but now widowed or divorced ;
- C Women married more than once but in married state now ;
- D Women married more than once but now widowed or divorced.

Detailed tabulations for analysis were made in respect of the slips falling in groups A only. The treatment of the groups B, C and D was confined to a study of their relative magnitude and the average number of children born by attained age. The following tables were compiled by the Regional Tabulation Offices :

Codes Used for Tables, I(A), I(B), II (B) & III (B)

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

- E-1. Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed

- H-2. High School or equivalent examination

- G-3. Graduated from College

- O-4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated

HUSBAND'S EDUCATION

- E-1. Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed

- H-2. High School or equivalent examination

- G-3. Graduated from College

- O-4. Others comprising just literates and uneducated

NATURE OF WORK

- T-1. Technical, Professional and Related Workers

- A-2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

- C-3. Clerical and Related Workers

- S-4. Sales Workers

- FA-5. Farmers

- FH-6. Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

- P-7. Production Process Workers and Craftsmen

- W-8. Unskilled Workers

NATURE OF INDUSTRY

- FA-1. (i) Agriculture, where occupation is farming

- FO- (ii) Agriculture, where occupation is other than farming

- Q-2. Mining and Quarrying

- M-3. Manufacturing

- B-4. Building and Construction

- C-5. Commerce

- T-6. Transport, Storage and Communications

- S-7. Services

Group-A**Table A-I**

Total children born	2. No. of women in the age group								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Summary

Age group	Total No. of women	Total No. of children
-----------	--------------------	-----------------------

A I Separate tables for each characteristic namely,

- (i) By religion - one for each numerically important religion and tribe and one for the rest. The tables for different religions and tribes were then combined into one for all religions and tribes.

- (ii) By woman's education—one for each of the codes, E, H, & G

- (iii) By nature of work—one for each of codes T A, C, S, FA, FH, P & W but not O

- (iv) By nature of industry—one for each of the codes FO, Q, M, B, C, T & S but not FA and O

- (v) By husband's education—one for each of the codes E, H & G but not O

A II Separate tables for different characteristics as above.**Table A-II**

Age group (1)	No. of women (2)	Twelve months			
		Live births		Still births	Still births
		Single (3)	Multiple (4)	SA (5)	SB (6)
12 & below					
13-17					
18-22					
— —					
— —					
38-42					
43-47					
48+					

TABLE A-III

Age of youngest child (1)	No. of women having attained age		
	38-42 (2)	43-47 (3)	48+ (4)
2 and below			
3			
4			
5			
6			
—			
—			
27			
28+			

TABLE A-IV

Total children born (1)	No. of women whose age at effective marriage was			
	Under 18 (2)	18-22 (3)	23-27 (4)	28+ (5)

One table was prepared for marriage duration group except I which generally speaking, would have no children. The tables for all duration groups were

then compiled from them. Separate tables were prepared for different characteristics in the case of Table I.

TABLE A-V

Age at effective marriage	No. of women
1	2
12 & below	
13	
14	
15	
—	
27	
28+	

This table was prepared for marriage durations I, II, & IV separately and for different characteristics.

Group B**TABLE B-I**

Same as Table A I. An overall table for all characteristics put together was prepared.

TABLE B-II

Total children born (1)	2. No. of women whose age at marriage was			
	Under 18 (2)	18-22 (3)	23-27 (4)	28+ (5)

It was to be prepared only for women aged 48 and over, who were in a married state up to the age of 45 at least.

Group C**TABLE C-I**

This was the same as Table A-I without tables for characteristics.

TABLE C-II

Age group (1)	No. of women married					Twelve months			
	Once (2)	Twice (3)	Thrice (4)	Four times or more (5)	Total (6)	Live births		Still births S A (9)	Still births S B (10)
						Single (7)	multiple (8)		
12 & below									
13-17									
18-22									
— —									
38-42									
43-47									
48+									

Separate table was to be prepared for each numerically important religion or tribe and one for the rest. These were then combined into one. A separate

table showing only cols. (1), (6) and (7) - (10) was prepared for women who were graduates.

Group D**TABLE D-1**

Same as Table A-I separately for different characteristics.

TABLE D-II

Cols. (1) - (6) of Table C II leaving out Cols. (7)-(10). Separate tables for religious groups and tribes were prepared.

10. All these tables were prepared at each of the Regional Tabulation Offices. The same staff who had done the Census Tabulation were entrusted with the tabulation of these data also. The tables were then sent to the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations. All the fertility slips and household schedules were also sent there. In that office the regionwise tables were scrutinised in detail, checked for consistencies and consolidated by combining into State tables. The total number of State tables which were forwarded to the Registrar General in August 1962 were 580 (323 rural and 257 urban). The details of the tables were as under :

RURAL

Description	No. of tables
I. For Household Schedule :	
Annexure I	
Block Population Summary	1
Annexure II	
Tally Sheet	1
Block population of Section 3	1
II For Fertility Slip	
(iv) Table A-I-With separate tables for different characteristics namely,	
Religions and Tribes—	32
Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Yenadi, Yerukula, Koya, Konda Dhora, Chenchu, Sugali, others and combined ;	
Women's educations—E, H, G	
Nature of work—T, A, C, S, FA, FH, P, W,	
Nature of Industry—FO, Q, M, B, C, T, S,	
Husband's Education—E, H, G	
(v) Table A-II -do-	32
(vi) Table A-III	1
(vii) Table A-IV Marriage duration groups II to IV consolidated	32

Description	No. of tables
(vii) Table A-IV—Marriage duration group II	32
Marriage duration group III	32
-do- IV	32
-do- V	32
-do- VI	32
(viii) Table A-V with separate tables for different characteristics in marriage duration groups I, II & IV	42
(ix) Table B-I	1
(x) Table B-II	1
(xi) Table C-I	1
(xii) Table B-II With separate tables for different religions & tribes and for graduates	11
(xiii) Table D-I	1
(xiv) Table D-II with separate tables for different religions & tribes	6
	<hr/> 323 <hr/>

URBAN**I For household schedule**

(i) Annexure I : Block population summary	1
(ii) Annexure II : Tally sheet	1
(iii) Block Summary of Sec. 3	1

II For Fertility Slip

(iv) Table A-I with separate tables for different characteristics namely, Religions—Hindu, Muslim, Christian, other religions, Gond, and combined Women's Education : E, H, G Nature of work : T, A, C, S, FA, FH, P, W Nature of Industry : FO, Q, M, B, C, T, S Husband's Education : E, H, G	27
(v) Table-AII Same as above	27
(vi) Table-AIII	1

(vii) Table A-IV	Marriage duration groups II to IV consolidated for different characteristics	27
	Marriage duration group II	27
	Marriage duration group III	27
	Marriage duration group IV	27
	Marriage duration group V	27
	Marriage duration group VI	27
(viii) Table A-V-	with separate table, for different characteristics in marriage duration groups I, II, & IV	27
(ix) Table B-I		1
(x) Table B-II		1
(xi) Table C-I		1
(xii) Table C-II	with separate tables for different religions and for graduates	5
(xiii) Table D-I		1
(xiv) Table D-II		1
		<hr/> 257 <hr/>

The analysis of these tables was to be done in the office of the Registrar General, New Delhi. Subsequently, the Table B II also was split into 32 tables of various characteristics in the rural areas and 27 tables for urban and sent to Delhi.

11. The Deputy Registrar General said in Dec. 1962 that in order to calculate the variance of the

estimates of birth rate, it was necessary to know the number of persons and number of births during the last 12 months for each block covered by the fertility survey and suggested that they might be compiled and sent to him. The fertility slips had again to be sorted as all of them were combined and only kept in the two categories, rural and urban, classified into the different characteristics of religion, women's education etc., as had been received from the Tabulation Offices. All the slips were sorted and those with births during the last 12 months were taken out. The total numbers of such slips (as recorded in the A-II table of the State) were 6,906 and 2,438 respectively for the rural and urban areas. These slips were then sorted blockwise. The population figures for each of the blocks were got extracted from P. C. As for urban areas and from Annexure I (Fertility Survey) for the rural areas. All these were then posted in the following form and forwarded to the Deputy Registrar General :

State	Rural/Urban	
Block No.	Total Population	Total Births during the last 12 months

12. In May, 1963 the Deputy Registrar General communicated instructions to pick up a sample of 10% of the fertility slips from the groups A & B (i. e.) of women married only once, and send them on to that office for studying spacing on punch card system. The rural and urban samples were to be drawn separately. Every 10th slip was drawn with the first 4th slip for rural and 3rd slip for urban, as suggested by the Deputy Registrar General. The sample consisted of the following slips:

	Rural	Urban	Total
Group A	5,808	1,743	7,551
Group B	1,633	408	2,041
	<hr/> 7,441	<hr/> 2,151	<hr/> 9,592

They were numbered in pencil in four series for the above 4 categories and made neatly into bundles of 100 each and forwarded in November, 1963 to the Registrar General's Office.

APPENDIX III

BLOCK POPULATION SUMMARY

Consolidated

(Rural)

(a) *Frequency distribution of Households by persons, females, persons aged above 10 and never married females*

Number of members in the household (1)	No. of households having the number of members in the relevant horizontal row of columns in terms of			
	Persons (2)	Females (3)	Persons above age 10 (4)	Never married females (5)
0	..	1,790	23	23,473
1	2,949	14,342	3,764	15,551
2	5,870	15,106	15,980	8,411
3	7,893	10,871	12,398	3,360
4	8,336	5,678	8,935	1,071
5	8,302	2,574	5,178	276
6	6,715	1,126	2,893	82
7	4,539	422	1,503	25
8	2,777	185	763	3
9	1,641	82	388	6
10	950	43	221	1
Over 10	1,697	40	213	..
	52,259	52,259	52,259	52,259
Total number in all households of over 10 members each	21,821	504	2,590	..

(b) *Summary*

(i)	Total persons	..	255,961
(ii)	Total females	..	125,611
(iii)	Total males	..	130,350
(iv)	Total persons above age 10	..	176,823
(v)	Total never married females	..	48,872
(vi)	Total ever married females	..	76,739

APPENDIX III--Concl.
BLOCK POPULATION SUMMARY
 (URBAN)

Consolidated

(a) Frequency distribution of households by persons, females, persons aged above 10 and never married females

Number of members in the household	Number of households having the number of members in the relevant horizontal row of columns in terms of			
	Persons	Females	Persons above age 10	Never married females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0 . .	—	648	..	6,52
1 . .	774	4,501	940	4,798
2 . .	2,012	4,491	5,467	2,671
3 . .	2,630	3,107	3,692	1,348
4 . .	2,482	1,804	2,518	539
5 . .	2,320	884	1,579	180
6 . .	2,004	376	905	6
7 . .	1,402	177	487	29
8 . .	956	90	262	11
9 . .	598	41	138	2
10 . .	331	22	84	1
Over 10 . .	664	32	101	2
Total number in all households of over 10 members each	16,173 8,787	16,173 395	16,173 1,245	16,173 24

(b) Summary

(i) Total persons	..	81,181
(ii) Total females	..	39,639
(iii) Total males	..	41,542
(iv) Total persons above age 10	..	55,179
(v) Total never married females	..	17,997
(vi) Total ever married females	..	21,642

APPENDIX IV

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (RURAL)

Consolidated

BLOCK SUMMARY OF SECTION 3

The following Block Summary is prepared directly

from the tally sheet by assembling the figures in columns 6 and 7 against rows indicated

	Persons	Males	Females
GROUP—A			
(i) Number working (Row 1+2+4)	137,252	82,315	54,937
(ii) Number unemployed (Row 3)	610	249	361
(iii) Number not economically active (Row 5)	38,961	9,598	29,369
(iv) Number over age 10 (i+ii+iii)	176,823	92,162	84,661
GROUP—B			
(v) Number returned as 'working' straight away (Row 1)	119,576	80,189	39,389
(iv) Additional number returned as working on a pointed reference (Row 2)	17,274	1,971	15,303
(vii) Number having a job though not working within last 15 days (Row 4)	402	155	247
GROUP—C			
(viii) Number of casual workers (Row 6)	50,084	26,377	23,707
(ix) Number of workers other than casual who had work in the last 15 days different from their usual work (Row 7)	1,555	809	746
(x) Of the workers in (viii) above, number which took to work in other than the usual work, this being of seasonal nature (Row 8)	33,036	17,148	15,888
GROUP—D			
(xi) Number of non-casual workers who did not do any work during the last 15 days but had work of a nature different from their usual work (Row 9)	69	38	31
(xii) Number of seasonal workers who changed to casual work but did not do any work during the last 15 days but had a work of a nature different from their usual work, this being of a seasonal nature (Row 10)	178	89	89
(xiii) Number of casual workers who had no work during the last 15 days and were looking for work (Row 11)	375	157	218

Items (x) and (xii) above are of peculiar interest as reflecting the position of seasonal workers.

APPENDIX IV— Concl'd.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (URBAN)

Consolidated

BLOCK SUMMARY OF SECTION 3

The following Block Summary is prepared directly

from the tally sheet by assembling the figures in columns 6 and 7 against rows indicated

GROUP—A	Persons	Males	Females
(i) Number working (Row 1+2+4)	30,906	22,348	8,558
(ii) Number unemployed (Row 3)	458	225	233
(iii) Number not economically active	23,815	6,399	17,416
(iv) Number over age 10 (i+ii+iii)	55,179	28,972	26,207
GROUP—B			
(v) Number returned as working straight away (Row 1)	26,986	21,841	5,145
(vi) Additional number returned as working on a pointed reference (Row 2)	3,838	452	3,386
(vii) Number having a job though not working within last 15 days (Row 4)	82	55	27
GROUP—C			
(viii) Number of casual workers (Row 6)	6,974	3,912	3,062
(ix) Number of workers other than casual who had work in the last 15 days different from their usual work (Row 7)	368	158	210
(x) Of the workers in (viii) above, number which took to work other than the usual work, this being of seasonal nature (Row 8)	4,434	2,382	2,052
GROUP—D			
(xi) Number of non-casual workers who did not do any work during the last 15 days but had work of a nature different from their usual work (Row 9)	1	1	..
(xii) Number of seasonal workers who changed to casual work but did not do any work during the last 15 days but had work of a nature different from their usual work, this being of a seasonal nature (Row 10)	..	..	..
(xiii) Number of casual workers who had no work during the last 15 days and were looking for work (Row 11)	275	110	165

Items (v) and (vii) above are of peculiar interest as reflecting the position of seasonal workers.

ERRATA

Page No. (1)	Particulars (2)				For (3)	Read (4)
12	Statement-12 - Column Heading	...	...	...	Productiono	Production of
19	Statement V.A - 1.1 - 1959 year - Visakhapatnam Dist. - Col. 7	...	...	...	10,716	10,776
37	Statement V.A-9 - Col. 10-All Ages	...	...	...	161,722	161,772
39	Statement V.T-1.1-1958 year - Nizamabad Dist. - Col. 8	...	...	...	+163	-163
40	Statement V. T-1.1-1959 year Telangana Region - Total - Col. 5	...	...	...	25,204	55,204
73	Para 4.1 - Second Col. - Line 5	...	...	...	demographic	demographic
73	Para 4.1 - Second Col. - Line 16	...	...	...	lapseetc.	lapse etc.
74	Statement-3 - Age group 33-37 - Col. 11	...	...	...	100.1	100.0
74	„ Age group 38-42 - Col. 2	...	...	...	86.7	96.7
74	„ Age group 38-42 - Col. 11	...	...	...	2,147	2,177
74	„ All Ages - Col. 4	...	...	...	(173)	(170)
74	Statement-4 - First line - Col. 1	...	...	...	Blank	0
74	„ All durations - Col. 2	...	...	...	Illegible	90.6
76	Statement-9 - All ages - Col. 2	...	...	...	6,702	6,772
76	Para 4.5.2 - First Line	...	...	...	moratlity	mortality
77	Para 4.5.3 - First Col. - Line 5	...	...	...	Andhr Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
78	Para 5.7 - Line 5	...	...	...	ar-	are
80	Para 5.11.1-First Col. - Last but one line	...	...	...	t	it
112	Appendix III - Block Population Summary (Rural) - No. of Members in the household 3 - Col. 2	...	...	...	7,893	7,933
„	„ 4 - Col. 2	...	...	...	8,336	8,836
„	„ 5 - Col. 2	...	...	...	8,302	8,352
113	Appendix III - Block Population Summary (Urban) - First line - Col. 5	...	...	...	6,52	6,532
114	Appendix IV - Household Schedule (Rural) Group A (iii) - Females	...	...	...	29,369	29,363
„	„ Group B (v) - Females	...	...	...	39,389	39,387

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales Rest.

AGRA—

- 1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi Reg.
- 2 Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines Reg.
- 3 Bhanwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra Rest.
- 4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. Rest.

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path Rest.

AHMEDABAD—

- 1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road Reg.
- 2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road Reg.
- 3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge Reg.
- 4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate Rest.
- 5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road Reg.

AJMER—

- 1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate Reg.
- 2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road Reg.
- 3 Law Book House, 271, Hatbi Bhata Reg.
- 4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road Rest.
- 5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road Rest.

ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market Reg.

ALLAHABAD—

- 1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationary, U. P.
- 2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamala Nehru Road Reg.
- 3 Law Book Co.; Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 Reg.
- 4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road Reg.
- 5 Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road Reg.
- 6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road Reg.
- 7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg Rest.
- 8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg Rest.
- 9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road Rest.

AMBALA—

- 1 English Book Depot., Ambala Cantt Reg.
- 2 Seth Law House 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. Rest.

AMRITSAR—

- 1 The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh Reg.
- 2 S. Gupta Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi Reg.
- 3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi Reg.

ANAND—

- 1 Vijaya Stores; Station Road Rest.
- 2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road Rest.

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Book Sellers, Atwal Building Rest.

BANGALORE—

- 1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building Reg.
- 2 S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road Reg.
- 3 The Bangalore Press, Lake view, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 Reg.
- 4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road Reg.
- 5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet Reg.
- 6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar Reg.
- 7 Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road Rest.
- 8 International Book House, P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road Reg.
- 9 Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd. Majestic Circle Reg.

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar Reg.

BARODA—

- 1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura Rest.
- 2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers and Sub-Agent Rest.
- 3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road Rest.

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. Rest.

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24 Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukerjee Road Reg.

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road Reg.

BHOPAL—

- 1 Superintendent, State Government Press
- 2 Lyall Book Depot., Mohd. Din Bldg. Sultania Road Reg.
- 3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies Rest.

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 Rest.

BIJAPUR—Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Book-sellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralchetty Chowk Rest.

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. Rest.

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar Rest.

BOMBAY—

- 1 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
- 2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road Reg.
- 3 Co-operator's Book Depot. 5/32, Ahmad Sailor Bldg. Dadar Reg.
- 4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. Reg.
- 5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor Reg.
- 6 International Book House, Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road Reg.
- 7 Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum Reg.
- 8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Reg.
- 9 P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi, Main Road Reg.
- 10 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road Reg.
- 11 Popular Book Depot; Lamington Road Reg.
- 12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street Reg.
- 13 D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road Reg.
- 14 Thacker & Co., Rampart Row Reg.
- 15 N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street Reg.
- 16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road Reg.
- 17 P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Sivaji Park Road No. 5 Rest.
- 18 C. Jamnadas Co., Booksellers 146-C, Princess St. Reg.
- 19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli Reg.
- 20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No 1/80, N. Subhas Road Reg.
- 21 Academic Book Co. Association Building, Girgaum Road Rest.
- 22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Rao Rest.
- 23 Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road Rest.
- 24 Dowamadeo and Co., 16 Naziria Building, Ballard Estate Rest.
- 25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 Rest.

CALCUTTA—

- 1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane Reg.
- 2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd, 54/3, College St. Reg.
- 3 Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De St. Reg.
- 4 S.K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street Reg.
- 5 M. C. Sarkar and Sons, Private Ltd, 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street Reg.
- 6 W. Newman & Co. Ltd, 3 Old Court House Street Reg.
- 7 Oxford Book and Stationery Co. 17, Park Street Reg.
- 8 R. Chambray and Co. Ltd. Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension Reg.
- 9 S.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd, I.C. College Square Reg.
- 10 Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd. 3, Esplanade East Reg.
- 11 Firm K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane Reg.
- 12 K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 Reg.
- 13 Sm. P. D. Upadhyaya, 77, Mukhtaram Babu Street Rest.
- 14 Universal Book Dist; 8/2, Hastings Street Rest.
- 15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre Rest.
- 16 Soor & Co, 125, Canning Street Reg.
- 17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street Rest.
- 18 Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road Reg.

(ii)

19	Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road	Reg.
20	The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (First Floor)	Rest.
21	Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road	Rest.
22	Reliance Trading Co., 17, I Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah	Rest.
23	Indian Book Dist., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road	Rest.
CALICUT—Touring Book Stall		
CHANDIGARH—		
1	Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab	
2	Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22	Reg.
3	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22	Reg.
4	Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D	Reg.
5	English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D	Rest.
6	Mehta Bros. 15-Z, Sector 22 B	Rest.
7	Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16	Rest.
8	Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B	Rest.
CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot		
COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road		
CUTTACK—		
1	Press Officer Orissa Sectt.	
2	Cuttack Law Times	
3	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35	Reg.
4	D.P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag	Reg.
5	Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar	Rest.
DEHRADUN—		
1	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	Reg.
2	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	Reg.
3	Bhishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhu- wala	Reg.
4	Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar	Rest.
DEHLI—		
1	J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate	Reg.
2	Atma Ram and Sons, Kashmere Gate	Reg.
3	Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate	Reg.
4	Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market	Reg.
5	Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road	Reg.
6	Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. R. 1565	Reg.
7	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	Reg.
8	Metropolitan Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar	Reg.
9	Publication Centre, Subzimandi	Reg.
10	Youngman and Co., Nai Sarak	Reg.
11	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj	Reg.
12	All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	Rest.
13	Dhanwant Medical and Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	Rest.
14	University Book House 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar	Rest.
15	Law Literature house, 2646 Balimaran	Rest.
16	Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines	Rest.
17	Universal Book and Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg	Reg.
18	B. Nath and Bros., 3808, Charkhawan (Chowri Bazar)	Rest.
19	Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8 Faiz Bazar	Reg.
20	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Book- sellers, Nai Sarak	Rest.
21	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market	Rest.
22	Tech. and Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market	Rest.
23	Saini Law Publishing Coy, 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate	Rest.
24	G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar	Rest.
25	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate	Reg.
26	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28 Faiz Bazar	Reg.
27	Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak	Rest.
28	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers and Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak	Rest.
29	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura	Rest.
30	Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road	Rest.
DHANBAD—		
1	Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines	Reg.
2	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26	Rest.

DHARWAR—		
1	The Agricultural College, Consumers Co-op. Society	Rest.
2	Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road	Rest.
3	Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers & Booksellers	
ERNAKULAM—		
1	Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road	Rest.
2	South India Traders C/o Constitutional	Reg.
FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road		
GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya		
GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg		
GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency		
GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan Nakhes Road		
GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd.		
GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chow- rasta		
GWALIOR—		
1	Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.	
2	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar, Bazar, Lashkar	Reg.
3	M.C. Daftari, M.B. Jain & Bros, Booksellers, Sarafa Lashkar	Rest.
HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road		
HYDERABAD—		
1	Director, Govt. Press	
2	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	Reg.
3	Book Lovers Private Ltd.	Rest.
4	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	Rest.
IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller		
INDORE—		
1	Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road	Reg.
2	Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar	Rest.
3	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura	Rest.
4	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	Rest.
5	Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10 Khajuri Bazar	Rest.
JABALPUR—		
1	Modern Book house, 286, Jawaharganj	Reg.
2	National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg	R.
JAIPUR—		
1	Government Printing & Stationery Department Rajasthan	
2	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	Reg.
3	Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar	Reg.
4	Vani Mandir Sawai Mansingh Highway	Reg.
5	Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar	Rest.
6	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	Reg.
7	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	Rest.
8	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building P.B. No. 23	Rest.
JAMNAGAR—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar		
JAMSHEDPUR—		
1	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78	Reg.
2	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih	Reg.
3	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers and News Agents, Bistapur Market	Rest.
JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot		
JHUNJHUNU—		
1	Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand	Rest.
2	Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas Azad Marg	R.
JODHPUR—		
1	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agent	Reg.
2	Kitab Ghar Sojati Gate	Reg.
3	Chopra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar	Reg.
JULLUNDUR—		
1	Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	Rest.
2	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	Reg.
3	University Publishers, Railway Road	Rest.
KANPUR—		
1	Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall	Reg.
2	Sahitya Niketan Shradhanand Park	Reg.
3	The Universal Book Stall, The Mall	Reg.
4	Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk	Rest.
KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26 Sriniwasapuram		

KODARMA —The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya Dt. Hazaribagh		Reg.
KOLHAPUR —Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road		Rest.
KOTA —Kota Book Depot		Rest.
KUMTA —S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanera)		Reg.
LUCKNOW —		
1 Sochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)		
2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj	Reg.	
3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj	Reg.	
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj	Reg.	
5 Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd., Hazratganj	Reg.	
6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road	Reg.	
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sardar Bazar	Rest.	
8 Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	Rest.	
9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park	Rest.	
LUDHIANA —		
1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	Reg.	
2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road	Rest.	
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	Rest.	
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	Rest.	
MADRAS —		
1 Supt., Govt. Press, Mount Road	Reg.	
2 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760 Egmore	Reg.	
3 C. Subbaiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane	Reg.	
4 K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384	Reg.	
5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road Triplicane	Reg.	
6 P. Vardhachari & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street	Reg.	
7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane	Reg.	
8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road	Rest.	
9 Y. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, III Mount Road	Rest.	
MADURAI —		
1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street	Reg.	
2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	Reg.	
MANDYA SUGAR TOWN —K.N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons, Rest.		
MANGALORE —U.R. Shenoy Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128.		Reg.
MANGESHWAR —Mukenda Krishna Nayak		Rest.
MATHURA —Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat		Rest.
MEERUT —		
1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar	Reg.	
2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road	Reg.	
3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	Reg.	
4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank	Rest.	
5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents Rest.		
MONCHYR —Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building		Rest.
MUSSOORIE —		
1 The Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal	Rest.	
2 Hind Traders	Rest.	
MUZAFFARNAGAR —		
1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi	Rest.	
2 B. S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura	Rest.	
MUZAFFARPUR —		
1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	Reg.	
2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road	Rest.	
3 Tirhut Book Depot	Rest.	
MYSORE —		
1 H. Venkatramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle	Reg.	
2 Peoples Book House Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	Reg.	
3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram	Rest.	
4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building	Rest.	
5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas	Rest.	
NAGIAD —		
1 R.S. Desay, Station Road	Rest.	
NAGPUR —		
1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot		
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road	Reg.	
3 The Asst. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House	Rest.	
NAINITAL —Coral Book Depot, Bara Bazar		Rest.
NANDED —		
1 Book Centre, College Law General Books Station Road	Rest.	
2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P.B. No. 51	Rest.	
3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad	Rest.	
NEW DELHI —		
1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	Reg.	
2 Bhavani & Sons, 8 F. Connaught Place	Reg.	
3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	Reg.	
4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj	Reg.	
5 English Book Stores, 7-L., Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328	Reg.	
6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market	Reg.	
7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place	Reg.	
8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	Reg.	
9 Rama Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	Reg.	
10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place	Reg.	
11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	Reg.	
12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus	Reg.	
13 Jayana Book Depot, Chaparwala Kuan Karol Bagh	Reg.	
14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	Reg.	
15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15 Lady Harding Road	Reg.	
16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	Reg.	
17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novels P.B. 96, Connaught Place	Reg.	
18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji	Reg.	
19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath	Rest.	
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	Rest.	
21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	Reg.	
22 R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh	Rest.	
23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	Reg.	
24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar	Rest.	
25 Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521	Rest.	
26 H. Chandson, P.B. 3034	Rest.	
27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	Rest.	
28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave	Rest.	
29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura	Rest.	
30 Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony	Rest.	
PANJIM —		
1 Singhal's Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church	Rest.	
2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria	Rest.	
PATHANKOT —The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar		Rest.
PATIALA —		
1 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press		
2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar	Reg.	
PATNA —		
1 Supdt. Govt. Printing (Bihar)		
2 J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhavan	Reg.	
3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli	Reg.	
4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore	Reg.	
5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta	Rest.	
PITHORAGARH —Maniram Punetha & Sons		Rest.
PONDICHERY —M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplex		R.
POONA —		
1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	Reg.	
2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	Reg.	
3 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	Reg.	
4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balvant Chowg	Reg.	
5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar	Rest.	
PUDUKOTTAI —Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road		Rest.
RAJKOT —Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents		Reg.
RANCHI —		
1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	Reg.	
2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar	Rest.	
REWA —Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V.P.		Rest.
ROURKELA —The Rourkela Review		Rest.
SAHARANPUR —Chandra Bharat Pustak Bhandar, Court Road		Rest.

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market

Street	Reg.
--------	------

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti	Rest.
--------------------------------------	-------

SIMLA—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| 1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt. | |
| 2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall | Reg. |
| 3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall | Reg. |

SINNAR—Shri N.N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinner (Nasik)	Rest.
--	-------

SHILLONG—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt., B. D. | |
| 2 Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 | Rest. |

SONEPAT—United Book Agency	Reg.
----------------------------	------

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road	Reg.
---	------

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	Reg.
--	------

TIRUCHINAPALLI—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur | Reg. |
| 2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road | Reg. |
| 3 Palamiappa Bros | Rest. |

TRIVANDRUM—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 International Book Depot, Main Road | Reg. |
| 2 Reddear Press and Book Depot., P.B. No. 4 | Rest. |

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road	Rest.
---	-------

UDAIPUR—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole | Rest. |
| 2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd. | Rest. |

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate	Rest.
--	-------

VARANASI—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Students, Friends & Co., Lanka | Rest. |
| 2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8 | Reg. |
| 3 Glob Book Centre | Rest. |
| 4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lank | Reg. |
| 5 B.H.U. Book Depo | Rest. |

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers	Reg.
---	------

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road Governorpet	Rest.
---	-------

VISAKHAPATNAM—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building | Reg. |
| 2 Book Centre, 11-97, Main Road | Reg. |
| 3 The Secy, Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. | Rest. |

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co.	Rest.
--------------------------	-------

WARDHA—Swarajya Bhandar, Bhorji, Market	Reg.
---	------

For Local Sale

- | |
|---|
| 1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi |
| 2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta |
| 3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C. 2 |

Railway Book Stall holders

- | |
|---|
| 1 S/S. A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Ahmedabad |
| 2 Gahlot Bros. K.E.M. Road, Bikaner |
| 3 Higginbothams and Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras |
| 4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi |

Foreign

- | |
|--|
| 1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kothumandla (Nizam) |
| 2 S/S. Aktie Bologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden) |
| 3 Riss-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra : Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West) |
| 4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY |
| 5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan) |

On S. & R. Basis

- | |
|---|
| 1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad. |
| 2 The Asst. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum |
| 3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar |
| 4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1 Jodhdur |
| 5 The O. I./C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muza farpur |
| 6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur |
| 7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat) |
| 8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona |
| 9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot |
| 10 The O. I./C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi |
| 11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat |
| 12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1 |
| 13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 59, Feet Road, Ernakulam |
| 14 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad |
| 15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong |
| 16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi |
| 17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City |
| 18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1 |
| 19 Registrar Companies, Raj & Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur |
| 20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530, Madras |
| 21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P.B. 334, Kanpur |
| 22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay |
| 23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore |
| 24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior |
| 25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad |
| 26 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttak Chandi, Cuttack |
| 27 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad |
| 28 Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi |
| 29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi |
| 30 The O. I./C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow |
| 31 O. I./C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda |
| 32 O. I./C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Harba, Tabalurla, 24-Parganas |
| 33 O. I./C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur |
| 34 O. I./C. S.I.S.I., Chronotanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46 |
| 35 O. I./C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta |
| 36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad |
| 37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Dist. (A.P.) |
| 31 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua |
| 39 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim |
| 40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur |
| 41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morlia |
| 42 The O. I./C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad |
| 43 The Registrar of Companies, Pandicherry |
| 44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P.B. 271) Bangalore |