



CENSUS OF INDIA 1951

NELLORE DISTRICT

VILLAGE-WISE MOTHER-TONGUE DATA FOR BORDER TALUKS

BY

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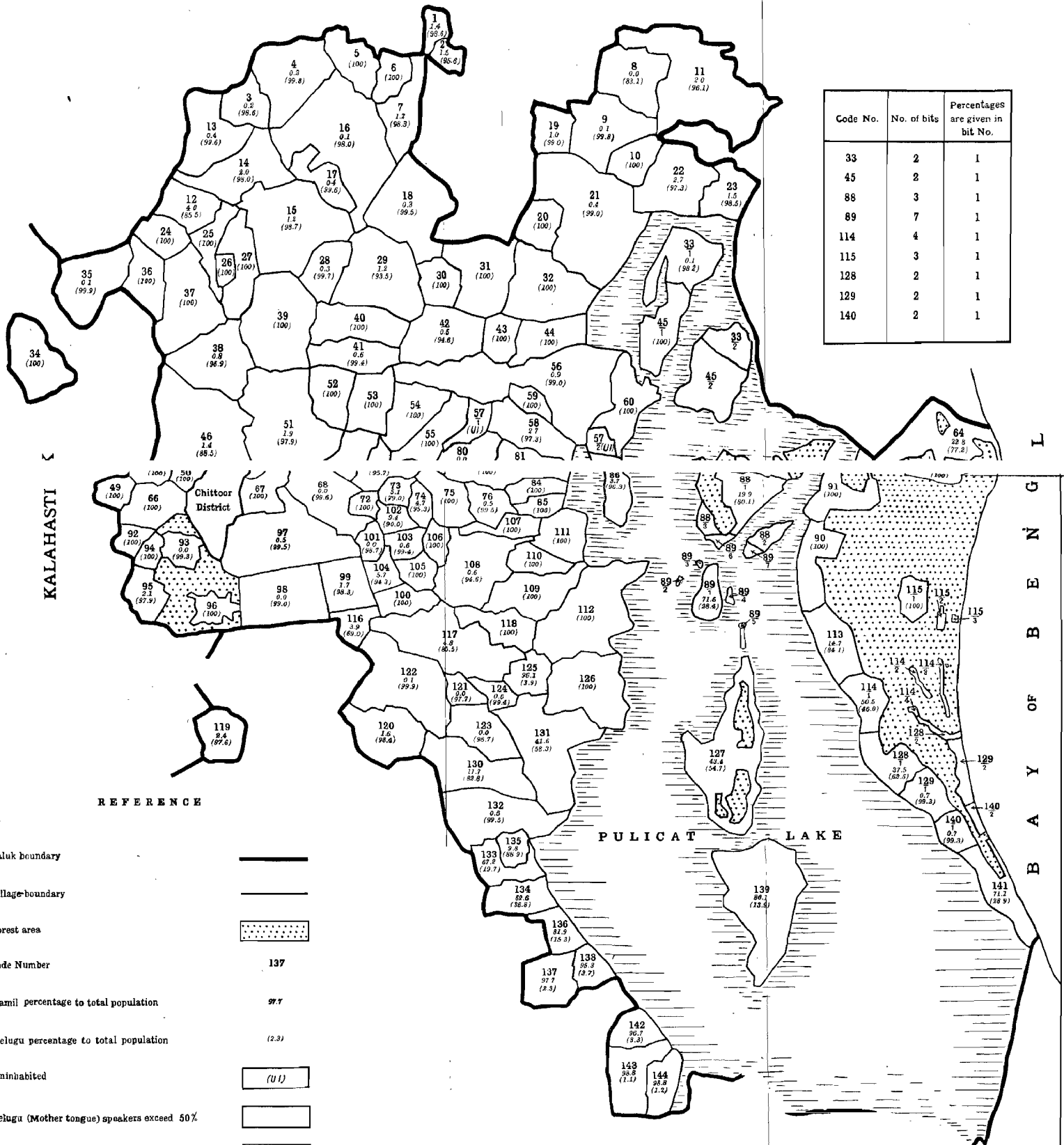
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M A D R A S
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SULURPET TALUK

NELLORE DISTRICT

Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles

G U D U R T A L U K



Code No.	No. of bits	Percentages are given in bit No.
33	2	1
45	2	1
88	3	1
89	7	1
114	4	1
115	3	1
128	2	1
129	2	1
140	2	1

REFERENCE

- Taluk boundary
- Village boundary
- Forest area
- Code Number **137**
- Tamil percentage to total population **97.7**
- Telugu percentage to total population **(2.3)**
- Uninhabited
- Telugu (Mother tongue) speakers exceed 50%
- Tamil (Mother tongue) speakers exceed 50%

Note:- Village boundaries are approximate

M A D R A S S T A T E

VILLAGE-WISE MOTHER-TONGUE DATA FOR BORDER TALUKS.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

NOTE.

The statements appended give figures in respect of the principal mother-tongue languages for each census unit (village or town) in Sullurpet taluk of Nellore district of the Andhra State situated on the borders of the Madras State.

2. The figures have been gathered by me at the instance of the Government of India who in consultation with the State Governments concerned instructed me to gather the figures from the census enumeration slips of the 1951 Census which had been deposited for safe custody in the offices of the Collectors of the districts concerned.

3. The 1951 Census tables relating to mother-tongue languages give only figures for the district as a whole. The figures for the district were compiled from those gathered for subdivisions of districts called "Census Tracts". These census tracts are convenient divisions of the district adopted for facilitating the work of sorting the 1951 Census enumeration slips and compilation of the required statistics. In forming the census tracts the rural areas of each district were kept distinct from the urban areas. The rural areas of each district were divided into a number of units called "Rural Tracts" and the urban areas were divided into a number of units called "Urban Tracts". As far as possible the rural areas of each taluk were constituted into a single rural tract. The urban tracts were formed out of the areas declared as cities and census towns in each district. Every city was treated as a separate tract and was called a "City Tract". Towns other than cities were grouped together to form "Non-City Urban Tracts." Wherever possible the towns other than cities in each taluk were made into a single "Non-City Urban Tract." In cases where the towns in a taluk had a total population of less than 50,000, the towns in more than one taluk were grouped together to form a non-city urban tract. For example, in the Chingleput district, the towns in the taluks of Ponneri, Tiruvallur and Sriperumbudur, viz., Pulicat, Arni and Ponneri in Ponneri taluk, Tiruvallur in Tiruvallur taluk, Sriperumbudur, Poonamallee and Kunrathur in Sriperumbudur taluk were constituted into a single Non-City Urban Tract; whereas the towns in Saidapet taluk consisting of Tiruvottiyur, Villivakkam, Alandur, Pallavaram, St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram and Tambaram were put into a single Non-City Urban Tract.

4. Under the Tabulation Plan of 1951 Census, the enumeration slips of all census units in each district

were received in the Regional Tabulation office concerned for being sorted there for arriving at the figures for the prescribed district tables. The census unit was either a village or a panchayat or a municipality inclusive of all hamlets or other villages comprised in each. The slips relating to each rural census unit were in separate bundles. In the case of census towns and cities the slips relating to each ward of the census town or city were kept distinct. In the Tabulation office, the slips relating to each rural unit and urban ward were examined and the slips relating to displaced persons were separated. A 10 per cent sample was extracted from the rest of the slips. The remaining 90 per cent slips which were called "General slips" were kept distinct. These three categories of slips, viz., General, Sample and Displaced persons, were then operated upon independently and villagewise population data in respect of rural areas and ward-wise population data in respect of the cities and towns of the urban areas were gathered with break up for sex categories and the eight livelihood classes prescribed in the Tabulation Plan. After obtaining the population figures for each village/ward the enumeration slips relating to the units in each census tract were thrown together for sorting for tract-wise details required for the several prescribed census tables. The identity of the bundles of slips relating to each village, panchayat and municipality was lost and the groups of bundles were merged into the "Census Tract". The distinction between the General slips, Sample slips and those relating to Displaced persons were, however, maintained throughout. At the close of the sorting operations, the census slips relating to each tract as distributed and bundled for the last item of the sorting operations were preserved intact under each of the three categories, General slips, Sample slips and slips relating to Displaced persons. The bundles of slips relating to each district were put in boxes or gunny bags, sealed and transferred to the Collector's office concerned for safe custody there. It is from these slips that the present mother-tongue language figures for each unit (village or town) in a taluk have been collected. The procedure adopted by me is briefly indicated below.

5. Before the slips were transported back to my office from the Collector's office where they were held in safe custody, I or one of my Gazetted Assistants personally went to the Collector's office, satisfied himself that the seals on the boxes or gunny bags were

intact, checked also that the bundles kept inside each box or gunny bag were in accordance with the list of contents of the box kept inside it by the Tabulation office, resealed them and had them transported to my office. On their receipt in my office, the slips relating to each tract were first counted to find out if the total number of slips agreed with the total of the population figures of the tract originally obtained and recorded. Care was also taken to verify with reference to the code numbers of the taluks mentioned on the slips, if the slips relating to any other tract were mixed up with those of the tract to which the slips purported to relate.

Regular sorting for language figures was commenced only thereafter. The operations consisted of two stages. At the first stage the slips were sorted out for the units in the tract, viz., villages, panchayats and municipalities. This sorting was done with reference to the location code number of the village entered at the top of each slip. The number of slips representing the population figure thus obtained in respect of each village or panchayat or municipal town was compared with the population figure of the same village, panchayat or municipal town obtained at the original census sorting in order to ensure that the slips of each village were all available. The sorting for villages thus made was checked cent per cent by persons specially appointed as Compiler-checkers. A fair percentage of the work done by the sorters and Compiler-checkers was also checked by me and by my two Deputy Superintendents.

6. At the second stage of sorting the slips relating to each village, panchayat or municipality were sorted out for the principal mother-tongue languages of the taluk. The slips relating to persons with languages other than the principal mother-tongue languages were kept separate and counted. At this stage also a cent per cent check of the work done by the sorters was effected by the checkers. The check related not only to language sorting but also to the counting done. A large percentage of the work done by the sorters and Compiler-checkers at this stage also was over-checked by me and by my Deputy Superintendents. The figures thus obtained for each of the principal languages and "Other languages" were posted for the villages and towns in each taluk. The figures shown in the statements appended have thus been arrived at after careful sorting and a close cent per cent check at each stage.

7. The population figures obtained for each village or panchayat or municipality agreed with those obtained at the original census sorting in most cases. Differences were noticed only in a few cases. The differences in some cases were due to the fact that at the 1951 Census the enumerators or the Supervisors who had been assigned portions or blocks of *more than one village* had in a few cases mixed up the slips relating to a portion or a block of one village with those of the

other village with the result that they were sorted with the slips relating to the latter village. This defect has been set right at the present sorting. In all such cases I have taken care to arrive at the correct figures by a reference to the National Register of Citizens relating to the units.

In some cases the enumerators had omitted to mark the code number of the village on some of the slips. In most cases, it was possible to locate the village to which they related either by reference to the handwriting on the slips, or by reference to the name of the village, entered on many of them against the answer to question 10 (Means of Livelihood and place of work). In every case the identification was got confirmed by a reference to the relevant National Register of Citizens. Where such identification could not be secured the slips were treated as unidentifiable and shown as such in the statements appended.

8. The total of the language figures obtained at the present sorting in respect of the units in the rural tracts when compared with those arrived at at the 1951 sorting for the same rural tracts showed some variations. Such comparison in respect of figures relating to urban units in a taluk now obtained is not possible as only "tract" figures were compiled at the 1951 Census and not figures for urban units in a taluk and as already pointed out in paragraph 3 *supra* a non-city urban tract invariably comprised towns in more than one taluk. The reason for the difference in the rural tracts is this :—

In some cases the enumerator had omitted to mark against the appropriate question the symbol relating to the mother-tongue language of the individual represented by the slips. In some cases the symbol marked was either unintelligible or meaningless. For example, the language symbol marked by some enumerators in the case of children was 'O'. According to the instructions issued for the original census sorting, the language of the individual in whose case there is no entry in the slip should be taken as the language of the district, unless the entries relating to other members of the same household provided a different indication specifically. In the course of the speedy sorting done in 1951 the sorters naturally found little time to look up the slips relating to other members of the household or lost sight of the omission at the initial checking stage and sorted such slips under the language of the district. At the present sorting, I instructed the sorters and Compiler-checkers to fix the exact mother-tongue in such cases by tracing a slip relating to another member of the same household and wherever this could not be done the slips were examined by me or by my two Deputy Superintendents and we fixed the language with reference to other internal evidence such as the name of the individual and the community to which he belonged. Only those cases where the language of the individual could not be fixed as above were put under 'Other languages.'

Every effort has been made to give as correct a picture as possible in regard to the number of persons speaking the principal mother-tongue languages.

The percentages of the mother-tongue speakers to the total population of the village have been worked out and given in the statements appended alongside the absolute figures.

9. A map of the taluk to which the appended statement relates is attached. The map is intended to show the location of all the census units in the taluk. The location of the unit is indicated by the location code number assigned to it for purposes of the census enumeration of 1951 Census. The percentage of persons speaking the principal mother-tongue languages in each unit to the total population of the unit has also been given below the location code number of the unit. Boundaries have also been roughly indicated wherever possible and necessary. In the case of surveyed areas, unit boundaries have been indicated in full. But in the case of unsurveyed blocks and areas, boundaries of

units have been indicated only in cases where one or more of the adjacent units have a predominance in a different mother-tongue language. The boundaries shown are not to scale and are only approximate. They serve to indicate the location and not the area or contours. All the units in which a language other than the principal language of the State predominates, i.e., where the number of persons speaking that language exceeds 50 per cent have been coloured. The units in which none of the principal mother-tongue languages preponderates have been marked with broken lines. Uninhabited villages have been indicated by the letters 'U.I.' put underneath the code number of the unit. Units where the principal language of the State predominates have been left uncoloured. It is hoped that the map will prove useful for the purpose for which it is intended.

MADRAS, J. I. ARPUTHANATHAN,
15th March 1955. *Superintendent of Census Operations.*

**STATISTICS OF PERSONS SPEAKING THE PRINCIPAL MOTHER-TONGUE
LANGUAGES IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN SULLURPET TALUK OF
NELLORE DISTRICT.**

(Compiled from the 1951 Census enumerations slips).

SULLURPET TALUK.

Code number and name of village or town.	Population.	Mother-tongue.					
		Absolute figures.			Percentage to total population.		
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Other languages.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Other languages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Zangalapalli alias Marlamudi ..	138	2	136	..	1.4	98.6	..
2 Addepudi	137	2	131	4	1.5	95.6	2.9
3 Marlapalli	499	1	492	6	0.2	98.6	1.2
4 Annamedu	1,739	4	1,735	..	0.2	99.8	..
5 Tannamala	371	..	371	..	..	100	..
6 Uppalamarthi	460	..	460	..	..	100	..
7 Gottiprolu	829	10	815	4	1.2	98.3	0.5
8 Somasamudram	201	..	167	34	..	83.1	16.9
9 Kogili	838	1	836	1	0.1	99.8	0.1
10 Peratravulamitta	98	..	98	..	..	100	..
11 Mallam	1,943	39	1,868	36	2.0	96.1	1.9
12 Nayudupet (P) (Non-city urban) ..	7,431	296	6,356	779	4.0	85.5	10.5
13 Thummuru	262	1	261	..	0.4	99.6	..
14 Vinnamala	539	11	528	..	2.0	98.0	..
15 Pudur	1,749	21	1,727	1	1.2	98.7	0.1
16 Yakasiri	2,209	2	2,164	43	0.1	98.0	1.9
17 Attalapalem	231	1	230	..	0.4	99.6	..
18 Molakalapudi	657	2	654	1	0.3	99.5	0.2
19 Tadimedu	498	5	493	..	1.0	99.0	..
20 Varathur North	277	..	277	..	..	100	..
21 Aruru	1,099	4	1,088	7	0.4	99.0	0.6
22 Yellur	296	8	288	..	2.7	97.3	..
23 Veligajulapalli	135	2	133	..	1.5	98.5	..
24 Talvaipadu	887	..	887	..	..	100	..
25 Juvvalapalem	482	..	482	..	..	100	..
26 Biramani Khandriga	106	..	106	..	..	100	..
27 Biradavada	424	..	424	..	..	100	..
28 Aravaperimidi	387	1	386	..	0.3	99.7	..
29 Puderu	824	10	770	44	1.2	93.5	5.3
30 Ramapuram Agraharam	256	..	256	..	..	100	..
31 Chillamur	437	..	437	..	..	100	..
32 Kalagurthipadu	303	..	303	..	..	100	..
33 Buradagali Kothapalem	775	1	761	13	0.1	98.2	1.7
34 Chillakuru	443	..	443	..	..	100	..
35 Chavali	726	1	725	..	0.1	99.9	..
36 Pennepalli	385	..	385	..	..	100	..
37 Kanur	904	..	904	..	..	100	..
38 Rosanoor	917	7	889	21	0.8	96.9	2.3
39 Nelaballi	803	..	803	..	..	100	..
40 Nellorepalli	221	..	221	..	..	100	..
41 Muchalagunta	181	1	180	..	0.6	99.4	..
42 Kothapalli	534	3	505	26	0.5	94.6	4.9
43 Melanalathur	242	..	242	..	..	100	..
44 Singanalathur	383	..	383	..	..	100	..
45 Kummarapalem	270	..	270	..	..	100	..
46 Venumbaka	1,899	26	1,681	192	1.4	88.5	10.1
47 Udipudi	18	..	18	..	..	100	..
48 Vedurupattu	74	..	74	..	..	100	..
49 Thungamadugu	141	..	141	..	..	100	..
50 Rajupalem	48	..	48	..	..	100	..

SULLURPET TALUK—cont.

Code number and name of village or town.	Population.	Mother-tongue.					
		Absolute figures.			Percentage to total population.		
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Other languages.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Other languages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
51 Yekollu	1,710	32	1,674	4	1.9	97.9	0.2
52 Nelapattu	377	..	377	..	..	100	..
53 Mylangam	299	..	299	..	..	100	..
54 Arigundam <i>alias</i> Padmati Khandrika.	77	..	77	..	..	100	..
55 Anepudi <i>alias</i> Nadimi Khandrika ..	297	..	297	..	..	100	..
56 Puvvalathota	1,069	10	1,058	1	0.9	99.0	0.1
57 Damaraya Khandrika <i>alias</i> Kanur (Uninhabited).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Anegottam	185	5	180	..	2.7	97.3	..
59 Karatamudi	62	..	62	..	..	100	..
60 Karikadu	332	..	332	..	..	100	..
61 Velukadu	124	..	124	..	..	100	..
62 Kadapatra	425	..	425	..	..	100	..
63 Pantrangam	360	..	360	..	..	100	..
64 Chanthrasikuppam	303	69	234	..	22.8	77.2	..
65 Kakaramala	95	..	95	..	..	100	..
66 Velagaja Pannur	247	..	247	..	..	100	..
67 Budur	516	..	516	..	..	100	..
68 Tanayali	1,068	..	1,064	4	..	99.6	0.4
69 Akkarapaka	694	..	676	18	..	97.4	2.6
70 Polireddipalem	938	..	848	90	..	90.4	9.6
71 Melupaka	207	9	198	..	4.3	95.7	..
72 Mavillapad	152	..	152	..	..	100	..
73 Ayyapalem	138	7	109	22	5.1	79.0	15.9
74 Minamanamudi	254	12	242	..	4.7	95.3	..
75 Chandanamudi	257	..	257	..	..	100	..
76 Samanthamallam	406	2	404	..	0.5	99.5	..
77 Sridhananalli	525	..	525	..	..	100	..
78 Surapa Agraharam	171	5	166	..	2.9	97.1	..
79 Adapamudi	31	..	31	..	..	100	..
80 Kallur	420	..	340	80	..	81.0	19.0
81 Kallur Khandrika	199	3	196	..	1.5	98.5	..
82 Suragunta Tagelu	13	..	13	..	..	100	..
83 Maneri	111	..	111	..	..	100	..
84 Thogaramudi	332	..	332	..	..	100	..
85 Mallayapalem	74	..	74	..	..	100	..
86 Mizuru	374	14	360	..	3.7	96.3	..
87 Damaraya	587	..	587	..	..	100	..
88 Koradi	559	111	448	..	19.9	80.1	..
89 Atakanitippa	109	78	31	..	71.6	28.4	..
90 Changgalapalem	154	..	154	..	..	100	..
91 Kondaledu	226	..	226	..	..	100	..
92 Suggupalli	381	..	381	..	..	100	..
93 Dama Nellore	833	..	827	6	..	99.3	0.7
94 Ramachendragunta	107	..	107	..	..	100	..
95 Mathakamudi	284	6	278	..	2.1	97.9	..
96 Uggumudi	511	..	511	..	..	100	..
97 Uchur	1,290	7	1,283	..	0.5	99.5	..
98 Mangalampadu	1,031	..	1,021	10	..	99.0	1.0
99 Ilupuru	350	6	344	..	1.7	98.3	..
100 Nukalapalem	83	..	83	..	..	100	..
101 Buradamadugu	156	..	154	2	..	98.7	1.3
102 Tallampadu	842	79	758	5	9.4	90.0	0.6
103 Lingampadu	156	1	155	..	0.6	99.4	..
104 Modugulapalem	384	22	362	..	5.7	94.3	..
105 Nadellavari khandrika	473	..	473	..	..	100	..
106 Sarvareddi khandrika	318	..	318	..	..	100	..
107 Abaka	269	..	269	..	..	100	..
108 Kotapolur	2,371	15	2,242	114	0.6	94.6	4.8
109 Mannemutheri	1,090	..	1,090	..	..	100	..
110 Konepalli <i>alias</i> Komminenipalli ..	243	..	243	..	..	100	..

SULLURPET TALUK—cont.

Code number and name of village or town.	Population.	Mother-tongue.					
		Absolute figures.			Percentage to total population.		
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Other languages.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Other languages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
111 Zangalapalli	119	..	119	..	..	100	..
112 Kudiri	540	..	540	..	..	100	..
113 Doravaripalem	647	95	544	8	14.7	84.1	1.2
114 Beripot	633	320	291	22	50.5	46.0	3.5
115 Kalavangu	105	..	105	..	..	100	..
116 Perimitipad	155	6	107	42	3.9	69.0	27.1
117 Sullurpet (P) (Non-city urban) ..	8,553	408	7,317	828	4.8	85.5	9.7
118 Degalapalem	238	..	238	..	..	100	..
119 Varathur West	755	18	737	..	2.4	97.6	..
120 Mambatti	1,933	31	1,902	..	1.6	98.4	..
121 Pulivendra	213	..	208	5	..	97.7	2.3
122 Kadaluru	949	1	948	..	0.1	99.9	..
123 Kondur	604	..	596	8	..	98.7	1.3
124 Gollamuluva	180	1	179	..	0.6	99.4	..
125 Gopareddipalem	257	..	247	10	96.1	3.9	..
126 Karijata	568	..	568	..	..	100	..
127 Venad	1,127	489	616	22	43.4	54.7	1.9
128 Rettamala	613	230	383	..	37.5	62.5	..
129 Chennugaripalem	674	5	669	..	0.7	99.3	..
130 Graddagunta	1,014	119	839	56	11.7	82.8	5.5
131 Vatambedu	1,164	484	679	1	41.6	58.3	0.1
132 Andagundala	1,494	7	1,487	..	0.5	99.5	..
133 Tada Khandrika	1,633	1,097	322	214	67.2	19.7	13.1
134 Tada	808	506	297	5	62.6	36.8	0.6
135 Bodilingalapad	379	37	337	5	9.8	88.9	1.3
136 Pudi	941	771	144	26	81.9	15.3	2.8
137 Karur	1,760	1,720	40	..	97.7	2.3	..
138 Bhimalavaripalem	596	568	22	6	95.3	3.7	1.0
139 Irakam	1,594	1,373	221	..	86.1	13.9	..
140 Nataripalem	134	1	133	..	0.7	99.3	..
141 Pulinjerikuppam	684	488	198	..	71.1	28.9	..
142 Periyavattu	639	618	21	..	96.7	3.3	..
143 Ramapuram	2,078	2,052	23	3	98.8	1.1	0.1
144 Panangadu	244	241	3	..	98.8	1.2	..
Village numbers not noted	109	5	94	10	4.6	86.2	9.2
Taluk total	95,489	12,644	80,006	2,839	13.2	83.8	3.0

The following errata to the printed pamphlet "Census of India, 1951, Nellore district - Villagewise mother-tongue data for border taluks" are issued:

E R R A T A

(i) For the existing entries in columns (6), (7) and (8), against village 125. Gopareddipalem on page 3 of the statement showing statistics of persons speaking the principal mother-tongue languages in villages and towns in Sullurpet taluk, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

Code number and name of village or town.	F	O	R	S U B S T I T U T E		
	Col.(6)	Col.(7)	Col.(8)	Col.(6)	Col.(7)	Col.(8)
125. Gopareddipalem	96.1	3.9	..	..	96.1	3.9

(ii) In Code No. 125 in the linguistic map of Sullurpet taluk attached to the pamphlet--(a) for the existing figures and brackets showing the Tamil and Telugu language percentages, respectively, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

<u>FOR</u>	<u>SUBSTITUTE</u>
125	125
96.1	0.0
(3.9)	(96.1)

(b) The green colour wash shall be treated as plain white.

Madras-17 Ø
 Ø
 4th November 1955 Ø

J.I. Arputhanathan,
 Superintendent of Census Operations,
 Madras