Chaper - IV

PRODUCTION. PROCUREMENT
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION IN
ANDHRA PRADESH
Production Procurement and Public Distribution

A brief account of the Andhra Pradesh economy, comprising of geographical, demographic and economic features is presented in section 3.1 to provide perspective for the analysis of production, procurement and public distribution in Andhra Pradesh in section 3.2.

4.1 Andhra Pradesh Economy

4.1.1 Physical Features

Andhra Pradesh is located between latitudes 12°-38' and 19°-55' north and longitudes 70°-45' and 84°-45' east. It actually lies at the meeting point of north and south India. The State is bounded on the north by Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. States, on the west by Maharashtra and Karnataka, on the south by the Tamil Nadu, and on east by the Bay of Bengal. The State extends over an area of 2.77 lakh square kilometres, accounting for 8.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The population of the State according to 1991 Census is 665 lakhs, and it is the fifth largest State in the country.1

The State of Andhra Pradesh was formed with 19 districts, in 1956. The State now has 53 districts divided into three regions viz., Coastal Aandhra, Rayalaseema and Talangana. Historically these regions maintained distinct socio-cultural and economic characteristics.
Coastal Andhra consisting of nine districts occupies about one-third of the total area of the State and it is the most fertile region. It has an average elevation of less than 1000 feet above sea level and is well served by the south-west and north-east monsoons. Highest rainfall and richest alluvial soil are mostly concentrated in this region. Moreover, major rivers, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Pennar, flow through this region. Unlike other regions, most of the area in the region is under assured sources of irrigation.

The Rayalaseema region consisting of four districts viz., Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, and Chittoor occupies about 27.4 per cent of the total area in the State. It lies mostly at an altitude of 1000 to 2000 feet above the sea level. This is a typical dry tract of Andhra Pradesh situated in an unfavourable natural zone, which is susceptible to chronic drought conditions. Not only is the rainfall meagre but the fluctuations are wide from year to year in this region. The major irrigation source in this area is the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, popularly known as K.C. canal.

The Telangana region is an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1200 feet above the sea level. With the exception of Mahabusagar and certain parts of Nalgonda, the remaining parts of Telangana receive sufficient rain from the south-west monsoon. Although this region has all the advantages of coastal districts in respect of rainfall, its topography presents a serious handicap to the development of agriculture. The entire area has rugged and heavy
undulating topography and most of the prevailing soil is reddish brown to brownish red sandy land known as chalks. The construction of Nagarjunasagar dam has helped in bringing more ayacut under irrigation in the district of Nalgonda.

The Godavari and the Krishna are the most important rivers in the State, and fed by both the monsoons, they are practically perennial. The economy of the State heavily leans on these rivers, which not only make the land fertile but are the sources of perennial irrigation and hydro power. They also form the main in-land waterways in the State. Besides these two large rivers, there are many rivers of secondary importance such as Peenar, there are

4.1.2 Population

As per 1991 Census, the population of Andhra Pradesh is 665 crores constituting 8.12 per cent of India's population. Among the districts of the State, East Godavari with a population of 47 lakhs and Adilabad with 26 lakhs rank first and last respectively.

The density of population in Andhra Pradesh according to 1981 Census is 242 persons per sq. kilometre vis-a-vis 274 persons for India. Among the districts in the State, Hyderabad is the most densely populated district with a density of 10,325 followed by West Godavari and Krishna, while Adilabad with a density of 102 is sparsely populated.
About 23.25 per cent of the people in the State live in the urban areas and the remaining reside in rural areas. According to 1991 Census the total number of workers in Andhra Pradesh is 3.67 crores. Out of this agricultural labourers and cultivators are 93 lakhs and 84 lakhs respectively. The largest number of agricultural labourers live in Guntur district (8 lakhs) while Mahbubnagar district has the largest number of cultivators (6 lakhs).²

**Agricultural Scene**

The total geographical area of Andhra Pradesh is 274.40 lakh hectares, out of which net sown area accounts for 38.4 per cent, and forests share 22.70 per cent. Total land not available for cultivation accounts for 16 per cent and other uncultivated land is 8.46 per cent of the geographical area. The areas irrigated accounts for 30.6 per cent. Canals are the main source of irrigation accounting for 51.00 per cent of the net area irrigated. Next in order come tanks (23.22 per cent), wells (23.00 per cent) and other sources (2.78 per cent). Further, area under food crops accounts for 90 per cent and non-food crops share the remaining 10 per cent. Among the food crops, paddy accounts for 36.26 per cent.³

Further, Andhra Pradesh is considered to be a surplus State in foodgrain production. It produced about 7.46 per cent of foodgrains produced in India in 1980 which rose to 9.18 per cent in 1990. But alarmingly, Andhra Pradesh witnessed high incidence of poverty.
According to 28th round of N.S.S., 55.07 per cent of urban population and 73.41 per cent of rural population live below poverty line vis-a-vis 38.20 per cent and 50.80 per cent respectively for all-India. This seems to suggest that inequity in foodgrain distribution widely exists in Andhra Pradesh.

4.2 Production, Procurement and Distribution of Foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh

Production, procurement and distribution of important foodgrain items, rice, wheat and sugar for Andhra Pradesh are presented in Tables 4.1 to 4.3 for the period 1981-82 to 1998-99. During the period production of rice has shown increasing trend with intermutant fluctuations as shown in Table 4.1.

Market arrivals of rice in Andhra Pradesh varied between 5 to 10 per cent of the total production with wide fluctuations. The procurement in the State ranges between 4 to 15 per cent of the production. It also witnessed extreme fluctuations, even though it is the king pin of the public distribution system.

Public distribution of rice indicates variations ranging between 0.26 to 10 per cent of production. Percentage of distribution in procurement ranges between 5 to 89 per cent during the reference period. The lowest percentage is in the year 1998-99 when the State has recorded highest production and procurement. The highest percentage distribution of rice to procurement was in the year 1991-
### Table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Market Arrivals</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Col. 3 as % of Col. 2</th>
<th>Col. 4 as % of Col. 2</th>
<th>Col. 5 as % of Col. 2</th>
<th>Col. 5 as % of Col. 4</th>
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<td>14.98</td>
<td>9.82</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>8.97</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>7.20</td>
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<td>605</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>8.63</td>
<td>4.37</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>7861.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.72</td>
<td>4.43</td>
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</table>

92. But in quantitative terms the highest distribution was in 1985-86 at about 409 thousand metric tonnes. Procurement does not appear to match distribution. Similar picture obtains with regard to wheat and it is presented in Table 4.2 The production of wheat in Andhra Pradesh is very low and fluctuating. It varies between 2 thousand metric tonnes to 21 thousand metric tonnes.

As Andhra Pradesh is not an important wheat producing State, the quantity distributed in the State throughout the reference period is many times higher than production. Distribution in quantitative terms varies between 83 thousand metric tonnes to 202 thousand metric tonnes. The lowest distribution of wheat in Andhra Pradesh was in 1981-82 and the highest in 1985-86.

The share of production in the distribution of wheat in Andhra Pradesh ranges between 1.48 in 1994-95. Importation of wheat appears to meet the gap between production and distribution.

Production of sugar in Andhra Pradesh as given in Table 3 shows a consistent increase during the reference period except in 1986-87 and 1987-88. The production of sugar ranges between 145 thousand metric tonnes, in 1985-86 to 406 thousand metric tonnes in 1997-98. But information on the distribution of sugar is available since 1991-92. Distribution of sugar ranges between 139 thousand metric tonnes to 269 thousand metric tonnes in 1991-92 and 1998-99 respectively. Percentage of distribution to production fluctuated between 30.04 to
### Table 4.2

Production and Distribution of Wheat in Andhra Pradesh

(In thousand tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Production as % of distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Col. 3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6.02</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1989-90</td>
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<td>2.79</td>
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<td>10.3</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>8.11</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
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<td>2.37</td>
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<td>2001-02</td>
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<td>1998-99</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>269</td>
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87.34 in the years 1994-95 and 1998-99 respectively. Further, an attempt is made to study the relationship between per capita (1) production/procurement, (2) production/distribution, (3) procurement/distribution of rice over 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh, during 1983-94 to 1996-97. Among the 21 (Old) districts, highest per capita production is seen in West Godavari and the lowest is recorded by Hyderabad (C & R) and Visakhapatnam districts. Procurement of rice is highest in West Godavari. In many districts like Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Chittoor, Anantapur the procurement is very insignificant. Regarding per capita per year distribution of rice, the highest distribution is in Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam districts. The lowest distribution is witnessed by East Godavari district. It could be found that the distribution is more in lowest producing districts and where the urban population is more, exception being Prakasam district where both production and distribution are low.

It could be seen from Table 4.4 that positive significant correlation is found between production and procurement in 11 out of 21 districts. This indicates that higher the production higher would be the procurement. Similar relationship could be visualised between production and distribution. The co-efficient of correlation between production and distribution is negative and significant for Waranagal and Nizamabad and negative for 10 other districts indicating a tendency that higher the production lower would be distribution. However, theoretically expected relationship could not be found between
Table 4.4

Correlation Co-efficient Between Production/Procurement, Production/Distribution and Procurement/Distribution of Rice in Andhra Pradesh

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<tr>
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<th>Production/Procurement</th>
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<th>Procurement/Distribution</th>
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</tr>
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<td>3. Krishna</td>
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<td>0.3260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Guntur</td>
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<td>0.5608</td>
<td>0.2169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nellore</td>
<td>0.8125*</td>
<td>0.2486</td>
<td>0.1644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ongole</td>
<td>0.9563*</td>
<td>-0.1958</td>
<td>0.0786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Visakhapatnam</td>
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<td>-0.6051</td>
<td>0.0477</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Srikakulam</td>
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<td>-0.2017</td>
<td>-0.1415</td>
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<td>9. Kurnool</td>
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<td>-0.0525</td>
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<td>10. Cuddapah</td>
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<td>0.1117</td>
<td>-0.0174</td>
</tr>
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<td>11. Chittor</td>
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<td>0.1187</td>
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<td>12. Anantapur</td>
<td>0.8936*</td>
<td>-0.5607</td>
<td>-0.7137</td>
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<td>13. Warangal</td>
<td>0.7368*</td>
<td>-0.6438*</td>
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<td>14. Nizamabad</td>
<td>0.8567*</td>
<td>-0.9016*</td>
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<td>15. Karimnagar</td>
<td>0.8900*</td>
<td>-0.6145</td>
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<td>16. Khammam</td>
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<td>-0.5059</td>
<td>-0.4033</td>
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<td>17. Nalgonda</td>
<td>0.9141*</td>
<td>-0.4657</td>
<td>-0.4815</td>
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<td>18. Medak</td>
<td>0.5667</td>
<td>-0.4224</td>
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<td>-0.2483</td>
<td>-0.2311</td>
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<td>0.3447</td>
<td>0.2148</td>
<td>-0.5491</td>
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* Significant at 5% level.
procurement and distribution. For 17 districts, the co-efficient exhibits negative sign though not significant. This is inexplicable. The overall picture may also be broadly seen from the graph (4.1) on rice distribution.

In terms of growth as seen from table 4.5, Prakasam district recorded highest growth rate of 45.69 followed by West Godavari district with 31.47. Six districts namely, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Anantapur, Nalgonda, Adilbad and Hyderabad witnessed negative growth in rice distribution.

Trends in the distribution of wheat are presented in Tables 4.5 and 4.6. Table 4.6 shows that the state per capita has declined from 0.93 kgs. in 1995-96 to 0.66 kgs. in 1999-2000 though shot up to 1.29 kgs. in 1995-96. Against this trend, Hyderabad, Guntur, Nizambabad, Anantapur and Warangal districts in descending order received higher quantity per capita than the state average. Other districts received lower than the average with Prakasam and Nalgonda at the lowest rank. This picture, however, changed by 1999-2000. Hyderabad still retained first place in wheat distribution and also got highest per capita with 9.43 kgs. Visakhapatnam occupied second rank with 0.75 kgs. per capita. All the remaining districts received lower per capita distribution than the state average. In terms of growth, which could be seen from Table 4.5, all the districts except Srikakulam recorded negative growth rates of high magnitude. This may be taken as a tentative indication of shifting consumer as a tentative indication of shifting consumer demand.
Table 5.5
Growth Rates for Distribution of Rice, Wheat, Sugar District-Wise

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<th>RICE</th>
<th>WHEAT</th>
<th>SUGAR</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>Exponential</td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>27.36</td>
<td>31.47</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7.66</td>
<td>7.96</td>
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<td>2.44</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>5.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Nellore</td>
<td>8.18</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>7.22</td>
</tr>
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<td>8. Srikakulam</td>
<td>-0.31</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>-1.42</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>-1.92</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>-0.57</td>
<td>-3.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>-6.06</td>
<td>-3.31</td>
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(C & R)
### Table 5.6

Yearly Per Capita Distribution of Wheat (in kgs.)

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<td>NA</td>
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<td>0.34</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>0.53</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<td>2.20</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>0.75</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>0.54</td>
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<td>Column 4</td>
<td>Column 5</td>
<td>Column 6</td>
<td>Column 7</td>
<td>Column 8</td>
<td>Column 9</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.84</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Khammam</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.12</td>
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<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>0.12</td>
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<td>0.95</td>
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<td>1.28</td>
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<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.53</td>
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Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
to rice. Among these districts which realised negative growth rates, Nizamabad ranks first closely followed by Adilabad, Guntur, Mahabubnagar, etc.

It could be discerned from Table V.10 that the state average per capita distribution of sugar has gradually increased from 2.98 kgs. in 1992-93 to 4.25 kgs. in 2001-02. Among the districts, Hyderabad received highest quantity of 9.64 per kgs. per capita in 1992-93 followed by Cuddapah with 4.23 kgs., Warangal with 3.96 kgs. Further, Nizamabad, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts also received higher sugar per capita than the average for the state. Even by 2001-02 Hyderabad retained its first rank with 5.06 kgs. per capita. But unlike in 1992-93, Chittoor district ranked second receiving 4.93 kgs. per capita. The districts of Nellore, Medak, Nalgonda, West Godavari, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Nizamabad and Khammam received higher sugar per capita than the state average. In terms of growth (Table .7), all the districts except Hyderabad recorded positive compound growth rates. Prakasam district recorded highest growth of 12.69 followed closely by Chittoor and Kurnoot with 10.79 and 10.62 respectively.
**Table : 4.7**

Distribution of Sugar Per Capita Year-Wise (in kgs.)

<table>
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<td>3.11</td>
<td>2.64</td>
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<td>4.44</td>
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Source: Directorate of Civil Suppliers, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

* The Sudden decline in case of Hyderabad is due to non-inclusion of Rangareddy District from 1980-81 onwards.
Reference

