CHAPTER TWO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
PROFILE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest state in the Indian union. It is the highest among the South Indian States both in area and population. It has a long coast line of about 960 km, which contains the major part of Visakhapatnam, which incidentally, is the head quarters of the Eastern Command of the Indian Navy and also the country's only submarine base.

The twenty-three districts of the state are generally divided into three geographical regions known as the Corbras or Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telengana. The first two regions were formally part of the Madras presidency until 1 October 1956 when they were detached from it, to form a separate State of Andhra. Telengana was a part of the erstwhile State of Andhra. On November 1956 Hyderabad State was trifurcated and Telengana was merged with the Andhra State to form the present state of Andhra Pradesh with the city of Hyderabad as its capital.

Telugu is the predominant language of the State. It is spoken by about 95 percent of the State’s population.

The next important language is Urdu which is spoken by

about 7 per cent of the population. About 90 per cent of
the state's population are Hindu. Muslims and Christians
constitute about 9 percent, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and
 Parsees together constitute about 1 percent.

A land of undulating hills, rambling rivers, rich
forests, lapping lakes, lush green paddy fields and the
laughing waves of the Bay of Bengal - that is Andhra
Pradesh.

A Pageant of historical highlife that has withstood
the ravages of time, coming down from temples and turrets,
mosques and monuments and carvings and sculptures set apart
Andhra Pradesh as a class by itself that is a glimpse of the
past.

Lush green fields waving with the winds, a 1000 Km.
sretch of coastline that gives it access to the perennial
wealth of the seas, the rivers that wind their way through
hills and dales and across the paddy fields, bringing in
currents of prosperity, a sound irrigation system backed by
multi-purpose projects like the Nagarjunasagar which is
the tallest dam in the world, uniquely rich in mineral
resources in the bowels of mother earth, and emerging
2. ibid., 2.
industrial paradise buttressed by super abundant power, all of which show that Andhra Pradesh has come of age.

The dense forests, the very rich fauna, the game sanctuaries, the grey pelicans, the verdant paddy fields, the mean-drying canals, the palm fringed beaches, the elegant architectural and sculptural beauty, the charming and enchanting valleys, the equitable climate—all these and a thousand other surprises and delights are the unique features of Andhra Pradesh.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The State of Andhra Pradesh, the fifth largest in area in the country, sprawls across a greater part of the Deccan plateau, sloping down to embrace the quiet waters of the Bay of Bengal. Spreading over an area of 187,510 sq.km, the State is bounded on the north by Orissa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the West by Karnataka and Maharashtra and on the south by Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Owing to its geographical position, the State forms a major link between the northern and southern states.

Andhra Pradesh can be geographically divided into three regions: coastal plains, eastern ghats and the western peninsulas. While the coastal plains comprise 1000 km long coast from North to South, the eastern ghats are series of broken hills and with granity agitation. The area covering Kurnool and Anantapur districts and the whole of Telangana is called the western peninsulas.

CLIMATE

✓ Pleasant winters, hot summers and tropical rains are the three chief seasons of the State. The northern region of the State is mountainous with an annual rainfall of about 20 inches. The hottest period is mid-May and summer monsoons to June with a maximum of temperature varying from 37°C to 44°C. The State is largely dependant on the south-west monsoon which sets in June and stays on till September. The winters can be pleasant. Cyclonic storms form usually in the Bay of Bengal in the months of October and November and occasionally in the month of May.

FLORA AND FAUNA:

✓ With over 2,500 species of plants—edible, medicinal, ornamental and others Andhra Pradesh has abundant flora and fauna.
vegetation, particularly the land between the coastal area and the interior hill regions. Pipul and Marquesa trees are a common sight all over the state.

Over 67,000 sq.kms. of land bristles with forests constituting nearly a quarter of the State’s total area. A mix of the dry and moist deciduous woods, the forests are dominated by teak, casurina, bamboo and eucalyptus.

Dense forests are found along the Godavari valley, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and the Godavari Districts. The forests are a major source of raw material for a host of wood-based industries. The red sandal, a variety of unique wood that grows only in this State in the Shevarahal hills, finds application in the manufacture of Shamosein musical instruments in Japan. Social forestry is a growing phenomenon. The replacement of private contractors with the Government machinery ensures not only faster development of forests but also justice to the tribals that inhabit these areas.

The State is equally rich in fauna. Notable among them are themighty gaur, the clever tiger, the sleek

panther, the black buck, the sloth bear, etc. Among birds, mention may be made of the Spotted Bill found in the South Godavari basin and the grey pelicans.

The State has taken keen interest in the conservation of wild life in the fourteen sanctuaries in the State spread over 9,164 sq.km., of which three each are exclusively for birds and crocodiles. The Kolleru bird sanctuary is a highly attractive place and is considered an ornithologist paradise.

PEOPLE

Every twelfth person in India lives in Andhra Pradesh. They number 5.50 lakhs, of whom 21.08 lakhs are males. About 90 percent of them are Hindus and almost an equal percentage of them speak Telugu. The Scheduled Castes population number about 80 lakhs and the Scheduled Tribes, 31.76 lakhs. The density works out to 175 per sq.km. Nearly an estimated one crore of Telugu-speaking people are living in other parts of the country or abroad.

Religion-wise, 47,525,481 Hindus, 4,533,700 Muslims, 18,642

Jains, 14,222 Sikhs, 12,930 Buddhists in Andra Pradesh. The revealing fact is that most of the Hindus live in rural areas (92 percent) while those from other religions live in urban areas. Most of the Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Buddhists live in urban agglomerates across the State.

The census states that the largest conglomeration of Buddhists is to be seen in Adilabad district (10,010), the largest number of Hindus in East Godavari district (6,72,620), the biggest congregation of Christians in Guntur district (3,61,724) and the largest habitation of Muslims in (4,07,981), Guntur district.

For historical reasons, Marathis and Kannadigas live in considerable numbers in Hyderabad.

Rice is the staple food of most of Andhra People and they use dholu. Their habits, however, are influenced by the inhabitants of the neighboring States especially those living on the borders. Learning Hindi was considered a patriotic act during the struggle for freedom and therefore, there is no hostility towards the language of the Hindus among the people of the State. Shankraml

8. Ibid., p.3.
which falls in the month of January and Ugadi (New Year’s Day) which comes on in March-April are the two main festivals that are near and dear to the people. The former, in fact, is a post-harvest festival. Andhraas are known to eat hot food. Gongura and Avakai (Mango pickles) are closely associated and often identified with them.

CULTURE AND HISTORY OF THE TELUGU PEOPLE

The land of Telangana encompassed by three Salwite shrines viz., Daksharama in Coastal Andhra, Kaliswaran in Telangana and Sri Pallam in Rayalaseema is the present Andhra Pradesh. The city of Hyderabad situated in the heart of India is not only the capital of Andhra Pradesh but also the meeting point of the North and the South. Primarily an agricultural State, Andhra Pradesh is regarded as the rice bowl of South India.

9. The Coastal Andhra is compared to Saramathi, Rayalseema to Parvati and Telangana to Lakshmi. The Mother Superior of all these three regions is the Telugu matriarch. The words Telugu, Tenugu and Andhra are

synchronous and denote both the language and the land. Telugu is the second largest spoken language in India.

Like the splendour of a thousand lotuses blooming in a lake, like the light of the million rays radiated by the Sun of Culture, Telugu life is a mansion of bliss built on the foundation of unity.

THE BIRTH OF ANDHRA PRADESH:

Unforgettable are the efforts and the sacrifices made to bring under one administration the Telugu people who had been separated. The object was that, if people were to be partners in the business of governance the language of the people should be the language of the Government. The movement was fruitful. The advent of Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956, was the first step towards the cultural development of the entire Telugu region.

Telugu is a mellifluous language. It is lauded as the Italian of the East. Krishnadwa Raya, the Andhra Biniam, (Tom) in praise of Telugu. The pioneer of modern Telugu poetry, Rayaprolu Subba Rao has spoken of the flavour of Telugu as superior to the laces of grapes and sweeter

13. Ibid., p.2.
than the sweetness of the banana. Many a famous philologist has opined that Telugu should be the national language of India. Laths of Telugu people are living in the borders of the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. They mingle with the people of those states and live in an atmosphere of cordiality and fellow-feeling. They preserve the Telugu language and the Telugu culture. The Governments of those states also help in fostering the language and the culture of the Telugu people.

**COMMON BOND:**

There are innumerable Telugu people living in other countries like South Africa, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia. There are over a crore of Telugu people who living outside the Andhra Pradesh. Whether in the other States or other countries, the Telugu people have a common bond. Their culture is one. Their language is one. They speak the same tongue, they sing the same melody.

The Telugu People have, since times immemorial, been a race devoted to the fine arts. They have excelled in sculpture, painting, literature, music, and the fine arts.
Telugu people have a proud lineage.

The history of Andhra Pradesh makes a fascinating reading. Around the fifth century B.C., an Aryan clan drifted to the south of Vindhya and found people known as Naga there. It is not clear whether it was the language these Naga spoke or the territory they inhabited which bore the name 'Tilland' or 'Telang' which eventually became Telugu. The Pallava kings maintained that it was the name of the language. On the other hand, the expression 'Andhra', it is believed, is an unintentional corruption of the word, 'Aryan' by people far north of the areas occupied by the Naga and the migrating Aryans.

It is said that the Aryans were initially referred to as 'Andhriyans' and eventually as 'Andhras'. As the Nagas were accommodative by nature, the Aryans had no difficulty in infiltrating into them and living with them. Such was the unity of these two communities that according to Asvamedha, the codifier of laws at that time, miscegenation was not only prevalent then but also the Aryan men had picked up the practice of consanguineous marriages. A

12. Ibid., p.2.
custom prevalent among the Dravida and in most parts of the State. It is owing to this togetherness that the expressions "Andhra" and "Telugu" have become synonymous with one another as the time rolled by. The epoch of the Salivahana alitas, Salavahanas, spanning four centuries and a half, heralded the Andhra history. It was Srisukha, the founder of the Andhra kingdom in the third century B.C., who annexed the Magadha empire and extended the Andhra grandeur to northern India.

Reaching the peak of golden age, the Salivahana reigned spread from the Bay of Bengal in the East to the Arabian Sea in the West.

The people of that era revelled all round Progress. Buddhism was widespread. The Buddhist stupas and viharas emerged at Dhanvakalaka, Bhallipolu, Gunupalli, Guntaguda, Chiria Nanjan and other places. Nagarjunakonda, the existing Amaravathi Stupa and the ancient Dhanvakalaka Stupa, belonged to this period. Trade relations were maintained not only with western cities like Rome but also with the eastern countries. Gautamiputra Vajra Shri Satukarna gave an impetus to sea voyages and maritime movements.}

commerce. Along with our exports, our religion, culture and arts also reached the countries of the east.

After the Satavahanas, the Ikshvaku dynasty deserves an honourable mention. Vasishthiputra Kshantimunin founded the Ikshvaku kingdom in the Telugu Country. Nagarjunakonda is the symbol of the fine culture of the Telugu intertwined with the history of the Ikshvakus.

After the Ikshvakus came the Urvalapalayanas, the Sankayanas, the Kings of the Kandara and the Vishnukundin dynasties.

By the end of Vishnukundin dynasty, the immigrants and the original inhabitants merged and an integrated Telugu community emerged. Buddhism declined and the Vedic faith was revived. Prakrita language and Prakrita poets were out of favour. Sanskrit language, Sanskrit poets and Vedic learning gained respect. Telugu began to shape into multifluous language.

After the Vishnukundins, the eastern Andhra came under the rule of the Chalukya-Kshatriyas. Vishnuvardhana was the founder of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty. The Chola kings of the South had matrimonial alliance with Vengi
Chalukya kings. Telugu developed gradually during their time. The earliest Telugu work that had come down to us is Naciyaka's 'Andhra Mahabharatha', written under the patronage of Rajaraja Narendra.

During the Kakatiya Period, Pranapatil Deva made an attempt to bring the entire Telugu country under the seals of a single authority to resist foreign aggression. Titilana completed the translation of fifteen cantos of the Mahabharatha and recited it for the first time in the fort of Drusadlu.

After Prataparudra Deva, the sun set on the Kakatiya empire in 1323 A.D. Once again, the Telugu country crumbled to pieces.

During the reign of the Reddi kings, fine arts were in bloom and sciences like Ayurveda and Astronomy received impetus. Yerrapragada and Srinatha belonged to this period.

The Andhra empire under Krishnadevaraya, spread from Cuttack in the north to the southernmost areas. In his Court, Bhuvana Vilayam, the Telugu literature was nurtured. 14. History of Andhra Pradesh, (Commissioner, Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad, 1980), p.11.
by the eight poets reputed as the Ashladiaggaias. Fine Arts like music, dance, sculpture and painting acquired a new lustre. Agriculture and commerce thrived.

During the period of the Sultans of Golconda, Hindus and Muslims lived in harmony. Although the court language of the day was Persian, the Sultans acquired a thorough knowledge of Telugu, the language of the people. Telugu poets and the Telugu language were cherished in Golconda.

Along with the other provinces of the Deccan, Golconda went under the Mughal sway and later under the British.

The end of the Golkar Shahi marked the beginning of the Asafis. The scene then shifted from Golconda to Hyderabad. With this, Andhradeva saw the rule of the Nizams, a period known for both constructive and chaotic conditions. The British interference rendered the matters worse. The Telugu people began to feel the need for preserving their identity. Consequently, in 1915, the nation heard their demand for a separate State through a resolution of the Andhra Mahasabha. The voice demanding a separate State became more and more strident and soon after
Independence the Telugu-speaking area of the composite Madras State was separated to form the Andhra State with Mysore as its capital on October 1, 1953. And three years later, nine districts under the Nizam's control in the erstwhile Hyderabad State were added to the Andhra State. Thus was born Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956.

ADMINISTRATION

To the twenty districts that were in existence at the time of the formation of Andhra Pradesh three more districts were added, making a total of 23 as on date. These are situated in three district regions. Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Vizianagaram, East and West Godavari's Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore form the Coastal Andhra. Out these the two Godavari's, Krishna and Guntur are known as Girnar districts which are the more fertile and therefore, the more prosperous, while the Rayalaseema region, the chronically drought-hit districts consists of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor districts. The Telangana regions which was part of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, comprises Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Nanded and Adilabad districts.
To start with, revenue administration was rendered at the district, taluk and village level. The ushering in of Panchayat Raj in 1959 introduced another tier at the block level, but confined only to development administration. Thus, revenue and development administration ran on parallel lines at the district, block and village levels, with powers and duties overlapping sometimes hierarchically and sometimes geographically. Government staff operated at finta level (lower than the taluk but above the village), while at the village level, the village munsiff and kararnam as known in Andhra area and Patol and Patwari in the Telangana region were the pillars of administration at the roots.

In response to the long standing demand of democratic movement for abolition of the village officer systems as it was subserving the interests of the affluent in the villages, the village officer system was abolished by the Government led by the Telugu Desam and Government Officials were employed to look after their work for a group of villages. Simultaneously, with a view to take the administration closer to the people, 1104 revenue mandals were created, abolishing the taluks and firkas.

Yet another change brought about at the legislative level was the abolition of the Legislative Council. Government has also put a full stop to further proliferation of corporations at the State level dealing with different economic activities of the State and merged some of them, while abolishing some others.

Other innovations include oath-taking of ministers in the public in mass congregations instead of in Raj Bhavan and collective oath-taking instead of individually, compact and smaller cabinet instead of airbus ministries, appointment of a private management expert to suggest reforms in administration.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Andhra Pradesh is a State benvolent in natural resources. The State enjoys a vast stretch of coastline that gives it access to the abundant wealth of the seas. The rich mineral resources of the State give it a unique status among the Indian States and from the bowels of the earth, one can dig prosperity. And now, a new find, oil, promises to further transform the industrial landscape of the State. Farmers owe their agricultural prosperity to

the perennial rivers that flow through the State.

MINERALS:

Coal is the king of minerals in the State. Asbestos deposits in the State are the only sources of the chrysotile variety in India. It has the largest barytes reserves in the country. The recent find of bauxite reserves in the north east coast have no parallel. Limestone reserves take Andhra Pradesh to the second best place in the country. The other minerals that are worth mentioning are manganese ore, iron ore, mica, kyanite, chromites, quartz, china clay, felspar, gold and graphite and of late, uranium. The first goldmine in free India is in Ananthapur District. The sea resources include limenite, magnetite, monazite, zircon and garnet. Diamond-bearing zones are being worked out in Ananthapur, Kurnool and Krishna Districts.

MARINE RESOURCES:

The thousand km. coastline gives a vantage accessibility to the waters of the Bay of Bengal. Fishing is a major modern industry in the State and it has made a

debout on the export front of prawns. It has still vast grey areas open for further exploitation. The salt industry is expanding.

RIVERS:

The State is aptly called the riverine State. The five major rivers, namely the Godavari, (known as Dakshin Ganga), India's second biggest river, Krishna, Pennar, Nagavali and Vamaadhara along with their network of canal systems, and the numerous small rivers account for fifteen percent of the riverine water in India, except the Brahmaputra. They are the Principal sources of irrigation.

ECONOMY:

Agriculture has been the backbone of Andhra Pradesh since times immemorial. But, of late, the State has emerged on the industrial map of India, taking its place among the first six industrialised states in the country. Wherever rivers flowed, currents of prosperity followed. The other pockets of prosperity are those places where industrial clusters have come up and mineral wealth has
AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of over seventy percent of working population of the State. Rice is the principal crop. Accounting for over 60 percent of the total foodgrains, Andhra Pradesh is, indeed, the largest rice producing state in the country. The other major crops are tobacco, ragi, maize, groundnut, sugarcane, chillies, castor and cotton. The State accounts for 90 percent of the Virginia tobacco produced in the country. All of these have contributed to the renowned agricultural prosperity of the State besides providing raw materials to a string of sugar and spinning mills and other processing industries. It produces fine varieties of cotton that can feed their requirements of the whole of textile industry in the country and takes the second place in India in the production of castor. Andhra Pradesh is the only other State in the country which grows the mesta required by the jute industry.

INDUSTRY:

Andhra Pradesh has taken a giant leap from agriculture to industry. The State wisely consolidated its agricultural base, created the required agricultural surpluses to back up industry and laid strong foundation for sound infrastructure, formed several promotional organisations. Pledged for and secured the location of major public sector industries in the State and when everything including surplus power was on hand, it decided to take a quantum jump. It is this sound policy that provided the base for Andhra Pradesh taking its place among States with the highest growth rate. Andhra Pradesh has almost 90 percent of the basic drug units in the southern region; it is the State that accounts for the single largest production capacity of paper. During the two decades since 1960, cement industry registered a growth of 161 percent, paper 227 percent, jute 237 percent, vanaspati 23 181 percent. It is Andhra Pradesh that established the commercial viability for producing steel via the sponge-iron and electric arc furnace route. Ringarmi's coal from Andhra Pradesh keeps the power houses and other

Key industries running in the whole of the South. Processed barytes from Gudappah district keeps the oil rigs whirring not only in India but across its borders in Arab countries. The discovery of oil and natural gas in the Krishna-Godavari basin adds a new dimension to the State’s progress promising a vibrant, petro-chemical industry in the near future. The most encouraging aspects of industrialisation in the State is the flow of agricultural surpluses from the agriculturally rich districts into industry. Today, nearly 500 major and medium industries accounting for an investment of about Rs. 7500 Cr. are in production, while nearly 700 industries with about Rs. 8000 Cr. investment are in the pipeline. Alongside are also operating over 47000 small scale industries. This has become possible due to a calculated policy of grounding half-a-dozen promotional organisations like AIDC, APSFC, APSIDC, APIICO, APME, APSTC, ANRICH and so on, which operate under the umbrella of the State Industries.

PLANNING

From a very small outlay of Rs. 97 Cr. only during the first plan, the State plan outlay has been scaling newer
heights every five years, with the result, the Seventh Plan outlay is provisionally fixed at Rs. 7500 cr. During the first year of the seventh Plan, more amount is proposed to be spent on social and community services than on irrigation or nearly a third of the whole plan outlay of Rs. 1044 crore.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The State tops the country in poultry, with over three crore birds. With about 75 lakh sheep, the State takes second place in the country in respect of sheep. 2.1 crore cattle and buffaloes backed by a string of veterinary institutions, constitute the cattle wealth of the State. Over fourteen lakh litres of milk is collected daily by the Dairy Development Co-op. Federation through its 54 dairy units for distribution to the consumers.

POWER

Power is an important and key infrastructure for development, particularly for industries. Government has steadily built up the power base to a point today when it is having surplus power; it occasionally goes to the rescue of the neighbouring states like Orissa, Karnataka,
Tamil Nadu and even the distant States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The generation capacity has reached 3256 MW from a mere 706 MW a decade ago and in respect of generation it stands third in the country. The per capita consumption similarly took a forward jump from 60 to 150 units during the last decade. Over 23000 villages were electrified out of 27000 villages. A notable feature of the State's power programme is making 34416 haritarian families benefit under the bulb-for-each-house scheme.

Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage II for installation of two more units of 210 MW each is approaching completion. Srisailam Left Bank Power Station envisages installation of 990 MW capacity reversible pump turbine units on the left bank of the dam. Work has started on Muddanur thermal power station to generate 400 MW of power and on Stage – III of the Vijayawada Thermal Power Station to install one Unit of 500 MW.

IRRIGATION:

Irrigation acts as the engine for agricultural development contributing to increased food production.

Nagarjunasagar, with the tallest masonry dam in the world and described by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a modern temple, is in this state. Much less known outside but crucial for the agricultural development of the State are the Cotton Barrage on Godavari and the Prabhakar barrage on the Krishna, Srisailam, Yampadha, Tungabhadra, Somnula, Yeleru, Nizamabad, and other projects. The major Irrigation Projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh include Telugu Ganga to supply drinking water to Madras city and irrigate 1.11 lakh hectares in drought prone Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and 1.24 lakh hectares in Nellore and Chittoor districts. Somasila project to create additional irrigation potential of 44,235 hectares besides establishing an ayacut of 1.19 lakh hectares in Srisailam to create an additional potential of 1.23 lakh hectares in Srisailam right branch canal to irrigate an ayacut of 76,490 hectares in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts, Jurala Project to irrigate 41,360 hectares in Mahaboobnagar district, Yamadaha Stage II to irrigate 1.07 lakh hectares in Srikakulam district and Yeleru reservoir to provide irrigation to 27,000 hectares and water for Vizakhapatnam steel plant. Singour Project to augment
drinking water supply to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Canals irrigate nearly 50 percent of the land, but it is a predominant feature in the coastal districts, while wells are the main sources of irrigation in Rayalaseema and tanks in the Telangana region. Command area development and Warabandi concepts have taken roots in the major project areas, immensely contributing to increased production from the same extent of land. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area is nearly forty percent. 27

Sir Arthur Cotton, who constructed the first ever anicut in this State on the Godavari during the British rule, and turned these districts irrigated by it into granaries, is remembered with gratitude till today and will be remembered for long. A separate corporation created in the State mainly looks after lift irrigation schemes.

BANKING

Every ninth village in the State has a commercial bank branch to serve the needs not only of that village but also

27. The Hindu, (Madras), 9-1-1988, p. 11.
of the ten to fifteen villages around. This is besides the co-operative bank set-up. It goes to the credit of the banks that most of them far exceeded targets set for them by the Reserve Bank of India, particularly in respect of lending to priority sectors. The Regional Rural Bank network, exclusively for the benefit of weaker sections, in rural areas has lent much more money than they have mobilised by way of deposits. The total number of branches crossed 7000 and many more licences to set up more banks are under execution.

ART & CULTURE:

Andhra Pradesh is a land of literature and art. From literature to music, dance and drama to architecture and sculpture, their participation is much to quote about.

A survey of Telugu literature would reveal enormous variety. While the literature from the Satavahanas to the Vijayanagar periods dealt mostly with cultural aspects, the later literature reflected concern for social, economical, political issues on the one hand and a fancy for romanticism on the other. Sri Krishnadevaraya once said

that Telugu is the greatest among Indian languages. With
its fine words and melodious syllables, its flow is smooth
and therefore, the musicians with the classical ear
preferred to compose and sing in this language.
Annamacharya, the revered singer-poet who composed 37,000
verses in the Guru for every student of Carnatic music,
Tyagaraja, composing 24,000 kritis created new
ragas/Kirtanas. Some of the other musicians composers of
this century are Muthuswami Dikshitar and Shyama Sastri,
M.Nyapalekchi Balasubrahmanyan, Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu,
Srivangam Gopala Ratnam, Emami Sankara Sastri, Vilayaratnam
Rao, Shikh China Moula Sahab, Nadinuri Krishnamurthy,
Chitti Babu and Ramavaram Subbas Rao are the recent
conquerors of Carnatic music. Ghantamala (Late), Leela,
Rahulrajanwath, Jikki, P.S.Srinivas, A.M.Raja, Beshi,
Janaki, H.P.Balasubramaniam are the well-known playback
singers, who have lent their voices to other languages too.

Heritage. (Director, Information and Public Relations,
DANCE:

Kuchipudi, a small village in Krishna District is the place from where the world famous Kuchipudi dance originated. It is a unique synthesis of music and abhinaya and was initially performed by men only; women entered the field later and lent a new grace to the dance. Dance-drama performances by troupes were in existence from the Satavahana period. Books on dance were written during the Kakatiya reign. Nataraja Ramakrishna, winner of the Central Academy's award in 1983 is an exponent of Kuchipudi dance.

The recent meritorious 24-hour continuous dance by Kum.Sarala, a Hyderabad dancer in Kuchipudi style was brought off as a world record. But, two other dancers, giving performance for 34 hours and 40 hours at Eluru and Tanuku in West Godavari district respectively, hit the headlines and may well go into Guiness Book of records.

Yaksha Ganams (street plays), Tholubommala (Puppet shows) and Burrakalhas (ballads) are the form of folk arts which have been and are still popular with the people and therefore, Government has taken recourse to those forms to convey the message of development to the people.
DRAMA:

Telugu Drama too had historical roots. With historical plays getting out-dated social themes lock their place and hundreds of troupes, both amateur and professional, staged these dramas, taking the message of social reform. The amateur troupes are still able to hold their fort despite the inroads made by cinema. It was late Guruvada Apparao's KANYASULKAM (bridal money) that took the Telugu society by storm.

CINEMA:

Andhra Pradesh now appears to be the most cinematic-conscious State in the country, if the number of Telugu films produced and the expansion of theatres is any indication. With five cine studios, four of them in Hyderabad, two laboratories and an equal number of film institutes, a wide distribution network and exotic outdoor locations the State offers an excellent choice for making films. It is for this reason that reputed filmmakers like Mrinal Sen, Shyam Benegal and Gautam Ghosh have made films here and won awards.

The State Government is highly interested in the
development of cinema. It offers subsidy for producing films and building theatres in the State, provides housing facilities to the Telugu film fraternity and has instituted awards to encourage good film-making.

The biggest contribution of the State to the Cinema has been the declaring film-making as an industry. And what is the contribution of the Telugu cinema besides providing entertainment? It gave the State a Chief Minister, N.T. Rama Rao.

ARCHITECTURE

The history of Andhra architecture can be traced to Salivahanas and the Ikshvakus, the earliest rulers of the Telugu land. Much of the earlier architecture was a material expression of patronage to various religions. The stupas in Amaravati, Bhattiprolu in Suntur District, the Chaityas at Nagarjuna-Konda, the viharas in Visakhapatnam, the rock temples at Ilalavakonda in Nellore district and the caves at Mughalrajapuram near Vijayawada are pointers in this regard.

31. Ibid., 21.
Temple architecture developed in coastal regions under the Eastern Chalukyas and Nagari, Vaasava and Dravidian were the prominent styles. The Western Chalukyan architecture shows a fusion of southern and northern styles. The contribution of Kakatiyas to architecture in the form of the 1000-pillar temple and the Ramappa temple in Warangal district merits exclusive mention. Few architectural monuments show the culture of an entire era as beautifully and thoughtfully as the above monuments do. The Bahmanis gave the Persian touch to architecture and during the Qutub Shahi rule, this style was evident in the massive arches of Charminar and Char Kaman, and in the flat roofs with vaulted ceilings of Bala Hisar and Baradari. The Saracenic style of architecture was also popular during this period. Mecca Masjid, Charminar, Ibrahim Kings, etc. reflect this style. The Nizam Jahis had an intense love for the Saracenic style. The Osmania University, Osmania Hospital, City College, High Court building, all in Hyderabad city, are some of the instant examples.

SOCIAL WELFARE

EDUCATION

Though slow, the growth of education in Andhra Pradesh has been steady. The network of educational system
consists of 41626 primary, 3211 upper primary 4541 secondary schools, 601 junior colleges, eleven Universities, ten medical colleges, 22 engineering colleges, 47 polytechnics, 12 technical high schools, 110 industrial training institutes and several other specialised institutions. Universalisation of primary education for boys has nearly been achieved. A beginning in vocational education was made in 1979-80 and today 345 schools impart vocational education. With the introduction of mandal revenue division system, the Government has resolved to open one high school in everyone of the over 1104 mandals in the State. Mid-day meals were served to about 40 lakh children during the two year period till the end of 1984-85 and presently, two pairs of dresses and text books are being supplied free to the children of all families in the State holding green ration cards and studying in class 1 and 2.

HEALTH:

The State is racing towards achieving the national goal of Health for all by 2000 A.D. Besides the 1948

government-run institutions belonging to different schools of medicine, namely, allopathic, ayurveda, unani and homeopathy. Government has now resolved to open 334 dispensaries or primary health centres to give health cover to all mandal headquarters besides 252 dispensaries of ayurveda, unani or homeopathy. The capital city of Hyderabad can now cater to the most modern methods of diagnosis and treatment as are available in other parts of the country. Open heart surgery, kidney transplant, coronary angioplasty—anything is possible in Hyderabad. The latest decision is to offer free and periodical medical examination of sixty lakh children between the ages of six and eleven in the schools at a cost of Rs.500 lakhs.

SCs, STs AND BCs:

Apart from regular government expenditure, separate financial corporations have been established to accelerate the assistance to these unfortunate sections of society, by drawing upon the funds from the banking institutions as well. Special components plans have been drawn up and it was stipulated that at least 15 per cent of the funds of all government departments and corporations be earmarked for raising at least fifty per cent of the SC population
above the poverty line. 14 per cent of the seats in educational institutions and an equal per cent of the seats in educational institutions and an equal per cent of the directly recruited posts in the State Govt. and its undertakings are reserved for them. The respective percentage for STs is four in all cases. As for backward classes, 25 per cent of seats in all Govt. institutions and public employment are reserved. Hostel and payment of scholarships are a continuing phenomena. Special funds are allotted exclusively for them for distribution of housesites and construction of houses.

HOUSING

Housing has been and continues to be one of the main planks under social welfare under successive governments. Organised housing activity is undertaken by different agencies like the Housing Board, UDAs, Coop. Federation and the Housing Corporations for weaker sections and the Police Housing Corporation. The central organisation HUDCO has commended the performance of this Government in providing shelter in the homeless. It stood first in the country in fulfilling the targets set.
TOURISM:

Warm welcome is accorded to tourists to Andhra Pradesh, the land of green plains and golden seacoast, magnificent monuments which breathe history, lakes and beaches which exude charm and beauty, wild life sanctuaries that bring to the eye the majestic animal kingdom, exquisite pieces of architecture, great ancient temples, mosques and churches as well as the modern temples like NagaJunaSagar project.

Andhra Pradesh, besides being pretty and picturesque, is a land where one finds a synthesis of culture. Sacred Hindu temples with their intricate carvings and also Muslim shrines are found in the same cities, same places. If the enchanting female figurines of Ramappa and engineering marvel of thousand pillar temple of Warangal sweep you off your feet, the chilly heights of Araku Valley in Visakhapatnam and Horsley Hills in Chittoor are bracing. The sunny beaches warm you up; the forts like Golconda transport you to brave times of the old.

There are many number of tourist spots. Warangal town famous both for its fort and its carpets, Khadragachalam temple town of Lord Srisrama, Amaravati in Guntur district
for its elegant architectural and sculptural ruins of Buddhist origin, the Horsely Hills in Chittoor district with a charming valley at an elevation of 1265 mts., Eluru, and Kurnool District know both for the old Mandirajuna temple and the modern temple of hydro-electric project both situated in picturesque surroundings, the world famous Tirupati temple, the Nagarjunakonda once the seat of Buddhist culture thoughtfully preserved in the ‘island museum’ amidst the third biggest man-made lake in the world, the Visakhapatnam-Bhimapatnam stretch of sunny beach, the like of which is not known anywhere in India, the Pachai, Ptirunanagaram, Pocharam and Kavali wildlife sanctuaries, the waterfalls like Kuntala in Adilabad district and Ethipothala in Guntur District to mention only a few.

Andhra Pradesh is a place from which you cannot go back home without taking with you not only pleasant memories but some souvenirs as well. The State is known for its aesthetic and utilitarian handicrafts, some of which are world famous which present an unending variety of skill, colour and imagination like the Bidri and Mirda ware, Himruo shawls, Kondapalli and Elukoppa toys and dolls, the laces of Narasapur, Hyderabad bangles, the
ivory and tortoise shell articles and a wealth of souvenirs awaits the tourists.

HYDERABAD:

To say that Hyderabad is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh or that it is located somewhat in the heart of India will indeed be a poor introduction to this city, which had rich history behind it and which is making history today.

Its population, its architecture, its linguistic composition everything mirrors the basic unity that underlies the regional diversity in India. For the North, it is South, for the South, it is North, actually it is a bridge between the two. The cover Hyderabad is covering Indian in miniature.

It consists of the twin cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad linked by the mile-long bund of the three centuries old Hussain Sagar lake, popularly termed as Tank Bund, a favourite promenade for the citizens and tourists.

Have a peep into the heart of the city and the

splendour of medieval India unfolds itself. Mosques and minarets, massive palaces of the rulers of the Hyderabad of yore, the ancestral "devdis" of the nobles, typical oriental bazaars with all their brilliant colours, narrow bye-ways, the hustle and the jostle; various monuments bearing the stamp of history and development—all of them await you.

You can take a tourist bus in the morning and when you have returned by evening, you would have visited the Public Gardens, the State legislature buildings, the Secretariat, the Osmania University, the Golconda Fort, the famous Charminar, Zoological Park, the majestic State library building, the Hussainsagar, the Naubat Pahad with both Venkateswara Swamy Temple and Birla's planetarium.

Hyderabad city has distinguished itself in many ways; it has the country's only super alloy project MIDHANI; it is the only city in the country to have as many as seventeen institutions connected with geology; Hyderabad, indeed, is the Metal city of India with so many institutions studying metal. Air Force Academy at Dindigul, near Hyderabad, is the only one of its kind in the country. The Railways have located two institutions,
the kind of which are not seen elsewhere; the degree
college of the Railways at Secunderabad and IRISET, the
only training institute is signals of the railways.

A POLITICAL PROFILE

The politics in Andhra Pradesh has been characterised
by various features including caste, symbolised mainly by
the Reddy-Kamma rivalries, sub-regionalism which manifested
itself in the Telengana agitation and the other separatist
movements, factionalism in the dominant ruling party
responsible for endless defections, and the growing
influence of the elite controlling the Panchayat Raj
bodies. These features have shaped the contours of the
electoral politics of the State.

SUB-REGIONALISM IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

Andhra Pradesh comprises three distinct regions each
with its geographical, historical, social, political, and
economic background of differences. The three regions are:
The well-watered fertile coastal districts on the East, the
dry impoverished Rayalaseema in the South, and the semi-
arid interior Telengana Deccan plateau bordering
Maharashtra and Karnataka to the West and the South.
From the 3rd decade of this century, the ceded districts came to be known as Rayalaseema (or the Land of Krishnadevaraya): the name was coined by Dr.C.Narayana Rao, as he disliked the name Ceded Districts given to the area by the British. The new name was proposed at the Ceded Districts Conference in Nandyal in November 1928. Since the 9th Century the region has come to be known as Renadu (Land of Kings) or Maharajanadu. But at that time the Nellore and Chittoor Districts also shared the apprehensions of the people of the Ceded Districts over the plea for the formation of an Andhra Province. These districts, thinly populated with roughly half the area and population of the Circars, were backward. There was no political activity except for the participation of some of the landlords and lawyers in the annual Congress sessions. Therefore the leaders and the people of the Ceded Districts considered the very concept of an Andhra Province undesirable and impracticable, and consequently only a few leaders attended the Andhra conference at Bapatla in 1913. A few leaders from the area were also there in the

deputation which met the Secretary of State for India during the visit to Madras. A separate Congress circle for Andhra was formed in 1918 against the wishes of the Ceded Districts leaders. The District Congress Committees of Ballary and Chittoor resolved to continue their affiliation with the Madras Provincial Congress Committee. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, however, elected delegates from all the eleven districts including the Ceded Districts. In 1918, 1919 and 1920 the Ceded Districts leaders were invited to preside over the Andhra Provincial Conference. At the Cuddapah District Conference it was decided to have a joint Secretary from the Ceded Districts. The dissatisfaction in the minds of the Ceded Districts' leaders first surfaced in 1914 when at the meeting of the Andhra Congressmen at Bejawada on July 4 and 5, 1914 the Rayalaseema delegates demanded a separate Congress Circle for their area. Attempts to make B.Harisarvottama Rao from the Ceded Districts the President did not succeed. Eventually a Ceded Districts Suba was created with Harisarvottama Rao as Subadar to look after the Congress affairs in the area. But A.Kaleswara Rao, General Secretary, later abolished the Suba. Distrust

grew, and the Ceded Districts leaders did not evince any interest in the Andhra University Bill. Thus it will be seen that the Congressmen from the Ceded Districts had always been opposed to the formation of an Andhra Province, and some of them were keen on continuing their affiliation with Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot districts of the Madras Presidency. However there was not much support for the proposal to have a separate province for Rayalaseema.

THE TELENGANA AGITATION:

The early political history of the Telugu-speaking people was characterised by an ardent desire for the unification of all Telugu speaking people scattered in different areas. The "Vigilandhra movement" aimed at the realisation of a linguistic identity for all the Telugu people. Simultaneously there emerged certain positively separatist trends in Telengana which tried to assert its regional identity. Basically the Telengana issue has been a part of the problem of regional imbalance. The people of the area suffered from a neglect-complex in matters such as economic development and job opportunities. According to informed opinion, this, of course, became an

alibi in the hands of ambitious politicians who tried to orient it towards a demand for a separate Telengana.

It was contrary to the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission that Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956 merging the nine district of the erstwhile Hyderabad State popularly known as Telengana with the Andhra State after the leaders of both Andhra and Telengana had signed what was known as a Gentlemen's Agreement containing certain "Plantitudinous" promises for the benefit of Telengana.

The Commission as already pointed out, has taken note of the plea on behalf of Telengana that "Telengana did not wish to lose its present independent rights and privileges in regard to the utilisation of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari. In the Telengana districts outside the city of Hyderabad, which were educationally backward a lower qualification than that in Andhra was accepted for entry into the State public service. The Telengana people were afraid that if they joined the Andhra Pradesh they would be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra, and in this partnership the major partner would derive all the advantages immediately, while Telengana
itself might be converted into a colony by the enterprising Andhras from the coastal areas.” The States Reorganisation Commission suggested:

"It will be in the interest of Andhra as well as Telengana, if, for the present, the Telengana area is constituted into a separate State, with a provision for its unification with the Andhra State after general elections likely to be held in or about 1961, if by a two-thirds majority the legislature of the residuary State expresses itself in favour of such unification."

The recommendations of the Commission were not well received by the public. Adverse reaction led to violence in some areas. Finally, the Congress High Command accepted the principle of Visalandhra, and in this decision they were partly influenced by the arguments of the Hyderabad State Chief Minister B. Ramakrishna Rao. But the hard core of the Telengana protagonists like K.V. Ranga Reddy and Dr. M. Chenna Reddy stuck to their demand for a separate Telengana State. To settle the difference and to prevent any misunderstanding between the two regions, Andhra and Telengana, the Congress High Command convened a meeting of

37. Ibid., p.43.
38. Ibid., p.43.
the leaders of the two regions in New Delhi on February 20, 1956 when the Gentlemen's Agreement was signed by the leaders. The Agreement provided for certain safeguards for the benefit of Telengana.

AGITATION FOR A SEPARATE ANDHRA STATE

Now it was the turn of the people of Andhra region to agitate for a separate Andhra State without Telengana. The agitation for the scrapping of the Mulki Rules ultimately turned out to be an agitation for a separate Andhra State. What are these Mulki Rules? In 1919 the Nizam of Hyderabad issued a firman laying down that only "Mulkis" were eligible for public appointments in the State. A Mulki was one who was born in the State of Hyderabad or had resided there continuously for 15 years and had signed an affidavit that he had abandoned the idea of returning to his native place.

On February 14, 1972 a Full Bench of five judges of the High court by a four-to-one majority held that the Mulki Rules were not valid and operative after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. To the rude shock of the

people of Telengana who had been insisting on the enforcement of these rules.

On October 3, 1972 the Supreme Court held that the Mulki Rules were valid, intra vires, and were in force. This judgement created a political crisis in the State. The people of the Andhra region felt that they were reduced to the status of second class citizens in their own State capital and the only way to safeguard their dignity and honour was to sever their links with Telengana. Responding to the intensity of the feeling expressed in Andhra and Telengana the Government of India tried to evolve a compromise by continuing the Mulki Rules in force in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad until till the end of 1977, and in the rest of the Telengana region until the end of 1980. The Lok Sabha passed a Bill giving effect to these changes. But the people of Andhra resented this decision and were of the view that their dignity and honour would be safeguarded only in a separate State of their own, and to achieve this objective started an agitation popularly known as the Jai Andhra Agitation.

40.Prime Minister’s Five-Point Formula announced in Lok Sabha on November 27, 1980.
CASTE IN ANDHRA POLITICS,

Politics in Andhra Pradesh especially of the Congress Party has always been governed by three important factors: regional loyalties, caste and power.

Caste has always been the overriding source of political conflict within the State. The Kammas and the Reddys, the two dominant agricultural castes, have long record of conflicts marked by fights over land right and frequent struggles for the control of village panchayats where the two castes were numerically balanced. In Andhra as the Kammas, the Reddys and the other higher castes sought to increase their own influence in the Government, they clashed with the Brahmin community. The castes have a background of history and changes in political institutions provided new areas of conflicts among them. In the beginning the demand for a separate Andhra Province drew its motive force from the regional caste factors. Initially the leadership of the Andhra movement came from the Telugu Brahmins. By the 30’s of the Century the

leadership of the movement as well as of all Andhra political life broadened as more and more sons of non-Brahmin peasant proprietors broke through the Brahmin monopoly in education. The Kammans and Reddys emerged as rivals for the limited political and economic spoils available to them in the multi-lingual Madras Presidency. The two castes became vigorous advocates of a separate Andhra Province in which their place in the power structure was sure to enlarge.

Myron Weiner noted in his analysis that "on first appearance one might conclude that party politics in Andhra are essentially the politics of caste. But there is a strong evidence to suggest that political alignments are only partially affected by caste affiliations."

In 1971 Indira Gandhi's leadership changed its pattern of political recruitment and began to give greater encouragement to the backward classes, the weaker sections and the minorities; and this trend seems to persist. But as Congress (I) has lost to the Kamma-dominated Telugu

44. Weiner, Myron., op. cit, p.1341.
Desam in the Assembly elections of 1983, whether a change is called for and will be adopted in the future in political recruitment remains to be seen.

Factions are intertwined with caste, kinship, ideology, and party in Andhra politics, and influenced the voting trends in some of the constituencies in the elections in the past. Where the main contestants were from the two predominant castes they appealed to their respective caste voters and those who controlled the particular panchayat sanitis. The strength of the factional pulls determined the outcome, and not just the strength of the respective castes.

FACTIONALISM;

Politics in this traditional citadel of the Congress Party has been nothing other than the politics of the Congress Party. The Party has always had a comfortable majority in the State legislature so the State could boast of a stable Government since its inception in 1956. The picture however changed when the Telugu Desam party of N.T.Rama Rao defeated the Congress (I) of the Prime Minister in the elections early in January 1983 and captured the Government. But this assessment would appear
to be a simplistic and superficial view of Andhra Politics.

In fact the Congress Party in Andhra Pradesh has never presented a picture of a united and disciplined political organisation. It has been faction-ridden, rival groups actively fighting among themselves overtly and covertly. The many protests and agitations or destabilisation moves largely owe their origin to the intra-party rivalries in the State unit of the Indian National Congress whether it was the Osmania University autonomy agitation, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Agitation or even the Separate Andhra agitation.

Factionalism has been a characteristic feature of the Indian political life at all levels, from the village to the State and to the nation.

In Andhra Pradesh as in some other States the faction structure of the Congress party reflects the adaptation of the party organisation to the traditional society, and the Congress as an agent of modernisation has been traditionalised; this however does not mean that it does

45. Ram Reddy & Sharma., op.cit, p.368.
not perform the modernising function in society. There is a two-way interaction; the Congress performs its modernising role through the traditional social organisation, the faction in turn adapts itself to the modern party organisation, and in this process both the modern party organisation and the traditional society undergo change.

ANDHRA PRADESH AT A GLANCE

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Andhra Pradesh At A Profile, (Commissioner, Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad, 1986), p.27.