CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF
THE BENEFICIARIES IN
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
INTRODUCTION

An attempt is made in this chapter to provide the profile of Anantapur District and trends in financing of agriculture by Syndicate bank. The demand for credit normally depends upon the agro-economic and socio-economic conditions prevailing in the area of operation of farmers. Factor like farm-size, availability of irrigation facilities, mechanization and adoption of new agricultural technology influence the credit requirements of farmers in agricultural credit market.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Anantapur District was formed in the year 1882 having been separated from Bellary district. Later on, it was expanded with the addition of Revenue Mandals of Kadiri, Mudigubba, Nallamada, N.P. Kunta, Talupula, Nallacheruvu, O.D. Cheruvu, Tanakal, Amadagur and Gandlapenta (previous Kadiri taluk) from Cuddapah District in the year 1910. During the year 1956, the present Revenue Mandals of Rayadurg, D. Hilrehal, Kanekal, Bommanahal and Gummagatta of Bellary district were added to Anantapur District. The District has been divided into 3 Revenue Divisions consisting of 63 Revenue Mandals (Anantapur Division 20, Dharmavaram Division 17 and Penukonda Division 26).

BOUNDARIES AND TOPOGRAPHY:

Anantapur District lies between 13'-40' and 15'-15' Northern Latitude and 76'-50' and 78'-30' Eastern Longitude. It is bounded by Bellary, Kurnool
District on the North, Cuddapah and Kolar Districts of Karnataka on South East and North respectively. The District is roughly oblong in shape, the longer side running North to South with a portion of Chitradurg District of Karnataka State intruding into it from west between Kundurpi and Amarapuram Mandals.

The District maybe divided into 3 Natural Divisions. They are 1) Northern Mandal of Rayadurg, Kanekal, Beluguppa, Gooty, Guntakal, Vajrakarur, Uravakonda, Vidapanakal, Yadiki, Tadipatri, Putlur and Yellanur containing larger areas of Black Cotton soils (2) Kalyandurg, Kambadur, Settur, Brahmasamudram, Ramagiri, Kanaganapalli, C.K. Palli, Dharmavaram, Bathalapalli, Todimarri, Mudigubba, Anantapur, Kudair, Pamidi and Peddavadugur in the center which are mainly made up of arid Treeless, expense of poor Red Soils, (3) High Level Land of Penukonda, Roddam, Somandepalli, Hindupur, Lepakshi, Chilamathur, Madakasira, Rolla, Gudibanda and Agali which connects with Mysore plateau at higher elevation of the rest of the District. This part has average sandy red soils of normal productivity.

AREA & POPULATION

The total area of the district is 19,129.8 sq. kms consisting of 929 revenue villages of which 929 are inhabited. The population of the district as per 2001 census is 36.40 lakhs, (Male – 18.59 lakhs and female – 17.80 lakhs), with a density of population of 190 per square kilometer. Out of the total population, 27.21 lakhs are in the rural areas and 9.19 lakhs in urban and semi-urban areas. There are 5.15 lakhs of Scheduled Castes and 1.20 lakhs
of Schedule Tribes population. There are 4.88 lakhs cultivators, of which small and marginal farmers are 2.98 lakhs. There are 4.62 lakhs agricultural labourers and 3.06 lakhs marginal workers, 17.77 main workers, and 18.63 lakhs non workers.

Table 4.1 provides the variation in population of Anantapur district from 1941 to 2001.

### Table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>% of Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1166225</td>
<td>1019639</td>
<td>146590</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1361556</td>
<td>1139998</td>
<td>221558</td>
<td>16.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1767464</td>
<td>1459837</td>
<td>307627</td>
<td>29.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2115321</td>
<td>1739531</td>
<td>375790</td>
<td>19.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2548012</td>
<td>2017095</td>
<td>530917</td>
<td>20.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3183814</td>
<td>2435761</td>
<td>748053</td>
<td>24.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3640478</td>
<td>2720915</td>
<td>919563</td>
<td>14.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Hand Book of Statistics, Anantapur District, 2009.

There are 929 inhabited villages, out of 964 total Revenue villages of the District. The number of villages in size group of 500 to 1999 forms 36.71% of the total inhabited villages. The size group of 2000 to 4999 forms 38.64% and the size group of 5000 to 9999 forms 12.81% only out of total villages, while 84 villages (9.04%) of total inhabited villages are having population less than 500. There are 26 villages with more than 10000 population excluding towns.

There are 10 towns in Anantapur district as per 2001 census. The following table gives the growth of population of towns from 1961 to 2001.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the mandal</th>
<th>Civic &amp; Administrative status in 2001 census</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>52280</td>
<td>80069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Guntakal</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>48083</td>
<td>66320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hindupur</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>32445</td>
<td>42959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kadiri</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>24307</td>
<td>33810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tadipatri</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>23129</td>
<td>31618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dharmavaram</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>20405</td>
<td>30876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Rayadurg</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>23779</td>
<td>26154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gooty</td>
<td>Panchayat Board</td>
<td>19057</td>
<td>21706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Uravakonda</td>
<td>Panchayat Board</td>
<td>17926</td>
<td>19753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Kalyandurg</td>
<td>Panchayat Board</td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>13260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The density of population of the District is 190 per sq. k.m. against (277) of the State. The population of Rural and Urban to the total population of the District work out to 75% and 25% in 2001 census as against 76.5% and 23.5% of 1991 census. There are 958 females per 1000 males in 2001 census.

The working force in the total population of District forms 48.83% as per 2001 census out of which 26% are in the Agriculture Sector.

**LITERACY**

Table 4.3 shows that the literate population in Anantapur district is 17,74088 lakhs forming 48.73 per cent of the total population. According to 2001 census, male literates are 11,04,042 and female literates are 6,70,046. The total male and female literates are 17,74,088 in the district. The literacy rate of Anantapur district is 56.13 per cent, of which, 68.43 per cent are male and 43.3 per cent are female.

### Table 4.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literates</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Anantapur</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1104042</td>
<td>23444788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>670046</td>
<td>16489535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1774088</td>
<td>39934323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Literacy Rate | Male | 68.04 | 70.03 |
|              | Female | 43.03 | 50.04 |
|              | Total  | 56.01 | 61.11 |

**Source:** Hand Book of Statistics, Anantapur District, 2009.
Table 4.3 reveals that the literacy rate of Anantapur district is lower at 56.1 per cent compared to Andhra Pradesh i.e. 61.11 per cent.

ADMINISTRATION

The district has been divided into three revenue divisions viz., Anantapur, Penukonda, and Dharmavaram, which are headed by Revenue Divisional Officers (sub-collectors). There are 63 revenue mandals, which are headed by Mandal Revenue Officers. There are 929 revenue villages, which are headed by village presidents. There are eight municipalities namely Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Guntakal, Rayadurg, Hindupur, Kadiri and Tadipatri which are headed by Municipal Commissioners.

RAINFALL AND CLIMATE

The District has a fairly good elevation which provides the tolerable climate throughout the year. The maximum elevation is of about 1100 feet at Anantapur and the lowest of 900 feet is at Tadipatri. The district is situated in the rain shadow region of the Mysore plateau. The rain fall is highly erratic. The normal rainfall of the district is 553.0 mm, the least rainfall when compared to Rayalaseema and other parts of Andhra Pradesh. The normal rainfall from South West Monsoon is 338.0 mm which forms about 61.2% of the total rainfall for the year. Thus, the failure of South West monsoon will lead to drought. The rainfall from North East monsoon (October to December) is 156.0 mm only, which from 28.3% of the total rainfall for the year. The other months are almost dry. The mean maximum and minimum temperature of the district are 40.3 C (April) and 15.7 C (December) respectively. The altitude varies from 990 above MSL in Madakasira taluk.
Table 4.4

Month-wise and Season-wise Rainfall in Anantapur District

(2005-06 to 2009-10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>South West Monsoon period</th>
<th>North East Monsoon period</th>
<th>Winter period</th>
<th>Hot weather period</th>
<th>Total for the year</th>
<th>% variation to normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>338.0</td>
<td>111.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>108.3</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>121.5</td>
<td>262.8</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>145.4</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>134.4</td>
<td>426.6</td>
<td>190.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>202.4</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>150.7</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>108.0</td>
<td>197.4</td>
<td>529.4</td>
<td>94.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>108.6</td>
<td>211.2</td>
<td>469.7</td>
<td>111.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The district receives rainfall from South-West monsoon as well as from North-east monsoon. The annual normal rainfall of the district is 553.0 mm (Revised) i.e. a rainfall of 469.7 mm from the South-west monsoon, 161.0 mm from North-east monsoon, 0.5 mm during the winter and 82.7mm during the hot weather period.

Anantapur district receives 65.79 per cent of rainfall from south-west monsoon, which is crucial for cultivation of groundnut and other cash crops and 22.52 per cent of the rainfall from North-east monsoon, during that period, major tanks are filled with water and enable farmers to take up paddy cultivation. The rainfall received by the district was 433.5 mm during 2005-06, 791.2mm during 2006-07 and 407.9 mm during 2007-08, 713.0 mm, during 2009-10 of rainfall is not uniform or certain, therefore, the district is prone to frequent drought conditions.

The rainfall received from the South-west monsoon is more copious compared to North-east monsoon in the Southern mandals and in Western mandal of the District, where as the rainfall received from North-east monsoon is comparatively copious in the Easter mandals of the district.

RIVERS

i. Pennar

The important river in the District is Pennar. It has its origin in the Nandi Hills of Karnataka state where it is called "UTTARA PINAKINI" and enters this District in the extreme South of Hindupur Mandal and flows through Parigi, Roddam, Ramagiri, Kambadur, Kalyandurg, Beluguppa, Uravakonda,
Vajrakurur, Pamidi, Peddavadugur, Peddapappur and Tadipatri Mandals and finally enters Cuddapah District.

ii. Jayamangala

River which has its origin in Karnataka State enters this District in Parigi Mandal and joins Pennar River at Sangameswarampalli of Parigi Mandal.

iii. Chitravathi

Another significant river in the District is "CHITRAVATHI". Its origin is in Karnataka State. This river enters the District near Kodikonda village of Chilamathur Mandal and flows North over Rocky and Hilly uplands of Gorantla, Puttparthi, Bukkapatnam, Kothacheruvu, C.K. Palli, Dharmavaram, Bathalapalli, Tadimarri and Yellanur Mandals and falls into Pennar River at Gandikota in Cuddapah District.

iv. Vedavathi or Hagari River also an important one in the District has its origin in Karnataka state and flows through Gummagatta, Brahmasamudram, Beluguppa, Kanekal and D. Hirehal Mandals and enters Bellary District of Karnataka State, Bhairvanithippa project (B.T. Project) constructed on this river.

v. Apart from these streams like Kushvathi in Chilamathur Mandal, Swamamukhi in Agali Mandal, Maddileru in Nallamada, Kadiri and Mudigubba Mandals, Pandameru in Kanaganaipalli, Raptadu, Anantapur, B.K. Samudram and Siganamala mandals. Papagni in Tanakal mandal are important water supply sources to various large and medium irrigation tanks in the district.
SOILS

The soils in the district are predominantly red except Kanekal, Bommanahal, Vidapanakal, Uravakonda, Vajrakarur, Guntakal, Gooty, Pamidi, Peddavadugur, Yadiki, Tadipatri, Yellanur, Peddapappur and Putlur. In these mandals red and black soils occur in equal proportion. Red and black soils occur in 76% and 24% of the area. The soils are shallow poor in nutrients with high water absorption capacity 30% of lands are saline and alkaline especially under tank ayacuts and river banks.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Anantapur district has 11468 kms of road and 57 kms of railway line. The district is linked with Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and also Hyderabad by railway. Guntakal is one of the biggest railway junctions in the country. There are 27 railway stations in broad-gauge respectively. A.P. State Road Transport Corporation provides commuting facilities in the district with a fleet of 878 buses. There is good number of lorries in the district supporting the movement of goods. The district has also got an airport at Puttaparthy.

There are 949 post offices, 98 telegraph offices and 155 telephone exchanges. Number of cities in the country is connected through STD, FAX and internet facilities. Anantapur town is provided with a TV relay station with 75 kms radius of operation and TV relay stations are also working at Hindupur and Guntakal and a FM radio station is situated at Anantapur.
INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AGRICULTURE

The district is the second most drought prone district in the country. The soils of the district are predominantly red sandy loamy covering about 76% area and remaining 24% area is with black soils. The total gross cropped area of the district is 10.15 lakh hectares with a net-cropped area 9.70 lakh hectares. Normal area during kharif is 9.30 lakh hectares and 1.40 lakh hectares during Rabi 87% of the area is under rain fed and 13% is under irrigation. The gross irrigated area of the district is 1.72 lakh hectares. Major crops grown in the district are Groundnut, paddy, red grain, sunflower, Bengal, sericulture gram, Jowar etc., Groundnut is the major crop predominantly grown under rainfed conditions.

The Department of agriculture provides agriculture extension services to the farming community, introduce high yielding varieties, organize demonstrations, impart training to farmers to improve skills and knowledge to boost up the agricultural production, assess requirement of agricultural inputs in advance, regulate their production and monitor timely supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, implements credit etc, to the farmers. It also perform statutory functions under various acts and regulations i.e. quality control of agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides through 11 Agricultural Sub Divisions headed by Assistant Director of Agriculture and 63 Mandal Agricultural Officers in the district.

INDUSTRIES

The district is industrially backward with the lowest number of workers employed in registered factories. The industrial development is concentrated
in urban areas. The District Industries Centre has been functioning since 1978. There are 9 industrial estates including Industrial Development Area at Hindupur besides at Anantapur, Tadipatri, Sajjaladinne, Kadiri, Guntakal, Gooty, Hindupur, Penukonda and Sadlapalli. There are 4 mini industrial estates for Schedule caste people.

There are 51 large and medium scale industries with an investment of Rs.2589.10 crores providing employment of 6912 persons. These include the units like steel, Cement Spinning mills, Hydraulic components. There are 14550 small scale units with an investment of Rs.5045.01 crores providing employment to 93918 persons as on 31-12-2009. In the small scale sector, small scale industries and tiny units comprise of units like slab polishing, granite stone cutting and polishing, solvent extraction, groundnut oil extraction, Fuel Briquettes from Groundnut shells, Camphor, burnt lime, soap powder units, ready made Garments (jeans), Mosaic chips, cement bricks, mineral water, silk twisting and reeling. Silk Mills and wind mills etc.

FOREST RESOURCES

Of the total geographical area of 19,13,900 ha. The area under forest area is 1,96,207 ha. Which is 10.29 per cent of the geographical area. About one third forest area is covered with barren hillocks and very steep slopes. A total of 73000 ha constituting 36.98 per cent of Reserve Forest land is classified as degraded forest land. The degraded forest areas in the district suffer due to lack of moisture and natural regeneration is adversely affected due to soil erosion and high run off.
Table 4.5
Forest Revenue Produce Wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Forest Produce</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>4.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bambo</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Beedi leaves</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miscellaneous (MFP)</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1.77</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.13</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.02</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 4.5 explains the product-wise revenue from the forest is 1.77 lakhs in 2007-08 and Rs. 5.02 lakhs in 2008-09 showing an increase of 3.25 lakhs, which accounts more than three-fold of increase in 2008-09 over 2007-08.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Anantapur District is rich in mineral resources and is well known for Gold and Diamond deposits. The main mineral Deposits are Lime Stone, Barsttes, Dolomite, Iron Ore, Corundum, Steatite, White Shale Serpentins and Green Quartz, Black, Pink and multi-coloured granites are also available in the District, Tadipatri area is rich in cement grade limestone deposits.

HORTICULTURE

National Horticulture Mission

National Horticulture Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme of Government of India provides assistance to the State Missions i.e.
Government of India Share 85 per cent State Government share 15 per cent. At District level District Mission Committee with District Collector as Chairman and Assistant Director of Horticulture as Member Secretary. The National Horticultural Mission (NHM) now covers 340 districts in 18 states and two Union Territories.

Mission Objectives

- To provide holistic growth of the Horticulture Sector through an area based, regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, in consonance with comparative advantage of each state/region and it diverse agro-climate features.

- To enhance Horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to farm households.

- To establish convergence and synergy amount multiple on-going and planned programmes for Horticulture development.

- To promote, develop and disseminate technologies, through a seamless blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge.

- To create opportunities for employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.

Anantapur district is known for quality Horticulture produce with good quality, sweetness due to the natural advantages i.e. dry and climate. The main crops are Sweet Orange, Sapota, Pomogranate, Ber, Mango, Banana, Papaya, Guava and Melons. The area under Horticulture is increasing year by
year and crop diversification is taking place in a big way in the district from Agriculture crops to Horticulture crops mainly due to drought in Agriculture Crops and better returns and sustainable returns in Horticulture crops.

Introduction of new technologies like Tissue culture in Banana and Short duration crops like Water melon, musk melon enhanced the productivity and income per unit area and the farmers are happy with the returns in Horticulture crops.

LIVE STOCK

As per 1999 cattle census there are 3.20 lakh work animals. As per livestock census 2003 there are 2.76 lakh cows and 4.10 lakh buffaloes. The population of sheep and goat aggregated to 19.06 and 5.03 lakh respectively. The poultry population in the district is 18.53 lakh. As per 2009 census there were 430000 layers, 569000 broilers and 854000 desi birds.
## Table 4.6

### Live Stock and Poultry Population in Anantapur District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Census year</th>
<th>2003-04</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cattle (Total)</td>
<td></td>
<td>688626</td>
<td>766455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Male over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>276180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Female over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>219329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Young stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>270946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Buffaloes (Total)</td>
<td></td>
<td>428974</td>
<td>529185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Male over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Female over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>303364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Young stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>215913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td></td>
<td>1916935</td>
<td>3301494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>507170</td>
<td>944395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Horses and Ponies</td>
<td></td>
<td>381</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td></td>
<td>14534</td>
<td>8588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mules</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Camels</td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td></td>
<td>30856</td>
<td>23591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Other Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td>179515</td>
<td>133020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Total Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td>3767069</td>
<td>5707425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Total poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td>1755789</td>
<td>1826856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Joint Director, Animal Husbandry, Anantapur and Hand Book Statistics, Anantapur District 2009.

Table 4.6 reveals the total livestock is continuously increasing from 3767069 in 2003 to 5707425 in 2007-08. The total poultry have also increased from 1755789 in 2003 to 1826856 in 2007-08. This shows that Anantapur district has favourable environmental and other congenial conditions for the development of livestock wealth.
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy activity is gaining prominence as an income generating activity among the poor including the women SHGs. Milk production during the year 2003-04 in the district was at 2 lakh MT and is expected to torch 2.25 lakh MTs during the year 2004-05. The per capital milk availability is only 215 gm against recommended quantity of 250 gm per day.

As per the 2003 livestock census there were 6.95 lakh cattle and 4.10 lakh buffaloes in the district. Total breedable animal population was 4.53 lakh comprising of 2.47 lakh buffaloes and 2.06 lakh cows. The non descript animals are constituting bulk of breedable population i.e. 2.23 lakh buffaloes and 1.82 lakh cows. The average growth rate of breedable population during the last four years for GMBs was 3.8%, while it was 23.65% for CB cows. The estimated females in 2/3 lactation during 2007-08 is 6632 GMBs and 10374 CB cows. Of these, 1990 GMBs and 3890 CB cows are likely to be available for bank finance, which is considered as the exploitable potential for 2007-08.

Table 4.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Milk chilling centres</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk collection centres</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>957.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Average monthly procurement</td>
<td>('000 Ltr)</td>
<td>25080.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Average monthly sales</td>
<td>('000 Ltr)</td>
<td>74.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Average procurement price</td>
<td>Price per Ltr</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Average sale price</td>
<td>Price per ltr</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Average milk procurement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Cow milk</td>
<td>Price per ltr</td>
<td>11.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Buff. Milk</td>
<td>Price per ltr</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SELF HELP GROUPS

In Anantapur district, SHG movement has its roots in South Asian Poverty Alleviation Programmes (SAPAP) implemented in seven mandals in the year 1995 under UNDP. The objective of the programme was to beneficiaries in grass root development. It relied on an active participation of beneficiaries in grass root development. It relied on a three pronged strategy i.e. Social mobilization of the poor, skill development and capital formation. The poor were organized at three levels: through small homogenous SHGs at hamlet/sub-hamlet level, village level organizations and the mandal level mahila mandal samakhyas. Development programmes like literacy, preventive health care, girl child education, elimination of child labour etc were dovetailed to the SHG concept under the programme. The project was extended to the remaining 56 mandals and presently the entire district is covered under the project, Indira Kranti Patham (IKP). In these mandals, the SHGs formed by NGOs/Vas also joined the Village Organizations because of organizational advantage accruing to them. The project aims to build strong institutions of the rural poor and enhance their livelihood opportunities so that the vulnerability of poor is reduced.

There are 641632 households in the district. 523439 women were covered under 51205 SHGs are poorest of the poor and 4818 groups were formed during the year thus total number of groups stood at 56023 in the District as on 31-07-2009. Cumulatively 121104 groups were extended bank loan of Rs.896.59 crores in the district. IKP had strengthened the institutional infrastructure created by UNDP leading to establishment of 2454 Village
Organizations (VOs), 63 Mandal Samkyas (MS) as at the end of 31-03-2009. In all 2454 VOs were registered under MACS Act and 63 MS were registered under AP Societies Act.

**Credit flow to Self Help Groups by Banks**

Commercial Banks, APGB and ADCCB are actively extending the financial assistance to SHGs. The year wise details of SHG-Bank linkage programme are given here under:

**Table 4.8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>During the year</th>
<th>Cumulative Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of SHGs linked</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto 1999</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>29.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>63.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>321.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>4476</td>
<td>913.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>5100</td>
<td>1372.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>8466</td>
<td>2481.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>9401</td>
<td>3304.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>11962</td>
<td>5795.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>12710</td>
<td>9701.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>32861</td>
<td>32846.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>33820</td>
<td>32829.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** District Credit Plan, Lead Bank Department, Anantapur district, 2010-11.

During the year 2008-09, 13424 new SHGs and 20396 repeat SHGs were provided with total bank loan of Rs.32829.76 lakhs.
Table 4.9

Loans outstanding granted to SHGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>o/s as on 31-03-08</th>
<th>Loans sanctioned during 2008-09</th>
<th>Loans outstanding as on 31-03-09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comml. Bank</td>
<td>20452</td>
<td>20942</td>
<td>41394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APGB</td>
<td>14977</td>
<td>11083</td>
<td>26060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADCC</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>1366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35990</td>
<td>32830</td>
<td>68820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Credit Plan, Lead Bank Department, Anantapur district, 2010-11.

Important findings of SHG Bank linkage programme undertaken by NABARD in 2008.

Table 4.10

SHGs Progress in Linkage in Anantapur District (2008-09)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>No. of Groups</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Commercial banks</td>
<td>9908</td>
<td>45.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>RRBs</td>
<td>5907</td>
<td>27.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cooperatives</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>00.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>73.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Syndicate Bank, Annual Credit Plan, Lead Bank Department, Anantapur District 2010-11.

Table reveals that Rs.73.80 crores has been given to 16000 SHGs by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperatives in the year 2008-09.

PLACES OF TOURIST IMPORTANCE

Lepakshi of Hindupur area is popular for its Veerabhadra Temple and the huge stone Nandi stands nearby. The place is also associated with travels...
of Lord Sri Rama. The temple is a treasure of sculpture and architecture. Pilgrims visit the place mostly for Shivaratri.

Pennahobilam is famous for its temple of Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy. The temple of Lakshmi the lord's consort is situated by the side of main shrine. There is a spring channel in the temple known as Bugga Koneru.

Puttaparthi situated on the banks of Chitravathi is in Penukonda Division, which is universally famous with the abode of Sri Sathya Sai Baba who is credited with occult power. Super specialty hospital is also located with free treatment given to one and all and is famous all over the world.

Like wise Penakacherla Dam is also a sight seeing place. Kadiri, Kasapuram, Alurukona and Guthubayalu, Gorantla, Hemavathi are also of important tourist attractions because of the temple situated in these areas. Thimmamma Marri Manu has become an important tourist center, which is near Kadiri town, and it is recorded in the Guinness Book of records as the oldest tree in the world. Gugudu village in Narpala mandal is known for its Moharam festival.

**LAND USE PATTERN, LAND HOLDING AND PRODUCTIVITY**

12.54 lakh hectares of land in the District are owned by 6.57 lakh farmers. The average farm holding is 2 hectares. The percentage of the small and marginal farmers holding below 2 hectares has gone up from 46.8% in 1977 to 66% in 2008. Holding 34% of lands mainly on account of land reform policy of the Government and some of the landless labourers have become the owners of agricultural land. Except for groundnut crop the yield of other
crops is less than average yield in the state. The fertilizers used in the District are the least in the state.

Table 4.11

Land Utilization (Area Ha) 2008-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Geographical area (in ha)</td>
<td>1913000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Net sown area (in ha)</td>
<td>923308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Forest land (in ha)</td>
<td>196978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fallow land (in ha)</td>
<td>408115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Land not available for cultivation (in lakh ha)</td>
<td>426613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Cropping intensity (%)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Area brought under high yielding varieties</td>
<td>127616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above Table 4.11 shows the total geographical area of Anantapur district is 1913000 lakh hectares. Out of this area 196978 Hectares of the total geographical area is under forests. The barren and uncultivable land covers 426613 hectares of the total geographical area and land put to non-agricultural uses, fallow land covers 408115 hectares and net source area is only 923308 hectares of the total Geographical area of the district.

OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

In any country the size of land holdings determines the stage of development in the field of agriculture. In developed countries the size of land holdings is very big. So the developed countries have the advantage of large scale operation in cultivation and distribution of the produce. In under-developed countries, the size of land holdings is very small. Small holdings of lands in any country are a sign of economic backwardness. The cost of
cultivation is high and income per hectare is very low. The particulars of land holdings of Anantapur district are presented in Table 4.12.

**Table 4.12**

**Number and Area of Operational Holdings According to the size of the Farms in Anantapur District (2009)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Cultivators</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% to Total</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>% to Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Marginal Cultivators (Below 2.47 acres)</td>
<td>227651</td>
<td>34.60</td>
<td>125623</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Small Cultivators (2.47 to 4.93 acres)</td>
<td>208274</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>302106</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Other cultivators (4.94 acres and above)</td>
<td>221710</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>827262</td>
<td>66.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Total cultivators</td>
<td>657635</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1254991</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 4.12 shows that the marginal cultivators are 34 per cent to total cultivators and 10 per cent of area have been occupied by them in Anantapur district. Small cultivators constitute 32 per cent of total cultivators and 24 per cent of the area is being occupied by small cultivators. Other cultivators are 34 per cent of total cultivators and 66 per cent area have been cultivated by them. It is observed that the percentage of other cultivators is very high and also percentage of area is also high as compared to other cultivators.

**IRRIGATION**

Irrigation is the life-blood of any agro-economy. A view of the irrigation sources in the district shows that there is the dominance of minor irrigation sources in the district as there are only 1 major i.e HLC medium and 6 medium irrigation projects with a total registered ayacut of 113179 hectares.
However, the actual net area irrigated accounts for only 112147 hectares in 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively and 118177 hectares in 2008-09.

Irrigation facilities

Out of the gross irrigated area of 10 lakh hectares, only 1.42 lakh hectares are irrigated through canals and tanks and other sources forming 14.19% of the total cropped area.

Table 4.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Major/Med</th>
<th>Name of the project</th>
<th>Regd. Ayacut</th>
<th>Actual irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Thugabhadra HLC &amp; GBC</td>
<td>51771</td>
<td>26513 26534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>B.T. Project</td>
<td>4856</td>
<td>- 2539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Upper Pennar</td>
<td>4066</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Chennarayaswamgudi</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>- 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Pennar Kumudwathi</td>
<td>2639</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Pedaballi</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>- 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Yogi Vemana</td>
<td>5212</td>
<td>- 674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69596</td>
<td>26513 30164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Credit Plan, 2010-11.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor irrigation structure are grouped into two categories viz. Ground water based structures (dug wells, bore wells and tube wells) and surface water (lift irrigation). Besides drip and sprinkler systems, water saving devices like lining of channels, underground pipelines is also included in Minor Irrigation.

Under both drip and sprinkler irrigation during the last four years is furnished below.
Table 4.14
Area under Drip and Sprinkler irrigation
(In Hectares)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars/year</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area under Drip Irrigation</td>
<td>11120</td>
<td>12500</td>
<td>16070</td>
<td>14556</td>
<td>62041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under Sprinkler Irrigation</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>7100</td>
<td>6992</td>
<td>42815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>16620</td>
<td>18500</td>
<td>23179</td>
<td>21548</td>
<td>104856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Credit Plan, 2010-11.

A.P. MICRO IRRIGATION PROJECT

A.P. Micro Irrigation Project is introduced with a vision to increase crop productivity, improved quality of agriculture produce, conservation of water and sustainable use of water, higher efficiency in agriculture sector, higher fertilizer use efficiency and saving fertilizer, and saving labour expenses.

Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation project APMIP is engaged in providing help produce more from the available land, water and labour resources without ecological or social harmony. The project is implemented in the back drop of shrinking of natural resource base due to increase in the population, increase in the competition for water among sectors, accelerated soil erosion and silinization of reservoirs, over exploitation of ground water and atmospheric pollution.

Micro Irrigation Systems provided under APMIP are Drip Irrigation (both on line and in line), Sprinkler Irrigation System, Rain Guns, Gravity fed Drip System.
Table 4.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Canals</td>
<td>26513</td>
<td>30164</td>
<td>23868</td>
<td>25363</td>
<td>21340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>8105</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>5403</td>
<td>8917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tube Wells</td>
<td>98065</td>
<td>96064</td>
<td>97335</td>
<td>103950</td>
<td>103128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dug wells</td>
<td>14838</td>
<td>17315</td>
<td>13776</td>
<td>14840</td>
<td>9854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lift irrigation</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>1172</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>2296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gross area irrigated</td>
<td>141751</td>
<td>153606</td>
<td>137419</td>
<td>151490</td>
<td>145693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Area irrigated more than once</td>
<td>29604</td>
<td>29520</td>
<td>28529</td>
<td>32199</td>
<td>27426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Net area irrigated</td>
<td>112147</td>
<td>124086</td>
<td>108890</td>
<td>119291</td>
<td>118177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 4.15 indicates that tube wells, canals and dug wells are the dominant sources of irrigation in the district, accounting for 96.62 per cent of the area irrigated in 2010-11. Tanks also constitute a major source of irrigation accounting for about 19.15 per cent of net area irrigated in 2010-11. Net irrigated area has increased from 112147 hectares in 2004-05 to 118177 hectares in 2010-11 which has increased 5.37 times 6030 hectares over period of 6 years.

**OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN**

Occupational distribution is a familiar indicator of the economic status and place of living of the people. The occupational pattern shows that agriculture is the main occupation of the people and constitutes the key sector of the economy in the district and this sector employs nearly 80 per cent of the
total labour force. The rest of the labour force is engaged in other sectors. Table 4.16 provides data on occupational pattern in Anantapur district.

Table 4.16
Classification of workers (established for 2001) ('000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>('000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Of (a) small &amp; marginal farmers</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Artisans</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Household/cottage industry</td>
<td>08.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Allied Agro activities</td>
<td>04.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Credit Plan, 2010-11.

Table 4.16, it is clear that the agriculture is the mainstay for majority of the people in the district. In spite of a large number of small and cottage industries established, and the urban service sector being developed. However, a keen observation of the data reveals that the 'other workers' category is slowly but steadily increasing due to the pressure on land based activities and the opportunities for gainful employment.

CROPPING PATTERN

Dry land farming continuous to be the mainstay of the people of the District. Anantapur district has largest gross cropped area in the state (10 lakh hectares). About 85% of the cropped area is rain fed, Gross cropped area accounts for 52.3% of the total geographical area of the District. Groundnut crop has a significant place in the district contributing for 69% of the cropped area, and the other major crops raised in the District are Jowar, Paddy, Cotton, sunflower, Bengalgram, Red gram and Mulberry.
### Table 4.17

**Area under Principal Crops Irrigated**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>33495</td>
<td>48057</td>
<td>33126</td>
<td>44354</td>
<td>48708</td>
<td>2822067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>4983</td>
<td>3935</td>
<td>3457</td>
<td>3185</td>
<td>2842</td>
<td>623846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>86979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>6361</td>
<td>5157</td>
<td>6991</td>
<td>11034</td>
<td>7152</td>
<td>525649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>2979</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>2229</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>71254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Redgram</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>431636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Total Pulses</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3054</td>
<td>2130</td>
<td>1308</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chilies</td>
<td>3557</td>
<td>2236</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>2194</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>223248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Total fruits</td>
<td>22911</td>
<td>23863</td>
<td>24504</td>
<td>26396</td>
<td>30544</td>
<td>451960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>27128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>5505</td>
<td>5010</td>
<td>4524</td>
<td>5023</td>
<td>3873</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Food crops</td>
<td>84433</td>
<td>95508</td>
<td>80589</td>
<td>97583</td>
<td>100295</td>
<td>100348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>1107</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>803274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>20027</td>
<td>25319</td>
<td>23274</td>
<td>24673</td>
<td>20431</td>
<td>1469624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>26439</td>
<td>24707</td>
<td>26264</td>
<td>21893</td>
<td>19610</td>
<td>416579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>105291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>6308</td>
<td>4707</td>
<td>3792</td>
<td>3440</td>
<td>2560</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Non Food crops</td>
<td>57318</td>
<td>58098</td>
<td>56830</td>
<td>53907</td>
<td>45308</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Gross area irrigated</td>
<td>141751</td>
<td>153606</td>
<td>137419</td>
<td>151490</td>
<td>145603</td>
<td>10829890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Chief Planning Officer, Anantapur 2009.

Table 4.17 reveals that area under principal crops is 934525 hectares in Anantapur district in 2008-09 as against 1,08,29,890 hectares in Andhra Pradesh. Anantapur district constituting 8.62 per cent of principle crops area of A.P.
YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

The area and productivity of agriculture varies widely from year to year depending on rainfall, availability of finance through agricultural credit and other factors. Yield per hectare is presented for principle crops in table.
Table 4.18
Area, Production and Yield per Hectare

(Area in '000 Hectares, production in '000 tonnes and yield in kgs per hect)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Crop</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>State 2008-09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Yield</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3017</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4138</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Redgram</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chillies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3226</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2948</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bengalgram</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.18 it is evident that the production of principal crops in Anantapur district is 21203 tones and that of Andhra Pradesh is 408813 tonnes during the year 2009-10.

SUPPLY OF CREDIT

The credit for agriculture in the district is supplied by both institutional and non-institutional agencies. Among the non-institutional agencies, money lenders, relatives, friends, merchant agents provide credit to the farmers in the district at higher rates of interest. Among institutional agencies, the cooperatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks supply short-term, medium-term and long-term agricultural credit.

DEMAND FOR CREDIT

There is a demand for crop loans, term loans and allied activities from all sections of farmers who have irrigation facilities since cultivated crop like groundnut paddy and require huge expenditure. The various parameters like types of crops grown, extent of acreage, cost of cultivation etc., are to be kept in view for estimating the demand for credit. Institutional agencies are not able to meet the total credit requirements of the farmers due to limited resources. The credit requirements of agriculture and allied activities as envisaged by the details of ground of ground level credit disbursement in Anantapur district are given in Table.
### Table 4.19

Agency-wise details of Ground Level Credit Disbursement under Agriculture and Allied Activities in Anantapur District (from 2006 to 2009) (Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>SCBs</th>
<th>Cooperative banks</th>
<th>RRBs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Crop loans</td>
<td>40703</td>
<td>14902</td>
<td>16754</td>
<td>72359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural term loans</td>
<td>7093</td>
<td>00003</td>
<td>00398</td>
<td>7494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NFS/SSI</td>
<td>2853</td>
<td>000466</td>
<td>00672</td>
<td>3991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14067</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3919</td>
<td>18094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64516</td>
<td>15479</td>
<td>21743</td>
<td>101738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007 March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Crop loans</td>
<td>49432</td>
<td>17098</td>
<td>22608</td>
<td>89138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural term loans</td>
<td>9861</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>5674</td>
<td>15885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NFS/SSI</td>
<td>3639</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>5525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11043</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>1618</td>
<td>12903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73975</td>
<td>18692</td>
<td>30784</td>
<td>123451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008 March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Crop loans</td>
<td>66500</td>
<td>19494</td>
<td>29048</td>
<td>115042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural term loans</td>
<td>7634</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>14202</td>
<td>22445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NFS/SSI</td>
<td>5207</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>6127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16419</td>
<td>2604</td>
<td>2103</td>
<td>21126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95760</td>
<td>23007</td>
<td>45973</td>
<td>164740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Crop loans</td>
<td>81956</td>
<td>24831</td>
<td>31439</td>
<td>138226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural term loans</td>
<td>18034</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2599</td>
<td>20682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NFS/SSI</td>
<td>7784</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>8237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11677</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>11446</td>
<td>23831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>119450</td>
<td>25588</td>
<td>45937</td>
<td>190975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** NABARD, Potential Linked Credit Plan, Anantapur District, 2006-2009.

It can be noticed from Table 4.19 that the share of commercial banks in agricultural credit disbursement is higher than cooperatives and regional rural banks during the period from 2006-07 to 2009-10. During the year 2006-07, distribution of credit by commercial banks, cooperatives and regional rural
banks is 63.41 per cent, 15.21 per cent and 21.37 per cent respectively at an increasing rate.

ORGANIZED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

The organized agricultural credit market in Anantapur district consists of cooperative societies (all types), commercial banks, regional rural banks and NABARD. The growth and spread of financial institutions of organized agricultural market in Anantapur district have been quite satisfactory after 1969, the year of nationalization of 14 banks. And also the growth and spread of financial institutions of organized agricultural credit markets have been quite satisfactory after Economic Reforms in 1991. Table presents the number of banks in Anantapur district.

As per Table 4.20 there are 291 bank branches in Anantapur district of which 186 constitute Commercial Banks, 86 Regional Rural Banks, 19 cooperative banks and 1 APSFC as 31 March 2009-10.

Table 4.20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Commercial Banks</th>
<th>RRB's</th>
<th>Cooperative Banks</th>
<th>Others APSFC</th>
<th>Total No. of Branches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indian Bank, Annual Credit Plan (Various Issues) Lead Bank for Anantapur District.
Table 4.20 provides the picture of economic indicators of the credit system of banking in Anantapur district. There are 39 bank branches, of which, 291 branches and 10 members of staff in each branch in the district. But 63.69 per cent of commercial bank branches, 29.45 per cent of regional rural banks and 6.50 per cent of cooperatives has been covered to lend credit in the district. Number of loan accounts, total deposits and total loan outstanding advances are higher in commercial banks than other banks. Percentages of agricultural advances are higher in commercial banks than other banks. Percentages of agricultural advances to total advances in the district are 45 per cent of commercial banks, 66 per cent regional banks and 89 per cent in cooperatives. Percentage of over dues to total loan outstanding is higher in coop bank branches i.e. 34.9 per cent, 9.2 per cent in RRBs and 12.2 per commercial bank is observed from Table that commercial banks have played a significant role in the district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Coop/ DCCB</th>
<th>RRB</th>
<th>CBs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No. of Banks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No. of Branches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. Rural</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Semi urban</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Urban</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>No. of staff per branch</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>No. of loan accounts</td>
<td>1,09,119</td>
<td>272369</td>
<td>578838</td>
<td>960326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No. of loans accounts per branch</td>
<td>5743</td>
<td>3167</td>
<td>3112</td>
<td>3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Average population per branch</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>12508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Average No. of villages covered per Br/soc</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Total deposits as on 31 December 2009</td>
<td>14681</td>
<td>85435</td>
<td>507860</td>
<td>607976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Average deposits per branch</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>2730</td>
<td>2089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Growth in deposits (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) 2008 over 2007</td>
<td>44.92</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>21.39</td>
<td>22.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) 2009 over 2008</td>
<td>32.14</td>
<td>12.03</td>
<td>24.83</td>
<td>23.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Total loans outstanding as on 31 December 2008</td>
<td>51369</td>
<td>88040</td>
<td>337870</td>
<td>477279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>% increase in outstanding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) 2008 over 2007</td>
<td>-5.39</td>
<td>26.06</td>
<td>19.74</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) 2009 over 2008</td>
<td>-10.43</td>
<td>16.44</td>
<td>22.92</td>
<td>17.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Loan o/s per account</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Loan o/s per branch</td>
<td>5743</td>
<td>3167</td>
<td>3112</td>
<td>3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Agricultural Advances</td>
<td>46143</td>
<td>55655</td>
<td>193352</td>
<td>295150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>% of Agri loans/total advance</td>
<td>89.82</td>
<td>63.21</td>
<td>57.22</td>
<td>61.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>CD Ratio</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>103.05</td>
<td>66.52</td>
<td>78.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** District Credit Plan, 2010-11.
PROGRESS OF BANK CREDIT

Organized agricultural credit agencies have made rapid progress both in expansion of bank branches and granting loans. The progress of bank credit delivery in the district from 1980 to 2009 is shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22
Progress of Bank Credit for Agriculture in Anantapur District from 1980 to 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Credit to Agriculture</th>
<th>Total Advances</th>
<th>% of Agricultural Credit to Total Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>19.48</td>
<td>24.66</td>
<td>78.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>25.44</td>
<td>32.14</td>
<td>79.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>27.98</td>
<td>38.88</td>
<td>71.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>30.21</td>
<td>46.07</td>
<td>65.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>39.68</td>
<td>55.88</td>
<td>71.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>42.99</td>
<td>56.18</td>
<td>76.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>55.84</td>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>76.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>64.31</td>
<td>84.42</td>
<td>76.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>68.49</td>
<td>91.34</td>
<td>74.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>70.41</td>
<td>94.99</td>
<td>74.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>2626.28</td>
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**Source:** Complied various issues of Lead Bank in Anantapur District.
Table states that there is remarkable growth in agricultural advances by organized banking institutions from Rs.19.48 crores in 1980 to Rs.2626.28 crores in 2009. The share of agricultural advances to the total advances was recorded at 78.91 per cent in 1980 and it has substantially increased to 80.86 per cent by 1995 and 90.82 per cent by 2009.

ANNUAL CREDIT PLANS

Banks have disbursed crores of rupees for the development of agricultural in Anantapur district under annual credit plans. Under credit plans, crop loans, term loans, loans for agriculture allied activities and loans for other priority sectors have been granted to boost agricultural production in the district. The performance under annual credit plan is reasonably good and most of the commercial banks have achieved nearly their targets of loan disbursement. Purpose wise credit for agriculture in Anantapur district is presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23

| Sector wise comparative performance of Annual Credit Plans in Anantapur District from 1990-91 to 2008-09 (Rs. crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Purpose | 1990-91 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
| 1. | Crop loans | 6.31 | 646.72 | 787.53 | 1577.00 |
| 2. | Agricultural Term Loans | 1.01 | 77.29 | 29.85 | 173.00 |
| 3. | Agriculture Allied Term Loans | 1.49 | 31.29 | 50.26 | 107.00 |
| 4. | Other priority sector loans | 1.52 | 115.35 | 53.76 | 146.00 |
| 5. | Total | 10.33 | 870.80 | 985.16 | 2003.00 |

Source: District Credit Plan (various issues) Syndicate Bank Anantapur District.
Table 4.23 shows the agricultural sector is being given more importance in the provision of credit by organized agricultural credit agencies. The priority sector loans provided to agriculture have increased from Rs.10.33 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.2003.00 crores in 2008-09 (i.e. nearly 200 times increased from 1990-91 to 2008-09). Increasing trend is found in the purpose wise loans of agriculture in the annual credit plans.

CONCLUSION

The agricultural economy of Anantapur district is in a state of transition. New technology is slowly replacing old technology in agricultural production and allied activities. Technological dualism is clearly visible. Well irrigation is the dominant source, rice, papyia Mulberry and Banana are most important irrigated crops involving a considerable dose of modern high pay off inputs, and therefore the rising demand for external financing. Groundnut is the most important dry land cop. Miscellaneous groves are of considerable importance. Livestock economy is also gaining the importance with the establishment of dairy units in the cooperative and private sector. The development in commercial banking including that of the establishment and expansion of Andhra Pragathi Grameen Bank, APGB and the reorganization of the cooperative banking structure have led to expansion of banking facilities and a greater flow of credit to the un-banked and under-banked areas and segments of rural society. The rural credit market of the district is getting integrated with the semi-urban and urban areas and thereby contribution to the integration of the credit agencies.
REFERENCES


