The present study area comprises Nizamabad, district situated in the tableland of Deccan plateau and hence hills of any considerable range are quite rare. The region is mostly of plains with isolated peaks, rocky clusters, undulating hills and gentle slopes. The altitude ranges from 100-660 m. the highest point in the district is Sirikonda Gandi with an altitude of 663 m. The elevation increases from north-east to south-west. Godavari Basin forming the northern boundary to the district is almost a plain with an altitude of 100 m whereas the southern boundary is composed of uneven topography with rocky knobs, boulders and poen scrubs. An interrupted hill range with an altitude of 500-600 m extending to 120 kms is located in the central part of the district.

The history of Nizamabad is discontinuous with gaps which are yet to be bridged. The district was not for a long time a homogenous unit and its component parts were ruled at different periods by different dynasties. The major dynasties extended their rule to the district are, Mauryas (Ca. 757-928 A.D.), Chalukyas of Vemulawada (Ca. 975-1138 A.D.), Kakatiyas of Warangal (Ca. 1138-1323 A.D), Bahamani Sultans (1323-1540 A.D.), Qutub Shahis and Barid Shahis (1540-1650 A.D.), Early Moghuls (1650-1700), Lator Moghuls (1700-1724) and Asaf jahis (Nizams of Hyderabad) (1724-1948). After 1948 the Hyderabad State became a part of Indian Union and later in 1956 the Telangana region (comprising 10 districts) became an integral part of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Nizamabad was formerly known as Indur and Indrapuri. It was ruled by the king Indra Vallabha Panthya Varsha Indra Som, of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, in the 8th century, and took its name from him. In 1905 the railway line between Secundrabad and Manmad was constructed. The railway station was named after then ruler of the Nizam state Nizam-ul-Mulk as Nizamabad. The railway line connects Hyderabad and Mumbai. It is like north-south corridor. Has the distance of 161 km (100 mi) from Hyderabad and 640 km from Mumbai.
The Nizam Sagar dam was constructed in the year 1923 across the Manjira River at the village of Achampet. It irrigates 250,000 acres (1,000 sq km) of land in Nizamabad district.

Nizamabad is situated at the north of Andhra Pradesh. It has different towns like Bodhan, Armur, Kamareddy and Banswada, In Bhodan town there is Nizam Sugar Factory. In early years it was the biggest in the Asia continent. Nizamabad dist with a mixture of people from many cultural and religious backgrounds. There is a largely visible community of Hindu as well as Muslim, Christians and other religious communities. Once it was the capital of Nizamabad at the time of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty.

Recently Telangana University was established at Nizamabad, which serves the three districts of Adilabad, Medak and Nizamabad.

**Location and Boundaries:**

Nizamabad district is situated in the Northern part of the Andhra Pradesh and is one of the 10 districts of Telangana region in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It lies between 18-5' and 19' of the Northern latitudes, 77-40' and 78-37' of the Eastern longitudes.

The geographical area is 7956 Sq. kms spread over 923 villages in 36 mandals. Major rivers, such as, Godavari and Manjeera crosses Nizamabad district with some other streams Kalyani, Kaulas, Peddavagu also exist in the district.

The District is bounded from various sides as follows:

North : Nirmal mandal of Adilabad district, Andhrapradesh state.

East : Matpally mandal of Karimnagar district, Andhrapradesh state

South : Medak district of Andhrapradesh state.

West : Bidar District of Karnataka and Nanded district of Maharashtra.
Drainage:

The principal rivers flowing in the District are the Godavari on the northern boundary and Manjira, the chief tributary of the Godavari. The Godavari originates in the Western Ghats at Triambakeshwar near Nasik in Maharashtra state. It flows for about 113 Kms., on the northern boundary of this district separating it from Nanded and Adilabad districts and finally enters in to Karimnagar district. The Manjira rises in Potoda taluka of Bidar district in Karnataka State, enters the district from south west and joins the Godavari near Kandakurthi in Ranjal Mandal. The water of Manjira is being utilized for irrigation through the Nizamsagar dam constructed across the Manjira river near Achampet village in Nizamsagar Mandal. Apart from these, the streams like the Phulang and the Yedalakattavagu are useful for irrigation purposes. The perennial stream of Yedalkatta vagu flows in the areas of Kamareddy taluk.

In addition to the above a perennial stream viz., Kowlas Nala Vagu is being flow from Karnataka State enters the district in Jukkal Mandal. A Mini Project has been constructed across the Vagu at Lingampali and Sawargaon villages of Jukkal Mandal and being irrigated some of the villages of Jukkal and Bichkunda Mandals.

Geology & Soils:

The succession of geological formations in the district with their rock types and places of occurrence is as follows:

(A) Archaen gneisses (Archaen period): Banded and ferruginous quartzites and schists(Dharwars) occur as minor and disconnected outcrops trending in north-north-west and south-south-east directions. The peninsular granite complex is made up grey and pink-granites. Numerous dykes of dolerite and veins of quartz and pegmatite traverse the granites in different directions.

(B) Deccan traps with Intertrappeans (Mesozoic-lower Tertiary period): Deccan traps consist of basalt and intertrappean beds consist of marbles, sandstones, cherts occur in the southern part of the district in Kamareddy and Yellareddy division.
(C) Laterite Soils and alluvial deposits (Pleistocene period): Laterites are found as cappings over Deccan traps and alluvial deposits occur on the bank of Godavari.

The mineral resources known from the district are:

(a) Clays: Aluminous boles are found in Girijakunta and Koratapally, white calcareous kaolinised earth in tippapur and kuprial, fine clay in Konasamudram and lithomargic clay in Kondapur.

(b) Iron-ores: Banded ferruginous quartzites and schists are available in Akkachanalgutta, between Lingapuram and warsakunda, Mortad, Kammarpally, Lateritic iron ores found in sangam, Pothangal hills, Demi, Erragutta, Thippapur, Reddipat, Karatlapally, etc.

(c) Manganese ore found near Rajampet and Kondapur.

(d) Mica found in Armoor.

(e) Semi-precious stones are found in Gowraram and Pataipally.

(f) Talc and soap-stone available in Choutpally.

(g) Building material: Varieties of colored granites and Deccan trap rocks yield excellent building materials in Mandora and Devanpally.

Soils:

The important soils are black soils and chalka (Sandy loamy) and they constitute 52 percent and 48 percent of total area of the district respectively. The erstwhile Blocks of Bodhan, Madnoor and Banswada are predominantly covered by Black soils and other Blocks are covered by chelka soil.