CHAPTER III
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA : 113 THALLURU
GUNTUR DISTRICT
Guntur District was formed on the 1st October, 1904 with headquarters at Guntur after bifurcating Krishna and Nellore districts.¹

LOCATION:

The district is bounded on the North by Krishna and Nalgonda districts on the West by Prakasam and Mahaboobnagar district; on the South by Prakasam district; on the East by the Krishna district and by Bay of Bengal. It is situated between 15°-18' and 16°-50' of the northern latitude and 79°-10' and 80°-55' of the eastern longitude.

POPULATION:

The total population of Guntur District is 40,85,904 comprises 20,73,385 male and 20,12,519 female. The district is divided into 3 revenue divisions covering 57 mandals, 729 villages.²

NATURAL RESOURCES:

The district is rich in mineral resources. The principal minerals available are limestone,

limakankar, napa slabs, copper and land limestone is being utilised by the cement factories of Macherla and Tadepalli. There are copper mines in Ipur mandal.

The normal rainfall of the district is 889.1 mm. The climate is generally warm in summer. In Rentachintala, the maximum temperature in the State is recorded.

The two important irrigation projects in the district are old Krishna now renamed as Prakasam barriage and Nagarjunasagar Project. Both projects are constructed on the river Krishna.

SOILS:

The soils of the district are broadly divided into alluvial region, red and arenaceous and are further subdivided into clayey, loamy and sandy of these alluvial soil occupy seven per cent while 53 per cent fall under regar series, 38 per cent under red, and the remaining two per cent is covered by the arenaceous series.

The soils in general are very fertile and they are broadly classified as black cotton, red loamy and sandy loamy. The predominant crops in the district are paddy, jowar, chillies, tobacco, cotton, blackgram, and groundnut.
The district derived its name from Guntur, its headquarters town. Various etymological explanations are given from the name of the district. One of the explanations is that the village was on a Kunta (a local unit for measuring land) and it came to be called Kunta-uru or Guntur; yet another version associates the place with the practice of the local kings or chiefs a gun (gundu) to mark midday after which it came to known as Gundur or Guntur.

CLIMATE:

The district suffers hot climate the summer being extremely drying. The year may be divided into four seasons. The summer season starts by about the middle of February and continues till the first week of June. The heat in April and May is oppressive. The north-east monsoons break the hot spell and makes the weather bearable. The south-west monsoon season follows thereafter and extends up to the end of September, October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The period from December to the middle of February is generally marked by fine weather.
FLORA:

Variation in soil structure ranging from the porous deep infertile sands of the coast and the silty highly fertile deep moisture saturated soils of the main land the influence of the tides high and low water-table and the erratic and meagre rainfall have produced different degrees of xerophytism and have resulted in a wide variety of flora seen in the district.

RAINFALL:

The rainfall in the district generally decreases from the east to the west both the south-west monsoon and the retreating monsoon bring rains to the district while the rainfall in the monsoon season accounts for 57 per cent of the annual rainfall the rain in the retreating monsoon season amount to about a third of the annual total. October is the rainiest month of the year. The average annual rainfall in the district is 815.7 mm.

HUMIDITY:

The air is humid throughout the year. But in some of the interior area of the district humidity is slightly lower than in the coastal regions and the
afternoons in the fine weather season and the summer seasons being rather dry.

CLOUDINESS:

Skies generally range from heavily clouded to overcast during cloudiness in the post monsoon season in the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

WINDS:

Winds are light to moderate in speed except in summer and the south-west monsoon seasons when they strengthen during the period from October to March. Winds are variable in their direction in the mornings and the afternoons. In April the direction is between east and south-east. By May south-westernly to north-westernly winds appear and also continue in the south-west monsoon season.

RIVERS:

The important rivers that flow in the district are the Krishna, the Gundlakamma, the Music, the Chandravanka and the Naguleru.

IRRIGATION:

The main source of irrigation in the district are canals, rivers, tanks, channels and wells. These
sources consist of 262 Government canals and three private canals.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The district is considerably rich in livestock population and it occupies the seventh place in the state.

Guntur district is one of the three districts in Andhra Pradesh selected for implementation of piggery development scheme. The following are the various categories of private institutions functioning in the district.

INDUSTRIES:

There are 21 large and medium scale industries functioning in the district with a capital investment of Rs. 2,282.29 lakhs by providing employment to 7,145 persons. Apart from the above M/s. Sathavahana Cotton Growers Cooperative Spinning Mill at Sattenapalli has been commissioned on 27-10-1982 with the capital investment of Rs. 540 lakhs with employment potential of 850 persons of whom 600 were cyclone repatriates.

EDUCATION FACILITIES:

As per educational facilities are concerned, almost all levels of education is available in Guntur
District. There are elementary schools, upper primary schools, high schools, junior and degree colleges etc. Apart from these institutions this area is facilitated with technical institutions such as I.T.I., Polytechnic, Engineering and Medical. Besides these educational centres one University is also established named Nagarjuna University situated at Nagarjuna Nagar.

MINERALS AND MINING:

Guntur District forms a part of the Indian peninsula shield which is considered to be technically stable and is endowed with rich diamond was produced from Kolluru mines in Sattenapalli taluk.

LIMESTONE:

Vast resources of limestone are founded in the Palnad area in vicinities of Dachepalli, Piduguralla, Gurajala, Rentachintala and Macherla. At present Guntur District possesses the cement factories such as Associated Cement Company and Ramakrishna Cement (K.C.P.Ltd) and two more units viz., Durga and Pardhasaradhi Cement are under erection.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

There are 2,975 small scale industries and tiny units functioning in the district with an investment
of Rs. 1,600 lakhs providing employment to 15,500 persons. The products manufacturing were pesticides and insecticides, engineering workshops, automobile units and repairs, chemical industries, utensils, manufacturing wooden furniture, electrical items, cotton ginning and edible oil etc.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION:

Guntur District played a key role in the history of the Deccan. Referring to some of the olden days routes in this part of the country. The present National Highway No.5 connecting the Guntur District with Nellore and places beyond inland trade routes were also used by pilgrims visiting some of the holy places like Nagarjuna Konda and Amaravathi in this district area.

In view of its long coastline the district was also well served with important sea routes providing commercial connections with some of the foreign countries. The periplus of the eryth-racan sea the work of pliny and ptolemy refer to ships sailing, eastward from the mouth of the Godavari and the Krishna.

MEDICAL FACILITIES:

One of the oldest medical institutions in the district is the General Hospital, Guntur. The history
of which can be traced back to A.D. In 1846, when the choultry built from the bequest of John Whish was converted into a hospital in A.D. 1861 a new building was constructed at cost of Rs. 4,000 partly contributed by the European and Indian residents of the station.

The Government Tuberculosis Hospital at Mangalagiri intended to the requirements of Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts was opened in 1958 by the District Tuberculosis Association of Guntur.

The Kugler Hospital, the first to the started by the foreign missionaries at Guntur. It was started in A.D. 1885 mainly for women and children in a site of 17 acres (about seven hectares).

The St. Joseph's hospital at Guntur the next opened in the Guntur taluk in 1905 as a dispensary by the missionaries from Holland.

These are the medical facilities in the Guntur District.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS IN GUNTUR DISTRICT:

A few voluntary social service institutions are working for the cause of rural development in the district. They are:

1. The Indian Red Cross Society, Guntur was started in 1935.

2. The Guild of Service, Guntur was started in 1949.

3. The Bapuji Sevasangham was started in Guntur on 15th August 1959 with the object of spreading the Gandhian philosophy. The Sangham has so far provided instruction in Hindi, sewing and handicrafts are organised. A library for women residing in the town.

4. The Rotary Club one each at the Guntur, Bapatla, Cheerala, Tenali and Ongole.

5. The Lions Club is the another important organisation with an active record of service to its credit. The Lions Club inaugurated at Guntur on 5th November, 1960.

6. The Village Reconstruction Organisation familiarly known as the V.R.O. was founded on June 6th 1969. It is a secular non-profit voluntary organisation. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on 6th October 1971 at Guntur.
THE DISTRICT SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMENS' BOARD:

The District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens' Board at Guntur started in 1943 is intended to serve the families of the defence as well as the discharged personnel. The board is maintaining an ex-service rest centre, at Guntur in which lodging and boarding facilities are provided for the discharged military personnel.

The Jeevapaksh Sangham was established at Guntur in 1960 with the object of prohibiting animal slaughter and sacrifice and discriminating Mahatma Gandhi Message. The Annadana Samajam at Guntur started in 1913. It assists the physically handicapped and aged.

The interests of the orphans are looked after by the orphanage and boarding homes established at various places in the district. Among the recreational associations for children the Balananda Kendram at Guntur started in 1953.

The Anjuman E-Islamic established in 1916 is promoting educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of the district. The Sarada Niketanam at Guntur was founded in 1922 by Unnava Lakshmibayamma and her husband Unnava Lakshminarayana Panthulu with the object of providing literacy and vocational education to women (free of charge).
DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES:

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DRDA):

The D.R.D.A. is implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme which is one of the anti-poverty programmes implemented by the Government of India. The objective of the programme is to identify the families living below poverty line and assist them and bring them above poverty line. To achieve this object employment generating productive asset forming and economically viable schemes in the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest, industries, service and business etc., are implemented through the district.

DISTRICT SCHEDULED CASTES SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED:

The District Scheduled Castes Service Co-operative Society Limited, Guntur started functioning from 13-2-1975 with a view to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Castes and help them to cross the poverty line. The Scheduled Castes Co-operative Society is implementing similar schemes as that of DRDA and in addition to those it is providing special central assistance to the Scheduled Caste families that are not covered under IRDP.
DISTRICT BACKWARD CASTES SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

The District Backward Class Service Co-operative Society Limited, Guntur was registered on 3-4-1976 with a view to rendering economic assistance for the upliftment of Backward Castes people. The society releases 20 per cent margin money matching with the IRDP subsidy to some of the beneficiaries and bank loans.

DISTRICT TRIBAL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

The society has been established on 3-4-1976 to alleviate the tribal poor by providing financial assistance through various schemes. The corporations provide 20 per cent margin money and arrange subsidy through DRDA and loan from the banks to the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE MINORITIES FINANCE CORPORATION:

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation has been set up on 19-1-1985 with an object to assist to economically and socially weaker sections of the minorities for their economic development and general upliftment by implementing suitable schemes under the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, servicing the business, small scale and cottage industries.
The Corporation has launched two major programmes viz.,
(i) Anti-poverty programme and (ii) Self Employment
programme. Apart from the 25 per cent margin money
from the Corporation subsidy from DRDA and loan from
the banks are mobilised to assist the schemes.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NREP):

The objects of the programme are (i) Genera-
tion of additional gainful employment for the un-
employed and under employed persons in rural area,
(ii) Erection of durable community assets for stren-
gthening rural infrastructure and (iii) Improvement
of nutritional status and the living standard of the
rural poor, rural roads, school buildings, panchayat
ghars, and levelling of house-sites and social forestry
work are taken up under this programme. In order to
provide self-employed to the educated unemployees the
Government have launched the Gramodaya scheme during
1982-83.

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (RLEGF):

To provide guarantee of employment to atleast
one member of every landless household upto 100 days
in a year and to create durable assets for strengthening
the rural infrastructure are the main objectives of the
scheme. The works taken up include rural link roads,
land development and reclamation of waste land, social forestry, and housing.

**TELUGU GRAMEENA KRANTI PATHAM:**

The Government have launched this scheme during January 1986 for mobilisation of voluntary and free labour by the people without the medium of any intermediary in execution of the works that reflect the felt needs of the people.

**PROFILE OF 113 THALLURU**

**HISTORY:**

"113 Thalluru" is a village in Phirangipuram Mandal of Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh. During the British period this village was head quarters for Government offices. During that period Britishers gave some number for each village to identify them. Accordingly '113' number was given to 'Thalluru'. Since that period the name of that village has become "113 Thalluru". In this village Britishers maintained the revenue department.

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4. Compiled from the Records of Mandal Development Office, Phirangipuram Mandal, Guntur District.
LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE :

113 Thalluru village is situated 22 Kms away from Guntur, the district headquarters and 4 Kms away from Phirangipuram the mandal headquarters.

113 Thalluru is one of the village in Phirangipuram revenue mandal. This village is surrounded on the East by Phirangipuram on the west by Yaraguntlapadu, on the North by Sirangipalem and South by Vemavaram.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE VILLAGE :

The total population of 113 Thalluru village is 4,500 which comprises 2,200 males and 2,300 females. The female population is more than male population. The ratio of male and females id 48.88 : 51.12. The total population is spread over among 791 houses in the village.

SOILS IN THE VILLAGE AREA :

The total land under this village is 4,571 acres out of this 3,000 acres is cultivated land and the remaining 1,571 acres is not brought under cultivation, the crops grown in this land are paddy, cotton and chillies.
INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:

The village is situated on the road lines of Guntur to Sathanapalli (via) Phirangipuram, the mandal headquarters. The village is facilitated with Grama Panchayati office, elementary school, special school for Urdu students and Upper Primary School. This village is also facilitated with Homoeopathic hospital.

The village has the best water facilities both for drinking and cultivation purpose. Drinking water will be supplied from the bore wells and irrigation facilities for the cultivation are from Nagarjuna Sagar Project.