Chapter V

A PROFILE OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND THE SAMPLE DISTRICTS
This Chapter is devoted to present the profile of Andhra Pradesh and the sample districts. This Chapter is divided into four Sections. Section I presents the profile of the Andhra Pradesh. Profile of the Guntur district is given in Section II. Section III brings the profile of the Nalgonda district. Profile of the Chittoor district is given in Section IV.

Section - I

A PROFILE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest state in India and it forms the major link between the north and the south of India. It is the biggest and most populous state in the south of India. The State is richly endowed with natural and human resources with competitive socio-economic advantages. Its geographical spread of 274.40 lakh Hectares accounting for 8.37 per cent of the Country’s area makes it the 4th largest State in the country in terms of area. The State is predominantly an agriculture based economy and around 19 per cent of the state GDP is from agriculture. Agriculture sector in the state provides employment to around 65 per cent of the state’s population. The state is one of the India's main rice-producing States.

5.1.1 History

Andhra Pradesh is said to have been the home of the Pre-Dravidian dark coloured inhabitants. Andhra region witnessed the rule of Chandragupta Maurya during which it established itself as an independent kingdom. After Ashoka, the Mauryan empire declined giving opportunity to establish smaller kingdoms. In about the third century BC the Satavahanas ruled for about five centuries. The Satavahanas established a strong rule with their territories extending upto Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Satavahanas were overpowered by the Ikshvakus by the third century AD. During this period Brahmanism is
said to have been revived. This reduced the influence of Buddhism which was fostered by the Satavahanas.

By the end of the third century AD the Pallavas of Kanchi put an end to the rule of the Ikshavakus. Art and Architecture advanced during their rule. By 4th century AD the Anandas established their rule which lasted till 6th century. During the 7th century the Eastern Chalukyas exercised their power for many centuries. Literature was advanced during this period with promotion of the Telugu script. The Kakatiyas who were the feudatories of the Eastern Chalukyas became independent in about the 12th century. During the rule of Delhi Sultanate, Muslims repeatedly attempted to invade Andhra. In 1332 AD Ulugh Khan established the Reddi Kingdom of Kondavidu; the Velama kingdom. The Vijayanagar Kingdom also ruled independently. The rule of Muhammad Tughlag witnessed the rise of the independent Muslim Power at Bijapur. This was under the Bahamani Sultanate. In 1518 the Sultan Quli Qutub Shah declared himself independent and founded the Qutub Shah dynasty which existed till 1687. During this period literature, art and architecture advanced. The city of Hyderabad was laid in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah. The Mughals put an end to the Qutub Shahi rule in 1687. After this the Asafjahis called Nizams emerged. They influenced Andhra Pradesh throughout the 18th century till Andhra Pradesh was ceded to the East India Company. Gradually the whole of Andhra Pradesh except Hyderabad was under the British till 1947.

The State of Andhra Pradesh was constituted on November 1, 1956 comprising parts of the then Madras Presidency and the erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad. The Madras state had 11 Telugu-speaking districts, namely, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor. Another nine Telugu speaking districts formed part of the Hyderabad state. In accordance
with the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission, the nine Telugu
speaking districts of former state of Hyderabad were merged with the 11 districts of Andhra
state, to create the new state of Andhra Pradesh. At present, the State has 23 districts, the
three newly created districts being: Prakasam, Vizianagaram and Rangareddy.

5.1.2 Regions

There are three main regions in Andhra Pradesh - (1) Northern Circars or Coastal
Andhra, (2) Rayalaseema or Ceded districts and (3) Telangana. This regional classification is
largely based on natural and geographical features as well as socio-cultural aspects. All the
regions together are divided into 23 districts, including one urban district known as
Hyderabad. It is the capital of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra region comprises of nine districts.
Telangana has ten districts and Rayalaseema has four districts.

5.1.2.1 Coastal Andhra Region

The Coastal districts are well developed and enjoy a greater degree of affluence than
the other two regions of the State. This region is the most prosperous and is also rich in terms
of its natural bounty. Among the three regions of the State, Andhra region is comparatively
more developed due to geographical advantages. This region, which has fertile lands, is often
described as the “granary of the State”. Large perennial rivers like the Godavari and the
Krishna pass through the region and form rich deltas. This region consists of nine districts
with a total area of about 93,000 sq. k.m. The districts falling in this region are: Srikakulam,
Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam
and Nellore. The largest district in this region is Prakasam, while the smallest is Srikakulam.
As a corollary Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Vijayawada have emerged as major urban
complexes. The east coast is a polarized region. It comprises of, at one end, the port of
Visakhapatnam thriving on heavy and power intensive industrial base and on the other the deltaic area is dominated by agricultural activities.

5.1.2.2 Telangana Region

Telangana region is of the former princely state of Nizam's Hyderabad, which is close to Maharashtra's Marathwada region and some parts of Karnataka. This region is the largest region in Andhra Pradesh with an area of 1,15,000 sq. kms. spread over 10 districts, namely, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad. This region has a princely heritage having been ruled by Nizams for centuries. This region is relatively well developed industrially as compared to the other two regions. This development could largely be attributed to the presence of the capital and metropolis of Hyderabad. However, a feature typical of urban – based development in third world countries can be noted wherein the polarized Hyderabad exists with no positive relationship to its rural hinterland.

5.1.2.3 Rayalaseema Region

Rayalaseema region with a total area of 67,000 sq. km. has four districts, namely, Anantapur, Kurnool, Kadapa and Chittoor. The largest one is Anantapur, which is also the largest district in the State, with an area of 19,000 sq. km., followed by Kurnool, Kadapa and lastly Chittoor. The Rayalaseema region, the stalking ground of famines, is a sparsely populated and economically vulnerable part of the State. This region is close to the coastal districts and here rainfall is less than in the coastal districts and drought conditions prevail sometimes. The region is characterized by dry tracts, rocky soils and scanty rains.
5.1.3 Physical Features

The state of Andhra Pradesh is situated in a tropical region between the latitudes 13° to 20° North and the longitudes 77° to 85° East and is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in East with a coastal line of 960 k.m. The other bounders to the State are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in North, Karnataka in West and Tamil Nadu in South. The state has an area of 2.75 lakh hectares forming 8.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. As per 2001 census, the population of the state is 762.10 lakhs and 73 per cent of the population are living in the rural areas. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and 70 per cent of the people are depending on agriculture and its allied activities.

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of soils ranging from poor coastal sands to highly fertile deltaic alluviums. Red soils occupy over 66 per cent of the cultivated area and are mostly situated in Rayalaseema and Telangana districts. These soils have a low nutrient status. Red soils can be sub classified as (a). Dubba soils (loamy sands to sandy loams) (b) Chalkas (sandy loam soils) (c) sandy clay loams (d) loams including silty soils (e) deep loamy sands and (f) sandy loams with clay sub soil. Chalkas occur mostly in the Telangana districts, while red loams combined with sands are presented in the upland regions of coastal districts.

Black soils cover nearly 25 per cent of the cultivated area and are generally associated with poor drainage. They are also called as Regurs or Vertisols and are of two types. The first category is in-situ soils while the other one is transported soils. While the first category can be noticed in the coastal districts and parts of Telangana and Rayalaseema, the second category occurs in the valley regions of the slopes with calcareous concentrations. The in-situ soils are generally heavy in texture and high salt concentration.
The alluvial loamy clay soils found in Krishna and Godavari deltas covers 5 per cent of the cultivated area. The coastal sands occupy only 3 per cent while the remaining 2 per cent is covered by laterite soils in certain corners of the State. Forested areas, which cover about 23 per cent of geographical area Andhra Pradesh, yield timber products such as teak, eucalyptus, cashew, casuarina, softwoods and bamboo.

5.1.4 Demographic Features

The demographic aspects influence economic development of any region. The demographic features of the study area are presented in Table-5.1. With a population of 762.10 lakhs enumerated in the 2001 census constituting about 7.43 per cent of India’s population, Andhra Pradesh is the fifth most populous state in India. The density of the population is 277 per sq. km. as against the India’s density of 312 per sq. km. Out of the total population, the male population is 385.27 lakhs and the female population is 376.83 lakhs representing 50.55 and 49.44 per cent respectively. The Percentage of literacy of the State is 60.47 while literacy of the country is 65.37 per cent. Most of the population in the state are living in rural areas (73 per cent) while the percentage of population living in urban areas is 27 per cent only. The working population of the state are 348.94 lakhs, of which 78.61 lakhs are cultivators and 138.31 lakhs are agriculture workers representing 10.31 and 15.25 per cent of the total population respectively.
## Table-5.1

### POPULATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE (2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Persons (In lakhs)</th>
<th>Percentage to Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>385.27</td>
<td>50.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>376.83</td>
<td>49.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>208.09</td>
<td>72.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>762.10</td>
<td>27.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Schedule caste</td>
<td>123.39</td>
<td>16.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Schedule tribe</td>
<td>50.24</td>
<td>6.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Literates</td>
<td>399.34</td>
<td>52.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total workers</td>
<td>348.94</td>
<td>45.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>78.61</td>
<td>10.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Agricultural Labourers</td>
<td>138.31</td>
<td>15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>762.10</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.5 Climate and Rainfall

The state has generally a hot summer and a pleasant winter. The maximum and minimum temperatures in the state are 41.5º C. and 11.1º C respectively. The state receives its rainfall from the south-west and north-east monsoons. South-west Monsoon accounts for about 70 per cent of the annual rainfall in the state.

5.1.6 Water Resources

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with rich water resources and it is appropriately called a river state. Three major rivers, namely, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar drain 70 per cent of state’s land area of the state. The water potential of Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be 7.78 m. ha (i.e. 2746 TMC). The major rivers are seasonal and more than 90 per cent of the total flows occurring between June and December depending on the rainfall which varies from year to year. The ultimate irrigation potential from all the sources is estimated to be 9.50 m. ha. This includes 7.30 m. ha. from surface water and 2.20 m. ha. from ground water.

5.1.7 Land Utilisation

The land use pattern of the state is given in Table-5.2. The total geographical area of the state is 275 lakh hectares, out of which, about 40 per cent of the area (104.31 lakh ha i.e. 38 per cent in 2005-06) is the net sown area. Forests occupy a reporting area of 62 lakh hectares forming 22.6 per cent of the total geographical area in the state and it is much less than as aimed at in the National Forest Policy resolution. An area of 6.92 lakh hectares of cultivable waste lands forms 2.52 per cent of the total geographical area and offers scope for extending area under cultivation. The other fallow lands and current fallow lands consisting an area of 16.51 and 24.34 lakh ha. accounts for 6.0 and 8.87 per cent respectively in the total geographical area. The net area sown is 108.38 lakh hectares.
### Table-5.2

**LAND UTILISATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH STATE (2005-2006)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Area in lakh hectares</th>
<th>Percentage to total geographical area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Geographical Area</td>
<td>274.40</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>61.99</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Barren and Uncultivable land</td>
<td>20.84</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Land put to Non- Agricultural uses</td>
<td>26.15</td>
<td>9.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Permanent pastures and other grazing lands</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Land under Misc. Tree crops, Groves not included in Net Area Sown</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other fallow lands</td>
<td>16.51</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Current fallow lands</td>
<td>24.34</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Net Area Sown</td>
<td>108.38</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.8 Agriculture

Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural state. Seventy per cent of the population are engaged in this sector. In Andhra Pradesh, 14.1 million hectares of land is under agriculture. Agriculture is the main occupation because climatic conditions and irrigational facilities, nature of the soils are favourable for the growth of above mentioned variety of crops. These crops can be divided as food crops and cash crops. Food crops are paddy, jowar, wheat, millets etc. The cash crops are tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, chillies, onions, turmeric and oil seeds like groundnuts, castor seeds, sunflower, coconuts etc. are also cultivated. Andhra Pradesh occupies fourth place in the production of food crops in the country.

5.1.9 Land Holding Distribution

Agriculture production is almost exclusively carried in private individual holdings in Andhra Pradesh. Size group wise number of operational holdings and area operated for agriculture is presented in Table-5.3. As per 2001 census, marginal holdings, which are less than one hectare area, constitute 60.90 per cent of the total holdings and control 21.56 per cent of the gross cultivated area. Small holdings with the size range of 1.0 to 2.00 hectares area constitute 21.84 per cent of the total holdings and control 24.75 per cent of the cultivated area. In the total holdings, less than 2 hectares area constitutes about 82.74 per cent and area operating is about 46.37 per cent of the cultivated area. Medium and semi-medium holdings in the size range of 2.0 to 10.0 numbering about 19.24 lakh units constituting about 16.69 per cent in the total holdings and operate about 45.74 per cent land under cultivation. Large holdings (above 10 hectare) constituting only 0.57 per cent in the total holdings and control 7.50 per cent of the area under cultivation.
### Table-5.3

**SIZE GROUP WISE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS AND AREA OPERATED FOR AGRICULTURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH (2000-01)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Size group</th>
<th>Total no. of holdings</th>
<th>% to total holdings</th>
<th>Total operated area (in hectares)</th>
<th>% to total area operated</th>
<th>Average holding size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marginal (&lt;1 hectare)</td>
<td>7023118</td>
<td>60.90</td>
<td>3104194</td>
<td>21.56</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small (1.00 – 2.00 hectares)</td>
<td>2518124</td>
<td>21.84</td>
<td>3564785</td>
<td>24.75</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Semi-medium (2.00 – 4.00 hectares)</td>
<td>1423500</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>3795193</td>
<td>26.36</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medium (4.00 – 10.00 hectares)</td>
<td>501109</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>2855419</td>
<td>19.83</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Large (&gt;10.00 hectares)</td>
<td>66094</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1079666</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>16.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>11531945</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>14399257</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.10 Horticulture

The State is endowed with varied agro-climatic conditions for growing a variety of horticulture crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, tuber crops, plantation crops and floriculture. An area of about 16.49 lakh Hectares is under various horticulture crops with an estimated production of 143.87 lakh Tones, 1,202 Million coconuts and 88.50 lakh cut flowers. Andhra Pradesh holds first position in production of mango, mosambi, lime, papaya, chillies, turmeric and oil palm, second in tomato and coriander, third in pomegranate, 4th in tapioca, bendi and grapes, 5th in banana, sapota and onion. The State stands 1st in area, production and productivity under oil palm. During 2005-06, 1.49 lakh MTs of Horticulture commodities costing Rs.805.36 Crores were exported from the state. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Govt. of India have jointly set up 4 agri-export zones in the state.

5.1.11 Livestock and Livestock Products

Veterinary Polyclinics, 281 Veterinary Hospitals, 1,794 Veterinary Dispensaries and 2,916 Rural Livestock Units are attending to animal health needs in the State. According to an integrated sample survey, the total milk production in the State during 2005-06 was 76.24 lakh MTs.

5.1.11.1 Fisheries

The State ranks 1st in brackish water shrimp and in fresh water prawn production, 2nd in fresh water fish and in total value of fish/prawn production and 5th in marine fish production. Fish and Prawn production during 2005-06 was 8.91 lakh Tones. The State is contributing about Rs.2,500 Crores by way of marine exports, which accounts for 40% of the marine exports from India.

5.1.11.2 Forestry

The State has 63,814 sq. Kms under forest area constituting 23.2% of the total geographical area in the state. Income accrued from forestry was Rs.94.54 Crores in 2005-06.
At present, 8,499 Vana Samrakshana Samithis are functioning, managing an area of 23.94 lakh Hectares. About 6.66 lakh Hectares of degraded forests have been treated. 15.38 lakh people including 7.54 lakh women and 7.84 lakh SC/ST are actively participating in conservation and regeneration of degraded forests.

5.1.12 Sericulture

Sericulture, an agro based labor intensive industry is providing gainful employment mostly to rural people, especially women. The state occupies 2nd position in the country in production of silk. The reeling cocoon production during 2005-06 is 46,785 MTs while raw silk production is 5,336 MTs. The employment generation is for 4.88 lakh persons.

5.1.13 Industries and Labour

Andhra Pradesh is rich in mineral wealth. Asbestos, coal, copper, limestone, lead, mica, bauxite, manganese, gold, diamonds etc., are available in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh stands first in India in the production of asbestos and bauxite, second in mica and limestone. Petroleum and natural gas reserves are spread over the area of 75,000 sq.kms. in Krishna and Godavari basins of Andhra Pradesh. Since liberalization during August 1991, so far upto 30.11.2006, 2,435 units involving an investment of Rs.29,974 Crores and providing employment to 3,60,067 persons have gone into production. 56 Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.36,061 Crores have also gone into stream. Even though, Andhra Pradesh is richly endowed with minerals, metals, agricultural raw materials, and forest wealth which are necessary for industrial development, it is not well developed industrially.

5.1.14 Roads

As on March, 2006, there are 15 National Highways in the state covering a length of 4,648 kms. The R & B network is 63,625 kms., of which, state highways constitute 10,217
kms., major district roads constitute 32,222 kms. and rural roads constitute 21,186 kms. In addition, Panchayat Raj has a Road network of 1,21,079 kms.

5.1.15 Transport

Road transport plays a vital role in the economic development of the state. Comprehensive database is being built to provide online services for facilitating effective and fool proofing the process of issue of driving licenses, registrations, permits, taxation etc. Vehicular pollution control monitoring has been stepped up with 475 PUC centers functioning in the State.

5.1.16 Communications and Banking

As on March 2006, there were 16,177 Post Offices in the State, of which 101 Head Offices, 3 Mukhya Dak Ghars, 2,352 Sub-offices, 13,686 Branch offices and 35 Extra Departmental Sub-offices. There were 3,568 Telephone Exchanges and 44.12 lakh telephone connections in the state as at the end of March 2006. At the end of September 2006, there were 5,502 Bank Offices.

The total length of Railways in Andhra Pradesh is 5020 km. Andhra Pradesh has coastal line of about 9-12 km with 10 sea ports. There are 4 major aerodromes in the State. They are Begumpet (Hyderabad), Visakhapatnam, Gannavaram (Vijayawada) and Tirupathi.
Guntur district is located in the north coastal region of Andhra Pradesh. It was formed on 1st October 1904 with head quarters at Guntur after bifurcating Krishna and Nellore districts. In February 1970, while forming a new district with Ongole as its head quarters, parts of Bapatla and Narasaraopet taluks and whole of Ongole taluk were taken to Prakasam district leaving Guntur district with only eight taluks namely, Guntur, Sattenpalle, Tenali, Repalle, Bapatla, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnadu. The district is situated with in the geographical co-ordinates of 15° – 18 and 16° – 50 of northern latitude and 70° – 10 and 80° – 55 of eastern longitude. The district was bounded the east by bay of Bengal on south by Prakasam district on north by Krishna district and on the west by Mahaboobnagar and Kurnool districts.

At present the district is administratively divided into three revenue divisions, namely, Guntur, Tenali and Narasaraopet and constitutes 57 mandals. The district has got a coastal line of 42 kms. Comprising parts of Repalle, Nizampatnam, Nagaram and Bapatla mandals.
The river Krishna traverses about 250 kms. From north to southwest in an umbrella shape forming the northern bounding of the district. The total geographical area of the district is 11,328.23 sq. kms. (4.12 per cent of state area) consisting 3 revenue divisions, 57 mandals, 729 revenue villages of which 706 are inhabited.

5.2.1 Climate

Guntur district was tasted all the climatic conditions, aggressive summer and good seasonal rainfall. The summer season is from March through May. This is followed by southwest monsoon season. Continuous upto September, October and November, constitute the post monsoon season. The district gets the benefit of both southwest and northeast monsoons. The rainfall recorded during the southwest monsoon period (June to September) is 401 mm. and that of northeast monsoon period (October to December) is 277 mm. during 2006-07.

5.2.3 Demographical Particulars

Guntur district is extended over an area of 11328.23 sq. kms. (4.12 per cent of state area) with density of 394 persons per square kilometer covering 729 revenue villages of which 706 are inhabited. There are 11 municipalities and one corporation in the district.

The total population of the district is 44,65,144 as per 2001 census, consisting of 22,50,279 males and 22,14,865 females. Out of the total population of 44,65,144, the scheduled castes population is 8,18,005 and scheduled tribes population is 2,08,157 which constitute to 18.32 per cent and 4.66 per cent respectively of the total population of the district.

It is shown in Table – 5.4 that the decennial population growth is low (17.57) during the decade 1961. But during the next decade, it has been raising tremendously. It was 22.22 per cent during 1971 and 20.75 per cent during 1981. But in the next decade onwards it is decreasing to 19.57 per cent and it is very low (8.72 per cent) in 2001. Though the data on
irrigation is not available, it is a known fact that due to lack of sufficient employment opportunities in agriculture sector of the district, migration out is very large and continuous from the district to other areas such as Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam and many other urban areas during many years in the past. Even though, the density of population in the district is relatively much higher as compared to the state average during all the census years in the past.

Table - 5.4

POPULATION CENSUS IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (In lakhs)</th>
<th>Decennial growth rate</th>
<th>Density of population per sq. Km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>23.27</td>
<td>17.57</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>28.44</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>34.34</td>
<td>20.75</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>41.06</td>
<td>19.57</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>44.65</td>
<td>8.72</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District handbook of Statistics, Guntur district

The social characteristics of population in Guntur district are unique and are different from many other districts in the State. Table 5.5 shows that the sex ratio (i.e. female population per 1000 male) is more in the district as compared to the state average. Though the literacy rate is increasing over the years, it is very poor in the district as compared to the State. In the district, the literacy rate is even much worse among females than males.
Table – 5.5
THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION IN GUNTUR DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Characteristics of population</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Literacy rate (% of total population)</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Urban population (% to total population)</td>
<td>28.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>% S.C. Population to total population</td>
<td>18.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>% of S.T. Population to total population</td>
<td>4.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District handbook of Statistics, Guntur district

As per 2001 census, in Guntur district, out of the total population of 44.65 lakhs, a large majority of the people (31.79 lakhs) live in rural areas, particularly in agriculture. This constitutes nearly 71.2 per cent of the total population. Urbanization has not taken place at considerable level. Though urban population of the district is growing continuously over the decades, but it is at a lower rate. As per 2001 census, urban population was only 28.8 per cent in the district. In Guntur district, there are one corporation and 11 towns, out of which Guntur is the corporation. The important towns in the district are Tenali, Narasaraopet, Chilakaluripet, Repalle, Bapatla, Ponnur, Mangalagiri, Sattenpalle, Macharla, Vinukonda and Piduguralla.

It is also observed from the data that the percentage of scheduled tribes is much lower that of scheduled castes is higher in the district as compared to scheduled tribes’ percentage.
It is also noted that scheduled caste percentage has been increasing for the past decades in the district.

**5.2.4 Scheduled Castes Population in the District**

Distribution of Scheduled Caste population of the Guntur district by their percentage to total population is presented in Table – 5.6. Total scheduled caste population of the district is 5,75,788, of which males are 2,91,960 and females are 2,83,828. Scheduled Castes constitute 17.7 per cent of the total population. Of the total male and female population of the district, Scheduled Castes male and female constitute 17.7 per cent and 17.8 per cent respectively.

Further, it is observed that out of the total SC Population of the district, 5,25,998 are living in rural areas (91.4 per cent) and the rest 49,790 are living in urban areas (8.6 per cent). In case of rural area, Scheduled Castes constitute 18.7 per cent of the total rural population. Out of the total rural male and female population of the district, Scheduled Castes male and female constitute 18.6 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively. In case of urban area respondents, out of the total urban population, Scheduled Castes constitute 11.5 per cent. Of the total male and female urban population of the District, Scheduled Castes male and female constitute 11.4 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively.
Table – 5.6

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION OF THE GUNTUR DISTRICT BY THEIR PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SC Population</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>343715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>332885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>676600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>70997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>70408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>141405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>414712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>403293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>818005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Government of Andhra Pradesh

5.2.5 Sub-caste wise Scheduled Caste Population in the District

Distribution of the Scheduled Castes population as per 2001 Census by sub-caste is given in Table – 5.7. It is observed from the table that Madiga community is the highest populated Scheduled Caste in the district constituting 73 per cent of the District SC population. At the next level, Mala community has the highest population constituting 23.5 per cent of the District SC Population. Beda jangam community constitutes 1.4 per cent of the district SC population. Other Scheduled Castes communities constitute 2 per cent of the district SC population.
Table – 5.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheduled Caste</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% to total SC Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madiga</td>
<td>420451</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mala</td>
<td>135577</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beda jangam</td>
<td>8268</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>11492</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>575788</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Government of India

5.2.6 Occupational Distribution

Occupational distribution of the population in the Guntur district is shown in Table – 5.8. In Guntur district, out of the total population, about 49.05 per cent persons are workers and about 50.95 per cent of the persons are non-workers as per 2001 census. Among the workers, main workers constitute about 41.87 per cent of the population of which cultivators and agricultural labourers occupy the lion share and account for 8.31 per cent and 18.67 per cent of the total population respectively of the district. In the population, who are depend on household industry is very limited i.e. 0.99 per cent of the total population. The workers placed in other services category are also considerable (13.91 per cent) in the district. The other occupations have minor importance in the district. In Guntur district, marginal workers also exist in considerable number. Their percentage is about 7.18 in the total population of the district.
### Table – 5.8

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GUNTUR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>No. (In lakhs)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total main workers</td>
<td>21.90</td>
<td>49.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>18.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>House hold industry</td>
<td>44.35</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>13.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non workers</td>
<td>22.74</td>
<td>50.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>44.65</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District handbook of Statistics, Guntur district

In Guntur district, as per 2001 census, though, females are also participating in occupational works. Their contribution is also considerable as compared to males. Male workers are much higher in the case of cultivators, whereas female participation is equally important in the case of agricultural labourers.

#### 5.2.7 Land Use Pattern

In Guntur district, the total geographical area is 11,328.23 sq. k.m.s. As per the year 2005-06 land utilization statistics, out of the total geographical area of the district, 54.31 per cent of the area is available for cultivation. About 14.3 per cent of the area is placed under forests, 3.04 per cent of the area is of barren and uncultivable land, and 13.77 per cent of the area is covered by non-agricultural uses. It is also shown in the table that the area covered by other categories, particularly uncultivable waste, other fallows and current fallows is very low and it could not much scope for expanding the existing net sown area in the district.
Black cotton soils, red sand loamy soils, Krishna alluvial soils and coastal sands are the main soils and constituting 60 per cent, 20 per cent, 15 per cent and 5 per cent respectively of the total area in the district. These are mostly highly futile and medium fertile soils. Different types of rocks are abundantly prevailed in the district.

### 5.2.8 Irrigation Sources

The important rivers and river lets in the district are the Krishna, which travels about 250 kms. through the northern boundary of the district duly irrigating an area of 4,79,409 ha. through its two major irrigation projects namely NSP and KWD. The river lets are Naguleru, Chandravanka and Gundlakamma. The district has got 476487.6 ha. Of ayacut area through minor, medium and major irrigation systems of the 613312.8 hectares of net area sown. The gross area irrigated is 354450.8 ha. The major source of net area irrigated (340205 ha.) is by canals of KWD, NSP and Guntur Channel Scheme. The net irrigated area is 3,37,016 ha. Irrigation by canals constitute 91 per cent of the net irrigated area.

### 5.2.9 Agricultural Resources

Guntur district is predominantly dependent on agricultural with about 70 per cent of the population depending on it. Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Greengram, Blackgram, Redgram, Groundnut, Chillies, Sugarcane, Cotton, Turmeric, Tobacco and Others like fruits, vegetables etc. are the predominant crops grown in the district. Paddy crop is cultivated mainly during khariff season with major percentage of its area under canals and tanks which in turn depend on rainfall. Due to erratic rainfall, the average fields in the district are generally low as compared to the state average. The agricultural products of the district become vital raw materials for the wide range of agro-based industries flourishing in the state like rice mills, cotton mills, sugar mills, jute mills etc.
5.2.10 Mineral Resources

Lime stone, Clay, Quartz, Copper and Lead are the important minerals available in the district. The other important mineral available in the district is granite stone, which is used as road metal. Limestone is being utilized by cement factories at Macharla, Pondugala and Tadepalli, and it has given scope for setting up of number of cement factories in the district. Major cement factories KCP Ltd., Srichakra Cements Ltd., and Duccan Cements Ltd., are set up in the district. Copper mines are at Agnigundala in Ipur mandal at about 1.5 million sq. mt. of napa slab is available in the district.

5.2.11 Livestock Resources

The total livestock and poultry population of the district is 25,98,223 and 27,61,651 respectively. The livestock maintained by the inhabitants in majority are non-descriptive and mostly less productive type. Cross breeding programme was taken up in the district. The sheep in the district are non-descriptive type, while pigs belong to zenu type. The poultry population is increasing day-by-day and more units are coming up regularly. Guntur district is one of the major district in egg production. The infrastructural facilities made available by the Animal Husbandry Department for animal health care in the district are IVPC, 16 Veterinary Hospitals, 100 Livestock Supervisory Units, 158 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 5 Sheep Extension Centres (272 Veterinary Institutions in all out of which 211 are with artificial insemination facility) served in the district. The department trains rural youth in all activities under Gopala Mitra Scheme. There are 114 Gopala Mitra Schemes in the district.

Besides, the many private dairy units, the Guntur District Milk Producers’ Co-operative Union Ltd., popularly known as Sangam Dairy with installed capacity of 2.5 lakh litres of milk per day, collects milk from 1000 MCCs covered by 926 Milk Producers’ Co-operative Societies through 62 milk routes and supplies milk and milk products to the towns.
of the district. There are four milk chilling plants at Gurajala, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Bhattiprolu.

5.2.12 Marine Resources

An estimated 25000 fisherman in the district depend exclusively on fishing operations and activities allied to fishing. There are two reservoirs namely Nagarjuna Sagar and Buggavagu pick up reservoir with water spread area of 0.33 lakh ha. In addition there are 944 tanks with water spread area of about 24496 ha. The district has one fish seed production farms and two fish seed rearing farms. Besides this, 60 seed production and 15 rearing farms have been established in private sector. There are 120 fishermen. Cooperative societies with membership of 16392 members involved both in inland and marine fishing.

The district’s 42 kms., Coastal line covers 25 coastal villages. There is a full fledged fishing harbour at Nizampatnam from where 428 mechanized and 890 non-mechanized boats operate. The total annual catch of marine fish was 14908. It is estimated that brackish water prawn culture is taken up in 6292 ha.

On the whole, it is clear from about that the economy of Guntur district is predominantly an agricultural one. Agriculture is the main source of raw material available and hence, there is a larger scope for agro-based industries in the district. Mineral resources such as lime stone, quartz, copper and lead are available at considerable level in the district. This gives much scope for the development of metal manufacturing and cement manufacturing industries in the district.

5.2.13 Electricity

All the revenue villages and towns in the district are electrified. The power supply system consists of 60 nos. 33/11 kv stations, nine 132 kv sub-stations and one 220 kv
substation including one switching station near Macharla. There are 7289 industrial connections and 28174 agricultural connections. The total length of electricity lines in the district is 18807.82 kms.

5.2.14 Transport and Communications

During 2005-06, total length of roads in the district is 5821 kms. maintained by National Highway, Zilla Parishad and Panchayatiraj together. Out of 11 towns, one Corporation and 1024 Gram Panchayats, 781 Post offices are located in the different parts of the district. There exists 16 Telegraph Offices, 153 Telephone Exchanges and 3782 Public Telephones in the district.

5.2.15 Medical and Health

There are 25 Government Hospitals including one hospital for special treatment, 4 dispensaries and 61 primary health centres in the district. The total number of doctors working in the district are 339. The bed strength is 1788. The beds per one lakh of population is 40 and the doctors per one lakh of population are 8.

5.2.16 Education

Guntur is the most famous education centre in the State, but the Guntur district has been comparatively backward in the literacy rate. The literacy rate is only 55 per cent as against the State average of 64 per cent. In the district, the educational institutions existing as on 31.03.2005 are one University, 5 Professional Colleges, 32 Degree Colleges, 51 Junior Colleges, 369 High Schools, 270 Upper Primary Schools and 2679 Primary Schools and Two Politechnic Colleges, 4 Sanskrit Colleges, 15 ITI Colleges, 10 Engineering Colleges, 8 Oriental Schools, 5 Special Schools, B.Ed. Colleges, M.Ed. Colleges and Music and Dance Colleges and also three Medical Colleges in the district.
5.3.1 History of the District

The district became a part of Andhra Pradesh state with effect from 1st November, 1956 i.e., after reorganization of states. Its name is derived from two Telugu words Nalla (Black) & Konda (Hills) i.e. Black Hills. It was formerly known as Neelagiri (Blue Hill). The administrative head quarter of the present Nalgonda district is located at Nalgonda town. The district has four divisions, 59 mandals and 1158 villages. The important Towns in the district are Nalgonda, Miryalaguda, Suryapet, Kodada, Kattangur, Nakrekal, Bhongir, Bhoodhan, Pochampally, Aleru, Narkatpalli, Huzurnagar, Devarakonda, Yadagirigutta, Rajapet, Mothkur, Kapugallu and Kanegal.

5.3.2 Location and extent

Nalgonda district is located in the Southern part of the Telangana Region in Andhra Pradesh. It is surrounded by Medak and Warangal districts in the North, Guntur and
Mahaboobnagar districts in the South, Khammam and Krishna districts in the East and Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy district in the West. The district extends approximately between 16°-25' and 17°-50' of North latitude and 78°-40' and 80°-05' of East longitudes. The district occupies an area of 14,240 sq. k.ms.

5.3.3 Soils and Rainfall

The soils of the district are mainly 'red earths' comprising loany sands, sandy loans and sandy clay loans. In the areas of flat topography and along side the river Krishna and its tributaries, regur or black cotton soil is found. The normal annual rainfall of the district is 744 mm with a very high frequency of droughts during the past 15 years.

5.3.4 Rivers and Irrigation Projects

The important rivers that pass through the district are Krishna, Musi River, Aleru, Peddavagu, Dindi and Paleru. There are 2 major irrigation projects in Nalgonda, namely, (1). Nagarjuna Sagar and (2). Alimineti Madhava Reddy Project (previously known as Srisailam Left Bank Canal). The minor irrigation projects in the district are (1). Moosi Reservoir, (2). Dindi Reservoir, (3). Pulichintala project under construction, (4). Dirshanapally mdl noothankal and (5). Udayasamudram Reservoir at Panagal, Nalgonda.

5.3.5 Demographic features

Population of Nalgonda district as per 2001 Census is presented in Table – 5.9. Population of the district is 32,47,982, of which males constitute 50.86 per cent and females constitute 49.14 per cent. There is a population growth of 13.55 per cent during 1991-2001. Of the total population, 86.68 per cent lives in rural areas and the rest 13.32 per cent lives in urban areas. Out of the total population of the district, Scheduled Castes constitute 17.73 per cent and Scheduled Tribes constitute 10.55. Average household size in the District is four.
Table 5.9
POPULATION OF NALGONDA DISTRICT (2001 CENSUS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Persons (In lakhs)</th>
<th>Percentage to Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>32.47</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>16.51</td>
<td>50.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>15.95</td>
<td>49.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>28.15</td>
<td>86.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>13.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Scheduled Caste population</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>17.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribe population</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Household size (per household)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Government of Andhra Pradesh
5.3.6 Scheduled Castes Population in the District

Distribution of Scheduled Caste population of the Nalgonda district by their percentage to total population is presented in Table – 5.10. Total scheduled caste population of the district is 5,75,788, of which males are 2,91,960 and females are 2,83,828. Scheduled Castes constitute 17.7 per cent of the total population. Of the total male and female population of the district, Scheduled Castes male and female constitute 17.7 per cent and 17.8 per cent respectively.

Further, it is observed that out of the total SC Population of the district, 5,25,998 are living in rural areas (91.4 per cent) and the rest 49,790 are living in urban areas (8.6 per cent). In case of rural area, Scheduled Castes constitute 18.7 per cent of the total rural population. Out of the total rural male and female population of the district, Scheduled Castes male and female constitute 18.6 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively. In case of urban area respondents, out of the total urban population, Scheduled Castes constitute 11.5 per cent. Of the total male and female urban population of the District, Scheduled Castes male and female constitute 11.4 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively.
### Table – 5.10

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION OF THE NALGONDA DISTRICT BY THEIR PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SC Population</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>% share of SC Population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>266585</td>
<td>1429458</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>259413</td>
<td>1385846</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>525998</td>
<td>2815304</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25375</td>
<td>222532</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>24415</td>
<td>210146</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49790</td>
<td>432678</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>291960</td>
<td>1651990</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>283828</td>
<td>1595992</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>575788</td>
<td>3247982</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Directorate of Census Operations, Government of Andhra Pradesh
5.3.7 Sub-caste wise Scheduled Caste Population in the District

As per 2001 Census, Madiga community is the highest populated Scheduled Caste in the district constituting 73 per cent of the District SC population. At the next level, Mala community has the highest population constituting 23.5 per cent of the District SC Population. Beda jangam community constitutes 1.4 per cent of the district SC population. Other Scheduled Castes communities constitute 2 per cent of the district SC population.

5.3.8 Sex ratio

Sex ratio of the district and sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes in the district as per 2001 Census is presented in Table – 5.11. The sex ratio of the district is 966 as per 2001 Census. It is 969 in case of rural areas and 944 in case of urban areas. Scheduled Caste sex ratio in the district is 972. SC sex ratio in rural is 973 and in urban it is 972. Therefore, it is inferred from the data that sex ratio of the Scheduled Caste population is better than that of the total population on whole as well as in both rural and urban areas.

Table – 5.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sex ratio (Total population)</th>
<th>Sex ratio SC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Directorate of Census Operations, Government of Andhra Pradesh
5.3.9 State of Literacy

Literacy rate in district as per 2001 Census is 57.84. Male literacy rate in the district is 70.19, while female literacy rate in the district is 45.07.

5.3.10 Religions

The principal religious groups in the district, are numerically speaking, the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus consist of Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. They are again sub-divided each into a number of Sub-castes. There are also the scheduled tribes who cannot be categorised with these castes but are nevertheless an integral part of Hindu Community.

5.3.11 Land use pattern

Nalgonda district covers an area of 14,22,000 ha of which only 5.6 per cent of the area is under forests, 7.8 per cent is put to non-agricultural uses, 4.3 per cent under pasture and 21.2 per cent under current fallows. Net sown area accounts for 33.6 per cent of the geographical area and the cropping intensity is 117 per cent.

Agricultural labourers represent 42 per cent of the population while cultivators represent 25.5 per cent. Percentage of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities is 32.4. Buffaloes (5,92,271) outnumber cattle (5,15,852) in this district while sheep and goats are numbered at 4,45,184.

The district has 1,87,000 ha of net irrigated area accounting for 36 per cent of the total cultivated area. In the past 10 years, rice, castor and groundnut have lost considerable area while cotton, greengram and pigeonpea have gained substantially. Despite this, rice continues to occupy 1/3rd of the cropped area. This district has seen a tremendous increase in area under horticulture crops. From a mere 17,000 ha in 2000-01 it has increased to over 71,000 ha in 2005-06 contributing to over 10 per cent of the area under horticulture in the
State. Area under vegetables has increased slightly from 3,377 ha to 5,358 ha and that under spices has marginally decreased during the period. Nalgonda district had a per capita income of Rs. 16526 during 2003-04. Annual growth rate of agricultural lending was 30 per cent in the district.

5.3.12 Agricultural Sector

Increased Irrigation facilities gave a boost to agricultural activity in the district. Out of a total of 14,23,423 hectares of land utilisation in the district, more than 50% is cultivable land. The terrain of the district is very suitable for irrigation development. The government has taken all measures to increase the percentage of land under cultivation by expending irrigation facilities. The emphasis was not only on major irrigation projects but area specific and need specific minor and lift irrigation projects were also given predominant importance.

The main crops grown in the district are Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ground Nut, Red gram, Green gram, Castor and Sugar cane is being grown in command areas to the extent of about 1,50,000 acres.

5.3.13 Agriculture and Tribal Development

Government has given predominant importance to the emancipation of the tribal and their socio-economic empowerment. The government in tandem with banking sector is helping the tribal people from becoming land owners. While the government is giving subsidies, banks are giving loans to the tribal people in acquiring agricultural land.

5.3.14 Mixed Cropping

The practice of mixed cropping in limited to dry crops. Jowar is grown mixed with red grams or bajra. Red gram is also grown mixed with groundnut or bajra or green gram
A PROFILE OF THE CHITTOOR DISTRICT

Chittoor is an important district of Andhra Pradesh situated in the extreme south of the state. It is bounded on the north by Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, on the east by Nellore and Chengai-Anna districts of Tamil Nadu, on the south by North Arcot Ambedkar & Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu and on the west by Kolar District of Karnataka state.

5.4.1 History

The present-day Chittoor district was constituted on April 1, 1911. It was formed by combining the erstwhile Chittoor, Palamaner and Chandragiri taluks of the North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu, Madanapalle and Voyalpadu taluks of the Kadapa district, and ex-Zamindari areas of Punganur, Srikalahasthi, Puttur and Old Karvetinagar Estate.

The history of Chittoor district, which was carved out in 1905 from then Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot districts, has been shaped by the ups and downs of several Dravidian kingdoms. It was a British military post until 1884.
The Kurumbas, better known for their cruelty and cantankerous nature, were among the district’s early settlers. It is believed that several rulers belonging to the race, despite being powerful, found it difficult to hold the reins of administration for long due to their antagonistic attitude, internal strife and dissensions.

After Komandu Kurumba Prabhu was chosen as the first King of the Pallava dynasty, he divided the region into 24 divisions (kottams) and also built a fort in each of the kottams. In the 8th and 9th centuries, the Cholas subdued the Kurumba dynasty. Still, the eastern parts of the Telangana were under the grip of the Yadava dynasty, which was represented by people belonging to the Kurumba race. Narayanavanam was one of their capitals, while Tirupati and Chandragiri were the other important towns in their territories. In the 11th century, the Ballal dynasty ruled over parts of present-day Tamil Nadu, Carnatic, Malabar as also parts of Telangana.

Towards the end of the 13th century, the Vijayanagar dynasty rose to prominence, following the decimation of the Ballal dynasty by two Telangana Princes named Bukkaraya and Harihararaya. They tightened their hold with the aid of Madhava Vidyaranya Swamy, who later became the Prime Minister.

When the 14\textsuperscript{th} Raja Narasingaraya was ruling, the Rayas expanded their sway over a wide area, including the Carnatic. His son Krishnadevaraya further extended the territories and brought the whole of the Tamil-speaking region under his control. During this time, some Mughal refugees, who had fled to the Deccan due to cruelty and oppression of Mohammad Bin Tughlak, founded the Bahmani kingdom. After the death of Hasan Gangu, the Bahmani Kingdom was split into five different kingdoms. These five Bahmani chieftains made a common cause to destroy the Vijayanagar dynasty.
On January 23, 1565, they fought one of the most eventful battles at Tallikota, where the Vijayanagar kingdom was overpowered. Subsequently, the kingdom fell into the hands of some members of the late royal family. Some of the principal officers of the government continued to rule different territories under the titles of zamindars and poligars.

The company accepted the offer. In 1640, a small strip of land on the coast was given in grant — the first ever possessed by the British in India. To stave off possible attacks from restless and turbulent princes in the neighbourhood, a fort was built subsequently and named Fort St. George.

One Malloji Bhonsle, a captain of the cavalry, purchased certain Jagirs at Poona and other places from the Sultan of Ahmadnagar in early 17th century. His son, Shahji, found it convenient to offer his services to the Sultan of Bijapur, who had led several expeditions to the Carnatic. As a result, he was rewarded with the grant of jagirs in the vicinity of present-day Bangalore. His son, Shivaji, conceived a daring expedition into the south and entered into a treaty with the Sultan of Golconda, under which the latter agreed to guard the former’s northern possessions.

In 1676, Shivaji entered the Carnatic by the Kallur Pass in the district. In 1686, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb annihilated the monarchy of Bijapur. Shivaji died before this expedition from Delhi. His son, Shambaji, was captured and put to death by the Emperor. The emperor eventually abandoned his designs and returned to Delhi, where he died in 1707.

In 1713, Chinkilij Khan was made Subhedar of the Deccan. He went on to receive the titles of Asaf Jah and Nizam-ul-Mulk or Regulator of the State. Within a year of his nomination, the Nizam was removed from his position, and Hussain Ali, who had acquired great power in the Emperor’s Court, was sent to supplant him.
The Marattas, besides Daud Khan (The Governor of Gujarat), were prompted by the Emperor to harass the new Viceroy. Hussain Ali was obliged to purchase their goodwill and he assigned to the Marattas the right to collect “the fourth and the tenth of the revenues of the six divisions of the Deccan and of the tributary states of Tanjore, Mysore and Trichinopoly. After Dost Ali took the reins of administration in the province, he was called upon to defend himself in 1740 against aggression from the Marattas under General Raghoji Bhonsle, who had acquired great power in Berar. Dost Ali advanced to oppose the enemy that was trying to descend by the Kallur Pass.

The Maratta leader succeeded in corrupting one of the Hindu officers of the Nawab’s army and managed to pass to the rear of the defences under the cover of darkness. Raghoji consented to quit the Carnatic on payment of one year’s revenue — a sum equivalent to Rs 1 crore then.

The Maratta army retired and Dost Ali’s son assumed the title of Nawab. The affairs in the Carnatic remained unsatisfactory for quite some time. The Nizam, after a successful march with a large army on the southern capital, confirmed the youthful Muhammad Ali as Nawab and nominated one Anwaruddin to be his guardian. After the assassination of Muhammad Ali by a Pathan soldier, Anwaruddin was elevated to the throne.

In 1760, the war between the French and the English almost ended, with the defeat of the French. It left the French without a settlement in the Carnatic and completely dashed their hopes of establishing an empire in the country. During this time, Tirupati was a repository of huge revenues, mainly from the offerings made to its celebrated shrine dedicated to Lord Venkateswara. The Nawabs of Carnatic were receiving Rs 2 lakhs from the place. This hefty sum was assigned to the English in lieu of their assistance. There were several other fights over the revenue from the temple between 1753 and 1759, after which the Maharattas, under
Gopal Rao, marched to Tirupati, ascended the hill and took possession of the Pagoda. They hoped to bag the income during the festival season. Later, Narayana Sastry, with the assistance of the Poligar of Karakambadi on the east of the Tirupati range, ascended the hills and re-occupied the Pagoda.

The English forces tried to save the Maratta troops in vain. Major Calliaud, who commanded the English forces, later attacked the stronghold of Karakambadi. The Poligar was killed and the Marattas and their allies were discouraged. Narayana Sastry retreated with his remaining force. In 1758, the Nizam temporarily ceded the districts of the Northern Circars, but refused permanent grant to them. Under a fresh treaty with the Nizam in 1768 the English consented to keep the Northern Circars under the Nizam, but chose to conquer the Carnatic Balaghat. They held it, subject to the payment of tribute to the Nizam and ‘chout’ to the Marattas. The English contingent was deported to assist the Hyderabad army whenever the Nizam requisitioned such assistance. ‘Armed’ with this agreement, Col. Campbell occupied the fort of Venkatagiri. From there, a detachment was sent to open up the Nayakkaneri Ghat and to reduce Paddanaididurg. Under a fresh treaty signed on July 12, 1792, the British government decided to keep a military establishment, towards the maintenance of which the Nawab of Carnatic was asked to pay Rs 9 lakh annually. Under the treaty of 1792, the Nizam and the Peshwa bound themselves to furnish troops for any war provoked by their common enemy.

In 1799 (4th Mysore war) both the Nizam and the Peshwa were directed to fulfill their obligations under the treaty. The Nizam readily acceded to the demand, while the Marattas refused to co-operate. The districts thus concurred were shared between the Nizam and the Company. Umdat-ul-Umara, son of Mohammad Ali, contrary to the terms of the treaty of 1792, assigned to his creditors the revenues of large portions of Carnatic and these
unscrupulous creditors forced ryots to pay usurious assessments. On July 31, 1801, Azim-ul-Umara, a brother of Umdat-ul-Umara, handed over the whole of his authority over the Carnatic and accepted a stipendiary allowance of 1/5 of its estimated revenues for the support of himself and his family. This was the last step by which various portions of the territory, presently comprising part of Chittoor district, were acquired. There were thus 10 Poligars in the territory, forming a large portion of Chittoor district, who were paying tribute to the Government viz., Banagari, Thumba, Naraganti, Pullur, Gudipati, Mogarala, Pakala, Yedaragunta, Pulicherla and Kallur.

They were authorised to collect fees (kavali) from the villages within the ranges. In the year 1802, Stratton, the Collector of North Arcot, raised their tributes to sums that he considered were adequate to their resources and assumed the management of the police throughout his district. The poligars declined to pay the enhanced peshkash, fell into arrears and began to indulge in plunder and rapine. Then the Madras Government directed Cockburn, the successor to Stratton, to resume the whole of the lands. On July 6, 1804 a battalion was asked to march to Chittoor to enforce the order. On July 31st, Cockburn wanted Col.Darly to take measures for the assumption of the palayams of Kallur, Pulicherla, Bangari, Yedaragunta, Pullur and Thumba, as the proprietors of these estates did not accept the terms of settlement proposed to them. The Poligars, with the help of other insurgents, then pillaged villages. Some of the Mogarala and Pakala men were so ruthless in these operations that it was found necessary to protect both lower and upper Tirupati with strong forces of sepoys.

On September 22, 1804, the government appointed a commission to settle the affairs by peaceful means. Three members of the commission reached Chittoor on October 6th and directed that all measures that might affect the Poligars should be suspended. The faithful Poligar of Gudipati was the first to attend the Commissioner’s meeting and was followed by
those of Naraganti, Pullur, Yedaragunta, Kallur and finally Thumba. They were called upon to sign an agreement, binding themselves to several terms and conditions. As some of the Poligars did not respond to the attempts at conciliation, the government deemed it expedient to resort to more active measures.

The Poligar of Yedaragunta, the most daring and desperate among the ‘insurgents’, was defeated by Captain Little, captured and hanged. On February 8, 1805, the Collector was able to report to the government that the Chittoor palayams had at length been subdued. The Pakala, Mogarala, Pullur and Yedaragunta palayams were declared forfeited. Three surviving chiefs were ordered to reside in Madras. The others were granted an allowance of 18 per cent upon the revenues of their estates for a specified period. The Mutiny of 1806, which was the only other major historical event in the 19th century in North Arcot, was confined to Vellore and its immediate neighbourhood. It did not have any repercussions on the peaceful conditions in the areas now constituting Chittoor district. Otherwise, the political history of Chittoor district remained uneventful until the commencement of the national struggle for Independence. Many made lasting contributions to the movement.

5.4.2 Physical features

Chittoor district is a part of Rayalaseema and lies in the extreme south of the state approximately between 12°37’ - 14°8’ north latitudes and 78°5’ - 79°55’ east longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, on’ the east by Nellore and Chengai-Anna districts of Tamilnadu, on the south by North Arcot Ambedkar & Dharmapuri district of Tamilnadu and on the west by Kolar District of Karnataka state. The district can be divided into two natural divisions.
The mountainous plateau comprising 31 mandals of Madanapalle division and on the east comprising the mandals of Puttur, Narayanavanam, Vadamalapeta, Kammapalle, Karvetinagar, Vedurukuppam, S.R.,puram, Palasamudram, Nagari, Nindra, Vijayapuram, Pichatur, Nagalapuram, Satyavedu, Varadaiahpalem, B.N.Kandriga, K.V.B.Puram, Thottambedu, Srikalahasti and Yerpedu. Eight mandals viz., Chittoor, G.D.Neliore, Puthalapattu, Penumuru, Gudipala, Yadamarri, Thavanampalle and Irala, stand almost as dividing line between the two natural divisions of the district. The eastern ghats are predominant in the western region and they gradually bend towards the sacred Sheshachalam hills of Tirupati, passing through Chandragiri erstwhile taluk and entering into Nellore district. The general elevation of the mountains of the district is 2,500 ft above the sea level.

5.4.3 Rivers

The rivers flowing in the district are non-perennial in nature and for major part of the year remain dry. The important rivers in the district are Ponnai which is a tributary of river Palar and Swarnamukhi which rises in the Eastern Ghats of the district and finally enters into Nellore district. Other important rivers of the district are the Kusasthali, the Beema, the Bahuda, the Pincha, the Kalyani, the Araniyar and the Pedderu which flow in different mandals of the district. Besides the above rivers, there are a number of small hilly streams flowing in the district.

5.4.4 Climate and Rainfall

The climate of the district is dry and healthy. The upland mandals consist of 31 mandals in Madanapalle division and these are comparatively cooler than the eastern mandals except Chittoor where the climate is moderate. The district annual normal Rainfall is 934mms. The district has the benefit of receiving rainfall during both the south-west and
north-east monsoon periods and the normal rainfall received during these periods is 438.0 MMs. and 396.0 MMs. respectively. The rainfall received from the south-west monsoons is more copious compared to north-east monsoons in the western mandals and in the central part of the district, whereas the rainfall received from north-east monsoons is comparatively copious in the eastern mandals of the district.

5.4.5 Soils

The major portion of the district is covered by red soils with portions of alluvial soil in Chittoor and Bangarupalem erstwhile taluks. The soils in the district constitute redloamy 57%, red sandy 34% and the remaining 9% is covered by black clay black loamy, black sandy and red clay.

5.4.6 Flora

The climate, topography and geology have played an important role impressing the flora of the district. The district has hills and plateau and elevation ranges upto 1,318 metres. The floristic compositions in the forests vary from dry mixed deciduous to thorny scrub with occasional patches of dry, evergreen growth. The forests of this region can be broadly classified into the following three principal types.

1. Dry tropical South Indian dry mixed deciduous forests

2. Southern cutch thorn forest groups &

3. Tropical dry evergreen forests

Mesophytic type of flora like Syzygium cumini (Neredu), Pongamia ghaira (Kanuga) and large trees of Terminalia arjuna (Erramaddi and Tellamaddi) are found. Large trees of
mango, Phoenix sylvestris(lta) and different types of grass along water courses are also found.

5.4.7 Fauna

In the forests of this district at present wild animals like tiger and panther (Panthera pard us) are present in small numbers. Sloth-bear (Melursus-ursinus) is found still in good numbers in all class 1 reserves of the district. Wild dog (Cuonalpinus), wild pig (Suscyristatus), porcupine (Hystri indica), hyaena (Hyaena striata), jungle cat (Felis chaus), jackal (Canis aureus), fox (Velpes bengaleusis), wolf (Canis lugus) etc., are the other carnivores present in the district. The commonly found herbivora present in the district are sam bur (Rusa unicolor), black buck (Antelope cervicapse), chital (Axis Axis), wild sheep - (Civis cycloceros), mouse deer (Memina indica), hare (Lapium finidus), rabbit etc. A number of species among birds, exist in this district. Among the birds the birds of large grey babbler (Turdooides malcolmi), the large grey shrike (Lanius excubitor), the king crows, mynas and crows, bee-eaters, hoopoes, swifts, vultures, eagles, kites, owls, sand grouse, quails, partridges, green pigeons, pigeons, peacock etc., are found in this district.

5.4.8 Demographic particulars

As per the 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 37,45,875. Males population is 18,89,690 and the females population is 18,56,185. Rural population is 29,34,845 and the Urban population is 8,11,030. The population of the Scheduled Caste in the district is 7,02,320. Percentage of the Scheduled castes to the total population is 18.75. Sex ratio is 982 as per the 2001 Census.
5.4.9 Scheduled Castes in the district

Out of the total scheduled caste population 7,02,320, Malas constitute 329,648, Adi Dravida constitute 1,92,121 Madiga 144,520 and the remaining are others.

5.4.10 Literacy

As per the 2001 Census, there are totally 21,76,990 literates in the district, out of which 12,73,940 are males and 9,03,050 are females. Literacy rate is 66.77. Male literacy rate in the district is 77.62 and female literacy rate in the district is 55.78.

5.4.11 Workforce

As per the 2001 Census, total workers in the district are 17,52,979, main workers are 14,62,690, marginal workers are 2,90,289 and non-workers are 1,992,896.

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