

# A General description of the four districts of rayalaseema

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## Abstract:

The state of Andhra was formed with Kurnool as its capital on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953 as a result of the fast unto death Sri Pottisreeramulu. But Andhrapradesh was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956 comprising the then Andhra state and Telangana (Telugu speaking region) of the former state of Hyderabad is the capital of Andhrapradesh.

The united Andhrapradesh is one of the 28 states in India situated on the south –Eastern coast. Andhra Pradesh extends in between 12° - 37, and 19° - 54, North latitudes and 76° - 46, and East longitudes. Its area is 275,045 sq. kilometres. Andhrapradesh occupies fourth place in area among the states of India. The other big states in area in order are Rajasthan, Madhyapradesh, Maharastra and Andhrapradesh.

## Key words:

Royalaseema, Telangana, Coastal Andhra, Rice Bowl of India, south Indian Granary, peninsulas, Penna, Godavari, Krishna, Nallamala, Shesachalam.

## Introduction:

Andhra Pradesh is in Indian Peninsula. To the North of Andhrapradesh There are states of Chhattisgarh and Orissa; Tamil Nadu is on the south, Maharashtra on the North-West, Karnataka on the West and Bay of Bengal on the East. Andhrapradesh has a long coastal line of 972 kilometres.<sup>1</sup> It consists of 23 districts. Nine districts in coastal Andhra region such as Srikakulam, Vizayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore. Four districts in Rayalaseema such as Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool and Anantapur. Ten districts in Telangana: Mahabubnagar, Hyderabad, Rangaredd, Medak, Nizamabad, Ailabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda. Nellore, Vizag together formed Northern Circars, Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur and Kurnool which were part of the Karnataka region and have been named the Rayalaseema area and Mahabubnagar, Hyderabad, Rangaredd, Medak, Nizamabad, Ailabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda formed the Telangana area.<sup>2</sup>

It is historically called “**Rice bowl of India**” and “**Granary of south India**”. It has a coastal line of 972 kilometres among the states of India. The primary official languages of Andhrapradesh are Telugu, and the co-official language is Urdu.<sup>3</sup>

**Limitations of the research:** Present study covers very small sample of government offices from Rayalaseema Region.

**Research methodology:**

The study, which is designed to General Description four districts of the Rayalaseema The data in this study, was collected through participant observation and recording of things, a qualitative of measurement. Formal structured and informal interactions with all District collector's offices and Forest office and District libraries. Since investigator was present in the field during study, observation method was used to collect the data coupled with UN structured questioner and interview scheduled. The investigator observed General Description four districts of the Rayalaseema of maintained a daily diary for recording notes. These notes were later analyzed and observation was finalized. The participants of the study were mainly Collector's and District forests offices and government officials with whom the investigator had chance to interact and observe.

### **Result and discussion:**

#### **Andhrapradesh physigraphy:**

Physiographic ally Andhrapradesh can be divided into three zones namely coastal plains, the Eastern Ghats and the western pen plains. The plains spread along the bay of Bengal are speeded from the western part of state by western Ghats to major rivers flowing through are the Krishna and Godavari and the penna. The major rivers with its several tributes in the largest river system in the peninsula form the most fertile. The west of the Ghats is the peneplained zone of the Deccan plateau. Its topography is characterized by rounded hills, rolling plains, board open valleys and heaps of rocks and boulders. The northern portion of the plateau is very hilly and forested while the southern portion has a number of tanks for irrigation. Thus the state can be classified into three parts that is coastal Andhra, which comprises the coastal plain, telangana, the Northern portion of the Deccan plateau and the Rayalaseema-the Southern portion.<sup>4</sup>

#### **About adaptation of the name rayalaseema:**

Historically, the names such as Maharajaranadu or Maharajanadu, Marjavadinadu and Renadu were in vogue for the region. In the late 16<sup>th</sup> Century, "Ryalavariseema "and" Rayalaseema" Were used to refer to the parts of it. These territorial designations did not, however, signify all the area which "Rayalaseema" in this study purports to denote. For reasons not clear, this name went out of use, and the term "Ceded Districts" given by British rules in AD 1800contuned to be applied to the region till 1928.As the Nationalist Sprit was growing in the country ,the term begin to be disliked enlightened Andhra leaders . At one of the Andhra conference held at Nandyal in 1928.

Pappuri Ramacharyulu proposed at the in stent ace of Chilukuri Narayanarao the revival of the earlier name "Rayalaseema for the region in the memory of the Famous Rayas of Vijayanagara who ruled it as a part of their empire for well over three centuries, from Mid-fourteenth century to mid-seventeenth century. The proposal was unanimously carried and the name popularised and got entered in the official records.<sup>5</sup>

### **About the general description of the rayalaseema**

#### **Anantapur district:**

The four district of Rayalaseema are contiguous to Anantapur district, the central area of the four districts lies between 13°-41'and 15°-14 North and 76°-49'and 78°-9' East'. It is bound on the north by Bellary and Karnataka district, one the west by Bellary district and the state of Mysore, on the south by the same state and on the East by Kadapa district. Chittoor district is bound on the North by the district of Anantapur, Kadapa and Nellore, on the east by Cheggalpattu district on the south by the north Arcot district and the West by the Mysore State.<sup>6</sup>

Anantapur forms part of the southern extremity of the plateau which slopes from south to North. In the south the country has an evolution of about 2200 feet, which gradually decreases to about 1000feet at gooty in the north and to 900feet at Tadipathri in the north east. The eastern side of the district, towards Kadapa, is hilly, the Erremallas or Errakondalu flowing the frontier in the north and another detached hills breaking further south.<sup>7</sup>

#### **Soil of the land:**

The North –Eastern part is for the most part an open plan of black –cotton soil sourended by ridges of the Errakondalu ranges and containing long valleys running into it. Excluding this that western portion of the Gooty taluk which forms part of the Bellary cotton soil plain , general the district is a barren tress less undulating plain of red soil broken by longs ridges of almost equally barren and tree less hills. In the hollows between the ridges are gives here and there but the uplands are extraordinarily bare and even or the hills the vegetation is sparse and none of it of any density. In the south Penukonda taluk is interested by hills and much of it is consequently unfit for cultivation.

Hindupur is for most part flat and Madakasira is hilly and rocky to words the south but to the west it is more level. Excepting the Northern part of the district, where they is extensive cotton soil, the land is generally poor and in fertile form from the Granitoied rocky on which it lies.<sup>8</sup> but Madakasira it is richer and, aided by a better supply of water, more productive through the Thadipatri taluk run the Muchukota hills.

#### **Minerals:**

In other part of the district granite Occurs in clustered and detached dome shaped masses often of great boldness and beauty. The principals cluster those at Palasamudram and Penukonda the highest point in the later in each 309 ft above the sea level.

#### **Rivers:**

Nearly the whole of the district drain by the river Penneru which winters it from the south and after course of about 8 miles nearly due north, turns suddenly eastern words near Peenna Ahobilum and about 50 miles farther passes on in to Kadapa. The Chitravathi Rivers enters in its south east corner and flows and north words. After feeding the great tanks at Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram, it turns to the north east and leaves the district in the Tadipatri taluk, entering soon afterwards in to the Pennars. A small portion of the Madakasira and Kalyan durg taluks is drained by the river Hagari or Vedavathi.

#### **Population (general, sc/st)**

Total population of the district is 3183814 persons as per 1991 census. This population consists of 1635996 males and 1547818 females. Rural population of the district is 2435761 persons (125281 males and 112943 females) that of urban population are 544973 persons (278059 males and 266914females).

The Schedule castes and Scheduled Tribe population of the district as per 1991census is 451810 persons and 111207 persons respectively. The rural- urban breakup of this population are mentioned below:

**Rural:** 1.Schedulded Castes: 386018

2. Scheduled tribe: 99131

**Urban:** 1.Schedulded cast: 65792

2. Scheduled tribe: 12076

The decennial growth rate of Population of the district as a whole in relation the state between the period 1981 and 1991 is present below:

State/District	Decennial growth rate of population (Per cent ) 1981-1991		
	Total	Rural	Urban

Andhrapadesh	23.91	18.21	42.64
Anatapur	24.64	20.39	40.81

### Languages and religion:

Main languages Spoken in the district are Telugu, Kannada, Urdu, and Hindi. The Religion –wise breakup of population of the district is indicated below as per 1981 census:

Hindus 2242973, Muslims: 287137 Christen: 16847, Sikhs: 11, Jains: 935, Other Religious and persuasion .2<sup>9</sup>

### Kadapa district:

The kadapa district, the south eastern most part of rayalasima is situated between 13°-27' and 15°-14' north and 77°-61' 79°-29' east (with an area of 8723 squares. The district is bound on the north by Kurnool district, on the east by Nellore district south by chitt00r district and Mysore territory and on the west by Anantapur district the kadapa district consist of two well marked natural divisions the four south-western taluks, forming part of the Mysore plateau stand at a greater elevation (1500-2250 feet) then the rest of the district.

### Minerals and mining:

Kadapa district is rich minerals the high greed asbestos chersotil variety brevets and limestone suitable for the manufacture of cement or the minerals present in the district in large quantities. In addition to the above district possesses important deposits of white clay, small apposite of iron ore ochre and steatite and abounds in construction material. There are old workings for diamond and lid in the districts

### Languages and religion:

Main languages Spoken in the district are Telugu and Urdu.

The religion-wise breakup of population of the district is indicated below as per 1981

### Census:

Hindus: 1586613, Muslims: 286481, Christmas: 59741, Sikhs: 84, Jains: 381, Other religions and persuasions: 4.

### Geography and physical features:

#### Vellikonda hills:

The Vellikonda hills of the Eastern Ghats run northwards going through the eastern borders of Rajampet, Sidhout and Badvel taluks, forming the boundary line between the Kadapa district and littoral district of Nellore, almost crescent in shape.

#### Palakonda hills:

The second hill range called Palakonda hills or Seshachalam hills or Seshachalam hills formed of massive quartzite's, interblended with slates and lavas also shoot forth into the district from the southern knot of the district and run along the western border of Rajampet taluk. Till range forks itself into two-one fork running northwards and the other westwards. The western fork is called Palakonda or Seshachalam hills.<sup>10</sup>

#### Nallamalas and lankamalas:

The northern fork of the hill range now called Nallamalais and Lankamalais run north-wards, along the boundary line dividing Kadapa and Sidhout taluks and hence to Proddutur taluk, to emerge into Kurnool district : The Nallamalais are covered by fairly thick forests and abound in wild animals. Generally, the hill ranges average a height of 2500 to 3000 feet.

#### Yerramalas:



The Kadapa hill systems have also other subsidiary hill ranges. These are called Yerramalais. The red, granite rocks bereft of growth, present a desolate appearance of red in contrast to the black cotton fields that they overlook and because of this they acquired the name of 'Yerra' meaning red in Telugu.

**Soils:**

The Soil of the district has been classified into red ferruginous soil and black soil. These two classes can be subdivided into clay, loam sand with finer distinction <sup>11</sup>

**Electricity and power:**

Kadapa district got power supply from 1st January, 1936 with the electrification of Proddatur town. At present 610 villages are electrified constituting 68.8 percent out total 896 inhabited villages in the district.

**Rivers, canals and waterways:**

Kadapa district is drained by the Penneru Basin and its tributaries. This river rises in the Mysore state and after passing through Anantapur district enters this district at the north-western corner near Tallaprodatur in Muddanur taluk it is joined by River Chitravati. Penneru then flows through Jammalamadugu taluk and at the historic fort of Gandikota. It cuts through the yerramalai hill ranges. At potladurthi it is joined by the kallamallivanka. Near Kamalapuram the river is joined by Papaghni and a little further on by the Kunderu River and enters into Kadapa taluk at Adinimayapalle, Where there is the anicut, for diverting the water of this river into the K.C. Canal.

Flowing slightly eastwards, the river touches the holy hill of Pushpagiri. Near Chennur a bridge has been built over the river. The chief northern tributaries to Penneru are the Kunderu, Sagileru and the southern tributaries are the Cheyyeru, Papaghni and the Chitravati.

**Kunderu:**

This river in Kurnool and enters Kadapa district, at the northern tip of Jammalamadugu taluk. There is a bridge across Kunderu in Proddatur taluk near Alladupalle. The Kunderu joins Penneru just above Adini-mayapalle. Kunderu River is a very fast flowing river and is known for sudden floods that it brings during the rainy season. <sup>12</sup>

**Agiler:**

The River Sagileru rises near Cumbum in Bestavaripeta taluk, of prakasam Gangayapalle in Badvel taluk, there is a dam across this river to form the lower sagileru project, which feeds the big tank of Badvel and also 13 other tanks on the way. The river enters Sidhout taluk, near puttayapalle village of badvel taluk and runs along southwards and joins river penneru, within malemaripatnam village limits.

**Papaghni:**

This River is another tributary of penneru entering Cuddapah district, near Rayachoti taluk and runs northwards. The Mogamurevu joins Papaghni in kamalapuram. This is Railway Bridge across this river at Kamalapuram.

**Chitravathi:**

Rising in Dharmavaram of Anantapuram District, this river joins the penneru near Gundlur. Across this river there is a railway bridge, near Kondapuram railway station. <sup>13</sup>

**Towns, villages and amenities**

The district is comprises of 50 mandals as per 1991 census. There are 15 Towns and 950 villages (880 inhabited villages and 70 uninhabited villages).

The Urban population of the district as percentage of total population in the census years 1981 and 1991 is indicated below. It also known the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) and density (population per Sq. km.) in the urban population of the district in relation to state:<sup>14</sup>

State/district	Urban population percentage of total population Sex ration 1991(Females per 1000 males)		Density (population per sq.km.)			
	1981	1991	Total	Rural	Urban	Density
Andrapradesh	23.32	26.84	973	978	957	241
Kadapa	19.40	24.00	956	955	961	147

#### Amenities:

Number (with percentage) of villages having one or more amenities in this district as per 1991 Census is given below:

S.no.	Amenities	Number of in habited Villages	percentage
1	Education	836	95.00
2	Medical	247	28.07
3	Drinking Water	861	97.84
4	Post and Telegraph	616	70.00
5.	Market/Hat	0	0.00
6.	Communications	731	83.07
7.	Approach by Pucca Road	580	65.91
8.	Power Supply	863	97.95

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#### Communications:

Kadapa town is situated on the state highway, which connects, Kurnool the North and Chittoor on the south. The major roads meeting at Kadapa are (1) Kurnool-Kadapa- Chittoor road (State highway), (2) Kadapa-Madras road (State highway), (3) Cuddapaph -Vempalle road and (4) Kadapa-Siddhout road. There is a good network of roads connecting all the taluk's with the district headquarters Town. There are regular daily buses plying between this town and all the taluk headquarters. The trunk road and the station road are the two important roads in the existing circulation pattern of the town. The Trunk Road runs in the east-west direction, passing through clock tower and alms pet of the old town. The station Roads runs in the north-south direction passing through the seven junctions and connects the Trunk Road on the north with Yerramukkapalle Road in the south. Badar Khan Masjid Road and Ballary Road are the other two parallel roads in the east-west direction, in the old town area, that connect the district roads at both ends. In the market area of the old town yadala

venkata-chalam street runs in the north-south direction, while Mandi Bazar Road crosses the Y.V Street in the east-west direction. Apart from this, a number of roads lead to the following junctions ViZ., (1) collector's Bungalow , (2) Yerramukkapalle, (3) Veterinary Hospital, (4) Missionary High school (5) Seven Road Junction, (6) Andhra bank, (7) Clock Tower, (8) G. Rama Rao road junction, (9) Jangam Erukalapa, (11) Almaspet, (12) Mandi Bazar Road and (13) Krishna talkies.<sup>16</sup>

Kadapa town is on the Madras-Bombay broad railway line. During the last five years, the volumes of in flow and out-flow of commodities has almost doubled, Fertilizers, cement and timber are the important commodities that are imported into the town, while food grains, groundnut seeds, turmeric and barites are the chief commodities that are exported from the town.

### **Agriculture and irrigation:**

The major irrigation sources in the district are Kurnool-Kadapa canal, the Mydukur and the Chapadu project, the upper Sagileru the lower Sagileru and the pincha projects. In addition to these projects, tributaries of Penneru River, tanks, wells and spring-heads constitute general irrigation sources.

Compact plots are formed for containing water, with the help of ridges and elongated bunds, the usual form of sowing which in dry land is by gorru. This helps line sowing which its way helps inter-cultivation. The gorru or seed drill consist of to 6 teeth (in the western plains it usually has six teeth). The teeth are of iron, supported by wooden backing and are hollow, concerned with each of them is a hallow bamboo and the upper end of these are brought together and fixed into a hopper called cardiogram. The seed dropped in the hopper passes down the bamboo tubes, through the holes in the teeth and sow into the miniature furrows in the field which teeth make, as the instrument is dragged over by the bullocks. The seed having being sown, the Guntakal is again lightly used to cover the furrows. In the wet soils the practice of transplantation is the rule of the both first and second crops all over the district. Sajja (Bajra) in Sidhout, Badvel and Pulivendula taluks are also transplanted.<sup>17</sup>

The crops are normally rotated so that the natural soil content is conserved.

The common rotation in dry lands is:

- (i) Cotton-Groundnut-Jonna as a three year rotation.
- (ii) Groundnut-Korra-Jonna or Ground-nut-Jonna-Sajja as another three year rotation; and
- (iii) Groundnut-Red gram as a two year rotation

Wet land is rotated with paddy and groundnut or sugarcane or sugarcane and onion in Proddatur taluk; with paddy and ragi or turmeric and ragi in cuddapah taluk; with groundnut, sugarcane, betelvin or ragi in kamalapuram independent sub-taluk, with Bengal-gram and coriander apart from cotton in pulivendula taluk; with jonna and horse gram and if irrigated with ragi badvel taluk; groundnut and ragi, groundnut, cotton groundnut and chillies in dry lands are normally rotated in several areas of the district. In garden lands sajja and ragi or sajja and coriander are often rotated. In dry lands, the pattern is that deep rooted ones, heavy feeding ones, heavy feeding crops by light feeding ones and leguminous by non leguminous varieties.

The history or irrigation in cuddapah district, runs concurrently with that of Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, this being the major source of irrigation in the district. The other sources of irrigation are tanks, river channels and wells.<sup>18</sup>

**Kurnool kadapa canal:**

The Kurnool-Kadapa canal project is one of the three works suggested by, Sir Arthur cotton in the Tungabhadra basin, for the development of the Rayalaseema area, which was very frequently affected by failure of rains. The original design to layout a canal from vallabhapuram to Sunkesula and another from sunkesula to Kadapa Krishnapuram was subsequently dropped only the project comprising of an irrigation-cum-navigation canal Sunkesula to Kadapa was sanctioned, for execution and the work was commenced in 1863.

This work was executed by a private irrigation company called the, Madras irrigation canal company limited, founded in 1858. The inception of the K.C. canal project inaugurated the policy of introducing into India, British capital and enterprise in the construction of irrigation works, in the middle of the last century. The private firm was authorised by an act of parliament to raise a capital of one million pounds. 5% interest on outlay was guaranteed by the secretary of state's who reserved to himself the right to control the proceedings of the company and purchase the works after twenty five years, As the works were not being properly managed by the company, the works were taken over by the government on 1 July 1882 on a payment of 3.02 cores of rupee and since then it has been under the government control, for maintenance and water distribution.<sup>19</sup>This K.C. canal takes off from the Tungabhadra at Sunkesula anicut built across the river seventeen miles north-west of Kurnool town and runs through Kurnool, Nandikotkur, Atmakur, Nandyal and Allagadda taluks of kurnoo and jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah taluks of Cuddapah district. The canal is 189 miles and 79 chains along and the bed width at the head is, 140 feet with 7 feet depth at F.S.L.

**Animal husbandry:**

Cattle wealth of the district is cows and bulls, buffaloes, sheep and poultry. Kadapa is a breeding track for the hello type of sheep, the local sheep are of the hello type of sheep, the local sheep brown or red colour covered with small coarse hair, some polled and horned are usually reared for mutton, skin and manorial purposes. Apart from the Gollas who maintain sheep for their live hood, some of the riots also rear a few for domestic purposes, for consumption of their mutton.

**Poultry:**

Poultry farming is more or less a rural industry in this town. The relatively poorer families take to it as a subsidiary occupation. What is called the free range system by which the poultry is left free to move about within the demarcated area is in vogue in the town. In recent years, attempts are being made by the local poultry breeders adopt, intensive and semi-intensive methods of poultry rearing. There is a town poultry farm started in 1948 at Kadapa.

**Milk supply:**



Practically, there are no milk supply centres in existence in Cuddapah town, except the Government Integrated Milk Project Located at Proddatur. Hence, the entire town has to depend on milk supplied by the nearby villages.

### **Fisheries:**

Fish culture is not every important phenomenon in this town.<sup>20</sup>

### **Industries:**

The district has no heavy or large scale industries except two cement factories run by Cement Corporation of India and Coromondal fertilizers. It is also poor in small scale industries. Majority of its establishments are represented by groundnut decorticating factories, oil and rice mills, ginning factories turmeric polishing mills, saw mills, and barites pulverising mills. At present there are 12 large and medium units with an investment of 61 cores and 983 small units.

### **Trade, commerce and export:**

The Chief commodities exported from the town after receiving from the surrounding villages are groundnut, turmeric, cotton and cotton seed, onion, cuddapah slabs, melons, mangoes and citrus fruits, betel leaves, ghee, ginger seed, coriander, handloom cloth and hides and skins. Considerable quantities of dry chillies, minor forest produce and fire wood are also exported from the town by railway. The principal export from the town is mainly seen to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Its annual turnover is estimated to more about 3 cores of rupees. It also exports to over-seas countries like Cyclone, Pakistan, Jamaica, United States and Malaya.

The principal imports into the town are greens and pulses, sugar, jaggerly, wheat, coffee seeds, yarn and cotton textiles, coal, petroleum and its products, machinery and its spare parts, cosmetics and consumer goods.<sup>21</sup>

## **Chittoor**

### **Location and area:**

The district derived its name from Chittoor, its headquarters town. It is located from between 12° - 37" to 14° 08" north latitude and 78° - 8 to 79° - 55 east longitude. It is surrounded by Tamil Nadu State, on the east and south and by Karnataka State on the West. Ananthapur, Kadapa and Nelloore districts from the northern of boundary of this district. The district extends over an area of 15152 sq. kms.

### **Population (general, sc/st):**

Total population of the district is 3261118 persons as per 1991 census. This population consists of 165873 males and 1602605 females. Rural population of the district is 2615286 persons (1327786 males 1287500 females) and that of urban population is 645832 persons (330727 males and 315105 females).<sup>22</sup>

The scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the district as per 1991 Census is 599516 personal and 104938 persons respectively. The rural-urban breakup of this population is mentioned below:

**Rural:** (i) Scheduled Castes : 540836

(ii) Scheduled Tribes : 9391

**Urban:** (i) Scheduled Castes: 58680

(ii) Scheduled Castes: 11019

The decennial growth rate of population of the district as a whole in relation to the state between the period 1981 and 1991 is presented below:

State/District	Decennial growth rate of Population (Per cent) 1981-1991		
Andhra Pradesh	23.91	18.21	42.64
Chittoor	18.96	14.76	39.62

### Languages and religion:

Main languages spoken in the district are Telugu, Tamil, Urdu and Hindi. The religion-wise break-up of population of the district is indicated below as per 1981 census: <sup>23</sup>

Hindus: 2471349 Muslims: 236634 Christians: 28765 Sikhs :159 Buddhists : 11 Jains: 381 Other religions: 17 and persuasions

### Geography and physical features:

The district can roughly be divided into two regions. Namely the hills and uplands and the plains. The plains, valleys, plateaus and the hills combine to make this district, one of the most picturesque in the state. The Eastern Ghats are the most extensive range of hills in this district. This range enters the district in Kuppam taluk in the south-west corner. It then passes north-wards through the eastern parts of Palmaner and Punganur talukas, bending towards the east as far as the hills Tirupati.

### Rivers, canals and waterway:

There are no perennial rivers in the district. Some of the important minor rivers flowing in the district are the Papaghni, Pincha, Koundinya, Palar, Ponne, Arani, and Swarnamukhi, bahuda, kalyani and Kusasthali. The papaghni rises in the Nandi hills of Karnataka and after flowing through Madanapalle and thamballapalle taluks enters anantapur district. The pincha, a tributary of the Bahuda River, rises in the forests of Bahuda River, rises in the forests of Avulapalle in Punganur taluk. It flows northwards in Punganur and Vayalpad taluks, before entering Kadapa district where it joins, the bahuda. Bahuda rises in the hilly hills, in Madanapalle taluk and after flowing through vayalpad taluk, enters cuddapah district to join the pennar. The palar river takes its origin near Nandidurg, in Karnataka state and after flowing across Kuppam taluk from north to south, it enters north Arcot district of Tamilnadu. The ponne, a tributary of the palar, takes its origin in the rocky hills to the west of chandragiri and flows southward in Chittoor taluk before joining the palar in north Arcot district. The Arani

River takes off near Thaduku village which is 4.8kms. From puttur and after flowing through Puttur and satyaveda taluks enters chengleput district.

The Swarnamukhi River raises in the Chandragiri hills and after passing through the abroad valley in which the town tirupati is situated, it reaches Srikalahasti. From Srikalahasti it flows in a north-easterly direction, into Nellore and ultimately joins the sea near Sidhavaram in Gudur taluk. Apart from the above rivers, the Kalyani, Kusasthali, Pedderu and Chinneru are the other rivers that flow in the district.

#### Towns, villages and amenities:

State/District	Urban population as percentage of sex ratio 1991(females- Total Of population Per 1000 males)					Density (population per sq.km.)
	1981 1991	1991	Total	Rural	Urban	
Andhrapradesh	23.32	26.84	973	978	957	241
Chittoor	16.88	19.82	968	972	954	215

The district at present consists of 66 mandalas. There are 13 towns and 1521 villages (1481 inhabited villages and 40 uninhabited villages). The urban population of the district as percentage of total population in the census years 1981 and 1991 is indicated below. It also shows the sex population of the district in relation to the state.

#### Amentities:

Number (with percentage) of villages having one or more amenities in the district as per 1991 census is given below:

Sl.No.	Amentities	Number of inhabited Villages	Percentage
1	Education	1356	91.56
2	Medical	497	33.63
3	Drinking water	1479	99.86
4	Post and Telegraph	806	54.42
5	Market/Hat	0	0.00
6	Communications	1042	70.36
7	Approach by Pucca Road	837	56.52
8	Power supply	1465	98.85

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#### Communications:

As Chittoor district is border district to Tamilnadu and Karnataka State, interstate buses are also playing. 85 vehicles are playing on 32 interstate routes, between A.P, and TamilNadu and 30 vehicles are playing on 20 interstate routes, between Andhrapradesh and Karnataka. In the field of goods transport, conspicuous development during the decade has taken place due to the grant of nationwide permits to goods vehicles. The district is well connected by rail transport. Renigunth which is situated distance of about 11 kms. From Tirupati,

is one of the very important railway junctions? On the Bombay Raichur Madras line. The district is connected from Madras and Bangalore through this junction.

### **Agriculture and irrigation:**

The district is predominantly agricultural in character. The major food crops grow in character. The major foods crops grow in this district are paddy, ragi and bajra. Under commercial crops groundnut takes the lead, followed by sugarcane. Mango is one of the important orchard crops in the district, covering an area of about 60000 acres. The district has the benefit of receiving rain fall during both. The south-west and north-east monsoons. The annual normal rainfall in the district is 827.4 mms. They are no perennial rivers in the district. They remain dry for a major part of the year, as they get water only during rainy season. The sources of irrigation in the district consist of 108785 irrigation wells and 8500 minor irrigation tanks.

### **Animal husbandry:**

Animal Husbandry section in chittoor district in one of the sectors playing an important role in improving the rural economy of the district. The climate of the district is congenial, clubbed with the enthusiasm of the local farmers, for the progress, of the livestock development activities, in the southern most district of the state.

### **Industries:**

The mineral importance of this district is very little. Steatite is the only mineral mines in puttur and Gangadhara Nellore blocks of the district. It is being utilised in fertilizers as filler and most of the material is sent to parry and company Ltd. (fertilizers) at Ranipet. The mining operations for this mineral are, however, on a small scale. However, the occurrences of gold, iron and red moulding sand are also noticed in certain parts of the district.

**Trade, commerce and export:** Since chittoor district is industrially backward, there is no importance in terms of revenue (of commercial taxes) under industrial sector. The main source of revenue of the district is bajra, groundnut and sugarcane. As this is a border district, to Tamilnadu and Karnataka States, there are commercial check-posts, in the state Border to check illegal transporting.<sup>26</sup>

## **Kurnool**

**Location and area:** The District derived its name from its chief town Kurnool, which was the capital of the former Nawabs and at present, the headquarters of the district. The name Kurnool is said to have been derived from Kandenavolu'. According to tradition. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. The Odder as who carted stones for the construction of a temple at Alampur, used the site on which the town now stands, as a haling place before crossing the Tungabhadra and greased their cart wheels with oil, locally supplied by some of the oil mongers and called the place "Kandanavedolu" which, subsequently came to be known as Kurnool--- the town of 'Kandena' or grease.

### **Kurnool district:**



Kurnool District lies between the Northern latitudes of 14° 54' and 16° 18' and the Eastern longitudes of 76° 58' and 79° 34'. The district of Kurnool is bounded on the North by the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahabubnagar district, on the East by the Prakasam district, on the west by Bellary district of Karnataka State and on the South by Anantapur and Cuddapah districts is 17658 sq. kms. Covered by a population of 2407299 in the 1981 Census.

#### **Population (general, sc/st:**

Total population of the district is 2973024 persons as per 1991 census. This population consists of 1522618 males and 1450406 females. Rural population is 2204924 persons (1128618 males and 1076306 females) and urban population is 768100 persons (394000 males and 374100 females). The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the district as per 1991 Census are respectively. The rural-urban breakup of this population is mentioned below:

#### **Rural:**

- (I) Scheduled Castes : 415736  
(ii) Scheduled Tribes : 45453

#### **Urban:**

- (I) Scheduled Castes : 102372  
(ii) Scheduled Tribes : 11002

The decennial growth rate of population of the district as a whole in relation to the state between the period 1981 and 1991 is presented below:

State/District	Decennial growth rate of Population (Per cent) 1981-1991		
Andhra Pradesh	23.91	18.21	42.64
Kurnool	23.28	21.07	30.12

Main languages spoken in the district are Telugu, Urdu and Kannada. The religion-wise break-up of population of the district is indicated below as per 1981 census: Hindus: 1928127, Muslims: 407981, Christians: 69567, Sikhs: 55, Janis: 1427, other religions and persuasions: 13, Religions not stated: 129.

The district is covered with very thick forest. Throughout the rainy and cold seasons, the hills are quite green. In hot seasons, the dried up bamboos and mountain hay, burnt up by fire, present a dry appearance, except in ravines and high valleys, where, springs water the ground and large trees are to be found. In the northern parts where the jungle is poor, there are extensive grassy level lands which afford pasture to the numerous herds of cattle especially during droughts. Superior quality of teak is found on the hills. Several mango and tamarind topes are also to be found, and are said to have been planted by pious Hindus as one of these even 'Sanutanamis' or meritorious acts by the performance of which they hoped to attain.

#### **Rivers, canals, and waterway:**

The important rivers of the district are the Tungabhadra, its tributary the Handri, the Krishna, the Kunderu and the Gundlakamma.

**Tungabhadra:** the Tungabhadra rises in the Western Ghats and forms the boundary, between Kurnool district and the doab. This river forms part of separates Kurnool from the Telangana area.

**Handri:** the Handri is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. It flows through the taluk of pattikonda. During its onward course, it receives a stream from the Erramalais and falls into the Tungabhadra at Kurnool.<sup>27</sup>

**Krishna:**

This River raises in the Mahabaleswar hills of Sattar district of Maharashtra State and enters Andhrapradesh in Makthal taluk of Mahbubnagar district. The Krishna enters Kurnool district at Kudali Sangam from where it forms the Northern boundary of the district. After receiving

The Bhavanasi, the Krishna runs through the wild stretches of the Nallamalais. Then the river enters the Krishna district through prakasham district and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

**Kunderu:** This River rises on the western side of the Erramalais. Taking a northerly course for a short distance, passes into the Kunderu valley and flows in the southern direction, collecting drainage all along its course from either side. It flows through Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Allagadda and Koilkuntla taluks and finally falls into the pennar near Kamalapuram in Cuddapah district

**Gundlakamma:**

The River takes its origin from the Nallamalai hills near Gundlabrahmeswaram, and enters the prakasam district through Cumbum.

**Towns, villages and amenities:**

According to 1991 census, the district has 54 mandalas. It has 12 towns and 915 villages (886 inhabited villages and 29 uninhabited villages). The urban population of the district as Percentage of total population in the census years 1981 and 1991 is indicated below. It also shows The sex ratio (females per 1000 males) and density (population per sq. km.) in the urban population Of the district in relation to state:

State/District	Urban population as percentage of sex ratio 1991(females- Total Of population Per 1000 males)					Density (population per sq.km.)
	1981 1991	1991	Total	Rural	Urban	
Andhrapradesh	23.32	26.84	973	978	957	241
Kurnool	24.49	25.85	954	955	951	168

Number (with percentage) of villages having one or more amenities in the district as per 1991 Census is given below:

Sl.No.	Amentities	Number of inhabited Villages	Percentage
1	Education	873	98.53
2	Medical	359	40.52
3	Drinking water	884	99.77
4	Post and Telegraph	688	77.65

5	Market/Hat	0	0.00
6	Communications	626	70.54
7	Approach by Pucca Road	664	74.94
8	Power supply	883	99.44

### Communications

The Andhra Pradesh state Road Transport Corporation which has started its operations in Kurnool district with 8 vehicles during 1961, has grown into a mammoth organization, pressing as many as 390 vehicles into operation on the routes of Kurnool district, covering around 1.25 lakh kms. Every day, efficiently catering the needs of the travelling public.

### Agriculture and irrigation

It is observed that out of a total geographical area of 17658 sq.kms. As much as 52.4 per cent is cultivated. The un-cultivated area comprises of forests (19.6 percent), Barren and uncultivable land (5.6 percent) land put to non-agricultural uses (4.9 percent), permanent pastures and other grazing lands (0.2 percent), land under miscellaneous tree crops (0.1 percent), cultivable waste (4.9 percent), current fallows (5.9 percent) and other fallows (6.4 percent). The principle difficulty in the reclamation and utilisation of all these lands is the lack of irrigational facilities. The crops mainly raised are Jowar, cotton and pulse. Regar soil of superior quality is available in the central section together with Kurnool and Pattikonda taluks. It responds well for paddy, indigo, Bengal gram, korra (Italian millet), Jowar and cotton in spite of inadequate rainfall.

### Animal husbandry

The increased utilization of land has directed the attention to the subsidiary occupation in which dairying plays a significant role. The livestock and milk survey revealed the potentialities for milk production in this area. River Krishna with its tributaries, the Tungabhadra, the Handri and the Kunderu flows through third district. Apart from this K.C. Canal, T.B.L.L.C and T.B.H.L.C. canals are also flowing in this district. There are 311 water sources with an extent of 104096 hectares.

### Industries

Among the Rayalaseema districts, Kurnool has a fairly large number of units in the large scale sector. These units are mostly agro-based.

### Trade, commerce and export

The important items of export from the district consist of handloom cloth, mill yarn, pressed cotton, indigo timber, firewood, cement, ghee and oils. Among the minerals the items are iron-ore, white clay, yellow Ochre, steatite, barites lime and slate stones. Among the agricultural commodities mention may be made of turmeric, oil-seeds, tobacco, Onions, chillies, gingerly and condiments. To promote export trade, particularly of agricultural commodities, the Government introduced, commercial grading in the district; jowar, paddy, and chillies are graded at the farmer's level, while groundnut is graded at the market level.

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