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ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

CHITTOOR



By

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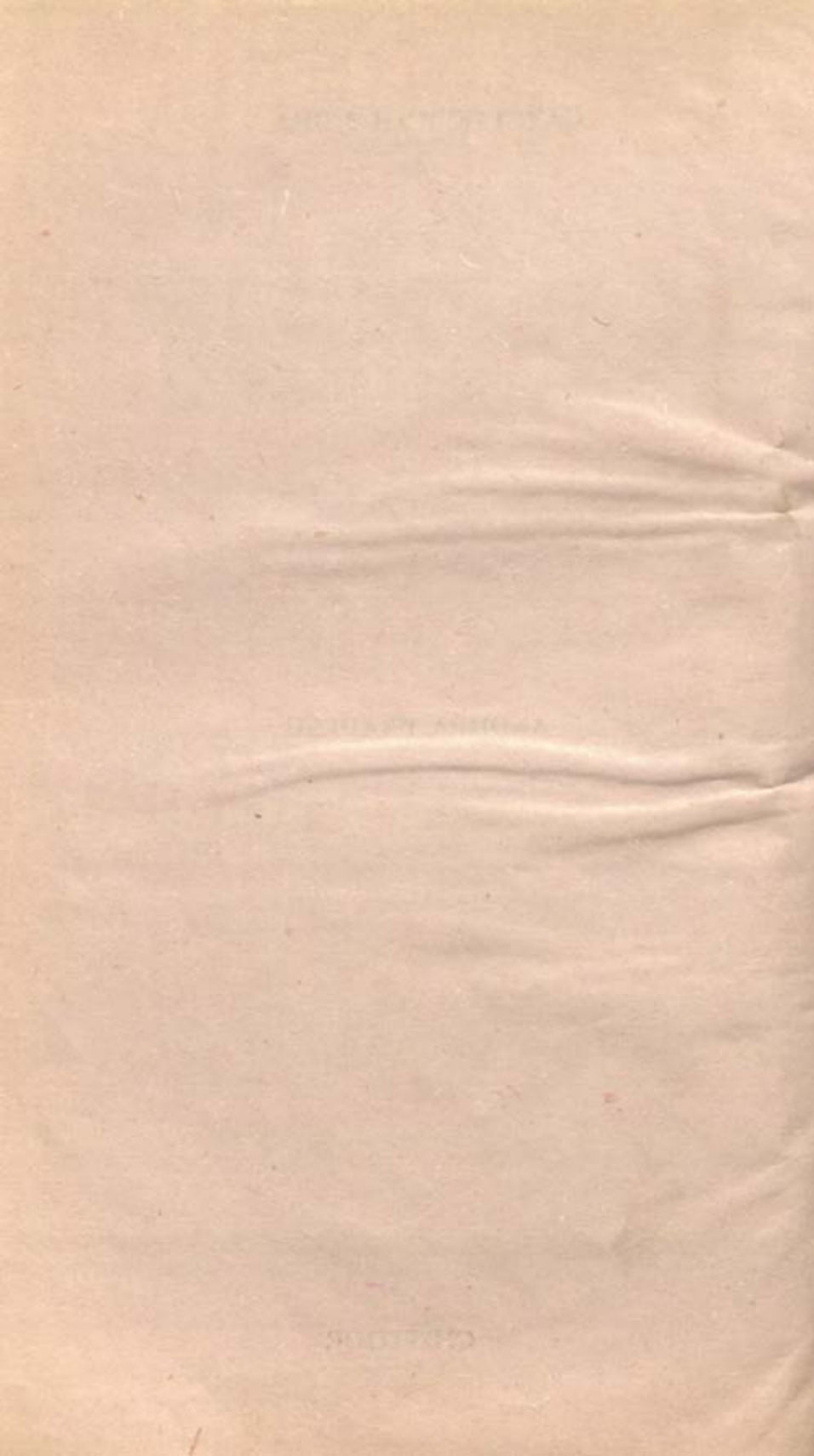
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ANDHRA PRADESH

CHITTOOR



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THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE

January 1, 1891.
REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 1, 1890.

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PREFACE

The Government of India, in 1955, formulated an All India Scheme for the revision and writing of district gazetteers and requested the State Government to implement it. In 1958, the scheme was accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh which set up the Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Board with the Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman. The Board was however, reorganised in December, 1967 along with the department.

The Chittoor District Gazetteer is the sixteenth in the series of Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers to be compiled and published. The Cuddapah District Manual (1875) by J.D.B. Gribble, the Chingleput Manual (1879) by C.S. Crole, and the North Arcot Manuals by A.F. Cox and H.A. Stuart, published in 1881 and 1895 respectively, were primarily intended to give background information to the foreign administrators about the district and people. The Manuals contained information pertaining to the constituent parts of the present Chittoor district. Since their publication, particularly after 1947, the rapid march of events made the revision and rewriting of the District Gazetteer quite necessary. The present Gazetteer has been made more comprehensive with the addition of many other areas so as to cover all walks of life so that it could be useful not only to administrators but also to research scholars and the intelligent man in the street. The draft volume of the Gazetteer has been approved by Government of India. It has also been perused by the members of Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Advisory Board.

This department is grateful to the Chief Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Chief Secretary and Revenue Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh for the kind and continuous interest they took in the work of this department. Dr. P.N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit deserve grateful thanks for having thoroughly scrutinised the Gazetteer and made several helpful suggestions to improve the standard and quality of this publication.

Thanks are also due to the District Collector of Chittoor and various departmental officers of the district for the invaluable help they rendered in collecting all kinds of data relating to the district.

Thanks are also due to the Director of Printing and Stationery and his staff in general and the Deputy Director of the Government Press, Kurnool in particular who have extended full co-operation in the early publication of the Gazetteer.

Several Government departments, Central as well as State, and also various voluntary organisations rendered invaluable assistance to this work. The research and ministerial staff of the department who worked as a team and rendered the difficult task of writing this volume easy and quick, also deserve appreciation.

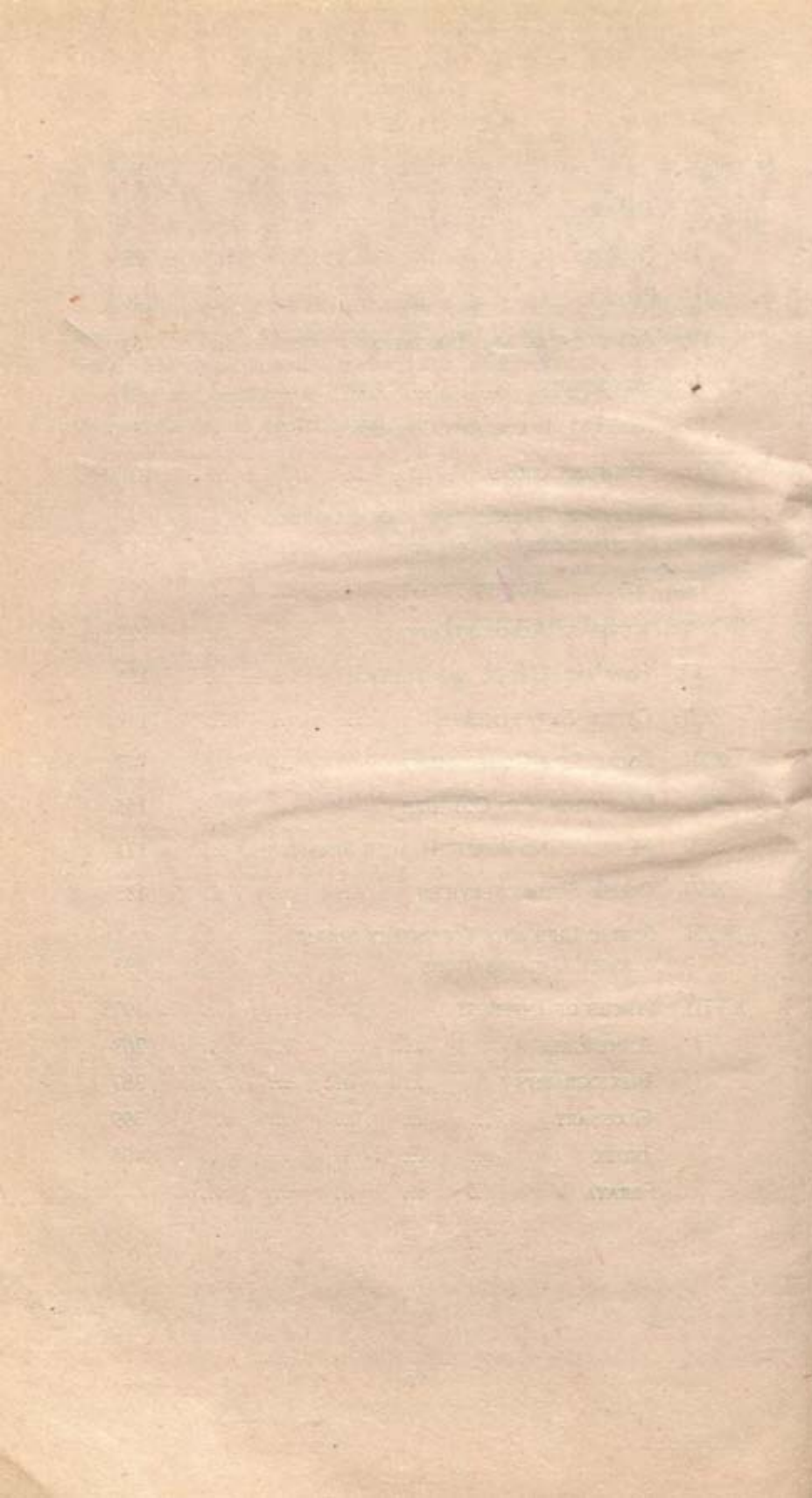
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTION:

Origin of the Name of the District, Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population of the District:

The district derives its name from Chittoor, its headquarters town. It is located between the northern latitudes of $12^{\circ} 37'$ and $14^{\circ} 08'$ and between the eastern longitudes of $78^{\circ} 03'$ and $79^{\circ} 55'$. It is bounded on the east by Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu, on the west by Kolar district of Karnataka, on the north to a great extent by Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh and on the south by North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts of Tamil Nadu. According to the Census of 1961, Chittoor district ranks ninth in population with 19,14,639 persons, which accounts for 5.32 per cent of the total population of the State. In respect of area it takes the eighth place with an area of 15,188.56 square kilometres which accounts for 5.51 per cent of the total area of the State. The district now consists of eleven taluks (including an independent sub-taluk), namely, (1) Chittoor, (2) Bangarupalem independent sub-taluk, (3) Chandragiri, (4) Palmaner, (5) Vayalpad, (6) Srikalahasti, (7) Punganur (Punganuru), (8) Madanapalle, (9) Puttur (Putturu), (10) Kuppam and (11) Satyavedu. Of these, the taluk of Madanapalle is the largest in area, while Kuppam is the smallest. As regards population, Puttur taluk is the most populous whereas Kuppam taluk is the least peopled.

The History of the District as an Administrative Unit and Changes in its Component Parts:

Chittoor district was not a homogeneous administrative unit in the past. Its component parts were under the control of various principal dynasties at different periods of time, namely, the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Cholas, Pandyas, Rayas of Vijayanagara, Qutb Shahis, Mughals, Asaf Jahis, Marathas, and Hyder Ali and Tipu of Mysore, besides minor dynasties such as the Renadu Cholas, Banas, Vaidumbas, Nolambas, Western Gangas, Yadavarayas and Matlis, Mayana Nawabs of Cuddapah and Nawabs of Arcot. The zamindars of Karvetinagar, Kalahasti (Srikalahasti), Punganur and Kangundi (Kuppam) also ruled over this district. Chittoor was once a part of North Arcot district and was constituted as a separate district on the 1st of April 1911 with headquarters at Chittoor. It then comprised the taluks of Chittoor, Palmaner and Chandragiri, transferred from North Arcot district, Madanapalle and Vayalpad from Cuddapah district and the ex-zamindari areas of Punganur, Kalahasti, Puttur and the old Karvetinagar estate (Tiruttani). Later, Kangundi taluk of North Arcot district excluding 22 villages was transferred to Palmaner taluk on the 1st of December 1928. This taluk also gained eight villages

1911 April
1960 April

which were the enclaves of Mysore (Karnataka) State, under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950. The next important change in the jurisdiction of this district took place on the 1st of April 1960 consequent on the implementation of what is known as Pataskar's Award on the Madras and Andhra border dispute, mainly on linguistic basis. According to this, the district lost a major portion of Tiruttani taluk made up of 282 villages including the towns of Tiruttani and Proddaturpet and part of Vyasapuram village, all of which were added to Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu. As against this loss, 76 villages from Tiruvallur taluk and 72 villages from Ponneri taluk (both in Chingleput district) were transferred to this district. A new taluk named Satyavedu was created taking these villages along with 19 villages from Tiruttani taluk and 17 from Puttur taluk. Pataskar's Award was also responsible for the following changes in the territorial jurisdiction of the district: (i) twenty-one villages from Chittoor taluk were transferred to Walajahpet taluk of North Arcot district; (ii) eight villages from Chittoor taluk were transferred to Gudiyattam taluk of North Arcot district; (iii) three villages and part of Vyasapuram of Tiruttani taluk were transferred to Arkonam taluk of Chingleput district; (iv) a small forest area in Palmaner taluk was also transferred to Tirupattur taluk of North Arcot district; and (v) the village of Gopalakrishnapuram was transferred from Puttur taluk to Chingleput district. During the same year, Kuppam and Bangarupalem independent sub-taluks were constituted. The former was formed by taking 220 villages from Palmaner taluk and three villages from Krishnagiri taluk of Salem district (Tamil Nadu), while the latter was formed by transferring 145 villages from Chittoor taluk. The district did not undergo any changes till November 1968 when the independent sub-taluk of Kuppam was upgraded into a taluk. Thenceforth, there were no territorial changes in the district. A change in the nomenclature of Kalahasti to Srikalahasti was, however, made in 1969. As per the Census of 1961, the district consists of eleven taluks, including the two independent sub-taluks, grouped under three revenue divisions as shown below containing 1,429 inhabited and 129 uninhabited villages:

Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Division	Names of taluks
1	2	3
1.	Chittoor	1. Chittoor, 2. Puttur and 3. Bangarupalem independent sub-taluk.
2.	Chandragiri	1. Chandragiri, 2. Kalahasti and 3. Satyavedu.
3.	Madanapalle	1. Madanapalle, 2. Vayalpad, 3. Punganur, 4. Palmaner and 5. Kuppam independent sub-taluk.

Hills:

The district may roughly be divided into two regions, namely, (1) the hills and uplands and (2) the plains. The plains, valleys, plateaux 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 northwards through the eastern parts of Palmaner and Punganur taluks bending towards the east as far as the hills of Tirupati. At this spot the range intersected by a long valley which passes northwards into Cuddapah district through the villages of Karakambadi and Mamandur. East of this Mamandur valley, the Ghats once more rise and follow a north-easterly direction until they enter Nellore from Srikalahasti taluk. The general elevation of this part of the district is about 2,500 ft. (762 m.). The spurs of the Eastern Ghats run through Chittoor taluk into the west of Puttur taluk. A broad and fertile valley runs through Puttur taluk and this is closed on the eastern side by a range known as the Nagari Hills, which extends northwards into Srikalahasti taluk. These hills, which look as if they were suddenly upheaved by volcanic action, overlook the valley with high precipitous cliffs. The prominent cliff, popularly known as the Nagari Nose, is conspicuous for miles around. The imposing Seshachalam Hill, over which the famous pilgrim centre of Tirupati is located, is perhaps one of the most picturesque spots in this part of the country. The Horseley Hills, which have been developed into a hill-station in Madanapalle taluk, also form part of the plateau engulfing Palmaner, Punganur, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks and this plateau is part of the Mysore plateau.

Rivers:

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, Swarnamukhi, Bahuda, Kalyani and Kusasthali.

The Papaghni rises in the Nandi Hills of Karnataka State and, after flowing through Madanapalle taluk, leaves for Anantapur district.

The Pincha, a tributary of the Bahuda river, rises in the forests of Avulapalle in Punganur taluk. It flows northwards in Punganur and Vayalpad taluks before entering Cuddapah district where it joins the Bahuda.

The Palar river takes its origin near Nandidurg in Karnataka State. After flowing across Kuppam taluk from north to south, it enters North Arcot district.

The Ponne, a tributary of the Palar, takes its origin in the rocky hills to the west of Chandragiri and flows southwards in Chittoor taluk before joining the Palar in North Arcot district.

The Arani river takes off near Thaduku (Taduku) village which is 4.8 kilometres from Puttur and after flowing through Puttur and Satyavedu taluks enters Chingleput district.

The Swarnamukhi river rises in the Chandragiri Hills and, after passing through the broad valley in which the towns of Chandragiri and Tirupati are situated, it reaches Srikalahasti. The great shrine at Srikalahasti is situated on the banks of this river. From Srikalahasti, it flows in a north-easterly direction into Nellore, and ultimately joins the sea near Sidhavaram in Gudur taluk, a little north of the Pulicat Lake.

The Bahuda river rises in the Horseley Hills in Madanapalle taluk and after flowing through Vayalpad taluk enters Cuddapah district to join the Pennar.

The Kalyani takes its birth in Adaram forest and, after flowing through Chandragiri taluk, joins Swarnamukhi in Srikalahasti taluk.

Kusasthali takes its origin in Puttur taluk and flows eastwards into Chingelput district.

Apart from the above rivers, the Pedderu and the Chinneru which are small rivers also flow in Madanapalle taluk.

Geology and Mineral Resources*:

Chittoor district is a plateau the height of which ranges from 305 to 457 metres from the mean sea level. The mineral importance of this district is very little. Most of the area in this district is covered by Pre-Cambrian granites which are highly magmatized. They do not play as host rock to any important minerals economically workable. Cuddapahs and upper Gondwanas occur as outliers at one or two places. As per W. King, the Geologist, geological sequence of formation in Chittoor district is as follows:

Cuddapahs	Kistna	{ Srisaillam quartzite, Kolamnala shales and Irlakonda quartzite traps associated with mineral bearing veins.	Absent in Chittoor district.
	Nallamalai	{ Cumbum shales and slates, and Bai-renkonda quartzites.	
	Cheyair	{ Tadpatri slaty shales, Pulivendla quartzites and Vempalli lime-stones and shales	
	Papaghni	{ Gulcheruvu quartzites, dolerite dykes, felsites, pegmatites and quartzite veins. Bellary granite, pegmatites and quartz veins. Champion and peninsular gneisses.	
	Dharwars	{ Phyllites, banded ferruginous quartzites, chlorite schist, L. schist, epidiorite, hornblende schist and granulites.	

*Contributed by T. H. Sastry of Mines and Geology Department, Andhra Pradesh.

Archaeans:

More than three-fourths of the area in Chittoor district is occupied by Archaeans which are the oldest rocks belonging to Dharwarian system with basic intrusives. These granites stand out in the wilderness with castle-like masses. The rock is more or less porphyritic consisting of predominantly felspar, quartz, mica and hornblende with accessory epidiorite. These granites are highly magmatized and are useful only as building material. Chittoor town is situated on magmatized granites.

The Cuddapah system of formations have been noticed in northern and north-eastern portions of the district as outliers. They are mostly quartzites and shales of Cheyair and Nallamalai series. These are called Bairenkonda quartzites and Pullampeta shales and slates. These formations have been exposed forming huge hill masses near Tirupati, Chanéragiri and Srikalahasti. The famous temple of Venkatesvara is situated on these quartzites at an altitude of about 915.4 m. from the mean sea level.

The outcrops of biotite gneisses are very sparse and most of the area is covered with soil. The lower Cuddapahs are almost absent in this district.

Pullampeta shales are well exposed near Karakambadi, Vedullacheruvu and Tirupati. The general strike direction is east-west but for minor changes due to local folds. Most of the shales are banded and appear like variegated. These rocks have been referred to by W. King as slates or slaty shales. They are brown and grey in colour and have good cleavages. These are utilised as sharpening stones by virtue of their fine gradedness.

Nagari quartzites occur as inliers amidst the Pullampeta shales. The position of these quartzites in Pullampeta shales suggests that these quartzites have been displaced to this place by means of a strike fault south of Karakambadi. They are thick bedded and pink in colour.

Bairenkonda quartzites are seen exposed north of Krishnapuram village forming the hill ranges. These are pale brown to purple in colour. They show plenty of ripple marks and current bedding. Some ferruginous quartzites showing bedding is also noticed near Vedullacheruvu.

Upper Gondwanas and Cuddapahs are again exposed in the southernmost part of the district near Satyavedu.

Steatite:

Low grade steatite (soapstone) is noticed within a radius of 16 to 19 kilometres of Chittoor. The mineral has formed due to alteration

of the ultrabasic intrusives occurring as sills and dykes in granites. It occurs as a pocket deposit. It is being utilised in fertilisers as a filler and most of the material is sent to Parry and Company Limited (fertilisers) at Ranipet, after crushing and grinding to 200 to 300 mesh size. There were 13 leases in force during 1967-68 and 14 leases during 1968-69. Out of 15 leases current during 1969-70, only 12 leases are being worked. The remaining three leases have been discontinued temporarily. The production of this mineral during 1967-68 was 8,291 tonnes, while during 1968-69 it was only 6,248 tonnes. The mines are located at Bhakara Narasingarayanipeta which is about 16 kilometres east of Chittoor. The mining operations for this mineral are, however, on a small scale.

Barytes:

The occurrence of barytes was reported near Bairagikhandrika about 11 kilometres south of Srikalahasti. A preliminary investigation taken up by the State Department of Mines and Geology has proved that this occurrence is only of some academic interest.

Gold:

Gold deposits were reported near Bissanatham (Bisanattam) in Kuppam taluk. This is the southern extension of the famous Kolar gold field deposit. The deposit occurs in the Dharwar schist belt. The width of the belt is 1.2 to 6 kilometres and extends over a length of 80 kilometres in the north-south direction. In this area gold occurs in quartz as discontinuous veins and lenses both along the strike and dip. The dip of quartz vein at top levels is 45° and steepens in depth from 60° to 80°. The pitch of the lode is to north and dip is to west.

This deposit was mined by M/s. Govardhana Gold Fields Limited to a depth of 518 metres by dewatering the old workings. In the initial stages, extensive ore shots extending over 120 to 180 metres in length were located. At the time of working these mines, it was estimated that there would be 30,480 tonnes with 3.98 dwts/ton of gold. As an experimental measure about 2,337 tonnes of ore were crushed and about 150 ozs. of gold were recovered. As the experimentation worked out to be very costly and in the absence of cyanidation process the workings of these mines have been abandoned incurring heavy loss. It was understood that the Geological Survey of India or Kolar Gold Field Geological Department is contemplating to open these mines and investigate the deposits once again. Traces of gold have been reported from near Chinna Parthikunta-Mallappakonda and Salachintapalli. It is expected that all these might be in the same strike extension. Auriferous veins of blue quartz occur in Dharwarian ferruginous quartzites and hornblende schists near Palacheru in Srikalahasti taluk and attempts to work this deposit were not successful as the gold content was only 1.4 dwts.

Iron:

Iron-ore of Dharwarian age in the form of hematite occurs as a bedded deposit associated with the banded hematite quartzite near

Sirasanambedu village in Srikalahasti taluk which is about 13 kilometres south-west of Naidupet (Nayadupeta). The nearest railhead is Naidupet and from this railway station the ore is transported to Madras. The borderline of Nellore and Chittoor districts divides this deposit almost into two equal halves. Unfortunately, the northern portion of the deposit is poor in quality and the percentage of iron is less than 60. As per the policy of Metals and Mineral Trading Corporation, no iron-ore is being exported which contains less than 60 per cent of iron. As a result of this, the workings have been suspended since 1962 in the district. During the period 1958 to 1960, about 1,52,400 tonnes of ore was exported from this sector. The total reserves of all grades were estimated to be slightly more than 5,08,000 tonnes.

The same type of ore in association with manganese occurs near Vedullacheruvu near Renigunta. These deposits were investigated in 1962-63 by the Geological Survey of India, near Krishnapuram and Vedullacheruvu. The deposit near Vedullacheruvu is very small. Here iron-ore in the form of hematite occurs in alternate bands with quartz. Four distinct patches, where iron-ore was concentrated, were noticed. About 8 samples were collected and analysed. These samples contained 59 per cent of iron. It was recommended that an attempt could be made to exploit this material owing to certain advantages such as nearness to the railhead and the existence of an all-weather road. Accordingly, an attempt was made by a private party by obtaining a lease for manganese and iron. But the workings have been ultimately abandoned due to the incidence of low percentage of iron and high cost of production.

Clay:

China-clay deposit, formed due to the leaching of Pullampeta shales, was reported near Karakambadi. This deposit was inspected and investigated by the State Department of Mines and Geology in 1968, and the reserves were estimated to be in the order of 1,01,600 tonnes in an area of 0.644 sq. km. The deposit occurs at a distance of 1.6 k.m., to 2.4 k.m., west of Karakambadi village and along the northern slopes of the hill ranges immediately west of this village. A mining lease was already granted over this area to a private party.

Lead:

A small occurrence of lead was reported in weathered dolerite near Voddavaripalli village. It may be of academic interest only.

Granites:

Granite polishing industry in Kuppam, the southernmost taluk headquarters in the district, earns some foreign exchange. Pink and grey coloured granites and black coloured gabbro are polished at this place for tombstones. The raw pink and grey granites are obtained from Karnataka State, while the black coloured rock occurs near Kuppam itself.

There are about nine to ten granite polishing units in Kuppam. Polished tombstones are exported to the United Kingdom. The black variety of rock is available near Koneru Kuppam, Ramakuppam, Krishnapuram and Molluru (Mulu) of Kuppam taluk. The sets are polished according to the specifications of the importer. The biggest set weighing about 2 tonnes, if polished only on one side, costs Rs. 700.

The other ingredients of this industry are carborundum powder, steel shots and magnesite, which are the polishing media, and these materials are obtained either locally or by importing from Russia. This industry also has suffered a fall in demand from importers for varied reasons. There is an unhealthy competition within the country itself and in Kuppam as well. However, this industry deserves encouragement and assistance from the Government both financially and technically.

Flora, Forests and Fauna*:

Flora:

The flora of Chittoor district has made considerable progress on the whole, although the ecological succession is rather hampered mostly by biotic influences. In spite of heavy biotic influence, the district still presents unique flora to botanical explorers. The climate, topography and geology have played a great role in preserving the flora of the district. The district has hills and plateaux and the elevation ranges up to 1,318 metres. The highest inhabited elevation is that of the Horseley Hills with Tirumala (900 metres) as the next one. The climate is on the whole salubrious. The plains portion is hot, but never unbearably so; while the elevated Palmaner plateau enjoys a temperature which rarely rises to more than 32°C.

The western parts of the district form the rugged eastern scarps of the Mysore Plateau with gneissic rocks. Eastwards of the plateau are the numerous clusters of detached hills, some of considerable size and elevation. In the eastern parts of the division, the Cuddapah geological formations occur. The southern end of the Veligondas, the Tirumala Hills, including the Mamandur valley forests, contain a succession of shales, quartzites, etc. The tremendous lines of scarp and often vertical cliffs seen in the Seshachalam range of hills give a peculiar and grand character to the local landscape. Thus the gneissic formations, occurring in Seshachalam and Tirupati hills, mostly carry the red sanders' forests with its associates, while the plateau portions carry sandal and the plains dry deciduous forests. In the Chamala, Mamandur and Talakona valleys, soil depth is more and dry ever-green vegetation occurs. In the crevices of rocks, *Ficus* species and other epiphytic species come up which help in the process of breaking up of the rocks and their eventual disintegration.

The rest of the countryside outside the hill ranges, i.e., the reserved forest areas present a dry undulating landscape, more so in the western upland taluks without crops of granite and quartzite. In between the uplands, one comes across depressions caused by the numerous nallas

*Contributed by K. Kesava Reddy of the Forest Department, Andhra Pradesh.

that drain into the Bahuda, Satyavati, Pincha, Palar, Swarnamukhi, Kalyani, Talakona, Kusasthali, Neeva, etc. Often these streams are bunded to form small tanks from the catchment area downwards and in the ayacuts thus formed wet crops like paddy are sown. Along these wet fields and depressions, one comes across green patches of mesophytic type of flora like *Syzygium cumini* (Neredu), *Pongamia glabra* (Kanuga) and large trees of *Terminalia Arjuna* (Erra Maddi and Tella Maddi). Large trees of mango, *Phoenix sylvestris* (Ita) and a number of grasses along watercourses are also found. The district is rich in tamarind trees which are found along the highways and in village sites; but most of them are being cleared to get more areas under plough and for widening the roads. Thus they are getting isolated and scattered on private and government lands.

The rainfall is rather precarious and the district is constantly subjected to drought and famine. Most of the precipitation occurs in north-east monsoon, while it is less in south-west monsoon. The western taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Punganur, Palmaner and Kuppam are the worst affected taluks. Whenever there are depressions in the Bay of Bengal nearer to Madras coast, the district gets good rain. The average annual rainfall is only 827.5 mm. The annual temperature ranges from 18° to 38°C. All the above factors play a direct role in the existing flora of the district.

Forests:

Forests cover about 30.5 per cent of the total extent of the area of the district. With a view to conserving and increasing the land under forests, the Government have taken over several estate forest blocks, paying due compensations during the past one decade. The forest blocks are, therefore, isolated and widely scattered all over the district, barring a few in Chandragiri, Palmaner and Kuppam taluks. For purposes of general management only two types are recognised in the district, viz., Class I forests which have been under the control of the Forest Department from the very beginning and Class III forests, which were taken over by the Forest Department from Panchayat management, for ensuring better protection and sound management.

For administrative control, the district is divided into two forest divisions, namely, Chittoor East and Chittoor West. The former is a comparatively heavier division comprising the eastern taluks of Srikalahasti, Puttur, Chittoor, Chandragiri, part of Vayalpad and part of Bangarupalem sub-taluk, while the latter comprises the western upland taluks of Palmaner, Kuppam, Punganur, Madanapalle, part of Vayalpad and part of Bangarupalem sub-taluk. The Cuddapah-Chittoor trunk-road almost forms the divisional boundary. Satyavedu taluk which was reverted to Andhra Pradesh from Tamil Nadu is tagged on to Nellore South Forest Division for administrative control. The Chittoor East Division consists of six ranges, viz., Chittoor, Puttur, Karvetinagar, Srikalahasti, Tirupati and Bhakarapet, while the Chittoor West Division consists of five ranges, namely, Chittoor West, Palmaner, Kuppam, Punganur and Madanapalle.

The floristic compositions in the forests vary from dry mixed deciduous to thorny scrub with occasional patches of dry evergreen growth and can be assumed to have reached the climatic climax of the region. The forests of Bhakarapet and Tirupati ranges and those in their vicinity, mainly confined to the imposing Seshachalam Hills, were assumed to be part of the ancient Dandakaranya as expounded in the famous epic Ramayana. Dandakaranya, as implied in its name, was impregnable and was replete with a great variety of birds and animals besides its luxuriant and varied vegetative forms. Such remarkable *vanams* have so far deteriorated physically as to be easily reclaimable and in fact tending to be an assemblage of bald and barren mountains and hills.

Factors Determining the Composition and Distribution of Species:

The principal natural factors influencing the floristic composition and its distribution are the local factors inclusive of the biotic. The forests of the district stretch from 150 metres to 1,318 metres above the mean sea level, presenting considerable variations in altitude, and these elevational variations naturally entail local variations in soil moisture and climate and influence the growth of the vegetation to some degree or other. The biotic factors are manifested by fires, thefts, overgrazing and cultivation. The frequency and intensity of fires have a direct bearing on the aspect and altitude, and they largely influence the composition of the forests at least in the ground cover and lower canopy as crown fires are almost nil in the region.

Forest Types:

In the approved list of forest types, the forests of the district can be broadly classified into three principal types.

1. Dry Tropical South Indian Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests.
2. Southern Cutch Thorn Forest groups and
3. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests.

While the first two are sharply defined for the most part and vast in extense, the third one is much restricted in area. Their boundaries defy easy definition and they almost merge into one another.

Dry Tropical South Indian Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests:

These forests are confined to the interior of most of Class I and a few to Class III and estate forests. They experience a rainfall of about 1,000 mm. and subsist a variety of species mixed up uniformly, with the exception, however, of certain zones where one or more few species occur gregariously, consistent with local factors. They can be subdivided into three zones based on the configuration of ground. They are (i) the Terai Forests, (ii) the Hill Forests and (iii) the Plateau Forests.

(i) **The Terai Forests (up to 330 metres above the mean sea level).**—The Chamala valley cooler parts of Bhakarapet and Nagapatla reserves, northern portion of Talakona reserve, etc., of Bhakarapet

range, Narayanavanam valley, Kukkambakam valley, the narrow stripes running at the foothills of Anjur (Anjuru) and Narayanavanam blocks of Srikalahasti range foothills and valley portions of Panapakam (Panaipakkam) reserve of Chittoor range, interior portions of Kangundi and Peddur (Pedduru) blocks of Kuppam range, and parts of Madiramalai, Annamagaripalli, Keelapatla (Kilapatla) main, Keelapatla extension, Jagamarla and Avulapalli blocks of Punganur range and parts of Avulapalli block in Chittoor West range are the chief constituents of this class of forests. Although these forests are flanked on either side by thorn forests and massive hill ranges, they are not free from the pressure of smugglers for small timber and firewood for the villages which lie in the vicinity of the reserves. In consequence, they are prone to dilution and degradation from the point of view of their growing stock. Soil is moderately deep, poor and hard except along stream margins and protected valleys, where it is deeper and capable of supporting huge dimensional vegetation. Density is moderate varying from 0.5 to 0.7 and the general growing stock attains a height of 8 metres and girth 30 cm., on the average.

The common species met with in the Terai forests are *Albizzia amara* (Narlingi), *Albizzia Lebbeck* (Peddadirisinam), *Albizzia odoratissima* (Chinduga), *Albizzia procera* (Tellachinduga), *Alangium Lamareckii* (Vuduga), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Chirumanu), *Anona squamosa* (Sitaphalam), *Atlantia monophylla* (Adavi Nimma), *Azadirachta indica* (Vepa), *Bambusa arundinacea* (Bongu or Veduru), *Bauhinia purpurea* (Pedda-ari), *Bauhinia racemosa* (Ari), *Bauhinia variegata* (Kachnar), *Boswellia serrata* (Anduga), *Canthium didymum* (Nallaregu), *Canthium parviflorum* (Balusu), *Cleistanthus collinus* (Nalla Kodsha), *Dalbergia paniculata* (Sopira), *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Sadanapu Veduru), *Dillenia pentagyna* (Kalinga), *Diospyros Melanoxylon* (Tunki), *Elaeodendron glaucum* (Butankus), *Gardenia latifolia* (Pedda Karinga), *Hardwickia binata* (Yeppa), *Hemicyclia sepiaria* (Bira), *Maba buxifolia* (Utti), *Mimusops hexandra* (Pala), *Premna tomentosa* (Nagu), *Pongamia glabra* (Kanuga), *Randia dumetorum* (Manga), *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Musti), *Soymdia febrifuga* (Somi), *Strychnos potatorum* (Chilla) and *Tamarindus indica* (Chinta).

In Narayanavanam, Mamandur, Chamala and Panapakam valleys, a rich and denser vegetation is met with. In Chamala valley lofty trees, as tall as 18 to 21 metres and girths 0.9 to 1.5 metres are noticeable chiefly along stream margins where ideal soil conditions exist for growth.

Eugenia Jambolana (Neredu), *Mangifera indica* (Mamidi), *Pongamia glabra*, *Elaeodendron glaucum*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (Chinnangi), *Tamarindus indica*, *Stephegyne parviflora* (Bataganapu), etc., are the chief species thriving along the stream margins in the valleys.

(ii) **The Hill Forests (Altitude from about 330 to 670 metres above the mean sea level).**—These forests are confined to the inner hill slopes of the district whose elevational limit is assumed to be 670 metres above the mean sea level. The inner slopes of the Seshachalam Hills of Bhakarapet and Tirupati ranges, the protected slopes of the Veligondas of Tirupati and Srikalahasti ranges, the inner slopes of the Narayanavanam Hills of Srikalahasti and Puttur ranges, the Kukkambakam Hills

of Satyavedu range, Nagari Reserve Forest of Karvetinagar range, Avulapalli and Madiramalai hill slopes of Punganur range, the Horseley Hills reserve of Madanapalle range join to make up these forests.

The hill forests are considered important from the point of view of timber potentiality of the district, since whatever timber is extracted here is only from this class of forests. But the present stage is far from satisfactory, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Pole forests of good species like red sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia* (Billudu) and teak occur. Due to edaphic factors, these species occur either pure or in mixture.

Hardwickia binata type prefers quartzose formations. This is found widely distributed in Bhakarapet, Tirupati, Srikalahasti, Puttur, Satyavedu, Madanapalle, Punganur and Palmaner ranges at elevations ranging from 230 to 500 metres above the mean sea level. At lower elevations, its common associate is *Boswellia serrata*, while at slightly higher elevations its associate is *Anogeissus latifolia*. Big trees of *Hardwickia binata* which occur are usually gnarled. Good pole crops of *Hardwickia* of 15 metres height occur in small patches. This species stands any amount of mutilation on account of the sturdy taproot it develops. Its seedlings die back annually till they develop a big root system capable of sending up vigorous shoots able to withstand fire and drought. This probably accounts for its occurrence in pure patches.

Anogeissus latifolia species occurs on a variety of geological formations, but it avoids swampy and badly drained ground and occurs gregariously in small patches. This is considered to be due to the species producing fertile seeds only at intervals of a number of years. At lower elevations it occurs only along stream banks and in other moist localities. It is also seen to occur as an underwood beneath a sparse overwood of *Hardwickia binata*. Poles of this species having more than 15 metres height are rare. The ground cover generally consists of *Bodagaddi*.

Red sanders is the most important in the hill forests from the commercial point of view. This is a hard timber used for a variety of purposes. The poles are used for agricultural implements and constructional purposes. The heartwood is locally used in Tirupati for making toys. Certain cottage industries exist at Tiruchanoor and Madhavamala for making toys. This is also in great demand in Japan where it is used for making the musical instrument called shamisen. Some European countries are also making enquiries for its import and utilisation. There are two strains, viz., straight-grained and wavy-grained, popularly known as non-quality and quality types in the commercial parlance of this wood. The quality timber is fetching about Rs. 12,000 per tonne, while the non-quality variety about Rs. 4,000. Because of the attractive price for this timber, it is being smuggled out in various forms. The State Government have, therefore, created a special Red sanders Anti-smuggling Division in 1966 with headquarters at Cuddanah with a mobile party with jurisdiction extending over Cuddanah and Chittoor districts. This division, during the period from 1966 to 1968, seized about 35 tonnes of exportable quality of red

sanders. Another Flying Squad Division, with headquarters at Tirupati, is also doing a similar job. With the creation of these flying squad units, the smuggling of this timber has considerably been reduced. Red sanders has also medicinal properties and is also used in making dyes.

The belt between the elevations of 400 and 670 metres of the Seshachalam and Veligonda hills appears to be its chief habitat and the bulk of the stock is confined to this region. In certain places, chiefly on the slopes of gentle gradients, it is found pure, while in other places it is seen in an admixture with *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Terminalias* excluding *Terminalia pallida* and *Tectona grandis* (Teku). Red sanders grows best on well drained soils and cooler aspects of hill slopes. It prefers deep soils for good growth but where soil depth is more, heartwood formation is delayed and little formed. The existing stand is mostly of pole size except in the interior valleys and cliffs of the Seshachalam Hills where trees of girths going a little over 75 cm., are met with. Under forest conditions, red sanders over 75 cm., girth are few and even these few are mostly malformed and hollow. Natural regeneration of the associated species is inadequate in the red sanders forests but that of red sanders is rather satisfactory. In the terai portion overgrazing in some places and thick growth of *Cymbopogon coloratus* (Bodagaddi) and *Strobilanthes* in other places, give no opportunity for the natural regeneration to spring up. Mention has to be made about red sanders in Chittoor reserve. This is a small reserve of about 135 hectares situated close to Chittoor town by the side of Chittoor-Katpadi railway line. Between A.D. 1863 and 1899 planting of red sanders and *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (Pedda-yegi), etc., was done in this reserve and it is a delight to read the extracts from the field inspection notes of Colonel Campbell Walker, Lushington, Poppert and Battie, Conservators of Forests, which narrate about the evolution in the artificial regeneration of red sanders under trying conditions and the role played by foresters in nurturing forests against odds. Same is the case with regard to Whiteside's Garden near Palmaner forest rest-house. The marginal areas in this reserve where the density of red sanders is rather sparse are now being supplemented by artificial regeneration. Proposals are under way to create a zoological park in this reserve.

The other principal species commonly met with in this zone up to 670 metres' elevation are *Adina cordifolia*, *Albizzia* species, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Bassia latifolia* (Ippa), *Boswellia serrata* (Anduga), *Buchanania latifolia* (Sarapappu), *Butea frondosa* (Modugu), *Canthium didymum*, *Cassia Fistula* (Rela), *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Cochlospermum gossypium* (Konda Gogu), *Commiphora caudata*, *Dalbergia latifolia* (Jittegi), *Dalbergia paniculata*, *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, *Elaeodendron glaucum*, *Erythroxylon monogynum* (Devadaru), *Eugenia alternifolia* (Dudippa), *Gardenia gummifera* (Chittimatta), *Gardenia latifolia*, *Gardenia turgida* (Yerra bikki), *Givotia rottleriformis* (Tella Punki), *Grewia asiatica* (Nalla Jana), *Helicteres Isora* (Nultada), *Hemicyclia sepiaria* (Biva), *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Istaripala), *Ixora parviflora* (Korivi), *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Mallotus philippinensis* (Sinduri), *Mimusops Elengi* (Pogada), *Mimusops hexandra*, *Ochna Gamblei*, *Polyalthia cerasoides* (Chilka-dudi), *Premna tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Chandanam), *Sapindus emarginatus* (Kunkudu),

Schleichera trijuga (Kosangi), *Shorea Tumbaggaia* (Tamba), *Soymida febrifuga*, *Stephegyne parvifolia*, *Sterculia urens* (Tella Pkniki), *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia Arjuna* (Tella Maddi), *Terminalia bellerica* (Tandra), *Terminalia Chebula* (Karaka), *Terminalia coriacea*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Vitex altissima* (Nemali Adugu) and *Vitex leucoxydon* (Konda Vavili).

Both *Bambusa arundinacea* (Veduru) and *Dendrocalamus strictus* occur in the district. They are present at Avulapalli, Madiramalai, Annammagaripalli and Keelapatla blocks of Chittoor West Division, Talakona, Chamala, Nagapatla, Munglipat (Mungilipattu), Seshachalam Hills, the Veligondas, Narayanavanam, Adavaram, Ramapuram, Anjur, Katrapalle and Are blocks of Chittoor East Division and in Kambakam forests of Satyavedu taluk in exploitable proportions. *Dendrocalamus strictus* occurs more or less in pre-patches over extensive areas notably on low lying hill slopes, which are generally dry. It occupies by far the major portion of the land under bamboo.

Bambusa arundinacea is of much limited occurrence and is generally confined to moist localities such as river and stream margins. It is chiefly met with in Mamandur valley.

All Class I forests of Palmaner and Madanapalle taluks and Class III reserved forests of Musalimadugu extension, Kammanapalle, Alapalle, Melumayi, Kukkarajupalle, Kurabalakota, Peddur, Horseley Hills and Kangundi of Chittoor West Division contain fair percentage of sandal (*Santalum album*). It is also seen in Bhakarapet Reserve Forest, Talakona Reserve Forest, Nagapatla Reserve Forest, Chamala Reserve Forest and the Tirumala Hills in small percentages, and exploitable sizes are almost absent in Chittoor East Division. It is being propagated artificially by the forest beat staff annually by way of dibbling deep inside the bushes and the results are encouraging. Natural regeneration is also satisfactory.

(iii) **The plateau forests (over 670 metres above the mean sea level).**—This type is confined wholly to the high level plateau near Tirumala and to places above the escarpment of the Seshachalam Hills in Bhakarapet range. In typical forests of this zone, *Eugenia alternifolia* forms nearly 80 per cent of the crop. *Shorea Tumbaggaia* is practically confined to the hillocks and ridges, while *Shorea Talura* (Jalari) is confined to more moist localities. The associates of the above species are *Terminalia pallida*, *Buchanania latifolia* and *Buchanania angustifolia*.

The unique patch of forest, occurring near Talakona temple on either side of the Talakona river, contains well grown *Shorea Talura* and mango trees of lofty sizes. The trees are as tall as 20 to 25 metres. In this patch, good natural regeneration of *Shorea Talura* mostly of the seedling and whippy shoot stage is found. A preservation plot has been laid out here by the State Silviculturist and periodical measurements of height and girth are recorded. There are several other species noticeable in the plateau forest such as *Alangium Lamareckii*, *Albizia Lebbek*, *Anogeissus latifolia* and so on.

Southern Cutch Thorn Forests:

The rest of the forests not described under the Dry Tropical South Indian Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests except those belts which will be dealt with under tropical dry evergreen type of forests falls under this type. All the Class III Reserve Forests taken over in the past from Panchayat management and the open and marginal belts of Panapakam, Bhakarapet, Nagapatla and Narayanavanam blocks and estate forests taken over belong to this type.

The type of soil resulting from the weathered local rocks such as granite gneiss, quartzites and trap dykes, and the rainfall are more or less the same as in the case of other classes of forests described already. But the biotic factors like stealing of forest produce, overgrazing and wilful setting of fire, etc., have thinned out forests exposing the ground to direct insolation and rains and brought about erosion and impoverishment of soil. In many blocks there is hardly any top soil. The forest is degraded and almost xerophytic, supporting open and inferior thorny vegetation of low density (0.2 to 0.4) often degenerating into a series of thorny bushes interspersed with extensive blanks.

The chief species of the thorn forests are *Acacia Latronum* (Puki-tuma), *Atlantia monophylla*, *Acacia Sundra* (Sundra), *Carissa Carandas* (Kalikaya), *Acacia leucophloea* (Tella-tumma), *Carissa spinarum* (Kalikaya), *Albizzia amara*, *Canthium parviflorum*, *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Velturu), *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, *Flacourtia Ramontchi* (Kanregu), *Gymnosporia montana* (Pedda Chinta), *Prosopis spicigera* (Jammi), *Pterolobium indicum* (Korinda), *Randia uliginosa* (Adavi Manga), *Scutia indica* (Konki Mullu), *Zizyphus Jujuba* (Regu), *Zizyphus Xylopyra* (Goti) and *Zizyphus Oenoplia* (Pariki) besides the moderate representation of *Alangium Lamarekii*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Canthium didymum*, *Dolichandrone crispa* (Nerwothi), *Dolichandrone falcata* (Wothi), *Gardenia gummiifera*, *Hugonia mystax* (Kakabira), *Ixora parviflora*, *Maba buxifolia*, *Mimusops hexandra*, *Strychnos Nux-vomica* and *Strychnos potatorum*, etc.

Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests:

It may not be said that Chittoor district falls within the chief zone of dry evergreen forest, widely recognized to have been confined to a narrow strip along the Carnatic coast. But it abuts that zone and, in consequence, a good number of dry evergreen species have diffused into the eastern part of the division. They prefer porous and sandy soils, but are found to be doing well on red soils as well. Venkatagirikota, Vempalle, Yerpedu (Erpedu), Ramapuram, Advaram, Anjur, Are and Katrapalle are the principal forest blocks where a sizeable stock of dry evergreen species is found in association with thorny species narrated under the forest type 'Tropical Thorn Forest'. Besides, in Mamandur valley of Tirupati range, Bhakarapet and Talakona reserve forests of Bhakarapet range and in a few Class III reserve forests of Chittoor range a judicious sprinkle of them can also be met with. Since the evergreen belt overlaps the two forest types described above, its extent cannot be assessed with any degree of accuracy. However, the area can

be said to be 1,619 hectares approximately over the reserves mentioned above. The chief species of dry evergreen belt are *Atlantia monophylla*, *Elaeodendron glaucum*, *Eugenia Jambolana*, *Garcinia spicata*, *Hemicyclia sepiaria*, *Hugonia mystax*, *Maba buxifolia*, *Memecylon edule* (Alli), *Memecylon umbellatum*, *Mimusops hexandra* and *Webera corymbosa* (Kommi), etc. Most of the species are shrubs with small fleshy leaves and they retain their foliage throughout the year to some degree or other. *Hemicyclia sepiaria*, *Mimusops hexandra*, *Eugenia Jambolana*, however, grow to small size woody trees.

Undergrowth in the forests of this division is not profuse except in cooler and moist localities, which are mostly valleys and river margins. In these moist localities, *Acacia Intsia* (Korinta), *Zizyphus Oenoplia*, *Pterolobium indicum*, *Strobilanthes* and *Lantana* are met with. On hill slopes *Webera corymbosa*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Phoenix sylvestris*, *Phoenix acaulis* (Chitti Ita), *Grewia hirsuta* (Tellajana), are commonly noticeable. On ridges, in addition to those found on hill slopes, *Cycas circinalis* (Perita), *Croton scabiosus* (Yerrachilla) are found. In other plain forests of the division, *Webera corymbosa*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Grewia hirsuta*, *Solanum* species, *Cassia marginata* (Sima Tangedu), *Calotropis gigantea* (Jilledu) and *Opuntia Dillenii* (Nagajemmadu) constitute the undergrowth. The ground has been invariably covered by grasses, *Bodagaddi* being prominent on hill slopes and ridges.

Besides the natural and endemic species, a number of exotic species have been introduced by the Forest Department in plantations and afforestation schemes of the degraded areas. Notable among these species are eucalyptus, *Dalbergia Sissoo* (Jittegi), *Cassia siamea* (Neta Tangedu), *Prosopis*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Acacia senegal* and *Tecoma undulata*. Many exotic species notably *Delonix regia*, *Peltophorum ferrugineum*, *Millingtonia hortensis* and *Grevillea robusta* planted on some avenues and neem and tamarind on some others are of common occurrence.

Fauna:

The forests of the district, especially those of Tirupati and Bhakarapet ranges were reported to be rich both in flora and fauna even before their reservation. Birds and animals are reported to have found in them a good abode and lived an unhindered and poised life. Jean Baptiste Tavernier, a French traveller and jewel merchant, who passed through these forests in August 1652, had written in his chronicles that the "place is very pleasant and derives its coolness from numerous streams and fountains" and that elephant catching operations were then being conducted in these hills by one of the captains of Mir Jumla's army. This may appear rather difficult to believe to those acquainted with the present condition of the forests and the fauna existing therein now, but it may not be far from truth, if only we can visualise the amount of havoc which could have been caused by man to the once dense forests during the past three centuries. Not only the big game like elephants, bisons, etc., disappeared but even the carnivora like tigers and panthers, not to speak of cheetahs, are greatly depleted and are almost extinct. Other common forms of wild life such as samburs and

spotted deer are also frightfully reduced and one rarely sees them now in herds. The opening of extensive unreserves around all forest reserves for cultivation, forming new highways passing through or along Nagapatla, Bhakarapet, Tirupati, Mamandur and Napier reserve forests, the advent of fast moving vehicles and the jeeps that can cruise the rugged forest tracts, the proliferation of unlicensed weapons, availability of cheap and poisonous drugs like endrine, etc., and some people's unsportive desire for ruthless destruction of wild beasts have all cumulatively contributed to the present sad state of affairs of reduction in the rare and varied fauna in the forests. Today, even the harmless peacocks are reduced in numbers. To give the much harassed wild life a chance to recoup, all the forests in the district were closed to shooting from 1962.

There are at present no wild life sanctuaries in the district. However, proposals for the creation of Sri Venkateswara Game Sanctuary at Mamandur and for the creation of a second zoological park at Chittoor are under consideration. When these two schemes materialize it will go a long way in educating the public on the significance and importance of wild life and in increasing their numbers and affording protection to them.

Mammals:

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*-Peddapuli) was reported to be common in the forests of Bhakarapet and Tirupati ranges even in late 1940s. In Chamala valley there is still a place called Pulibonu where tigers were trapped in the past. Local people around Mamandur, Tirumala and Kotakadapalli even now recall how they could hear the tigers coming down to watercourses near their villages and prey upon their cattle while grazing. The Makularevu on the Talakona river and the Reddicheruvu near Kotakadapalli will be mentioned even now by the local people where they used to see tigers coming to quench their thirst. According to a report in 1954, four tigers were reported to be present. There has been a report now (1969) that two tigers are cruising the forest tract between Napier Reserve Forest and Chamala Reserve Forest via Mamandur and Tirumala forests and the adjoining forests in Balapalli and Kodur ranges of Rajampet forest division.

Panther (*Panthera pardus*-Chirutapuli, Nakkapothu) is present even now in small numbers in Bhakarapet and Tirupati ranges. A report of 1954 mentions about the existence of several panthers in these reserves.

Sloth-bear (*Melursus ursinus*-Yelugubanti, Yelugugoddu) is found still in good numbers in all Class I reserves of the district. Quite often, they can be seen crossing the Horseley Hills, Palmaner, Nagapatla and Tirumala ghat roads and the Talakona and Mamandur roads in the dusk and nights. Amongst the other carnivora present in the district and worth mentioning are wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*-Resukukka), wild pig (*Sus cristatus*-Adavipandi), porcupine (*Hystri indica*-Mundlanandi), hyaena (*Hyaena striata*-Kondrapothu), jungle-cat (*Felis Chaus*-Adavinilli), jackal (*Canis aureus*-Nakka), fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*-Guntanakka) and wolf (*Canis lupus*-Thodelu).

Amongst the herbivora, sambur (*Rusa unicolor*—Kanithi), black-buck (*Antelope cervicapra*—Peddajinka), chital (*Axis axis*—Duppi), wild sheep (*Civis Cycloceros*—Konda Gorre), mouse deer (*Memina indica*—Burrajinka), hare (*Lapium finidus*—Kundelu) and rabbit are found in most of the reserves of the district. The sambur, blackbuck, wild sheep and chital are much hunted after for their hides and meat by the poachers and the Forest Department has seized several unlicensed weapons and brought many offenders to book. The incidence of horned game is much in Tirupati and Bhakarapet ranges where the local factors are quite congenial for their living.

Birds:

The bird life in general may be considered to be in much better shape in the district as the poachers had not concentrated much on them in their destruction and as the birds protect themselves better by their flight and smallness in size than quadrupeds. A number of species exist in the district, their numbers swell in winter by swarms of migratory birds. Among the babblers, the large grey babbler (*Turdoides malcolmi*) is the common one. The shrikes like the large grey shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) can be seen hawking insects along the main highways in the district and help to keep down the insect population that crop up during and after rains. The king crows, mynas and crows are always attendant on cattle snapping up insects. These and a host of other birds like the bee-eaters, hoopoes, swifts, etc., all help in keeping down the insect population which would otherwise cause untold harm to the crops. Vultures like the white backed and long billed, keep the countryside clean of carcasses and are to be found practically all over the district. The other predatory birds are the eagles, kites and owls which keep the rodent population under check. Among the game birds mention may be made of sand-grouse, quails, partridges, green pigeons and pigeons, which are trapped by local villagers and Yanadis. A large number of waterfowls visit the numerous tanks in the district in winter season. Mention may be made of various ducks like spot bills, pintails and pochards. The Chinnagottigallu tank in winter is always found with these ducks. Among the teals, the whistling teals are found in all seasons, while the cotton and blue winged teals are found in other seasons. The paddy fields attract a number of herons and egrets at all times. The peacock is present till in Tirupati, Bhakarapet, Madanapalle and Palmaner ranges and quite often it may be seen crossing the Tirumala Ghat road in the evenings between the 6th and 7th mile. Parakeets, grey jungle-fowls, waver-birds are also found in plenty in all the Class I reserves in the district.

Reptiles:

A number of poisonous as well as non-poisonous snakes are found in the district. Most common among the poisonous is the cobra, Russel's Viper (*Vipera russelli*) and banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) are also common in the district. The python (*Python molurus*) is reported to be present in the interior Class I forests though it is seldom seen. The other non-poisonous snakes like rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*),

John's sand boa (*Eryx johni*), green snake, water-snake, etc., are to be found commonly in and around the villages performing the very useful function of keeping down the rodent population.

Among the common lacertilia (lizards), mention may be made of the Monitor lizard (*Udumu*). Geckos (*Nalkisi*), wall-lizards and common garden lizards (*Tonda*) are the usual sights.

Among the tortoises, mention may be made of the soft-shelled tortoise and the common tortoise which occur not only in rivers and streams but also in numerous wells and ponds. The starred tortoise (*Testudo elegans*) is also found in the district. It is a land dweller and seeks the shelter of rocks where, on account of its pattern, it blends well with the bouldery surface.

A variety of fish are also found in the several rivers, streams, reservoirs and tanks in the district.

Climate*:

The district has a dry and agreeable climate. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from December to February is the dry and comparatively cool season. The summer season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall:

The district has a good network of 21 rain-gauge stations for periods ranging from 15 to 92 years. Annexures 1 and 2 give the rainfall at these stations as well as for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 827.5 mm. (32.58"). The rainfall generally decreases from the east towards the west and varies from 555.7 mm. (21.87") at Pedda Thippasamudram (Peddatippasamudram) near the western border to 1,187.8 mm. (46.76") at Satyavedu near the eastern border. The rainfall during the monsoon period from June to September constitutes only about 44 per cent of the annual normal rainfall. During May, there is some significant amount of rainfall and it is mostly in the form of thundershowers. During the post-monsoon season, as much as 35 per cent of the annual rainfall is received. The period from August to November is the chief rainy season in the district, October being the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. During the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall, amounting to 161 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1943, while the lowest annual rainfall which was only 63 per cent of the normal occurred in 1904. During this fifty-year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in seven years, none of them being consecutive. Considering the rainfall at individual stations, two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal, occurred at 12 out of the 21 stations. Two

*Contributed by the Director-General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred four times at Vayalpad, thrice at Pakala and twice at Chandragiri, Chittoor, Sadum, Piler (Pileru) and Satyavedu during this same fifty-year period. Three consecutive years of rainfall, less than 80 per cent of the normal, occurred once at Ramapuram. From Annexure 2, it will be seen that the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1,100 mm. (23.62" and 43.31") in 41 years out of fifty. On an average, there are 46 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.) in a year in the district. This number varies from 26 at Pedda Thippasamudram to 53 at Palmaner. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours, recorded at any station in the district, was 338.3 mm. (13.32") at Satyavedu on the 10th of December 1901.

Temperature:

The district has a meteorological observatory at Arogyavaram. The records of this observatory can be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district except in the eastern portions of the district where the temperatures may be a little higher. The period from about the middle of November to the middle of February is the coolest part of the year. In December, when the mean temperature is the lowest, the mean daily maximum temperature is 25.3°C. (77.5°F.) and the mean daily minimum is 15.4°C. (59.7°F.). After February, temperatures begin to rise rapidly. April and May are the hottest months, with a mean daily maximum temperature of about 34.8°C. (94.6°F.). The nights are slightly hotter in May than in April, the mean daily minimum in May being 23.9°C. (75.0°F.). The weather is oppressive in the eastern low level tracts of the district during summer. Thundershowers which occur on some days during the afternoons of April and May bring welcome relief. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about the first week of June, day temperatures decrease a little and weather in the whole of the south-west and post-monsoon seasons is more agreeable than in the summer season. Night temperatures decrease after October. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Arogyavaram was 38.3°C. (100.9°F.) on the 27th of April 1956 and on the 9th of May 1957. The lowest minimum was 10.6°C. (51.1°F.) on the 1st of December 1960.

Humidity:

The relative humidity is about 70 to 80 per cent in the mornings and about 60 to 65 per cent in the afternoons during the period from July to December. It decreases thereafter. The driest part of the year is the period from February to May when the relative humidities in the afternoons are between 25 and 40 per cent on an average. Relative humidities may be higher in the eastern portions of the district.

Cloudiness:

During the period from June to November, the skies are moderately to heavily clouded and overcast on a few days. During the rest of the year, skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Winds:

Winds are generally light and blow mainly from directions between south-west and north-west during the period from May to September. For the rest of the year, winds are light and variable in the mornings. Afternoon winds are stronger and, in the period from October to January, they are mainly north-easterly or easterly. In the next three months, afternoon winds are mostly from directions between east and south.

Special Weather Phenomena:

In October and November, some of the storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal cross the east coast and affect the district and its neighbourhood, causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Thunderstorms occur in the summer and post-monsoon seasons.

Annexures 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and relative humidity mean wind speed and special weather phenomena for Arogyavaram.



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CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Prehistory:

The district of Chittoor abounds in several prehistoric sites. The surface finds discovered at these sites are assigned to special stages in the progress of civilisation. The palaeolithic age in which man fashioned his tools and weapons by chipping hard stones of convenient size and shape, is represented by the highly developed Acheulian handaxes discovered at Tirupati, Sitarampeta, Ellampalle, Mekalavandlapalle, Piler (Pileru) and Ghattu. The mesolithic (middle stone) age, which was essentially a continuation of the one mentioned above, is represented by the quartzite tools found at Agraharam, Aravandlapalle, Chintaparthi (Chintaparti), Maratavandlapalle and Tirupati. Remains of the neolithic age have not yet been unearthed. The existence of a megalithic culture was revealed by the discovery of innumerable burials, termed variously as stone-circles, cairns, cists, kistvaens and dolmens (the last three are locally known as Pandava Gullu), at several places in the district such as Vittalam, Vayalpad, Sadum, Booragamanda, Settipeta, Velukuru, Irulabanda, Bapanattam, Nayakkaneri (Naikaneri), Govindreddipalle (near Gajulapalle 12 miles (19 km.) north-west of Chittoor), Anilepalle, Ellampalle, Basinikonda and Madankonda. Of these, the kistvaens at Irulabanda and Bapanattam are of exceptional interest from the size, shape and arrangement of the slabs of which they are composed. They yielded the usual sepulchral relics, bones, beads, festoons and potsherds. It has been suggested that the kistvaens are the tombs of Kurumbas, who are still numerous in the neighbourhood. These are sometimes called in Tamil 'Kurumbar Kudi'. One of the cairns at Sadum is reported to have contained a few rusted coins.

To enable a full-blooded understanding and appreciation of the ambitions and activities of the major dynasties which created an impact on this district in the arts of both war and peace, it may be helpful to attempt a geographical placement of Chittoor district in the wider historical region, the fortunes of which it shared through the centuries. The history of Chittoor district is connected with the hoary past of Dravida which was a large political division of ancient India.

Ancient Period:

(1) The Mauryas And (2) The Satavahanas:

Between the prehistoric and the earliest historical period there is a wide gap. According to R. G. Bhandarkar, the Aryans had no knowledge of the south prior to the 7th century B.C., except coastal Andhra where they had gone by the eastern route. They penetrated into the south and by 350 B.C., they had become familiar with the whole land

down to Tanjore and Madura. No direct evidence relating to the early history of Chittoor district has so far come to light. However, the political history of the district, like the other districts, commences with the Mauryas who extended their sway to the south after overthrowing the Nandas. After the decline of the Mauryan empire, the territory, constituting the present Chittoor district, came under the control of the Satavahanas whose rule lasted for more than four centuries from about 230 B.C.

(3) The Pallavas:

The district then passed under the Pallavas, who are divided into the Pallavas of the Prakrit charters, the Pallavas of the Sanskrit charters and the Greater Pallavas. In the time of Skandavarman of the Prakrit charters, the kingdom extended up to the Krishna in the north and the Arabian Sea in the west. The territory, comprising the present Chittoor district, passed out of their control in the middle of the 4th century A.D., when the Gupta ruler, Samudragupta, invaded the south and defeated the Pallava ruler, Vishnugopa of Kanchi. Though the Pallava hegemony was re-established, the dominions were once again lost to Karikala Chola during the time of Trilochana Pallava. The Pallava overlordship over this region was established by Simhavishnu who ruled the kingdom between A.D. 560 and A.D. 580. A major portion of this district, situated in the north-west of the Pallava kingdom bordering the Chalukyan territories, was poised directly between two rival powers, the Pallavas and the Chalukyas of Badami. Mahendravarman I (A.D. 580-630), however, lost much of his northern territory to the Western Chalukya ruler Pulakesin II. The Pallava rule over this district was, however, resuscitated by Narasimhavarman I (A.D. 630-668). His successors held sway over this area till the end. This is evident from a number of inscriptions pertaining to the Pallava rulers such as Narasimhavarman II (A.D. 700-728), Paramesvaravarman II (A.D. 728-731), Nandivarman II (A.D. 731-796), Dantivarman (A.D. 796-847), Nandivarman III (A.D. 846-869), Nripatungavarman (A.D. 859-899) and Aparajita (A.D. 885-903) found in this district.

(4) The Renadu Cholas:

About the period of the Chalukyas of Badami and the Greater Pallavas of Kanchi, a portion of this district was under the rule of a branch of the Cholas claiming descent from the family of the historical or quasi-historical figure Karikala Chola. These chiefs are called the Renadu Cholas after the tract Renadu 7000 in Cuddapah district. Of these chiefs, the inscriptions of Mahendravarikrama known by his title 'Chola Maharaja' and his son Punyakumara are found in this district.

(5) The Rashtrakutas:

The Chalukyas of Badami were overthrown in A.D. 757 by their feudatories, the Rashtrakutas. Towards the close of the 9th century A.D., the Pallavas themselves had to contend with the rising power of the Pandyas. The Rashtrakutas seem to have actively assisted them,

at least for sometime, in their struggle against the Pandyas. Another new power, the Imperial Cholas, emerged about this period in South India. These dynasties were destined to exert considerable influence over Chittoor district. Their feudatories like the Banas, the Nolambas, the Western Gangas and the Vaidumbas were entangled in the wars of these paramount powers and Chittoor district passed through fairly exciting times with the changing fortunes of the kingdoms and principalities of all these rulers.

The Pallava rule came to an end in this district with the overthrow of the Pallava ruler Aparajita by the Chola ruler Aditya I (A.D. 871-907) and the annexation to the Chola kingdom of Tondaimandalam, of which this district formed part. Before his death at Tondaimanad (Thondamanadu) near Srikalahasti in the district, Aditya I conquered large territories and annexed them to his kingdom. Thus, at the accession of his son, Parantaka I (A.D. 907-955), the Chola kingdom embraced the whole country between Srikalahasti and Madras in the north, and the Kaveri in the south. Parantaka I defeated between A.D. 909 and A.D. 916 the Vaidumbas and two Bana kings, namely, Vikramaditya II and Vijayaditya III, whose rule extended over 'Perumbanappadi' comprising the area to the north of the Palar, between Punganur in the west and Srikalahasti in the east. Consequently, the Banas and the Vaidumbas sought refuge with the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna III from the onslaught of the Cholas. Krishna III, accompanied by several subordinates including the Banas, led an expedition against the Chola kingdom and it ended disastrously for the Cholas. Much of the Chola territory slipped out of Parantaka's hands. There are a few inscriptions of Parantaka I in this district. Of these, some attest the closing years of his reign. For instance, an inscription from Vanamaladinne in Punganur taluk in this district is dated in his 48th regnal year corresponding to A.D. 955.

Krishna III could not stay for long in the enemy kingdom but he continued to be in effective possession of Tondaimandalam throughout his long reign, by appointing officers to look after the administration of the conquered territory. Vajjaradeva was thus appointed to govern Pulinadu in this district. A number of inscriptions belonging to the reign of Krishna III have been found in this district. After the death of Krishna III, Vajjaladeva or Vajjaradeva appears to have taken advantage of the disturbed conditions and declared independence, for he is described in an epigraph at Bodinayanipalle in Punganur taluk as 'ruling over the earth'. The rebellion by Vijjaradeva was, however, quelled.

Attempts were made by the Chola ruler Gandaraditya (A.D. 949-957) to recover the territory lost to Krishna III, but he could not make much progress. His efforts were continued by Arinjaya and his son Parantaka II (A.D. 957-973). Remarkable success attended the Chola efforts in the north, especially during the reign of the latter and by the time Uttama Chola (A.D. 970-985) ascended the throne, bulk of Tondaimandalam had been recovered from the Rashtrakutas. The rule of Gandaraditya, Parantaka II (Sundara Chola) and Madhurantaka Uttama Chola in this district is represented by a few inscriptions.

(6) The Banas:

The Banas were closely associated with the territory now falling within the confines of Chittoor and other adjoining districts, including Kolar in Karnataka State. They constituted one of the important feudatory dynasties. About 32 inscriptions of this dynasty are so far noticed in this district. Of these, as many as 22 inscriptions are concentrated in Punganur taluk. The information available in these epigraphs is not yet clear enough to permit the presentation of any connected account.

The Banas claimed descent from Mahabali, a mythological asura king. In the middle of the fourth century A.D., the Kadamba chief Mayurasarman took up his abode in the inaccessible forests of Sriparvata (Srisailem) and levied tribute from many kings including the Brihat Bana, i.e., the Great Bana. About this period, the Banas were probably the feudatories of the Pallavas.

The country ruled by the Banas is called variously as 'Andhrat Pathah Paschimato Kshitihi', i.e., the land to the west of the Andhra Road (or of the country called Andhrapatha), Vadugavalimerku, Vadugavaliyinmerku, Vadugavali 12000, and Vedugavali 12000 and Mann: 200. Perumbanappadi was perhaps another name in Tamil for this Bana territory. As already seen, Perumbanappadi extended from Punganur in the west to Srikalahasti in the east. The river Palar formed its southern boundary. Inscriptions refer in all to eight chiefs, namely, Nandivarman, Vijayaditya I, Malladeva, Vikramaditya I, Vijayaditya II, Vikramaditya II, Vijayaditya III and Vikramaditya III.

Some of these chiefs were often engaged in the conflicts involving the Pallavas, the Western Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas and the Cholas and the feudatory dynasties such as the Vaidumbas, the Western Gangas and the Nolambas. They entered into matrimonial alliances with the other feudatory families and strengthened themselves. Thus Vikramaditya I married the daughter of the Western Ganga ruler Prithvipati I. Two inscriptions of his son, Vijayaditya II dated S. 820 (A.D. 898) and S. 827 (A.D. 905) take us to the period of the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna II (A.D. 880-914), by which time the Pallavas had been replaced by the Imperial Cholas. The failure of Krishna II with whom the Banas were allied to secure the throne of the Cholas for his daughter's son, Kannaradeva, as against Kannaradeva's rival and half-brother Parantaka I, created considerable difficulties for the Banas. Vikramaditya II and Vijayaditya III, who are said to have been then ruling over the Bana principality, were defeated and ousted from power by the Western Ganga chief Prithvipati II under the orders of Parantaka I. The Bana territory thus passed into the hands of the Chola ruler Parantaka I who appointed his own governors over it. But the irrepressible Banas were not to be eliminated altogether. One of the subsequent Bana chiefs (Vikramaditya III?) lived even to acquire the appellation 'dear friend of Krishna Raja', i.e., Rashtrakuta Krishna III (A.D. 939-67).

(7) The Vaidumbas:

A portion of this district was under the control of another local family known as the Vaidumbas. Their capital 'Vaidumbavolu' or 'the city of the Vaidumbas' was situated in this district. Several inscriptions of this family are found in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts and in Kolar district of Karnataka State. About twenty epigraphs of this dynasty are noticed in this district and they are assigned on palaeographical grounds to about the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D. But they yield scanty information. Many are merely Viragals (herostones) commemorating the death of warriors in battles and cattle raids. Thus it is not possible to give any connected account of this dynasty.

These rulers appear to have been warlike chiefs, frequently fighting with their neighbours, the Lonkulas, the Cholas of Renadu, the Banas of Perumbanappadi and the Nolambas of Nolambavadi. The first ruler of the line was Vaidumba Maharaja. He came into conflict with the Lonkulas, another warlike tribe. The Vaidumba army was led by a certain Gandara Mutraju, but he was killed in the battle. It was during this period that the Vaidumbas displaced the Cholas of Renadu from Chippili in Madanapalle taluk and occupied it. Vaidumba Maharaja appears to have been followed by Sankali or Ganda Sankali. Ganda Trinetra Vaidumba Maharaja was another ruler of the line. He was an ambitious and powerful king. He flourished about the beginning of the 10th century A.D., and was always involved in wars with his neighbours. Early in his reign he defeated Jata Choda and annexed his principality, Renadu 7000. He fought with the Nolambas, among others, a battle at Mudumaduvu, identified with Mudivedu in Madanapalle taluk and came out victorious. He was followed by Manuja Trinetra and Bhuvana Trinetra in succession. Bhuvana Trinetra was crowned in A.D. 972 and his principality included at least parts, if not the whole of Renadu, Mulikinadu and Pakanadu. The other Vaidumba chiefs known from the inscriptions of the district were Irigaya Maharaja, Nannimara yar son of Tukkarai, Maduka Maharaja and his son, Kaliga Trinetra Bhima Maharaja.

(8) The Western Gangas:

Another dynasty that held sway over a portion of this district was that of the Western Gangas, the foundation of whose power was assigned to the second half of the fourth century A.D. They were feudatory to the Pallavas. A chief of this family, Harivarman (A.D. 450-460) was crowned king by the Pallava ruler Simhavarman I, to crush the Banas in this region. The Western Ganga kingdom, however, witnessed partition towards the end of the reign of Sivamara II (A.D. 788-812) between his son and brother Marasimha and Vijayaditya respectively. A portion of this district appears to have been included in the share of Marasimha according to the inscriptions which came to light in Punganur taluk. Four later Ganga chiefs, namely, (a) Uttamachola-Ganga alias Senbakachchipati Nayanar, (b) Uttamachola Gangan alias Vira Gangan Vettum Amarabaranam, (c) Uttamachola Ganga alias Selva Ganga and (d) Selva Ganga, son of

Uttamachola Ganga Padmadeva, are referred to in the epigraphs found in Punganur taluk. Their relationship with either the main line or the collateral line is not ascertainable. The rule of the Western Gangas, however, gradually came to an end after the capture of their capital Talakad in A.D. 1004 by the Cholas.

(9) The Nolamba Pallavas:

This district was associated with the rule of yet another minor dynasty known as the Nolambas or the Nolamba Pallavas. There were eleven rulers in this dynasty. They held sway over Nolambavadi 32000. They came into conflict with the Banas, the Vaidumbas, the Cholas and the Rashtrakutas.

With the succession of Mahendra I in A.D. 878, the Nolamba dynasty gained considerable strength. Mahendra, the most powerful of the Nolambas, extended his conquests on all sides. Under the orders of his Western Ganga overlord, Rachamalla I, he set out on a conquest of Talakad which was then in the hands of the collateral line of the Western Gangas. In the course of the campaign, he asked his subordinates Kaduvatti and Maduva to invade Pulinadu. Kaduvatti attacked and captured Koyarrur (Laddigam near Punganur) in this district. On hearing this, the Bana king Vijayaditya Vira Chulamani Prabhumuru started with his army and dispersed the enemy forces. The battle was fierce and several chiefs fell in it. The other ruler of the dynasty, whose inscriptions are noted in the district, was Vira Mahendra II. He led an invasion against the province of Tondaimandalam in the Chola kingdom. On returning from his expedition, Vira Mahendra II entered Nolambavadi, encamped himself at Kolar and conferred on a private individual the rank of an officer together with a village in Pulinadu in this district as a gift. Pulinadu appears to have continued under the rule of the Nolambas even during the later half of the 10th century A.D., when another Nolamba chief Iriva Nolamba II granted a village in Pulinadu to a merchant.

(10) The Chalukyas of Kalyani And (11) The Imperial Cholas:

The Rashtrakutas were replaced by the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani in A.D. 973. This district, however, continued to be under the rule of the Cholas. The rulers who held sway subsequently were Rajaraja I (A.D. 985-1016), Rajendra I (A.D. 1012-1044), Rajadhiraja I (A.D. 1018-54), Rajendra II (A.D. 1052-1063), Virarajendra (A.D. 1063-1069) and Adhirajendra (A.D. 1067/68-1070). Of them, the thirty years of Rajaraja's rule constituted the formative period of the Chola imperialism. A relatively small State at the time of his accession, hardly recovering from the effects of the Rashtrakuta invasion, the Chola kingdom grew under him into an extensive and well-knit empire. The rule of this as well as the other Chola kings over this area is attested to by a number of inscriptions which register gifts to temples at various places in the district. The income from the lands thus gifted was spent for the maintenance of worship in the temple. The cattle and sheep endowed to the shrines were entrusted

to shepherds whose main task was to provide ghee for the perpetual lamps in the temples. A few other inscriptions refer to the digging of tanks, construction of temples and levy and remission of taxes.

In A.D. 1070, the Eastern Chalukya prince Rajendra II occupied the Chola throne under the title of Kulottunga (A.D. 1070-1120). His accession marks the commencement of a new era in the Chola history. The kingdom of Vengi became a province of the Chola empire and thence the rulers came to be known as the Chalukya-Chola emperors. He avoided unnecessary wars and evinced a true regard for the well-being of his subjects. Kulottunga I was followed by Vikrama Chola (A.D. 1118-1135), Kulottunga II (A.D. 1135-1150), Rajaraja II (A.D. 1146-1173) and Rajadhiraja II* in succession. How the Chola empire continued to retain its hold over this district during this period may be inferred from the provenance of their inscriptions found in this district. One striking feature of this period was the growth in the number of feudatories and the extent of their influence. It was during this period that the Telugu Cholas, who acknowledged the suzerainty of the Chola monarchs, rose to prominence in this as well as the neighbouring districts. A number of gifts to the temple at Srikalahasti are registered in the name of the Telugu Cholas who did not even find themselves strong enough to defy their overlords.

Medieval Period:

(1) The Subsequent Imperial Cholas:

The association of the Cholas with the district of Chittoor continued for some decades. The rule of Kulottunga III (A.D. 1178-1218) was by no means weak and he succeeded, in the midst of many troubles, in maintaining the integrity of the kingdom. The Sambuvarayas, the Kadavarayas, the Chedirayas and the Yadavarayas constituted the four clans of powerful feudatories in the region comprising portions of Chittoor and Chingleput and the two Arcot districts. The number of feudatories, mentioned in the inscriptions of Kulottunga's reign, shows how rapidly conditions were changing for the worse. The reign of his successor, Rajaraja III (A.D. 1216-1260) was a period of continuous trouble. His inscriptions dated up to the twenty-ninth regnal year are found in Chittoor and other neighbouring districts. This implies that the hegemony of the Cholas continued to be recognised over the whole of Chittoor in his time. During the reign of the last Chola ruler, Rajendra III (A.D. 1246-1279), the hold of the Cholas over this district appears to have weakened, for a number of inscriptions of the Telugu-Pallava chief Vijayagandagopala have come to light. The Government Epigraphist presumes that Vijayagandagopala and Kopperunjinga, an ally of the Pandyas, shared Tondaimandalam between themselves, the former taking the northern half and the latter the southern half.

*He appears to have ruled for 16 years. His reign extended up to A.D. 1179 or 1182 according to the year we adopt, i.e., A.D. 1163 or 1166, for the commencement of his reign.

(2) The Pandyas:

The kingdoms that rose subsequently were the Pandya and the Hoysala in the south, and the Kakatiya and the Yadava in the north. Minor powers like the Telugu Cholas of Nellore played their part as auxiliaries to the chief powers. The accession to the Pandya throne of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I in A.D. 1251 was an important event. He was a famous warrior and a conqueror under whom the Pandyan power attained its greatest splendour. In the early years of his reign Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I fought many wars and rapidly extended his sway to Nellore and beyond. He also came into conflict with Kakatiya Ganapati whose inscription is noticed on a stone in front of the Manikantesvara temple at Srikalahasti. Five inscriptions of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I are found in this district. The other Pandya ruler mentioned in the epigraphs of the district was Maravarman Kulasekhara I (A.D. 1268-1308/1309). He fought against Hoysala Ramanatha who had allied himself with the Chola ruler Rajendra III, defeated them and occupied their territory. After this loss, Ramanatha started a war against his brother Narasimha III and succeeded in capturing some territory. An inscription dated in his 38th regnal year, corresponding to A.D. 1293, is found at Punganur. It records the grant of four *dandaka* of land for offerings in the temple of Karumanikkattalvar at the place by a certain Vamanavanan Kuttapperumal.

(3) The Yadavarayas:

The Yadavarayas were a local dynasty exercising authority over the northern and eastern portions of Tondaimandalam. Tirukkalattideva Yadavaraya was the first chief of the family. He assumed high sounding titles such as 'Chalukyanarayana' which indicate their connection with the Eastern Chalukyas from whom they appear to have acquired a portion of the Vengi kingdom. His inscriptions are noted in Chittoor, Nellore and North Arcot districts. He strengthened his power by entering into matrimonial alliance with the Telugu Cholas. He was succeeded by his son Virarakshasa Yadavaraya who was in turn followed by Vira Narasingadeva Yadavaraya. He ruled over the principality for fifty-one years. He fought on the side of the Chola ruler, Rajaraja III, in the wars which the Kadava chief Kopperunjinga waged. He also came into conflict with the elder Kadavaraya Alagiya-Siyan. Vira Narasingadeva Yadavaraya was a subordinate of Vira Gandagopala, the Telugu-Pallava chief, whom Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I claimed to have defeated and killed. Another member of the family was Tiruvenkatanatha Yadavaraya. He ruled the principality for about fifteen years till A.D. 1336-37. On the request of his general Singaya Dannayaka, Tiruvenkatanatha Yadavaraya granted half the village of Pongalur for the celebration of the 'Adi' festival in the temple of Tiruvenkatamudaiyan. He was subordinate to the Hoysala ruler Ballala III and paid tribute to him by levying a tax called the 'Vallaladevar-vari'. His relationship with the earlier members of the family or with his successor, Sriranganatha is not ascertainable. However, it is presumed that Tiruvenkatanatha was the father of Sriranganatha Yadavaraya. During this period, a number of

taxes were levied. The taxes were classified as gold tax, grain tax, tax relating to free service known as 'Amanji-Vagai', tax levied by the assembly of the Nattar, and other old and new taxes levied from time to time. Some of the taxes related to tolls levied on animals, road cess, a kind of poll-tax, profession tax on merchants, oil-mongers and weavers, licence fee for planting gardens and fishing in ponds and poundage on stray cattle. Two of the three 'ancient and customary aids' mentioned in the inscriptions were the taxes levied for the benefit of the heir-apparent and the queen-mother. The third one, i.e., the aid for ransoming the body of the king if captured by the enemy, occurs as a kind of tribute to be paid to the conqueror.

Sriranganatha Yadavaraya succeeded to the principality in A.D. 1336 or 1337 and ruled for about 20 years. Consequent on the establishment of the Vijayanagara kingdom, he submitted himself to the Vijayanagara authority and ruled as a subordinate of Harihara I. He is reported to have waged wars against kings who defied his commands, driven them out of their magnificent cities and made them seek shelter on mountains. As the period was characterised by political turmoil, Sriranganatha might have taken an active part in such warfare either for self-aggrandisement or in support of Vijayanagar.

The invasions of the Delhi Sultanate, which began towards the end of the 13th century A.D., upset all the four major kingdoms the Yadava, the Kakatiya, the Hoysala and the Pandya and caused a period of confusion terminated by the rise and expansion of the Bahmani and Vijayanagara kingdoms in the second quarter of the fourteenth century A.D. From the reign of Muhammad I (A.D. 1358-1375) almost right up to the end of the Bahmani kingdom, there was internecine warfare between the two powers and the bone of contention between them was the Krishna-Tungabhadra doab. Though the Bahmani dynasty came to an end by A.D. 1538, the Bahmani Sultan ceased to exercise any control whatsoever long before that over the governors of the provinces constituting the Bahmani kingdom.

(4) The Rayas of Vijayanagara:

The district then passed under the Rayas of Vijayanagara. Four dynasties, namely, Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu, ruled over the Vijayanagara kingdom from A.D. 1336 to the last quarter of the 17th century A.D. Harihara I founded the Sangama dynasty in A.D. 1336 and the kingdom during this period extended from Nellore in the south-east to Dharwar and Badami in the northern Karnataka. Harihara I was followed on the throne by his brother Bukka I (A.D. 1344-77). To unify the kingdom and strengthen his position, Bukka I appointed his sons as the governors of the provinces and made them responsible for the maintenance of the royal authority. Bhaskara Bhavadura was thus made the governor of Udayagiri and Kumara Kampana of Mulbagal and Padaividu which included a portion of this district. There are a few inscriptions of Bukka I and

his son Kumara Kampana in this district. The earliest of these, which is undated, pertaining to Bukka I, registers the grant of a village to the temple at Tirumala for 'sandhi' (offerings) twice a day. The inscriptions of Kampana and his subordinates, found at Tirumala and other places, register grants mainly to temples. Of the subordinates, Saluva Mangideva, a general of Kampana, Somappa and Goppana deserve mention. Saluva Mangideva governed the region surrounding Chittoor, which was the headquarters of the later Saluva chiefs. Somappa was Kampana's pradhani. He is referred to in two inscriptions of Kampana. He issued an order to Meydevar, who was in charge of the taxes levied in Pulinadu in this district, to assign certain duties, imposed in kind, on all articles that passed through the district, for the benefit of the Vishnu temple at Kurumavi (Kurmavi) which is stated to have been situated in Chitturi raja. Goppana was a Brahmin general of Kampana and the governor of 'Senji'. He went to Tirumala on a pilgrimage and found the idol of Ranganatha of Srirangam worshipped along with that of Venkatesvara. The idol of Alagiya Manavala-Perumal was brought to Tirumala for safe custody during the Muhammadan invasion of Srirangam. With the consent of the priests of Tirumala temple, he transferred the image first to Senji (Jinji) and thence to Srirangam.

Harihara II succeeded to the throne of Vijayanagar in A.D. 1377 and ruled till A.D. 1404. The appointment of his son Devaraya as the governor of Udayagiri in A.D. 1370 marks a new epoch in the relations between Vijayanagar and Kondavidu. The rule of Harihara II over this district is attested to by a few epigraphs noted in this district. One of these inscriptions registers the institution of a festival for Venkatesvara in Harihara's name in the Tamil month of 'Masi'. On the death of Harihara II in A.D. 1404, the succession to the Vijayanagar throne was disputed by Virupaksha I, Bukka II and Devaraya I. Taking advantage of the disturbed conditions, the Reddis of Kondavidu launched in A.D. 1406 an attack upon the Udayagiri raja and occupied, among others, Pulugulanadu, a subdivision of Chandragirisima. Malla Reddi, a cousin of the Reddi ruler Peda Komati Vema who led the attack, remained in the occupied area till A.D. 1413. He was, however, expelled by an army sent from Udayagiri by Devaraya I who ascended the throne in A.D. 1406. The rule of Devaraya I in this district is testified by a few inscriptions ranging from A.D. 1405 to A.D. 1418. They refer to the grants made by the king, the crown-prince Vijaya Bukka who was also known as Vijayabhupati or Vira Bukka and their subordinates. Mention is made of Jommana, son of Kampana II, in one of the inscriptions found in this district. The reign of the Vijayanagar ruler Devaraya II (A.D. 1422-1446) is also represented by some inscriptions. One of his subordinates, Mallana, governed Chandragiri raja from S. 1330 (A.D. 1408) to S. 1366 (A.D. 1444). He was succeeded in the governance of Chandragiri raja by Saluva Peri Mallayadeva Maharaja. In A.D. 1463, i.e., during the reign of Mallikarjuna, Hamvira, the son of the Gajapati ruler Kapilendra, led an invasion against the Vijayanagara empire and captured, among others, the fort of Chandragiri. However, for reasons not ascertainable, the forces of Orissa retraced their steps from this area.

The frequent attacks of the Gajapatis on the Vijayanagara kingdom, the assassination of Mallikarjuna and the usurpation of the Vijayanagar throne by Virupaksha II (A.D. 1465-85), provided the long awaited opportunity to the forces of disintegration. Saluva Narasimha, son of Saluva Gunda, the chief of Chandragiri, who succeeded to his family estate Chandragiri in A.D. 1456, slowly extended his power over the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Kolar during these years of anarchy. His power grew so great that Mallikarjuna's young son, Rajasekhara, sought refuge at his court. Like most usurpers, Saluva Narasimha found that it was easier to capture the throne than to enforce his authority in the kingdom. He, therefore, resolved to seize the opportunity and sent an army under Narasa Nayaka to expel Praudha Devaraya, who came to the throne on the death of Virupaksha II. Narasa Nayaka met with no opposition and Praudha Devaraya fled from the capital. Saluva Narasimha soon followed Narasa Nayaka to the capital and celebrated his coronation about the close of A.D. 1485.

With the coronation of Saluva Narasimha, the Second or the Saluva dynasty came to power. Saluva Narasimha ruled the kingdom till A.D. 1490 and was succeeded by his son Immadi Narasimha with Narasa Nayaka as his regent. During this period, Kandadai Ramanujayyengar was a prominent spiritual leader who had devoted his life to the cause of religion. He was presumed to be the guru of Saluva Narasimha and he had been of much help in organising and maintaining the free feeding houses established by Saluva Narasimha both at Tirupati and Tirumala. In appreciation of his services, Saluva Narasimha gave him a free hand in the maintenance of the Ramanujakutams for which he granted lands and villages. Narasa Nayaka, however, died in A.D. 1503 bequeathing the kingship and the kingdom to his eldest son, the ambitious Vira Narasimha. Vira Narasimha overthrew Immadi Narasimha, proclaimed himself king in A.D. 1505 and established the Third or the Tuluva dynasty. Vira Narasimha whose reign also is represented by a few epigraphs ruled till A.D. 1509.

On the death of Vira Narasimha, his half-brother Krishnadevaraya ascended the Vijayanagara throne. About 85 inscriptions pertaining to the reign of Krishnadevaraya are noticed in this district. They range in date from S. 1432 (A.D. 1510) to S. 1451 (A.D. 1529). A few records register the offerings and gifts made by the monarch and his two consorts, Chinnadevi and Tirumaladevi, during their frequent visits to the temple of Venkatesvara on the Tirumala (whom he venerated as his patron deity) and the temple at Srikalahasti. A few others, in which Krishnadevaraya is acknowledged as the overlord, mention the gifts made by his subordinates to temples at various places in this district. Krishnadevaraya visited the temple of Venkatesvara seven times and dedicated his work 'Amuktamalyada' to Venkatesvara.

His visits were, however, not isolated tours undertaken for the purpose of pilgrimage to this sacred shrine. Excepting the last two or three visits, which were avowedly made during his religious journeys, the first four occasions were in the course of his campaigns against the Gajapatis. Krishnadevaraya's first visit to Tirumala along with his two queens took place on the 10th of February 1513. From there he

proceeded to Srikalahasti and presented jewels to Srikalahastisvara. He was again at Tirupati for the second time on the 2nd of May 1513. From Tirupati he proceeded once more to Srikalahasti where he was present on the 11th of May. On the 8th of June, he journeyed from Vijayanagar to Tirupati and Srikalahasti for the third time and was back at his capital on the 20th of September 1513. These flying visits to the temples at Tirumala and Srikalahasti lasted for very short durations.

The problem of succession seems to have engaged the attention of Krishnadevaraya during the last years of his reign. He set his half-brother Achyuta free from the prison at Chandragiri and nominated him as his successor. Achyuta's accession to the throne in A.D. 1530 was not peaceful as Aliya Ramaraja, the son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya, proclaimed an infant son of Krishnadevaraya emperor and attempted to seize the throne. Aliya Ramaraja, however, failed because Saluva Nayaka, the most powerful nobleman in the empire and a supporter of Achyuta, seized the throne and held it until the arrival of Achyuta from Chandragiri.

It was probably the opposition of Ramaraja that induced Achyuta to take an unusual step. As soon as he heard the news of his brother's death, instead of hastening to the capital, he leisurely proceeded to Tirupati where he had his coronation celebrated. From there he went to Srikalahasti where the coronation ceremony was repeated. It must be noted that Achyuta was the first ruler of Vijayanagar who had his coronation celebrated in a place outside the capital. He was also the first king to crown himself on more than one occasion. It looks as if, fearing the opposition of his rival in the capital, Achyuta had his coronation purposely celebrated in the two holy places of the empire ostensibly to strengthen his claim to the throne. He came to an agreement with Ramaraja to enter into a sort of partnership with him in governing the empire. The coronation of Achyuta was then celebrated for the third time at Vijayanagara and his authority was recognised by all. Saluva Nayaka, who was not satisfied with this arrangement, rebelled against Achyuta. To suppress this rebellion Achyuta proceeded to the south accompanied by a huge army. Leaving the army behind at Chandragiri, he proceeded to Tirupati and Srikalahasti, worshipped the deities there and endowed them with valuable gifts. After suppressing the rebellion, the Vijayanagara ruler, on his return journey, again visited these temples. On this occasion of his visit to Tiruvengkata-mudaiyan, he was accompanied by his queen Varadadevi and his son Kumara Venkatadri. He performed "the mahadanas 'kapila-pasu', 'svarnavarsham' and presented to God Venkatesvara a big 'kapha' fully decked with pearls, rubies, emeralds and diamonds, four 'pon-valaiyam', a pair of 'uchchippu' set with gems for the head, a 'kuttam' ornamented with diamonds for the top of the crown; a long string of pearls and other jewels consisting of differently shaped gold beads and nuts".

Achyuta, however, did not stay for long at the capital and had to proceed to Gooty in Anantapur district which fell into the hands of a rebel. He availed himself of the opportunity on this occasion to pay a visit to Tirupati. He was present in Tirupati on the 26th of December

Q. 1530
R. 1530

1535, when he instituted two new festivals, namely, the Lakshmidēvi mahotsavam to be celebrated for Tiruvenkatamudaiyan and Alaimel-mangai Nachchiyar for five days, and the Punarvasu Tirunal for Raghunathan (Sri Rama), Nachchiyar (Sitadevi) and Ilaiya-Perumal (Lakshmana) on each of the 13 days of the Punarvasu star occurring in the year. He seems to have returned to Vijayanagara some time before S. 1458 (A.D. 1536).

The rule of Achyuta came to an end in A.D. 1542 and he was followed on the throne by his son Venkata I and his brother-in-law Salakaraju Tirumala for short periods. The death of Achyutadevaraya was the signal for the renewal of the struggle between Ramaraja and Salakaraju Tirumala who supported Achyuta's nephew Sadasiva and Venkata I respectively. The conflict, however, ended in the victory of Sadasiva and Aliya Ramaraja. Sadasiva was coronated in A.D. 1543 and Aliya Ramaraja became his regent.

The opponents of Ramaraja who could not bear to see their enemy established permanently as the supreme head of the State attempted to defy his authority. They obtained control over the fort of Chandragiri and its dependent territory. Farther south, the chiefs refused to pay tribute to the king. This rebellion was suppressed in its initial stages by sending an expedition against them. The increase in the power of Ramaraja by leaps and bounds was very much feared by the Deccan Sultanates and his interference in their internal affairs was not liked by them. When his power became formidable, the Deccan Sultanates formed a League and brought about the downfall of Ramaraja in the battle fought at Rakshasi Tangadi* in A.D. 1565.

On Ramaraja's death, his brother Tirumala became the regent and the sole guardian of the emperor Sadasiva. He found the atmosphere of the capital uncongenial to the advancement of his plans of assuming royal titles and founding a dynasty. He, therefore, left Vijayanagara and retired to Penukonda in Anantapur district. He next divided the empire into three subdivisions, roughly corresponding to the three main linguistic areas of which it was composed and entrusted the government of each of them to each one of his three sons. According to this arrangement, Venkata the youngest, assumed the governorship of the Tamil country and carried on the administration from Chandragiri in this district. Tirumala subsequently overthrew Sadasiva and had himself formally crowned in A.D. 1570. He ruled for a few months and retired, and was succeeded by his son Sriranga I (A.D. 1572-85). Sriranga's reign witnessed an invasion by the Bijapur Sultan, Ali Adil Shah in A.D. 1576. On the approach of the enemy, he repaired to the fort of Chandragiri with all the treasures leaving the defence of his capital in the hands of his able general Chennappa. Penukonda stood a three months' siege, which gave Sriranga time to appeal successfully for help to Golkonda and he himself took steps to send relief to Chennappa. He bought over one of the Adil Shah's Hindu lieutenants and thus enabled Chennappa to inflict a defeat on the Sultan on

*There is no unanimity of opinion among scholars regarding the site of the battle which has also been called the battle of Talikota and the battle of Krishna.

the 21st of December 1576, after which he retired into his own territory. Sriranga ruled till 1585 and died leaving no children.

Venkata II, the younger brother of Sriranga I, ascended the throne in A.D. 1586. His reign witnessed an invasion of his kingdom by the Golkonda Sultan Muhammad-Quli. The Qutb Shahi forces overran all the places that came in their way and Venkata was forced to sue for peace. Venkata took full advantage of the brief respite which he had thus obtained and later cast off all pretensions of submission and defied the Golkonda Sultan. A section of the Sultan's army led by a member of the Ravilla family marched south and reached the hill-fort of Gurramkonda in Vayalpad taluk. Venkata II commanded Matli Ananta to put the invaders to flight. Matli Ananta marched to Gurramkonda with his army and laid siege to it. The Ravilla chief, who was well-provided with artillery and ammunition, offered stubborn resistance, but Ananta showed dogged perseverance in pushing forward the operations. He succeeded at last in demolishing one of the bastions and the garrison could not hold out for long. The Ravilla chief realised the gravity of the situation and immediately sued for peace, and having probably surrendered the fort, departed to his place. Venkata II's reign also witnessed internal rebellions. In A.D. 1597-98 Nandela Krishnamaraja rebelled, and he was defeated and taken to Chandragiri, where he remained in captivity until his death.

Venkata II died in A.D. 1614 and he was followed by Sriranga II and Ramadeva whose reigns were uneventful. The death of Ramadeva in A.D. 1630 plunged the kingdom into anarchy and civil war. Venkata III, who came out victorious in the war of succession, had to contend against both internal troubles and foreign invasions. Of the latter, the one sent by the Qutb Shahi ruler Abdullah Qutb Shah in A.D. 1642 is important. Venkata III and his allies could not, however, offer effective resistance. His allies deserted him and he was also forced to retire to the mountainous tracts in Chittoor district where he sojourned in a helpless condition for some time. When he lay dying among the hills of Narayanavanam, his nephew Sriranga III, finding a good chance of saving the Vijayanagara throne for himself, came forward as the defender of his ancestral kingdom.

Sriranga III was proclaimed king on the 29th of October, 1642. The first thing which he had to do was to expel the invaders from his dominions. To oppose the advance of the Golkonda army, he went to Tirupati and entrenched himself there in A.D. 1643. Though he had a large army with him, he dared not face the invaders who were better armed. Moreover, the treachery of some of his nobles probably engendered a feeling of insecurity. Damerla Venkatapati Nayaka of Srikalahasti, who was hostile to him ever since his accession, treacherously encouraged the enemy to attack. Sriranga, therefore, abandoned his camp and retreated towards Narayanavanam and thence to Vellore on the approach of the Golkonda army. Nayaka's treason was discovered on Sriranga's return and he was arrested and kept in confinement. Though Sriranga could have put him to death, he contented himself with depriving him of some of his possessions.

The kingdom was again threatened by the Bijapur and Golkonda rulers. The Bijapur Sultan sent an expedition under Mustafa Khan, while the latter sent another under Muhammad Said Mir Jumla. Mustafa Khan marched against Vellore, after passing through Bukkapattanam in this district, while another Bijapur general Khan-i-Khanan went to Gurramkonda. Sriranga made desperate efforts to defend himself even by taking the jewels of the women of Vellore and the money of the temple of Tirupati. The Golkonda army led by Mir Jumla advanced along the east coast, capturing in quick succession Tirupati, Chandragiri and other places in this district. Sriranga seems to have given up all hopes of defending the kingdom. He, therefore, fled to Tanjore and then to Mysore. Subsequently the fort of Gurramkonda was also subdued. Sriranga's movements during the two or three years that followed his flight to Mysore are not known. But his sojourn in Mysore was not, however, long. In the meanwhile, the Qutb Shahi Sultan, Abdullah Qutb Shah feared the growing influence of Mir Jumla in the Carnatic and wanted to bring him down. This led to differences between the two. To safeguard his possessions in the Carnatic, Mir Jumla persuaded Sriranga to return to Carnatic and recapture the territory occupied by Bijapur. The Bijapur general, Khan Muhammad immediately proceeded to Vellore to re-establish Bijapur authority there. In the fight that ensued, Khan Muhammad was obliged to come to terms with Sriranga and cede to him the fort of Chandragiri with its dependencies. Abdullah Qutb Shah who was enraged by the treacherous conduct of Mir Jumla entered into an alliance with Sriranga. This enabled Sriranga to concert measures to recover his lost possessions. He captured Tirupati and planned the conquest of other places. This, however, did not materialise due to the sudden change in the attitude of the Sultan of Golkonda who, shortly afterwards, cast off the mask of friendship and sent armies to re-establish his authority in the Carnatic. Sriranga suffered defeat and Chandragiri, a fort ceded to him in A.D. 1653 by the Bijapur general Khan Muhammad, passed in A.D. 1658 into the hands of the Qutb Shahi officers. Sriranga was forced to flee for a second time. He appears to have returned to Penukonda (Anantapur) in A.D. 1665 and ruled a portion of the kingdom until A.D. 1681.

(5) The Matlis:

The Matli chiefs were among the most important of the feudatory dynasties connected with this district. They belonged to the Devachoda family. They ruled from Matli in Rayachoti taluk (Cuddapah) and came to the forefront when the Vijayanagara empire was at its zenith. They had acquired sufficient status to enter into matrimonial alliances with the imperial house itself. They stood firmly by the rulers of the Fourth or the Aravidu dynasty and helped to continue the great traditions of the Vijayanagara empire in diverse spheres.

The progenitor of the family was Bommaraja. He had three sons, namely, Somaraja, Timmaraja and Mangaraja. Somaraja had five sons. The eldest of them, Potaraja, had in turn six sons, of whom the eldest was Varadaraja. Timmaraja's son and grandson were Konaraja and Ellamaraja respectively. Ellamaraja had four sons, Tirumala,

Varada, Chinna Timma and Ananta (Matli Anantaraja, the author of Kakutsthavijayamu). Mangaraja had a son by name Guruvaya Devachoda. Of all these chiefs, Varadaraja, the son-in-law of Krishna-devaraya, functioned as the virtual ruler. An epigraph at Tirupati of S. 1465 (A.D. 1544) registers his gift of 312 **rekhai-pon** (gold coins). This was made use of by the temple authorities for the improvement of tanks and channels in the temple villages. Varadaraja bore many titles such as 'Kaverivallabha' and 'Gayibindibirudu'. Ellamaraja, the son of Konaraja enhanced the influence of the Matlis. He stood loyal to the Vijayanagara ruler Venkata II and helped him in suppressing the rebellion of the two Kondaraju brothers, Kondaraju Tirupatiraju and Kondaraju Venkata, the rulers of Sidhout (Cuddapah). In appreciation of his services, Venkata II conferred **Pulugulanatisima** of Chandragiri-rajya on Ellamaraja as **amaranayankara**. The next Matli chief of importance was Anantaraja (C.A.D. 1590-1610). He was a great warrior and also a scholar of considerable merit. As already observed, he led an invasion against Gurramkonda which was then occupied by the Qutb Shahi forces at the instance of his overlord Venkata II. Anantaraja was followed by his son Tiruvengalanatha and his grandson Kumara Ananta in succession. Kumara Ananta exercised authority over the territory lying between the hills of Tirupati and Ahobila (Kurnool district). He was a great scholar. He was deeply attached to the Visishtadvaita school of Ramanuja but was highly tolerant of other schools of thought. Considerable light is thrown on the varied achievements of Kumara Ananta in two epigraphs of S. 1550 (A.D. 1628) noted on the walls of the Pathala Mantapa at Alipiri at the foot of the Tirumala Hills. He founded about a dozen free feeding houses for the benefit of pilgrims proceeding on foot between the Setu and the Himalayas. Tirupati was one among the places where such a house was established. At Tirupati itself, he constructed, among others, the '**agra-gopura**' (the tower on the top of the front hill called the Gali Gopuram), a **Sopanamarga** (pathway with a flight of steps) and an '**Unnata Kelimandapa**' (meaning literally a 'superb sports' mandapam). The other inscriptions at Tirupati reveal that the major works for which Kumara Ananta was responsible at Tirupati included the big outer **gopuram** (tower) of the temple of Govindaraja with seven storeys and the second **gopuram** at the foot of the hills called the Kottagopuram through which the pathway to Tirumala runs. His numerous other offerings to the shrine included a crown set with jems. He made many gifts to the temple at Srikalahasti also. From all this, it appears that the Matli principality had reached its zenith under Kumara Anantaraja.

Kumara Anantaraja was succeeded by his adopted son, Anantaraja Devachoda or Kumara Ananta II. During his rule, the Matlis lost a sizeable portion of their principality to the Sultan of Golkonda in A.D. 1644 or 1645. In spite of this set-back, his sway extended over a fairly extensive area comprising Pulugulanadu in Chandragiri rajya and Pottapinadu and **Siddhavatamsima** in Cuddapah district. Kumara Ananta accompanied by his uncle Ellama, who also helped him in the administration of the principality, inflicted a severe defeat on the army sent by Abdullah Qutb Shah. Fearing reprisal, Kumara Ananta fled to Ikkeri-Basavapuram in Mysore. As expected, Mir Jumla marched against his principality and after occupying it, entrusted its administra-

tion to one Triambaka Sankaraji Pant. With this, the administration of the Matlis in this district came to an end, though it is reported that their rule over parts of Rajampet taluk in Cuddapah district was revived.

Subsequent important events relevant to this district were the march of Sivaji through the Tirupati pass in this district in his expedition against Jinji during A.D. 1677-78 and the annexation of the Qutb Shahi kingdom to the Mughal empire in A.D. 1687 by Aurangzeb.

Modern Period:

(1) The Mughals:

The annexation of the Qutb Shahi kingdom to the Mughal empire brought this district into the fold of the Mughal administration and the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb concentrated on bringing the Qutb Shahi territory under effective control. He made frequent changes in the administration of the Carnatic-Hyderabad Balaghat of which Gurramkonda formed part. In A.D. 1689, the Maratha chief, Rajaram and his adherents fomented trouble from Jinji and other places. To quell this rebellion, a strong contingent was despatched under Zulfiqar Khan who marched through Gurramkonda in this district and reached Jinji in A.D. 1690. In A.D. 1707, Aurangzeb was succeeded by his son Muazzam with the title Bahadur Shah. The latter appointed Zulfiqar Khan, Viceroy of the Deccan. Without taking this appointment, Zulfiqar Khan nominated a Pathan named Daud Khan Panni to act as his deputy. Daud Khan Panni was, however, subsequently transferred as the Governor of Gujarat and at the time of his departure he nominated Sadatulla to officiate as the Nawab of Arcot.

Daud Khan appointed in A.D. 1710 Abdul Nabi Khan, Subedar of Cuddapah. He also left him in charge of Gurramkonda and its neighbourhood on the condition of furnishing troops in times of war. Abdul Nabi Khan established a garrison at this place but made no real attempt to bring the country to order. The pategars in Gurramkonda territory were allowed to continue undisturbed as long as they shared their gains with Abdul Nabi Khan. Indeed, so important was the garrison at Gurramkonda that its governors were allowed considerable privileges including the right of coining. During the early years, this area appears to have benefitted most as a large number of tanks were dug here. In A.D. 1713, Abdul Nabi Khan asserted his independence, invaded and subdued Baramahal. On his way, he reduced the pategar of Punganur and forced him to pay a pesheush of 32,000 pagodas and furnish 2,000 troops in times of war.

The Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, was succeeded in A.D. 1712 by his son Muizzu'd-din with the title Jahandar Shah. He elevated Zulfiqar Khan to the chief ministership and permitted him to continue as the Viceroy of the Deccan. But on Farrukhsiyar's (A.D. 1713-19) accession to the Mughal throne, Zulfiqar Khan was put to death and Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan. Nizam-ul-Mulk was soon replaced by Husain Ali Khan. Husain Ali Khan appointed his nephew Alam Ali Khan as his deputy and left the administration of

the Deccan in his hands. He also negotiated a settlement with the Maratha chief Shahu, son of Sambhaji and grandson of Sivaji, on humiliating terms agreeing to recognise the right to levy the taxes of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi by the Marathas in the Deccan. Consequently, Maratha officials were appointed all over the Mughal Deccan to collect these taxes.

Farrukhsiyar was followed by Rafi-ud-Darajat, Rafi-ud-Daula and Muhammed Shah in succession. During the rule of Muhammad Shah, Nizam-ul-Mulk wanted to reoccupy the Deccan. He was opposed by Alam Ali Khan. The latter was killed in a fierce battle near Balapur in Berar. In A.D. 1721 he proceeded to Delhi to take charge of the prime ministership leaving the administration of the Deccan in the hands of Izdu'd-Daulah Iwaz Khan. But being thwarted at every step by court favourites, he turned back to the Deccan. The Mughal emperor, in the meanwhile, appointed Mubariz Khan, Viceroy of the Deccan and ordered him to oppose Nizam-ul-Mulk. In the fierce fighting that ensued in A.D. 1724 at Shakar Khera in Berar, Mubariz Khan was killed. Nizam-ul-Mulk thus established his hegemony over the Deccan and ruled over it, more or less, in an autonomous capacity with Aurangabad as the seat of his government.

(2) The Asaf Jahis

And

(3) The Nawabs of Arcot:

Consequent on the occupation of the Deccan by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I, the Nawabs of Cuddapah, who ruled over a portion of this district, and the province of Carnatic under a Nawab with his headquarters at Arcot, became subordinate to the Asaf Jahis. Sadatulla, appointed by Daud Khan Panni, continued as the Nawab of Arcot till A.D. 1732. He was succeeded by his nephew Dost Ali. In A.D. 1740 he was called upon to defend himself against the aggression of the Marathas. Dost Ali advanced to oppose the enemy and fixed Damalcheruvu in the taluk of Chandragiri as the spot, where he expected hopefully to make a successful stand. In the battle that ensued, Dost Ali and his son Husain Ali were killed. Dost Ali was followed on the throne of Arcot by Safdar Ali, Mortiz Ali, Muhammad Ali and Anwar-ud-Din in succession.

In A.D. 1748, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I died and the succession to the throne was disputed between his son Nasir Jung and his grandson Muzaffar Jung. This ultimately ended in the accession of neither of them but Salabat Jung, the third son of Asaf Jah I. It also led to the acknowledgement of Muhammad Ali as the Nawab of Arcot. During this period, Tirupati had been the scene of several battles for possessing the income derived from the offerings made to the shrine. The revenues of Tirupati had for many years been paid to the ruler of the district within which it was situated. Muhammad Ali, who thus received nearly two lakhs of rupees annually, assigned this valuable source of income to the English in consideration of the assistance rendered by them in establishing his power in the Carnatic. In A.D. 1753, a chief named Mahommed Kamul marched to Tirupati. This created alarm at Madras where the authorities feared the loss of their revenue. A small force was immediately sent but it was surrounded by Mahommed Kamul's

troops upon the plain of Tirupati itself and driven back with great loss. On the following day reinforcements arrived and the issue of a battle was once more tried. In the battle, the elephant, which carried Mahommed Kamul, was killed and he was captured and executed on the spot.

In A.D. 1754, Muhammad Ali sought the assistance of the English to coerce the tributaries and levy fresh contributions. The pategars of Srikalahasti and Karvetnagar whose estates lay in this district were among those against whom English help was sought. They all submitted without a struggle. In A.D. 1756, Nazibulla rose against his brother, Muhammad Ali and retiring to the north, raided the territories of the pategars of Srikalahasti and Karvetnagar. In August 1757, Nazibulla invested the Nawab's fort at Salava (Markarazudrug or Akasarazukota near Narayanavanam). Sensing his motive to acquire the offerings in the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival at Tirupati, the detachment sent from Madras occupied the town below the Tirumala Hills. Being thus frustrated, Nazibulla retired from the neighbourhood and turned back as many pilgrims as he met. Consequently, the income of the temple for that year diminished considerably. In the same year, the Carnatic again faced an invasion of the Marathas led by a general named Balvanta Rao. He attacked Cuddapah and the Nawab Abdul Majid Khan (A.D. 1753-1757) was killed in the fight. The latter was succeeded by his uncle Muhsin Khan *alias* Mocha Miya. He concluded a treaty with the Marathas, according to which, Gurramkonda was ceded to them. Balvanta Rao next invested the fortress of 'Cadapanattam' which stands at the head of the 'Thallapullaghaut' in Palmaner taluk. He also took Punganur **palem** after killing its pategar in a battle.

In A.D. 1758, Tirupati was again threatened by Abdul Wahhab, another brother of the Nawab of Arcot. Abdul Wahhab quarrelled with his brother and fled to Chittoor with his mother and son. He maintained himself and a small body of followers at Chittoor by collecting as much peshcush as he could from the pategars of Chittoor. Later, he resolved on trying his fortune by attacking Tirupati. Raising a considerable force he threatened the lower town, but was deterred from making any decided attempt to plunder the temple by rumours of the march of the English reinforcements. He, therefore, retired and seized the fort of Chandragiri where he waited for a more favourable opportunity. On his way from Hyderabad, the French general Bussy halted at Tirupati, seized the Company's renter and intimidated him to resign the revenues of the temple in his favour. Abdul Wahhab joined Bussy at Tirupati and accompanied him to the south under the impression that he would obtain the grant of the revenues of Tirupati. He, however, failed in his expectation and returned to Chandragiri. Again, in December 1758, a large body of the Marathas led by Gopal Row marched to Tirupati, climbed the hills and took possession of the temple in March 1759, to amass the income to be received during the festival in April. As the main body of his force was subsequently recalled, a small detachment under the command of a certain Narayana-sastri was left in charge of the temple. Abdul Wahhab had driven away this small force and reported his success to the Madras

Government with a request to farm the revenues of the temple to him. His application was rejected and the previous renter was confirmed.

Narayanasastri had returned to the **palem** of Karkambadi on the east of the Tirupati range. In July 1759, he ascended the hills and reoccupied the shrine with the assistance of the palegar of Karkambadi. A force was sent to dislodge him, but it was driven back. An application for reinforcement was sent to Madras and Major Calliaud, who commanded the English reinforcements, decided on creating a diversion by attacking the stronghold of the Karkambadi palegar. The village of Karkambadi was burnt and its palegar was killed in the engagement that took place. This damped the courage of the Marathas and their allies, and the attack on the temple on the succeeding day was completely successful. Narayanasastri retreated and the renter was reinstated. A small body of English troops was left to protect the renter for a time. Tirupati was again the venue of a battle between the forces of the Nizam, Nizam Ali Khan, and the Government of Madras in A.D. 1763. The former, however, retreated and passed through Srikalahasti in their precipitate flight towards Nellore.

(4) The Marathas, (5) Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore:

In A.D. 1766, the Marathas invaded Mysore and laid siege to Sira held by Mir Ali Raza Khan, brother-in-law of Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore. Mir Ali Raza Khan was persuaded to capitulate Sira and receive instead the fort of Gurramkonda. This was agreed upon and the acquisition of Gurramkonda by Mir Ali Raza Khan is an important event in the history of this district. It gave Hyder Ali the command over the whole of that part of Cuddapah district which is situated above the ghats. The English concluded a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad two years later, undertaking to conquer the Carnatic Balaghat and hold it on payment of tribute to him. The advance body of the army sent under the command of Colonel Campbell ascended the ghats and captured the fort of Venkatagirikota. The occupation of this district could not be effected as the Nizam concluded a treaty with Hyder Ali in the next year acknowledging his suzerainty over all the territory south of the Tungabhadra. Hyder Ali at once proceeded to take possession of the new territory. His march was opposed by the Marathas and he had to retreat before their army which proceeded to attack Gurramkonda then held by Mir Ali Raza Khan's nephew, Syed Saheb. After a siege of two months, the fort capitulated and the commandant of the fort was allowed to go free. This was the only occasion when Gurramkonda fort was conquered by a siege. In April 1772, Hyder Ali formally agreed to cede Gurramkonda to the Marathas. In A.D. 1774, Hyder Ali commissioned his son Tipu against Gurramkonda, the capture of which Tipu successfully accomplished.

The English came into conflict with Hyder Ali in A.D. 1781 in the Carnatic. The palegars of Karvetnagar and Srikalahasti joined Hyder Ali's forces. As the prospects of his success dimmed, they held out assurances of assistance if the British army moved into their territories. Accordingly, General Sir Eyre Coote marched to Tiruttani and reduced

the small fort of Polur (Pulluru?) in its neighbourhood. On the 3rd of November 1781, he advanced to Chittoor and occupied the fort at the place. The only consequence of its capture was that Coote still further weakened his army by leaving a battalion in garrison. On the 2nd day of December 1781, the Nawab of Arcot, Muhammad Ali, agreed to hand over the Carnatic to the British for five years on the condition of receiving one-fifth of the revenue for himself and his creditors. The administration of the districts in the Carnatic was then entrusted to a board of management. Though Coote was within easy reach of Chandragiri, which was still in the possession of Abdul Wahhab, he did not advance so far north as that place. In January 1782, Hyder Ali undertook the reduction of this fort and Abdul Wahhab submitted without a struggle. Abdul Wahhab was captured with his whole family and sent to Srirangapatnam.

In the same year, Mir Ali Raza Khan died and he was buried in a mosque at the foot of Gurramkonda fort which he had defended to the utmost. He was succeeded by his son Kamar-ud-Din as the governor of Gurramkonda. Hyder's health failed in A.D. 1782 and he died in camp at Narsingarayanipet near Chittoor, where a small monument still marks the spot. Tipu who succeeded him was jealous of Kamar-ud-Din's power and made use of an artifice to trap him. He spread rumours that Tipu was dead. Believing them to be true, Kamar-ud-Din proceeded at once to Srirangapatnam. There he was seized on a charge of having conspired to take advantage of Tipu's supposed death and stripped of all his estates and offices.

In A.D. 1790, a tripartite alliance was concluded by the Nizam with the Marathas and the British against Mysore. Under this treaty, the Nizam's army proceeded to Gurramkonda and laid siege to it on the 15th of September 1791. For a long time, the massive stonewalls of the lower fort did not give way until Captain Read, the officer in charge of the English contingent, had brought a battery of two 26 and two 18 pounders and effected a practicable breach. After some fighting, the garrison retreated from the lower to the upper fort. The main body of the Nizam's army then resumed its march, leaving a sufficient force to continue the siege of the upper fort. Tipu despatched an army under his eldest son Futeh Hyder to the rescue of the garrison in the upper fort. When this army arrived in sight, Hafizjee, the commandant of the lower fort, thinking them to be some stray bands of marauders, rode out unattended. He was at once surrounded and taken prisoner. In the panic that ensued, the lower fort was evacuated by the Nizam's troops which greatly relieved the garrison of the upper fort. Futeh Hyder's occupation, however, did not last long. On the receipt of this news, the whole of the Nizam's army at once marched back and, strengthened by the English contingent, took the lower fort. The upper fort held out successfully until the Treaty of 1792, when Tipu ceded Gurramkonda together with the whole of his Cuddapah possessions to the Nizam. The territory thus ceded also included Kangundi palem which formed part of the Baramahal.

According to a treaty signed on the 12th of July 1792, the English agreed to collect the peshcush of the chief pategars in the Carnatic and

credit the amount to the Nawab of Arcot, Muhammad Ali. Thus the **palems** of Srikalahasti and Karvetnagar came under the British management. In another war with Mysore in A.D. 1798, the British and the Nizam came out victorious. The territory assumed was shared between the Nizam and the English under the Treaty of 1799. The Company's acquisitions included the **palem** of Punganur and the taluk of Venkatagirikota (now Palmaner) in this district.

(6) The British

And

(7) The Palegars:

In A.D. 1800, the Nizam of Hyderabad, Nizam Ali Khan, ceded to the English all the territories acquired by him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799, in return for a subsidiary force to be stationed in his dominions. The districts, namely, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and part of Kurnool, which were thus handed over, are still known as the Ceded Districts. Of these, Cuddapah then included a portion of the present Chittoor district as well. The remaining portion of this district came under the control of the British in July 1801, when Azim-ul-Omrah, brother of the deceased Nawab of Arcot Omdat-ul-Omrah, resigned the entire civil and military administration of the Carnatic in favour of the British in return for a stipendiary allowance of one-fifth of its estimated revenue.

At the time of taking possession of both the portions of this district, the English found a host of turbulent chieftains called the **palegars**. They appear to have been originally appointed by the rulers of Vijayanagara for guarding the borders of their kingdom. In consideration of the services thus rendered, a few villages were granted to each one of them at a favourable rent. Taking advantage of the unsettled conditions following the battle of Rakshasi Tangadi in A.D. 1565, they seized the neighbouring villages, discontinued the payment of tribute and attempted to assert their independence. Most of these **palegars** were not of much importance and many of them gathered round the more influential ones. A peculiarity of all these **palegars** was that every one, however, small his territory might have been, kept up a mimic court, appointed officers holding the same titles as the officers in the sovereign courts and maintained a small standing army of permanently appointed men. These small standing armies were but seldom paid, and the greater part of their earnings was gained by depredations in times of war. During peace, these bodies continued their usual practices and earned their livelihood by pillaging border villages. Consequently, every village endeavoured to put itself in a state of ceaseless vigilance to ward off these attacks.

The Ceded Districts, especially that portion of the territory above the ghats, were nothing more than a nest of robbers. For a century or more, they continued to be in a state of independence and lawlessness, but about the close of the 17th century A.D., the Muslim rulers resolved to reduce them to submission. A small army was sent against them under the command of Ghulam Mahammad, who seized Bangari and Mogarala **palegars** and put them to a cruel and ignominious death. This resulted in the speedy submission of the other **palegars**. During the time of Dost Ali, they tried to withhold the payment of tribute. When Muhammad Ali's rule was firmly established, he resolved to

subdue the palegars and entrusted the work to his brother Abdul Wahhab. Abdul Wahhab appears to have had little success. When he was imprisoned by Hyder Ali, the palegars relapsed once more into their irregular habits.

This was the state of affairs when the territory, comprising the present Chittoor district, passed under the English during A.D. 1800-1801. The number of **palems** that came under the control of the British, from both the Nawab of Arcot and the Nizam of Hyderabad, was about 30 in this district.

Major Thomas Munro was appointed Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts on the 1st of November 1800. So quickly and so effectually did Munro do his work that in March 1801 he was able to settle the revenues of Gurramkonda district, and in April the whole division was placed under the direct management of the Board of Revenue. The palegars were, moreover, kept in check by a proclamation declaring that every chieftain who garrisoned a fort and maintained an armed force or levied contributions, would be treated as a rebel. This was not a mere empty threat. He steadily followed each palegar and for months, perhaps, the fugitive palegar proceeded from one friendly chief to another, endeavouring to incite each to rebellion. The whole of the first eighteen months of Munro's administration was taken up by these incidents. By refusing payment, each palegar became a refractory or absconded and he ended by being captured and confined in a fort and his estate confiscated. Although it took Munro only a short time to bring the district into order, we find from time to time some petty palegar attempting to resist. At the end of A.D. 1807 Munro resigned his post of Principal Collector and proceeded on leave.

The position regarding the palegars then included in North Arcot district is briefly stated below. For a short time after the cession, they resisted their predatory raids to moderate limits. They subsequently became dissatisfied and inclined to rebellion when Stratton, the first Collector of North Arcot, raised their tribute. He also assumed the management of the police and deprived the palegars of their right to collect 'Kivali' fees. Consequently, the palegars declined to pay the enhanced peshcush which fell into arrears and began to plunder the neighbouring villages.

The first step taken by Stratton was the arrest of Naraganti palegar. But Cockburn who succeeded Stratton released him when he promised to discharge the arrears. After his release, the palegar, however, despatched a letter of remonstrance. The Government of Madras directed Cockburn to resume all his lands and despatched a battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Darley to enforce the order. The battalion arrived at Chittoor on the 17th of July 1804. On the 22nd of September 1804, the Government, hoping to settle the disturbances by peaceful means, appointed a commission consisting of three members, namely, Webb, Hurdis and Stratton. They reached Chittoor in October 1804, and directed that all measures which might affect the palegars should be suspended. The troops were, therefore, withdrawn from the **palem** of Naraganti.

Webb and his coadjutors encouraged several palegars to come to terms with the British by setting two palegars free. When the palegars of Pakala, Mogarala, Kallur (Kallaru), Pullur (Pulluru), Tumba and Yedaragunta evaded coming to an agreement, the commission waited fruitlessly for two days and then reported the same to the Madras Government. As all further attempts at conciliation had failed, the Government deemed it expedient that active measures should be taken against them. A detachment was accordingly ordered to proceed to Chittoor under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moneyppenny. Martial law was also proclaimed, but before taking the field, Moneyppenny issued a circular inviting the palegars to submit within a week. Consequently, a few palegars submitted. Pakala and Mogarala palegars, however, resolved to continue the struggle to the end. The detachment, therefore, marched against the hill of Mogarala, where they had taken up their position. The palegars were so disheartened by the results of the attack that they eventually retreated beyond the Cuddapah frontier and surrendered to Munro. The area continued to be disturbed till the beginning of A.D. 1805, when the Collector reported to the Government that Chittoor **palems** had at length been reduced to perfect quiet. Martial law was suspended. Though the army was withdrawn, Lieutenant-Colonel Darley was allowed to remain in the neighbourhood with a small force to preserve the peace. Subsequently, Pakala, Mogarala, Pullur and Yedaragunta **palems** were declared forfeited and the palegars were granted an allowance. Nothing important took place in this district till the turn of the century when the people of this district in common with the rest of the country rose against the British regime. The palegars of Srikalahasti, Karvetnagar, Punganur and Kangundi grew in the meanwhile, powerful and came to be called zamindars.

Freedom Struggle:

Chittoor district figures quite prominently in the contribution it made to the liberation from British imperialist rule. During the 1890s, the North Arcot and Cuddapah District Associations (of which Chittoor district then formed part), devoted to national activity, were started. Earlier, delegates from places like Chittoor and Tirupati went to Bombay and attended the First Session of the Indian National Congress in 1885. District Conferences were held under the auspices of the District Associations, keeping the annual sessions of the National Congress as the model. The partition of Bengal in 1905 gave a sharp edge to the national awareness all over the country and this was reflected in this district also. The people of this district reacted to this movement spontaneously and organised a Swadeshi campaign inside the district. Places like Chittoor, Madanapalle and Tirupati were centres of such activity and several important persons went round the district organising meetings at which passionate pleas were made for the boycott of foreign goods, particularly British. The Home Rule Movement started by Mrs. Annie Besant gave rise to a spate of activity in this district also. Several branches of the Home Rule League were started in this district and 'New India', then a widely circulated English daily, acted as a source of inspiration to the intellectuals of the district. Madanapalle became the seat of the Theosophical College which was

originally intended to form the nucleus of a National University 'National' classes for national education (education on national lines under national control for the purpose of realising national destiny) were organised at this college and the staff included persons keenly interested in the Home Rule Movement. Besides these, a National School was also opened with 50 pupils on its roll. The internment of Mrs. Annie Besant in 1917 also created great indignation in the district and meetings were held at Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Tirupati and other places to protest against the Government's action. The professors and students mustered strongly at the meeting held at Madanapalle and took prominent part in the Internment Day celebrations. The Government withdrew recognition to the Theosophical High School, perhaps as a measure of disciplinary action.

The Non-Co-operation Movement of 1920 saw the district seething with political activity. In the last week of September 1922, the Andhra Provincial Conference met at Chittoor and passed a resolution recommending the boycott of councils. C. R. Das, who advocated council-entry in strong terms, undertook a tour of Andhra and addressed public meetings in centres like Chittoor and Tirupati in the later part of June 1923. It was at this time that persons, who later earned such eminence in the national struggle, like Ananthasayanam Iyyengar joined the movement. One of the other incidents, which were unwelcome to the authorities, was the refusal of the Tirupati municipal council to present a welcome address to the Madras Governor during his tour of Chittoor in 1925.

The district showed again its political awareness in connection with the visit of the Simon Commission in 1928 by holding anti-Simon demonstrations throughout the district. Another outstanding feature of the period was the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to many towns and villages of this district to raise funds for the Khaddar Movement and also to prepare the country for the final struggle. As a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the Satyagraha campaign was discontinued. During the period of truce, Congressmen in the district engaged themselves mainly in holding public meetings and in picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops. In Chittoor the authorities objected to caste Panchayats resorting to social boycott against the members of their caste who continued to drink even after the general body resolved that all should give up drinks. Conditions were specially bad in Chittoor where the ceremony of saluting the national flag, which was a normal activity of the Congress, was prohibited on the ground that it encouraged people to think that they owed allegiance not to the British Crown but to the Congress and that the Congress was the intermediary between them and the Government for getting relief in land revenue and other matters. Orders were also issued prohibiting the holding of any meeting in support of the Congress Party or creed. All this was contrary to the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin pact. The truce, therefore, came to an end in January 1932 and the Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed. The district again responded to the call given by the National Congress for Civil Disobedience. During this period, there were widespread protests in the district against the Communal Award of Macdonald, which envisaged separate electorates for the minority communities.

Towards the end of December 1933, Gandhiji visited the district as a part of his tour of the whole country in the cause of Harijan uplift. At Tirupati, about 10,000 people gathered to hear him. Here he received addresses and gifts which were as usual auctioned. Subsequently, he had interviews with the members of the Devasthanam Committee and received an assurance perhaps from the Commissioner of the Devasthanam to the effect that facilities would be provided for the Harijans to ascend the hills on which the temples are situated as a first step towards permitting them to enter the shrines themselves. Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the district returned five Congress candidates to all the five seats in the Provincial Legislative Assembly and thus displayed its solid patriotism. The district played a notable part during the Individual Satyagraha Movement of 1940 and several hundreds courted imprisonment. Again the district played a distinct role in the Quit-India Movement launched by Gandhiji in 1942. Because of the policy of severe repression followed by the Government in this district also, the movement in the district took a violent turn. For example, there were cases of incendiarism in the District Board High School at Puthalpet and the post-office at Punganur. Telephone and telegraph wires were cut. Rails, fish-plates, bolts and keys to the railway lines were removed throughout the district. The district hardly returned to normal until the 20th of February 1947, when the British Government declared its intention to quit India. There was widespread rejoicing in the district when power was finally transferred by the British to the Indian National Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal on the 15th of August, 1947.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population:

The latest available figures in regard to the population of this district are those provided by the Census of 1961, according to which the total population of the district is 19,14,639. From the table at Annexure 6, it can be seen that the demographic growth has been phenomenal over the last fifty years, considering that in 1911 the total population was only 11,77,489. Since then, the population figures have been regularly and relentlessly exploding. In the ten years between 1951 and 1961 the percentage variation in the district was 14.91 as against the State percentage variation of 15.65 for the corresponding period. An interesting sidelight of this demographic pattern is that throughout the fifty years from 1911, men have maintained their numerical superiority over women not only in the district as a whole but in all its constituent taluks except Kuppam in 1911 and 1921. The table at Annexure 7 not only confirms this aspect but also records how the general increase in population has been reflected in all the taluks. The ratio of females for every 1,000 males from 1911 to 1961 can be seen from the table at Annexure 8. The figure of 952 females in 1941 to 1,000 males appears to be the all-time low. The distribution of population among the various taluks has been consistently uneven throughout the last fifty years, as can be judged from the wide spectrum of figures between Puttur taluk at one end and Kuppam taluk at the other.

In 1961, Puttur led the other taluks with a total population of 2,46,446 whereas Kuppam carried the rear with 97,065 (vide table at Annexure 7). The density of population in the district per square mile is 328 as against the State figure of 339. Even here, the taluks present a wide diversity with Chittoor recording the congested figure of 588 per square mile and Punganur (Punganuru) only 254 (vide Annexure 9).

Another important aspect of the population pattern of the district is its distribution among the various religious groups. The Hindus who number 17,53,157 constitute the bulk of the population with the Muslims (1,39,015) and the Christians (22,386) coming as a distant second and third. The Hindus, Muslims and Christians are largely based in the rural areas. The table at Annexure 10 gives the detailed figures. Another aspect of interest is the vicissitudes over the last fifty years attending the growth in numbers of the three religious groups, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Christian. From the table at Annexure 11 it can be seen that, curiously enough, the Hindus are gradually shrinking in numbers from 1911 onwards for every 10,000 of the population whereas the Muslims and the Christians have been increasing. Particularly impressive is the growth of the Christians who have multiplied from 37 in 1911 to 117 in 1961 for every 10,000 of the population. Less spectacular but nonetheless notable is the corresponding prorata increase of the

Muslims from 478 in 1911 to 726 in 1961. During the corresponding period the proportion of the Hindus has shrunk from 9,416 to 9,157.

The vastly improved standards of public health and high percentage of married persons in the age-group of 15 to 44 are the factors responsible for this rapid growth of population. It is revealing to note that in 1961, 71 per cent of the persons in this age-group were reported in the state of wedlock.

Movement of People:

The district is not prosperous as half of it is covered by hills and forests. Yet it holds out some attraction to the immigrants for the following reasons. The town of Tirupati, wherein the famous temple of Venkatesvara is located, was developing very fast during this period. The establishment of one of the three general universities, namely, Sri Venkatesvara University must have also contributed its mite in attracting the immigrants. The Tirupati Cotton Mills Limited, with a good employment potential attracted considerable number of immigrants. In 1961, 44,472 persons representing 2.32 per cent of the total population of the district were born in other districts of the State and immigrated to this district subsequently. People numbering 99,457 and 842 from other States and outside India respectively have also immigrated to this district. The indigeneous character of the population is demonstrated by the fact that 13,71,296 people representing 71.62 per cent of the district's population were born in the very places of their enumeration, while 3,98,572 representing 20.81 per cent were born outside the places of their enumeration but within the district. Among those immigrants from other States, women outnumbered the males and accounted for a proportion of more than 60 per cent coming mostly from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States through matrimonial alliances. Earlier, we had occasion to refer to the significant imbalance in the sex-ratio of the district and it should not, therefore, surprise us that Chittoor has to find a considerable number of brides for its young men from the bounty of other States. The district also receives the largest number of immigrants from Nellore and Cuddapah districts. In regard to immigrant males, they are drawn not only from the adjoining districts of Nellore, Cuddapah and Anantapur but also from the coastal districts and Telangana region, and the incentive for all of them has been mostly economic. In so far as immigration from outside India is concerned, the figure 842 is negligible as it forms only 0.04 per cent of the population of the district. Even with regard to inter-district movement of population, Chittoor sends out more number of persons than it receives. According to the Census of 1961, 44,472 persons came into the district as against 54,405 who went out leaving a net differential of 9,933 emigrants. To make the picture with regard to the movement of people complete, we have to refer to the influx of displaced persons also, though it happens to be a microscopic figure. The partition of the country in 1947 contributed 116 displaced persons from Pakistan to this district spread over the period from 1947 to 1951. Of these, 61 were from West Pakistan and 55 from East Pakistan (Bangladesh).

Urban and Rural:

There are 1,558 revenue villages in the district. Of these, 1,429 are inhabited, accounting for 89 per cent of the total population of the district. The population of the dominant type of village is between 1,000 and 1,999 persons. The urban area consists of thirteen towns, namely, Chittoor, Tirupati, Srikalahasti, Madanapalle, Pakala, Punganur, Puttur, Palmaner, Kuppam, Vayalpad, Nagari, Renigunta and Tirumala. The distribution of the major communities between the rural and urban areas has already been discussed. The population drift from the rural to the urban areas has been clearly noticeable in this district also in recent years and this is a global phenomenon which hardly needs any explanation or comment.

Languages:

Chittoor is pre-eminently unilingual district because Telugu is the language spoken by 14,60,438 or 76 per cent of the total population. Spoken by 2,89,447 persons, Tamil comes as rather distant second followed by Urdu (1,30,226), Kannada (15,834), Lambadi (8,276), Marathi (3,982), Malayalam (1,371), Hindi (1,322), Korava (1,062), Saurashtra (926), Yerukala (735), Gujarati (265), English (231), Kurava Kannadam (215) and so on. The distribution of the population based on mother tongue may be seen in the table at Annexure 12. The proportion of the people speaking the more important languages or dialects for every 1,000 of population is presented at Annexure 13, from which it may be noticed that during the last five decades the proportion of Telugu, Urdu and Lambadi speaking persons has increased by 44, 26 and 2 respectively for every 1,000 of population, whereas that for Tamil, Kannada and Marathi has declined by 66, 6 and 1 respectively.

The phenomenon of bilingualism is present to a considerable extent in this district. Out of the total number of 3,24,704 persons speaking a subsidiary language, it is estimated that 2,26,287 speak Telugu, 49,431 speak Tamil, 36,263 speak English, 4,924 speak Urdu and 4,016 speak Kannada. This is one more proof, if proof were needed, of the solid sway of Telugu over the district. The Telugu spoken in the district has some admixture of Tamil words and the intonation seems to be slightly more elongated and differs from those of the people living in Nellore and Cuddapah districts. The script most widely used in the district is naturally is the modern Telugu script. Some of the other scripts in use are Tamil, Urdu, Devanagari, Kannada and Roman.

Religion and Caste:

The Hindus:

The principal religious groups in the district, as already mentioned, are, numerically speaking, the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus consist of the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, the four castes under the traditional Varnasramadharm, besides the Harijans. They are again subdivided 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 the Hindu community. There are also the Lingayats or Virasaivas who are exclusive worshippers of Siva and wear the Sivalingam. They are followers of the great religious reformer Basavesvara, who rejected all Brahminical practices, including caste. By and large they pursue agriculture.

The traditional distribution of occupations which constituted the *raison d'être* for the four principal castes must be regarded to have been greatly altered. In this respect, it may be stated that *Varnasramadharma* has yielded place to *Yugadharma*. The Brahmin has no more a monopoly of learning and priesthood than the Vaisya of trade, the Kshatriya of governance or the Sudra of tilling the soil. The process of what the Indian Sociologist Dr. M. N. Srinivas has called 'Sanskritisation and secularisation' can be seen among the Hindus of this district also, leading to a blurring of the rigid frontiers between one caste and another. Nevertheless, we can even now broadly identify certain castes or groups with specific occupations. The Vaisyas and Berichettis of the district are, for example, largely engaged in trade and agriculture and some in money-lending. The Reddis, Balijas, Kammās and Velamas distributed all over the district, are largely land-owning and cultivating. The Reddis are a widely diffused cultivating caste, a majority of whom are ordinary cultivators. The Balijas are cultivators and hold all sorts of land tenures. The Kammās are another cultivating caste. The Madigas (72,696) and Malas (2,02,464) who form the two principal sub-castes under Harijans are largely labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Some of them also hold land as tenants. Tanning and shoemaking are also pursued by many of the Harijans. More recently, some have taken to pulling of cycle-rickshaws in the urban areas. These classes also perform services pertaining to the public needs of the village as a whole.

There are also some other groups associated with distinct professions or trades. For instance, the Yadavas, who seriously object to being called Gollas, are primarily a caste of graziers and have a distinctly agricultural background. Dwelling generally on the plains, they move during the dry season to the forest-clad hills which yield abundant pasture for their flocks. Many have taken to late cultivation and trade. The Idigas, the toddy-tappers, had been rehabilitated as agricultural workers after the introduction of prohibition by the Government. The recent relaxation by the Government in permitting the tapping and selling of sweet toddy (Neera) has revived for these people their professional opportunities. The Kykala, Sale, Senia and Jandra are the chief weaver castes. The Kamsalas (smiths), also called the Viswabrahmins, constitute primarily a community of goldsmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and brass-smiths. The Vadrangis are carpenters. The Bestas are largely fishermen. Many of them are engaged in trade. The Boyas, who were originally a community of palegars, are agriculturists. The Dommaras, an itinerant class of acrobats, exhibit their feats as they wander about the country. The Medaras are basket-makers. There are also the functional groups of the Rajakas (washermen), Navi Brahmins (barbers), Kummaras (potters) and Vaddes (earth diggers and stone-cutters).

Tribes:

In this district, by far the largest tribe is that of the Yanadis. The origin of the Yanadis is obscure. The North Arcot Manual (1881) records that the Yanadis as a race are very primitive in their habits, living entirely in the jungles, where they collect firewood, roots, barks, honey and other requirements. The Yanadi tongue is a tribal dialect similar to Kannada, Telugu and Tamil in construction. The old Gazetteer on Nellore district treats them in greater detail. The Irulas, another jungle tribe, ordinarily speak Tamil. They resemble much the Yanadis. Many members have taken to agriculture in the neighbouring villages but the majority still keeps to the hills. The Sugalis or Lambadas constitute the chief immigrant tribe in this district. They have settled down in the upland taluks of this district. Their language is Lambadi. They are strong and robust. They are divided into Tandas each with a headman after whom the Tanda is named. They live by selling firewood and also by engaging themselves as labour. The Yerukalas speaking Yerukala, a polyglot dialect, are a semi-nomadic tribe, which is known under various names such as Korava or Koracha. The Gazetteer on Nalgonda district deals with both the Lambadas (Sugalis) and the Yerukalas in greater detail. The table at Annexure 14 gives full particulars of the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The Scheduled Castes, however, number 3,40,134, of whom 1,72,753 are males and 1,67,381 are females.

The Muslims:

The Muslims who are numerically next to the Hindus in this district belong mostly to the Sunni sect. Generally speaking, the Muslims are not to be found confined to any particular profession. They are to be found in almost all walks of life. The important groups among them are Shaik, Syed, Mughal and Pathan. The Shaiks outnumber the others. The Dudekulas, the cotton cleaning group, can hardly be distinguished from the Hindus in a professional sense.

The Christians:

Almost all the Indian Christians are converts from the Hindu fold. There are both Catholics and Protestants. The latter, however, are numerically larger and belong to the Church of South India, placed under the Dioceses of Rayalaseema and also Madras. The earliest Protestant Mission in this district was the Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church in America, started in A.D. 1851 by the Scudder Mission. The Mission did much useful work in the field of education and medical relief. The Hermansburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission commenced its work in A.D. 1853 at Srikalahasti.

The earliest Catholic Mission in this district was started in 1598 at Chandragiri and a church was built there by the members of the order of St. Caetano at Goa. The mission, however, did not thrive and was given up in A.D. 1615. The next mission work by the Catholics was started by the Jesuit Roman Catholic Priests who had a church at Punganur as early as 1735. The Catholics of this district are placed

under the Nellore and Vellore Dioceses. The Christians of this district have taken to a variety of professions, though a large number is engaged in the teaching, nursing and preaching professions. Even though Christianity does not recognise any caste system, nevertheless, the influence of the castes to which they belonged before conversion from Hinduism does operate in their general social life and particularly in the matter of matrimonial alliances. Converts from the same caste tend to group together in such endogamous practices.

Religious Beliefs and Practices:

The three major religious groups in the district, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Christian, observe the same religious beliefs and practices as their fellow believers do all over the country and they are too well-known to need any elaborate description. Among the Hindus, belief in God ranges from the high Upanishadic concept of one God without a second who is both immanent and transcendent, to anthropomorphic and even animistic notions. Broadly, however, the masses of Hindus believe in a pantheon, the dominating figures of which are Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver) and Mahesvara (the Destroyer). Rama and Krishna are universally regarded as divine incarnations and are easily the most popular personal Gods of the Hindus. Temples dedicated to various deities especially that of Lord Venkatesvara are normal centres of religious congregation and worship, though there are no hard and fast rules with regard to specific days of worship in the week. However, on important religious fairs and festivals, devotees throng to their temples and offer prayers. The Hindus, unlike the Muslims and Christians, do not have a single religious book, though they have a body of scriptures which they claim to have been divinely revealed. The four Vedas come in this category and whatever other type of heterogeneity can be ascribed to the Hindus, faith in the Vedas binds them together. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the great religious epics of the Hindus and the Bhagavadgita (the Divine Song) which appears in the Bhishma Parva of the Mahabharata is **par excellence 'The Book'** of the Hindus. To the masses of Hindus, it is the authentic voice of God. Sankara, Madhva and Ramanuja are the three great Acharyas of the Hindu faith, the only point of difference among them being the interpretation each one of them gave of the **Prasthanas Traya**. Sankara was the propounder of Advaita (Monism), Madhva of Dvaita (Dualism) and Ramanuja of Visishtadvaita (Qualified Monism).

The Muslims, like other followers of the faith everywhere else, believe in Allah, the one and only God and in Muhammad, the Holy Prophet as His messenger. The Quran is their Holy Book. Islam, which means submission to the Divine will, enjoins on all its faithful followers five duties which are (1) the recitation of the Kalma (an expression of faith in God and the Holy Prophet), (2) the saying of Namaz (prayer) five times daily either individually or collectively, preferably in a mosque, (3) Roza (fasting in the month of Ramzan), (4) Hajj (pilgrimage) to the shrine in Mecca and (5) Zakat (charity in cash or kind). Many Muslims also respect Pirs (saints) and visit their Dargas, particularly on occasions of their anniversaries called Urs. There are many such Dargas in this district also.

The Christians of the district, like their co-religionists all over the world, believe in God as the sole Father of the universe and in Christ, His son, as the messenger, who came down to earth to justify the ways of God to men. Christ is the Saviour of mankind as he viewed with infinite compassion the fallibility of man and redeemed him by shedding his own blood on the Cross. The Bible is the **Holy Book** of the Christians and the Sermon on the Mount which is one of the most beautiful passages in all religious literature, represents the **summum bonum** of Christian ethics.

Manners and Customs:

Though the external pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses of modern living, nevertheless, each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among the Hindus, there is a prescribed ceremony for every occasion in a man's life from birth to death, like naming the child (Namakaranam), first tonsure (Kesakhandanam), thread ceremony (Upanayanam), the marriage ceremony (Vivaham), house-warming (Griha Pravesam) and death ceremonies. The so-called higher castes among the Hindus such as the Brahmins and Vaisyas and some castes among the Sudras cremate the dead, while several other castes bury them. The Muslims and Christians bury the dead. The Muslims generally take the dead first to the mosque where a funeral service called Namaz-e-Janaza is conducted and later the dead body is buried with its head placed towards north and the face turned to the west in the direction of Mecca. The Christians also take the dead to the church for the funeral service before burial in the cemetery. The Hindus perform Taddinam (death anniversary) for the dead. Pilgrimages to holy shrines is a custom common to all the three major religious groups. The Christians of the district observe many of the manners and customs inherited from their Hindu ancestry.

Inter-Caste Relations:

In the years after Independence, a marked change has been brought about in the rigidity of castes so far as public life is concerned. In hotels, restaurants, temples and other places of public resort, one hardly notices any of the old-time exhibitions of caste distinction. On festive occasions as well as in social functions, there is free mixing of castes including interdining which some years ago was not universal. In both the urban and rural areas, inter-caste relations have registered a remarkable degree of improvement. Such inter-caste cordiality, far from being restricted to public life, is happily spreading, though slowly, in the sphere of private and personal life also.

Social Life:

Property and Inheritance:

As a result of the stresses of the socio-economic pattern of modern life and recent legislation affecting the pattern of land ownership as well

as succession to property, the traditional pattern of joint family system, so characteristic of Indian life, has been considerably weakened and its physical structure is on the decline throughout the district. The abolition of zamindaris and the ceiling on land which can be owned by a family have also shaken the joint family to its roots. It, however, survives in the discharge of filial and family obligations even if the members are scattered by the socio-economic forces of modern times. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 has also led in a few instances in the district to the transfer of property through wills. Inheritance among the Muslims is governed by the Personal Law and among the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Marriage and Morals:

Monogamy is the general pattern among all the major communities, even where the Personal Law as in the case of the Muslims, for example, allows polygamy. Polyandry is practically non-existent in the district. From the statement made earlier in this chapter that 71 per cent of the persons in the age-group of 15 to 44 are in the status of married persons, it can be safely concluded that the institution of marriage is universal among all the communities. Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are rigidly prescribed by custom and tradition, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste or sub-caste may occur in the observance of various folklore ceremonies. In all the marriages there are three stages, namely, the betrothal, the wedding and the consumation or nuptial ceremony. A Hindu marriage starts with an invocation to Vighnesvara seated on a well-decorated platform erected in the spouse's house, under which every wedding ritual and worship of clan goddess is performed. At the auspicious hour, the couple are united into wedlock by a priest and hymns are uttered to solemnise the marriage. After the performance of some rites, the ritual of Kanyadanam or giving away the bride is done by the guardian of the bride, which is followed by Kanyapanigrahana or accepting the bride by the bridegroom on uttering the solemn pledges. Saptapadi or going seven steps around the sacred fire, is held to be essential. With this conclude the marriage rites. Among all the castes there are certain customary restrictions on certain types of matrimonial alliance. For instance, Sagotra marriages are strict taboo according to custom in spite of the legal sanction given to them by the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Sapinda marriages, however, are prohibited by both custom and law.

Among the Muslims, however, marriage is a civil contract. The 'Mehr', which is the amount the husband has to pay to the wife as a lumpsum, is always fixed before the ceremony takes place and may be paid either immediately or later in life. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. 'Nikah', which is actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house by the 'Qazi'. He obtains the consent of the bride and the bridegroom through two agents after which he reads the 'khutba'. With that, the ceremonial part of the marriage is regarded as completed. Christians of the district follow many of the manners and customs associated with the Hindus but the actual marriage ceremony is solemnised in a church by a priest.

The dowry system which means the demand made by the bridegroom's people from the bride's parents for the payment of money as well as other costly gifts in the shape of land, house, clothes and jewels, as a condition precedent to the alliance, is a Hindu institution which has now spread to the Muslims and Christians as well. In certain communities the ruthlessness of this practice is a nightmare to parents who have marriageable daughters. The passing of the Abolition of Dowry Act of 1961 has not made any perceptible impact on this social evil.

Civil marriages, though permissible under the Special Marriage Act of 1954, are hardly resorted to by any of the communities. In the eight years' period between 1961 and 1968, the number of such marriages solemnised in the district was 60. The peculiar feature of some of these marriages is that the customary religious rites are also gone through besides the statutory registration. Among other changes in regard to marriages in all the communities is the clear enhancement in the age of marriage for both boys and girls. This change, while becoming quite common in the urban area, is noticeable even in the rural areas. In regard to divorces, while it was always permissible for the Muslims and Christians, it was not so for the Hindus until the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Nevertheless, the prevailing social climate is against divorce in all the communities. From 1961 to 1968, the number of divorces granted by the law courts in the district was 121. The number of judicial separations for the same period was 33. Christian marriages can be annulled under the Indian Divorce Act of 1869. Widow marriage is not generally favoured among the Hindus though under the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act of 1856 there is no legal bar. It is, however, not uncommon among some of the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. Muslim Personal Law allows widow marriage but in actual practice such marriages are uncommon. Among the Christians also widow marriage is not common although it is permitted.

Status of Women:

Despite a marked change in the economic status of women, the broad picture is that they continue to be dependent on men, as most women regard marriage and motherhood as their natural career. Nevertheless, there are many who, from economic necessity or individual conviction, seek employment. The professions into which the largest number of such women enter are teaching and medicine, though they are found in considerable numbers in other professions also. With the liberalised laws of inheritance, the economic status of women in the district has definitely improved. With the introduction of universal adult suffrage and the special interest the State is taking in the advancement of women, there are many women occupying positions of importance in public life, including the legislature, local self-governing bodies and government service.

Immoral Traffic:

Prostitution appears to be less rife in this district than some other districts as there have been not many convictions for the offence of

practising prostitution. The number of convictions under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956, for the period 1961-67 was 218. It may, therefore, be inferred that the incidence of prostitution is fairly low. For other offences like drunkenness and gambling, the number of convictions for the corresponding period was 6,590, of which drunkenness accounted for 3,224 and gambling for 3,366.

Home Life:

Dwellings:

There were 4,63,413 census houses in the district in 1961, of which 4,11,188 houses were in the rural areas and 52,225 houses in the urban areas. Of these, houses used purely for dwelling purposes accounted for 77 per cent of the total number of houses in the district. In this district clusters of round mud-walled and corn stalk roofed houses are the common sight. In the areas adjoining Karnataka State, there are typical tiled houses which are a general feature of housing in that State.

In urban localities, old houses in congested areas are discarded in favour of new houses in open sites. Residential and business quarters are now getting separated. The better houses in the urban and rural areas are built on a higher plinth with solid materials like brick, stone and mortar. Modern type of houses with concrete roofs are becoming common. Separate bathrooms and latrines are generally provided in such houses. Particularly in Tirupati, Chittoor and Madanapalle towns, the constructions are greatly influenced by modern designs and techniques. In Tirupati some terraced houses rest upon beams and reapers with open sky-lights in the roof. The architecture of most of the houses is essentially functional. Most of the houses in the urban areas are provided with dry latrines whereas houses in the rural areas are without any. Some of the recent improvements in rural houses are better ventilators, improved cattle sheds and better drainage.

Furniture and Decoration:

With most of the ordinary people in the urban and rural areas there is very little furniture. In middle class homes there may be a few wooden cots usually of the folding variety, a table and one or two chairs. The more sophisticated people, however, have the appointed furniture for each room like sofa sets in the drawing-rooms, dining-table and chairs in the dining-hall, easy-chairs, garden chairs and the like. In some traditional types of houses they have an 'Uyyala' in the main hall. This is an ornamented plank held by chains drooping from the ceiling and used for swinging. Wants have also undergone a radical change in accordance with the tastes of the time. Motorcars, radio-sets, refrigerators are now common necessities even for middle class families. So far as decoration is concerned, the Hindus universally use the Rangavalli or Muggu in front of their houses. Doors and windows are painted in bright colours and on the walls are usually hung the portraits of some deities particularly that of Venkatesvara and his consort Padmavati (Alivelumangamma) or the paintings of old masters like Ravi Varma and also pictures of Gandhi and Nehru.

Dress and Ornaments:

Among the Hindus and Christians, men commonly sport a dhoti and kurta. 'Adda Pancha' a quilt worn without a flap, is popular among the men of the district. The younger folk of all communities, however, wear pants and bush shirts. It is not uncommon for the senior officers of the Government and top business executives to wear the western type of suit whenever the hot weather of the district relents. The Muslims normally wear Pyjamas instead of dhotis and Kurta and the Fez cap which, however, is not so common now. The women of all communities including Muslims wear saris and blouses. Shalwar and Kameez are also put on by some Muslim women. Purdah is no longer as rigidly observed as of old, particularly among the upper class Muslims. The working classes have hardly ever observed it. The influence of new ideas is now particularly noticeable in dress which is becoming westernised for practically all communities. This, together with the mode of hairdressing and close shaving which has come into vogue among men, has done away with the distinctive communal hall-marks of appearance and attire. Among the Sugalis, the dress is coarser than that worn by the rest of the people. The women wear very gaudy clothing embroidered in various colours, pink being the favourite. The tribes of Yanadis and Yerukalas are generally scantily clothed. The clothing of the women is nearly as limited as that of the males.

Regardless of caste or community, all women are fond of flowers and ornaments. Hindu women wear **bottu**, the vermilion mark on the forehead. Some of the Christian women, particularly the Catholics, also put on the **bottu**. Among the most treasured ornaments of married Hindu women are the 'Tali' and the Mattelu (silver rings on the toes) because these ornaments are the seal and symbol of married status and are discarded only in the unfortunate event of widowhood. Bangles are worn by the Hindu, Muslim and Christian women alike. Except among Vaisyas, men do not wear ornaments. Golden rings and wrist-watches, however, are put on by many men of all communities. The proverbial hunger of women for gold and silver ornaments has not altogether vanished. Light and fashionable designs are now generally used instead of the solid heavy jewellery of the past. The Sugalis adorn themselves with strings of cowries and bangles of brass work or bone in large numbers.

Food:

In regard to food, rice constitutes the staple diet of the rich while Ragi, jowar and Bajra are the staple food of the masses. Except the Brahmins and Vaisyas, a great majority of others are non-vegetarians, mutton being the commonest type of meat. The Hindus eschew meat on certain days in the week as well as on religious occasions. A kind of hot mango pickle (Avakaya) is most popular among all classes of people in the district and each family believes in its own unique brand of excellence in this regard, although other pickles like Nimmakaya, Magaya and Chintakaya are also in evidence. The vegetarian diet consisting mostly of rice, dhal, vegetables, curds and milk, bears greater resemblance to Tamilian cuisine because of the district's proximity to

Tamil Nadu. The non-vegetarian dishes include meat, fish and eggs. For poor classes these dishes are luxuries to be had only on special occasions. Coffee or tea is the universal morning beverage. Iddli, Dosa and Vada are popular snacks. All the communities, both men and women, chew betel leaves. Smoking is a widespread habit in the district.

Festivals:

Each religious community has its major festivals and it is not uncommon for one community to share in the gaiety and happiness of another community on such occasions. The Muslims, for instance, greet their Hindu and Christian compatriots on occasions like Dasara, Dipavali and Christmas and similarly the Hindus reciprocate such greetings on Muslim and Christian festivals. The major festivals of the Hindus are Ugadi, Dasara, Dipavali and Sankranti. Ugadi is the New Year's Day of the Telugu speaking people usually occurring in March-April (Chaitra Suddha Padyami). Apart from the feasting common to all festivals, Ugadi is distinguished by the reading of significant passages from the New Year's Panchangam (almanac). Dasara is a national festival and is observed by the Hindus of this district also for ten days, the celebrations reaching a climax on Vijayadasami. This festival usually figures in September-October. In many places in the district, fairs are held on this day and colourful processions of temple deities are taken out. Dipavali usually falls in October-November and is the well-known festival of lights celebrated throughout the country. New clothes are worn on this day and the new son-in-law of the house is invited as the chief guest, feasted and given presents. For the Vaisyas, Dipavali marks the beginning of the new business year. Lakshmi is the goddess worshipped on this occasion. Sankranti is the harvest festival of the Hindus and is observed for three days in January when the harvest is brought in. Children come in for special attention during this festival as Regu berries and coins are showered over their heads. The cattle also are decorated and taken out to the accompaniment of drums and Nadasvaram music. Apart from these major festivals, there are many others like Sriramanavami, Krishna Janmashtami (Sri Jayanti), Vinayaka Chaviti and Mahasivaratri, to mention only a few. Gangamma Jatra is celebrated in May in many places of the district. Dharmaraja festival (fire festival) is celebrated in Puttur and Srikalahasti areas with eclat.

The major Muslim festivals are Bakrid and Id-ul-fitr. Bakrid or Id-uz-Zuha is celebrated on the 10th of the last month of the Hijra year when goats and rams are sacrificed and the meat distributed. Id-ul-fitr is celebrated after a month of fasting and prayers during Ramzan which is the most sacred month for the Muslims. Other important occasions in the year are Shab-e-barat (the day of offering prayers for the peace of the souls of one's deceased kin), Bara Wafat (the day of the Holy Prophet's death) and Muharram (the month in which Imam Husain was martyred). For the Christians the major festivals, as in other parts of the world, are Christmas (the birthday of Christ) and New Year's Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter (the day of Resurrection), All-Souls' Day, Harvest festival and Suvatha Jayanti are some of the other important occasions observed in the district. Some Christians of the

district also observe the Hindu festivals of Ugadi, Dasara, Dipavali and Sankranti. Jattras and fairs are held in all parts of the district. These are annual occasions got up in reverence to a local god or goddess. For a detailed list of fairs and festivals in this district readers may refer to the Chittoor District Census Handbook of 1961. National festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day and the birthday of Gandhiji are utilised for arranging public lectures, variety entertainments and sports events.

Amusements and Games:

By far the most popular source of entertainment in the district is the cinema. A town is incomplete without a cinema house, while what are called touring talkies cater to the needs of the villages in this regard. Next to Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Kannada and English pictures are largely exhibited, particularly in the towns. The number of cinema houses in the district is 23, of which Chittoor has five. Even though the traditional stage has been greatly eclipsed by the ubiquitous cinema, nevertheless, plays dealing with mythological themes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are greatly enjoyed and appreciated. The Harikatha is another popular art and provides enjoyment and edification particularly to the elderly and devoutly inclined. Circuses also appear to be popular, judged by the frequency of their visits to the towns and the large numbers they draw for weeks on end. Vidhinatakam or street drama in which the characters sing and dance throughout the night is another traditional art which has retained its popularity. The Burrakatha which is a ballad sung by a minstrel to the tune of a single-stringed Tambura and the rhythmic sounds of a tiny drum grips both the urban and the rural people so wonderfully that its popular appeal has been utilised by the Government to spread the meaning and message of the Plans and also by the political parties to spread their ideologies. Even school boys are turning out to be excellent amateurs in this regard. There are also a number of rural dances and games of which Kolatam by girls is a popular dance. Kolatam is generally played by girls in schools who go through the most complicated variations of this dance with much grace and precision. Among the classical arts, confined largely in urban life, are Karnatic music and Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi styles of dance. The musical instruments largely in use are the violin, flute, Veena and Mridangam. Dancing is the most popular diversion. There are different tribal dances also. The Sugali women dancing in a bunch and clapping their hands while their menfolk hop round them is very popular. Dancing is the most popular diversion for the Yanadis. There is a variety of folk dances among them. Though crude, the Yanadi dance is not vulgar and it does not conform to any accepted standards of modern arts. It is performed not only at marriages but also at funeral gatherings. Their 'gobbi dances' are familiar throughout the district.

Among the games played in the district, football, hockey, badminton, volley-ball, shuttle-cock, base-ball, basket-ball, and other games of international currency and the indigenous kho-kho are generally played in schools and colleges. A number of indigenous sports and games, of which wrestling and Kabaddi are very important, are also being revived on a large scale. The radio also has come to stay in the district.

as a source of education, information and entertainment. In places where important public offices are located, the employees have their recreation clubs.

Impact of New Forces:

While discussing the state of the joint family system earlier in this chapter, we had occasion to refer to the impact of agrarian changes on social life. The structure of society has undergone a significant change in the past few years. With the abolition of the zamindaris and the tiller of the soil becoming its owner, an almost revolutionary change in the class structure of the district has come about. This process has been greatly strengthened and accelerated by political changes, particularly universal adult suffrage which has armed the common man with the vote. There is today in the district an acceptance of social equality and the sharing of opportunities which have somewhat eased village tensions and has emphasised the need for peaceful living. The zamindars also have largely disappeared as a class and tended to take to other professions and trades. The loosening of the caste system (with its rigid notions of high and low) has also greatly added to the transformation of a feudal and ascriptive society into a more egalitarian structure.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Reclamation and Utilisation:

From the tables presented at Annexures 15 and 16, it can be seen that out of a total geographical area of 15,13,590 hectares as much as 30.4 per cent is cultivated. The percentage of uncultivated area comprises forests 30.5, barren and uncultivable land 13.9, land put to non-agricultural uses 7.4, permanent pastures and other grazing lands 3.0, land under miscellaneous trees 1.4, cultivable waste 6.2, current fallows 4.0 and other fallows 3.2. Out of a total extent of 95,933 hectares of cultivable waste lands in the district, the taluks of Madanapalle, Srikalahasti, Vayalpad and Punganur account for as many as 67,850 hectares, Madanapalle leading with 29,556 hectares and Kuppam coming last with 2,097 hectares. The principal difficulty in the reclamation and utilisation of all these lands is the lack of irrigational facilities. Under a Master Plan for the exploitation of the irrigation potential of the district most of these lands will be reclaimed and utilised for irrigation. The table at Annexure 16 gives the progress of land utilisation in the district during the past ten years from 1957-58.

Irrigation:

The chief sources of irrigation in the district are the Swarnamukhi Project, the Mallamadugu Project, the Kalangi Project, the Bugga Anicut and the Araniar Project, besides a good number of tanks and wells. As wells are found to be works of great utility, the policy of the Government was all along to encourage the construction of wells by granting loans and other inducements to private individuals. Wells constitute the major source of irrigation in the district claiming the first rank in the Andhra region. The sources of irrigation consist of 6,497 tanks, 1 tube-well, 65,024 other wells and 3 reservoirs as at the end of 1966-67. The sources of irrigation commanding an ayacut of 81 hectares and above are under the charge of Public Works Department, while the minor irrigation tanks with ayacuts below 81 hectares are managed by the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis. Of the total geographical area of 15,13,590 hectares of the district, an extent of 4,59,897 hectares was cultivated during 1966-67. The area under irrigation during the same year was 1,51,876 hectares, of which 81,231 hectares were irrigated by tanks, 61,287 hectares by wells and 9,358 hectares under other sources like springs. The number of sources of irrigation and the net area irrigated, according to different sources taluk-by-taluk, are presented in Annexures 17 and 18 respectively. The percentage proportion of the area cultivated and irrigated in respect of each taluk is indicated in Annexure 19.

Tanks:

There are quite a good number of large tanks and some reservoirs commanding ayacuts over 203 hectares. The ayacuts and other details

151 Hec

30 lac acres
10 lac

pertaining to these tanks and reservoirs are given in Annexure 20. The department, since its very establishment, restored many of the tanks for developing the irrigation system in the district. An intensive drive for the development of irrigation was, however, started with the introduction of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' in 1943. It gained further momentum with the implementation of the Plan schemes during the first three Five Year Plans and thereafter, when a good number of tanks were repaired and restored and also new ones constructed. About 42 minor irrigation schemes were completed in this district during the period from 1956 to 1968 serving an additional ayacut of about 4,451 hectares. Further, quite a good number of minor irrigation schemes are under execution to improve the irrigation potential of the district.

The other projects which merit mention are (a) the Swarnamukhi Project, (b) the Mallimadugu Project, (c) the Kalangi Project, (d) the Bugga Anicut and (e) the Araniar Project.

The Swarnamukhi Project across the river Swarnamukhi is located near Srikalahasti. The construction of the project was taken up in 1949 and completed in 1957 at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. It was originally proposed to serve an ayacut of 3,990 hectares in Srikalahasti taluk, but after its completion an extent of 4,117 hectares was localised under the project and the entire ayacut was developed.

The Mallimadugu Project across the Rallakalva is located near Srinivasa Udasipuram in Chandragiri taluk. The project was taken up in 1955 and completed in 1959 at a cost of Rs. 31.94 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 1,598 hectares. Of this, an extent of 807 hectares is situated in Chandragiri taluk and the rest in Srikalahasti. The ayacut under the project was fully developed.

30 lakhs
9000
Now
The Kalangi Project across the Kalangi river is situated near Adaram in Srikalahasti taluk. The project was taken up in 1956 and completed in 1960 at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.28 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 1,762 hectares in Srikalahasti taluk. The ayacut under the project was fully developed.

The Bugga Anicut across the river Kusasthali is situated at Bugga Agraharam in Puttur taluk. The anicut was taken up in 1960 and completed during 1960-61 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 478 hectares spread over the taluks of Puttur and Satyavedu. The ayacut under the project was fully developed.

The Araniar Project across the Arani river in Satyavedu taluk, situated 22.4 kilometres east of Puttur railway station, was executed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The necessity of diverting the waters of the Arani river for irrigation, mainly for ensuring supply of water to the existing tanks, was realised as early as the beginning of the 20th century. The proposal, however, took a final shape in 1946 under the Grow More Food Schemes. Investigation was taken up in 1946 and the project was completed in 1957 at an estimated cost of Rs. 105.89 lakhs. A reservoir was formed with a channel on either side to irrigate 2,226 hectares, of which 1,417 hectares are under the left side channel and 809 hectares under the right. Further, there

is a pick up anicut across the river at Suratapalle, 16 km. lower down the reservoir, irrigating an area of 2,307 hectares. The Araniar Project, the ayacut of which is entirely in Chittoor district, was transferred to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 1st April 1960 under the Pataskar Award, while the pick up anicut at Suratapalle with its ayacut remained with Tamil Nadu. An extent of 1,895 hectares has been developed under the project and efforts are being made to bring the rest of the ayacut also under irrigation.

Besides these, the Bahuda reservoir, which is under execution, is situated near Nimmanapalle village in Madanapalle taluk. The project, which was originally taken up for consideration in 1946, has been included for execution only in the IV Five Year Plan. The construction of it was taken up during 1966-67 at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.59 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 1,165 hectares, located in the scarcity affected areas.

Irrigation Potential

As already observed, the irrigation potential of the district will be considerably enriched with the completion of the Bahuda reservoir scheme and also the minor irrigation schemes now under execution. A Master Plan is also under preparation by the State Public Works Department assessing the total water potential available, besides existing utilisation under the schemes in operation and those sanctioned. The plan envisages further exploitation of the waters in various streams and tanks in the district. The recent recurrence of drought conditions in this as well as many other districts of the State has made the Government think of a scheme for tapping underground water for irrigation purpose.

Soil Erosion:

The problem of soil erosion is very serious in this district due to its slopy and undulating topography. The steep slopes and marginal lands bordering hillocks face acute erosion in times of heavy rains. It is estimated that an extent of 2,02,343 hectares is susceptible to excessive erosion in this district. The problem attracted the attention of the Government by about 1940 and since then preventive measures were being implemented from time to time. The remedial measures adopted to prevent or reduce surface run-off consist of contour bunding, contour trenching, gully reclaiming, terracing, regulated forestry, controlled grazing, revegetation, selective weeding, cover cropping, crop rotation and strip cropping. Further, steps are also taken to clothe the land with natural vegetation and preserve its growth. In the year 1952, a soil conservation scheme was taken up in this district as a famine relief and famine averting measure. An extent of 1,437 hectares was selected in the taluks of Chittoor and Vayalpad, and the work was executed till June 1954. The soil conservation measures were intensified in the district since 1960, when a Soil Conservation Subdivision was created with headquarters at Chittoor. The scheme was implemented in the taluks of Chittoor, Palmaner, Punganur, Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Chandragiri. An area of about 16,440 hectares was covered under the scheme by the end of March 1960.

Owing to the increased necessity for the implementation of the soil conservation measures in the entire district, another subdivision was established at Madanapalle in November 1968. The details of area covered from 1960-61 to 1968-69 and also the centres, where the Soil Conservation Assistants are stationed under each subdivision, are given in Annexure 21.

Soils:

The soils of the district are broadly divided into red, black and mixed. The red soil, predominant in the district, is further classified into sandy loams and sandy clay loams, while the black soil is divided into clayey, loamy and sandy. The mixed soils are formed due to addition of silts and transportation of surface run-off from the overlying undulating and sloping areas.

Soil Suitability:

The red soil is generally shallow to moderately deep with appreciable distribution of gravel. The top soil is sandy loam to sandy clay loam and low in organic matter and phosphoric anhydride. It is found suitable for the cultivation of paddy with a provision of surface drains and also all dry crops under rainfed conditions. The clayey and loamy black soils are generally used for the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane and other irrigated crops. The sandy loams, which occur mostly alongside the rivulets, are used for raising orchards.

Major and Subsidiary Crops:

There are three main cropping seasons in the district, namely, Kharif from June to December, late Kharif from September to March and Rabi from December to April. The main Kharif and Rabi seasons are locally known as Samba or Karttikam and Navari or Vaisakham respectively in this district. The late Kharif or mid-season is also known as 'Kar'. The main Kharif is the most important season for both wet and dry crops as they are cultivated throughout the district during this period. The district is divided into two natural divisions, namely, the western portion consisting of the taluks of Palmaner, Punganur, Madanapalle and Vayalpad, and the eastern portion consisting of Chandragiri, Srikalahasti, Puttur, Chittoor and Satyavedu. The western portion is an upland dry tract with 609.6 to 762 metres elevation and mostly depends on rains and rainfed small tanks for its cultivation, while the eastern portion is a low lying tract with comparatively better irrigation facilities. Country plough is practically the only implement used for all tillage operations in the district. The preliminary preparation of soils for Kharif season takes place in the months of June, July and August after the receipt of first showers of south-west monsoon and that of Rabi during December and January after the commencement of the north-east monsoon. Paddy is generally raised by first growing nurseries and then by transplanting them in the fields after four or six weeks. Before planting is done, the main field is puddled three or four times and at this stage green leaf, farmyard manure or compost is incorporated into the soil. Paddy crop is raised throughout the year under wells in the district, particularly

in Chandragiri revenue division. One may see the crop in all stages in these parts under lift irrigation through mholes worked by bullocks. It is the major crop in all the taluks except in Vayalpad and Madanapalle where Sajja is grown abundantly. Sugarcane is another important wet land crop raised particularly in the taluks of Chittoor and Chandragiri. Ragi, Sajja and sometimes jowar are also transplanted like paddy and grown under light irrigation. Seedlings are also raised in respect of chillies, tobacco and vegetables and then transplanted in the fields. The other dry crops like jowar, Korra, groundnut, gingelly and pulses are, however, directly sown in the main field. After the commencement of the monsoon, the seed is usually dropped by hand in shallow furrows made by wooden plough or **gorru** and covered by running a wooden plank. Inter-cultivation, thinning and weeding are attended to in the case of rainfed crops like Ragi, Sajja, jonna, gingelly and groundnut with the help of hand operated implements or by hand unaided. In wet lands where line planting of paddy is followed, Japanese push-hoes are worked for weeding, while in others it is attended to by manual labour. The principal crops cultivated in the district are paddy, Ragi, Bajra, jowar, horsegram, sugarcane, groundnut, gingelly, chillies, tamarind, mangoes, coconut and betelvines. Of the total cropped area in the district, the food crops occupy 69.9 per cent and the non-food crops 30.1 per cent. Of them, paddy occupies 28.4 per cent, Ragi 11.5, Bajra 10.6, jowar 3.6, horsegram 3.5, sugarcane 2.2, chillies 0.8, tamarind 0.4, mangoes 3.2, groundnut 27.8, gingelly 0.9, coconut 0.2 and betelvines 0.1. The district has a distinct place in the State in regard to the cultivation of Ragi, tamarind, mangoes, groundnut, betelvines and sugarcane. The actual area under different crops in each of the taluks and their proportionate percentage to the cropped area in the district as in 1966-67, are presented in Annexures 22 and 23. Annexure 24 presents the total outturn of the principal crops in the district during the past ten years from 1957-58.

Crop Rotations:

In regard to crop rotations, no crop other than paddy is grown generally in the same land in two or more successive seasons. In wet lands, particularly in the taluks of Chittoor and Chandragiri, sugarcane is rotated with paddy. In recent years, the cultivation of irrigated dry crops like jowar, Ragi, Bajra, groundnut and gingelly in rice fallows is advocated by the Department of Agriculture and the ryots are gradually adopting these rotations. In dry lands, the cereal and millet crops are rotated with pulses, vegetables, groundnut and gingelly.

Mixed Cropping:

The practice of mixed cropping is limited to dry crops. Groundnut is grown mixed with castor or jowar or maize. Ragi is grown mixed with indigo or groundnut, while **gogu** (Bombay hemp) is mixed with sugarcane.

Changes in Area Under Crops:

The cropped area in the district, together with its percentage distribution among the principal crops during the past ten years from

1957-58. is given at Annexure 25. It may be seen from the table that there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of the area under paddy, mangoes, gingelly, jowar and pulses, while there has been considerable decrease in the percentage of area under Bajra, Ragi, groundnut and **varagu**. The percentage of the area under chillies, sugarcane, betelvines and **korra** remained constant barring some minor fluctuations during this period.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture:

The indigenous agricultural implements in the district are well adapted to local conditions. They are within the capacity of the draught oxen, comparatively inexpensive, light and portable, easily made and repaired, and also constructed of materials locally available. However, there is great scope for improvement in these implements according to modern concepts of soil science and also for better efficiency in agricultural operations. The most important and extensively used of these are (1) the country plough, (2) the blade-harrow or **guntaka** and (3) the **gorru**. The development of agro-engineering has, however, led to the introduction and popularisation of many labour-saving agricultural implements. The advantages of these implements are brought to the notice of cultivators by the Department of Agriculture through demonstrations. The cultivators are also given financial assistance by way of loans to purchase these implements. Among the improved implements now in use in the district, the most important are iron ploughs of various brands like those of Meston, Konkan, Monsoon, Victory and Mouldboard. These iron ploughs are mostly used in light soils. A few other improved implements like H.M. Guntaka and Japanese push-hoe for inter-cultivation, water lifts like electric motor and oil-engine pumpsets, roll-easy mhoté wheels and Archimedean screws for lift irrigation, buck-scraper for levelling the dry areas, bund-former for forming bunds, and puddler and disc harrow for puddling in wet land areas have also come into use. Besides these, tractors which are useful for multifarious activities have become very popular in the district. The Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, recently set up, has been hiring out tractors and bulldozers for land reclamation, deep ploughing and also boring tube wells to bring more and more land under cultivation.

Seeds:

Production and distribution of improved strains of seeds are the most important activities of the Department of Agriculture. The most important of the improved varieties of strains now under spread in the district are GEB. 24, BCP. 6, CO. 2, 18, 19, 20 and 29, MTU. 15, TKM. 6; BAM. 3, HR. 26-B, ASD. 5, ADT. 27, Hamsa, Padma, Jaya, TN. 1 and IR. 5 and 8 of paddy; CO. 2, 7 and 8, VZM. 3, AKP. 6 and 7 and Hamsa of Ragi; Gana Bajra, H.B. 1 and BH. 4 of Bajra; PJ. 22-K, CO. 18 and CSH. 1 of jowar; TMV. 2 and 3 and Asiriya Muvitunde of groundnut; TMV. 3 of gingelly; CO. 419 of sugarcane; and Deccan Hybrid and Amber composite of maize. The procedure generally adopted for multiplication and distribution of improved seed is to obtain recurring supplies of nucleus seed from agricultural

research stations and multiply the same in two stages, once on the State seed farms and again on the holdings of ryots who are known as 'registered growers'. The seeds procured from the registered growers are then released for general distribution. The scheme of multiplication and distribution of high yielding strains is one of the most important schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign started in 1943. Since 1957-58, a scheme for the establishment of a seed farm and construction of a seed store in each block was implemented in the district on a phased programme. Owing to the uneconomical size of these farms, it was, however, decided in 1962-63 to have a fewer but larger farms in the State. Accordingly, the seed farms in the district were reduced to three without, however, affecting the pace or quantum of either seed multiplication or distribution programme in the district. Of the three seed farms, one is at Mahadevamangalam in Chittoor taluk spread over an extent of 101 hectares of dry land, the second at Siddalagandi in Vayalpad taluk over an extent of 30 hectares of wet land and the third at Nagalapuram in Satyavedu taluk over an extent of 61 hectares of wet land. The seed requirements of the cultivators in this district are largely met from these farms, the registered growers and also from neighbouring districts like Nellore and Kurnool.

Manures:

The use of organic manures like farmyard manure, tank silt, pig and sheep manure is well-known to every ryot in the district. Farmyard manure, considered to be very valuable, is prepared from the farm wastes and the sweepings of the farmsteads, by preserving them in a corner of the farm. It is used for all the principal crops like paddy, jowar, Bajra, Ragi, groundnut, gingelly, chillies and vegetables. Compost is also used as manure. It is prepared from the farm wastes, sweepings, household wastes, street wastes and cow dung. Compost prepared by the Municipalities and the major Panchayats has also been sold to ryots as manure. The organic manures are generally applied prior to the commencement of the preparatory cultivation and mostly to wet lands.

Green Manure:

Green manuring is the most important practice widely followed by the cultivators in wet land tracts. The ryots also grow green-leaf-yielding plants like sun-hemp, Daincha, Pillipesara, wild-indigo, Vempali, glycidia and pongamia. These crops are ploughed *in situ* as manure. Most of the cultivators of the taluks of Chandragiri, Srikalahasti, Puttur, Satyavedu and Chittoor use green leaves as manure by obtaining them from the nearby forests.

Oilcakes:

Groundnut, castor and pungam oilcakes are also applied as manure in accordance with the manurial schedules prescribed by the Department of Agriculture. They are used mainly for paddy and sugarcane crops under conditions of assured water-supply.

Chemical Fertilisers:

The chemical fertilisers mainly used in this district are ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate, mono-ammonium phosphate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, bonemeal, superphosphate and muriate of potash. These chemical fertilisers are applied generally as basal dressing in respect of dry crops at the time of intercultivation in regard to paddy and at frequent intervals to sugarcane. Of all the crops, paddy and sugarcane are the most heavily manured. The use of chemical fertilisers is found comparatively more widespread in the taluks of Chittoor, Chandragiri, Srikalahasti, Puttur and Satyavedu than in the other parts of the district. These fertilisers are supplied to the ryots through the District Co-operative Marketing Society and also licensed dealers. Apart from prescribing the manurial schedules suitable for the cultivation of different crops on soils of varying degrees of fertility, intensive propaganda and demonstrations are carried out by the Department of Agriculture to encourage the application of fertilisers.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests:

The pests that are most common in the district can be divided into three classes, animal, bird and insect pests. Depredatory animals and birds are largely warded off by individual human effort. It is the insect pests and crop diseases that are more difficult and dangerous and call for both traditional and scientific measures to eradicate them. Paddy, one of the most important food crops of the district, is affected by pests like grasshopper, hispa, swarming caterpillar, stem borer and leaf folder; jowar by grasshopper, shoot borer, mites and earheadbugs; Korra by Deccan grasshopper; Ragi by aphids, shoot borer and laphygma exigua; Bajra by termites and grain-eating caterpillar; sugarcane by early shoot borer, top shoot borer, termites and white-fly; groundnut by aphids, leaf webber and red hairy caterpillar; castor by semilooper and capsule borer, and chillies by thrips and fruit borer. Of the fruit crops, citrus is damaged by leaf minor and citrus mite, and mango by termites and mango hopper. Among the vegetables, lady's fingers are affected by fruit-worm, caterpillar and jassids; brinjal by epilachna, lacewing-bug, jassids, shoot borer and fruit borer; tomato by fruit borer; gourds by aphids; beans by aphids and cabbage by leaf-eating caterpillar. Apart from affecting the standing crops, the pests also damage the stored products. Of the diseases, the most serious ones prevalent in the district are (1) paddy blast, (2) paddy leaf spot, (3) paddy foot-rot, (4) jonna smut, (5) korra smut, (6) citrus canker, (7) sugarcane red-rot, (8) chillies fruit-rot and die back, and groundnut leaf spot.

The measures taken in the district to fight pests and diseases are both traditional and scientific, though the traditional methods, are gradually being superseded by more rational and effective scientific methods. Among the traditional methods still practised in a good part of the district are (a) drying the grain in the sun before storing, (b) pre-treatment of seed with cow dung and urine as a protective measure against the smut disease, (c) mixing the seed with red earth, wood-ash and neem leaves for purposes of preservation, (d) mass hunting and

annihilation of caterpillars and grasshoppers and (e) sprinkling of lime solution to control pests and diseases on vegetable plants.

With the advent, however, of scientific methods, the paddy seed is now pre-treated with Agrosan G.N. to control the *helminthosporium* and dusted with B.H.C. 10 per cent for storage pest. Spraying of parathion, endrin and D.D.T., and dusting with BHC., have proved to be quite effective for the control of pests of paddy in this district. The jonna seed is treated with sulphur for the control of smut. Similarly, there is the practice of dipping chilli seedlings in B.H.C. 50 per cent solution before planting. The other most important scientific methods adopted for the control of pests and diseases on other crops are dusting with B.H.C. and sulphur, and spraying with endrin, D.D.T., parathion, bordeaux mixture, lindane, H.E.T.P., agrosan, nuvan and copper fungicide. Some changes in cultural practices like late or early sowings are also advocated to control the pest attacks.

Activities of the Agricultural Department:

Among the most important activities of the department, plant protection is one. The measures undertaken in this direction include the storage and distribution of pesticides and the conduct of organised campaigns against sporadic and large scale attacks and the supply of pesticides at concessional rates. Since 1959-60, dusters and sprayers have been sold to ryots at subsidised rates. Taccavi loans up to a maximum of Rs. 120 per individual cultivator are also given for the purchase of sprayers and dusters, besides giving special concessions by way of ensuring subsidised supplies of extra quotas of plant protection chemicals and equipment under the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, the Integrated Oil-seeds Programme and the like. Besides all these measures, technical advice is also given by means of agricultural forecasts and plant protection schedules for new crops like hybrid jonna, hybrid Bajra, and T.N. 1 and I.R. 8 paddy.

Agricultural Extension and Research:

The responsibility for agricultural extension and research now lies with the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University established in 1964. The research centres now functioning in the district are the Agricultural Research Station at Perumallapalle and the Sugarcane Liaison Farm at Chittoor. There is also an Agricultural College at Tirupati, the details of which are dealt in Chapter XIV Education and Culture. Besides these, there is a Farmers' Training and Education Centre at Srikalahasti, maintained under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture.

The Agricultural Research Station at Perumallapalle in Chandragiri taluk was established in 1962 to work out the improvement of sugarcane and millet crops in the district. The station is spread over an extent of 21 hectares. The sugarcane scheme was started with the object of selecting high yielding varieties of sugarcane suitable for the tract, while the Millet Improvement Scheme was taken up for evolving high yielding varieties of Ragi and jowar strains suitable for irrigated areas in Chittoor district as well as the neighbouring taluks belonging to

Nellore, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. The experimental work on sugarcane was started during 1965-66 and it is still in progress. As a result of the research carried on at this station, eleven cultures of Ragi and four cultures of jowar have been selected for further trials. Of them, C.R. 312 and 652 of Ragi and I.S. 3924 of jowar, which are found to be high-yielding, are being tested in other research stations and farmers' fields. Agronomic and manurial practices suitable to these tracts have also been evolved and recommended to the ryots.

The Sugarcane Liaison Farm at Chittoor was established during 1962-63 for testing the results of research work done at the Main Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle, and recommending new strains and agronomical practices suitable to this tract. The farm, spread over an extent of 4 hectares, is located in the fields of the Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Limited. The work is in progress.

The Farmers' Training and Education Centre at Srikalahasti, sanctioned during 1967-68, is one of the three such centres in the State. The centre has provision for (a) the training of men, women and youth in framing, (b) organising production-cum-demonstration training camps and (c) organising discussion groups of farmers. The centre has started functioning from 1969 with the full complement of its staff.

Other Activities:

In addition to its normal activities, the Department of Agriculture has been implementing various schemes to improve the agro-economic conditions of the district. Of these, the most important are the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, the Intensive Manuring Scheme, the Fruit Development Scheme, the Cashewnut Development Scheme, the Integrated Oil-seeds Development Scheme, the Vegetable Development Scheme and the Coconut Development Scheme. For the implementation of these schemes, various facilities like loans and supply of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds and implements are liberally extended to the ryots. The development of agriculture is also encouraged by organising co-operative joint farming, co-operative collective farming and co-operative land colonisation societies. The details of these societies are furnished at Annexure 26.

Agricultural Legislation:

Apart from all these activities, the department is also entrusted with the implementation of several enactments designed to regulate agricultural operations and allied activities. These Acts include the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914, the Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919, which is amended as the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Extension and Amendment) Act of 1962, the Cotton Transport Act of 1923, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925, The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act of 1937 and the Fertiliser Control Order of 1957.

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries:

Animal Husbandry:

Chittoor takes the second place among other districts in the State in regard to its total livestock and poultry population. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, its livestock population was 24.92 lakhs, of which bovines accounted for 11.79 lakhs. Within the district, the taluks of Chittoor and Madanapalle rank first and second respectively in regard to livestock, while the taluks of Vayalpad and Madanapalle occupy the first and second places respectively in regard to poultry population. The density of livestock and poultry in the district is 421.9 and 220.2 respectively per square mile. Annexure 27 presents, taluk-by-taluk, figures of the livestock and poultry population in the district.

Fodder:

The extent of permanent pastures and other grazing lands in the district was 45,185 hectares which bears a percentage of 3.0 to the total geographical area. An area of about 529 hectares was also under fodder crops like jowar, maize, Pillipesara and sun-hemp during 1966-67. The vast forest areas in the district, particularly in the taluks of Chandragiri, Srikalahasti, Satyavedu, Puttur, Palmaner and Madanapalle, offer abundant grazing facilities with several varieties of grass like Edumugaddi, Peddappugaddi, Garikagaddi, Nendragaddi, Ubagaddi, Errachengaligaddi, Cheepurugaddi, Garagaddi and Erragaddi. Within the district, the taluks of Puttur, Satyavedu, Chandragiri and Srikalahasti are self-sufficient in both green and dry fodder. In times of scarcity, the taluks of the western division import paddy straw from the eastern parts and also the neighbouring districts like Cuddapah and Nellore. A fodder bank was established at Karakambadi in Chandragiri taluk during 1965-66 for supplying fodder to the areas of scarcity in the district, but it was wound up in July 1966. The most important varieties of fodder stocked by the ryots are paddy and Ragi straw, and jowar and maize stalk. Groundnut and horsegram haulms and *bhoosas* are also used as fodder. Besides green and dry fodder, the milch and working cattle which require more nourishing fodder are fed with groundnut cake, cottonseed, horsegram or pre-mixed feed. In recent years, the Department of Animal Husbandry has been advocating the development of hybrid Napier grass, guineagrass and Rhodes grass to ensure a continuous supply of highly nutritious green fodder to the milch cattle.

Dairy Farming:

According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the district accounted for an annual production of 88,996 tonnes of milk, 3,556 tonnes of ghee and 91 tonnes of butter. Dairying activity in an organised manner was started in this district as early as 1940, when a Co-operative Milk Supply Union was started in Chittoor. By the end of 1969, there were 25 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the taluks of Chittoor, Chandragiri, Puttur and Srikalahasti. The Chittoor Co-operative Milk Supply Union was started with a view to purchase and dispose of milk

and its by-products to the public, extend financial help to its members and establish a model dairy farm and a modern dairy plant. The union consists of 472 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20,896. It has about 35 registered feeder societies and 10 experimental depots affiliated to it. It purchases daily about 2,000 litres of milk and supplies to the institutions and public in the towns of Chittoor and Tirupati. The implementation of the Intensive Milk Supply Scheme, which has been sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs mainly for the towns of Chittoor and Tirupati, is entrusted to this union. The construction of the dairy buildings has been completed and a pasturisation plant with a capacity to handle 10,000 litres of milk a day is installed. The project is expected to start functioning from the middle of December 1969 and supply milk to the towns of Tirupati, Madanapalle, Palmaner and other nearby places. In addition, there are also a few private dairy farms, namely, the Sri Venkateswara Dairy Farm at Tirupati, the Janardhana Dairy Farm near Reddigunta in Chittoor taluk, the Mogili Reddy Dairy Farm near Mogili in Bangarupalem taluk, and the Suppers Dairy Farm and Rishi Valley School Dairy Unit, both at Madanapalle. These farms are functioning on sound lines and supplying milk and milk products to the local institutions and public.

Sheep Breeding:

The district is quite rich in sheep breeding, the taluks of Chittoor, Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Puttur and Punganur leading the other parts in this regard. The sheep population of the district was 8.30 lakhs according to the Livestock Census, 1961. Generally mixed flocks of sheep and goats are reared in the district. The sheep commonly found in the district are a non-descript variety. With a view to promoting the growth of sheep in the district, Nellore and Mandya rams were supplied to interested breeders at half cost during the Second Plan period through the agency of Panchayat Samithis. The Mandya breed is also maintained at the Livestock Research Station, Palmaner, to produce rams and supply them to the local people. The local variety of sheep is exported to other States like Madras and Mysore for their requirements of mutton.

Poultry:

The district stands second in the State in regard to the poultry population. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the poultry population of the district was 13.00 lakhs, of which fowls form 12.8 lakhs, the rest being mainly ducks. The fowls consist mostly of the mongrel or non-descript varieties known collectively as Desi breeds. The Asseel and the Kalahasti breeds, the descript varieties of the indigenous breeds, which are known for their size and fighting qualities, have declined due to the virtual disappearance of cock-fighting as a popular sport. Attempts were made as early as 1940 for the development of poultry industry in this district with the establishment of a poultry farm at Srikalahasti. A District Poultry Farm was started in November 1948 over an extent of 5.7 hectares in Chittoor to meet the growing demand of public for exotic eggs and birds. Further, with the growing demand for the development of

poultry industry, a Regional Poultry Farm was started in 1961 under the Expanded Nutrition Programme. It is located in the premises of the District Poultry Farm and the Poultry Extension Centre which were merged with it in the year 1964. A poultry unit was also attached to the Livestock Farm at Palmaner. With the encouragement given by the Government for the development of poultry industry, Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, Australorp and Minorca breeds are also reared in the district. Under the Community Development Programme, these birds are supplied to interested breeders on subsidy basis through the agency of Panchayat Samithis. Poultry farming in recent years has become a rural industry in this district. There is also a private poultry farm, namely, Sri Venkateswara Private Poultry Farm which was established in 1965 at Chittoor, three kilometres away from the town on the Chittoor-Vellore road. The farm is run on commercial lines with 2,000 birds.

Piggery:

Piggery is not an important avocation in the district. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the number of pigs in the district was 0.34 lakh. Pigs are reared in large numbers in the taluks of Chittoor, Madanapalle and Vayalpad by communities like the Yerukalas, Voddas, Harijans and Dommaras. Piggery development is being encouraged in this district since 1955-56 by supplying exotic pigs for demonstration and grading up of the local stock. Yorkshire boars and sows were also supplied to interested breeders at half cost during the period from 1957 to 1960. Small piggery units of Yorkshire breed, maintained by interested breeders, are seen in the taluks of Vayalpad, Palmaner, Puttur and Chandragiri.

Improvement of Livestock:

Most of the cattle found in the district are indigenous and non-descript breeds though there is one minor breed locally known as Punganur. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the proportion of breeding stock is one bull to 52 breeding cows and one he-buffalo for 77 she-buffaloes. The descript breeds of Hallikar, Ongole and Murrah are commonly maintained by cultivators in the district. The Hallikar and Ongole bulls and Murrah buffaloes were distributed at half cost to interested ryots during the Second Plan period. These animals were also supplied to interested ryots under the Premium Scheme till 1967. A Government Livestock Farm was started over an extent of 435 hectares at Palmaner in 1954, with a view to augment milk production in the Punganur breed of cows by conducting cross breed with Kerry bulls (Irish breed). Hallikar breed was also introduced to produce and supply bull-calves to the public for draught purposes. Goat and poultry units were also opened at this farm during 1958-59. Artificial insemination and free natural service with Hallikar, Punganur and Kerry bulls are extended to upgrade the local cattle. There were 94 Kerry cross, 50 Hallikar and 34 Punganur cattle in the farm at the end of 1968. The milk produced is sold to the Government hospital and also public of the town. The management of the farm was transferred to the control of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in 1966. An intensive drive for developing the village cattle

on an effective scale was, however, the Key Village Scheme, introduced in 1959 in this district, envisaging a comprehensive programme covering breeding, feeding, management and disease control. Under this scheme, there are four Key Village Centres, one each at Chittoor, Chintaparthi, Thamballapalle and Tiruchanur. The Chittoor centre has ten sub-centres under its control, while the other three have six sub-centres each. The list of the Key Village Centres with their sub-centres is given in Annexure 28. In addition to these, 30 Artificial Insemination Centres have been attached to Samithis and Veterinary Hospitals in the district. Cattle shows are also held frequently to stimulate enthusiasm among the cattle breeders and educate them in scientific breeding, feeding and management. Among the various positive devices adopted for the improvement of cattle breed, an important preventive measure is the elimination of scrub bulls, so necessary to avoid the possibilities of promiscuous breeding.

Animal and Poultry Diseases:

Rinderpest is by far the most serious cattle disease in the district, accounting for many deaths in the past. The others of comparatively less frequent occurrence are anthrax and haemorrhagic septicaemia. Attempts were being made since the turn of this century to fight rinderpest and other contagious diseases through inoculation and segregation of animals. The scheme for eradication of rinderpest implemented in the district from 1954 was very successful and there has been no serious recurrence of this disease in recent years. So far as poultry is concerned, Raniket and fowl-pox are the two principal diseases, the first of these being the deadlier. The department has been taking adequate steps for the prevention as well as cure of these diseases.

Veterinary Institutions:

In the year 1915, a veterinary dispensary was started at Madanapalle in the district. The number gradually increased, though the increase was particularly conspicuous after the commencement of the Five Year Plans. The network of institutions in the district by the end of 1968, comprised 6 veterinary hospitals, one each at Chittoor, Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Piler, Srialahasti and Sadum; 21 primary veterinary dispensaries and 13 rural veterinary dispensaries established at places where there is concentration of cattle and consequent need for veterinary aid. Besides these, there are four rinderpest check posts, one each at Venkatagirikota, Gandrajupalle, Suratapalle and Punganur, and a clinical laboratory attached to the hospital at Chittoor. In addition, the Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) attached to the Panchayat Samithis also attend to the veterinary service in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries:

The potentialities of fishery in this district are rather limited compared to other districts in the State. The sources of fishery wealth are the Araniar reservoir, the Kalangi reservoir, the Mallimadugu reservoir, the Chembedu tank and the Chinnagottigallu Peddacheruvu.

besides a few other tanks. The Besta and Boya are the communities of the district generally engaged in fishing. According to the Census of 1961, there were only 326 persons pursuing fishing as their occupation. The fishermen catch fish by using cast nets, drag-nets, Rangoon nets, Poosavala, Ailavala and basket traps.

In recent years, the development of fisheries has been viewed in the context of the food problem and the Department of Fisheries has been playing a vital role for its development. The activity of the department includes the development of fisheries by culture and protection, conduct of survey, research and biological study of fishes, and also helping the local fishermen by way of supplying modern equipment, issuing loans and imparting training in improved methods of fishing. Another important activity undertaken by the department is procurement and distribution of fish seed. There is one Fish Seed Farm at Tirupati, where experiments on induced breeding of *Cyprinus carpio* are conducted. Further, there are 22 nurseries in the district, of which four each are in Chittoor, Srikalahasti and Puttur, three each in Vayalpad and Madanapalle, and two each in Palmaner and Piler. The seed procured from natural sources or produced by induced breeding in the fish farms is reared in the departmental sources and also supplied to interested pisciculturists on request. Altogether, the district is not self-sufficient in fishery wealth and it depends for fish on the neighbouring districts.

Forestry:

Economic Importance:

Forests, as already mentioned in the beginning of the Chapter, occupy 30.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. Although, it is a little less than 33 1/3 per cent which is fixed as the desirable minimum in the National Forest Policy of 1952, the district takes the 5th place in the State in regard to the percentage of area under forests. The forests play a vital role in the economy of the district by not only fetching substantial revenues but also providing ample opportunities of work to hundreds of people. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the forest revenue. The average revenue from the forests in the district works out to about Rs. 8.43 lakhs per annum. A clear picture of the revenue realised from the forests is given in Annexure 29.

Forest Produce:

The forests provide avenues of employment to most of the working class during slack agricultural seasons in various forest operations such as felling, logging, transport of timber, collection of minor forest produce and also in forest-based industries like basketry, rope-making, making of leaf platters, mat-weaving, tanning of hides and skins, and beedi leaf collection. Further, developmental operations like raising of nurseries, new plantations and construction of forest roads under the Five Year Plan Schemes have increased the employment opportunities. While the forests meet the needs of the local public, its products like red sanders and sandalwood are also exported to Japan.

The important product of the forests is only fuel, the export of which is also prohibited by a special order in order to meet the requirements of the district, particularly Tirupati. Among its minor products, *took*i leaves are exported to places like Vaniyambadi, Ambur and Vellore in North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu and to the west coast of Kerala. The green manure leaf from these forests, yielding a substantial revenue, also meets the requirements of the district. Besides these, the forests also bestow some indirect benefits on the district by exerting a wholesome effect on the climate, safeguarding lands from erosion, stabilising underground water and normalising rains.

Exploitation and Development:

It is necessary to exploit the forest potential of the district in a more scientific and systematic way to get more impressive results. In the beginning, the exploitation of forest produce was carried through licence and voucher system, and later on this was replaced by the permit system. Under these systems, the licencees or permit holders were allowed to cut trees without much control on the manner or extent of felling. The Forest Conservancy Department, which was created in A.D. 1856, controlled the management of these forests till A.D. 1882, when the Madras Forest Act was passed. Later, the forests were governed according to the provisions of this Act which was revised from time to time. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the Act was revised in 1967 and renamed as the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act and brought into force from the 15th of April 1967, so as to implement the plans and develop the forests on sound and scientific lines. The forests in the district are divided into two divisions, namely, Chittoor East and Chittoor West. The Flying Squad parties at Cuddapah and Tirupati conduct raids and afford protection to the forest wealth in the district.

With a view to improving the forest potentialities of the district, large scale plantations of quick growing species like red sanders, eucalyptus and sissoo are undertaken in the district. An extent of about 809 hectares has been covered by such plantations during the III Plan period.

State Assistance to Agriculture:

The most important of the enactments governing the provisions of agricultural credit facilities are the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, under which loans are granted to the agriculturists. Loans and subsidies are sanctioned for the purchase of seeds, manures, agricultural implements and pesticides. Under the Intensive Manuring Scheme, loans are given at the rate of Rs. 35 per acre up to a maximum of Rs. 500 to an individual ryot for the purchase of fertilisers for all crops. The rate of taccavi loans for the purchase of seeds and manures is Rs. 120 for each individual, while it is Rs. 100 in the case of implements. Long term loans are advanced under the Fruit Development Scheme for raising new gardens, the rate ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, while short term loans are granted for the rejuvenation of old orchards at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre. Loans are also sanctioned up to a

maximum of Rs. 50 to each agriculturist as part of the Kharif and Rabi campaigns for the purchase of fertilisers and implements. Again, under the hire-purchase system, loans are advanced for the purchase of oil-engines, electric pumps and tractors. Further, loans and subsidy are given to the ryots for digging new wells since 1947-48 under the New Well Subsidy Scheme which was replaced by the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme in 1963-64. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 2,000 per well is advanced as loan in the first instance and, on the completion of the work, 50 per cent of its cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per well, is treated as subsidy and the rest as loan to be recovered in easy instalments.

Until 1961, all these schemes were implemented by the Agriculture and Revenue Departments. Since then, however, the Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishad have been entrusted with the responsibility for their implementation. Short and medium term loans are also provided to the agriculturists through the co-operative credit societies.

Floods, Famines and Droughts:

Even though monsoon inundations occur now and then in the low lying areas, destructive floods have been a rare feature in the district. The district is drained by a few small rivers, namely, the Kusasthali, the Swarnamukhi, the Arani, the Bahuda and the Papaghni. A few parts of the taluks of Chittoor, Chandragiri, Srikalahasti and Satyavedu were reported to have been affected by floods in the years 1930, 1933, 1937 and 1946. The damages due to floods in the rivers have not been appreciable excepting that torrential rains sometimes breach the irrigation tanks, resulting in the inundation of cropped areas.

Famines, as commonly understood, are a thing of the past, particularly with the development of communications which facilitate the rushing of food grains to areas of scarcity in times of necessity. However, the district was considered as one of the famine affected tracts in the Rayalaseema zone. During the present century, it was affected by famines during the years 1914, 1931, 1951 and 1952. The people in the district faced very severe distress during 1951 and 1952 due to successive failure of the monsoons. Famine relief measures were taken up by opening irrigation works, road works, food production works, rural water-supply schemes and contour bunding schemes in order to provide employment for individuals who were able to work. Gratuitous relief was also provided by running gruel centres to cater to individuals who are physically or otherwise unable to work. Such centres were

run both by the Government and private agencies. Further, as acute scarcity of drinking water was felt, deepening of drinking water wells was undertaken on a large scale under the rural water-supply scheme. A special grant of Rs. 150 was given for the deepening of each well to an individual or institution who came forward. As many as 637 wells under rural water-supply scheme, 716 wells under special grants and 52 wells by the army were deepened in this district during 1952-53. Eleven army lorries were also lent with service personnel for relieving the drinking water scarcity in the district. Paddy straw was imported from Godavari and Krishna districts to provide fodder for the cattle. An amount of Rs. 143 lakhs was spent in this district towards the famine relief measures during the period from October 1951 to March 1953.

There has been no famine in any part of the district in recent years. However, the district has faced quite often severe drought conditions particularly in 1959, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1968 and 1969 owing to the failure of the monsoons. Government have always acted promptly to mitigate the distress of the drought affected people on such occasions by suspending revenue collections, granting remissions and sanctioning taccavi loans. A total amount of Rs. 283 lakhs was spent by the Government during the years 1965-66, 1967-68 and 1968-69 on taccavi loans and relief measures.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-Time Industries:

It appears that the area denoted by the district has at all times been a preponderantly agricultural tract except for some of the time-honoured crafts associated with the villages of ancient India. The crafts pursued in olden days were mostly cotton spinning and weaving, carpentry, glass bangle making and manufacture of brass and bronzeware. Dyeing and printing, an industry allied to weaving, was also an important occupation in some parts of the district. Besides, the Kalamkari temple cloth painting of Srikalahasti and the red sanders wooden toys of Tirupati have earned a name for their exquisite craftsmanship. These industries, particularly spinning and weaving, however, suffered a set-back due to the keen competition they faced from the machine-made products. After Independence, however, a vigorous and multi-pronged effort has been made both by the Government and the private agencies to revive such industries by extending financial assistance and training facilities, and also providing the district with an industrial base.

Development of Power Supply:

Power is one of the most important constituents of the infrastructure for any industrial development in the modern sense. The history of power supply in the district dates back to the year 1929, when a licence was issued to the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam for receiving and distributing electricity in an area of 400 sq. miles (1,039.6 km.) around Tirupati. The supplies, which were tapped from the Mettur Dam, in the initial stages were utilised for the decoration of the temple, street-lighting and for energising some agricultural pumpsets near Chandragiri and around Tirupati town. This is perhaps one of the few licences which extended supplies to the rural areas for catering to the needs of the agricultural sector. Subsequently in 1932, a licence was issued to a private undertaking for generation and supplying power within a radius of five miles (8 km.) in Chittoor town. In 1936, a 33 KV line was laid from Vellore to Chittoor for getting power supply from Mettur. In a little more than three decades since then, there have been both rapid and striking developments in power supply, meeting not only the demands for domestic purposes but also of the industrial and agricultural sectors. Both the electrical undertakings, were acquired by the Government in 1957 and 1960 respectively. A comprehensive scheme, which was drawn up in 1954 and implemented later, resulted in a phenomenal development of power supply in the district. This is evident from the number of villages electrified in the district which rose from 33 in 1951 to 361 by the end of 1966-67. Power supply from Tamil Nadu was utilised till 1956 when hydro-power from the Tungabhadra Project was made available to this district. From a modest beginning of 300 KVA demand, the district is now

meeting a demand for 19,980 KVA and earning a gross revenue of Rs. 61.5 lakhs. In recent years, agriculturists of the district are evincing keen interest in availing themselves of power supply for irrigational purposes, as is evident from the fact that the total number of agricultural services which at the beginning of April 1961 stood at 4,585 rose to 12,893 by the end of 1966-67. For particulars of electric sub-stations and transformers, details of length of High Tension and Low Tension lines and services, and units sold in the district, Annexures from 30 to 33 may be consulted.

Mining and Heavy Industries:

The district is poor in mineral resources. However, the minerals available in the district are iron-ore, steatite, clay and gold. A brief account of these is presented below.

Iron-Ore:

Iron-ore in the form of hematite is reported from Sirasanambedu village of Srikalahasti taluk. The reserves of the mineral are estimated to be more than 5,08,000 tonnes. Also, iron-ore in association with manganese is reported from Vedullacheruvu near Renigunta. As the iron content in the mineral available is low, the working of the mines in the district has been given up.

Steatite:

Low grade steatite is found within a radius of 16 to 19 kilometres from Chittoor. The mineral, which occurs as a pocket deposit, is utilised in fertilisers as a filler and a large portion of it is supplied to M/s. Parry and Company at Ranipet in Tamil Nadu. Of the 15 leases granted during 1969-70, 12 were in operation. The mines are located in Bhakaranarasingarayanipeta, Gangadhara Nellore and Kukulaturu. The production of the mineral during 1968-69 was 6,248 tonnes.

Gold:

The southern extension of the famous Kolar gold belt lies near Bissanatham (Bisanattam) in Kuppam independent sub-taluk of this district. The width of the belt, which varies from 1.2 to 6 kilometres extends over a length of eighty kilometres in the north-south direction.

Clay:

The occurrence of clay was reported from Karakambadi in this district. The reserves are estimated roughly at 1,01,600 tonnes.

Large Scale Industries:

Even in regard to large scale industries, the district is rather poor. The large scale industries in the district are two cotton spinning mills, a sugar mill, a confectionery unit and an auto-cycle manufacturing concern, all of which have come up during the late fifties of this century.

A detailed account of each of the industries functioning in the district is presented below.

Tirupati Cotton Mills Limited, Renigunta:

Tirupati Cotton Mills Limited was started in 1957 at Renigunta. The mills with a total capital investment of Rs. 89-20 lakhs produce cotton yarn of different counts. The production of yarn during 1966-67 was 15,29,398 kgs., and the sales were of the order of Rs. 82 lakhs. The mills provide employment to about 800 persons.

Madanapalle Spinning Mills Limited, Madanapalle:

Madanapalle Spinning Mills started functioning in 1966 at Madanapalle. The mills, which are in the private sector, have an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 53.9 lakhs. The main product of the mills is cotton yarn which finds a ready market in States like Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. During 1968-69, the production was 4.99 lakh kgs., and the sales were of the order of Rs. 44.97 lakhs. The mills provide employment to 400 persons.

The Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Limited, Savatapalle:

The Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Limited, located in Savatapalle village in Chittoor taluk, has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 93.67 lakhs. The main products of this concern are sugar and molasses. They are also exported to the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The production of sugar during 1967-68 was 0.61 lakh quintals. The concern provides employment to about 800 persons during working season and to about 400 persons during off-season.

Nutriline Confectionery Company Private Limited, Chittoor:

This concern in the private sector is functioning since 1952 at Chittoor. It has a total capital investment of five lakh rupees. The sales of the confectionery during 1966-67 was of the order of Rs. 1.08 crores. The concern provides employment to over 450 persons.

Mopeds India Limited, Tirupati:

Mopeds India Limited, which is located on the Tirupati-Renigunta Road, went into production in 1966. With a total investment of Rs. 110 lakhs, it manufactures auto-cycles of 0.5 h.p., popularly known as Suvega. Its production during 1967-68 was 3,308. The concern provides employment to over one hundred persons.

Small Scale Industries:

The industries in the small scale sector in the district are mostly agro-based, as the agricultural commodities support nearly half of the

total units now functioning. The statement at Annexure 34 presents details of the various units taluk-by-taluk. It can be seen from the statement that out of the 231 total units in the district, rice mills (48), rice and flour mills (20), groundnut decorticating factories (18), metal works (16), beedi factories (14), oil-mills (13), groundnut decorticating and rice mills (11) and stone and granite works (10) constitute the bulk. The other units are engineering works (9), printing presses (6), motor works (5), groundnut decorticating rice and flour mills, motor transport and glass works (two each), rice and oil mills and groundnut decorticating and flour mills (one each) and others (53) with diverse functions. Among the taluks, Chandragiri possesses 50 units followed by Chittoor 45, Srialahasti 29, Madanapalle 26, Vayalpad 22 and Puttur and Kuppam 19 each. The remaining units are shared by Punganur 11, Palmaner 8 and Satyavedu 2.

Assisted Private Industrial Estate, Chittoor:

An assisted private industrial estate was set up in 1961 on a plot measuring 17.42 hectares on the Chittoor-Puttur Road. The area was divided into 42 plots, of which thirty were allotted to the entrepreneurs. Seven units have already gone into production of items like spectacle frames, stainless steel hospitalware and surgical appliances, M.S. tower bolts and angles, storage batteries, wax candles, agarbathis, sugarcane crushers, brass castings and steel furniture. The investment by the entrepreneurs on buildings, machinery and working capital was Rs. 8.21 lakhs. The total turnover at present is of the order of Rs. 6.44 lakhs providing employment to about 70 persons. The other units which are likely to go into production will manufacture, among others, asbestos cement products, insecticides and pesticides, and centrifugal pumps.

Assisted Private Industrial Estate, Tirupati:

An assisted private industrial estate was set up at Tirupati in 1962 over an area of 6.23 hectares. It was divided into thirty plots, of which twenty-seven have been allotted to interested entrepreneurs. All facilities, except factory accommodation, are provided in the estate.

Cottage Industries:

Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry of the district. The taluks particularly noted for this industry are Puttur, Srialahasti, Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Vayalpad and Punganur. The main products of this industry in the district consist of solid bordered saris, dhotis, lungis, towels, dupattis, handkerchiefs and angavastrams. Of these, handkerchiefs which are locally called 'pattai mark pattern' are very popular. Hand spinning and hand weaving formed at one time the chief cottage industry of the district but with the lapse of time and particularly the waning of popular enthusiasm for khaddar cloth, the industry languished. Silk and wool weaving is also being pursued at a number of places in the district.

After Independence, the Government have been making concerted efforts to encourage the revival of cottage industries through financial assistance and provision of training facilities to artisans. The Industries

Department, besides opening a cottage industries sales emporium at Tirupati, has implemented a number of schemes in the district for training artisans in rural arts, crafts and industries. Such schemes included the opening of a lock manufacturing unit at Tadukupet and a Kalamkari Art Training Centre at Srikalahasti.

According to the Census of 1961, as many as 23,615 persons were pursuing the occupation of spinning, weaving and allied works in the district. At the beginning of April 1968, there were 27 weavers' co-operative societies in the district with a total membership of 4,517 and a share capital of Rs. 2.89 lakhs. These societies owned 4,903 looms. During 1967-68, they received Rs. 0.22 lakhs from the Government towards rebate on the sale of handloom cloth produced by them.

Brickkiln and Related Works:

The other cottage industry of importance is brickkiln and related works. According to the Census of 1961, there were 8,515 persons pursuing this occupation in the district.

Basketry and Related Works:

This is yet another important cottage industry of the district providing employment to a substantial number of persons. The Census of 1961 registered 6,795 persons as engaged in this industry. Of the other trades, employing varying number of persons as recorded at the Census of 1961, carpentry and related works (5,494), tailoring, dress and garment making (4,699), cheeroot, cigar and beedi making (4,194), pottery and clay works (3,836) and jewellery, gold and silversmithy (2,280) are important.

Industrial Co-operatives:

At the close of March 1969, there were 131 registered industrial co-operatives functioning in the district with a membership of 4,033 and a share capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. These societies have been financed to the tune of Rs. 12 lakhs in the form of loans and grants by the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board and the State Government.

Industrial Potentialities for Future Development:

The full exploitation and proper utilisation of available agricultural and forest wealth of the district holds hopeful promises of further development of industries, especially agro-industries. According to the survey conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute, Hyderabad, in 1959 and the study tour of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, in 1966 units for the manufacture of rice bran oil, particles board, groundnut oil, malt sugar, washing soap, face powder, locks, plastic products, zinc water-bottles, holdall and waterproof (cloth) bags, paints and varnishes, handloom and steel trunk appliances could be advantageously set up in the district. Also, as various types of

fruits and vegetables are grown extensively in the district, a fruit preservation and canning unit could be established.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi, which at the instance of the State Government, conducted a techno-economic survey of the State during 1959-60, recommended among others, the establishment of a chipboard factory at Renigunta in the district. The upland taluks of the district, viz., Palmaner, Punganur, Madanapalle and Vayalpad, have good potentialities for the expansion of mulberry silk industry. A number of schemes which included the setting up of a silk farm and mulberry nursery both at Palmaner and a Chowki Rearing Unit at Punganur have been implemented.

Labour and Employers' Organisations:

There are both labour and employers' organisations in the district. The main objective of the labour organisations is to secure better conditions of work, payment of real wages and welfare of labour as a whole, while the employers' organisations aim at protecting what they regard as the interests of management through mutual settlement or arbitration.

Welfare of the Industrial Labour:

A number of Central and State Acts are in force in the district for the improvement of working conditions, payment of minimum wages and general welfare of the industrial labour. The Acts which are at present in force are the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, the Indian Trade Unions' Act of 1926, the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, the Employment of Children Act of 1938, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, the Factories Act of 1948, the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds Act of 1952, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1955, the Motor Transport Workers' Act of 1961, the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961, the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act of 1966. The only enactment of the State now in force, however, is the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966. All the Central enactments, except the Provident Funds Act of 1952, are administered by the Labour Commissioner, the Chief Inspector of Establishments and the Chief Inspector of Factories at the State level.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 imposes an obligation on the employers to pay compensation to the workers for accidents arising from and in the course of employment resulting in death or partial, total or temporary disablement. The compensation is also payable for some occupational diseases. In 1967, an amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh was paid towards compensation in this district.

The Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 which was amended subsequently, aims at conferring legal and corporate status on the registered trade unions. At the close of October 1968, there were 22 registered trade unions in the district.

The Payment of Wages Act of 1936, which was amended in 1937, 1957, 1964 and 1965, is implemented in the district by the Inspector of Factories at Nellore (whose jurisdiction extends over this district also) so far as the factories are concerned. In respect of industrial establishments, the Act is enforced by the District Inspector of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946 aims at minimising friction between labour and management in industrial establishments. It provides for the framing and certification of standing orders in all industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers. The Act was extended in 1966 to establishments employing fifty or more workers. It now covers 16 industrial establishments in the district.

The main object of the Factories Act of 1948 is to ensure the provision of adequate safety measures and the promotion of welfare of the workers employed in factories. It applies to all establishments employing ten or more workers where power is used and to others employing twenty or more workers. There were nineteen convictions in 1966 for violation of the provisions of the Act.

The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 placed the responsibility for fixing the minimum wages on the Government for employments specified in Part I or II of the Schedule of the Act. Minimum Wages are also fixed for employment in agriculture. The number of workers employed in them in 1967 is shown in Annexure 35.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act of 1952 introduced provident fund for employees working in factories and other establishments. The Act is enforced by the Provident Fund Inspector in the district. Annexure 36 presents the number of establishments and subscribers covered by the Act.

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966, which repealed both the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Shops and Establishments Act of 1947 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Shops and Establishments Act of 1951, came into force on the 15th of June 1967. It regulates conditions of work in shops, restaurants, theatres, commercial and other establishments in the municipalities of Chittoor, Madanapalle, Tirupati and Srikalahasti and major Panchayats of Pakala, Kuppam, Palmaner, Punganur, Renigunta, Chandragiri, B. Kothakota, Vayalpad, Kalikiri, Piler, Narayanavanam, Nagari and Puttur. The number of prosecutions launched in the district for violating the provisions of the Act in 1967 stood at 140.

Besides these enactments, the welfare of labour is promoted by holding workers' education classes under the Workers' Education Schemes sponsored in 1959 by the Union Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. Necessary training was imparted to both literate and illiterate industrial workers to make them better workers. At the close of April 1968, 13 worker-teachers and 352 workers were trained in the district.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is an important social security measure designed to promote the health of the industrial workers by providing for medical treatment to them and their families, arranging for periodical payments to the sick and also to the dependents of workers who die as a result of an injury sustained during the performance of duties. It applies to employees (drawing a pay up to Rs. 500 a month) working in factories using power and employing 20 workers and above. The cash benefit, the most important aspect of the scheme, is directly administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation through the State Medical Department. In-patient and out-patient treatment is given in various E.S.I. dispensaries, established exclusively for insured persons and by way of reservation of beds in Government and specialised hospitals wherever the E.S.I. hospitals are not started. The expenditure involved is shared by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Government in the ratio of 7:1. The scheme implemented in the district covered 2,900 employees and the total cash paid during 1967-68 was Rs. 1,218.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Indigenous Banking System:

The system of ancient indigenous banking in the district, though obscure in details, was on the whole very different from what organised banking is at present. It was the wealthy section of the society which acted as indigenous banker and dominated the credit structure of the rural areas. The credit requirements of the agriculturists were met mostly by the Vaisyas known as Sahukars who were essentially traders and operated on their own or borrowed funds.

Role of Private Money-Lenders and Financiers:

It is difficult to draw a line of distinction between the role played by the indigenous banker and money-lender in the past. Some of the richer communities such as Vaisyas, however, carried on business by pooling the finances of their family members and utilising them in productive economic activity. Besides these, affluent ryots as well as some petty merchants were also financing industrial and agricultural activities. The merchants advanced money to ryots on condition that the crops grown should be sold through them at a price already settled, obviously to the disadvantage of the ryot. The rich landlords constituted the great bulk of creditors in the rural areas, while the Vaisyas, Marwaris and petty merchants dominated the urban sector. The report of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (1930) revealed the organisation of institutions like Nidhis and Chit Funds in the district which acted as indigenous banking agencies.

Rural Indebtedness and Extent to which Usury is Prevalent:

Rural indebtedness is not by any means peculiar to this district; it shares the same features as the rest of rural India in this regard. Several committees were appointed in the past, especially during the first half of the present century, to investigate the problem of rural indebtedness in this part of the country. These bodies made exhaustive enquiries and estimated the total volume of debt, analysed the socio-economic factors at work and suggested remedial measures. The earliest enquiry in the erstwhile Madras Presidency was made in A.D. 1895 by Frederick Nicholson who estimated the rural indebtedness at Rs. 45 crores. Subsequently, in 1930, the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee assessed the total debt at Rs. 150 crores. For the purpose of enquiry, the committee selected two villages of this district, namely, Belugupalli (Belupalle?) and Meluvoyi (Melumayi?) in Palmaner taluk. The enquiry revealed that the average debt per acre in this district worked out to Rs. 23 while the debt per rupee of assessment was Rs. 12. It also revealed that a substantial proportion of the debt incurred by the ryots was towards (i) payment of prior debts, (ii) agricultural expenses, (iii) improvements to land, (iv) payment

of land revenue, (v) purchase of land and (vi) marriages and other ceremonies, while the amount borrowed for purposes such as education of children, trade and construction of houses was practically nil.

The economic depression which became acute after 1930 took the ryots unawares and shook the agricultural economy. In 1934, Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University estimated the total rural debt in the Presidency at Rs. 200 crores. In the following year, W. R. S. Sathyanathan, who also investigated the problem, especially the effects of depression on agriculture in the Presidency, arrived at the same figure. He selected two sample villages in this district for purposes of investigation and found that the debt per head of population was Rs. 38, while the debt per family was Rs. 229 which in turn worked out to Rs. 45 per acre.

Thus, the period of five years that elapsed between the submission of the report of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930 and the investigation of W. R. S. Sathyanathan in 1935, witnessed an increase in the volume of debt from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores. The marked increase in the total debt was undoubtedly the direct result of the great economic depression. The causes that led to a trade slump are not far to seek as they were economic as well as political. Before the onset of the depression, the agriculturist found that the prices offered for his crops were excellent. This induced him to speculate, often wildly, upon land by borrowing money at heavy rates of interest. But when the depression actually set in, he found that his crops fetched less, the value of his lands had gone down considerably and his commitments in terms of money became difficult to defray. Consequently, he was left at the mercy of the unscrupulous money-lenders. According to Sathyanathan, as much as 96.89 per cent of the ryots' credit came from the private money-lenders, 2.49 per cent from the co-operative societies and the balance from the Government through Taccavi loans. The rates of interest generally varied in proportion to the creditworthiness and the status of the borrower, though factors like fertility and value of his lands also weighed consideration. In the case of well-to-do and punctual repayers, the money-lenders charged interest from 9 to 24 per cent and at the other extreme where land was poor and the debtor was chin-deep in debt it ranged from 25 to 50 per cent and in some cases even more. Loans were given mainly on promissory notes with personal or joint security and also on the mortgage of landed property. The law of limitation on promissory note debts led to frequent renewals of promissory notes and at every renewal, the unpaid interest was also accounted as principal. Consequently, the promissory note debts multiplied and were finally converted into mortgage debts. All these were to the advantage of the money-lender, for he could treat the transaction as closed and lay his hands on the mortgaged property as an absolute owner. The money-lender rarely gave receipts to ryots for repayments made and the amounts were not properly accounted for, thus, leading to greater burden on the borrower. Further, the borrower hardly knew what exactly he owed on a particular date except the amount initially borrowed and the rate of interest charged, seldom calculating the total interest he had to pay periodically.

Prof. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, who at the instance of the Government of Madras enquired in 1944 into rural indebtedness, found that the total debt had further increased to Rs. 272 crores by 1939. The outbreak of the Second World War and its effects on the economy were felt particularly from 1942. The sudden rise in price of both the agricultural produce and of land was a boon to agriculturists. It was a golden period for them to liquidate their debts. Consequently, by 1945, the total debt fell from Rs. 272 crores to Rs. 218 crores. The upward trend of the price position, even after the cessation of hostilities, brought prosperity to the agriculturists. S. Y. Krishnaswami, in his monograph on Rural Problems in Madras (1947), asserts that the total volume of rural indebtedness in the entire Province was further reduced to Rs. 100 crores.

Various legislative measures were introduced to protect agriculturists from exploitation by the money-lenders. The most important of them were (i) the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, (ii) the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, (iii) the Usurious Loans Act of 1918 (authorising the civil courts to reopen any transaction unfair to the borrower), (iv) the interest was abnormal or the transaction unfair to the borrower), (iv) the Madras Debtors' Protection Act of 1935* (applicable to borrowers of petty amounts up to Rs. 500), (v) the Madras Debt Conciliation Act of 1936 (envisaging voluntary and amicable settlement by bringing together the debtors and the creditors), (vi) the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1938 and (vii) the Madras Pawnbrokers Act of 1943. But all these measures met with little success in dealing with agricultural indebtedness, leaving no other alternative than to increase institutional credit. At present, the district has, among other agencies, a network of co-operative institutions catering to the financial requirements of the agriculturists.

Commercial Banks:

The commercial banks are the most important financial agencies for mopping up the available savings in the district and utilising them for productive investment. Among these, the first bank to open its branch at Madanapalle as early as 1945 was the State Bank of Mysore. The State Bank of India was the next to open its branch at Chittoor in 1948. It is only after 1950s that, besides these two banking institutions, other banks such as the Andhra Bank, Canara Banking Corporation, Indian Bank, Central Bank of India, Vysya Bank and Indian Overseas Bank established their branches in various parts of the district. There are at present 18 banks functioning in the district, the details of which are presented in Annexure 37. These banks accept current, savings, recurring and fixed deposits, and the interest offered thereon varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. depending on the period and the nature of deposits. These amounts are in turn advanced for productive investment. These institutions are playing a significant role in the general economic development of the district.

Postal Savings Banks:

In addition to the banks, the post-offices in the district which also provide banking facilities such as (i) accepting small amounts as deposits and (ii) providing for their easy withdrawals. It is the middle income

*Came into force on the 15th of January 1936.

group which mainly avails itself of these facilities. At the close of March 1968, banking facilities were provided in 367 post-offices in the district. The total deposits received in these post-offices during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 1.13 crores.

National Small Savings Scheme:

A savings scheme was launched in 1943-44 primarily as an anti-inflationary measure with a view to immobilize during the war as much as possible of the surplus purchasing power in the hands of the public. It also helped to provide funds to finance war expenditure and subsequently post-war development plans. Mobilisation of small savings of middle income groups for the implementation of developmental schemes came to occupy a more significant place after the country attained independence. The deposits from this district under different types of savings, namely, national savings certificates, national defence certificates, defence deposit certificates, annuity certificates, savings bank deposits and cumulative time deposits stood at Rs. 90.72 lakhs during 1967-68. For more details, Annexure 38 may be consulted. In 1965, the district also invested 798.100 grams of gold in the National Defence Gold Bonds (1980) issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Evolution of the Co-operative Movement:

The history of the co-operative movement in the erstwhile Madras Presidency dates back to the year 1892, when the Provincial Government appointed Frederick Nicholson as Special Officer to study and report how far the methods of co-operation, prevalent in Europe, could be conveniently adopted in this region for overcoming the evils of rural indebtedness. After an exhaustive investigation, Nicholson recommended the formation of rural co-operative societies on the lines of 'Raiffeisen' societies of Germany. In the meanwhile, the Government of India, who were seized with the problem, enacted the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904, envisaging the formation of societies for providing rural credit and encouraging at the same time thrift among the rural population. The Act was replaced by the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, which was not only a comprehensive enactment but also made provision for the organisation of central credit societies as well as productive and distributive societies. The movement gradually gained momentum in this district and by 1917-18, there were 47 societies. In the years that followed, it made rapid strides in the district as is evident from the fact that by 1929-30, the number of societies rose to 292. The period from 1918 to 1930 coincided with a steady rise in the level of agricultural prices. But this trend could not keep up the same pace of progress due to the depression of the thirties and a crash in agricultural prices. Many societies fell into arrears to the District Co-operative Central Bank and several of them were liquidated as a result of the policy of consolidation and reconstruction of societies. Consequently, by the end of 1935-36, the total number of societies dwindled down to 227. Under the Government of India Act of 1919, 'Co-operation' became a provincial subject and the composite Madras Government brought legislation known as the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 to remedy the defects noticed in the Act II of 1912. Further, a separate enactment known

as the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act X of 1934 was passed to regulate the working and sound development of the land mortgage banks in the Province.

Though the prices of agricultural commodities continued to soar, especially after 1936, agriculturists of this district could not rehabilitate themselves from the after-effects of the depression and the progress of the movement was, therefore, very sluggish. The growth of agricultural credit societies suffered a set-back, while non-agricultural co-operative societies like those of the weavers and marketing increased in numbers in the district. There was, however, a phenomenal growth in the number of all types of societies after Independence due to the liberal financial assistance made available to them by the Government.

The successive Five Year Plan Schemes implemented in the district from 1951 to 1966, laid great emphasis on the spread of the movement and gave considerable impetus to the further growth of both agricultural and non-agricultural societies. Thus, the period that intervened since the first enactment of 1904 to 1968, has witnessed appreciable progress made by the movement and a steady increase in the number of societies in this district. At the close of March 1968, there were in all 1,114 societies in the district with a total membership of 2.11 lakhs and a share capital of Rs. 1.68 crores, the details of which are presented in Annexure 39.

Co-operative Organisations:

In the initial stages, the primary societies were financed from their own deposits and to some extent with the loans from the Government and others. As these sources proved unequal to the demand, the need was felt for an agency which could attract deposits from the urban areas and employ them in financing these societies. The Madras Central Urban Bank (registered in 1905) was the first of its kind in the Presidency to come into existence with this object. In less than four years of its formation and working, it was felt that a more satisfactory decentralised financial arrangement through organisation of district central banks would be in keeping with the progress of the movement. It was accordingly resolved to have co-operative central banks in each district, with their area of operation confined to the revenue limits and at the same time to raise the status of the Madras Central Urban Bank to the Provincial level. The District Co-operative Central Bank at Chittoor was established in 1919. At the beginning of November 1969, it had a membership of 1,132 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 38.66 lakhs.

Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies:

Primary agricultural co-operative credit societies patterned on 'Raiffeisen' societies of Germany, constitute the bulk of the co-operative organisations in the district. They are organised with unlimited liability and the membership consists mostly of agriculturists. The societies provide short and long term credit at low rates of interest and also meet the agricultural requirements of their members. During the post-war

period, some of these societies undertook distribution of controlled commodities like food grains, sugar, kerosene and cloth. They are now the agencies for distribution of chemical manures, improved seeds and modern agricultural implements to the ryots in the district. The main source of finance for these societies is the District Co-operative Central Bank. Occasionally, special assistance is also given by the Government to these societies for the construction of godowns in the rural areas. As observed already, the implementation of the Five Year Plan schemes in the district resulted in a phenomenal growth in the number of such institutions which stood at 846 (including multipurpose societies) with a total membership of 1,02,915 and a share capital of Rs. 16.51 lakhs at the close of March 1968.

Large-Sized Co-operative Societies:

An important recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1956) related to the establishment of large-sized primary agricultural credit societies with large but compact areas of operation, limited liability, state partnership and paid management. The programme, taken up in the first instance during 1956-57 on a pilot basis in some selected districts, was later extended to this district as well. The main object of these institutions is to meet adequately the credit requirements of the rural householders pursuing agricultural operations. At the end of March 1968, there were 50 such societies in the district with a total membership of 22,413 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 17.26 lakhs.

Land Mortgage Banks:

Agriculture, like industries, requires both short and long term finance. One of the difficult problems confronting the agriculturists in the past was the lack of financial accommodation for fairly long periods. Though, in the initial stages, long term credit was met by the rural credit societies by utilising the funds earmarked for short terms, it was soon realised that it was not a satisfactory solution of the problem. In 1919, F.R. Hemingway, the then Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Madras Presidency, formulated a scheme for raising long term money by the issue of debentures against mortgages of unencumbered immovable property of the members of primary co-operative societies. The same co-operative machinery at the primary level was proposed to be adopted for this purpose also. The proposal fell through as it was apprehended that not only the funds under long term and short term schemes would get mixed up but it would also involve a series of transfers and retransfers of the mortgaged property. A modified scheme drawn up by J. Gray was sanctioned in 1925 for starting primary land mortgage banks. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, started in 1929, financed these institutions by the issue of debentures. At the close of March 1968, there were ten primary land mortgage banks functioning at Chittoor, Chandragiri, Madanapalle, Puttur, Vayalpad, Kuppam, Satyavedu, Srikalahasti, Palmaner and Punganur with a total membership of 20,747 and a share capital of Rs. 16.92 lakhs. Of these, the bank at Chittoor was the first to be established in the year 1936. While these banks borrow funds from the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land

Mortgage Bank at Hyderabad to which they are affiliated, they in turn advance loans to the ryots on the mortgage of agricultural lands and other immovable properties. The repayment is spread over a period of 10 to 15 years. Though loans were given in the initial period for the discharge of prior debts, assistance is provided since 1951 only for developmental purposes like the improvement of lands, sinking of new wells and repair of old ones, and purchase of agricultural implements and allied machinery.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:

Non-agricultural credit societies with limited liability are organised in the district to serve the credit needs mostly of urban traders, merchants, wage-earners, employees and other fixed income groups who are otherwise exposed to the usurious rates of interest charged by private money-lenders. At the end of March 1968, there were 42 such societies, of which 30 were employees' credit societies and the remaining 12 urban banks. The urban banks issue loans on personal security as well as security of jewellery, mortgage of immovable property and agricultural produce. They also undertake the business of discounting cheques and collection of bills.

Other Types of Societies:

Significant among other types of societies functioning in the district are housing societies (16), weavers' societies (23), labour contract societies (13), palm jaggery and **Neera** societies (45), collective farming societies (6), and land colonisation societies, forest coupe societies and transport societies two each.

Life and General Insurance Business:

Prior to the nationalisation of life insurance in 1956, some of the private insurance companies were running both the life and general insurance business in the district. The Life Insurance Corporation of India opened its sub-office in the district for the first time at Chittoor in 1956. This was, however, upgraded into a branch office in 1959. In the following year, a sub-office was opened at Tirupati. The branch office as well as the sub-office through their field staff, which consist of a contingent of 677 active agents, procure business in the district, collect premiums and generally assist the policy-holders. The number of policies issued during 1967-68 stood at 5,391 and the sum assured was Rs. 301.75 lakhs. For similar particulars from 1963 onwards, Annexure 40 may be consulted.

Other private insurance companies dealing in general insurance business have extended their activities to this district also. They transact business in motor, marine, fidelity guarantee and insurance against fire, burglary and other types of insurance.

State Assistance to Industrial Development:

State assistance to industries in this district is extended under the Madras State Aid to (Small Scale and Cottage) Industries Act of 1922

which was amended in 1956 as the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act. The assistance given assumes the form of loans, subscription of shares, guarantee of cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance facilities with banks and guarantee of minimum returns on investment. Assistance is also rendered for the purchase of land, machinery and raw materials. While the Assistant Director of Industries and the District Collector are competent to sanction loans in individual cases up to a limit of Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 respectively, loans exceeding Rs. 3,000 and below Rs. 5,000 are sanctioned by the Director of Industries. In all other cases of over and above Rs. 5,000, the Government is competent to accord sanction. During 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned as loans to six entrepreneurs in the district.

Besides the Industries Department and commercial banks, some other agencies like the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board and National Small Industries Corporation Limited have been extending financial assistance for the development of the existing industries and also for setting up of new industries in the State. The activities of each of these agencies in so far as they relate to this district are discussed below.

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation:

The corporation established under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951 came into existence in 1956. It extends financial assistance to the existing industries and also to set up new industries. The loan amounts sanctioned ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 10,00,000, and in the case of public limited companies and co-operative societies the maximum limit extends to Rs. 20,00,000. Generally, the repayment of the loan is spread over a period of 10 to 12 years. At the close of March 1968, the corporation had given eleven loans amounting to Rs. 24.66 lakhs to different industrial units in the district.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited:

The corporation came into existence in December 1960, to give financial assistance to firms engaged in (a) manufacturing, preservation or processing of goods, (b) mining, (c) shipping, (d) fishing and (e) generation and distribution of electricity. The important activities of the corporation relate to (1) underwriting of issues of share capital, (2) participation in the share capital of industrial concerns and (3) guaranteeing deferred payments for import of plant and machinery. Repayment of the loan is ordinarily spread over 15 years. At the end of March 1968, the corporation has given assistance to the tune of Rs. 12.1 lakhs to two industrial units in the district.

The National Small Industries Corporation Limited:

The corporation set up at Delhi by the Government of India helps small scale units by supplying both indigenous and imported machinery on hire-purchase basis. The repayment is spread over a period of 5

to 7 years, depending upon the grade of the machinery supplied. Besides this, the corporation also assists small scale industries by guaranteeing credit advances made by the banks. By the end of March 1967, the corporation provided assistance in the shape of machinery and equipment valued at Rs. 2.23 lakhs to eleven small scale units in the district.

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board:

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board provides assistance to industrial co-operatives, registered institutions and individuals in the form of loans and grants for the development of khadi and village industries. During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 0.72 lakh was sanctioned as grants and Rs. 1.65 lakhs as loans to 35 units in the district. The board receives its developmental funds from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, an autonomous body set up under an Act of Parliament.

Currency and Coinage:

With the advent of British rule, the rupee replaced all earlier coins. A rupee originally consisted of 16 annas or 192 pies. Under the Currency Reforms Act of 1957, the decimal system was adopted and all earlier coins were replaced with new coins like paise. There are also currency notes with values ranging from one to thousand rupees. Those most commonly used are one, two, five and ten rupee notes.

Course of Trade:

The important items of export from the district consist of groundnut, groundnut seeds, raw tobacco, charcoal, hides and skins, tamarind, jaggery and confectionery. To promote export trade particularly of agricultural commodities, commercial grading has been introduced at four marketing centres, viz., Chittoor, Pakala, Palmaner and Nagari in the district. Jaggery, groundnut, rice, tamarind, mangoes and eggs are the main commodities graded at the above centres. Also, to promote grading consciousness among the growers and to ensure that the produce arriving into the markets is free from foreign matter and is of uniform size, grading at the farmers' level was introduced in the centres at Pakala and Palmaner in the district.

In regard to imports into the district, mention may be made of timber, chemical fertilisers, bullion, cement and its products, refrigerators, motor vehicles and their parts, petroleum products, iron and steel machinery, mill cloth of various types (including terylene, nylon and hosiery), medicinal products, stainless steel and general ware, plastic products, radio-sets and parts, and general kirana goods, all of which constitute a sizeable proportion of the inward commerce.

Trade Centres and Regulated Markets:

As early as 1928, the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended the establishment of regulated markets under the supervision of market

committees so as to eliminate unhealthy practices prevalent in the sale and purchase of agricultural commodities and to ensure a fair price to the primary producer. Accordingly, the erstwhile Madras Government passed the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act XX in 1933, regulating trade in some important commercial crops raised in the State. Consequently, the Chittoor Market Committee was constituted in 1956, to regulate trade in the entire district. The Committee consists of members drawn from growers, merchants and other interests nominated by the Government. Jaggery and groundnut are the notified commercial crops over which the market committee exercises control in their sale and purchase. There are four regulated market yards, functioning one each at Piler, Pakala, Palmaner and Chittoor in the district. During 1968-69, the arrivals of agricultural commodities in these markets were 10.08 lakhs quintals valued at Rs. 11.52 crores.

Centres of Wholesale Business and Mandis:

In the urban areas, wholesale markets, popularly known as Mandis, constitute the main channels of trade. They are the chief trading centres dealing in agricultural produce coming from the neighbouring areas. Many such centres are functioning in the district and a substantial portion of the produce finds its way into them. The most important wholesale centres in the district are Chittoor, Pakala, Madanapalle, Palmaner, Piler, Srikalahasti and Nagari.

With the development of trade, the necessity for facilities like scientific storage as well as easy and cheap credit to the ryots was keenly felt. Consequently, the Government of India passed in 1956 the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act which provided for the establishment of warehousing corporations in every State. The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, which accordingly came into existence in 1958, constructed two warehouses, one each at Chittoor and Piler in the district. The commodities handled by the two warehouses during 1967-68 stood at 40,775 quintals. The Central Warehousing Corporation (a Government of India undertaking) has also set up a warehouse at Renigunta in the district. This warehouse is handling food grains and pulses belonging to the Food Corporation of India.

Wholesale and Retail Trade:

It is difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between retail and wholesale trade as some of the wholesale merchants deal in retail trade also. According to the Census of 1961, there were 905 working proprietors (wholesale trade), 24,103 working proprietors (retail trade) and 1,324 pedlars, hawkers and street vendors. Usually, the petty

merchants and retail traders as well as street hawkers deal mostly in vegetables, fruits, sweetmeats, oils and other sundry items of a perishable nature.

Fairs and Festivals:

In the past, when the barter system was in vogue, producers used to exchange their surplus produce for the goods and services required by them. The weekly markets known as Shandis or Santas served as centres for this purpose. They are even now regularly held at Palmaner, Kuppam, Nagari, Renigunta, Bhakarapet and Ekambarakuppam in the district. A good deal of retail business is turned out at these centres. In addition to these markets, a substantial quantum of trade passes through fairs and festivals organised usually on religious occasions.

Co-operation in Wholesale and Retail Trade:

The marketing of agricultural produce was attempted in the later twenties of this century through the organisation of 'co-operative loan and sale societies' which enabled the producers to negotiate with markets offering maximum prices. These societies, later renamed as co-operative marketing societies in 1940, also extended credit facilities to the ryots against agricultural produce. These societies not only undertake distribution of chemical fertilisers, manures and other material requirements of the ryots in their respective areas of operation but also assist the District Co-operative Marketing Society in its efforts to procure food grains for the Government. At the close of March 1968, besides the District Co-operative Marketing Society, six primary co-operative marketing societies were functioning at Pichatur, Chandragiri, Srikalahasti, Satyavedu, Nagari and Pakala in the district, with a total membership of 3,862 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 18.25 lakhs.

Consumers' Co-operative Stores:

The consumers' co-operative stores are the important agencies through which bulk purchases of articles of domestic consumption are made and retail distribution to consumers is effected at reasonable prices in their respective areas of operation. With the introduction of rationing, these societies have also taken up the distribution of rationed articles. Towards the close of March 1968, there were 21 consumers' stores in the district, besides the three co-operative central stores. They deal mainly in rice, wheat and other essential and general commodities.

State Trading:

State trading in essential commodities like food grains and fertilisers had its beginning during the Second World War. After Independence, the need for greater participation of the State in this field was felt on an increasing scale and accordingly, the State Trading Corporation of India was established in 1956 as a limited concern. The main objective of the corporation is to organise exports and imports and to undertake purchase, sale and transport of various goods and commodities. The corporation is reported to have supplied, 1,000 litres of formulated endrine to the allottees in the district.

Fair Price Shops:

The rise in prices, inflation and hoarding for profiteering by unsocial elements made the Government open fair price shops at various places in the district so as to check the rise in prices of food articles. At the beginning of July 1968, there were 1,310 fair price shops including 154 retail shops in the district.

Merchants' and Consumers' Associations:

At present, a number of merchants' associations are functioning in the district for the collective benefit of the merchants. A list of such associations is presented in Annexure 41.

Dissemination of Trade News:

For the dissemination of market intelligence, solely for the benefit of primary producers, various methods have been adopted by the Government as well as other agencies. Besides issue of weekly and monthly news bulletins covering important commodities, reviews are prepared and sent to the All India Radio Stations, Vijayawada and Hyderabad, for broadcast in its rural programmes. The reviews are also extended to the price reporting agencies, associations and institutions for wide publicity. While the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics collects information on wholesale and retail prices of certain selected commodities, the Department of Marketing collects similar particulars in respect of 57 commodities from five selected centres, namely, Chittoor, Madanapalle, Puttur, Piler and Vayalpad.

Weights and Measures:

With the enactment of the Indian Standards of Weights and Measures Act of 1956 by the Government of India, and a similar legislative measure by the State Government, namely, Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act of 1958, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district replacing all the earlier weights and measures.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-Time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance:

There is little information to suggest that the trade routes, highways and modes of conveyance in the past were in a developed state. The most important of the reasons advanced in this direction is that this part of the country, for a greater extent, was overgrown with scrub and jungle intersected by many hill streams. However, as Chittoor district formed part of renowned empires like those of the Pallavas, Cholas and Vijayanagara, it is believed to have been traversed by some of the old-time highways and trade routes. Among these, the Kasi-Rameswaram highway, connecting Benares in the north and Rameswaram in the south, and the Tirupati road were important. In addition, the route followed by the Vijayanagara emperor Krishnadevaraya on a pilgrimage to Tirupati after his expedition against the Udayagiri fort (now in Nellore district) was also important. These routes passing through several kingdoms and principalities also connected many pilgrim and trade centres on the way. In addition, important provincial capitals, forts and pilgrim centres within and outside the district like Narayanavanam, Karvetinagaram, Tirupati, Chandragiri, Srikalahasti, Punganur and Chittoor, and Vellore were connected with one another by broadways fit for cart traffic.

Generally, the pilgrim routes were also the trade routes and it is likely that traders followed these pilgrim routes for carrying on trade and commerce. In so far as the modes of conveyance were concerned, the inland transport was done by means of pack animals and carts. The ox, the mule and the buffalo were the chief conveyors of goods and other commodities.

Road Transport:

When Peninsular India first came under the British rule no roads suitable for fast moving traffic existed in this part of the country. The only 'made' roads in those days were the rough roads opened originally for the passage of troops and artillery. Until A.D. 1813, roads for non-military purposes were not constructed nor was any systematic progress achieved for some years thereafter. With the creation of the Trunk Road Department in A.D. 1845, primarily for the purpose of designing and constructing the main lines of communication in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, efforts were made for the development of roads in this district. The roads it laid followed for the most part the old routes or tracks connecting the military arsenals and cantonments.

The Public Works Commission, appointed in A.D. 1851 to review the working of the Maramut (A.D. 1819), the Trunk Road and the Engineering departments, recommended the organisation of a single department exercising unified control over all public works, civil or military. Accordingly, the Public Works Department was started in A.D. 1858. The department was directed in A.D. 1862 to prepare

detailed lists of roads to be classed as 'Imperial' and 'District' roads. As the needs of the districts in matters of transport and communication were becoming more and more pressing, the task of finding local resources, especially on account of reduction of Imperial funds, for expanding the network of communications seriously engaged the attention of the Government. The Board of Revenue was, therefore, directed to prepare a draft Act for the levy of a district road cess on all landholders for the construction and maintenance of district roads. Based on its recommendations, the District Road Cess Act III of 1866 was passed, imposing a cess not exceeding half-an-anna in the rupee on the rental value of occupied land, and the amount thus realised constituted the District Road Fund. By A.D. 1868-69, it was decided that the expenditure from the Imperial funds should be restricted first to certain specified main lines of communication, secondly to ghat roads and certain special roads, and lastly to the salt roads. All the other roads were classed as District Roads and were to be financed from the District Road Fund.

The Public Works Department was maintaining both Imperial and District Roads even after 1871, when the Local Funds Act IV was passed superseding the earlier Act of 1866 and providing for the constitution of Local Fund Boards. The District Road Fund was mostly used in completing a network of minor communications like the laying of feeder roads to railway points and construction of embanked roads.

The Local Funds Act IV of 1871 opened a new chapter in the history of road development in the Presidency. It provided for the transfer of the unexpended balances of the District Road Fund raised under the Act of 1866 to the Local Fund Board, the imposition of a cess similar to the district road cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee and the establishment of tolls. The Act also directed that two-thirds of the cess and the whole of the tolls should be expended on roads. In addition to the funds made available for expenditure on roads under the Local Funds Act, annual contributions from the Provincial Funds were also given to the Local Fund Boards for being expended on the main lines of communication. The distinction between the Imperial and District roads was abolished in June 1871. During 1879-80, the entire execution, maintenance and construction of roads were handed over to the Local Fund Boards which constituted their own engineering establishments and held them directly responsible in all matters connected with road development.

By the end of A.D. 1883, the number of roads in this part of the country had increased but their condition remained no better than in A.D. 1870. Of all the towns, Chittoor became the nerve-centre of road communication in the district. Towards the close of the 19th century, there were only a few main lines of roads in this district. Of these, the first and the most important was the road from Madras to Bombay running through Palmaner, Punganur and Madanapalle. Of the other roads, the road from Chittoor to Kurnool via Puthalapattu (Putalapattu) and Damalcheruvu and the road connecting Ranipet (Madras) with Chittoor were important. The road from Palmaner to Kuppam and the one leading from Puthalapattu to Naidupet (Nayadupeta)

through Chandragiri and Srikalahasti were also considered important. Besides, there were also some roads leading to the interior areas in the district. Many of these roads were only earthen roads.

The Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 was passed superseding the Local Funds Act of 1871, and providing for the creation of Taluk and District Boards. It removed the stipulation imposed by the earlier Act that all income derived from tolls and a sum not less than two-thirds of the land cess should be spent on communications. This led to a steep fall in the resources of the District Boards and aggravated their difficulties in maintaining roads. Consequently, a directive was given in A.D. 1895 that Local Boards should devote not less than half of their income from land cess exclusively on roads. However, this provision was withdrawn in 1900 and instead, grants were made to the Local Boards at the rate of 25 per cent of their land cess in addition to the allocations made from the Imperial grants for the improvement of roads. Notwithstanding all this, the condition of roads in general did not show any significant improvement. The District Board, therefore, made sustained efforts not only in improving the roads that were already laid but also in laying new roads as well. Of the other measures taken in this direction, the replacement of stone and iron road-rollers by steam road-rollers was important. However, inadequate expenditure on roads by the District Board during the decade ending with 1910 rendered the general condition of all classes of roads unsatisfactory.

During the decade that followed, the District Board continued to show keen interest in maintaining the roads at a reasonable standard, in spite of the fact that the grants provided by the Government were quite inadequate. However, factors like the location of quarries close to the work spots helped the District Board in reducing the cost of transport to the minimum, and in lessening the frequency of metalling the roads by using better material. Towards the close of 1920-21, the District Board was maintaining roads to a length of 1,074 miles. The condition of the roads in the district was said to be 'good', while the trunk roads were considered to be 'the best' in the Presidency. Meanwhile, the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 enhanced the powers and financial resources of the Local Boards, but natural calamities like floods and the ever increasing cost of maintenance affected adversely the normal maintenance of roads in the district. Moreover, the Government directed the District Boards in 1922 to widen the trunk roads to 40 ft. This caused further depletion of the already slender finances of the District Board. The maximum grant of Rs. 500 (per mile) made available to the District Board was hardly sufficient even to maintain the existing width in a satisfactory condition and, with the advent of heavy motor and car traffic, the quality of the roads in general deteriorated. However, the construction of bridges, and laying of new roads and providing them with metal were pursued. Consequently, by about the close of 1930-31, roads maintained by the District Board stood at 1,269 miles. During the same period, Irikipenta bridge on the Punganur-Kalluru road and the girder bridge near Srikalahasti across the river Swarnamukhi were also completed. Many village roads were laid and an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was spent on minor bridge works

in the district. Above all, motor road-rollers were also acquired to better the roads.

The decade ending with 1940, was important from the point of view of road development both in the district and the Presidency. The Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 was amended in 1930 providing for the distribution of land cess among the District Boards, Taluk Boards, Panchayat Boards and the Village Development Fund. This reduced the income of the District Board. The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was passed in 1931 and the tolls were abolished. This led to a further loss of financial resources to the District Boards. Meanwhile, the extension of motor transport necessitated the proper maintenance of roads. As a result, the District Board found its finances reduced on the one hand and on the other commitments for the improvement of roads increased immeasurably. The sequel was that the roads could not be maintained at any standard. Added to it, the floods of 1930, damaged not only the roads but washed away the bridges near Santapeta and Iruvaram. In 1927, a committee was appointed at the central level under the chairmanship of M. R. Jayakar to investigate into the condition of roads and recommend measures necessary for their improvement. The committee, after examining the various aspects of the problem, concluded that for the general welfare of the country as a whole and in particular for the better marketing of agricultural produce roads should be developed.

Keeping in view the resolutions of the Road Rail Conference held at Simla in 1933, A. Vipran was appointed by the Provincial Government as special officer for preparing a comprehensive scheme for the development of roads in the Madras Presidency. After giving due consideration to the problem, he was of the view that the amounts received by the District Board as grants were quite inadequate for the proper maintenance of roads to suit the later day traffic and recommended the allotment of more finances. He was also of the view that the chief requirement was metalling of the existing roads and the construction of bridges. He also recommended the laying of new roads to an extent of 63 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 lakh. It was also suggested that some of the existing roads (45 miles) must also be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.47 lakhs, besides the execution of about 5 bridge schemes estimated to cost over Rs. 3 lakhs. The decade came to a close with a happy note on the improvement not only of the condition of the roads but also the road mileage which reached 1,380 miles.

The Second World War and the general increase in the vehicular traffic in its wake aggravated the deteriorating quality of the roads. In order to keep the roads in good condition, the Government had to invoke in 1941 the powers under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, and direct the District Boards to make a minimum allotment for roads and thus prevent the diversion of funds for any other purpose. All these efforts could not succeed in improving the condition of the roads which were greatly damaged during the War. Though the need of the hour was to provide bitumen or cement concrete surface to roads nothing could be done due to the exigencies of War. In so far as this

district was concerned the cost of materials and labour had increased enormously all over the district. Moreover, important roads in the district deteriorated considerably on account of the heavy military traffic. It, therefore, became a problem to the District Board to maintain the important roads in good condition with limited and inelastic resources at its command. An important event that occurred during this period was the laying of the ghat road connecting Tirupati with the Tirumala Hills and it enabled the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam authorities to introduce passenger motor service by about the close of 1945. With the creation of a separate Highways Department on the 1st of April 1946, all the first class roads and some of the important second class roads and marketing roads were transferred to it. Consequently, the District Board was left with only 854 miles of roads. However, the works of the District Board were executed through the agency of the Highways Department.

It is pertinent to recall in this connection the recommendation of the All India Chief Engineers' Conference held at Nagpur in 1943 that no village within five miles from a metalled road should be left unconnected by road and that there should be complete integration of the urban and rural areas for the purpose of providing an efficient road system. Accordingly, the Government of Madras appointed a special officer in 1945 to review the entire subject of road development in the Presidency. The Special Officer recommended the preparation of a Five Year Post-War Road Development Plan and the reclassification of all the existing roads in the Presidency. Consequently, roads were categorised in 1947 into National and Provincial (State) Highways, Major and other District Roads and Village Roads. A five-year road development plan was also formulated in accordance with his recommendations and it was finally merged in 1950-51 with the First Five Year Plan of the country. In 1946-47, the Madras-Bangalore road from mile 145.3 to 159.6 was provided with improved surface. In the years that followed, efforts were made in improving the roads as well as constructing bridges, making travel in the district easy.

At the time of the formation of the Andhra State in 1953, the Highways Department was kept under the charge of the Chief Engineer (General), but in 1956 the department was placed under the control of a separate Chief Engineer. In 1956, the Highways Department was brought under the control of the Chief Engineer (Highways) and later, in 1965, it was merged with the Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department. This new Department is now functioning as the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).

The progress made in recent years in respect of road mileage in the district was found to be impressive. Its road mileage had increased from about 1,685 miles in 1950-51 to 1,743 miles (2,793 km.) in 1956-57, mainly due to the sustained efforts of the Highways Department as well as the District Board. About the same time, a motorable road from Tirumala to Papavinasanam was laid at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. With the advent of the scheme of democratic decentralisation in 1959, the District Board was abolished and all its roads, within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samithis were transferred to the concerned

Panchayat Samithis, while those outside were kept with the newly formed Zilla Parishad. Towards the close of 1967-68, the Zilla Parishad maintained 377.6 kilometres of other District roads and 144 kilometres of Village roads.

A detailed list of roads maintained by the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) in 1969 is given in Annexure 42. It is obvious that the National Highway connecting Madras with Bangalore (via) Chittoor running for a total distance of about 83.2 kilometres in the district is being maintained by the State Government on an 'Agency*' basis. The expenditure on the maintenance of National Highways is met by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, from the Central Road Fund. Besides, the Public Works Department is also maintaining about 590.7 kilometres of State Highways, 652.2 kilometres of Major District Roads and 34.4 kilometres of other District Roads.

Vehicles and Conveyances:

The most important factor that conditioned the means of transport in this part of the country was its general topography. In the past, the roads fit for cart traffic were no better than mere paths. A greater part of the general merchandise was, therefore, usually conveyed by men and animals through these paths and passages. The carts in use were of a very primitive type provided with low wheels of solid stone. As time progressed, their design underwent many changes and gave place to the present day bullock carts. Even now, the country cart continues to play an important role in the rural parts of the district. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, there were as many as 32,861 bullock carts in the district. The horse-drawn carts and the single bullock carts have almost disappeared from the scene of passenger transport in the urban areas as the ubiquitous cycle rickshaws have come to stay as a popular means of conveyance. Another common means of transport increasingly used by both urban and rural people in the district is the bicycle.

The motor vehicle made its appearance in these parts during the early twenties of this century. As motor vehicles gained in popularity their number steadily increased until the close of 1930s. With the economic depression of the 1930s and the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, when various types of controls restricting the supply of petrol, spare parts and import of motor trucks were imposed, there was a retardation in the growth of the number of motor vehicles. After the War, trade and commerce improved considerably and the controls were lifted. Since then, there has been an increase in the number of motor vehicles in the district. Further, due to the industrial and commercial advancement of the district, the vehicular traffic has enormously increased in recent years. This can be seen from the fact that from a total of 846 vehicles at the close of 1950-51, it rose to 1,646 by 1966-67. Annexure 43 gives the particulars of the number of motor vehicles during the period from 1956-57 to 1967-68.

*The Central Government gives the State Government 7½ per cent of the cost of maintenance as Agency charges.

Public Transport:

On the 15th of October 1965, the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation extended its operations to this district and, during 1968-69, it was operating on 13 routes with 34 vehicles issuing from the Chittoor and Tirupati depots. As the scheme of nationalisation of passenger transport is yet to be fully extended to this district, as many as 224 district routes and 31 inter-district routes are being operated by private bus owners. A good number of vehicles are put on these routes from important places like Chittoor, Tirupati, Srikalahasti and Madanapalle of this district. In addition, vehicles starting from places outside the district also serve the transport requirements of this district.

Since 1945, Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam authority is exclusively operating the route connecting Tirumala with Tirupati. It is also operating long distance routes connecting Tirupati with Bangalore, Vijayawada, Srisailem and Gudur. The Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam authority is pressing into service a regular fleet of more than hundred passenger vehicles every day on different routes. In addition, it is also providing contract carriages and cars on hire for the benefit of pilgrims visiting the place.

Railways:

The most important railway in the district is the line connecting Madras in the south and Bombay in the west. This line, traversing the taluks of Puttur and Chandragiri, and running for a total distance of about 54 kilometres was opened to traffic up to Nagari in March 1861 and up to Puttur in December 1861. By about the close of A.D. 1865, this line was taken up to Mamandur and beyond. Another important railway in the district is the line connecting Bangalore with Madras through Jalarpet Jn. This line passing through Kuppam taluk for a distance of about 23 kilometres was opened on the 1st of April 1964. The railway connecting Pakala with Gudur in Nellore district (via) Chandragiri, Tirupati, Renigunta and Srikalahasti, laid on metre gauge system, was opened to traffic in September 1887. The Villupuram-Katpadi-Pakala metre gauge section passing through Chittoor was opened in A.D. 1891, while the line connecting Pakala with Dharma-varam (via) Madanapalle was opened in A.D. 1892. Since then, many steps have been taken to improve the working of railways in the region. In this connection, mention may be made of the development of marshalling yards at Renigunta and Pakala junctions. Yet another important development in recent years was the conversion of the Gudur (Nellore)-Tirupati metre gauge section (via) Renigunta into broad gauge. The section between Gudur and Renigunta was converted into broad gauge in August 1958, while an independent broad gauge track between Renigunta and Tirupati was opened to traffic in October 1968. However, it is interesting to note that the (original) metre gauge line between Renigunta and Tirupati is also kept open for traffic.

At present, the district is served by a total length of about 333 kilometres of railway tract (105 kilometres on broad gauge and 228 on

metre gauge system) which works out to about 2.2 kilometres of railway for every 100 square kilometres of its area. According to the Census of 1961, there are in all thirteen towns, of which only Punganur, Palmaner and Tirumala are not directly served by the railways. Also the taluks of Palmaner, Punganur, Satyavedu and the independent sub-taluk of Bangarupalem are untouched by the railway. Of the 43 railway stations located in the district, many are important more for passenger traffic than for goods transport. Particulars of the taluk-by-taluk distribution of these stations and the amenities provided at each one of them are shown in Annexure 44.

Chittoor is the most important station in the district. Besides being the district headquarters, it is an important commercial centre in the district. Jaggery, groundnut and tamarind are some of the items exported from this station, while fertilisers, beedi leaves and food grains like wheat are imported into this station. Renigunta is an important junction station in the district. It is from this station lines radiate to (a) Madras in the south-east, (b) Raichur and Bombay in the north-west, (c) Gudur (via) Srikalahasti in the north-east and (d) Tirupati and Pakala in the south-west. Pakala is yet another junction station in the district. It is from here that the line to Dharmavaram (Anantapur district) starts. Another line from this station goes to Katpadi (Tamil Nadu) (via) Chittoor. Srikalahasti, besides being the taluk headquarters, is an important pilgrim centre in the district handling mostly passenger traffic. Paddy and rice are exported from this station, while fertilisers are imported through this station. Tirupati (East) is the main railhead for pilgrims going to Tirumala hills. Thousands of pilgrims go from this station to places all over India every day. Tirupati (West) is serving the Sri Venkateswara University Campus area. Madanapalle Road Station is serving the famous T.B. sanatorium at the place. Kuppam on the Bangalore-Madras line and Puttur on the Madras-Renigunta-Raichur line of the Southern Railway are the other important stations.

An analysis of the inward and outward goods traffic pertaining to this district has revealed that the inward traffic is substantially greater than the outward traffic. The inward traffic is entirely in items like petroleum and its products, fertilisers, firewood, coal, cement and food grains like wheat. Food grains and sugar are also booked to places within the district. The district, as a unit, exports jaggery, groundnut, tamarind, sugar and mangoes to places outside the district.

The development of railways has helped the district to gain an important position in the trade and commerce transacted in the region. It has also led to the establishment of many factories and industrial undertakings nearer the railway stations and junctions. It has also gradually opened up the area to greater contact with the rest of the country. The railway and road systems provide a good network of communications in the district. At some places these two systems are competing while at some they are complementary to each other. Chittoor and Renigunta are the two examples where fruitful and healthy competition between these two systems is existing. Introduction of parcel service by road in recent years in certain cases has reduced the

railway parcel traffic. It can be said that most of the short distance goods and passenger traffic is diverted to roads and the long distance and bulk traffic is carried by the railways.

It is difficult to enumerate the number of railway bridges and culverts that span the road system, waterways and irrigation channels in the district. These bridges were originally constructed during the second half of the 19th century. However, when the line between Gudur and Renigunta was converted into broad gauge during the II Plan period, some of the smaller bridges were reconstructed to suit the purpose. There had been no serious railway accidents within the confines of the district in the past.

Bridges and Ferries:

There are no waterways in this district. As the river Swarnamukhi near Srikalahasti town was not easily fordable during the rainy months, a ferry was maintained near the place by the temple authorities. However, it was discontinued when the girder road-bridge across the river was opened to traffic in January 1926.

There were hardly any bridges constructed during the first half of the 19th century. However, during the second half of the 19th century, bridges across some of the important watercourses were constructed. More serious attempts were made during the first quarter of the 20th century to bridge some of the watercourses in the district. By about the close of the year 1920-21, a good number of road-dams and culverts were completed making the travel in the district easy. A bridge, popularly known as the Irikipenta Bridge on the Punganur-Kallur road, was completed at a cost of Rs. 0.34 lakh in 1920-21. On the Madanapalle-Piler road two causeways, one across the river Bahuda at mile 19/8 and the other at mile 34/8 across the river Pincha, were completed in 1924-25. An important girder bridge, across the river Swarnamukhi near Srikalahasti town, named as the Ramasetu was completed in January 1926 at a cost of Rs. 3.30 lakhs. In the years that followed, many small and medium size bridges and causeways were completed. At mile 10/5 of the Chittoor-Kurnool road, a bridge was constructed at a cost of Rs. 0.22 lakh and opened to traffic in 1932-33. In 1937-38, another bridge at mile 5/4 near Muthireval was completed. During the same year, at mile 27/2 of the Punganur-Pulicharla road, a bridge across the Sadum was opened to traffic. A few years later in 1942-43, a bridge across the river Pincha at mile 37/3 of Chittoor-Kurnool road was opened to traffic. The abnormal rise in the cost of materials and labour in the years that followed, coupled with the outbreak of the Second World War, came in the way of speedy completion of some of the works in progress. However, with the creation of the Highways Department in 1946 and the implementation of the developmental programmes during the last three Five Year Plans, construction of some of the important bridges was taken up in the district.

Due to the floods of 1946 in the river Swarnamukhi, the girder bridge near Srikalahasti was not only damaged but a portion of it collapsed. This was reconstructed by the Highways Department at a

cost of Rs. 1.97 lakhs and was opened to traffic in March 1949. In 1952-53, a bridge, at mile 0/5 of the Chittoor-Aragonda road, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. In the following year, two more bridges were constructed on the Srikalahasti-Urandur and Panguru road involving an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh. In January 1956, a bridge across the river Bahuda at mile 49/8 of the Chittoor-Kurnool road was opened to traffic. It was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.97 lakhs. In February 1958, a bridge at mile 2/7 of the Pulicharla Railway Station to join Piler-Bhakarapet and Chandragiri road was opened to traffic.

Coming to more recent constructions, mention must be made of the causeway across the river Swarnamukhi near Chandragiri. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs and opened to traffic in April 1967. Two more causeways were opened in May 1967. Of these, one is located at mile 1/7 on the road connecting Piler with Ellamanda and the other was at mile 13/8 on the Mulakalacheruvu-Tamballapalle road. A four-vented causeway was constructed on the Srikalahasti-Muchivolu road and opened to traffic in 1968-69. Two more bridges at mile 5/6 and 13/6 on the Puthalapattu-Naidupet road were opened to traffic in August 1969. These bridges were constructed at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh each.

Transport by Airways, Aerodromes and Other Means of Transport:

At present there are no aerodromes or airstrips in the district. However, the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India has taken possession of land (about 85 hectares) in October 1969 for the construction of an aerodrome near Renigunta.

Travel and Tourist Facilities:

In the past, choultries, **satrams** and **musafirghanas** located at some of the important pilgrim and trade centres provided camping accommodation to the travelling public. Even now there are choultries and **musafirghanas** in the district providing halting facilities to the public. For the convenience of the touring officers of the Government and non-officials, the Government departments and local bodies are maintaining travellers' bungalows, inspection bungalows and rest-houses in the district. In addition, the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam authorities are providing free as well as rented accommodation to the pilgrims at the Tirumala Hills as well as Tirupati. The details of accommodation available, rents charged and other particulars are presented at Annexure 45. It may also be added that the Regional Information Bureau of the Department of Information and Public Relations at Tirupati and Tirumala is providing information to tourists on places of tourist importance and interest in the district.

Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones:

The existing Posts and Telegraphs and Telephone facilities in the district are of recent origin. The arrangements prior to A.D. 1837 in the erstwhile Madras Presidency were considered to be primitive and

the dak consisted of a few mainlines of runners connecting the principal towns with the seat of Government. The articles carried by the Postal Department consisted mainly of letters, newspapers, book packets and parcels. Postcards were put on sale in A.D. 1879 and money-orders were introduced in A.D. 1880, while the postal savings banks started functioning in A.D. 1882. A telegraph office was opened at Chittoor on the 1st of June 1883 and the amalgamation of telegraphs' section with the post-office was taken up by the end of the same year.

The Chittoor Postal Division was formed on the 26th of January 1955, with jurisdiction extending over the revenue districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah. Cuddapah district was, however, separated from this division in February 1957. The present Chittoor Postal Division coterminous with the revenue district of Chittoor was formed in 1957. As the Posts and Telegraphs Department launched on a programme of expansion during the period that followed, the number of post and telegraph offices functioning in the district rose at a rapid pace, making it possible to take the postal facilities to every nook and corner of the district. This is observed from the fact that the total number of post-offices working in the district at the close of 1960-61 stood at 677 compared to 264 during 1950-51. At present, the district is divided into seven subdivisions with two Head Post-offices functioning at Chittoor and Tirupati. The lower selection grade sub-offices are functioning at Kuppam, Srikalahasti, Madanapalle, Nagari, Pakala, Palmaner, Piler, Punganur, Puttur, Renigunta, Tirumala Hills and Vayalpad. Besides these, there are in all 77 sub-offices of various classes. There are also 55 telegraph offices and 70 public call offices in the district. It is also estimated that as many as 641 branch offices are functioning in the district. Above all, it is interesting to note that this department is extending the facility of daily delivery of letters in as many as 1,552 villages.

The number of telephone exchanges in the district rose from 12 in 1962 to 38 by about the close of October 1969. Annexure 46 presents the places at which these exchanges are functioning together with their type, connectable capacity and the total number of working connections provided at each one of them.

Community Listening:

Community listening sets were first commissioned in the district with the installation of a set at Chandragiri on the 3rd of August 1938. Owing to the Second World War, the progress registered in this direction

during the years that followed was not impressive. However, after the advent of independence in 1947 and with the implementation of the Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1966, the installation of community sets, especially in the rural areas, gained a distinct momentum. It is estimated that as many as 214 and 288 sets were installed during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods respectively. Towards the close of 1968-69, as many as 1,009 community sets were functioning in the district under the control of the State Department of Information and Public Relations. The broadcasting service is, however, provided by the All India Radio.

Associations of Owners and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications:

There are quite a good number of associations of owners and employees engaged in transport and communications in the district. Besides the branches of All-India bodies like the Railway Employees Union and Posts and Telegraph Workers Union, associations of local employees are also functioning in the district. The private bus and lorry owners and workers have also formed their respective unions in the district. The cycle rickshaw workers at Chittoor, Tirupati and Madanapalle have also formed associations to protect their interests.

Community Listening:

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Introduction:

The areas surrounding Chittoor have been predominantly agricultural in character even from the Pallava period. Efforts made in the past to diversify the economy of the district could not make much headway in altering the position of agriculture as the main way of life. However, the introduction of railways and other means of transport and communications in the area gave an impetus not only to further development of agriculture but also to the growth of industries like sugar and other manufacturing units. With the implementation of the development programmes under the first three Five Year Plans, some irrigation works were completed and water was made available to large areas in the district. The prosperity induced by irrigation gave a fillip to the advancement of agriculture and industry. The establishment of modern industries like the Nutrine Confectionery Company Private Limited at Chittoor and Mopeds (India) Limited near Renigunta among others and the implementation of various developmental programmes gave a stimulus to the pace of industrialisation of the district. Agriculture, however, appears to be the keynote of its future economic pattern.

Livelihood Pattern:

According to the Census of 1951, a substantial percentage of the district population (75.2 per cent) depended chiefly on agricultural sources and only 24.8 per cent on non-agricultural sources for their livelihood. Statistics presented in Annexure 47 reveal the distribution of the district population among the eight livelihood categories. A further analysis of the population into self-supporting, earning and non-earning dependents based upon the economic status of the individuals has shown that, both in the agricultural and non-agricultural categories, the female population is larger among the non-earning dependents. The same is presented in Annexure 48. Moreover, in order to have an idea of the economic status of the individuals, the Census of 1951 has again classified the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural sector into employers, employees and independent workers. Particulars of these are given in Annexure 49.

The Census of 1961, however, classified the district population into two broad categories, i.e., workers and non-workers. It is interesting to note that in classifying the population, emphasis was laid on the concept of socially meaningful work and not arbitrarily on fiscal income or dependency. Even the family workers who do not directly receive any income but attend to work along with other members of family, have been treated as workers. Accordingly, 53.5 per cent of the district population constitutes workers, while the remaining 46.5 per cent

represents the non-working population. The workers are again distributed into nine industrial categories. The details of the distribution of the district population as workers and non-workers are presented in Annexure 50. An analysis of these statistics has shown that the proportion of workers is greater than non-workers. It is also observed that agricultural workers (both cultivators and agricultural labourers) constitute 78 per cent of the total working population. A sample analysis of 20 per cent of the Census households, classified according to their interests in land, has revealed that a majority of the households (over 85 per cent) in rural areas depend upon lands owned or held from Government. The details of the above analysis are presented in Annexure 51. The non-agricultural occupations (other than cultivation and agricultural labour) provide employment to about 22 per cent of the working population.

General Level of Prices:

The general economic condition of the people of the district can, to some extent, be appreciated from a study of the level of prices over a period of time. Almost since the beginning of the second half of the 19th century A.D., prices of food grains and other essential commodities were generally on the increase and resulted in improving the economic condition of the cultivators in the region. In the years that followed, the prices of all food grains rose steadily and provided a real incentive to the agricultural worker in improving his lot. Further, with the increased transport and communication facilities afforded by the introduction of railways and road transport, ryots took increasingly to the raising of commercial crops. All these factors led to greater monetisation of the economy. Consequently, investments were made both in agriculture and industry. This gave a fillip to the general rise in land values in the district. It may be said that the prosperity of the district was reflected in the increased sale value of land (especially in areas served by assured water-supply). The prices of all agricultural products were ruling high all over the district till about 1930. However, owing to the world-wide economic depression of the thirties, the prices of food grains fell sharply thereafter, and the sale value of lands correspondingly declined. The low prices of food grains that prevailed during the decade resulted in creating considerable difficulty to the ryots in the repayment of loans. With the commencement of the Second World War in 1939, the prices in general received an upward thrust. The prices of food grains steadily rose in the years that followed contributing to an improvement in the economic condition of the ryot. Further, granting of loans to the agriculturists also provided relief to them. The scarcity conditions that prevailed after the war kept the prices high and the position became very acute during the period from 1947-48 to 1951-52. During the plan periods that followed, heavy investments on developmental activities, especially on agriculture and irrigation, infused new blood into the economy and an alround improvement in the production of food and non-food crops was achieved. The result was that the prices, to some extent, were stabilised.

However, the policy of deficit financing and the scarcity conditions that prevailed all over the country set the economy of this district also

(with the rest of the country) on an inflationary spiral, with the prices soaring to new heights year after year. The annual average prices of some important commodities over the last six decades are presented in Annexure 52. The general upward thrust in prices noticed in recent years has also been reflected in the farm harvest prices of the commodities. These prices, however, are usually on the lower side as they are recorded during the harvest season and do not, therefore, convey a precise idea of the economic condition of the people in general. Nevertheless, they confirm the inflationary character of agricultural prices in the district as in the rest of the country. The farm harvest prices of some of the important commodities produced in this district are given in Annexure 53.

General Level of Wages:

Wages, in the past, were generally paid in kind. Now wages are commonly paid in cash in operations connected with agriculture as well as non-agricultural occupations. The wages and the rates of pay for farm servants are comparatively higher in some parts of this district than those prevailing in other neighbouring districts. This situation prevailed in places closer to the urban areas and in the eastern parts of the district and, at times, difficulty is experienced in securing sufficient labour in right time at reasonable rates of wages. In fact, the wages paid to labourer in non-agricultural occupations are always higher than those in the agricultural sector. It is also observed that, with the increase in the general level of prices, wages rose, though slowly, till the close of the first quarter of the present century, but with the onset of the economic depression, wages also fell in spite of the fact that there was a reasonable demand for labour. However, compared to 1938-39, the wages paid to different categories of labour in 1948-49 have increased. For instance, a labourer employed in ploughing for only about six annas a day in 1938-39 was paid more than a rupee in 1948-49. A female labourer was also paid more than a rupee a day in 1948-49, compared to only four to eight annas in 1938-39. This increase in wages resulted in an improvement of the material condition of labour despite the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee. This increasing trend in wages continued in the years that followed. It is also recorded that in the eastern parts of this district, during the busy seasons, the wages paid to an agricultural labourer go up to rupees three to four a day. However, it is difficult to establish that the rise in wages fully kept pace with the rise in prices of essential commodities. The average daily wages paid to skilled and unskilled agricultural labourers during 1966-67 are presented in Annexure 54. The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 was passed regulating the payment of minimum rates of wages to labourers engaged in agricultural as well as non-agricultural occupations. These rates, with certain modifications to suit local conditions, are applicable throughout the State.

The standard of living of any people varies with factors like the general composition of families, number of non-workers, *per capita* incomes and social habits. Judged by these criteria and compared to the standards prevailing in other districts, it cannot be said that the

standard of living of the people in this district is appreciable. The economic trends noticeable in recent years also confirm this view.

General Level of Employment:

On the pattern of employment, no systematic survey has so far been conducted and no precise information on the occupational structure can, therefore, be presented. The statistics on the distribution of workers in the establishments falling under the purview of the Factories Act of 1948 are furnished in Annexure 55. An analysis of these statistics has revealed that there were 169 establishments in the district, providing employment to 3,849 persons in 1967. It is also observed that the establishments falling under the category of 'food except beverages' numbering 101 provide employment to 1,496 persons, while the textile industry with only 4 establishments provides employment to 583. It is also observed that as many as 458 persons were employed in establishments falling under the head 'non-metallic mineral products'.

An estimate of the volume of employment in public and private sector establishments is available in the quarterly employment market reports. According to an estimate, establishments in the public sector were providing employment to 23,187 persons, while the private sector establishments were employing 11,328 at the close of quarter ending with March 1969. The category-by-category details of employment are presented in Annexure 56. It is also noted that out of 23,187 employed in the public sector, 604 were employed in the Central Government, 8,597 were in the State Government, 3,194 in Quasi-Governmental undertakings and 10,792 persons in Local Bodies.

Employment Exchanges:

Employment Exchanges were first started throughout the country to provide employment to the demobilised personnel of the Second World War. The District Employment Exchange at Chittoor was opened in 1946. Even after this problem was solved, the exchanges were continued in order to tackle the greater problem of general unemployment in the country. With a view to making the employment exchanges more purposeful, the system of registration and placements of all categories of employment seekers was introduced in March 1948. With effect from the 1st of November 1956, the administrative control of the employment exchanges was handed over to the State Government. As a part of the programmes implemented during the Second Five Year Plan, the Employment Market Information Scheme was introduced.

The Employment Market Information Scheme, designed to collect information about the volume of employment in the public sector establishments, was extended to this district in April 1959. It was extended in 1960-61 to cover the private sector establishments also. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act of 1959 was also extended to this district. Under this Act, all the private employers, employing 25 or more persons, were directed to notify all the specified vacancies to the employment exchanges functioning in their respective areas. Under the Vocational Guidance Scheme,

introduced at this exchange in March 1962, individual job seekers as well as students are helped or guided in choosing jobs suited to their individual abilities and interests. The number of registrations and placements made at the District Employment Exchange, Chittoor, from 1957-58 to 1967-68 are presented in Annexure 57.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau was started in the Sri Venkateswara University campus, Tirupati, in September 1964. The object of this bureau was to keep the students informed of the changes in the employment market and to arrange for the registration of the students seeking employment.

National Planning and Community Development:

One of the important factors that influenced the economic prosperity of this district in recent years was the implementation of the development schemes under the three Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1966. These development programmes were primarily aimed at achieving a higher standard of living through the development of agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, communications and social services. During the Second Plan period, an amount of Rs. 675.12 lakhs was invested in different sectors of the economy. Of this, the agricultural programmes claimed more than 34 per cent of the total investment, followed by the schemes connected with irrigation and power (30.00 per cent), social services (23.9 per cent), miscellaneous schemes (8.6 per cent), transport (1.8 per cent) and industries (1.3 per cent). In the III Plan period also, greater importance was given to agricultural programmes. More stress was also laid on schemes connected with irrigation and reclamation, health and rural sanitation, and communications and transport in the district. Greater importance was also given to the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, development of cottage industries and education. It is expected that with the implementation of these programmes agricultural production will be increased to the optimum so that the ideal of self-sufficiency in food production may be progressively achieved. It is also hoped that the *per capita* income may increase and the proportion of population depending precariously and solely on agriculture is reduced.

Planning led to an enormous increase in the activities of the Government and it was found essential that those who were to be benefitted by these schemes should learn to express their felt needs and get them translated into programmes that can be implemented. Thus, the idea of Panchayati Raj slowly began to take shape. The pattern of Community Development Programme, inaugurated in October 1952, has been gradually developed to suit the needs of rural India. The Community Development Programme in this district was inaugurated on the 4th of April 1954, when the National Extension Service Block at Nagari and the Community Development Block at Vayalpad were started. The main object of the Community Development Programme was to secure the fullest development of material and human resources of the area through popular involvement. With the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959,

Zilla Parishad at the district level and Panchayat Samithis at the block level came into being with effect from the 1st of November 1959 and the Chittoor Zilla Parishad was formed on the 1st of December 1959. Since then, all developmental works, beneficial to the community and coming within the ambit of Community Development Programme, were entrusted to the people's representatives at the district and block levels. Thus, with the introduction of the principle of democratic decentralisation at the district and block levels, the responsibility and initiative in economic and social development in the rural areas are vested with the popular institutions, namely, Zilla Parishad at the district level and Panchayat Samithi at the block level and the Panchayat at the village level. The Zilla Development Board recently constituted as a result of the recommendations of the M. T. Raju Committee to strengthen developmental administration at the district level has been described elsewhere in this Gazetteer.

Miscellaneous Occupations:

According to the Census of 1961, the total population of Chittoor district was 19.15 lakhs, of which nearly 89 per cent was reported to be living in villages. It is interesting to note that the total working population of the district was estimated to be 10.25 lakhs or 53.5 per cent of the total population. It was also estimated that about 78 per cent of the working population was engaged in cultivation and allied agricultural occupations. The details of the occupational distribution of the workers in non-agricultural occupations in the district as recorded at the Census of 1961 are presented in Annexure 58. It is seen from this Annexure that the workers were concentrated in the following categories, namely, (1) craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified, (2) farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers, (3) service, sport and recreation workers and (4) sales workers.

It is also seen from the Annexure that the workers falling under these four categories constitute more than 85 per cent of the working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The proportion of workers engaged as (a) administrative, executive and managerial workers, (b) professional, technical and related workers, (c) workers in transport and communication occupations and (d) farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers are higher in this district than the proportion of workers in similar categories in the State.

Public Administration including Local and Municipal Services:

The Census of 1961 has also estimated the number of persons falling under the category of administrative, executive and managerial workers at 9,005. As many as 4,655 persons were categorised as administrative and executive officials (Government) of whom 615 belonged to the State Government, 389 to the Central Government and 74 to Local Bodies, while 3,502 were recorded as village officials. Of the persons reported as Directors and Managers and working proprietors, 152 belonged to financial institutions and 147 of them were employed in the urban areas. It is interesting to note that out of 4,174 individuals who have reported

as Directors, Managers and working proprietors (others), 271 were employed in construction, 2,567 in manufacturing, 255 in transport and communications and 1,010 in recreation, entertainment and catering services.

The Census of 1961 has revealed that there were 8,049 persons reporting as clerical and related workers, working out to 352 persons for every 10,000 of the workers employed in non-agricultural occupations in the district. More than 6,000 were employed in the urban areas. This category includes 705 book-keepers and cashiers, 189 stenographers and typists, and 2,325 general and other ministerial assistants, besides 1,939 miscellaneous office workers like record keepers, despatchers, packers and binders. In addition, there were 2,880 unskilled office workers. Most of these persons have come from the lower and middle income groups in the society and they play an important role in the socio-economic and political life of the district.

The Government provides certain amenities for their employees such as provident fund benefits, leave facilities, loans and advances, dearness allowance, free medical aid in what are called N.G.O. clinics as well as government hospitals and dispensaries, and accommodation (where available) for which 7½ per cent of the pay is deducted as rent. Some sections of employees also get free accommodation. All permanent servants on reaching superannuation receive pension as well as gratuity. Many of these facilities are provided by the local bodies to their employees as well. The Government have also permitted the employees to have their associations and unions to look after their special interests. The employees belonging to the State Government are the members of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association in the State, while the persons working in Panchayati Raj institutions at the block and district levels are the members of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Raj Ministerial Employees' Association. The workers employed in the municipalities and other similar institutions have their own associations and unions.

Learned Professions:

In the category of learned professions, teachers constitute an important group. The Census of 1961 has reported that there were in all 6,273 teachers in the district, of whom 4,170 were reported to be working in middle and primary schools, 1,040 in secondary schools and 349 in the university and its constituent colleges. Besides these, there were 710 teachers who have not been classified. The teachers have their own professional organisations to strive for their professional interests.

In 1961, there were in all 806 persons working as physicians, surgeons and dentists in the district, of whom 89 belonged to the allopathic, 275 to the ayurvedic and 84 to the homeopathic systems of medicine. In addition, there were 316 unqualified medical practitioners. As many as 211 persons have also reported as nurses. Of these, as many as 117 were in urban areas. Midwives and health visitors in the district were placed at 185. Almost all the allopathic medical practitioners in the district are the members of the Indian Medical Association.

The Census of 1961 has also shown that there were in all 233 jurists including 175 legal practitioners and advisers. Of the 11,130 professional, technical and related workers, 350 were shown as architects, engineers and surveyors including 163 civil engineers, and overseers, 121 surveyors, 28 electrical engineers, 15 mechanical engineers and 23 architects, engineers and surveyors not elsewhere classified. It is interesting to note that of the 610 persons returned as artists, writers and related workers, 157 were actors and related workers, and 242 were musicians and related workers.

Domestic and Personal Services:

The number of persons employed in occupations connected with transport and communications as recorded at the 1961 Census was 6,807 of whom 3,067 were drivers in road transport (including 1,154 drivers of animal-drawn vehicles) and 233 were drivers and firemen in the railways. The number of persons working as postmen and messengers in the district was put at 759, while the telephone, telegraph and telecommunication operators were shown as 67. The Census of 1961 has enumerated the house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers numbering 2,066 under the category of domestic servants, of whom 1,022 were employed in the urban areas on the basis of monthly payment.

Under the miscellaneous occupations, persons engaged in washing clothes, according to the Census of 1961, were 17,791 including 1,333 reporting from the urban areas of the district. Many of these workers belong to the community known as the Rajakas or washermen. It is only in this category that most of them were earning dependents. Payments are made in cash in the urban areas. It is also on record that these people were given service Inams in the past with hereditary rights. With the growth of urbanisation, washing of clothes has turned out to be an attractive commercial proposition and led to the establishment of laundries in towns and big villages. Trade unionism has influenced these people also and helped them in establishing their own associations and unions in the urban areas.

Barbers, another important community, apart from their profession as hair dressers, also serve the villages and towns alike as pipers. According to the Census of 1961, there were 3,547 barbers and related workers in the district and most of them were concentrated in the rural areas. They have their own local associations to protect their interests,

The Census of 1961 has recorded that there were 2,280 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths in the district. A majority of them were found in the rural areas. When the Gold Control Order was introduced in 1963, many of them lost their hereditary occupation. Since then, they have organised themselves into unions and associations to protect and promote their interests. It was also estimated that there were 1,745 blacksmiths and hammersmiths and 5,494 carpenters, joiners and cabinet-makers in the district. Most of the people falling into these categories are called Viswabrahmans. Of the 4,909 tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers reported at the 1961 Census, 1,746 were in the urban areas. These tailors have their own establishments and marts employing two to five persons as full-time workers in the urban areas, while in the rural areas tailoring is only a part-time job for many.

In recent years, hotel management has become a paying trade. According to the Census of 1961, there were in all 740 persons reported to be working as waiters, bar tenders and servers and related workers (institutional). Of these, as many as 736 were found to be working in the urban areas. It is also considered that workers employed in these establishments are better placed economically than the persons employed in household establishments. The hotel workers and owners in the district have come together and formed their respective unions and associations to protect their rights and interests.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Collector and District Magistrate, stationed at Chittoor, is the head of the general administration in the district. This officer is normally drawn from the Indian Administrative or State Civil Service. He is assisted by three Revenue Divisional Officers stationed at Chittoor, Madanapalle and Chandragiri. The officers at Madanapalle and Chandragiri are, however, designated 'Sub-Collectors' if they belong to the I.A.S. cadre. Each division is further divided into taluks as shown below:

Sl. No.	Name of the revenue division.	Constituent taluks.
1.	Chittoor	Chittoor, Puttur and Bangarupalem sub-taluk (3)
2.	Madanapalle	Madanapalle, Punganur, Palmaner, Valypad and Kuppam (5)
3.	Chandragiri	Chandragiri, Srikalahasti and Satyavedu (3)

Each taluk, except Bangarupalem sub-taluk, which is manned by an independent Deputy Tahsildar, is in charge of a Gazetted Tahsildar and is territorially divided into groups of villages called Firkas, each of which is manned by a Revenue Inspector. The village is the sheet-anchor of the Firka and its principal officers are (a) the Village Headman or Munsif who, among other duties, collects the land revenue and (b) the Village Accountant or Karanam who keeps the elaborate system of village accounts. Annexure 59 gives the particulars with regard to the Firkas in each taluk.

At the headquarters of the district, the Collector presides over the district collectorate and is assisted by a District Revenue Officer in the senior time-scale of the I.A.S., a Personal Assistant and a District Supply Officer, both of the rank of Revenue Divisional Officer, and a Huzur Sheristadar (Office Manager) of the rank of Tahsildar. A District Panchayat Officer and a District Statistical Officer also act as his Personal Assistants.

The District Collector combines in him revenue, magisterial and developmental functions. In the days before Independence, he was pre-eminently a revenue and magisterial functionary. He did have a welfare role also but greatly curtailed by the scope and objectives of

a Government not representative of the people. After Independence, however, the institution of the Collector continued almost as prominently as before but the nature and content of its functions vastly changed. The developmental role of the Collector is daily getting emphasised and enlarged, and his revenue and magisterial authority is no longer an end in itself but contributive to its effectiveness as the chief executive at the district level in a Welfare State. With the emergence of the Zilla Parishad, the Collector found a new and satisfying role as the Chairman of all the standing committees of the Zilla Parishad, placing at the disposal of the popularly elected Chairman and Members, his expertise and know-how of administration. The latest and probably most challenging function, imposed on the Collector, is his role as the Chairman of the Zilla Development Board, constituted by the Government on the recommendation of the committee presided over by M. T. Raju, I Member, Board of Revenue. According to this innovation in district administration, the Collector assumes a greatly heightened responsibility for development in the district and is more directly assisted than before at the district level, by senior officers of developmental departments like Agriculture, Irrigation, Co-operation, Industries and Panchayati Raj. The Zilla Development Board has been charged with the responsibility of preparing an integrated Agricultural and Industrial Production Plan (also called District Plan) and place it before the Zilla Parishad for its approval. Even more than the formulation of the plan, the Collector has the responsibility of implementation. In other words, the Collector has been squarely and unambiguously brought into the picture in all the three vital spheres of developmental administration, namely, projection, formulation and implementation. More detailed references to the Collector's role in the various spheres of district administration are made under appropriate chapters like Revenue Administration, Law and Order and Justice, and Local Self-Government.

CHAPTER X

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of Land Revenue Administration:

Land revenue has constituted a principal source of income to the State even from the days of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, though the pattern and process of its assessment and collection have varied from one political era to another. The traditional Indian conception is that the king, as the owner of all land (Prithivipati) has an undisputed right to a share in the produce of the land. This has run through several centuries binding the native monarch and the foreign conqueror alike to an immutable principle of State policy. A narration of the varying patterns of land revenue administration under the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Pallavas, Chalukyas, Cholas, Rashtrakutas, the Rayas of Vijayanagar and the Mughals, all of whom had highly developed and probably even sophisticated systems is, however, outside the scope of this chapter. It is sufficient for our purpose to commence the chronicle from the days of the British occupation of this part of the country.

When the British occupied this district, they found that, on account of the violent disturbances to which this tract had been subjected to earlier, the share of the cultivators was in fact often only 'what they could conceal, or make away with'. The early Collectors could do no better than adopt the village rent system by which the cultivators were held collectively responsible for the payment of the sum fixed for each village. Even later, the annual settlements depended upon the approach of the Collector to the problem. Some of them attempted to introduce a sort of ryotwari system, by which the settlement was effected individually with the cultivators, the Village Headman, however, having been held responsible for the defaulting or absconding ryots. The rates varied according to the tribe or caste of the ryots, the Muslims and the Brahmins coming in for preferential treatment. A general survey and a classification of all lands was also made in A.D. 1806. All these did not help in arriving at an equitable distribution of the incidence of land revenue. Some of the wet rates were oppressively high, particularly in Chittoor taluk with some lands assessed at nearly Rs. 39 an acre. These evils hastened the introduction of the Permanent Settlement in 1218 F. (A.D. 1808-09) which had been earlier introduced in Bengal in A.D. 1793. Under this system villages were rented out for three years. The renters were to collect one-half of the harvest, remit to the Government two-thirds of it and retain the balance. This three-year lease, justified on grounds of facility of collection, was replaced by a decennial lease, the rents levied having been based on the collections made in the preceding seven years. These systems proved disastrous to the renters as well as to the ryots. The renters extorted as much as they could and the peasants, unable to bear the tyranny and oppression, deserted the villages.

After the expiry of the ten-year lease, many unsuccessful attempts were again made at a rational readjustment of the pattern of assessment. It was not till A.D. 1855 that the Government decided on a field survey of the Presidency and a detailed classification of the soils. The State's share was fixed in A.D. 1864 as half the net value of the crop. The period of settlement was fixed at thirty years, though later it was left to the discretion of the Government.

The salient features of the initial settlement were the distinct division of the district into two zones, one consisting of Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palmaner taluks and the other of Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks, the classification of soil into two main series (with the exception of a small area classified as 'permanently improved') and the grouping of villages for purposes of fixing dry and wet assessments. Soils were classified into red and red ferruginous series and villages were divided into dry groups with reference to their distance from markets, facilities of communication, rainfall and other facilities for dry cultivation. Another grouping with reference to the quantum of water available was done for purposes of fixing wet assessment.

Paddy was adopted as the standard crop for the calculation of commutation rates in respect of wet lands and Sajja and Ragi in dry. The rates were arrived at with reference to the average of the annual prices obtaining for a period of 20 non-famine years, preceding the settlement. Deductions for expenses of cultivation and agricultural risks and allowances for cartage and merchants' profits were made and the resultant money rates ranging from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 for wet lands and Re. 0-6-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 for dry were introduced in Chandragiri and Chittoor taluks in 1293 F. (A.D. 1883-84) and in Palmaner in 1294 F. (A.D. 1884-85).

The original settlement of Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks was based on the figures arrived at for Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district, owing to the absence of survey records and on account of similarity of soil. Paddy was the standard crop adopted on wet and Sajja on dry. The money rates arrived at ranged from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 9-0-0 in wet and Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 in dry and were introduced in the two taluks from A.D. 1882.

The district came up for resettlement on the expiry of the 30-year period. No general reclassification of soils was made in Chandragiri and Chittoor taluks. The dry grouping of villages was also left unaltered. A regrouping of irrigation sources was, however, made and all irrigation sources were placed in one of the five classes. The commutation rates of paddy calculated during resettlement showed that there was a rise of 70 per cent, since the initial settlement. An increase of only 25 per cent was, however, ordered in the wet rates in consonance with the rest of the North Arcot district. It was also expected that the reclassification of irrigation sources would actually reduce the percentage of enhancement to 20. The actual rates introduced ranged from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 10-0-0.

In regard to dry lands, though the average prices of dry grains had not increased since the original settlement, the three highest dry rates were enhanced from Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 respectively in view of the high sale prices which these lands commanded. The other four rates were left unaltered. The actual new rates ranged from Re. 0-6-0 to Rs. 2-8-0. As regards Palmaner taluk, the wet rates were raised ranging from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 8-6-0, while no change was effected in the dry rates. The new rates were introduced in Chittoor and Chandragiri taluks in 1324 F. (1914-15) and in Palmaner in 1325 F. (1915-16).

No changes were effected either in dry or wet rates in Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks during resettlement. The only change made was that the irrigation sources were divided into five classes. No source in the two taluks was, however, found fit to be placed in the I class. Resettlement was introduced in Vayalpad taluk in 1321 F. (1911-12) and Madanapalle in the next year. The table at Annexure 60 indicates the money rates introduced by the original settlement and the resettlement. No resettlement operations were undertaken in subsequent years as the first Congress Ministry formed in 1937 ordered the abandonment of resettlement operations based mainly on a comparison of price levels.

The rest of the district continued to consist of permanently settled estates till 1958, when new rates on the principles of resettlement were introduced after their abolition under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

Fiscal Measures:

Several Acts have been passed since 1955 with a view to augmenting the revenue from land. The first of them, viz., the Andhra Inams (Assessment) Act of 1955, provided for the levy of full assessment on minor inams (excepting certain village service inams) as in the case of ryotwari lands. Under the Andhra Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory Water-Cess) Act XXIV of 1955, compulsory water-cess is leviable on lands commanded by irrigation works notified under the Act. The Andhra Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act of 1955 as amended by Act XXXVII of 1959, regulates the levy and collection of betterment contribution on lands benefitted by irrigation and drainage works in Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Land Revenue (Additional) Wet Assessment Act of 1956 (Act XXII of 1956), as amended by the Andhra Pradesh Act XXI of 1957, provides for the levy of an additional assessment at the rate of 37½ per cent of the existing assessment of wet lands served by Government sources of irrigation in the Andhra area subject to a prescribed monetary limit. The Andhra Land Revenue Assessments (Standardisation) Act, 1956, subsequently amended by the Act VI of 1958, corrected the disparities in assessment and envisaged the imposition of an additional levy of six pies in the rupee of the current rate of assessment in the case of wet lands, and two annas in the rupee in the case of dry lands. The Andhra Land Revenue Surcharge Act, 1956, re-enacted in 1957 as the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act on a permanent basis, imposed graded surcharges on the annual land revenue payable. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops

(Assessment) Act of 1957, provided for the levy at varying rates of an extra charge of lands on which commercial crops are grown from 1st July 1957.

As there were still wide disparities in the rates of land revenue assessment and irrigation charges in the different regions of the State, a Land Revenue Reforms Committee was constituted in 1957 with K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., as the Chairman to examine the existing system and to suggest measures for the rationalisation of the rates. The committee recommended, among other things, the revision of the rates of surcharge, the abolition of the levy on commercial crops and, in lieu, an increase in the rates of purchase tax.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act (Act XXII) was passed in 1962, allowing for an increase in the rates of assessment, subject to certain limits. Certain provisions of this Act were struck down by the High Court in 1965 but, on appeal, the entire Act was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1966. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill was, in consequence, moved and passed by the Legislature in September, 1967.

The Andhra Pradesh Non-Agricultural Lands Assessment Act, 1963 provides for an annual assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes, the rate of assessment varying with the population of the place and the nature of the non-agricultural use to which the land is put. Annexure 61 presents the land revenue demand and collection (including the revenue from cesses) since the constitution of the district. At present, land revenue is collected in the district in four instalments during January, February, March and April.

Land Reforms:

The series of land reforms introduced in the composite Madras State and later in Andhra Pradesh left their impress on the pattern of agrarian relationship on this district as well. With the passing of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, occupancy rights were conferred for the first time on the tenants who were also protected from arbitrary eviction and unreasonable enhancement of rents. But the tenants did not derive the full benefit contemplated by the Act, as it did little in practice to reduce the prevailing high rents. A committee was constituted in 1937, with T. Prakasam as Chairman, to examine the conditions prevailing in the zamindari areas. The most far-reaching of its recommendations was the abolition of zamindaris. But, before any concrete steps could be taken to implement it, the Congress Ministry which had appointed the committee went out of office. The situation remained almost the same till 1947-48 when two important measures of reform, the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act of 1947 and the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948, were introduced to ensure the abolition of the intermediaries and scale down the high rents obtaining in the estates pending their abolition. Even when the Estates Abolition Bill was under discussion, the Rent Reduction Act which came into effect from the 1st of July 1947, was passed with a view to

affording immediate relief to the ryots from the prevailing high rents. The Act stipulated the fixation of reduced rates of rent payable to the landholders. The reduced rents were fixed taking into consideration the rates of assessment prevailing in the neighbouring ryotwari villages for similar lands. These rates were to remain in force in the estate areas taken over by Government till they were surveyed and settled under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948. The rent roll of the district came down from about Rs. 5.11 lakhs to Rs. 2.93 lakhs as a result of the implementation of the Rent Reduction Act.

Prior to the Amending Act No. XVII of 1936 (The Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936), 'whole' or 'named' villages, whose holders enjoyed the Melvaram (sovereign's share) and not the Kudivaram (cultivators' share) rights in lands were subject to the provisions of the Madras Estate Land Act of 1908. But after passing the amendment to the Act, the 'whole' **inam** villages (consisting of the grant of whole villages on favourable tenure) or 'named' **inam** villages (comprising grants of isolated fields as a reward for some service), which conveyed simultaneously both the Melvaram and the Kudivaram rights or the Melvaram rights to persons already possessing the Kudivaram rights thereof were brought under the purview of the Madras Estates Act of 1908. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Land (Amendment) Act of 1956 further enlarged the scope of the definition of **inam** estates, so as to include hamlets and 'Khandrigas' (large blocks of land) in **inam** villages granted as independent **inams**.

Under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, as enacted originally, the major **inams** where the grant consisted of Melvaram rights alone were abolished. But with the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Amendment Act No. XVIII of 1957, all grants conveying both the Melvaram and the Kudivaram rights to persons who already owned the Kudivaram rights thereof including those of hamlets and Khandrigas in **inam** villages were brought within the ambit of the Andhra Pradesh Estates Abolition Act.

Of the 492 estates of all types notified under the Estates Abolition Act in the district, 489 estates have been taken over by Government. Survey and settlement operations, according to ryotwari principles, have been completed in all the taken over estates. The tenure of many **inam** lands has also been abolished and converted into ryotwari in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) **Inams** (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1956. The issue of ryotwari pattas is, however, in progress.

After the advent of Independence, several committees were constituted to enquire into the agro-economic relationship of the landlord and the tenant. Of them, the more important are the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee (1948), the Subramanian Committee (1950) and the Lakkaraju Subba Rau Committee (1954). The first of these committees provided an acceptable definition of 'cultivating

tenants'. The second advocated the continuance of the tenancy system subject to certain restrictions and also proposed a ceiling on agricultural holdings. The last of these committees, which also commended tenancy as a pattern of farming, subject to the imposition of appropriate regulations, almost unanimously agreed that the system of peasant proprietorship was best suited to the condition in the State and to the ethos of the people. It recommended that any scheme of land reforms should aim at the general encouragement of this type of farming with suitable regulation in the matter of the size of holdings and the adoption of agricultural techniques.

It was on the recommendations of this committee that the Andhra Cultivating Tenants' Protection Ordinance was promulgated in July 1956 with a view to protecting the tenants from unjust eviction. This ordinance was replaced in the same year by the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy Act of 1956, which provides for the payment of fair rent by the cultivating tenants and fixes the minimum period of agricultural lease at 6 years. The Act specifies maximum rates of rent ranging from 28 1/3 per cent to 50 per cent of the gross produce for different classes of lands and kinds of crops and also provides for the remission in cases of total or partial failure of crops due to widespread calamities such as cyclones, floods or famines. The statistics at Annexure 62 reveal the impact of this enactment on the agrarian conditions of the district.

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings:

With a view to preventing undue concentration of agricultural holdings in a few persons and in deference to the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 was passed prescribing the extent of land that a person or a family could hold with reference to the ceilings on existing holdings as well as on future acquisition of agricultural lands fixed under the Act. Any holding in excess of the ceiling should be declared and surrendered to Government in exchange for compensation to be paid to the owner. About 160 declarations were filed in the district under the appropriate sections of the Act and an extent of 52.2 hectares was declared as surplus.

Bhoodan Movement:

The Andhra Pradesh Sarvodaya Mandal, the primary agency concerned with the implementation of the Bhoodan movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, records that 652 landholders of this district have donated lands to an extent of 5,713 hectares, of which 306 hectares have been distributed.

Condition of Agricultural Labour:

Minimum wages for agricultural labour are governed by the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. The mode of payment of wages for

casual labour is mostly in terms of cash. The wage rate varies with the nature of labour employed and the type of employment offered. It differs from man to woman, from one kind of work to another and also from one tract to another. Men are usually employed for ploughing and stacking the harvested crop and women for transplanting and weeding, while the services of both are utilised for harvesting and threshing. At times, some of the agricultural operations like transplanting and harvesting are given on a contract basis to selected families of labourers, in lieu of payment of grain.

In consonance with the recommendations of a committee set up in 1958, to determine the structure of agricultural wages under the Minimum Wages Act, a zonal system was created to cover the various districts of the State. The statutory rates of wages now in force in the district may be seen at Annexure 63.

Central and State Taxes:

Besides land revenue, the most important State taxes are commercial taxes, taxes on motor vehicles and stamp duties and registration fees, while those among the Central taxes are income-tax and excise duties. The details of revenue realised in recent years from each one of these taxes are presented in Annexure 64. The commercial taxes, which were introduced by the erstwhile Madras Government in 1939, to make good the loss in the State excise revenue, consequent on the implementation of the policy of prohibition, have evolved from an unpretentious beginning to one of the most productive sources of revenue. They now consist of the Andhra Pradesh general sales tax, the Central sales tax, the motor spirit tax and the entertainments tax. Among them, the general sales tax is governed by the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act of 1957 and is levied on persons carrying on the business of buying and selling goods and is calculated on the actual annual turnover. Its incidence is, however, passed on to the consumer. The tax on entertainments under the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act of 1939 is levied on the payments for admission. Ninety per cent of the proceeds of this tax are made over to the Local Bodies. In the case of cinematographic exhibitions, however, an additional levy called the 'show tax' is also imposed and the revenue collected therefrom goes exclusively to the State Government. The Madras Sale of Motor Spirit Taxation Act was enforced in April 1939, providing for the imposition of single point tax on the basis of the consumption of petrol and other motor spirits. This Act was replaced by the Andhra Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act of 1960, which envisages the levy of the tax at the point of first sale in the State instead of collecting it at the retail point as provided for under the previous enactment. The Act of 1960 was also repealed by the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act with effect from the 1st of July 1968. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, which came into force in January 1957, is applied in this district to articles like sugar, matches, copper and copper alloys and cotton yarn which constitute the principal items of inter-state trade. The administration of all these taxes is vested in the two Commercial Tax Officers, one each at Chittoor and Tirupati.

Prior to the 1st of April 1963, taxation on motor vehicles was governed by the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931 and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act of 1952. The former provided for the imposition of a tax on every motor vehicle using a public road in lieu of the tolls and the taxes previously levied by Local Bodies. The proceeds of this tax were mostly distributed to Local Bodies as compensation for the loss of income, consequent on the abolition of tolls. A tax on the carriage of passengers and goods was levied from 1953 under the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act of 1952. Revenue was also derived from the fees collected for the registration of vehicles and the licences, permits and certificates of fitness issued under the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 (Central). The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1963 providing for a consolidated tax repealed the Acts of 1931 and 1952 and is enforced by the Transport Commissioner at the State level and by the Regional Transport Officer at the district level.

Stamp revenue is derived from two classes of stamps, judicial or court fee and non-judicial or revenue stamps, and is administered by the District Collector. The former represents the fee payable by persons resorting to courts of law or public offices, while the latter is a duty levied on instruments chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act of 1899. The treasuries in the district serve as depots for the custody and sale of stamps of all types and denominations. Authorised vendors also sell stamps on a commission basis.

Another item of revenue of an allied nature relates to the fees collected by the Registration and Stamps Department for the registration of documents. The agencies administering the revenue are the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps at the State level and the District Registrar of Assurances at Chittoor, the latter having jurisdiction over the entire district and also three villages of Sulpurpet taluk of Nellore district. There are 14 Sub-Registry Offices in the district including the original branch of the Registrar's Office at Chittoor.

Prior to the introduction of prohibition, excise revenue for the State was derived from the duties levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp, drugs and opium. It now consists of the revenues realised from the imposition of tree tax and licence fee for tapping Neera. After the introduction of prohibition, excise duties did not bear any significant proportion to the State revenues. Since 1963, however, the right to tap trees and sell sweet toddy (Neera) is auctioned instead of being given to co-operatives. Consequently, there has been a substantial increase in excise revenue. Prohibition was, however, lifted with effect from the 1st of November 1969 in the district along with the other districts of the Andhra region.

Income-tax, which occupies a very prominent place in the tax structure of the country, is administered by the Central Government under the Income-Tax Act of 1961. In so far as this district is concerned, the major businesses from which income-tax revenue accrues are groundnut oil, sugar and jaggery. The Commissioner of Income-Tax is the administrative authority at the State level, while the

functions of assessment and collection in the district are discharged by the three Income-Tax Officers, two at Chittoor and one at Tirupati.

In so far as this district is concerned, the main articles on which Central excise duty is levied are unmanufactured tobacco, matches, cotton yarn and sugar. The Superintendent Central Excise at Chittoor is the administrative authority at the district level who has jurisdiction over Rapur and Gudur taluks of Nellore district also.

CHAPTER XI

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Incidence of Crime:

An analysis of the statistics of grave crime reported to the police since the formation of the district (vide Annexure 65) indicates that the district, which was described by a District Collector during the nineteen thirties as "a peaceful one and even lethargic", witnessed an increase in the incidence of crime. The distressing aspect about murders is that their numbers have been showing an increasing tendency till the decade ending with 1951. Since then, the number of murders has recorded a fluctuating trend. The areas most prone to this crime are the tracts around Palmaner, Punganur, Madanapalle and Piler in Vayalpad taluk. House-breakings, which have been on the decrease till 1941, have increased during the 1950s. During 1960s, they are, however, on the decline. House-breakings are reported particularly from Chittoor, Madanapalle, Srikalahasti, Tirupati and Tirumala towns.

The district is at present free from communal disorders. The police are, however, obliged to keep a watchful eye on certain potential pockets of trouble like Piler and Kalakada especially during certain festivals. While political agitations necessitating police intervention are rather rare in the district, agitations by students and industrial labour lead occasionally to breach of law and order. The agitation in the cotton mills at Renigunta in 1963, warranting the posting of one section of Armed Reserve at the place, and the anti-Hindi agitation by students in 1968 which led to police firing in Chittoor, are instances in point.

Police functions were performed by the Talayaris, Kavalgars, Palegars and zamindars during the pre-British days. This was a faint survival of the system which prevailed in the Vijayanagara times. The British, however, divested the Palegars and zamindars of their police functions, allowing them to retain only a small force to help them in the collection of land revenue. The district was divided into several Thanas, each under a Daroga, commanding the services of a number of armed men. The system proved a failure as the Darogas' notorious inability to check the forces of disorder was made worse by their own corrupt practices.

As a sequel to the recommendations of a special committee appointed in A.D. 1813, the old system of village watchmen, mostly hereditary, working under the supervision of heads of villages was revived in A.D. 1816. This reversion to the old system also did not prove successful. Revenue servants, acting as police officers, especially in the process of revenue collection, brought a bad name to both the branches. The allegations of torture committed by them led to the constitution of the Torture Commission in A.D. 1855. This commission urged the necessity for police reform and recommended the separation of revenue and police functions as well as the proper organisation of an

effective police-force in the Presidency. Accordingly, a separate department, distinct from the Revenue and Magisterial Departments, was constituted in A.D. 1857.

The new department consisted of a Chief Commissioner with 20 District Superintendents of Police and an equal number of Assistant Superintendents. The Madras District Police Act of 1859, embodying the recommendations of the commission as well as those of Robinson, the first Chief Commissioner of Police, was also passed heralding the beginning of the Madras Police. It was in A.D. 1859 and 1860 that this Act was introduced in North Arcot (now in Tamil Nadu) and Cuddapah districts respectively, from both of which the present Chittoor district was carved out. Both these districts along with Bellary (now in Karnataka) were placed in the Central range. The Sibbandi Corps, the customary constabulary of the zamindars, was amalgamated with the police and kept as Armed Reserve.

The next important landmark was the passing of the Indian Police Act of 1861 based on the report of the Central Police Commission of 1860, which recommended the reorganisation of the police-force on the model of the British constabulary with a European Superintendent for each district and also a European Assistant in the case of large districts. A provincial force subordinate to the magistracy with the Inspector-General of Police as its head was constituted.

The headquarters of North Arcot 'police district' was located at Chittoor. There was an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Madanapalle working under the District Superintendent of Police at Cuddapah. The district police-force could not unfortunately attract the right stamp of men, a difficulty common to almost all the districts, as the pay was very low. The few that came were prepared to work only as Head Constables and those that were appointed hastened to resign when their requests for transfer to native places were not complied with. However, the Ghat Talayaris and village police proved an effective agency in watching the ghats and roads. The former with the spears, badges and guns supplied to them managed to continue notwithstanding the recommendations of the Police Retrenchment Committee urging their abolition.

A high-power Police Commission was constituted in 1902 for conducting a comprehensive investigation into the state of police administration. The more important recommendations of the commission were the constitution of a non-European Service, a Provincial Service, an Upper Subordinate Service, a Lower Subordinate Service, the formation of ranges under the charge of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, the creation of the grade of Superintendents and the division of districts into circles each with an Inspector in charge. With the formation of the district in 1911, a Deputy Superintendent of Police was posted at Chittoor. The Assistant Superintendent of Police continued to function at Madanapalle. The district, now placed in the southern range, is divided into ten circles with 48 police-stations and 14 outposts the details of which are indicated in Annexure 66.

Railway Police:

With the development of railways in the Madras Presidency in the seventies of the last century, the need for the formation of a separate Railway Police Force came to be keenly felt. As early as 1893, the Inspector-General of Police, while commenting that Madras was the only Presidency without such a force, recommended its establishment in view of the general conditions of insecurity created by the activities of criminal gangs along the railway lines. A 'minor scheme' was introduced in the Presidency in A.D. 1895 with a number of Inspectors. These officers were initially placed under the control of the Superintendents of the various districts through which the railway lines passed. With the formation of Andhra State in 1953, the Railway Police of the erstwhile Madras District was reorganised and named 'Railway Police, Vijayawada district'. At present, there is a railway police-station at Renigunta with outposts at Pakala, Kuppam and Tirupati, under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Railway Police at Ongole.

Civic Guards:

Civic guards, raised on a voluntary basis, were formed in this district in 1940 to assist the police. Their services were requisitioned during the Quit-India Movement of 1942 when they were entrusted with the responsibility of guarding railway and telegraph lines. They were, however, disbanded in 1945. But as the need for the constitution of a voluntary organisation to be made use of during emergencies came to be keenly felt, Home Guards were organised in the district under the Madras Home Guards Act of 1948. In 1968, there were two platoons each at Chittoor and Madanapalle and one company at Tirupati.

Criminal Investigation Department:

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Madras Police was constituted in 1906 and a separate unit called 'X' branch was formed in this department in 1946 to deal with cases of blackmarketing and corruption. Some time after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the Anti-Corruption Department of the erstwhile Hyderabad State which was directly under the Government, was transferred to the control of the Police Department and merged with the 'X' branch. However, early in 1961, with a view to ensuring direct responsibility to the Government, an Anti-Corruption Bureau was set up in the place of 'X' branch.

Jails and Lock-Ups:

A District Jail was started in the Chittoor Fort soon after the introduction of the 'Cornwallis System' of judicial administration in A.D. 1805. Sub-Jails were opened in A.D. 1867 in some of the taluk headquarters and the District Jail was abolished in A.D. 1887. At present, there are ten sub-jails in the district, two at Chittoor, one each at Piler and Tirupati and all the taluk headquarters of the district except at Bangarupalem, Chandragiri, Satyavedu and Kuppam. The Tahsildar at Vayalpad and the Judicial Second Class Magistrates in the other places are the Superintendents of the sub-jails which are guarded by

the police. One of the two sub-jails in Chittoor is grade II sub-jail, which is guarded by the warders of the Prisons Department. The Assistant Medical Officer is the Superintendent of this sub-jail. The number of prisoners confined in each one of the sub-jails during the last five years is indicated in Annexure 67.

Of the several committees that went into the question of prison discipline and reform, very few specifically examined the condition of prisoners in sub-jails. Several steps were, however, taken from time to time to ensure that proper attention was paid to some of their basic needs. Thus, visits to these jails by the local medical officers were made compulsory in 1919 and supply of drinking water to prisoners from closed pots was ordered in 1938. From 1946 onwards, prisoners were allowed to move about in open air within the enclosed jail premises, while in 1950 permission was granted for the use of tobacco by under-trials. But these measures did not go far as is obvious from the observation of the Krishnaswami Aiyangar Committee of 1950 which observed "In fact, to describe the present conditions in the subsidiary jails as leaving much to be desired would be an euphemism". The committee recommended, among other things, the vesting of the control of sub-jails with the Inspector-General of Prisons, the appointment of two Regional Officers as Inspecting Superintendents and Medical Officers as Superintendents of Sub-Jails, the replacement of Police Guards by Jail Warders and the opening of jail libraries. Although these recommendations were not wholly accepted, some marginal measures were taken to improve the lot of prisoners. Unconditional release of convicts whose unexpired term of sentence is one month or less is occasionally ordered to relieve overcrowding or to mark important occasions like the Independence Day. The normal diet allowed to prisoners has also undergone a series of revisions for the better and even special menu is provided on national holidays or important festive occasions. The prisoners in the sub-jails are now given the same scale as is allowed for those confined in the Central Jails. An enquiry by the convicting magistrates into the status and habits of the prisoners is prescribed as a prerequisite for determining the class in which they should be placed and the nature of diet they should be given. A system of periodical inspections, both by the official and the nominated non-official visitors, has also been instituted. Even the concept of punishment has changed over the years so that imprisonment is now regarded more as a corrective than a merely punitive measure.

Probation:

In the erstwhile Madras Presidency the work relating to probation of offenders was undertaken by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and by the Madras Children's Aid Society for the adults and children respectively. According to the policy laid down in 1924, Borstal inmates should not be released until suitable employment was found for them and their aftercare entrusted to Probation Officers appointed by the society. The Madras Probation of Offenders Act of 1936 (Act III of 1937), providing for the release of first offenders in certain specified offences, and the provincialisation of the entire service in 1946, gave a fillip to the system of probation. A post of Provincial Officer, designated

Chief Probation Superintendent and working under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, was also created. The Act was extended to this district in 1946 and a District Probation Officer was appointed not only to administer the Madras Probation of Offenders Act of 1936 but also to enforce the provisions of the Madras Children Act of 1920, the Madras Borstal Schools Act of 1925, the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1930 and certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Within a period of four years from 1949, the probation system is claimed to have become very popular in the district, especially with the judiciary. The volume of probation work increased so substantially as to necessitate the appointment in 1954 of an Additional District Probation Officer with headquarters at Madanapalle. Since November 1964, the functions of the Probation Officers have been enlarged so as to include the conduct of enquiries into cases of release on furlough, parole and the premature release of prisoners, and assessment and evaluation of the social and economic conditions of the prisoners' families before their cases are considered. The statistics at Annexure 68 reveal the nature and volume of probation work turned out in the district from 1964 to 1968.

Judiciary:

The origin of the present system of judicial administration is to be traced to what is known as the 'Cornwallis System' extended to this district in A.D. 1805, replacing the Warren Hastings' Adalat Scheme. The Cornwallis System introduced a hierarchy of courts, the lowest of which were the Diwani Adalats, presided over by Zilla Judges, each assisted by a Kazi, a Mufti and a Pandit. They were vested with magisterial powers which were earlier exercised by the Collectors. The appellate courts were called 'Provincial Courts' when they dealt with civil cases and 'Courts of Circuit' when they tried criminal cases. The Governor and the members of his council constituted the Sadr Adalat, i.e., the next higher court when they dealt with civil cases. They constituted Foujdari Adalat when criminal cases were dealt with. Appeals against the decisions of the Foujdari Adalat could be preferred to the Governor-General-in-Council. European subjects could, however, be tried only by the Supreme Court set up at Madras in A.D. 1801.

The system, as it existed, was found vexatious and inefficient, and was modified in A.D. 1816 as a result of the recommendations of a judicial commission headed by Munro in A.D. 1814. The notion that the Indians were altogether unworthy of trust was given up and they came to be associated with the authorities administering justice. Village Munsiffs were vested with certain limited powers in civil suits and also authorised to summon Village Panchayats, subject to the consent of both the parties to the dispute. Constitution of intermediary courts of District Munsiffs and the restoration of magisterial powers to Collectors and their subordinates were some of the other significant features of the modified scheme.

The system continued to undergo a series of changes. Thus provision was made in A.D. 1818 for hearing of appeals in England instead of by the Governor-General-in-Council. Auxiliary Zilla Courts with Assistant Judges, later called Subordinate Judges, were constituted and Indian Judges appointed in A.D. 1827. The establishment in A.D. 1843 of Zilla Courts, presided over by a single judge with appellate powers over the Subordinate Judges, the abolition of Provincial Courts and the Courts of Circuit and the transfer of all powers previously exercised by them to Zilla Judges who were designated Civil and Sessions Judges, were some of the other subsequent changes effected. The Civil Procedure Code compiled in A.D. 1859, the Penal Code in A.D. 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code in A.D. 1861 replaced the regulations of the East India Company. With the abolition of the Sadr and Foujdari Adalats and the Supreme Court, the two parallel judicial systems, comprising the Crown's and the Company's courts, came to an end. This led to the formation of a unified vertical system of judicial administration under the High Court of Madras, established in A.D. 1862.

By the close of the last century, civil justice in the district came to be administered by the District Judge at Chittoor and the District Munsiffs at Chittoor, Tirupati and Vayalpad. The District Munsiff at Chittoor was holding court at Palmaner periodically. Criminal justice was dispensed by the District and Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate, the Stationary Sub-Magistrates at Chittoor and Chandragiri, the Sub-Magistrates at Chandragiri, Chittoor, Srikalahasti, Kangundi, Palmaner, Punganur, Puttur and Venkatagirikota. Revenue authorities at Chittoor like the Assistant Collector, the Deputy Collector and the Treasury Deputy Collector, the Sub-Collector at Madanapalle, the Tahsildars at Chittoor, Chandragiri, Palmaner, Madanapalle and Vayalpad, and the Deputy Tahsildars at Tirupati, Srikalahasti and Venkatagirikota were also administering criminal justice. Village Munsiffs were trying petty suits and were empowered to punish assaults and petty thefts with imprisonment for not more than twelve hours or confinement in the stocks for not more than six hours.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive introduced in 1949 by the erstwhile Madras Government was extended to this district in 1950. A new cadre of Magistrates known as the Judicial Second Class Magistrates was created to try criminal cases and the posts of Judicial First Class Magistrates were abolished. The executive officers of the Revenue Department, termed Executive Magistrates, were charged with 'police' functions such as handling of unlawful assemblies and 'administrative' functions like the granting of licences under the Indian Arms Act of 1878. The District Collector was designated as Additional District Magistrate (independent) and the district came to be governed by the 'simultaneous' system under which the same District Munsiff would be both a civil and criminal judicial officer. Following the amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code in 1956, the District Collector was redesignated as District Magistrate, Sub-Collectors as Joint Magistrates, Revenue Divisional Officers as Subdivisional Magistrates and Personal Assistants to Collectors as Additional District Magistrates. An Additional District and Sessions

Judge with supervisory powers over the subordinate magistracy was appointed.

Civil and criminal justice is at present administered by the courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Principal Assistant Sessions and Subordinate Judge, Additional Assistant Sessions and Subordinate Judge, Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, Additional District Munsiff Magistrate, Principal Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Additional Judicial Second Class Magistrate and Honorary First Class Magistrate, all at Chittoor, Assistant Sessions and Subordinate Judge, Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, the Additional District Munsiff Magistrate and Judicial Second Class Magistrate, all at Madanapalle, Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, Additional District Munsiff Magistrate, Judicial Second Class Magistrate and First Class Bench Magistrate, all at Tirupati, District Munsiff Magistrates, one each at Srikalahasti, Kuppam and Puttur, and Judicial Second Class Magistrates, one each at Srikalahasti, Puttur, Palmaner, Piler, Punganur and Satyavedu and the Railway Magistrate at Renigunta. The number of cases dealt with by each one of these courts during the years 1964 to 1968 is indicated at Annexure 69.

Bar Associations:

Of the seven Bar Associations in the district, the one at Chittoor is the oldest, having been started in the eighteen eighties. It is also the biggest with 83 members. The youngest is the one at Satyavedu, started in 1966 and has just three members.

CHAPTER XII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In addition to General Administration described in chapter IX and Law and Order and Justice dealt with in chapter XI, there are several other departments of both the State and Central Governments in the district. The organisational pattern and the working of some selected departments are, however, briefly described in the following paragraphs. The particulars of the other departments under the State Government are furnished in Annexure 70.

Public Works Department:

(a) **Irrigation.**—The administration of this department in the district is vested in the Executive Engineer stationed at Madanapalle. He is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Nellore Circle, Nellore. His functions include the execution and maintenance of irrigation works such as minor irrigation projects and tanks. He is kept under the administrative control of the District Collector for the execution of sanctioned works included in the District Plan and such other items as are within the competence of the Executive Engineer and for which the concurrence of the District Collector is required. He is assisted by six Assistant Engineers, two at Madanapalle and one each at Chittoor, Tirupati, Srikalahasti and Pichchatur, in the investigation, execution and maintenance of irrigation works.

(b) **Roads and Buildings.**—The administration of this department is looked after by the Executive Engineer stationed at Chittoor. He supervises the construction of roads and buildings in the district besides their maintenance. He works under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), Cuddapah Circle, Cuddapah. Six Assistant Engineers known as Subdivisional Officers, three stationed at Tirupati, two at Chittoor and one at Madanapalle, assist the Executive Engineer in discharging his duties. There is another Executive Engineer at Tirupati. He is in charge of the Second Ghat Road Division, Tirupati. He is assisted by three Assistant Engineers in the execution of the work. Besides these, there is an Assistant Engineer at Chittoor in charge of the investigation subdivision. His jurisdiction extends over the entire district. He is responsible to the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), Investigation Division, Nellore.

Agricultural Department:

The Agricultural Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture stationed at Chittoor. He functions as a Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters relating to agricultural production in the district.

He is assisted by two District Agricultural Officers, stationed one each at Chittoor and Tirupati, in supervising the various agricultural activities in the district. Technical staff like the Subject Matter Specialists for Agronomy and Plant Protection, Assistant Oilseeds Extension Officer, Assistant Agricultural Engineer, Horticultural Assistant and Assistant Soil Conservation Officers function in the district under the guidance of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Besides these, there is a Superintendent for the Sugarcane Liaison Farm at Chittoor and Sugarcane Development Centres at Punganur and Chandragiri. The Superintendent is assisted by a few Special Agricultural Assistants.

Animal Husbandry Department:

The administration of the Department in the district is vested in the District Veterinary Officer at Chittoor. He is assisted by several Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Livestock Inspectors, Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) and Veterinary Compounders in running the veterinary hospitals and allied dispensaries in the district. There are four other officers of the department functioning in the district. They are (1) Poultry Officer of the Regional Poultry Farm, (2) Livestock Officer in charge of the Key Villages, (3) Livestock Officer of the Centralised Semen Collection Centre and (4) Superintendent of the Livestock Research Station. The first two officers are having their headquarters at Chittoor, while the other two are stationed at Tirupati and Palmaner respectively.

Forest Department:

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of two District Forest Officers both stationed at Chittoor. They are responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Guntur Circle, Guntur. The District Forest Officers are assisted by eleven Forest Range Officers known as Rangers in the work of protection, exploitation and management of forests in the district. Each Range is divided into Sections and Beats. The Sections are under the control of Deputy Range Officers or Foresters, while the Beats are manned by Forest Guards. Besides these, a District Forest Officer and a Forest Settlement Officer are stationed at Tirupati and Chittoor respectively. The District Forest Officer at Tirupati is in charge of the Flying Squad Division. He makes surprise inspection of the forest areas in the district to prevent smuggling and illicit felling of trees.

Industries Department:

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, stationed at Chittoor with jurisdiction over the entire district, is responsible for the implementation, formulation and development of small scale industries and handicrafts. He functions as a Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters relating to the Industries Department. He scrutinises the applications received from the industrialists for hire-purchase of machinery, import licences and controlled commodities. He renders technical assistance to existing as well as proposed industries and attends to the development of cottage, small scale and large scale industries and

handicrafts. He undertakes intensive industrial surveys for the establishment and improvement of various industries and controls the industrial co-operatives. He also supervises the work of the industrial estates in the district. He is assisted by ten Extension Officers (Industries) and a Supervisor. There is also a Handicrafts Inspector at Tirupati having jurisdiction over the districts of Chittoor and Anantapur.

Co-operative Department:

The administration of the Co-operative Department in the district is looked after by a Special Category Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies stationed at Chittoor. He functions as a Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters relating to the Co-operative Department. He is assisted by two Deputy Registrars (General), stationed one each at Chittoor and Tirupati, in the organisation, registration and supervision of various types of co-operative societies. In addition, there is a Deputy Registrar at Chittoor with jurisdiction over the entire district for the supervision of all types of marketing and consumers' societies and the distribution of chemical fertilizers in the district. There is also a District Co-operative Audit Officer at Chittoor to audit the accounts of co-operative societies.

Central Government Offices:

Central Excise:

The Central Excise Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Senior Superintendent of Central Excise of Chittoor Circle, with his headquarters at Chittoor. His jurisdiction extends over Chittoor district as well as Gudur and Rapur taluks of Nellore district. He is responsible to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Nellore Division, Nellore. The district is divided into seven ranges, each of which is manned by an Inspector of Central Excise. The Senior Superintendent is assisted, besides the above staff, by a few Preventive and Intelligence Inspectors in enforcing the various provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act of 1944, the Customs Act of 1962 and the Gold Control Order introduced in 1963. The Senior Superintendent is also responsible for the collection of the cess under the Produce Cess Act of 1966.

Income-Tax Department:

The administration of the Income-Tax Department in the district is vested in three Income-Tax Officers, two stationed at Chittoor and one at Tirupati. The officer at Tirupati is having jurisdiction over the taluks of Puttur, Srikalahasti, Chandragiri and Vayalpad, while the other two are in charge of the remaining portion of the district. The Income-Tax Officers at Chittoor are responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Anantapur, while the other Income-Tax Officer at Tirupati functions under the control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Nellore. Their functions include assessment of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and expenditure-tax and their collection by raising demands against the assesseees. There

is also an Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax at Chittoor having jurisdiction over the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah.

Posts and Telegraphs Department:

The Posts and Telegraphs Department in the district is under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices of Chittoor Division stationed at Chittoor. Besides an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices at the same place, there are seven Inspectors each in charge of a subdivision. They are stationed at Chittoor, Srikalahasti, Madanapalle, Palmaner, Piler, Puttur and Tirupati. The Telephones Branch of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is under the control of the Subdivisional Officer, Telegraphs, Tirupati. His jurisdiction extends over Chittoor district and a portion of Nellore district.

CHAPTER XIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

History of Local Self-Government in the District:

The history of local self-government in the district stretches back to a little over 100 years when it was a part of the erstwhile Madras Presidency. Even if we ignored the Local Fund created in A.D. 1854 by an executive order for the maintenance of district roads, the first legislative measure was taken in A.D. 1866 when the District Road Cess Act was passed authorising the levy of a cess of half an anna in the rupee on the rental value of occupied land for the purpose of laying and maintaining roads. For a clearer and more enlarged conception of local administration, we have to come as far as A.D. 1865 when the Madras Towns Improvement Act X establishing municipalities was passed. Soon after, the Madras Local Funds Act was passed in A.D. 1871 establishing Local Fund Boards. Under both these Acts, the intention was to establish a common fund for roads, education, public health and sanitation. The present district of Chittoor came under the jurisdiction of three Circle Boards, viz., Madanapalle, Chittoor and Vellore, which were created under the Madras Local Funds Act of 1871. In all the circles created in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, roads, educational and medical institutions were transferred to the Local Fund Boards and were made a charge on their funds. The income of the Circle Board of the district chiefly consisted of land cess, tolls, road cess and provincial grants. The next major landmark in the district in the field of local administration was the establishment of a District Board under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 which repealed the earlier Act of 1871. The present district of Chittoor then came under the jurisdiction of the District Board of Vellore formed under this Act. The revenue officers in charge of the division shall be the ex-officio presidents of Taluk Boards, while the Collector continued to be the ex-officio President of the newly constituted District Board. A separate District Board for Chittoor was, however, formed in 1911-12, after the formation of Chittoor district. 1009 11-12

The next important landmark was the passing of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, deofficialising to some extent the structure and functioning of these Local Bodies. The Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers ceased to be the ex-officio presidents of the District and Taluk Boards respectively. The elected component of the membership was to be not less than three-fourths of the total. It may be said that under this legislation, the Local Boards became virtually autonomous reducing the possibility of governmental interference only to the event of emergency or proved maladministration. The Taluk Boards were given the option under this Act to levy an additional land cess of three pies in the rupee in addition to the land cess shared equally by them with the District Board. They were also empowered to impose three new taxes, namely, the profession tax, the companies tax and

the pilgrim tax. The next legislation was the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930 which made the office of the Presidents elective and also effected the provincialisation of the services under the Local Boards. It provided for (a) the extension of franchise to every income-tax assessee, (b) appointment of a District Panchayat Officer, (c) constitution of a Village Development Fund and (d) holding of general triennial elections to the Local Boards. It abolished nominations and introduced direct elections to the District Board and provided for the removal of Presidents and Vice-Presidents by a vote of no-confidence. The Chittoor District Board was re-constituted under this amendment Act in December 1932. The Taluk Boards were however, abolished in 1934 and their rights and responsibilities were entrusted to the District Board. The Village Development Fund was also similarly abolished. It is of interest to mention here that the District Board had the eminent Indian Educationist and illustrious ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, the late C. R. Reddy as its President in the mid 1930s.

The District Board was superseded in September 1942 and placed under the charge of the Collector who functioned as its Special Officer. It was reconstituted in January 1943, with a nominated body of 26 members. The nominated District Board was once again superseded in July 1946 and was reconstituted in September 1949. In view of the formation of the Andhra State in 1953, elections to the District Boards were deferred and the District Board of Chittoor again passed into the hands of the Special Officer in June 1953. Thus, till the formation of the Zilla Parishad, in 1959 the Collector functioned again as the Special Officer of the Board.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959 ushered in the three-tier pattern of democratic decentralisation. The Chittoor Zilla Parishad was constituted on the 1st of December 1959, with 51 members including Panchayat Samithi Presidents, Members of the Parliament, Members of the State Legislative Assembly and Council, and co-opted members. It has seven standing committees, of which the District Collector is the ex-officio Chairman. At the time of its formation, the Chittoor Zilla Parishad took over from the erstwhile District Board about 637.3 kilometres of 'other District Roads' and 877 kilometres of 'village roads' and 40 secondary and 1,770 elementary schools, besides 36 medical institutions. So far as the Zilla Parishad is concerned, the main sources of its income are (a) the funds allotted by the Central or State Government, (b) grants from All-India bodies or institutions for the development of cottage, village and small scale industries, (c) a prescribed share of land cess or local cess, state taxes or fees, (d) income from endowments or trusts administered by the Parishad, (e) surcharge on stamp duty and (f) donations and contributions from the Panchayat Samithis and the public. The Statement at Annexure 71 gives an account of the financial position of the Zilla Parishad from 1960-61.

Panchayat Samithis:

The inauguration of the National Extension Service Block at Nagari and the Community Development Block at Vayalpad in 1954 marked the introduction of the Community Development Programme in the

district. Four more National Extension Service blocks, one each at Katur (Katuru), Renigunta, Pulicherla and Tamballapalle, were started in 1956. Panchayat Samithis were constituted in the district in December 1959 under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959 and there were 24 Panchayat Samithi blocks by then. The number of Samithi blocks stood at 25 by the 1st of April 1964. A general delimitation of blocks was done in the district in 1964 on the recommendations of the Block Delimitation Committee set up for the whole State and the number of Panchayat Samithi blocks in the district was reduced to 19. Each Panchayat Samithi consists of (a) all the Sarpanchs of the Gram Panchayats in its area, (b) the Members of the State Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council representing a constituency which comprises the block, (c) two women, (d) a representative of the Scheduled Castes, (e) a representative of the Scheduled Tribes if their population in the block is not less than 5 per cent (otherwise another representative of the Scheduled Castes) and (f) one person interested in rural development. Each Panchayat Samithi has 7 standing committees for the various items of its developmental administration and the Samithi President is the ex-officio Chairman of all these standing committees. In this connection it may be observed that, at the level of the Samithi which has a good deal of executive functions, the non-official president has been made the ex-officio Chairman of all the standing committees. The sources of income of these Samithis are (i) funds transferred along with the institutions by the Government or Heads of Department, (ii) funds relating to Community Development Programmes, (iii) aid from Central and State Governments and All-India bodies and institutions, (iv) donations and contributions from Panchayats, Town Committees and the public, (v) a prescribed share of land revenue and State taxes and (vi) proceeds from taxes, fees and contributions. The statement at Annexure 72 indicates the present position of Panchayat Samithis in the district.

Panchayats:

Local administration at the village level was introduced on a statutory basis for the first time with the enforcement of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884. Under this Act, Union Boards were constituted for a single village or a group of villages with not less than 5 members wholly appointed or partly elected. Under the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930, all the Union Boards were either abolished or converted into Panchayats. In addition to the Union Boards, some informal Panchayats which were bodies nominated by the district authorities were also formed but these did not have the legal sanction for the levy of taxes. An important landmark in the evolution of local self-government at the village level was, however, the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1920 which provided for the formation of the Panchayats in the rural areas with full elective bodies. The Act also empowered the Panchayats to levy house and profession taxes, besides fees on several items. The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930 repealed the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1920 and brought village Panchayats within the scope of the 'Local Boards'. The formation of Panchayats gained impetus with the enforcement of the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950 which provided for the

compulsory formation of Panchayats for every village with a population of 500 and more, and for grouping together of villages with less population for the purpose of forming Panchayats. To make them more self-supporting units of administration, the Panchayats were also empowered to levy a land cess at the rate of 3 pies in the rupee on the rental value of all occupied lands and additional taxes like vehicle tax, house tax and tax on agricultural lands.

The Panchayat became the basic unit in the three-tier pattern of local administration under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959. The latest legislation in respect of Panchayats, however, is the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act of 1964 which came into effect from the 18th of January 1964, repealing the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Village Panchayats Act of 1950 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gram Panchayats Act of 1956. The Act of 1964 is an integrated Act bringing within its scope Panchayats in the Andhra as well as Telangana areas of the State. According to this Act, any revenue taluk (excluding the area included in a municipality) may be constituted into a Gram Panchayat each consisting of not less than five and not more than seventeen members, with a term of office fixed at five years. There shall be for each Panchayat an elected Sarpanch (President) and a Upa Sarpanch (Vice-President). The highlight of the integrated Act of 1964 is the creation of the Gram Sabha consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls of the Panchayat. The Sabha shall meet twice a year to consider problems like the formulation of the works programme and proposals for fresh taxation or enhancement of the existing ones. The institution of the Gram Sabha, apart from providing a broad democratic base, was intended to be a badly needed corrective to the fairly widespread of practice of too many Panchayats working as 'closed shops'.

The chief sources of income of a Gram Panchayat are (a) such share of land cess as is realised in the village under the Gram Panchayats Act of 1964, (b) three-fifths of the duty levied on transfers of property within its jurisdiction, (c) house tax and profession tax which are compulsory, (d) vehicle tax which is optional, (e) receipts from remunerative enterprises and dangerous and offensive trades and (f) *ex gratia* grants from Government for running schools and laying roads. Certain obligatory and optional items of expenditure to be defrayed by the Gram Panchayats are defined by this Act. There are now 1,064 Panchayats covering 2,044 villages in the district.

Municipalities:

The passing of the India Act XXVI of 1850 was the first attempt at the creation of municipalities in the districts. The Act authorised the Government to constitute any town into a municipality in case its inhabitants were desirous of making better provisions for public health and other amenities. The executive authority was vested in commissions consisting of the Magistrate and a certain number of persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Government contributed a sum equal to that raised by the inhabitants for this purpose. The next step in this direction was the Madras Towns

Improvement Act of 1865, a reference to which has already been made. This Act was applied to all towns with a population of 5,000 or more. The subsequent legislative landmarks in the sphere of municipal administration were the Madras District Municipalities Acts of 1884 and 1920. It was, however, the Act of 1884 which introduced for the first time the concept of 'municipality'. Under this Act the municipal council was to consist of not less than twelve members with their term of office fixed at three years. The Revenue Divisional Officer concerned was to be an ex-officio councillor, while all the other councillors were either wholly appointed or partly elected, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council. The main sources of revenue of these municipalities were the tax on lands and buildings, water tax, tax on vehicles and animals, tolls prescribed in the schedule of the Act and licence fees on offensive or dangerous trades. The Act of 1920 brought about a perceptible change in the pattern of municipal administration and it provided not only for a larger proportion of elected members but also an increase in the powers and resources of municipalities. Under this Act, the strength of a municipal council was fixed on the basis of the population of the municipality, subject to a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 36, and not less than three-fourths of the members of the council were to be elected. It also provided for adequate representation of minority communities in the council by means of nomination. Yet another important landmark in the history of municipal administration was the passing of the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act in 1930 which provided for the election of all the municipal councillors, dispensing with nominations. It also removed the disqualification of women to stand for elections and authorised the extension of franchise to every taxpayer. It provided for the reservation of seats for women and for minority communities such as the Muslims, Indian Christians, Scheduled Castes, Europeans and Anglo-Indians. It made the offices of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman elective and brought about provincialisation of municipal services. In consonance with the right of adult franchise conferred by the Constitution of India in 1950, the first elections to municipalities on the basis of adult suffrage were held in 1952. The latest legislation in respect of municipalities is the integrated Act of 1965 called the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, which is applicable to both the Andhra and Telangana areas of the State. The new Act provides greater scope for the elected councillors to play their role effectively and at the same time reduces the intervention of the Government to the minimum necessary in the public interest. The Chief Executive Officer of the municipality has been redesignated 'Secretary' under this Act instead of 'Commissioner' as before. A provision has also been made declaring the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council, who are voters in the municipality concerned, to be ex-officio members and for electing an alderman to each municipal council. A brief history of the evolution and achievements of each one of the four municipalities in the district is presented in the following paragraphs.

Tirupati Municipality:

Tirupati was constituted into a municipality on the 1st of April 1886 with 12 members. Under the Amendment Act of 1930, the

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strength of the council rose to 16 by 1935-36. The strength of the council once again increased to 20 in 1948-49, of which one seat each was reserved for the Muhammadans, Scheduled Castes and women. During 1950-51, the seat reserved for the Muhammadans was abolished and it was converted into a general one. At present, the strength of the council is 24, comprising 20 elected councillors, 2 aldermen and 2 ex-officio councillors (one M.L.A., and one M.L.C.). It is now maintaining 44.20 kilometres of roads, 2 secondary and 19 elementary schools, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, two parks and two rest-houses.

Chittoor Municipality:

Chittoor was constituted into a municipality on the 9th of January 1917 under the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884. The council was reconstituted in 1921-22 under the Act of 1920 when the strength of the council was fixed at 16, of which 4 were nominated. Under the Amendment Act of 1930, the town was divided into 15 wards. The strength of the council was also increased to 20, of which five seats were reserved, viz., two for Muhammadans, one each for Indian Christians, Adi Dravidas and women. The subsequent history of the municipality is marked by its supersession in 1936 for two years due to unsatisfactory administration. It was reconstituted again in May 1938. The strength of the council was increased to 21 during 1947-48. It was classified as II grade municipality in 1950. The strength of the council was again raised to 24 in September 1952. Due to the increase in population, the strength of the council was further increased to 28 in 1967, of which 3 were reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. Besides these, the council is having two ex-officio councillors and two aldermen. It now maintains 34.45 kilometres of roads, a second class travellers' bungalow, 22 elementary and 3 secondary schools and 3 parks. The present area of the municipality is 21.43 square kilometres.

Srikalahasti Municipality:

Srikalahasti was constituted into a municipality in October 1958. From the beginning, the strength of the municipal council has been 20, of which 2 seats were reserved for women, two for the Scheduled Castes and one for the Scheduled Tribes. Under the Act of 1965, the local M.L.A., became an ex-officio councillor and an alderman was also elected. The area of the municipality is 12.20 square kilometres. It maintains 28.93 kilometres of roads, an ayurvedic dispensary, a maternity centre, 5 upper primary and 14 elementary schools and 3 parks. It is a III grade municipality.

Madanapalle Municipality:

Madanapalle was constituted into a municipality in April 1961, with an area of 4.83 square kilometres covering the villages of Kammapalle, Bandameeda-Kammapalle, Madanapalle urban area and the three hamlets of Ponnetipalyam, namely, Sugalthanda, Nakkalavaridimma and Madigapalle. Elections were conducted for the first time in May 1964, and a municipal council with 20 members (of whom two seats were reserved, one each for women and the Scheduled

Castes) was constituted. Under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965, an alderman was also elected. It is a III grade municipality and maintains 34 kilomeires of roads, 4 upper primary schools, 8 elementary schools and a park.

Town Planning:

Although the Madras Town Planning Act of 1920 was the earliest enactment on the subject in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, provision for land development and town extension was made earlier in the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act (both of 1884). But neither the Local Boards nor the municipalities could implement any big town planning schemes, perhaps due to paucity of funds. None of the municipalities in the district now has any master plan for its development. Chittoor Municipality is, however, contemplating the implementation of two town planning schemes, while Tirupati and Madanapalle have six and two schemes respectively.

Rural:

In the rural areas, some schemes have been introduced to check their indiscriminate and unplanned growth. Among these schemes, the Village Housing Project Scheme, sponsored and aided by the Government of India, envisages the improvement of housing in villages by remodelling or reconstructing the existing houses, according to well formulated lay-outs or master plans sector by sector. It was introduced in Puttur, Pisatur, Vayalpad, Chinnagottigallu, Kuppam, Bangarupalem and Chandragiri blocks in the district. The villages chosen for this purpose in these Samithis are listed in Annexure 73.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background:

The historical background of this district in the matter of education and culture is quite rich. It is, therefore, not quite an accident that the Sri Venkatesvara University founded in 1954 has its seat in this district. Tirupati, Chandragiri and Srikalahasti were the centres of learning in the past. The tradition of learning was fostered by a succession of enlightened dynasties like those of the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Paliavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Cholas, Rashtrakutas, Rayas of Vijayanagara, Banas, Western Gangas, Yadavarayas and Matlis, all of whom were greatly partial to learning and culture. A few copperplate charters and other historical evidence left behind by these rulers testify to the fact that whole villages were granted as gifts to learned institutions and individuals in the shape of Manyams, Shrotriyams and Agraharams. However, with the gradual disappearance of these kingdoms, the patronage extended by the rulers also tended to disappear. The Muslim dynasties like those of the Qutb Shahis, Mughals, Asaf Jahis, Mayana Nawabs of Cuddapah and Nawabs of Arcot, which succeeded were also patrons of learning though not of the indigeneous kind. From the decay and the final disappearance of the kingdoms that held sway over this tract up to the advent of the British, there appears to have been a long interregnum in so far as education and culture are concerned. This is not to suggest that education and culture completely disappeared; they were not supported by a policy of public patronage but left to individual scholars and institutions.

In A.D. 1813, the Court of Directors of the East India Company earmarked a sum of a lakh of rupees out of their Indian revenues "for the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of Sciences among the inhabitants". This money, however, remained unspent for want of initiative. For some time a controversy developed whether the indigeneous pattern of education should be promoted and strengthened or whether it was more profitable to introduce an English system of education. The argument was eventually won by Macaulay whose famous minute of 1835, supported by Bentinck's resolution of the same year, set the pattern for Indian education which has been seriously challenged only in the last few years. Even though the famous Wood's Despatch of 1854 revived the argument for the strengthening of the oriental schools, nothing much was done in actual practice and, therefore, the British pattern of education as envisaged earlier, struck deep roots in the Indian soil. The Christian missionaries were the earliest to establish schools on the new pattern in this district as in others. It is mentioned that four vernacular schools were opened by the American Mission by the close of A.D. 1854 at Chittoor and

Vellore (Tamil Nadu). In A.D. 1855, a female seminary was also established at Chittoor. The Hermansburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission also opened a secondary school in A.D. 1880 at Tirupati. Non-Christian private agencies also took a leading role in the establishment of schools for Western education. In fact, the local elite of Madanapalle (then included in Cuddapah district) started a school in A.D. 1888 at the place. The Zamindar of Bangarupalem and the Palegar of Nagari also evinced interest in the establishment of schools. In 1890s, the zamindar founded a school at Chittoor, while the Palegar established one at Nagari. Some anglo-vernacular schools, started in the second half of the 19th century A.D., at places like Tirupati, Palmaner, Puttur, Srikalahasti, Chandragiri, Narayanavanam, Punganur, Nagari and Karvetinagaram in this district also helped the spread of western education. The subsequent growth of education in the district in somewhat greater detail is traced a little later in this chapter.

Literacy and Educational Standards:

From the statistical table given at Annexure 74, it can be seen that the progress of literacy in the district during the sixty years from 1901 to 1961 has been very slow but gradual. From a total percentage of 4.66 in 1901, it rose in 1961 to 20.94 which, however, compared well with all the Telangana districts (except Hyderabad being the capital city) as well as the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Anantapur. This percentage is, however, less than the national average of 24 per cent and the State average of 21.2 per cent, indicating the magnitude of effort the district has yet to put in to catch up with the State as well as All-India percentages. The growth of literacy among women is also sluggish as is evident from the fact that it rose from 0.44 per cent in 1901 to 9.82 per cent in 1961. Nevertheless, the district occupies the seventh place in literacy among women in the State preceded by Hyderabad, West Godavari, Krishna, East Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. Of particular interest is the fact that the literacy figures of both men and women have increased considerably in the years after Independence. From the table at Annexure 75, the pattern of literacy in various taluks of the district can be studied. It shows that the taluks of Chandragiri and Chittoor, which are comparatively prosperous areas, have been in the vanguard of literacy so far as this district is concerned, while the other taluks have not shown such impressive development. The taluks of Puttur, Vayalpad and Punganur, which come under the less impressive category, appear to have striven hard to improve their literacy figures. The table at Annexure 76 gives a comprehensive idea of the educational attainments of the literate population of the district according to the various age-groups. About 7.19 per cent of the total population have attained educational levels ranging from matriculation and beyond, while 13.67 per cent have undergone a course of elementary education. The age-groups between 15 and 29, which constitute the higher secondary and collegiate-going population, are credited with the highest attainment of educational levels. Of the 15,589 literates who had attained educational levels ranging from matriculation and beyond, and coming from the urban sector, 12,940 had passed matriculation, 1,725 were university degree holders, 429 possessed non-technical diplomas not equal to degrees, 366 held technical degrees or equivalent diplomas and 129 possessed

technical diplomas and equal to degrees. Of these, who held technical degrees or diplomas, 150 had qualified in teaching, 78 in engineering, 59 in medicine, 42 in veterinary and dairying, 35 in agriculture, one in technology and one in others.

Education Among Women:

Not much is known about the education of women during the early times and for some time even after the advent of the British. The efforts of the American Mission succeeded in the establishment of a school for 'caste' girls as early as 1855 at Chittoor. Subsequently, the local elite of this district also evinced interest in the promotion of education of women. By 1875-76, a non-mission school for girls was also reported to be functioning at Chittoor, besides the Mission School. In 1876-77, there were four schools in the areas now constituting the district, with 109 girls receiving instruction in them. In the years that followed, Local Bodies also took interest in this field. A Local Fund Girls' School was reported to be functioning at Punganur in 1881-82. From 1880, the Government not only started girls' schools but also took over some schools from the management of Local Bodies, as is evident from the fact that the Local Fund Girls' School at Punganur was taken over in 1884-85 and a girls' school was started at Chittoor by about this period. Consequently, at the turn of this century, the percentage of literacy among females in the district was 0.44. From then, however, there was gradual, though somewhat slow, progress in the expansion of women's education until 1946-47, when there were four secondary schools, thirty-four elementary schools, two teacher-training schools and one industrial school (at Palmaner) exclusively for girls. There was, however, a perceptible change in the tempo of girls' education in the district from 1947 onwards and the upward trend has been particularly noticeable from 1950-51. By 1968-69, there were fifteen high schools for girls with 3,318 school-going girls, not including those attending the mixed schools in the district.

Of the secondary schools for girls, the Church of South India Girls' High School at Madanapalle is the oldest. There are also other institutions, professional and collegiate, functioning in the district for the exclusive benefit of women. They are the Government Secondary and Basic Training School for Women at Srikalahasti, the Government Secondary and Training School for Women at Madanapalle, the Sri Padmavati Women's College at Tirupati and the Women's Industrial School at Palmaner. The steps taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the promotion of education among women include free education for girls up to the XII class (while for boys it is free up to the X class), the appointment of a gazetted lady inspecting officer in the district exclusively for the inspection and guidance of girls' schools and the creation of a council at the State level for the education of girls and women with a non-official lady as Chairman. The progressive policy of the Government is to set up such councils even at the district levels so that the education of women which the State considers very important may spread with the greatest speed possible. With regard to the education of backward classes and Tribes, the subject has been dealt with in chapter XVI entitled 'Other Social Services'.

Primary Education:

In the absence of relevant statistics till 1911, when the district was formed, it is difficult to trace the development of primary education in this district. Nevertheless, it may be said that the efforts of the Christian missionaries and the local elite in the first half of the 19th century A.D., succeeded in the establishment of schools imparting primary education in the district. In the decades that followed, the Government and Local Bodies not only extended aid to private institutions but also opened schools under their management. The table at Annexure 77 reveals the progress of primary education in the district during the years from 1916-17 to 1967-68. The number of schools which stood at 779 in 1916-17 increased to 2,539 by 1967-68, while the number of pupils receiving instruction rose from 30,777 to 2,16,927. The progress is more marked in respect of girl students whose number increased by about 40 times by the end of the academic year 1967-68. By 1926-27, there was a rapid expansion in the number of primary schools which then stood at 1,530 as against 779 in 1916-17. The only accountable reason for this could be that under dyarchy, which was a major landmark in the political transformation of India, education became a transferred subject and, therefore, the concern of the Indian Ministers who naturally interested themselves greatly in the spread of education among the masses. Also during the following two decades (ending with 1936-37 and 1946-47), the number of pupils receiving primary education kept increasing even though the number of schools decreased. The progress is more marked after the advent of Independence in 1947 and particularly so under the Five Year Plans implemented from 1951 to 1966. Further, with the formation of Panchayat Samithis in 1959, the management of elementary education became one of their statutory functions and, therefore, a large number of primary schools in the district came under the control of the Panchayat Samithis. This can be seen from the fact that out of a total of 2,539 schools in 1967-68, as many as 2,398 were under the control of the Panchayat Samithis. A common curriculum for both the regions of Andhra and Telangana known as the Integrated Syllabus was evolved in 1959-60 and extended to all the seven classes of the elementary sector by 1965-66.

Even though the demand for compulsory primary education was being pressed in the country right from the times of Gopala Krishna Gokhale, who unsuccessfully moved his Elementary Education Bill in the Imperial Legislative Assembly in 1911, the case for free and compulsory elementary education did not bear fruit until the framing of the Indian Constitution which laid down free and compulsory education for all children in the age-group of 6 to 14 as a Directive Principle of the State policy. A modified scheme of elementary education was accordingly introduced in 1953 by the then Government of the Composite State of Madras, but it was given up in 1954 as it faced severe public criticism. An educational survey was subsequently conducted in 1957 to consider the implications as well as the magnitude of the introduction of compulsory primary education and, on the basis of this survey, the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act of 1961 was passed. This Act, implemented by the Local Bodies within their respective jurisdictions, was intended to cover the enrolment of all children in the age-group of 6 to 11 within a period of five years,

The table at Annexure 78 gives the particulars in regard to enrolment under this Act during the first three years following the enactment. The enrolment stood at 69-74 in 1963-64, signifying the bringing into school of 1,39,591 children as against a total population of 2,00,164 children coming within the purview of the Act.

With the accelerating pace of enrolment, other equally serious problems have been thrown up, principally in regard to attendance at school and the need for more trained teachers. These problems are being tackled in right earnest by the educational authorities of the district. The average attendance of children enrolled is improving every year as is evident from the percentage which is between 89 and 98 in classes I to V. The wastage figures of children by the time they reach fifth class are also on the decline. The punitive clauses of the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act of 1961 have not been enforced because the Government believes that the parents and public should be educated through persuasion and propaganda to send their children regularly to school instead of resorting to punitive measures like the imposition of fines which, in any case, they may not be able to pay. The failure of children to attend schools even after being enrolled has to be attributed in a very large measure to the economic backwardness of the rural masses and the money value a child represents to its parents by way of the physical assistance it can offer either in the fields or at home. The physical amenities of schools as well as teaching aids required by an increasingly challenging curriculum have also to be improved in order to make schools more attractive and worthwhile for the pupil. One of the important measures, apart from the free supply of slates, books and pencils to poor children, is the provision for midday meals to children with the assistance of the American Organisation C.A.R.E. This programme is at present being implemented in the district by the Zilla Parishad. In 1968-69, 42,170 school children were covered under the scheme. Cornflour Uppuma and reconstituted milk are served to the children as midday meal. The schools which raise kitchen gardens supplement the meal with vegetables grown by them on their own initiative or under the expanded nutrition programme.

An important aspect of primary education in the last 25 years has been the experiment in what is well-known as 'Basic Education'. The propounder of this system of education was Mahatma Gandhi who declared in 1937 that the system of elementary education in India was far too much book-oriented and examination dominated and that it should be replaced by a child-centred system of education in which both 'teaching' and 'learning' should be organised through 'doing'. He said that a craft which is suitable to the school and the physical environment of the child should be the medium of instruction and the selected craft should be correlated with the curriculum. A conference of educationists who met in Wardha in 1938 in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi spelt out the details of Basic Education and by 1944, the Government of India had accepted Basic Education as a national pattern and incorporated it into the Post-War Educational Development Programme of 1944, also called the Sargent Plan. In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, however, the basic experiment was started in 1946,

soon after the return of the Congress Governments to power in the various States. The method adopted for the spread of basic schools was to establish a basic training school for teachers and create around it a 'basic belt area', commanding at least 30 well-developed primary schools within a radius of five miles so that with the teacher-trainees coming out of the training school, these non-basic primary schools could be progressively converted into basic institutions. The basic pattern was introduced in this district in 1950, when three basic schools under the erstwhile Chittoor District Board were reported to be functioning in the district with 357 pupils. The progress of basic education was, however, more impressive from the academic year 1955-56 when the Government Basic Training School was established at Karvetinagaram. During the period from 1956 to 1964, the establishment of junior and senior basic schools in the district was quite impressive as there were 112 junior and 8 senior basic schools and three teacher-training schools in the district by the end of the year 1964-65. The number of teacher-trainees under instruction at this time in the training schools was 512 trainees, while that of pupils in both the junior and senior basic schools was 13,553. For further particulars the table at Annexure 79 may be consulted. The basic pattern, however, soon underwent a great deal of organisational and curricular change. The basic curriculum came to be more craft-oriented than craft-centred. In 1958-59, it was, however decided to do away with the formal distinction between the basic and non-basic schools by evolving a curriculum into which the basic features were fully incorporated. By 1965, the integrated curriculum was fully established in all the seven classes of the elementary sector and, therefore, junior and senior basic schools ceased to exist as separate categories yielding place to primary and upper primary schools respectively.

Secondary Education:

The state of secondary education in this district during the nineteenth century A.D., was approximately the same as it was in the rest of the erstwhile Madras Presidency. In fact, it can be stated without the risk of serious contradiction that, until A.D. 1855, there was no attempt at introducing secondary education, except for the historic enquiry instituted by Sir Thomas Munro in A.D. 1822, as a result of which Collectorate and Tahsildaree schools were established all over the Presidency. Two Collectorate Schools, one each for the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and two Tahsildaree Schools, all at Chittoor were established. Subsequently, the scheme was scrapped and all these schools were consequently abolished by A.D. 1836. There appears to have been a virtual black-out with regard to secondary education in the district until A.D. 1856 when the Z'illa School was started at Chittoor. In the following year, a Taluk School was started at Palmaner which was later on upgraded into an anglo-vernacular middle school. By A.D. 1862 another anglo-vernacular middle school was opened at Tirupati. The school at Palmaner was, downgraded into a lower class school in 1875-76, but only to be upgraded again into a secondary school in the following year. A little earlier, a middle school for girls was reported to be managed by the American Mission at Chittoor. This school did not find a mention in the subsequent year.

However, during the 1880s, Local Bodies started taking interest in the spread of secondary education as is evident from the four local fund schools functioning at Puttur, Srikalahasti, Punganur and Kuppam by A.D. 1882. Similar institutions were started at Narayanavanam and Chandragiri in A.D. 1883 and at Avalakonda (Avalakonda) in 1886-87. The Government Middle School at Tirupati came to be managed by the Local Board, while the Government High School at Chittoor was transferred to the erstwhile District Board in 1887-88. By the close of 1880s, however, except the schools at Chittoor, Chandragiri, Kuppam, Puttur and Karvetinagaram (established in 1889-90), all were closed. Christian missionaries as well as other agencies also evinced interest in the spread of secondary education during this decade. Father A. Mylius of the Hermansburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission founded a high school at Tirupati in A.D. 1880. This school was shifted to Renigunta in 1930 and named Pfeiffer Memorial High School. It is now managed by the South Andhra Lutheran Church. The Church of Scotland set up a middle school at Nagari in 1882-83. This institution was, however, closed in 1884-85. The American Mission also established a middle school at Chittoor in 1883-84 with 46 pupils. The elementary school managed by the same mission at Punganur became a middle school by A.D. 1885. Further, as a result of the efforts of R. Giri Rao and other local elite of Madanapalle, the Congress High School was started at the place in A.D. 1888. The Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams set up a high school at Tirupati in A.D. 1886. In 1890s, secondary schools were also founded by the local zamindars and Palegars. In fact, M. B. Seshachalapati Rajulungaru of Bangarupalem zamindari and Palegar Chengamanayanimvar of Nagari started middle schools at Chittoor and Nagari respectively in A.D. 1895. Nevertheless, the condition of secondary education during this period also was unsatisfactory owing to the indifference of people towards education and the introduction of enhanced rates of school fees.

For tracing more precisely the state of secondary education in subsequent years, we have to wait until the turn of the first decade of this century, when this district was constituted. However, between the turn of this century and the advent of Independence in 1947, the spread of secondary education was helped by a number of measures taken at the State level such as the introduction of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination in 1911 substituting the old Matriculation Examination, the creation of the District Secondary Education Boards in 1923 (later abolished in 1937), the establishment of the Board of Secondary Education and the liberal grants-in-aid from the Government to schools established by voluntary agencies. The quantitative growth of secondary education in the district from 1916-17 to 1967-68 may be seen from the table at Annexure 80. From a modest number of 10 schools and 2,636 pupils in 1916-17, it rose to 127 schools with 46,046 pupils by the end of the academic year 1967-68. In regard to girls, the number of girls attending secondary schools increased from 137 to 8,748 during the same period. Besides these schools, there is one Central School known as the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Tirupati, established in 1965. It can be said without any fear of contradiction that the development of secondary education is more marked after the advent of Independence in 1947. It was

particularly so under the first three Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1966. Further, consequent on the democratic decentralisation of local administration in 1959, the expansion of secondary education under the Zilla Parishad has been highly impressive as is evident from the number of schools under it. Of the 127 secondary schools in the district, 117 were under the Zilla Parishad's management.

As a sequel to the recommendation made by the Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Commission on Secondary Education set up by the Government of India in 1952, a number of higher secondary and multipurpose schools leading up to the 12th class and providing a number of diversified courses were started in the district. The first of such schools was the Zilla Parishad High School at Chittoor which was upgraded into a multipurpose school during 1956-57. By 1967-68, there were eight higher secondary and multipurpose schools in the district. The pattern of these schools will be again affected by the full introduction of the ten-year non-elective high school course by 1968-69, followed by the two-year Intermediate course in 1969-70. The old one-year Pre-University course will be discontinued completely from 1970-71. The Intermediate course will be administered by an *ad hoc* Board of Intermediate Studies, the three Vice-Chancellors of the universities in the State acting as Chairman each for a couple of years in rotation. There are 238 multipurpose and higher secondary schools in the State which will revert to high school status with the introduction of the two-year Intermediate course and the institutions which will be upgraded to have the two-year Intermediate course will be known as Junior Colleges. Four schools in this district have been upgraded into junior colleges with effect from the academic year 1969-70.

There has also been in recent years a significant attempt in the Department of Public Instruction at the qualitative improvement of secondary education to off-set, at least to some extent, the deleterious effect of the physical expansion of secondary education on the standards of teaching and learning in schools. A programme of 'minimum academic improvement' aimed at the maximum utilisation of physical and human resources including the improvement of teachers', pupils' and community's attitudes was introduced in the high schools of the State in 1966. Another reform was the more intensive scheme of Adoption of Schools as a complement to the more universal 'Minimum Programme'. The District Educational Officer and one of his two Gazetted Inspectors and Inspectress at the district level voluntarily adopted the Zilla Parishad High Schools at Damalacheruvu and Kothapalle of Davalampet (both in Chandragiri taluk) and the Kasturiba Municipal Girls' High School, Chittoor, respectively to provide academic guidance to the schools concerned in matters of improving the quality of instruction. The minimum programme of academic improvement represents the essence of the Intensive School Improvement Programme launched earlier by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, and also emphasises the principle of academic planning at the institutional level.

As recommended by the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore, the State Government approved the implementation of a pilot scheme

for starting English Language Teaching Campaign Centres at various places to retrain secondary grade teachers working in primary schools in the State. At present there are twelve such centres in the State, of which none is located in this district. However, English is being taught in most schools according to the structural approach in which teacher-trainees receive instruction in the training schools in the district. The teacher-educators, however, receive their training at the Regional Institute of English at Bangalore.

In regard to supervision, which can very significantly influence the quality of class-room instruction, the State of Andhra Pradesh introduced a major reform in 1965-66 by separating at the district level the functions of administration and supervision. The posts of the erstwhile Regional Deputy Directors (5 in number in the whole State) were abolished and replaced by a District Educational Officer of the same rank for each district. The new District Educational Officers were provided with a team of gazetted Inspectors of the rank of the old District Educational Officers at the rate of one gazetted Inspector for about 40 secondary schools and a gazetted Inspectress regardless of the number of girls' schools in the district. The District Educational Officer at Chittoor, whose functions are mainly administrative, was vested with powers to dispose of all normal administration connected with elementary and secondary schools up to the district level and to exercise appellate functions in matters pertaining to education over the Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishad. He also renders professional advice to the Panchayat Samithis in respect of elementary education and to the Zilla Parishad in secondary education. He inspects institutions manned by the gazetted Head-masters besides inspecting the educational wings of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis. The role of the gazetted Inspectors, however, is mainly academic. A workshop with the collaboration of the N.C.E.R.T. was held at the State level in July 1967 for the orientation of these new gazetted Inspectors to their new role as academic and professional guides. The N.C.E.R.T., has since brought out a printed copy of the deliberations of this seminar to provide a comprehensive instrument of evaluation for the guidance of gazetted Inspectors. The department is at present considering a programme of follow-up in this regard and the State Council of Educational Research and Training is planning a number of follow-up in-service courses for the Gazetted Inspectors.

Collegiate Education:

Tirupati in this district is the seat of the Sri Venkateswara University. The university which is both an affiliating and teaching body, was established in 1954 under the Act XIV of 1954 of the erstwhile Andhra Legislature. It was constituted for the area comprising the districts of Chittoor, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur. The university, besides providing for some degree and special diploma courses, also provides instruction leading to Master's degree courses and facilities for research leading to Doctorate degrees through its two constituent colleges, viz., the Sri Venkateswara University College and the Sri Venkateswara University College of Engineering. Of the two, the Sri Venkateswara University College was the first to be established in 1954-55, initially with some Honours

classes in the Sri Venkateswara Arts College, Tirupati. These classes were, however, separated in the following year and constituted into a separate college. The University College of Engineering was started in 1959. There were about 580 students studying in these two colleges during 1968-69. Besides, as a part of the policy of the Government to develop post-graduate centres under each of the three general universities of the State, namely, Sri Venkateswara, Andhra and Osmania, the Sri Venkateswara University started a Post-Graduate Centre at Anantapur in 1967. The centre is being financed by both the University Grants Commission and the State Government.

1970
Various other colleges for general education in the district provide facilities for study up to the degree level. They were affiliated to the Madras University until 1953, later to the Andhra University in 1954 and 1955 and finally to the Sri Venkateswara University from 1956. At present, there are nine colleges, of which eight are for both men and women and one exclusively for women. The table at Annexure 81 furnished the details of these colleges. The earliest of them is the Besant Theosophical College at Madanapalle. The history of this college goes back to a little more than fifty years as it was first established on the 19th of June 1915 by the pioneering efforts of Dr. Annie Besant and the noble band of theosophical workers who came under the inspiration. Another college of importance is the Sri Venkateswara Arts at Tirupati. It was set up in 1945 by the T.T. Devasthanams. During 1968-69, there were 4,057 students in the eight colleges in the district, while there were 779 students in the Sri Govindarajaswami Arts College at Tirupati established in 1969-70. Besides these, as already observed, there are four junior colleges in the district offering two year intermediate courses.

Professional Education:

The main branches of professional education in which the district affords facilities are teacher-training, agriculture, engineering, medicine and veterinary science. Facilities for engineering are referred to later in this chapter under technical education. Except teacher-training, which was started in the beginning of 1880s with the establishment of the Local Fund Normal School at Chittoor, all other institutions were started only after the turn of this century. The Local Fund Normal School at Chittoor, was however, shifted to Palmaner in 1833-84 for the benefit of the outlying taluks of the erstwhile North Arcot district. In the following year, it was transferred to Tirupati, then to Tiruttani (now in North Arcot district) in 1887-88, and finally to Chittoor in A.D. 1889. It was taken over by the Government in 1891-92 and converted into the basic type in 1959. The American Mission also set up a normal school at Chittoor in 1884-85, but was closed subsequently. The mission also established a training school for school mistresses in A.D. 1894 at the same place with six teacher-trainees. This school, which was known as the Beatti Memorial Training School for school mistresses from 1922, was also closed in 1955-56. From the table at Annexure 82 it may be observed that there are at present nine professional institutions, of which six are teacher-training schools, one is a medical college, one is a college of agriculture and one is a college of veterinary science. The Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha,

which was established by the Government of India at Tirupati in 1962, provides training for teachers teaching Sanskrit language. The training is of one year duration. The Sri Venkateswara Medical College at Tirupati, affiliated to the Sri Venkateswara University, has provision for only M.B.B.S., degree. The college of Veterinary Science was originally started in 1955 in the Agricultural College at Bapatla. It was shifted to Tirupati in December 1957 and affiliated to the Sri Venkateswara University. However, with the establishment of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in 1964, it was made a constituent college of this University, providing courses leading to the award of Bachelor's and Post-graduate degrees in veterinary science. The Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College was established at Tirupati in 1961 by the State Government. It was initially affiliated to the Sri Venkateswara University but later made a constituent college of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in 1964, providing facilities for the study up to degree level in agriculture.

Technical Education:

The spread of technical education in the district dates back to 1924, when the lace school started by the American Arcot Mission at Ranipet in the erstwhile North Arcot district was shifted to Palmaner in this district. Since then, the lace school was known as the Women's Industrial School. The school, which is now managed by the Church of South India and recognised by the State Department of Technical Education, provides instruction in embroidery, needlework and dressmaking. From the table at Annexure 83, it can be seen that there are at present one University College of Engineering, and one private and three government institutions imparting technical education of one kind or the other. As already observed, the University College of Engineering was started in 1959 at Tirupati, providing courses in engineering subjects, namely, electrical, mechanical and civil up to degree level. The Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic at Tirupati and the Government Industrial Training Institute at Chittoor were started in 1957 and 1964 respectively.

Schools and Colleges for Fine Arts:

The zamindars of Karvetinagaram and Srikalahasti promoted fine arts by extending patronage to individual artists in the field. Institutions providing instruction in fine arts in the district are of recent origin. Tirupati is considered to be one of the most prominent towns in the field of fine arts in the district. The Sri Venkateswara College of Music and Dance, and the Sri Venkateswara Sculpture Training Centre were established by the T.T. Devasthanams at Tirupati in 1960. The college is affiliated to the Sri Venkateswara University, providing courses in music and dance up to degree and certificate levels, while the centre, recognised by the State Department of Technical Education, has provision for a four years' course of certificate standard in sculpture. Further, the introduction of music and dance as co-curricular subjects in colleges for women in 1964-65 and in higher secondary schools for girls in 1965-66, and painting in boys' multipurpose or higher secondary schools in 1965-66 also provided impetus for the development of these arts. Besides, some well-established voluntary

associations located in the towns of Chittoor, Karvetinagaram, Tirupati and Srikalahasti are also engaged in the promotion of fine arts. Of these, the Ramavilasa Sabha (1919) at Chittoor and the Sree Venkateswara Natya Kala Parishad (1960) at Tirupati merit mention. Among the individual artists, R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, Pidatala Narasimhaiah, Pooni Nagesam and Chittoor V. Nagaiah (well-known figures on the stage), Chittoor Subramanyam Pillai (a reputed musician), A. Anjaneyulu and P. R. Krishna Reddy (well-known figures in the realm of painting) belong to this district.

Oriental Education:

As already mentioned earlier in this chapter, places like Tirupati, Srikalahasti and Chandragiri were the centres of learning in the district in the past. Even though Sanskrit learning suffered a set-back with the weakening of the Hindu kingdoms of earlier times, nevertheless, the cause of oriental education did not completely suffer as the Muslim rulers who succeeded them were patrons of Arabic and Persian languages. With the advent of the British, however, oriental education, whatever little was left in the district, went to the wall so that, during the 19th century A.D. the district in general presented a rather desolate picture in this regard. There were some Pathasalas, Madrassahs and Makhtabs depending mainly on the private munificence of zamindars and a few other enthusiasts of oriental learning. Even these were fighting a losing battle against the schools of western education for reasons too obvious to be repeated here. In fact, the Sanskrit Vidya Kalpaveli Pathasala at Tirupati, the Aryan Sanskrit School at Vayalpad and the Sanskrit School at Mamandur which were started in the eighteen eighties and nineties were closed before the end of the nineteenth century A.D. However, the Pathasala founded by Bangaracharya and Anandanpillai Srirangacharya in 1860s became the nucleus of the present Sri Venkateswara Oriental College. Similarly, the Vedapathasala which was established in A.D. 1884 survived difficult times and became a well-known institution in the State. The picture, however, changed slightly for the better after the turn of the century and even more appreciably so, after the attainment of Independence in 1947.

The various steps adopted by the Government for encouraging the study of these languages between 1900 and 1920 include the introduction of well-defined syllabuses in 1912 (slightly modified in 1915), the conduct of examinations for oriental titles and advanced course of studies in 1915 and 1919 respectively, and the sanction of aid and scholarships regularly from 1916-17. The recommendations of the various committees, constituted during the following two decades, also helped the cause of oriental education. Further encouragement was, however, provided in this field only after 1947. The old Pathasalas were reorganised into oriental schools in which the study of Sanskrit was compulsory and one of the modern languages optional. The scheme of conversion of Advanced Sanskrit Schools into Ordinary Oriental Secondary institutions was implemented from 1952-53. In addition, some of the ordinary secondary schools in this district have provided for the study of Sanskrit under part II of the First Language. With the introduction of an integrated syllabus in the main languages

of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian in secondary schools by 1969, it is, however, expected that oriental learning will receive a great fillip in the district. Further, the efforts of organisations like the Samskritha Bhasha Pracharini Sabha (Chittoor) and Sree Vaikhanasa Divya Siddhanta Vivardhini Sabha (Tirumala) will provide facilities for oriental learning. At present, there is one oriental college known as the Sri Venkateswara Oriental College at Tirupati. As already observed, it is the outcome of the private Pathasala which was taken over by the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams in A.D. 1884. It became a college in 1920-21, affiliated to the Madras University. It was, however, affiliated to the Andhra University from 1953 to 1955 and to the Sri Venkateswara University from 1956, offering facilities for the study of Sanskrit up to degree, Siromani and Vidwan levels. Another equally old institution is the Sri Venkateswara Vedapathasala. It provides instruction in Vedas, Agamas and Divyaprabandhas. The Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, which was set up at Tirupati in 1962 by the Government of India, is a research-cum-teaching-cum-training institution. Besides these, there are two oriental secondary schools and one oriental elementary school in the district, the details of which are given in Annexure 84.

Social Education:

Social education and adult literacy did not receive adequate attention in this district, as in the rest of the country till the attainment of Independence in 1947. In fact, we have very little information of any effort made to provide such education during this period. It can, however, be said without any contradiction that night-schools were also established in the areas now constituting this district since the turn of this century. By 1916-17, it is reported that there were 25 such schools in the district. From then, the number of these schools rose to 219 in 1926-27. In the years that followed, a reaction seems to have set in as there was a marked decline in the number of adult schools which dwindled to a mere two by 1939-40. Most of these schools were managed by Christian missionaries and a few by non-mission agencies and received financial assistance from the Government in the shape of recurring grants.

Adult literacy and social education assumed greater importance after the advent of Independence, as the need for literacy and the basic knowledge necessary for participating in the functions of a democratic society was keenly felt. Accordingly, a scheme of social education was launched in 1948 and by 1950-51, there were 43 adult schools in the district with 1,106 adults on their rolls. By this time, the Local Bodies also started evincing interest in the promotion of adult literacy. By 1954-55, the number of adult schools increased from 43 to 305. The number of adults enrolled also correspondingly rose from 1,106 to 11,630.

With the ushering in of the democratic decentralisation of local administration in 1959, the promotion of adult literacy and primary education came under the purview of the Panchayat Samithis. The results achieved in respect of adult education by the Samithis in this district are, however, not very tangible as the number of adult schools

stood at 21 by 1965-66 with a strength of 270 adults. Recently, the Tamballapalle Panchayat Samithi conducted a successful experiment in adult literacy on the lines of the 'Gram Sikshan Mohim' of Maharashtra, a scheme tried by the Director of Public Instruction in fourteen blocks of this State in 1967. Literacy under this scheme is functional and job-oriented. Ninety-eight adult literacy centres were started by this Samithi. In these centres 875 adults were made literate. All the neo-literates as well as the instructors were given certificates and cash awards at the Grama Gaurava Sanmana Sabha organised by the Samithi.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Associations:

The district enjoys an enviable position in regard to associations promoting cultural and literacy activities. Among the associations functioning in the district, mention may be made of the Samskrita Bhasha Pracharini Sabha (1948), the Chittoor District Tamil Sangham (1949), both at Chittoor, the Sriman Madhva Siddhanta Abhivridhhi Karini Sabha (1930) at Tiruchanoor, the Srikalahasti Sarasvata Sabha (1967) at Srikalahasti and the Sree Vaikhanasa Divya Siddhanta Vivardhini Sabha (1951) at Tirumala.

Libraries, Museums, Botanical and Zoological Gardens:

A well-organised library movement is of very recent origin in the district. There were, however, some stray instances of private efforts in the past in organising libraries in the district. In fact, the first reading-room and library was opened as far back as A.D. 1870 in Madanapalle town under the name of the American Mission Free Reading-room. This was followed by the American Mission Free Reading-room in A.D. 1880 at Chittoor. From A.D. 1880 to 1900, library-cum-reading rooms were started at several places like Punganur, Tirupati and Vayalpad. Libraries under private patronage were also started after the turn of this century. Of these, mention could be made of the Hanuman Library Association (1917) at Narayanavanam and the Theosophical Society Library at Chittoor.

However, it was with the enactment of the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948, which was later replaced by the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act of 1960, that the movement received considerable impetus in this district. The Zilla Granthalaya Samastha, constituted under the act, is held responsible for organising and developing libraries. Consequently, one Central Library, two Children's Libraries, nineteen branch libraries and twenty-five book deposit centres are now maintained by it. The branch libraries are opened at centres having a population of 5,000 and above, and book deposit centres are established in localities with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. All the taluk headquarters and some big villages are now provided with branch libraries.

There are no public museums or botanical gardens in the district, though the four municipalities and some major Panchayats in the district maintain parks within their jurisdiction.

Men of Letters:

As already observed, Tirupati and Srikalahasti, the well-known centres of learning in this district, attracted scholars from far and near. The various inscriptions and copperplate charters, which we come across in the district, not only testify to the patronage which the Hindu rulers gave to literary activity, but are themselves compositions of considerable literary merit. The Srikalahasti inscription of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga Cholaadeva III and the Charala copperplate of another Chola king Virarajendradeva are instances in point. The Prasasti Kavyas of epigraphical poets give us an insight into some of the literary fashions prevailing in those days.

The famous Kannada Poet Ponna, who lived during the 10th century A.D., is claimed to have belonged to Punganur in this district. However, literary activity in this district was at its zenith between the 15th and 16th centuries A.D. Many men of letters flourished during this period. Of them, Tallapakam Annamacharyulu, a contemporary of Srinatha, was the author of Sri Venkateswara Sankirtanalu. His grandson Chinnanna and his great-grandson Tallapakam Tiruvengalappa were equally reputed literary figures of this period. The former was the author of Annamacharya Charitra and Ashtamahishikalyanam, while the latter translated the Sanskrit version of Amarukam into Telugu. All of them lived at Tirupati and wrote Kirtanas (devotional songs) in praise of Lord Venkateswara. Of the Ashtadiggajas of Krishnadevaraya's court, Dhurjati was the native of Srikalahasti in this district. He was the greatest poet of the district who composed 'Kalahasti Mahatmyamu' and 'Kalahastisvara Satakamu'. These two works reveal the poet's spiritual fervour. Kavi Chaudappa also known as Kundavarapu Chaudappa is claimed to have belonged to this district. He adorned the court of Matla Anantabhupala and composed Kavi Chaudappa Satakamu and Andhra Nighantuvu. Among the literary celebrities of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries A.D., Tharigonda Venkumamba, the authoress of Venkatesvara Kalyanam and Rama Parinayamu, both *dvipada* Kavyas, Sarangamani, the author of Sankirtanalu, and Subrahmanya Kavi, the author of Adhyatma Ramayanamu, stand prominent.

During the modern period also the district has produced some reputed writers. Of them, mention could be made of (1) Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy who wrote Musamma Maranam and Kavittavatva Vicharamu, (2) Manavalli Ramakrishna Kavi, the author of Prabandha Ratnakaramu and (3) Penappakamu Anantacharyulu, the author of Manjuvanee Vijayamu. Varakavi Narasimha Dasu, R. Arumuga Mudaliar, Sivananda Yadeendra and Sivananda Adigal were the well-known Tamil writers.

Among contemporary men of letters belonging to this district, T. K. Tiruvengalacharyulu, Puthalapattu Sreeramulu Reddy, Tekumalla Kameswara Rao, Chebrolu Subramanya Sarma, Vutukuru Anjaneya Sarma, Sankarambadi Sundarachari, the exponent of the famous Telugu song "Ma Telugu Talliki Mallepudanda", P. Rajagopala Naidu, K. Sabha, Madhurantakam Rajaram, Badala Ramaiah, Timmavajhula

Kodanda Ramayya, R. S. Sudarsanam, G. Narayanaswamy Reddy, Kaluvakolanu Sadananda, Jiddu Krishnamurthy, Buduru Ramanjulu Reddy, Mudiyan Sitarama Rao, Sankhavaram Raghavacharyulu, J. Chenna Reddy, Muturu Sangamesam, Singaraju Satchidanandam, Pulikanti Krishna Reddy, Nutalapati Gangadharam and K. Subbaramappa are contributing in prose as well as poetry for the development of culture and literature in the district. D. T. Dhathachari and Ranganatha Mudaliar are the known literary figures in Tamil language.

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Survey of Medical and Health Facilities in Early Times:

An organised system of medical and public health began in the erstwhile Madras Presidency with the establishment of the Indian Medical Department in A.D. 1786. The Medical Department was administered by a board consisting of a Physician-General, a Surgeon-General and an Inspector of Hospitals with a Secretary attached. The local representative of the department was the Zilla or Civil Surgeon who became in A.D. 1883 the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. In the early stages, he was primarily concerned with the provision of medical relief to the European Officials at the headquarters and was also entrusted with the responsibility of rendering medical assistance to the prisoners in jails. In those days, vaccination was the only form of medical aid provided by the Government, and whenever any epidemic broke out in a virulent form, medical relief was made available through the agency of the practitioners of Indian medicine. The first allopathic institution to be opened in the district was the dispensary at Chittoor which was functioning even as early as A.D. 1849.

The India Act XXVI of 1850 and the Madras Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 did not provide for medical service in towns. It was actually the Madras Towns Improvement Act of 1871 which more definitely placed the responsibility of medical relief in towns on municipalities. Similar provision was also made in the Madras Local Funds Act of 1871, making the Local Boards responsible for opening medical institutions in non-municipal areas. This Act, followed by the enactments of 1884 and 1920, brought about some perceptible changes in the nature and extent of medical facilities in the district. The last three decades of the 19th century A.D., saw a remarkable rise in the number of medical institutions in the district consequent on the opening of nine dispensaries by the Local Boards. The dispensaries were started at (1) Madanapalle in A.D. 1869 (2) Palmaner in A.D. 1873 (3) Satyavedu in A.D. 1880 (4) Piler in A.D. 1881 (5) Srikalahasti in A.D. 1883 (6) Kuppam in A.D. 1884 (7) Punganur in A.D. 1888 (8) Puttur in A.D. 1890 and (9) Vayalpad in A.D. 1899. The Tirupati Devasthanam dispensary was opened in A.D. 1871 wholly supported by the Mahant of the temple. The first decade of the current century was marked by the establishment of two more dispensaries in the district, one each at Nagari and Chandragiri. While the former was opened in 1904 by the Church of South India, the latter was opened in 1909 by the Local Boards.

The second decade of the current century was marked by the establishment of an itinerating dispensary in 1915 at Chittoor, which was meant to meet the paucity of registered medical practitioners of allopathic medicine in the rural areas and also to combat malaria prevalent in the region. The grants given to the Local Bodies till

1915 for maintaining the medical institutions were very meagre. With their liberalisation in 1915 and with the initiation of the policy in 1917 that the Government should take over the management of the hospitals located at the district and taluk headquarters, with a view to making them model institutions, there was a marked improvement in the extent of medical assistance. The headquarters hospital at Chittoor was taken over by the Government in 1918 in pursuance of this policy.

With the creation of the posts of the District Health Officers in 1923, the District Medical and Sanitary Officers were divested of their public health work. The Government also undertook in 1923 to pay the salaries of all medical officers at taluk headquarters and decided to take over the management of a large number of local fund and municipal institutions situated mostly at the headquarters of the taluks. This measure was envisaged to relieve the Local Bodies of their financial liability and enable them to release additional resources for providing medical relief in the rural areas in the case of Local Boards, and for diverting the savings in regard to municipalities towards water-supply and drainage schemes. The first set of institutions accordingly provincialised in 1928 were those at Madanapalle, Srikalahasti, Palmaner and Tirupati. Another notable feature of this decade was the introduction in 1925 of the system of subsidised dispensaries for extending medical facilities to rural areas by granting either an annual subsidy or honoraria to private practitioners. Under this scheme, four dispensaries were opened in this district in 1925, one each at Venkatagirikota, Karvetinagaram (Karvetnagar), Piler and Kothakota.

The next decade began with the economic depression that led to the keeping in abeyance of the appointment of medical personnel to the subsidised dispensaries which had been sanctioned but not opened. This was relaxed in 1937 as economic conditions had improved by then, but the Local Bodies were advised not to subsidise practitioners settled within five miles of a regular dispensary, so as to avoid overlapping in the provision of medical relief. In spite of these difficulties, there was considerable improvement in the extension of medical aid in the district.

The outbreak of the Second World War led to the paucity of qualified doctors, as most of them volunteered for military service and the closure of the medical schools during that period reduced the flow in the number of licentiates. Consequently, the allopathic rural dispensaries had either to be closed or gradually converted into institutions of Indian medicine. The Health Survey and Development Committee of 1945, known as the Bhore Committee recommended, among others, the establishment of primary health centres on an experimental measure to initiate activities relating to environmental hygiene and sanitation and also to provide hospital and domiciliary services for a population unit of 40,000 each. This experiment was envisaged under the Post-War Reconstruction Programme also. A primary health centre was accordingly sanctioned for establishment at Garnimitta in 1955. At present, there are 21 primary health centres in the district, a list of which is presented in Annexure 85.

With the advent of democratic decentralisation and the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of

1959, the Panchayat Samithis were made responsible for all matters connected with the extension of medical relief, public health and sanitation services within their respective areas. Consequently, regular dispensaries, which were not taken over by the Government, were transferred along with the primary health centres and rural dispensaries to the Panchayat Samithis regardless of the system of medicine followed by them. There were in all 69 medical institutions in the district in 1968. Of these, 52 followed the allopathic, 16 ayurvedic and one unani systems of medicine. The statement at Annexure 86 presents the details of these institutions.

Vital Statistics:

The collection of vital statistics dates back to the second half of the nineteenth century A.D., when, for the first time, the Revenue Department was entrusted with the registration of deaths and births in A.D. 1865 and 1869 respectively in the entire erstwhile Madras Presidency, excluding Madras city. With the passing of the Madras Towns Improvement Act III of 1871, registration of births and deaths was made obligatory in those towns in which it was introduced. Consequently, Special Registrars were appointed to attend to the work of collection and registration. In the rural areas, the system of voluntary registration was carried on through the Karanams, who in their turn obtained the information from the village dhobis (washermen). This system was, however, found to be imperfect and unsystematic. Consequently, the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act was passed in A.D. 1899 making registration compulsory. This was enforced in the rural areas in a phased programme. The table at Annexure 87 indicates the vital statistics in respect of the district for the period from 1911 to 1966-67. The fluctuations in death-rates in the early decades were due chiefly to the occasional outbreaks of epidemics and other diseases. Their decline in the post-Independence period reflects largely the vigorous attempts made by the Government to eradicate the epidemics as well as the endemic diseases and to improve the available medical facilities both in quality and quantum. The registration of vital statistics is now attended to by the Health Assistants in the municipalities, while in some big Panchayats, vaccinators perform these functions as Registrars of Births and Deaths. In the rural areas, however, the Village Munsiffs act as Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act.

Common Diseases:

The climate of the district is generally healthy. While the taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Palmaner and Punganur are comparatively cooler, Chittoor taluk has a hot but nonetheless moderate climate. Chandragiri, Satyavedu and Srikalahasti taluks have a hotter climate. Although statistics of mortality under various diseases are not available for the period prior to 1911, old records testify to the fact that the district suffered intermittently from the visitations of cholera, plague and smallpox. Fevers in general and malaria in particular, in the taluks of Chandragiri and Vayalpad and in the hilly region surrounding

Tirumala, used to claim a heavy mortality every year in the past. Although the epidemic of cholera and smallpox broke out periodically and took a heavy toll of life in the past, the rate of mortality has been on the decrease in recent years. A statement showing the mortality under various diseases since 1911 is given in Annexure 88.

Cholera:

It is not possible to give the exact extent of damage done to human life by cholera for the period prior to 1911, as the present Chittoor district then formed part of North Arcot (now in Tamil Nadu) and Cuddapah districts. However, the district faced recurrent attacks of the disease which caused heavy mortality particularly in 1912, 1913, 1915, 1917 to 1920, 1928, 1931, 1935 to 1937, 1944, 1948, 1952 and 1953. The mortality rate has, however, been on the decline from 1954.

Smallpox:

Smallpox is another disease which used to take periodically a heavy toll of life. Vaccination against this disease does not seem to have evoked any popular response till the turn of the current century and compulsory vaccination was, therefore, resorted to. The disease caused considerable damage to human life recurrently every year in the current century and its effects were disastrous especially in 1911, 1913, 1915 to 1919, 1935, 1945, 1946 and 1950. In the early 1930s, compulsory vaccination was enforced in the entire district. To root out this disease, the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was introduced in the district in 1963 and a Unit Officer was appointed with headquarters at Chittoor. By the end of September 1969, the unit had conducted 2,30,954 primary vaccinations and 21,69,654 revaccinations.

Plague:

According to recorded evidence plague appeared for the first time in Kuppam town in this district in November 1898. Before the district was constituted in the present form it must have been affected in the recurrent plague epidemic attacks which affected North Arcot district in 1901-02, 1902-03, 1907-08 and 1910-11. The outbreak in 1912, however, claimed a sizeable mortality. Although some imported cases from the adjacent Mysore State were again recorded in subsequent years, the district has been free from 1958. The devastation caused in this district by the epidemic was, however, less when compared with the other parts of peninsular India.

Influenza:

The most devastating attack of influenza epidemic occurred in July 1918. It became virulent by November and subsided only in February 1919. The exact extent of mortality is not ascertainable as the deaths under this disease were generally clubbed with 'fevers'. The magnitude of the loss of human life can be gauged from the fact that while the year 1917 accounted for only 7,538 deaths under fevers, the corresponding figure for 1918 was 28,621. The death-rate recorded in the district

for 1918 is as high as 44.5 as against 23.3 in the previous year and 25.2 in the following year. However, the district has been free so far from this disease, except for its brief reappearance in 1957.

Malaria:

In the past, the hilly tracts of Chandragiri and Vayalpad taluks were endemic for malaria. Although mortality under malaria was not shown separately in the records till 1950, the reports reveal that the major cause of death was malaria. An itinerating dispensary was started at Chittoor in 1915 to combat malaria in the district. Nothing substantial was done to root out the disease, except treating the patients suffering from malaria in the Government hospitals. The District Board, Chittoor, subsidised by the Provincial Government, however, started distributing free quinine tablets in selected areas in the district where malaria was prevalent in the early 1930s. A preliminary malaria survey was started in Gurramkonda of Vayalpad taluk in 1938-39 and vigorous antimalarial operations were carried out to root out the disease. The District Board appointed a separate Sanitary Inspector for carrying out the antimalarial operations in the district from 1941. Temporary measures such as larvicidal and adult spray-killing with pyrethrum of mosquitoes were undertaken in the endemic villages. By about this time, the Tirumala hills became endemic for malaria. An antimalarial scheme was formulated in 1944 and vigorous measures such as D.D.T. spraying were undertaken. As a result, the spleen rate of 48.7 per cent in 1947 in the vicinity was brought down to 1.7 per cent in 1951. The National Malaria Control Programme was implemented in Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks in 1953-54. Under this programme, antimalarial measures like spraying with D.D.T., and free distribution of quinine were undertaken. The programme was switched over to that of eradication in 1959 when a unit for the eradication of malaria was started at Chittoor covering all the taluks except those of Satyavedu, Srikalahasti, Puttur and Chandragiri which fell under the unit at Sullurpet (Nellore district). In 1967, however, the unit was reorganised and the entire district came under the Unit Officer at Chittoor. Surveillance workers attached to this unit make house-to-house visits for the detection of cases. Epidemiological investigations are also carried out on positive cases. As a result of these measures, the incidence of the disease has been brought down.

Leprosy:

The census of 1951 reveals that the district accounted for 2,329 leprosy cases, of which 763 were from Puttur, 661 from Chittoor, 269 from Chandragiri and the rest from the remaining taluks. As early as 1942, the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams started a Poor Home for the disabled and the destitute at Akkarampalle with an in-patient capacity of 100, with provision for leprosy patients also. Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, a Leprosy Subsidiary Centre was started at Tirupati in 1955. The centre was subsequently moved to the premises of the Sri Venkateswara Poor Home at Akkarampalle in 1958. The subsidiary centre was merged with the Poor Home in 1959 and renamed Government Leprosy Hospital Training and Research Centre. The

present bed strength of the hospital is 126. For controlling and curing the disease more effectively, survey, education and treatment centres were started at Garnimitta, Chinnagotugallu, Pakala, Nagari, Chowdepalle (Chawdepalle), Renigunta, Vayalpad, Nimmanapalle, Karvetinagaram, Chembudu (Chembidu), Venkatagirikota, Kommapalle, Chittoor, Tamballapalle, P. Kothakota, Kuppam, Punganur and Irula (Ayirala). Each of these centres is under the charge of a Non-Medical Assistant who carries on survey, treatment and propaganda and also offers clinical advice.

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries:

The District Headquarters Hospital at Chittoor is the oldest institution in the district. Started as early as A.D. 1849, it came to have a building constructed in the old fort in A.D. 1863 capable of accommodating 30 in-patients. It came under the management of the Local Boards consequent on the creation of local fund circle boards under the Madras Local Funds Act of 1871 but was taken over by the Government in 1918. The hospital was improved particularly after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, with the addition of a family planning clinic, a dental clinic, a tuberculosis clinic, an E.N.T. clinic, an eye clinic, a paediatric clinic, a V.D. clinic and special departments like blood bank and a district laboratory. It is now having a bed strength of 198.

The S.V.R.R. Hospital at Tirupati is the biggest hospital in the district. Started in 1962 in an extent of about 80.93 hectares with donations of Rs. 10.00 lakhs by the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams, Rs. 5.00 lakhs by Ramanarayan R. Ruia, a philanthropist of Bombay, and about Rs. 40.00 lakhs by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, its bed strength originally was only 100. Consequent on the affiliation of the hospital to the Sri Venkateswara Medical College, the bed strength was increased to 400. The Women's Hospital at the place, which was originally started in A.D. 1871 as a dispensary, was attached to this institution with its 100 beds. The hospital is now having three medical units, three surgical units, a paediatric (surgical) ward, a paediatric (medical) ward, an E.N.T. ward, an orthopaedic ward, an ophthalmology ward and a dental ward besides skin, social hygiene, V.D. and psychiatry departments, a T.B. ward and an isolation hospital. The hospital also became a centre for the training of pupil nurses from November, 1966.

Regarding the medical institutions in the mufussil area, the Government Hospital at Madanapalle is the oldest among the mufussil institutions. Started in A.D. 1869 as a dispensary, it was converted into a hospital with 28 beds and taken over by the Government in 1928. The bed strength of the hospital was increased to 40 in 1951 and to 52 in 1956. A family planning clinic started in 1960 and a dental clinic in 1966 are the recent additions to the hospital. The Government Hospital at Palmaner was started in A.D. 1873 by the Local Boards. It was converted into a hospital with 16 beds and was taken over by the Government in 1928. A twin operation theatre and a maternity

ward with 12 beds were added in 1959. It is now having a male ward, a female ward and a maternity ward. Started in A.D. 1883 as a dispensary by the Local Boards, the institution at Srikalahasti was taken over by the Government in 1928. It is now having only a male and a female ward, each with a bed strength of eight. A family planning clinic has been functioning from 1966. The institutions at Kuppam, Puttur and Vayalpad were started by the Local Boards in A.D. 1884, 1890 and 1899 respectively. The institution at Puttur was taken over by the Government in 1956 and has now an in-patient accommodation of 10. The hospital at Kuppam was taken over by the Government in 1960. It is a small institution having only eight beds. The institution at Vayalpad taken over by the Government in 1959 is even now a dispensary. The hospital at Satyavedu was started in A.D. 1880 by the Local Boards as a dispensary. Taken over by the Government in 1961, it was converted into a hospital in 1968 with 10 beds. A family planning clinic has been functioning since 1966. The rural health centre at Chandragiri was started as a dispensary by the Local Boards in 1909. It was taken over by the Government in 1959. It is now functioning as a rural health centre. A family planning clinic has been functioning since 1969.

Regarding the hospitals run by the Christian missionaries, the Church of South India Hospital at Nagari is the earliest. It was started as a dispensary in 1904 by Dr. (Mrs.) Gibben and it was not till 1919, that a separate building to house the dispensary was built. A hospital with 24 beds was opened in 1920. However, the hospital grew to its present size only after 1956 with the addition of a 16-bedded upstairs ward for male patients donated by the Methodist Missionary Society of the U.K. in 1956, a T.B. ward and a leprosy ward with four beds each in 1967 and a children's ward in 1968. It is now having a total bed strength of 84 in female, maternity, male, children, private, leprosy, tuberculosis and isolation wards. The Katharine Lehmann Hospital at Renigunta is the biggest institution in the district run by the Christian missionaries intended for general patients. It was started in 1932 by the American Lutheran Church (Mission) Women's Federation. It acquired an X-ray plant and an air-conditioned theatre, both in 1947, a laboratory in 1959 and a blood bank in 1961. It is a well-equipped hospital with a total bed strength of 125.

The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, is perhaps the biggest T.B. sanatorium in Andhra Pradesh. It was started in 1915 by the combined efforts of seven Christian missions. Beginning with only 109 beds, it gradually grew to the present strength of 428 beds with 302 in the department of medicine, 76 in paediatrics and 50 in surgery. It has a field research section set up to control and prevent tuberculosis in Madanapalle town and the surrounding villages within a radius of 16 kilometres. The Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Tuberculosis Hospital at Madanapalle was started in 1950 as an ancillary institution to this hospital. It is an isolation hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis with 66 beds. These two hospitals are run by the Association of the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium consisting of the representatives of 15 Missions and Churches in South India.

The Mary Lott Lyles Hospital at Madanapalle was started in 1911 by the American Arcot Mission. Originally the hospital, with its 30 beds, was meant only for women and children. In 1918, an operation block was opened and the bed strength was increased to 45. By 1929, the bed strength had increased to 60. It became a general hospital in 1950. It has now several male medical and surgical wards, an ophthalmic ward, a children's ward, and female medical and surgical, gynaecological, obstetrics and maternity wards and clinics for family planning, ophthalmic cases, anti-natal treatment and venereal diseases besides a 'well-baby' clinic. It is now having 215 beds.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:

The beginnings of maternity and child welfare work in the district can be traced to the formation in the early 1920s of 'Health and Welfare Associations', one each at Tirupati and Chittoor at the town level and another with headquarters at Chittoor for the entire district. The Chittoor Association opened a Baby Welcome Home in the town in 1924-25. The municipality took it over in 1937 and subsequently opened three sub-centres at Santhapet, Greampet (Greemaspet) and Mittoor. The Tirupati Municipality started a maternity and child welfare centre in the town in 1934. Of the other two municipalities in the district, only the Srikalahasti Municipality is running a maternity and child welfare centre.

So far as the rural areas are concerned, as already referred to, the formation of a District Health and Welfare Association in the early 1920s marked the beginning in the promotion of maternity and child welfare. It opened four centres, one each at Pedda Thippasamudram, Karvetinagaram, Pakala and Chittoor, each under the charge of a mid-wife, to cater to the needs of the local population. A Baby Welcome Home was started at Madanapalle in 1921 by Dr. L. H. Hart and Mrs. Wordsworth. It was financed by the District Welfare Association. In 1922-23, the Health and Welfare Association opened another centre at Narasingarayanpet. By 1925-26, the Health and Welfare Association was maintaining six maternity centres and three Baby Welcome Homes. Meanwhile, the Church of South India (American Arcot Mission) entered the field and opened a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Palmaner in 1932-33. The District Health and Welfare Association continued to render useful work in the sphere of maternity relief and child welfare till 1940-41, when three centres maintained by it, viz., at Madanapalle, Kuppam and Chandragiri were taken over by the District Board. Subsequently, the District Board itself opened some more centres and by 1950-51, their number rose to 25. The establishment of primary health centres in the rural areas marked a distinct advance in the sphere of maternity and child welfare work. With the formation of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis in 1959, the maternity and child welfare centres maintained by the erstwhile District Board were transferred to the Panchayat Samithis. At present, the Panchayat Samithis are maintaining centres in 32 villages. Besides these, the Village Panchayats of Palmaner, Punganur and Kalikiri are maintaining a centre each. While the Punganur and Palmaner Panchayats opened their centres as far back as 1946, the

Kalikiri Panehayat started its centre only in 1965. Four centres were started by the Government in 1965, while the Women's Welfare Department is maintaining five centres in the rural areas and one in Chittoor town. The Church of South India is running one at Palmaner and the local Red Cross is maintaining one at Madanapalle. The three municipalities of Chittoor, Tirupati and Srikalahasti in the district are maintaining a centre each. A list of these centres is presented in Annexure 89.

Training Programmes:

The S.V.R.R. Hospital at Tirupati is a training centre for pupil nurses. The programme was started in 1966 with an annual intake of 25. The only other training programme conducted in the district is that of auxiliary nurse midwives which was undertaken at the Government Headquarters Hospital since 1958. The duration of training is two years and the annual intake is 20. The programme is, however, temporarily suspended since January 1969.

Family Planning Programme:

In pursuance of the need for demographic control, the scheme of family planning was launched in the State as early as 1955. Family planning clinics were opened in important towns as well as in the rural areas for dissemination of knowledge about family planning programmes. The first clinic to be opened in this district was the urban family planning clinic at Chittoor by about 1956-57. There are now eight urban family planning clinics in the district attached to each of the Government Hospitals at Palmaner, Madanapalle, Satyavedu, Tirupati, Puttur, Srikalahasti, the Rural Health Centre at Chandragiri and the District Headquarters hospital at Chittoor. In order to extend the family planning activity to the rural areas also, rural family planning clinics began to be established in the district since 1958-59. All the 21 primary health centres in the district are now having rural family planning clinics. Besides these, three mobile surgical units for vasectomy and a mobile unit for I.U.C.D., regularly tour the district and conduct vasectomy operations and I.U.C.D. insertions. Each of these units is kept under the charge of a Medical Officer and a Staff Nurse. The family planning programme is executed by the District Family Planning Officer with the assistance of the Mass Education and Information Officer, District Extension Educators (one male and one female), Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Health Visitors, besides a Projectionist and an Artist at the district level and a Medical Officer, Block Extension Educator, a Computer, a Health Inspector (for every 20,000 population), a Health Visitor and one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (for every 10,000) at the block level. The results achieved during the last four years under this programme in the district are presented in Annexure 90.

Nutrition Surveys:

Between 1957 and 1965, 22 nutrition surveys were conducted in the district covering 262 families of different socio-economic groups.

Ten villages, viz. Siddapuram, Makalabanda, Punganur, Ponetipalem, Patasamudram, Tsattevaripalem, Kalikiri, Pullalacheruvu, Parla and Vayalpad were selected for this purpose under the Expanded Nutrition Programme. Among the nutritional deficiency disorders noticed during these surveys, angular stomatitis, conjunctival xerosis, red and atrophic tongue, bleeding gums, anaemia, and dry, rough and lustreless skin were prominent. Remedial measures have been undertaken by the health staff by distributing multivitamin tablets, vitamin A and D capsules and other synthetic drugs as a dietary supplement to the sufferers. In some selected schools, free supply of cornflour, butter and skimmed milk powder (supplied by international organisations like the UNICEF and CARE) was made to the school children for serving as midday meals.

Sanitation:

The Madras Local Funds Act IV of 1871 and the Madras Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 were the earliest enactments in the erstwhile Madras Presidency regarding sanitation in the rural and urban areas respectively. These acts were later superseded by the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 and the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884. Under these enactments, sanitation was made the exclusive responsibility of the Local Bodies. The Madras Public Health Act of 1939 embodied most of the provisions essential for the improvement of public health. Apart from these legislative measures, steps were also taken by the Government to establish a well-organised Department of Public Health in the erstwhile Madras Presidency.

In accordance with the District Health Scheme, introduced in the district in 1923, a District Health Officer was appointed to attend to public health matters in the district. The Bhore Committee of 1945 highlighted the need for the implementation of a health programme along with the provision of medical relief. During the plan periods, a number of primary health centres, providing preventive and curative treatment, were set up in the district. With the enforcement of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959, all activities connected with the maintenance of public health were transferred to the Samithis and the District Health Officer became their chief adviser in public health matters. In July 1967, the Medical and Public Health Departments were merged and the District Medical Officer was redesignated as the District Medical and Health Officer, while the District Health Officer became his deputy. The District Medical and Health Officer is also assisted by another Deputy on the curative side. The Deputy District Medical and Health Officers have to inspect all Panchayats and other important villages and ensure, among other things, the improvement of sanitation and drinking water-supply in villages, the upkeep of sanitary conditions and other precautions for the conduct of fairs and festivals. In the municipal areas, the Municipal Health Officers, who are in charge of all public health matters, have to attend to the sanitation work.

Conservancy:

The Local Boards which were responsible for conservancy could not do much in the past due to paucity of funds. After the advent of democratic decentralisation in 1959, the problem of conservancy received considerable attention from the Panchayat Samithis and the Panchayats which were providing sanitary facilities with the help of the grants from the Equalisation Fund. In towns, where there are municipalities, the municipality concerned looks after conservancy.

Slum Clearance:

None of the municipalities in the district have implemented any slum clearance scheme. Only Chittoor Municipality is contemplating implementation of five slum clearance schemes on a modest scale at (1) Asokapuram (2) Vinayakapuram (3) Saravanapuram (4) Chittoor Harijan Colony and (5) Martapalem-Kattukalva road.

Drainage Schemes:

The least developed among all the civic requirements is drainage. The position is comparatively better in the municipal towns than in the rural areas of the district. None of the towns in the district have underground drainage. In Tirumala, however, there is underground drainage. A partial drainage scheme for Chittoor is now awaiting execution, while a comprehensive drainage scheme is under investigation. At present the town is served by 22 kilometres of kutchha drains. A modest open drainage scheme was implemented in Tirupati Municipality in 1935 under which pucca open cement drains were constructed. A drainage scheme to cover the unserved areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.6 lakhs is now under contemplation. At present, the town is served by 33.84 kilometres of open drains. The Srikalahasti and Madanapalle municipalities are also served by open drains.

The state of drainage in the rural areas is understandably worse. Till the implementation of the Community Development Programme in 1954, not much was done by the Local Boards in this direction. After the implementation of this programme, there has been a distinct improvement in laying kutchha and pucca drains in the rural areas in the district.

Water-Supply:

General Position:

The position regarding the supply of drinking water in the district can be said to be satisfactory. Generally, draw-wells, springs, rivers and tanks constitute the chief sources of drinking water. At some places like Kalabadu and Piler in Vayalpad taluk, people depend entirely on rivers for their supplies. They scoop Chelamas (water-holes) in the river-bed to procure water for their daily requirements. In the dry taluks of Srikalahasti, Madanapalle and Vayalpad where

the water-table ranges between 7 to 18 metres people suffer from acute scarcity of drinking water, particularly in times of drought and scarcity.

The responsibility of providing drinking water in the rural as well as urban areas devolved on the Local Bodies in the second half of the previous century, but they could do no more than merely deepening a few wells, construct a small number of new wells and convert a few step-wells into draw-wells. Greater attention began to be bestowed from about 1913 by the Government on the question of water-supply. This was largely motivated to check the outbreak of epidemics, but this suffered a set-back in the years following 1921-22. The Government, however, contributed their share to the rural water-supply schemes of the Local Boards which received the approval of the sanitary and engineering authorities. The period between 1925 and 1936 was marked by two important developments, namely, (1) sanction of half grants to the District Board in 1925 for the implementation of the water-supply schemes and (2) sanction of liberal grants by the Central Government in 1936 to facilitate the development of rural areas, which included improvement of water-supply as well in this district. The distribution of grants to Local Boards was, however, given up in 1938 and a ten-year rural water-supply programme was drawn up for the district in the same year. This was replaced by an annual scheme prepared by the District Collector in 1941.

During the Second World War, no improvement worth mentioning took place in the position of water-supply even under the annual plans. The Post-War Development Scheme of 1944, however, provided for the implementation of water-supply schemes in villages. A special fund of a crore of rupees was created in 1947 in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, for the development of rural areas including water-supply. A quinquennial programme was also formulated during 1948-49 for execution by the Revenue Department. This programme was dovetailed into the First Five Year Plan but the entire scheme was wound up in 1955 as it was decided to tackle the problem under a new scheme called the National Rural Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme. The Community Development Programme, launched in 1954, also gave a distinct fillip to the sinking of new wells and the improvement of old ones.

Protected Water-Supply:

Chittoor and Tirupati are the only municipalities now having protected water-supply schemes. Chittoor Municipality got its scheme in 1951 at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.25 lakhs. The source of water-supply is the river at Kalavagunta, about 10 kilometres away from the town. Raw water was drawn into the infiltration gallery laid in the river-bed, and after necessary filtration and treatment, sent to the service reservoir constructed in the heart of the town. The scheme was completed in 1957. An 'improvements scheme' to the above one costing Rs. 14.25 lakhs is now nearing completion. Under the scheme, an additional reservoir of a capacity of 22,730 litres is constructed in Greampet village adjacent to Chittoor. At present, water is distributed through 257 public fountains and 674 private connections.

Tirupati got its water-supply scheme in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 2.31 lakhs for an estimated population of 25,000 with the river Kalyani as the source of water-supply. To meet the needs of the growing population in the expanding town, another scheme called 'Swarnamukhi and Kalyani confluence works scheme' was executed in 1952 at a cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs. The scheme consists of two infiltration wells from which water is pumped by means of two 30 H.P. pump sets to the service reservoir at Tirupati from where water is distributed to the town. At present, water is supplied through 946 house connections and 200 public fountains. Even with the implementation of this scheme, the municipality is unable to meet the ever growing needs of the local as well as the floating pilgrim population. It is, therefore, contemplating to take up the 'Kalyani reservoir scheme' at a cost of Rs. 1.75 crores with the assistance of the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams and the Government.

This scheme apart, the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams implemented schemes for the temple-town of Tirumala and the Devasthanams' choultries in Tirupati at their own cost. The scheme for the choultries was inaugurated at the first choultry in 1932 at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Due to the increase in the influx of pilgrims over the years, another scheme was taken up in 1949 at a cost of Rs. 25,000. The construction of the second and third choultries at Tirupati necessitated the commissioning of another scheme in 1959 at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

The water-supply scheme at Tirumala was commissioned in 1946, with the Alwar tank as the source of supply. The system comprised suction well in the tank bed from which two sets of electrical motors and pumps pumped water to a low level and high level reservoirs of 7,000 and 20,000 gallons capacity respectively. In the next year there was a severe drought and the perennial Akasaganga dried up. The situation reached a climax in 1948 when there was scarcity of water during Brahmotsavam festival. A scheme known as the Papanasanam Scheme was, therefore, taken up in 1950 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakhs and completed two years later. The uninterrupted flow of pilgrims every year necessitated another augmentation scheme which was commissioned in 1963 at a cost of Rs. 29.85 lakhs. The essential features of the scheme are the construction of a dam known as Gogarbham Dam, a service reservoir of 17.04 lakh litres capacity and a high level reservoir of 6.27 lakh litres capacity into which the water is pumped before it is let out into the distribution system.

Madanapalle Municipality is not served by any protected water-supply scheme. A water-supply scheme is, however, now under investigation. Srikalahasti is served by a pilot water-supply scheme, commissioned recently in 1968. Under this scheme, only a fraction of the town is benefitted and the municipality is, therefore, contemplating another comprehensive scheme.

CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare:

Of the several Central enactments designed to promote the welfare of labour, those in force in the district are (1) the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, (2) the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, (3) the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, (4) the Employment of Children Act of 1938, (5) the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946, (6) the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, (7) the Factories Act of 1948, (8) the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, (9) the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 (as amended by the Act of 1967), (10) the Employees' Provident Funds Act of 1952, (11) the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1955, (12) the Motor Transport Workers' Act of 1961, (13) the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 and (14) the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965. The only State enactment enforced in the district, however, is the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966.

All the Central enactments, except the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 and the Provident Funds Act of 1952, are administered by the Labour Commissioner assisted by the Assistant Commissioner at Hyderabad, the Regional Inspector at Kurnool and the Inspector of Factories at Nellore, the Labour Officer and the District Inspector of Labour at Chittoor and five Assistant Inspectors of Labour, two stationed at Chittoor and one each at Tirupati, Srikalahasti and Madanapalle. A more exhaustive description of these Acts and the benefits accruing under them to industrial labour has been attempted in the chapter on 'Industries'.

Prohibition:

The scheme of prohibition was extended to this district in 1938, suspended in 1944 and again extended in 1946. The enforcement of prohibition in the district was entrusted to the Excise and Prohibition Department under the overall supervision of the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition who is also a member of the Board of Revenue. Of the measures taken for prohibiting intoxicating drugs, the most important were the ban on sale of ganja and bhang and the closure of all opium and ganja shops. Even the issue of opium, temporarily allowed to confirmed addicts on permits, was progressively reduced till it was virtually discontinued in September 1953 except on medical grounds.

The ameliorative work was originally entrusted to the Board of Revenue but was transferred in 1948 to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Its scope was widened and greater emphasis came to be laid on the constructive rather than the recreational side. A nine-point programme of ameliorative work was resolved in 1949 comprising (1) the provision of employment to the ex-toddy tappers through jaggery

manufacture or other co-operatives and other methods. (2) formation of co-operatives for the general public including ex-addicts, (3) development of co-operatives in select Firkas, (4) promotion of rural uplift through Grama Sanghams and rural credit societies, (5) reorganisation of rural credit societies into multipurpose ones, (6) provision of counter-attractions to drink, (7) promotion of thrift, (8) conduct of propaganda and (9) promotion of Harijan welfare. The services of the local branches of Women's Welfare Department which had by then come into being were also utilised in the furtherance of the cause. District Advisory Councils, with the Collector as Chairman and the District Prohibition Officer, Superintendent of Police, Members of the State Legislature and some important non-officials as members, were formed to co-ordinate the activities of the taluk and village prohibition committees.

Of the several committees constituted to evaluate the scheme of prohibition, the Andhra Prohibition Enquiry Committee, constituted by the State Government in 1954 with the late Sir S. V. Ramamurty as Chairman, concluded that there was overwhelming evidence that the enforcement of prohibition was a definite failure and that the main cause of such failure was the lack of strong public opinion in its favour. The committee recommended free sale of toddy and the sale of arrack from specified shops on daily ration cards and the abolition of the Neera, palm and date jaggery co-operative societies. The committee constituted by the Government of India in the same year, however, pronounced an opposite verdict, based on other considerations like our social and cultural traditions which have always stood against the habit of drink.

A significant change was brought about in 1963 in the policy followed. According to this, the right to tap trees and sell sweet toddy was sold in open auction, instead of being given to the co-operatives. By another major decision taken in October 1969, Government directed the scrapping of prohibition in all Andhra districts (Telangana has always been a wet region) with effect from November 1969. Arrangements for the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act of 1968 which was extended to Andhra region of the State are at present in progress.

Advancement of Backward Classes:

The proportion of Scheduled Castes in the district to its total population, according to the 1961 Census, is 17.96 per cent, as against the State average of 13.82. Malas and Madigas outnumber the others constituting 60.37 and 21.49 per cent respectively of the Scheduled Castes' population of the district. They are heavily concentrated in Satyavedu and Srikalahasti taluks and Bangarupalem sub-taluk, accounting for nearly one-fourth of the population of the taluks concerned.

The Scheduled Tribes constitute 2.66 per cent of the district population. The Yanadis form 63.50 per cent of the tribal population of the district with the Sugalis and Yerukalas following closely behind constituting 16.88 and 16.49 per cent respectively. The bulk of the

Scheduled Tribes live in Srikalahasti and Satyavedu taluks. The remaining are more or less evenly spread in the taluks of Puttur, Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Bangarupalem sub-taluk. The **vimukthajathis** of the district, not very substantial in number, consist of Voddes, Dongadasaris and Pitchiguntlas.

As early as the eighties of the last century, the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes had engaged the attention of the State. Their civil, social and religious disabilities were brought to focus by the epic fast in 1932 of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona. The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act of 1938 and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act of 1939 were aimed at removing some of these disabilities. Their amendments in 1947 and 1949 respectively and the passing of the Untouchability (Offences) Act (Central) in 1955 secured for the reform a decisive legal sanction.

The educational advancement of these classes had received considerable impetus even in A.D. 1893 with the grant of additional stipends to students in training schools under public management, the enhancement of scholarships to those in privately managed institutions and the grant of exemption from half the standard fees. The increased capitation grants allowed on behalf of the pupils in aided elementary schools and the replenishment of half of the fees income foregone from their admission into secondary schools since 1915, gave a further stimulus to the educational advancement of these classes. A separate department called the Labour Department was established in the Presidency in 1920 and special staff to this district was sanctioned during 1930-31. The special staff had to be, however, abolished in the next year as a measure of economy and the few labour schools started by the Department were transferred to the Local Boards, as the policy then followed was to encourage the admission of pupils of these classes into general elementary schools and to establish special schools only where it was impossible to persuade caste Hindus to admit the pupils of these classes. With the constitution of the Harijan Welfare Department on the 1st of April 1949 and its redesignation as the Social Welfare Department since 1954-55, these institutions later came under the control of the newly created department. With the advent of democratic decentralisation in 1959, they were handed over to the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis. In 1968-69, there were 17 elementary social welfare schools in the district besides 17 Government hostels and 11 subsidised hostels for the pupils of the Scheduled Castes.

The schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and **Vimukthajathis** in the district are implemented by a Reclamation Officer working under the District Collector. There are 12 reclamation schools for Yenadis, 11 for Voddes and 8 for Sugalis. In addition to the two Government hostels, there is a subsidised hostel in the district.

To ensure adequate attendance of pupils in the social welfare schools, one of the important measures adopted was the introduction of the free midday meals scheme during 1940s. This scheme, in course of time, was not found to be functioning quite satisfactorily. A system of

daily cash doles, at the rate of 2 annas per pupil, was also tried in vain and consequently the original scheme had to be revived in 1957. In addition, stationery articles like slates and pencils and a **per capita** grant of Rs. 5 are also given to these pupils. Another incentive provided to these classes assumed the shape of scholarships (residential and non-residential), the connected details of which are presented in Annexure 91. The other schemes for the promotion of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes include the dress-making centre at Chittoor and the bamboo basket-making centre at Irala (Ayirala). A centre for the **Vimukthajathis** is run at Sugalmitta by the Women's Welfare Department. Several other measures are also adopted like the assignment of land for cultivation, the provision of house sites, the excavation of drinking water wells and the formulation of housing schemes. The work of the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes received further momentum with the appointment of a Labour Officer in 1946-47. He was subsequently called the District Harijan Welfare Officer. In 1949, however, he was redesignated as the District Welfare Officer.

Endowments:

Endowments were made in the past to religious or charitable institutions and places of worship in the district by all classes of people without any distinction of religious or social denomination. From the days of Vijayanagara, the administration of temples and charitable institutions was primarily left to be determined by local tradition, State interference, if any, having been restricted only to the redressal of local grievances. The agencies then governing these institutions were referred to in some of the inscriptions of the period as **Sthanikas** or Board of Trustees during the Vijayanagara period. At the State level was the **Dharmasanadhikari** corresponding to a Minister-in-charge of Law and Endowments. By making frequent visits to these institutions, the kings, their consorts and their chiefs ensured their proper maintenance. But with the passage of time, most of the institutions gradually decayed owing to the disappearance of benevolent royal patronage and the consequent mismanagement by vested interests.

By the time the British occupied this part of the country, the position of religious and charitable endowments was far from satisfactory. Although the British were reluctant to interfere with the administration of these endowments, they exercised some control over them through the agency of Collectors. Their first legislation in this sphere was the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation of 1817 by which necessary authority was vested in the Board of Revenue and local agents were appointed in each district. The District Collector was one such agent.

Even the passing of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1927, creating the Board of Commissioners and Temple Committees for local areas, and classifying temples into 'excepted' and 'non-excepted' categories, did not lead to any lasting solution. On the other hand, the Board found itself involved in wearisome litigation with the **archakas** (temple priests). This problem was resolved only in 1931-32

through a compromise between the Board and the archakas. The Congress Ministry of 1937 contemplated the direct administration of all endowments as a lasting solution but had to relinquish office before it could enforce its decision.

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act of 1966 is the latest and most far-reaching measure taken to provide unified and effective control over endowments in the State by integrating the statutory enactments governing these institutions in the Andhra and Telangana areas. The total number of religious institutions in the district notified under the Act up to the end of March 1968 was 1977 and that of charitable endowments was 237. The number of temples and maths in the district with an assessable annual income of over Rs. 5,000 was 16. The Hindu religious and charitable endowments and institutions in the district, except the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams are administered by the Assistant Commissioner at Chittoor with three Inspectors. The Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams, maintaining a number of temples and educational institutions in Tirumala-Tirupati, Tiruchanoor, Narayanavanam, Nagalapuram and Mangapuram and elsewhere, are also governed by the Act of 1966. The activities of the Devasthanams in various fields like education, public health, etc., are dealt with in the concerned chapters. Its administration is, however, in the hands of a Board of Trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Government.

The total number of Wakfs in the district is 180, out of which only six have an assessable annual income of over Rs. 1,000. The District Wakfs Committee supervises the work of the *mutavallis* and also assists the Inspector-Auditor of the district in the administration of the Wakfs.

CHAPTER XVII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislatures:

In all the elections held under the Government of India Act of 1919 and the Government of India Act of 1935, the franchise, though relaxed to some extent under the latter Act, remained limited. It was only with the framing of the Constitution for the Indian Republic that provision was made for the conduct of elections on the basis of universal adult franchise. Under the Representation of People Act of 1950, Chittoor was allotted twelve seats in the erstwhile Madras State Legislative Assembly by delimiting the district into eight single-member constituencies, namely, Ghattur, Madanapalle, Punganur, Piler, Palmaner, Puttur, Srikalahasti and Chandragiri, and two double-member constituencies, namely, Chittoor and Tiruttani for the First General Elections to the Assembly held in 1952. One seat in each of the double-member constituencies of Chittoor and Tiruttani was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The number of seats represented by the district in the Andhra Assembly subsequently formed in 1953 remained unaltered. In October 1954, however, it was increased from twelve to seventeen taking into consideration the population of the then Andhra State. Under the new arrangement, the Chittoor double-member constituency was converted into a single-member constituency, while the single-member constituencies of Punganur and Srikalahasti were made double-member constituencies. The single-member constituencies of Ghattur, Palmaner, Puttur and Chandragiri were abolished and eight new single-member constituencies, namely, Vadamalpet, Ramakrishnarajupet, Vepanjeri, Tavanampalle, Kuppam, Tamballapalle, Vayalpad and Tirupati were created. On this basis, the Mid-Term Elections were conducted in 1955 in this district. The number of seats continued to be the same in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly formed in November 1956.

However, in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, dated the 19th of December 1956, the composition of Assembly constituencies relating to this district underwent some changes, while the number of seats remained unaltered. In 1960, however, with the implementation of Pataskar's Award, the number as well as the composition of Assembly constituencies underwent some changes. The Tiruttani double-member constituency and the Ramakrishnarajupet single-member constituency in Tiruttani taluk were transferred to Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu, while this district in turn got some portions from Chingleput which included the Satyavedu double-member constituency. Thus, due to the above changes, the number of seats in the Assembly was reduced from 17 to 16. As a result of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961, the double-member constituencies of Srikalahasti, Satyavedu and Punganur were split into six single-member constituencies, namely, Yerpedu,

Srikalahasti, Nagari, Satyavedu, Palmaner and Punganur. The Yerpedu, Satyavedu and Palmaner single-member constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Third General Elections of 1962 were conducted in the district according to these delimitations. Again, due to the abolition of the single-member constituency of Yerpedu under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1965, the number of seats was reduced from 16 to 15. The single-member constituencies of Vadamalpet and Tavanampalle were reconstituted into Puttur and Bangarupalem single-member constituencies respectively. The Satyavedu, Vepanjeri and Bangarupalem constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Fourth General Elections were held in February 1967, according to these alterations.

With regard to the elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha), this district was delimited under the Representation of People Act of 1950, into a single-member constituency, namely, Tirupati and a double-member constituency known as Chittoor. One of the seats in the Chittoor constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Again, in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1956, the Tirupati single-member constituency was abolished. As a result of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961, the double-member constituency of Chittoor was split into two single-member constituencies known as Tirupati and Chittoor. There was no change in the number of seats in the second, third and fourth general elections conducted in 1957, 1962 and 1967 respectively. The Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes during the third and fourth general elections. The details of the composition of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies according to the Delimitation Order of 1965, are given in Annexure 92.

General Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly:

In the first three general elections held to the House of the People, all the seats allotted to this district were won by the Indian National Congress. The Swatantra Party, however, captured one seat when a bye-election was held to the Chittoor Parliamentary constituency in August 1962, due to the resignation of the sitting Congress member. In the Fourth General Elections the Congress, however, won both the seats.

Out of the twelve seats allotted to this district in the Legislative Assembly of the erstwhile Madras State, seven were won in the First General Elections by the Indian National Congress, two by the Krishikar Lok Party and one each by the Communist Party and the Praja Party, and one by an independent. Consequent on the creation of the Andhra Assembly in 1953 (consisting of the members elected to the erstwhile Madras Assembly from the areas forming part of Andhra State), a separate ministry was formed. Following a vote of no-confidence, this ministry resigned on the 15th of November 1954. The

Assembly was dissolved by a Presidential proclamation and Mid-Term Elections were conducted in February 1955. In these elections, twelve out of the seventeen seats were won by the Indian National Congress, three by independents and two by the Krishikar Lok Party. The Second General Elections of 1957 were held in this district only to the House of the People as the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly constituted under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 was not dissolved by then. The life of this Assembly was extended for a period of five years from the 31st of March 1957, allowing the members elected in 1955 from the Andhra districts to continue as members of the extended Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. In the Third General Elections of 1962, the Congress suffered a diminution in its strength when it could secure only seven out of the sixteen seats. Of the remaining nine seats, three each went to independents, the Communists and the Swatantra Party. The Congress Party, however, captured one more seat when a bye-election was conducted to the Vavalpad Assembly constituency in February 1964 due to the declaration of the election of a sitting independent member as void by the Election Tribunal. In the Fourth General Elections, the strength of the Congress Party improved as it obtained nine out of the fifteen seats. In these elections, the Swatantra Party obtained three seats, independents two and the Communists one. The details of the names of the successful candidates and the votes polled by them in all the elections to the Assembly and to the House of the People are furnished in Annexures 93 to 96.

Position of Political Parties in the District:

The Indian National Congress, the Krishikar Lok Party, the Communist Party of India, the Socialist Party, the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, the Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party were the political organisations that participated in the First General Elections, besides some independents. Out of 15,97,065 valid votes polled, 40.41 per cent was secured by the Congress Party and 25.17 per cent by the Krishikar Lok Party, while independents, the Socialist Party, the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, the Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha, the Communist Party and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, all put together, obtained 34.42 per cent. In the Mid-Term Elections conducted to the Andhra State Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party gained 2,66,505 (45.06 per cent) votes out of 5,91,404 valid votes polled. Independents got 1,87,075 (31.63 per cent) votes whereas the Krishikar and the Communist parties secured 1,37,824 (23.31 per cent) votes. The Swatantra and the Jana Sangh parties were the new entrants during the Third General Elections. In these elections, the Congress Party bagged 5,07,916 (44.44 per cent) votes, while the total number of valid votes polled in the district was 11,42,805. The Swatantra Party secured 3,57,334 (31.26 per cent) votes, whereas independents, the Jana Sangh and the Communist parties, all combined got 2,77,561 valid votes amounting to 24.30 per cent of the total valid votes polled. Out of 15,01,147 valid votes polled in the Fourth General Elections, the Congress Party got the largest number of votes (6,90,499) followed by the Swatantra (5,57,198), independents (2,00,020), the Communists (36,213) and the Communist-Marxists (17,217).

Newspapers, Periodicals and Presses:

The district can claim some important personalities in the field of journalism. Among such persons who are no longer alive mention may be made of Panappakam Anantacharyulu. Those still alive and active in the field are K. Narasiah, K. M. Sankara Reddy, S. Jayarama Reddy, L. Ramachandran, K. Venkataramanappa, K. Siddiah Naidu, R. V. Gowdu, A. G. Nagaraja, M. R. Chandra, D. Ramiah Naidu and L. Siddamuni.

Very limited number of newspapers and periodicals were published in the past in this district. However, the Chittoor Varthamani was the earliest newspaper to be released from Chittoor in A.D. 1891. A multilingual monthly periodical called the North Arcot Patriot was issued in 1900. Both these, however, could not survive for long. Some more periodicals like Chittoor Student, a quarterly in English, Telugu and Tamil; Kanti, Yathartha Bharati, Vinodavani, Harijana Girijana (all in Telugu), Maruti (Tamil), Hahneemann and Navina (both in Telugu and English), Tyagi (English), Girvani (in English, Sanskrit, Telugu and Tamil) all monthlies; Sruta Smartha Dipika, a Telugu fortnightly and Nirudyogi and Devadattam both Telugu weeklies, started after the turn of this century were in circulation only for a limited period. In recent years also, a few journals in Telugu, English, Tamil and Hindi languages with different periodicity were issued from this district. They are the Atapatalu, Ghantanadam, Kalachakram, Pauravani, Pallesima and Chaduvuri, all from Chittoor; Rayalaseema, Prajavahini, T.T.D. Journal, Loventila, Career Prospect and Natyachandrika from Tirupati; Melukolupulu, Prajadarsini, Prajasaradhi, Jabilli and Socialist Republic from Madanapalle; Vedanta Bheri from Srikalahasti and Swayam Prabha from Ramasamudram (Punganur taluk). For details regarding the year of starting, language and periodicity of these papers, Annexure 97 may be consulted. Besides these, almost all the important dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies published elsewhere in the State and even outside, also command a large circulation in this district. The circulation potential of the dailies is as follows. Andhra Prabha (4,919), Indian Express (2,467), Andhra Patrika (1,750), The Hindu (1,682), Andhra Janata (487) and Visalandhra (200). All these play an important role in moulding public opinion in the district.

The district ranks fifth in the Andhra region in respect of books and periodicals registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867. The number registered during 1967-68 was 17 books and 178 periodicals.

Printing facilities are available in many of the important places in the district. There are 59 presses, of which nineteen are in Chittoor taluk, twelve in Chandragiri, nine in Madanapalle, five each in Puttur and Srikalahasti, three in Punganur, two in Palmaner and one each in Bangarupalem, Satyavedu, Kuppam and Vayalpad. Most of these presses have printing facilities in Telugu, Tamil and English, and some in Hindi, Kannada and Sanskrit as well.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations:

The Indian Red Cross Society:

A few voluntary social service institutions have been recently started with a view to realising certain specific objectives. The district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Chittoor, established in 1947, has been rendering social service on a considerable scale. The branch distributes milkpowder, wheat and other gift articles received from countries like the United States of America and Australia to the needy. It is at present located in its own spacious building. It is credited with the presentation of electric fans and furniture to the District Headquarters Hospital besides assisting disabled persons financially to purchase artificial limbs. The branch also helps the people in times of natural calamities like floods and fire, and presents books to the poor and deserving students. The Madanapalle branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, functioning on similar lines, is also credited with (a) the starting of a nursery school at Madanapalle, (b) cash contribution to the Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, (c) sponsoring of a blood bank at Arogyavaram, (d) assistance provided to the victims of fire accident in Punganur and (e) distribution of medicines and clothes collected from the public to the poor and the needy.

The Rotary Clubs:

Of the two Rotary Clubs, one each at Chittoor and Tirupati, the one started at Chittoor in 1956 is the earlier. The Chittoor Club donated Rs. 2,000 for a high school building and constructed two septic closets in the District Headquarters Hospital at Chittoor. In addition to extending medical relief to the poor, the Chittoor Club awards scholarships to the deserving students.

The Rotary Club at Tirupati, started in 1959, has a very good record of service to its credit. Among the varied achievements of the club, mention should be made of (a) the donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Sri Venkateswara University to run the Campus School, (b) donation of a bus by a member of the club for carrying children of the Campus School, (c) supply of toys and clothes to children in the Children's and Women's Hospital at Tirupati, (d) provision of midday meals to pupils at a cost of Rs. 6,000, (e) presentation of a refrigerator and a distilled water unit to the blood bank of the S.V.R.R. Hospital at Tirupati and (f) donation of triple antigen and antipolio oral vaccines to the local hospitals. Besides constructing a bus passenger shelter at Tiruchanoor and running a free weekly medical clinic at Mutyalareddypalle, the club made cash donations to the Children's Home at Bapatla and the Surat Rotary Flood Relief Fund.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board:

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Chittoor, which was started in 1943 and was taken over by the Employment Organisation in 1948, is intended to serve the families of the defence personnel including those discharged.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides:

The district unit of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, affiliated to the State unit at Hyderabad, imparts training in the principles and practice of scout and guide movement to boys and girls studying in primary and secondary educational institutions. Training camps are regularly held for teachers and pupils to inculcate in them self-help, discipline and a spirit of service to all at all times. The scouts and guides, together with the T.T.D. District Bharat Scouts and Guides at Tirupati, serve the pilgrims at Tirumala, Tirupati and Srikalahasti on important festive occasions like Mahasivaratri and Brahmotsavam.

Orphanages and Boarding Homes:

The interests of the orphans are looked after by the orphanages and boarding homes established at various places in the district. There are at present four orphanages and five boarding homes in the district, the details of which are given in Annexure 98. All the orphanages and boarding homes depending on the aid received from Government, apart from their own financial resources, provide free boarding and lodging facilities for the orphans, destitutes and deserving poor children and get them admitted in the near by educational institutions.

CHAPTER XVIII

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bangarupalem Independent Sub-Taluk:

Bangarupalem (hamlet of Gollapalle): Pop. 4,181. Lat. 13°11' N: Long. 78°56' E.

Bangarupalem is situated at a distance of about 26 kilometres from Chittoor. It is a hamlet of Gollapalle village. The place was made the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk with effect from the 1st of April 1960, separating it from Chittoor. Bangarupalem is connected with Chittoor and Palmaner by road.

Kanipakam: Pop. 2,650. Lat. 13°16' N: Long. 79°03' E.

The village is situated on the northern bank of the Bahuda river at a distance of over 11 kilometres north-west of Chittoor on the Chittoor-Irala road. It is famous for the shrine of Varasiddhi Vinayaka. The deity is believed by the devout to be self-installed (*Svayambhu*). On the occasion of Brahmotsavam celebrated on the Vinayaka Chaviti day (August-September), about 15,000 devotees from all over the district congregate.

Mogili: Pop. 1,647. Lat. 13°12' N: Long. 78°40' E.

This village is situated at a distance of about 30 kilometres from Chittoor on the Madras-Bangalore road. It is one of the most sacred places in the taluk on account of the existence of the temple of Mogilesvara. Siva is worshipped here under the title of Abhresvara, the Sanskrit form of Mogilesvara, or Isvara of the skies. There is a perennial flow of water from the mouth of the Nandi (the sacred bull) located within the temple compound which is a good source of drinking water for the public even in times of severe drought. About 15,000 pilgrims congregate here on the Mahasivaratri day (February-March) from many parts of the district.

Chandragiri Taluk:

Chandragiri: Pop. 7,404. Lat. 13°35' N: Long. 79°19' E.

Chandragiri, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name and also of the revenue division, is at a distance of about 56 kilometres from Chittoor and over 11 kilometres from Tirupati. It is a railway station on the Katpadi-Renigunta line. The river Swarnamukhi flows to the south of the village. The fort and the Mahals (palaces) at the place are the attractions for tourists. It was in the Raja Mahal that the grant of a small strip of land on the Madras coast (where the Fort St. George was built) to the British by the Raja of Chandragiri was finalised in A.D. 1640.

The fort is said to have been built in A.D. 1000 by Immadi Narasimha Yadavaraya, (one of the kings who reigned at Narayana-vanam) and to have been improved in later times by the Vijayanagara kings. The fort stands on a huge granite rock which is about 183 metres high. The southern side of the hill is enclosed by strong walls, now in ruins, surrounded by a ditch, once fed by a natural spring, but now almost dry. The remains at the lower fort contain the two Mahals, the lower portion of which is built in stone and the upper in brick. The main building known as the Raja (Chandragiri) Mahal is majestic in appearance.

The modern town of Chandragiri lies to the east of the hill on which the fort stands. The old town has almost disappeared. The surrounding country is very fertile and the scenery charming. Interesting archaeological remains consisting of desolate temples and finely carved **mantapams** or porches, are found in the countryside. The Chandragiri Mahal is now maintained by the Archaeological Department.

Damalcheruvu: Pop. 6,203. Lat. 13°28' N: Long. 79°05' E.

Damalcheruvu is a large village in the south-west of the taluk and also a railway station on the Dharmavaram-Pakala line. It is situated among lofty granite hills and lies at the mouth of the valley leading to the Kallur Ghat. Over three kilometres to the north of this village, a battle between the Marathas and Nawab Dost Ali was fought in A.D. 1740 and at this spot a peculiar earthen embankment was supposed to have marked the boundary between the Chola kingdom and the Odugara territory. The earthen mound is, however, not in existence now. The river Ponnai, a tributary of the Palar, has its origin in the hills near this village.

Pakala: Pop. 14,482. Lat. 13°26' N: Long. 79°03' E.

Pakala is a railway junction on Renigunta-Katpadi line and is a well-known centre for trade in jaggery and mangoes. The most important Hindu festival celebrated at the place is Adikrittika (July-August) in honour of Subrahmanyesvara and the festival is attended by about 10,000 people.

Renigunta: Pop. 5,942. Lat. 13°39' N: Long. 79°30' E.

Renigunta is situated at a distance of about 11 kilometres from Tirupati and is an important and busy railway junction on the Bombay-Raichur-Madras line. From this junction, lines branch off to important junctions such as Gudur and Pakala which in their turn lead on to important cities like Madras and Bangalore respectively. The place contains a fairly big railway workshop and a railway training institute.

Tiruchanoor: Pop. 2,855. Lat. 13°41' N: Long. 79°28' E.

Tiruchanoor is situated at a distance of about five kilometres from Tirupati on the northern bank of the Swarnamukhi. It is believed that

Suka Maharshi, a celebrated sage, did penance on the bank of the river here. The place is famous for the temple of Padmavati also known as Alivelumanga, the consort of Lord Venkatesvara. Pilgrims to Tirupati invariably visit this place, take a dip in the holy tank in the heart of Tiruchanoor and worship the Goddess. Fridays are considered to be particularly auspicious for the worship of the deity. The place is a busy pilgrim centre.

Tirupati: Pop. 35,845, Lat. 13°38' N; Long. 79°21' E.

Tirupati town is situated at a distance of over 67 kilometres from Chittoor. It is a railway station on the Katpadi-Renigunta line. There are two railway stations for this town, one Tirupati West and the other Tirupati East. Buses ply to this town from all important places in the district as well as from outside places such as Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras, Bhadrachalam, Srisailem, Guntur, Vijayawada, Gudivada and Narsapur. Tirupati is a sacred place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. It contains many temples and holy spots. The most important place of interest at the place is the historic shrine of Sri Venkatesvara, the Lord of Seven Hills, which is famous all over the country. The shrine is located atop Tirumala, a cluster of seven hills known as Seshachalam or Venkatachalam with an elevation of 853 metres (2,800 ft.) above the sea level. Tirumala has a pleasant climate and attracts pilgrims throughout the year from all over the country. The buses run by the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams, starting from Tirupati, carry pilgrims and visitors up the hills through the ghat road which is over 22 kilometres in length. Many orthodox pilgrims prefer to climb the hill by the old path consisting of steps cut in the rock. The temple of Tirupati is believed to have existed from ancient times. The dynasties like the Pallavas of Kanchipuram, the Cholas of Tanjore, the Pandyas of Madurai and the kings and chiefs of Vijayanagara, vied with one another in endowing the shrine and offering worship to the presiding deity. The temple with its Gopuram or tower is a fine example of Dravidian architecture. The Vimana or Cupola over the sanctum sanctorum is covered entirely with gold plate and is known as Ananda Nilayam. The shrine consists of three Prakarams or enclosures. The outermost enclosure contains the Dhvajastambha or the banner post and, among others, the statues of the Vijayanagara king Krishnadevaraya and his consorts, and of Todarmal, the Minister of Akbar. The idol of the deity, a full figure of Lord Venkatesvara or Venkataramana or Srinivasa or Balaji (as He is called in various parts of the country) has the attributes of both Vishnu and Siva, the preserving and destroying aspects of the Hindu Trinity. The elaborate rituals and mode of worship in the temple were prescribed by the saint Ramanujacharya and are being followed even today. Anointing the idol with camphor and the offering by pilgrims of the hair on their heads by getting themselves shaved by licensed barbers are the important customs in vogue at this temple. Every day is a festival day in this temple town which is visited by about 10,000 devotees daily. The annual festival called Brahmotsavam, which is celebrated on a grand scale for nine days in September, attracts pilgrims and tourists from all parts of the country to the tune of about a lakh. The 5th and 9th days of the festival are specially significant in as much as Garudotsavam and Rathotsavam take place on those days.

The Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams provide ample conveyance and halting facilities to thousands of pilgrims. The other places of religious and tourist interest at Tirumala are the Papavinasanam waterfalls, Akasaganga, Gogarbhama and Pandavatirtham. In Tirupati town itself there are a number of temples dedicated to Govindaraja, Kodandarama and Kapilesvara. The pilgrims bound to Tirumala invariably visit these temples.

Apart from the religious sanctity attached to the place, Tirupati has also grown important educationally, commercially and culturally. It has a university called the Sri Venkateswara University with two constituent colleges, namely, Sri Venkateswara University College and Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering. Besides, there are also other educational institutions like S. V. Government Polytechnic; S.V. Oriental College, S.V. Medical College, Colleges of Veterinary Science and Agriculture, Sri Padmavathi Women's College and Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya Peetha. Tirupati is among the few richest pilgrim centres in the whole of Asia.

Chittoor Taluk:

Chittoor: Pop. 47,876. Lat. 13°13' N: Long. 79°06' E.

Chittoor town is a railway station on the Renigunta-Katpadi line of the Southern Railway. It is the headquarters of the district, the revenue division and the taluk of the same name. It is about 154 kilometres from Madras and about 183 kilometres from Bangalore. This town is served both by railways and roadways. It is connected with Karnataka and Tamil Nadu with a good network of roadways. The Madras-Bombay Trunk Road and the Madras-Bangalore National Highway pass through this town. The town has good educational facilities with a number of high schools and an arts and science college. A co-operative sugar factory and the Nutrine Confectionery Limited are located here. The most important religious functions celebrated here are Sriramanavami and Adikrittika in honour of Kodandarama and Subrahmanyesvara respectively. On both these occasions devotees numbering about 10,000 congregate. For details regarding the historical aspect of the place, Chapter II on History may be referred to.

Guntipalle: Pop. 2,188. Lat. 13°18' N: Long. 79°13' E.

Guntipalle village lies at a distance of about 18 kilometres from Chittoor on the Chittoor-Penumuru road. An important place of interest at the village is the Puligundu (tiger hill), a sheer pillar of rock. The rock pillar rises to a height of 213.36 metres. In January 1967, three American doctors, who were the members of the Rock Climbing Club of Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, climbed the rock with utmost difficulty, taking nearly 21 hours.

Kalavagunta: Pop. 3,097. Lat. 13°17' N: Long. 79°10' E.

This village is situated at a distance of about eight kilometres north-east of Chittoor on the Chittoor-Penumuru road. It is the seat of the ancient temples of Mukkantisvara and Lakshminarayana, said

to have been constructed by the Chola kings about 1,000 years ago. The Aragonda and the Ponnai rivers join here and there is the Rudrapadam (Siva's foot) on a rock in the middle of the river. In the past bones of the deceased were immersed in the river. Mahasivaratri celebrated at the place (February-March), is attended by about 10,000 devotees.

Kuppam Taluk:

Kuppam: Pop. 9,272. Lat. 12°45' N; Long. 79°22' E.

Kuppam, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, lies in the south-west corner of Chittoor and is a busy railway station on the Bangalore-Madras railway line. A bone meal fertiliser factory and a few sandalwood oil-mills are located here. Stone cutting and polishing is an important industry at the place. The places of worship in the village are the temples of Somesvara, Anjaneya, Tirupati Gangamma and Subrahmanya.

Madanapalle Taluk:

Madanapalle: Pop. 24,386. Lat. 13°31' N; Long. 78°31' E.

Madanapalle is the headquarters of the taluk and also the revenue division. It is about 13 kilometres away from Madanapalle Road Railway Station on the Pakala-Dharmavaram line. It is connected with Punganur, Vayalpad, Kadiri, Bangalore and Mysore by major roads. Madanapalle, at an altitude of 710-48 metres above the sea level, has a salubrious climate and is a famous health resort. The town is noted for its medical institutions, namely, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur T.B. Hospital and Mary Lott Lyles Hospital. The latter is associated with the name of Mrs. Annie Besant. There are a good number of educational institutions including an arts and science college. There is also an institution called Sri Venkateswara Public School started in 1965. The T.B. sanatorium at Arogyavaram which is about six kilometres from Madanapalle is a very important medical institution in the State. The most important religious festivals conducted at the place are Brahmotsavam (in May) in honour of Sri Venkatesvara and Mahasivaratri in honour of Yoga Bhoga Somesvara, and on both these occasions devotees numbering about 20,000 congregate.

Tourists to this place are also attracted by the Rishi Valley School and the Horsley Hills. The Rishi Valley School, established in 1950, is situated at a distance of about 16 kilometres from Madanapalle. It derived its name from the hill on the western side of the school called Rishi Konda and it is an enchanting place surrounded by mountains. The school is a residential institution for boys and girls with English as the medium of instruction and is a member of the Indian Public Schools Conference. It trains children for the Indian School Certificate Examination, recognised by the Government of India. Hindi, Telugu and Sanskrit are also taught as second languages.

Horsley Hills, about 16 kilometres from Madanapalle, is a beautiful summer resort in the Eastern Ghats. It lies about 151 kilometres from Tirupati by road via Madanapalle. The nearest railway station

is the Madanapalle Road, about 38 kilometres away. The height of the hills is 1,265.53 metres above the sea level from the most elevated table land in the south of Andhra Pradesh. This place was discovered in A.D. 1870 through the pioneering enterprise of W.D. Horsley, a European member of the Indian Civil Service, who made it his summer resort. The constructions made by him still exist on the hill. The hills are clothed in groves of teak, red sandalwood, eucalyptus, gulmohur, mango and several other trees, and the wind is highly refreshing and cool even at noon. The summit affords a grand view of the low country around. The climate is delightful and bracing. The temperature at the place being 18°C it is cooler than the plains below.

A seven-kilometre motorable ghat road connects the hills with the plains. An advisory committee with the District Collector as the chairman is in charge of the planned development of this hill-station which is the summer resort of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Accommodation for tourists is provided in the rest-houses at the place. Eight low income group quarters and also a hostel for non-gazetted employees have been constructed.

Soampalle: Pop. 4,311. Lat. 13°49' N: Long. 79°16' E.

Soampalle is about 40 kilometres north-west of Madanapalle and is connected by bus. The village contains the temple of Chennakesava acclaimed as one of the finest temples in the Andhra districts. In front of the temple there is a monolith of the most graceful proportions. There are very rich carvings on the Kalyana Mandapam which itself is very attractive.

Palmaner Taluk:

Palmaner: Pop. 9,865. Lat. 13°13' N: Long. 78°45' E.

Palmaner is situated at a distance of about 56 kilometres west of Chittoor. It was named Palamunneru as its tank was constructed during the reign of Pallava kings. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. The place is located on the eastern slopes of the Mysore plateau and appears to be sandwiched between the plains of Madras State and the plateau. The town is connected with Kolar, Chittoor, Punganur, Gudiyattam, Venkatagirikota and Bangalore by major roads. There is a Women's Industrial School here functioning since 1924. It was originally started by the American Arcot Mission and is now under the management of the Church of South India. The most important Hindu festivals celebrated here are Mahasivaratri (February-March) in honour of Kasivisvesvara and Gangajatara (May) and they are well-attended.

Punganur Taluk:

Punganur: Pop. 13,806. Lat. 13°05' N: Long. 78°32' E.

Punganur is situated to the west of Chittoor and is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. The name is derived from one Pungamma, who, with the assistance of her sister Takkamma, is believed to have built the large tank which irrigates the lands near the

town. Another version says that *Pongamia glabra* (the Indian beech tree) grow here in abundance and hence the village got this name. The place is also known as Parasurama Kshetram as the sage Parasurama is believed to have done penance here. It is connected with Bangalore, Madanapalle, Palmaner and Gudiyattam (Tamil Nadu) by road. The nearest railhead to the town is Madanapalle Road Railway Station which is about 37 kilometres away. The climate of the place is congenial. The Hindu religious festivals celebrated at the place are the Brahmotsavam in honour of Manikyavaradaraja (May), Sriramanavami (March-April) and Gangajata (June) and on each occasion about 10,000 devotees congregate.

Puttur (Putturu) Taluk:

Nagari: Pop. 8,061. Lat. 13°22' N: Long. 79°35' E.

Nagari is situated on the northern bank of the river Kusasthali which in the past is said to have been full of Kusa or Darbha grass. It is a railway station on the Arkonam-Renigunta line of the Southern Railway and is about two kilometres from the town. The place is connected with pilgrim centres like Tiruttani and Tirupati by road and rail. In the past, this place was under the rule of a palegar.

There is a hill range to the north of Nagari known as the Nagari Hills. The prominent and highest cliff of the hills is referred to as the Nagari Nose as it projects towards one side in the form of a human nose. It can be seen for about 100 km., around and from Madras lighthouse. This cliff, which lies about 7 km., north of Nagari, rises to a height of 855 metres above the sea-level and is popularly known as the 'Nagari Murkonda'. Nagari Nose served as a 'lighthouse' during medieval period for guiding navigation in the Bay of Bengal as the nose was serving as a landmark for the ships touching Madras. A bonfire was made on the tip of the nose which used to guide the ships in those days. The then rajas of Karvetinagaram bestowed a grant of 0.75 acre of wet land on a Jangam family in Kemparapalem village which lies at the foot of the hill for the services rendered. Even now, a big earthen oil-lamp is lit on every fullmoon day on the tip of the nose by one of the descendants of this Jangam family who is still enjoying the hereditary land grant. Of late, the cliff is also used for mountaineering and range practices.

The important places of worship at the place are the temples of Karimanikka Varadaraja (Perumal) and Isvara. There is also a Ramalaya at the place. Gangajata or Gangamma Jatara celebrated here is an important occasion when the idols of Desamma and Oruguntalamma are brought and kept here with Gangamma. Another occasion of congregation is the Konda Chuttu (circumambulation of the hill) at one and a half kilometres away from the town. It takes place soon after the **Pasuvula Panduga** in January. On this occasion, Lord Isvara of the Isvara temple plays host to the other deities brought from the neighbouring villages including Narayanavanam. These deities are seated in a **mandapa** specially erected for the purpose some years ago. Nearly 50,000 people take part in the festival. Munipalle Kona, Bugga Agraharam and Panduraju Banda near Nagari are frequented by people as picnic spots.

Narayanavanam: Pop. 10,027. Lat. 13°28' N: Long. 79°33' E.

This village, also known as Narayanavaram, is situated at a distance of about five kilometres from Puttur. It is on the eastern bank of the river Aruna (Arainyar). The temples of Kalyana Venkatesvara and Avanakshiamma at the place are very important for the Hindus. This place, according to the local legend, was ruled over by Akasa Raju, the father of Padmavati, the consort of Lord Venkatesvara. The Brahmotsavam, celebrated in honour of Kalyana Venkatesvara during March-April, is an important religious event which draws about 10,000 devotees.

There is a small village by name Kona at a distance of about eight kilometres from here which is famous for its beautiful waterfalls known as the Kailasanatha Kona or Kailasa Kona waterfalls. The waterfalls is situated in the valley of Nagari hills. The deities of Lord Siva in the shape of a Lingam known as Kailasanatha and goddess Parvati as Kamakshamma are installed here without a temple and the spot is reported to be a place of antiquity. A bath under the falls is believed to be sacred. The waters are said to be very rich in minerals and possessing curative properties. This is a beautiful picnic spot and is resorted to by hundreds of people on holidays.

Puttur: Pop. 10,078. Lat. 13°27' N: Long. 79°31' E.

Puttur, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, is a railway station on the Madras-Bombay broad gauge line. This town is connected with Renigunta, Karvetinagaram, Nagari, Nagalapuram and Chittoor by road. Draupadi Tirunallu, celebrated during July-August, is an important religious event at the place and it draws about 25,000 people.

This place is also famous for a family of bone-setters at Isalapuram near Puttur, who are reputed for setting any type of fracture of bones right with the help of herbs and indigenous plaster.

Satyavedu Taluk:

Nagalapuram: Pop. 6,377. Lat. 13°20' N: Long. 79°47' E.

This village lies on the Madras-Puttur trunk road. It is connected with Nagari, Puttur, Madras and Satyavedu by road and is a big business centre. Nagalapuram is a good weaving centre and is famous for its saris which find a market in many places in the country. The most important item of interest at the place is the ancient temple of Veda-narayana. The temple has been so ingeniously built that the rays of the sun fall on the feet, navel and forehead of the deity during the occasion of **Surya Pooja** conducted on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March respectively every year. The Surya Pooja attracts about 12,000 devotees from all parts of the district.

Pisatur: Pop. 1,890. Lat. 13°25' N: Long. 79°45' E.

This village is situated on Satyavedu-Puttur road. This is the place where the Araniyar project is located. The project is a beautiful scenic

spot and its site affords a panoramic view of the countryside. There is a P.W.D. inspection bungalow for the visitors to stay.

Satyavedu: Pop. 4,940. Lat. $13^{\circ}27' N$: Long. $79^{\circ}58' E$.

Satyavedu is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. It is connected with Chingleput and Nellore districts as well as other taluks of Chittoor district by road. The village has a temple dedicated to Matangesvara, and the Mahasivaratri (February-March) celebrated here attracts about 5,000 devotees.

Srikalahasti Taluk:

Gudimallam: Pop. 995. Lat. $13^{\circ}35' N$: Long. $79^{\circ}34' E$.

Gudimallam is situated on the banks of the river Swarnamukhi near Papanaidupet. The village contains an ancient but beautiful temple dedicated to Parasuramesvara which is said to have been built by the Pallava kings. Inside the main enclosure and in a small temple, there is an attractive idol of Suryadeva. Mahasivaratri celebrated at the place attracts about 15,000 devotees every year. The place is of tourist interest.

Srikalahasti: Pop. 26,460. Lat. $13^{\circ}45' N$: Long. $79^{\circ}45' E$.

Srikalahasti is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name and is situated at a distance of about 104 kilometres from Chittoor and about 38 kilometres from Tirupati. The town is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Kailasgiri abutting the river Swarnamukhi. It is a railway station on Renigunta-Gudur broad gauge line and is connected with Gudur, Tirupati, Chittoor, Bangalore and other important places by bus.

Srikalahasti is very famous for the temple of Lord Siva and is known as Dakshina Kasi. The temple is one of the most ancient and sacred places in South India and the Lingam is known as Vavulingam, one of the five elements of Lord Siva. The name Srikalahasti is a compound of three words—Sri meaning spider, Kala meaning serpent and Hasti an elephant and all these are claimed to have worshipped Lord Siva in the ages past and attained Sadvomukti (salvation) with Siva. The marks of all these three are found on the Linga, which is claimed to be Swayambhu (self-installed) and for that reason, particularly sacred. The Linga along with the Nandi in its front are white in colour. The temple of Kalahastisvara is situated to the west of the Kannappa hill. The construction of the temple and its Prakarams and subsequent improvements were attended to by the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Pandya kings, and the local Yadavaraya kings in the 13th century A.D., and developed finally by the great Vijayanagara kings. Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara empire is credited with the construction of the huge Galigopuram and the hundred-pillared Mandapam in A.D. 1516. The temple was renovated by the Nattukotai Chettiyars between 1900 and 1912. On the slopes of the Kannappa hill, there is a temple which encloses a stone bust of the fourfaced god, believed by some to be the idol of Brahma. Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamkotipitham, how-

ever, opined that the deity is Sankara and not Brahma. To the left of this temple and at the back of a Mandapam below it, bas-reliefs of Siya are cut on the rock. The presiding goddess here is Gnanaprasannambika (Gnanaprasunamba), the flower of divine knowledge. Besides being a powerful goddess and a Varaprasadini, She is the presiding deity of Jalandara Peetham, consecrated in the Srichakram placed in Her front. On account of the religious sanctity attached, the place is an important pilgrim centre in the country and thousands of pilgrims congregate at the place, especially on Mahasivaratri day. There are good halting facilities for the pilgrims, including the choultries of Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams and Srikalahasti Devasthanam.

Yerpedu: Pop. 992. Lat. 13°43' N: Long. 78°34' E.

This village is situated at a distance of over 14 kilometres to the south-west of Srikalahasti, where the Venkatagiri and Naidupet roads join. There is a temple of Utalesvara or Isvara of the spring at the foot of the hill. A perennial stream issues from the ground and it is known as Kasi Bugga. There is an *asramam* at the place known as Vyas-asramam which is maintaining Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit High School, Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit Elementary School and Sri Venkateswara Orphanage. All the above institutions were started by Maharshi Sadguru Sri Malayalasvami.

Vayalpad Taluk:

Kalakada: Pop. 5,302. Lat. 13°46' N: Long. 78°47' E.

This village is situated on the banks of the Satvavati river, a tributary of the Bahuda, on the Chittoor-Kurnool trunk road on the borders of Cuddapah district. It was the capital of the later Vaidumbas who claimed themselves as the Kalukadapuravaradhisvaras in ancient period. The village attained importance only on account of the beautiful temple of Siddhesvara. The Lingam in this temple is said to have been brought from Sidhout in Cuddapah district when the fort at the place was attacked by the Muslims and the temple desecrated. Mahasivaratri celebrated here attracts a few thousands of devotees.

Thalakona (waterfalls): Pop. 1,305. Lat. 13°44' N: Long. 79°12' E.

Thalakona waterfalls is situated in the village limits of Nerabylu. It is about 56 kilometres from Tirupati. The etymological explanation given to the name Thalakona is that it constitutes the threshold of the famous seven hills of Tirumala. There is a waterfall known as Siddhodara tirtham (Sirodrona tirtham) in the Thalakona Vagu. The origin of the river is the Veyilingalakona (a gorge in the hills containing one thousand Lingas) about 11 kilometres from the falls towards the east. The height of the falls, which is perennial, is about 60-96 metres. The water from the falls reaches Siddalagandi tank after flowing for a distance of about eight kilometres. A dip in the falls is a thrilling experience as one gets the feeling that he is caught in a hailstorm. The valley contains luxuriant evergreen forests and presents a grand natural scenery. There is an ancient shrine of Siddhesvara in the valley and pilgrims congregate in large numbers on Mondays in general, and on the Mahasivaratri day in particular.

Vayalpad: Pop. 8,016. Lat. $13^{\circ}40'$ N: Long. $78^{\circ}41'$ E.

Vayalpad is a railway station on the Dharmayaram-Pakala metre gauge railway line. It is shut in on the east by the Palkonda Hills and along the top of which runs a striking scarp of deep-red rock, visible for miles from the west. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. Vayalpad was transferred from Cuddapah to Chittoor district in 1911. This town is connected with Rayachoti, Madanapalle, Chandragiri and Chittoor by major roads.

ANNEXURE

Normals and Extremes

Stations	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Puttur	50 a	31.2	8.1	8.6	19.1	48.3	61.2	104.9	118.9	125.0
	b	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.4	4.8	7.4	7.5	6.7
Srikalahasti	50 a	54.6	7.6	10.7	15.7	38.9	49.8	86.9	91.9	104.4
	b	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	6.6
Tirupati	50 a	36.8	4.8	10.4	18.5	59.4	55.1	86.4	112.0	126.0
	b	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.3	3.1	4.2	6.2	6.4	6.8
Chandragiri	50 a	23.7	6.6	10.7	21.1	46.2	62.7	82.5	104.7	115.8
	b	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.0	4.6	6.2	6.4	6.6
Pakala	46 a	25.4	8.1	13.5	26.7	71.1	63.0	98.0	127.0	142.7
	b	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.6	3.2	3.9	5.6	6.8	7.1
Chittoor	50 a	25.9	9.4	11.2	23.1	63.0	67.8	91.9	118.9	164.3
	b	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	4.0	4.4	6.2	6.8	8.1
Venkatagiri- kota	50 a	19.1	4.8	8.9	32.3	97.8	50.3	66.5	101.3	128.3
	b	1.4	0.5	0.8	2.2	6.4	3.6	5.1	6.0	7.1
Kuppam	50 a	10.7	6.1	11.9	34.8	103.4	49.3	69.9	101.3	142.5
	b	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.5	6.3	3.7	4.8	6.0	7.5
Palmaner	50 a	25.9	9.9	8.6	31.5	79.3	55.9	81.8	100.6	144.3
	b	1.6	0.6	0.7	2.1	5.2	4.0	5.6	6.5	7.6
Punganur	50 a	15.0	8.6	11.9	30.5	78.0	51.8	73.1	101.1	134.4
	b	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.1	4.6	4.0	5.8	6.5	7.3
Sadum	22 a	7.1	7.9	17.0	33.5	70.9	50.1	76.2	103.1	125.7
	b	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.4
Madanapalle	50 a	17.0	6.9	14.0	28.7	70.9	55.4	70.4	80.0	129.3
	b	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.9	4.2	4.3	6.3	6.6	7.0
Vayalpad	50 a	20.3	8.9	11.9	25.4	70.4	63.0	89.4	86.9	138.2
	b	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.7	4.0	4.5	6.6	6.5	7.2
Ramapuram	22 a	11.7	5.1	13.2	25.4	58.4	51.8	76.7	104.7	133.9
	b	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.5	4.3	5.7	5.9
Piler	50 a	18.0	5.1	7.6	22.3	55.6	56.9	70.9	96.3	123.2
	b	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	3.3	4.2	5.7	6.7	7.0

1
of Rainfall

October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
						Amount (mm.)	Date
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
175.3	191.0	67.6	959.2	281	51	298.5	1-11-1888
8.0	7.9	3.2	51.8	(1943)	(1945)		
230.9	330.5	121.7	1,143.6	205	40	287.5	17-1-1906
8.7	9.5	4.4	52.6	(1946)	(1904)		
173.2	201.7	63.5	951.4	179	42	266.7	31-12-1895
8.4	7.9	3.2	50.2	(1946)	(1904)		
141.5	167.1	51.6	839.2	162	41	271.5	17-1-1906
7.8	7.4	3.0	48.8	(1903)	(1904)		
155.7	155.2	40.1	926.5	184	44	251.5	22-11-1915
7.3	6.5	2.2	46.6	(1939)	(1923)		
147.3	151.6	51.6	926.0	181	40	227.3	30-11-1930
8.4	7.5	3.0	52.6	(1903)	(1913)		
143.0	93.7	33.0	779.0	163	61	200.7	13-9-1903
8.5	6.7	2.5	50.8	(1903)	(1908)		
129.5	72.4	22.3	754.1	156	52	157.7	28-5-1941
7.8	5.2	1.8	47.8	(1915)	(1950)		
152.9	122.7	38.3	851.7	166	55	254.0	27-6-1890
9.0	7.5	2.7	53.1	(1903)	(1923)		
133.9	95.8	23.9	758.0	161	58	222.5	1-11-1883
8.3	6.1	1.9	49.2	(1943)	(1945)		
152.4	127.0	62.3	823.1	170	52	221.0	8-5-1930
6.6	6.0	2.5	40.7	(1943)	(1936)		
132.1	107.7	29.2	741.6	195	52	168.1	23-10-1954
7.7	6.5	2.3	49.4	(1903)	(1908)		
132.1	114.1	31.7	792.3	207	47	188.0	6-11-1903
7.8	6.3	2.4	49.5	(1944)	(1947)		
139.5	140.5	46.2	807.1	182	29	237.4	19-5-1943
6.7	6.2	1.9	39.7	(1943)	(1950)		
135.9	119.1	35.6	746.5	177	42	178.3	6-11-1903
8.1	6.7	2.4	47.9	(1930)	(1913)		

(Contd.)

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
156.2	143.3	31.2	834.0	159	58	231.1	26-10-1944
7.1	6.5	2.7	43.8	(1943)	(1948)		
96.8	103.4	13.7	584.7	—	—	177.8	19-5-1943
3.9	4.5	0.8	27.6	—	—		
131.1	97.3	33.6	725.2	—	—	190.5	9-11-1946
5.0	3.9	1.7	31.1	—	—		
92.5	77.5	9.1	555.7	—	—	114.3	17-9-1939
3.9	4.3	0.5	25.6	—	—		
123.7	93.5	53.9	688.6	120	69	157.7	22-10-1954
7.4	6.4	3.4	47.6	(1949)	(1950)		
258.8	301.7	113.5	1,187.8	175	54	338.3	10-12-1901
9.3	9.3	4.0	52.8	(1946)	(1904)		
149.3	143.2	46.0	827.5	161	63		
7.4	6.6	2.5	45.6	(1943)	(1904)		

ANNEXURE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall
(Data 1901—1950)

Range in mm.		No. of years.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
501—600	3		
601—700	8		
701—800	7		
801—900	11		
901—1,000	11		
1,001—1,100	4		
1,101—1,200	1		
1,201—1,300	3		
1,301—1,400	2		

ANNEXURE 3

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Arogyavaram)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature		Mean daily minimum temperature		Highest maximum ever recorded		Lowest minimum ever recorded		Relative humidity						
	oC	(2)	oC	(3)	oC	(4)	Date	(5)	oC	(6)	Date	(7)	8830 %	1730* %	(9)
January		26.9		15.4	31.6		29-1-1958		11.7		5-1-1956		78		47
February		30.0		16.9	35.0		27-2-1959		11.6		2-2-1960		61		31
March		33.3		19.4	37.2		27-3-1953		12.8		12-3-1955		59		25
April		34.9		22.4	38.3		27-4-1956		18.2		3-4-1960		64		35
May		34.8		23.9	38.3		9-5-1957		15.6		10-5-1946		58		38
June		32.1		22.8	37.2		4-6-1953		18.9		4-6-1957		66		47
July		29.9		21.8	34.1		12-7-1946		16.7		19-7-1952		72		58
August		29.9		21.8	33.9		21-8-1951		18.1		4-8-1958		73		58
September		29.4		21.2	33.9		19-9-1952		16.1		21-9-1949		73		57
October		28.4		20.1	32.8		3-10-1948		15.0		26-10-1947		78		66
November		26.7		17.6	31.1		8-11-1947		12.2		26-11-1950		77		60
December		25.3		15.4	29.4		13-12-1951		10.6		1-12-1960		80		57
Annual		30.1		19.9									70		48

• Hours: Indian Standard Time

* Hours: Indian Standard Time.

ANNEXURE 4

Mean Wind Speed in kilometres per hour (Arogyavararam)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
6.0	6.9	8.4	8.4	10.5	14.0	13.5	12.7	10.3	5.5	5.0	5.0	8.9	

ANNEXURE 6

Pattern of Population Growth from 1911 to 1961

Year	Population	Males	Females	Percentage variation		
				District	State	Country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1911	11,77,489	5,98,427	5,79,062	+4.73	12.49	5.75
1921	12,09,752	6,17,644	5,92,108	+2.74	-0.13	-0.31
1931	13,31,517	6,80,280	6,51,237	+10.07	12.99	11.00
1941	14,97,778	7,67,165	7,30,613	+12.49	12.75	14.22
1951	16,66,266	8,52,635	8,13,631	+11.25	14.02	13.31
1961	19,14,639	9,78,453	9,36,186	+14.91	15.65	21.51

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1962

ANNEXURE 6

ANNEXURE 7

Variation in Population from 1911 to 1961

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chittoor District	1911	11,77,489	+53,228	+4.73	5,98,427	5,79,062
	1921	12,09,752	+32,263	+2.74	6,17,644	5,92,108
	1931	13,31,517	+1,11,765	+10.07	6,80,280	6,51,237
	1941	14,97,778	+1,66,261	+12.49	7,67,165	7,30,613
	1951	16,66,266	+1,68,488	+11.25	8,52,635	8,13,631
	1961	19,14,639	+2,48,373	+14.91	9,78,453	9,36,186
Chittoor Taluk	1911	1,44,456	+15,318	+11.86	73,163	71,293
	1921	1,42,963	-1,493	-1.03	72,730	70,233
	1931	1,55,618	+12,655	+8.85	78,938	76,680
	1941	1,81,811	+26,193	+16.83	92,450	89,361
	1951	2,05,674	+23,863	+13.13	1,04,342	1,01,332
	1961	2,29,366	+23,692	+11.52	1,16,476	1,12,890

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bangarupalem Independent Sub-Taluk						
	1911	63,979	+5,281	+9.00	32,677	31,302
	1921	68,972	+4,993	+7.80	35,293	33,679
	1931	73,509	+4,537	+6.58	37,750	35,759
	1941	87,739	+14,230	+19.36	44,615	43,124
	1951	99,254	+11,515	+13.12	50,877	48,377
	1961	1,11,439	+12,185	+12.28	56,825	54,614
Palamaner Taluk						
	1911	52,976	-1,249	-2.30	26,729	26,247
	1921	50,954	-2,022	-3.82	26,017	24,907
	1931	60,239	+9,285	+18.22	30,776	29,463
	1941	80,738	+20,499	+34.03	41,000	39,738
	1951	96,673	+15,935	+19.74	49,218	47,455
	1961	1,11,207	+14,534	+15.03	56,674	54,533
Uppam Taluk						
	1911	58,681	+2,939	+5.27	29,274	29,407
	1921	54,173	-4,508	-7.68	26,917	27,256
	1931	62,082	+7,909	+14.60	31,173	30,909
	1941	61,734	-348	-0.56	31,345	30,389
	1951	73,861	+12,127	+19.64	37,372	36,489
	1961	97,065	+23,204	+31.42	48,986	48,079

Punganur Taluk

1911	1,07,051	+10,199	+10.53	54,578	52,473
1921	1,09,391	+2,340	+2.19	55,961	53,430
1931	1,22,271	+12,880	+11.77	62,602	59,669
1941	1,34,487	+12,216	+9.99	69,317	65,170
1951	1,47,398	+12,911	+9.60	75,554	71,844
1961	1,68,850	+21,452	+14.55	85,994	82,856

Madanapalle Taluk

1911	1,37,495	+519	+0.38	70,305	67,191
1921	1,41,310	+3,814	+2.77	72,969	68,341
1931	1,53,618	+12,308	+8.71	79,430	74,188
1941	1,73,591	+19,973	+13.00	90,037	83,554
1951	1,97,289	+23,698	+13.65	1,02,241	95,048
1961	2,27,824	+30,535	+15.48	1,17,812	1,10,012

Vijayapad Taluk

1911	1,21,005	-2,041	-1.65	62,265	58,740
1921	1,32,325	+13,320	+8.46	67,717	64,608
1931	1,47,124	+14,799	+11.18	75,493	71,631
1941	1,66,643	+19,519	+13.27	85,911	80,732
1951	1,90,097	+23,454	+14.07	98,571	91,526
1961	2,14,119	+24,022	+12.64	1,10,383	1,03,736

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chandragiri Taluk						
1911	1,17,433	+3,883	+3.42	59,663	57,770	
1921	1,22,208	+4,775	+4.07	62,537	59,671	
1931	1,32,459	+10,251	+8.39	67,797	64,662	
1941	1,49,726	+17,267	+13.04	76,559	73,167	
1951	1,65,198	+15,472	+10.33	84,604	80,594	
1961	2,00,375	+35,177	+21.29	1,03,889	96,486	
Srikalahasti Taluk						
1911	1,01,199	+7,067	+7.51	51,227	49,972	
1921	1,09,177	+7,978	+7.88	55,681	53,496	
1931	1,18,031	+8,854	+8.11	60,290	57,741	
1941	1,29,734	+11,703	+9.92	65,588	63,146	
1951	1,36,910	+7,176	+5.53	69,724	67,186	
1961	1,65,571	+28,661	+20.93	84,550	81,021	
Satyavedu Taluk						
1911	1,00,487	+3,012	+3.09	50,966	49,521	
1921	1,03,584	+3,097	+3.08	52,605	50,979	
1931	1,19,311	+15,727	+15.18	60,834	58,477	
1941	1,21,917	+2,606	+2.18	62,193	59,724	
1951	1,32,474	+10,557	+8.56	67,601	64,873	
1961	1,42,377	+9,903	+7.48	71,985	70,392	
Puttur Taluk						
1911	1,71,726	+8,370	+5.08	87,580	84,146	
1921	1,74,695	+2,969	+1.73	89,187	85,508	
1931	1,87,255	+12,560	+7.19	95,197	92,058	
1941	2,09,658	+22,403	+11.96	1,07,150	1,02,508	
1951	2,21,438	+11,780	+5.62	1,12,531	1,08,907	
1961	2,46,446	+25,008	+11.29	1,24,879	1,21,567	

ANNEXURE 8

Sex-ratio from 1911 to 1961

Year	Number of females to 1,000 males	
(1)	(2)	(3)
1911	967	...
1921	959	...
1931	957	...
1941	952	...
1951	954	...
1961	957	...

ANNEXURE 9

Density of Population in 1961

Taluk	Number of persons per square mile	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chittoor	..	588
Bangarupalem Independent Sub-Taluk	..	355
Palmaner	..	272
Kuppam	..	332
Punganur	..	254
Madanapalle	..	272
Vayalpad	..	270
Chandragiri	..	368
Srikalahasti	..	272
Satyavedu	..	368
Puttur	..	410

ANNEXURE 10

Population by Religious Groups in 1961

Area	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Sikhs	Buddhists
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District Total	17,53,157	1,39,015	22,386	39	35	7
Rural	15,70,236	1,07,969	16,794	19	14	6
Urban	1,82,921	31,046	5,592	20	21	1

Chakraborty	3A	23	34	30	105	113
Mukherjee	438	201	223	234	910	132
Mishra	0'410	0'403	0'232	0'310	0'510	0'121
Total	1011	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021

Population Census for 1951 and 1961, Government of India, New Delhi, 1961

ANNEXURE II

Religious Groups for 10,000 of total Population ending with Decenniums 1911 to 1961

Religious groups	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Hindus	9,416	9,403	9,373	9,316	9,279	9,157
Muslims	478	507	553	594	615	726
Christians	37	53	74	89	102	117

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	1'25'251	1'10'00	2'265	30	31				
3'000	12'30'520	1'03'000	10'500	10	14				
2'000 (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)	13'23'124	1'30'012	5'57'000	13'30'12	5'57'000	13'30'12	5'57'000	13'30'12	5'57'000
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)									
Value	140000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

Population of Religious Groups in 1961

ANNEXURE II

ANNEXURE 12
Population according to Languages in 1961

Serial number	Language	RURAL										URBAN				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Telugu			14,60,438	1,23,240	82,269	81,631	55,045	1,37,379	1,74,940	1,73,335	1,24,816	1,27,166	91,336	1,58,013	1,31,268
2.	Tamil			2,89,447	54,155	24,025	7,059	20,800	946	519	734	6,990	9,069	48,270	66,998	49,882
3.	Urdu			1,30,226	3,801	3,887	10,170	3,789	12,852	23,221	28,462	6,033	2,500	2,526	2,724	30,261
4.	Kannada			15,834	122	1,201	1,447	7,059	2,346	274	243	317	4	18	105	2,707
5.	Lamani/Lambadi			8,276	—	—	501	753	1,243	3,295	2,432	—	—	—	2	59
6.	Marathi			3,982	59	49	291	181	158	345	133	81	44	55	74	2,512
7.	Malayalam			1,371	37	7	38	9	9	81	21	123	8	44	72	922
8.	Hindi			1,522	24	—	168	97	10	34	46	51	5	43	38	806
9.	Korava			1,062	—	—	6	41	54	569	392	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Saurashtra			926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	180	744

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

31. Rajasthani
 32. Sali
 33. Arabic/Arbi
 34. Are
 35. Assamese
 36. Bhojpuri
 37. Ceylonese/
 Singalese
 38. Chinese/Chini
 39. German
 40. Hindustani
 41. Irish
 42. Magahi/Magadhi
 43. Maithili
 44. Manipuri/Meithei
 45. Parsi
 46. Spanish

ANNEXURE 13

Linguistic proportion for 1,000 of total population
from 1911 to 1961

Language	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Telugu	719	722	734	737	763
Tamil	217	213	193	182	151
Urdu	42	46	52	55	68
Kannada	14	11	14	12	8
Lambadi	2	2	2	4	4
Marathi	3	3	3	3	2

N. B :—Figures for the year 1941 are not available.

ANNEXURE 14

Scheduled Tribes in 1961

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Yanadis	32,342	16,756	15,586
2.	Sugalis	8,616	4,398	4,218
3.	Yerukulas	8,509	4,436	4,073
4.	Chenchus	747	382	365
5.	Manna Dhoras	265	155	110
6.	Koyas	117	68	49
7.	Konda Dhoras	88	47	41
8.	Reddi Dhoras	28	12	16
9.	Konda Kapus	65	36	29
10.	Malis	14	3	11
11.	Kattunayakan	13	3	10
12.	Kulia	6	4	2
13.	Gadabas	1		1
14.	Savaras	6	3	3
15.	Scheduled Tribes not specified	115	70	45
All Scheduled Tribes		50,932	26,373	24,559

ANNEXURE 15
Land Utilisation during 1966—67

Name of the taluk	(In hectares)										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Geographical area	Forests	Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Cultivable waste	Permanent pastures	Miscellaneous tree crops	Current fallows	Other fallow lands	Net area sown	
Madanapalle	2,17,145 (14.34)	38,590 (8.36)	25,812 (12.24)	13,030 (11.16)	29,556 (30.80)	4,042 (8.95)	3,289 (15.36)	19,314 (36.09)	11,307 (23.49)	72,205 (15.69)	
Vayalpad	2,05,127 (13.55)	38,056 (8.25)	25,193 (11.95)	19,661 (16.83)	13,848 (14.43)	14,231 (31.49)	4,757 (18.58)	12,441 (23.25)	7,864 (16.34)	69,776 (15.17)	
Chandragiri	1,40,895 (9.30)	77,235 (16.73)	12,876 (6.10)	7,960 (6.81)	5,101 (5.31)	3,082 (6.82)	1,129 (5.17)	1,798 (3.36)	2,658 (5.52)	29,056 (6.32)	
Chittoor	1,01,113 (6.68)	17,570 (3.80)	20,655 (9.79)	8,270 (7.08)	6,406 (6.67)	1,900 (4.20)	6,024 (27.60)	862 (1.61)	3,783 (7.86)	35,643 (7.75)	
Palmaner	1,06,086 (7.00)	45,445 (9.84)	14,165 (6.71)	4,550 (3.89)	2,515 (2.62)	329 (0.73)	53 (0.24)	1,189 (2.22)	1,753 (3.64)	36,087 (7.84)	
Punganur	1,72,390 (11.39)	43,308 (9.38)	34,295 (16.26)	16,407 (14.05)	9,521 (9.92)	6,886 (15.24)	2,465 (11.29)	4,880 (9.12)	4,111 (8.54)	50,517 (10.98)	

Srikalahasti	1,57,886 (10.43)	54,306 (11.81)	23,337 (11.05)	18,157 (15.55)	14,925 (15.55)	2,598 (5.74)	1,848 (8.46)	2,588 (4.84)	2,087 (4.33)	37,840 (8.23)
Puttur	1,55,814 (10.29)	45,521 (9.86)	34,938 (16.57)	8,969 (7.68)	5,354 (5.58)	3,392 (7.50)	1,386 (6.34)	5,704 (10.56)	9,855 (20.47)	40,695 (8.84)
Kuppam	75,628 (4.99)	24,842 (5.38)	8,046 (3.82)	3,141 (2.69)	2,097 (2.18)	4,373 (9.67)	598 (2.74)	758 (1.41)	1,281 (2.66)	30,492 (6.62)
Satyavedu	1,00,284 (6.62)	46,875 (10.16)	4,036 (1.91)	8,217 (7.06)	2,509 (2.61)	3,543 (7.84)	446 (2.04)	1,491 (2.78)	368 (0.76)	32,799 (7.13)
Bangarupalem	81,222 (5.36)	29,554 (6.40)	7,493 (3.55)	8,406 (7.19)	4,101 (4.27)	809 (1.79)	530 (2.43)	2,485 (4.64)	3,058 (6.35)	24,787 (5.38)
District Total	15,13,590	4,61,502	2,10,846	1,16,767	95,933	45,185	21,825	53,510	48,125	4,59,897

ANNEXURE 16

Land Utilisation from 1957-58 to 1966-67

Year	Total geographical area (in hectares)	Forests	Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Cultivable waste	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Miscellaneous tree crops	Current fallows	Other fallow lands	Net area sown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957-58	15,30,588	22.7	18.0	4.0	10.0	2.1	0.9	12.9	3.6	25.8
1958-59	14,77,201	22.6	16.1	4.8	10.3	3.0	0.7	10.0	4.5	28.0
1959-60	13,96,174	23.5	16.2	7.0	8.2	3.1	0.8	9.3	3.2	28.7
1960-61	13,96,174	22.5	16.4	6.1	7.9	3.5	0.9	9.1	3.2	30.4
1961-62	15,13,590	20.9	15.0	5.5	9.9	3.2	1.0	13.5	5.4	25.6
1962-63	15,13,590	30.5	14.0	7.0	7.1	3.0	1.0	4.6	3.0	29.8
1963-64	15,13,590	30.5	14.0	7.1	5.1	3.0	1.2	5.3	3.2	29.8
1964-65	15,13,590	30.5	14.0	7.1	5.9	3.0	1.3	5.4	3.3	29.5
1965-66	15,13,590	30.5	14.0	7.2	5.9	2.9	1.5	5.8	3.5	28.7
1966-67	15,13,590	30.5	13.9	7.4	6.2	3.0	1.4	4.0	3.2	30.4

ANNEXURE 17

Sources of Irrigation during 1966-67

Name of the taluk	Canals		Wells used for irrigation purposes only				Total	Number of wells not in use	Number of reser-voirs	Number of tanks with total ayacut of			No. of oil engines	
	Government	Private	Government		Private									
			Masonry	Non-masonry	Masonry	Non-masonry								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Madanapalle	—	—	—	73	96	3,417	1,360	4,946	169	—	43	1,037	1,080	257
Vayalpad	—	—	—	18	70	5,249	2,517	7,854	165	1	25	1,276	1,301	134
Chandragiri	—	—	—	3	3	5,238	1,785	7,029	167	—	68	304	372	1,003
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	6,216	3,265	9,481	413	—	57	396	453	1,679
Palmaner	—	—	—	24	358	1,843	2,851	5,076	226	—	18	525	543	252
Pungunur	—	—	—	—	—	3,312	2,574	5,886	417	—	121	1,051	1,172	199
Srikalahasti	—	—	—	—	—	2,207	80	2,287	23	1	180	221	401	230
Puttur	—	—	—	874	487	5,296	3,032	9,689	216	—	44	199	243	469
Kuppam	—	—	—	9	10	1,390	818	2,227	38	—	12	410	422	50
Satyavedu	—	—	1	—	—	3,348	74	3,422	67	1	80	188	268	246
Bangarupalem	—	—	—	—	—	2,762	4,365	7,127	166	—	23	219	242	572
District Total	—	—	1	1,001	1,024	40,278	22,721	65,024	2,067	3	671	5,826	6,497	5,091

ANNEXURE 18

Net Area Irrigated according to Different sources of Irrigation during 1966-67

Name of the taluk	Canals		Tanks	Tube-wells	Other wells	Other sources	Total	Percentage of area irrigated by each source to the net irrigated area										
	(2)	(3)						(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Madanapalle	—	—	5,463	—	2,510	1,343	9,316	—	—	58.64	—	26.94	14.42					
Vayalpad	—	—	8,318	—	4,840	1,422	14,580	—	—	57.05	—	33.20	9.75					
Chandragiri	—	—	3,405	—	6,551	2,233	12,189	—	—	27.93	—	53.75	18.32					
Chittoor	—	—	3,964	—	10,300	521	14,785	—	—	26.81	—	69.66	3.53					
Palmaner	—	—	3,465	—	1,958	188	5,611	—	—	61.75	—	34.87	3.35					
Punganur	—	—	8,661	—	2,288	399	11,348	—	—	76.32	—	20.16	3.52					
Srikalahasti	—	—	20,757	—	3,518	1,123	25,398	—	—	81.72	—	13.85	4.42					
Puttur	—	—	6,356	—	17,504	1,433	25,293	—	—	25.13	—	69.20	5.67					
Kuppam	—	—	4,186	—	—	26	4,212	—	—	99.38	—	—	0.62					
Satyavedu	—	—	15,232	—	5,062	599	20,893	—	—	72.90	—	24.23	2.87					
Bangarupalem	—	—	1,424	—	6,756	71	8,251	—	—	17.26	—	81.88	0.86					
Total	—	—	81,231	—	61,287	9,358	1,51,876	—	—	53.48	—	40.36	6.16					

ANNEXURE 19

Taluk-by-taluk Statement of the Net Area Cultivated and Irrigated during 1966-67

Name of the taluk	Total geographical area	Net cultivated area	Net irrigated area	Area cultivated more than once	Area irrigated more than once	Percentage of column number					(In hectares)	
						3 to 2	4 to 2	4 to 3	5 to 2	6 to 2		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Madanapalle	2,17,144	72,205	9,316	7,054	6,856	33.25	4.29	12.90	3.25	3.16	73.59	
Vayalpad	2,05,127	69,776	14,580	6,927	6,927	34.02	7.11	20.89	3.37	3.37	47.50	
Chandragiri	1,40,895	29,056	12,189	5,522	5,512	20.62	8.65	41.95	3.92	3.91	45.22	
Chittoor	1,01,113	35,643	14,785	4,887	4,742	35.25	14.62	41.48	4.83	4.68	32.07	
Palmaner	1,06,086	36,087	5,611	3,787	3,564	34.01	5.28	15.54	3.57	3.37	63.51	
Punganur	1,72,389	50,517	11,348	5,613	5,607	29.30	6.58	22.46	3.25	3.24	49.39	
Srikalahasti	1,57,885	37,840	25,398	11,449	11,026	23.96	16.07	67.11	7.25	6.97	43.41	
Puttur	1,55,813	40,695	25,293	7,006	6,485	26.11	16.23	62.15	4.49	4.16	25.64	
Kuppam	75,627	30,492	4,212	2,730	2,728	40.31	5.56	13.81	3.60	3.60	64.75	
Satyavedu	1,00,284	32,799	20,893	12,778	12,147	32.70	20.88	63.68	12.75	12.11	58.13	
Bangarupalem	81,222	24,787	8,251	2,771	2,770	50.51	10.15	33.28	3.41	3.41	33.57	
Total	15,13,590	4,59,497	1,51,876	70,524	68,364	30.38	10.03	33.02	4.66	4.51	45.01	

ANNEXURE 20

Irrigation Tanks and Minor Projects with an Ayacut of over 203 hectares

Name of the irrigation source	Village in which situated	Total ayacut (in hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)
CHANDRAGIRI TALUK		
1. Perur Pedda Cheruvu	Perur	204
CHITTOOR TALUK		
2. Chavalilingamanaidu-palle	Chavalilingamanaidu-palle	329
SRIKALAHASTI TALUK		
3. Muchchivolu tank	Muchchivolu	235
4. Chembedu tank and group	Chembedu	732
5. Pellakuru and Kothuru	Pellakuru	245
6. Chillakuru	Chillakuru	240
7. Alathur	Alathur	205
8. Kobaka	Kobaka	262
9. Mallaram tank	Mallaram	206
10. Krishnapuram tank	Krishnapuram	278
MADANAPALLE TALUK		
11. Kandukur Samudram	Kandukur	672
12. Pedda Thippasamudram tank	Pedda Thippasamudram	719
13. Chinna Thippasamudram	Chinna Thippasamudram	361
14. Rangasamudram tank	Rangasamudram	377
PUNGANUR TALUK		
15. Pungamma tank of Punganur	Punganur	210
SATYAVEDU TALUK		
16. Venavakam tank	Venavakam	226
17. Irugulam tank	Irugulam	236
18. Chilamathuru tank	Chilamathuru	217
19. Pandur tank	Pandur	280
20. Arudur tank	Arudur	260
21. Kambakam tank	Kambakam	254
22. Santavelur tank	Santavelur	389
23. Chervi big tank	Chervi	217

ANNEXURE 21

Details of Area covered from 1960—61 to 1968—69 and also
the Soil Conservation Centres

<i>Years</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
(1)	(2)
1960—61	541
1961—62	828
1962—63	1,613
1963—64	2,097
1964—65	1,423
1965—66	1,620
1966—67	2,127
1967—68	2,070
1968—69	4,120

Centres

<i>Name of the sub-division</i>	<i>Name of the centre</i>	<i>Name of the taluk</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Chittoor	Chittoor	Chittoor
	Karvetinagarām	Puttur
	Tirupati	Chandragiri
	Palmaner	Palmaner
	Kuppam	Kuppam
2. Madanapalle	Madanapalle	Madanapalle
	B. Kothakota	Madanapalle
	Punganur	Punganur
	Vayalpad	Vayalpad
	Piler	Vayalpad

ANNEXURE 22

Taluk-by-taluk details of actual Area under different Crops during 1966-67

Name of the taluk	(In hectares)									
	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Samai	Varagu	Total millets	Total millets and cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Medanapalle	11,590	51	3,405	21,214	—	6,758	1,027	522	34,064	45,705
Vayalpad	18,711	1	1,829	16,473	—	1,511	1	57	20,334	39,046
Chandragiri	12,902	—	746	3,324	33	1,454	3	8	5,697	8,599
Chittoor	11,069	—	2,382	1,484	—	2,984	39	38	7,189	18,258
Palmaner	6,707	1	2,821	49	5	11,439	2,840	2	17,191	23,900
Punganur	14,449	7	1,386	3,006	11	13,284	3,918	53	21,805	36,312
Srikalahasti	28,936	—	201	2,708	—	3,070	—	10	6,319	35,255
Puttur	17,117	—	582	4,184	—	5,063	4	80	10,196	27,314
Kuppam	5,751	1	3,028	716	85	9,854	3,701	38	17,738	33,489
Satyavedu	21,997	—	154	2,625	—	4,233	2	40	7,308	29,300
Bangarupalem	6,596	—	2,874	170	—	1,284	23	101	4,459	11,054
Total	1,55,825	61	19,408	55,953	134	60,934	11,558	949	1,52,300	3,08,232
(Contd.)										

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Redgram	Bengal-gram	Green-gram	Horse-gram	Black-gram	Total pulses	Total food grains	Chillies	Tamarind	Condiments
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Medanapalle	1,031	3	159	3,265	6	4,942	50,647	367	926	1,389
Vayalpad	421	—	20	2,383	9	2,850	41,895	339	253	598
Chandragiri	225	12	12	437	21	738	19,337	273	72	360
Chittoor	345	6	68	797	48	1,286	19,544	400	97	502
Pelmaner	331	—	6	2,966	56	3,701	27,601	730	125	871
Punganur	133	—	29	2,519	—	3,010	39,322	409	565	1,040
Srikalahasti	22	—	38	225	84	371	35,625	248	1	257
Purtur	240	—	13	596	38	911	28,225	273	23	299
Kuppam	508	—	61	4,264	53	5,281	28,770	252	72	350
Satyavedu	54	—	20	426	144	648	29,948	431	8	446
Bangarupalem	66	—	10	585	15	689	11,743	280	145	439
Total	3,376	21	436	18,464	474	24,427	3,32,658	4,002	2,287	6,551

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Sugarcane	Mangoes	Total fresh fruits	Total fresh and dry fruits	Total vegetables	Total food crops	Groundnut
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Madaipalle	1,263	837	893	899	532	54,812	23,127
Vayalpad	336	1,247	1,279	1,279	192	44,313	31,487
Chandragiri	1,419	2,390	2,450	2,450	239	23,850	10,132
Chittoor	3,004	2,894	2,990	2,990	214	26,455	13,387
Palmaner	822	559	601	601	117	30,012	9,456
Punganur	1,098	1,407	1,442	1,442	204	43,111	12,138
Srikalahasti	13	613	842	847	50	36,814	11,626
Puttur	680	3,231	3,299	3,302	195	32,728	13,239
Kuppam	363	614	671	672	163	30,338	2,447
Satyavedu	22	873	915	955	102	31,540	10,621
Bangarupalem	2,776	2,261	2,299	2,299	36	17,327	9,934
Total	11,796	16,926	17,682	17,736	2,044	3,71,310	1,47,594

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Castor (29)	Oilseeds (30)	Betel leaves (31)	Total non-food crops (32)	Total food crops (33)	Total cropped area (34)
Madhapalle	213	23,937	81	24,418	54,812	79,260
Vayalpad	91	31,936	54	32,390	44,313	76,703
Chandragiri	17	10,455	30	10,718	23,860	34,578
Chittoor	14	13,831	40	14,076	26,455	40,531
Palmaner	93	9,692	40	9,061	30,012	39,873
Punganur	16	12,290	62	13,019	43,111	56,130
Srikalahasti	7	12,362	2	12,475	36,814	49,289
Pottur	64	14,447	22	14,972	32,728	47,700
Kuppam	110	2,606	38	2,883	30,338	33,221
Satyavadu	2	12,830	28	14,047	31,540	45,587
Bangarupalem	—	10,084	47	10,232	17,327	27,559
Total	534	1,54,470	444	1,58,321	3,71,310	5,30,431

ANNEXURE 23

Talukwise details of percentage area under different Crops during 1956-57

Name of the taluk	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bejra	Maize	Ragi	Samai	Varagu	Total millets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madanapalle	7.43	84.10	17.54	37.91	—	11.08	8.88	55.05	22.36
Vayalpad	12.00	1.96	9.42	29.44	—	2.48	0.01	6.01	13.35
Chandragiri	8.28	—	3.84	5.94	24.69	2.38	0.02	0.81	3.74
Chittoor	7.10	—	12.27	2.65	0.30	4.87	0.34	3.96	4.72
Palmaner	4.30	1.98	14.53	0.09	4.22	18.77	24.56	0.17	11.28
Punganur	9.30	11.27	7.14	5.37	7.83	21.79	33.89	5.54	14.31
Srikalahasti	18.56	—	1.03	4.84	—	5.03	—	1.06	4.14
Puttur	10.98	—	2.99	7.47	—	8.30	0.03	8.48	6.68
Kuppam	3.69	0.66	15.60	1.28	62.95	16.19	32.01	3.96	11.66
Satyavedu	14.11	—	0.79	4.69	—	6.94	0.01	4.26	4.79
Bangarupalem	4.23	—	14.82	0.30	—	2.10	0.19	10.66	2.92
District total	1,55,825	61	19,408	55,953	134	60,934	11,558	949	1,52,300

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Total millets and cereals	Redgram	Bengalgram	Greengram	Horsegram	Blackgram	Total pulses	Total food grains	Chillies
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Madanapalle	14.82	30.54	15.38	36.52	17.68	1.28	20.23	15.22	9.17
Vayalpad	12.66	12.46	—	4.55	12.90	1.96	11.66	12.59	8.46
Chandragiri	6.03	6.65	57.69	2.78	2.36	4.35	3.02	5.81	6.82
Chittoor	5.92	10.22	1.92	15.61	4.31	10.06	5.26	5.87	10.00
Palmaner	7.75	9.79	23.07	1.39	16.06	11.86	15.15	8.29	18.23
Punganur	11.78	3.95	—	6.59	13.64	—	12.32	11.82	10.24
Srikalahasti	11.43	0.64	—	8.73	1.22	17.75	1.52	10.71	6.19
Puttur	8.86	7.10	—	2.99	3.22	8.01	3.73	8.48	6.81
Kuppam	7.62	15.05	—	14.03	23.09	11.17	21.62	8.64	6.31
Satyavedu	9.45	1.60	1.92	4.55	2.31	30.29	2.65	9.00	10.78
Bangarupalem	3.58	1.95	—	2.23	3.16	3.24	2.82	3.53	6.99
District total	3,08,232	3,376	21	436	18,464	474	24,427	3,32,658	4,002

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Tamarind	Condiments	Sugarcane	Mangoes	Total fresh fruits	Total fresh and dry fruits	Total vegetables	Total food crops	Groundnut
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Madampalle	40.45	21.19	10.70	4.94	5.05	5.06	26.02	14.76	15.66
Vaivalpad	11.07	9.12	2.85	7.36	7.23	7.21	9.40	11.93	21.33
Chandr giri	3.16	5.49	12.03	14.11	13.86	13.81	11.70	6.42	6.86
Chittoor	4.24	7.66	25.47	17.09	16.90	16.85	10.47	7.12	9.07
Palm ner	5.44	13.29	6.97	3.30	3.40	3.39	5.70	8.08	6.40
Pang nar	24.69	15.89	9.30	8.30	8.15	8.13	9.98	11.51	8.22
Srikalahasti	0.05	3.92	0.10	3.62	4.76	4.77	2.45	9.91	7.87
Puttur	1.02	4.56	5.76	19.07	18.66	18.61	9.52	8.81	8.97
Kuppam	3.13	5.33	3.07	3.62	3.79	3.79	7.96	8.17	1.65
Satyavedu	0.35	6.79	0.18	5.15	5.17	5.38	5.01	8.49	7.19
Bangurupalem	6.35	6.70	23.53	13.37	13.00	12.96	1.76	4.66	6.73
District total	2,287	6,551	11,796	16,926	17,682	17,736	2,044	3,71,310	1,47,594

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Castor (29)	Oilseeds (30)	Betel leaves (31)	Total non-food crops (32)	Total food crops (33)	Total cropped area (34)
Madanapalle	42.28	15.43	18.22	15.36	14.76	14.94
Vayalpad	18.00	20.67	12.21	20.35	11.93	14.46
Chandragiri	3.29	6.77	6.92	6.74	6.42	6.51
Chittoor	0.08	8.95	8.93	8.84	7.12	7.64
Palmaner	18.40	6.27	8.93	6.20	8.08	7.51
Punganur	3.21	7.95	13.94	8.18	11.61	10.58
Srikalahasti	—	8.00	0.46	7.84	9.91	9.29
Puttur	1.36	9.34	5.01	9.41	8.81	8.99
Kuppam	12.78	1.68	8.56	1.81	8.28	6.26
Satyavedu	0.16	8.31	6.29	8.82	8.49	8.59
Bangarupalem	0.40	6.52	10.48	6.43	4.66	5.19
District total	5.04	1,54,470	444	1,58,321	3,81,310	5,30,431

ANNEXURE 24

Total Outturn of Principal Crops

(in tonnes)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Korra	Varagu	Samai	Other cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957-58	1,48,381	74	7,467	29,892	36	52,819	420	1,764	4,574	21
1958-59	1,76,335	50	18,431	48,079	—	91,027	558	2,997	6,797	91
1959-60	1,88,843	71	11,582	29,130	10	99,420	375	2,529	5,283	30
1960-61	1,93,663	50	16,829	42,219	1	46,103	497	3,535	5,446	60
1961-62	1,73,642	40	12,030	24,771	172	42,023	508	782	6,269	2,275
1962-63	2,40,641	40	9,804	33,052	121	43,507	1,158	406	4,968	1,676
1963-64	2,09,966	30	11,816	31,070	10	60,952	386	2,042	5,242	132
1964-65	2,63,180	20	8,325	14,169	261	46,134	1,190	515	4,084	1,079
1965-66	1,33,548	28	7,240	13,924	26	33,854	215	167	3,346	669
1966-67	2,56,497	14	15,222	34,994	102	54,843	508	483	4,210	738

(Contd.)

Year	Total pulses	Total food grains	Sugarcane	Chillies	Onions	Groundnut	Gingelly	Castor
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1957-58	4,280	2,49,732	7,77,479	3,704	899	1,19,949	473	134
1958-59	4,893	3,49,257	6,41,564	3,566	1,117	95,813	487	274
1959-60	4,917	3,42,195	7,44,317	4,277	1,270	97,937	579	121
1960-61	5,354	3,13,763	6,84,100	3,586	995	1,05,079	508	101
1961-62	4,419	2,66,936	7,74,262	3,606	965	1,06,349	467	111
1962-63	5,659	3,41,037	5,82,288	3,901	995	1,06,258	477	132
1963-64	4,501	3,26,152	8,43,321	4,714	792	1,49,877	873	213
1964-65	4,503	3,43,464	12,29,408	3,865	1,045	1,79,048	354	120
1965-66	5,368	1,98,391	10,53,661	2,878	821	96,704	518	76
1966-67	4,139	3,71,755	9,47,706	3,280	1,196	1,52,031	1,524	57

ANNEXURE 25

Percentage Changes of Area under Principal Crops

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Korra	Vargu	Horsegram	Total pulses	Betel- vines	Sugarcane
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957-58	25.1	3.4	11.7	14.6	0.2	5.7	3.9	4.3	0.1	2.2
1958-59	27.8	4.7	13.2	15.5	0.2	0.8	3.9	4.9	0.1	1.7
1959-60	25.2	4.7	13.0	14.6	0.2	0.9	4.9	6.0	0.1	2.1
1960-61	26.7	5.2	12.5	13.8	0.2	1.2	5.1	6.1	0.1	2.0
1961-62	26.6	5.1	9.5	13.0	0.2	0.3	4.1	5.1	0.1	2.4
1962-63	31.1	4.2	10.1	12.0	0.5	0.1	3.4	5.4	0.1	1.6
1963-64	27.4	4.2	9.5	12.4	0.1	0.6	3.3	4.3	0.1	2.2
1964-65	32.6	3.5	7.0	11.6	0.4	0.2	2.6	3.7	0.1	2.9
1965-66	24.7	3.9	7.5	12.6	0.3	0.1	2.8	3.7	0.1	3.2
1966-67	28.4	3.6	10.6	11.5	0.2	0.2	3.5	4.6	0.1	2.2

(Contd.)

Year	Tamarind	Onions	Mangoes	Ground-nut	Gingelly	Chillies	Castor	Total food crops	Total non-food crops	Total cropped area
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1957-58	0.5	—	3.1	28.1	0.4	—	0.2	70.0	30.0	11,02,970
1958-59	0.3	—	2.9	21.5	0.4	—	0.3	76.7	23.3	11,69,999
1959-60	0.4	—	3.2	23.6	0.5	0.9	0.1	74.8	25.2	11,00,519
1960-61	0.4	—	2.9	23.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	75.1	24.9	12,00,476
1961-62	0.5	—	4.1	24.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	72.8	27.2	10,71,195
1962-63	0.5	—	3.3	24.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	73.2	26.8	12,43,412
1963-64	0.4	—	3.0	30.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	68.0	82.0	12,78,045
1964-65	0.5	—	3.7	28.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	69.8	30.2	12,71,319
1965-66	0.5	—	3.4	34.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	63.8	36.2	11,68,280
1966-67	0.4	0.1	3.2	27.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	69.9	30.1	13,10,719

ANNEXURE 26

Details showing the Co-operative farming, Collective farming, Land colonisation and Lift Irrigation Societies

Sl. No.	Name and nature of the society	Location	Year of inception or registration		Membership No.	Share capital (in rupees)	Area assigned (in hectares)
			Date of registration	Date of starting			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CHITTOOR CIRCLE							
1.	The Kalagatoor land colonisation co-operative society for ex-servicemen	Kalagatoor	19-12-1956	19-12-1956	20	1,150	81
2.	The Sanganapalle tenant farming co-operative society	Sanganapalle	1956	1956	20	500	—
3.	The Pratapalle collective co-operative farming society	Pratapalle	4-3-1966	4-3-1966	22	2,000	45
TIRUPATI CIRCLE							
4.	Katur lift irrigation co-operative society	Katur	18-3-1964	28-3-1967	12	510	11
5.	Santhavelur land colonisation society	Santhavelur	28-7-1942	16-8-1942	49	496	40

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6.	Deenabandupuram co-operative collective farming society	Deenabandupuram	12-3-1965	14-3-1965	39	2,560	56
7.	Renukadevi co-operative collective farming society	Chittugunta Ramapuram	6-2-1952	7-4-1962	55	1,100	—
8.	Pathapaliem collective farming society	Pathapaliem	23-3-1966	24-3-1966	56	2,000	—
9.	Palachur co-operative collective farming society	Palachur	23-3-1966	24-3-1966	27	850	—
10.	Srivaripada co-operative collective farming society	Mangalam	23-2-1966	16-8-1968	19	500	11
11.	Sivaganga joint farming society	Sivagiri	20-10-1955	4-11-1956	20	500	25

ANNEXURE 27

Talukwise Livestock and Poultry Population and Densities as per Census 1961

Name of the taluk	Area in Sq. Kms.	Cattle				Buffaloes	
		Number	Density	Males	Density	Number	Density
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madanapalle	2,177	1,25,656	149.87	60,039	71.61	65,617	78.26
Vayalpad	2,051	1,38,760	175.20	69,577	87.85	69,183	87.35
Punganur	1,724	1,05,439	158.41	47,086	70.74	58,353	87.67
Chittoor	1,011	1,50,131	384.55	81,339	208.34	68,792	176.21
Bangarupalem	812	58,578	186.79	29,032	92.57	29,545	94.21
Chandragiri	1,409	67,960	124.92	35,767	65.75	32,193	59.17
Puttur	1,558	94,038	156.31	59,792	99.55	34,246	56.92
Satyavedu	1,003	60,634	156.59	32,262	83.32	28,372	73.27
Palmaner	1,061	74,613	182.16	28,328	69.16	46,285	113.00
Srikalahasti	1,579	75,599	124.75	41,404	67.92	34,195	56.09
Kuppam	756	53,013	181.55	17,243	59.05	35,770	122.50
District total	15,141	10,04,421	171.87	5,01,869	85.88	5,02,552	85.99
						1,74,913	29.93

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Buffaloes			Sheep		Goats		
	Males (11)	Density (12)	Females (13)	Density (14)	Number (15)	Density (16)	Number (17)	Density (18)
Madanapalle	3,744	4.46	13,242	15.79	1,36,474	162.77	57,452	68.52
Vayalpad	4,961	6.26	12,576	15.85	1,05,395	133.07	61,672	77.86
Punganur	2,267	3.40	8,319	12.50	71,943	108.08	40,390	60.55
Chittoor	7,067	18.10	25,732	65.91	1,66,356	426.11	85,498	219.25
Bangarupalem	1,616	5.15	4,712	15.02	36,998	117.96	25,352	80.83
Chandragiri	3,620	6.65	13,681	25.14	45,180	83.05	35,023	64.37
Puttur	4,607	7.66	15,831	26.31	79,235	131.70	37,161	61.77
Satyavedu	6,096	15.72	13,740	35.48	49,432	127.66	22,061	56.96
Palmaer	1,042	2.54	3,785	9.24	47,171	115.16	23,734	57.93
Srikalahasti	8,430	13.82	17,434	28.59	57,007	93.51	33,897	55.60
Kuppam	406	1.39	2,005	6.86	34,360	117.67	20,323	69.59
District total	43,856	7.50	1,31,057	22.42	8,29,546	141.94	4,42,563	75.72

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Horses and ponies		Donkeys		Pigs		Total Poultry	
	Number	Density	Number	Density	Number	Density	Number	Density
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Madanapalle	156	0.18	1,509	1.79	4,756	5.67	1,86,232	222.12
Vayalpad	20	0.02	345	0.43	3,806	4.80	1,91,729	242.08
Punganur	129	0.19	402	0.60	2,805	4.21	1,30,810	196.53
Chittoor	95	0.24	1,333	3.41	9,251	23.69	1,84,164	471.73
Bangarupalem	11	0.03	95	0.30	2,189	6.98	73,623	234.76
Cbandragiri	40	0.07	334	0.61	2,076	3.81	1,04,301	191.72
Puttur	29	0.05	811	1.34	2,727	4.53	1,21,202	201.44
Satyavedu	17	0.04	337	0.87	2,007	5.18	97,268	251.07
Palmaner	45	0.11	251	0.61	2,080	5.07	67,781	155.46
Srikalahasti	51	0.08	427	0.70	1,149	1.88	93,094	152.71
Kuppam	143	0.49	237	0.81	1,268	4.34	50,759	173.83
District total	736	0.12	6,081	1.04	34,114	6.12	13,00,963	227.61

ANNEXURE 28

List of Key Village Centres with their Sub-Centres functioning

Sl. No.	Name of the key village centre	Name of the sub-centre	Date of starting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Chittoor	Arugonda Bangireddipalle Kothapalle Nalgampalle Tavanampalle Yedamari Sankrantipalle Konipakam Muthireval Erturu	April 1960 May 1960 June 1950 September 1960 June 1960 August 1960 September 1960 September 1960 September 1965 September 1955
2.	Chintaparthi	Kaligiri Guttampalem Manchur Marripadu Chinnathippasamudram Nimmanapalle	July 1960 July 1961 December 1959 March 1960 May 1960 September 196
3.	Thamballapalle	Kotakonda Mudivedu Kannemadugu Kotarla Tsavudrasamudram Gopidinae	6-3-1960 29-10-1960 4-6-1960 6-7-1960 1-8-1961 8-7-1960
4.	Tiruchanoor	R. Mallavarajam Papanaidupet Pudipatla Durgasamudram Nadavallur Gajulamandyam	6-5-1963 July 1966 9-9-1959 9-9-1959 3-5-1963 2-5-1953

ANNEXURE 29

Particulars of Revenue realised from Forest Produce

Year	(In Rupees)						Total
	Sandal-wood	Timber and fuel	Minor forest produce	Bamboos	Compounding fees	Miscellaneous including grazing and fodder grass	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1963-54	66,677	2,55,604	1,77,413	79,388	1,17,571	80,480	7,77,133
1964-65	72,784	2,67,837	2,00,039	61,847	1,27,601	91,243	8,21,351
1965-66	49,220	1,85,364	2,60,825	77,624	1,25,914	1,00,856	7,99,803
1966-67	52,751	2,01,872	1,43,893	69,111	1,54,027	16,473	6,29,127
1967-68	42,890	2,08,382	2,72,729	1,04,687	1,68,801	94,711	8,92,200
1968-69	3,05,570	3,33,319	2,01,165	1,36,941	1,45,387	15,622	11,38,004

ANNEXURE 30

Capacities of Transformers at the Substations

Sl. No.	Location of the substation	No. of units	Voltage ratio in KV	Capacity in KVA	Aggregate capacity in KVA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Chittoor	1	66/33	7,500	
		1	66/11	7,500	
		1	66/11	1,500	16,500
2.	Pakala	1	66/33	2,000	
		2	66/11	1,500	5,000
3.	Renigunta	2	66/33	7,500	
		2	66/11	5,000	25,000
4.	Srikalahasti	2	66/11	1,000	
		1	65	1,000	3,000
5.	Puttur	2	33/11	1,500	
		1	33/11	500	3,500
6.	Nagalapuram	2	-do-	1,500	3,000
7.	Nagari	2	-do-	1,500	3,000
8.	Chandragiri	2	-do-	3,000	6,000
9.	Palmaner	2	-do-	250	500
10.	V. Kota	1	-do-	500	500
11.	Kuppam	2	-do-	500	1,000
12.	Bangarupalem	1	-do-	1,000	
		1	-do-	1,000	2,000
13.	Aragonda	3	-do-	1,500	4,500
14.	Kalikiri	2	-do-	1,000	2,000
15.	Chinnagottigalla	3	-do-	500	1,500
16.	Madanapalle	1	-do-	1,000	
		1	-do-	1,500	2,500
17.	Punganur	2	-do-	500	1,000
18.	Vayalpad	2	-do-	500	1,000
19.	Molakalacheruvu	1	-do-	500	500
20.	Kalakada	1	-do-	100	
		1	-do-	500	600

ANNEXURE 31

Length of High Tension and Low Tension lines as on the
31st March 1967

(In Kilometres)

Type of supply	Length
(1)	(2)
66 KV	252.88 S. C.
33 KV	525.56
11 KV	1,419.36
Low tension	2,218.59

S.C.:—Single circuit.

ANNEXURE 32

Number of Services released and the connected Load as on the 31st March 1967

Sl. No.	Particulars	Low Tension											Total L. T. & H.T.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)
(i)	Number of services			22,279	43	6,837	215	556	1	12,893	42	42,866	26	42,892
(ii)	Connected load in KW			10,684	151	4,765	336	7,452	1	47,042	291	70,722	6,431	77,153

ANNEXURE 33

Units of Power sold during 1966-67

(In KWHs.)							
Units sold to low tension services							
Domestic supply	Domestic bulk supply	Non-domestic (commercial supply)	Public lighting	Industrial	Cottage industries	Agricultural	Water-works
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
33,63,048	1,21,401	35,95,260	5,08,120	36,52,776	725	3,09,14,596	6,48,028
							4,28,03,954
Units sold to High Tension Services							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Industrial	Agricultural	Waterworks	Government departments	Others	Total power sold to H.T. services	Power sold to temporary services (L.T. & H.T.)	Total power sold to L.T. & H.T. services
(40)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
47,23,861	-	-	8,70,361	39,99,963	95,94,185	89,992	5,24,88,131

ANNEXURE 34

Taluk-by-taluk Particulars of Small Scale Industries — 1968

Sl. Category No.	Chandragiri	Chittoor	Srikalahasti	Madanapalle	Vayalpad	Puttur	Kuppam	Punganur	Palmaner	Satyavedu	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Rice mills	20	6	5	2	3	8	1	1	2	..	..	48
2. Rice & oil mills	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Rice & flour mills	10	3	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20
4. Oil mills	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	13
5. Groundnut decorticating factories	..	..	1	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
6. Groundnut decorticating & rice mills	..	1	..	2	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	11
7. Groundnut decorticating & flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Groundnut decorticating rice & flour mills	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

9. Beedi factories	1	2	3	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	14
10. Metal works	2	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
11. Engineering works	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
12. Glass works	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Stone and granite works	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
14. Printing Presses	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
15. Motor works	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
16. Motor transport	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17. Miscellaneous	12	16	2	3	5	1	6	2	4	2	53
Total	50	45	29	26	22	19	19	11	8	2	231

ANNEXURE 35

Scheduled Employments to which the Minimum Wages Act is made Applicable and the Number of Workers engaged in them in 1967

Sl. No.	Scheduled employment.	Number of establishments covered.	Number of establishments from which returns received.	Number of workers in the establishments (Col. 4.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Rice, flour and dhall mills	..	..	235
2.	Tobacco (including beedi making)	..	56	232
3.	Oil-mills	..	18	27
4.	Local authority	..	2	191
5.	Construction of roads or building operations	..	..	55
6.	Stone-breaking and crushing operations	..	2	34
7.	Public mo. or transport	..	1	1,702
8.	Tanneries and leather works	..	128	64
9.	Cinemas	..	2	327
10.	Wooden furniture works	..	13	12
11.	Hotels, restaurants and eating-houses	..	1	1,543
12.	Toddy selling (including tapping and conveyance)	..	146	53
13.	Agriculture	..	..	1,981
		935	56	

ANNEXURE 36

Establishments and the number of subscribers covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

Sl. No. (1)	Category (2)	Number of establishments (3)	Number of subscribers (4)
1.	Electrical, mechanical and general engineering	..	..
2.	Textiles	12	251
3.	Sugar	4	918
4.	Printing	1	786
5.	Edible oils and fats	1	26
6.	Heavy and fine chemicals	3	180
7.	Tiles	..	(59 partially exempted)
8.	Non-edible oils	1	12
9.	Iron-ore	1	14
10.	Voluntary	2	60
11.	Road transport	2	50
12.	Automobile servicing and repairing	2	314
13.	Canteen	20	615
14.	Hotels and restaurants	(4 not implemented)	9
15.	Cinemas	1	13
16.	General trading and commercial establishments	1	(54 partially implemented)
17.	Starch	9	40
18.	Stationery products	3	35
19.	Electricity including general transmission and generation	6	309
20.	Banking	1	11
		1	6
		2	575
		2	221

ANNEXURE 37

Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	Location	Date of establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	State Bank of Mysore	Madanapalle	13-9-1945
2.	State Bank of India	Chittoor	18-10-1948
3.	Andhra Bank Ltd.	Tirupati	7-9-1950
4.	Canara Banking Corporation	Chittoor	20-3-1952
5.	State Bank of India	Tirupati	31-8-1956
6.	State Bank of India	Madanapalle	6-1-1958
7.	Indian Bank	Ekambarakuppam	7-7-1958
8.	State Bank of India	Srikalahasti	25-6-1959
9.	State Bank of Mysore	Kuppam	30-5-1960
10.	State Bank of Mysore	Punganur	28-3-1963
11.	Central Bank of India	Pakala (P.O.)	30-4-1964
12.	Andhra Bank Ltd.	Chittoor	18-9-1964
13.	State Bank of India	Chandregiri	23-5-1955
14.	State Bank of India	Vayalpad	1-7-1965
15.	State Bank of India	Palmaner	26-5-1966
16.	Vysya Bank Ltd.	Madanapalle	2-12-1966
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	Reniguntur	1-5-1968
18.	State Bank of India	Puttur	26-10-1968

P.O.—Pay Office.

ANNEXURE 38

Collections under National Savings Scheme from 1963-64 to 1967-68

(Rupees in thousands)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme.	YEAR									
		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	National Savings Certificates (1st issue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..
2.	National Defence Certificates	..	592	773	322	449	62	456	(-)48	437	31
3.	Defence Deposit Certificates	..	275	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	(-)7
4.	Cumulative Time Deposits	..	183	205	88	161	95	178	98	8,446	(-)478
5.	Annuity Certificates	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Post Office Savings Bank Certificates	..	4,607	5,861	327	5,457	484	6,698	648	189	(-)50
Total		..	5,660	6,849	746	6,067	641	7,352	718	9,072	(-)505

ANNEXURE 39
Co-operative Institutions during 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of the society	No. of societies	Membership	Share capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(Rupees in lakhs)
1.	District Co-operative Central Banks	..	1,130	33.91
2.	Primary Land Mortgage Banks	..	20,747	16.92
3.	Agricultural Credit Societies (including Multipurpose Co-operative Societies)	846	1,02,915	16.51
4.	Large-sized Co-operative Societies..	50	22,413	17.26
5.	Rural Banks	5	4,341	3.63
6.	Urban Banks	12	31,617	21.35
7.	District Co-operative Marketing Societies	1	617	1.84
8.	Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies	6	3,245	0.85
9.	Co-operative Central Stores	3	19	0.04
10.	Consumers Stores (i) Employees (ii) Students	6 15	N.A. 3,918	N.A. 0.24
11.	Employees Credit Societies	30	4,340	2.06
12.	Thrift and Savings Societies	5	145	0.0008
13.	Milk Supply Societies..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Housing Societies	16	3,371	2.96

ANNEXURE 40

Life Insurance Business from 1963-64 to 1967-68

Year	No. of Policies issued	Sum assured
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Branch Office at Chittoor	(Rs. in l.khs)
1963-64	3,427	121.67
1964-65	3,471	140.25
1965-66	3,723	157.02
1966-67	3,810	162.77
1967-68	3,403	174.00
	Sub-office at Tirupati	
1963-64	2,173	97.97
1964-65	2,187	107.06
1965-66	2,459	120.27
1966-67	2,053	105.07
1967-68	1,988	127.75

ANNEXURE 41

Merchants' Associations in June 1969

Sl. No.	Name of the association	Date of registration
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	The Kangundi Cloth Merchants' Association	21-6-1945
2.	The Bairreddipalle Cloth Merchants' Association	18-8-1945
3.	The Kalehasti Taluk Cloth Merchants' Association	26-5-1951
4.	The Chittoor Food Grains and General Merchants' Association	12-8-1959
5.	The Chittoor Merchants' Association	23-1-1961
6.	The Pirkela Merchants' Association	7-7-1961
7.	The Chittoor Jewellers' and Bullion Merchants' Association	15-7-1961
8.	The Nagalapuram Merchants' Association	17-11-1961

ANNEXURE 42

Roads maintained by the Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department in 1969

Sl. No.	Name of the road	Length of the road in Kms.	Length according to the type of surfacing		
			C.C.	B.T.	W.B.M.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. National Highway No. 4:					
	Madras-Chittoor-Bangalore Road	83.2	..	83.2	..
II. State Highways:					
1.	Cuddalore-Chittoor Road	7.8	..	7.8	..
2.	Chittoor-Kurnool Road	87.7	0.8	86.9	..
3.	Piler-Bhakarapet-Chandragiri Road	45.5	..	42.5	3.0
4.	Kuppem-Palmaner Road	71.0	..	71.0	..
5.	Kuppem-Krishnagiri Road	11.5	..	11.5	..
6.	Putalapattu-Naidupet Road	107.8	..	107.8	..
7.	Madras-Bombay Trunk Road	99.4	..	99.4	..
8.	Madanapalle-Bangalore Road	12.1	..	12.1	..
9.	Madanapalle-Piler Road	57.5	..	57.5	..
10.	Arkonam-Renigunta-Cuddapah Road	65.4	..	65.4	..
11.	Yerpedu-Gudur Road	25.0	..	2.02	4.8

III. Major District Roads:

1.	Chittoor-Puttur Road	65.0	..	65.0	..
2.	Chittoor-Tiruttani Road	10.9	..	10.9	..
3.	Chittoor-Aragonda Road	17.5	..	17.5	..
4.	Chadragiri Railway Feeder Road	3.6	..	3.2	0.4
5.	Chadragiri Fort Road	1.8	..	..	1.8
6.	Damalcheruvu-Nendragunta Road	13.7	..	12.0	1.7
7.	Narasingsapuram village Road	1.4	..	1.4	..
8.	Gudiyattam-Venkatagirikota Road	21.7	..	18.0	3.7
9.	Chittoor-Gudiyattam Road	20.1	..	20.1	..
10.	Venkatagirikota-Kolur Road	1.4	..	1.4	..
11.	Gudiyattam-Palmener Road	19.7	..	19.7	..
12.	Mulalacheruvu-Kandlemadugu Road	41.5	..	41.5	..
13.	Horsley Hills Road	10.7	..	10.7	..
14.	Vayalpad-Gurramkonda Road	16.7	..	16.7	..
15.	Rayachoti-Angallu Road	35.8	..	35.8	..
16.	Gurramkonda-Galivedu Road	25.8	..	19.8	6.0
17.	Mudivedu-Peddamanthem Road	46.9	..	18.0	28.9
18.	Punganur-Pulicherla Road	62.0	..	62.0	..
19.	Pulicherla Railway Station Road	6.0	..	6.0	..

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20.	Punganur-Mysore Frontier Road	22.7	..	22.7	..
21.	Somala to Jola Kurnool Road	39.0	..	39.0	..
22.	Piler-Bhekarpet-Chandragiri Road	2.8	..	2.8	..
23.	Sri Kalahasti-Varadayapalem Road	33.0	..	33.0	..
24.	Sullurpet-Srikalahasti Road	6.4	..	..	6.4
25.	Puttur-Nagalapuram Road	19.1	..	19.1	..
26.	Tada-Varadayapalem Road	11.7	..	11.7	..
27.	Vepagunta-Nedim Road	10.0	..	10.0	..
28.	Nagari-Nagalapuram Road	18.9	..	18.9	..
29.	Nagari-Pulipati Road	5.8	..	5.8	..
30.	Tada-Satyavedu Road	20.9	..	20.9	..
31.	Kavarapet-Satyavedu Road	2.0	..	2.0	..
32.	Kortayar bridge-Puttur Road	22.5	..	22.5	..
33.	Thirumusi-Satyavedu Road	15.2	..	15.2	..
IV. Other District Roads:					
	Srikalahasti-Middilhandriga Road	34.4	..	6.4	28.0

ANNEXURE 43

Number of Motor Vehicles on Road from 1956-57 to 1967-68

Year	Stage carriages	Goods vehicles	Cars	Motor cycles	Taxis	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956-57	315	421	444	128	11	104	1,423
1957-58	360	446	475	133	11	110	1,535
1958-59	407	502	519	140	13	150	1,731
1959-60	255	569	633	151	15	169	1,792
1960-61	297	346	194	25	32	18	912
1961-62	298	394	302	39	28	11	1,072
1962-63	327	474	255	32	37	32	1,157
1963-64	326	487	298	61	40	30	1,242
1964-65	338	499	239	69	27	43	1,215
1965-66	365	552	34	426	140	25	1,542
1966-67	373	499	539	167	17	51	1,646
1967-68	427	560	391	117	40	41	1,476

ANNEXURE 44

Taluk-by-taluk Distribution of Railway Stations in 1969

Sl. No.	Taluk	Railway Station
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>I. Madras-Renigunta-Raichur line (Broadgauge)</i>		
1.	Puttur	Venkatapuram, Rajuvaripeta (H.)
2.	do.	Nagari (W., S.)
3.	do.	Vepagunta
4.	do.	Puttur (W., S.)
5.	do.	Taduku
6.	do.	Pudi
7.	Chendragiri	Renigunta Jn. (V., S., T., W., Bk., @, (E).
8.	do.	Mamandur
<i>II. Madras-Bangalore line (Broadgauge)</i>		
9.	Kuppem	Mulanur

10.	do.	Kuppam (W., S.)
11.	do.	Gudipalle
III. Renigunta-Gudur line (Broadgauge)		
12.	Srikalahasti	Yerpadu
13.	do.	Srikalahasti (W., S.)
14.	do.	Akkurti
IV. Renigunta-Pakala-Katpadi line (Metregauge)		
15.	Chandragiri	Tirupati (East) (V., W., Bk., S.)
16.	do.	Tirupati (West) (H.)
17.	do.	Perumallapalle (H.)
18.	do.	Chandragiri
19.	do.	Kotla (H.)
20.	do.	Mungilipattu (H.)
21.	do.	Panapakam
22.	do.	Pakala Jn. (V., L., W., S., T.)

(Con'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
-----	-----	-----

23.	Chittoor	Putalapattu
24.	do.	Kottakota (H.)
25.	do.	Muthiravel (H.)
26.	do.	Chittoor (W., S.)
27.	do.	Siddampalle
28.	do.	Peynapalle (H.)
29.	do.	Rompuram
30.	do.	Bommesamudram

V. Pakala-Dharmavaramline (Metregauge)

31.	Chandragiri	Damalcheruvu
32.	do.	Mangalampeta (S.)
33.	do.	Pulicherle
34.	Vayalpad	Piler
35.	do.	Kalikiri
36.	do.	Itlamvaripalle (H.)
37.	do.	Chintaparti
38.	do.	Vayalpad (S.)

39.	Madanapalle	Madanapalle Road (W.S.)
40.	do	Kurabelakota
41.	do	Tammanangutta
42.	do	Battulapuram
43.	do	Mulakalacheruvu (S.)
	S. Tea, coffee and light refreshment stall	
	W. Waiting-room	
	H. Halt	
	Jn. Junction	
	V. Vegetarian refreshment room	
	L. Lunch in refreshment room	
	Bk. Bookstall	
	@. Water-cooler	
	£. Retiring-rooms	
	rain lighting stop available	

ANNEXURE 45

Travellers' Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and Rest-houses in 1969

Sl. No.	Location and taluk	Nearest Railway Station	Accommodation	Rent charged (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Under Municipalities :</i>				
1.	Chittoor (Chittoor)	Chittoor	4 suites (E) (2 big and 2 small)	2.00 S. 3.00 F. } For small suites
2.	Tirupati (Chandragiri)	Tirupati East	6 suites (E)	3.00 S. 4.00 F. 6.00 } For big suites For more than 4 members
<i>Under Public Works Department :</i>				
3.	Chittoor (Chittoor)	Chittoor	3 suites (E)	2.00 S. 2.25 F.
4.	Vayalpad (Vayalpad)	Vayalpad	2 suites (E)	0.75 S. 1.50 F.
5.	Tirupati (Chandragiri)	Tirupati East 1.61 Km.	2 suites (E)	1.87
6.	Madanapalle (Madanapalle)	Madanapalle Road 14.48 Km.	3 suites (E)	2.00 S. 2.25 F.

7.	Pisatur (Satyavedu)	Puttur 22.4 Km.	2 suites	0.50 S. 0.75 F. 0.50
8.	Palmaner (Palmaner)	Chittoor 41.84 Km.	2 suites (E)	
9.	<i>Under Zilla Parishad :</i> Chittoor (Chittoor)	Chittoor 1 Km.	5 suites (E)	1.25 S. 2.25 F.
10.	(A) Palmaner (Palmaner) (B) Palmaner	Chittoor 40. Km. Chittoor 40 Km.	1 suite 3 suites (E)	1.25 0.75 0.50 1.25
11.	Venkatagirikota (Palmaner)	Kuppam 40 Km.	2 suites (E)	Centre rooms Side rooms
12.	(A) Kuppam (Kuppam) (B) Kuppam (Kuppam)	Kuppam Kuppam	2 suites 2 suites (E)	1.25 1.50 0.25 0.75
13.	Punganur (Punganur)	Madanapalle Road 29 Km.	2 suites	} Extra for each additional member
14.	Kalikiri (Vayalpad)	Kalikiri	2 suites (E)	
15.	Piler (Vayalpad)	Piler	2 suites (E)	0.75 S. 1.25 F. 0.75 S. 1.25 F.
16.	Chandragiri (Chandragiri)	Chandragiri 4 Km.	2 suites (E)	..
17.	Kalluru (Chandragiri)	Pulicherla 7.24 Km.	1 suite (E)	1.50
18.	Srikalahasti (Srikalahasti)	Srikalahasti 3.22 Km.	3 suites	1.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.	Satyavedu (Satyavedu)	Tide: 30.4 Km.	2 suites (E)	0.59 S. 0.75 F.
20.	Puttur (Puttur)	Puttur	3 suites (E)	1.25 S. 1.87 F.
21.	Madanapalle (Madanapalle)	Madanapalle Road	3 suites (E)	2.50 S. 2.75 F.
22.	Molakalacheruvu (Madanapalle)	Molakalacheruvu	2 suites (E)	1.00 S. 0.25 F.
} Extra for every additional person				
23.	Panattoor (Chittoor)	Bommaradram 2.41 Km.	1 suite	0.50 S.
24.	Palmaner (Palmaner)	Chittoor 41.84 Km.	2 suites (E)	0.75 F. 1.25 S.
25.	Moordhana (Palmaner)	Gudiyattam 24 Km.	1 suite	0.25
26.	Naikaneri (Palmaner)	Gudiyattam 9.66 Km.	1 suite (E)	0.25
27.	Peddu (Palmaner)	Kuppam 35.41 Km.	2 suites (E)	0.25
28.	Nerabylu (Palmaner)	Piler 22.53 Km.	1 suite	0.75 S. 1.25 F.
29.	(A) Madanapalle (Madanapalle)	Madanapalle Road	2 suites (E)	2.50 (Intended for Gazetted Officers only)
	(B) Madanapalle (Madanapalle)	Madanapalle Road	2 suites (E)	3.00

Under Forest Department :

30.	Bhakarapet (Vayalped)	Piler 22.53 Km.	1 suite	0.75
31.	Panapakam (Chandragiri)	Panapakam 1.21 Km.	2 suites (E)	0.50 S.
32.	Arepalle (Chandragiri)	Chandragiri 1.21 Km.	1 suite	0.75 F.
33.	Mamandur (Chandragiri)	Mamandur	2 suites	..
34.	Nagapatla (Chandragiri)	Ciandragiri 8.05 Km	2 suites	0.50 S.
35.	Rangampet (Chandragiri)	Chandragiri 8.05 Km.	2 suites	0.75 F.
36.	Satyavedu (Satyavedu)	Tada 19.31 Km.	2 suites (E)	0.50 S.
37.	Kambakam (Satyavedu)	Tada 16 Km.	1 suite	0.75 F.
38.	Nagalapuram (Satyavedu)	Puttur 25.75 Km.	1 suite	0.50 S.
				0.75 F.

E.—Electrified

S.—Single

F.—Family

ANNEXURE 46

Telephone Exchanges in November, 1969

Sl. No.	Location	Type	Capacity	Working connections
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Aragudi:	S. A. X.	23	10
2.	Bengerupalem	S. A. X.	23	17
3.	Beerangi	S. A. X.	47	25
4.	Chandragiri	S. A. X.	47	35
5.	Chintaparthi	S. A. X.	23	9
6.	Chittoor	S. A. X.	570	601
7.	Damalcheruvu	S. A. X.	23	12
8.	Ekambarakuppam	S. A. X.	95	47
9.	Gangadhara Nellore	S. A. X.	23	11
10.	Srikalahasti	S. A. X.	90	69
11.	Kalakada	S. A. X.	23	9
12.	Kalikiri	S. A. X.	47	27
13.	Kalluru	S. A. X.	23	11
14.	Kurabalakota	S. A. X.	23	14
15.	Kumarabommarajapuram	S. A. X.	23	8
16.	Kuppam	S. A. X.	47	34
17.	Madanapalle	C. B. N. M.	190	188

18.	Mangalampeta	S. A. X.	23	12
19.	Nagalapuram	S. A. X.	47	20
20.	Pakala	C. B. N. M.	95	44
21.	Palmaner	C. B. N. M.	95	46
22.	Papanaidupeta	S. A. X.	23	10
23.	Penumuru	S. A. X.	23	5
24.	Piler	S. A. X.	47	44
25.	Pisatur	S. A. X.	23	11
26.	Polakala	S. A. X.	23	10
27.	Puttur	C. B. N. M.	75	57
28.	Punganur	S. A. X.	90	53
29.	Rayalapeta	S. A. X.	25	—
30.	Renigunta	S. A. X.	47	35
31.	Rompicherla	S. A. X.	23	20
32.	Sadum	S. A. X.	23	12
33.	Tambellapalle	S. A. X.	23	10
34.	Tirumala	S. A. X.	47	36
35.	Tirupati	S. A. X.	570	662
36.	Vadomalpeta	S. A. X.	23	10
37.	Vay Ipud	S. A. X.	23	15
38.	Yerpedu	S. A. X.	23	10

ANNEXURE 47

Distribution of Population according to Livelihood Categories in 1951

Sl. No.	Livelihood categories	Population	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>I. Dependent on agricultural sources :</i>			
1.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	13,61,681	75.2
2.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents	9,56,796	52.9
3.	Cultivating labourers and their dependents	1,48,384	8.2
4.	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	2,21,412	12.2
		35,089	1.9
<i>II. Dependent on non-agricultural sources :</i>			
1.	Production other than cultivation	4,48,696	24.8
2.	Commerce	1,15,260	6.3
3.	Transport	74,675	4.2
4.	Other sources and miscellaneous sources	16,979	1.0
		2,41,782	13.3
	Total (I & II)	18,10,377	100.0

ANNEXURE 48

Distribution of Population into Economic Categories in 1951

Sl. No.	Economic category	Agricultural		Non-agricultural	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Self-supporting	2,84,322	68,413	1,00,705	21,901
2.	Earning dependents	36,145	30,051	9,219	6,000
3.	Non-earning dependents	3,77,536	5,65,214	1,16,665	1,94,206
	Total	6,98,003	6,63,678	2,26,589	2,22,107

ANNEXURE 49

Distribution of Population by Economic Status in 1951

Economic status	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Employers	8,470	618	9,088
Employees	38,237	7,736	45,973
Independent workers	52,327	13,025	65,352
Non-productive activity	1,671	522	2,193
Total	1,00,705	21,901	1,22,606

ANNEXURE 50

Workers and Non-Workers in 1961

Sl. No.	Industrial category	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of each category to the total population	
					Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. WORKERS:						
1.	Cultivators	6,24,238	4,00,914	10,25,152	53.5	51.9
2.	Agricultural labourers	3,31,466	2,13,113	5,44,579	28.4	20.8
		1,21,783	1,30,581	2,52,364	13.2	14.8
3.	Mining, quarrying, fishing, hunting, plantations and allied activities	2,376	808	3,184	0.2	1.6
4.	Household industry	71,243	31,902	1,03,145	5.4	5.1
5.	Manufacturing other than household industry	11,277	1,098	12,375	0.6	1.3
6.	Construction	7,645	1,626	9,272	0.5	0.6

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 51

Sample Households classified by Interest in the Land cultivated in 1961

Sl. No.	Interest in the land cultivated	Number of cultivating households	
		Total	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Owned or held from Government	37,295	974
2.	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	2,612	95
3.	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in kind or share	8,417	132
	Total	48,324	1,201

ANNEXURE 52

Annual Average Prices of some of the Important Commodities

Year	Rice II sort	Jowar		Bajra	Ragi	Horse- gram	Salt
		White	Yellow				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901-02	6.46	5.90	..	4.02	4.50	..	..
1910-11	10.72	7.56	..	6.83	7.40	..	..
1920-21	19.67	..	..	14.10	14.56	..	..
1930-31	12.19	..	..	7.29	6.97	..	..
1940-41	12.19	..	..	6.73	6.57	..	..
1945-46	28.25	..	..	18.87	20.66	..	..
1950-51	55.02	29.16	..	28.57	36.85	..	..
1955-56	50.73	22.91	..	24.58	24.63	23.45	7.18
1960-61	77.16	42.61	..	41.14	43.34	38.62	5.55
1961-62	68.00	41.11	..	47.68	43.53	41.37	8.64
1962-63	72.00	41.21	..	43.08	43.84	48.00	11.33
1963-64	77.87	40.42	..	43.75	42.21	49.70	10.72
1964-65	76.25	64.00	..	71.13	65.09	79.83	10.04
1965-66	69.39	70.70	66.35	71.42	74.06	74.94	9.25
1966-67	79.47	66.64	..	60.31	76.02	81.39	12.31

Farm Harvest Prices of Certain Important Commodities

Commodity (1)	(In rupees per quintal)						
	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	1962-63 (4)	1963-64 (5)	1964-65 (6)	1965-66 (7)	1966-67 (8)
Paddy	38.73	44.51	39.44	42.28	41.51	55.29	52.24
Jowar	36.85	43.31	49.16	36.86	59.70	67.34	57.91
Bajra	..	46.01	42.82	38.14	48.99	65.92	63.07
Ragi	36.23	40.84	42.97	39.26	50.03	65.05	70.47
Samai	21.22	39.18	37.57	27.04	33.83	40.50	45.05
Horsegram	..	42.48	41.75	44.12	54.74	71.86	64.69
Groundnut	54.46	49.95	52.39	54.19	74.06	94.63	128.62
Cane jaggery	27.01	..	..	59.87	55.50	51.40	..
Chillies	..	225.31	248.59	314.53	163.79	300.22	440.30

ANNEXURE 54

Average Daily Agricultural Wages paid during 1966-67

Year/Month	(In rupees)									
	Skilled labour			Field labour		Herdsman		Other agricultural labour		
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1966										
July	4.00	4.00	2.83	1.73	1.57	1.78	1.53	1.92	1.42	
August	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.73	1.57	1.78	1.62	1.83	1.42	
September	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.65	1.48	1.78	1.60	1.75	1.32	
October	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.65	1.48	1.78	1.52	1.75	1.40	
November	4.33	4.00	3.00	1.63	1.48	1.78	1.53	1.83	1.42	
December	4.42	4.17	3.00	1.67	1.50	1.78	1.53	1.83	1.42	
1967										
January	4.42	4.17	3.00	1.67	1.50	1.78	1.53	1.83	1.42	
February	4.50	4.17	3.00	1.75	1.58	1.78	1.53	1.83	1.42	
March	4.50	4.17	3.00	1.75	1.58	1.78	1.53	1.83	1.42	
April	4.50	4.16	3.00	1.75	1.58	1.71	1.55	1.84	1.50	
May	4.75	4.38	3.50	1.75	1.63	1.94	1.69	2.07	1.63	
June	4.66	4.33	3.50	1.16	1.00	1.12	1.16	1.20	1.16	

ANNEXURE 55

Average Number of Workers Employed Daily in the Establishments
under the Factories Act in 1967

Sl. No.	Category	Establishments	Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Food (except beverages)	101	1,496
2.	Tobacco	7	154
3.	Textiles	4	583
4.	Footwear (other than wearing apparels made of textile goods)	1	25
5.	Printing, publishing and allied industries	5	97
6.	Chemicals and chemical products	7	100
7.	Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)	17	458
8.	Metal products (except machi- nery and transport equip- ment)	13	386
9.	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	5	277
10.	Transport equipment	5	141
11.	Miscellaneous industries	1	9
12.	Electricity, gas and steam	1	19
13.	Personal services (laundries, etc.)	2	104
Total		169	3,849

ANNEXURE 56

Category-by-category Employment in Public and Private Sectors

Sl. No.	Industrial category	No. employed at the close of March 1969	
		Public sector	Private sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, etc.	952	..
2.	Mining and quarrying	..	..
3.	Manufacturing	52	4,058
4.	Construction	1,005	24
5.	Electricity, gas, water, etc.,	1,970	..
6.	Trade and commerce	355	976
7.	Transport, storage and communications	719	1,107
8.	Services	18,134	5,163
	Total	23,187	11,328

ANNEXURE 57

Number of Registrations, Placements and those on Live Register at the Employment Exchange, Chittoor

Year	Registrations	Placements	No. on live register
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1957-58	5,700	573	3,023
1958-59	6,031	768	3,651
1959-60	6,384	815	4,035
1960-61	6,703	1,068	3,838
1961-62	7,575	1,443	4,366
1962-63	7,032	1,342	3,842
1963-64	7,656	1,724	4,031
1964-65	7,042	1,303	3,618
1965-66	7,795	1,864	4,514
1966-67	7,495	1,173	5,051
1967-68	6,317	782	5,879

Occupational Distribution of Workers in Non-agricultural Categories in 1961

Sl. No.	Occupation	Chittoor		Andhra Pradesh	
		Total No. of workers	Per 10,000 workers	Total No. of workers	Per 10,000 workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Professional, technical and related workers	11,130	487	2,60,054	415
2.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	9,005	395	1,58,702	272
3.	Clerical and related workers	8,040	352	2,38,623	409
4.	Sales workers	27,738	1,215	7,45,708	1,277
5.	Farmers, fishermen hunters, loggers and related workers	44,798	1,963	9,12,987	1,563
6.	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	72	3	69,753	119
7.	Workers in transport and communication occupations	6,807	298	1,61,572	---

8.	Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not else where classified	90,543	3,967	25,05,470	4,290
9.	Service, sport and recreation workers	29,792	1,305	7,79,838	1,335
10.	Workers not classified by occupation	1275	12	7,022	12

ANNEXURE 59

Names of the Firkas in each taluk

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk/ sub-taluk	Names of the firkas
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Chittoor	1. Chittoor, 2. Yadamari, 3. Penu- muru, 4. Puthalapattu, 5. Vepan- jeri, 6. Narasingarayanipet and 7. Kothapalle
2.	Puttur	1. Palasamudram, 2. Karvetinagaram, 3. Vedurakuppam, 4. Srirangaraja- puram, 5. Nagari, 6. Vadamala, 7. Rayalcheruvu and 8. Puttur
3.	Bangarupalem Sub-taluk	1. Bangarupalem, 2. Irala (Avirala), 3. Mahasamudram and 4. Tavanam- palle
4.	Madanapalle	1. Madanapalle East, 2. Madanapalle West, 3. Burakayalakota, 4. Ghattu, 5. Pedda Thippasamudram and 6. Tamballapalle
5.	Punganur	1. Punganur, 2. Ramasamudram, 3. Muthukur, 4. Rayalpet, 5. Chowdepalle and 6. Sadum
6.	Palmaner	1. Palmaner, 2. Baireddypalle, 3. Ven- katagirikota, and 4. Ramakuppam
7.	Vayalpad	1. Vayalpad, 2. Nadimcherla, 3. Medi- kurthi, 4. Piler, 5. Garnimitta and 6. Yerravaripalem
8.	Kuppam	1. Kuppam East, 2. Kuppam West, 3. Rallabudugur and 4. Vijalapurem
9.	Chandragiri	1. Chandragiri, 2. Pakala, 3. Pana- pakam, 4. Pulicherla, 5. Renigunta and 6. Tirupati
10.	Srikalahasti	1. Srikalahasti East, 2. Srikalahasti West, 3. Kavanur, 4. Yerpedu, 5. Buchinaidu Khandriga, 6. Pella- kur, 7. Pallam and 8. Pallamala
11.	Satyavedu	1. Satyavedu, 2. Nagalapuram, 3. Nindra, 4. Thripurantakapuram- kota, 5. Varadiahpalem and 6. Mangalam

ANNEXURE 60

Land Revenue rates of Original Settlement and Resettlement

Name of the taluk (1)	Wet		Dry	
	Original Settlement	Resettlement	Original Settlement	Resettlement
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chandragiri and Chittoor	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
	8-0-0	10-0-0	2-4-0	2-8-0
	7-8-0	9-6-0	1-12-0	2-0-0
	7-0-0	8-12-0	1-6-0	1-8-0
	6-8-0	8-2-0	1-0-0	1-0-0
	6-0-0	7-8-0	0-12-0	0-12-0
	5-8-0	6-14-0	0-8-0	0-8-0
	5-4-0	6-9-0	0-6-0	0-6-0
	5-0-0	6-4-0		
	4-12-0	5-15-0		
	4-8-0	5-10-0		
	4-4-0	5-5-0		
	4-0-0	5-0-0		
	3-12-0	4-11-0		
	3-8-0	4-6-0		
	3-4-0	4-1-0		
	3-0-0	3-12-0		
	2-8-0	3-2-0		
	2-0-0	2-8-0		

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Palmaner	7-0-0	8-6-0	3-0-0	No change
	6-8-0	7-12-0	2-4-0	
	6-0-0	7-2-0	1-12-0	
	5-8-0	6-8-0	1-6-0	
	5-0-0	6-0-0	1-0-0	
	4-8-0	5-6-0	0-12-0	
	4-4-0	5-0-0	0-8-0	
	3-12-0	4-8-0	0-6-0	
	3-8-0	4-2-0		
	3-0-0	3-8-0		
	2-8-0	3-0-0		
	2-0-0	2-6-0		
Vayalpad and Madanapalle	9-0-0	No change	2-0-0	No change
	8-0-0		1-8-0	
	7-0-0		1-4-0	
	6-0-0		1-0-0	
	5-0-0		0-12-0	
	4-0-0		0-8-0	
	3-8-0		0-6-0	
	3-0-0		0-4-0	
	2-8-0			
	2-0-0			

ANNEXURE 61

Demand and Collection of Land Revenue

(In rupees)

Year	Demand	Collection
(1)	(2)	(3)
1911-12	11,73,173	10,70,386
1912-13	13,57,169	12,52,210
1913-14	11,59,175	10,78,946
1914-15	12,37,397	10,86,586
1915-16	14,04,459	12,95,807
1916-17	14,40,523	13,50,282
1917-18	13,92,135	13,30,612
1918-19	11,95,078	10,41,426
1919-20	14,08,666	13,27,053
1920-21	13,38,532	11,79,499
1921-22	13,19,305	12,28,277
1922-23	14,13,147	13,29,989
1923-24	12,44,734	11,79,875
1924-25	13,67,241	12,63,792
1925-26	13,89,936	12,69,503
1926-27	13,55,089	12,93,246
1927-28	14,11,003	13,33,497
1928-29	14,32,070	13,45,401
1929-30	14,87,096	13,92,324
1930-31	16,86,811	16,58,316
1931-32	15,86,790	15,18,520
1932-33	14,64,465	14,23,350
1933-34	15,05,659	13,41,734
1934-35	14,83,559	12,57,414
1935-36	17,42,261	15,38,097
1936-37	16,27,824	14,90,327
1937-38	16,76,916	14,65,994
1938-39	16,77,718	13,92,133
1939-40	16,92,203	15,16,859
1940-41	17,24,160	15,42,052
1941-42	16,29,955	14,86,466
1942-43	16,03,702	14,40,533

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1943-44	19,50,546	18,23,322
1944-45	18,96,689	18,51,481
1945-46	17,79,770	17,28,671
1946-47	43,98,117	43,86,297
1947-48	19,08,888	14,72,487
1948-49	17,72,811	9,10,294
1949-50	23,27,799	14,75,898
1950-51	14,22,118	10,19,794
1951-52	9,42,231	1,89,331
1952-53	N.A.	N.A.
1953-54	13,67,778	14,16,998
1954-55	14,61,361	12,15,017
1955-56	13,27,833	3,47,801
1956-57	18,40,971	14,17,520
1957-58	24,09,747	16,33,567
1958-59	31,81,941	24,01,867
1959-60	26,09,374	9,43,077
1960-61	32,29,975	22,96,622
1961-62	25,52,732	15,32,632
1962-63	46,43,673	19,56,460
1963-64	49,05,094	38,65,014
1964-65	48,93,801	43,51,373
1965-66	17,07,273	4,44,683
1966-67	29,34,160	21,06,317
1967-68	94,22,589	39,15,525
1968-69	1,17,44,614	53,27,510

N. A.—Not available

ANNEXURE 62

Number of Cases Filed and Disposed of Under various Sections of the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956

Year	Fixation of fair rent under sec- tion 6(1) of the Act		Remissions of rent under sec- tion 8 of the Act		Delivery of possession of land under section 10 (3)		Termination of lease under section 13		Adjudication of disputes under section 16 (1)		Appeals before Revenue Divi- sional Officer	
	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of	Total No. for disposal	No. disposed of
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1963-64	3	1	..	..	..	..	13	13	4	3	3	3
1964-65	38	38	..	..	3	..	4	4	1	..	..	..
1965-66	35	35	..	..	9	..	6	6	5	3	7	7
1966-67	9	7	..	..	10	6	4	4	2	1	..	..
1967-68	4	1	..	..	4	..	6	6	..	..	4	3

ANNEXURE 63
Schedule of Minimum Wages

(1)	(2)	
		Rs. P.
I. FARM SERVANTS OR ATTACHED WORKERS.		
(a) Adults	400.0	} Per annum
(b) Children	200.0	
II. CASUAL LABOUR.		
(a) Ploughing (with plough team)	4.00	per day
Ploughing (without plough team)	1.75	do.
(b) Transplanting or sowing	1.00	do.
(c) Weeding (men)	1.25	do.
Weeding (women)	1.00	do.
(d) Harvesting (men)	1.37	do.
Harvesting (women)	1.00	do.
(e) Any other operations (men)	1.25	do.
Any other operations (women)	1.00	do.

ANNEXURE 64

Particulars of Revenue Realised

Details	(Rupees in lakhs)				
(1)	1964-55	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
General sales tax	45.98	48.17	64.50	73.04	99.07
Central sales tax	6.19	4.03	4.48	5.13	5.91
Motor spirit tax	7.25	9.51	9.49	2.32	9.35*
Entertainment tax	7.76	10.71	13.28	16.22	19.45
Motor vehicles tax	49.52	56.65	59.63	67.04	105.10
Stamp duties	11.54	2.83	14.93	20.58	19.86
Registration fee	6.29	6.82	7.79	8.52	8.39
Income-tax	12.77	24.09	29.06	31.20	34.99
Central excise duties	55.46	58.67	71.51	22.97	43.34

* The Andhra Pradesh Motor Spirit Taxation Act has been repealed by the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act with effect from 1-7-1968. Hence the figure is up to 30-6-1968.

ANNEXURE 65

Particulars of Grave Crimes Reported

Year	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	House-breakings	Thefts	Cattle thefts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1911	18	13	37	469	366	117
1921	19	15	36	404	480	172
1931	21	2	5	175	287	66
1941	27	..	11	232	359	88
1951	53	8	10	513	660	310
1960-61	27	..	4	353	480	126
1966-67	49	1	11	344	512	144
1967-68	36	2	6	238	474	57

ANNEXURE 66

List of Police Stations and Outposts

Name of circle	Police stations	Outposts
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Chittoor	1. Chittoor Town I 2. Chittoor Town II 3. Chittoor Taluk 4. Puthalapattu 5. Narasingarayanipet	1. Naraharipet 2. Irala
2. Palmaner	6. Palmaner 7. Venkatagirikota 8. Kuppam 9. Mogilivenkatagiri 10. Rallabudugur	3. Baireddipalle
3. Pattur	11. Puctur 12. Vadamalaper 13. Karvetinagaram 14. Nagari	4. Kollagunta
4. Tirupati (urban)	15. Tirupati West 16. Tirupati East 17. S.V. University 18. C.C.S. 19. Traffic 20. Tirumalai 21. Tiruchanoor	
5. Tirupati (rural)	22. Chandragiri 23. Renigunta 24. Pakala	5. Kalluru
6. Satyavedu	25. Satyavedu 26. Varadiahpalem 27. Nagalapuram 28. Nindra	
7. Srikalahasti	29. Srikalahasti Urban 30. Srikalahasti Rural	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
	31. Pallamala	
	32. Pallam	6. Yerpedu
8. Madanapalle	33. Madanapalle Town	
	34. Madanapalle Taluk	7. Arogyavaram
	35. Mudivedu	
	36. Pedda Thippasamudram	
	37. Tamballapalle	
	38. Ghattu	8. Horsely Hills
	39. Nimmanapalle	
9. Piler	40. Piler	9. Kalikiri
	41. Vayalpad	10. Gurramkonda
	42. Kalakada	
	43. Kambhamvaripalle	
	44. Bhakarapet	11. Nerabylu
10. Punganur	45. Punganur	12. Sugilimitra
		13. Ramasamudram
	46. Panjani	
	47. Somala	14. Chowdepalle
	48. Sadum	

Prisoners Confined in Jails

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Name of the sub-jail	Number confined in					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Sub-jail (Grade II), Chittoor	21,030	34,684	36,990	13,834	1,888	
New sub-jail, Chittoor	337	386	341	297	756	
Sub-jail, Palmaner	479	592	615	795	1,003	
Sub-jail, Vayalpad	111	91	141	73	73	
Sub-jail, Piler	211	229	206	214	196	
Sub-jail, Tirupati	1,879	1,355	1,366	1,386	1,098	
Sub-jail, Srikalahasti	708	470	582	553	688	
Sub-jail, Puttur	773	855	967	679	922	
Sub-jail, Madanapalle	891	664	1,047	955	973	
Sub-jail, Punganur	218	234	220	5*	—	

* Ceased functioning from 2-2-1967.

ANNEXURE 68

Nature and Volume of Probation Work Turned Out

Nature of work	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Miscellaneous	8	12	14	17	33
Pre-sentence reports on offenders	270	212	307	271	192
Supervision cases, i.e., persons released on probation	53	30	46	38	64
Visits paid	752	518	695	730	638
Reports submitted	563	345	570	588	529
Premature release of prisoners	4	29	40	65	24
Release of prisoners on furlough	N.A.	16	7	N.A.	N.A.
Release of prisoners on parole	N.A.	14	19	33	24

N.A.—Not available.

Statement Showing the Number of Cases Filed and Disposed of during 1964-68.

Sl. No.	Name of the court	Filed			Disposed of						
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CRIMINAL											
1.	District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor	70	80	84	69	14	25	31	23	19	17
2.	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	24	21	18	12
3.	Principal Assistant Sessions and Sub-Judge, Chittoor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	26	36	27	17
4.	Additional Assistant Sessions and Sub-Judge, Chittoor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17
5.	Assistant Sessions and Sub-Judge, Madanapalle	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
6.	Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, Chittoor	232	244	298	365	366	210	250	235	315	549
7.	Additional District Munsiff Magistrate, Chittoor*	192	212	260	222	176	153	272	258	222	162
8.	District Munsiff Magistrate, Srikalahasti	147	707	1,001	973	1,274	131	616	976	1,021	1,124
9.	District Munsiff Magistrate, Kuppam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Principal Munsiff Magistrate, Madanapalle	313	549	657	636	596	289	490	619	623	496
11.	Additional Munsiff Magistrate, Madanapalle	206	270	193	280	327	192	237	182	304	366
12.	District Munsiff Magistrate, Puttur	390	600	638	NA	739	395	550	600	146	751
13.	Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, Tirupati	NA	NA	31	489	NA	NA	NA	38	457	NA
14.	Additional District Munsiff Magistrate, Tirupati	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Established in March 1968.

(Contd.)

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
15. Principal Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Chittoor	5,338	3,244	2,288	1,847	2,456	5,159	3,061	2,114	1,572	2,500
16. Additional Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Chittoor	NA	1,912	1,464	1,108	2,053	NA	1,770	1,405	1,061	1,980
17. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Srikalahasti	1,915	1,730	1,431	1,252	1,312	1,906	1,820	1,420	1,208	1,319
18. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Madanapalle	2,181	2,172	1,729	2,033	2,169	2,183	2,189	1,679	2,015	2,161
19. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Puttur	1,998	1,830	1,301	1,434	1,802	2,037	1,822	1,326	1,405	1,822
20. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Palmaner	1,926	1,676	1,139	1,089	1,448	1,925	1,788	1,142	1,014	1,486
21. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Piler	1,737	2,108	1,493	1,399	1,341	1,670	2,059	1,450	1,365	1,319
22. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Punganur	1,636	1,357	948	919	1,304	1,622	1,335	949	967	1,327
23. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Tirupati	3,264	3,260	2,351	2,010	2,552	3,212	3,231	2,295	1,959	2,445
24. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Satyavedu	1,818	1,748	1,240	1,261	1,238	1,831	1,731	1,266	1,299	1,238
25. Honorary First Class Magistrate, Chittoor	495	637	411	488	186	253	436	390	450	143
26. Special Honorary Railway First Class Magistrate, Renigunta	2,938	2,858	3,461	3,129	4,279	2,935	2,856	3,460	3,128	4,185
27. First Class Bench Magistrate, Tirupati	1,631	1,669	1,593	1,602	2,383	1,612	1,593	1,543	1,545	2,285
CIVIL										
1. District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor	518	550	324	331	256	191	237	246	142	227
2. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor	NA	2	25	NA	NA	83	151	105	36	152
3. Principal Assistant Sessions and Sub-Judge, Chittoor	341	332	382	258	85	310	308	358	170	77
4. Additional Assistant Sessions and Sub-Judge, Chittoor	NA	NA	NA	NA	380	NA	NA	NA	72	351
5. Assistant Sessions and Sub-Judge, Madanapalle	NA	NA	NA	NA	258	NA	NA	NA	NA	234

6. Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, Chittoor	797	820	924	989	960	752	769	828	901	1,029
7. Additional District Munsiff Magistrate, Chittoor*										
8. District Munsiff Magistrate, Srikalahasti	329	341	348	362	419	360	382	1,312	316	440
9. District Munsiff Magistrate, Kuppam	277	345	340	433	411	314	274	343	407	393
10. Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, Madanapalle	1,170	1,263	1,211	1,479	1,254	1,007	999	922	1,099	1,451
11. Additional District Munsiff Magistrate, Madanapalle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	268	236	272	238	NA
12. District Munsiff Magistrate, Puttur	402	422	399	418	379	454	446	381	460	466
13. Principal District Munsiff Magistrate, Tirupati	558	587	507	802	628	478	398	410	539	780
14. Additional District Munsiff Magistrate, Tirupati	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58	70	NA

* Established in March 1968.

N.A.—Not available.

ANNEXURE 70

Other Departments

Sl. No.	Name of the department	Designation of the officer	Jurisdiction	Functions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Bureau of Economics and Statistics	District Statistical Officer, Chittoor	Entire district	Attends to the collection and compilation of the statistical information and co-ordinates activities of several departments in this regard.
2.	Civil Supplies	District Supply Officer, Chittoor	do	Implements among others the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1964 and attends to the procurement of paddy, movement of rice and distribution of controlled commodities.
3.	Commercial Taxes	1. Commercial Tax Officer, Chittoor 2. Commercial Tax Officer, Tirupati	Chittoor, Palmaner, Madanapalle, Punganur, Kuppam and Vayalpad taluks Chandragiri, Pattur, Sri-kalahasti and Satyavedu taluks	In charge of the assessment and collection of Sales Tax and enforce the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act, and Andhra Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act.
4.	Education	District Educational Officer, Chittoor	Entire district	Supervises the administration of the Education Department at the district level.

5. Electricity	1. Divisional Electrical Engineer (Operation), Chittoor	Entire district between them	Look after the operation and maintenance of the electric lines and installations.
	2. Divisional Electrical Engineer (Operation), Tirupati		
	3. Deputy Chief Accountant, Electricity Revenue Office, Chittoor		In charge of assessment of consumption of electricity, proper collections and remittances.
6. Employment and Training	District Employment Officer, Chittoor	do	Attends to the work of selection and deputation of candidates seeking employment in private and public sector establishments.
7. Endowments	Assistant Commissioner of Endowments, Chittoor	do	Looks after the administration of temples having income up to Rs. 20,000.
8. Excise and Prohibition	Superintendent of Excise, Chittoor	do	Enforces the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act of 1968.
9. Information and Public Relations	1. District Public Relations Officer, Chittoor	do	Attends to the dissemination of information about the Government policies and programmes.
	2. Public Relations Officer, Regional Tourist Information Bureau, Tirupati	do	Promotes tourist activities.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Labour	Labour Officer, Chittoor	Entire district	Acts as conciliation officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, enforces the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and exercises general supervision over the labour welfare centres.
11.	Medical and Public Health Services	District Medical and Health Officer, Chittoor	do	Attends to the medical and public health activities in the district. Supervises all the Government hospitals and dispensaries.
12.	Registration and Stamps	District Registrar, Chittoor	do	Registers the documents relating to property and enforces the Indian Registration Act.
13.	Social Welfare	1. District Social Welfare Officer, Chittoor 2. Additional District Social Welfare Officer, Chittoor	do do	Implement various schemes relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.
14.	Treasuries and Accounts	1. District Treasury Officer, Chittoor	do	Honours the bills drawn and cheques issued by the officials of the State and Central Governments and keeps custody of judicial and non-judicial stamps, service postage and postal stamps.

2. Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Chittoor	do	Conducts audit of accounts of Municipal Councils, Gram Panchayats, District Chamber of Panchayati Raj, Local Library Authority, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis.
15. Transport Regional Transport Officer, Chittoor	do	Implements the Motor Vehicles Act, Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, and Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules.
16. Women's Welfare District Women's Welfare Officer, Chittoor	do	Looks after the programmes connected with the welfare of women.

ANNEXURE 71

Financial Position of the Zilla Parishad from 1960—61 to 1968—69

Year	Receipts		Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Capital	Ordinary	Capital	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1960—61	..	35,35,132.83	20,98,644.90	34,17,552.23	13,31,352.04
1961—62	..	54,73,877.78	26,75,900.05	50,05,928.59	27,48,576.56
1962—63	..	70,63,325.76	14,97,665.39	73,83,010.07	12,68,963.05
1963—64	..	83,53,503.97	20,56,199.51	74,23,390.43	19,72,929.00
1964—65	..	85,89,515.68	20,15,740.02	74,77,326.19	18,60,060.77
1965—66	..	94,79,813.47	21,94,065.07	89,32,655.73	21,89,409.78
1966—67	..	1,28,54,649.56	26,21,265.64	1,28,80,334.59	19,48,235.91
1967—68	..	81,50,259.19	25,43,788.69	96,03,926.88	26,88,620.22
1968—69	..	1,07,70,308.89	46,60,865.86	89,00,739.02	45,08,651.87

Statement Showing the Panchayat Samithi Blocks with their Jurisdiction

Name of the taluk	Name of the block	Names of revenue Firkas in the block	Names of villages included in part in the block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chittoor and Bangarupalem	1. Chittoor	1. Chittoor Firka (full) (except Chittoor municipal town) 2. Narasingarayanaipet Firka (full) 3. Yadamaru Firka (full) 4. Kothapalle Firka (full) 5. Mahasamudram Firka (part)	Mahasamudram Firka (Part) 1. Madireddipalle 2. Gollapalle 3. Kasiralla 4. Nadimpalle
Chittoor	2. Gangadhara Nellore	1. Vepanjeri Firka (full) 2. Puthalapattu Firka (full) 3. Penumuru Firka (full)	
Bangarupalem	3. Bangarupalem	1. Bangarupalem Firka (full) 2. Mahasamudram Firka except the following villages : (1) Madireddipalle	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(2) Gollapalle (3) Kasiralla (4) Nédimpalle	
		3. Tavanampalle Firka (full)	
		4. Irala Firka (full)	
Puttur	4. Puttur	1. Puttur Firka (full)	
		2. Nagari Firka (full)	
		3. Vademala Firka (full)	
		4. Rayalcheruvu Firka (full)	
Puttur	5. Karvetinagaram	1. Karvetinagaram Firka (full)	
		2. Palasamudram Firka (full)	
		3. Vedurukuppam Firka (full)	
		4. Srirangarajapuram Firka (full)	
Chandragiri	6. Chandragiri	1. Tirupati Firka (full) except Tirupati municipal town	
		2. Chandragiri Firka (full)	
		3. Renigunta Firka (full)	
Chandragiri	7. Pulicherla	1. Pulicherla Firka (full)	
		2. Pakala Firka (full)	
		3. Panapakam Firka (full)	

Srikalahasti East Firka (Part)

1. Annasagaragunta
2. Belakrishnapuram
3. Bandarupalle
4. Bokkasampalyam
5. Chinna Singamala
6. Chinnai Konnali
7. Chinna Kanuparthi
8. Cherlopalle Vyayasyapu
Khandriga

Srikalahasti East Firka (part)

9. Chellapalyam
10. Gnanamma Khandriga
11. Gurukulapalyam
12. Gummadigunta
13. Haganur
14. Konatheneri
15. Kallipudi
16. Kommanigunta
17. Konnali
18. Kuravakanneri
19. Lingamaidupalle

Srikalahasti

8. Srikalahasti

1. Pallam Firka (full)
2. Srikalahasti East Firka (part)
3. Srikalahasti West Firka (part)
4. Pellakur Firka (part)
5. Yerpedu Firka (part)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Srikalahasti	8. Srikalahasti	Srikalahasti East Firkā (part)	20. Mangambapuram
			21. Merlapaka
			22. Malligunta
			23. Mannasamudram
			24. Pedda Singamala
			25. Pasupu Khandriga
			26. Pedda Kannali
			27. Poyya
			28. Pudi
			29. Pennalapadu
			30. Pillamedu
			31. Pedda Kanuparthi
			32. Seshamanaidu Khandriga
			33. Sambayyapalyam
			34. Thatiparthi
			35. Kammapalle
			Srikalahasti West Firkā (Part)
			1. Akkurthi
			2. Aravakothur
			3. Ananthapedamanabhapuram

4. Basavaiahpalem
5. Belamambapuram
6. Botramanigunta
7. Bodavaripalle
8. Cherukulapadu
9. Chiyyavaram
10. Chemuru
11. Cherlopalle
12. Chennasamudram
13. Chodavaram
14. Dodlamitta
15. Dainedu
16. Guntakindapalle
17. Gottipudi
18. Gundelagunta
19. Lingulipalem
20. Kondachenu Khandriga
21. Kammakothur
22. Kapagunneri
23. Kasaram
24. Kondrajupalle
25. Marrimakulachenu
Khandriga

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Srikalahasti	8. Srikalahasti	Srikalahasti West Firka (Part)	26. Muchchivolu
			27. Mangalapuri
			28. Muddumudi
			29. Maddipadu
			30. Mamidigunta
			31. Melleswarapuram
			32. Narayanaapuram
			33. Obuleyapalle
			34. Penubaka
			35. Penkulapedu
			36. Pagali
			37. Peddagunta Agraharam
			38. Ramachandrapuram
			39. Rechaguneri
			40. Rambhatlapalle
			41. Rudramurthipuram
			42. Reddipalle
			43. Siddagunta
			44. Srirampuram
			45. Thirumanjanamvari Khandriga
			46. Urundur

48. Venkateswarapuram
48. Venkateswarapuram
49. Venugopalapuram
(or Rallapalli)
50. Virupeshapuram
51. Venkatramapuram
Khandriga
52. Erragudipadu
53. Yerragunta Seetharam-
puram

Pellakur Firka (Part)

1. Anakavolu
2. Akkagaripeta
3. Abakavari Khandriga
4. Bhcemavaram
5. Chinthapudi
6. Chennappanaidu
Khandriga
7. Dwarakapuram
8. Dirasamala
9. Juvvimanigunta (or)
Gangaraju Khandriga

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Srikalahasti	8. Srikalahasti	Pellakur Firka (Part)	10. Jeelatur 11. Kalavakur 12. Kuppagunta Khandriga 13. Kottumodali Jangalapalli 14. Kothur 15. Muppavari Khandriga 16. Mimmireddigunta 17. Mambakam 18. Marellagunta 19. Neluballe 20. Nallagundla andriga 21. Perumallapalle 22. Pidikitimala 23. Pullur 24. Pathipadu 25. Pellakur 26. Ravularadu 27. Rajulapalem 28. Set humadhavapuram 29. Sirasanambudu 30. Ummalagunta

Yerpedu Firka (Part)

1. Amudur Sri Vyasasramam
2. Arugorla Khandriga
3. Chinderpalle
4. Chinnanjimedu
5. Durgiperi
6. Isukathageli
7. Katrakayalagunta
8. Krishnampalle
9. Kobaka
10. Kothaveerapuram
11. Kuppaiah Khandriga
12. Kovanurvari Khandriga
13. Lakshmikumara Venkata-
puram
14. Madhavamala
15. Nachaneri
16. Nagampalle
17. Nagam-migunta
18. Pothumanigunta
19. Peddanjimedu
20. Pathaveerapuram

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Srikalahasti	8. Srikalahasti	Yerpedu Firka (part)	21. Seetharamapeta 22. Venkatapuram 23. Venugopalapuram (or) Lakshminimbapuram
Srikalahasti	9. Thottambedu	1. Pallamala Firka (full) 2. Srikalahasti East Firka (part) 3. Pellakur Firka (part) 4. Srikalahasti West Firka (part) 5. Buchinaidu Khandriga Firka (full) 6. Kovanur Firka (full) 7. Yerpedu Firka (part)	Srikalahasti East Firka (Part) 1. Abbabatlalalle 2. Allimadugu 3. Ammapalyam 4. Cherukuragappanaidu Khandriga 5. Chukkalanidigallu 6. Diguvaveedhi 7. Eguvaveedhi 8. Kornagunta alias Uttaram Khandriga 9. Kothapalem Mitta Khandriga 10. Pullareddi Khandriga 11. Ramalingapuram 12. Ramapuram 13. Sahasralingeswarapuram

14. Subbanaidu Khandriga
15. Thondamanadu
16. Vedam
17. Venkatapuram alias
Kodandaramapuram

Srikalahasti West Firka (Part)

1. Edulagunta alias Chilaka-
vari Khandriga

Pellakur Firka (Part)

1. Ardhamala
2. Arlapadu
3. Chembedu
4. Eguvathageli
5. Madinenipalyam
6. Nandimala
7. Punabaka
8. Punabakacheruvuthattu
Khandriga
9. Punabaka Thurpu
Khandriga
10. Kamireddi sa'em
11. Therripadu

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Srikalahasti	9. Thottambedu		Yerpedu Firka (Part)
			1. Chellur
			2. Chennampalle
			3. Gnanampet
			4. Gudimallam
			5. Govindavaram
			6. Jinkalamitta <i>alias</i> Leelanadheswarapuram
			7. Lakshminarasamamba- puram
			8. Lakshminarasimhapuram at Siddiahgunta
			9. Kandadu
			10. Kesarapalyam
			11. Kothacheruvu Khandriga
			12. Kothakalva
			13. Kukkakunkunta
			14. Madibaka
			15. Mahankalideviputtur
			16. Marimanda
			17. Modagalapalyam

18. Munagalepalyam
19. Musalipedu
20. Narlavari Khandriga
21. Papanaidupet
22. Pennagadam
23. Penumallam
24. Pillarigunta
25. Polayyagunta
26. Ponneripalle
27. Rachapalyam
28. Ravillavari Khandriga
29. Reddigunta (Musalivada)
30. Reddigunta (near Gudimallam)
31. Sadasivapuram
32. Sowbhagyavidyapuram at
Saraswati Khandriga
33. Thirupanambedu
34. Ulasagunta
35. Vadlagunta
36. Vedullacheruvu
37. Venkatammagunta

 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Srikalahasti	9. Thottambedu	Yerpedu Firka (part)	38. Venkatapuram alias Lakshminarasamambapuram 39. Vikruthimela
Satyavedu	10. Satyavedu	1. Satyavedu Firka (full) 2. Varadiapalem Firka (full) 3. Thripurantakapuramkota Firka (full) 4. Nagalapuram Firka (part)	Nagalapuram Firka (Part) 1. Krrani 2. Baitakodiambedu 3. Suratapalle
Satyavedu	11. Pisatur	1. Mangalam Firka (full) 2. Nindra Firka (full) 3. Nagalapuram Firka (part)	Nagalapuram Firka (Part) 1. Appambattu 2. Karur alias Krishnagiri 3. Kalanjeri 4. Krishnapuram 5. Govardhanagiri 6. Chilamethuru 7. Nagalapuram 8. Neervoy 9. Pisatur 10. Pulikundram

11. Mudiur
12. Rejanagaram
13. Ramagiri
14. Ramapuram
15. Reppalapattu
16. Vengalathur
17. Velur
18. Sivagiri
19. Shamsheerbahadurpet

Madanapalle	12. Madanapalle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Madanapalle East Firka (full) (except Madanapalle municipal town) 2. Madanapalle West Firka (full) 3. Ghattu Firka (full)
Madanapalle	13. Thamballapalle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thamballapalle Firka (full) 2. Pedda Thippasamudram Firka (full) 3. Burakayalakota Firka (full)
Vayalpad	14. Vayalpad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vayalpad Firka (full) 2. Nadimcherla Firka (full) 3. Medikurthi Firka (full)

(Contd).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Vayalpad	15. Chinnagottigallu	1. Piler Firka (full) 2. Yerravipalem Firka (full) 3. Gannimitta Firka (full)	
Punganur	16. Punganur	1. Punganur Firka (full) 2. Ramasamudram Firka (full) 3. Muthukur Firka (full)	
Punganur	17. Chowdepalle	1. Chowdepalle Firka (full) 2. Sadum Firka (full) 3. Rayalpeta Firka (full)	
Palmaner	18. Palmaner	1. Palmaner Firka (full) 2. Bairedypalle Firka (full) 3. Venkatagirikota Firka (full)	
Kuppam and Palmaner	19. Kuppam	1. Kuppam East Firka (full) 2. Kuppam West Firka (full) 3. Rallabudugur Firka (full) 4. Vijalapurem Firka (full) 5. Ramakuppam Firka of Palmaner taluk (full)	

ANNEXURE 73

Names of the Blocks and Villages in which the Village Housing Project was introduced

Name of the Panchayat Samithi	Names of the villages selected
(1)	(2)
1. Puttur	(1) Vepagunta (2) Chinnathimmarajanadham (3) Uttarapukhandriga (4) Krishnasamudram
2. Pisatur	(1) Lakshmipuram
3. Vayalpad	(1) Thatiguntlapalle (2) Kalikirireddivaripalle (3) Thellagutta (4) Gandaboyanapalle
4. Chinnagottigallu	(1) Bathelagandavaripalle
5. Kuppam	(1) Rallabudugur (2) Ramakuppam (3) Gandramakulapalle (4) Dendikuppam
6. Bangarupalem	(1) Tavanampalle (Arundhativada)
7. Chandragiri	(1) Gajulamandyam (2) Vedullacheruvu (3) Kuntrapakam (4) Guthivaripalle (5) Narsingapuram

ANNEXURE 74

Decennial Table of Literacy

Year	No. of literates			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	52,157	2,567	54,724	8.77	0.44	4.66
1911	62,481	3,858	66,339	9.93	0.63	5.35
1921	75,102	7,322	82,424	11.58	1.18	6.49
1931	71,363	7,999	79,362	9.66	1.13	5.48
1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1951	1,64,156	46,242	2,10,398	17.75	5.21	11.62
1961	3,08,968	91,912	4,00,880	31.58	9.82	20.94

N. A.—Not available.

ANNEXURE 75
Decennial statement of Taluk-by-Taluk Literacy

Name of the taluk	1901			1911		
	No. of literates		Total	No. of literates		Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Vayalpad	4,527	134	4,661	5,769	373	6,142
Percentage	5.02	0.12	2.61	8.93	0.60	4.85
Madanapalle	5,101	325	5,426	6,696	544	7,240
Percentage	5.36	0.27	2.86	9.52	0.81	5.26
Palmaner	2,381	103	2,484	2,365	81	2,446
Percentage	9.04	0.41	4.81	9.27	0.32	4.73
Chandragiri	7,519	484	8,003	9,189	760	9,949
Percentage	13.12	0.86	7.05	15.40	1.31	8.47
Chittoor	9,872	669	10,541	12,102	856	12,958
Percentage	9.30	0.64	5.02	10.25	0.74	5.57
Tiruttani	7,561	267	7,828	9,783	383	10,166
Percentage	8.76	0.31	4.57	10.42	0.42	5.46
Punganur	3,974	152	4,126	4,367	281	4,648
Percentage	8.10	0.32	4.26	8.00	0.53	4.33
Srikalahasti	4,120	207	4,327	4,880	296	5,176
Percentage	8.62	0.44	4.59	9.52	0.59	5.11

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Puttur	7,102	226	7,328	7,330	284	7,614
Percentage	7.88	0.27	4.30	8.00	0.32	4.23
Kuppam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangarupalem Inde- pendent sub-taluk	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyavedu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Contd.)

(1)	1921			1931		
	No. of literates			No. of literates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vayalpad	6,531	601	7,132	5,883	961	6,844
Percentage	9.64	0.93	5.39	7.79	1.34	4.65
Adanapalle	7,530	1,065	8,595	6,911	869	7,780
Percentage	10.32	1.55	6.08	8.70	1.17	5.06
Palmaner	2,936	210	3,146	6,054	636	6,690
Percentage	11.37	0.85	6.23	19.87	2.18	11.23
Chandragiri	11,073	1,460	12,533	10,945	1,292	12,237
Percentage	17.70	2.44	10.25	16.14	1.99	9.23
Chittoor	14,876	1,714	16,590	14,526	2,002	16,528
Percentage	12.32	1.46	6.98	11.08	1.57	6.40
Tiruttani	11,035	650	11,685	9,695	666	10,361
Percentage	11.82	0.71	6.32	9.62	0.68	5.22
Punganur	5,833	494	6,327	6,054	636	6,690
Percentage	10.42	0.92	5.78	9.66	1.06	5.47
Srikalahasti	6,676	625	7,301	5,953	480	6,433
Percentage	11.98	1.17	6.68	9.87	0.83	5.45

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Puttur	552	503	9.05%	5.928	573	6,501
Percentage	9.21	0.56	4.98	5.95	0.59	3.31
Kuppam	..	..	..	2,265	217	2,482
Percentage	..	..	..	7.34	0.71	4.04
Bangarupalem Independent Sub-taluk	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyavedu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Contd.)

(1)	1951			1961		
	No. of literates			No. of literates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vayalpad	12,459	3,785	16,244	34,727	9,205	43,933
Percentage	12.64	4.13	8.54	31.46	8.87	20.52
Madanapalle	16,691	4,410	21,101	31,427	9,304	40,731
Percentage	16.32	4.64	10.66	26.68	8.46	17.88
Palmaner	11,636	2,372	14,008	15,095	4,146	19,241
Percentage	13.48	2.84	8.25	26.63	7.60	17.30
Chandregiri	16,719	10,272	26,991	45,775	16,603	62,378
Percentage	19.76	12.74	16.33	44.06	17.21	31.13
Chittoor	26,001	11,214	37,215	45,843	16,111	61,954
Percentage	15.01	6.68	10.92	39.36	14.27	27.01
Tiruttani	24,908	3,174	28,082	..	..	..
Percentage	21.16	2.75	12.05	..	..	..
Punganur	5,886	3,222	9,108	23,135	6,189	29,324
Percentage	7.79	4.48	6.17	26.90	7.47	17.37
Srikalahasti	10,474	3,786	14,260	24,969	7,580	32,549
Percentage	15.02	5.63	10.41	29.53	9.36	19.66

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Puttur	39,382	4,007	43,389	40,194	10,633	50,827
Percentage	33.69	3.54	18.86	32.19	8.75	20.62
Kuppam	..	..	..	11,191	2,832	14,023
Percentage	..	..	..	22.85	5.89	14.45
Bangarupalem Independent Sub-taluk	..	..	..	18,911	5,071	23,982
Percentage	..	..	..	33.28	9.29	21.52
Satyavedu	..	..	..	17,701	4,237	21,938
Percentage	..	..	..	24.59	6.02	15.41

Note.—Chittoor district was formed on the 1st of April 1911, comprising the taluks of Chittoor, Palmaner and Chandragiri transferred from North Arcot district (now in Tamil Nadu), Madanapalle and Vayalpad from Cuddapah district and the ex-zamindari areas of Punganur, Srikalahasti, Puttur and old Karvetinagaram estate (Tiruttani). In 1928, Kangundi Kuppam taluk of North Arcot district was transferred to this district. As a result of the implementation of Pataskar's Award, a major portion of Tiruttani taluk was transferred to the Chingleput district (now in Tamil Nadu), while Satyavedu, comprising 76 villages of Tiruvallur taluk, 72 villages of Ponneri taluk both in Chingleput district and 17 villages of Puttur and 19 villages of Tiruttani taluk of Chittoor district, was constituted and added to this district. Kuppam (seems to have been included in Chittoor taluk after 1931) and Bangarupalem were constituted into Independent sub-taluks in 1960.

ANNEXURE 76

Table showing Educational Attainments according to the Various Age-groups

Age-group	Population		Literates without educational level		Educational levels			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or junior basic		Matriculation and above	
					Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages	9,78,453	9,36,186	1,81,342 (18.53)	54,912 (5.84)	1,03,811 (10.61)	34,029 (3.63)	23,815 (2.43)	2,971 (3.17)
0-4	1,31,118	1,32,298	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	1,32,768	1,36,060	28,199 (21.24)	15,038 (11.05)	1,352 (1.01)	768 (0.56)	..	..
10-14	1,05,924	95,641	24,608 (23.23)	11,282 (11.79)	27,674 (26.12)	10,921 (11.41)	90 (0.08)	54 (0.06)
15-19	79,692	71,536	12,854 (16.13)	5,572 (7.79)	18,143 (22.71)	6,889 (9.63)	4,703 (5.90)	1,104 (1.54)
20-24	78,838	84,482	15,468 (19.62)	5,857 (6.91)	13,991 (17.74)	4,977 (5.89)	7,132 (9.04)	973 (1.10)

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
25-29	77,290	82,090	16,970 (21.95)	5,040 (6.13)	10,818 (13.99)	3,871 (4.71)	4,165 (5.39)	† (0.49)
30-34	68,058	67,809	15,565 (22.86)	3,658 (5.39)	8,665 (12.73)	2,416 (3.56)	2,381 (3.49)	194 (0.28)
35-44	1,19,815	1,05,624	28,385 (23.69)	4,477 (4.24)	12,097 (10.09)	2,676 (2.51)	2,543 (2.12)	146 (0.13)
45-59	1,20,112	99,392	26,547 (22.10)	2,926 (2.94)	8,276 (6.89)	1,181 (1.19)	2,100 (1.75)	85 (0.08)
60+	64,744	61,183	12,738 (19.67)	1,057 (1.73)	2,786 (4.30)	329 (0.53)	698 (1.08)	12 (0.02)
Age not stated	94	71	8 (8.51)	5 (7.04)	9 (9.57)	1 (1.09)	3 (3.19)	1 (1.09)

ANNEXURE 77

Number and Strength of Primary Schools

Sl. No.	Year	No. of schools under					No. of pupils				
		Government	Local	Muni-	Aided	Unaided	Total	Boys	Girls		Total
			District Board/ Panchayats	cipal Board					Girls		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	1916-17	6	239	5	454	105	779	28,669	2,108	30,777	
2.	1926-27	9	439	15	946	121	1,530	52,366	4,365	56,731	
3.	1936-37	3	630	15	562	21	1,231	61,047	3,869	64,916	
4.	1946-47	15	684	19	306	..	1,024	88,921	4,521	93,442	
5.	1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	1,756	..	..	1,40,277
6.	1966-67	31	2,401	71	40	1	2,544	1,33,253	82,535	2,15,788	
7.	1967-68	36	2,398	63	40	2	2,539	1,36,112	80,815	2,16,927	

ANNEXURE 78

Progress recorded under the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act of 1961

Sl. No.	Year	No. of children of school age		No. of children enrolled		Percentage of children enrolled	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	1961-62	29,803	23,098	19,843	15,021	69	71
2.	1962-63	5,10,703	32,000	4,00,032	28,220	74.5	85
3.	1963-64	1,21,902	78,262	86,164	53,427	70	68

ANNEXURE 79

Number and Strength of Basic Schools

Sl. No.	Year	No. of schools			No. of pupils		
		Junior	Senior	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	1961-62	106	7	113	7,358	4,623	11,981
2.	1962-63	111	7	118	7,512	4,827	12,339
3.	1963-64	118	9	127	8,484	5,255	13,739
4.	1964-65	112	8	120	8,301	5,252	13,553

ANNEXURE 80

Number and Strength of Secondary Schools

Sl. No.	Year	No. of schools under				No. of pupils			
		Government	Local Board/ District Board/Zilla Parished	Municipal Board	Aided	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	1916-17	..	1	..	9	10	2,499	137	2,636
2.	1926-27	..	6	..	9	15	2,879	348	3,227
3.	1936-37	..	8	..	7	15	3,647	335	3,982
4.	1946-47	2	9	1	8	20	7,570	693	8,263
5.	1956-57	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	22,074
6.	1966-67	..	113	4	6	123	36,945	7,933	44,878
7.	1967-68	..	117	4	6	127	37,298	8,748	46,046

ANNEXURE 81

Particulars of Colleges for General Education

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Sl. No.	Name of the college and location	Year of establishment	Courses offered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Besant Theosophical College, Madanapalle	1915	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc., B. Com.
2.	Sri Venkateswara Arts College, Tirupati	1945	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc., B. Com.
3.	Sri Padmavati Women's College, Tirupati	1952	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc., B. Sc. (Home Science).
4.	Sri Venkateswara University College, Tirupati	1954	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M. Sc., Ph. D.
5.	Government Arts & Science College, Chittoor	1961	P.U.C., B.A., B. Sc.
6.	Government Arts & Science Evening College, Chittoor	1966	P.U.C., B.A.
7.	Government Arts & Science College, Srikalahasti	1966	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc., B. Com.
8.	Besant Theosophical College (Evening Courses), Madanapalle	1967	P.U.C., B.A., B. Com.
9.	Sri Govindarajaswami Arts College, Tirupati	1969	P.U.C., Two-year Intermediate Course.

ANNEXURE 82

Particulars of the Professional Schools and Colleges

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Location	Year of establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Government Basic Training School ..	Chittoor	1881
2.	Government Secondary and Training School for Women	Madanapalle	1929
3.	Government Secondary Training School ..	Chandragiri	1952
4.	Government Basic Training School ..	Karvetinagaram (Puttur taluk)	1955
5.	Government Secondary and Training School for Women	Srikalahasti	1956
6.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University College of Veterinary Science	Tirupati	1955
7.	Sri Venkateswara Medical College ..	Tirupati	1950
8.	Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College ..	Tirupati	1961
9.	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha ..	Tirupati	1962

ANNEXURE 83

Particulars of the Technical Colleges and Institutions

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Year of establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Women's Industrial School	Palmaner	1924
2.	Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic ..	Tirupati	1957
3.	Junior Technical School (Attached to the Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic)	Tirupati	1960
4.	Government Industrial Training Institute ..	Chittoor	1964
5.	College of Engineering	Tirupati	1959

ANNEXURE 84

Particulars of the Oriental Colleges and Schools

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Year of establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sri Venkateswara Oriental College	Tirupati	1884
2.	Sri Venkateswara Vedapathasala	Tirupati	1884
3.	Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit High School	Sri vyasasramam	1932
4.	Sri Venkateswara Oriental High School	Tirupati	1956
5.	Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit Elementary School	Sri vyasasramam	1937
6.	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyaapeetha	Tirupati	1962

List of Primary Health Centres

106B/1-23A

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Sl. No.	Name of the Primary Health Centre	Name of the block in which primary health centre is located	No. and name of the Sub-centre	Date of starting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Gannimitta	Chinnagottigallu	1. Nuthanakalva 2. Thatiguntlapalle 3. Mahal	February 1955
2.	Nagari	Puttur	1. Parameswaramangalam 2. Thirumalakuppam 3. Thumbur	27-7-1956
3.	Pulicherla	Pulicherla	1. Damelcheruvu 2. Kalroadpalle 3. Kotala	10-2-1958
4.	Chinnagottigallu	Chinnagottigallu	1. Nerabylu 2. Talupula 3. Udayamanikyam	26-3-1959
5.	Chowdepalle	Chowdepalle	1. Kandur 2. Cherukuvuripalle 3. Nelapalle	1-4-1959

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Renigunta	Chandragiri	1. Karakambadi 2. Gajulamandyam 3. Tiruchanoor 1. Marripadu 2. Maachuru 3. Amilepalle 1. Penchupadu 2. Matlavariipalle 3. Vempalle 1. Palasamudram 2. Kathiripalle 3. Pathagunta 1. Thondavada 2. Kandadu 3. K.V.B. Puram 1. Mudaramdoddi 2. Baireddypalle 3. Krishnapuram	1-11-1959 24-4-1960 4-11-1961 4-4-1963 18-4-1963 9-10-1963
7.	Errakotapalle	Vayalpad		
8.	Nimmanapalle	Madanapalle		
9.	Karvetinagaram	Karvetinagaram		
10.	Chembedu	Thottambedu		
11.	Venkatagirikota	Palmaner		

12.	Empedu	Srikalahasti	1. Empedu 2. Akkurthi 3. Kalavakur	27-10-1963
13	Kammavalle	Puttur	1. Nethakuppam 2. Narayanavanam 3. Pudi	27-3-1964
14.	Bommesamudram	Chittoor	1. Muthireval 2. Gudipala 3. Payanapalle	29-6-1964
15.	Tambellapalle	Tamballapalle (at Madanapalle)	1. Veikasuvaripalle 2. Peddamandem 3. Rangasamudram	21-12-1964
16.	P. Kothakota	Gangadhara Nellore	1. Paturu 2. Manginayanikuppam 3. Kotrakona	18-10-1965
17.	Paipalem	Kuppam	1. Gudipalle 2. Vijalapuram 3. Gudlanayanipalle	30-7-1966

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18.	Ramasamudram	Punganur	1. Bandlapalle 2. Patrapalle 3. Nidigunta	3-8-1966
19.	Irairi	Bangarupalem	1. Arigonda 2. Tavanampalle 3. Mangalampalle	8-1-1967
20.	B. Kothakota	Madanapalle	1. Kosuviripalle 2. Ghattu 3. Gollapalle	4-8-1967
21.	Chinnapandur at Racherla	Satyavedu	1. Sirumambudur 2. Bathalavatham 3. J. P. Kota	7-9-1967

ANNEXURE 86

Medical Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
(1)	(2)
<i>District Headquarters Hospital</i>	
1.	Chittoor
<i>Teaching Hospital</i>	
2.	S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupati
<i>Taluk Headquarters Hospitals</i>	
3.	Madanapalle
4.	Palmaner
5.	Srikalahasti
6.	Kuppam
7.	Puttur
8.	Satyavedu
9.	Bangarupalem
<i>Government Dispensaries</i>	
10.	Punganur
11.	Puttur
12.	Kuppam
13.	Vayalpad
14.	Chandragiri
15.	Satyavedu
16.	Rural Health Centre, Chandragiri
<i>E. S. I. Dispensaries</i>	
17.	Chittoor
18.	Kuppam
19.	Srikalahasti
20.	Renigunta
21.	Tirupati
<i>Local Fund Hospital</i>	
22.	Sadum

(Contd.)

(1)

(2)

Local Fund Dispensaries

23. Kuppambadur
24. Yerravaripalem
25. Baireddypalle
26. Aminakulapalle
27. Pakala
28. Varadajhpalem
29. Santavelur

Municipal Dispensary (Allopathic)

30. Tirupati

Municipal Dispensary (Ayurvedic)

31. Srikalahasti

Zilla Parishad Dispensaries

32. Piler
33. Kalikiri
34. Nagalapuram
35. B. Kothakota
36. Kurabalakote

Subsidised Rural Dispensaries (Allopathic)

37. Ramakuppam
38. Burakayalakota
39. Mogilivenkatagiri
40. Irala
41. Mulakalacheruvu
42. Padipet

Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries

43. Tirupati
44. Garampalle
45. Tirigonda
46. Demodaramaharajapuram

Government Unani Dispensary

47. Mamandur

Railway Dispensaries

48. Pakala

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
49.	Madanapalle
50.	Renigunta

Private Hospitals

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 51. | Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Madanapalle |
| 52. | U.M.T. Staff Hospital, Madanapalle |
| 53. | Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Tuberculosis Hospital,
Madanapalle |
| 54. | Mary Lott Lyles Hospital, Madanapalle |
| 55. | Katharine Lehmann Hospital, Renigunta |
| 56. | Church of South India Hospital, Nagari |

Private Dispensaries

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 57. | Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam's Dispensary,
Tirumala Hills |
| 58. | New Choultry Dispensary, Tirupeti |

Subsidised Rural Dispensaries (Ayurvedic)

- | | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 59. | Kandukur |
| 60. | Kotakonda |
| 61. | Mulakalacheruva |
| 62. | Kasaram |
| 63. | Punganur |
| 64. | Varadaiahpalem |
| 65. | Rompicherla |
| 66. | Ellamanda |
| 67. | Somala |
| 68. | Rayalpeta |
| 69. | Tumsi |

ANNEXURE 87

Statement showing the birth and death rates

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
1911	26.50	18.60
1912	30.10	21.40
1913	30.20	20.30
1914	N.A.	N.A.
1915	32.30	19.40
1916	32.40	20.20
1917	32.50	23.30
1918	29.10	44.50
1919	23.50	25.20
1920	30.00	18.20
1921	22.80	16.60
1922	32.10	20.20
1923	30.90	20.80
1924	33.90	22.80
1925	33.10	22.60
1926	37.40	24.40
1927	33.50	22.70
1928	37.10	27.80
1929	39.00	24.10
1930	N.A.	N.A.
1931	31.44	24.16
1932	33.85	20.95
1933	36.65	20.25
1934	34.10	20.48
1935	35.65	22.26
1936	35.30	21.73
1937	36.53	22.35
1938	38.48	20.98
1939	37.35	21.60
1940	38.71	21.78
1941	38.82	21.63
1942	N.A.	N.A.
1943	N.A.	N.A.
1944	27.31	30.20
1945	22.88	20.16

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1946	30.59	16.74
1947	27.96	15.53
1948	28.97	14.45
1949	28.46	14.16
1950	28.65	16.20
1951	26.40	14.41
1952	24.59	15.14
1953	22.20	14.85
1954	24.00	12.04
1955	24.80	10.88
1956	25.01	9.71
1957	21.80	9.01
1958	16.83	6.94
1959	19.51	7.94
1960	17.55	6.80
1961	17.00	6.70
1962	17.20	6.50
1963	18.60	6.70
1964	17.49	6.73
1965	19.05	6.53
1966	19.02	7.24
1967	19.20	6.67

N. A.—Not available.

ANNEXURE 88

Statement showing the Mortality under Various Diseases

Year	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1911	409	520	41
1912	2,763	489	179
1913	1,794	727	54
1914	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1915	919	1,209	..
1916	93	1,013	30
1917	1,386	915	81
1918	4,771	1,323	17
1919	4,857	887	28
1920	1,182	453	3
1921	147	492	4
1922	100	478	..
1923	172	389	..
1924	499	308	1
1925	201	346	..
1926	170	215	1
1927	309	72	1
1928	2,797	163	1
1929	482	196	4
1930	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1931	897	58	3
1932	46	41	..
1933	1	342	..
1934	306	446	7
1935	985	543	..
1936	710	111	..
1937	553	81	37
1938	269	81	82
1939	4	128	21
1940	3	87	6
1941	22	21	6
1942	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1943	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1944	941	384	38
1945	125	523	97
1946	9	523	86
1947	24	126	97
1948	604	190	89
1949	368	183	9
1950	371	548	4
1951	464	337	1
1952	1,635	381	..
1953	565	265	4
1954	25	295	33
1955	13	274	9
1956	28	137	..
1957	24	92	8
1958	8	193	..
1959	31	153	..
1960	24	161	..
1961	37	133	..
1962	10	72	..
1963	44	153	..
1964	91	157	..
1965	51	169	..
1966	11	85	..
1967	13	82	..

ANNEXURE 89

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Sl. No.	Name of the centre	Name of the block where it is located	Number of beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Panchayat Samithi Centres</i>			
1.	Aragonda	Bangarupalem	..
2.	Tiruvananpalle	—do—	..
3.	Maagalampalle	—do—	..
4.	Narasingarayanipeta	Chittoor	..
5.	Ramapuram	—do—	..
6.	Gudipala	—do—	..
7.	Gangadhara Nellore	Gangadhara Nellore	..
8.	Puthalapattu	—do—	..
9.	Nagoorpalle	—do—	..
10.	Vezupalle	—do—	..
11.	Chembakur	Punganur	..
12.	Kagathimarri Kakulapalle	—do—	..
13.	Kallupalle	Palmaner	..
14.	Theertham	—do—	..
15.	Mandipetakothur	—do—	..

16.	Perumallapalle	Chandragiri	..
17.	Mallavaram	—do—	..
18.	Dornakambala	—do—	..
19.	Mungilpet	Pulicherla	2
20.	Kalluru	—do—	..
21.	Penapakam	—do—	..
22.	K. K. Pet	—do—	..
23.	Narayanavanam	Puttur	1
24.	Ramachandrapuram	—do—	..
25.	Peddur	Kuppam	..
26.	Dandikuppam	—do—	..
27.	Pedda Thippasamudram	Tamballapalli	2
28.	Chintaparthi	Vayalpad	..
29.	Gyarampalle	Chinnagottigallu	..
30.	Bathalavalam	Satyavedu	2
31.	Thripurantakapuramkota	—do—	2
32.	Sivagiri	Pisatur	2
<i>Rural Backward Area Centres (Government)</i>			
33.	Nagalapuram	Pisatur	..
34.	Pisatur	—do—	..
35.	Arur	—do—	..
36.	Agaram	—do—	..

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<i>Women's Welfare Department</i>	
37.	Sugalimita	Punganur	..
38.	Dargasamudram	Chandragiri	..
39.	Murukambattu	Gangadhara Nellore	..
40.	Nagari	Puttur	..
41.	Karvetinagaram	Karvetinagaram	..
42.	Chittoor	Chittoor town	..
		<i>Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres</i>	
43.	Chittoor	Chittoor municipality	6
44.	Tirupati	Tirupati municipality	6
45.	Srikalahasti	Srikalahasti municipality	..
		<i>Panchayat Board Centres</i>	
46.	Palmaner	Palmaner	..
47.	Punganur	Punganur	..
48.	Kalikiri	Chinnagottigallu	..
		<i>Voluntary Organisations</i>	
49.	Palmaner (Mission)	Palmaner	..
50.	Madanapalle (Red Cross)	Madanapalle	..

ANNEXURE 90

Work done under Family Planning Programme

Year	Vasectomies		Tubectomies		I. U. C. D. Insertions	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966-67		1,309	691		..	
1967-68		2,133	1,246		4,295	
1968-69		4,115	2,214		2,394	
1969-70		3,607	2,669		441	
Up to September 1969)						

ANNEXURE 91

Number and Amount of Scholarships Awarded

(1)	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Number	Amount Rs.	Number	Amount Rs.	Number	Amount Rs.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Non-residential</i>						
Scheduled Castes	2,658	60,750	2,832	63,000	2,480	60,400
Harijan Converts	206	4,000	352	7,800	233	6,078
Economically Backward Classes	1,145	43,000	1,279	48,500	3,546	44,251
Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..	79	1,982
Scheduled Tribes	123	3,135	261	4,400	201	4,380
<i>Residential</i>						
Scheduled Castes	14	10,998	27	15,706	44	19,722
Harijan Converts	91	23,743	107	30,354	101	26,113
Economically Backward Classes*	1,220	4,00,250	1,173	5,30,705	1,171	3,15,026

Denotified Tribes	—	—	5	1,195	2	87
Scheduled Tribes	4	815	1	232	8	1,803
		<i>Government of India</i>				
Scheduled Castes	206	1,15,924	288	1,70,581	318	1,69,675
Economically Backward Classes	142	79,611	91	53,822	61	36,000
Denotified Tribes	39	22,797	29	16,931	34	17,469
Scheduled Tribes	32	21,363	27	17,951	31	16,273

* Including non-residential scholarships for post-matric courses sanctioned by the Director of Social Welfare, Hyderabad.

Composition of the Parliamentary and the Assembly Constituencies, 1965.

No.	Name of the Constituency	Composition
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<i>Parliamentary</i>	<i>Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies</i>
	Tirupati (S.C.)	Sullurpet and Venkatagiri of Nellore district, Srikalahasti, Satyavedu, Nagari, Puttur and Tirupati.
	Chittoor	Vepanjeri, Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Kuppam, Palmaner, Punganur and Madanipalle.
	<i>Assembly</i>	<i>Extent of Constituency</i>
	Srikalahasti	Srikalahasti taluk (excluding Pellakur and Buchinaidu Khandriga Firkas)
	Satyavedu (S.C.)	Pellakur and Buchinaidu Khandriga Firkas in Srikalahasti taluk and Satyavedu taluk (excluding Nindra and Mangalam Firkas).
	Nagari	Mangalam and Nindra Firkas in Satyavedu taluk, Nagar Firkas and the villages of Thorur, Nesanur, Narayanavanam, Samudayam, Keelagaram, Aranyam Khandriga, Thumbur, Palamangalam Dakshinapukhandriga, Vepagunta alias Alimelumangapuram, Kumarabommarapuram and Thirumalakuppam in Puttur Firkas in Puttur taluk.

4. Puttur
Puttur taluk (excluding Nagari, Palesamudram and Srirangarajapuram Firkas and the villages of Thorur, Nesanur, Narayanavanam, Samudayam, Keelagaram, Aranyam Khandriga-Thumbur, Palamangalam Dakshinapukhandriga, Vepagunta alias Alimelumangapuram, Kumarabommarajapuram, and Thirumalekuppam in Puttur Firkas in Puttur taluk).
5. Vepanjeri (S.C.)
Palesamudram and Srirangarajapuram Firkas in Puttur taluk and Vepanjeri, Penumuru and Puthalapattu Firkas in Chittoor taluk.
6. Chittoor
Chittoor taluk (excluding Vepanjeri, Penumuru and Puthalapattu Firkas).
7. Bengarupalem (S.C.)
Bengarupalem Sub-taluk.
8. Kuppam
Kuppam sub-taluk, and Ramakuppam Firkas and the villages of Yalickellu, Madaramdoddi, Boyachinaganapalle, Chinthamakulapalle, Konerugollapalle, Ogu, Mettiguttapalle, Beirupalle, Pedde Bharanipalle, Vibhuthiyelanagaram, Padigalakuppam, Sivunikuppam, Nadeetheeram Dasarlapalle, Kongatam, Chinnakongatam, and Pamuganipalle in Venkata-girikota Firkas in Palmaner taluk.

(Contd.)

(3)

(2)

9. Palmaner
Palmaner taluk (excluding Remakuppam Firka and the villages of Yalakallu, Mudaramdoddi, Boyachinnaganapalle, Chinthamakulipalle, Konerugollapalle, Ogu, Mattiguttapalle, Bairupalle, Pedda Bharanipalle, Vibhuthiyelanagar, Padigalakuppam, Sivunikuppam, Nadeetheerem Desarlapalle, Kongatam, Chinnakongatam and Pamuganipalle in Venkatagirikota Firka in Palamaner taluk) and Muthukur and Rayalpeta Firkas in Punganur taluk.
10. Punganur
Punganur taluk (excluding Muthukur and Rayalpeta Firkas).
11. Madanapalle
Madanapalle East, Madanapalle West and Ghattu Firkas in Madanapalle taluk.
12. Tamballapalle
Pedda Thippesamudram, Burakayalakota and Tamballapalle Firkas in Madanapalle taluk and Nadimcherla Firka in Vayalped taluk.
13. Vayalped
Vayalped, Medikurthi and Gernimitta Firkas and the villages of Avuvaripalle, Kavalipalle, Maddulacheruvu, Vepulabylu, and Mudupulavemula in Piler Firka in Vayalped taluk.
14. Piler
Yerrevaripalem Firka and Piler Firka (excluding the villages of Avuvaripalle, Kavalipalle, Maddulacheruvu, Vepulabylu, and Mudupulavemula in Piler Firka) in Vayalped taluk and Pakala and Palicherla Firkas in Chandragiri taluk.
15. Tirupati
Chandragiri taluk (excluding Pakala and Pulicherla Firkas).

ANNEXURE 93

Results of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly and the House of the People, 1952.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the successful candidate and the Party to which he belonged	Valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1.	Ghattu ..	T.N. Venkatasubba Reddy (C.)	19,819	84.13
2.	Madanapalle	Dodda Seetharamaiah (Com.)	9,760	23.91
3.	Punganur	B. Krishnamoorthy Rao (C.)	21,059	45.18
4.	Piler ..	P. Thimma Reddy (K.)	27,481	61.68
5.	Palmaner	D. Ramabrahmam (C.)	13,780	41.45
6.	Chittoor ..	1. P. Chinamma Reddy (I.) 2. Sreeram (K.) [S.C.]	41,659	38.60
7.	Tiruttani ..	1. Kidambi Varadachari (C.) 2. M. Doraiyannu (C.) [S.C.]	24,312 21,125	Uncontested. 25.17 76.31
8.	Puttur ..	Kumaraswami Rajah Bahadur (P.)	37,500	76.78
9.	Srikalahasti	A. Balarami Reddy (C.)	31,743	70.23
10.	Chandragiri	A. Adikesavulu Naidu (C.)	23,988	46.98

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<i>House of the People</i>		
1	Chittoor	1. T.N. Viswanatha Reddy (C.)	1,61,590	33.81
		2. M.V. Gangadharasiva (C.) [S.C.]	1,51,082	48.57
2	Tirupati	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (C.)	1,14,782	51.34
C.—Indian National Congress				
Com.—Communist Party of India				
K.—Krishikar Lok Party				
P.—Praja Party				
I.—Independent				

ANNEXURE 94

Results of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, 1955, and the House of the People, 1957.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the successful candidate and the party to which he belonged	Valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1.	Srikalahasti	1. N. Sanjeeva Reddy (C)	40,404	40.05
2.	Vadamalpet	2. P. Singaiah (C) (S.C.)	37,190	36.87
3.	Tiruttani	R. B. Ramakrishna Raju (I)	15,666	51.54
		1. Gopalu Reddy (C)	35,350	51.31
4.	Ramakrishnarejupet	2. M. Dorairamu (C) (S.C.)	Uncontested	
5.	Vepanjeri	Ranganath, Modaliar (I)	18,503	53.18
6.	Chittoor	N.P. Chengalraya Naidu (C)	30,324	70.41
7.	Tavanampalle	Chinnama Reddy (C)	17,397	47.94
8.	Kuppam	P. Rajagopala Naidu (K)	24,588	58.46
9.	Punganur	D. Ramabrahmam (C)	14,212	55.18
		1. Raja Veerebasava		
		Chikkaoyal Y.B. (I)	44,273	63.02
		2. Ratnam (C) (S.C.)	7,816	11.13

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Madanapalle	..	..	..
11.	Tamballapalle	..	..	..
12.	Vayalpad	..	..	..
13.	Piler	..	..	..
14.	Tirupati	..	..	..
		<i>House of the People</i>		
1.	Chittoor	..	..	..
		1. M. Anantoasayanam Ayyangar (C)	1,54,817	63.5
		2. M. V. Gangedharasiva (C) (S.C.)	Uncontested	Uncontested

C.—Indian National Congress

I.—Independent

K.—Krishikar Lok Party

ANNEXURE 95

Results of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, 1962, the House of the People, 1962, and the Bye-elections to the House of the People, 1962, and the Legislative Assembly, 1964.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the successful candidate and the party to which he belonged	Valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1.	Yerpedu	Patra Singariah (C) (S.C.)	10,407	39.68
2.	Srikalahasti	Adduru Balarami Reddy (C)	16,356	39.68
3.	Vadamalpet	<u>P. Narayana Reddy (C)</u>	18,762	40.63
4.	Nagari	Dommaraju Gopala Raju (I)	19,696	51.16
5.	Satyavedu.	<u>Tambura Balakrushniah (C) (S.C.)</u>	7,482	32.70
6.	Vepanjeri	<u>G. N. Pattabhi Reddy (I)</u>	25,131	50.33
7.	Chittoor	C. D. Naidu (Sw)	35,256	72.61
8.	Tavanampalle	P. Rajagopal Naidu (Sw)	24,791	54.31
9.	Kuppam	A.P. Vajravelu Chetty (Com)	22,534	59.32
10.	Palmaner	Kusini Nanjappa (C) (S.C.)	11,716	47.15

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11.	Punganur	Varanasi Ramaswamy Reddy (C)	27,837	61.9%
12.	Madanapalle	Dodda Seetharamiah (Com)	17,357	51.79
13.	Tamballapalle	Kadape Narasimha Reddy (Sw)	28,656	63.01
14.	Vayalpad	N. Amaranadha Reddy (I)	16,152	42.53
15.	Piler	C.K. Narayana Reddy (Com)	21,088	48.80
16.	Tirupati	Reddivari Nadamani Reddy (C)	19,882	42.78
<i>House of the People</i>				
1.	Tirupati	C. Dass (C) (S.C.)	1,19,539	53.84
2.	Chittoor	Madabhushi Ananthasayaram Ayyangar (C)	1,30,026	45.27
		<i>Bye-election to the House of the People, 1962.</i>		
	Chittoor	N.G. Ranga (Sw)	1,32,209	50.30
		<i>Bye-election to the Legislative Assembly, 1964.</i>		
	Vayalpad	P. Thimma Reddy (C)	29,612	78.88

C.—Indian National Congress.

I.—Independent.

Sw.—Swatantra.

Com.—Communist Party of India.

Results of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, 1967, and the House of the People, 1967.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the successful candidate and party to which he belonged	Valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1.	Srikalahasti	Bojjala Ganga Subbarami Reddy (I)	34,282	54.44
2.	Satyavedu	Katari Muneswamy (Sw) (S.C)	20,737	48.53
3.	Nagari	Kilari Gopalu Naidu (C)	31,292	57.13
4.	Puttur	Gandhamaneni Siviah (Com)	26,810	56.64
5.	Vepanjeri	V. Muniswamy (C) (S.C)	30,329	61.40
6.	Chittoor	D. Anjaneyulu Naidu (C)	32,559	57.94
7.	Bangarupalem	M. Muneswamy (C) (S.C.)	24,857	55.26
8.	Kuppam	D. Venkatesam (I)	13,542	34.99
9.	Palmanur	T.C. Rajan (Sw)	25,779	59.38
10.	Punganur	Varanasi Ramaswamireddy (C)	29,452	55.07
11.	Madanapalle	Alluri Narasinga Rao (C)	29,600	54.52
12.	Tamballapalle	T. N. Anasuyamma (C)	27,432	56.70

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13.	Vayalpad	P. Thimma Reddy (C)	28,856	54.62
14.	Piler	G. V. Chandrasekhara Reddy (C)	28,816	46.80
15.	Tirupati	Agirala Eswarareddy (Sw)	45,931	70.37
		<i>House of the People</i>		
1.	Tirupati	C. Dass (C) (S.C.)	1,46,238	38.56
2.	Chittoor	N. P. Changalraya Naidu (C)	1,86,594	54.00

C.—Indian National Congress.

I.—Independent.

Sw.—Swatantra.

Com.—Communist Party of India.

Newspapers and Periodicals

Sl. No.	Name of the periodical and periodicity	Place of publication	Year in which started	Classification
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<i>Telugu</i>		
1.	Pallesime—weekly	Chittoor	1960	News and current affairs
2.	Ghantamadam—weekly	Chittoor	1964	News and current affairs
3.	Prajavahini—weekly	Tirupati	1964	News and current affairs
4.	Swayam Prabha—weekly	Ramasamudram	1965	Literary and cultural
5.	Kalachukram—weekly	Chittoor	1965	N. A.
6.	Puravani—weekly	Chittoor	1966	News and current affairs
7.	Jabilli—weekly	Madanapalle	1966	N. A.
8.	Melukolupulu—fortnightly	Madanapalle	1962	N. A.
9.	Prajadarsini—fortnightly	Madanapalle	1964	News and current affairs
10.	Prajasradhi—fortnightly	Madanapalle	1965	News and current affairs
11.	Natyachandrika—fortnightly	Tirupati	1967	Fine Arts
12.	Vedanta Bheri—monthly	Srikalahasti	1962	Religion and philosophy

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<i>English</i>		
13.	Career Prospect—fortnightly	Tirupati	1967	N. A.
		<i>Bilingual (Telugu and English)</i>		
14.	Rayalaseema-bil-weekly	Tirupati	1958	News and current affairs
15.	Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic Magazine—annual	Tirupati	1960	College magazine
16.	Atapatalu—monthly	Chittoor	1958	N. A.
17.	Sociolist Republic—weekly	Madanapalle	1960	N. A.
18.	Sri Venkateswara Medical College Magazine—annual	Tirupati	1965	College magazine
		<i>Multilingual</i>		
19.	T.T.D. Journal—monthly (English, Telugu, Hindi and Sanskrit)	Tirupati	1965	Religion and philosophy
20.	S. V. University Oriental Journal—Half-yearly (Telugu, English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Kannaada and Hindi).	Tirupati	1964	College magazine
21.	Sri Venkateswara College Magazine—annual (English, Telugu, Hindi and Sanskrit).	Tirupati	1962	College magazine
22.	Sri Padmavati Women's College Magazine—annual (English, Telugu, Hindi and Sanskrit).	Tirupati	1964	College magazine

23.	Government Arts and Science College Magazine—annual (English, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi and Sanskrit).	Chittoor	1966	College magazine
24.	Loventila—annual (English, Telugu and Hindi).	Tirupati	1966	Religion and philosophy
25.	Chaduvuri—annual (English, Telugu and Hindi).	Chittoor	1967	Education

Orphanages and Boarding Homes

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	C. S. I. Boarding Home	Chittoor
2.	S. V. Belamandir	Tirupati
3.	S. V. Orphanage	Yerpedu
4.	C. S. I. Boys' Boarding Home	Kollugunta
5.	M. M. Boarding Home	Nagari
6.	Deenabandhu Orphanage	Deenabandhupuram
7.	P. M. Boarding Home	Renigunta
8.	A.A.M. Women's Industrial School Orphanage	Palmaner
9.	C. S. I. Boarding Home	Burakayalakota

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GLOSSARY

Acharyas	... Preceptors.
Adalat	... Court.
Agama	... A Treatise on Vedantamu or Divinity describing religious rites.
Agraharam(s)	... Villages granted to learned Brahmins.
Amaranayankara	... Holding of land under military tenure as a chieftain.
Amildar	... Police officer at the taluk level.
Angavastram	... A man's upper vest.
Ashramam	... Hermitage.
Ashtadiggajas	... The eight court poets of Krishnadevaraya.
Asura	... Demon.
Bharatanatyam	... A famous Indian dance propounded by the sage Bharata.
Bhoodan	... Donation of land for the landless poor.
Brahmotsavam	... An annual festival in a temple.
Chauth	... An assessment equal to one-fourth of original standard rent.
Dandaka	... A measure of land.
Darga	... Mausoleum.
Daroga	... Inspector of Police.
Darshan	... A ceremonious visit.
Desi	... Country type; indigenous.
Divyaprabanda	... A great treatise.
Dvipada	... A verse of two lines; couplets.
Duppatti	... Bed spread.
Firka(s)	... Revenue circle(s) within a taluk.
Firman	... A royal mandate.
Foujdari Adalat	... Criminal court.
Galigopuram	... Temple tower.
Garudotsavam	... A name of a festival in a temple.
Gopuram	... Tower.

Gotra	... A family lineage.
Gram(a)	... Village.
Gram Panchayat	... An elected body of local self-government at the village level.
Gram Sabha	... Village Council.
Guru	... Same as Acharya(s).
Harikatha	... A musical and narrative performance with mythological themes.
Inam	... Grant of land(s) by the Government to an individual or individuals rent free forever or subject to a small quit rent usually for the performance of some service.
Inamdar	... A holder of an Inam.
Jatara	... A fair in honour of a village deity.
Jayanthi	... The anniversary of an Incarnation.
Kabaddi	... An Indian outdoor game.
Kala	... Art.
Kalasam	... A vase; flagon.
Kalyanam	... Marriage.
Kalyanamantapam	... A small chapel attached to a temple where the God is placed when celebrating the different festivals.
Kameez	... Shirt.
Kalyanotsavam	.. Anniversary celebrated at any temple as the God's wedding day.
Kavalgars	... Officers under Durgadannaikas (provincial governors) who were in charge of defence and police arrangements.
Kavali	... Vigilance.
Kavi	... Poet.
Kazi	... A Muslim law officer.
Khandriga	... A large block of land granted as Inam.
Kho-Kho	... An Indian outdoor game.
Khutba	... A Muslim prayer.
Kolatam	... A kind of dance number to the beat of two small sticks to keep time.
Kshetram	.. A sacred spot: A place of pilgrimage.

Kuchipudi Natyam	... A kind of South Indian dance.
Kula	... A Caste/Tribe.
Kummara	... Potter.
Kurta	... A knee-length loose shirt.
Ramanujakutams	... Meeting places of Ramanujites.
Lakshmi	... The Goddess of Wealth.
Lingam	... Phallic symbol of Lord Siva.
Madrassaha	... Institution for learning under Mughal rule.
Mahadana	... Munificent gift.
Mahatmyamu	... Glory.
Mandapam } Mantapa }	.. A chapel; a building consisted of pillars in which the idol is placed on festive occasions.
Maktab	.. A school attached to mosque.
Mandi	... Wholesale market.
Mandir	... Temple.
Mangala	... Barber.
Manyam	... Service Inam.
Matha	... Monastery.
Mridangam	... A kind of musical instrument.
Mufti	... A Muslim law officer.
Muggu	.. A pattern or diagram drawn with lines of flour or coloured powder.
Musafirkhana	... Travellers' rest-house.
Mutavalli	... Person in charge of an endowed property.
Mutta	... A subdivision.
Muttadars	... Person in charge of a subdivision.
Nadasvaram	... A musical pipe.
Natakam	... Drama or play.
Nidhi	... A treasure.
Palem	... Territory held by a palegar; village.
Palegar	... Chief of a Palem or local territory.
Panchayat Samithi	... A council of officials and non-officials at the Block level.

Pandit	... Hindu law officer, a scholar.
Panduga	... Festival.
Paragana	... A territorial division.
Parishad	... An association.
Pathasala	... School.
Patta	... A deed of title conferred on an individual for the right of occupancy of land.
Peshcush	... Tribute in cash or kind.
Prabandha	... A treatise.
Pradhani	... Prime Minister.
Prakaram	... A rampart.
Prasasti Kavyas	... Excellent poetical compositions.
Prasthanas Traya	... Upanishad, Gita and Brahmasutra.
Qazi	... A functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages, a priest.
Rajakas	... Washermen.
Rangavalli	... Same as Muggu.
Rathotsavam	... Chariot festival of a deity.
Regu	... A tree called Zizyphus Jujuba.
Ryotwari	... A system of land tenure under which all rights over land holdings rested with the cultivators.
Sabha	... Congregation.
Sadr Adalat	... Chief court.
Sagotra	... Distant kinsmanship.
Samaj	... An assembly.
Sangham	... An association.
Sapinda	... A kinsman to the seventh generation in descent from a common ancestor having the right to partake of the funeral cake.
Sanad	... A patent of office or nobility: An order.
Sardeshmukhi	... Ten per cent of the revenue extracted by the Marathas.
Sarpanch	... President of a Gram Panchayat.
Satakamu	... A collection of one hundred stanzas

Satram	... A choultry.
Satyagraha	... A form of protest.
Setu	... The bridge at Rameswaram.
Shalwar	... A full pyjama but narrow at the ankle.
Shrotriyams	... A village held at a favourable assessment, a donation of a village made to learned men.
Surya Pooja	... A religious observance or oblation to Surya, the Sun God.
Swadeshi	... Indigenous.
Talayaris	... Village policemen.
Tali	... A brooch worn on the throat by married women (a symbol of married status).
Tirtham	... A place of pilgrimage.
Upasana	... Service, worship.
Urs	... Annual function (death anniversary) held to commemorate Muslim saints.
Utsavam	... Festival.
Vanam	... Forest.
Varnasramadharma	... The law governing the castes and obser- vance of duties assigned to each of them.
Vedas	... The Hindu scriptures.
Vidyalayas	... Educational institutions, schools etc.
Veena	... A kind of stringed musical instrument.
Vimuktajatis	... Tribals.
Wakfs	... Muslim religious endowments.
Yugadharma	... The ideal of a particular age.
Zilla Parishad	... A council of officials and non-officials at the district level.

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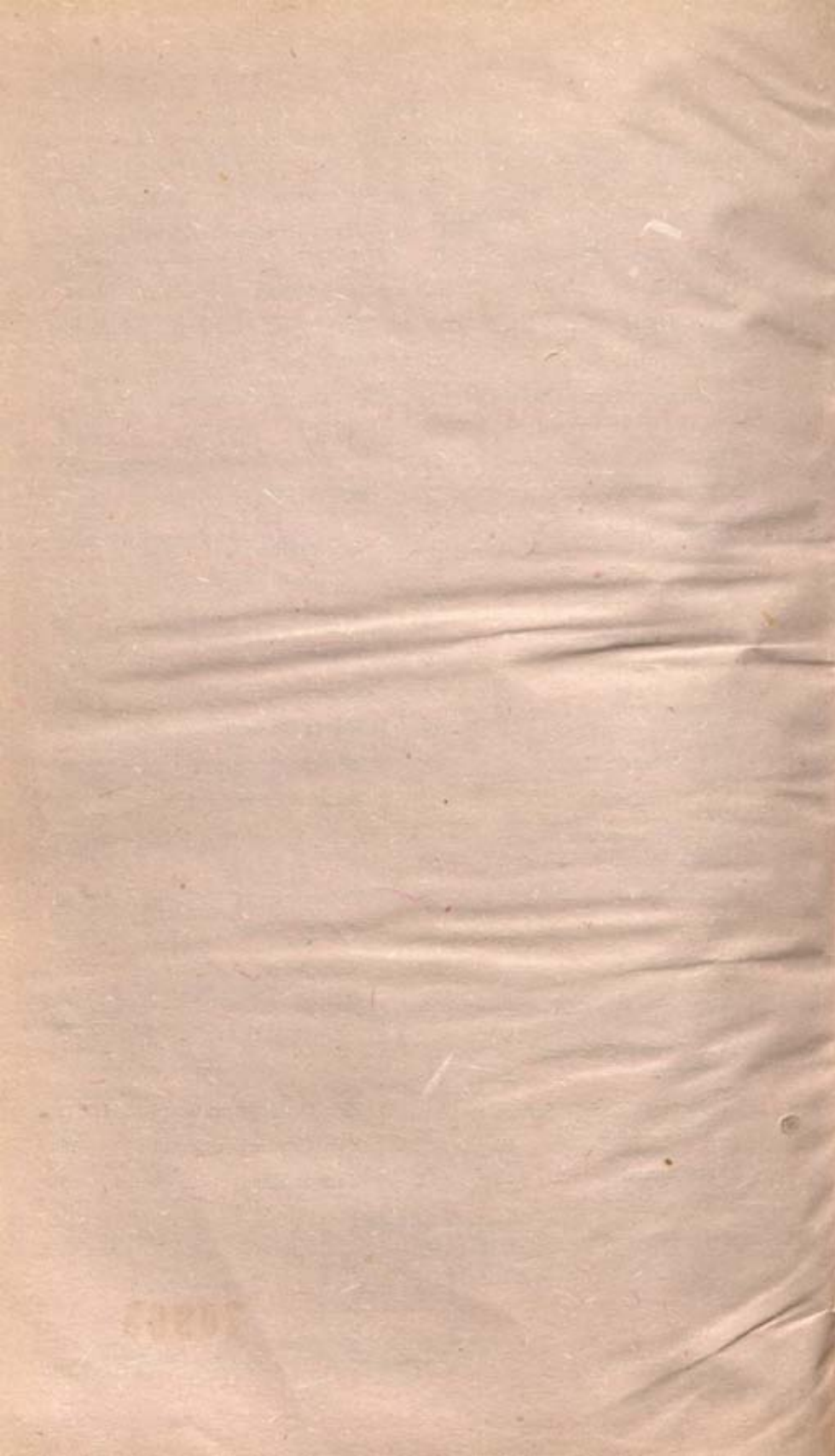
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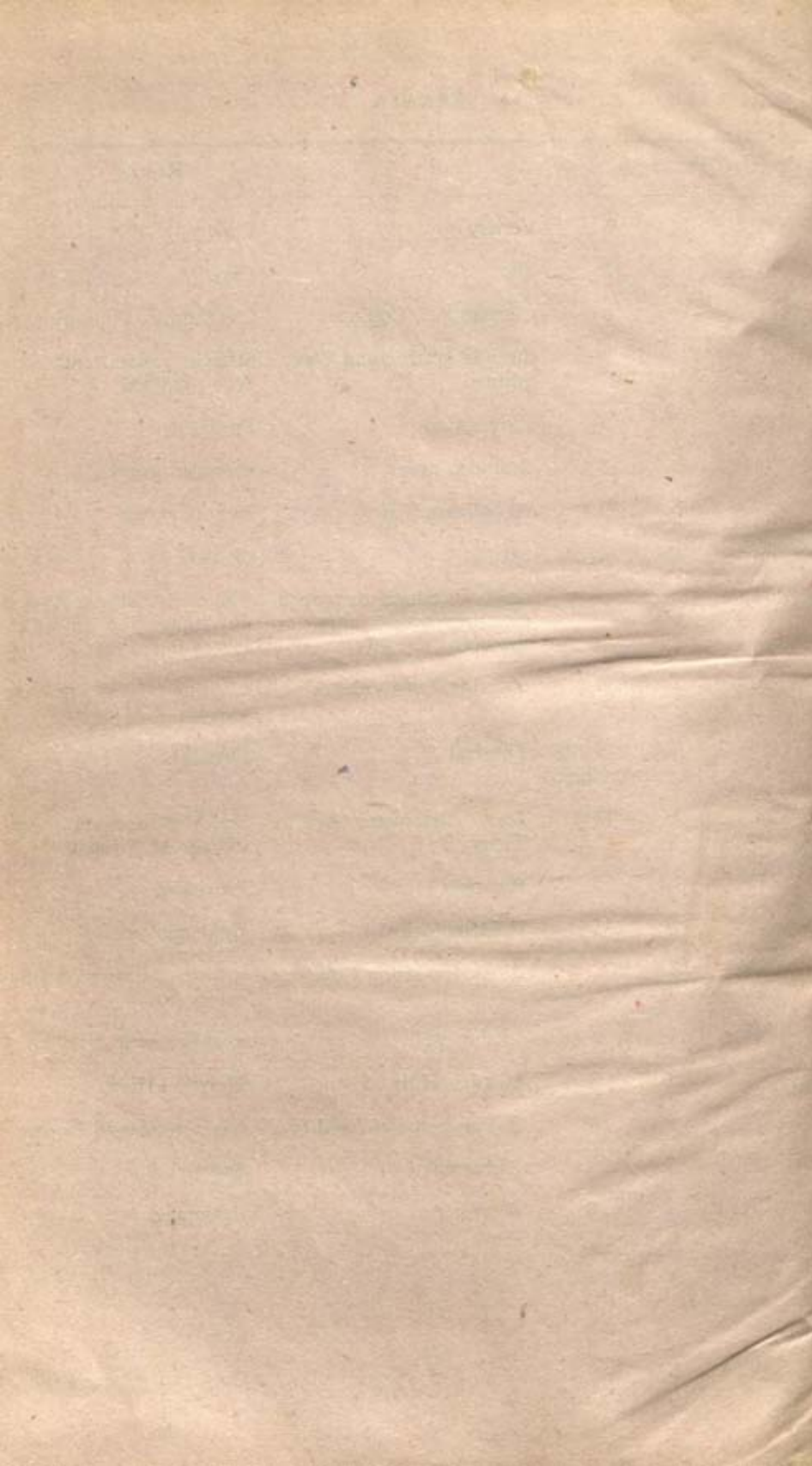
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