
CHAPTER – 4

**PROFILE OF
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT**

The effective functioning of any institution largely depends on the socio-economic environment in which it is functioning. It is especially true in case of institutions which are functioning for the development of rural areas. Hence, an attempt is made here to present a socio-economic profile of Anantapur district, which happens to be one of the areas of operation of DRDA under study.

Profile of Anantapur District

Anantapur offers some vivid glimpses of the pre-historic past. It is generally held that the place got its name from 'Anantasagaram', a big tank, which means 'Endless Ocean'. The villages of Anantasagaram and Bukkarayasamudram were constructed by Chilkavodeya, the Minister of Bukka-I, a Vijayanagar ruler. Some authorities assert that Anantasagaram was named after Bukka's queen, while some contend that it must have been known after Anantarasa Chikkavodeya himself, as Bukka had no queen by that name.

Anantapur is familiarly known as 'Hande Anantapuram'. 'Hande' means chief of the Vijayanagar period. Anantapur and a few other places were gifted by the Vijayanagar rulers to Hanumappa Naidu of the Hande family. The place subsequently came under the Qutub Shahis, Mughals, and the Nawabs of Kadapa, although the Hande chiefs continued to rule as their subordinates. It was occupied by the Palegar of Bellary during the time of Ramappa but was eventually won back by

his son, Siddappa. Morari Rao Ghorpade attacked Anantapur in 1757. Though the army resisted for some time, Siddappa ultimately bought off the enemy for Rs.50, 000.

Anantapur then came into the possession of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Tipu hanged all the male members of the Siddappa family except Siddappa who escaped from his confinement at Srirangapatnam. After Tipu's death, it was once again taken back by Siddappa. Siddappa submitted himself to Nizam because of the treaty of 1799, who took the total control of the area. He was later pensioned off when British occupied the territory.

Anantapur district was formed in the year 1882 having been separated from Bellary district. Later on, it was expanded with the addition of Revenue Mandals of Kadiri, Mudigubba, Nallamada, N.P.Kunta, Talupula, Nallacheruvu, O.D.Chervu, Tanakal, Amadagur and Gandlapenta (previously Kadiri Taluk) from Kadapa district in the year 1910.

During the year 1956, the present Revenue Mandals of Rayadurg, D.Hirehal, Kanekal, Bommanahal and Gummagatta of Bellary district were added to Anantapur district.

Presently the district has been divided into 3 Revenue Divisions consisting of 63 Revenue Mandals (Anantapur Division 20, Dharmavaram Division 17 and Penukonda Division 26).

Topography of the District

Anantapur district lies between 13°-40 and 15°-15' Northern Latitude and 76° -50' and 78° -30' Eastern Longitude physically.

The district may be divided into 3 natural divisions. They are,

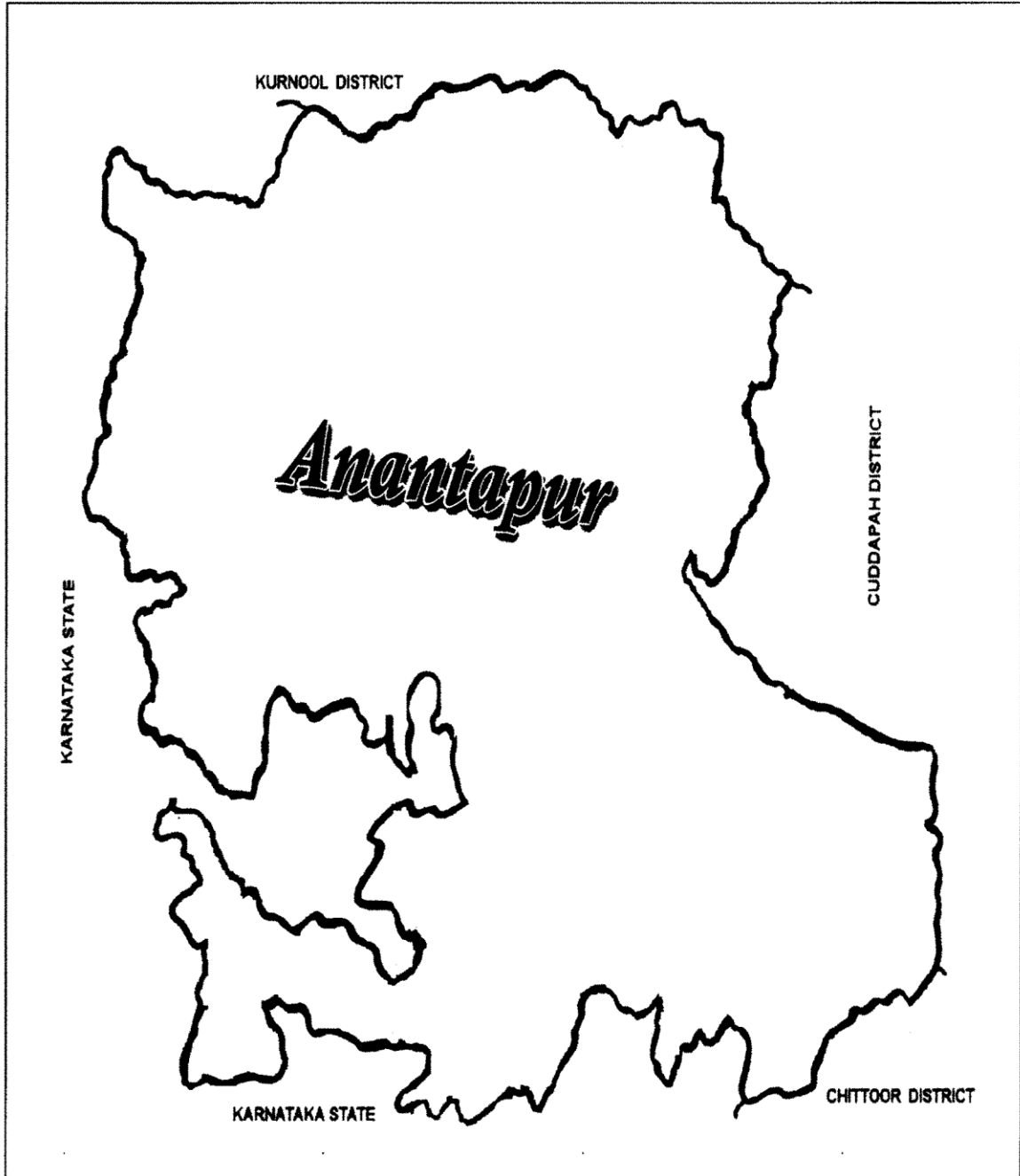
- (1). Northern Mandal of Rayadurg, Kanekal, Beluguppa, Gooty, Guntakal, Vajrakarur, Uravakonda, Vidapanakal, Yadiki, Tadipatri, Putlur and Yellanur containing larger areas of black cotton soils.
- (2). Kalyandurg, Kambadur, Settur, Brahmasamudram, Ramagiri, Kanaganapalli, C.K.Palli, Dharmavaram, Bathalapalli, Tadimarri, Mudigubba, Anantapur, Kudair, Pamidi and Peddavadugur in the center which are mainly made up of arid treeless, expanse of poor red soils.
- (3). High level land of Penukonda, Roddam, Somandepalli, Hindupur, Lepakshi, Chilamathur, Madakasira, Rolla, Gudibanda and Agali which connects with Mysore plateau at higher elevation of the rest of the district. This part has average sandy red soils of normal productivity.

Boundaries of the District

It is bounded by Bellary, Kurnool district on the North, Kadapa and Kolar district of Karnataka on South East and North respectively. The district is roughly oblong in shape, the longer side running North to South with a portion of Chitradurg district of Karnataka State intruding into it from West between Kundurpi and Amarapuram Mandals. The Map 4.1 gives clear picture of boundaries of Anantapur district.

MAP-4.1

Map of Anantapur District Showing Boundaries



Demographic Profile of the District

As per 2011 census, Anantapur district has a population of 40.83 lakhs and a population density of 190 persons/sq. km which is growing at a decadal growth rate of 12.16 per cent. District is largely dominated by rural population comprising of 71.19 percent of the total district population. The district has an average literacy rate of 56.1 percent, which is lower than the average literacy rate of the state (average literacy rate – 61%). Male population with nearly 68 per cent literacy rate dominates the literate population in the district. According to the 2011 census, Anantapur has nearly 7.8 lakh households with an average household size of five members. The growth of population in Anantapur since 1941 is given in the Table: 4.1.

Table- 4.1

Population of Anantapur District-1941-2011

Period	Rural Population	Urban Population	Total Population	Population Growth in %
1941	1019639	146590	1166229	-
1951	1139998	221558	1361556	16.75
1961	1459837	307627	1767464	29.81
1971	1739531	375790	2115321	19.68
1981	2017095	530917	2548012	20.46
1991	2435761	748053	3183814	24.95
2001	2720915	919563	3640478	14.34
2011	2936359	1146956	4083315	12.16

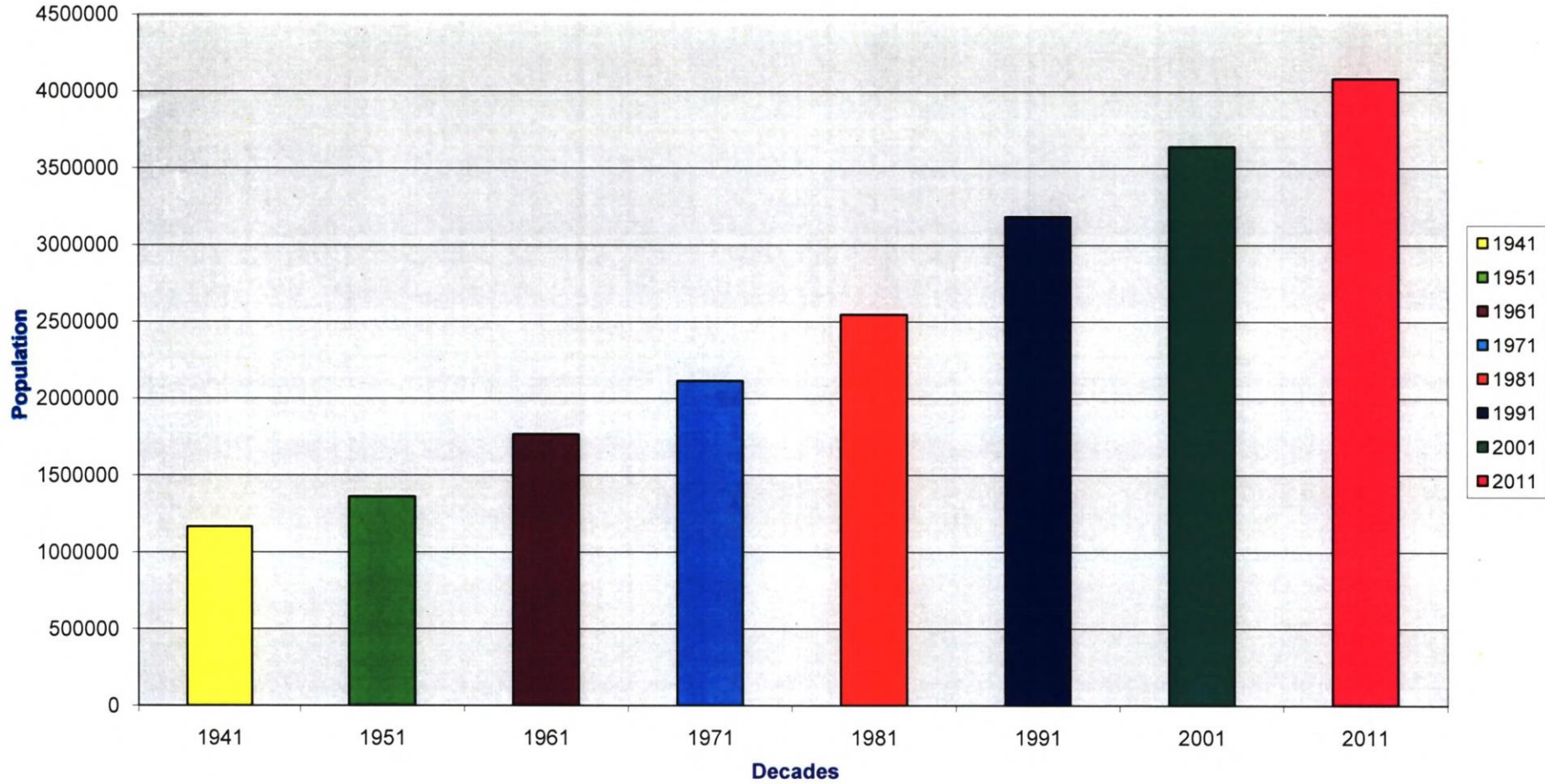
Source: Chief Planning Office, Anantapur

The Table: 4.1 shows that the population of the district increased more than three times in seven decades. During the same period the growth of rural population increased less than three times, whereas the urban population increased more than six times. It indicates that the people in the district are migrating to towns for several reasons. It is important to note that the decennial growth population during 1991-2001 was sharply declined from 24.95% to 14.34%. It further declined to 12.16 % in 2011.

The density of population of the district is 213 per Sq.km, against (308) of the state. The population of rural and urban to the total population of the district works out to 71.19 percent and 28.81 percent as per 2011 Census as against 75 per cent and 25 per cent of 2001 Census. There are 977 Females per 1000 Males in the district as per 2011 Census.

The working force in the total population of district forms 48.83 per cent as per 2001 census out of which 26 per cent are in the agricultural sector. The bar diagram 4.1 clearly shows about the population of Anantapur district from 1941 to 2011.

Bar Diagram-4.1
Population Growth in Anantapur District during 1941-2011



Demographic profile of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

There exists a significant scheduled caste / scheduled tribe population in the district which together forms nearly 17.5 per cent of the total district population. To be more precise scheduled castes constitute 16.02 percent of total population, which is just below state average scheduled caste population. The population of scheduled tribes in the district is far behind state average scheduled tribe population. The table 4.2 gives the Mandal wise scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population and their literacy levels.

Table-4.2
Mandal Wise Scheduled Caste., Scheduled Tribe Population and Literacy as per 2001 Census

S. No.	Name of the Mandal	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Population	Literates	Literacy Rate	Population	Literates	Literacy Rate
1	Anantapur	25309	13515	60.81	7206	3643	58.81
2	Rapthadu	4786	1944	46.08	413	170	46.58
3	Garladinne	8799	2926	39.06	1252	386	37.19
4	Atmakur	5725	2459	49.87	3455	1292	44.81
5	Kuderu	6466	2421	42.88	1932	710	42.41
6	Singanamala	9239	2887	36.79	1688	563	39.26
7	B.K.Samudram	9092	3149	40.48	2012	690	40.05
8	Narpala	9319	2958	36.63	860	197	27.02
9	Tadipatri	18182	6763	43.49	1660	575	41.28
10	Yadiki	5956	1914	37.99	603	223	42.97
11	Peddapappur	6202	1820	34.37	118	32	34.04
12	Putlur	6823	2263	38.84	8	0	0.00
13	Yellanur	5673	1707	34.75	117	40	41.24
14	Guntakal	21877	11601	60.80	5629	2146	45.76
15	Gooty	13114	6455	56.79	2444	1141	54.52
16	Pamidi	6384	2182	39.94	2746	741	33.73
17	Peddavadugur	8417	2732	37.95	144	47	37.01
18	Uravakonda	10842	4389	47.02	2053	939	54.94
19	Vajrakarur	8602	3590	48.25	4998	1453	36.13
20	Vidapanakal	7117	2425	40.82	113	46	49.46
21	Tadimarri	5038	1760	39.92	572	221	43.33
22	Dharmavaram	10598	4031	43.70	4644	1668	42.02
23	Bathalapalli	4981	1798	41.08	2208	777	40.85
24	C.K.Palli	5761	1985	39.55	1354	527	44.14
25	Kanaganapalle	6642	2451	43.54	1330	469	41.54
26	Ramagiri	6258	2340	44.21	858	323	44.25
27	Kalyanadurg	11715	5139	50.82	3268	1344	48.14
28	Beluguppa	7492	2666	41.02	3033	1258	49.59
29	Kambadur	11147	5117	53.55	2992	1148	45.32
30	Kundurpi	8287	3495	50.22	383	186	62.00
31	Brahmasamudram	6424	2648	48.49	1280	595	53.32
32	Settur	7655	3189	49.77	673	253	44.70

Table-4.2(Contd.,)
Mandal Wise Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Population and Literacy as per 2001 Census

S. No.	Name of the Mandal	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Population	Literates	Literacy Rate	Population	Literates	Literacy Rate
33	Rayadurg	11402	3660	38.99	2663	1000	45.35
34	D.Hirehal	5726	1421	31.63	816	322	49.46
35	Gummagatta	7742	2237	35.35	490	199	49.50
36	Kanekal	8469	2864	40.36	165	76	53.90
37	Bommanahal	5731	1318	28.23	407	124	37.46
38	Penukonda	6416	2744	49.04	2985	1305	50.44
39	Somandepalli	7261	2174	35.45	1120	498	51.29
40	Roddam	8834	2589	34.61	534	190	41.85
41	Puttaparthy	5769	2043	41.05	3353	1330	45.24
42	Kothacheruvu	3742	1672	50.42	1127	427	44.20
43	Bukkapatnam	3870	1615	47.37	3382	1334	44.81
44	Madakasira	16333	6045	43.43	2327	816	41.15
45	Amarapuram	11592	4141	42.36	441	161	43.51
46	Gudibanda	11300	3709	38.57	953	319	39.19
47	Rolla	6999	2390	40.04	511	181	40.67
48	Agali	6708	2616	45.01	199	86	50.00
49	Hindupur	20399	8997	51.39	1352	795	68.01
50	Parigi	11446	3975	41.01	300	164	62.84
51	Lepakshi	7164	2228	36.41	195	107	62.21
52	Chilamathur	5974	2274	44.54	1094	461	49.84
53	Gorantla	7508	2467	38.02	6179	2319	42.81
54	Kadiri	6520	3219	55.75	7223	2637	42.74
55	Mudigubba	5774	2040	39.61	7059	2603	42.26
56	Nallamada	4204	1680	44.69	4434	2083	52.43
57	N.P.Kunta	2523	722	33.01	1703	486	32.95
58	Talupula	4022	1571	44.38	2587	872	38.81
59	Nallacheruvu	3233	1134	39.80	1337	411	35.80
60	O.D.Chervu	5045	1722	38.63	1953	719	41.39
61	Tanakal	7313	2484	38.81	5029	1609	36.79
62	Amadagur	3457	1182	39.52	1053	291	32.26
63	Gandlapenta	2498	879	40.14	2144	667	36.75
	Total	514896	196531	44.48	127161	48395	44.52

SOURCE: District Statistical Abstract, 2008.

With regard to scheduled tribe population Kadiri mandal tops the list with 7223 persons. In this mandal the scheduled tribe population exceeding the scheduled caste population. It is followed by Anantapur mandal with 7206 scheduled tribe persons. In Putlur mandal there are only 8 persons belonging to scheduled tribes and all of them are illiterates. In all there are three mandals (Kadiri, Gorantla and Nallamada) where scheduled tribe population is exceeding scheduled caste population. In all there are six mandals in which scheduled tribe population is above 5 thousands and below 7500. In another six mandals of the district the population ranges between 2500 to 5000. In the remaining 51 mandals the scheduled tribe population is below 2500. Among them, in 22 mandals the scheduled tribe population is less than 1000. Coming to literacy rate the Hindupur mandal registered highest (68.01) per cent of scheduled tribe literate population. In five mandals of the district the literacy rate of scheduled tribe population is higher than district average literacy rate (56.1 per cent). Out of which in four mandals the literacy rate of scheduled tribes above state average of 61.0 per cent. In 58 mandals the literacy rate of scheduled tribes is less than district average literacy.

The data in the table 4.2 further indicates that highest number of scheduled caste population is living in the mandals which are located near the cities and towns. Anantapur mandal has highest (25309) population of scheduled castes in the district. It is followed by Guntakal

(21877), Hindupur (203999) and Tadipatri (18182). It can be attributed that large number of scheduled caste families migrated to these villages, which are located in sub-urban areas for the works. As such the concentration in those mandals is high. There are 10 mandals in which SC population is above 10,000 and below 17,000. The scheduled caste population in 39 mandals ranges between 5,000 to 10,000. In the remaining 10 mandals the population of scheduled castes is below 5,000. In case scheduled caste literate population also Anantapur mandal tops the list with 60.81 per cent. It is immediately followed by Guntakal mandal with 60.80 per cent. The literacy rate of scheduled caste population in 9 mandals (including Anantapur and Guntakal) is above 50 per cent. Lowest literacy rate of 31.63 per cent among scheduled castes is registered in D.Hirehal Mandal. In 28 mandals of the district the scheduled caste literacy rate ranges between 40 to 50 per cent. In the remaining 37 mandals scheduled caste literacy rate is above 30 per cent and below 40 per cent.

Rainfall & Climate

The district of Anantapur has a fairly good elevation which provides the district with tolerable climate throughout the year. It has a gradual fall from the South North towards the valley of the Pennar in Peddavadugur, Peddapappur and Tadipatri mandals. There is a gradual rise in Hindupur, Parigi, Lepakshi, Chilamathur, Agali, Rolla and Madakasira mandals in the South to join the Karnataka Plateau where

the average elevation is about 2000 feet is above the Mean Sea Level (MSL). It is about 1100 feet at Anantapur and the lowest is 900 feet at Tadipatri.

The geographical position of the Peninsula renders it, the driest part of the state and hence, agriculture conditions are more often precarious. Monsoons also evade this part due to its unfortunate location. Being far from the East coast, it does not enjoy the full benefits of North East monsoons and being cut off by the high Western Ghats, the South West monsoon are also prevented from penetrating and punching the thirst of these parched soils. It is therefore seen, the district is deprived of both the monsoons and subjected to droughts due to bad seasons. The normal rainfall of the district is 553.0mms. by which it secures least rainfall when compared to Rayalaseema and other parts of Andhra Pradesh. The normal rainfall for the South West monsoon period is 338.0 mms. which forms about 61.2 per cent of the total rainfall for the year. The failure of the rains in this South West monsoon period of June to September will lead the district to drought by failure of crops. The rainfall for North East monsoon period is 156.0mms. Only, this forms 28.3 per cent of the total rainfall for the year (October to December).

The other months are almost dry March, April and May are warm months when the normal daily maximum temperature ranges between

29.1°C to 40.3°C. November, December and January are cooler months when the temperature falls to about 15.7°C, Hindupur, Parigi, Lepakshi, Chilamathur, Agali, Rolla and Madakasira mandals being at high elevation are more cooler than the rest of the mandals in the district.

Forests

The forests in the district are thin and scanty. The Muchukota hills about 35 km. in length run from North of Gooty town upto extreme Southern corner of Tadipatri and Yadiki mandals. Another line of hills starts from West of Gooty mandal and run 80 km called by name Nagasamudram hills. The Mallappakonda range begins at Dharmavaram and runs into Karnataka State.

The Penukonda range which starts in the South of Dharmavaram through Penukonda and Hindupur proceeds to Karnataka State. In Madakasira, the hills divide Rolla and Agali mandals into Southern and Northern portions. There are numerous isolated peaks and rocky clusters which are devoid of any vegetation.

Important Rivers in the District

The important rivers flowing in the district are Penna, Jayamangala, Chitravathi, Vedavathi or Hagiri. Apart from these streams like Kushavathi in Chilamathur mandal, Swarnamukhi in Agali mandal, Maddileru in Nallamada, Kadiri and Mudigubba

mandals, Pandameru in Kanaganipalli, Raptadu, Anantapur B.K.Samudram and Singanamala mandals, Papagni in Tanakal mandal are important water supply sources to various large and medium irrigation tanks in the district.

Types of Soils

The soils in Anantapur district are predominantly red except Kanekal, Bommanahal, Vidapanakal, Uravakonda, Vajrakarur, Guntakal, Gooty, Pamidi, Peddavadugur, Yadiki, Tadipatri, Yellanur, Peddapappur and Putlur mandals. In these mandals red and black soils occur almost in equal proportion. Thus, 76 per cent red soils, 24 per cent are black soils.

Utilization of land

The total geographical area of the district is 19.13 lakh hectares. The data in the table 4.3 reveals that the area under forests in the district is 10.17 percent of total geographical area in 2003-04. It slightly increased to 10.28 percent in 2004-05 and remained constant in 2005-06. Again it increased to 10.30 percent in 2006-07 and remained constant in 2007-08. During first three years of study barren and uncultivable land decreased gradually from 10.31 percent in 2003-04 to 9.16 percent in 2005-06. But in 2006-07 it increased to 9.89 percent and again decreased to 9.59 percent during last year of study. On the other hand, land under non-agricultural use is also gradually increased

during first four years of study from 5.50 percent to 6.29 percent. But in the last year of study it decreased only 0.03 percent. The same trend can be observed in case of cultivable waste. It is important to note that the permanent pasture and other grazing lands are gradually declining during five years of study. The drought conditions in the district resulted in the gradual decrease of plantation crops, which reduced from 1.96 percent in 2003-04 to 0.47 percent in 2007-08. The current and other fallow lands area is showing declining trends during five years of the study. The net area sown is increased during first three years of study but it sharply declined nearly 8.8 percent in 2006-07. Again it increased in 2007-08. The total cropped area and area sown more than once are also showing the same trends.

Table 4.3

Land Utilisation (From 2003-04 to 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Category	Area in Hectares					
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Forests	194678	196797	196797	196978	196978	196978
2	Barren & Uncultivable Land	197211	178499	175344	189205	183451	185105
3	Land Put To Non-Agricultural Uses	105320	112855	113492	120310	119810	120791
4	Cultivable Waste	51003	49296	50276	56115	52819	52829
5	Permanent Pastures And Other Grazing Lands	35480	20023	20356	9045	8951	8952
6	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops & Groves Not Included In Net Area Sown	37600	17925	18060	9924	9652	7416
7	Current Fallows	205625	161056	136973	305645	143119	167560
8	Other Fallow Lands	123466	105812	98534	102470	84254	88502
9	Net Area Sown	963109	1071228	1103659	923308	1113966	1082867
10	TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	1913491	1913491	1913491	1913000	1913000	1913000
11	Total Cropped Area	1001938	1135888	1169238	975432	1187767	1153739
12	Area Sown More Than Once	38829	64660	65579	52124	73801	70872

Source: District Statistical Abstract

Irrigation Facilities

The district occupies the lowest position in respect of irrigation facilities with only 14.08 per cent of the gross cropped area during 2006-2007 was irrigated. Out of the gross irrigated area of 1.37 Lakh hectares canals accounted for 17.37 per cent, tanks 1.36 per cent, tube wells 70.83 per cent, wells 10.02 per cent and other sources 0.42 per cent. All the principal sources except canals are non-precarious.

Natural Resources

The district is not rich in the forest wealth. The name ' Forest' in Anantapur district does not indicate any dense tree population with thick foliage of vermiform of pastures.

Mineral Resources of the District

Gold

At Ramagiri village in Ramagiri mandal, gold is found to occur in the cholate schist's and phylite along with western part of Dharwar schist's belt in the district. The place extends over a length of 14 kms. Exploratory mining in the area is pruned about 467 meters of ore shoots with an average width of 100cms/ton. Mining operations are expected to be conducted by Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

Diamonds

Diamonds are said to be available near Vajrakarur. They mainly occur in pipe rocks.

Other Minerals

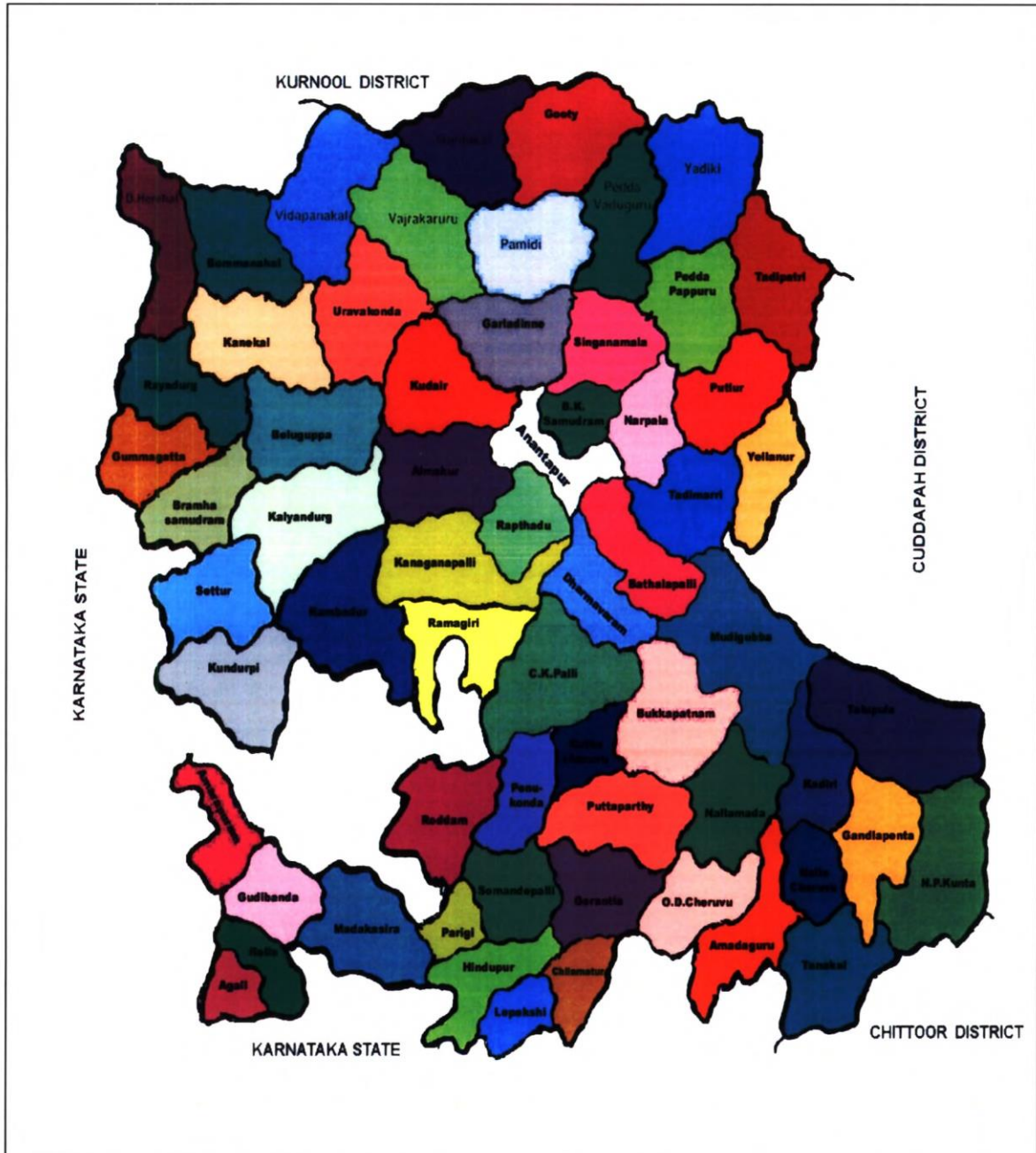
Barytes, high grade lime stones, iron ore and steatite are the minerals occurring in the district. There are however no large sized minerals occurring in the district. There are 2 large scale cement factories (M/s. L&T Ltd., and M/s. Penna Cement Ltd.,) in Tadipatri mandal and producing lakhs tonnes of cement in private sector.

Administrative Profile

Anantapur district is divided into three divisions – Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda, comprising of 63 Mandal Parishads, 970 Minor Panchayats, 31 Major Panchayats and 7 Municipalities. The 63 Mandals in Anantapur district are shown in Map: 4.2.

MAP-4.2

Map of Anantapur District Showing Mandals



Banking Profile

The district has a network of 124 nationalised commercial bank branches, 86 branches of APGB (a Regional Rural Bank operating in the district), 19 Cooperative Bank branches and 28 branches of other financial institutions like Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation. The profile of banks in Anantapur district is presented in the Table 4.4.

Table -4.4
Bank Branches - Mandal Wise as on 31.03.2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Nationalised Banks	Rural Banks	Cooperative Banks	Other Banks	Total	Average Population Per Bank Branch (31.3.2008)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Anantapur	22	5	2	10	39	8111
2	Raptadu	1	2			3	11380
3	Garladinne	3	1			4	12285
4	Atmakur	1	1			2	35995
5	Kudair		2			2	17910
6	Singanamala	2	1			3	13728
7	B.K.Samudram	1				1	52985
8	Narpala	1	3			4	12932
9	Tadipatri	4	1	1	1	7	19687
10	Yadiki	1	2	1		4	12445
11	Peddappur		2			2	16778
12	Putlur		1			1	33556
13	Yellanur	2				2	16870
14	Guntakal	6	2	1		9	17726
15	Gooty	4	1	1		6	13016
16	Pamidi	1	2	1		4	12323
17	Peddavadugur	1				1	42012
18	Uravakonda	4	2	1		7	10586
19	Vajrakarur	2	1			3	24126
20	Vidapanakal	1	2			3	16117
21	Dharmavaram	5	1	1	2	9	16352
22	Tadimarri	1	1			2	15865
23	Bathalapalli	1	2			3	11772
24	C.K.Palli	2	1			3	14103
25	Kanaganapalli	1	1			2	18432
26	Ramagiri	1	2			3	10491
27	Kalyandurg	3	3	1		7	11583
28	Beluguppa	1	1			2	20293
29	Kambadur	1	2			3	15490
30	Kundurpi	1				1	48205
31	B.Samudram	2				2	19579
32	Settur	1	1			2	19140

Table -4.4 (Contd...)

Bank Branches - Mandal Wise as on 31.03.2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Nationalised Banks	Rural Banks	Cooperative Banks	Other Banks	Total	Average Population Per Bank Branch (31.3.2008)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Rayadurg	4	1	1		6	15415
34	D.Hirehal		2			2	1997
35	Gummagatta		2			2	21133
36	Kanekal	2	1			3	19186
37	Bommanahal	1	1		1	3	16709
38	Penukonda	3	1	1	1	6	8466
39	Somandepalli	2	1			3	20064
40	Roddam	1	1			2	22951
41	Puttaparthi	6	2	1	1	10	5009
42	Kothacheruvu	1	2			3	12888
43	Bukkapatnam	1	2		1	4	10175
44	Madakasira	2	2	1	1	6	12203
45	Amarapuram	1	1		1	3	17572
46	Gudibanda	2				2	23919
47	Rolla		1			1	34818
48	Agali		1		1	2	15943
49	Hindupur	9	1	1	3	14	12188
50	Parigi	2	1			3	26426
51	Lepakshi		1			1	42101
52	Chilamathur	1	1			2	23200
53	Gorantla	2	3	1		6	11619
54	Kadiri	3	2	1	2	8	13527
55	Mudigubba	2	1	1		4	14553
56	Nallamada		1		1	2	19576
57	N.P.Kunta		1			1	30134
58	Talupula	1	2			3	14006
59	Nallacheruvu		1		1	2	15093
60	O.D.Chervu		1		1	2	22121
61	Tanakal	1	1	1		3	15937
62	Amadagur		1			1	26093
63	Gandlapenta		1			1	24118
	Total	124	86	19	28	257	14446

Source: Lead District Manager, Anantapur.

The table 4.4 shows that nearly 64.68 per cent of bank branches were located in rural and semi-urban areas and the rest in urban areas. This is the result of Reserve Bank of India's policy since nationalization and the establishment of RRBs with most of their branches being opened in rural and semi-urban areas. It can be inferred that there is increasing flow of institutional credit in rural and semi-urban areas for the development of agriculture and allied activities, rural artisans, cottage and village industries etc.

Educational Institutions Profile

The district is well endowed with schools, technical and non-technical colleges. The table 4.5 gives the details of educational institutions in the district.

Table -4.5
Educational Institutions at a Glance in Anantapur District
as on 31.3.2008

Sl. No.	Category of the Institution	Total No. of Institutions	Govt. Sector	Private Sector	Co-education	Girls
1	No. of Primary Schools	4472	3648	824	4463	9
2	No. of Upper Primary Schools	1632	1578	54	1630	2
3	No. of High Schools	934	719	215	926	8
4	No. of Higher Secondary Schools	6	5	1	6	-
5	No. of Schools For Physically Handicapped	7	6	1	7	-
6	No. of Junior Colleges	142	40	72	121	21
7	No. of Degree Colleges	58	15	43	56	2
8	No. of Medical Colleges	1	1	-	1	-
9	No. of B.Ed. Colleges	24	1	23	23	1
10	No. of Engineering Colleges	16	2	14	16	-
11	No. of Pharmacy Colleges	3	-	3	3	-
12	No. of Polytechnic Colleges	3	1	2	3	-

Source: District Statistical Abstract 2007-2008

The table 4.5 indicates that around 81.57 per cent of elementary schools running by government and remaining 18.43 per cent were under private management. Only 9 schools are girls school, out of 4472 primary schools. In case of upper primary schools government in running 96.69 per cent of schools and only 3.21 per cent are under private management. In upper primary schools only 2 schools are allotted exclusively for girls. More than three-fourths (76.98 per cent) of high schools are under government management and remaining are

under private management. There are six high secondary schools, out of which 5 are under government management and 1 is under private management.

The government of Andhra Pradesh is running 6 schools for physically challenged students in the district. Only one is running by private management. About 28.17 per cent Junior Colleges in the district are under private management and the remaining 71.83 per cent are Government Junior Colleges. Here 14.79 per cent Junior Colleges were exclusively allotted for girls. In case of Degree Colleges Private Sector domination with 74.14 per cent and only 25.86 per cent are running by government. Here two colleges were running for women. There is only one Medical College which is running by the government. There are 24 B.Ed Colleges, out of which 23 are under private management and one is under government management. Here only one college is exclusive for women. In case of Engineering College 14 are under private management and two are under government management all 3 Pharmacy Colleges in the district were under private management. In with regard to Polytechnic Colleges 2 are under private management and one is under government management.

The table 4.5 makes it clear that there are 4868 schools in the district. Among them 3159 (64.89 per cent) are primary schools, 1057 (21.71 per cent) are upper primary schools, 639 constituting 13.13 are

high schools, 6 are higher secondary schools and 7 schools are running for physically challenged persons. There are 109 Junior Colleges, 56 Degree Colleges in the district. Coming to technical/professional colleges, the district is well endowed with teacher education colleges numbering 23. There is one Medical College and 7 Engineering Colleges. There are equal number (3) of Pharmacy and Polytechnic Colleges.