



DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE TRIBALS IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

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Introduction:

The Khammam district, which is a part of Telangana state, has between 16 45` and 18 35` of Northern Latitude and 79 47` and 80 47` of the Eastern Longitude. The district is bounded on the North by Chattishghar and Orissa states, on the East by East Godavari and West Godavari, on the South by Krishna and on the West by Nalgonda and Warangal districts. Khammam town was part of the larger Warangal district till October 1st, 1953. Five taluks of the Warangal district viz., Khammam, Madhira, Yellandu, Burgampadu and Palwancha (now Kothagudem) were carved out and a new district with Khammam as district head quarters was formed. In 1985, following the introduction of mandal system, the district was divided into 46 mandals in four revenue divisions viz., Khammam, Kothagudem, Palwancha & Bhadrachalam. There are 9 towns in the district including seven municipalities. They are Khammam (Municipality), Kothagudem (Municipality), Yellandu (Municipality), Palwancha (Municipality), Sathupally (Municipality), Manuguru (Municipality), Bhadrachalam (Municipality), Aswaraopeta and Madhira. As per the bifurcation act 2014 of separate Telangana 7 mandals are merged into Andhra Pradesh due to the Polavaram Project, the merged mandals are Kunavaram, Bhadrachalam rural areas, Chintur, Vararamachandrapuram, Velairpudu, Kukunoor and Burgampahad.

At present 39 mandals are in Khammam of which 22 mandals are fully in ST sub-plan area and 2 mandals are partially located in ST sub-plan area. The district comprises 1042 Revenue villages (including with 694 scheduled villages and 348 non scheduled villages).

The total SC population is 435426 it is constitutes of 16.75 percent to the total population of the district, out of the SC population male is 49.65 percent and female is 50.35 percent and the sex ratio is worked out as 1014 females per 1000 male population, the rural sex ratio is 999 and in urban area is 1064 of SC communities in the district. In Telangana state Khammam has the highest tribal populated district the total tribal population is 648083 of which male is 321594 (49.62 percent) and female is outnumbered as 326489 (50.38 percent) and the sex ratio is worked out as 1015 as the overall and in the rural area ST sex ratio is 1007 and in urban area is 1100 it is the reason of the rural population of Bhadrachalam was merged and the town of Bhadrachalam is in the district of Khammam.

Education and Health Facilities:

The total literates of the district is 1544984 it is constitutes of 59.42 percent to the total population, of which male is 853944 (55.27 percent and female literates



are 691040 (44.72 percent). The rural literacy rate is 54.40 percent and in urban area is 73.49 percent. There are 2283 Primary Schools, 521 Upper Primary Schools, 410 High Schools are providing the school education and in addition to this 4 residential schools cum junior colleges are also available. 130 junior colleges, 40 degree colleges, 19 professional colleges for management, teacher, engineering and medical and vocational colleges are offering the education in the district. There are 73 PHC, one special hospital, 11 dispensaries, 17 community hospitals for Allopathic and around 120 doctors are giving their services at the various towns and villages in the district, 13 homeopathy hospitals, 20 Ayurvedic hospitals and 6 Unani hospitals are offering the health and medical services to the people. The sterilizations of Vesectomy and tubectomy are done by the various medical centers in the district.

Agricultural Infrastructure Facilities:

The climate is comparatively equitable and although it is very hot in May with mercury rising up to 49.5^oc. The normal rainfall is 1124.0 mm and 88 percent of the total rainfall received during 2006-07 through the South West monsoon is fairly reliable.

The soil in the district is mostly sandy loams in the South of river Godavari, the black soil in Madhiramandal and the areas adjoining the river Godavari are fertile and rich like the delta lands of Godavari districts. The predominant soil in the district is Chalaka (43 percent), Dubba (28 percent) and Black soil (29 percent).

Out of total Geographical area of 16,02,900 hectares. Land put to non agricultural uses is 1,27,915 hectares, current fallow land is 64,678 hectares which is 4.03 percent of the total area available for enterprises. Similarly 5.6 percent barren of uncultivable land and 1.96 percent for other follows are also available for industrial purpose. The net area sown for the year 2006-2007 is 4,53,409 hectares accounting 28.29 percent of the total geographical area.

As per 2005-06 World Agricultural Census are 4,15,207 for all social groups inclusive of institutional holdings with 560,764.24 hectares of area operated. The number of holdings and area operated for SCs & STs is 43,858 holdings and 33,189.78 hectares and 1,31,596 holdings and 1,84,373.97 hectares respectively.

The district is one of the major districts in food grain production in Telangana. The net area sown in the district during 2006-07 is 4,53,409 hectares which is 28.3 per cent of geographical area. Paddy, Cotton, Maize, pulses are the major crops during Kharif season and Paddy, Maize, Pulses and Chillies are the major crops during Rabi. The total production during 2006-07 stood at 18,94,083 tonnes.

Irrigation plays a vital role in the development of Agriculture. The gross area irrigated during 2006-07 is 2.26 lakh hectares with net area irrigated of 1.97 lakh hectares. Total gross area irrigated to gross cropped area is 45.4 percent. The net area irrigated under canals is 51,428 hectares, tanks 47,655 hectates, tube wells & filter



points 38,060 hectares, other wells 41,356 hectares, lift irrigation 17,113 hectares and other sources 1,388 hectares.

As per Minor Irrigation Census 2006-2007 (4th Minor Irrigation Census) in Khammam district the available ground water sources are 63,080 and surface water and sources are 8,475. A major source of surface water irrigation is the Left Bank Canal of NagarjunaSagar Project with 2,00,637 hectares gross ayacut. The eastern part of the district is traveled by the river Godavari and its tributaries viz., Sabari, Kinnerasani, Taliperu and Munneru which cover two-thirds of total area, while river Krishna and its tributaries viz., Paleru, Wyra and Kattaleru covers the remaining one-third area of the district in the Western part.

The important rivers that flow through the district are the Godavari, Sabari, Kinnerasani, Munneru, Paleru, Akuru and Wyra. The Godavari, the largest river of South India, enter the district near Tekulagudem, which is an uninhabited village in Wazeedumandal. The river Godavari flows through a distance of about 180 Km in the district in the South-Eastern direction and the river Kinnerasani, a tributary of Godavari also flows in South-Eastern direction. The Sabaririver joins the Godavari at Kunavaram, the river Munneru rising in the Warangal district flows South wards passing through Kothagudem and Khammam revenue divisions. The river Akuru, which also rises in Warangal district, flows in the South-Eastern direction and joins the Munneru at Thirdala village. The river Paleru flows almost parallel to Munneru and passes through Kakaravai village of Tirumalaipalemmandal. The Taliperu river, another tributary of Godavari flows through Cherla and Dummugudemmandals while Wyra flows towards South direction and joins Munneru river in Krishna district.

| Gender-wise Distribution of the Respondents | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Name of the Mandal | Male | Female | Total |
| Kunavaram | 125 (83.3) [52.1] | 25 (16.7) [41.7] | 150 (100.0) [50.0] |
| V.R.Puram | 115 (76.7) [47.9] | 35 (23.3) [58.3] | 150 (100.0) [50.0] |
| Total | 240 (80.0) [100.0] | 60 (20.0) [100.0] | 300 (100.0) [100.0] |

Source: Field Study

Conclusion:

As per the latest 2011 census the total population of Khammam district worked out as 26,00,075 excluding the 7 mandals which are merged in Andhra Pradesh. The total households are 697593 the size of household is 3.73 persons. In the total population male is 1294422 (49.78 percent) and the female population is



1305653 (50.22 percent, the sex ratio worked out as 1009 females per thousand males. Of the population rural is 1916226 and the rest of 683849 is urban population 73.69 and 26.31 percent respectively. The sex ratio for rural is 1003 and in urban areas it is 1024 due to the Bhadrachalem urban area is not merged in coastal Andhra. The child population is 259975 of which male 51.19 and female is 48.80 and the sex ratio is 953 female children per 1000 male children. The child sex ratio for rural is 956 and in urban is 946 in this aspect there is small variation in between rural and urban.

There is one tank and one check dam working condition with the total extended area of 10 acres. The total agricultural area is 254.6 acres and, the major crops are Paddy, Maize, Pluses; Vegetables are the major food crops. Cotton, Chilly and Some horticulture crops are the major commercial crops. Majority of crops are depends on rain fed.

Every household are in a position of BPL ration cards white. There are 42 old age pension, 23 widow pensions, 3 disabled pensions distributed in the village regularly. MGNREGA has been implemented successfully by ITDA. All the households are having the job cards issued. In the total population, 146 (59.41) percent are working population, in which male 54.93 and female 45.07 percent. In the total workers, all the workers are main workers and they are engaged in agriculture sector.

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