

NIRMAL DISTRICT



We acknowledge the content from <http://nirmal.telangana.gov.in/district-profile>

The Nirmal district is etched out of erstwhile Adilabad District. The district is located in northern Telangana and borders Maharashtra and the Telangana districts of Asifabad (Komuram Bheem), Adilabad, Mancherla, Jagtial and Nizamabad.

The district has two revenue divisions – Nirmal and Bhainsa and 19 mandals, while the district headquarters is located at Nirmal town. Nirmal District derives its name from the king Nimma Rayudu, who played a pivotal role in the development of the region. The district has a great networking of roadways, with the National Highway 44 crisscrossing the district. It has two major RTC depots at Nirmal and at Bhainsa. The district treasures some of the most fertile land in Telangana, with the river Godavari forming the southern border of the district and many small and medium projects being the major irrigation sources. In addition, there are chain tanks built around the Nirmal town. Paddy, cotton, pulses are the primary crops in the district.

Nirmal district has rich historical and cultural traditions. It is greatly inclined towards art. Several art forms flourish in the district viz. Bindu Yakshaganam, Bagavatham, Pandavulu, Yellamma Katha, Sharada Kathalu, Kolatam and Jada Koppulu. And the most distinguishing of all, the exotic Nirmal Toys, made of wood, have earned national and international recognition.

Travel lovers are sure to find the district a huge attraction for its numerous tourist spots. Sri Gnana Saraswathi Temple situated on the banks of River Godavari at Basar is very famous for Akshara Sweekaram – initiation of children into learning. Aptly, the district also takes the credit of having the prestigious IIIT Basara. Kuntala Waterfalls in the district attracts thousands of nature lovers during the fall season. Kadem Minor Irrigation project is another place of interest for visitors. The district also boasts of forts like the Nirmal Fort, and the Quilla Qutta fort.

NIRMAL at a Glance

First Contact	general manager, district industries centre, old ee irrigation office, nirmal (gmdic-nml-inds-ts@telangana.gov.in)						
Land Area Break-Up	Geographical	Forest	Total-Cropped	Net-Cropped	irrigated		
	3845Sq K.M	1213.08 Sq Km	172158 H	151383 H	45757 h		
Population	Total	Male	Female	Literate	workers		
	709418	346721	362697	361998	376760		
Location	the district is situated in tropical region between at 19.06°n orthern latitude and 78.25° eastern longitude.						
Atmosphere	mostly dry weather with normal rainfall – 1127.60 mm						
Predominant Econ.Activity	agriculture with good number also in service and industry						
Major Crops / Ton Output	Cotton		Paddy	Maize		redgram	
	21897		15333	16965		5473	
Livestock, Fish	Poultry-No	Sheep-No	Buffalo	Cattle-No	Goat-No	Others-No	fish-tn
	407794	280211	122219	211507	124979	10451	88874
Mineral Resources	stone metal, quartz, ordinary sand, lime stone etc..						
Tourism	basar saraswathi temple, kaddam reservoir						
Industrial Profile	district 145mse established with an investment of rs. 310 crores and providing direct employment to 560 members						
Infrastructure	Water	Roads In Km		ips			
	Available	1133		tsiic i.p sofinagar			
Clusters	nil						
Land Bank Details /IP Vacancy	identified land parcels of 1240 acres						
Potential	modern cotton ginning mills and spinning mills, rice mills and building materials						

Sectors



Kadem Narayan Reddy Project



Nirmal Paintings



Kortikal water falls

POTENTIAL AND RESOURCES OF NIRMAL DISTRICT

Agriculture Resources: Paddy, Maize, Turmeric, Cotton, Soya, Redgram and Vegetables.

Opportunities for Agro Processing Units: Para Boiled Rice-Mills, Modern Rice Mills, Dall Mills, Seed Processing units, Soya Products, Maize Products, Edible Oil, Cotton Seed Oil units. There is a scope of establishment of Ginning and Pressing Cluster, Mini Cold Storages for preservation vegetables.

Mineral Resources : Building Stone and Road Metals (Nirmal, Soan, Bhanisa, Thanoor)

Opportunities for Mineral based Units: There is a rapid growth in construction activities which required establishment of new stone crushers. One Ferro alloy Industry to be established in Nirmal Dist.

Tourism :

- Saraswati Temple at Basar, Nirmal Toys and Arts at Nirmal, Kaddam Project, and Sadarmat.
- There is opportunity for establishing the service sectors unit like Hotels, Resorts.

Infrastructure : Nirmal District having excellent infrastructure facilities and is widely connected Hyderabad Nagpur National Highway, which improves the exports from the District. N.H.No.44 passing of 4 way lines in Nirmal.

Industrial Estate : There is one Industrial Park located at Nirmal, but no plots / sheds are vacant (under control of TSIIC)

As per the survey of TSIIC an 1240 Acres of land identified for establishment of new Industries in the District.

Electricity:

- 220/132 KV Substations – 1
- 132/33 KV Substations – 04
- 33/11 KV Substations – 63

Financial Institutions & Commercial Banks : All commercial banks like SBH, SBI, Andhra Bank,

Bank of Maharashtra, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Private Banks like, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Corporation Bank, Bank of Baroda, Telangana Grameena Banks and ADCC Banks are available in rural areas.

Educational Institutions :

- I.I.I.T located at Basar
- Polytechnic College and ITI Colleges at Nirmal

1.PRESENT AND POTENTIAL

1(a).Existing Industries: Micro & Small enterprises

In the district, Total of 145 units Micro and small enterprises were established with investment of Rs. 310 crores creating employment to 560 persons.

Large and Medium :

- **Solar Power Plant** – Mudhole, Nirmal and Sarangapur

Micro & Small enterprises

- **Cotton Ginning and Pressing Units** – Bhainsa, Sarangapur, Nirmal, Kaddam
- **Cotton Seed Oil** – Bhainsa
- **Para Boiled Rice Mills** – Nirmal
- **Modern Rice Mills** – All Mandals in Nirmal Dist.
- **Cement Products** – Nirmal.
- **Stone Crushers** – Nirmal, Soan, Bhainsa ,Thanoor and Dilawarpur
- **Quartz Powder** – Dilwarpur.
- **General Engineering Works** – Nirmal, Bhainsa, Khanapur.And Agricultural Implements
- **Purified Drinking Water Plants**– Nimal, Bhainsa, Khanapur.
- **Ice Factory** – Nirmal, Bhainsa.

1(b) POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES Large and Medium :-

- **Ferro Alloys** – Nirmal

Micro & Small enterprises

- **Modern Rice mills** – Kaddam, Khanapur, Nirmal, Laxmanchanda, Dilawarpur and Lokeshwaram.
- **Paraboiled Rice Mills** – Nirmal and Khanapur
- **Dall Mills** – Bhainsa
- **Cotton Ginning and Pressing** – Bhainsa
- **Seed Processing Units** – Nirmal and Khanapur
- **Readymade Garments** – Nirmal.
- **Fuel Briquettes** – Nirmal and Bhainsa
- **Banded Cotton Industry** – Bhainsa
- **Cold Storage** – Nirmal and Bhainsa
- **Stone Crusher** – Nirmal, Bhainsa, and Dilawarpur
- **Paper Plates** – Nirmal, Bhainsa, Khanapur, Kaddam
- **Fly ash Bricks** – Nirmal, Khanapur, Kaddam
- **Tin Sheet Unit** – Nirmal
- **General Engineering works and Agricultural Implements**– Nirmal, Narsapur, Bhainsa. Khanapur, Mudhole.
- **Bread and Bakery** – Nirmal, Khanapur, Bhainsa
- **Soya Products** – Nirmal.

2. Agricultural Implements:

a) INDUSTRIAL LAND BANK

The TSIIC (Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation), Industries Department and Revenue Department jointly conducted land survey in the District during August, 2014 to October, 2014 and identified land suitable for establishment of new Industries as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Land Identified			
		A (Plain Land)	B (Plain land covered with bushes, undulations)	C (uneven land covered with boulders & big trees)	(A+B+C) (suitable for inds.)
1	Nirmal	672.34	397.34	170.32	1240.00

3. MINES & MINERALS:

In Nirmal District Major Mining is Stone Metal, Minor Metals are Quartz at Mudhole Mandal.

4. Manpower employed in the district on various industries:

The Manpower employed in the manufacturing sector is 560 and in service sector 842 are employed.

5. NO OF SKILLS AVAILABLE:

- Welder
- Fitter
- Electrician
- Plumber
- Auto Mechanic
- Operators

6. NO OF SKILLED WORKERS AVAILABLE:

There are approximately 530 skilled manpower available who have completed the I.I.I.T, Polytechnic and I.T.I course.

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Mineral Resources	Stone Metal, Quartz, Ordinary Sand, lime stone etc..		
Tourism	Basar saraswathi temple,kaddam reservoir		
Industrial Profile	District 145MSE established with an Investment of Rs. 310 crores and providing direct employment to 560 members		
Infrastructure	Water	Roads in Km	IPs
	Available	1133	TSIIC I.P sofinagar
Clusters	Nil		
Land Bank Details /IP Vacancy	Identified land parcels of 1240 Acres		
Potential Sectors	Modern Cotton Ginning Mills and spinning mills, rice mills and building materials		

Nirmal district activities 2018-19

Event date	Samithi	Activity Category	Activity Name
3/8/2019	Nirmal	Others	Alpaaahara distribution

MANCHERIAL DISTRICT



We acknowledge the content from <http://mancherial.telangana.gov.in/district-profile>

Mancherial District is carved out of erstwhile Adilabad District. It is surrounded by Asifabad (Komuram Bheem), Adilabad, Nirmal, Jagtial, Peddapalli, Bhoopalapally districts and the Maharashtra state.

The district comprises of 18 mandals and two revenue divisions – Mancherial and Bellampalli. The district headquarters is located at Mancherial town.

Mancherial is well connected through its roadways and railways. Mancherial is one of the A category stations of Secunderabad division and Bellampalli is also a major railway station in the region. The SH1, NH63 and Nagpur highway, run through the district, making the entire region well linked. It has one RTC depot at Mancherial. Rivers Godavari and Pranahita pass through it.

Paddy is the major crop in the district. Housing a precious coal belt, the district is home to Singareni Collieries and Jaipur Thermal Power Plant. It also possesses several private cement manufacturers and ceramics factories. And the ceramic pipe industry, which is the largest in the in the country, is definitely an icing on the cake.

Mancherial district boasts of the crocodile sanctuary near Chennur and thick forest under a part of the Kawal Tiger Reserve. Gudemgutta Sri Satyanarayana Swami Temple is a noted pilgrim centre in the district.

Administrative division

The district will have two [revenue divisions](#) of [Mancherial](#), [Bellampally](#) and are sub-divided into 18 [mandals](#).

Mancherial District Revenue Divisions Mandals Information Lists ^[8]

Sl No	Revenue division	Mandals
1	1. Mancherial Revenue Division	Chennur
2		Jaipur
3		Bheemaram (new)
4		Kotapally
5		Luxettipet
6		Mancherial
7		Naspur (new)
8		Hajipur (new)
9		Mandamarri
10		Dandepally
11		Jannaram
12	2. Bellampally Revenue Division	Kasipet
13		Bellampally
14		Vemanpally
15		Nennel
16		Tandur
17		Bheemini
18		Kannepally (new)

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE

In Mancherial District, the Large, small and micro Scale Industries are located. The Coal & Cement industries, Ceramic industries, Rice Mills and Fly Ash Brick Industries are concentrated in the District. And few Cotton based Industries also located in the District.

THERE IS A POTENTIALITY FOR THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIES UNDER MSME MANDAL WISE IN MANCHERIAL DISTRICT.

Based on the availability of raw material in the district	
Activity	Suggested Places
Mini Rice Mills & Flour Mill	At Luxettipet, Bellampally, Bheemini, Kannepally, Jannaram, Mandamarri And Dandepalli,
Mango Products	The Area Under Mango Grows Is 40,000 Acres Hence 4 To 5 Units Can Be Set Up In The District Fruit Processing Pickles & Pulpjuice(Dandepalli, Bellampally, Jaipur, Kotapalli, Nennel).
Fuel Briquettes From Agro Waste	Jannaram, Luxettipet, Chennur, Bheemini, Kannepally.
Cold Storage	To Preserve The Horticulture And Vegetable Crops In Entire District (Mancherial, Bellampally, Nennel, Chennur)
Cattle / Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	Luxettipet, Jannaram.
Ready Made Doors And Windows	Mancherial, Bellampally, Chennur
Stone Ware Glazed	Ever Growing Demand As House Construction And Civil Works Are Increasing Day By Day. The Required Clay Etc. Are Available (Luxettipet, Tandur, Mandamarri,

(SWG)Pipes	Jaipur)
Sodium Silicate	Used In Soap And Metallurgical Industries Available At Kasipet Mandal.
Leather Tanning	Mandamarri, Jannram
Bread & Bakery Products	Mechanized Units Can Be Established At (Mandamarri,Jannaram, Bellampally & Mancherial)
Paper Plates & Cups	The Demand For Paper Plates And Cups Is Increasing Every Day And Every Where And Can Be Set Up In Every Mandal Of The District.
Ready Made Garments	Popular In Rural Areas Due To Economy And Can Be Set Up By Women Entrepreneurs (Luxettipet, Mancherial, Bellampally, Mandamarri, Chennur, Jannaram)
Fly Ash Bricks	Come Up Due To Increasing Demand Mancherial,Bheemaram,Jaipur,Chennur, .Jannaram,Luxettipet,Mandamarri,Bellampally & Tandur)
Dall Mill	Scope At Jannaram, Luxettipet, Mancherial, Bellampally,Tandur.



Ready made garments – Mandamarri



Fly ash bricks - Mancherial

2.RESOURCE MAP:

a) INDUSTRIAL LAND BANK

The TSIIC (Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation), Industries Department and Revenue Department jointly conducted land survey in the District during August, 2014 to October, 2014 and identified land suitable for establishment of new Industries as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Total Extent of land given (in Acs)	Extent of land verified / inspected for industrial use in Acs.	Land Identified			
				A (Plain Land)	B (Plain Land Covered With Bushes, Undulations)	C (Uneven Land Covered With Boulders & Big Trees)	(A+B+C) (Suitable For Inds.)
1	Mancherial	2374.05	2374.05	1759.05	110.00	0.00	1869.05

b) Human Resouces

There are 2 Polytechnic colleges, 2 ITI colleges, one engineering college and few degree and PG colleges in the district to provide human resources required for the various industries.

3.MINERALS:

Mancherial District is endowed with various minerals of industrial use. Geologically, there are sedimentary and igneous formations in the District. The Proterozoic deposits of Godavari, Pranahita valley are rich in Limestone, Coal deposits. The District is very rich in mineral deposits like Lime Stone, White Clay, Coal, Quartz, Laterite, Stone & Metal, Iron Ore, Sand.

Large Enterprises in the district:

Sl.No.	UNIT_NAME	ADDRESS	ACTIVITY	Man Power
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/S THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD	SriRampur, Mandamarry, Bellampally	Coal Mining	15000
2	M/S. Orient Cements	Devapur, Kasipet	Cement	1140
3	M/S Mancherial Cement Company	Mancherial	Cement	609



Singareni collieries Mancherial

Mancherial Cement company



Mancherial district activities 2018-19

Event date	Samithi	Activity Category	Activity Name
3/24/2019	Ramakrishnapuram	Service	Water Service
3/3/2019		Others	District Youth meet
10/20/2018	CCC	Swatchatha Se DivyathaTak	
10/20/2018	CCC	Swatchatha Se DivyathaTak	
10/18/2018	Chennur	Special Programs	
10/11/2018	CCC	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	Bhajan
10/6/2018	<i>Bheemaram</i>	<i>Swatchatha Se DivyathaTak</i>	

ADILABAD



We acknowledge the content from <http://adilabad.telangana.gov.in/district-profile>

Boundaries And Topography

The district was situated between 77.46' and 80.01', of the eastern longitudes and 18.40' and 19.56', of northern latitudes. The district is bounded on north by Yeotmal and Chanda district of Maharashtra, on the east by Chanda district, on the south by Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts and on the west by Nanded district of Maharashtra State.

The district has population of 20,79,098 which accounts for 3.13% of the total population of the State.

Historical Background

Adilabad District – brief profile

Brief History of the District Adilabad district, prior to 1905, was a sub-district by name Sirpur-Tandur and extended over an area of 5029 square miles. It then consisted of only three taluks viz., Edlabad (Adilabad), Rajura and Sirpur besides a few jagir villages. In 1905 the erstwhile Hyderabad Government effected a general reconstitution of the divisions and districts in Hyderabad State during which Sirpur-Tandur sub-district gained two taluks viz., Narsapur and Nirmal from Nizamabad (Indur) district and two taluks viz., Chinnur and Lakshettipet from Karimnagar (Elgandla) district and the sub-district was upgraded into an independent district

known as Adilabad district. The northern portions of Narsapur and Nirmal Taluks and a part of Edlabad (Adilabad) Taluk were clubbed and constituted into a new taluk called Kinwat.

The remaining portion of Narsapur was merged with Nirmal taluk. In between Sirpur and Lakshettipet taluks, a new taluk by name Jangoan was created by grouping together villages from both the taluks. This taluk was later renamed as Asifabad taluk. A new paigah taluk of Yelgadap was also constituted later. During the following decade of 1911-1921, the taluks were again reorganized so as to allow the formation of the new taluks of Utnur and Boath. During the decade 1941-1951 Yelgadap-paigah taluk was renamed as Khanapur Independent Sub-Taluk. In November, 1956, when the Reorganisation of States was made and Andhra Pradesh was formed, a major portion of this district along with the other eight districts of Telangana became part of Andhra Pradesh.

The predominantly Marathi speaking taluks of Rajura and Kinwat and Islapur circle of Boath taluk were transferred to Maharashtra State while this district gained Mudhole taluk except Dharmabad circle i.e., Mudhol, Kubeer and Bhainsa circles from Nanded district. These three circles were constituted into Mudhol taluk. The district did not undergo any major territorial change in its jurisdiction after November, 1956. Very little is known about the early history of Adilabad district before it became part of Hyderabad State. A brief early history of Deccan of which Adilabad district formed part is, however, given below. Early Hindu Period : In pre-historic times the great Dravidian race occupied Southern India including a major portion of the Deccan plateau. It is uncertain when the Aryans invaded the Deccan. The empire of Asoka (273-231 B.C.), however, seems to have had control over the whole of Berar and a considerable portion of the Deccan plateau. The Andhras were the next kings who ruled the Deccan. They are mentioned in the Asokan inscriptions but their rise to power dates from about 220 B.C.

Gradually extending their sway from Krishna delta they soon possessed an empire reaching Nasik. This dynasty seems to have come to an end in the third century A.D. but the reasons for the collapse are little known. The Pallavas who ruled South of Krishna might have extended their power to this region.

The next dynasty of importance is that of the Chalukyas who rose to power in Bijapur district by about 550 A.D. and founded an empire spreading east and west across the Peninsula with their capital at Badanis. Pulakesin II (608-642 A.D), ruled practically the major portion of South India from the Narmada river and even came into contact with Harshavardhana of Kanauj. Throughout their period of supremacy, the Chalukyas were at war with the Pallavas. In the

middle of the eighth century, the Chalukyas were displaced by the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed in Gulbarga district.

From about 973 A.D., the Chalukyan dynasty was restored and for nearly 200 years maintained its position, inspite of fierce struggles with the Cholas and Hoyasala of Dwarasamudra.

The Chalukya power fell by about 1189 A.D. yielding place to the Hoyasalas and Yadavas, the later of whom established themselves at Deogiri. The Yadavas were the last great Hindu rulers of the Deccan, for Vijayanagar kingdom which was founded half a century later after the advent of the Muhammadans, never acquired much sway in the Deccan proper. Muhammadan Period : Alla-ud-din khilji led the first Muhammadan expedition into the Deccan, in 1294 against the Yadava ruler of Deogiri and forced him to submission. In 1296 he assassinated his own uncle and seized the throne, and sent an expedition to Deogiri. His first expedition was dispatched in 1303 against the Kakatiya kings of Warangal, who had established themselves there since the middle of 12th century. This having failed, he sent a second expedition under Malik Kafur in 1309, which resulted in the submission of the Raja who agreed to pay tribute. Muhammad-binTughlak later conducted a campaign against Warangal and finally broke the Kakatiya power in 1323. In 1310, Mallik Kafur was sent against the Hoyasala Raja of Dwarasumdra (Halebid in Mysore). In 1318 when Harpal, the Deogiri ruler rebelled, he was defeated and put to death and with him the Yadava dynasty ended. When Muhammad-bin-Tughlak ascended the throne of Delhi in 1325 the Muhammadans were masters of the Deccan from North to South; the chief Rajas of Telangana acknowledged their sway and paid tributes. He changed the name of Devagiri to Daultabad and made it his capital. A few years later, the imperial Governors of the Deccan revolted resulting in the establishment of the Bahamani dynasty. Zafar Khan, who styled himself as Alla-ud-Din Hasan Shah Gangu founded this line and having taken possession of the Deccan provinces including Bidar and Gulbarga, he made the latter place his capital and commenced to rule from 1347 A.D.

The Bahamani kingdom extended from Berar in the North of the Deccan to the left bank of Tungabhadra in the South and from Dabal on the West coast to the Telangana tracts in the East. After the fall of this dynasty the Barid Shahi dynasty came into power. Amir Barid who assumed sole charge of the affairs of the Bahamani kingdom, after the down fall of the Bahamani dynasty, had many vicissitudes and constant wars with the rulers of Bijapur and Berar and he died in Daultabad in 1538. He was succeeded by his son Ali Barid who was the first to assume the title of Shah. In 1565, he marched along with the other Deccan kings against the Rajah of

Vijayanagar and in the memorable battle near Rakshsi Tangadi, the Vijayanagar ruler was defeated and his fate sealed. Ali Barid died in 1582 and he was succeeded by three other kings.

The Qutub Shahi dynasty next came into prominence. Sultan Quli Qutub-ul-Mulk, a Turk of noble family who was Governor of the Golconda province under the Bahmanis took advantage of the distracted State of the kingdom under Muhammad Shah of the Barid Shahi dynasty and declared his establishing the Qutub Shahi dynasty which reigned from 1512 to 1687 A.D. When the Mughals invaded the Deccan, the local rulers formed an alliance against them but after defeating the invaders they fell out among themselves enabling the Mughal troops to subdue the country. Shah Jahan after rebelling against his father fled from Burhanpur and was welcome at Golconda by Abdullaha Qutub Shah. In 1635 A.D. Shah Jahan who had by then become the Emperor, sent a 'farmaan' to Golconda which was well received. Mir Jumla, the king's Minister appealed to Aurangzeb for help against his master in 1655 A.D. and this afforded a pretext for Aurangzeb to invade the territory. Hyderabad was plundered, but Abdullah sued for peace and paid arrears of tribute. He died in 1674 A.D. and was succeeded by his nephew Abdul Hasan also called Tana Shah.

After the fall of Bijapur in 1686 A.D. Aurangzeb turned his attention to Golconda which was taken over in the following year. Tana Shah was made a prisoner and died in 1704 A.D. and with him the Qutub Shahi line ended. This dynasty was followed by Asaf Jahi dynasty to which the former Nizam belongs. The Asaf Jahi dynasty was founded by Asaf Jah, a distinguished General of Aurangzeb, a Turkman by descent. After a long service under the Delhi Emperor, he was appointed as Subedar or Viceroy of the Deccan in 1713 A.D. with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, which has since become the hereditary title of the family. The Mughal Empire at this period was on the verge of decline owing to internal dissensions and attacks from within. Amidst the general confusion Asaf Jah had little difficulty in asserting his Independence against the degenerated and weak occupants of the throne of Delhi, but he had to repel the inroads of Marathas who were creating harassment in the west of his newly acquired territory.

His independence was the cause of much jealousy at Delhi and the court party secretly instructed Mubariz Khan, Governor of Khandesh to oppose him by force of arms. A battle was fought at Shakarkhelda in the Buldana district of Berar in 1724 A.D. when Mubariz Khan was totally defeated and put to death. This battle established the Independence of Asaf Jah who annexed Berar and fixed his residence at Hyderabad and established his dominions.

Adilabad district along with the rest of the Telangana came under the control of the Asaf Jahi dynasty. After the death of Asaf jah, Nazir Jung his second son, and Muzaffar Jung, his grandson by one of his daughters, strove for the succession.

At this time the English and the French were contending supremacy in the East and each of the claimants secured the support of one of these powers; Nazir Jung's cause was espoused by the English, while Muzaffar Jung was supported by the French.

The latter, however, fell a prisoner to his uncle, but on the assassination of Nazir Jung, Muzaffar Jung was proclaimed the sovereign. Dupleix, the French Governor, became the controller of the Nizam's authority. Muzaffar Jung was killed by some Pathan chiefs and the French then selected Salabat Jung a brother of Nazir Jung and son of Asaf Jah as ruler. Ghazi-ud-Din, the eldest son of Asaf Jah, who, it was alleged, had relinquished his claim at first, now appeared as a claimant, supported by the Marathas, but his sudden death put a stop to further struggle. The English and the French were now contesting power and influence in the Deccan; but the victories of Clive in the Carnatic caused the latter to turn their attention to their own possessions which were threatened and to leave Salabat Jung to shift for himself. Nizam Ali Khan, the fourth son of Asaf jah at this juncture obtained the support of the English on the promise of dismissing French from his service. Salabat Jung was dethroned in 1761A.D. and Nizam Ali Khan was proclaimed ruler. In 1766 A.D. the Northern Circars were ceded to the British on the condition that the Nizam was to be furnished with a subsidiary force in times of war, and received six lakhs of rupees per annum when no troops were required, the Nizam 12 on his part promising to support the British with his troops. This was followed by the treaty of 1768 A.D., by which the East India Company and the Nawab of Carnatic engaged to assist the Nizam with troops whenever required by him, on payment. In 1790 A.D., war broke out between Tipu Sultan and the British and treaty of alliance was concluded among the Nizam, the Marathas and the British.

Tipu, however, concluded peace and had to relinquish half of his dominions which were divided among allies. In 1798 A.D., another treaty was concluded between the Nizam and the British. On the fall of Seringapatnam and the death of Tipu Sultan, the Nizam participated largely under the treaty of Mysore in 1799 in the division of territory and his share was increased because of the withdrawal of the peshwas from the treaty. In 1800 a fresh treaty was concluded between the Nizam and the British by which the Nizam ceded all the territories which had accrued to him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799, i.e. Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary districts known as the ceded districts of Madras. Nizam Ali Khan died in 1803 and he

was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Jah. On the death of Sikandar Jah in 1829, his son Nasir-ud-Doula succeeded to the throne. Nasir-ud-Doula died in May, 1857 and he was succeeded by his son Afjal-ud-Doula.

In 1869 on the death of Afjal-ud-Doula, his son Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahdur became the ruler. As he was only three years old then, regency was constituted for the administration of the kingdom, with Salar Jung I as regent and Nawab Shams-ul-Umara as coregent, the British resident being consulted on all important matters concerning the welfare of the State. On the death of the co-regent in 1877, his half brother Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara was appointed co-administrator but he too died in 1881, Sir Salar Jung remained the sole administrator and regent till his death (in 1883). In 1884, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan having attained majority, was installed as ruler by Lord Rippon.

On the death of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan in 1911 Mir Osman Ali Khan ascended the throne. In 1947 when the country attained independence, the princely States were given the choice either to remain independent or to join the Indian Union. The Nizam's Dominions became part of the Indian Union in 1948, as a part 'B' State. In 1956, during the Reorganisation of States, the Hyderabad State was trifurcated and the nine predominantly Telugu speaking districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam known as the Telangana region were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. Major portions of the predominantly Kannada speaking districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar were transferred to Mysore State (renamed as Karnataka state) while the Marathwada comprising the five districts of Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Bhir, Parbhani and Nanded and a portion of Bidar which is predominantly Marathi speaking area was transferred to Maharashtra State. These changes were effected on 1st November, 1956.

Old Adilabad District (un divided)Highlights - 2011 Census

Old Adilabad district stands 5th position in terms of area with 16,105 Sq. Kms and

- ranks 20th in terms of population with 27,41,239 persons in the state.

Adilabad district stands 10th in terms of urban area with 353.70 Sq. Kms and

- ranks 15th in terms of urban population with 7,60,259 persons in the state while it stands 6th in terms of rural area with 15,751.30 Sq. Kms and ranks 18th in terms of rural population with 19,80,980 persons in the state. The district ranks 21st in terms of households with 6,49,849 as against 5,24,649
- households in 2001. The district ranks 3rd in terms of total number of villages with 1,725 as against
- 1,729 in 2001. The district ranks 10th position in the state in terms of Sex-ratio with 1,001 as against 989 in 2001.

The district ranks 23rd in terms of Density with 170 persons per Sq. Kms as against 154 in 2001. The district ranks 21st in terms of literacy with 14,83,347 literates as against 1,112,189 in 2001. The district is with 13,23,667 workers and 14,17,572 non-workers as against 11,23,248 workers and 13,64,755 non-workers in 2001 Mandal [Sub-District]:

Bejjur Mandal is having the largest area of 608.75 Sq. Kms, while Laxmanchanda Mandal is having the least area of 143.76 Sq. Kms. Mancherial Mandal is having the largest Urban area of 89.06 Sq. Kms, while Jainoor Mandal is having the least Urban area of 2.5 Sq. Kms.

Bejjur Mandal is having the largest Rural area of 608.75 Sq. Kms, while

Mandamarri Mandal is having the least Rural area of 121.86 Sq. Kms Adilabad Mandal is having the highest population of 1,98,338 persons, while the least population is found in Vempalle Mandal 19,532. Highest Urban Population of Mancherial is 1,63,552 persons and least Urban Population of 6,342 in Jainoor Mandal.

Highest Rural Population of 58,955 persons in Adilabad Mandal and least Rural Population of 15,372 in Mandamarri Mandal. Highest Sex-ratio of 1,129 is found in Sarangapur Mandal and the least Sex-ratio is found in Narnoor Mandal is 909.

Nirmal Mandal is having highest Density of 668, while Tiryani Mandal is having the least Density of 65 persons per Sq. Km. Highest No. of 1,28,332 literates are in Adilabad Mandal and least No. of 8,270 literates are found in Vemanpalle Mandal.

Adilabad Mandal is having highest No. of workers 79,899 and highest nonworkers 1,27,309 found in Mancherial Mandal while Vempalle Mandal is having the least No. of workers 11,827 and non-workers 7,705 respectively. Village: Waipet village of Indravelly Mandal is having the largest area of 7,808 hectares while Ramraopeta Village of Bhimini Mandal is having the least area of 18 hectares.

Mudhole Village of Mudhole Mandal is having the highest No. of households 2,825, highest Population 12,823 is found in Nazrulnagar village in Kagaznagar Mandal and highest 0-6 years Population 1,669 is in Mudhole village of Mudhole Mandal, while the least No. of households 1 least Population 1 are found in Renukapur village of Mudhole Mandal. Nil 0-6 years population is in Jewni village of Tiryani Mandal, Babuldhole village of Ichoda Mandal, Kamalapur, Nagnaipet villages of Nirmal Mandal and Renukapur village of Mudhole Mandal.

Highest Sex-ratio of 4,093 is found in Old Pochampad Village of Nirmal Mandal and least Sex-ratio of 0 is found in Renukapur Village of Mudhole Mandal. Highest No. of 8,810 Literates are found in Nazrulnagar Village of Kagaznagar Mandal and least No. of Literates (0) are found in Kamalapur village of Nirmal Mandal and in Danaboina peta village of Asifabad Mandal.

Highest No. of 6,118 Illiterates are found in Mudhole Village of Mudhole Mandal and least No. Zero Illiterates are found in Renukapur Village of Mudhole Mandal. Mudhole Village of Mudhole Mandal is having the highest workers of 5,819 and Renukapur Village of Mudhole Mandal is having the least workers of 0 while Nazrulnagar Village of Kagaznagar Mandal tops

with 8,309 Non-workers and Nagnaipet Village and Kamalapur village of Nirmal Mandal have the least No. of Non-Workers of Zero persons respectively. Number of Villages Total 27,800

UTNOOR MANDAL ITDA

There is an Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) serving this area

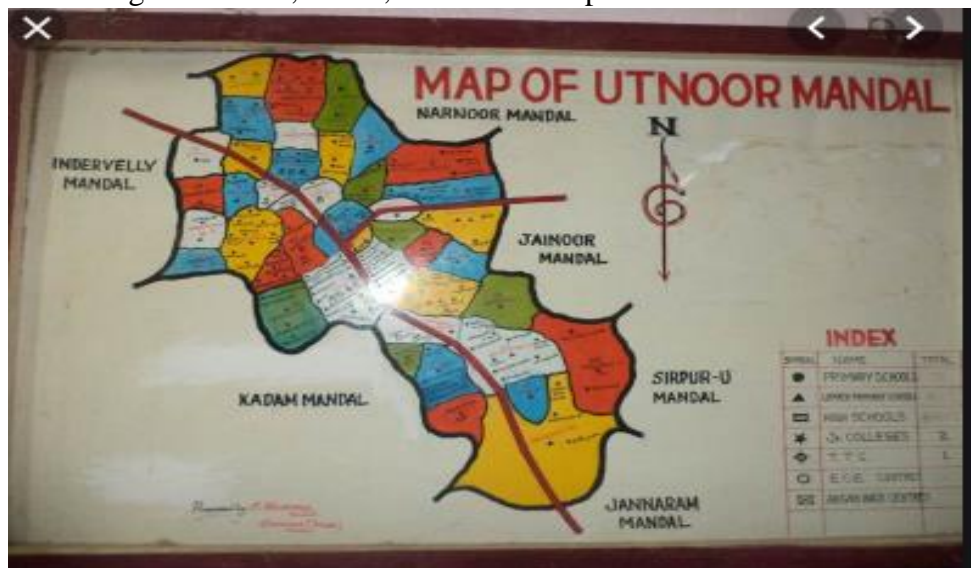
It is known for the **NEOLITHIC EXCAVATIONS.**

Utnoor town in Adilabad district. Utnur is Mandal HQ (mdl code-26) in Adilabad Dt, Telangana. There are 39 villages under this mandal and the villages are : 1 Chintakarra, 2 Narsapur (buzurg), 3Ghatti, 4 Wadoni, 5 Chandur, 6 Hasnapur, 7 Yenka, 8 Umri, 9 Narsapur (khurd), 10 Sakhera, 11 Andholi, 12 Pulimadgu, 13 Yenda, 14 Shampur, 15 Salewada (buzurg), 16 Salewada (khurd), 17 Kopergadh, 18 wadgalpur (khurd), 19 wadgalpur (buzurg), 20 Tandra, 21 Luxettipet, 22 Nagapur, 23 Heerapur – j, 24 Ramlingampet, 25 Durgapur, 26 Rampur (khurd), 27 Lakkaram, 28 Gangamapet, 29 Utnur, 30 Gangapur, 31 Kamnipet, 32 Heerapur, 33 Tejapur – j, 34 Danthanpalle, 35 Ghanpur, 36 Narsapur (new), 37 Bhupet, 38 Balampur, 39 Birsaipect.

Utnoor is 56 km from Adilabad. The town is famous for a temple called Ramalayam, dedicated to Lord Ram. The village folk in the forest areas of Utnoor specialize in a dance form called Mathuri which is played during Gokul Ashtami. About 25 km from Utnoor is the Keslapur town, well-known for the Nagoba Temple. The nearest airport is at Hyderabad, 280 km from Adilabad.

Utnoor is a Town in Utnoor Mandal , Adilabad District , Telangana State . Utnoor is 42 km far from its District Main City Adilabad . It is 223 km far from its State Main City Hyderabad . Nearest Towns are Jainoor(14.3 k.m.) ,Narnoor(16.9 k.m.) ,Indervelly(16.9 k.m.) ,Sirpur (U)(18.6 k.m.) , Birsaipect , Danthanpalle , Ghanpur , Hasnapur , Lakkaram , Luxettipet , are the villages along with this village in the same Utnoor Mandal. There is a Rajgond Fort near the Kumram Bheemu Complex where the Project Monitoring Resource Centre (PMRC) and its Guest house are situated.

The Gonds worship Persa Pen, whose symbols are a piece of cloth, black hair from the tail of a cow and a stick. Kolams worship Bheem ayyak, whose symbols are Peacock feathers in a wooden holder with figures of Sun, Moon, horse carved upon it.



ITDA UTNOOR

MANDAL WISE VILLAGES AND POPULATION OF NEWLY FORMED FOUR DISTRICTS

Sl No	District	Type	Mandal	No. of House holds	Total					Scheduled Area					Non-Scheduled Area					Plain Area					
					GPs	VII ages	Habitat	Genral Population	Tribal Populati on	GPs	VII ages	Habitat	Genral Populati on	Tribal Populati on	GPs	VII ages	Habitat	Genral Populatio n	Tribal Popula tion	GPs	VII ages	Habitat	Genral Population	Tribal Populati on	
1	Adilabad	PS	Adilabad	8872	19	37	84	39527	14031	9	19	61	21198	12495	1	2	4	1489	558	9	16	19	16840	978	
2		PS	Adilabad-U	26086	2	2	4	118383	6746	1	1	3	1216	1194	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	117167	5553	
3		PS	Buzarhathnoor	6195	13	31	62	28911	12291	7	10	26	13263	6004	4	8	14	3911	2762	2	13	22	11737	3523	
4		PS	Bela	6902	21	47	91	31065	13092	10	29	69	17032	10832	0	1	2	594	574	11	17	20	13439	1688	
5		NS	Bheempur	5241	14	19	46	23047	9836	6	0	0	0	0	7	11	34	11453	7781	7	8	12	11996	2078	
6		PS	Booth	11046	18	39	74	48216	15560	6	10	21	8301	5620	3	6	21	4563	4068	9	23	32	35352	5873	
7		FS	Godiguda	4144	11	30	88	20087	15046	11	30	88	20087	15046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		PS	Gudhathnoor	6545	11	21	80	30339	11140	5	9	38	16373	5803	3	5	24	4864	3512	3	7	18	9102	1823	
9		PS	Ichoda	9568	15	37	79	44634	10765	6	9	23	18641	4470	3	9	24	4833	2900	6	19	32	21160	3393	
10		PS	Indervelly	8036	13	25	112	38657	21177	13	25	112	38657	21177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11		PS	Jainad	13031	28	55	65	55157	6492	3	3	8	4367	1640	0	1	1	21	21	25	51	56	50769	4828	
12		PS	Mavalu	9463	3	4	19	40428	3974	1	1	2	1407	386	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	17	39021	3588	
13		FS	Namoor	5813	12	23	70	29152	18014	12	23	70	29152	18014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14		PS	Neradiyonda	6500	14	43	79	29633	13299	3	7	10	3057	1693	3	7	19	3318	2322	8	29	50	23258	9284	
15		PS	Strikonda	3648	8	15	56	17055	9068	4	10	43	9790	6936	2	3	8	3960	1362	2	2	5	3305	773	
16		PS	Talamduga	8161	16	29	54	34632	9281	9	16	36	15757	7881	1	2	3	1663	758	6	11	15	17212	840	
17		PS	Thamsi	3943	9	12	17	16584	1802	1	1	4	382	326	0	1	3	1463	996	8	10	10	14741	480	
18		PS	Utnoor	13486	16	39	172	63465	32988	16	39	172	63465	32988	0	0	0								
Adilabad Total				156680	243	508	1252	708972	224622	117	242	786	282145	152308	27	56	157	42128	27614	99	210	309	384699	44700	
Total Mandals: 18				Fully Shodulo Mandals : 04					Partially Schedule Mandals : 13					Non-Schedule Mandals : 1					Fully Plain Mandals : 00						
1	Asifabad (Kumram Bheemu)	PS	Asifabad	13411	14	64	135	58511	11524	7	29	82	18458	6613	2	5	7	1427	1067	5	30	46	38626	3844	
2		PS	Bejgur	6899	11	22	52	29107	9848	1	1	9	3967	3099	9	15	30	15645	5966	1	6	13	9495	823	
3		PS	Chamanepally	7061	12	21	34	29732	5266	4	6	7	8678	1230	3	7	11	6319	2532	5	8	16	14735	1504	
4		NS	Duhegaon	7201	13	33	50	28397	4480	6	0	0	0	0	4	13	18	7585	2528	11	20	32	21012	1961	
5		FS	Jainoor	6283	10	16	86	31453	18730	10	16	86	31453	18730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		PS	Kaghamagar	26018	18	38	118	109085	4608	4	5	18	12681	1040	3	8	23	2811	2019	11	25	77	93593	1546	
7		PS	Keramet	6664	12	46	123	30724	13793	3	16	57	15825	6892	5	11	29	5328	2420	4	19	37	9571	4481	
8		PS	Koutala	7755	14	20	44	33107	4266	8	9	23	15257	2998	0	2	7	5212	705	6	9	14	12638	563	
9		PS	Lingapur	2840	6	11	60	12477	10248	6	11	60	12477	10248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		NS	Penchikalpet	3737	10	18	24	19038	2786	6	0	0	0	0	4	8	9	4916	2058	6	10	15	10122	728	
11		PS	Retbena	8786	12	31	73	35859	3511	1	2	4	1126	117	1	4	18	9578	2524	10	25	51	25154	878	
12		PS	Stipur-T	6821	12	24	49	27951	2384	3	4	13	6517	521	1	6	7	3371	1028	8	14	29	18063	833	
13		FS	Stipur-U	3197	6	16	83	15248	13610	6	16	83	15248	13610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14		PS	Tiryani	6560	13	39	173	24782	17845	8	21	112	17862	12481	3	12	36	3209	2851	2	6	25	3711	2513	
15		PS	Wankidi	7833	10	37	106	35523	10898	4	13	45	14109	5917	2	6	16	4972	1668	4	18	45	16442	3313	
Asifabad Total				121066	175	436	1210	517194	133806	65	149	599	173658	83459	37	97	211	70374	27366	73	190	400	273162	22981	
Total Mandals: 15				Fully Shodulo Mandals : 03					Partially Schedule Mandals : 10					Non-Schedule Mandals : 2					Fully Plain Mandals : 00						

Sl No	District	Type	Mandal	No. of House holds	Total					Scheduled Area					Non-Scheduled Area					Plain Area				
					CPs	Vill ages	Habitat ion	Genral Population	Tribal Populati on	CPs	Vill ages	Habitat ion	Genral Populati on	Tribal Populati on	CPs	Vill ages	Habitat ion	Genral Populatio n	Tribal Populati on	CPs	Vill ages	Habitat ion	Genral Population	Tribal Populati on
1	Mancherial	PS	Bellampally	21062	9	13	37	82780	1927	1	1	1	2222	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	36	80558	1926
2		NS	Ibooraram	4152	7	12	15	15493	3152	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	4203	1722	3	9	10	11290	1431
3		NS	Iboorani	3533	9	21	27	14184	726	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	225	57	9	19	25	13996	672
4		NS	Chemur	14225	17	34	60	54902	2334	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	1697	869	13	16	36	52900	1763
5		PS	Dandepally	13464	21	31	77	49741	4573	5	6	24	18156	1784	1	4	6	1145	635	15	21	47	30443	2154
6		PS	Hajipur	8576	12	21	44	31676	2125	0	1	5	902	222	1	2	3	2224	1216	11	18	31	28550	687
7		NS	Japur	9190	17	23	32	34586	1035	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2492	243	16	22	29	12094	793
8		PS	Jannanam	13693	17	26	46	52883	8636	1	1	3	2808	1002	1	6	9	6004	1310	15	19	34	44041	6324
9		NS	Kannepally	4143	8	19	34	15626	1277	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	2627	529	6	14	20	12999	748
10		PS	Kaapit	8103	10	21	74	30866	9689	3	8	38	22852	5991	5	9	24	5750	2981	2	4	12	2264	717
11		NS	Kotapally	8639	21	33	48	33110	3190	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	3724	880	18	31	42	2936	2109
12		PS	Lusripit	13457	17	21	43	50674	1108	1	1	1	125	125	0	1	2	208	208	16	19	38	50341	775
13		PL	Mancherial	22277	1	1	2	89935	1433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	89935	1433
14		PS	Mandamari	24776	8	11	22	100109	4768	0	1	1	52352	2094	1	1	1	0	0	7	9	20	47757	2674
15		PL	Naapur	17790	4	5	11	73617	2272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	11	73617	2272
16		NS	Nannal	6231	12	16	43	23534	3780	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1824	657	11	28	40	21710	3091
17		PS	Tandur	8241	7	24	45	32617	2321	2	2	3	3493	277	1	4	9	4627	1135	4	18	33	24697	909
18		NS	Venampally	5025	11	13	41	19532	2473	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	12	2773	1400	9	23	29	16759	1073
Mancherial Total				206617	208	383	703	805655	56790	13	21	76	102910	11496	23	60	104	39553	13542	172	302	523	663192	31752
Total Mandals: 18				Fully Shodulo Mandals : 00					Partially Shodulo Mandals : 08					Non-Schedule Mandals : 08					Fully Plain Mandals : 02					
1	Nirmal	PL	Bazar	4373	8	17	17	19354	668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	17	19354	668	
2		PL	Bhaira	19922	19	35	35	89417	2153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	35	35	89417	2153
3		NS	Dastanabad	4016	6	8	20	15814	2360	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1202	455	6	8	18	14612	1909
4		PL	Ikharwarpur	5423	10	21	25	21953	3011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21	25	21953	3011
5		NS	Kaddam	9030	18	11	72	36889	7738	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	14	3058	2323	17	27	58	13831	5435
6		PL	Khanapur	11433	12	20	46	48081	4742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	20	46	48081	4742
7		PL	Kuboor	10494	20	38	70	47984	11352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	38	70	47984	11352
8		PL	Kuntala	8109	14	27	37	33609	4722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	27	37	33609	4722
9		PL	Laxmranchanda	7554	14	18	24	30389	1341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	24	30389	1341
10		PL	Lobana	8610	15	31	37	34253	2906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	31	37	34253	2906
11		NS	Mamda	7638	12	15	61	32305	8801	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	18	4016	3218	10	26	41	28297	8643
12		PL	Mudhole	8479	12	23	30	36569	3030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	23	30	36569	3030
13		PL	Nannapur-G	3385	5	10	14	13350	1487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	14	13350	1487
14		NS	Nirmal	8030	20	29	31	32034	2974	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	454	3	20	28	30	11580	2966
15		PL	Nirmal-U	19298	1	1	4	88433	1315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	88433	1315
16		NS	Pendi	3203	6	13	58	13903	7809	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	28	3963	3376	3	7	30	9938	4429
17		NS	Sarangapur	11243	17	27	62	47993	9021	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2848	1099	16	25	58	45145	7922
18		PL	Soan	6918	11	14	14	27338	1932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	14	14	27338	1932
19		PL	Tanur	8316	20	34	38	39752	3134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	34	38	39752	3134
Nirmal Total				165525	240	429	695	709418	80576	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	67	15543	10479	233	408	628	693875	70097
Total Mandals: 19				Fully Shodulo Mandals : 00					Partially Shodulo Mandals : 00					Non-Schedule Mandals : 06					Fully Plain Mandals : 13					
Grand Total				649888	866	1756	3860	2741239	495794	195	412	1461	558713	247263	94	234	539	167598	79001	577	1110	1860	2014928	169530
Total Mandals: 70				Fully Shodulo Mandals : 07					Partially Shodulo Mandals : 31					Non-Schedule Mandals : 17					Fully Plain Mandals : 15					



SAI JANANI –THANDRA (V), ADILABAD DISTRICT Mahila doctor serving the needy patients
 INAUGURATION on 3.10,18 by Sri Krishna Aditya IAS., P.O. ITDA



sai Janani case – Master Ch. Somu (M/9), Thandra (v) – TOF surgery done on 25.10.18 at Sunshine Heart Institute, Secunderabad.



Sai Janani – Follow up case - Master Ramu (M/12), S/o Uttam, Thandra (v), Utnoor (M), Adilabad district.- Loss of hearing – High frequency hearing aid provided for both ears on 8.9.18.

Climate

The climate of the district is characterized by hot summer and is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the summer season from March to May. The period from June to September constitutes the south west monsoon season, while October and November form the postmonsoon season.

Hills And Rivers

The Sahyadriparvat or Satnala range traverses the district from the north-west to the south-east for about 281.5 Kms. In this range the Mahubghat is the highest peak. In the eastern portion of the district some hills and hillocks are of minor importance.

The most important river that drains the district is the river Godavari. The Pengange, the Wardha, and the Pranahita com next importance. The Kadam and the Peddavagu are tributeries of the Godavari. Besides these, there are also rivults like the Satnala, the Swarna vagu, and the Suddavagu which drain the district. The Godavari which is the largest river in peninsular India raises in the western Ghats at Trambakeshwar near Nasik in Maharastra state and enters this district near Basara in Mudhole Taluk. This mighty river forms the boundary of the district separating the district from Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts and skirts the southern borders of Chennur, Luxettipet, Khanaapur, Nirmal and Mudhole east – while taluks. The penganga forms part of the northern boundary of the district in Adilabad, while the wardha and the Pranahita from the northern and eastern boundaries of the district, skirting east – while Sirpur and chennur taluks respectively. The Kaddam river takes its origin at Bothai village in east – while Sirpur and Chennur taluks respectively. The Kaddam river takes its origin at Bothai village in east – while Boath taluk and flowing across this taluk and enters Khanapur at Paspula and finally falls into Godawari. The Peddawagu flows across the east – while taluks of Asifabad and Sirpur. the Satnala, Swarnavagu and Suddha vagu rivers flow across the east while taluks of geology and mineral resources.

Population

The Population of the district according to 2001 census is 24,79,347 of which the rural population accounts for 18,23,004 or 73.52% of the total, while the urban population accounts for 6,56,343 forming 26.48% of the total population. The density of population of the district is 129 persons per sq.km. as against the State average of 241 persons per sq.km. out of the total population of the district, 3.86 Lakhs persons are scheduled castes and 3.55 Lakhs persons are scheduled Tribes forming 18.57% and 17.08% of the total population respectively.

The total No. Of workers is 9,34,3365 constituting 44.93% of the total population as against the state average of 45.27% out of the total main workers, cultivators from 34.09% Agricultural laboureres from 34.88%.

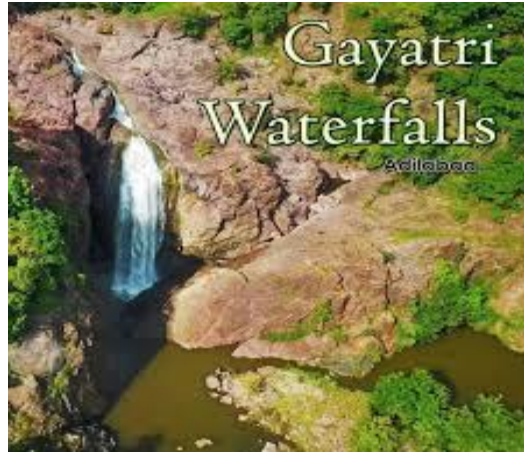
The literate persons in Adilabad district are 5,78,226 forming 27.80% of the total population as against the state average if 37.8.



Kuntala water falls



Pochera water falls



DISTRICT MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES:

- i. National Health Mission
- ii. Communicable Diseases
 - i. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)
 - ii. National Filaria Control Programme
- iii. National Aids Control Programme
- iv. Integrated Disease Control Programme (IDSP)
- v. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)
- iii. Non Communicable Diseases
 - . Injury & Trauma
 - i. School Health Programme
 - ii. Universal Immunization Programme
 - iii. National Programme on Prevention and Control of Diabetes CVD and Stroke
 - iv. National Mental Health Programme
 - v. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme
 - vi. National Programme for Control of Blindness
 - vii. National Tobacco Control Programme
 - viii. National Programme for Health Care of Elderly

S. N O	Health Institutions /Facilities	Govt.	Private	Total
1	Medical colleges	1	0	1
2	District Hospitals	1	0	1
3	Area Hospitals	1	0	1
4	Community Health Centres	02	0	02
5	Mother Child Health Centre	0	0	0
6	Primary Health Centres	22+5(urban PHCs)	0	22+5
7	Sub-centre	129	0	129
8	Blood Banks	01	0	01
9	Blood Storage Centres/Units	01	0	01
10	Total Private Hospitals	0	74	74

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Adilabad district is endowed with rich livestock resources characterized by subsidiary dairy animals, small dairy units, backyard poultry, specialized poultry farming, extensive sheep flock, often migratory system etc. Livestock plays an important role in improvement of rural Livelihood.

The mandate given to Animal husbandry department is to build the health of the nation by increasing the availability of Animal origin foods like milk, meat and eggs to human population through scientific breeding, feeding and disease management of livestock. Besides, it strives to improve the wealth of the nation by enhancing the animal productivity and their production. In addition, various livestock based poverty alleviation programmes are implemented by the Department.

The charter of the Animal Husbandry Department in brief

- Improving the production potential by way of breed up gradation in cattle and buffaloes through Artificial insemination.
- Providing preventive and curative health care to livestock through constant vigil on disease outbreaks, rendering preventive vaccinations, deworming and treatment of ailing animals.
- Augmenting fodder production to meet the nutritional requirements of livestock.
- Providing relief measures to livestock during natural calamities.
- Building awareness among farmers on profitable livestock production.
- Coordinating with health department in controlling diseases of zoonotic importance.
- Providing technical support to livestock based poverty alleviation programme.
- Updating the skills of technical as well as Para veterinary staff at regular intervals in the areas of scientific breeding, feeding and management of livestock.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES – SCHEMES

- **Sheep Rearing Development Programme:** The Government of Telangana has initiated a new flagship programme for the welfare of shepherds (Golla, Kuruma, Yadava families). The programme is aimed at self sufficiency of meat production in the state by utilizing the natural resources and to prevent import of sheep for slaughter from other states like, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh.

The scheme will be implemented in two years. i.e., 2017-18 & 2018-19. In this scheme the shepherds who have crossed the age of 18 years are eligible. All the shepherds will be covered in these two years.

The beneficiaries were selected in transparent manner by conducting special Gramasabhas where lottery system is adopted.

Out of 100 eligible farmers, lottery was conducted in Gramasabha wherein the list of beneficiaries is prepared basing on seriatum in the lottery. List A (2017-18) and List B (2018-19) is finalized (50+50) as per lottery.

The Unit Cost is 1,25,000/- in which 20+1 units (20 female and 1 male) will be inducted to each beneficiary. Out of total unit cost 75% (Rs. 93,750/-) is Government subsidy and 25% (Rs. 31,250/-) is the beneficiary contribution.

The Sheep will be invariably grounded from Other States like Karnataka, Tamilnadu or Odisha in order to add more sheep to our existing population.

- Sheep & Goat Deworming Programme: The Veterinary & Animal Husbandry department is conducting Mass Free Sheep & Goat Deworming programme, thrice a year for the benefit of shepherds to control parasitic infestations among the flocks.
- Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccination Programme: Conducting Mass FMD Vaccination programme twice a year for control of Foot & Mouth Disease in large animals.
- Disease Control measures in Large animals, Small Animals and Poultry: All the preventive measures have been adopted to control the outbreaks of livestock diseases in the district.

Prophylactic vaccinations in endemic areas for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (H.S), Black Quarter diseases (B.Q).

Continuous efforts are being made to control the sheep diseases and to sensitize the shepherds as well as departmental staff on sheep diseases.

The Mass Poultry Vaccination Programme is being conducted to save the village poultry against Ranikhet Disease.

- Cattle Breed Improvement by Artificial Insemination through Veterinary Institutions: (108) Veterinary Institutions are providing A.I. Services in the district.
- Cattle Breed Improvement by Artificial Insemination through Gopalamitras: Apart from that, Goplalmitra centres are providing door step A.I. Services to the farmers.
- Supply of Fodder Seed on subsidy basis to encourage individual Fodder Cultivation: Fodder scarcity is the major constraint in the district, as the agricultural crop residues are meagre, due to low rainfall and ground water level. Farmers are sensitized to grow individual green fodder, either annuals or perennials to feed their livestock. The fodder seed is provided to the farmers on subsidy basis to create a green fodder resource base in the district.
- Supply of Power Operated Chaff Cutters on 50% subsidy basis: The agricultural by-products like jowar are the feeding resources for the livestock. The fodder wastage will be more, if we feed those fodder varieties without chaffing. The chaffing will minimize the fodder wastage up to 30%. In order to save available fodder, Chaff cutters are being supplied to the farmers on 50% subsidy basis.
- Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions under RIDF: The Government is providing funds under RIDF for strengthening of Veterinary Institutions.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the most predominant sector of the District economy, as 80 percent of the population is engaged in Agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. The gross cropped area of the district is 352262 Ha with 154731 no. of farm holdings. The Government policy and objectives have been to ensure stability in agricultural production and to increase the agricultural production in a sustainable manner to meet the food requirement of growing population and also to meet the raw material needs of agro based industries, thereby providing employment opportunities to the rural population. Adilabad District has all along been one of the Districts in the state with a creditable performance in agricultural production with the farmers relatively more responsive and receptive to changing technologies and market forces.

The Agriculture Department has taken up the challenge to achieve higher growth rate in agriculture by implementing several development schemes and also propagation of relevant technologies to step up the production through effective extension services while implementing various schemes such as Soil health management under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture -NMSA, Integrated Farming Systems under RAD, Comprehensive water management activities including Water management through Micro Irrigation Systems under PMKSY, encouraging Organic farming under PKVY, increasing production and productivity under NFSM etc. Further, trainings and demonstrations at the field level are conducted from time to time with an objective of reducing the Cost of Cultivation by the adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques. Besides, crop diversification to fetch better return and value addition to agricultural produce are also given priority to improve the economic status of the farming community of the district.

Infra-Structure Facilities :

Bio-Control Laboratory

Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescence are the Bio-Control agents produced and distributed to the farmers. The objective of production and distribution of Bio-Control agents is to reduce the farmers dependence on chemical pesticides there by reducing the cost of cultivation and increasing the profit besides protecting the environment from chemical pollution.

Soil Testing Laboratory-Adilabad

Soil Samples are taken from the farmers field (Grid System of Sampling) and sent to Soil Testing Laboratory for analysis. Based on the analytical report of the Soil Testing Laboratory, Soil health cards are generated and distributed to the farmers.

The objective is to educate the farmers to go for soil health card based chemical fertilizer application as the imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers so far being practiced by the farmers has considerably deteriorated the soil health status coupled with the reduction in the quality of the produce besides increasing the cost of cultivation without any additional benefits. Also Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory is available.

Farmer Training Centre-Adilabad

The objective of the Farmer training centre is to provide village level training to all the farmers for effective transfer of advanced technologies.

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

The objective is to strengthen Research – Extension – Farmer linkages to ensure Technology Transfer through Demonstrations, Training and Exposure visit.

Schemes:

Different schemes are being implemented in our district to disseminate the advanced technologies for increasing productivity and production in all agricultural crops.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- ✓ National Mission on Oilseeds (NMOOP) – Oilseeds Crops.
- ✓ National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- Pulses, Cereals and Cotton Crops
- ✓ National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)- Includes the following.
 - Integrated Farming System –RAD
 - Soil health card Scheme
 - Soil health management through the distribution of Micro nutrients based on soil health card.
 - Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP)- Pulses and Oilseeds – Certified Seed Distribution
 - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)-To Encourage Organic Farming
 - Soil health management through the distribution of Micro nutrients based on soil health card.
 - Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP)- Pulses and Oilseeds – Certified Seed Distribution.
 - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)-To Encourage Organic Farming
 - Pradhan Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)- To expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies“(More crop per drop)”.
 - Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)- to promote agricultural mechanisation among small and marginal farmers and in the areas where the level of mechanization is very low.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

The Scheme aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector; which will contribute to food security, crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risks.

State Schemes

Farm Mechanization component of Normal State Plan (FM-NSP): It is proposed to supply various farm implements/ machinery i.e. Animal Drawn Implements, Tractor Drawn Implements, High Cost Machinery (Upto 1 lakh & 1 to 5 lakh), Mini Tractors, Post Harvest Equipment, Plant Protection Equipment, Inter-cultivation Equipment, HDPE Tarpaulins and establishment of Custom Hiring Centres for Paddy Land Preparation, Cotton, Paddy Harvesting package during 2017-18.



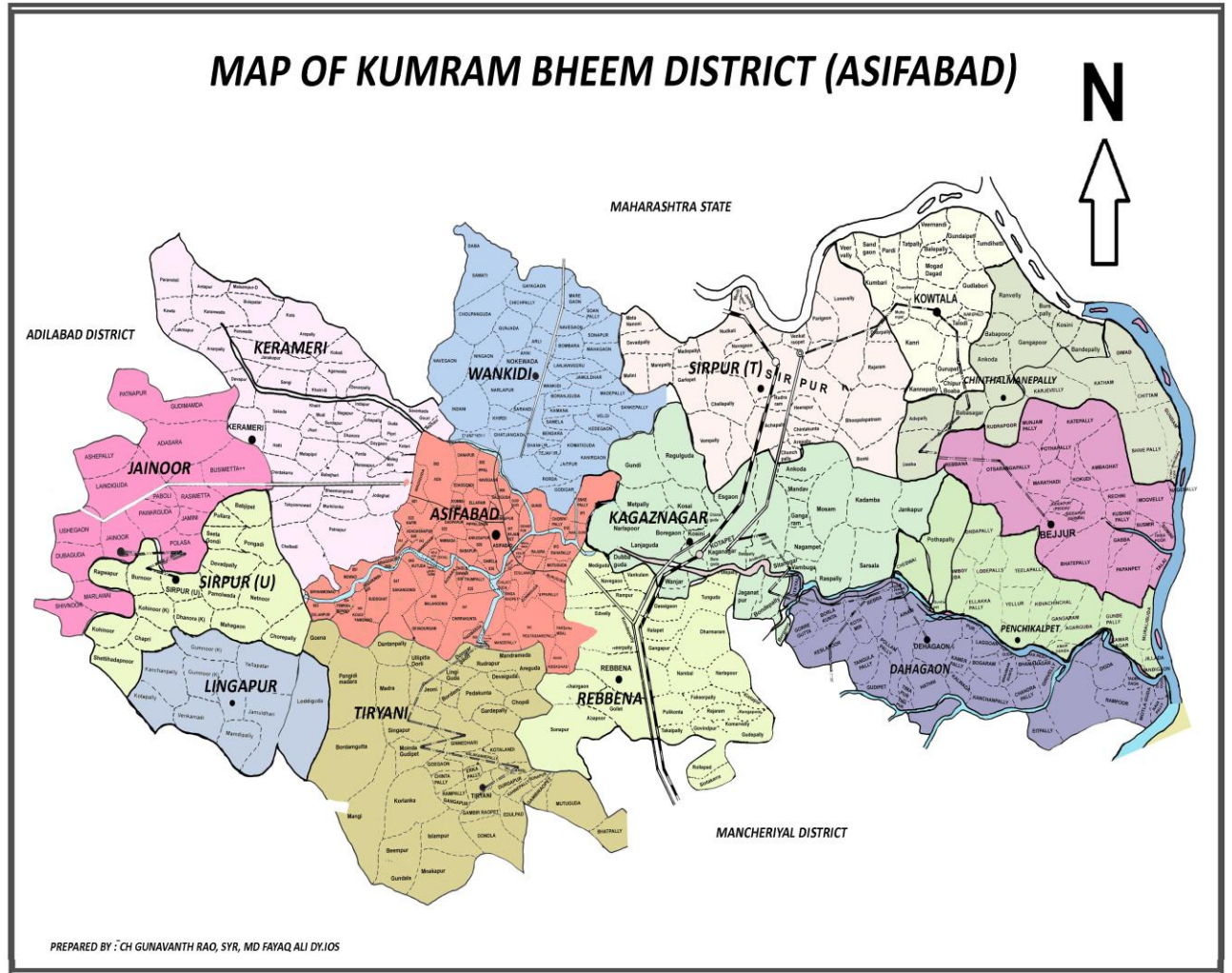
Chanda Adilabad Dargah

Adilabad District

Event date	Samithi	Activity Category	Activity Name
3/11/2019	Adilabad	Note Books Distribution	Exam pads distribution for 10 th students



KUMRAM BHEEM ASIFABAD



We acknowledge the content from <http://asifabad.telangana.gov.in/district-profile>

Kumram Bheem District is carved out of erstwhile Adilabad District. It is surrounded by Adilabad, Mancheriyal, Nirmal districts and the Maharashtra state.

Kumram Bheem is being renamed as Komaram Bheem district after the legendary Gond martyr who was born in Ravte Sankepalli village near Kumram Bheem .

Kumram Bheem comprises 15 mandals and has two revenue divisions – Kumram Bheem and Kagaznagar. The district headquarter is located at Kumram Bheem , a predominantly tribal town.

The railway line that connects the south and the north of India passes through Kumram Bheem district. Sirpur-Kagaznagar is a major railway station in the district. It has one RTC depot at Kumram Bheem .

The district's primary crops include rice, cotton and pulses. Singareni Collieries, Sirpur Paper Mills, many spinning and ginning mills form the industrial profile of the district. Historically, the district had a glorious past. Kumuram Bheem was an important part in the scheme of things of its erstwhile rulers. Fossils of the pre-historic period excavated in and around Kumuram Bheem attach archeological importance to this place. Vatti Vaagu project, Gangapur Cave, Movvad village are some of the tourist attractions. Vatti Vagu project is a medium Irrigation project being constructed across Vatt Vaagu, a tributary of Pedda Vaagu which is in turn a tributary of Pranahita river in Godavari basin.

1. Brief:

- Revenue Division : 2
- Revenue Mandals : 15
- Revenue Villages : 436
- Geographical area : 4367.25 Sq. Kms

History: Kumram Bheem (22 October 1901 – 8 October 1940) was a tribal leader who fought for the rights of tribals over jal (water), jungle (forest) and zameen (land).

* Telangana chief minister K Chandrasekhar Rao announced that Adilabad district will be bifurcated and the new district will be named after tribal leader Kumram Bheem. Addressing a public meeting on the occasion of the 74th death anniversary of Kumram Bheem at Jodeghat in the district, KCR said the hillock in the village, where the leader died fighting the Nizam's forces, will be developed into a tourist spot. He said the government will build a memorial at a cost of Rs 25 crore on 100 acres. The memorial will be ready within a year.

2. Tourist places

- Ganagapur Temple in Rebbena Mandal.



- Jodeghat village in Kerameri Mandal .



Kumram Bheem Memorial

Sapthagunda Water Falls in Sirpur- U Mandal .



Pittaguda Water Falls, Mitte Water falls

Sri Kumram Bheem Project, .



- Vattivagu Project, Chirrakunta, Kumuram Bheem Mandal.



Samithulagundam waterfalls, Movad



Tonkini Temple at Sirpur-T mandal.

KumaramBheemAsifabad district activities 2018-19

Event date	Samithi	Activity Category	Activity Name
2/13/2019	SirpurKagaznagar	Balvikas	Exam Pads and Pens distribution
2/1/2019	SirpurKagaznagar	Special Programs	Validictory Programme of Tailoring and Fashion Designing
12/17/2018	SirpurKagaznagar	Special Programs	Fashion Designing and Tailoring Coaching.
11/23/2018	SirpurKagaznagar	Pujas &Vrathams	Sri Sathya Sai Vrathams
10/28/2018	Muthampet	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	Grama Seva
10/16/2018	Muthampet	Swatchatha Se DivyathaTak	
10/2/2018	SirpurKagaznagar		Swachatha Se DivyathaTak