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SRIKAKULAM

Srikakulam is a town, municipality and headquarters of Srikakulam district in the north-eastern Andhra Pradesh, India. With the same name there is a "Srikakulam Assembly constituency" and a "Srikakulam Parliament Constituency". Srikakulam-municipality. Srikakulam was formerly called as Gulshanabad (Garden city) during Muslim rule and was headquarter of Muslim fauzdars. It was renamed as Chicacole by British colonial rulers and after independence, it was renamed as Srikakulam.

Historically, Srikakulam is a part of Kalinga kingdom which was ruled by the kings of Eastern Ganga Dynasty for more than 800 years from 6th to 14th Centuries A.D. During the early centuries and even before Christ Buddhism flourished here and the excavations of Salihundam, Jagathimetta and Danthapuri reveal that the people enjoyed rich cultural life and that they were peace loving.

There are two places with the same name in the state. A district and town by the same name on the north east corner of the state as well as a small village on the bank of river Krishna in Ghantasala (Mandal) of Krishna district. The village Srikakulam houses the Andhra Maha Vishnu temple. Legend says that this temple was constructed by the great Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Srikakulam, formerly known as Chicacole, is the northern most district of Andhra Pradesh, India. Srikakulam is located 100 km north of Visakhapatnam. Srikakulam district has the longest coast line about 193 km in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is bordered by ORISSA on the north, VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT on the west and south, BAY OF BENGAL on the east.

Prehistory

Evidence of early historic man and his activities during Stone Age and Iron Age periods have been recently discovered at Sangamayya Konda and Dannanapeta. The speciality of Dannanapeta Iron Age megalithic site is a large single capstone as a dolmen with 36 ft in length and 14 ft in width and 2 ft thickness. Sailada Hills consists of 36 upright rocks and natural caves used for habitation by Iron Age man in Amudalavalasa mandal of the district.

Jainism and Buddhism

Evidences of Jain monuments and Buddhist remnants were discovered near Sangamayya Konda. Jain rock beds were discovered at Dannanapeta near Amudalavalasa in the district. Salihundam is a famous Buddhist Remnants site situated on the south bank of River Vamsadhara at a distance of 5 kilometers west of Kalingapatnam and 18 kilometers from Srikakulam town



Mandasa Vasudeva Temple

Post Independence

Srikakulam District was carved out in 1950 by bifurcating it from Visakhapatnam District, it remained unaffected in its territorial jurisdiction for quite some time. But in November, 1969 the district lost 63 Villages from Saluru Taluk and 44 Villages from Bobbili Taluk on account of their transfer to the then newly constituted Gajapathinagaram Taluk of Visakhapatnam District. Again in May, 1979, the district had undergone major territorial changes on account of the formation of new District with headquarters at Vizianagaram which involved transfer of Salur, Bobbili, Parvathipuram and Cheepurupalli Taluks to the new District. Srikakulam's culture is a blend of traditional festivals, food, music and theatres. The main economic resources of the district are timber, bamboo, manganese, mica and graphite. As far as industry is concerned jute constitutes the most important industry in the region. Even tourism accounts for a major economic share.

Boundaries of Srikakulam District:

Visakhapatnam district, Vizianagaram district in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa state and Chattisgad and Bay of Bengal are the boundaries for Srikakulam district.

RIVERS IN SRIKAKULAM

- 01. RIVER NAGAVALLI
- 02. RIVER VAMSADHARA
- 03. MAHENDRATANAYA
- 04. CHAMPAVATI
- 05. BAHUDA
- 06. SUVARNAMUKHI
- 07. VEGAVATI
- 08. GOMUKHI

Sea Ports and harbours in Srikakulam Districts:

Visakhapatnam is the nearest sea port for Srikakulam district.

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	2,703,114	2,537,593
Male	1,341,738	1,260,020
Female	1,361,376	1,277,573
Population Growth	6.52%	9.33%
Area Sq. Km	5,837	5,837
Density/km2	463	435
Proportion to Andhra Pradesh Population	3.20%	3.33%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1015	1014
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	954	967
Average Literacy	61.74	55.31
Male Literacy	71.61	67.19
Female Literacy	52.08	43.68
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	281,037	336,093
Male Population (0-6 Age)	143,835	170,831
Female Population (0-6 Age)	137,202	165,262
Literates	1,495,381	1,217,659
Male Literates	857,824	731,778
Female Literates	637,557	485,881
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.40%	13.24%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.72%	13.56%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.08%	12.94%

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	83.84%	16.16%
Total Population	2,266,411	436,703
Male Population	1,126,888	214,850
Female Population	1,139,523	221,853
Sex Ratio	1011	1033
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	958	932
Child Population (0-6)	238,331	42,706
Male Child(0-6)	121,732	22,103
Female Child(0-6)	116,599	20,603
Child Percentage (0-6)	10.52%	9.78%
Male Child Percentage	10.80%	10.29%
Female Child Percentage	10.23%	9.29%
Literates	1,186,662	308,719
Male Literates	692,122	165,702
Female Literates	494,540	143,017
Average Literacy	58.51%	78.36%
Male Literacy	68.86%	85.97%
Female Literacy	48.35%	71.06%