**Adilabad District**

Adilabad District is bound on north by Chanda District of Maharashtra on south by Karimnagar and Nizamabad district.The district derives its name from Adilabad,its headquarters town which was named after the ruler of Bijapur, Ali Adil Shah. The district was for long not a homogenius unit and its component parts were ruled at different periods by nasties namely, the Mauryas,Staavahanas, Vakatakas,Chaludyasof Badami, Rashtrakututs, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Mughals,Bhosle Rajes of Nagpur and Asaf Jahis, besides the Gond Rajas of Sirpur and Chanda.Originally this was not full fledged district but a sub-district named Sirpur-Tandur which was created in A.D. 1872 with Edlabad(Adilabad), Rajura and Sirpur as its consistuents talukas.In 1905 the status of this sub-district was raised to that of an independent district with head quarters at Adilabad.

**Anantapur District**

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, udigubba,Nallamada,N.P.Kunta,Talupula, Nallacheruvu, O.D.Cheruvu, Tanakal, Amadagur and Gandlapenta (previous Kadiri Taluk) from Cuddapah District in the year 1910.Anantapur offers some vivid glimpses of the prehistoric past. It is generally held that the place got its name from 'Anaatasagaram', a big tank, which means "Endless Ocean". The villages of Anaantasagaram and Bukkarayasamudram were constructed by Chilkkavodeya, the minister of Bukka-I, a Vijayanagar ruler. Some authorities assert that Anaantasagaram 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.

**Chittoor District**

Chittoor district is a part of Rayalaseema and lies in the extreme south of the state.It is bounded on the north by Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, on' the east by Nellore and Chengai-Anna districts of Tamilnadu, on the south by North Arcot Ambedkar & Dharmapuri district of Tamilnadu and on the west by Kolar District of Karnataka state. The district can be divided into two natural divisions.The mountainous plateau comprising 31 mandals of Madanapalle division and on the east comprising the mandals. stand almost as dividing line between the two natural divisions of the district. The eastern ghats are predominant in the western region and they gradually bend towards the sacred Sheshachalam hills of Tirupati, passing through Chandragiri erstwhile taluk and entering into Nellore district. The general elevation of the mountains of the district is 2,500 ft above the sea level.

**East Godavari District**

The East Godavari District is located in the North Coastal part of the state of Andhra Pradesh. The District boundaries are Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Khammam Districts and Bay of Bengal.The District is known as rice bowl of Andhra Pradesh with lush paddy fields and coconut groves. It is also known as another Kerala. East Godavari, it is the Rice Granary of Andhra Pradesh, beckons tourists to have a glimpse of its rich cultural heritage. Where the lush paddy fields swaying in the breeze appear to dance in a celebration to life.The East Godavari district is having the area of 10,807 Sq Kms with 5 Revenue divisions, 60 Revenue mandals and 1011 Grama panchayats with a population of 48,72,622 as per 2011 provisional census figures. The District Head Quarters, Kakinada is famous for a sweet called Kotaiah’s KAJA.

**Hyderabad District**

[Hyderabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad,_India) is an historic city noted for its many [monuments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monuments), [temples](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temples), [churches](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_(building)), [masjids](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masjid" \o "Masjid), and [bazaars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bazaar). Hyderabad the capital of Andhra Pradesh, founded in the year 1591 by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth sultan of Qutb Shahi dynasty, offers a fascinating panorama of the past, with richly mixed cultural and historical tradition spanning over 400 years. It is one of the fastest growing cities of India and has emerged as a strong industrial, commercial, technology center, gives a picture of glimpses of past splenders and the legacy of its old history.The history of Hyderabad begins with the establishment of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. Inadequacy of water, and frequent epidemics of plague and cholera persuaded Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah to venture outward to establish new city with the Charminar at its centre and with four great roads fanning out four cardinal directions. Hyderabad's fame, strategic location and Golconda's legendary wealth attracted Aurangazeb who captured Golconda after a long seize in 1687.

**Karimnagar District**

Karimnagar, the administrative headquarters of the Karimnagar District, is situated 160 km north east of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh . The city was named after Syed Karimuddin, who is thought to be its founder. Karimnagar was formerly known as 'Sabbinadu' and inscriptions of the Kakatiya king Prola II and Prataparudra found at Karimnagar and Srisailam suggest evidence of its rich history. Karimnagar is a prominent agricultural center in the state. Vast agricultural area around the town is watered by the Godavari River. Places of tourist interest around the town include Elgandal (10 km) and Vemulawada (35 km).Karimnagar is well connected to Warangal, Nizamabad , Medak and other parts of the state by road. Nearest airport is at Hyderabad (160 km). Karimnagar district is bounded by Warangal and Medak districts in the South, Nizamabad district in the West, Madhya Pradesh state in the east and Adilabad district in the North directions.

**Khammam District**

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| |  | | --- | | The present name of Khammam is said to have been derived from the name of the temple 'Narsimhadri', later 'Stamba Sikhari' and then it was termed as 'Stambadhri'.The vertical rock under the temple is known as 'KAMBA'. The name of the town Khammam seems to have been derived from the name of this hill of Kamba and the district is named as Khammam. | |
| The town which was the seat of Taluk Administration was part of the larger Warangal District, till 1st October, 1953. Five taluks of the Warangal district viz., Khammam, Madhira, Yellandu, Burgampadu and Paloncha (Now Kothagudem) were carved out and a new district KHAMMAM with Khammam as District Headquarters. In 1959 Bhadrachalam Revenue Division consisting Bhadrachalam and Nuguru Venkatapuram Taluks of East Godawari district, which were on the other side of the river Godawari were merged into Khammam on grounds of geographical contiguity and administrative viability.  **Krishna District**  **Krishna District** is a district of [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India)'s [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) [state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_territories_of_India). It is named after the [Krishna River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_River), the fourth longest river that flows within India, flows through the district and joins [Bay of Bengal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Bengal) here in this district. It has a population of 4,529,009 of which 32.08% is urban as of 2011.The Krishna district occupies an area of 8,727 square kilometres (3,370 sq mi), comparatively equivalent to [Corsica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsica). The district is divided into upland and coastal area. [Kolleru Lake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolleru_Lake" \o "Kolleru Lake), one of India's most ecologically significant [wetlands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wetland), lies partly within the district.[Machilipatnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machilipatnam) is the administrative headquarters of the district. [Vijayawada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijayawada) is the biggest city of this district and also commercial center. The district is bounded by [Khammam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khammam" \o "Khammam) District to the north-west, [West Godavari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Godavari) District to the north-east, the [Bay of Bengal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Bengal) to the south-east, [Guntur District](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guntur_District) to the southwest, and [Nalgonda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalgonda" \o "Nalgonda) District to the west.Krishna district is well known for its pre-university educational centers.  **Kurnool District**  **Kurnool District**  is a district in the [state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_state) of [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh), [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), located in the west-central part of the state on the southern banks of the [Tungabhadra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tungabhadra) and [Handri](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Handri&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Handri (page does not exist)) rivers. The town of [Kurnool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurnool) is currently the headquarters of the district. It had a population of 3,529,494 of which 23.16% were urban as of 2001.[Telugu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_language), [Urdu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu) and [Kannada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada) are the most widely spoken languages.In 12th century AD, the Odders, who carted stones for the construction of the temple at Alampur, Mahaboobnagar District, on the left bank of the River Thungabhadra, used the site where the town now stands as a stopping place before crossing the Tungabhadra. They greased their cart wheels with oil supplied by local oil merchants and called the place 'Kandanavolu' which in course of time came to be known as Kurnool.Of historical interest are the ruins of a royal fort dating back to the medieval kingdom of [Vijayanagar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijayanagara_Empire" \o "Vijayanagara Empire), which flourished from the 14th to the 16th century. Several [Persian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_language) and [Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic) inscriptions which throw light on various aspects of historical interests are found here.  **Mahabubnagar District**  Telangana forms the core of the Satavahana Dynasty (221BC-218 AD), Part of [Chalukyan Dynasty](http://mahabubnagar.tripod.com/chalukyan_dynasty.htm" \t "main) in South India (between 5th and 11th century AD) and in the recent history, it formed the core of the Golconda State and Hyderabad State, ruled by [Qutub Shahi Dynasty (1520-1687)](http://mahabubnagar.tripod.com/qutub_shahi_dynasty.htm" \t "main) and [Nizam Dynasty (Asaf Jahi Dynasty)  (1724-1948)](http://mahabubnagar.tripod.com/Nizam_Dynasty.htm" \t "main) until it was taken over by New Delhi in 1948.  This region became independent and joined in the democratic India on 18th September 1948. Telangana constitutes 10 districts: Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Warangal, Khammam, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Nalgonda, and Mahabubnagar districts.Mahabunagar is southern district of Hyderabad state under Nizam and bordered with River Krishna in the south and surrounded by the Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Raichur and Gulbarga districts. Mahabubnagar town is located at a distance of 96-km from Hyderabad.This place was formerly known as "Rukmammapeta" and "Palamooru". The Mahabubnagar region was once known as Cholawadi or the land of the Cholas'.  It is said that the famous Golconda diamonds including famous "KOHINOOR" diamond came from Mahabubnagar district.  **Nalgonda District**  **Nalgonda** is a town and a [municipality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipality) in [Nalgonda district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalgonda_district" \o "Nalgonda district) in the [Indian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) [state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_territories_of_India) of[Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh). Its name is derived from two [Telugu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_language) words *Nalla* (Black) and *Konda* (hill). Nalgonda in the past is referred to as**Nilagiri**. During the period of Bahamani kingdom, it had been renamed as Nallagonda.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalgonda#cite_note-1) Later in Nizam rule, during the later kings rule the name has been transformed in to Nalgonda(for official uses). But in popular culture its called as Nallagonda only. Recently A.P. govt. has changed its name to Nalgonda for convenience(for official purpose).Nalgonda is one of the few district headquarters in AP which are not directly connected to National Highway. Drought conditions in the district do not favour Nalgonda to develop economically. Despite of all the natural causes, Nalgonda has better internal road network and underwater drainage system (with work currently in progress for 50% of the town). Main source of drinking water is from Nagarjuna Sagar reservoir on the river Krishna.  **Nellore District**  **Nellore** is a [city](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City) and headquarters of Sri Potti Sri Ramulu Nellore District, formerly [Nellore district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nellore_district).And it is the seventh largest city in the state of [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh). Ancient name of Nellore was "Vikrama Simhapuri".Nellore is situated about 170 kilometres (110 mi) from [Chennai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chennai) on the Chennai-[Kolkata](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata) national highway and about 453 kilometres (281 mi) south east of [Hyderabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad,_India), the capital of Andhra Pradesh. It is located on the banks of the [Penna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penner_River" \o "Penner River) river. Nellore is well known for its production of mica (gudur), lemon (gudur) and agricultural products such as rice and it is famous for temples like Sri Erukalala Parameswari Devi Temple known as Simhapuri(Nellore) Gramadevatha,Ranganathaswamy temple , Narasimha Swamy Konda, Jonnavada Kamakshi Ammavari temple, Ayyappa Temple, Golagamudi Venkaya Swami Temple, Rajarajeswari temple, PenchalaKona. Nellore is also known for [aquaculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquaculture). It is one of the fastest developing cities in [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh).  **Nizamabad District**  Nizamabad was formerly known as Induru and Indrapuri. It was ruled by the king Indra Vallabha Panthya Varsha Indra Som, of the[Rashtrakuta Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashtrakuta_Dynasty), in the 8th century, and took its name from him. In 1905 the railway line between Secundrabad and Manmad was constructed. The railway station was named after then ruler of the [Nizam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizam" \o "Nizam) state [Nizam-ul-Mulk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizam-ul-Mulk" \o "Nizam-ul-Mulk) as Nizamabad. The railway line connects[Hyderabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad,_Andhra_Pradesh) and [Mumbai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai). It is like North-South corridor. Has the distance of 161 km (100 mi) from Hyderabad and 640 km (400 mi) from Mumbai.The [Nizam Sagar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizam_Sagar" \o "Nizam Sagar) dam was constructed in the year 1923 across the [Manjira River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjira_River" \o "Manjira River) at the village of (Achampeta) [Achampet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achampet" \o "Achampet). It irrigates 250,000 [acres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acre) (1,000 km2; 390 sq mi) of land in Nizamabad district.Nizamabad is in the north of Andhra Pradesh in the district of [Nizamabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizamabad_District" \o "Nizamabad District). Famous people like Mirza EJaz Ahmed Baig who currently lives in london hail from Nizamabad. Once it was the capital at the time of the [Rashtrakuta Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashtrakuta_Empire" \o "Rashtrakuta Empire).  **Ranga Reddy District**  **Ranga Reddy district** (sometimes spelled as **Ranga Reddy**or **R.R. district**) is a district in the state of [Andhra Pradesh](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Andhra_Pradesh), [India](http://www.enotes.com/topic/India). Ranga Reddy District was formed on 15th August, 1978. The district has an area of 7,493 km², and a population of 3,575,064 of which 54.20% is urban as of 2001. The district encircles the city and district of [Hyderabad](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Hyderabad,_India), and the city of Hyderabad also serves as the administrative center of the district.Originally named Hyderabad (Rural) district, it was renamed after [Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Konda_Venkata_Ranga_Reddy" \o "Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy), a freedom fighter who fought for the independence of[Telangana](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Telangana) from the [Nizams](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Nizams" \o "Nizams) and who went on to become the deputy chief minister of [Andhra Pradesh](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Andhra_Pradesh).There are 14 assembly constituencies in Ranga Reddy district. They are [Medchal](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Medchal), [Malkajgiri](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Malkajgiri),[Qutbullapur](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Qutbullapur), [Kukatpally](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Kukatpally), [Uppal](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Uppal_Kalan), [Ibrahimpatnam](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Ibrahimpatnam),, [Maheshwaram](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Maheshwaram), [Rajendranagar](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Rajendranagar),[Serilingampally](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Serilingampally), [Chevella](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Chevella), [Pargi](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Pargi), L B Nagar, [Vikarabad](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Vikarabad) and [Tandu](http://www.enotes.com/topic/Tandur).  **Srikakulam District**  **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. 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. 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.  **Visakhapatnam District**  **Visakhapatnam**  also called as Vizag is a major port city on the south east coast of [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). With a population of 1,435,099),it is the second largest city in the state of [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) and the third largest city on the east coast of [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) after [Kolkata](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata) and [Chennai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chennai). It is located 625 kilometres (388 mi) east of the state capital [Hyderabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad,_India). Visakhapatnam is home to several [state-owned](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_ownership) heavy industries, a major steel plant, and has one of India's largest sea ports and its oldest [shipyard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shipyard). It has the only natural [harbour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harbour" \o "Harbour) on the east coast of India.Visakhapatnam was named after [Visakha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visakha" \o "Visakha), the [Hindu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism) god of valor. The city is nestled among the hills of the [Eastern Ghats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Ghats) and faces the[Bay of Bengal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Bengal) to the east. It is the administrative headquarters of [Visakhapatnam district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visakhapatnam_district) and is also headquarters to the [Eastern Naval Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Naval_Command) of the [Indian Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Navy). Visakhapatnam is often referred to as *The City of Destiny* and more recently also as the *Goa of the East Coast*.  **Vizianagaram District**  One becomes nostalgic when one looks at the proud and undestroyed forts of antiquity. The land, inhabited by high spirited rajahs, passionate poets and writers is not a stone, which is everywhere. Ipso facto it is a diamond, which is rare.Many eminent personalities have added new dimensions of glory to Vizianagaram. Their patronage of Art and Literature is highly laudable. They had loved and invited the democratic spirit much before the abolition of princely state by the Government Act 1948. The battle of Bobbili and the battle of Padmanabham are unforgettable and make the area the land of pride and valour.500 Years of glorious past and rich cultural heritage made Vizianagaram the cultural capital of Andhra Pradesh. It acquired a separate statehood in 1979.    **Warangal District**  **Warangal and Hanamkonda as legend goes is linked with the dynasties of  Great "Vishnukundins" and even prior to it also of the Buddhist and pre\_Buddhist periods of indian History.During Eighth Century A.D. , Warangal with an old name "Orukal" has served as Capital City of Yadava king of the Kakatiyas or Ganapatis making Warangal as Capital City.The name of Warangal "Orugallu" is said to be correct form of Orukal which is the original designation ,the old town. The family name Kakatiya is derived from the local appellation of the Goddess Durga(Kakati).After the fall of Bahamani Kingdom,Warangal fell to the "Qutab Shahis" of Golkonda and thereafter it has came under the sway of Nizam's dominitions.Thus the city of Warangal has developed both under the political and historical influences of successive great kings**  **West Godavari**  **West Godavari District**  one of the 23 districts of [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) , India. [Eluru](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eluru" \o "Eluru" \t "_blank) , is the district headquarter. The district had a population of 3,934,782 of which 19.74% were urban as of 2011. "Yaantiki" is the official word of WestGodavari. The district is in the delta region of the [Krishna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_River)  and [Godavari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godavari_River)  rivers.[Khammam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khammam)  District lies to the north, [East Godavari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Godavari) District to the east, the [Bay of Bengal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Bengal)  to the south, and [Krishna District](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_District)  to the west.Eluru (also called Helapuri) was a part of the Buddhist kingdom of [Vengi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vengi" \o "Vengi" \t "_blank) . The [Eastern Chalukyas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Chalukyas)  ruled coastal Andhra from 700 to 1200, with Vengi,near the village of [Pedavegi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedavegi" \o "Pedavegi" \t "_blank) , as their capital. Historical evidences are found at the villages of Pedavegi and Guntupalli (Jilakarragudem). Eluru then became a part of the [Kalinga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalinga" \o "Kalinga" \t "_blank)  Empire until 1471. In the year 1925, West Godavari District was formed with Eluru as its Headquarters and all the district offices and regional offices were set up in Eluru town.  **Guntur District**  The original [Sanskrit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit) name (ancient [Vedic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vedic_civilization) culture/tradition) for Guntur was Garthapuri. The 'Agasthyeswara Sivalayam' in the old city of Guntur is an ancient temple for [Siva](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiva" \o "Shiva).It has inscriptions on two stones in 'Naga Lipi' (ancient script)dating back to about 1100 CE. The place of [Sitanagaram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sitanagaram" \o "Sitanagaram) and the Guthikonda Caves can be traced (through Vedic [Puranas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puranas" \o "Puranas)) back to the last Treta-Yuga and [Dwapara](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwapara_Yuga" \o "Dwapara Yuga)-Yuga (Traditional Time scale: 1.7 to 0.5 million years ago, Ref). However these are not scientifically verifiable facts like most of the vedic traditions. Guntur District is home to the second oldest evidence of humans in India, in the form of [Palaeolithic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palaeolithic" \o "Palaeolithic)(old stone age) implements. Ancient history can be traced from the time of Sala kings who ruled during the 5th century BCE. The earliest reference to Guntur, a variant of *Guntur*, comes from the Idern plates of Ammaraja I (922–929 CE), the [Vengi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vengi" \o "Vengi) [Chalukyan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chalukya" \o "Chalukya) King. Guntur also appears in another two inscriptions dated 1147 and 1158 CE.  **Kadapa district**  **Kadapa**, formerly **Cuddapah**, is a city (municipal corporation) in the south-central part of [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh), India. The city's name originated from the [Telugu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_language) word "Gadapa" meaning threshold or gate. It was spelled "Cuddapah" but was changed to "Kadapa" on 19 August 2010 to reflect the local pronunciation of the name.Kadapa is one of the important cities in Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh, and is situated in the south-central part of the Andhra Pradesh State. The city is surrounded on three sides by the Nallamala and Palakonda hills. The city is named "Threshold" because it is the gateway from west to the sacred hill [Tirumala](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tirumala" \o "Tirumala) of Sri Venkateswara Swamy.Kishkindakanda, one of the 7 kandas of the [Ramayanam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramayanam" \o "Ramayanam), is believed to have happened in [Vontimitta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vontimitta" \o "Vontimitta), Kadapa District. [Vontimitta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vontimitta" \o "Vontimitta) is 20 kilometres from the city. The Anjaneya Swamy temple in Gandi was also believed to be a part of the Ramayanam; It is believed that the statue of Anjaneya Swamy in Gandi is made by [Sri Rama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Rama) on a hill stone with the tip of his arrow to acknowledge his help in finding Sri[Sita](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sita) Devi.  **Medak district**  Medak, a historic town originally called Siddapuram, later it known as [Gulshanabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulshanabad" \o "Gulshanabad) also, reached its pinnacle during the [Kakatiya dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kakatiya_dynasty" \o "Kakatiya dynasty)reign. Medak has a citadel dating back to the Kakatiyas. It was built during the reign of Kakatiya emperor [Pratapa Rudra](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pratapa_Rudra&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Pratapa Rudra (page does not exist)). The main entrance proudly displays the double-headed bird "Gandabherundam" of the Kakatiyas. The Medak fort stands as an epitome of architectural excellence of the [Kakatiya dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kakatiya_dynasty" \o "Kakatiya dynasty). The water to the fort was served through a pipeline from a well inside the fort. It has three main entrances, the "Prathama Dwaram", the "Simha Dwaram" or Lions Entrance that has two snarling lions at the top of the entrance and the "Gaja Dwaram" or Elephant's Entrance that has a sculpture of two elephants interlocked on both sides of the entrance. At the fort one can see a 17th century cannon that is 3.2 meters long. The cannon has a trident etched on it. This fortress uses the natural topography to the maximum advantage with the rocky face offering it natural defenses.  **Prakasam district**  It was named as prakasam district on 12 May 1972, in memory of the great patriot and Andhra Leader, [Tanguturi Prakasam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanguturi_Prakasam" \o "Tanguturi Prakasam) Panthulu, also known as Andhra Kesari (Lion of Andhra ) who was born in Vinodarayunipalem village near Ammanabrolu of this district.Prakasam District's past stretches back to the days when it was ruled by the [Mauryas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauryas" \o "Mauryas) from 250 B.C. the rise of the [Satavahanas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satavahanas" \o "Satavahanas) saw[Buddhism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism) flourish in the region and the construction of several stupas. The [Ikshvaku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ikshvaku" \o "Ikshvaku) and [Vijayanagar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijayanagara_Empire" \o "Vijayanagara Empire) Kings,the [Kakatiyas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kakatiyas" \o "Kakatiyas), the [Qutub Shahis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qutub_Shahis" \o "Qutub Shahis),the [Mughals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughals" \o "Mughals), the [Addanki Reddys](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Addanki_Reddys&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Addanki Reddys (page does not exist)),the [Chundi Rajas](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chundi_Rajas&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Chundi Rajas (page does not exist)), the [ongole Samsthanam Kings](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ongole_Samsthanam_Kings&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Ongole Samsthanam Kings (page does not exist)) and the [Pellur Rajas](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pellur_Rajas&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Pellur Rajas (page does not exist)) later followed these rulers.The Prakasam district was originally constituted on the 2 February 1970, carved out of [Guntur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guntur_district), [Nellore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nellore_district) and [Kurnool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurnool_district) districts of [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh).  It is one of the nine districts in the [Coastal Andhra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coastal_Andhra) region of [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh). |