

Andhra Pradesh is one of the important states among 29 States in India. Andhra Pradesh is divided into three regions as Coastal, Rayalaseema and Telangana and six zones. It is divided into 23 districts. Kadapa district is one of the historical districts in Rayalaseema region. There are four districts in Rayalaseema-Kadapa, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur. Rayalaseema region extended over an area of 67,400 sq. kms. The density of population is very sparse in this region because it is well known for drought and famines since ancient times. Economically this region is very backward when compared to other two regions of the state. This region comprises of rocky area and infertile soils with very little and unstable rainfall. Industrially also this region is very backward. On 19th August 2005, the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Dr.Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy officially changed the spelling of Cuddapah to Kadapa¹. After the sudden demise of YSR the name of the district has been officially changed as 'YSR District'. The old records of the district reveal that Kadapa is called 'Gadapa', which means 'Threshold' in native language. Division of Andhra Pradesh as regions, zones and districts are given in Table-3.1 and the location districts in A.P after separation is shown in Map-3.1.



Table 3.1

Names of the Districts in Andhra Pradesh after Separation

Sl.No.	Region	Zone	Name of the district
1.	COASTAL	I	1. Srikakulam 2. Visakhpatanam 3. Vizianagaram
		II	4. East Godavari 5. West Godavari 6. Krishna
		III	7. Guntur 8. Prakasam 9. Nellore
2	RAYALASEEMA	IV	10.Chittoor 11.Kadapa 12.Anantapuram 13.Kurnool

Source: Hand Book of Statistics, Kadapa district.

After bifurcation of the A.P the Telangana state has 31 districts.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Kadapa is also considered to be one of the districts, endowed with rich history, minerals, Flora & Fauna. Hyder Ali, Tippu Sulthan, Sivaji, Krishnadevaraya band Pratapa Rudra are some of the names associated with the history of the district. The district is blessed with a series of beautiful valleys through which Papagni, Chitravathi, Mandavya, Penna, Cheyyeru Rivers flow. The river Penna is the most important river flowing right through the District, a legend is incorporated in a saasaram (inscription) at Gandikota. The Seshachalam range of hills passes through this district and is crowned ultimately with the holy shrine of Tirumala in Chittoor District. Thus Kadapa tract, which is associated with such holy rivers and hills, has been considered a holy land. This tract has also been

identified as the forest of Dandaka through which the god king Sreerama and his consort Seed's wandered during their 14 years of exile.

The Pallava kings penetrated into the North of Kadapa district and ruled for a certain period during the 5th century. Later on the Cholas defeated the Pallavas and their rule appears to have lasted till the later part of the 8th century. Subsequently, Banas established their authority for a considerable period.

With the retreat of the Banas, Kadapa came under the sway of a dynasty of kings called the Rastrakutas. King Indra-III (915 A.D.) and king Krishna-III were the popular rulers. With the death of king Krishna-III, the power and influence of this dynasty declined. The Telugu Cholas who were feudatories of Chola dynasty ruled entire Kadapa District and their power seems to have suffered a temporary eclipse due to the aggression of Pandas but soon the Cholas kingdom firmly established once again in the district during the first half of the 13th century. In the latter half of 13th century, the district has fallen into the hands of Ambadeva who had temporarily usurped the Kakatiya crown and ruled from Vallur, 15 Kms. from Kadapa and during his time the land survey carried out and a river channel was constructed at Lebaka. Subsequently a Kakatiya King Prataparudra succeeded the throne after death of Ambadeva and ruled the district with Warangal as the Capital during the beginning of 14th century.

The invasion of the Deccan by Muslims took place during the reign of Khilji emperor Allauddin in which Pratapa Rudra was defeated and he was carried as a prisoner to Delhi. Hence, Warrangal, the capital came into the hands of Alla-uddin. The Vijayanagar Kingdom was founded by Hari Hara and Bukka in 1336 A.D. During 1344 A.D. a Hindu confederation of Warangal, Krishna Vijaya Nagaram Raja and the Hoysala King of Mysore, with an immense force, drove the Muslims out of Warangal and rolled back the tide of their advance. This is the outcome of establishment of Vijayanagar Empire and during the two centuries of its ascendancy, it included the whole of present Kadapa district. During this rule the natural resources in Kadapa district had been greatly developed. During the reign of Bukka-I, his son Bhaskara, and then viceroy of Udayagiri province constructed the great irrigation tank of Porumarnilla in 1369 A.D. In the battle of Talikota, the Hindus and Muslims with forces of almost famous strength, contested for

the supremacy over Deccan and with the result the Hindus were totally defeated and the Deccan fallen into the hands of King of Golkonda.

In the year 1714 A.D., Abdul Nabi Khan was the first Governor of the district and in 1740 the Marathias invaded and defeated the Nawab of Kurnool and Kadapa. Hyder Ali obtained the possession of Gurramkonda and Kadapa from the hands of Marathas and appointed his brother-in-law Mir Saheb in Kadapa district. Hence, Mir Saheb and his son Kamaluddin were the first rulers of the district. The district later fell in to the hands of Nizam by the treaties of Mysore and Srirangapatnam.

ADMINISTRATION UNDER MUNRO

At the beginning of the 19th century, Munro was also appointed as Principal Collector over the ceded districts. Four sub collectors were placed under his control with Herpanahali, Kadapa, Adoni and Cumbum as the Head Quarters. Military contingents were also posted in all important places to assist him. Major General Dugald Campbell was appointed commander of the ceded districts.

Munro's chief concern was to subjugate the Palegars, who infested the tract and establish a well-organized government. He was equally interested in instituting a system of revenue by which he could secure his government the maximum financial resources from the districts. He enumerated 80 different Palegars of whoa large number such as those of Vemula, Chitvel, Porumamilla, Narsapur, Thippireddipalle, Uppalur, Kamalapuram, Bonamala, Yerraguntla, Settivaripalem, Lopatnuthala, Kommanuthala, Chinthakunta Banda, Sanipai, Motakatla and Gopagudipalle were in Kadapa District. Hii measures to keep the Palegars under the control included the issue of Public Notification declaring that any Palegar, Jagirdar, Jamindar, Patel or Ryot who shall garrison any four or maintain armedmen or who shall extort money from inhabitants as Kavali Rusum or under any other pretence or who shall resist the orders of the Amildars or who shall act either openly or privately against the establishment of the Company's Government shall be treated as Rebels.

The people of Kadapa district responded to the call of the Nation and participated in the Freedom movement. Sri Kadapa Koti Reddy, an ex-minister of composite Madras and Andhra State, his wife Rama Subbamma and D. Rama

Subba Reddy are the popular political leaders of the district who played a prominent role in the freedom struggle.

Location and Area

Cuddapah or more precisely 'Kadapa' towards the close of twentieth century A.D. was the principal station of a territorial division. It is a popular belief that 'Kadapa' means Gadapa (Threshold) in Telugu, a convenient camping place for the pilgrims visiting the Tirupati temple. Kadapa lies between 13° 43' 15 ° and 14¹ of the Northern latitude and 77° 55¹ and 79° 29¹ of the Eastern longitude. It is bounded on the North by Kurnool district and on the East by Nellore on the South by Chittoor and on the West by Anantapur. Total area of the district is 15379 Sq. Km. District headquarters is located at Kadapa². Names of the Revenue Divisions and Mandal were given in Table-3.2.

Table-3.2

Names of the Mandals in Kadapa District

Sl.No.	Name of the Revenue Division	Name of the Mandal
1.	KADAPA	1. Kadapa 2. Chennur 3. Khajipet 4. Vallur 5. Pendlimarry 6. C.K. Dinne 7. Rayachoty 8. Chinnamandem 9. Sambepalli 10.T. Sundupalle 11.Veeraballe 12.L.R. Palle 13.Chakrayapet 14.Galivedu 15.Ramapuram 16.Kamalapuram 17.Yerraguntla 18.Veerapunayanipalle
2.	RAJAMPET	19.Kodur 20.Chitvel 21.Obulavaripalle 22.Pullampeta 23.Rajampeta 24.Pengalur 25.Nandalur 26.Vontimitta 27.Sidhout

		28. Atloor 29. Badvel 30. Gopavaram 31. B. Mattam 32. B. Kodur 33. Porumamilla 34. Kalasapadu
3	JAMMALAMADUGU	35. Jammalamadugu 36. Mylavaram 37. Peddamudium 38. Proddatur 39. Rajupalem 40. Chapadu 41. Mydukur 42. Duvvur 43. Muddanur 44. Kondapuram 45. Pulivendla 46. Thondur 47. Simhadripuram 48. Lingala 49. Vemula 50. Vempalli

Source: Hand Book of Statistics, Kadapa district 2017.

ABOUT YSR DISTRICT (New District)

YSR district is centrally located in the Rayalaseema region of the state and has a long history, which starts with the Mouryans in the BC era and the Satavahanas in 3rd Century AD. It was renamed as YSR District during 2010. The Pallava Kings penetrated in to the North of YSR District and ruled for a certain period during 5th Century. The Cholas defeated the Pallavas and subsequently the Rastrakutas ruled Kadapa for some time. A.D. 1336, Kadapa came under the rule of Vijayanagara Empire. In 1740 the Marathas invaded Kadapa and subsequently Hyder -Ali obtained the possession of Gururamkonda and Kadapa from the Marathas and appointed Mir Saheb as the ruler of Kadapa.

YSR district is surrounded by Kurnool district on the north, Chittoor district on the South, Nellore on the east and Anantapuram on the west between 13° 43' and 15° 14' northern latitude and 77° 55' and 79° 29' of the eastern longitude. Y.S.R. district has a total geographical area of 15,359 sq.kms. (15,35,900 hectares) out of which 500,295 hectares is constituted by forests, 222,103 hectares by barren and uncultivable land. Land under utilization for

non-agricultural uses is 181,017 hectares. 57 per cent of the area is covered under rain fed agriculture.

Major crops grown the district are paddy, groundnut, sunflower, cotton, betel leaves and horticultural crops such as mango, papaya, banana and lemon.

Y.S.R district is endowed with rich history, natural resources-minerals, flora and Fauna.

Administrative Divisions

Y.S.R district is constituted of 3 Revenue Divisions, 50 mandals, 791 Gram Panchayats, 1031 Revenue villages and 4954 habitations. The district has a population of 28,84534 out of which 77 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas and 23 per cent in urban areas. The density of the population in the district is 188 people/sq.km the scheduled caste population is 61371 in the district.

Y.S.R district is a rain shadow district with average annual rainfall of 700 mm. Red soils which have a low nutrient status occupy 53 per cent of the cultivated area and black soils cover nearly 47 per cent of the cultivated areas. The administrative division of Y.S.R district shown in Table 3.3

Table 3.3

Administrative Division

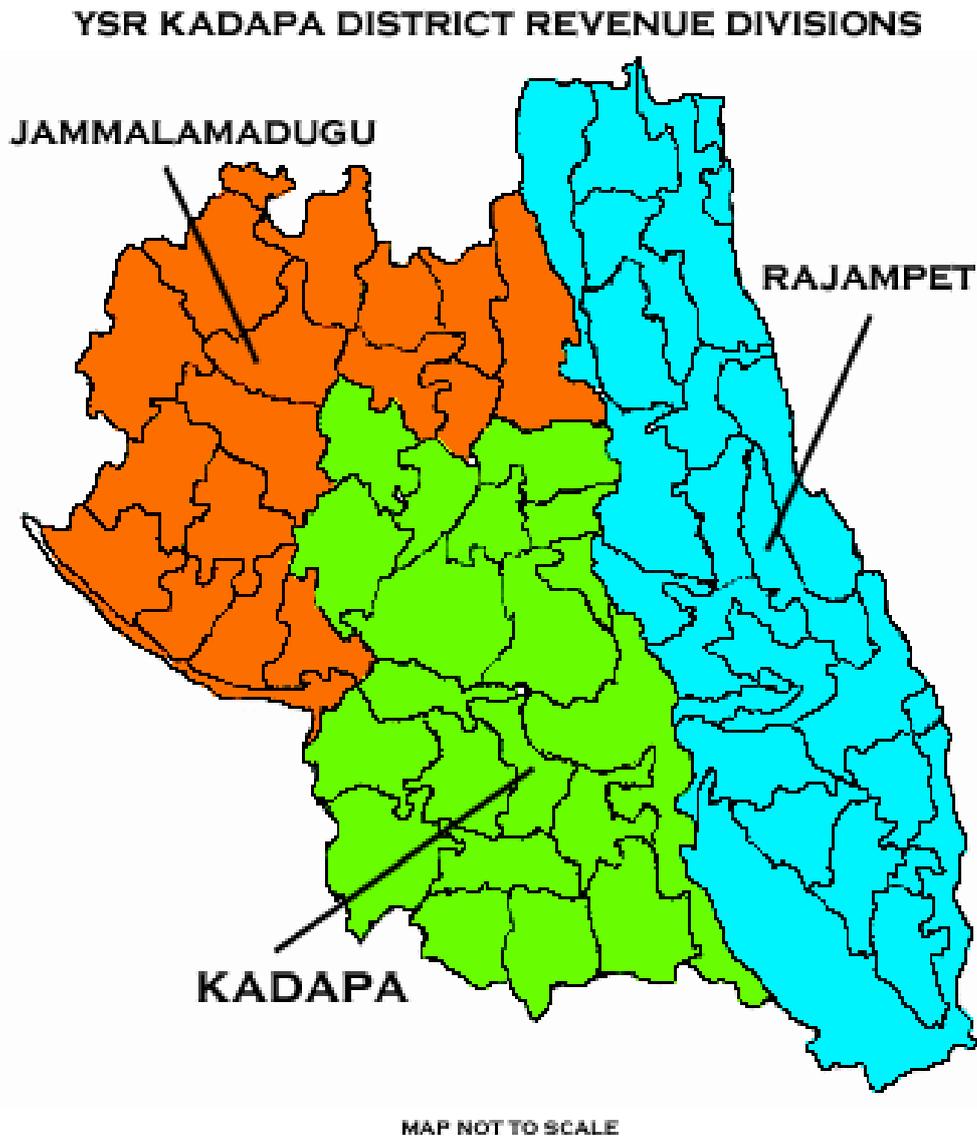
Number of Revenue Divisions	03
Number of Mandals	50
Number of Municipalities	09
Number of Revenue Villages	1032
Number of Gram Panchayats	791
Number of Habitations	4954
Assembly Constituencies	10
Parliamentary Constituencies	02

Source: Y.S.R District Plan, Zilla Parishad, Kadapa, p. 11.

SALIENT FEATURES OF KADAPA DISTRICT

The Kadapa District is divided into three Revenue Divisions, (Fig. 3.2) 51 mandals, 831 Gram Panchayats (among these 21 are Notified Gram Panchayats and 810 are Non- Notified Gram Panchayats,) 965 Revenue Villages and 4533 Habitations.

Figure 3.2



As per the 2001 Census the population of the District is 2601797 of which the rural population is 2014044 and the Urban Population is 587753. The density of population in the district is 169/Sq.K.M. The Scheduled Caste population is 409492 and Scheduled Tribe population is 61371 in the District³.

Demographic Features

According to the census of 2011, the total population in the district is 28,84,534 people which is 3.40 per cent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh. The decadal growth rate of population in the district is 10.87 and current population density is reported as 188/Sq.km.

Kadapa district falls under southern and scanty rainfall Agro Climatic Zone of the state. About 67 per cent of the district is rain fed and largely classified as rain shadow district. Major rivers flowing through the district are Penna, Kinder, Pampanganga, Chitravathi, Sagileru, Pincha, Cheyyeru and Mandavya and Gunjana. All the rivers are seal in nature.

Climate

Kadapa district is a very hot place. Generally the district experiences its minimum temperature varying from 28 to 30° range in November to January and its hottest temperature varies from 40°C to 45°C range during April and May.

Rainfall

Based on the agro-climatic conditions, the district falls into scarce rainfall zone, which is uneven, isolated rainfall in different parts of the district and with large dry tracts. The normal rainfall of the district is 700 mm. against the state average of 940 mm. Generally, Kadapa district gets its major portion of rainfall around 60 per cent during June-September period through South-West monsoons. More than 30 per cent of its average rainfall comes from North-East monsoon during October-December period. It gets its remaining 10 per cent of its rainfall during winter period January- February, and hot weather period March-May.⁴

Generally, Kadapa district has hot weather and low rainfall. So, it has become a backward district. From 1997-98 to 2006-07 a period of 10 years we observe south-west monsoon period (June to September) of low rainfall is recognized and statistically proved that the Linear and Compound Growth Rates operatively responded as -2.78 per cent and -.2.81 per cent respectively. In North West Monsoon Period (October to December) during the 10 years period rainfall is subsequently satisfactory, as it is evident from the Linear and Compound Growth Rates of 3.97 per cent and 1.39 per cent respectively. In winter period (January to February) the rainfall is very poor and again hot weather period (March to May) the rainfall comparatively low when compared with the rest of the seasons. Moreover, it is statistically proved of the negative response thus resulted the Linear and Compound Growth Rates of -0.08 per cent and -3.73 per cent respectively. On the whole, the rainfall of the district is agonized when compared with the rest of the districts in the Rayalaseema region.

Soils

The soils of the district are predominantly Red Sandy. Mixed Black soils account for 47 per cent and remaining 53 per cent soils are Red loam and Red sand. Black clay soils are the most fertile soils of the district. These soils can absorb and retain water for longer duration.⁵

Cropping

The total cropped area accounted for 30.81 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. The economy of the district is predominantly agrarian in nature. Around 75 per cent of the population is engaged in Agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood.⁶ Dry land farming is adopted in many parts of the district due to low precipitation and uneven distribution of limited rainfall. Though there is shortage of water for agriculture purposes, a considerable extent of area is under agriculture in the district. The principal crops grown in the district are paddy, jowar, groundnut, bajra, red gram, sunflower, turmeric, chilies, cotton, coriander, onions, betel leaves and horticultural crops like mango, papaya, banana, lemon and oranges.

Crops are categorized in two types: food crops (paddy, jowar, ragi, red gram and bajra) and non-food crops (chilies, turmeric, sunflower and cotton). In 1998-99 the total cropped area of the district is 3, 37,764 hectares of these 95,989 hectares (28.42 per cent) come under the food crops. 2, 41,775 hectares (71.58 per cent) come under the non-food crops. There are rich resources for non-food crops than the food crops in the district. The employment opportunity promotes the district in non-food crops. After 6 years, in 2006-07 there is a lot of change that took place in cropping pattern of the district. The total area in hectares is 4, 21,495 that is 24.79 per cent higher than that of 1998-99. Besides, 1, 07,205 hectares (25.43 per cent) come under food crops. 3, 14,290 hectares (74.56 per cent) come under non-food crops. It is quite evident that the district is growing in crop production except in the year 2002-03.

DISTRICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Minerals and Mining

Kadapa district is one of the richest reserves for minerals. The high-grade asbestos of crisolite variety barytes and limestone, which is suitable for the manufacturing of cement, is abundantly available in the district. Among them

white clay and Iron ore are considered to be the rarest deposits. The major mineral of the district is barites which are largely exported to other countries. Apart from these minerals, nap slabs, road metal, building stone, marble, mosaic chips are also available in the district.⁷ Barites mines are situated in Mangampet, Pulivendula and Vempalli. According to geologists, there are enough barites reserved in Mangampet quarries that can last for at least another three to four decades. Barite is rare mineral widely used in making tyres, paper, glass, cloth, linoleum oil, and other materials. The available barites resources are estimated to be 200 million tonnes in entire world. More than 35 per cent of barites (70 million tonnes) are available in the Mangampet mines. On the other hand, China clay reserves are found in Koduru, Anatharajupeta, Gadela, Obili, Nandalur, Bhakarapet, Porumamilla, Nandavaram and other areas of the district. The district has 15 crore tonnes of lime stone reserves.

There is sevenfold increase in the production of barites in 2006-07 when compared with that of 1999-2000. The limestone, which is used for the manufacturing of cement, has shown a spectacular increase in unit production (53.28 per cent). The black granite is becoming very popular for both domestic use and export to European countries during the last one decade. There is an impressive growth in the production of black granite and marbles in the district. Road metal and black stone are extensively used for the laying of the roads in Kadapa district and other districts of the state. Owing to this, employment opportunities have increased in the district.

Industries

Infrastructure is the most important input for rapid industrialization of any region. Because of new industrial policy of 1991, the State Government has attracted entrepreneurs. Kadapa is one of the industrially backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, and it needs industrialization.⁸ However, the district is endowed with rich minerals and agricultural resources. The climate of the district is favourable for industrialization. The district is very rich in plantation and horticulture. There is a good scope for fruit processing and food industries to come up in the district. As far as mineral resources are concerned, the district is endowed with the best deposits of barites and superior variety of asbestos. There are 11 large and medium scale industries with an investment of Rs. 1,880 crore giving

employment opportunity to 4262 persons. With respect to the small-scale industries, there are 1353 small and tiny industries with an investment of Rs. 30.98 crore and giving employment to 7,271 persons in the district. Handloom units are concentrated in Vontimitta, Siddout, Pullampeta, Mylavaram, Proddatur and Simhadripuram mandals. The total capacity of the units estimated to 36 lakhs of meters per annum worth Rs.360.00 lakhs. There is a good scope to the new units to come up in large and medium as well as small-scale based industries on the mineral resources.

Education

The district has been served by 3161 primary schools, 683 upper primary schools, 576 high schools, 123 Junior Colleges, 19 Degree colleges and 1 University (Yogi Yemana University) offering P.G. courses for general education. For Technical Education, the District has 5 polytechnics, 5 Engineering colleges and 26 Industrial Training Institutes besides one Homoeopathic Medical College⁹.

Transport and Communications

The district is served by broad gauge railway line running 190.81 Kms. There are 24 railway stations covering 13 Mandals. The district has 628 Kms High way. All the 51 Mandals Head Quarters are served by pucca roads with bus facilities and the A.P. State High Way Project links Kadapa to Renigunta and Tirupati.

Power

The establishment of Rayalaseema Thermal Power Station at Muddanur with a capacity of 420 M.W., has become one of the major power generation in the state, generating 2370.992 Million K.W.

Kadapa district has been honoured by history and blessed by nature making it a place unexplored by tourism. Therefore, efforts to make it a tourist destination of various interests and attraction' like temples, historical architecture, educative in terms of exploring about rare mineral resource, eco friendly in terms of serene waterfalls amidst the rare species of red sanders and nocturnal bird garden courser for an adventurous experience that will linger for long as cherished moments.

An Overview

The economy of the district is predominantly agrarian in nature, 75 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Dry-land farming is adopted in many parts of the district due to low precipitation and uneven distribution of limited rainfall. However, it is one of the richest reserves for minerals. High grade asbestos, barites, limestone, white clay, Iron ore, uranium, nap slabs, road metal, building stone, marble, mosaic chips are abundantly available in the district. It is very rich in plantation and horticulture. Horticultural crops like mango, papaya, banana, lemon, and oranges give good opportunities for food processing industries.

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