CHAPTER III

3.1 Introduction
3.2 Geography
3.3 Climate
3.4 History and growth
3.5 Population
3.6 Transportation
3.7 Bus stand
3.8 Industries
3.9 Education and Business
3.10 Hospitals
3.11 Religion
3.12 Tourism
3.13 Places of interests
3.14 Seashore areas
3.15 Markets
3.16 Economy
3.17 Solid Waste Management
3.18 Agriculture

Profile of the Study Area
CHAPTER – III

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Kallakurichi is one of the upcoming Municipalities in Villupuram district in the Indian state of Tamilnadu and main study area between Salem and Chennai. Kallakurichi is an explicit example of fast developing urban centres. The study area shows both urban and rural character. The urbanized activities take place in the eastern part of the study area, whereas the western part shows dispersed development with few agricultural activities. The highway which runs through the study area connects the study area with all the important urban centres of the state. The growth pattern of the study area is typically determined by the linkages and connectivity of the study area with the neighbouring villages.

It was constituted in the year 1960 and was subsequently upgraded as Panchayat from Upgraded to Special grade Panchayat and then upgraded Third grade Municipality from 20.06.2004 and will upgrade as District is under proposal.

Kallakurichi is one of the fast developing transit nodal study areas in the region. Location of the study area on the national highway supports and supplements the regional identity of the study area. The study area is the Taluk head quarters and has important governmental organizations such as the Court Complex, Taluk office and banks located within its limits.
Tamil Nadu
Villupuram: Kallakurichi Taluk
Revenue Villages

(Map Not to Scale)
Digital Map Source: TWAD Board, Chennai
Web Design: NIC, TNSC
Kallakurichi has a big bus stand. The location of market area and the municipal office near the bus stand accelerates the growth of the study area. These are the major landmarks of the study area. The central area is characterized by paced expansion of residences, intersecting highways, dense population and narrow roads. The four major roads of the study area namely, Kallakurchi – Thiruvannamalai road, Kallakurichi – Chennai road, Kallakurichi – Salem road and Kallakurichi – Katchirapalaym road radiates from the central of the study area. The study area is bounded by villages Nelamangalam, Thatur, Mamanthal and Karonoor in the eastern, southern and western directions of the study area. River Gomagi runs in the northern direction of the study area.

All the buses that are plying between Chennai and Salem, Erode, Coimbatore and other centres of the state of Kerala, pass through this study area. Kallakurichi Municipality is situated at a distance of 235 kms on the south western side of Chennai -- the state capital and at a distance of 45 kms from Villupuram – the district head quarters. The study area is located on the National Highway connecting Chennai – Salem (NH 68).

Chinna Salem Railway Junction – one of the most important junctions is situated at a distance of 15kms south of the municipal boundary. The study area is currently supplied with protected water supply by two schemes executed by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Mannaloorpettai was implemented during the year1996 and the new scheme of Rishivandhiyam was
installed in the year 2004-05. River Thenpennaiyar is the main source of water in the study area under both these schemes.

The study area receives 29.25 LL of water daily from these sources. The study area does not have an underground sewerage system. Topography of the study area is in such a way that it enables the water flow from west to east of the study area. The waste water from the households are let into the open drains and then conveyed into the natural channels, which drains into the Gomugi River. As there are no drains constructed in the extended areas of the study area, the waste water from these areas is let into the streets causing unhygienic conditions. Nearly 78 percent of the people are dependent of the septic tank facilities and 5.26 percent of the people are dependent on the Low cost Sanitation facilities in the study area.

There are 8 public conveniences available in the study area. The Public conveniences that are available at the Bus stand and at the Market are of Pay and use type. A total of 48 seats only are available in these existing facilities. There are about 10 parks in the study area. Most of them are not properly maintained. There are about 6 cinema theaters in the study area.
### TABLE - 3.1

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*Source: Records at Tasildar Office, Kallakurichi Taluk*

The above table 3.1 shows the details of wet land and dry land in this study area. In addition to 78 percent of the wet land has been used by the farmers.
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<td>Thensiruvalur</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Thenthorasalur</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Thimmalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Thimmapuram</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Thiyagai</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Thottapadi</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Thottiyan</td>
<td>128</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>Udayanachi</td>
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<td>130</td>
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<td>131</td>
<td>Ulagiyanallur</td>
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<td>V.Krishnapuram</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>Vadakkanandla</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Vadapoondi</td>
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<td>Vadathorasalur</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>Valavandankuppam</td>
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<td>Vanavaretti</td>
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<td>Vasudevanur</td>
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<td>Veerabayangaram</td>
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<td>Veeracholapuram</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Velakurichi</td>
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<td>Vengaivadi</td>
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<td>Vettiperumalagaram</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Vilakkur</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Vilambur</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>Vinaitheerthapuram</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>Virugavur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. GEOGRAPHY

Geographically the Study area is situated at 11° 45' Northern latitude and 78° 58' eastern longitude. The topography is almost flat and situated at an altitude of 185 meters above mean sea level. The wind direction is predominant towards south west. However, during summer it is from south west to north east.

3.3. CLIMATE

Kallakurichi is characterized with moderate climatic conditions and a low degree of humidity. The climate is hot and dry during most of the year. The study area has only moderate climatic conditions and the variation in temperature from day to night is less. The maximum temperature is during the summer which normally occurs during the month of May while the minimum temperature during winter in January. The average maximum temperature is found to be 38°C and average minimum temperature during winter is found to be 29°C. The study area receives an average annual rainfall of 1070 mm and this study area receives rainfall from both the monsoons, South West and North East monsoons.

3.4. HISTORY AND GROWTH

Kallakurichi the taluk headquarters study area is an important urban centre of the region. History of the study area dates back to the period of Krishna Deverayar the emperor of VijayaNagar Empire. There are no protected
or notified monuments at present to reveal the past history and perhaps they might have been ruined due to successive wars of the past.

The study area was then an agricultural hamlet. A specific sector of people who are renowned for their wood carving skills reside in the study area. Even today, the wood sculptors are found in Rajambal Nagar, Ward no: 12. About 400 families are involved in this craft of wooden craving. Recent years show faster and paced developments along the highways. Agriculture in the study area is in a declining trend owing to the out migration of the people from the study area and the decline in the agricultural activities in the study area.

3.5. POPULATION

The table 3.2 shows that Population density of Kallakurichi has increased doubled than in the past five decades. As of 2001 India census, Kallakurichi has a population of 36,973. Males constitute 50 percent of the population and females 50 percent. Kallakurichi has an average literacy rate of 74 percent, higher than the national average of 59.5 percent: male literacy is 81%, and female literacy is 67 percent of 60 percent total literacy rate in the year 2001. In Kallakurichi, 11 percent of the population is under 6 years of age. As of 1991 India census, Kallakurichi has a population of 27894, in 2001 census population of Kallakurichi has 36793, and in 2011 census Kallakurichi has a population of 51510.
TABLE - 3.2

POPULATION AND GROWTH TREND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Decadal</th>
<th>Annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>10894</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>13070</td>
<td>2176</td>
<td>19.97</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>15598</td>
<td>2528</td>
<td>19.34</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>22850</td>
<td>7252</td>
<td>46.49</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>27894</td>
<td>5044</td>
<td>22.07</td>
<td>2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>36793</td>
<td>8899</td>
<td>31.90</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>51510</td>
<td>14717</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 1951,61,71,81,91,2001,2011

3.6. TRANSPORTATION

A well established road network of highways and other district roads provide enhanced connectivity for the study area. The study area is well connected by NH 68, which connects Salem – Chennai – Pondy passes through this study area from Southwest to south direction and surrounding urban centers are well connected by roads. The significant inter-study area traffic can be noticed along Salem to Chennai Road. The nearest Airport is Salem Airport about 100 km away. The nearest railway station is at Chinnasalem 15 km from Kallakurichi.
Construction of a new railway track connecting Chinnasalem and Kallakurichi is under progress. Regular bus services from all the important cities of Tamil Nadu including Chennai, Salem and from Bangalore, Tirupathi, Guruvayur, Pondicherry etc. ply through this study area. Chinnasalem Railway Junction is the nearest railway junction at a distance of 15 Kms south of the study area. The nearest airport to the study area is Chennai located at a distance of 235 km from the study area.

The national Highways connecting Chennai – Salem runs through the study area. All the vehicles pass from Chennai to Salem by-pass the study area. NH 68 forms the main road of the study area with maximum traffic and congestion. The state highways which connects the surrounding villages Katchirapalayam and Sankarapuram, runs for about 4.6 kms in the study area. These roads connect the study area with all the neighboring villages, have more traffic flow and needs to be widened. Existing traffic in these roads are to be streamlined and the encroachments are to be removed to ease the traffic congestion in the study area.

Some of the major limitations noticed in the existing system of roads are inadequate road width, inadequacy of pedestrian sidewalks, absence of two-wheeler tracks/service lanes, and absence of parking spaces and bus lay-by. The street junctions of the study area namely, the Four road Junction, where in the Kallakurichi - Thiruvannamalai, Gandhi Road, Kallakurichi - Salem and Kallakurichi - Chennai roads meet is the important node of the study area.
The Government Girls School and Bus stand in close proximity to the study area also adds to the chaos and traffic problems in the junction. The roads are encroached upon and are to be improved and provided with all basic street geometrics to resolve the traffic problems and better movement of the pedestrians in the study area.

3.7. BUS STAND

Kallakurichi bus stand is located on National Highway connecting Salem – Chennai – Pondicherry. The study area has a “B” class Bus Stand with 25 bus bays constructed during 2000 spreading over an extent of 1.25 acres. The existing bus stand is not adequate to meet the growing traffic demand. Expansion of the bus stand area with adequate facilities and enhanced connectivity of the study area with all the parts of the state has to be provided. The present Bus Stand was constructed in the year 2000, which is adequate for parking of more no of buses in the bus stand. It is situated at NH 68 Salem main Road. The Bus Stand is centre place of main road. This busstand is “B” Class Bus Stand. Total extended area of the Bus Stand is 1.25 acres. New Bus stand is under proposal.

3.8. INDUSTRIES

The automobile industries mainly workshops and service centers are located along with Salem main road National Highway. A concentration of rice and oil mills is found around the study area. Kallakurichi II Sugar mill
belonging to Govt. of Tamil Nadu sugar industry located in 15 Km away from Kallakurichi. The Gomuki Cooperative Sugar mill limited is an agricultural society, undertaken by Tamil Nadu Cooperative, Sugar mills was incorporated on 01.10.90. The sugar mill has been established at Kachirayapalayam village in Villupuram district on an excluded area of 01.87 Acres where was purchased from parties of Tamil Nadu. The mill located at a distance of 10km from Kallakurichi.

The cost of the project was Rs. 4685.34 lakhs. This plant is of 2500 TCD with an annual crushing capacity of 4,30.00 MT of sugarcane. Sugar Mill having 2500 MT crushing per day required 4.3 lakhs MT of cane to crush for its 100% capacity utilization to obtain 4.3 lakhs MT of canes sugar mills needed to register approximately 17500 Acres of sugarcane in its command area comprising a number of villages.

3.8.1. Arcot Textile Mill

Arcot Textile Mill is located at Indili in Kallakurichi. They buy raw materials of polyester from Indorama PSF, Reliance PSF, raw materials of viscose from Grasim RSF and South India viscose. Their final product is synthetic yarn classified as 100% polyester and Blended yarn. They produced 4500 kg of yarn per day. Their sales is at Bivandi in Mumbai. Power is consumed by 12,000 units per day. The Power bill per month is amounted by Rs. 14 lakhs. The staff salary is 1.25 lakhs per month and worker’s salary is 11 lakhs per month.
3.9. EDUCATION AND BUSINESS

Agriculture is the backbone of this union. The union has developed by bringing colleges 2 Engineering colleges, 2 Arts & Science colleges, 3 polytechnic colleges, 2 ITI and 65 schools. It has 4 nationalized banks, 5 private banks, 200 fancy stores, 50 textile show rooms, 30 jewellery shops, 5 theatures, 10 lodges, 12 vegetarian hotels, 4 non vegetarian hotels, 7 driving schools, 2 Indane gas service, 2 spic gas service, 22 government offices, 4 police stations, 15 marriage halls, 10 computer centres, 6 fertilizer and 100 and above petty shops.

3.10. HOSPITALS

Only one Government Hospital, 50 private hospitals, 6 scan centres and 50 primary health centres are in this union. Kallakurichi has a government Hospital with 80 beds and a separate Maternity wing. The basic facilities in the hospital are to be strengthened to extend better service to the people. There are also private hospitals and clinics in the study area extending the medical facility to the entire region. In terms of environmental issue, open drains and natural channels and open drains in the study area is considered important. Apart from storm water drainage, the other major issues in the environmental sector are land, water and air pollution.

3.11. RELIGION

There are many Temples, Churches and mosques in Kallakurichi, of which the temples dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu, located in the center of study
area, are most notable. There is a Lutheran Church and Catholic Church with beautiful campuses. There are many other Pentecostal churches of various denominations are also located. There are two masques in east and west of the study area.

3.12. TOURISM

The study area does not have important places of tourism prominence within its limits but the important tourist place of the region include the Thiruvannamalai temple, Angalamman Temple at MelMalayanur and Kalvarayan hills. There are also many important temples located in close proximity to the study area. There are waterfalls and hills around Kallakurichi. The Gomugi Dam built on Gomugi(Face of Cow)river is the nearest picnic spot. It is surrounded by the hills namely Kalrayan(Kalvarayan) the villages on the hills are, Kariyallur, vellimalai and karumanthurai in and around Kallakurichi.

3.13. PLACES OF INTERESTS

Temples are the heart of this study area especially. Siva Temple, Kannigaparameshwari temple, Dhrowbathi amman and Perumal Temple are heart of the Study area. Lakshmi Narasimar Temple, Parikkal 50 km, Melmaruvathur Adhi Parasakthi Temple, Melmaruvathur 180 km, Arulmigu Vetukaliamman, Tiruvakkara 100 km. During full moon day large gathering can be seen in this place. Angalamman Temple, Mel Malayanur 80 km. During
Ammavasai huge gathering can be seen. INDILI Lord Murugan Temple 5 Km from Kallakurichi, Sivan koil, Thatchur, 3 Km from Kallakurichi. (5 Sivan lingas at same place, each Siva lingas has 5 feet each, found from ground, one of the traditional place of Kallakurichi). Veerabayangaram has Ayyanar temple that is very famous in this Taluk.

3.14. SEASHORE AREAS

Pondy & Cuddalore, Chennai. Kallakurichi is envisioned as the growth pivot of the region, by supporting the economic activities unique to the community and also providing an attractive, affordable and healthy environment for the residents to live in.

3.15. MARKETS

Kallakurichi Market is one of the important commercial centres, which support the daily needs of the population residing in the surrounding rural areas and generates revenue, which is a source of income to local body. It is located near by the bus stand and accommodates 300 shops. It consists of different type of commercial activities like Vegetable Shops, Petty Shops and Provision Shops. Other than this, there are many shops also functioning outside the market area. Different type of commercial activities is concentrated along the Salem Main road. It also has a thriving farmer's market called Uzhavar Santhai. The growth potential of the study area is more pronounced at the regional level as market area for the surrounding study area for its linkage and connectivity.
The existing National Highway and other major roads running through the study area support the growth to a greater extent. The improvement of existing road network connecting the study area with surrounding village can enhance the development of the study area. It generates more economic activities in this study area. The backbone of economic development of the study area is the better linkages and connectivity. The current development of the study area is seen along Salem-Chennai road on the eastern part of the study area. The reason for this trend for this development pattern attributes to the existence of bus stands and market area.

The study area’s growth is also influenced by the neighbouring villages as it serves as a market. There is a separate vegetable and groceries market serving the study area accommodating about 300 shops. There is no separate meat market in the study area. The market streets are encroached upon by the shops resulting in congestion in the study area. The study area acts as the market study area for the nearby villages also. The basic infrastructural facilities in the market complex are to be improved.

3.16. ECONOMY

Agriculture is the backbone of this study area. Sugarcane cultivation is prevalent in this area. Kallakurichi is also known as "Sugar City" as there are two major sugar factories here; Gomuki (on the way to Kachirapalayam) and the other one located in MoongilDuraiPattu. Kallakurichi is the “Sugar Factory” in Tamilnadu which produces more tonnes of sugar than any other
“sugar factory” in Tamilnadu. The State Bank of India, Kallakurichi Branch is the busiest spot in this study area. It caters to the local needs.

3.17. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste are an obligatory function. The municipal solid waste mainly comprises of waste from households, markets, commercial establishments, hotels, hospitals and to some extent, small-scale industries.

At present the waste collected from the study area is transported in open lorries and dumped in the land fill site along the NH 68 in Durgam road which is located 1.5 Kms away from the study area. The land fill is only an open site where there is no systematic dumping (or) scientific method of waste disposal. The existing compost yard is not provided with adequate infrastructure facilities such as road, Waste Segregation platform and requires improvement.

3.18. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main stay of the people in this union. The principal crops grown are rice, maize, cereals and millets. The major commercial crops are sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and coconut. Thus, 55 percent of cultivatable land is utilized for food crops and remaining 45 percent for commercial crops.

The pre-dominant soil found in this area is Alluvial and Red Soil. The temperature is moderate maximum and minimum temperatures being 29.00°C and 38.00°C respectively. The study area gets its rainfall from the North - East
and South-West Monsoon. The average annual rainfall is 1070 mm. Kallakurichi study area started as a small agricultural hamlet.

The Economy of Kallakurichi is based on agriculture and agro-based industries. Unlike any other urban centers of the region, Kallakurichi is a fast developing study area in Villupuram district. It is the important market centre at a regional level. The agricultural products from the neighbouring villages are being sold in the study area. The study area also produces various agricultural products. The major agriculture crops of the study area are sugarcane, ground nut and paddy. The study area also has a large number of rice and oil mills within the municipal limits. These mills extend their services to neighboring villages also.

Kallakurichi Sugar Mill, owned by the Government, is located within a distance of 15 kms from the study area. Other than the Agro based industries, the study area has Automobile workshops and service centres in the National Highway which runs to Salem. Location of the study area on the highways and its connectivity with the surrounding villages make the study area an important regional market centre. Regional importance of the study area has influenced the growth of large number of shops and trade activities within the study area limits. Thus the economic potential of the study area is seen at the regional level. A group of renowned sculptors also reside in the study area. The oldest settlement started from the ward 12 where at present, acts as the central area.
The development is mainly concentrated in this part of the study area, having major commercial and administrative activities.

This study area is the commercial centre of the region. Settlements in the study area show two distinct characters wherein the areas abutting the highways show high degree of urban character and mainly commercial activities. The peripheral regions in the study area are mainly residential and are mainly rural in nature. The recent growth and development in the study area are mainly identified along the Durgam road (Kallakurichi – Chennai road). Large number of residential layouts such as Vinayaka Nagar, Lakshmi Nagar etc has been seen mushrooming in these areas during the recent times. The connectivity to other urban centres is the major reason for development along the Chennai- Salem Main Road. The major physical constraint which inhibits growth in the study area is the location of the Gomugi River on the north-eastern side of the study area.

All the facilities of the study area are clustered around the area. This has considerably increased the density in the wards 7, 8 and 11. Uneven distribution of population is characterized in the study area. The peripheral areas especially on the western part of the study area lack major facilities. The movement of people to the area results in congestion in the central area of the study area. The topography of the study area is in such off that the rain water collected from the western part of the study area flows through the network of water bodies and
Channels and finally drains into the River Gomugi on the north eastern part of the study area. The study area had a network of drains connecting all the Eri’s in the study area, and these tanks were used for irrigation in the study area. Presently these drains are observed to be encroached and clogged by the garbage and other waste dumped into them, resulting in low carrying capacity. Most of the drains in the study area are now reduced in their width due to the human interventions and encroachments.

In addition to this, the waste water from households is also let into the drains causing lot of environmental problems for the study area. On the whole, mixing of waste water into drains with low carrying capacity has resulted in unhygienic and unhealthy conditions for people living in these areas of the study area. The existing drainage network of the study area consists of both the Natural channels which flow into River Gomugi and the man – made drainage system constructed on the sides of the roads. The natural channels which lead to the river and the inlet channels of the Eri act as main flood moderators for the study area. The table 3.3 shows the cropping pattern and soil types of the study area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Panchayat</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Soil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agarakottalam</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ka. Alambalam</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Alathur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ariyaperumanur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eduthavainatham</td>
<td>Plantain, Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eravar</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Indili</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karadichittur</td>
<td>Plantain, Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kattananthal</td>
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<td>Red soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Madhavachery</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Madur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Melur</td>
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<td>Red soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Malaikottalam</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ka. Mamanandal</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Manmalai</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Mathur</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Mohur</td>
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<td>Black soil / Red soil</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Neelamangalam</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Niraimathi</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Palrampattu</td>
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<td>Parigam</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Crops</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Paramanatham</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Perumangalam</td>
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<td>Peruvangur</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Porpadakurichi</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Pukirivari</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Renganathapuram</td>
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<td>Red soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ka. Sellampattu</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Sembadakurichi</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sirumangalam</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Siruvangur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Siruvathur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Somandarkudi</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil / Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Thandalai</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil / Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Thachur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Thavadipattu</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil/ Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Thenkeeranur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Thenthalosalur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Black soil/ Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Vanavaretti</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Vaniyanthal</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
</tr>
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<td>41</td>
<td>M. Vannanjur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Varadappanur</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Veeracholapuram</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Soil Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>V.Palayam</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Villambar</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Vinaitheerthapuram</td>
<td>Paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, ground nut, gingili, ragi, mize, cotton, merci yam, kuttchi, vegetables</td>
<td>Red soil / Black soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from primary data

3.18.1. Fertilizers

Chemical fertilizers used in the study area are

- Urea,
- Nitrogen,
- Super phosphate,
- Complex ,
- DAP,
- 20.20.0.13,
- 16.20.0.13,
- Potash,
- Ammonium Sulphate,
- Ammonium chloride,
- Gypsum,
- Sulpher phosphate,
- 17.17.17 and
- Mixture
3.18.2. Pesticides

The following pesticides are used in Kallakurichi Union:

- Monocrottopass,
- Kuvinalphass,
- Lembaclothirin,
- Trigopass,
- Endosalphan,
- Braponopass,
- Cybermethrin,
- Cloripinipass,
- Deltamethrin,
- Asipet,
- Ecolous,
- Karate,
- Kosathiya,
- Spark and
- Tilt

3.18.3. Herbicides

The following herbicides are used in Kallakurichi Union:

- Atrasin,
- Metrimeyusin,
• Gilaiposate,
• Anilopass,
• Pooottakulor,
• Brittakulor,
• 240 sodium sulphate,
• Attatop,
• Atrogen,
• Senkar,
• Tatametric,
• Laso,
• Reepit and
• Roundup