

CHAPTER - III

PROFILE OF THE KADAPA DISTRICT

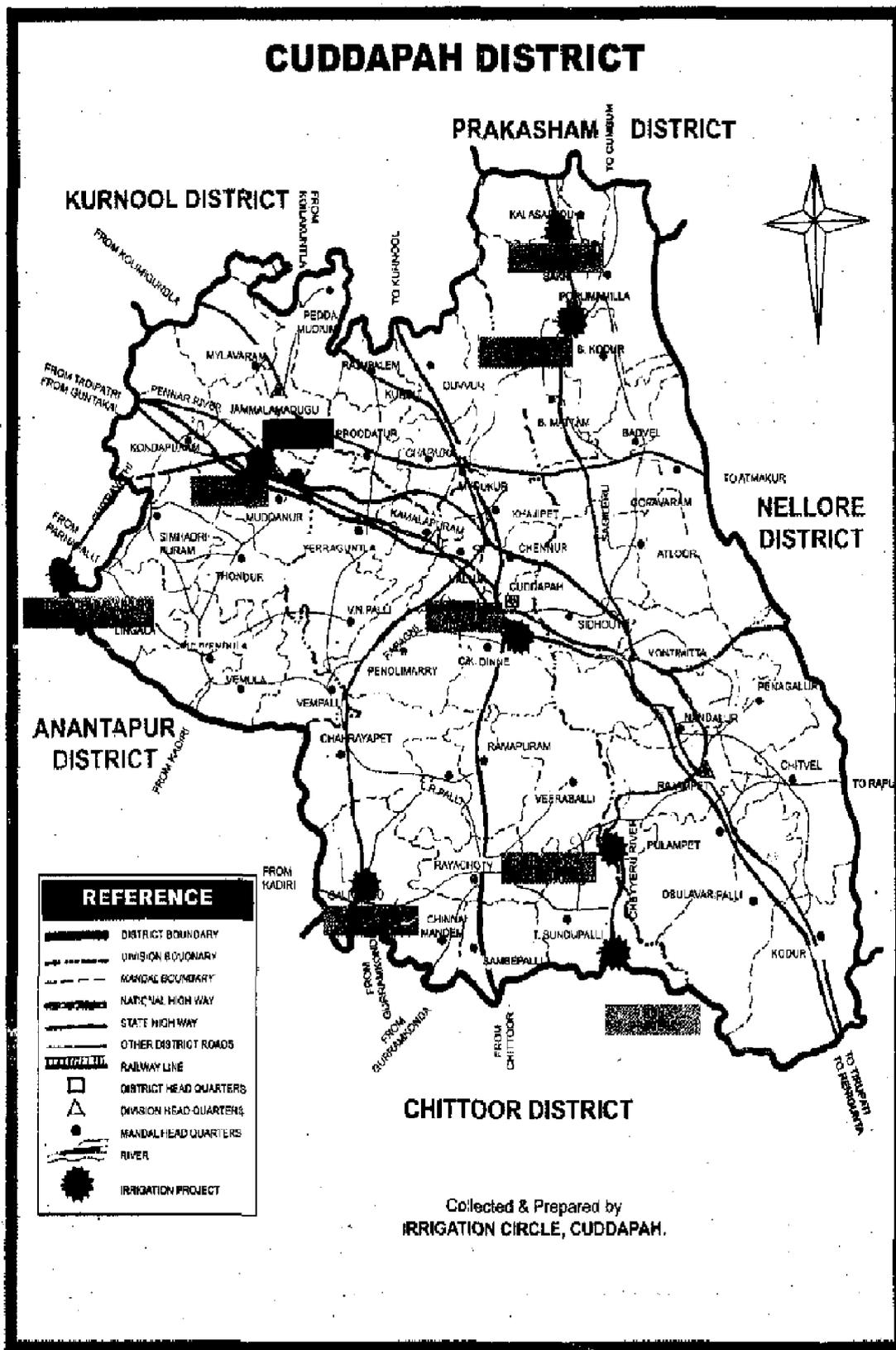
3.1 Introduction

KADAPA district was first formed in the year 1808 with Siddhavattam as its Headquarters. Later it was shifted to Kadapa in 1812. Kadapa district is one among the four districts of Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh. It lies between 13° 43" and 15° 14" of Northern Latitude and 70° 47" and 80° 47" of Eastern Longitude. The district covers many undulations between 259' to 3789' from the mean sea level. It is bounded by Kurnool district on the North, Chittoor district on the South, Nellore district on the East and Anantapur district on the West.

There are number of options about the origin of its name. The most popular belief is that KADAPA or (GADAPA) meaning "Threshold" (in Telugu Language) derived its name from Devuni Kadapa (GADAPA) village with famous world renowned Lord Venkateswara Swamy temple. Even now pilgrims visiting Holy shrine of Tirupati visit this temple at Devuni Kadapa before they go for Tirumala Temple at Tirupati in Chittoor district. Kadapa district is the 8th largest district in Andhra Pradesh in respect of area. The district extends over an area of 15378 sq.kms with 970 villages accounting for 5.58% of the total area of the State. All the villages in the district are electrified. The district can be broadly categorized into three natural divisions as follows:

1. The Western division comprising Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Kamalapuram, Pulivendla and Cuddapah.
2. The Eastern Valley formed by the Vellikonda hills on one side and Seshachalam, Nallamalai and Lankamalai on the other side comprising the whole of Rajampet division.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT



The Southern plateaus, which is the main shadow area covering the entire Rayachoti, Lakkireddipalli situated on the edge of the Karnataka plateau with the district of Chittoor on the South and Anantapur on the West.

The total population of the district as per 2001 census is 2,68,157 with 2,60,778 urban populations and 7,379 rural population. There are 956 females for every 1000 males. The male population being 1,36,067 while the female population 1,32,090.

The district is divided into three revenue divisions i.e. Kadapa, Rajampet and Jammalamadugu. There were 12 erstwhile taluks with 3 revenue divisions. Subsequently 12 taluks were divided into 51 mandals.

The predominant soil of the district are black clay (26 percent), black loam (18 percent), red loam (26 percent) and red sandy (30 percent). Black clay mainly found in Jammalamadugu, Pulivendula, Proddatur, Kamalapuram and to a small extent on the western side of Kadapa mandal surroundings. Black loam is the richest in western plains region and responds well for well-irrigation. Red loam is found very extensively over the areas of Rajampeta and Badvel mandals. The Eastern portion of Kadapa mandal has extensive areas containing red loam. This soil is of the high agricultural value and all varieties of crops can be grown with advantage in the lands containing this soil.

A high percentage of literacy is also conducive to the development of industries for technical training vocational guidance and technical education are particularly helpful for the development of small scale industries and industrialization in any area. There are good educational facilities in the district and the percentage of literacy is around 41 percent.

Table 3.1 : Mandalwise Distribution of Population

S. No.	Mandal	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Kadapa	1,36,067	1,32,090	2,68,157
2.	Chennur	17,923	17,408	35,331
3.	Kamalapuram	24,713	24,380	49,093
4.	Yerraguntla	32,932	32,322	65,254
5.	Nandalur	19,113	19,167	38,280
6.	Vontimitta	15,026	14,764	29,790
7.	Gopavaram	23,307	22,023	45,330
8.	B. Kodur	98,59	9,591	19,450
9.	Mydhukur	36,899	35,457	72,356
10.	Chapadu	19,653	19,500	39,153
11.	Pulivendula	31,584	31,124	62,708
12.	Simhadripuram	15,950	15,704	31,654
13.	Kondapuram	19,930	18,934	38,864
14.	Mylavaram	19,644	19,997	39,641
15.	Peddamidium	17,820	17,401	35,221
16.	Rajupalem	16,022	15,922	31,944
17.	Duvvur	25,377	24,606	48,983
18.	Pendlimarri	20,894	20,117	41,001
19.	B.Mattam	17,876	16,523	34,396
20.	S.A. Kasinayana	14,390	13,452	27,842
21.	Kalasapadu	16,569	15,353	31,922
22.	Porumamilla	27,366	26,513	53,879
23.	Badvel	23,343	23,049	46,392
24.	Khajipet	24,439	24,345	48,784
25.	Proddatur	1,13,112	1,12,286	2,25,398
26.	Jammalamadugu	34,444	34,998	69,442
27.	Muddanur	16,485	16,060	32,545
28.	Vempalle	23,530	23,052	46,582
29.	Chakrayapet	15,836	14,846	30,682
30.	Galiveedu	23,476	22,692	46,168
31.	Chinnamandem	16,501	16,249	32,750
32.	Sambepalle	17,835	17,296	35,131
33.	T.Sundupalle	27,060	25,953	53,013
34.	Rayachoty	52,002	49,453	1,01,455
35.	L.R.Palli	17,607	16,868	34,475
36.	Ramapuram	17,171	16,100	33,271
37.	Veeraballe	16,559	15,880	32,439
38.	Penagalur	21,791	21,222	43,013
39.	Chitvel	21,694	21,348	43,042
40.	Rajampet	45,931	45,486	91,417
41.	Pullampet	19,403	19,351	38,754
42.	Obulavaripalle	25,498	24,449	49,947
43.	Kodur	40,109	39,408	79,517
44.	Lingala	14,814	14,018	28,332
45.	Vemula	13,023	12,355	25,578
46.	Thondur	11,224	10,989	22,213
47.	V.N.Palli	15,585	15,354	30,939
48.	Vallur	13,864	13,713	27,577
49.	Athur	15,136	14,270	29,406
50.	Siddhout	17,936	17,325	35,261
51.	C.K.Dinne	23,774	22,741	46,515

Source: Census of India 2001

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There are a number of pilgrimages and tourist places in the district. Prominent among them are Ontimitta, Brahmangari Mattam, Gandhi Anjaneya temple, Chennakesava temple, Puspagiri, Gandikota, Siddhout etc.

The district has one General Hospital at District Headquarters with requisite specialists. There are 50 mandal Primary Health Centers in other than mandal Headquarters. There are 111 Hospitals in the district. In addition to these one Government Hospital at District Headquarters, one T.B. Centre is also functioning.

3.2 Agricultural Resources

The district with its vast and valuable resources of agricultural forestry and livestock, offers adequate opportunities for development of a good number of industries. The Kadapa district has an agricultural oriented economy with a vast scope for the promotion of agro-based industries. The proper assessment of the groundwater resources and a scientific exploitation and systematic development both for domestic, irrigation and industrial purposes, is the urgent need of the district. Following this, greater emphasis may have to be placed on conservation measures to develop agriculture in dry areas.

Both in dry as well as in the irrigated areas, the already low water availability may have to be utilized to the maximum possible extent by scientific water management practices. To the extent possible agriculture should be supported by subsidiary occupations like development of sheep and goat farming, poultry and dairy etc. Due to scientific advance in agriculture, a

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breakthrough is anticipated leaving a vast scope for development of industries which requires to be tapped. An integrated approach to the development of agro-based industries in the district would result in the improved economic conditions of the farmers, workers and the public in general. Although the district is bestowed with rich mineral and forest based resources with a significant potential for industrial development. The Kadapa district has an agriculture oriented economy.

Table 3.2: Important crops cultivated in the District

S.No.	Crop	Area in hectares
1	Paddy	53,413
2	Jower	3,104
3	Bajra	7,195
4	Groundnut	2,28,342
5	Turmeric	2,336
6	Redgram	9,105
7	Sugarcane	1,218
8	Chilies	3,363
9	Onions	1,460
	Total	3,09,536

Source : Office of the District Collectorate, Kadapa

Table 3.3: Mandal wise Distribution of Total Workers by Category

S. No.	Mandal	Total Workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labour	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Kondapuram	11,826	7,978	4,341	1,616	4,330	5,139
2.	Mylavaram	11,800	10,578	3,257	1,896	2,895	4,951
3.	Peddamudium	10,991	9,293	4,533	2,345	4,852	6,267
4.	Rajupalem	9,875	8,375	4,045	2,079	4,181	5,631
5.	Duvvur	14,717	11,919	5,048	2,197	7,574	9,031
6.	S. Mydukur	20,562	13,213	5,581	2,329	7,574	9,031
7.	B. Mattam	9,958	7,381	3,391	1,345	3,765	5,076
8.	S.A.Kasinayana	8,500	6,861	3,840	2,447	2,882	3,722
9.	Kalasapadu	8,942	7,620	3,497	1,812	3,360	4,722
10.	Porumamilla	14,707	9,653	4,274	1,997	5,345	6,521
11.	B.Kodur	5,778	4,421	2,649	1,041	2,059	2,675
12.	Baduvel	12,763	5,878	2,976	789	4,319	3,742
13.	Gopavaram	12,194	5,307	2,663	690	2,985	2,659
14.	Khajipet	13,961	11,609	4,112	2,453	5,857	7,017
15.	Chapad	11,616	8,711	4,315	1,560	4,822	5,778
16.	Proddatur	63,866	23,576	3,634	1,389	5,845	8,364
17.	Jammalamadugu	19,720	10,960	3,187	969	3,524	5,390
18.	Muddanur	9,867	6,791	3,304	1,772	2,530	2,686
19.	Simhadipuram	9,816	7,844	4,159	2,220	3,520	4,644
20.	Lingala	9,462	7,114	4,248	2,170	3,934	4,395
21.	Pulivendula	18,185	9,370	3,200	1,543	4,135	5,004
22.	Vemula	8,374	7,636	3,978	3,075	2,426	3,804
23.	Thondur	6,997	6,413	3,784	3,036	1,814	2,874
24.	V.N.Palli	9,321	8,458	3,740	2,563	3,313	4,661
25.	Yerraguntla	18,687	7,888	2,571	686	2,192	4,431
26.	Kamalapuram	14,337	9,885	4,400	1,803	5,107	5,787
27.	Vallur	8,337	6,508	3,275	1,250	3,125	4,082
28.	Chennur	10,032	6,320	1,789	510	5,327	4,679
29.	Atiur	8,969	5,380	3,584	925	3,564	3,697
30.	Vontimitta	8,401	4,857	2,272	508	2,850	2,923
31.	Sidhout	10,160	6,744	2,189	1,041	3,684	3,604
32.	Cuddapah	67,432	14,334	1,307	227	3,716	3,005
33.	C.K. Dinne	13,260	7,170	2,970	1,009	4,925	4,638
34.	Pendlimarri	12,452	10,025	4,900	2,102	5,420	7,272
35.	Vempalle	13,447	8,149	3,357	1,511	4,418	5,297
36.	Chakaryapet	9,688	8,126	4,363	2,639	3,514	4,815
37.	Galiveedu	14,096	10,500	6,083	2,786	4,666	6,425
38.	Chinnamandem	10,070	7,579	4,343	2,691	2,766	3,934
39.	Sambepalle	10,859	7,772	5,017	2,093	3,363	4,882
40.	T.Sundupalle	15,568	9,213	7,135	2,280	4,883	5,448
41.	Rayachoti	27,817	7,934	4,007	1,273	2,988	2,942
42.	Lakkireddipalle	10,090	6,158	3,580	1,442	4,322	3,997
43.	Ramapuram	9,789	6,462	3,690	1,500	3,445	3,841
44.	Veeraballe	9,822	6,706	3,771	1,852	3,383	3,483
45.	Nandalur	10,260	4,118	2,785	588	3,489	2,793
46.	Penagalur	12,377	5,522	4,624	930	5,788	4,005
47.	Chitvel	12,676	7,247	5,156	1,928	4,779	4,481
48.	Rajampet	25,461	9,329	5,495	1,091	7,816	5,385
49.	Pullampeta	11,231	5,335	4,197	1,158	4,044	2,794
50.	Obulavaripalle	14,353	5,105	5,847	1,011	8,240	2,924
51.	Kodur	22,209	8,602	5,609	921	7,837	5,507

Source : Census of India 2001

3.2.1 Land Holdings

There are about 2.60 lakh land holders operating in an area of about 12 lakh hectares, of which marginal and small farmers constitute about 80 percent of the total cultivators, but they operate only 45 percent of the total area. Though marginal farmers form a majority in the farming community in the district their operational holdings are far below the holdings of the big farmers. Their percentage to the total number of farmers is not in consonance with the percentage of their land holdings.

As in the case of Rayalaseema region absence of high mountain ranges and thick forests, the paucity of perennial rivers, a low rainfall, an enervating climate are part of what nature has given to Kadapa district. It may therefore be said that the material progress of the district as well as the region is hampered by its natural setting itself.

3.2.2 Cropping Pattern

During khariff generally crops like Paddy, Sajja, Jowar, Ragi, Groundnut, Korra, Redgram etc., are raised besides Sugarcane, Turmeric etc., which are one year crops. Garden crops like Citrus, Mangoes, and other Cash crops are also raised. Paddy, Ragi, Sajja are staple food crops of the district. During Rabi season, the ryots would raise high yielding varieties of Paddy, Cash Crops Like Groundnut, Gingily, Onion, Coriander, Sunflower etc.

3.3 Water and Irrigation sources

Water is the most important pre-requisite for the development of industries. The rivers Pennar, Chitravathi, Kunderu, Papagni and K.C canal are the main sources of water supply in the district. The Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation has constructed Lingampalle

Head water works with a total capacity of 5 lakh litres which caters to the needs of drinking water and industrial purpose for the units at the Industrial Estate and Industrial Development area at the district Headquarters.

The district receives rainfall from both monsoon periods. The normal rainfall is 700 mm against the state average of 925 mm. Out of the total rainfall, 55% is received during South-West monsoon period. Generally, Kodur mandal receives the highest rainfall and Pulivendula the lowest.

The important rivers flowing through the district are Pennar, Kunderu, Papagni, Chitravathi, Sagileru, Pincha, Cheyyeru, Mandavya and Gunjana. The main river Pennar starts from Chennakesava hills of Kolar district of Karnataka and in Kadapa district it passes through Kodur, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Kamalapuram, Kadapa Sidhout blocks. Mylavaram reservoir across the said river irrigates around 7800 hectares of area. All the rivers are seasonal in nature.

The irrigation sources are K.C Canal (Major), Pincha (Medium) Lower Sagileru Project (Medium), Upper Sagileru Project (Medium), Mylavaram Project (Major) and Pulivendla branch canal (Medium), Tanks, Wells, and Filter Points.

Table 3.4 : Irrigation Sources

S. No.	Name of Division	No. of Tanks	Registered Ayacuts (in acres)
1.	Kadapa	1171	19876
2.	Jammalamadugu	125	3239
3.	Rajampet	284	9357
	Total	1580	32472

3.4 Forest Resources

The total forest area in the district is 5,05,495 hectares which constitute 32.87% of the total geographical area of the district. Among the forest produces '*prerocarpus santallinus*' otherwise known as Red Sandals is the foremost product. District is having export potential and it needs to be explored for commercial exploitation. Softwood is also available for the manufacture of wooden combs and toys. The other forest produces available are timber, fuel, wood and bamboos. The minor forest produce consists of Beedi leaves, Thangedu and Relabarks, Tooki leaves, Nux-Vonica seed, soap nuts etc., The forest wealth has helped to establish many number of saw mills, wooden furniture manufacturing and bamboo basket making industries in the district. There is scope for starting artist products based on Red Sandar and soft wood besides some more industries based on minor products.

3.5 Industries

Kadapa is famous for Black Slabs and Handlooms. The district has 13 large scale and medium scale industries with an investment of Rs. 5517.85 lakhs and employees 7606 persons. The district has 5,694 small scale units functioning and employing 41,142 persons with an investment of Rs. 4703.58 lakhs.

3.6 Mineral Resources

Kadapa district is endowed with rich mineral resources particularly, Barytes, Asbestos, Lime stone, Clay etc. The Barytes deposits in Managampet area are considered to be the best and largest in the world and where as the availability of superior causalities asbestos deposits in Pulivendula area is a monopoly of the state.

Based on Mineral Resources available in the district, three cement factories and one barium chemicals unit, one Asbestos Minerals processing and grading unit under large and medium sector besides many number of small scale industries like Pulverizing and slab polishing, Barium Chemical, Asbestos Mineral Processing and Grading of Stones, Crushing units and China clay levigation have come up in the district. Still there is very good scope for setting up of a wide range of mineral based industries in the District.

3.7 Poultry and Livestock

The total poultry population in the district is 15, 68, 961. There is significant progress in respect of poultry development. A number of private poultry farms are functioning in the district and there is tremendous development in respect of Eggs production in the district. The poultry centers are not only meeting the requirements of the people of the district and also eggs are being exported to the other places like Mumbai, Chennai etc.

The District is rich in Bonie population with 15.97 lakh animals, cattle account for 2.90 lakhs while Buffaloes account for 4.16 lakhs, sheep and goats are of the order of 4.87 lakhs and 3.83 lakhs respectively. Similarly, the poultry population in the district is 15.68 lakhs. One of the major milk based project at Proddatur besides two milk chilling centres one at Rajampet and the other at Pulivendula have come up in the district.

3.8 Conclusion

Agriculture occupies a prominent place in Kadapa district due to its demand and suitable environment to meet the requirements of the society. The cropping pattern and crops depends on the social requirement of the people. On the basis of some selective objectives, the research work of this study relates to Kadapa district, which is having its own social, economic, cultural and institutional factors.