



Adoni

Adoni is a municipality, mandal headquarters and commercial town in Kurnool district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is 180 miles (300 km) from Hyderabad and 307 miles (494 km) from Chennai by rail. The famous Mantralayam (Swami Raghavendra's mutt) is near to Adoni. It is approximately 42 km by rail. From the Railway Station, it is 16 km to Swami Raghavendra's mutt. It has a population of about 2,43,247 people (of whole Adoni Mandal). Adoni is 245th biggest city in terms of population in India.^[2] Once a stronghold of the medieval Vijayanagara Empire, today it has a substantial textile industry. The hill-fort, now in ruins, was an important seat of government in Islamic times and is frequently mentioned in the wars of the 18th century. Adoni is located in the border of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. During British period Adoni was known as Second Mumbai as it is the hub for all types of businesses. As many rice mills are sealed due to some reasons, the production of rice is reduced. But still Adoni is the richest producer of cotton and it there is a big market yard in the town and hence the town is called as the Town of Cotton or Grain Market of South India.



Of historical interest are the ruins of a royal fort dating back to the medieval empire of Vijayanagar, which flourished from the 14th to the 16th century. Several Persian and Arabic inscriptions which throw light on various aspects of historical interests are found here

Replete with ancient tradition, Adoni is home to a number of Ganesha temples. Local legends suggest that if water levels reached the belly of the idol that guards the temple, then the flood would vanquish the entire city. With a history of flooding, at an elevation of just 430 meters, the city has undergone a number of cultural and physical changes in recent centuries.

The most well known site in the city includes the Ranmandala Hill, which houses the Lord Hanuman Temple. Nearby, the Ramjala Lake plays a crucial role in Hindu mythology, and it is claimed that the lake was formed by an arrow shot by Rama into the ground in order to provide water for the goddess Sita during Aranya Vassa. The lake's direct tributary is the Tungabhadra River, which provides drinking water for the town, and also serves as a tourist attraction with its munificent water birds. With a rich cultural history, the city's physical geography reflects unique elements of Hindu influence over the span of generations.

ACCOMMODATION: There are no of hotels and lodges to accommodate the visitors since it receives many people on tour and trade.



Tirupati
Central Excise