

CHAPTER VI

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT – A PROFILE

West Godavari District is carved out of Old Godavari District. As it is the Western delta of the River Godavari, it was appropriately named as “West Godavari”, with Headquarters at Eluru and came into existence in the year 1925. The Historical, Political, Geographical, Topographic, Demographic and other socio economic aspects of the West Godavari District are delineated hereunder.

Boundaries and Topography of the District:

The District is bounded by the following places and features on all the four sides.

East	:	River Godavari
West	:	Krishna District
North	:	Khammam District
South	:	Krishna District and Bay of Bengal.

The District is situated in tropical region between 16°-15'-00" to 17°-30'-00" Northern latitude and 80°-55'-00" to 81°-55'-00" Eastern Longitude. It can be divided into three natural regions viz., Delta, Upland and Agency areas.

Location and Size

Lying along the shore of the Bay of Bengal. The District of West Godavari is located between the Northern latitudes of latitudes of 16°15' and 17°30' and between the Eastern longitudes of 80°50' and 81°55'. The district is bounded on the North by the Khammam District on the south by the Krishna District and the Bay of Bengal on the East by river Godavari and on the West by Krishna District.

West Godavari District for a long time was not homogeneous unit and the district was under the old Krishna District in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. The District was formed as a separate revenue district after having been carved out of the Krishna District on April 15, 1925.

According to the Census of 2001 West Godavari District, with an area of 7,780 sq.kms. (accounts for 2.84 per cent of the total area of the state) and population of over 3.80 million is one of the smallest districts in Andhra Pradesh ranking eighteenth in the State in area and it occupies fourth place in regard to population. The district has a high density of 490 per square kilometer compared to the State average of 275 people and it is the second highest after Hyderabad (16988). The District is overwhelmingly rural with only 20.83 per cent living in urban areas whereas the State has an average of nearly 23.93 per cent people living in cities and towns. Only four towns in the district are of considerable size; the largest is the district headquarters, Eluru town, with a population of 2,12,918 followed by Bhimavaram, Tadepalligudem and Tanuku. In terms of literacy the district is in an enviable position as it has 45.45 per cent of literates compared to the State average of 37.59.

History

The District of West Godavari was a homogeneous unit and the district was under the sway of various dynasties at different periods of time. Its political history appears to have been intimately connected with the hoary past of The Mauryas (297-272 B.C). The Satavahanas (A.D. 62-86), The Salankayanas (A. D.375), The Vishnu Kundins (A.D.515-535), The Western Chalukyas of Badami (A.D.609-642), The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi (A.D.719-755), The Chalukya-Cholas (A.D.1118-1163), The Velanati Cholas (A.D.1163-1181) and the Kolanu Chiefs (A.D.1182-1213).

The area became part of the Qutub Shahis of Golconda (near Hyderabad) in 1518. It came under Mughal Rule when Aurangzeb conquered Golconda in 1687. Later the Nizams of Hyderabad held sway over this area for a brief period from 1724 to 1768. When the Southern Circars were ceded to the British India Company the District became part of the Madras Presidency.

The District of West Godavari was formed before the formation of Andhra Pradesh and all the then Taluks like Nidadavole, Tadepalligudem, Bhimavaram, Narsapuram, Tanuku, Eluru and Kamavarapukota, were retained as they were in the erstwhile Madras State. The divisional headquarters of Tadepalligudem which was temporarily fixed at Bhimavaram was subsequently made permanent. The name of

Kamavarapukota taluk was subsequently changed as Chintalapudi independent sub-taluk in 1931 with its headquarters at Chintalapudi. The district gained the Taluk of Polavaram from East Godavari District on the 18th October, 1942 and was made an Independent sub-taluk. Consequent on the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the revenue division of Bhimavaram was abolished on the 1st of April, 1954 and the taluks of Bhimavaram and Tadepalligudem, the constituent units of this division were tagged on to the revenue divisions of Narsapuram and Eluru respectively. All the above changes were made for the administrative convenience.

Freedom Movement in West Godavari District

The partition of Bengal in 1905 gave a sharp edge to national awareness all over the country and this was reflected in this district also. The people of this district reacted to the movement spontaneously. Places like Eluru, Palakollu and Tanuku were the centres of such activity and several important persons went round the district organising meetings for the boycott of foreign goods. Likewise the Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant gave rise to a spate of activity in this district and several branches of the League were started in this district.

The Non-Cooperative Movement of 1920 saw the district seething with political activity. In 1921 Gandhi undertook a tour of some coastal towns including Eluru so as to spread the message of nationalism. He opened a National College named Gandhi Andhra Jateeya Mahavidyalayam for the spread of national education during his visit to Eluru. It was during this year that several hartals were observed all over the district in-connection with the Non-Cooperation Movement. Of the several patriots who participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Atmakuri Govindacharyulu, Vellanki Krishna Murthy, H.V.Jogaiah Sarma, Mote Narayana Rao, Dandu Narayana Raju and Maganti Bapineedu deserve mention. It is also of interest to note that Alluri Sitarama Raju, a great patriot defied the British and spread the message of Independence to other areas. The British however captured him on the 7th May, 1924 and shot him dead. Though he failed to achieve his ambition his whole life and work directed towards attaining freedom. Further the incident at Eluru Taluk Office at the time of toddy sales may be taken as typical of what happened throughout Andhra in general and in this district in particular. Toddy sales were held at this place on the 13th of August, 1921. The Congressmen with the help of Mote Ganga Raju, the

Zamindar and P. Ramaswami succeeded in persuading the bidders to boycott the sales. On the constructive side popular Panchayat Courts were set-up in the place of boycotted British Courts. For instance, Matlapalem Panchayat Court disposed of 100 cases relating to moveable and immoveable property. In the succeeding years emphasis has been on Khaddar. As a result, the demand for khaddar went up so much that the depots at places like Eluru were unable to meet it.

The district showed again its political awareness in connection with the visit of Simon Commission In 1928. The Eluru Municipality and the Bhimavaram Bar Association passed resolutions in favour of the boycott. Another outstanding feature of the period was the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to many towns and villages of West Godavari District to raise funds for the khaddar movement. In this tour he collected Bs.41,436/- in the form of cash while the Congress fixed Rs.25,000/- only as quota from West Godavari. When Gandhi started this Civil Disobedience campaign again on the 12th March, 1930 by marching from his Sabarmathi Ashram to Dandi to break the Salt Law, the district again responded magnificently to this movement. The Village of Matlapalem was selected as a centre for breaking the Salt Laws. Maganti Bapineedu, Dandu Narayana Raju, Mulpuri Rangaiah and several others took an active part in breaking the salt laws. As part of the Civil Disobedience Movement shops throughout the district remain closed on the 20th September, 1932. With the visit of Gandhi to this district in 1933 many temples were thrown open for Harijan entry under the 1935 Government of India Act. The district returned 3 Congress candidates out of 5 to the Provincial Legislative Assembly and thus displayed its solid patriotism. Again the district played a notable part in the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942. The movement in the district took a violent turn because of the policy of severe repression. A mob of 2,000 people attacked the revenue officers, police stations and divisional office at Bhimavaram. It burnt completely all the records in the Revenue Divisional Office. The telephone lines were partially burnt. The police station was saved from total destruction by the Sub-Inspector of Police who held the mob at bay by firing continuously for two hours. Three persons are reported to have been killed and five injured in the firing. Similarly, the Relangi Railway Station was burnt down. In fact the district hardly returned to normalcy until the 20th February, 1947, when the British Government declared its intention to Quit

India. At last, India achieved Independence on August 15, 1947 and the Indian National Government was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Party System Development in West Godavari District

In west Godavari, as elsewhere in India, the Indian National Congress is the oldest and most important of all the Indian political parties thanks to Gandhi for making it a board-based organization. Because of the very nature of the nationalist struggle, which the Congress Party led against the alien rulers, the Congress could bring together a wide assortment of groups into its fold. A cursory glance at the social composition of the Congress elite before and after 1920 would amply support this view.

Unlike in some parts of the country the Congress Party in West Godavari had a powerful challenger in the short-lived non-Brahmin Justice party between 1916 and 1937. This was possible mainly due to the fact that West Godavari happened to be the home district of some prominent Justice Party leaders which included K.V.Reddy Naidu and Badeti Venkata Ramaiah. While the former became the Development Minister in the first ministry headed by the Justice Party, the latter became the Chairman of Eluru Municipality.

There was a great deal of competition between the two political parties and it was witnessed in the very beginning of the formation of political parties. With the electoral drubbing it received at the hands of the Congress Party in the elections to the Central and Provincial Assemblies held in 1937, the opposition to the Congress came not from outside out through factionalism within the party.

Although the Congress had emerged as the dominant party with a lion's share in terms of the number of seats and percentages of votes polled both in the Central Parliament and in most State Assemblies in the First General Election of 1951-52, the situation appeared quite different in the Andhra region and in the District of West Godavari. While the Communist Party of India managed to win nearly as many seats as the Congress and came close to forming the government in the erstwhile Madras Province it was Krishikar Mazdoor Praja Party (K.M.P.P) headed by T. Prakasam which gathered more Assembly seats than the Congress did in the District of West

Godavari. However, the Congress Party came out of this temporary setback and dominated the National and State level politics between 1952 and 1982. The electoral politics in the district would in fact indicate the prevalence of a one-party dominant system.

Since 1982 onwards the West Godavari District Congress had a powerful rival in the Telugu Desam Party headed by N.T.Rama Rao. With the entry of the T.D.P. into State politics, the West Godavari District unit of the Congress Party had to operate in a far-more competitive environment. Now the ruling congress party at the state provided two cabinet berths to the District. Mr. Vatti Vasantha Kumar, Minister for Tourism and Mr. Peethani Satyanaryana, Minister for belong to the District.

Soils

The Soils in the District are made up of Alluvial, Black Reger and Red Ferruginous besides a small belt of arenaceous sandy soils along coastal belt. The major types of soils in the District have been devided into 8 types and the percentages of each soil is furnished below.

Sl. No.	Soil Type	Percentages
01.	Red Sandy loams	35.05
02.	Clay loams	22.89
03.	Alluvial	14.00
04.	Sandy Alluvial	12.53
05.	Deltaic Alluvial	9.98
06.	Coastal Sandy Loams	3.14
07.	Heavy Clays	1.98
08.	Saline Soils	0.43

Land

Land forms the chief avenue of livelihood for the bulk of the population and land revenue has constituted a principal source of income from the days of Manu, the ancient law-giver though the pattern and process of its assessment and collection have

varied from one political era to another. The continual changes in governmental and administrative structures and the gradual process of acquisition by the British of the Madras Presidency, of which the district of West Godavari formed a part, made for considerable diversity in the patterns of administration. This diversity was particularly marked in the area of land settlement and revenue administration. At the time of Independence, the district continued to have three types of land tenures - Zamindari, Inam and Ryotwari.

The Zamindari system was abolished under the Madras Estates Abolition Act of 1948. The tenure of many Inam lands has also been abolished and converted to Ryotwari in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1956. Thus a uniform pattern of land tenure was established throughout the district (and the State). Only two classes of land holders - owner cultivators and tenants remain.

Agriculture and Irrigation

In terms of agriculture, industry, communication, health and education, West Godavari is one of the most advanced districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Consequently, the standard of living and the per capita income of the district is one of the highest in the State. The district is overwhelmingly rural with nearly 80 per cent of the population living in the rural areas.

A substantial percentages of the district population over 70 per cent - depend on agriculture for the livelihood. According to the 1951 Census which gave details of livelihood categories, 70 per cent of the district population depend on agricultural resources with the following breakup - owner-cultivators 40.2 per cent, tenants 8.6, agricultural labourers 19.4 and rent receivers 1.8 per cent. Distribution of population into workers and non-workers categories also shows, according to the 1971 Census, a substantial percentages (over 74.5) of the workforce engaged in agricultural activity 36.7 per cent as cultivators and 37.8 per cent as agricultural labourers.

Of the geographical area of 7,79,535 hectares the net cultivated area constitutes 58.1 per cent. Most of the cultivable land is irrigated by government canals, tanks, wells and other sources. For instance, the chief source of irrigation in

the district are canals from the Godavari and the Krishna rivers and open head channels from minor rivers like Tammileru. Erra Kaluva, Juleru, Bynere, Ramileru and Gunderu besides a good number of tanks and wells. Of all these water sources Godavari is the major source of irrigation in this district. In order to irrigate the delta area an anicut was constructed across Godavari between 1850 and 1874 A.D. The canals which drew their supply from the Godavari river have converted the delta area into one vast expanse of paddy fields where failure of crops for want of water is unknown.

The main canal which takes off from the river on the right side from Vizzeswaram lock and head sluice serves both the irrigation and navigation needs through various canals and distributaries. Irrigation in West Godavari is carried on through a network of canals, namely Main Canal, the Eluru Canal, the Kakaraparru Canal, Narsapuram Canal, the Bank Canal, the Attili Canal, the Junction Canal, the Gosthanadhi and Velpur Canal, the Venkayya and Weyyeru Canal, and the Undi Canal. The total length of these canals is about 369 kms. cultivating about 5,19,782 acres of land in the district.

West Godavari is basically an agrarian district with rich natural resources. It has a fertile land assured of irrigation facilities with less natural hazards besides sound functioning of Co-operative and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The district is the first of its kind in Andhra Pradesh as the Government of India has introduced intensive agricultural district programme popularly known as package programme in the district. The programme was launched in October, 1960 with the aid from the Government of India as well as the Ford Foundation of U.S.A. The cropping pattern in all the Mandals remains the same. Paddy is grown in almost all the parts of the district. Besides paddy the principal crops of cultivation in the district are jowar, maize, blackgram, chillies, turmeric, sugarcane, vegetables, groundnut, sesamum, tobacco, etc.

The district has a distinct place in the State and it is popularly called as the 'Ricebowl' of Andhra Pradesh. The upland areas like Chintalapudi and parts of Polavaram Taluk are well-known in Andhra Pradesh for the production of cashewnut, mango and banana. Interestingly mixed cropping is also found in parts of the district.

For instance, groundnut is grown mixed with gingelly and vegetables are grown mixed with banana.

In the agency areas podu or the shifting method of cultivation is prevalent. This ancient type of cultivation is carried out by the tribals through burning or clearing the forests for a single meager crop and then abandoning them for new plots. Teak, bamboos, beedi leaves tamarind, soap nuts, honey and mangoes are some of the important forest produce from the district. The produce is leased out to the A.P. Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Development Corporation in 1967.

Climate and Rainfall

In West Godavari District, the climate moderate both in winter and summer seasons in delta area. In the non-delta area of the district, the heat in the summer is severe especially in the tracts of upland and agency areas. The normal maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the District are 48°C to 19°C respectively. The maximum temperature is usually recorded in the months of April and May.

The District receives its rainfall mostly and predominantly from South West as well as North East monsoon, whose normal rainfall is 785.6 mm and 254.6 mm respectively. The receipt of actual rainfall during 2005 - 2006 from South West monsoon is 9120.3mm, while 288.7 mm from North East monsoon. The agriculture activity in the District is deplorable owing to gambling monsoons, unreliable rainfall and much dependence on tanks, wells and M. I. Sources for irrigation in upland and agency areas.

Demographic Particulars

The District occupies an area of 7,742 square K.Ms. with a density of 491 per Sq. K.M. It accounts 2.81 per cent of the total area of the State. There are as many as 901 Revenue villages exist in the district, of which 866 villages are inhabited while the balance 35 are uninhabited.

The Physical characteristics, natural resources and potentialities of the mandals in the District are not homogeneous. As per 2001 census, the total population of the District is 38,03,517. It accounts for 4.99 per cent of the total population of the

State. The female population of the District is 18,93,479 and this forms 49.8per cent of the District and 5.02 per cent of the State Female Population.

According to 2001 census, rural population of the District is 30,52,630 and it constitutes 80.3per cent of the District population and 5.50per cent to that of State rural population. Similarly, the urban population of the District spread over in 8 towns is 7,50,887 forming 19.7per cent of the District population and 3.6per cent of the State urban population.

As regards community wise population, the SC population of the District is 7,28,963 which is 19.16per cent of the District population and 5.90per cent of the State total S.C. Population. Similarly, the S.T. Population of the District is 96,659 and it accounts for 2.54per cent of the District and 1.92per cent of the State S.T. Population. The S.C. and S.T. population are based upon 2001 provisional census.

The decennial growth of population in the District from 1991 census to 2001 census was 8.12per cent. The density of population according 2001 census is 491 per Sq.km, whereas it was 277 per Sq.K.M. for the State. The Literacy rate of the District is 65.92per cent which is higher than the State literacy rate of 60.47per cent. The sex ratio of the District is 991 females per 1,000 males as against 978 of the State. The number of workers as arrived at in 2001 census is 25,71,589 forming 67.6per cent of total population of the District and 3.37per cent of the State population.

Comparison District with State

Comprehensive details on all aspects of demography such as population, sex, literacy, work force besides the status of Urban and Rural in terms of population are provided for West Godavari District as compared to State in the statement. Further, community wise population particulars are also specified. The area and production generated under principal crops together with the total cropped and irrigated areas are mentioned compared to State. The potentiality and facilities available under Animal Husbandry, Medical & Health, Electrification and other communication infrastructure are given. The comparative statement reveals the status of West Godavari District as compared to the State under important sectors.

Population statistics of 2001 as compared to 1991 Census

A Critical analysis of the results of certain major items in population census 2001 is made as compared to the 1991 census with a particular emphasis to identify large decennial variations are specified.

Urban population as per 2001 census

The detailed particulars of Urban Population existing in the 8 Towns (Municipalities) are mentioned in herewith there is significant increase of Urban Population in four (4) towns viz., Tadepalligudem, Tanuku, Bhimavaram, Palacole From 15.48per cent to 33.90per cent, whereas very marginal increase is there in the remaining four towns viz., Eluru, Kovvuru, Nidadavole, Narasapuram from 1.38per cent to 9.18per cent.

Caste and Social Structure

The principal religious groups in the district, as in the State, are Hindus, Muslims and Christians. With 92.19 per cent Hindus constitute an overwhelming majority of the district population, Christians, Muslims and others account for the rest. All of them are largely based in rural areas although a quarter percentages of Muslims and Christians live in urban areas compared to Hindus.

The Hindus are further divided into many castes and numerous sub-divisions or sub-castes. The sub-caste is often the effective local caste unit which may be confined to a few villages or a taluk or district. The numerically important castes in West Godavari District are Harijan (Scheduled Caste), Kapu, Telaga peasants and tenants), Kamma (landlords and peasants), Brahmins (priests and bureaucrats), Golla (herdsmen), Chakali (washermen)and Kshatriyas (landlords and peasants). Along with theses several tribals mainly inhabiting the agency areas, Christians and Muslims also function as separate caste-like groups. In this regard an attempt has been made to assess the numerical strength of each caste based on the 1911 Census. Projections have been made here on the basis of the 1911 Census data.

Considering the occupations of various castes it has been observed that the Vysyas of the district are for example largely engaged in trade and agriculture and

some in money-lending. The Kshatriyas, Brahmins, Kapus, Kammas, Velamas and Reddis distributed allover the district are largely land-owners and cultivators. The Kapus are widely diffused cultivating caste and a majority of them are ordinary cultivators. The Madigas and Malas who form the two principal sub-castes among Harijans are largely labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Tanning and shoe making are also pursued by considerable number of Harijans.

There are also some other groups associated with distinct professions or trades. For instance Yadavas are primarily a caste of grazers and cowherds. Many of them have taken of late to cultivation and trade. The Idigas now called Settibalijas are engaged in toddy-tapping and Padma Salis are the weaver caste.

There are also some other castes known as Viswa-brahmins, Rajakas (washer men), Mangalis (barbers), Kummaris (potters) and Vadderas (earth-diggers and stone cutters). Considerable number of fishermen are also found in the district.

Brahmin, Kshatriya, Kamma, Kapu and Vysy castes are considered forward communities in the district, of these, the Brahmins were politically active till about 1940 when they were finally relegated to the background by the newly emerging cultivating communities like Kammas, Kshatriyas and Kapus. Kammas and Kshatriyas though numerically less in the district, have been wielding much political power in the district of West Godavari. For several generations, political leadership has been drawn mainly from Kammas and Kshatriyas only. In recent years Kapus have been claiming their due share. The extent of political dominance of these three upper peasant castes can be gauged from the last Assembly election results from the District of West Godavari. Of a total of 13 general seats 12 seats were won by these three upper castes. The fact that all the Zilla Parishad Chairmen elected so far have also belonged to these three castes only. These three castes in addition to the Brahmins played a prominent role during the freedom struggle. According to Prof. M. Venkataarangaiya the freedom movement in Andhra was spearheaded by the people in the prosperous districts of Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and NIllore.

Administrative units of the District

The District comprises four Revenue Divisions viz., Eluru, Kovvur, Narasapuram and Jangareddigudem with 16 Mandals, 12 Mandals, 12 Mandals and 6 Mandals respectively which comes to 46 Mandals, separately for Revenue and Panchayat Raj with effect from 25-05-1985 in place of 12 erstwhile taluks and 16 Panchayat Samithies with the objective of bringing the administration to the doorsteps of the people. They started functioning from 15-01-1987 besides, 78 Municipalities and 1 Corporation are in position at Tadepalligudem, Kovvur, Nidadavole, Tanuku, Narasapuram, Bhimavaram and Municipal Corporation, Eluru.

There are a total of 887 Gram Panchayats in the district, of which 206 are notified Gram Panchayats and remaining 681 are non notified Gram Panchayats.

Industries

Rice, Sugar, Jute, Ceramic, Oil, Textile, Chemicals, Flour, Food processing, Agarbathi, Brick, Knittings, Coir Industries etc., are the large, medium and Small Scale Industries in the District.

Forestry

The total Forest area in the District accounts for 81,195 hectares; forming 10.41 per cent of the total geographical area. The species grown are Bamboos and other wood useful for timber, fuel and other minor forests produce like Adda leaves, Beedi leaves, Soa-pnuts, Tamarind, Honey and Fruits. In Polavaram, Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli mandals the coverage of area under forest that appear in Pedavegi, Chintalapudi, T.Narasapuram, Lingapalem, Kamavarapukota are of shrub types.

The net area cultivated forms about 56.61 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. Out of the net area sown, a large portion of the area is irrigated by the net work of irrigation canals. The irrigation system of the River Godavari, irrigates all the mandals in Delta region, whereas Pendyala, Gutala, Vegeswarapuram pumping scheme irrigates some parts of Kovvur, Nidadavole, Tallapudi, Polavaram, Gopalapuram Mandals. The irrigation system of River Krishna irrigates entire portion of Eluru, Pedapady mandals and parts of the area in Denduluru and Bhimadole

mandals. In upland tracks, there are irrigation tanks fed by Hill streams besides other number of Tubewells, Dugwells and M.I.Schemes supplements the irrigation sources. On par with East Godavari and Krishna Districts, West Godavari District is also having the distinction of being Rice Granary of Andhra Pradesh. Paddy forming 60per cent to 65per cent of the total area sown with an average yield of 2,855 Kgs/Hect. in the district. The other predominant crops also raised in this District are Banana, Sugarcane, Chillies, Coconut, Maize, Tobacco. Oil palm crop area is also increasing day by day due to fulfilling the requirement of "Oil production factory" established in Pedavegi Mandal.

Rivers

Godavari is the important river flowing in this district. This river borders the entire eastern boundary of the district. At Vijjeswaram, the river breaks into two branches namely, the Gowthami Godavari (Eastern branch) and Vasista Godavari (Western branch) and flows towards the south of the District before falling into the Bay of Bengal near Antarvedi.

The other minor rivers which feed the irrigation tanks in the upland areas are Tammileru, Yarrakalva, Byneru, Kowada Kalva, Jalleru, Rallamadugu and Gunderu etc.,

Transport and Communication

Good communication facilities such as mass media transport, telegraph offices and telephones are essential for economic development. Communication and transport play a multipurpose role in modern societies in assisting and strengthening the process of development.

The district is served by a total length of about 169 Kms. of railway track. The most important railway line in the district is the east-coast line connecting Madras in the South with Calcutta in the east. It traverses the taluks of Eluru, Tadepalligudem, Nidadavolu and Kovvuru in the district for a total distance of about 92 Kms. Another line connecting Gudivada in Krishna District with Bhimavaram (meter gauge line) was opened in September, 1928 and runs for a distance of about 20 Kms. In 1929, the

77 Km. broad gauge line connecting Nidadavole with Narsapuram was inaugurated and this line traverses the taluks of Kovvur, Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Narsapuram.

The district has a satisfactory network of road and rail communications. All the 10 towns in the district are well-connected by buses. The district has a total mileage of 2,021 Kms. National Highway No.5 connecting Madras with Calcutta for a total distance of about 96 kms. The Public Works Department is also maintaining about 217.2 Kms. or State Highways, 842 Km. of major district roads and 16.8 Km. of other district roads. The Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation has extended its operations to more than 90 per cent villages of the district. Only in some routes, private buses are being operated.

The air-strips located near Pedavegi in Eluru Taluk and Tadepalligudem are now in disuse. However, the air transport of Gannavaram (Krishna District) is the nearest and 40 kilometers away from the district headquarters. Eluru, Narsapuram, Madhavipalem located near the mouth of the Vasishta, arm of the river Godavari were considered to be the important inland ports. The district has navigation facility through the river Godavari providing cheap cargo and passenger facility. Ferries are also maintained at some of the important places in all seasons. According to 1991 Census, there are 310 cinema halls out of which 200 are permanent theatres. 21 are semi-permanent and the remaining 89 are temporary theatres in this district.

Education

That the district is quite advanced in the matter of education is quite obvious from the fact that the 1991 Census classified that 45.45 per cent of the district population is literate as against the State average of 37.59 per cent. The progress of literacy in the district during the last 9 decades (from 1901 to 1991) compares well with all the district of Andhra Pradesh except Hyderabad. The high per cent of literacy can be attributed to the presence of dominant peasant castes like Kammas, Kapus and Kshatriyas and the general advancement of the district. The growth of literacy among women is also very high as is evident from the fact that it rose from 0.78 in 1901 to 40.18 per cent in 1991.

It appears however that the literacy rate has increased tremendously in the years after Independence with the introduction of Panchayati Raj the management of primary and secondary become one of its statutory functions and therefore a large number of schools were started in the district, By the end of 1991 there were 2,342 primary schools, 234 upper primary schools, 299 high schools, 27 junior colleges, 17 degree colleges, 22 professional colleges, 5 post-graduate centres and 26 residential colleges. The total number of students enrolled in the district is 1,21,637 out of which 68,417 are boys and 53,220 are girls.

Industrial Panorama

As far as the industries are concerned, the District is categorized as one of the most advanced districts in Andhra Pradesh. It has well-developed infrastructural facilities like electricity, communication and transportation. And it is one of the districts with 100per cent electrification. The importance of electricity to industry can be highlighted from the fact that it is the basic requirement to any industry. The district though it has all the infrastructural facilities it could not develop until 1952 and the district started developing with the implementation of national plans as well as with the establishment of Andhra Sugars, Among the medium and large scale industries Sri Krishna Jute Mills Limited, Eluru ; Andhra

Sugars Limited, Tanuku, Delta Paper Mills, Vendra, Jaipur Sugar Company Limited, Chagallu ; Messers Foods, Fats and Fertilizers Limited, Tadepalligudem; Sri Akkamamba Textiles limited, Tanuku, Sri Satyanarayana Spinning Mills Limited, Tanuku are worth-mentioning. The investment in all these industries is approximately 350 crores providing employment nearly 52,500 workers. All these industries are concentrated in delta area and most of them are agro-based. The industries in the small scale sector are also mostly agro-based as agricultural commodities support nearly one-third of the total industrial units now functioning in the district. As a whole the small scale sector has been providing employment to 37,520 persons. The industries both in the large and small scale employ significant number of people. Consequently there is an inflow of migrants from the neighbouring districts and outside the State.

Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry of the district. The Taluks of Narsapuram, Tanuku, Eluru, Tadepalligudem, Bhimavaram and Nidadavole are famous for this industry. The main products of this industry are coarse cloth of hand-spun yarn and fine cloth woven with mill yarn. The carpets of Eluru are known throughout the world for their gaiety and workmanship. Crochet laces are exported to U.K., U.S.A., Canada, France and Australia. The annual turnover from this industry is amount 15 crores and the revenue from exports is 5 crore.

Fishery

With a 16 Kms long coast and a number of other perennial water sources, finishing is an important non-agricultural industry. The sources of fishery are the Godavari river, the Kolleru lake, the Upputeru besides canals and a good number of tanks. The Vaddis and the Angikula Kshatriyas are the communities of the district generally engaged in fishing. Presently 9,140 persons are engaged in fishing. The fishermen formed themselves into 66 co-operatives by the end of 1981. All these co-operative societies are concentrated at Eluru, Narsapuram, Kovvuru, Tanuku, Bhimavaram, Tadepalligudem, Chintalapudi and Polavaram. Besides the above, fish forms were established at Badampudi, Kovvli, Polavaram, Tanuku, Narsapuram, Eluru and Peda Amiram in the district which are under the control of Fisheries Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. All these developmental activities are being undertaken by the government of Andhra Pradesh. The fish industry has made deep inroads in the district. Altogether the district is not only self-sufficient in fishery wealth but also exports the fish to other cities countries. It is estimated that the fish industry earns 30 crores per year and about 50,000 acres of land has been converted into fish tanks in recent years. Recently Prawn culture was also started in many areas vigorously.

Tourism potential in West Godavari District

There is enormous potential for Tourism in West Godavari District, because of its location of religious Monuments/Temples and endowed with rich historical or archaeological heritage. The places of religious temples/institutions and historical/archaeological significance in the District are presented briefly hereunder. All efforts are afoot by the District Authorities for bringing about overall tourism

development in the District in view of its vast potentiality and ample scope in this regard.

1. Bhimavaram

Bhimavaram is the Mandal Hqs. The place is noted for a big Naturopathic Hospital located in an extensive garden. Of the several temples at the place, Bhimeswara and Someswara are important. The Sivalingam in the temple of Bhimeswara is said to be Swayambhu Lingam (Self manifested). The Sivalingam in Gunupudi Someswara temple is also said to be a Swayambhu. The place is one of the five Aramas (Pancharamas); the other four being Amaravathi (Gunturu), Bheemarama near Samarlakota and Draksharamam both in East Godavari and Kshira Ramalingeswara of Palakol in the District.

2. Dwaraka Tirumala

This is a place of Hindu religious importance owing to the temple of Lord Venkateswara which also locally known as "**CHINA TIRUPATHI**" at a distance of 40 Kms from Eluru.

3. Palacole

Palacole formerly known as Palakota and Palakolanu is situated at a distance of 10 Kms from Narasapur. The most important item of interest in this town is the Kshira Ramalingeswara Temple which is one of the Pancharamas.

4. Pattisam

Pattisam is situated at a distance of 25 Kms from Kovvuru Railway Station. It is one of the ancient and sacred places in South India. The religious importance is due to the shrines of Veerabhadra and Bhavanarayana situated on the Devakuta Parvatam overlooking the Papi Hills in the heart of River Gowthami a branch of River Godavari.

5. Juttiga and Natta Rameswaram (Dakshina Kasi)

Juttiga & Natta Rameswaram are twin Villages assumed religious importance on account of the temples of Swayambhulingam known as Sri Uma Vasuki Ravi

Someswara Swamy at Juttiga Village and the Lingam which is made of shells and cones named as Natta Ramalingeswara Swamy at Natta Rameswaram Village. Every "SIVARATHRI" Festival day "Edurukolotsavam" is being celebrated at the border place of two villages. Thousands of Pilgrims attend to that celebrations. It is one of the important pilgrim centre in the District.

6. Penugonda

It is Mandal Headquarter. The importance of the place is believed to be the birth place of Kanyakaparameswari, the goddess of the Vaisyas. The temple of Kanyakaparameswari is the most important religious institution in the town.

7. Pedavegi

Pedavegi originally known as Vengi. The Capital of the Salankayanas, Vishnukundins and the East Chalukyas and was a flourishing city at the time of 'Satavahanas. It is a petty village now with a few visible landmarks.

8. Khandavalli

This village is situated at a distance of 12 Kms from Tanuku. It is a very ancient village situated on the banks of Vasista Godavari. This village is also known as panchalingakshetram owing to the existance of five Sivalingams in the temple of Markandeswara - Mrukandeswara. This strange phenomena of five lingams in a temple is found only at Benarus and Rajahmundry. Hence this place is considered to be of religious importance.

9. Tanuku

Tanuku is the Headquarters of the Mandal and it is said to be the birth place of Adikavi Nannaya Bhattaraka, who undertook the translation into telugu of Mahabharatha written in Sanskrit by Sage Vedavyasa.

10. Kolleru Lake

Kolleru lake is one of the fresh water and natural formed big lake in the country, which is partly situated in West Godavari District and the remaining part is

situated in Krishna District. Four decades back, it was found that nearly 193 varieties of Birds were existed here. Now most of the varieties of Birds are not seen there due to pollution of water and atmosphere due to various reasons. Some of the varieties of Birds are migrated from thousands of miles distance, viz. from Egypt, Siberia, Philippines, Arabia, Australia, China etc., to this place in the month of October and again return back in the month of March, April to their concerned countries. Out of the migrated birds, Gudakonga otherwise local name as "Kolleti Konga" is the familiar bird. It is one of the beautiful tourist place in the District

11. Jainism and Buddhism cultures were also prevailed in some places of the District

a) Jainism

The Temple of Pradhama Teerthankara, named as Adhinadhudu of Jainism at Pedamiram Village near Bhimavaram Town and on a big stone image of sitting posture statue of a Jaina Tirthankara at Penumanchili of Achanta Mandal are samples of existence of Jainism in West Godavari District. In every year Anniversary day of Adhinadhudu at Pedamiram Village is being celebrated on Karthika Poornima day in a grandeur manner.

b) Buddhism

The remains of ancient 'Sangharam' at Jeelakarragudem, H/o Guntupalli Village of Kamavarapukota Mandal, include a group of Rock-cut Chambers i.e. Caves, remains of a Brick-built Chaitya Hall and many "Stupas" in different sizes, mostly T rock-cut and a few structural, reveals that Buddhism was existed here. some centuries ago. This place is picturesquely situated amidst hills of scenic beauty. The history of Guntupalli caves dated back to 200 B.C. Thousands of people are still visiting this historical place. It is believed that the entire development and extension of its growth was during the centuries of 2nd B.C. to 3rd A.D. In the entire Sangharam of this place, either in rock-cuts or in structures, Gowtama Budha picture impressions are not found. So it is evident that "Heenayanam" Buddhist culture i.e. early ages of Buddhist culture was prevailed in this place.

Table – 6.1 : Demographic profile of the District and a comparison with the State– 2001 censuses

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Census year	State	District	District as per cent to state
1	Area	Sq.kms	2001census	275069	7742	2.81
2	Population	Lakhs	2001census	762.1	38.03	4.99
3	Density of population	Persons per sq.km	2001census	277	491	56.41
4	No. of house holds	In lakhs	2001census	170.04	9.47	5.57
	a) Rural	In lakhs	2001census	126.07	7.70	6.11
	b) Urban	In lakhs	2001census	43.97	1.77	4.03
5	House hold size	Persons per house hold	2001census	4	5	80.00
	a) Rural	Nos.	2001census	4	4	100.00
	b) Urban	Nos.	2001census	5	5	100.00
6	Sex Ratio	Females for 1000 males	2001census	978	986	
7	Rural Population	In lakhs	2001census	554.01	30.52	5.51
8	Urban Population	In lakhs	2001census	208.09	7.50	3.60
9	Percentages of Urban population to total population	Percentages	2001census	27.3	19.74	72.31
10	Scheduled caste population	In lakhs	2001census	123.39	7.28	5.89
11	Percentages of SC pop to total population	Percentages	2001census	16.2	16.9	81.41
12	Scheduled tribe population	In lakhs	2001census	50.24	0.96	1.91

Continued...

13	Percentages of ST population to Total pop	Percentages	2001 census	6.59	2.34	35.51
14	Literates – Total population	In lakhs	2001 census	399.34	25.07	6.28
15	a) Literacy rate - Males	Percentages	2001 census	70.32	49.77	70.78
	b) Literacy rate - Females	Percentages	2001 census	50.43	69.11	72.97
	c) Literacy rate – Total population	Percentages	2001 census	60.47	58.27	96.36
16	a) Workers – Total	In lakhs	2001 census	348.94	11.63	3.33
	b) Workers – Agriculture	In lakhs	2001 census	216.92	8.9	4.10
	c) Workers – Non Agriculture	In lakhs	2001 census	132.02	2.73	2.07
17	Net cropped Area	‘000’ hect	2008-09	10958	440.3	4.02
18	Net Area Irrigated	‘000’ hect	2008	4820	3.74	0.08
19	Village Electrified	per cent	2008	100	100	100.00
20	Revenue Villages	Nos.	Census 2001	26613	883	3.32
21	Gramapanchayats	Nos.	2009	21895	888	4.06
22	Revenue Mandals	Nos.	2009	1128	46	4.08
23	Mandal Parishads	Nos.	2009	1094	46	4.20
24	Schools including Elementary, UPS & High Schools	Nos.	2009	97557	3907	4.00

Source : Chief Planning Officer, Eluru, W.G.Dist., Director Population Census, Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Hyderabad, All Principals in the District.

Demographic profile of the District

Table – 6.1 presents the demographic profile of the district according to 2001 census.

As evident from the table the total area of district is 7742 sq.km constituting 2.81 percent of the total area of the state with a population of 38.03 lakhs constituting 4.99 percent of the total population of the state. Much over the density of population of the district is 491 persons per sq.km as against 277 persons per sq.km of the total state.

The total number of households in West Godavari District is 9.47 lakhs as against 170.04 lakhs of the state and thus constitutes 5.57 per cent of the total state. The house hold size (persons per house hold) is 5 in the district as against 4 of the state. No doubt it is 4 in the rural areas and 5 in the urban areas.

The rural house holds are 7.70 lakhs in the district constituting 6.11 per cent of the total state (126.07 lakhs) on the other hand the urban house holds are the district (1.77 lakhs) constitutes 4.03 per cent of the total urban population of the state (43.97 lakhs). This shows that, the district is more rural in character. This is further evident from the fact. The rural population of the district (30.52 lakhs) constitutes 5.51 per cent of the state total where as the urban population (7.50 lakhs) accounts for only 3.60 per cent of the total urban population of the state (208.09 lakhs). It can be further seen that, the share of rural population in the district is 80.25 per cent as against 72.7 per cent in the case of the state. This shows that, the state of Andhra Pradesh as well as the district under study live in villages.

The sex ratio in the district of West Godavari is marginally higher at 986 females for 1000 males as the against 978 of the state more over the literacy rate of females in 69.11 per cent as against 49.77 per cent of the males. It is as against 50.43 per cent and 70.32 per cent respectively in the case of the total state. Thus the district stood in a position of pride with respective female literacy. This helps facilitate empowerment in the desired direction.

The district composed of 883 revenue villages with 888 grampanchayat and 46 mandal parishads for local administration. More over there 4 revenue divisions in the district with 46 revenue mandals out of the total 1128 in the state constituting 4.08 per cent of the state total.

The status of the district as against the state with respective total area is 2.81 per cent, with respective population 4.99 per cent, number of rural loan holds 6.11 per cent, rural population 5.51 per cent, scheduled caste population 5.89 population, ST population 1.19 per cent, total workers 3.3 per cent, net cropped area 4.02 per cent, net irrigated area 0.08 per cent, revenue villages 3.32 per cent, grampanchayats 4.06 per cent.

Decennial population variation in the District

West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh is rich in fertility and stands as the granary of the state. The district is also rich in populations. The dimensions of variations in population in the district during the censuses periods of 1901 to 2001 are presented in table-‘6.2’. As evident from the table the population of the district which was 919234 in 1901 with a density of 119 per sq.km exploded over the decades to stand at 3803517 with a density of 491 per sq.km. Thus both the total population and the density of populations in the district increased by leaps and bounds over the period under review the annual compound growth rate of population in the district between 1901 to 2001 ranged between 0.67 per cent (1921) and 2.04 per cent (1991) it stood at 0.78 per cent by 2001. Moreover the average annual compound growth rate of population in the district over the last century ending with 2001 is 1.43 per cent.

Land utilization pattern in the District

Table – 6.3 : presents the pattern of land utilization in the West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh during 2000-01 to 2008-09. As evident from the table the net area sown assumes a predominant share of the total geographical area. It is evident from the fact that the proportion of net area sown in the total geographical area put to utilization in the District, ranged between 15.67 per cent (2002-03) to 61.37 per cent (2008-09). Further the land put to non-agricultural uses which were 2.70 lakhs hectares (14.01 per cent) during 2000-01 stood at 1.11 lakhs hectares (14.34 per cent

Table – 6.2 : Population variation in West Godavari District during 1901 to 2001

Sl. No.	Year	Population (Nos.)	Annual Compound Growth Rate	Density of population (per sq.km)
1	1901	919234	--	119
2	1911	1046050	1.30	135
3	1921	1118436	0.67	144
4	1931	1298758	1.51	168
5	1941	1465111	1.21	189
6	1951	1697727	1.48	219
7	1961	1978257	1.54	254
8	1971	2344306	1.84	305
9	1981	2873958	1.93	329
10	1991	3517568	2.04	452
11	2001	3803517	0.78	491

Source : Chief Planning Officer, Eluru, West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

during 2008-09). The Forest land which was 2 lakhs hectores (10.38 per cent) during 2000-01 came down to 0.81 lakhs hectores during 2002-03 continued at the same level till 2008-09 constituting 10.47 per cent of the total land utilization in the district. The analysis thus shows that land of the district is monthly utilize for agriculture as net sown area.

The district of West Godavari the aquaculture has been on the raise. But due to crop failure, changing climatic conditions, expert rejections due to bacterial loud etc. the commercial aqua culture as expired a set back over the years. It is as evident from the fact that, the fish tanks which were to the extent of 0.92 lakh hectores (4.78 per cent of the land utilized) during 2000-01 considerably came down to 0.32 lakh hectores (4.13 per cent) during 2008-09 (table 6.3), table 6.4 further throws light as the marine fish production in the district during 2002-03 to 2008-09. As evident from the table the total marine fish production which were 8848.3 tons during 2000-03 increased to 10771 tons during 2003-04 with an annual growth rate of 21.73 per cent. But there after decline and stood at 3453 tons during 2007-08 and 4309 tons during 2008-09. Over the years under reference the marine fish production in the district experience a negative growth trend at – 9.77 per cent with an average annual growth rate of – 3.69 per cent. Thus the analysis shows that, the aqua culture to fish tanks as well as the marine fish production in West Godavari District witnessed a set back and decline over the years.

Rural and urban composition of workers in enterprises in the district

As stated earlier West Godavari District is agrarian in nature and rural in character with four review divisions consisting of 46 Revenue Mandals. The working population is mostly in agriculture sector and the entrepreneurial, working class is also rural dominated table – 6.5 present the rural urban composition of workers in enterprises situational in West Godavari District. As evident from the table, during year 2008-09 the total number of workers in enterprises are 587474 out of which 74.46 per cent (4,37,446) are working in rural people and 25.54 per cent are urban. The Eluru revenue division accounts for highest share of 30.35 per cent of the rural entrepreneurial working class followed by Narasapuram Revenue Division (30.23 per cent), Kovvur (25.53 per cent) and Jangareddigudem (14.46 per cent). Regarding the

Table – 6.3 : Land utilization in West Godavari District 2000-01 to 2008-09

(Area in Lakh Hectors)

S. No.	Category	Year								
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Forest	2.00	2.00	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
		(10.38)	(10.38)	(10.38)	(10.38)	(10.38)	(10.38)	(10.47)	(10.47)	(10.47)
2.	Barrent Uncultivable Land	1.01	1.01	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
		(5.24)	(5.24)	(5.26)	(5.26)	(5.26)	(5.26)	(5.30)	(5.30)	(5.30)
3.	Land put to non-Agricultural uses	2.70	2.70	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11
		(14.01)	(14.01)	(14.10)	(14.10)	(14.10)	(14.10)	(14.21)	(14.34)	(14.34)
4.	Permanent Pastures & other Crazing Lands	0.34	0.34	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
		(1.77)	(1.77)	(1.79)	(1.79)	(1.79)	(1.79)	(1.81)	(1.81)	(1.81)
5.	MSC tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	0.20	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
		(1.04)	(1.04)	(1.03)	(1.03)	(1.03)	(0.90)	(1.03)	(1.03)	(1.03)
6.	Culturable Waste	0.58	0.52	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.18
		(3.01)	(2.70)	(2.29)	(2.69)	(2.56)	(2.44)	(2.58)	(2.45)	(2.33)
7.	Other fallow lands	0.22	0.25	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.05
		(1.14)	(1.30)	(2.18)	(1.28)	(1.28)	(1.15)	(0.78)	(0.65)	(0.65)
8.	Current fallows	0.57	1.13	0.49	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.30	0.24	0.21
		(2.96)	(5.87)	(6.28)	(3.85)	(3.34)	(2.82)	(3.88)	(3.10)	(2.71)
9.	Net area sown	10.70	10.11	4.03	4.26	4.32	4.41	4.32	4.38	4.75
		(55.56)	(52.49)	(51.67)	(54.62)	(55.38)	(56.54)	(55.81)	(56.59)	(61.37)
10.	Fish Tanks	0.92	0.96	0.35	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32
		(4.78)	(0.96)	(4.49)	(5.00)	(5.00)	(4.36)	(4.26)	(4.26)	(14.13)
11.	Geographical Area	19.26	19.26	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.74	7.74	7.74
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Source : Chief Planning Officer, Eluru, West Godavari Dist.

**Table - 6.4 : Marine fish production in the West Godavari District for the year
2002-03 to 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Year	Production (in Tonnes)	Annual growth rate
1	2002-03	8848.3	--
2	2003-04	10771.0	21.73
3	2004-05	6470.0	- 39.93
4	2005-06	7116.0	9.98
5	2006-07	8629.8	21.27
6	2007-08	3453.0	- 59.99
7	2008-09	4309.0	24.79
	CARG	- 9.77	- 3.69 (AAG)

Note : AAG is Average Annual Growth Rate

Source : Deputy Director of Fisheries, Eluru.

**Table - 6.5 : Rural and urban composition of workers in enterprises during
2008-09**

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal/RD	Rural (No)	Urban (No)	Total (No)
	Narasapuram RD	132252 (30.23)	59955 (39.96)	192207 (32.72)
1	Achanta	7830 (100.0)	---	7830 (100.0)
2	Akiveedu	14252 (100.0)	---	14252 (100.0)
3	Bhimavaram	11897 (27.08)	32039 (72.92)	43936 (100.0)
4	Kalla	11398 (100.0)	---	11398 (100.0)
5	Mogalthur	15963 (100.0)	13098 (44.96)	29135 (100.0)
6	Narasapuram	16037 (55.04)	14818 (71.82)	20633 (100.0)
7	Palakole	5815 (28.18)	---	5815 (28.18)
8	Palakoderu	10780 (100.0)	---	10780 (100.0)
9	Poduru	7500 (100.0)	---	7500 (100.0)
10	Undi	8357 (100.0)	---	8357 (100.0)
11	Veeravasaram	11835 (100.0)	---	11835 (100.0)
12	Yelamanchili	10588 (100.0)	---	10588 (100.0)
	KOVVURU RD	111689 (25.53)	26928 (17.95)	138617 (23.59)
13	Attili	10693 (100.0)	---	10693 (100.0)
14	Chagallu	6271 (100.0)	---	6271 (100.0)
15	Devarapalli	11058 (100.0)	---	11058 (100.0)
16	Iragavaram	12475 (100.0)	---	12475 (100.0)
17	Kovvuru	5698 (53.35)	4983 (46.65)	10681 (100.0)
18	Nidadavole	8026 (52.70)	7204 (47.30)	15230 (100.0)
19	Penugonda	15095 (100.0)	---	15095 (100.0)
20	Penumantra	7436 (100.0)	---	7436 (100.0)
21	Peravali	10447 (100.0)	---	10447 (100.0)
22	Tanuku	6765 (31.46)	14741 (68.54)	21506 (100.0)
23	Tallapudi	9617 (100.0)	---	9617 (100.0)
24	Undrajavaram	8108 (100.0)	---	8108 (100.0)

Continued...

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal/RD	Rural (No)	Urban (No)	Total (No)
	ELURU RD	132788 (30.35)	63145 (42.09)	195933 (33.35)
25	Bhimadole	8336 (100.0)	---	8336 (100.0)
26	Chintalapudi	13766 (100.0)	---	13766 (100.0)
27	Denduluru	7199 (100.0)	---	7199 (100.0)
28	Dwaraka Tirumal	6916 (100.0)	---	6916 (100.0)
29	Eluru	5574 (11.17)	44316 (88.83)	49890 (100.0)
30	Ganapavaram	14105 (100.0)	---	14105 (100.0)
31	Kamavarapukota	4411 (100.0)	---	4411 (100.0)
32	Lingapalem	5469 (100.0)	---	5469 (100.0)
33	Nalljerla	6521 (100.0)	---	6521 (100.0)
34	Nidamaru	8347 (100.0)	---	8347 (100.0)
35	Pedapadu	9112 (100.0)	---	9112 (100.0)
36	Pedavegi	6873 (100.0)	---	9873 (100.0)
37	Pentapadu	8196 (100.0)	---	8196 (100.0)
38	T. Narasapuram	6780 (100.0)	---	6780 (100.0)
39	Tadepalligudem	12031 (38.98)	18829 (61.01)	30860 (100.0)
40	Unguturu	9152 (100.0)	---	9152 (100.0)
	JANGAREDDYGUDEM	63279 (14.46)	---	63279 (9.37)
41	Buttayagudem	13569 (100.0)	---	13569 (100.0)
42	Gopalapuram	14105 (100.0)	---	14105 (100.0)
43	Jangareddigudem	10312 (100.0)	---	10312 (100.0)
44	Jeelugumilli	3861 (100.0)	---	3861 (100.0)
45	Koyyalagudem	13196 (100.0)	---	13196 (100.0)
46	Polavaram	8236 (100.0)	---	8236 (100.0)
	Total	437446 (74.46)	150028 (25.54)	587474 (100.0)

Note : With out premises, with premises, Agricultural, Non-agricultural & Having 10 or more workers.

Source : Chief Planning Officer, Eluru, West Godavari District.

urban workers in the enterprises it is again Eluru Revenue Division that accounts for the greater share of 42.09 per cent followed by Narasapuram 39.96 per cent and Kovvuru 17.95 per cent. Further, excepting in the case of urban oriented mandals like Bhimavaram, Narasapura, Palakole, Kovvur, Nidadavole, Tanuku, Eluru, and Tadepalligudem the working population in enterprises in all other mandals is absolutely rural. A mandal wise analysis of the rural urban composition further reveals that with regard to the share of urban entrepreneurial working class Eluru mandal stands at the top with 88.83 per cent followed by Bhimavaram (72.92 per cent), Palakole (71.82 per cent), Tanuku (68.54 per cent) and Tadepalligudem (61.01 per cent). The analysis clearly shows that in West Godavari District the entrepreneurial working class is also rural in their character and profile in majority of the mandals.

The employment scenario in the large and medium scale industries

The composition of total employment in the large and medium scale industries (L & MSI) in the district is presented in table – 6.6 for the years 2002-03 to 2008-09 as evident from the table out of the total employment of 23916 during 2002-03 males accounted for a share of 84.14 per cent (20123) followed by female (3793) by 2008-09 out of the total employment 46037 males constituting 76.38 per cent (35165) as against 23.61 per cent female employees (10872). This shows that, the employment in the L & MSI in the district increased over the years under reference. More over the proportion of female employees in the total employment in the L & MSI witnessed a marked increase from 15.86 per cent (2002-03) to 23.65 per cent (2008-09) in the district.

A further analysis shows that, the total employment in the L & MSI in the district went up at a compute annual growth rate of 9.81 per cent during 2002-03. It is as against 8.30 per cent with respective males and 1.62 per cent with respective females. This further shows that, the total employment as well as the employment of males in the L & MSI experienced an increase both absolutely and relatively at a higher pace over the years. But the rate of increase with respective female employment is relatively low at 1.62 per cent.

**Table – 6.6 : Employment - Large and medium scale industries for the year
2002-03 to 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Year	Employment (Nos)		Total
		Male	Female	
1	2002-03	20123	3793	23916
		(84.17)	(15.86)	(100.0)
2	2003-04	30005	6550	36555
		(82.08)	(17.92)	(100.0)
3	2004-05	30449	6651	37100
		(82.07)	(17.93)	(100.0)
4	2005-06	33718	8850	42568
		(79.21)	(20.79)	(100.0)
5	2006-07	34241	9818	44059
		(77.72)	(22.28)	(100.0)
6	2007-08	34840	10777	45617
		(76.37)	(23.62)	(100.0)
7	2008-09	35165	10872	46037
		(76.38)	(23.61)	(100.0)
	CARG	8.30	1.62	9.81

Source : Inspector of Factories, Eluru.

**Table – 6.7 : Small scale industries in West Godavari District for the year
2002-03 to 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Units	Employment (Nos)	Per unit employment (Nos)
1	2002-03	37	647	17.49
		(-)	(-)	
2	2003-04	50	677	13.54
		(35.13)	(4.64)	
3	2004-05	44	593	13.48
		(-12)	(-12.41)	
4	2005-06	64	735	11.48
		(45.45)	(23.95)	
5	2006-07	78	1380	17.69
		(21.87)	87.75	
6	2007-08	61	1096	17.97
		(-21.79)	(-20.58)	
7	2008-09	84	1191	14.18
		(37.70)	(8.67)	
	CARG	1.24	0.91	

Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate Average Annual Growth Rate

Source : G.M. Industries, Eluru.

Small scale industries in the district

The scenario of small scale industries in terms of number of units and employment during 2002-03 to 2008-09 presented in table – 6.7. As evident from the table the number of SSI units which were 37 (2002-03) increased to 84 (2008-09) with a growth rate of 1.24 per cent. On other hand the employment in SSI sector which was 647 during 2002-03 stood at 1191 (2008-09) with a growth rate of only 0.91 per cent. Thus it can be observed the number of SSI units in the district, during 2002-03 to 2008-09, experience a relatively higher growth rate at 1.24 per cent compare to the employment in small scale units at 0.91 per cent. The declining employment potential may be due to the increasing mechanization and quaterity orientation. It is also evident from the fact, that, the per unit employment in the SSI sector in the district which was 17.49 (2002-03). Through increased to 17.97 (2007-08) stood at 14.18 (2008-09).

Municipality-wise distribution of SSI sector

Table – 6.8 presents the municipality-wise distribution of the SSI sector in the district during 2005-06 to 2008-09. There are 8 municipalities in the district during 2005-06 the municipal area had a total number of 10 SSI units with an employment of 82 per cent. By 2008-09 the number of units stood at 16 with a total employment of 160. The municipality-wise spread of the number of units and the employment further reveals that, during 2005-06, Narasapuram, Tanuku, Tadepalligudem and Bhimavaram municipalities accounted for 20 per cent each of the total SSI units. With respective employment Bhimavaram Municipality area accounted for (29.24 per cent) followed by Tanuku (25.61 per cent) Narasapuram (20.73 per cent) Tadepalligudem (10.98 per cent) and Kovvur (9.76 per cent). By 2008-09 they observed a shift in the municipality wise distribution of a number of units as well as employment. It is evident from the fact that during 2008-09, Eluru assumed a major proportion 43.75 per cent of the number of units and 50.63 per cent of the total employment in the SSI sector. It is followed Nidadavole with 31.25 per cent and 26.25 per cent with regard to the number of SSI units and employment respectively.

Table – 6.8 : Municipality wise small scale industries in West Godavari District for the year 2005-06 to 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipality	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Units	Employment	No. of Units	Employment	No. of Units	Employment	No. of Units	Employment
1	Narasapuram	2 (20.0)	17 (20.73)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.69)	6	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2	Tanuku	2 (20.0)	21 (25.61)	1 (5.88)	4 (2.99)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
3	Tadepalligudem	2 (20.0)	9 (10.98)	2 (11.76)	11 (8.21)	1 (7.69)	9 (8.41)	1 (6.25)	12 (7.50)
4	Kovvur	1 (10.0)	8 (9.78)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.69)	23 (21.50)	2 (11.50)	16 (10.00)
5	Bhimavaram	2 (20.0)	24 (29.27)	2 (11.76)	20 (14.93)	1 (7.69)	4 (3.74)	1 (6.25)	9 (5.63)
6	Eluru	1 (10.0)	3 (3.66)	7 (41.18)	76 (56.72)	6 (46.15)	35 (32.71)	7 (43.75)	81 (50.63)
7	Nidadavole	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (17.65)	20 (14.93)	1 (7.69)	20 (18.69)	5 (31.25)	42 (26.25)
8	Palakole	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (11.76)	13 (9.70)	2 (15.38)	10 (9.35)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Total	10 (100.0)	82 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	134 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	107 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	160 (100.0)

Source : G.M. Industries, Eluru.

Table – 6.9 : Khadi and village industries in West Godavari District for the year 2002-03 to 2006-07

Sl. No.	Year	No. of units	Capital investment (Rs. In Lakhs)	Employment No		Total	Per unit investment (Rs. Lakhs)
				Male	Female		
1	2002-03	11	111.27	92	134	226	10.12
				(40.71)	(59.29)	(100.0)	
2	2003-04	10	95.54	127	65	192	9.55
				(66.15)	(33.85)	(100.0)	
3	2004-05	73	120.00	200	160	360	1.64
				(55.56)	(44.45)	(100.0)	
4	2005-06	139	165.00	1478	1183	2661	1.19
				(55.54)	(44.46)	(100.0)	
5	2006-07	179	559.66	834	534	1368	3.13
				(60.96)	(39.04)	(100.0)	
6	2007-08	320	1295.78	1939	785	2724	4.05
				(71.18)	(28.82)	(100.0)	
7	2008-09	99	219.20	351	269	620	2.21
				(56.61)	(43.39)	(100.0)	
	CARG	36.87	10.17	21.08	10.47	15.51	

Note : Figures in parens indicate percentages to total.

Source : Development Officer, A.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board, Eluru.

Position of in the cottage industries in the district

The cottage and village industries assume a place of prominence for creation of employment and empowerment especially in the rural areas. Table – 6.9 presents the position of cottage industries with respective the number of units, employment and investment in the district during 2002-03 to 2008-09.

As evident from the table the number of cottage industries which were only 11 (2002-03) phenominally increased to 320 (2007-08) but stood at 99 (2008-09) experiencing a compound annual growth rate of 36.87 per cent.

The capital invested in Khadhi and village industries in the district were 111.27 lakhs during 2002-03 and increased to Rs. 1295.78 lakhs (2007-08) but stood at Rs. 219.20 lakhs during 2008-09 witnessing a growth rate of 1017 per cent. Thus it can be observed the cottage and village industries experienced a marked growth tread over one year and till 2007-08 both with the respective the number of units as well as investment but the trend of growth nose dived during 2008-09.

With respective employment in the KVIS in the district the total number of employees which was 226 during 2002-03 experienced a marked increased to 2724 during 2007-08 but came down to stand at 620 during 2008-09 experiencing a growth rate of 15.51 per cent over the years. It can be further observed that the rate of growth in the number of units stands higher at 36.87 per cent between 2002-03 to 2008-09, compare to 1017 per cent 15.51 per cent respectively in the case of capital investment and total employment. Further the per unit capital investment in the district as constantly came down from Rs. 10.12 lakhs (2002-03) to Rs. 2.21 lakhs (2008-09).

A further analysis of the sex composition of the employment in cottage industries shows that during 2002-03 the females dominated with a share of 59.29 per cent (134) compare to the males (40.71 per cent). But since 2003-04 the males assumed a domminant share ranging between 55.54 per cent (2005-06) to 71.18 per cent (2007-08). On the hand the proportion of female employees in the total employment in the cottage industries in the district ranged between 28.82 per cent (2007-08) to 44.46 per cent (2005-06). More over between 2002-03 to 2008-09 the employment of males in the cottage industries experienced a compound growth rate of

21.08 per cent as against the females 10.47 per cent. The analysis shows that, the female employment in the cottage and village industries has come down over the years (2002-03 to 2008-09) relatively when compare to the employment of males.

Cottage industries in the district a category-wise analysis

Table – 6.10 presents category-wise analysis of the cottage industries, in terms of number of units, capital investment and employment in the district during 2002-03 to 2008-09. It is evident from the table that, among the total number of cottage industries units during 2002-03 (11) 45.45 per cent of the units are promoted by women followed by 36.36 per cent by forward cast people and 18.18 per cent by backward class people. The S.C, PHCs, minorities and SHG promoted units could not find a place in the map of cottage industries in the district. These categories started emerging in the area of cottage industries since 2005-06. Women continued their lead in the women ship of cottage industries over the period under reference. Among the total number of cottage industrial units during 2002-03 to 2008-09 the share of women ranged between 24.58 per cent (2006-07) to 73.74 per cent (2008-09).

With respect to the capital investment also the women run cottage industrial units dominated the scene with a share ranging between 21.05 per cent (2005-06) to 77.62 per cent (2008-09). So is the case with regard to the employment were the share of women ranged between 21.74 per cent (2002-03) to 81.78 per cent (2008-09) during the period under review. The analysis clearly shows the abundance of women participation in entrepreneurial activity in the district. But what wailes still to do his to propagate and promote. The cottage industries and micro enterprises on the launch pad of SHGs.

Mahilamandals in the District

Table – 6.11 presents the number of mahilamandals in the registered membership in the registered membership in the district during 2002-03 to 2008-09. As evident from the table in the year 2002-03 there were 1066 mahilamandals in the district with a total membership of 19785. By 2008-09 the number of mahilamandals stood at 45418 with a membership 455532. Thus during the period under reference the number of mahilamandals and the membership there in witnessed a compound

Table 6.10 : Cottage industries in West Godavari District for the year 2002-03 to 2008-09

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Units							Capital Investment (Rs. In Lakhs)						
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	O.C.	4	2	20	28	42	116	8	53.46	20.29	30.00	40.00	151.3	325.67	13.98
		(36.36)	(20.00)	(27.40)	(20.14)	(23.46)	(36.25)	(8.08)	(25.42)	(21.24)	(25.00)	(14.03)	(27.03)	(25.13)	(6.38)
2	B.C.	2	1	22	44	40	45	9	9.00	7.89	40.00	61.50	64.07	261.07	22.26
		(18.18)	(10.00)	(30.14)	(31.65)	(27.93)	(14.06)	(9.09)	(4.28)(8.26)	(33.33)	(21.58)	(11.45)	(20.15)	(10.15)	(10.15)
3	Women	5	7	31	52	44	146	73	48.81	67.35	50.00	60.00	266.45	603.3	170.14
		(45.45)	(70.00)	(42.46)	((37.41))	(24.58)	(45.62)	(73.74)	(23.21)	(70.50)	(41.67)	(21.05)	(47.61)	(46.54)	(77.62)
4	S.C.	---	---	---	10	14	11	5	---	---	---	2.00	64.07	103.01	9.10
		---	---	---	(7.19)	(7.82)	(3.44)	(5.05)	---	---	---	(0.70)	(11.43)	(7.95)	(4.15)
5	SHGs	---	---	---	1	27	---	---	---	---	---	0.30	6.32	---	---
		---	---	---	(0.72)	(15.08)	---	---	---	---	---	(0.11)	(1.13)	---	---
6	PHC	---	---	---	2	1	1	2	---	---	---	0.60	2.13	2.50	1.97
		---	---	---	(1.44)	(0.56)	(0.31)	(2.02)	---	---	---	(0.21)	(0.38)	(0.19)	(0.90)
7	Minorities	---	---	---	2	1	1	1	---	---	---	0.60	5.32	0.50	1.05
		---	---	---	(1.44)	(0.56)	(0.31)	(1.01)	---	---	---	(0.21)	(0.95)	(0.04)	(0.48)
8	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.70
		---	---	---	---	---	---	(1.01)	---	---	---	---	---	---	(0.32)
Total		11	10	73	139	179	320	99	111.27	95.53	120.00	165.0	559.66	1295.78	219.20
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Continued...

Sl. No.	Category	Employment (No)													
		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	O.C.	60	50	26	15	50	40	501	200	200	158	500	150	40	10
		(65.22)	(37.31)	(20.47)	(23.08)	(25.00)	(25.00)	(33.90)	(16.91)	(23.98)	(29.59)	(25.79)	(19.11)	(11.40)	(3.72)
2	B.C.	12	6	16	0	100	50	600	350	150	53	400	150	31	30
		(13.04)	(4.48)	(12.60)	(0.0)	(50.00)	(31.25)	(40.60)	(29.59)	(17.98)	(9.92)	(20.63)	(19.11)	(8.83)	(11.15)
3	Women	20	78	85	50	50	70	340	600	300	258	850	400	248	220
		(21.74)	(58.21)	(66.93)	(76.92)	(25.00)	(43.75)	(23.00)	(50.72)	(35.97)	(48.31)	(43.84)	(50.95)	(70.65)	(81.78)
4	S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	15	150	53	150	75	18	8
		---	---	---	---	---	---	(1.69)	(1.27)	(17.98)	(9.92)	(7.73)	(9.55)	(5.13)	(2.97)
5	SHGs	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	10	20	8	---	---	---	---
		---	---	---	---	---	---	(0.0)	(0.84)	(2.40)	(1.50)	---	---	---	---
6	PHC	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	4	4	1	35	10	10	1
		---	---	---	---	---	---	(0.40)	(0.34)	(0.48)	(0.19)	(1.80)	(1.27)	(1.14)	(0.37)
7	Minorities	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	4	10	3	4	0	3	0
		---	---	---	---	---	---	(0.40)	(0.34)	(1.20)	(0.56)	(0.21)	(0.0)	(0.85)	(0.0)
8	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	0
		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(0.57)	(0.0)
Total		92	134	127	65	200	160	1478	1183	834	534	1939	785	351	269
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Source : Assistant Director, A.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board, Eluru.

Table - 6.11 : Mahila Mandals in west Godavari district for the year 2002-03 to 2006-07

Sl. No.	Year	Registered	
		No.	Membership
1	2002-03	1066	19785
2	2003-04	1066	19785
3	2004-05	1066	19785
4	2005-06	1066	19785
5	2006-07	45307	453870
6	2007-08	45307	453870
7	2008-09	45418	455532
	CARG	70.91	56.53

Source : Project Director, District Women & Child Development Agency, Eluru.

**Table – 6.12 : Bank branches in West Godavari District for the year
2002-03 to 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Year	Nationalized Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Co-op Banks	Private Banks	Total No. of Bank Branches
	2002-03	232	17	33	20	302
		(76.82)	(5.63)	(10.93)	(6.62)	(100.00)
	2003-04	232	17	33	20	302
		(76.82)	(5.63)	(10.93)	(6.62)	(100.00)
	2004-05	247	18	33	28	326
		(75.77)	(5.52)	(10.12)	(8.59)	(100.00)
	2005-06	243	19	33	32	327
		(74.31)	(5.81)	(10.09)	(9.79)	(100.00)
	2006-07	248	17	33	36	334
		(74.25)	(5.09)	(9.88)	(10.78)	(100.00)
	2007-08	250	17	33	37	337
		(74.18)	(5.04)	(9.79)	(10.98)	(100.00)
	2008-09	265	18	33	40	356
		(74.44)	(5.06)	(9.27)	(11.24)	(100.00)
	CARG	1.92	0.82	0	10.41	2.38

Source : Lead Manager, Andhra Bank, Eluru, West Godavari District.

annual growth rate of 70.91 per cent and 56.53 per cent respectively. The trend of increase both in the number of mahilamandals and membership shows the sense of awareness and the spirit of association and group activity among women in the district.

Banking in the District

In terms of the number of bank branches under different categories of banks, the banking in the district during 2002-03 to 2008-09 is presented in table – 6.12. As evident from the table the total number of bank branches in the district were 302 during 2002-03 which increased to 356 during 2008-09 with a growth rate of 2.38 per cent. A category wise analysis of the bank branches in the district clearly shows that during the period under reference, the nationalized banks accounted for a major share ranging between 74.18 per cent (2007-08) to 76.82 per cent (2002-03 and 2003-04) the private sector banks which accounted for a share of 6.62 per cent in the total number of bank branches in the district during 2002-03 experienced in increasing over the years to stand at 11.24 per cent during 2008-09. On other hand the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and the Co-operative banks witnessed a decline in their respective share in the total number of bank branches. The increasing the share of private sector bank branches caused a margined dilution in the shares of other category of Bank branches. It could be further noted that, the number of private sector bank branches during 2002-03 to 2008-09 experience a relatively grater growth rate of 10.41 per cent as against 1.92 per cent in nationalized bank branches only 0.82 per cent in the RRB branches

Credits and deposits of Commercial Banks

The credits and deposits of commercial banks in West Godavari District during 2002-03 to 2008-09 are presented in table – 6.13. It is evident from the table the number of commercial banks branches with which were 302 during 2002-03 increased to 356 during 2008-09 with a growth rate of only 2.38 per cent. The deposits of the commercial banks went up by 13.64 per cent from Rs. 2344.53 crores (2002-03) to Rs. 2738.52 crores. On other hand the total advances of the commercial banks registered a growth rate of 22.32 per cent increasing from 2078.71 crores to 8518.52 crores during the corresponding period. This shows that, the total commercial bank advances in the district experience a grater growth compare to the

Table – 6.13 : Credits and Deposits of Commercial banks in West Godavari District during 2002-03 to 2008-09

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Branche	Deposit s	Advanc es	Priority Sector Advances					Priority sector as per cent in Total Advances	C/D Ratio (per cent)
					Crop Loans	Agri-Terms	SSI	Priority Services	Total Priority		
1.	2002-03	302	2344.53	2078.71	668.72	108.01	124.90	128.75	1030.38	49.57	88.66
					(32.17)	(5.20)	(6.01)	(6.19)	(100.00)		
2.	2003-04	311	2646.81	2744.19	851.38	177.57	142.86	183.15	1354.96	49.38	103.68
					(31.02)	(6.47)	(5.21)	(6.67)	(100.00)		
3.	2004-05	326	2899.58	3621.37	1040.00	276.79	153.20	309.28	1779.27	49.13	124.89
					(28.72)	(7.64)	(4.23)	(8.54)	(100.00)		
4.	2005-06	328	3160.46	4591.36	1283.47	238.51	128.25	396.07	2046.30	44.57	145.27
					(27.95)	(5.19)	(2.79)	(8.63)	(100.00)		
5.	2006-07	331	4008.89	5950.99	1652.63	394.79	269.71	321.43	2638.56	44.34	148.44
					(27.77)	(6.63)	(4.53)	(5.40)	(100.00)		
6.	2007-08	339	4364.15	6817.02	1539.25	247.99	211.66	458.98	3192.78	46.83	156.20
					(22.58)	(3.64)	(3.10)	(6.73)	(100.00)		
7.	2008-09	356	5738.52	8118.52	1753.28	141.76	435.90	502.38	3636.67	42.69	148.44
					(20.58)	(1.66)	(5.12)	(5.90)	(100.00)		
		2.38	13.64	22.32	14.76	3.96	19.55	2.15	19.74		

Note : C/D ratio is credit deposit ratio

Source : 1. Regional Manager, Andhra Bank, Eluru. 2. A.P. State credit plan 2008-09, Covenor, Andhra Bank.

deposits. This is supported by the fact that the credit deposit ratio which was 88.66 per cent during 2002-03 increased to 156.20 per cent during 2007-08 and stood at 148.44 per cent during 2008-09.

Priority sector advances by commercial banks

The priority sector advances by commercial banks by district, as further shown by table 6-13, which was Rs. 1030.38 crores constituting 49.57 per cent of the total commercial bank advances, increased to Rs. 3636.67 crores constituting 42.69 per cent of the total advances during 2008-09. Over the years under review (2002-03 to 2008-09) the amount of priority sector advances by commercial banks in the district experience a compound annual growth rate of 19.74 per cent. The analysis shows that, though the amount of priority sector advances by the commercial banks in the district experience an impressive growth at 19.74 per cent during 2002-03 to 2008-09, the ratio of private sector advances to total advances came down from 49.57 per cent to 42.69 per cent.

Of the total amount of priority sector advances the crop loans assume a greater share ranging between 20.58 per cent (2008-09) to 32.17 per cent (2002-03). It is followed by priority services (ranging between 5.40 per cent to 8.63 per cent), agri-term loans (ranging between 1.66 per cent to 7.64 per cent) and SSI sector (ranging between 2.79 per cent in 2005-06 to 6.01 per cent in 2002-03). Over the period under reference the crop loans in the priority sector experience an increase in absolute terms but relatively the share of crop loan in the total priority sector advances came down over the years. More over the rate of growth in the amount of crop loan stood at 14.76 per cent. On the other hand the amount of advances to SSI sector witnessed a growth rate of 19.55 per cent over the years. Further the share of SSI sector in the total amount of priority sector advances which was 6.01 per cent during 2002-03, though came down to 2.79 per cent during 2005-06 looked up to stand at 5.12 per cent during 2008-09. The analysis shows that away the priority sector constituents out of the total advance of priority sector advance the crop loans and the agricultural term loans put together assumed a dominate share but with a marginal decline over the years on the other hand the share of the SSI sector in the total amount of priority sector advances not only experienced a relatively higher growth rate but also in its hare of the total priority sector advances by the commercial banks.