Profile of East Godavari District

East Godavari district is situated on the North East of Andhra Pradesh in the geographical co-ordination of 16° 30' and 18° 20' of the Northern Latitude and 81° 30' and 82° 36' of the Eastern Longitude.

The district is bounded on the North by Visakhapatnam district and the State of Orissa, on the East by Bay of Bengal on the South and on the West by West Godavari and Khammam districts. It can be broadly classified into three natural zones the Delta, Upland and Agency Tracts. It has an area of 10,807 Sq.Kms.

Soils

The main soils in the district are alluvial (clay loamy) red soils, sandy loams and sandy clay. There are mostly alluvial soils in Godavari delta area and sandy clay soils at tail end portions of Godavari. There are red loamy soils in uplands and agency area of the district.

Climate and Rainfall

The climate is comparatively equitable and although it is very warm in May with a maximum temperature of 39°C. The normal
rainfall of the district is 1159mm. More than half of the annual rainfall brought by south west monsoon while the large portion of the rest received during the north east monsoon period i.e., October and November.

Elevation

The general elevation of the district varies from a few feet near the sea to 1500 to the hills of the agency. It has rich alluvial soil accounting for 15 per cent of the total area. There is a variety of geological formation which includes deposits graphite and pegmatite. It has a coastal line of 144 kms with a natural port at Kakinada. In an extent of 22,916 hectares contain valuable forest produce like timber and bamboos. Godavari, Yaleru and Pumpa are the important rivers and streams follows in the district.

Demographic particulars

As per 1991 census, there are 1,327 inhabited villages, 55 uninhabited villages and 22 towns in the district with a population of 45.41 lakhs with an area of 10,807 sq.kms. East Godavari is one of the most populous and density populated district in the State. The density of population is 420/sq.km., out of the total population 24 per cent lives in urban areas remaining 76 per cent lives in rural areas. In the district 41 out of every hundred can read, write. A large section of the working population, nearly 2/3rd depend on agriculture for their
livelihood. The population of Scheduled Castes is 8.26 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes 1.76 lakhs arriving to 18.2 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively to the total population of the district.

Agriculture

The net area cultivated with crops forms about 41 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 network of irrigation canals in the district. The Godavari irrigation system irrigates all the mandals in delta region. The Yaleru irrigation channels irrigate Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Prathipadu, Jaggampeta, Kirlampudi and Yeleswaram mandals. The Thandava and Pumpa river channels supply water to a limited number of villages in Tuni and Thondangi mandals. In upland area there are a few irrigation tanks fed by Hill streams. All other tanks mainly depends on rain. Of late a good number of tube wells were sunk to supplement ground water irrigation. The net area irrigated forms about 68 per cent of the net area sown. Along with West Godavari and Krishna districts this district also shares the distinctions of being Rice Granary of Andhra Pradesh. Paddy forming 65.5 per cent of the total area sown with an average yield of 2759 kgs/hectare in the district. The district stands first in the cultivation of coconut and bananas out of the total population of banana, coconuts in the state 36 per cent and 57 per cent of the production is from this district.
Profile of the West Godavari District

West Godavari district is carved out of the old Godavari district and as the western delta of the river Godavari, it was appropriately named as “West Godavari” with headquarters at Eluru and bounded on the North by Khammam district, on the South by Krishna district and the Bay of Bengal, on the East by the river Godavari and on the West by the Krishna district. It lies between 16° 15' and 17°30' of the Northern Latitude and 80° 55' of the eastern longitude. It can be divided into three natural regions (i.e.,) delta, upland and agency areas. It has an area of 7,780 square kms. It has three revenue divisions namely Eluru, Kovvuru and Narasapur having number of revenue mandals 16, 18, 12 respectively i.e., total 46 mandals. It has the 46 mandal praja parishads on par with the 46 revenue mandals.

Soils

The soils in the district are made up of alluvial, black regar and red ferruginous besides a small belt of arenaceous sandy soils along coastal belt. The major types of soils in the district have been divided into 8 types and the percentages of each soils is furnished below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Red Sandy Loams</td>
<td>35.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clay Loams</td>
<td>22.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alluvial</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sandy Loams</td>
<td>12.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deltaic Alluvial</td>
<td>9.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Coastal Sandy Loams</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Heavy Clays</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saline Soils</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate and Rainfall**

The climatic condition of the district comes to an extreme type under temperature zone with high to very high temperatures in summer to an extent of 48°C and fairly cool climate towards hilly area of Polavaram and adjoining parts of Bay of Bengal is southern part of the district.

**Rainfall for the Year 1994-95**

The district normal rainfall is 1076.2 mm and average 457.1 mm. The rainfall received in south west monsoon period 761.2 mm, north east monsoon period 427 mm. Winter period 36.8 mm and hot weather 232.1 mm.
Rainfall for the Year 1995-96

The district normal rainfall is 1076.2mm and average 1201.1mm. The rainfall received in south west monsoon period 838.2mm. North-east monsoon period 361.5 mm winter period 0.3mm and hot weather period 11.1 mm.

The district is normally prove to constant threat of Cyclones and severe dry spells making the crop yield prospect critical, and shakes the normal life.

Demographic particulars

As per 1991 census, the district has got 856 inhabited villages, 35 uninhabited villages and 10 towns, out of 10 towns 8 are municipalities and rest are major panchayats, having the total population of 35,19,051. Out of the total district population, rural population accounts for 27.89 lakhs (79.20%) and urban population accounts for 7.09 lakhs (20.71%). The density of population is 452 per square kilometers. The sex ratio is 990 females for every 1000 males.

The total number of main workers are 14.61 lakhs among the main workers cultivators constitute 2.20 lakhs. Agricultural labourers 8.06 lakhs and the rest are other workers. The literates in the district are 15,84,065 forming 45.03 per cent of the total population.
Minerals

The economic minerals that occur in this district are clay, quartz, spernica and chromite. The total deposits of the clay are found mostly in Gopalapuram, Chintalapudi and Nallajerla ex-panchayat samithis. The white clay useful for ceramic production is found available at Dwaraka Tirumala and adjacent villages. There is no commercial exploitation of the other minerals mentioned above excepting clay in the district.

Forests

The forest area in the district covers only 10 per cent of the total geographical area. The species grown are bamboos and other wood useful for timber, fuel and other minor forests produces like adda leaves, beedi leaves, soapnuts, tamarind, honey and fruits. In Polavaram, Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli mandals the coverage of area under forest is more, whereas the forests that appear in Pedavagi. Chintalapudi, T.Narasapuram, Lingapalem, Kamavarapukota are of shrub types.

Agriculture

The net area cultivated forms about 57.44 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 network of irrigation canals in the district. The river Godavari irrigation system irrigates all the
mandals in delta region and Pendyala, Gutala, Vegeswarapuram pumping scheme irrigates some parts of Kovvuru, Nidadavole, Tallapudi, Polavaram, Gopalapuram mandals. The river Krishna irrigation system irrigates entire portion of the Eluru, Peddapadu mandals and part of the area in Denduluru and Bhimadole mandals. In upland areas, there are irrigation tanks fed by hill streams. All other number of tubewells, dugwells & M.I schemes supplements irrigation in upland area. Along with East Godavari and Krishna districts, West Godavari district is also having the distinctions of being rice granary of Andhra Pradesh. Paddy forming 65.64 per cent of the total area shown with an average yield of 2856 kgs/hectares in the district. The other predominant crops raised in this district are banana, sugarcane, chillies, coconut, tobacco, oilpalm crop area is also increasing day by day due to fulfilling the requirement of oil production factory established at Pedavegi.

Industries

Rice, sugar, jute, ceramic, oil, textile, chemicals, food processing, agarbati, brick, knittings, coir industries etc., are the large, medium and small scale industries in the district.

Profile of Krishna District

According to 1991 census, the population of Krishna district was 3,669,838. It was 3,048,463 according to 1981 census. Out of the total
population, male population was 1,878,789 and female population was 1,820,044 according to 1991 census. According to 1991 census females per 1,000 males were 969. The rural population was significantly high compared to that of urban population in the district. As per 1991 census, the rural population was 2,373,879 while the urban population was 1,324,954.

Literates were more in male population compared to that of female population. Literates in male population was 963,182 and in female were 702,387 as per 1991 census. The percentage of literates in the total population was 45.03 per cent as per 1991 census.

Out of the total population of 3,698,838, main workers were 1,547,044, marginal workers were 54,351, non-workers were 2,097,438, cultivators/farmers were 2,43,322 and agricultural labourers were 751,812. Thus agricultural labourers were three times more than the farmers in 1991.

Scheduled Caste population was 613,230 as per 1991 census. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population was 16.58. Scheduled Tribe population was 91,767 and the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population was 2.48.

Area of the district is 8,336.25 sq.kms. The total number of villages were 1005, the number of residential houses were 798,247 and the number of households were 842,655 as per 1991 census.
The age-wise distribution of population as per 1991 census shows that majority of the population 18,402,231 were in the age group of 0-9, followed by the age group of 10-14 (416,372), 15-19 (365,785) and 20-24 (344,317). Thus majority of the population was in non-working group.

Out of the total geographical land of 2,173,768 sq.kms. Forests occupy 164,049 sq.kms (7.55%), barren and uncultivable land occupy 137,586 sq.kms (6.33%), agricultural land occupy. 450,850 (20.74%) and permanent pastures and other grazing lands occupy 29,784 (1.37%) as per 1991 census.

Out of the total agricultural land, paddy was grown in 679,758 acres in kharif season and 302,232 acres in rabi season. Thus the total land used for growing paddy was 981,990 in 1994-95. Jowar was grown in 2,141 acres in kharif season and 2,147 acres in rabi season (total 4,288 acres) in 1994-95. The other crops include groundnut (14,730 acres), tobacco (6,580 acres), chillies (15,594 acres), sugarcane (88,120 acres) in 1994-95.

Profile of Selected Mandals

One mandal from each district were selected for the study. These mandals include Seethanagaram mandal from East Godavari district, Peddapadu mandal from West Godavari district and
Gannavaram mandal from Krishna district. The profile of these mandals is presented hereunder.

Seethanagaram Mandal

There are 17 revenue villages in Seethanagaram mandal. Out of these 17 villages three are notified gram panchayats and 14 are non-notified gram panchayats. The area of Seethanagaram mandal is 150.12 sq.kms. The total population of this mandal is 68,224. Out of which 34,103 are male and the remaining 34,121 are females. The entire population of this mandal lives in villages. The important crops grown in this village including paddy, tobacco, chillies, etc.

Peddapadu Mandal

There are 26 revenue villages in Peddapadu mandal out of which eight are notified panchayats and the remaining are non-notified panchayats. The area of Peddapadu mandal is 179.61 sq.kms. The population of this mandal was 59,936 as per 1991 census. Out of which 30,648 are male and remaining were female. The major crops of these mandal paddy, sugarcane, tobacco, etc.

Gannavaram Mandal

The area of Gannavaram mandal is 195.05 sq.kms. There are 25 revenue villages in this mandal. Out of which 22 are inhabited and three are uninhabited. The population of this mandal was 67,690 as
per 1991 census. Out of which 34,336 are male and the remaining are the female. The important crops grown in this area are paddy, sugarcane, chillies, tobacco, etc.

The villages selected from these mandals include Muggulla village from Seethanagaram mandal of East Godavari district, Peddapadu village from Peddapadu mandal of West Godavari district and Athukuru from Gannavaram mandal of Krishna district.