

Draft



# **EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95)**

## **ANDHRA PRADESH**

### **VOLUME-I**

**FINANCE AND PLANNING (PLG.WING) DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

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# 1. NATURAL ENDOWMENTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

## OVERVIEW

Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1st November, 1956 under the States' Reorganisation Act by merging the Telugu Speaking areas of the erstwhile Hyderabad State with the Andhra State which was separated from the composite Madras State in 1953.

Andhra Pradesh has an area of 2.77 lakh Sq.Kms and a population of 535 lakhs (1981 Census) and ranks as the fifth largest State both in terms of area and population in the Indian Union. The State is in a tropical region and has a long coast line. While some coastal areas have the benefit of assured irrigation, the northern and northwestern parts are rich in mineral resources. The southern part of the State is affected by recurring droughts. The State can claim some of the best forest areas. More important, it is referred to as the river State because it is endowed with substantial scope for irrigation and power through the rivers Krishna, Godavari, Thungabhadra and Pennar. The major part of the State is covered by red soils with relatively lesser capacities to retain moisture. In terms of climate, the normal rainfall ranges from about 54 cm. to about 114 cm. The State is also rich in minerals particularly coal, limestone, barytes, Manganese-ore and Chinaclay. Overall, the State is a mini-India in terms of the variety, potential and complexity of the resource potential.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The State is situated in a tropical region between the latitudes 13° N to 20° N, and the longitudes 77° E to 85° E. It is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the North, Karnataka in the West, and Tamil Nadu in the South. The State has a long coast line of 960 Kilometres running from Ichapuram taluk in Srikakulam district in the north to Sullurpet in Nellore district in the South. There are seven working ports in the State including one major port, (Visakhapatnam) and two intermediate ports (Kakinada and Machilipatnam). Visakhapatnam is the only major port between Calcutta and Madras with an excellent natural harbour, whose hinterland stretches into Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The development of Visakhapatnam port was largely influenced by the massive export of iron ore from Bailadilla in Madhya Pradesh to Japan. The ports of Kakinada and Machilipatnam have a rich hinterland comprising Coastal Andhra Pradesh producing agricultural commodities and minerals.

The State is divided into 23 districts for administrative purposes. Starting from the north-east in clockwise order, they are Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor,

Cuddapah, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda Districts. It is usual to refer to the region constituted by the 10 districts of Mahabubnagar, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda drawn from the erstwhile Hyderabad State as the Telangana Region. The Southern Plateau Districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Ananthapur and Chittoor are referred to as the Rayalaseema or the Ceded districts and the rest of the Districts are appropriately, called the Coastal Andhra. These areas present considerable regional disparities in their economic development, the Coastal Andhra region obviously being the most prosperous area and the other two being backward. Historically, politically as well as administratively, as also from the point of economic development, these three areas form district regions for demarcation and study. A co-ordinated and integrated development of the three regions has become possible after they came under a single administration on the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

Viewing the State as a whole from the east, three distinct physical zones can be discerned, viz., (1) the Coastal Plains (2) the Eastern Ghats and (3) the Western Peneplains. The Coastal Plains stretch right along the State's coast from the northern most point in Srikakulam district to the southern most point in Nellore District. In the middle of this region is located the shallow fresh water lake of Kolleru covering an area of about 260 Sq.Km during rainy season. The Madras-Calcutta broad gauge railway line and the Grand Trunk road pass right along this coastal plain. Next to the Coastal Plains to the West, except for a wide stretch of about 160 Km between the Godavari and Krishna rivers, a series of hills are met with both to the north of river Godavari as also south of river Krishna. These are referred to as the Eastern Ghats. Unlike the Western Ghats of India these hills do not form a continuous range. The hills in this region are wooded and the rocks are porous or fissured. The rock formations in this region are of very ancient origin. The rest of the State forming a large wide belt that covers the western part consisting of the Deccan Peneplains developed on the Archaean gneisses. All the Telangana districts and Kurnool (except the Nallamala portion) and Ananthapur districts of Rayalaseema fall under this region. The area covered by this region is generally poor with scanty rainfall and mostly dry cultivation is carried on. Towards the north of the region a belt of Gondwanas with coal deposits has been preserved along the lower Godavari trough. Much of this is below 500 feet and most of the area is largely covered by dry deciduous forests. With the poor sandy red soils of the gneisses and granites, a variable rainfall of 62 cm. and May mean temperatures in the 90s, life is hard except in favoured basins, where soil wash and tank irrigation give some prosperity. Bare hills, reddish Khaki plains with scattered thorny scrub, rivers merely ribbons of sand for half the year or more, tanks banded into the little valleys, all combine to produce a landscape with a desolate and brooding charm. This area is, however, considered to be generally rich in mineral resources which have not been exploited in full.

## DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Over the decade 1971-81, the population of the State has increased by 23.1 percent as against 24.8 percent in the country. The density of population in the State is 195 persons per Sq.Km which is lower than the all-India average of 216. The Coastal region is most densely populated and it accounts for 44.3 percent of the State's population with 33.8 per cent of the State's land area. The Rayalaseema region is sparsely populated and it accounts for 18.1 percent of total population with 24.4 per cent total land area of the State. The man-land ratio is, therefore, the highest in this region. The density of population in this region is only 144 persons per square kilometre as against 255 in the Coastal region. The Telangana region accounts for 37.6 percent of the State's population and 41.8 per cent of the State's land area. Hyderabad District has the highest density of population with 10,325 persons per square K.M. followed by West Godavari with 369, Krishna with 349, East Godavari with 343, and Srikakulam with 326 persons per Sq.Km. Adilabad has the lowest density of 102 persons per Sq.Km.

## RIVER SYSTEMS

Andhra Pradesh is popularly and rather appropriately referred to as a "River State". The major as well as the minor rivers that flow through the State number 34. Of these 5 are important rivers, namely, the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali. It is estimated that all these rivers together annually carry 150 million acre feet of water into the Bay of Bengal.

The Godavari with its 1464 Km length of which about 772 Km lie within the State is by far the longest and the broadest river in South India. Its catchment area is 3.13 lakh Sq.Km spread over Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The river receives more than three-fourths of its water from its tributaries in the State. The river broadens as it proceeds attaining a width of 2.7 Km in Rajahmundry and nearly 6Km in Dowleswaram, about 8 Km further down. Though its irrigation and power potentialities are immense, most of its waters at present go waste into the sea. It is fed by a number of tributaries important among them being Pranahita, Manjira, Sabari and Penganga. The Godavari branches off at Dowleswaram, 64 kilometres inland, giving rise to the fertile delta region known as Konaseema. The Dowleswaram anicut across the Godavari near Rajahmundry is one of the oldest anicuts in the country. A rail-cum-road bridge has been constructed at Rajahmundry to facilitate quick uninterrupted passage of goods and passengers on the Madras - Calcutta Trunk route. Next in importance is the river Krishna with a length of 1400 km of which 620 Km lie within the State, flowing through the centre of the State. Its total catchment area is about 2.59 lakh Sq.Km including about 1.93 lakh Sq.Km of the catchment area of the Tungabhadra, its main tributary. This river courses through a plateau of 338 Km length covering Kurnool and Nalgonda districts of which about

193 Km from Siddeswaram to Nandikonda lie in a narrow and continuous gorge and emerges into the plains at Pulichintala in Krishna District after coursing through Guntur District. It sweeps into Vijayawada through a 1.20 Km gap in the hills attaining a width of 1.19 Km and falls into the sea between Hamsala Deevi and Nachagunta in Krishna District. It has 19 tributaries, important among them being the Tungabhadra, the Bhima and the Musi. Like the Godavari it has also formed one of the richest deltas in the country. Both Godavari and Krishna are rain-fed rivers and flow into the Bay of Bengal. Apart from being sources of irrigation and hydro-electricity, these rivers also form the main inland water ways in the State. Two big projects - viz., Nagarjunasagar and Sriram Sagar (Pochampad), have been constructed on the Rivers Krishna and Godavari respectively for the development of irrigation in the State. A major hydro-electric project has also been built on the river Krishna near Srisaillam. To accelerate the utilisation of irrigation potential and to promote efficient and equitable management of water resources, Command Area Development approach has been adopted from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It consists of taking up a comprehensive programme of development of command area including systematic land development, excavation of field channels, integrated utilisation of water flows including irrigation by rotation (Warabandi), intensive agricultural extension, provision of credit, etc. Programmes have also been taken up to modernise the existing large canal systems and to provide better drainages in the deltas.

Though some parts of the State are well served by flow irrigation, the rivers traversing the State still have vast potential for irrigation and generation of power. The total surface water from the entire river system of the State is estimated to be of the order of 2746 TMC at 75 percent dependability. The ultimate surface irrigation potential is assessed at about 88 lakh hectares. In addition, the ground-water irrigation potential is recently estimated at around 57 lakh hectares. Thus the total irrigation potential is of the order of about 145 lakh hectares out of which only about 55 lakh hectares has been tapped so far.

The hydro-power potential of the water resources of the State has been estimated at about 2900 Mw. The existing hydro-generation capacity is of the order of 2400 Mw indicating limited scope for further expansion and it is proposed to tap the balance of potential also through the hydro-projects now under execution. Also keeping in view the fact that the existing ratio of 2:1 between hydro and thermal power capacity in the State has resulted in exposing the State to the vagaries of the monsoon, it is necessary to step-up thermal power generation based on the State's abundant reserves of non-coking low and medium grade coal which is particularly suitable for generation of thermal power.

## **SOILS**

The major portion of the State is covered by red soils. The red soils are generally efficient in organic matter and rich in phosphoric contents and poor in plant nutrient.

The moisture holding capacity of the red soils is also poor and, therefore, irrigation is necessary to raise good crops. Most of the tract covered by this type of soil except where tank or river irrigation is provided, is cultivated by rather poor dry crops which have to depend mostly on the vicissitudes of the monsoons. A greater part of the Telangana and Rayalaseema districts and the upland portion of Nellore, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are covered by red soils.

The next largest proportion in the extent is made up of black soils. This type of soil is rich in calcium and potash but poor in nitrogen. The black soils retain moisture. These soils are particularly suitable for cotton cultivation. Dry crops like Jowar and Bajra are also grown on these soils. Tobacco is grown over considerable extent in this type of soil in certain parts of the State. The districts of Telangana viz., Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam have a good belt of this type of soil along the course of the river Godavari. Mahabubnagar and Krishna districts and the Western portion of Ananthapur district as also the Kunderu basin of Cuddapah district and portions of Guntur district, have a fair amount of black soils. Other districts except the northeastern districts also have isolated patches of black soils.

Next in extent comes the coastal alluvium, which may be distinguished from the deltaic alluvium that will be discussed next. The coastal alluvium stretches as a narrow belt all along the coast except for a short break in Visakhapatnam district where the spurs of the Eastern Ghats meet the sea. The coastal alluvium belt varies greatly in width at times forming a mere narrow sandy belt. In composition, this is made up of sand or sandy loam. It is generally not rich in plant nutrient and organic matter. Casuarina and cashew plantations are raised extensively on this belt in Nellore, Guntur and Srikakulam districts. In Krishna a large portion is covered by mango groves or swamps.

Next comes the most important soils from the point of view of agricultural production, viz., the deltaic alluvium. Though limited in extent and obviously concentrated in the delta region of the Godavari and the Krishna, these alluvial soils deposited by the waters of the two great rivers are clayish in character and rich in plant nutrient and highly conducive to paddy cultivation. Traces of alluvial belt are observed along the coasts of the Nagavali and Vamsadhara rivers in Srikakulam district and along the Pennar in Nellore district; these tracts are also noted for their rich paddy cultivation.

The least in extent are the laterite soils. The laterite soils vary from deep reddish to brown or black in colour. They are generally poor in organic matter and plant nutrient. They are porous and usually well drained. Laterite pockets occur in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Nellore districts as also on the western edge of Medak district. These soils are well suited for horticulture and also production of pulses and oil seeds.



## **AGRICULTURE**

Andhra Pradesh receives its rainfall both from the South-West, as well as the North-East monsoons. The southwest monsoon generally starts from early June and lasts till about the end of September. The north-east monsoon occurs from October to December. By virtue of the varying land formations of the plateau and the east coast with the intervening hill ranges, the effects of the monsoons vary in the different regions. The average annual rainfall ranges from about 75 cm. in the South to about 200 cm. in the North with considerable fluctuations. The Rayalaseema region is a zone of precarious rainfall, annual average being hardly 67. cm. The maximum rainfall is received in this area in the month of August and September with slight secondary rainfall in the month of May. Agriculture is dependent mostly on the vicissitudes of the monsoon which often fails and this area has long been known as "stalking ground of famines".

The coastal area generally receives the highest average rainfall of about 100 cm. The area north of the Godavari receives heavy rainfall of about 100 to 125 cm. Though the coastal area receives the benefit of both the monsoons, the Eastern Ghats to some extent act as a barrier for this region to derive the fullest benefit of the south-west monsoon. The hill ranges also prevent the returning South-west monsoon winds from reaching the western plateau. The main incidence of rain in the coastal region occurs in the month of October. The area is also susceptible to frequent cyclones that generally occur between October and December.

The State may be generally described as having a hot summer and a pleasant winter. The summer months, March to June are fairly hot throughout the State, May being the hottest month. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the State may be 41.5° centigrade and 11.1° centigrade respectively. The variation in the maximum and minimum temperatures keeps increasing as one goes from the coast into the interior.

## **LIVE STOCK**

A necessary adjunct to agriculture is animal husbandry. Cattle are the primary suppliers of draught power for agricultural operations and their voidance is the primary source of nutrition to the soil. Cows and buffaloes are the principal source of milk. Thus cattle form the backbone of the agricultural economy of Andhra Pradesh. The coastal districts have a higher density of bovine and poultry population than the Telangana and Rayalaseema districts. The prosperous conditions of agriculture in the Coastal Region have obviously led to the concentration of cattle in that area. Andhra Pradesh can also claim to have some of the best breeds of draught as well as milch cattle. Andhra Pradesh has the largest number of sheep accounting for over one-fifth of India's sheep population. They are found in good number in Nellore, Ananthapur,

Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. Goat population of the State accounts for about 12.5% of the country's goat population. They are found in large numbers in Rayalaseema districts. Pigs, made up mostly of indigenous variety are reared by people of the poorest classes. The rearing of exotic breed of pigs has been proving popular in the coastal delta districts. Andhra Pradesh has about 16 percent of poultry of the country ranking first amongst the States of India, exporting eggs and live birds to distant places like Delhi, Amritsar, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The State has a long coastline of about 960 Km. The estuaries, lagoons and backwaters covering nearly 640 Km. a river system with about 4,480 Km in overall length with tanks and ponds covering about 10,125 hectares and reservoirs about 1,11,375 hectares, there is ample scope for development of inland fisheries.

## **FORESTS**

Forests cover an area of 61.7 lakh hectares which works out to about 22.5% of the geographical area. This is considerably lower than the norm that one-third of land area of the country should be under forests. The forests of the State are mostly of the tropical deciduous type. However, on account of the variations in climate and edaphic factors, different types of forest growth are discernible, viz., Moist Deciduous, tropical Dry Forests, Eugenia Alternifolia, Tropical Thorn Forest, Tropical Inferior Deciduous Forests, Evergreen scrub type, Tidal and Mango grove Forests, Beach or Dune Forests and Bamboo Forests.

## **MINERALS & INDUSTRIES**

The State possesses a variety of geological formations, the oldest being the Dharwar group of rocks. These rocks are well distributed throughout the State and possess rich minerals. Horn blends, schists and ferruginous quartzites are found in parts of Ananthapur, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. The ranges of Eastern Ghats covering Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts are composed of Khondalites. These rocks possess deposits of manganese, graphite, bauxite and iron ore. The peninsular granites cover Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. The granites are mainly used in masonry constructions. The Purna formations are sedimentary rocks younger than Dharwar and Peninsular granites. They are mainly composed of limestones and shales and they occupy the major part of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and parts of Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur, Ranga Reddy, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Asbestos, barytes and steatite occur in these formations. The Gondwana formations occur in the Godavari valley. The coal deposits of Kothagudem Collieries occur in this formation. The Deccan trap is the next geological formation. It starts

from East Godavari and passes through Telangana. The rock is used in grinding and crushing stones.

Andhra Pradesh is rich in a variety of minerals. Coal is the most important mineral, the resources of which are estimated at over 10 billion tonnes. The state is the major supplier of Coal to South India and accounts for about 9 per cent of the annual production of Coal in the country. Coal mines are concentrated in the Godavari valley from Bellampally - Mandamarri in the north-west to Yellandu Kothagudem in the south-east covering the districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam. Limestone is another important mineral widely occurring in the State which accounts for about 15 per cent of the country's annual output and has been responsible for the rapid progress of cement industry in the State. The State holds a virtual monopoly in the production of Barytes, accounting for 98 per cent of the all-India production. Large deposits of Barytes occur in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Ananthapur and Khammam districts.

The State also accounts for about one-fourth of the annual production of Mica in the country. Mica deposits are concentrated in the Gudur area of Nellore district. The State also accounts for nearly one-fifth of the Bauxite reserves of the country. High quality Asbestos, Quartz and Silica sand are found in Cuddapah, Nellore and Ranga Reddy districts. Other minerals occurring in the State include Iron ore, Chromite, Manganese, Kaynite, China clay, Graphite, Steatite, Limenite, Gypsum, Ochre, Fire clay, Gold, Silver and Diamonds. The State accounts for more than two-fifths of the Silver production and over 10 per cent of the Gold production in the country.

Oil and natural gas resources of the State are still under exploration. As of now, oil and natural gas resources have been located in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna. The results thrown up so far indicate that the natural gas resources identified so far would be able to sustain a power generation of over 1000 Mw capacity.

The State is favourably placed in respect of raw materials for further development of industry. Agricultural products like paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and tobacco are the chief raw materials readily available in the State. Livestock is yet another important source for industries like tanning and leather goods manufacture. The rich fishery potential also can provide a base for several industries. The forest resources like timber and bamboo can be fully utilised for industrial exploitation. The State is rich in minerals, though some are of poor quality. With the fairly prosperous middle class farmers in this fairly rich agricultural State, Andhra Pradesh can be considered to provide a very good market for consumer goods. With the development of industries, rapid expansion of power and transport and greater urbanisation, demand may be created for capital goods as well, besides an increase in the demand for consumer goods. The strategically central location of the State and its capital city Hyderabad with good communications all round is yet another factor conducive to rapid development of industry.

The State has 5021 Km of railways. The rail network is not evenly spread and considerable bottlenecks are encountered at junctions like Vijayawada. Coal, iron ore, cement, manganese ore, foodgrains, oilseeds and sugar are among the important bulk commodities transported by rail. The road facilities are also unevenly distributed in the State. Coastal Andhra, though accounting for about one-third of the State's total area, has half the road mileage. The road coverage in the other two regions are poor.

The total length of navigable waterways in Andhra Pradesh is about 2350 Km which is about one-sixth of the total length of inland water system in the country. The inland water transport system of the State consists of a navigable river length of 530 Km and navigable canal length of 1820 Km. In addition about 720 Km of drains in Krishna Godavari delta are also navigable. The Buckingham Canal connects Vijayawada and Madras.

Andhra Pradesh, therefore, can claim to be rich in natural resources, though there are large tracts of drought affected areas and a belt along the coast vulnerable to cyclones and floods.

## **2. ECONOMY OF ANDHRA PRADESH LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT**

### **Introduction**

An analysis of the levels of development of Andhra Pradesh State vis-a-vis other States will help to identify the areas in which the State is lagging behind the others. For evaluating the levels of development, the rank occupied by the State in various sectors of economy has been studied. For this purpose various indicators in different sectors such as growth of population, quality of life represented by the infant mortality rates, expectation of life at birth, per capita income, agricultural and industrial production, per capita consumption of electricity, per capita plan outlays, employment/unemployment, population below poverty line etc. have been considered.

Andhra Pradesh accounting for 7.8 percent of country's population, has a population density lower than that of All -India. The rate of growth of population is also significantly lower and it can be ascribed to lower birth and death rates than All-India. In Social Services sector, the State is below All India average particularly in the field of education and in health facilities. In respect of literacy the State is lagging behind All India. In terms of per capita income at constant prices (1970-71) the State is far below All India. In Agriculture sector, while the State is above All India level in the percentage of net area irrigated to net sown area, it is far below All India in respect of percentage of double cropped area to total cropped area. The contribution of the State to the total production of food grains and oil seeds is quite significant. In per capita consumption of electricity the State is on par with All India.

In terms of percentage of small and marginal holdings to the total holdings the State has a larger number of small and marginal holdings than All-India. The percentage of population below poverty line is slightly less than All India, but higher than many other States. The percapita Plan outlays of the State in all the Plan periods are lower than the average of all States.

### **Per capita Income**

Estimates of net domestic product and per capita income at constant prices (1970-71) are given in Tables 1 and 2. At constant prices (1970-71) the per capita income of the State was Rs. 717 in 1984-85. However, there has been a distinct improvement since then, reaching a level of Rs. 758 in 1986-87 and the rank improved from 10 to 9 inspite of adverse seasonal conditions in 1986-87 affecting the economy of the State. Even then the gap between All India and State persists. In 1985-86 at the All India level was Rs.798 which it was significantly higher than in the State.

## **Demography**

According to 1981 Census, Andhra Pradesh with a population of 535 lakhs is the fifth largest State in the country accounting for 7.8 percent of the country's population. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal are the other four states which have a larger population than Andhra Pradesh.

The State has a lower population density of 195 persons per Sq. Km., according to 1981 Census against the All India average of 220. The States with high density of population are Kerala and West Bengal with their densities at 655 and 615 respectively. Besides a lower density of population, Andhra Pradesh also has a lower rate of growth of population. During the decade, 1971-81, the growth of population of Andhra Pradesh was 22.76 percent against the All-India average of 24.75 percent. The lower growth rate is due to the lower birth rate than All-India. During 1988 the birth rate for Andhra Pradesh was 26.8 per 1,000 population against 31.3 for All-India, while the death rate in Andhra Pradesh was 9.9 per 1,000 population against 10.9 of All-India. The infant mortality of 82 per 1,000 live births was lower than 94 of All India. The expectation of life at birth has improved from 44.1 years in 1961-70 to 53.1 years in 1971-80 as against All India average of 45.6 years and 52.3 years in the corresponding periods.

In 1981, the Scheduled Caste population constituted 14.9 per cent of the total population in the State as against 15.8 percent in the country while the Scheduled Tribe population accounted for 5.9 percent of the State's population as against 7.8 percent of All India.

As per the report of the Expert Committee on population projections, the population of Andhra Pradesh will increase to 6.42 crores in 1991 and to 6.92 crores in 1996; the State's share in the country's population would be 7.67 percent in 1991 and 7.58 percent in 1996. Population-wise, among major States, Andhra Pradesh would occupy 6th rank in 1991 and in 1996. It is note-worthy that Andhra Pradesh which occupied fourth place in 1961, fifth place in 1971 and 1981 is expected to go down to sixth place in 1991. The details are given in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6.

## **Literacy**

The percentage of literates to total population in Andhra Pradesh according to the 1981 census was very low being 30 against All India average of 36. In literacy rate, Andhra Pradesh ranks 10th among the 15 major States of the Indian Union having more than one crore population. The States which have a literacy rate below that of Andhra Pradesh are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. The increase in literacy in the State during the decade 1971-81 fell short of the rate for the rest of the country. This can be seen from the fact that during 1971-81, the rate

of growth of literacy excluding 0-4 age group was 25 per cent in All India whereas it was only about 21 per cent in Andhra Pradesh.

### **Social Services**

In 1986-87, the enrolment of children of age group 6-11 years in primary schools was 101.6 percent, the State occupying 6th rank among major States, against 96.0 percent in the country as a whole. The enrolment of children of age group 11-14, was 33.2 percent, with 14th rank among major States as against 53.1 percent of All India.

In respect of hospital beds per lakh population in 1988 the State had 68 beds ranking 8th among major States, against 89 beds in All India. In 1986, the doctor to population ratio was 3245 in the State against 2146 of All India and ranked 13th among major States of the Indian Union. Table 7 gives the ranking of States according to selected social service indicators.

### **Agriculture**

The total cropped area in Andhra Pradesh in 1985-86 was 121.0 lakh hectares forming 6.8 percent of the total cropped area in the Indian Union. Andhra Pradesh occupied fifth rank among the States, the first four States being Uttar Pradesh with 249.8 lakh hectares, Madhya Pradesh with 230.2 lakh hectares, Maharashtra with 205.4 lakh hectares and Rajasthan with 181.4 lakh hectares. During 1985-86, the net sown area in Andhra Pradesh constituted 38.0 percent of the total geographical area, against the All India average of 46.3. In this respect the State ranked 14th among major States, while Punjab with 83.4 percent ranked first and Assam with 34.4 percent came last. The double cropped area in the State was 16.0 lakh hectares forming 15.3 percent of the net sown area in the State giving it 12th rank among the major states. The State of Punjab with 70.5 percent accounted for highest proportion of double cropped area to the net sown area whereas the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra accounted for less than that of Andhra Pradesh.

Net irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh was 35.4 lakh hectares in 1985-86 and it ranked third among the major states of the Indian Union. However, in terms of percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area the State ranked seventh among the major States of India. In the year 1985-86, the percentage of area irrigated to net sown area in the State was 33.9 as against 87.9 in Punjab, 61.9 in Haryana, 57.3 in Uttar Pradesh, 43.9 in Tamilnadu, 35.8 in West Bengal and 36.5 in Bihar against 29.6 of All India.

In regard to average yields per hectare during the four year period 1983-84 to 1986-87, Andhra Pradesh ranked fourth in respect of Rice and Goundnut and fifth

in respect of Cotton and Sugarcane which were higher than All India. The yield per hectare of Rice in Andhra Pradesh was 20.92 Quintals and in respect Groundnut 8.82 quintals against the respective All India average of 14.74 Qts. and 8.48 Qts. The yield per hectare in respect of Cotton was 2.55 quintals and that of Sugarcane 691.59 quintals in the State as against the respective All India average of 1.74 quintals and 587.67 quintals. The total production of food grains in 1988-89 was 129.92 lakh tonnes, occupying 4th rank among the States in All India, the other States having higher production being Uttar Pradesh (357.45), Punjab (170.76) and Madhya Pradesh (159.01).

In respect of per capita availability of foodgrains the State ranked 7th among the 15 major States of India. The per capita availability of food-grains in 1988-89 was 175 Kgs. in Andhra Pradesh, 881 Kgs. in Punjab, 503 Kgs. in Haryana, 246 Kgs. in Uttar Pradesh, 243 Kgs. in Madhya Pradesh, 204 Kgs. in Orissa and 179 Kgs. in Rajasthan as against 191 Kgs. of All India. The State's share in All India production was 7.6 percent occupying 4th rank as against 21.0 percent of Uttar Pradesh, 10.0 percent of Punjab and 9.4 percent of Madhya Pradesh. Tables 8 to 12 give the ranking of States according to selected agricultural indicators.

Andhra Pradesh made rapid strides in the production of oil seeds. The State stands 2nd in rank in the production of oilseeds in 1986-87. The area under oilseeds has increased from 15.76 lakh hectares in 1977-78 to 20.15 lakh hectares in 1986-87 and the production increased from 10.83 lakh tonnes to 14.28 lakh tonnes during the period.

In respect of application of chemical fertilisers per hectare, Andhra Pradesh occupies third rank. Details are given in Table 13.

Out of the total marginal and small holdings in the country, Andhra Pradesh has 10 percent of these holdings according to agricultural holdings Census 1985-86 and occupies third rank among States, the other two States being Uttar Pradesh with 23.4 percent and Bihar with 14.3 percent. In terms of the percentage of marginal and small holdings to the total holdings in the State, Andhra Pradesh accounting for 88.4 percent occupies fourth rank as against 75.9% of All India. Kerala with 97.0 percent occupies the 1st rank in having more number of marginal and small holdings. Details are given in Table 14.

## **Industry**

In regard to industrial and commercial fields, Andhra Pradesh lags behind All India averages. In 1985-86 the per capita value added by manufacturing industry was only Rs.236 as against Rs.340 of All India; it was Rs.959 in Maharashtra, Rs. 631 in Gujarat, Rs.564 in West Bengal. In 1985-86, the average daily employment of factory



workers per 1000 population for Andhra Pradesh was 10 against 16 in Gujarat, 14 in Maharashtra, 15 in Punjab, 14 in Tamilnadu, 13 in Haryana and 12 in West Bengal, while All India average was 9. Ranking of States according to selected industrial and commercial activity indicators are given in Table 17. In the production of minerals excluding minor minerals, the State occupied fifth rank. Details are given in Tables 15 and 16.

### **Power**

It can be seen from Table 17 that in per capita consumption of electricity the State occupied 7th rank among major States of India during 1987-88. The per capita consumption of electricity in 1987-88 was 198 KWH in Andhra Pradesh against 201 KWH for All India; it was 515 KWH in Punjab, 373 KWH in Gujarat, 347 KWH in Maharashtra, 306 KWH in Haryana, 249 KWH in Tamilnadu and 207 KWH in Karnataka. The State occupies sixth rank in respect of percapita industrial consumption of electricity among major States in 1987-88 with 95 KWH as against 104 KWH of All India. The States with higher per capita industrial consumption of electricity than Andhra Pradesh are Punjab (225 KWH), Gujarat (204 KWH), Maharashtra (192 KWH), Madhya Pradesh (130 KWH) and Tamilnadu (135 KWH).

### **Banking and Credit**

The per capita bank credit from commercial banks for the financial year ending with March 1990 in Andhra Pradesh was Rs.1522 occupying 9th rank among major States and lagging behind All India average of Rs. 1658. Maharashtra was occupying first rank with Rs. 4164 which is more than two and a half times the figure of Andhra Pradesh. In respect of banking facilities in March, 1990, Andhra Pradesh ranked 8th among the major states with 8.5 banking offices per lakh population which is equal to the All India average as against 12.6 in Punjab, 11.0 in Karnataka and Kerala, as can be seen from the Table 15.

### **Communications**

During 1983-84, the total length of roads per 100 Sq. Km. in Andhra Pradesh was 48 Km. which is slightly higher than All India average of 47, occupying 9th rank among major States of Indian Union. In 1986-87, the Railway route length per 1000 Sq. Km. of area in Andhra Pradesh was 18 Km. against 19 Km. for the country as a whole. In regard to motor vehicles per lakh population in 1986-87 there were 1320 motor vehicles against 1802 in the country. As seen from Table 15, the State ranks 11th among the major States of Indian Union in this respect.

## **Employment**

According to the estimates of unemployment by usual activity status based on NSSO surveys conducted during the years 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, unemployment in the State has increased from 2.1 percent to 2.5 percent among males and has come down from 5.2 percent to 4.5 percent among females in rural areas during the period 1977-78 to 1987-88. In urban areas male unemployment has come down from 7.1 percent to 6.4 per cent, and female unemployment from 16.6 percent to 9.0 percent during the period. In case of All India in both rural and urban areas similar trend has been observed, in both male and female unemployment.

The percentage of unemployment among scientific and technical man-power as collected during 1981 Census is 21.1 percent in the State as against 24.3 percent of All India. Details are given in Tables 17 and 18.

## **Population Below Poverty Line**

The population below poverty line has been estimated based on Rs. 49.09 per capita expenditure per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas. The poverty line for 1977-78 and 1983-84 have been estimated based on Central Statistical Organisation private consumption deflator and are furnished in Table 19

The percentage of population below poverty line which was estimated as 43.6 percent in 1977-78 declined to 36.4 percent in 1983-84 as against 48.3 percent in 1977-78 and 37.4 percent in 1983-84 of All India. The State ranks 7th in 1983-84 in respect of percentage of population below poverty line.

## **Plan Outlays**

The per capita State Plan outlays of Andhra Pradesh were consistently below the All States' average in every plan period. The cumulative per capita plan outlay in Andhra Pradesh upto 31-3-1990 amounted to Rs. 2193 at current prices occupying 9th rank among major States, as against the All India average of Rs. 2568. The percapita plan outlay at current prices in the States are given in Table 20.

TABLE NO - 1

## ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT CONSTANT PRICES 1970-71 BY STATES

(NSDP Rs. IN LAKHS)

Sl. No.	STATES	1970-71	1980-81	1986-87	COMPOUND GROWTH RATE		
					1970-71 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1986-87	1970-71 to 1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	252280	343220	450950	3.27	4.03	4.06
2.	Assam	77140	109510	140180	0.81	4.90	4.96
3.	Bihar	224540	305310	379500	3.17	3.99	3.48
4.	Gujarat	218920	305710	356670			
5.	Haryana	86890	135550	185210	4.97	5.44	5.16
6.	Karnataka	185810	252400	334200	(-) 0.28	4.59	4.46
7.	Kerala	125460	153130	180200	1.87	2.47	2.12
8.	Maharashtra	387550	595960	729740	5.40	3.43	4.43
9.	Madhya Pradesh	199130	267500	347670	1.95	5.12	3.82
10.	Orissa	105230	125120	157010	2.36	4.47	2.74
11.	Punjab	143620	225270	322060	5.20	6.07	5.35
12.	Rajasthan	163740	181410	252350	2.79	5.10	3.83
13.	Tamilnadu	237110	281200	437670	2.78	7.20	3.56
14.	Uttar Pradesh	425650	569300	756510	3.04	5.15	4.23
15.	West Bengal	316810	431050	520650	3.11	4.17	3.04
16.	Himachal Pradesh	22320	30110	40640	3.11	4.12	3.56
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	24960	37820	47110	4.45	4.05	4.31
18.	Manipur	4110	7220	9800	6.31	5.45	5.41
19.	Meghalaya	-	14940	18690	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-	4840	-	-	-	-
22.	Tripura	7790	12670	16410	5.13	4.48	4.83

SOURCE: Estimates of State Domestic Product 1970-71 to 1987-88.

Report of 1989, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

TABLE NO - 2

## PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES AT CONSTANT 1970-71 PRICES

Sl. No.	STATES	Per Capita in Rupees										
		1970-71		1980-81		1985-86		1986-87		COMPOUND GROWTH RATE		
		Per Capita	Rank	Per Capita	Rank	Per Capita	Rank	Per Capita	Rank	1970-71 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1986-87	1970-71 to 1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	585	10	647	7	761	7	758	8	1.14	2.08	1.95
2.	Assam	535	12	558	10	630	10	619	11	- 0.20	2.46	0.82
3.	Bihar	402	15	441	15	477	15	482	15	0.97	1.79	1.25
4.	Gujarat	829	3	904	4	899	4	936	4	2.06	- 0.09	1.86
5.	Haryana	877	2	1060	2	1229	2	1233	2	2.36	2.61	2.49
6.	Karnataka	641	7	687	6	756	8	799	7	1.54	2.36	1.48
7.	Kerala	594	9	621	8	646	9	639	9	0.06	0.63	0.35
8.	Maharashtra	783	4	957	3	1042	3	1036	3	3.06	1.31	2.12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	484	14	517	13	618	12	590	13	- 0.37	2.85	1.53
10.	Orissa	585	8	477	14	548	14	538	14	0.42	2.62	0.89
11.	Punjab	1070	1	1354	1	1681	1	1702	1	3.01	3.82	3.09
12.	Rajasthan	645	6	537	11	623	11	634	10	- 0.10	2.28	0.94
13.	Tamilnadu	581	11	584	9	796	6	825	6	1.07	5.46	1.93
14.	Uttar Pradesh	486	13	519	12	598	13	607	2	0.75	2.96	1.90
15.	West Bengal	722	5	797	5	844	5	855	12	0.96	2.13	0.94
16.	Himachal Pradesh	651		711		808		855		1.00	2.16	1.44
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	548		642		681		684		1.82	1.38	1.65
18.	Manipur	390		506		597		597		3.22	2.93	2.55
19.	Meghalaya	-		1131		1190		1196		-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-		-		-		-		-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-		1495		-		-		-	-	-
22.	Tripura	502		626		664		698		2.20	1.92	2.08
	ALL INDIA	633		698		798		NA		1.40	2.73*	1.72*

SOURCE: Estimates of State Domestic Product, 1970-71 to 1987-88

Report of 1989, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

17

\* Growth Rate for the period 1980-81 to 1985-86

T A B L E 3  
POPULATION OF STATES 1951-81

Sl. No.	State	1951 Census		1961 Census		1971 Census		1981 Census	
		Lakh persons	% to All India	Lakh persons	% to All India	Lakh persons	% to All India	Lakh persons	% to All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.15	8.6	359.83	8.2	435.03	7.9	535.5	7.8
2.	Assam	88.31	2.4	118.73	2.7	146.25	2.7	199	2.9
3.	Bihar	387.84	10.7	464.56	10.6	563.54	10.3	699.15	10.2
4.	Gujarat	162.63	4.5	206.33	4.7	266.97	4.9	340.86	5
5.	Haryana	—	—	75.91	1.7	100.37	1.8	129.23	1.9
6.	Karnataka	194.02	5.4	135.87	5.4	292.99	5.3	371.36	5.4
7.	Kerala	135.49	3.8	169.04	3.8	213.47	3.9	254.54	3.7
8.	Maharashtra	320.03	8.9	395.54	9	504.12	9.2	627.84	9.2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	260.75	7.2	323.72	7.4	416.54	7.6	521.79	7.6
10.	Orissa	146.46	4.1	175.49	4	217.45	4	263.7	3.8
11.	Punjab	—	—	111.35	2.5	135.51	2.5	167.89	2.4
12.	Rajasthan	159.72	4.4	201.56	4.6	257.66	4.7	342.62	5
13.	Tamilnadu	301.19	8.3	336.87	7.7	411.99	7.5	484.08	7.1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	632.16	17.5	737.46	16.8	883.41	16.1	1108.62	16.2
15.	West Bengal	1263.02	7.3	349.26	8	443.12	8.1	545.81	8.00
16.	Himachal Pradesh	172.44	4.8	28.12	0.6	34.6	0.6	42.81	0.6
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.54	0.9	35.61	0.8	46.17	0.8	59.87	0.9
18.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.73	0.2	14.21	0.2
19.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.12	0.2	13.36	0.2
20.	Nagaland	2.13	0.1	3.69	0.1	5.16	0.1	7.75	0.1
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	3.16	—
22.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.56	0.3	20.53	0.3
All India :		3611.3	100	4392.35	100	5481.6	100	6851.88	100

\* Projected

Source: Population Census, Director of Census Operation Govt. of India

TABLE 4

## SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	Population Density		Population Growth		Urban Population		Growth of Urban Population	
		Persons per sq. Km.	Rank	% Increase during 1971-81	Rank	% to total population in the state	Rank	% Increase during 1971-81	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195	10	23	11	23	7	48.61	9
2.	Assam	254	8	36	1	8.39*	15	54.26	7
3.	Bihar	402	3	24	9	12	13	54.78	6
4.	Gujarat	174	12	28	4	31	3	41.43	11
5.	Haryana	292	7	29	3	22	8	59.45	3
6.	Karnataka	194	11	27	5	29	4	39.99	12
7.	Kerala	655	1	19	14	19	11	37.65	13
8.	Maharashtra	204	9	25	8	35	1	39.59	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	118	14	25	7	20	10	56.02	5
10.	Orissa	169	13	20	13	12	14	68.47	1
11.	Punjab	333	6	24	10	28	5	44.53	10
12.	Rajasthan	100	15	33	2	21	9	58.69	4
13.	Tamilnadu	372	5	18	15	33	2	27.97	15
14.	Uttar Pradesh	377	4	26	6	18	12	60.62	2
15.	West Bengal	615	2	23	12	26	6	31.73	14
16.	Himachal Pradesh	77	—	24	—	8	—	36.71	—
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	59	—	30	—	21	—	46.85	—
18.	Manipur	64	—	32	—	26	—	164.08	—
19.	Meghalaya	60	—	32	—	18	—	63.95	—
20.	Nagaland	47	—	50	—	16	—	135.00	—
21.	Sikkim	45	—	51	—	16	—	200.00	—
22.	Tripura	196	—	32	—	32	—	39.50	—
	All India :	220	—	25	—	24	—	46.21	—

T A B L E 4

(Contd..)

## SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	Workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations		Literacy		Growth of Literacy	
		% to total workers	Rank	% of literate to total population	Rank	% increase of literacy rate (1971-81)	Rank
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	10	30	10	21.86	10
2.	Assam	34.24*	9*	28.81*	9*	4.83*	15
3.	Bihar	21	14	26	13	31.39	--
4.	Gujarat	40	4	44	4	22.10	8
5.	Haryana	39	6	36	8	34.40	1
6.	Karnataka	35	8	38	7	22.02	9
7.	Kerala	59	1	70	1	16.55	14
8.	Maharashtra	38	7	47	2	20.42	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	24	13	28	11	25.88	5
10.	Orissa	25	12	34	9	30.75	3
11.	Punjab	42	3	41	6	21.35	11
12.	Rajasthan	31	9	24	14	27.84	4
13.	Tamilnadu	39	5	47	3	18.50	13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	25	11	27	12	25.16	6
15.	West Bengal	45	2	41	5	23.31	7
16.	Himachal Pradesh	29	--	42	--	32.92	--
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	--	27	--	43.54	--
18.	Manipur	31	--	41	--	25.65	--
19.	Meghalaya	27	--	34	--	15.56	--
20.	Nagaland	27	--	43	--	55.36	--
21.	Sikkim	37	--	34	--	91.94	--
22.	Tripura	33	--	42	--	35.96	--
All India :		33	--	36	--	22.90	--

\* Relates to 1971 Census Data  
Source : Population Censsus 1981

T A B L E 5

## COMPOSITION OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION TO							
		1971 Census				1981 Census			
		All India S.C.Population	Rank	State total Population	Rank	All India S.C.Population	Rank	State total Popln.	Rank
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.2	5	13.3	9	7.6	5	14.9	8
2.	Assam	1.1	15	6.1	14	--	--	--	--
3.	Bihar	9.9	3	14.1	8	9.7	3	14.5	10
4.	Gujarat	2.3	13	6.8	13	2.3	14	7.2	13
5.	Haryana	2.4	12	18.9	4	2.4	12	19.1	4
6.	Karnataka	4.8	8	13.1	10	5.3	8	15.0	7
7.	Kerala	2.2	14	8.3	12	2.4	13	10.0	12
8.	Maharashtra	3.8	11	6.00	15	7.0	6	7.1	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6.8	6	13.1	11	4.3	10	14.1	11
10.	Orissa	4.1	10	15.1	7	3.7	11	14.7	9
11.	Punjab	4.2	9	24.7	1	4.3	9	26.9	1
12.	Rajasthan	5.1	7	15.8	6	5.6	7	17.0	6
13.	Tamilnadu	9.1	4	17.8	5	8.5	4	18.4	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	23.2	1	21	2	22.4	1	21.2	3
15.	West Bengal	11.0	2	19.9	3	11.5	2	22.0	2
16.	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	--	22.2	--	1.0	--	24.6	--
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.5	--	8.3	--	0.5	--	8.3	--
18.	Manipur	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.3	--
19.	Meghalaya	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	0.4	--
20.	Nagaland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21.	Sikkim	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	5.8	--
22.	Tripura	0.2	--	12.4	--	0.3	--	15.1	--
All India :		100.0	--	14.8	--	100.0	--	15.8	--



T A B L E 5 (Contd...)

## COMPOSITION OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION TO										
		1971 Census				1981 Census				Compound Growth Rate		
		All India S.T. Population	Rank	State total Population	Rank	All India S.T. Population	Rank	State total Population	Rank	S.C.	S.T.	Total
1	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.4	8	3.8	9	6.2	7	5.9	7	3.3	6.7	2.1
2.	Assam	4.2	9	12.8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
3.	Bihar	13.0	3	8.8	6	11.3	3	8.3	6	2.5	1.7	2.2
4.	Gujarat	9.8	4	14.0	3	9.4	5	14.2	3	2.9	2.7	2.5
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	2.6
6.	Karnataka	0.6	12	0.8	11	3.5	9	4.9	9	3.8	23.0	2.4
7.	Kerala	0.7	11	1.3	10	0.5	12	1.0	11	3.7	0.3	1.8
8.	Maharashtra	7.8	6	5.9	7	11.2	4	9.2	5	4.0	6.9	2.2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22.1	1	20.1	2	23.2	1	23.0	1	3.0	3.6	2.3
10.	Orissa	13.3	2	23.1	1	11.5	2	22.4	2	1.6	1.6	1.9
11.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	2.2
12.	Rajasthan	8.2	5	12.1	5	8.1	6	12.2	4	3.7	3.0	2.9
13.	Tamilnadu	0.8	10	0.8	12	1.0	10	1.1	10	2.0	5.3	1.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.5	13	0.2	13	0.5	11	0.2	12	2.4	1.6	2.3
15.	West Bengal	6.7	7	5.7	8	6.0	8	5.6	8	3.1	1.9	2.1
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	—	4.1	—	0.4	—	4.6	—	3.2	3.4	2.2
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	2.6
18.	Manipur	0.9	—	31.2	—	0.8	—	27.3	—	0.8	1.5	2.9
19.	Meghalaya	2.1	—	80.5	—	2.1	—	80.6	—	3.5	2.8	2.8
20.	Nagaland	1.2	—	88.6	—	1.3	—	84.0	—	0.0	3.6	4.1
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	23.3	—	6.8	—	4.2
22.	Tripura	1.2	—	29.0	—	1.1	—	28.4	—	4.9	2.6	2.8
All India :		100.0	—	6.9	—	100.0	—	7.8	—	2.7	3.1	2.3

Source: Fact Book on Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes,  
Dir. of Economics and Statistics, Hyd. A.P.

TABLE - 6

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH, BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	BIRTH RATE						DEATH RATE					
		RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED		RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED	
		1976	1988	1976	1988	1976	1988	1976	1988	1976	1988	1976	1988
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.6	27.0	29.8	26.0	33.7	26.8	15.6	10.6	9.5	7.2	14.5	9.9
2.	Assam	33.7	33.2	24.0	23.7	32.8	32.5	15.4	12.0	9.7	7.6	14.9	11.7
3.	Bihar	31.4	38.1	27.6	30.4	31.1	37.3	12.3	13.0	9.4	8.1	12.1	12.6
4.	Gujarat	39.0	29.8	32.7	28.0	37.4	29.3	16.8	11.7	11.0	9.0	15.3	10.9
5.	Haryana	37.6	34.8	29.7	29.4	36.3	33.5	13.9	10.4	7.8	7.3	12.8	9.7
6.	Karnataka	31.1	30.1	25.2	24.9	29.4	28.7	13.4	9.5	7.7	6.9	11.7	8.8
7.	Kerala	28.1	19.6	26.5	21.2	27.8	19.9	8.2	6.2	7.6	6.7	8.1	6.3
8.	Maharashtra	30.1	31.3	27.6	25.6	29.3	29.2	12.5	10.1	8.7	6.5	11.3	8.8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	41.0	38.2	33.2	30.9	39.8	36.8	17.7	15.3	10.2	9.6	16.5	14.2
10.	Orissa	35.3	32.2	29.1	26.1	34.8	31.6	16.3	12.7	9.9	7.0	15.8	12.2
11.	Punjab	32.4	28.9	28.5	27.5	31.6	28.5	11.4	8.8	9.3	7.2	11.0	8.4
12.	Rajasthan	34.7	33.9	27.3	27.7	33.4	32.8	16.2	14.9	7.9	8.5	14.7	13.2
13.	Tamilnadu	32.2	23.2	27.2	21.1	30.7	22.5	16.7	10.2	9.8	7.1	14.6	9.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	41.2	38.0	32.5	31.9	40.0	36.9	10.6	14.0	5.6	9.3	10.2	13.1
15.	West Bengal	34.1	31.8	24.6	18.7	31.9	28.1	12.5	9.3	9.8	5.7	11.9	8.3
16.	Himachal Pradesh	33.2	32.7	22.0	22.5	32.5	31.9	13.9	9.9	7.8	5.0	12.8	9.5
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.6	35.0	21.7	23.6	32.1	32.6	12.6	9.0	7.0	5.9	11.5	8.3
18.	Manipur	25.7	27.3	21.2	18.4	25.3	25.2	7.1	7.2	5.4	5.3	6.9	6.7
19.	Meghalaya	36.2	40.3	20.4	17.6	33.5	36.2	17.6	10.5	5.1	2.7	15.5	9.1
20.	Nagaland	20.3	23.8	NA	15.5	20.3	23.7	8.3	5.7	NA	1.7	8.3	5.0
21.	Sikkim	NA	35.7	NA	24.8	NA	33.8	NA	11.1	NA	5.5	NA	10.1
22.	Tripura	36.4	27.5	17.7	17.2	34.7	26.6	10.6	8.5	5.6	4.6	10.2	8.1
	INDIA	35.8	32.8	28.4	26.0	34.4	31.3	16.3	11.8	9.5	7.5	15.0	10.9

Contd...

T A B L E - 6 (Contd...)

## BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH, BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	INFANT MORTALITY RATES						Expectation of life at Birth (years)	
		RURAL		URBAN		COMBINED		1961-70	1976-80
		1976	1988	1976	1988	1976	1988		
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127	87	97	63	122	82	44.1	53.1
2.	Assam	126	101	100	67	124	100	51.8	51.1
3.	Bihar	NA	100	NA	70	NA	97	40.4	-
4.	Gujarat	159	101	100	64	146	91	48.7	52.4
5.	Haryana	122	96	54	64	112	89	47.0	54.8
6.	Karnataka	99	83	60	46	89	74	46.5	56.3
7.	Kerala	58	30	47	22	56	28	60.2	65.5
8.	Maharashtra	91	76	61	49	83	68	49.0	56.3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	145	127	88	83	138	120	45.9	49.0
10.	Orissa	130	127	81	70	127	122	44.8	49.1
11.	Punjab	115	63	75	59	108	62	49.4	60.5
12.	Rajasthan	152	111	73	67	142	103	50.5	51.9
13.	Tamilnadu	121	84	81	51	110	74	43.4	53.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	184	132	121	79	178	123	39.3	46.2
15.	West Bengal	NA	76	NA	43	NA	70	47.1	-
16.	Himachal Pradesh	129	81	56	41	127	79	NA	NA
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	73	76	26	54	68	73	NA	NA
18.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	INDIA	139	102	80	61	129	94	45.6	52.3

SOURCE:- Vital Statistics of India, 1976.  
News letter, January, 1990, Vol XXI, Number-I,  
Registrar General, Government of India.

TABLE - 7

## SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICE INDICATORS BY STATES

Sl.No.	STATE	Enrolment of Children Of the Age Group 6-11 Primary Classes (1986-87)		Enrolment of Children of the age group 11-14 in Upper Primary Classes (1986-87)		Hospital Beds per Lakh population (1981 Census) ( January, 1988 )		Doctor population Ratio as on 1985	
		% to Total	Rank	% to Total	Rank	Number	Rank	Ratio	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101.6	6	33.2	14	68	8	3245	13
2.	Assam	90.2	11	65.5	5	70	7	2233	9
3.	Bihar	80.4	13	31.6	15	41	14	3052	11
4.	Gujarat	112.3	4	53.2	9	124	4	1852	8
5.	Haryana	85.5	12	60.5	8	60	10	1457	5
6.	Karnataka	95.3	8	69.0	3	95	6	1454	4
7.	Kerala	107.2	5	95.6	1	292	1	1711	7
8.	Maharashtra	117.8	2	67.0	4	151	2	1594	6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	97.1	7	46.0	10	42	13	6635	15
10.	Orissa	95.0	9	38.1	13	47	12	2785	10
11.	Punjab	94.4	10	61.2	7	133	3	696	1
12.	Rajasthan	79.1	14	39.7	12	64	9	3102	12
13.	Tamil Nadu	130.6	1	78.8	2	95	6	1252	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	76.2	15	42.7	11	48	11	3889	14
15.	West Bengal	115.8	3	62.7	6	99	5	1446	3
16.	Himachal Pradesh	111.2	-	90.0	-	100	-	10935	-
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	79.6	-	49.9	-	127	-	1743	-
18.	Manipur	116.5	-	71.4	-	95	-	N.A	-
19.	Meghalaya	99.0	-	56.4	-	163	-	N.A	-
20.	Nagaland	118.1	-	51.9	-	142	-	N.A	-
21.	Sikkim	128.4	-	57.1	-	142	-	N.A	-
22.	Tripura	113.0	-	49.8	-	71	-	N.A	-
	ALL INDIA	96.0	-	53.1	-	89	-	2146	-

SOURCE:- 1. Col. 3 & 5 — Statistical Abstract, 1988. Directorate of Economics and Statistics.  
2. Col. 7 & 9 — C.M.I.E. Statistics September, 1988.

T A B L E - 3

## SELECTED AGRICULTURAL AREA INDICATORS

Sl.No.	STATE	Total Cropped Area (Lakh Hect.) 1985-86	Area Sown More than once (Lakh Hect.) 1985-86	Net Area Sown (Lakh Hect.) 1985-86	Percentage Double Cropped Area	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121.0	16.7	104.3	16.0	12
2.	Assam	37.9	10.6	27.1	40.2	6
3.	Bihar	105.2	28.2	77.0	36.6	7
4.	Gujarat	96.8	0.7	96.2	0.7	15
5.	Haryana	56.0	19.9	36.1	55.1	2
6.	Karnataka	111.5	9.7	101.7	9.5	14
7.	Kerala	28.7	6.8	21.9	31.1	8
8.	Maharashtra	205.4	23.5	181.9	12.9	13
9.	Madhya Pradesh	230.2	36.0	194.1	18.6	10
10.	Orissa	93.0	29.4	63.2	46.5	4
11.	Punjab	71.6	29.6	42.0	70.5	1
12.	Rajasthan	181.4	25.7	155.6	16.5	11
13.	Tamil Nadu	68.2	11.2	57.0	19.6	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	249.8	77.3	172.5	44.8	5
15.	West Bengal	78.5	26.5	53.4	49.6	3
16.	Himachal Pradesh	9.7	3.9	5.8	67.2	-
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.3	3.0	7.3	41.1	-
18.	Manipur	1.8	0.4	1.4	28.6	-
19.	Meghalaya	2.1	0.2	1.9	10.5	-
20.	Nagaland	2.0	0.1	1.8	5.6	-
21.	Sikkim	1.3	0.4	1.0	40.0	-
22.	Tripura	4.2	1.7	2.6	65.4	-
ALL INDIA		1773.3	362.7	1410.6	25.7	-

SOURCE:- Statistical Abstract, 1988, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh.

T A B L E.9  
NET AREA IRRIGATED BY STATES

Sl.No.	STATE	1971-72			1975-76			1985-86		
		Net Area '000 hectares.	as% of net sown area	Rank	Net area '000 hectares	as% of net sown area	Rank	Net area '000 hectares	as % of net sown area	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2998	25.6	6	3437	30.8	6	3538	33.9	7
2.	Assam	572	25.6	8	572	22.0	8	572	21.1	10
3.	Bihar	2384	28.8	5	2760	32.6	5	2808	35.5	5
4.	Gujarat	1407	14.4	11	1414	14.6	11	2271	23.6	9
5.	Haryana	1565	43.9	2	1754	48.4	2	2236	61.9	2
6.	Karnataka	1378	13.3	13	1365	13.2	12	1675	16.5	12
7.	Kerala	439	20.1	9	228	10.4	13	296	13.5	14
8.	Maharashtra	1367	8.0	15	1802	9.9	14	1881	10.0	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1643	8.9	14	1804	9.6	15	2987	15.4	13
10.	Orissa	1149	18.8	10	1015	15.5	10	1673	25.5	8
11.	Punjab	2955	72.5	1	3121	75.1	1	3590	87.9	1
12.	Rajasthan	2173	14.2	12	2547	16.9	9	3109	20.0	11
13.	Tamilnadu	2710	42.7	3	2563	42.8	4	2501	43.9	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6989	40.4	4	1933	46.1	3	9879	57.3	3
15.	West Bengal	1489	26.1	7	1489	24.1	7	1911	35.8	6
16.	Himachal Pradesh	91	16.6	-	90	16.1	-	96	16.5	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	276	40.4	-	302	43.5	-	310	42.3	-
18.	Manipur	65	46.4	-	65	46.4	-	65	46.4	-
19.	Meghalaya	37	22.8	-	43	24.7	-	50	25.9	-
20.	Nagaland	29	28.4	-	37	32.7	-	51	27.7	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16.8	-
22.	Tripura	24	9.9	-	30	12.5	-	29	11.3	-
ALL INDIA		31593	22.7	-	34491	24.3	-	41760	29.6	-

Source: Statistical Abstract. 1988, Directorate of Economic and Statistics. A.P.

T A B L E-10

## SELECTED CROP YIELD INDICATORS, BY STATES

Sl.No.	STATES	Area under Food-grains as % to Total cropped area in the State		Yield per hectare of principal crops 1983-84 to 1986-87 (Kgs. per hect.)									
		1985-86	Rank	Rice	Rank	Groundnut	Rank	Cotton (Lint)	Rank	Sugarcane (Cane)	Rank	per capita income from Agriculture. 1986-87 (Rs.)	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.7	13	2092	4	882	4	255	5	69159	5	1170	9
2.	Assam	71.9	7	1099	11	-	-	-	-	50109	9	1127	10
3.	Bihar	89.4	1	1043	14	977	2	334	2	33759	14	933	14
4.	Gujarat	45.1	14	1096	12	539	12	175	7	75039	4	1223	8
5.	Haryana	71.8	8	2502	2	865	6	329	3	44883	11	2290	2
6.	Karnataka	64.8	12	1920	5	922	3	163	9	80089	3	1322	4
7.	Kerala	24.9	15	1702	6	773	8	-	-	-	-	1065	11
8.	Maharashtra	68.6	10	1335	9	861	7	85	10	88270	2	1280	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	79.8	3	901	15	725	9	83	11	33858	13	1054	12
10.	Orissa	74.1	6	1058	13	1471	1	-	-	65784	6	1282	6
11.	Punjab	75.3	4	3161	1	873	5	415	1	62159	7	1308	1
12.	Rajasthan	70.5	9	1289	10	678	11	227	6	41659	12	1308	5
13.	Tamilnadu	67.6	11	2384	3	104	13	319	4	102122	1	655	15
14.	Uttar Pradesh	82.9	2	1353	8	698	10	166	8	48694	10	990	13
15.	West Bengal	75.2	5	1467	7	-	-	-	-	58787	8	1436	3

T A B L E-10

## SELECTED CROP YIELD INDICATORS, BY STATES

Sl.No.	STATES	Area under Food-grains as % to Total cropped area in the State		Yield per hectare of principal crops 1983-84 to 1986-87 (Kgs. per hect.)									
		1985-86	Rank	Rice	Rank	Groundnut	Rank	Cotton (Lint)	Rank	Sugarcane (Cane)	Rank	per capita income from Agriculture, 1986-87 (Rs.)	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
16.	Himachal Pradesh	89.6	-	1153	-	-	-	-	-	11424	-	1071	-
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	83.6	-	1065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1403	-
18.	Manipur	92.9	-	1580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1707	-
19.	Meghalaya	64.2	-	1187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932	-
20.	Nagaland	69.5	-	883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	914	-
21.	Sikkim	52.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1290	-
22.	Tripura	66.4	-	1322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1084	-
ALL INDIA		72.2	-	1474	-	348	-	174	-	58767	-	1325	-

Source: 1) Col.3. Statistical Abstract, 1988 (for Area under Food grains of production in major States April 1990)

Col 5,7,9 and 11 CMIE, Vol II states 1989, Col 13, Estimate of SDP, 1988 CSO New Delhi

\* Average of 1980-81 to 1984-85



AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS OF STATES  
1988-89.

Sl.	STATE	Area '000' Hects.	Production '000' Tonnes	Rank	Per Capita Food Grains Kgs.	Rank	State share in All India production%	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8016	12992	4	175	7	7.63	4
2.	Assam	2556	2628	14	116	13	1.54	14
3.	Bihar	9548	16697	5	132	12	6.87	5
4.	Gujarat	4711	5331	13	84	14	3.13	13
5.	Haryana	4194	94.78	9	503	2	5.57	9
6.	Karnataka	7187	6720	12	161	9	3.95	12
7.	Kerala	609	1035	15	38	15	0.61	15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	17949	15901	3	243	4	9.35	3
9.	Maharashtra	14422	11077	7	135	11	6.51	7
10.	Orissa	6799	6925	11	204	5	4.07	11
11.	Punjab	54.17	17076	2	881	1	10.03	2
12.	Rajasthan	12742	10640	8	179	6	6.25	8
13.	Tamilnadu	4113	7290	10	136	10	4.28	10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	20118	35745	1	246	3	21.00	1
15.	West Bengal	6322	11516	6	168	8	6.76	6
16.	Himachal Pradesh	875	1135		221	-	0.67	-
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	878	1311		178	-	0.77	-
	ALL INDIA	128297	170253		191		100.00	

Source: Agricultural production in Major States:1949-50 to  
1987-88 crop wise data April 1989, CMIE

TABLE - 12

## AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF OIL SEEDS BY STATES

Sl. No.	States	1977-78			1986-87		
		AREA ('000' Hectars)	Production ('000' Tonnes)	RANK	AREA ('000' Hectars)	Production ('000' Tonnes)	RANK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1576	1083	4	2015	1428	2
2.	Assam	199	81	13	335	161	13
3.	Bihar	242	101	11	192	113	14
4.	Gujarat	2265	1915	1	2347	1668	1
5.	Haryana	188	98	12	289	226	11
6.	Karnataka	1156	751	5	1281	969	4
7.	Kerala	43	32	15	25	9	15
8.	Maharashtra	1315	693	6	1096	526	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1702	505	7	1337	557	8
10.	Orissa	414	246	9	829	723	7
11.	Punjab	304	233	10	185	167	12
12.	Rajasthan	1043	416	8	1442	842	5
13.	Tamilnadu	1107	1155	3	1164	1121	3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3717	1464	2	1767	827	6
15.	West Bengal	149	59	14	416	260	10
16.	Himachal Pradesh	20	6	--	21	4	--
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	30	--	68	63	--
18.	Manipur	5	2	--	4	3	--
19.	Meghalaya	8	5	--	8	5	--
20.	Nagaland	2	1	--	13	11	--
21.	Sikkim	--	--	--	7	5	--
22.	Tripura	6	3	--	8	4	--
All India :		15505	8933	--	14865	9718	--

Contd...

TABLE - 12 (Contd...)

## AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF OIL SEEDS BY STATES

Sl. No.	States	Yield per Hectars (in Quintal )							
		Groundnut				Sesamum			
		1977-78		1986-87		1977-78		1986-87	
		Yield	Rank	Yield	Rank	Yield	Rank	Yield	Rank
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.1	6	8.6	5	1.7	7	1.8	6
2.	Assam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Bihar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Gujarat	8.8	7	7.1	8	2.1	6	1.0	7
5.	Haryana	11.8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Karnataka	6.9	10	8.4	6	3.9	3	3.1	3
7.	Kerala	10.5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Maharashtra	6.8	11	6.7	9	2.5	5	2.3	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.7	12	7.4	7	1.7	7	1.0	7
10.	Orissa	11.3	3	14.5	1	4.2	2	4.8	2
11.	Punjab	9.9	5	9.8	3	--	--	--	--
12.	Rajasthan	7.2	9	6.5	10	1.4	8	0.2	9
13.	Tamilnadu	11.4	2	10.5	2	3.3	4	3.0	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7.5	8	9.0	4	1.4	8	0.4	8
15.	West Bengal	--	--	--	--	6.4	1	7.2	1
16.	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Manipur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	Meghalaya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20.	Nagaland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21.	Sikkim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22.	Tripura	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All India :		8.5	--	8.5	--	2.1	--	2.0	--

Source: Statistical Abstract, India 1987.

T A B L E 13

## CONSUMPTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS BY STATES

(in terms of Plant nutrients)

Sl. No.	State	1975-76			1988-89		
		Total Consumption (in '000' tonnes)	Consumption per Hectare (in Kgs.)	Rank	Total Consumption (in '000' tonnes)	Consumption per Hectare (in Kgs.)	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412.1	31.1	3	1355.3	112.0	3
2.	Assam	5.6	1.9	15	25.5	6.7	15
3.	Bihar	134.9	12.5	11	608.0	37.8	11
4.	Gujarat	149.5	14.7	9	643.0	66.4	9
5.	Haryana	96.9	18.8	7	509.2	9039.0	4
6.	Karnataka	218.7	20.2	6	799.9	71.8	8
7.	Kerala	64.7	21.6	4	213.9	74.6	7
8.	Maharashtra	265.0	13.6	10	891.8	43.7	10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	108.5	5.1	13	684.1	29.7	12
10.	Orissa	47.6	6.5	12	151.6	16.4	14
11.	Punjab	311.3	51.7	1	1116.9	155.0	1
12.	Rajasthan	77.5	4.4	14	305.4	16.8	13
13.	Tamilnadu	300.0	39.2	2	768.0	112.6	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	485.1	21.1	5	2135.9	85.5	5
15.	West Bengal	129.7	17.4	8	635.0	79.5	6
16.	Himachal Pradesh	8.9	9.7	-	30.3	31.3	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.3	11.3	-	53.5	52.0	-
18.	Manipur	1.4	7.4	-	13.9	75.9	-
19.	Meghalaya	1.7	9.9	-	3.1	14.6	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.3	1.6	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tripura	0.3	0.7	-	8.9	21.1	-
ALL INDIA :		2893.7	17.1	-	111036	62.2	-

Source : Statistical Abstract, Andhra Pradesh

T A B L E 14

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF AGRICULTURE HOLDINGS, 1985-86  
BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of small and marginal holdings (in 000s)	Percent- age of small & marginal holdings to All India	Total Holdings (in 000s)	Percent- age of small & marginal holdings to total Col.(3) to Col.(5)	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5926	10.0	6701	88.4	4
2.	Assam	1659	2.8	1990	83.4	7
3.	Bihar	8442	14.3	9526	88.6	3
4.	Gujarat	1236	2.1	2618	47.2	13
5.	Haryana	740	1.3	1307	56.6	10
6.	Karnataka	2595	4.4	4237	61.2	9
7.	Kerala	4222	7.1	4351	97.0	1
8.	Maharashtra	3828	6.5	6910	55.4	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2663	4.5	4751	56.1	11
10.	Orissa	1633	2.7	2137	76.4	8
11.	Punjab	430	0.7	1039	41.4	15
12.	Rajasthan	1446	2.4	3329	43.4	14
13.	Tamilnadu	5885	9.9	6772	86.9	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	13847	23.4	15927	86.9	5
15.	West Bengal	3862	6.5	4320	89.4	2
16.	Himachal Pradesh	424	0.7	541	78.4	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	979	1.7	1088	90.0	-
18.	Manipur	71	0.1	81	87.7	-
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	14	-	24	58.3	-
22.	Tripura	136	0.2	147	92.5	-
ALL INDIA :		59164	100.00	77951	75.9	-

Source: Report on All India Agriculture Census,  
Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India

T A B L E - 15

## SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY INDICATORS BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	Average Daily employment of factory workers per '000 population 1984-85		Gross out put in Industry (Per capita) 1985-86		Value added (per capita) 1985-86		Consumption of Electricity (Per capita) 1987-88 (P)		Industrial Consumption of Electricity (Per capita) 1987-88 (P)	
		No. 3	Rank 4	No. 5	Rank 6	Rs. 7	Rank 8	KWH 9	Rank 10	KWH 11	Rank 12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	6	1370	7	336	10	198	7	95	6
2.	Assam	5	8	898	13	230	11	64	15	28	50
3.	Bihar	4	9	933	12	179	13	104	14	62	13
4.	Gujarat	16	1	3938	2	631	2	373	2	204	2
5.	Haryana	13	4	3134	3	528	4	306	4	102	9
6.	Karnataka	8	7	1289	8	316	7	207	6	110	7
7.	Kerala	8	7	1211	9	266	8	130	13	70	11
8.	Maharashtra	14	3	4315	1	959	1	347	3	192	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	8	1104	10	261	9	187	8	130	5
10.	Orissa	4	9	773	15	128	14	165	9	119	8
11.	Punjab	15	2	3070	4	446	6	515	1	225	1
12.	Rajasthan	5	8	1052	11	186	12	162	10	74	12
13.	Tamilnadu	14	3	2680	5	496	5	249	5	135	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8	8	795	14	125	15	135	11	43	14
15.	West Bengal	12	5	1748	6	564	3	135	11	80	10
16.	Himachal Pradesh	6	-	1124	-	420	-	162	-	111	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	-	445	-	94	-	163	-	52	-
18.	Manipur	1	-	13	-	6	-	60	-	15	-
19.	Meghalaya	1	-	103	-	8	-	88	-	36	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	26	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	18	-
22.	Tripura	5	-	145	-	32	-	35	-	9	-
ALL INDIA :		9	-	1754	-	340	-	201	-	104	-

Contd...

Sub-National  
National  
20/6/91  
6173  
110013

T A B L E - 15 (Contd...)

## SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY INDICATORS BY STATES

Sl. No.	State	No. of Banking offices per lakh population		Bank credit of commercial Banks (Per capita)		Motor Vehicles per lakh population		Total road length per 100 sq. Kms. of area		Total Railway route '000 Sq.Kms. of area	
		13	14	15	16	Kms 17	Rank 18	Kms 19	Rank 20	Kms 21	Rank 22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.5	7	1522	9	1320	11	48	9	18	10
2.	Assam	5.7	12	528	14	817	18	77	5	30	7
3.	Bihar	6.5	11	473	15	814	19	48	9	31	4
4.	Gujarat	9.7	4	1830	5	3635	2	34	10	28	8
5.	Haryana	9.7	4	1627	8	2184	5	57	8	34	3
6.	Karnataka	11.3	2	2013	4	2423	4	60	7	16	13
7.	Kerala	11.0	3	1633	6	1628	8	290	1	24	9
8.	Naharashtra	8.7	6	4164	1	2932	3	60	7	18	11
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8.2	8	864	10	1371	10	26	11	13	14
10.	Orissa	7.3	10	725	12	625	21	78	4	13	15
11.	Punjab	12.6	1	2348	6	5137	1	96	3	43	1
12.	Rajasthan	8.8	5	836	11	1449	9	24	12	16	12
13.	Tamilnadu	8.8	5	2307	2	1686	6	111	2	30	6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7.4	9	759	13	919	17	56	9	30	5
15.	West Bengal	7.3	10	1694	7	1030	16	65	6	42	2
16.	Himachal Pradesh	16.2	-	1079	2	1055	14	38	-	5	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.4	-	817	-	1220	12	6	-	0.35	-
18.	Manipur	4.7	-	412	-	1632	7	27	-	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	10.7	-	503	-	1063	13	24	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	8.9	-	992	-	1045	15	42	-	0.53	-
21.	Sikkim	9.1	-	953	-	988	20	13	-	-	-
22.	Tripura	7.6	-	911	-	614	22	101	-	3.5	-
ALL INDIA :		8.5	-	1658	-	1802	-	47	-	19	-

Source: Col. 3.5. &amp; 7 : Statistical Abstract 1988

T A B L E 16

## MINERAL PRODUCTION BY STATES

(Value Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1971			1980			1981		
		Production	% to All India	Rank	Production	% to All India	Rank	Production	% to All India	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2168	4.3	7	11542	5.2	5	50616	4.8	5
2.	Assam	4222	8.4	5	4326	1.9	10	129	0.01	11
3.	Bihar	13829	27.5	1	65760	29.5	1	157205	14.7	1
4.	Gujarat	4804	9.5	4	14487	6.5	4	91591	8.6	3
5.	Haryana	132	-	-	247	0.1	12	620	0.1	10
6.	Karnataka	1473	2.9	10	4212	1.9	10	14010	1.3	9
7.	Kerala	126	-	-	315	0.1	12	782	0.1	10
8.	Maharashtra	1262	2.5	11	7618	3.4	8	31876	3.0	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7115	14.1	2	36264	16.3	2	110630	10.4	2
10.	Orissa	2565	5.1	6	9105	4.1	7	33752	3.2	6
11.	Punjab	42	-	-	13	-	-	N.A	-	-
12.	Rajasthan	1696	3.4	9	10888	4.9	6	18451	1.7	8
13.	Tamilnadu	1790	3.6	8	6387	2.9	9	18152	1.7	8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1167	2.3	12	2862	1.3	11	13541	1.3	9
15.	West Bengal	6543	13.0	3	23486	10.6	3	67742	6.4	4
16.	Himachal Pradesh	41	-	-	115	0.1	-	409	-	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	-	-	252	0.1	-	226	-	-
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	12	-	-	82	-	-	224	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	12	-	-	19	-	-
22.	Tripura	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-
All India :		50345	100	-	222647	100	-	1066144	100	-



TABLE 17

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS BY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS BY STATES

Sl.No.State		R U R A L						U R B A N					
		32nd Round (1977-78)		38th Round (1983)		43rd Round (1987-88)		32nd Round (1977-78)		38th Round (1983)		43rd Round (1987-88)	
1.	2.	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.1	5.2	1.4	0.9	2.5	4.5	7.1	16.6	5.4	5.1	6.4	9.0
2.	Assam	1.6	5.8	2.8	3.3	4.7	11.3	4.8	17.2	4.9	11.2	5.3	20.4
3.	Bihar	2.1	4.0	2.4	0.6	2.6	0.8	6.1	17.3	5.6	2.1	6.4	3.3
4.	Gujarat	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.4	1.7	3.9	9.6	5.1	3.7	4.7	2.3
5.	Haryana	3.6	20.8	3.8	0.5	6.5	4.3	5.4	22.3	4.5	8.0	4.6	9.6
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.6	5.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	3.5	28.8	3.5	12.1	4.7	15.5
7.	Karnataka	1.4	4.1	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	6.0	17.2	5.7	5.5	5.6	4.1
8.	Kerala	13.6	29.2	11.6	17.0	12.5	25.0	16.2	39.5	11.9	25.6	14.1	33.9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.2	4.3	8.4	3.4	1.5	4.3	5.6
10.	Maharashtra	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.1	2.1	1.2	6.6	15.9	5.9	4.5	6.5	5.0
11.	Orissa	2.0	4.4	1.8	1.3	3.8	5.4	6.5	12.2	5.4	6.3	7.1	14.0
12.	Punjab	1.8	14.3	3.2	11.7	2.9	7.4	3.2	20.9	3.9	9.6	4.8	14.7
13.	Rajasthan	0.6	2.9	0.8	0.1	3.0	1.8	3.7	7.5	4.2	1.3	4.7	1.4
14.	Tamilnadu	2.8	6.3	3.3	2.9	4.0	4.5	7.9	16.2	7.9	8.3	7.3	9.1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1.6	3.2	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.2	4.1	10.8	4.5	3.6	3.4	2.9
16.	West Bengal	3.5	23.9	3.9	4.5	3.0	10.6	9.8	28.4	9.8	18.4	9.0	21.4
ALL INDIA		2.2	5.5	2.1	1.4	2.8	3.5	6.5	17.8	5.9	6.9	6.1	9.5

Source : Reports on Employment and Unemployment Survey Results, All India, M.S.S.O., Government of India.

T A B L E-18

## DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY STATES, 1981.

Sl. No.	State	Scientific & Technical Man Power (1981 Census)				Percentage unemployed to total S & T Personnel	Rank
		Employed includes Self-employed	Students Trainees Apprentices	Unemployed trying job	Total S & T Personnel		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57280	4900	18505	87425	21.1	8
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	64680	7485	28780	109915	26.1	3
4.	Gujarat	59000	5375	6120	76895	7.9	13
5.	Haryana	22540	1735	4400	30725	5.4	14
6.	Karnataka	106990	8980	21725	151390	14.3	9
7.	Kerala	89025	11720	35640	149435	23.8	5
8.	Maharashtra	176547	15428	20524	232395	8.8	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	72355	8975	14360	104515	13.7	10
10.	Orissa	43385	5935	16745	71415	23.4	6
11.	Punjab	43565	5515	23495	92115	25.5	4
12.	Rajasthan	62680	8410	12915	97940	13.1	11
13.	Tamilnadu	65915	8035	38025	124945	30.4	2
14.	Uttarpradesh	154465	38355	91200	393090	23.2	7
15.	West Bengal	128235	13610	98688	275684	35.7	1
16.	Himachalpradesh	8690	490	2317	12028	19.2	—
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	7120	696	1764	10039	17.5	—
18.	Manipur	2186	146	994	4306	23.0	—

T A B L E-18

## DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY STATES, 1981.

Sl. No.	State	Scientific & Technical Man Power (1981 Census)				Percentage unemployed to total S & T Personnel	Rank
		Employed includes Self-employed	Students Trainees Apprentices	Unemployed trying job	Total S & T Personnel		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
19.	Meghalaya	3030	176	341	3993	8.5	-
20.	Nagaland	1806	41	136	2154	6.3	-
21.	Sikkim	916	17	78	1099	7.0	-
22.	Tripura	5896	115	2762	9371	29.4	-
ALL INDIA		1323982	168903	610022	2505419	24.3	-

Source: Degree holders and Technical Personnel Survey Census 1981,  
Director General, CSIR, New Delhi.

@ Total includes all persons including retired, not seeking job

TABLE - 19

## POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE : 1977-78 AND 1983-84

(Percent)

Sl. No.	STATES	Rural		Urban		Total		Rank
		1977-78	1983-84	1977-78	1983-84	1977-78	1983-84	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.4	38.7	37.2	29.5	43.6	36.4	7
2.	Assam	48.5	23.8	36.5	21.6	47.3	23.5	13
3.	Bihar	57.8	51.4	44.8	37.0	56.3	49.5	1
4.	Gujarat	43.1	27.6	29.8	17.3	38.9	24.3	12
5.	Haryana	23.2	15.2	32.5	16.9	25.2	15.6	14
6.	Karnataka	53.2	37.5	44.6	29.2	50.8	35.0	8
7.	Kerala	47.4	26.1	53.2	30.1	48.4	26.8	11
8.	Maharashtra	60.4	41.5	31.4	23.3	50.6	34.9	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	61.6	50.3	46.4	31.1	50.6	46.2	2
10.	Orissa	67.9	44.8	41.8	29.3	65.1	42.8	4
11.	Punjab	13.1	10.9	25.6	21.0	16.4	13.8	15
12.	Rajasthan	33.5	36.6	33.9	26.1	33.6	34.3	10
13.	Tamilnadu	56.3	44.1	45.3	30.9	52.8	39.6	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	49.8	46.5	49.2	40.3	49.7	45.3	3
15.	West Bengal	58.3	43.8	34.5	26.5	52.2	39.2	6
16.	Himachal Pradesh	27.8	14.0	17.2	8.0	27.0	13.5	-
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.7	16.4	40.5	15.6	33.4	16.3	-
18.	Manipur	29.2	11.7	27.8	13.8	28.7	12.3	-
19.	Meghalaya	51.2	33.7	28.6	4.0	47.4	28.0	-
20.	Nagaland, Sikkim and all Union Territories	41.5	47.4	10.1	17.7	21.1	27.1	-
21.	Tripura	64.5	23.5	27.5	19.6	60.5	23.0	-
ALL INDIA		51.2	40.4	38.2	28.1	48.3	37.4	

SOURCE: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)  
Vol.2: States, September, 1989.

TABLE - 20

## PLAN OUTLAY AND PER CAPITA PLAN OUTLAYS FIRST PLAN TO SEVENTH PLAN AT CURRENT PRICES

(Outlay : Rs. in Crores)

(Per capita : Rs.)

Sl. No.	STATES	First Plan 1951-56		Second Plan 1956-61		Third Plan 1961-66		Annual Plans 1966-69		Fourth Plan 1969-74		Fifth Plan (4 years) 1974-78	
		Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita
(1)	(2)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107	33	181	52	345	91	236	58	426	98	1025	236
2.	Assam	28	29	63	57	132	103	87	61	798	136	271	190
3.	Bihar	102	25	127	40	332	67	217	40	479	85	874	155
4.	Gujarat	99	58	147	76	238	108	208	84	545	204	1005	376
5.	Haryana	*	*	*	*	*	*	85	91	358	358	483	481
6.	Karnataka	94	46	139	62	251	100	192	70	374	128	808	276
7.	Kerala	44	31	79	49	182	101	145	73	333	156	478	224
8.	Maharashtra	125	37	214	57	434	103	389	83	1005	199	1878	372
9.	Madhya Pradesh	94	34	146	48	288	84	167	44	476	114	1058	254
10.	Orissa	85	56	89	54	224	120	123	60	249	130	454	207
11.	Punjab	163	175	151	146	254	212	122	90	428	316	719	531
12.	Rajasthan	66	39	100	53	211	97	137	56	309	120	611	237
13.	Tamilnadu	85	28	186	67	342	98	266	71	552	134	827	201
14.	Uttar Pradesh	166	25	228	32	560	72	451	53	1163	132	2094	237
15.	West Bengal	154	54	156	48	300	80	161	39	364	82	885	200
16.	Himachal Pradesh	5	21	17	64	34	127	40	119	113	328	161	467
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	39	27	77	61	166	59	152	162	351	279	603
18.	Manipur	1	17	6	86	13	100	7	72	31	290	69	646
19.	Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	358	71	705
20.	Nagaland	*	*	*	*	11	280	16	400	38	747	70	1359
21.	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(a)	(a)	24	1163
22.	Tripura	2	21	9	94	16	156	11	82	35	223	50	320
TOTAL STATES		1433	38	2115	51	4228	92	3119	61	7674	142	14201	262
Population Estimates Used		1953		1958		1963		1967		1971		1971	

\* Was not a State during this period.

TABLE - 20 (Contd...)

PLAN OUTLAY AND PER CAPITA PLAN OUTLAYS FIRST PLAN TO SEVENTH PLAN AT CURRENT PRICES  
(Outlay : Rs. in Crores)  
(Per capita : Rs.)

Sl. No.	STATES	Annual Plans 1978-80		Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		Cumulative Plan Outlay per capita upto 31-3-1990		
		Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita	Outlay	Per Capita	Rank
(1)	(2)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	870	200	3100	584	5200	971	11490	2146	9
2.	Assam	310	212	1115	526	2100	1055	4311	2170	10
3.	Bihar	741	131	3225	456	5100	729	11247	1609	13
4.	Gujarat	727	272	3680	1073	6000	1760	12649	3711	3
5.	Haryana	437	435	1800	1385	2900	2244	6063	4692	2
6.	Karnataka	608	207	2265	641	3300	942	8231	2216	7
7.	Kerala	346	162	1550	578	2100	825	5257	2065	11
8.	Maharashtra	372	297	6175	983	10500	1672	22218	3539	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	868	208	3800	687	7000	1342	13897	2663	5
10.	Orissa	382	174	1500	536	2700	1024	5806	2202	8
11.	Punjab	520	384	1957	1179	3285	1957	7599	4526	1
12.	Rajasthan	510	198	2025	577	3000	876	6969	2034	12
13.	Tamilnadu	612	149	3150	651	5750	1188	11770	2431	6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1445	163	5850	535	10447	942	22404	2021	13
15.	West Bengal	821	156	3500	600	4125	755	10466	1918	14
16.	Himachal Pradesh	146	422	560	1273	1050	2153	2126	4966	-
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	226	489	900	1429	1400	2349	3127	5245	-
18.	Manipur	59	554	240	1500	430	3026	856	6024	-
19.	Meghalaya	62	615	235	1679	440	3293	844	6317	-
20.	Nagaland	51	973	210	2625	400	5161	796	10271	-
21.	Sikkim	34	1063	122	4067	230	7278	410	12975	-
22.	Tripura	51	325	45	1114	440	2143	959	4671	-
TOTAL STATES		11324	209	47204	687	78097	1140	169495	2474	-
Population Estimates Used		1971		1981		1981				

Source: C.M.I.E. Vol.II States - 1989

### 3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh State was formed on 1st November, 1956 after reorganisation of States. After the formation of the State six Five Year Plans and Four Annual Plans were implemented. Under these plans the State Government made concerted efforts to accelerate the development in various sections of the society. As the population of the State is largely dependent on Agriculture, the State Government have given high priority to the development of Agriculture, Irrigation and power sectors upto 1979-80. Since then there has been a shift in the Plan priorities by giving greater emphasis for removal of poverty and building up of Rural infrastructure. During Seventh Five Year Plan, the annual plan outlay has been stepped up from Rs.942.92 crores in 1985-86 to Rs.1251.22 crores in 1989-90. A review of plan allocation during different plan periods indicate that there is greater emphasis for social and community services during Seventh Plan Period and there is reduction in the outlays under power sector. During the period of 1960-61 to 1985-86, the Net State Domestic Product increased at the rate of 3.37 percent per annum, as against 3.64 percent for All India at 1970-71 prices. The share of agriculture sector in Net State Domestic Product formed 60 percent during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 and declined to 45 percent during the period 1981-82 to 1985-86. Consequently there is substantial increase in the share of secondary and tertiary sectors during this period. The breakthrough in the economic development in the last 10 years could be seen from the analysis of the State Income of Andhra Pradesh at constant prices (1970-71 prices) which increased by about 26.6 percent during 1960-61 to 1972-73 while in the subsequent 10 years i.e., 1982-83 over 1972-73 the State income had gone up by 63 percent.

The following paragraphs briefly describe the trends in population, State Income, State Government Finances and Plan outlays over the last 34 years and development that has taken place in some of the important sectors of the economy over this period.

#### **Population**

Andhra Pradesh with a population of 535 lakhs in 1981 spread over 274.6 thousand square kilometers of area is one of the most populous states occupying fifth place among the states in the country. The acceleration in the growth of population during the last decade can be gauged from the additions to the population in different decades. While in a period of 20 years between 1951 and 1971, 130 lakhs persons have been added, in the last decade 1971-81 itself 100 lakhs persons have been added and it is expected that the decade 1981-91 will add as many as 135 lakhs persons. As a result, the State is now more densely populated than before. Against population density of 157 in 1951, the density in 1981 stands at 195 and is expected to go upto 234 by 1991.

The process of urbanisation which is often synonymous with industrialisation, is rather slow in the State. In 1951 and 1961 the proportion of urban population remained at 17 percent, while it increased to 23.5 in 1981.

There is not much of a change in the age composition of the population except a slight increase by about 2 percent to the total population in the proportion of children aged below 14 years. Though this is not significant, yet it has to be noted in as much as it results in an increase in dependence ratio to the extent of 12 percent in 1981 over that of 1951. As regards sex composition, while there were 986 females for every 1000 males in 1951 it has come down to 976 in 1981. Despite continuous efforts in the State in promoting literacy by making education compulsory for all children below 14 years of age and through adult education, considerable proportion of population continued to remain illiterate in the State. The literacy ratio has gone up from 13 percent in 1951 to 29 percent in 1981 in a period of 30 years. The rate of literacy for females has gone up significantly, which was nearly doubled in the decade 1951-61 from 6.5 percent to 12 percent. The sex differentials of literacy is very high. As noticed from 1981 census, the literacy rate among males is 39 percent which is nearly twice the female literacy rate of 20.2 percent.

The Scheduled Castes population in Andhra Pradesh accounted for 14.2 percent in 1951 which declined to 13.8 percent in 1961, 13.3 percent in 1971 and during 1981 census it was 14.9 percent. The Scheduled Castes population which was 44.06 lakhs in 1951 has gone up to 79.62 lakhs in 1981. The Scheduled Tribes population was 2.5 percent during 1951 while it has gone upto 3.7 percent in 1961 and 3.8 percent in 1971 and to 5.9 percent in 1981. The Scheduled Tribes population during 1951 was 7.67 lakhs, and has gone up by roughly four times by 1981 census amounting to 31.76 lakhs.

The total workers in the State accounted for 115 lakhs forming 37 percent of the total population in 1951 census while it was 180 lakhs in 1971 census forming 41.4 percent of the total population and it has further increased to 226 lakhs in 1981 census forming 42.2 percent of the total population.

It is noticed that there is a clear shift of workers from primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors during 1961-1981. During 1961, workers in primary sector constituted 75.84 percent which declined to 69.3 percent during 1981 census.

#### **State Income**

The State Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased from Rs.983.2 crores in 1960-61 to Rs.7,209.31 crores in 1980-81 and further increased to



Rs.12,878.85 crores in 1985-86. At constant prices (1970-71 prices) the State Income increased from Rs.1,891.81 crores in 1960-61 to Rs.3,432.17 crores in 1980-81 and further increased to Rs.4,445.53 crores in 1985-86.

However, at current prices(1980-81 Base) the State Income increased from Rs.7,323.95 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.13,411.53 crores in 1985-86 and further increased to Rs.19,793.14 crores in 1988-89. At constant prices (1980-81 Base) the State Income increased from Rs.7,323.95 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.9,067.03 crores in 1985-86 and further increased to Rs.10,431.80 crores in 1988-89. The difference between the two estimates namely 1970-71 base and 1980-81 Base is mainly due to changes in the methodology and source of data.

The per capita income at current prices (1970-71 Base) increased from Rs.275 in 1960-61 to Rs.2205 in 1985-86 recording nearly eight fold increase. At constant prices (1970-71 Base)it increased from Rs.530/- in 1960-61 to Rs.761 in 1985-87 registering an increase of 43.6 percent. The per capita income at constant prices(1980-81 base)Increased from Rs.1380 in 1980-81 to Rs.1552 in 1985-86 and further increased to Rs.1692 in 1988-89. The percentage increase in 1985-86 over 1980-81 was 12.5 and 22.6 percent in 1988-89.

The Net Domestic Product at constant prices with 1970-71 base has increased at 1.90 percent per annum during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71, 3.27 percent during 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 4.42 percent during 1980-81 to 1985-86 and 3.37 percent being the overall growth rate during the period 1960-61 to 1985-86. According to 1980-81 series at constant prices, the NDP of Andhra Pradesh has increased at a annual trend growth rate of 3.41 percent in 1980-81 to 1985-86 and 2.35 percent in 1980-81 to 1987-88.

#### ANNUAL TREND GROWTH RATES OF SDP OF A.P.

Period	Constant Price		Current Prices	
	At 1970-71 Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	1970-71 Base	1980-81 Base
1960-61 to 1970-71	1.90	-	9.90	-
1970-71 to 1980-81	3.27	-	10.22	-
1980-81 to 1985-86	4.42	3.41	11.62	12.29
1980-81 to 1987-88	-	2.35	-	11.37
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>-</b>

The annual trend growth rate at constant prices (70-71) for agriculture and allied activities which was 0.56 percent during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71, increased to 1.48 percent during 1970-71 to 1980-81 and it declined to 0.41 percent during 1980-81

to 1985-86 due to the drought conditions prevailing in the State during 1985-86. The overall annual trend growth rate was 1.85 percent for the period 1960-61 to 1985-86, which is less than All India. During the period under review the manufacturing sector recorded consistent increase from 5.13 percent in 1960-61 to 1970-71, 5.56 percent in 1970-71 to 1980-81, 9.31 percent in 1980-81 to 1985-86 and the overall growth rate was 5.41 during the period 1960-61 to 1985-86 which was higher than All India. During the period 1960-61 and 1985-86, the annual growth rates in Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Construction and Transport and Communications were higher than All- India.

At constant prices (1980-81), the sectoral annual trend growth rate of Net Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh during the periods 1980-81 to 1985-86 and 1980-81 to 1988-89 under Agriculture were 1.39 percent and 0.59 percent respectively which was less than All India for the two periods. The low growth rate recorded during 1980-81 to 1988-89 was due to three consecutive drought years from 1985-86 to 1987-88. In contrast to 1970-71 series, where the growth rate under manufacturing sector was higher than All India, in 1980-81 series, the growth rate of 5.53 percent and 4.74 percent for the periods 1980-81 to 1985-86 and 1980-81 to 1988-89 was lesser than All India. Similarly, in sectors of Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Construction, the 1970-71 series during 1980-81 to 1985-86 were showing higher growth rate than All India whereas 1980-81 series under construction sector, a lesser growth rate than All India was recorded. This was not only due to the changes in the methodology and source of data but also due to the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing for three consecutive years in the State which resulted in fall in agricultural production.

### **Structure of State Economy**

A significant diversification in the economy of Andhra Pradesh was evident from the sectoral shifts in the Net Domestic Product at constant 1970-71 series. The primary sector which was occupying a predominant position in the State economy, contributing about 62.3 percent of the total Net Domestic Product, during 1960-61 to 1965-66, has declined to 56.6 percent during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74, 46.9 percent during the period 1980-81 to 1985-86, while tertiary sector which was contributing about 26.6 percent in 1960-61 to 1965-66 increased to 29.8 percent in 1969-70 to 1973-74 and to 36.3 percent in 1980-81 to 1985-86.

According to 1980-81 series at constant prices, the share of primary sector has declined from 47.5 percent during the period 1980-81 to 1985-86 to 41.6 percent during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89, while the share of tertiary sector has increased from 36.3 percent in 1980-81 to 1985-86 to 41.2 percent in 1986-87 to 1988-89.

## State Government Finances

There is a phenomenal increase in the revenues of State during the periods 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 1980-81 to 1989-90. At current prices the total revenue receipts have increased from 80.56 crores in 1960-61 to 260.34 crores in 1989-90 (Revised estimates) and to Rs.4914 crores in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates). Thus the annual growth rates workout to 11.7 percent (Compound), 10.7 percent (linear) at current prices and 4.3 percent (compound) 4.1 percent (linear) at constant prices in the first decade 1960-61 to 1970-71; 17.4 percent (compound) 14.9 percent (linear) at constant prices and 7.6 percent (compound) 7.2 percent (Linear) at constant prices in the second decade 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 15.8 percent (compound) 14.0 percent (linear) at current prices and 8.6 percent (compound) 8.1 percent (linear) at constant prices in the decade from 1980-81 to 1989-90. The overall growth rate works out to 15.5 percent (compound) 11.4 percent (linear) at current prices and 6.8 percent (compound) 6.3 percent (linear) at constant prices per annum during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90.

The relative significance of the components in the total revenue receipts and their percentage share to total revenue is given below:

Table No. 1

		(Rs. in crores)									
Sl. No.	Components	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1989-90		1990-91	
		Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
		(R.E.)								(B.E.)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1.	State own Tax Revenue	37.64 (46.7)	37.64	136.06 (52.2)	75.00	582.08 (46.0)	124.67	2374.64 (52.7)	282.82	2667.06 (54.3)	
2.	State own non-tax Revenue	14.74 (18.3)	14.74	25.95 (10.0)	14.31	222.83 (17.6)	47.73	735.73 (16.3)	87.62	768.93 (15.6)	
3.	Share in Central Taxes	14.74 (18.3)	14.74	57.16 (22.0)	31.51	295.75 (23.4)	63.34	894.35 (19.9)	106.52	989.35 (20.1)	
4.	Grant-in-aid from the centre	13.44 (16.7)	13.44	41.17 (15.8)	22.70	163.88 (13.0)	35.10	499.69 (11.1)	59.53	488.95 (10.0)	
	<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>80.56</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>80.56</b>	<b>260.34</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>143.52</b>	<b>1264.54</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>270.84</b>	<b>4504.41</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>536.49</b>	<b>4914.29</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	

N.B: 1. Figures in the brackets indicate the percentage to total revenue receipts.

2. Constant figures workedout based on the INDEX of All India wholesale prices (1960-61) of all Commodities.

It can be seen from the above table that own tax revenue has contributed 52.7 percent to the total revenue receipts in the year 1989-90. In fact there is substantial increase in the own tax revenue receipts during the last 29 years. It was only Rs.37.64 crores in 1960-61 and it rose to Rs. 2374.64 crores in 1989-90 (RE) and to Rs. 2667.06 crores in 1990-91. The annual growth rate of own tax revenue is 12.3% (compound), 11.4%(linear) at current prices and 4.9(compound) and 4.7 (linear) at constant prices in 1960-61 to 1970-71, 17.1% (compound) 14.6% (linear) at current prices and 7.3%(compound) 6.9% (linear) at constant prices in 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 17.2% (compound)14.9% (linear) at current prices and 9.9% (compound) 9.1% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1980-81 to 1989-90 and overall growth 15.7% (compound), 11.7% (linear) at current prices 7.0% (compound) 6.7% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90. However, there is a decline in percentage share of grants-in-aid from the centre to the total revenue receipts from 16.7 percent in 1960-61 to 15.8 percent in 1970-71 to 13.0 percent in 1980-81 and to 11.1 percent (RE) in 1989-90 and further reduced to 10.0 percent (BE) in 1990-91.

### Tax Revenue

The total Tax revenue receipts were of the order of Rs.52.38 crores in 1960-61 which rose to Rs. 193.22 crores in 1970-71; to Rs. 877.83 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.3268.99 crores in 1989-90. (R.E) and to Rs.3656.41 crores in 1990-91 (B.E.). The annual growth rate works out to 12.9% (compound) 12.1% (linear) at current prices and 5.4% (compound) 5.4%(linear) at constant prices in 1960-61 to 1970-71; 16.9% (compound), 14.8% (linear) at current prices and 7% (compound), 6.9% (linear) at constant prices in 1970-71 to 1980-81, 16.2% (compound), 14.2% (linear) at current prices and 8.9%,(compound),8.3% (linear) at constant prices in 1980-81 to 1989-90. The overall growth rate during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90 is 15.9% (compound), 11.6% (linear) at current prices and 7.2% (compound), 6.7% (linear) at constant prices. Further it is interesting to note that out of the total tax revenue of the State more than half of the amount i.e. Rs. 1867.20 crores was contributed by sales Tax and State Excise during 1989-90 as against Rs.20.93 crores in 1960-61. Thus during the period, the Sales tax and state Excise revenues had gone up much faster than the other tax receipts. On the other hand, the contribution of land revenue to the total revenue has registered a marked decline from 14.6% in 1960-61 to 0.8% in 1989-90.

		(Rs.Crores)								
		1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1989-90(RE)		1990-91(BE)
S.No.	Item of Tax Revenue	Cur-rent	Cons-tant	Cur-rent	Cons-tant	Cur-rent	Cons-tant	Cur-rent	Cons-tant	Current
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Land Revenue	7.65 (14.6)	7.65	20.12 (10.4)	11.09	32.76 (3.7)	7.02	26.00 (0.8)	3.10	31.23 (0.8)
2.	State Excise Duties	8.10 (15.5)	8.10	35.47 (18.4)	19.55	153.02 (17.4)	32.77	637.20 (19.7)	75.89	700.00 (19.1)

S.No.	Item of Tax Revenue	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1989-90(RE)		1990-91(BE)
		Cur- rent	Cons- tant	Cur- rent	Cons- tant	Cur- rent	Cons- tant	Cur- rent	Cons- tant	Current
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Sales Tax	12.83 (24.5)	12.83	49.90 (25.8)	27.51	282.26 (32.2)	60.45	1230.00 (41.0)	146.50	1416.00 (38.8)
4.	Stamps and Registration fees	4.76 (9.1)	4.76	10.02 (5.2)	5.52	35.28 (4.0)	7.56	117.38 (3.4)	13.98	129.12 3.5)
5.	Motor Vehicles Tax	3.06 (5.8)	3.06	14.87 (7.7)	8.20	52.90 (6.0)	11.33	178.50 (5.6)	21.26	196.35 (5.4)
6.	Other Taxes and Duties	1.24 (2.4)	1.24	5.68 (2.9)	3.13	25.86 (2.9)	5.54	185.56 (3.5)	22.10	194.36 (5.3)
7.	Share-in- Central taxes	14.74 (28.1)	14.74	57.16 (29.6)	31.51	295.75 (33.7)	63.34	894.35 (26.0)	106.52	989.34 (27.1)
	Total Tax revenue	52.38 (100.0)	52.38	193.22 (100.0)	106.52	877.83 (100.0)	188.01	3268.99 (100.0)	389.35	3656.41 (100.0)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentage to total tax revenue. Constant prices are worked out on the basis of All India wholesale prices index with 1960-61 base.

The annual growth rate of Sales Tax has worked out to 15.1% (compound), 13.4% (linear); at current prices, and 7.5% (compound), 7.1% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71; 20.0% (compound), 16.4% (linear) at current prices and 9.9% (compound), 9.1% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 18.8% (compound), 16.0% (linear) at current prices and 11.4% (compound), 10.3% (linear) at constant prices during 1980-81 to 1989-90. The overall growth rate is 17.9% (compound), 12.5% (linear) at current prices and 9.0% (compound) 8.2 percent (linear) at constant prices during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90. Similarly the annual growth rate of Excise Duty has worked out to 14.1% (compound), 13.9% (linear) at current prices and 6.5% (compound), 7.0% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71, 18.8% (compound) 16.0% (linear) at current prices and 8.9% (compound), 8.4% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 16.8% (compound), 14.2% (linear) at current prices and 9.5% (compound), 8.5% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1980-81 to 1989-90. The overall growth rate is 17.6% (compound), 12.0% (linear) at current prices and 8.8% (compound), 7.7% (linear) at constant prices during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90.

## **Revenue Expenditure**

The total expenditure on revenue account had gone up substantially over the period under review. At current prices the total expenditure on Revenue account of the State was of the order of Rs.64.24 crores in 1960-61; Rs.260.77 crores in 1970-71. Rs. 1161.13 crores in 1980-81; Rs.4861.50 crores in 1989-90 and RS 5239.30 crores in 1990-91 (B.E) the annual growth rate worked out to 12.03% (compound), 11.02% (linear) during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71; 16.23% (compound), 14.60% (linear) during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 17.32% (compound), 14.95% (linear) during the period 1980-81 to 1989-90. The overall growth rate is 15.75% (compound), 11.74% (linear) during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90. Out of the total expenditure on revenue account about 51.3% is on developmental heads in 1960-61; 55.0% in 1970-71, 73.9% in 1980-81 and 71.4% in 1989-90.

Thus the total expenditure on developmental heads had gone up substantially during the periods under review. The annual growth rate works out to 9.03% (compound), 8.36%(linear) during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71; 19.40% (compound), 16.40% (linear) during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81, 17.13% compound, 14.63% (linear) during the period 1980-81 to 1989-90. The overall growth rate is 17.21% (compound), 12.09% (linear) during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90. On the other hand, the annual growth rates of Non-developmental expenditure works out to 15.88% (compound), 14.34% (linear) during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71; 9.68% (compound), 9.63% (linear) during the period 1970-71 to 1980- 81; 18.43% (compound), 16.30% (linear) during the period 1980-81 to 1989.90. The overall growth is 12.83% (compound), 10.80% (linear) during the period 1960-61 to 1989-90.

## **Plan Expenditure**

In the past, sustained and concerted efforts were made in increasing the plan expenditure for the economic growth of the state. The plan expenditure of the State which was only Rs.96.78 crores in the First plan period went up to Rs.185.01 crores in the Second plan, an increase by 91 percent. The Third plan expenditure was Rs. 352.42 crores or an increase of 90 percent over second plan and in the three annual plans after third plan expenditure was Rs. 234.06 crores. In the fourth Plan period, the expenditure was stepped up to Rs. 489.98 crores by 39 percent over third plan expenditure. During the Fifth plan period (1974-75 to 1978-79), the plan expenditure was Rs. 1441.62 crores representing an increase of 194 percent over the Fourth plan expenditure. Subsequently Annual plan 1979-80 was implemented with an expenditure of Rs. 459.16 crores. In the Sixth plan the expenditure was stepped up by 124 percent over Fifth plan, the expenditure in Sixth plan being Rs. 3237.07 crores. The seventh plan saw a further spurt in the expenditure over sixth plan to the tune of 83 percent, the expenditure for the seventh plan period being Rs. 5938.79 crores.

The plan expenditure at constant (1960-61) prices worked out on the basis of All India Wholesale price index 1960-61 has increased at Annual compound growth rate of 9.90 percent during the period 1960-61 to 1965-66; (-) 19.56 percent during 1965-66 to 1968-69; (-)3.78 percent during 1968-69 to 1973-74; 28.85 percent during 1973-74 to 1978-79;(-) 10.35percent during 1978- 79 to 1979-80, 6.40 percent during 1979-80 to 1984-85 (-) 3.34 percent during 1984-85 to 1985-86 and 2.43 percent during 1984-85 to 1989-90, while the decadal annual compound growth rates of expenditure was (-) 0.42 percent during 1960-61 to 1970-71; 11.32 percent during 1970-71 to 1980-81, 9.63 percent during 1980-81 to 1985-86, 6.74 percent during 1980-81 to 1989-90, and the overall growth rate during 1960-61 to 1989-90 was 4.91 Percent.

At current prices, the annual growth rate was 6.69 percent during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71, 21.49 percent during 1970-71 to 1980-81, 13.83 percent during 1980-81 to 1989- 90 recorded an overall growth rate of 13.46 percent in 1960-61 to 1989-90.

**Annual Compound Growth Rate In Plan Expenditure  
Plan-Wise During 1960-61 to 1989-90**

Sl. No.	Period	Annual Compound Growth rates	
		in Plan	Expenditure
		Constant Prices (1960-71 All India wholesale price index	Current Prices
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	1960-61 to 1965-66	9.90	16.53
2.	1965-66 to 1968-69	(-)19.56	(-)12.93
3.	1968-69 to 1973-74	(-)3.78	4.21
4.	1973-74 to 1978-79	28.85	34.99
5.	1978-79 to 1979-80	(-)10.35	4.99
6.	1979-80 to 1984-85	6.40	15.43
7.	1984-85 to 1985-86	(-)3.34	2.20
8.	1984-85 to 1989-90	2.43	9.14
9.	Decadal		
10.	1960-61 to 1970-71	(-)0.42	6.69
11.	1970-71 to 1980-81	11.32	21.49
12.	1980-81 to 1985-86	9.63	17.06
13.	1980-81 to 1989-90	6.74	13.83
14.	1960-61 to 1989-90	4.91	13.46

From the table below, it may be seen that the sector-wise decadal annual compound growth rates of plan expenditure at current prices reveals that except in Agriculture and social and Economical services, the growth rates declined in all other sectors during the period 1980-81 to 1989-90 compared to 1970-71 to 1980-81.

**Annual Growth rate of Plan Expenditure at Current Prices.**

S.No.	Sector	1960-61 to 1970-71	1970-71 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1989-90	1960-61 to 1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Agriculture and Rural development	(-)3.74	20.71	20.43	12.87
2.	Irrigation	5.35	24.54	11.30	12.07
3.	Power	16.93	18.46	6.15	11.43
4.	Industries & Mining	0.66	24.57	11.40	14.87
5.	Transport and Communications	5.23	22.73	14.09	16.10
6.	Social Economic & General Services	(-)1.0	22.10	21.52	17.41
Overall		6.69	21.49	13.83	13.46

The details of plan-wise, sector-wise plan expenditure reveals that the percentage allocation of planned resources remained more or less constant over different plan periods in respect of Agriculture and Rural Development, while the allocation under power sector has dwindled from 39 percent in First plan to 16.7 percent in Seventh plan. Due to acute power shortages faced during the last years of the Third plan, increased allocations have been made to the power sector in the annual plans 1966 to 1969 and the Fourth plan and thereafter the expenditure has come down gradually. Even compared to Sixth plan expenditure of 23 percent of the total outlay under power sector, only about 17 percent has been allotted during the seventh plan period. However, the expenditure under Irrigation sector has been fluctuating between 23 percent and 35 percent during these plan periods. The social and economic and general services sector has received a boost during the sixth and seventh plan periods, forming about 27 percent and 35 percent of the total outlays respectively.

**Agriculture**

Agriculture plays a predominant role in the State's economy as 70 percent of the total population and 64.2 percent of the total workers derive their livelihood from it and about 42.2 percent of the State Income is generated from the agriculture sector. In order to realise the plan objective of raising the standard of living of the vast majority of the people, since the advent of planning process, priority in developmental programmes was accorded to the Agriculture Sector. Programmes intended to



increase agricultural production and productivity like extending irrigation, exploitation of ground water potential and introduction of improved agricultural practices like high yielding varieties of seeds, soil conservation , dry land farming etc., were implemented during the plans.

The total Geographical Area of Andhra Pradesh is 274.40 lakh hectares. In 1988-89 the Net area sown of 110.11 lakh hectares constituted 40.12 percent of the total geographical area. The area occupied by the Forests was 58.36 lakh hectares forming 21.27 percent of the total geographical area. Out of the total geographical area, the area under culturable waste and fallow lands form 19.4 percent. An analysis of land utilisation in 1955-56 and 1988-89 reveals that the percentage of area under barren and uncultivable land, culturable waste, permanent pastures and grazing lands to the total geographical area declined in 1988-89 compared to 1955-56, indicating that these lands are progressively put to use for productive purposes whereas the land put to non-agricultural uses to the total geographical area increased in 1988-89 compared to that of 1955- 56 due to the use of land for construction of railways, roadways, canal system and housing.

While the net area sown varied from 100.47 lakh hectares to 114.35 lakh hectares during the period 1980-89, the gross area under all the crops in the State increased from 123.00 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 131.51 lakh hectares in 1988-89 (7 percent). The proportion of area under food grain crops to the total cropped area decreased from 72.6 percent in 1955-56 to 61.02 percent in 1988-89. This was due to the cultivation of more profitable cash crops like sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and chillies. The area under rice, occupying a predominant place under food grain crops, increased from 27.23 lakh hectares in 1956-57 to 42.18 lakh hectares in 1988-89 or an increase of 54.9 percent, reached an all time high during the period under review. The area under all other food grains crops was 62.3 percent of total area under food grain crops in 1955-56 while it decreased to 43.8 percent in 1988-89. The commissioning of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, exploitation of ground water and extensive use of Electricity for agricultural operations was responsible for such a phenomenal growth in the area under rice. The area under millet crops i.e. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi declined during the period 1955-56 to 1988-89. The area under groundnut, a major oil seed crop, increased from 12.40 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 23.12 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The area under sesamum continued to decline from 2.70 lakh hectares in 1956-57 to 1.69 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The area under oilseeds registered an increase from 19.94 lakh hectares in 1956-57 to 29.67 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The area under cotton increased from 4.07 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 6.28 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The area under sugarcane doubled from 0.71 lakh hectares in 1956-57 to 1.53 lakh hectares in 1988-89 and that of chillies increased from 1.76 lakh hectares to 2.05 lakh hectares during the same period.

As a result of these developmental measures, there was significant increase in irrigated crop intensity, production and productivity in Agricultural sector. The percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown which was 8.9 percent in 1955-56 increased to 19.4 percent by 1988-89. The area under food grain crops during 1988-89, was 80.25 lakh hectares, while it was 89.25 lakh hectares in 1955-56. The decrease in area in food grain crops is mainly due to switch over to commercial crops such as groundnut, sugarcane, cotton etc., as the total cropped area in 1988-89 was 131.51 lakh hectares and while it was 120.59 lakh hectares in 1956-57 or an increase of 9.1 percent. Rice accounted for an area of 42.18 lakh hectares in 1988-89 as against 27.23 lakh hectares in 1955-56 or an increase of 54.9 percent. There was marked increase in the areas of cotton, groundnut, sugarcane during 1988-89 over 1955-56 recording 54 percent, 86 percent and 115 percent respectively. However, the area under jowar has registered a decline in 1988-89 over 1955-56.

In food grains production an all time high level of 129.01 lakh tonnes was attained in 1988-89 from that of 56.22 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 accounting for an increase of 130 percent. Increase in rice production was mainly responsible for this substantial increase in food production in the state. During 1988-89, the production of rice reached an all time high of 106.21 lakh tonnes, while it was 30.99 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 indicating an increase of 243 percent over 1955-56. The production of pulses increased by 150 percent, tobacco by 39 percent and chillies by 189 percent during the period 1955-56 to 1988-89. The production of cotton in the State had undergone a remarkable change not only in quantitative terms but in quality as well. However, sesamum continued to show a decreasing trend in its production.

The increase in production of important crops during this period is due to the introduction of improved techniques such as improved high yielding seeds, cultivation practices, change in cropping pattern and various other inputs. This has resulted in a marked increase in yield per hectare in almost all important crops in the state. The increase in productivity of rice was 126 percent in 1988-89 over 1955-56, 44.1 percent for bajra, maize 175.5 percent, groundnut 7 percent, castor 14 percent, sugarcane 4 percent, cotton 168 percent and tobacco 48 percent during the same period.

The Index numbers of area, production and productivity with 1969-70=100 had also revealed a similar increasing trend during the period 1955-56 to 1988-89.

### **Irrigation**

Keeping in view the predominant role of Agriculture in the economy of the State, due importance was given for increasing the irrigation potential and its utilisation in the state. Out of the total plan expenditure of Rs.12434.89 crores in the State, an amount of Rs.2639.22 crores was incurred on Multipurpose, Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation projects during the plans upto 1989-90 resulting in the creation of irrigation

potential of 21.13 lakh hectares of which 19.01 lakh hectares was utilised. This works out to 90 percent by the end of June 1989. An analysis of the utilisation of potential of different irrigation sources as against the potential created upto June 1989 shows that in the Minor Irrigation schemes the potential utilised was 100 percent while in Major irrigation it was 87.9 percent, in Medium irrigation 81.5 percent while the total potential utilised was 90 percent.

The net area irrigated increased from 28.47 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 36.92 lakh hectares in 1981-82. Though this has declined to 33.70 lakh hectares in 1987-88 due to acute drought conditions during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88, but during 1988-89, it has recorded an all time high of 44.69 lakh hectares. The gross area irrigated in the State also revealed a continuous increasing trend from 33.88 lakh hectares in 1956-57 to 54.40 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The area irrigated more than once increased from 4.53 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 9.91 lakh hectares in 1988-89. However, the area irrigated more than once was maximum during 1979-80 which was 10.30 lakh hectares. The gross area irrigated as percentage of gross cropped area increased from 26 percent in 1955-56 to 41.4 percent in 1988-89. An analysis of sourcewise net area irrigated reveals that the area under wells including Tube wells increased consistently from 2.34 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 11.61 lakh hectares in 1988-89 (396 percent). The area under canals increased from 12.92 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 20.91 lakh hectares (61.8 percent) in 1988-89, under tanks from 10.68 lakh hectares to 11.04 hectares (3.4 percent) and other sources from 1.03 lakh hectares to 1.53 lakh hectares (48.5 percent).

The annual linear growth rates of area irrigated during the period of 1955-56 to 1987-88 were 0.82 for net area irrigated, 0.99 for gross area irrigated, 1.86 for area irrigated more than once which indicated a higher growth than the growth rate of 0.04 of gross cropped area during this period. The linear growth rates of source-wise irrigation, during this period were 1.37 for canals, 3.68 for wells and 0.07 for other sources while under tanks a minus growth rate of 1.37 was recorded in view of the severe drought conditions existed from 1985-86 to 1987-88. The overall growth rate was 0.86 percent.

The assured and increased irrigation facilities brought a change in the cropping pattern. The percentage distribution of area of crops irrigated had changed in favour of non-food crops. The percentage distribution of area irrigated under food crops and nonfood crops which was 96.2 and 3.8 respectively in 1955-56 has undergone a change to 88.5 and 11.5 by 1987-88. This also reflected in lower growth rates in respect of Rice 0.78, sugarcane 2.77, food crops 0.79 and higher growth rates in respect of non- food crops especially groundnut 5.60 and cotton 8.39 between 1955-56 and 1987-88. The shift is mostly due to localisation of area for raising I.D. crops under the new irrigation projects for optimum utilisation of water.

## **Livestock**

The quinquennial livestock census population figures are available for 1961, 1966, 1972, 1977 and 1987. In almost all categories of livestock there was no substantial increases. Thus, the total livestock in 1961 was 3.26 crores, 3.29 crores in 1972, 3.16 crores in 1977 and 3.37 crores in 1987.

The three most important livestock categories are cattle, buffaloes and sheep. The population of cattle was slightly more than 1.2 crores in all the censuses. The buffaloes population was 69.49 lakhs in 1961 which increased to 74.63 lakh in 1977, and further increased to 87.57 in 1987. Sheep accounted for around 80.0 lakhs in 1961 to 1972 which increased to 91.00 lakhs in 1987.

## **Forest Produce**

The production and value of important forest products is also worth noting. The quantity of timber and fuel produced increased enormously during the period under review. The value of bamboo produced increased from Rs. 24.00 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 423.74 lakhs by 1981-82 and reached an all time record of Rs. 1069.80 lakhs by 1986-87. The value of beedi leaves increased from about Rs.55.0 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs.690.0 lakhs by 1981-82 and further increased to Rs.1195.00 lakhs in 1986-87. In respect of the other minor forest produce there was steady increase from Rs.51 lakhs in 1973-74 to Rs. 53 lakhs in 1974-75 to Rs.76 lakhs in 1975-76 and to Rs.201.24 lakhs in 1979-80. From 1980-81 onwards the minor forest producing units were taken by the Girijan Cooperative corporation on long time lease. The other forest produce in respect of the units under the control of Forest Department amounted to Rs.69.33 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs.254.73 lakhs in 1986-87.

As a result of various programmes under Forestry Sector there has been significant improvement in the Revenue of the Department. The gross revenue from forestry was only Rs.2.48 crores at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956-57 and this has increased to Rs.35.03 crores by 1981-82 and further increased to Rs.55.69 crores by 1986-87. The annual turnover of timber increased from about 63 thousand C.Mt in 1956 to 2.0 lakh C.Mt by 1980 and declined to 1.12 lakh C.Mt in 1986-87. Fuel wood from about 51 thousand tonnes in 1956 increased to 2.29 lakhs tonnes in 1986-87 and Bamboo from fifty thousand tonnes to 3.43 lakh tonnes for the same period. The area under plantations of Teak, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Cashew, Sandalwood increased from 4,631 hectares in 1956 to 1.81 lakh hectares by 1981-82 and further increased to 3.61 lakh hectares by 1986-87.

## Industries and Minerals

As the economy of the State is agricultural oriented, much importance was not given for the development of industries in the First and Second Plans. Organised efforts initiated during the Third Plan were continued in the subsequent plans resulting in setting up of number of institutions like Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, Infrastructure Development Corporation, State Textiles Development Corporation, Leather Industries Corporation etc., with the objective of encouraging and assisting the enterprenuers in establishing new industries. Besides, the Government of India invested in the Central Sector Industries a sum of Rs. 988 crores up to 1980-81 and Rs. 8279 crores upto 1987-88. The investement in Andhra Pradesh is very meagre as it represents 4.70 percent upto 1980-81 and 10.1 percent upto 1987-88 of the total investments made by the Central Government Public Sector Undertakings in the Country. The per-capita investment by the Central Government Public Sector Undertakings upto 1980-81 and 1987-88 worked out to Rs.184 and Rs.1545 in the case of Andhra Pradesh against Rs.310 and Rs.1199 for All-India for the same years. The spurt in investment was mainly due to establishment of steel plant at Vizag and Ordnance Factory at Medak.

On account of the measures taken to increase the industrial development, the contribution to the state income from industrial sector at constant prices, which was only Rs.58.94 lakhs in 1955-56 and Rs.133.28 crores in 1960-61 increased to Rs.587.22 crores in 1986-87 with 1970-71 base. With 1980-81 base, Rs.821.72 crores in 1980-81 has increased to Rs.1122.97 crores in 1986-87 and to Rs.1222.34 crores in 1988-89. Thus, the share of income from industrial sector which was only 6.8 percent in 1955-56 (1970-71 base) accounted for 12.92 percent in 1986-87 and 16.1% per cent in 1988-89 (1980-81 base). The annual compound rate of income from industrial sector during 1980-81 over 1970-71 was 5.56 percent. It further increased to 8.40 percent in 1986-87 over 1980-81 and 6.65 percent during 1986-87 over 1970-71. With 1980-81 base the Compound Annual Rate of Growth under industry was 5.53 per cent during 1980-81 to 1985-86 and 4.74 percent during 1980-81 to 1988-89.

The number of establishments under Factories Act showed a continuous increase from 3,160 in 1960-61 to 5448 in 1970-71 and to 12,746 in 1985-86. The employment increased from 1.82 lakhs in 1961 to 2.10 lakhs in 1970 and to 5.12 lakhs in 1980-81 to 6.60 lakhs in 1985-86. There is thus, clear evidence that there was substantial improvement in the industrial activity in the state from 1970 onwards. An analysis of the working of the Factories registered under sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act viz., those employing 10 or more workers with the aid of power and 20 or more workers with the aid of power, reveals that the gross value of output which was only Rs.688 crores in 1970-71 increased to Rs.1103 crores in 1973-74, to Rs.2635.32 crores in 1979-80 and to Rs.7334.66 crores in 1985-86. The net value added by manufactures increased from Rs.124.86 crores in 1970 to Rs.1262.28 crores in 1985-86.

in regard to the production of select Industries, though there was improvement it was not impressive till 1970. Since 1970 there was significant improvement in almost all the industries. The production of Chemical Fertilisers increased from 8,000 tonnes in 1955-56 to 3.20 lakh tonnes in 1988. The production of asbestos cement increased from 9,000 tonnes in 1955-56 to 1.92 lakh tonnes in 1988, while that of cement from 2.25 lakh tonnes to 55.85 lakh tonnes and paper increased from 0.12 lakh tonnes to 2.25 lakh tonnes. The production of Sugar increased from 1.39 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 5.87 lakh tonnes in 1988. Cotton Yarn from 105 lakh kgs to 302 lakh kgs., Cigarettes from 5.41 crore numbers to 15.12 crore numbers and Jute increased from 0.30 lakh tonnes to 1.18 lakh tonnes during this period. Among minerals the production of Coal increased enormously from 15.18 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 166.97 lakh tonnes in 1988.

The general Index Number of industrial production with base 1970=100, steadily increased from 104.6 in 1971 to 193.2 in 1980 and further increased to 352.9 in 1989. The index of industrial production has increased at an annual compound growth rate of 8.39 per cent during the period 1971 to 1981 and 6.21 per cent during the period 1981-89 the overall growth rate 7.64% during 1971 to 1989. The decline in growth rate during the period 1981 to 1989 from that of 1971 to 1981 was due to severe drought conditions prevailed in the State during 1985-86 to 1987-88 affecting the agricultural production ultimately adversely affecting the industrial production.

#### **Joint Stock Companies**

The number of joint stock companies registered increased from 446 in 1960-61 to 745 in 1970-71 to 2141 in 1980-81 and to 8879 by 1988-89. The paid up capital of these factories increased from 24.56 crores in 1960-61 to Rs.84.60 in 1970-71. This further increased to 494 crores in 1980-81 and to Rs.4524 crores by 1988-89. Thus, it can be seen that the growth is more impressive from 1970 than in 1960s and from 1980 than in 1970s.

#### **Power**

Since the inception of planning in the country, continuous efforts are being made to extend the supply to all parts of the State with an emphasis on extension of power to backward and tribal areas.

The total installed capacity which was 213.0 MW in 1960- 61 rose to 605.0 MW in 1970-71, 2298 MW in 1980-81, 3156 MW in 1984- 85 and 3825 MW in 1989-90. During the period 1984-85 to 1989-90 there was also addition to installed capacity towards the State share from the Centre power projects to the extent of 717 MW.

The generation of power which was 785 MKWH in 1960-61 rose to 2875 MKWH in 1970-71, 7276 MKWH in 1980-81, 12551 MKWH in 1984-85 and to 19018 MKWH in 1989-90.

Consumption of electricity has increased from 595 MKWH in 1960-61 to 2186 MKWH in 1970-71, 5297 MKWH in 1980-81, 10103 MKWH in 1984-85 and 14500 MKWH in 1989-90. It is pertinent to point out, that, with a view to boost agricultural production in the State, electricity is being supplied to agriculture at a concessional tariff, and there is substantial increase in consumption of electricity for agriculture from 2393 MKWH in 1984-85 to 5276 MKWH in 1989-90.

The number of consumers has also increased from 2.71 lakhs in 1960-61 to 11.31 lakhs in 1970-71; 23.82 lakhs in 1980-81, 34.74 lakhs in 1984-85 and 62.41 lakhs in 1989-90.

Under Rural Electrification programme almost all the villages in the State ( 27358 villages out of 27,379 ) are electrified. The percentage of villages electrified to the total villages in the State has increased from 8.9 percent in 1960-61 to 29.7 in 1970-71; 66.3 percent in 1980-81; 84.0 percent in 1984-85 and 99.9 percent in 1989-90. However, in respect of electrification of hamlets which are about 32,750 only 15,904 constituting 48.6 per cent have been electrified. Out of 33851 Harijanwadadas in the State, 29,899 Harijanwadadas constituting 88.3 percent been electrified.

#### **Transport and Communication**

Transport plays a vital role for the development of various sectors of economy in the State. The need for according high priority to transport sector arises from the size of the state as well as the geographical dispersal of natural resources. The demand for transport and communication facilities have been rising and due priority is being given in the Five Year Plans.

The total length of roads increased from 16,835 K.M. in 1955-56 to 36361 K.M. in 1988-89. The length of black topped roads increased from 4,414 K.M. to 28373 K.M. Metal roads decreased from 10,850 K.M. to 5724 K.M. during the above period.

As regards Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation, the average number of buses increased from 401 in 1955-56 to 8,341 by 1986-87. The number of passengers carried increased from 4.64 crores in 1955-56 to 234.92 crores by 1987-88. Earnings have gone up significantly from Rs.1.18 crores in 1955-56 to Rs.518.37 crores by 1987-88.

Very few new railway lines were laid to connect new areas. As a result , the route length increased marginally from 4,548 K.M. in 1955-56 to 4,782 K.M. by 1981-82. A new railway line had been laid between Visakhapatnam and Kiruburn to facilitate easy movement of iron ore to Visakhapatnam . Apart from laying of a new line between Bibinagar in Nalgonda district and Nadikudi in Guntur district, the railway lines between Vijayawada and Bitragunta, Vijayawada and Khajipet have

been electrified to improve efficiency of railways and to facilitate quick movement of passengers and traffic.

Post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges have risen substantially during the period 1955-56 to 1981-82. The number of post offices increased from 6,083 in 1955-56 to 16,244 in 1988-89. The number of telegraphic offices increased from 348 in 1955-56 to 2514 in 1988-89. The number of telephone exchanges increased from 65 in 1955-56 to 2396 in 1988-89.

There are five Broadcasting Stations in the State located at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Adilabad. During the year 1977 a T.V. Station at Hyderabad came into existence serving the people residing in and around Hyderabad within a radius of 80 K.M. . In 1982 one T.V. relay station linking to national T.V. has been set up at Kakinada and 28 relay T.V. Stations were set up in 1988-89.

### **Social Services**

Impressive growth had taken place in social services facilities especially under education and medical and public health. The growth in the number of primary and secondary level educational institutions was phenomenal, the increase in the number of students being even more and the number of professional institutions have also increased substantially. In regard to health facilities, the number of hospitals, the bed strength etc., have risen considerably.

The number of primary and pre-primary schools increased from 28,753 in 1955-56 to 37,676 by 1965-66 , 37,254 by 1975-76 and 46,121 by 1987-88. The number of students in these schools increased from 24.50 lakhs in 1955-56 to 54.77 lakhs by 1987-88. A similar trend was observed in the case of middle and high schools. The number of middle schools increased from 230 in 1955-56 to 1,994 by 1965-66, 3,931 by 1975-76 and 5,724 by 1987-88. The number of high schools increased from 719 in 1955-56 to 2,264 by 1965-66, 3,372 by 1975-76 and 5,515 by 1987-88 and of these , 281 High Schools were attached to junior colleges.

The number of colleges for general education increased from 50 in 1955-56 to 294 by 1981-82 and 398 in 1987-88 while those relating to professional and technical education increased from 40 in 1955-56 to 69 in 1981-82 and 79 in 1987-88. In addition to this , 235 Junior Colleges were established during 1973-74, which increased to 561 by 1981-82, 646 by 1987-88 Institutions for Professional and Technical courses numbering 435 were established during 1986-87 and increased to 439 in 1987-88.

There were only three Universities at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was formed during the Third Plan and all the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges and Research Stations were affiliated to it. During



the Fourth Plan, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, first of its kind in the country was established. During the year 1975-76 a Central University was established at Hyderabad and during 1976-77 Post Graduate Centres at Warangal and Guntur were converted as Kakateeya University and Nagarjuna University respectively. During the Sixth Plan the Post -graduate Centre at Ananthapur was converted as Krishna Devaraya University and the A.P. Open University at Hyderabad and Padmavathi Mahila University at Thirupathi were established. During the Seventh Plan Telugu University at Hyderabad, and Health University at Vijayawada were established. Thus , there are now thirteen Universities in the State.

The total number of Allopathic hospitals increased from 296 in 1955-56 to 1986- by 1988-89. The bed strength increased from 12304 in 1955-56 to 13203 in 1988-89 and number of doctors increased from 794 to 6,582 during this period. Programmes to eradicate deadly diseases like Malaria, Small pox, Leprosy, T.B. and the Immunisation programme were taken up . As a result of these developments life expectancy has gone up from about 38 years in 1951-61 to 53.1 years by 1971-80.

### **Co-operation**

The cooperative movement has been recognised as an important tool of socio-economic development in forging a socialistic pattern of society in the country and this movement has a great role to play in the economic growth of Andhra Pradesh, which is largely dependent on agriculture. During the last twenty five years, the co-operative movement in the State has made rapid progress. The number of all types of cooperative societies rose from 18,444 in 1955-56 to 38,011 in 1975-76. Due to re-organisation of societies by introducing the single window system and amalgamation and weeding out of dormant societies under the revitalization programme of cooperatives the number of societies came down to 7462 by 1987-88. The membership of the societies increased from 20.79 lakhs in 1955-56 to 104.66 lakhs in 1980-81 and further to 117.29 lakhs in 1987-88. The paid up share capital which was only Rs. 7.33 crores in 1955-56 increased to Rs 147.66 crores in 1980-81 and further increased to Rs.199.52 in 1987-88 while the working capital increased from 54.48 crores to Rs.1,677.70 crores and further to Rs. 2,639.43 crores during the same periods.

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Bank, Hyderabad is the apex Cooperative bank for the State. Apart from the responsibility of providing banking facilities, exercising control and supervision over the affiliated banks and societies, the State Cooperative Bank is expected to provide leadership to the cooperative movement in the State. There has been a steady increase in the total working capital of the Bank which is a measure of its progress However , the position of loans outstanding and overdues of these banks was rather unsatisfactory as there were huge amounts outstanding (Rs.702.14 crores) and the percentage of overdues to outstanding also stood at a high level of 32.3 percent in 1980- 81 and 29.6 percent in 1987-88.

Loans and advances showed an increase from Rs. 6.53 crores outstanding during 1955-56 to 408.62 crores as on 30th June, 1988 a constituting 84.5 per cent of the working capital.

There are 22 Central Cooperative Banks in the State. The total working capital of the Central Cooperative Banks during the period under review should continuous and steady increase from year to year; it rose to at Rs. 955.97 crores in 1987-88 from an amount of Rs. 12.90 crores in 1955-56. Borrowings formed the major component of the working capital, during all the years of the period under review and it rose from Rs. 5.50 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 116.71 crores in 1980-81 and further to Rs. 692.40 crores in 1987-88. There is a steady increase in the case loans advanced by the Banks during the period from Rs. 14.49 crores in 1955-56 to Rs.178.45 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 512.10 crores in 1987-88.

Primary Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies occupy a predominant position in the cooperative credit structure as these societies save the small farmers from the clutches of money lenders. The number of societies which were 10,266 in 1955-56 though rose to 14,627 in 1975-76 , and declined to 6,988 in 1980-81 and further to 4,637 in 1987-88 as a result of reorganising the societies under single window system (for retaining viable units through a process of amalgamation/liquidation of weak societies). Although the number of societies were reduced, the total membership in these societies cotinued to increase during the period under review from 8.07 lakhs in 1955-56 to 55.20 lakhs members in 1980-81 and further to 92.99 lakhs members in 1987-88.

The working capital of these societies increased from Rs.8.76 crores in 1955-56 to Rs.247.01 crores in 1980-81 and to Rs. 557.46 crores in 1987-88 mainly due to an increase of owned funds and borrowings. The quantum of loans advanced increased from Rs. 6.35 crores in 1955-56 to Rs129.82 crores in 1980-81 and declined to Rs.81.67 crores in 1987-88 due to the change over from old system to the reorganised single window system. The percentage of loan overdues to out standing went up from 21 percent in 1955-56 to 33 percent in 1980-81 but has declined to 26.6 percent in 1987-88.

The number of Primary Agricultural Development Banks in Andhra Pradesh which was only 66 in 1955-56 rose to 205 in 1980-81; and to 218 in 1985-86. The working capital of these banks have shown a substantial increase to a level of Rs. 263.41 crores as on 30th June,1981 and to Rs 369.40 Crores as on 30th June,1986. Subsequently in the reorganisation of societies all these Primary Agriculture Development Banks have been merged with Primary Agricultural Credit and Multipurpose Cooperative Societies under single window system.

## **Banking**

The number of offices of scheduled commercial banks increased from 224 in 1950-51 to 899 by 1970-71, 2,945 by 1982 and further to 4,534 by March, 1990. The population coverage per office decreased from 1.40 lakhs in 1951 to 1.08 lakhs in 1961, 0.50 lakhs in 1971, 0.18 lakhs in 1982 and further to 0.12 lakhs by March, 1990.

TABLE 1

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS . ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl.	Item	Unit	1951	1961	1971	1981
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Total Population	Lakhs	311.15	359.83	435.03	535.50
2.	Male Population	Lakhs	156.71	181.61	220.09	271.09
3.	Female Population	Lakhs	154.11	178.22	214.94	264.41
4.	Growth Rate over the previous Census	Percentage	14.02	15.65	20.9	23.10
5.	Birth Rate (during the decade)	Births per 1000 population	N.A.	39.7	34.8	35.10
6.	Death Rate (during the decade)	Deaths per 1000 Population	N.A.	25.2	14.6	13.80
7.	Density of population	Persons per Sq. KM	113	131	157	195.00
8.	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	986	981	977	975.00
9.	Rural Poulation	Lakhs	256.95	297.09	351	410.62
10.	Urban Population	Lakhs	54.20	62.74	84.03	124.88
11.	Urban population as a percentage of total population	Percentage	17.4	17.4	19.3	23.30
12.	(a) Schedule Caste Population	Lakhs	44.07	49.74	57.75	79.62
	(b) Scheduled Caste population as a percentage of total population	Percentage	14.2	13.8	13.3	14.9
13.	(a) Scheuled Tribe Population	Lakhs	7.67	13.24	16.58	31.76
	(b) Scheuled Tribe Population as a percentage of total Population	Percentage	2.5	3.7	3.8	5.9

TABLE 1

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS . ANDHRA PRADESH						
Sl.	Item	Unit	1951	1961	1971	1981
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
14.	(a) Literates - Males	Lakhs	30.82	54.82	73.03	106.42
	(b) Literates - Females	Lakhs	10.01	21.44	33.86	53.93
	(c) Literates - Total Population	Lakhs	40.83	76.32	106.9	160.35
15.	(a) Literacy Rate-Male	Percentage	19.7	30.2	33.2	39.3
	(b) Literacy Rate-Female	Percentage	6.5	12	15.8	20.4
	(c) Literacy Rate-Total Population	Percentage	13.1	21.2	24.5	29.9
16.	(a) Workers - Total	Lakhs	114.73	186.63	180.06	226.29
	(b) Workers - Agriculture	Lakhs	78.99	128.23	132.18	162.97
	(c) Workers - Non-Agri- culture	Lakhs	35.74	58.40	47.88	63.32

Source: Population Census 1981

TABLE 2

Sectoral composition of N.S.D.P. of Andhra Pradesh (5 years average)

(Rs. in crores)

sector	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices				
	Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
<u>1970-71 base year</u>									
1960-65	720.38 (59.9)	154.25 (12.8)	327.25 (27.3)	1201.83 (100.0)	1296.77 (62.3)	230.38 (11.1)	553.61 (26.6)	2080.75 (100.0)	
1970-75	1933.78 (57.3)	470.50 (13.9)	971.09 (28.8)	3375.38 (100.0)	1506.84 (56.6)	362.73 (13.6)	793.20 (29.8)	2662.73 (100.0)	
1980-85	4331.66 (44.5)	1755.39 (18.0)	3653.84 (37.5)	9740.88 (100.0)	1849.66 (46.9)	660.78 (16.8)	1431.53 (36.3)	3941.97 (100.0)	
<u>1980-81 base year</u>									
1980-85	4463.18 (45.1)	1717.56 (17.4)	3714.84 (37.5)	9895.58 (100.0)	3945.58 (47.1)	1384.70 (16.6)	3033.23 (36.3)	8362.19 (100.0)	
1985-89	6360.57 (39.7)	2883.24 (18.0)	6766.84 (42.3)	16011.05 (100.0)	3896.06 (41.6)	1609.44 (17.2)	3859.53 (41.2)	9365.03 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total

Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics - Andhra Pradesh

TABLE 3  
SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF STATE INCOME OF ANDHRA PRADESH, 1980-81 BASE

Sl. No.	Year	At current prices (Rs. in Crores)				(At Constant prices (1970-71) (Rs. in Crores)				Per capita Income (Rs.)	
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	At current prices	At Constant prices
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	1980-81	3414.10 (46.6%)	1216.61 (16.6%)	2693.24 (36.8%)	7323.95 (100%)	3414.10 (46.6%)	1216.61 (16.6%)	2693.24 (36.8%)	7323.95 (100%)	1380	1380
2.	1981-82	4237.17 (47.2%)	1454.76 (16.2%)	3282.33 (36.6%)	8974.26 (100%)	4118.27 (48.8%)	1348.16 (16.0%)	2973.93 (35.2%)	8440.36 (100%)	1657	1558
3.	1982-83	4267.36 (44.0%)	1797.36 (18.5%)	3637.02 (37.5%)	9701.74 (100%)	4058.44 (47.6%)	1421.10 (16.6%)	3054.16 (35.8%)	8533.70 (100%)	1756	1545
4.	1983-84	5280.21 (45.0%)	1947.52 (18.5%)	4288.38 (36.5%)	11516.11 (100%)	4264.92 (48.0%)	1418.99 (16.0%)	3200.96 (36.0%)	8884.87 (100%)	2046	1578
5.	1984-85	5117.08 (41.7%)	2171.57 (20.3%)	4673.21 (38.0%)	11961.86 (100%)	3872.16 (44.9%)	1518.66 (17.7%)	3237.86 (37.4%)	8628.68 (100%)	2086	1505
6.	1985-86	5314.02 (39.1%)	2615.42 (22.2%)	5482.09 (38.7%)	13411.53 (100%)	3578.31 (44.5%)	1584.73 (18.2%)	3603.99 (37.3%)	9067.03 (100%)	2296	1553
7.	1986-87	5303.83 (37.4%)	2809.18 (22.5%)	6128.84 (40.1%)	14241.85 (100%)	3472.59 (41.5%)	1572.70 (19.4%)	3648.01 (39.1%)	8693.30 (100%)	2394	1461
8.	1987-88	6482.04 (38.1%)	2879.06 (21.2%)	7236.59 (40.7%)	16597.69 (100%)	3767.70 (42.0%)	1581.89 (18.8%)	3918.39 (39.2%)	9267.98 (100%)	2734	1530
9.	1988-89	8343.00 (42.2%)	3230.31 (16.3%)	8219.83 (41.5%)	19793.14 (100%)	4465.63 (42.8%)	1698.45 (16.3%)	4267.72 (40.9%)	10431.80 (100%)	3211	1692

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh

TABLE - 4

## PLAN EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1st Five Year Plan total (1951-56)	% to total	2nd Five Year Plan total (1956-61)	% to total	3rd Five Year Plan total (1961-66)	% to total	Annual Plan 1966-69	% to total	4th Five Year Plan total (1969-74)	% to total
1.	Agriculture and Rural Development	12.30	12.7	29.25	15.8	48.43	13.7	20.64	8.8	36.26	7.4
2.	Irrigation	21.86	22.6	65.55	35.4	124.48	35.3	79.55	34.0	135.92	27.7
3.	Power	37.84	39.1	38.53	20.8	93.61	26.6	97.96	41.9	203.94	41.6
4.	Industries and Mining	1.15	1.2	10.15	5.5	15.19	4.3	7.11	3.0	15.26	3.1
5.	Transport and Communications	3.43	3.5	5.93	3.2	17.00	4.8	7.21	3.1	34.28	7.0
6.	Social and Community Services	20.21	20.9	33.71	18.2	53.51	15.2	21.51	9.2	64.18	13.1
7.	Others	-	-	1.89	1.0	0.19	0.1	0.08	-	0.15	-
Total		96.79	100.0	185.01	100.0	352.42	100.0	234.06	100.0	489.98	100.0

Sl. No.	Head of Development	5th Five Year Plan total (1974-79)	% to total	Annual Plan 1979-80	% to total	6th Five Year Plan total (1980-85)	% to total	7th Five Year Plan total (1985-90)	% to total
1.	Agriculture and Rural Development	96.23	6.7	35.42	7.7	297.26	9.2	778.29	13.1
2.	Irrigation	456.18	31.6	160.07	34.9	867.40	26.8	1406.70	23.7
3.	Power	537.18	37.3	154.60	33.7	745.86	23.0	1118.99	18.8
4.	Industries and Mining	51.50	3.6	11.52	2.5	200.88	6.2	298.99	5.0
5.	Transport and Communications	125.66	8.7	35.68	7.8	220.57	6.8	490.00	8.3
6.	Social and Community Services	170.46	11.8	59.75	13.0	883.22	27.3	1747.58	29.4
7.	Others	4.41	0.3	2.12	0.5	21.88	0.7	98.23	1.7
Total		1441.62	100.0	459.16	100.0	3237.07	100.0	5938.78	100.0



T A B L E - 5

## LAND UTILISATION

(Lakh Hectares)

S.No	CATEGORIES	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Forests	56.65	58.47	61.17	62.95	63.09	62.00	63.49	63.83	62.31	62.23
2.	Barren and Uncultivable land	29.32	23.59	21.21	23.47	23.30	22.77	22.65	22.87	23.37	23.49
3.	Land put to Non-agricultural uses	18.51	18.31	19.70	20.85	20.60	20.62	20.70	21.04	21.26	21.33
4.	Cultivable Waste	16.67	16.27	14.20	10.90	10.56	10.59	9.55	9.56	9.09	8.88
5.	Permanent pastures & other Grazing Land	11.71	12.04	11.69	9.76	9.89	9.17	9.94	9.72	9.54	9.48
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	2.56	2.93	3.11	2.84	2.74	2.00	2.74	2.74	2.65	2.63
7.	Current fallow lands	19.56	24.56	24.30	22.46	17.92	20.19	22.30	26.47	26.25	22.34
8.	Other fallow lands	7.00	9.96	9.42	10.51	9.95	9.81	11.51	12.16	10.75	10.53
9.	Net Area sown	112.90	107.84	109.95	110.77	116.36	114.92	111.72	106.02	109.18	113.18
10.	Total Geographic area by village papers	269.35	272.97	274.75	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40

Contd...

T A B L E - 5 (Contd...)

LAND UTILISATION

(Lakh Hectares)

S.No	CATEGORIES	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Forests	62.35	62.13	61.61	61.72	62.00	58.35	58.36	58.36	58.36	58.36
2.	Barren and Unculti- vable land	23.43	23.40	23.01	22.96	22.98	22.97	22.69	22.69	22.69	22.59
3.	Land put to Non- agricultural uses	21.49	21.68	21.84	22.16	22.17	22.36	22.48	22.60	22.60	22.78
4.	Cultivable Waste	8.83	8.71	8.89	9.01	8.94	8.70	8.65	8.64	8.64	8.47
5.	Permanent pastures & other Grazing Land	9.48	9.28	9.24	8.99	9.01	8.95	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
6.	Land under miscella- neous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	2.76	2.69	2.72	2.72	2.76	2.71	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.70
7.	Current fallow lands	26.96	25.63	20.67	21.81	18.40	31.65	31.58	35.23	31.90	26.30
8.	Other fallow lands	13.78	13.51	13.19	14.69	13.79	13.85	14.92	14.96	14.51	14.28
9.	Net Area sown	113.49	105.33	107.38	110.34	114.35	104.86	104.27	100.47	104.25	110.11
10.	Total Geographic area by village papers	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad

T A B L E - 6  
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

		(Lakh Hectares)									
S.NO	CROP	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Rice	27.23	29.61	31.40	29.28	33.78	35.53	38.95	35.65	36.63	39.79
2.	Wheat	0.24	0.18	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.24
3.	Jowar	25.55	27.30	24.53	28.48	27.43	25.38	23.95	20.42	23.09	23.45
4.	Bajra	6.52	6.18	5.80	5.06	5.82	5.78	6.22	5.62	5.68	5.69
5.	Maize	1.89	1.82	2.16	2.87	2.81	2.97	3.04	2.94	3.05	3.15
6.	Ragi	3.19	3.53	3.21	2.39	2.55	2.89	3.24	3.25	3.28	3.12
Total Cereals and Millets		76.07	78.94	75.20	74.64	80.00	79.89	83.72	75.74	79.52	82.27
7.	Pulses	18.18	12.00	13.11	13.44	14.05	14.35	14.48	13.00	13.02	14.21
Total Food grains		89.25	91.44	88.31	88.08	94.05	94.24	98.20	88.74	92.55	96.48
8.	Groundnut	12.40	8.02	12.39	14.15	13.87	14.71	13.30	10.51	10.99	12.77
9.	Castor	3.46	2.98	2.70	2.95	3.93	4.44	2.10	3.32	1.90	2.51
10.	Seasamm	2.70	2.02	2.24	2.18	2.44	2.27	1.36	1.43	1.62	1.73
11.	Oilseeds	19.94	14.21	18.52	20.56	21.67	22.50	17.60	15.66	15.45	19.05
12.	Cotton	4.07	3.13	2.79	2.98	3.90	4.14	2.60	2.88	4.15	3.85
13.	Tobacco	1.44	1.43	1.53	2.23	2.36	1.77	1.56	1.88	2.91	1.99
14.	Sugarcane	0.71	0.91	1.36	1.34	1.78	1.95	1.71	1.79	1.95	1.62
15.	Chillies	1.76	1.22	1.37	1.52	1.69	1.68	1.51	1.37	1.34	1.47

Contd...

T A B L E - 6 (Contd...)

## AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Lakh Hectares)

S.NO	CROP	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Rice	34.69	36.00	38.24	36.38	41.63	34.98	34.52	34.59	32.07	42.18
2.	Wheat	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.12
3.	Jowar	24.00	20.54	22.14	21.17	19.76	18.62	17.88	16.56	17.36	13.14
4.	Bajra	4.52	5.15	5.44	4.92	4.93	3.95	3.56	3.36	3.12	2.82
5.	Maize	2.90	3.21	3.31	3.33	3.41	3.13	2.89	3.07	3.04	2.56
6.	Ragi	2.52	2.54	2.59	2.42	2.55	2.26	2.13	1.83	1.73	1.68
	Total Cereals and Millets	74.55	73.10	77.92	73.15	77.21	67.11	64.77	62.82	60.60	65.38
7.	Pulses	13.66	14.46	14.29	14.58	14.98	13.46	13.50	14.23	15.09	14.87
	Total Food grains	88.21	87.56	92.22	87.73	92.19	80.57	78.27	77.05	75.69	80.25
8.	Groundnut	13.46	18.04	14.51	15.04	16.65	16.76	16.66	15.71	19.11	23.12
9.	Castor	2.14	3.64	2.73	2.93	3.15	2.94	2.94	2.73	3.11	3.34
10.	Seasamum	1.20	1.85	1.72	1.64	1.74	1.42	1.52	1.77	1.67	1.69
11.	Oilseeds	18.33	18.61	20.16	20.99	23.08	22.66	22.57	22.15	26.46	29.67
12.	Cotton	4.09	4.19	4.73	5.32	4.77	5.54	6.20	4.11	5.74	6.28
13.	Tobacco	1.71	1.69	1.84	2.53	1.87	1.78	1.49	1.46	1.07	1.51
14.	Sugarcane	1.39	1.72	2.21	2.05	1.72	1.70	1.65	1.68	1.77	1.53
15.	Chillies	1.39	1.62	1.57	1.81	1.61	1.61	2.02	1.91	1.70	2.05

Source : Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Hyderabad.

T A B L E - 7  
P R O D U C T I O N O F P R I N C I P A L C R O P S

(Lakh tonnes)

S.NO	CROP	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Rice	30.99	36.61	39.61	42.56	55.83	57.00	64.51	49.30	56.05	74.32
2.	Wheat	0.07	0.94	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.13
3.	Jowar	11.49	13.56	10.16	12.30	12.91	15.71	10.20	10.65	14.33	14.18
4.	Bajra	3.14	2.97	2.41	1.80	3.65	3.08	3.51	2.45	3.78	3.56
5.	Maize	1.14	1.55	1.83	2.92	4.20	4.84	4.98	3.01	4.74	3.60
6.	Ragi	2.24	2.90	2.34	2.21	2.74	3.18	3.70	5.08	3.53	3.43
	Total Cereals and Millets	53.44	61.45	58.28	64.08	82.74	86.68	90.07	71.24	86.52	102.61
7.	Pulses	2.78	2.76	2.70	2.90	3.95	4.18	4.21	3.52	3.52	4.05
	Total Food grains	56.22	64.21	60.98	67.07	86.69	90.86	94.28	74.76	89.84	106.66
8.	Groundnut	10.87	6.94	6.30	9.98	13.76	14.13	11.19	5.83	10.23	11.60
9.	Castor	0.63	0.57	0.38	0.53	1.21	1.15	0.21	0.41	0.40	0.43
10.	Seasamum	0.53	0.34	0.39	0.99	0.39	0.46	0.26	0.23	0.28	0.24
11.	Cotton (Lint) bales of 170 Kg	1.36	1.21	0.88	1.20	3.47	4.56	2.39	2.61	2.17	3.50
12.	Sugarcane	5.28	8.13	10.94	11.08	11.90	12.98	11.11	11.29	13.42	10.06
13.	Tobacco	1.34	1.13	1.28	1.63	2.37	1.59	1.30	1.33	2.63	1.91
14.	Chillies	1.13	0.84	0.84	0.94	1.36	1.28	1.34	0.59	1.00	2.03

Contd...

TABLE - 7

(Contd...)

## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Lakh tonnes)

S.NO	CROP	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Rice	63.07	70.11	78.68	75.83	87.91	69.09	76.13	65.91	70.87	106.21
2.	Wheat	0.10	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.09
3.	Jowar	16.56	10.82	13.34	12.60	11.25	12.16	11.62	9.94	11.46	6.13
4.	Bajra	2.95	3.36	4.44	2.70	3.61	2.06	2.10	1.96	1.56	1.97
5.	Maize	3.94	7.25	6.32	7.40	5.22	4.33	4.14	4.59	5.33	4.91
6.	Ragi	2.85	2.45	2.87	2.22	2.62	2.16	2.06	1.82	1.69	1.71
	Total Cereals and Millets	92.01	95.77	109.47	102.32	113.15	91.41	97.45	85.46	92.43	122.07
7.	Pulses	3.28	4.14	4.68	5.25	5.66	5.02	6.29	6.17	6.57	6.94
	Total Food grains	95.29	99.91	114.15	107.57	118.81	96.16	103.74	91.63	99.00	129.01
8.	Groundnut	11.19	8.60	14.37	11.17	17.61	12.58	13.11	13.08	19.06	21.70
9.	Castor	0.43	0.26	0.57	0.70	0.66	0.56	0.55	0.48	0.72	0.70
10.	Seasamum	0.24	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.32	0.31	0.22	0.18
11.	Cotton(Lint) bales of 170 Kg	4.56	6.76	7.50	5.89	10.19	9.84	7.43	6.09	5.37	5.66
12.	Sugarcane	9.34	10.42	16.43	13.47	10.38	10.08	9.97	8.34	9.89	11.75
13.	Tobacco	1.55	1.64	1.93	2.68	1.86	1.71	1.46	1.52	1.05	1.86
14.	Chillies	1.76	1.49	1.65	1.98	1.79	2.53	3.23	2.79	2.51	3.26

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

T A B L E - 8  
YIELD PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Kilograms)

S.NO	CROP	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Rice	1137	1238	1263	1454	1653	1604	1657	1410	1565	1907
2.	Wheat	277	213	168	494	622	713	815	591	550	553
3.	Jowar	450	497	413	432	471	619	426	521	621	605
4.	Bajra	482	479	455	355	627	533	564	435	666	639
5.	Maize	600	853	645	1018	1493	1632	1636	1024	1553	1141
6.	Ragi	702	815	726	924	1077	1098	1143	946	1077	1102
7.	Groundnut	875	965	507	705	991	960	841	856	931	909
8.	Castor	183	193	143	179	308	259	102	123	211	172
9.	Seasamum	195	168	173	134	162	205	195	206	174	142
10.	Sugarcane (Gur)	7426	8888	8608	8245	8284	8570	7577	7727	7040	7067
11.	Cotton (Lin+)	57	64	52	68	151	188	156	153	89	154
12.	Tobacco	833	791	840	733	1003	900	829	704	904	959
13.	Chillies	-	684	610	561	720	764	890	432	746	1378
14.	Bengalgaram	324	269	247	266	337	405	417	314	334	277
15.	Greengram	188	193	133	140	279	256	288	339	281	289
16.	Redgram	272	432	571	207	187	231	203	132	150	217
17.	Blackgram	242	232	215	439	391	448	444	365	324	429
18.	Horsegram	178	170	208	239	274	276	256	200	247	-
TOTAL		14421	17144	15977	16593	19030	19661	18439	16478	17463	17940

Contd...

TABLE 8

(Contd...)

## YIELD PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Kilograms)

S.NO	CROP	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Rice	1859	1991	2102	2156	2161	2021	2264	1951	2258	2572
2.	Wheat	566	392	669	700	732	513	514	401	513	794
3.	Jowar	690	527	502	718	569	653	650	600	662	467
4.	Bajra	653	652	816	527	732	521	588	583	500	697
5.	Maize	1359	2262	1906	2234	1531	1383	1433	1494	1756	1653
6.	Ragi	1058	965	1108	965	1029	957	967	998	976	1014
7.	Groundnut	832	660	990	753	1030	751	787	833	997	938
8.	Castor	198	100	208	233	208	190	186	179	233	209
9.	Seasamum	146	166	169	159	155	178	208	176	133	108
10.	Sugarcane (Gur)	8222	7859	9142	7922	7332	7322	7483	5754	6902	7690
11.	Cotton (Lint)	190	198	238	240	362	302	204	252	159	153
12.	Tobacco	903	968	1053	1066	994	959	975	1038	977	1233
13.	Chillies	1403	920	1048	1056	1117	1574	1619	1451	1310	1594
14.	Bengalgram	346	298	453	428	384	331	354	258	392	531
15.	Greengram	180	320	370	489	398	328	496	301	460	324
16.	Redgram	253	194	243	186	278	225	320	289	135	208
17.	Blackgram	376	460	410	580	588	806	729	822	771	928
18.	Horsegram	213	191	263	311	290	258	296	334	269	227
TOTAL		19447	19123	21690	20723	19890	19272	20073	17714	19403	21340

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics - Andhra Pradesh.



TABLE - 9

## NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCE OF IRRIGATION

(Lakh Hectares)

Sl. No.	ITEM	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Canals	12.92	13.31	12.26	14.24	14.92	15.90	16.27	16.04	16.43	16.74
2.	Tanks	10.68	11.51	11.89	9.07	10.28	9.50	11.00	10.89	9.11	11.40
3.	Wells	2.34	3.28	4.65	6.28	6.45	6.94	5.84	6.24	6.96	7.25
4.	Others	1.03	0.99	1.08	0.97	1.17	1.12	1.26	1.17	1.09	1.16
	TOTAL	27.47	29.09	29.78	29.78	32.82	33.46	34.37	34.34	33.59	36.55

Sl. No.	ITEM	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89 Gross Area
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Canals	16.46	16.93	17.56	17.43	18.39	17.94	17.84	17.80	15.94	20.51	24.58
2.	Tanks	7.13	9.00	10.45	8.53	10.87	7.74	7.86	7.76	6.63	11.04	12.63
3.	Wells	7.40	7.76	7.86	8.38	8.38	8.36	8.61	8.84	9.92	11.61	15.40
4.	Others	0.90	0.93	1.05	0.93	1.14	1.17	1.06	1.10	1.21	1.53	1.79
	TOTAL	32.35	34.62	36.92	35.27	38.78	35.21	35.37	35.50	33.70	44.69	54.40

Source : Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Hyderabad.

T A B L E - 10.

## PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Sl. Industry No.	Unit	1956	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kgs	106	173	264	272	286	297	289	325	301	
2. Fabrics	Lakh Mtrs	391	336	603	351	387	416	378	382	333	
3. Rayon Yarn	Lakh Kgs	16	19	10	20	20	20	22	22	21	
4. Rayon Fabrics	Lakh Mtrs	23	46	65	39	49	52	44	52	48	
5. Jute	000tonnes	30	32	45	54	62	73	71	79	87	
6. Sugar	000tonnes	139	133	317	474	354	361	255	342	518	
7. Vanaspathi	Tonns	N.A	11568	17028	17380	25321	30639	31744	34543	31530	
8. Cigarettes	No.in Cro res	541	682	1035	1340	1336	1338	1398	1349	1387	
9. Chemical fertilisers	000tonnes	8	7	88	361	404	431	324	327	283	
10. Cement	000tonnes	225	719	1213	1458	1614	1608	1365	1423	1565	
11. Asbestos Cement	000tonnes	9	26	128	97	105	104	104	113	110	
12. Paper	000tonnes	17	36	36	79	94	97	96	101	88	
13. Motor Cycles	Nos.	N.A	N.A	N.A	4517	7937	10165	12280	11828	14006	
14. Oxygen	000cubic mtrs	N.A.	321	647	1480	1717	2109	1952	2389	2375	
15. Coal	Lakh tonnes	15.18	25.31	40.83	36.05	41.43	50.20	52.14	57.61	71.69	

Contd...

T A B L E - 10.

(Contd...)

## PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Sl. Industry No.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Cotton Yarn	303	283	305	317	313	358	402	407	347	359	361	303	302
2. Fabrics	343	348	333	313	283	348	320	312	172	160	165	128	94
3. Rayon Yarn	22	24	25	26	21	19	22	16	13	2	NIL	NIL	NIL
4. Rayon Fabrics	45	50	52	46	43	48	53	48	47	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5. Jute	93	88	95	96	109	117	116	98	118	122	134	103	118
6. Sugar	298	277	387	282	237	304	540	495	299	371	404	515	587
7. Vanaspathi	25526	27041	31277	30138	32161	35002	36717	37092	38018	40794	38234	33058	29856
8. Cigarettes	1528	1493	1461	1643	1671	1758	1897	1768	1796	1875	1785	1400	1512
9. Chemical fertilisers	304	333	309	314	306	297	319	307	321	355	307	280	320
10. Cement	1977	2011	1988	1979	1883	2666	3243	3888	4375	5111	5697	5353	5585
11. Asbestos Cement	110	76	131	132	131	144	150	132	128	168	172	190	192
12. Paper	104	167	130	125	113	222	226	226	261	289	274	240	225
13. Motor Cycles	22572	20017	22288	25288	29255	33968	29386	14423	14595	29893	12097	87	NIL
14. Oxygen	2474	2453	2578	2867	2855	3313	3840	4189	3808	4165	4176	3541	2921
15. Coal	79.28	87.89	90.43	95.21	98.53	111.85	122.88	125.30	126.46	146.29	162.31	176.41	166.97

Source : Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics , Andhra Pradesh.

T A B L E 11

## Progress of Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1989-90
I.	Installed Capacity	MW					
	(a) Hydro		124	268	1038	1963	2422
	(b) Thermal		89	337	1260	1193	1403
	(c) Share from Central Sector		--	--	--	162	717
	Total	MW	213	605	2298	3318	4542
II.	Generation	MKWH	785	2875	7276	12551	19018
III.	Consumption	MKWH					
	(a) Domestic		64	179	546	1026	1839
	(b) Commercial		31	128	216	314	446
	(c) Industrial		435	1448	2546	4076	4573
	(d) Agriculture		50	394	941	2393	5276
	(e) Others		15	37	1048	2294	2366
	Total		595	2186	5297	10103	14500
IV.	Number of Consumers Lakh No.						
	(a) Domestic		2.27	7.03	15.41	23.75	44.29
	(b) Commercial		0.17	2.10	3.15	3.62	4.84
	(c) Industrial		0.06	0.22	0.55	0.75	1.15
	(d) Agriculture		0.18	1.86	4.23	5.94	11.09
	(e) Others		0.03	0.10	0.48	0.68	1.04
	Total:		2.71	11.31	23.82	34.74	62.41

contd

T A B L E 11

## Progress of Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

contd...

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1989-90
V.	Rural Electrification No.						
A.	(a) Total No. of Villages		27221	27221	27221	27221	27379
	(b) No. of Villages Electrified		2433	8078	18053	22854	27358
	% of Villages Electrified		8.9	29.7	66.3	84.0	99.9
B.	(a) Total No. of Hamlets		32750	32750	32750	32750	32750
	(b) No. of Hamlets Electrified		N.A.	N.A.	7490	9956	15904
	% of Hamlets Electrified		--	--	22.9	30.4	48.6
C.	(a) Total No. of Harijanawadas		--	--	31813	31813	33851
	(b) No. of Harijanawadas Electrified		--	--	16035	24180	29899
	% of Harijanawadas Electrified		--	--	50.4	76.0	88.3

Source : Andhra Pradesh State electricity Board.

T A B L E - 12

## LENGTH OF ROADS

(in Kilometres)

S.NO	TYPE	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cement Concrete	332	455	481	416	411	326	307	267
2.	Black Top	4414	9302	13052	18453	18911	19908	20668	21212
3.	Metal	10850	8874	7042	4576	4301	5743	7087	8111
4.	Murram (unmetalled)	1239	1228	1484	897	1194	1806	3496	3802
Total		16835	19859	22059	24342	24847	27783	31558	33392

S.NO	TYPE	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Cement Concrete	229	238	195	191	170	153	153	-	-	95
2.	Black Top	22298	22825	23751	24510	24516	25331	26914	27782	27884	28373
3.	Metal	7765	7849	7653	7675	7435	6480	5980	5955	6076	5724
4.	Murram (unmetalled)	3720	3527	3302	3024	2733	2526	2442	2258	2198	2158
Total		34012	34184	34901	35400	35554	35490	35489	35995	36158	36351

T A B L E - 13

## NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

S.NO	ITEM	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	State Carriages	2955	4099	6723	6761	7891	8579	7570	9620	8544	8857
2.	Goods Vehicles	6628	7075	17154	20554	23281	24103	25814	26034	29513	29612
3.	Cars and Jeeps	11281	15050	29875	37458	39516	35917	33701	35423	36625	36715
4.	Motor Cycles & Scooters	3644	4081	16849	65940	71010	76882	91032	111835	124950	137935
5.	Taxies	275	416	1492	2987	2953	2809	2879	2924	3223	3426
6.	Others	N.A	1533	6980	14496	16999	18881	19816	25656	32638	33190
	Total	24783	32254	79073	148196	161650	166571	108812	211492	235393	249735

S.NO	ITEM	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	State Carriages	8923	10774	9000	10237	10748	11596	12868	13503	15117
2.	Goods Vehicles	35642	38411	42955	53808	54985	61252	57907	57881	64017
3.	Cars and Jeeps	59068	46678	47849	60240	61093	64173	65578	78050	89876
4.	Motor Cycles & Scooters	155519	188043	220695	336135	393972	526457	659318	775091	923782
5.	Taxies	3332	4506	3717	3075	3125	4304	5119	5416	7631
6.	Others	33334	33339	36700	54445	53603	63949	69784	75370	83127
	Total	295818	321751	360916	517940	577526	731731	870574	1005311	1183550

Source :Transport Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh

T A B L E - 14

## WORKING OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

S.NO	ITEM	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Average number of Buses in use	401	905	1,558	3,413	3,919	4,347	4,635	5,176
2.	Route Kilometers	5,452	8,224	11,495	23,327	28,447	31,523	34,556	38,218
3.	Passengers carried (in crores)	4.64	11.48	25.26	63.89	77.32	88.51	99.21	116.74
4.	Earnings (Rs crores)	1.18	5.08	12.69	73.22	84.84	97.52	109.31	130.33

S.NO	ITEM	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Average number of Buses in use	5,537	5,799*	6,142*	6,373*	6,714*	7,583*	8,341*	10,571
2.	Route Kilometers	40,390	41,192*	41,354	NA	46,040	NA	NA	6,15,903
3.	Passengers carried (in crores)	125.55	128.45*	136.69	144.34	154.68	176.88	202.27	234.92
4.	Earnings (Rs crores)	167.98	201.87	225.33	247.61	275.30	351.30	403.87	518.37

\* : Includes hired buses.

Source : Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation



T A B L E - 15

## NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

S.NO	INSTITUTIONS	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	No.of Universities	3	3	4	4	5	6	8	8	8
2.	Colleges for General education	50	67	101	159	210	218	235	250	250
3.	Colleges for Professional and Technical education	40	35	39	48	56	52	54	55	55
4.	Oriental Colleges	-	22	27	45	53	58	51	52	52
5.	Junior Colleges	-	-	-	-	258	296	296	323	338
6.	High Schools	719	1224	2264	3164	3275	3607	3633	3636	3835
7.	High Schools attached to Junior Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Middle (Upper Primary Scholls)	230	645	1944	3533	3702	3917	4044	4201	4382
9.	Primary Schools	28753	34523	37693	36772	36895	37096	37720	38836	39696
10.	Nursery Schools (Pre-primary)	NA	47	74	67	92	111	120	115	136
11.	Institutions for Professional and Technical courses.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd...

T A B L E - 15

(Contd...)

## NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

S.NO	INSTITUTIONS	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	No.of Universities	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10
2.	Colleges for General education	264	268	294	295	343	347	352	398	398
3.	Colleges for Professional and Technical education	57	66	69	69	76	97	98	102	104
4.	Oriental Colleges	53	53	52	52	53	53	54	54	54
5.	Junior Colleges	356	394	561	565	601	601	634	633	646
6.	High Schools	3952	3975	4149	4331	4493	4431	4724	4957	5234
7.	High Schools attached to Junior Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	296	294	282	281
8.	Middle (Upper Primary Scholls)	4469	4577	4812	5056	5211	5445	5580	5672	5724
9.	Primary Schools	40006		40691	41291	41626	41702	42054	44299	46086
10.	Nursery Schools (Pre-primary)	138	125	235	211	208	45	42	34	35
11.	Institutions for Professional and Technical courses.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	439

Source : Statistical Abstracts, Andhra Pradesh

T A B L E - 16  
MEDICAL FACILITIES (ALLOPATHIC)

S.NO	Particulars	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	295	988	1127	1412	1412	1418	1423	1424	1425	1467
2.	No. of Beds	12340	19345	25955	21736	21945	22039	22917	23444	23876	24018
3.	No. of Doctors	794	1826	3130	3980	3525*	3723	3724	3726	4192	4246

S.NO	Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	1492	1418	1435	1445	1457	1504	1959	1983	1994	1986
2.	No. of Beds	24610	25565	25763	27206	27300	27642	29916	29879	30318	30203
3.	No. of Doctors	4333	4421	4593	5389	5445	5504	6272	6694	6690	6582 (*)

Note : 1. Beds shown for the year 1955-56 include beds under private institutions

2. The no. of Doctors decreased due to abolitions of mobile surgical units

under family planning programme on economy grounds.

\*Provisional.

Source : 1. Director of medical and public health services.

2. Commissioner of A.P Vaidhya Vidhana Parishad

3. Director of Health . A.P Hyderabad.

T A B L E - 17  
FAMILY PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS

S.NO	Particulars	1965-66	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	No. of Clinics	372	583	845	558	583	583	559	602
2.	No. of Cases sterilised	82944	164134	160275	139143	192199	182388	243579	290434
3.	No. of cases IUD inserted	9222	16838	15264	10924	17575	13173	17569	18056

S.NO	Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	No. of Clinics	606	NA	NA	627	632	632	632
2.	No. of Cases sterilised	357233	323000	366809	434714	466138	457489	475316
3.	No. of cases IUD inserted	24833	NA	NA	125602	99551	173974	212008

Source : Director of Medical and Public Health, Services, Andhra Pradesh

The clinics include all Govt., Local Bodies, Voluntary organisation  
Private Medical Practitioners etc.

#### **4. REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90**

In the Seventh Plan, priority and thrust were given to programmes to yield benefits in the medium term to achieve:

- i) a growth rate of 6.5 percent in the economy of the State.
- ii) a better balance in the levels of economic and social development through appropriate policies for the development of irrigation, power, industries, and social services in drought affected and other backward/tribal areas.
- iii) provision of facilities in the social welfare sector particularly in the fields of water supply, sanitation, education and health.
- iv) full utilisation of economic and social infrastructure already created.
- v) acceleration of direct poverty alleviation programmes through public distribution system and creation of avenues for gainful work.

New thrust was given to horticulture, sericulture and dryland farming to benefit backward and tribal areas. In the field of education the thrust was very much towards nonformal education, adult education and vocationalisation. Other sectors which were given greater thrust than before are minor irrigation, rural electrification including energisation of pumpsets, health, youth welfare and women welfare.

Keeping in view the thrusts to be given and the objectives to be achieved proposals for the Seventh Plan were formulated for an amount of Rs.7500 crores. The Planning Commission however fixed the outlay at Rs.5200 crores, based on the resources inclusive of Rs.1641 crores as central assistance. However, it was considered that an outlay of Rs.7500 crores was essential to accelerate the pace of development particularly in the field of social services wherein the state was lagging behind. The sector wise break up of proposed outlay by the State Government, outlay approved by Planning Commission, outlay provided through annual plans by the State Government and expenditure is as given in the following table

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985-90  
OUTLAY - EXPENDITURE

Rs. Crores

Sl. No.	Sector	Seventh Plan - (1985-90)			Expenditure
		Outlay Proposed by State	Outlay Proposed by Planning Commission	Outlay Provided Through Annual Plans (B.E)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I.	Agriculture & Allied Services	389.29 (5.18)	260.30 (5.01)	296.76 (4.60)	272.59 (4.51)
II.	Rural Development	390.00 (5.20)	264.70 (5.09)	446.90 (6.93)	505.70 (8.37)
III.	Special Area Development	-	-	0.38 (0.00)	0.12 (0.00)
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	2050.00 (27.33)	1488.10 (28.62)	1799.44 (27.91)	1513.02 (25.03)
V.	Energy	1502.00 (20.03)	1105.90 (21.26)	1076.20 (16.69)	1118.99 (18.52)
VI.	Industries & Minerals	507.62 (6.77)	312.40 (6.01)	298.13 (4.62)	298.95 (4.95)
VII.	Transport	367.10 (4.89)	270.50 (5.20)	385.90 (5.99)	489.05 (8.11)
VIII.	Communications	-	-	-	-
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	16.65 (0.22)	10.30 (0.20)	8.98 (0.14)	7.87 (0.13)
X.	General Economic Services	14.88 (0.20)	11.00 (0.21)	25.84 (0.40)	17.07 (0.28)
XI.	Social Services	2192.26 (29.23)	1424.30 (27.39)	2010.08 (31.19)	1746.07 (28.89)
XII.	General Services	71.20 (0.95)	52.50 (1.01)	98.39 (1.53)	73.27 (1.21)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7500.00</b>	<b>5200.00</b>	<b>6447.00</b>	<b>6043.65</b>

Note :- Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to the Total

Since the formation of the state over 60 percent of the plan outlays were earmarked for the development of irrigation and power. During the sixth plan period there was a shift in plan priorities in favour of social services resulting in a reduction of outlay for irrigation and power to about 45 percent. The priority in favour of social services continued during the seventh plan and the allocation for social services was accounted for 31.19 percent of the total outlay.

Among the sectors, social services accounting for about 28.9 percent of the total plan expenditure was predominant followed by irrigation and power, with 25.0 percent and 18.5 percent respectively.

In the context of decentralised planning, district plans were prepared for the first time based on the resources and felt needs. In order to improve the process of planning District Abhivruddhi Sameeksha Mandals were constituted. The planning machinery at district level was strengthened. Schemes which were introduced in the last year of the sixth plan under the new head of development "District Schemes"(Crucial Balancing Investment) were continued. With a view to utilising the immense potential available on the countryside for execution of a large number of small works not requiring substantial skills, but locally relevant and significant which reflect the felt needs of the people and to utilise voluntary and free labour a new scheme called "Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham" was launched in November 1985 as a peoples project. An amount of Rs.4250.00 lakhs for the implementation of the schemes under "Crucial Balancing Investment," and an amount of Rs.10113.35 lakhs for the implementation of schemes under Telugu Grameena Kranti Patham were released to districts.

The State's economy after three successive droughts from 1985-86 to 1987-88 during the Seventh Plan period has shown improvement during 1988-89 and 1989-90. With the introduction of new series on National Accounts Statistics with 1980-81 as base year, net domestic product has been revised from 1980-81 onwards both at current prices and constant prices.

At current prices the net domestic product increased from Rs.11962 crores in 1984-85 to Rs.19793 crores in 1988-89 recording an increase of 65.5 percent while at constant prices it increased from Rs.8629 crores in 1984-85 to RS.10432 crores in 1988-89 registering an increase of 20.9 percent. The annual compound growth rates at current and constant prices for the four year period ending with 1988-89 work out to 13.4 percent and 4.9 percent respectively.

	(Rs.crores)			(in Rs)		
	Net Domestic Product			Per Capita Income		
	1984-85	1988-89	ACGR	1984-85	1988-89	ACGR
At Current Price	11962	19793	13.4	2086	3211	10.7
At Constant Price	8629	10432	4.9	1505	1692	3.0

ACGR: Annual Compound Growth Rate.

At current prices the per capita net domestic product increased from Rs.2086 in 1984-85 to Rs.3211 in 1988-89 recording an increase of 53.9 percent, while at constant prices it increased from Rs.1505 in 1984-85 to Rs.1692 in 1988-89 recording an increase of 12.4 percent. The annual compound growth rates at current prices and constant prices for the four year period ending with 1988-89 work out to 11.5 percent and 3.0 percent respectively.

Though the net domestic product and percapita state domestic product at constant (1980-81) prices during 1989-90 are expected to increase marginally when compared with that of 1988-89 as per the indications of agricultural production, industrial production and power generation, the annual compound growth rate for the Seventh Plan period may not be significantly different from that of the 4 year period ending with 1988-89.

#### Index Numbers of Industrial Production

Year	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity	General Index
1984-85	342.00	237.90	437.90	274.30
1989-90	493.90	310.50	523.00	352.81

Index numbers of industrial production with base 1970, reveal that the general index increased from 274.30 in 1984-85 to 352.81 in 1989-90, registering an increase of 28.6 percent. Among the components, maximum increase of 44.4 percent was observed in Mining & Quarrying followed by Manufacturing with 30.5 percent and Electricity with 19.4 percent. The annual compound growth rate of general index during the VII Plan period works out to 5.2 percent. The growth in Mining & Quarrying is observed to be more rapid with an annual compound growth rate of 7.6 percent followed by Manufacturing with 5.5 percent and Electricity with 3.6 percent.

Index number of whole sale prices of agricultural commodities with 1970-71 as base increased from 286.0 in March, 1985 to 404.1 in March 1990, registering an increase of 41.3 percent. Annual compound growth rate works out to 7.2 percent.



Month/Year	Index Number of wholesale prices of Agrl.commodities (1970-71)=base	CPI Numbers for industrial workers (1960=100)	CPI Numbers for urban non-manual employees (1960=100)	CPI Nos. for Agrl labour (1960=100)
March 1985	286.0	571	562	448
March 1990	404.1	851	848	601

Consumer price index numbers for industrial workers, urban, non-manual employees and agricultural labour during the Seventh Plan period increased from 571, 562 and 448 to 851, 848, and 601 respectively. The CPI number for industrial workers and urban, non-manual employees rose rapidly with almost the same annual compound growth rate of 8.5 percent when compared with that of agricultural labour. (6.0 percent)

On account of widespread adverse seasonal conditions during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, agricultural production was not in tune with the targets set, though the food grains production reached a level of 129.01 lakh tonnes and oil seeds production reached a level of 23.84 lakh tonnes. Additional irrigation potential of 0.98 lakh hect. was created under major and medium projects. Under power, 669 MW installed capacity was added bringing the total to 3825 MW. Additional villages numbering 4445 were electrified and 4.71 lakh additional pumpsets were energised. 31954 Students at different stages were given scholarships under Telugu Vignana Parithoshikam to encourage competitive spirit among students. For meeting the rural health needs 788 PHCs and about 1800 subcentres were additionally established. Under welfare schemes for weaker sections 6.46 lakh house sites were distributed and 5.78 lakh housing units were constructed. A new programme was taken up in 1986-87 to establish Telugu Bala Mahila Pragathi Pranganams at the selected district head quarters to train 200 destitute/ orphan women at each centre on local skills to make them economically self sufficient. The following table shows important physical achievements during Seventh Plan period.

#### IMPORTANT PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl.	ITEMS	UNIT	LEVEL	ACHIEVEMENT	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food Grains Production	Lakh Tonnes	Peak	118.82	129.01
2.	Oil seeds Production	Lakh Tonnes	Peak	18.30	23.84
3.	Cotton Production	Lakh Bales	Peak	10.19	9.69
4.	Sugarcane Production	Lakh Tonnes	Peak	97.43	115.52
5.	Milk Production	Lakh Tonnes	Peak	27.00	34.00
6.	Eggs Production	Million Nos.	Peak	25.00	33.00

Sl.	ITEMS	UNIT	LEVEL	ACHIEVEMENT	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Fish Production	Lakh Tonnes	Peak		
	a) Marine		Peak	1.65	1.41
	b) Inland		Peak	1.04	1.34
8.	Storage (Warehousing)	Lakh Mts	Cum	3.44	5.79
9.	ST loans advanced	Rs.Crores	Peak	187.60	333.81
10.	MT loans advanced	Rs.Crores	Peak	5.64	11.86
11.	LT loans advanced	Rs. Crores	Peak	68.18	105.64
12.	Irrigation Potential created under major and medium projects	Lakh Hects	Cum	11.16	12.14
13.	Power				
	a) Installed capacity	MW	Cum	3156	3825
	b) Towns/Villages electrified	No	Cum	23214	27659
	c) Pumpsets energised.	No	Cum	642758	1114330
14.	Small Scale and Tiny units	No	Total	50773	50527
15.	Rural Roads				
	a) Villages connected by roads	No	Cum	27355	27753
	b) Roads formed	Km	Cum	32350	33650
16.	Road Transport-APSRTC				
	a) Effective fleet strength	No	Cum	7394	12647
	b) Volume of Operations	Creore Km	Peak	72.23	163.00
17.	Primary Education				
	a) Enrolment in I to V classes	Lakh No.	Peak	64.78	90.79
18.	Bed strength in hospitals and dispensaries	No	Cum	23358	24766
19.	Primary Health				
	a) PHCs	No	Cum	455	1243
	b) Sub-Centres	No	Cum	6465	8265
20.	House sites distributed to weaker sections	Lakh No	Cum	22.82	29.28
21.	Weaker Sections Housing- Tenements/Houses constructed	Lakh No	Cum	8.12	13.90
22.	Telugu Bala Mahila Pragathi Pranganams	No	Cum	-	12

Level:- a) Peak: Peak level of achievement attained during any Year

b) Cum = cumulative: Achievement as at the end of the period.

c) Total: Total achievement during the period.

## 20 Point Programme

The State has been implementing the 20 Point Programme as revised from time to time vigorously as it benefits poorer sections of the population.

The programme is predominantly rural oriented as 16 out of 20 points directly or indirectly benefit the rural population. It focuses directly on the amelioration of the living conditions of vulnerable sections of society such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, bonded labour, agricultural labourers, artisans, women and children. While the principal beneficiaries under the programme are the rural poor, the under privileged groups in urban areas are also benefitted by this programme. The programme has been dovetailed into the overall plan of development.

The implementation of the programme is closely monitored through monthly reviews at the district level by the Collectors, and at the State level by the Planning Dept. and quarterly reviews at the state level by the Chief Secretary. The physical achievements under different points which were covered during all the years of the Seventh Plan are indicated below.

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	<b>Attack on Rural Poverty</b>			
	a) I. R. D. P.	Lakh Nos.	12.10	12.54
	b) J.R.Y.(NREP & RLEGP)	Lakh Mandays	2378	3032
	c) Handlooms			
	1. Employment	Lakhs	3.00	1.70
	2. Production	Lakh Mts.	300	169
	d) Sericulture (***)	Acres	39266*	53710
2.	<b>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture</b>			
	a) Watershed Development			
	i. Micro watersheds (in progress)	Nos	1149	1029
	ii. Land development	'000 Hect.	169.80	166.99
	iii. Distri.of seeds cum fertilizers drills	Nos	3260	3048
	iv. Distribution of improved agri.implements.	'000 Nos	27.25	28.79
	v. Distribution of improved seeds	'000 Qts	1122.22	904.99
	b) Drought Prone Areas Prog.			
	i. Area under soil & moisture Conservation.	'000 Ha	69.59	67.23
	ii. Area under afforestation and pastures	'000 Ha	29.85	39.71
		'000 Ha	29.85	39.71

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>3. Better use of Irrigation Water</b>				
a) Irrigation				
	i) Irrigation Potential Created (****)	'000 Ha	662.34	358.99
	ii) Utilisation of Potential Created (@)	'000 Ha	364.63	361.91
<b>4. Bigger Harvests</b>				
Production of :				
	i. Rice	Lakh Tonnes	469.97	408.40
	ii. Oil seeds	"	102.12	91.98
	iii. Pulses	"	33.00	31.75
	iv. Fruits & Vegetables	'000 Tonnes	1385.50	1385.50
<b>5. Enforcement of Land Reforms</b>				
	i. Surplus land distributed	Acres	132320	94536
	Area distri.to SC's/ST's (***)	"	24627*	19232
<b>6. Special Programme for Rural Labour</b>				
	i. Bonded Labour Rehabilitated	Nos	10990	12260
<b>7. Clean Drinking Water</b>				
	i. Villages covered.	Nos	13101	10290
	ii. Population covered.	Lakh Nos	126.63	135.58
<b>8. Health for All</b>				
	i. Primary Health Centres	Nos	700	788
	ii. Sub centres	"	4036	1800
	iii. Immunisation of children**	Lakh Nos	37.95	23.05
	iv. Rural Sanitation-Latrines	Nos	43437*	61976
	v. Rehabilitation of Handicapped	"	12393*	13554
<b>9. Two-Child Norm</b>				
	i. Sterilisation	Lakh Nos	29.70	22.40
	ii. Equivalence of Sterilisation	"	12.40	12.10
	iii. ICDS blocks.	Nos	136*	147
	iv. Anganwadies (**)	"	12906	13031

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
10.	<b>Expansion of Education</b>			
	a) Elementary Enrolment			
	i. Total	Lakh Nos	38.30	24.96
	ii. Girls	"	17.45	9.95
	b) Adult Literacy			
	i. Total	"	21.87	10.88
	ii. Women (***)	"	6.64	6.19
11.	<b>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</b>			
	a) SC families economically assisted - total	"	11.80	16.74
	b) ST families economically assisted - total	"	2.81	6.57
12.	<b>Equality for Women</b>			
	i. Enrolment of girls in school	"	17.45	9.95
	ii. Women in Adult Literacy classes (***)	"	6.64	6.19
13.	<b>New Opportunities for Youth</b>			
14.	<b>Housing for the People</b>			
	a) Rural			
	i. Provision of Housesites	'000 No.	460.00	891.19
	ii. Construction Assistance	"	633.00	643.37
	iii. Indira Awas Yojana for SCs/STs (***)	"	32.24	30.92
	b) Urban			
	i. E.W.S. Housing	"	198.00	44.91
	ii. L.I.G. Houses	"	3.93	5.24
15.	<b>Improvement of Slums</b>			
	i. Slum population covered	"	1299.70	1869.52
16.	<b>New Strategy for Forestry</b>			
	i. Tree Plantation	Crores	144.00	145.51
17.	<b>Protection of the Environment</b>			
18.	<b>Concern for the Consumer</b>			
	i. Fair Price Shops opened	Nos	1590	2039
	ii. Ration Cards Issued (***)	Lakh Nos	-	101.24

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
19.	<b><i>Energy for the Villages</i></b>			
	i. Villages Electrified	"	3580	5072
	ii. Pumpset Energised	'000 Nos	380.90	475.41
	iii. Improved Chullahs	"	420.20*	600.77
	iv. Biogas Plants setup	"	79.00	62.28
20.	<b><i>A Responsive Administration</i></b>			

\$ Indicates points not being reviewed

\* Indicates notional

@ Indicates figures of 2 years only (1987-89)

\*\* Indicates figures of 2 years only (1988-90)

\*\*\* Indicates figures of 3 years only (1987-90)

\*\*\*\* Indicates figures of 4 years only (1985-89)

### Pragathipadam

The Pragathipadam Programme is another priority programme being implemented by the State Govt. since 1983 which is also intended to benefit the vulnerable sections of the population. The programme, inter alia envisages supply of rice at a fixed price of Rs.2.00 per kg to low income groups, permanent houses to weaker sections, economic assistance to women and backward classes, solution to drinking water problems in the villages and streamlining the supply of seed and fertilizers to farmers for increasing agricultural production. Some of the items included in the Pragathipadam are massive in nature involving heavy expenditure like supply of rice at Rs.2/- kg to all poorer sections of the population, construction of houses to weaker sections etc. The physical achievements under different points are given below.

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	<b><i>Attack on Rural Poverty</i></b>			
	a) I.R.D.P.	Lak.Nos	12.10	12.54
	b) J.R.Y. (NREP & RLEGP)	LakMdays	2378	3032
2.	<b><i>Enforcement of Land Reforms</i></b>			
	i.Surplus land distributed -total	Acres	132320	94536

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>3.</b>	<b><i>Clean Drinking Water</i></b>			
	i.Villages covered	Nos	13101	10290
	ii.Sources created	"	-	41920
<b>4.</b>	<b><i>Health for All</i></b>			
	i.Immunisation of Pregnant women (**)	'000 Nos	4603.92 *	3970.51
<b>5.</b>	<b><i>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</i></b>			
	i.SC families economically assisted -total	Lak.Nos	11.80	16.74
	ii.ST families economically asisted -total	"	2.81	6.57
<b>6.</b>	<b><i>Housing for the People</i></b>			
	a)Housesites distributed -total	'000 Nos	460.00	891.19
	i)House sites distri-SCs	'000 Nos	-	163.82
	ii)House sites distri -STs	'000 Nos	-	73.00
	iii)House sites distri-Minorities	'000 Nos	-	25.94
	b.Rural House Construction Assistance provided total	'000 Nos	633.00	643.37
	i)Construction Assistance Provided - SCs.	"	-	148.15
	ii)Construction Assistance Provided - STs.	"	-	69.32
	iii)Construction Assistance provided - minorities	"	-	15.44
	d.EWS houses - total	"	198.00	44.91
	i)EWS Houses - SCs	"	-	5.67
	ii)EWS houses - STs	"	-	0.90
	iii)EWS houses - Minorities	"	-	2.26
<b>7.</b>	<b><i>Improvement of Slums</i></b>			
	i.Slum Population covered	"	1299.70	1869.52

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8.	<b>Energy for the Villages</b>			
	a.Villages Electrified	nos	3580	5072
	b.Pumpsets Energised-Total	'000 Nos	380.90	475.41
	i)Pumpsets Energised-SCs	"	22.64	30.58
	ii)Pumpsets Energised-STs **	"	12.60	18.48
	iii)Pumpsets Energised-Minorities	"	10.14	10.14
9.	<b>BC Families Eco-Assisted</b>			
	-TOTAL:	000 Nos	293.10	568.90
10.	<b>Women Eco-Assisted-Total</b>	"	43.00	223.90
11.	<b>Minorities Eco-Assist-Total</b>	"	40.28	54.61
12.	<b>Card Holders (Rs.2/- Kg Rice)</b>	Lakhs	-	101.24
13.	a. Supply of Seeds	Lakh Tonnes	2.03	2.60
	b. Supply of fertilizers	"	46.40	97.93
14.	<b>Grievances Disposed Off</b>	Nos	--	134190
15.	<b>Youth Welfare Special Employment Programme-Total</b>	000 Nos	62.13	114.92

\* Indicates notional

\*\* Indicates figures of three years (1987-90)

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

### Agriculture

The objective of developmental programmes in the Agricultural Sector is to increase agricultural production and productivity by increasing area under irrigation on one hand and with the use of improved seeds, increased fertiliser application, high yielding varieties of seeds and propagation of non-food crops and modern farm management techniques on the other. Several programmes were taken up to help the farmers to improve the productivity of oilseeds.

Priority was given to dryland agricultural development, rainfed farming projects with watershed development, strengthening of agricultural extension services, special



programme for development of millets and package programme for agriculture development specifically for SCs and STs. Major national programmes for pulses development, oilseed development, rice thrust programme were continued in the Seventh Plan.

During the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs.6946.00 lakhs was provided under the heads of development of crop husbandry and dry land farming. The expenditure was Rs.7676.20 lakhs.

Taking the production of 1983-84 which was a good year as base and keeping in view the production trends and the unutilised production potential, production targets were worked out. The following are the achievements under important crops and fertiliser consumption during the Seventh Plan.

Sl. No.	Crop /Fertiliser	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Food Grains	Lakh Tonnes	Peak	118.82	129.01
2.	Oil Seeds	-do-	"	18.30	23.84
3.	Cotton	Lakh Bales	"	10.19	9.69
4.	Mesta	-do-	"	5.82	6.06
5.	Sugar Cane	Lakh Tonnes	"	97.43	115.52
6.	Fertiliser (NPK)	-do-	"	9.80	14.65

A comprehensive crop insurance scheme was introduced during 1985-86 covering 13 crops for protecting the farmers against the risks on account of natural calamities like drought, cyclone, pests and diseases. The small farmers/marginal farmers were given 50 percent subsidy on the premium paid by them. A sum of Rs.75.47 crores was paid as compensation to SF/MF in the flood affected areas, of which the state's share was Rs.25.49 crores.

On account of wide spread unfavourable weather during the first three years of Seventh Plan, agricultural production was not in tune with the targets. The envisaged fertiliser consumption could not be achieved on account of poor monsoon and consequential non-sowing of the normal areas in full both under irrigated and rainfed areas.

Annual Compound Growth rates of production of important crops at the end of Seventh Plan over the terminal year of the Sixth Plan are as given below:

	Crop	ACGR
1.	Rice	+ 8.89
2.	Total Food Grains	+ 6.17
3.	Cotton	- 2.86
4.	Mesta	- 2.14
5.	Sugarcane	+ 3.49

### Horticulture

In view of the increasing importance attached to horticultural programmes a step up was made in the outlay to horticultural programmes. As against an allocation of Rs.720.00 lakhs, the expenditure was Rs.650.38 lakhs.

The broad strategy was to step up production of plant material by establishing new progeny orchards and strengthening of existing horticultural farms and nurseries, extension of area under horticultural crops and adoption of package approach to increase production of major fruits, vegetable and flower crops and establishing fruits and vegetable growers co-op. societies.

The department distributed vegetable minikits and fruit plants both in urban and rural areas. The department organised package demonstrations and produced TxD hybrid seed coconuts. Besides, schemes for development of fruits like bananas, citrus, mangoes were implemented. A scheme for the development of cashew with world bank assistance was also implemented. Special schemes for the benefit of SC and ST farmers were also taken up. A new scheme "Patchadanam Parisubram" was implemented by the department with the financial assistance provided under DRDA, NREP, and Social Forestry Programmes. The following are the important achievements.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Vegetable minikits distributed	Nos.	Total	NA	76078
2.	Fruit plants produced & distributed	Lakh Nos.	Total	NA	15.95
3.	Area covered under package programme on fruits (mango, citrus, & banana)	Hects.	Total	4262	2409

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
4.	Regl.Coconut Nursery seedlings produced	Lakh Nos.	Total	NA	3.10
5.	Production of Important fruits	Lakh Tonnes	Total	NA	12.26
6.	Production of Important vegetables		Total	NA	1.60

The area under horticultural crops excluding coconut has gone up from 3.20 lakh hectares to 4.59 lakh hectares, and the production has gone up from 32.15 lakh tonnes to 46.00 lakh tonnes.

#### **Agro industries Dev.Corporation**

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs was provided during the Seventh Plan towards share capital, against which an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was released. The corporation engaged in the development of the agro based industries in the State. Expansion of fruit processing and preservation unit at Anantarajupeta, training of SCs/STs for manufacturing of agricultural implements, and development of assigned lands of SC/STs were some of the schemes taken up in the period.

In 1986 the Corporation took up major remedial measures by introducing cash and carry in input supply trade and "Agro Vikas Kendras" to ensure direct supply of agro inputs to the farmers and diversified its activities. The accumulated loss which was Rs.86.71 lakhs at the end of 1984-85 was brought down to Rs. 31.59 lakhs (as per provisional accounts) a commendable achievement.

#### **Soil and Water Conservation**

Soil conservation measures are essential for ensuring better crop performance. These measures are more important in drought prone areas to protect the lands from further degradation. It was estimated that about 80.13 lakh hectares in the state require soil conservation measures as at the beginning of Seventh Plan. It was programmed to cover an extent of 1.95 lakh hectares under soil conservation with plan funds supplemented with the funds available for the purpose under other agencies like DPAP, ITDA, IRDP and Drought Relief etc. Afforestation and soil and water conservation works were also taken up in the catchment areas of river valley projects.

Soil conservation works were carried out on water shed management in agricultural lands in combination with crop improvement programmes for obtaining better results.

An area of 34015 hecets was covered in agricultural lands in the plan period and 18677 hecets in the catchment areas of river valley projects. Besides, an area of 8217 hecets was covered under afforestation.

Against a budgetted outlay of Rs.497.00 lakhs, the expenditure was Rs.872.06 lakhs.

#### **Agricultural Education and Research**

The AP Agricultural University imparts education to provide competent technical personnel for the spread of agricultural knowledge to the farmers and to contribute to the prosperity of the cultivators. The university is also responsible for research in various branches of agricultural and animal sciences to help in tackling the problems confronted by the cultivators in pursuing their agricultural practices. The university also provides extension services. The university was provided an amount of Rs. 1058.00 lakhs to carry out its activities during the Seventh Plan against which the amount released was Rs.1096.50 lakhs.

Two new agricultural colleges viz. one at Aswaraopet in Khammam District and the other at Naira in Srikakulma District and one agricultural polytechnic college at Palem in Mahaboobnagar Dist. with an intake capacity of 120 in all were established to meet the growing demand for agricultural graduates. With these additions, the university had at the end of Seventh Plan, six agricultural colleges, two veterinary science colleges and two home science colleges to promote research and extension programmes in agriculture, animal husbandry and home science. Besides, Pre B.Sc course was started to provide an opportunity to VDOs with SSC qualification to pursue B.Sc (Ag.) course.

Under Research, the University with 58 Research Stations carried out 222 Research Projects. Besides, the university operated a number of All India Consolidated Research Projects, National Agricultural Project and projects financed by agencies like ICAR, UNICEF etc. Out of the total work force of about 1500 in the university, 800 work in research projects.

Under extension programmes, the University took up Rural Agricultural Work Experience Programmes (RAWEP) to provide the outgoing graduates of agriculture an opportunity to live and work in villages and develop right perspective about rural life and organised special training programmes for progressive farmers and extension personnel of the state govt. departments on the introduction of new crops production technology, etc. In addition monthly workshops were organised to train Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) of the state govt. department of agriculture under the T & V System.

### Animal Husbandry

The provision made during Seventh Plan to the Dir. of Animal Husbandry was Rs. 2688.00 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2354.07 lakhs. Animal Husbandry Planning has been to achieve self sufficiency in live stock products to cater to the needs of the growing population and raise their levels of income. The physical achievements made during the Seventh Plan are given below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Veterinary Institutions	No.	Cum	3981	4031
2.	Frozen Semen Bank Stations	No.	Cum	3	4
3.	Artificial Inseminations	Lakh Nos	Total	36.57	33.93
4.	Milk Produced	Million Tonnes	Peak	2.70	3.40
5.	Eggs Produced	Million Nos	Peak	2500	3300

Other important achievements are

1. Provision of necessary technical and medical assistance to the veterinary institutions for proper running of the Institutions.
2. Establishment of 19 veterinary polyclinics, 17 animal health centres and one frozen semen bull station.
3. Establishment of 4 rabbit breeding farms, 5 intensive sheep development projects, 2 goat farms, one composite livestock farm.
4. Strengthening of piggery development project at Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam and starting new pig breeding stations at selected places.
5. Distribution of breeding bulls, rams, ducks for upgrading the local stock and fodder minikits.

### A.P.State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation

The AP State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation was provided an amount of Rs. 190.00 lakhs towards the equity investment for the development

of poultry farming and infrastructure. Against this provision the corporation was released an amount of Rs. 147.50 lakhs.

The following are the important schemes implemented by the corporation

1. Streamlining of marketing of eggs, poultry and feed.
2. Taking up poultry units under weaker section programmes.
3. Training scheduled castes beneficiaries to look after the poultry complexes.
4. Strengthening of Pharmaceutical & Feed Analytical Laboratory at Saroornagar and Animal Byproducts Centre, Kesarapalle.
5. Strengthening of Layer Hatchery and Broiler Hatchery.
6. Strengthening of Bacon Factory at Gannavaram.
7. A project for the construction of a Modern Abattoire in Twin Cities was taken up during 89-90 at an estimated cost of Rs.11.00 crores of which state govt's contribution is Rs.2.75 crores spread over five years.

The Corporation during the Seventh Plan produced 4.89 lakhs of leyer chicks, 11 lakhs of broiler chicks, 1.26 lakhs tonnes of feed, 3812 tonnes of mineral mixture and 18576 Kgs. of medicines.

#### **Dairy Development**

A provision of Rs. 900.00 lakhs was made during the Seventh Plan to APDDCF for continuing dairy development activities against which an amount of Rs. 940.15 lakhs was released.

Dairy Development Programmes have taken a new turn with the implementation of operation flood (OF) programmes. Dairying has been brought under the co-operative ambit with a 3 tier structure on the Anand Pattern i.e milk producers co-operative societies at the village level, milk producers co-operative unit at the district level and an apex body - the Federation at the state level.

The schemes in the Seventh Plan comprised procurement of sites for new dairy units under OF II programme, provision of technical inputs, development of milk holding infrastructure such as storage, transport, testing and distribution, assistance to the federation to maintain prices for producers and consumers and inducting rural women into the programme. Schemes for the SCs/Sts were also included in the SCP/TSP.

As at the end of Seventh Plan, there were 84 dairy units including six major milk products factories with the handling capacity ranging from .01 to 2.5 lakh litres per day. About 5.00 lakhs rural milk producer families spread over in about 12480 villages who were small and marginal farmers, and who belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were benefitted by selling milk to the Federation.

The Seventh Plan achievements are as follows:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Annual Milk Collection	Lakh Ltrs.	Peak	2196	2689
2.	Collection Centres	No.	Cum	5914	7759
3.	Farmer Families covered	Lakh Nos.	Peak	4.00	5.04

#### Fisheries

An amount of Rs.3600.90 lakhs was provided during the Seventh Plan to the Fisheries Department for taking up various schemes for the development of Fisheries in the State. Expenditure incurred in the Plan period was Rs.2377.56 lakhs. The schemes implemented during the Seventh Plan are 1. introduction of mechanised boats to facilitate intensive and extensive exploitation of marine resources; 2. production of fish seed required for stocking the inland water resources; 3. conversion of suitable brackish water areas into high yielding brackish fish farms; 4. providing training facilities both in inland and marine fisheries and 5. fishermen welfare schemes such as houses for fishermen, group accident insurance scheme, relief cum savings scheme etc.

The important achievements are indicated below

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level.	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Mechanised Boats	No	Cum	922	2325
2.	Fry Production (including procurement)	Million Nos	Peak	228	442
3.	Fish Production				
	a) Marine	Lakh Tonnes	Peak	1.65	1.41
	b) Inland	-do-	Peak	1.04	1.34

## Forests

An amount of Rs.7308.00 lakhs was provided during the Seventh Plan for forests including Zoological Parks. The expenditure incurred in the period was Rs.5850.84 lakhs.

Emphasis was made in Seventh Plan on social forestry, development of various sanctuaries under preservation of wild life and forest conservation. The externally aided scheme of CIDA Project under social forestry and the centrally sponsored scheme of RFWP programme were also implemented. Improvement of communication system through provision of wireless sets, protection of forests from biotic interference, re-clothing of podu areas and raising shelter belts are other important programmes implemented during Seventh Plan.

Towards development of Zoological Parks in the State, developmental works like construction of Tiger Safari, Reptile House, Aviary Nocturnal Animal Houses, Prehistoric Animal Park etc., in Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad; Lion Enclosure, Bear Enclosure, Marine Complex at Indira Gandhi Zoological Park at Visakhapatnam and various works in the newly established Venkateswara Zoological Park at Tirupathi were taken up. The important achievements are as given below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	CIDA Project :				
	a) Plantations	Hects	Peak	8122	8751
	b) Seedlings raised	Lakh Nos	"	285.50	486.57
2.	Rural Fuel Wood Plantations	Hects	"	NA	3917
3.	Shelter Belts Plantations	Hects	"	6645	1905
4.	Econ.&Commercial Plantations	Hects	"	5320	3774

## Marketing

Provision for marketing was substantially stepped up in Seventh Plan. The expenditure incurred in the plan period was Rs.262.94 lakhs as against the provision of Rs.502.00 lakhs.

The programmes under marketing include construction of rural godowns, establishment of tribal markets and fishermen markets, agmark grading laboratory and subsidy for purchase of grading equipment.



The department of marketing has made considerable progress in the notification of regulated markets. The number of trade centres was increased from 599 to 810. Five Oil and Ghee Grading Laboratories one each at Proddatur, Samalkot, Vijayawada, Giddalur, and Guntur were established. Grading at primary market has been intensified to enable the producers/ sellers to earn a better price for their produce. Five markets have been developed for fishermen and 7 markets were developed in tribal areas.

### **Warehousing**

The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation is concerned with the acquisition and construction of godowns and running of warehouses for the storage of agriculture produce, seeds, manures, agricultural implements, notified commodities etc. and arrangement of facilities for the transport.

There was substantial growth in the storage capacity during the period under review. The number of warehouses was increased from 48 with a storage capacity of 3.44 lakh tonnes inclusive of 1.65 lakh tonnes of hired capacity to 77 with a capacity of 5.79 lakh tonnes including the hired capacity of 2.10 lakh tonnes. The peak levels of average capacity, average occupancy and utilisation during the Seventh Plan work out to 5.89 lakh tonnes, 5.84 lakh tonnes and 99 per cent respectively.

### **Cooperation**

The cooperative structure in the State has undergone a change during the Seventh Plan period. The short term, medium term and long term credit institutions merged at primary and central level under single window credit delivery scheme. The three tier cooperative marketing structure was reorganised into two tier system eliminating coop. marketing societies at Taluk/ Mandal level. State level federations were organised to streamline the functioning of Farming Cooperatives and Labour Contract Societies. New types of societies like Health Cooperatives and Engineering Cooperatives were started for the first time in the State. Farmers Rural Extension Service in Horticulture and Marketing Co-operative Societies Ltd., were formed to provide profitable price to vegetable growers and to supply vegetables to consumers at reasonable rates.

The provision during seventh Plan for Co-operation was Rs.2780.25 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs.2934.13 lakhs.

The physical progress made in the important fields under Cooperation are as given below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	ST Loans	Rs Crores	Peak	187.60	333.81
2.	MT Loans	"	Peak	5.64	11.86
3.	LT Loans	"	Peak	68.18	105.64
4.	Chemical Fertilizers sold	"	Peak	43.21	49.00
5.	Agri. Produce Marketed	"	Peak	55.24	172.69
6.	Consumer articles sold in retail	"			
	a) Urban	"	Peak	41.89	108.01
	b) Rural	"	Peak	25.10	34.49
7.	Storage Capacity	Lakhs Tonnes	Cum	4.45	7.18

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Community Development and Panchayats, Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham (TGKP), and Crucial Balancing Investments (CBI) were taken up for the benefit of weaker sections in rural areas. IRDP, DPAP, NREP and RLEGP are the centrally sponsored schemes and the expenditure under the first three schemes is shared equally between state and centre while the expenditure under RLEGP is fully borne by the Govt of India. The two programmes of NREP and RLEGP were replaced by a new scheme called Jowahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) from 1-4-89 onwards the expenditure under which is shared by state and centre in the ratio of 20:80. Community Development and Panchayats, TGKP and CBI are state programmes the expenditure of which is fully met by the state. IRDP and DPAP are implemented by DRDAs while the programmes of NREP, RLEGP and Community Development & Panchayats are implemented by PR & RD Dept. The other two programmes viz TGKP and CBI are implemented by Zilla Pranalika and Abhivruddhi Sameeksha Mandals.

The target groups under the programmes (excepting CD & Panchayats) are small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and non agricultural labourers.

### **Integrated Rural Development Programme**

Under IRDP a total of 12.54 lakh families were benefitted and of whom 4.88 lakh families were SCs, 1.43 lakh families were STs and 2.47 lakh families were headed by Women. The expenditure incurred under the programme was Rs. 14867.43 lakhs as against a provision of Rs.14928.54 lakhs under states share.

### **Drought Prone Areas Programme**

Under DPAP a total of 15.74 lakh families were benefitted through various schemes. Creation of additional irrigation potential of 0.45 lakh hectares under minor irrigation sources, coverage of 0.35 lakh hectares of area under afforestation etc., are the achievements made under the programme. The expenditure incurred in the period was Rs. 2715.61 lakhs as against a provision of Rs. 2734.00 lakhs under the states share.

### **National Rural Employment Programme**

Under NREP a total of 610.51 lakh mandays of employment was generated additionally to the poor in the rural areas. The expenditure incurred in the period was Rs.15602.98 lakhs as against a provision of 13405.00 lakh under status share.

### **Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme**

Under RLEGP the additional employment generated was of the order of 1068.51 lakh mandays. An expenditure of Rs. 641.20 lakhs was incurred by state towards, excess expenditure under material component.

### **Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham**

TGKP was a novel scheme taken up by the State Govt to tap the immense human potential available in the country side for executing large number of small works relevant to meet the felt needs of the people. The scheme was implemented during the first four years of the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs.10113.35 was released for taking up 117537 works in all.

### **Crucial Balancing Investment**

CBI which was introduced during the sixth plan was also implemented by the State Govt to help finance investments for increasing the effective use of capital assets in the dists. during the last three years of the Seventh Plan. The total amount released to the districts during the period was Rs.4250.00 lakhs..

## **Cyclone Shelters**

The coastal districts are prone to severe cyclonic storms. In the past due to severe cyclones there was much loss for human life in villages near the sea coast for want of proper buildings to take shelter. Shelters numbering 720 were already constructed in 440 villages out of 1336 identified villages by the end of Sixth Plan.

Under EEC Phase II programme, construction of 200 shelters was taken up in 1983-84 out of which 14 were completed by the end of sixth plan. Of the remaining, 184 shelters were constructed during Seventh Plan. Besides, construction of 105 shelters in 6 coastal districts was taken up during the Seventh Plan with State funds out of which 56 were completed by the end of 1988-89. Provision of Wireless Stations, Bairley Bridges, Rescue Boats, Base Medical Stores/Equipment, Diesel Generation Sets were some of the measures taken up to raise the level of preparedness to meet the effects of natural calamities for minimising the damages.

The total expenditure incurred on cyclone shelters during the Seventh Plan period was Rs.668.47 lakhs against the provision of Rs.811.00 lakhs.

## **Land Reforms**

Under Land Reforms, survey of unsurveyed tribal areas, settlement works in the agency areas of Badrachalam and Nugur taluks of Khammam District, distribution of government lands to tribals under the scheme titled 'Telugu Girijana Magana Samaradhana' and updating of land records were the schemes taken up during the Seventh Plan. The following are the achievements

1. About 3.84 lakh acres was surveyed by the end of 1989-90 out of the total 13.35 lakhs acres of unsurveyed tribal areas identified.
2. Field boundary work was carried out for a length of 4785 km.
3. Pattas numbering 21260 were granted in 560 villages till the end of 1988-89 out of which 12965 pattas were granted to tribals and the remaining to non tribals.
4. Updating of land records was taken up in 22 model mandals.
5. An area of 1.67 lakh acres was assigned to tribals under Telugu Girijana Magana Samaradhana.

The total expenditure incurred under Land Reforms during the Seventh Plan was Rs.1447.32 lakhs as against the provision of Rs.450.00 lakhs.

## SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Godavari Valley Development and Shore Area Development were the two programmes taken up during in the Seventh Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 12.34 lakhs was incurred against a provision of Rs.38.00 lakhs made during Seventh Plan.

M/s Kirloskar Consultants Ltd prepared a final report on identification of various resources available in Godavari Basin. A Master Plan was prepared for the development of shore areas for tackling the problems of land use in this area and this plan is aimed to benefit weaker sections in the area.

## IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The thrust in the Seventh Plan was for early completion of schemes undertaken during earlier plans with particular reference to create more irrigation potential. New schemes were selected in areas where irrigation is at present low, which are drought prone and which lie in tribal areas.

The provisions during Seventh Plan for Irrigation Sector comprises 1) Major and Medium Irrigation 2) Minor Irrigation 3) Command Area Development and 4) Flood Control and Drainage. The break-up of provision and expenditure for the above constituents is as follows:

			Rs.Lakhs
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Provision	Expenditure
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	156725.81	127897.01
2.	Minor Irrigation	16365.00	17704.17
3.	Command Area Development	4103.00	2958.36
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	2750.00	2743.00
Total		179943.81	151302.54

All the major and medium Irrigation schemes executed during Seventh Plan period were spill over schemes of earlier plans. The additional irrigation potential created during the period is indicated below:

Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
			VI Plan	VII Plan
Major Irrigation	Lakh Hect	Cum	10.49	11.18
Medium Irrigation	Lakh Hect	Cum	0.67	0.96

The expenditure under Minor Irrigation was incurred on the construction of weirs, restoration of old tanks and channels bringing them to PWD standards, hydrogeological investigations for delineation of potential zones for ground water development, share capital investment in APSIDC LTD and assistance to APSCRIC LTD for revitalisation of irrigation wells belonging to weaker sections through drilling inwell bores. The addl. irrigation potential created during the Seventh Plan was 1.15 lakh hect. including the irrigation potential under PR and APSIDC sources.

The major components under Command Area Development are water and land dev. supported by intensive agricultural extension services, laying of ayacut roads for providing wheeled access in the commands, construction of field channels at project cost upto each holding and provision of credit facilities to farmers. Later, from 1-4-1987 onwards the intensive agl. extension services was taken up by the Dept. of Agriculture.

The CAD activities were originally proposed to be taken up in the seven commands of NSP Right, NSP Left, Sriramsagar Project, Thungabadra complex, Vamsadara, Swarna and Pedda Project but executed in the first four commands only.

The important achievements under the programme are as given below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Soil Surveys	000'Hects	Total	271.00	171.00
2.	Topographical Surveys	"	"	292.00	125.00
3.	Planning and Design	"	"	266.00	135.00
4.	Land Levelling & Shapping	"	"	164.00	75.00
5.	Construction of Field Channels	"	"	375.00	89.00

Under Flood Control Programme, works like formation of flood banks, construction of groynes and providing rerevetment to the margins etc at vulnerable points were taken up to protect the fertile and valuable lands, villages and towns.

Krishna and Godavari Delta drainage schemes were continued during the Seventh Plan. During the Seventh Plan 2630 kms length of drains were constructed. To the end of Seventh Plan 544 km of embankment was strengthened protecting 150 villages and towns.

## ENERGY

The total provision made for Energy Sector during the Seventh Plan was Rs.107620.00 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs.111899.18 lakhs.

This expenditure included Rs.6226.19 lakhs on govt. works viz., Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project, Rs.105511.00 lakhs on APSEB works and Rs.161.99 lakhs on Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.

During the Seventh Plan, 669 MW capacity was added by commissioning third unit of Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme II (100 MW), three units of Srisaillam Hydro Electric Scheme Stage II (3 x 110 MW), three units Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme (3 x 9 MW), Mini Hydel Schemes (2 MW), and the third unit of Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage II (210 MW). Consequently the total installed capacity in the state attained a level of 3825 MW by the end of Seventh Plan of which 2422 MW Hydro and 1403 MW Thermal. Gas Based Thermal Power Station (3 x 33 MW) - a scheme not included in the Seventh Plan was taken up and the first of the three units was expected to be commissioned in 1990-91.

On the transmission side 1326 CKMS of lines were added to bring the total to 4755 CKMS, while on the distribution side corrective measures were taken up to improve voltage profile, quality of supply and to reduce line losses considerably by commissioning additional sub-stations and putting MVAR capacitors into service. Automatic boosters were also erected in the system for the first time in the country.

The following are the achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Installed Capacity	MW	Cum	3156	3825
2.	a. Villages Electrified	No	"	23214	27659
	b. Hamlets Electrified	No	"	NA	15904
3.	Pumpsets Energised	Lakh Nos	"	6.43	11.14
4.	Power Generated	MKWH	Peak	12560	15025
5.	Per Capita Power Consumption	KWH	"	160	234
6.	Construction of Biogas Plants	No	Total	NA	54723
7.	Improved Chullahs Installed	Lakh Nos	"	NA	5.36

## INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

### Village and Small Industries

A provision of Rs.10549.84 lakhs was made during the Seventh Plan for the development of village and small industries and the expenditure incurred was Rs.10115.38 lakhs.

The agencies concerned with the development of village and small scale industries are 1. Commissioner of Industries 2. APSSIDC 3. LIDCAP 4. AP Khadi & Village Ind. Board 5. Dir. of Handlooms 6. Dir. of Sericulture 7. AP Handicrafts Dev. Corpn and 8. Commr. of Commerce and Export Promotion.

The Commr. of Industries is incharge of executing extension programmes in the field of industrial development with stress in promotion of small scale, village and cottage industries which contribute to employment generation and development in rural areas. Several extension programmes were taken up through DICs functioning in all the districts except Hyderabad urban. These include industrial campaigns to identify and motivate the entrepreneurs, assistance to entrepreneurs in project formulations, assistance to tiny sector units and artisans through loans and grants and arranging training to them in modern techniques etc. The department also paid attention to the development of coir industry and industrial cooperatives.

During the Seventh Plan, 50527 SSI and Tiny units were set up, and 2.86 lakh artisans were given financial assistance.

Marketing assistance was the important scheme implemented by the APSSIDC. Under this scheme, the corporation secures orders on behalf of the SSI Units and advances on the invoice price of the goods delivered. 138 units were given marketing assistance during Seventh Plan period. The other schemes implemented were preparation of projet reports on plastic industry, conducting market survey and repayment of IRBI loans given to sick units for their revival.

LIDCAP assists scheduled castes families for setting up road side bunks to improve their incomes, Raw Hides Collection Centres were opened at eight selected places to eliminatae middlemen and help flayers in getting reasonable price. There were 14 production units and 2 tanning units managed by the corporation. Leather goods such as chappals, sandals, shoe boxes etc. valued at Rs.406.58 lakhs were produced in its production units during the plan period. Besides, finished leather valued at Rs.157.06 lakhs was also produced in its tanning units for its internal requirements.

AP Khadi and Village Industries Board is service organisation. It procures material and implements, provides marketing facilities loans/grants to associations, cooperative societies and individuals and constructs common worksheds for SCs and STs. The Board during the Seventh Plan constructed 9 worksheds for SCs/STs.

Increased allocations were made to Handloom Industry in view of its socio-economic importance in the village economy and its large employment potential. The various schemes taken up for the development of handlooms relate to institutional support schemes both at the level of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies and



Apex Weavers Cooperative Societies. Most of the schemes were assisted by State and Central Governments on matching basis.

The State Govt. also implemented the scheme of supplying janata sarees and dhoties to green card holders at 50 percent subsidised cost. A new scheme of yarn subsidy, was also taken up in 1987 to relieve the burden of handloom weavers particularly those engaged in the production of handloom cloth in view of the unprecedented increase in the price of yarn. In addition, a package of welfare schemes like Thrift Fund-Cum-Savings and Security Scheme, Construction of Workshed Cum Houses were also implemented.

The existing cooperative spinning mills were assisted for expansion and modernisation besides establishing new coop.spinning mills. During the Seventh Plan period, 4757 handlooms were either replaced or modernised for better performance. Workshed cum houses numbering 10304 were constructed production of handloom cloth and yarn reached a peak level of 55.08 lakh mtrs and 0.44 lakh bales of 400 lbs. respectively.

Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh is comparatively of recent origin. Andhra Pradesh occupies second position in the country in the development of sericulture with an extent of 1.63 lakh acres under mulberry cultivation. As against an outlay of Rs. 1850.00 lakhs during Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 1758.53 lakhs was incurred as expenditure. A sum of Rs. 353.03 lakhs and Rs.223.98 lakhs were spent under special component plan and tribal sub plan respectively.

A project at an outlay of Rs.242.47 lakhs under Swiss Assistance Programme for the benefit of 2,580 beneficiaries in Ananthapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Karimnagar districts was implemented during the year 1987-88. The department has implemented National Sericulture Project with World Bank assistance during the year 1989-90 and this project ends by 1993- 94. An additional area of 90,663 acres has been brought under mulbery, aggregating the total area to 1,63,630 acres. Cocoon production has increased from the level of 15000 tonnes to 28169 tonnes. Raw silk production has increased from the level of 1500 tonnes to 2560 tonnes.

The A.P.Handicrafts Development Corporation trains artisans in the State, constructs common facility centres and provides working capital loans to artisans in the identified procurement centres. An amount of Rs. 166.98 lakhs was released to the corporation.

### **Large and Medium Industries**

The role of State Government in the development of industries is mainly promotional. Both state and Centre have been offering incentives for starting industrial units

in the backward areas for their development. Besides, various Industrial Development and Financial Institutions provide infrastructure, identify entrepreneurial talent, provide guidance and provide finances for industrial development in the state.

The State Government contributes towards share capital participation and also sanctions loans to the corporations and other govt.companies to enable them to utilise this as seed money and float loans from banks and other financial institutions for carrying out their activities.

The following are the provisions made, amounts released, and the achievements made during Seventh Plan.

Corporation/ Company	Provision	Amount Released	Achievements
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	
1. A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corpn.	140.00	10.00	1) Industrial sheds constructed 621 . 2) Industrial plots developed - 1015
2. AP State Financial Corporation.	2908.00	2837.00	1) Cumulative gross sanctions - Rs.12552.65 crores. 2) Cumulative gross disbursements - Rs.811.17 crores.
3. AP Industrial Development Corpn.	2950.00	2600.96	1) Total sanctions Rs.108.86 crores
4. APEDC	600.00	870.00	1) Units assisted - 85 2) T.V.sets sold - 1238 3) Industrial plots developed - 213
5. Institute of Public Enterprises	44.00	56.00	1) Training courses arranged - 55 2) Officers trained 3580
6. Other Govt. Companies	3098.00	2482.00	
a) Hyd. Allwyn Ltd. (Level in 3/88)			1. Refregirators produced - 0.64 lakhs 2. Watches produced - 5.95 lakhs 3. LPG cylinders produced - 1.53 lakhs 4. Bus bodies built. - 808 5. Value of furniture produced - Rs.217.00 lakhs

Corporation/ Company	Provision	Amount Released	Achievements
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	
b) Republic Forge			1. Forgings produced - 11889 tonnes
c) AP Scooters Ltd			1. Two Wheeler Vehicles Produced - 28904 Sold - 19383
d) AP State Minorities Corpn			1. Total Beneficiaries assisted - 32255 2.Total margin money sanctioned- Rs.237.48 lakhs.
7. Nizam Sugar Factory	930.00	780.00	1) Sugar Units - 8 2)Installed Capacity-11950 TCD.
8. ANRICH	32.00	84.40	1) Developed Plots allotted (Cum) 61 2) Area of land allotted (cum) 48.64 acres
9. Steel Plant	420.00	274.90	Families rehabilitated 8827
10. Carriage Workshop	165.00	49.00	Land provided by the State Govt. 350 Acs.
11. Ordnance Factory	158.00	158.00	

The Dir. of Sugar was provided an amount of Rs.850.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan and the amount spent in the period was Rs. 2140.74 lakhs.

There were 31 sugar factories functioning in the State as at the end of March 1989 both under co-operative and private sectors. The crushing capacity of these units was 55450 TCD and the level of sugar produced in the year 1988-89 was 54.40 lakh quintals.

The Controller of Legal Metrology was provided an amount of Rs.33.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period towards staff salaries and expenditure incurred was Rs.28.11 lakhs. The department protects the interests of consumers in the matter of quality worth of their money. Besides, it contributes to the state exchequer by way of collection of fees towards verification and stamping of weights and measures etc., and also compounding fees from erring traders. During the Seventh Plan period the department earned a total revenue of Rs. 1185.98 lakhs.

## Mining and Geology

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, AP Mineral Development Corpn and Singareni Collieries Ltd operate in the field of Mines and Geology. The Directorate of Mines and Geology is concerned with regulation and development of mines and minerals and collection of mineral revenue, while the AP Mineral Development Corpn and Singareni Collieries undertake production and commercial operations. The provision during Seventh Plan and expenditure under these three agencies are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Agency	Provision	Expenditure
1.	Dir. of Mines & Geology	106.00	60.00
2.	AP Mineral Development Corp.	150.00	132.50
3.	Singareni Collieries	4200.00	5337.00

A.P.Mineral Development Corporation carries out exploitation of minerals like, Asbestoes, Balclay, Barytes, Fireclay, Ironore, Limestone, Blackgranites etc., in its own mines and Phosphate, Vermiculite, Graphite, Asbestos etc., through its joint venture companies. The corporation made significant contribution to foreign exchange earnings/savings by way of exporting ironore barytes etc., and reducing imports of asbestos.

The corporation produced in all 11.10 lakh tonnes of minerals and earned a revenue of Rs. 1492.29 lakhs.

The Singareni Collieries produced 850.46 lakh tonnes of coal during the plan period.

## TRANSPORT

The departments involved under this head are Dir of Ports, Chief Engineer (Roads), Dir of Municipal Administration, Chief Engineer (PR), APSRTC, Engineer - in - Chief (Irrigation wing ), and Commissioner Transport. The provision during the Seventh Plan and expenditure under these heads are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Department	Provision	Expenditure
1.	Minor Ports & Light Houses	835.00	743.59
2.	CE Roads	10300.30	9935.54
3.	CE PR	2906.35	2914.18
4.	Dir.Municipal Administration	96.30	55.31

Sl. No.	Department	Provision	Expenditure
5.	APSRTC	23362.00	35034.00
6.	Inland Water Transport	824.00	136.27
7.	Commissioner of Transport	266.00	176.46

Under Minor Ports certain terminal facilities like transit sheds, wharf walls, approach roads, reclamation of low lying areas for stock yards, dredging, provision of navigational aids and extension of power supply were provided. Efforts were concentrated for the development of Kakinada and Machilipatnam ports during Seventh Plan while survey and investigation were carried out for the development of Krishnapatnam. The total cargo handled at the three ports during the Plan period are as follows:

1.	Kakinada	Lakh Tonnes	48.38
2.	Machilipatnam	"	1.13
3.	Krishnapatnam	"	1.81

Under Roads and Bridges the following are the achievements.

Sl. No.	Item	Units	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Roads				
	a) New formations	KM	Total	380	715
	b) Metalling	"	"	761	1681
2.	Strengthening / improvement of craft	"	"	414	908
		KM			
3.	Minor CD Works	No	"	1036	1177
4.	Minor Bridges	No	"	143	195
5.	Major Bridges	"	"	25	47
6.	Rural Roads (MNP)	KM	"	1612	1300
7.	Sugar Cane Roads	"	"		
	(CE PR + DMA) 281+628	"	"	-	909

The APSRTC had established new records in various key indicators of performance viz., fleet utilisation, vehicle utilisation, conservation of diesel oil, rate of accidents etc. The corporation bagged Petroleum Conservation and Research Association Award in 1985-86 and 1986-87. The rate of accidents was also kept at low at 0.01 per lakh kms. The Public Enterprise Management Board in its meeting held in February 1988 placed on record the exceedingly good performance of APSRTC. The level reached in the most important items is as given below:

Sl. No.	Item	Units	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Bus Depots.	No	Cun	-	163
2.	Average Effective Fleet Strength (including hired)	No	"	7394	12647
3.	Volume of Operation	Lakh Kms.	Peak	7223	16300
4.	Passengers Carried per day	Lakh No	"	42.38	62.15
5.	Earnings per day	Lakh Rs.	"	73.92	154.31

The Transport Dept was for the first time brought under the purview of plan in 1983-84. Since then provisions were made to Transport Commissioner towards schemes like improvement of quality of driving tests, training, promotion of accident free driving, vigilance on traffic movement, etc. 2697 persons were trained in the 5 motor training schools in the State during the plan period. About 1.73 lakh persons were given plastic driving licences.

The Director General of Police was provided an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan towards traffic control measures but no amount was spent in the period.

Under Inland Water Transport, works such as silt removal breach closing in canals: construction of wharfs, bridges, inlets and outlets were taken up. Besides, integrated development of Kakinada and Eluru canals and Hydrographic Surveys and Techno- Economic Studies for the development of Godavari and Krishna rivers as national water ways were taken up during plan period.

## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

An amount of Rs.898.00 lakhs was provided under this sector during the Seventh Plan. This provision comprised Rs.319.00 lakhs for Science and Technology, Rs.305.00 lakhs for Pollution Control Board, Rs.274.00 lakhs for Environmental Programmes. The expenditure incurred during the plan period was Rs. 786.43 lakhs.

The AP State Council of Science and Technology (APCOST) was constituted and registered in 1986 under Societies Act. It supports research and developmental activities in the fields of Water Resource Development and Management, Primary Education and Primary Health Programmes. It extends financial assistance to Universities, Academies and other reputed voluntary organisations for taking up studies for the development of Science and Technology. The APCOST selected 8 mandals for the

integrated Rural Development and Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) under the scheme of Sankitika Mandal Abhyudaya Pranalika (SMAP).

AP Pollution Control Board was entrusted with powers to implement provisions of Water (P&C) Act 1974 and Air (P&C of P) Act 1981. The Board also took up the setting up of Joint Effluent Treatment Plant for treating the industrial pollution at Nacharam. The Board also conducted training programmes on environmental protection to officials and non officials.

Kolleru Lake Dev. Board was constituted to look after the developmental works of Kolleru Lake, a biggest fresh water lake in the country.

AP Science Centre conducted seminars, science quiz competitions etc. to bring out innovative talents among the high school students in the State. Dist. Science Centres were also established in the selected districts.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

General Economic Services include Secretariat Economic Services, Tourism, Economic Advise and Statistics and Civil Supplies. The provision made and expenditure incurred under these heads are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Rs. in lakhs	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	1135.48	710.96
2.	Tourism		
	a) Dir. of Tourism	73.00	55.15
	b) AP Travel & Tourism Dev. Corpn (APTTC)	980.00	573.75
3.	Economic Advise & Statistics	319.35	309.72
4.	Civil Supplies	43.25	29.30

Planning Dept. in the Secretariat and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are concerned with the implementation of plan schemes relating to Economic Services and Statistics.

The Planning process was decentralised and the planning machinery was suitably strengthened. Information system in govt. departments was improved by establishing mini computers with terminals in various user departments and micro computers in all the districts.

Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Ltd., was established in 1985 to look after the regular maintenance of the computer equipment besides developing necessary software and providing the services of software personnel to government departments and corporations. The company was assisted by the government by way of share capital contribution.

Compilation of accounts of revenue and expenditure in Govt Treasuries, accounts of APGLI and pension payments were computerised. Quick evaluation studies on the schemes implemented for the welfare of SCs/STs were taken up by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Grant in Aid to Centres for Professional & Developmental Studies ( CPDS) established in Andhra, Osmania, Sri Venkateshwara and Krishna Devaraya Universities and to Centre For Economic and Social Studies (CESS) were released to take up research studies.

Department of Tourism took up construction and improvement of tourist rest houses at Kandimallayapalli (Cuddapah Dist.), Kailasanathakona (Chittoor Dist.), Kakinada, Baruava, (Srikakulam Dist.) and dormitory type of accommodation at Ethipothala (Guntur Dist.) and Lepakshi (Anantapur Dist.), conducting site seeing tours, and setting up of tourist information centres at selected places, etc.

Important schemes taken up by APTTC were National Heritage Projects at Golconda and Nagarjuna Sagar, Improvement of Beach Resort at Visakhapatnam, Tourist Facilities at Warangal, Hanumakonda and Ramappa Temple, Yathrika Nivas at Tirumala- Tirupathi, Sports Recreation Centre at Bhavanipuram, construction of motels at selected places, Sound and Light Project at Golconda etc. The Corporation constructed 99 guest house rooms with a bed strength of 198 at tourist centres during Seventh Plan period.

Quality Control Cells and Regional Extension Service Centres are the two plan schemes implemented by the Civil Supplies Dept. Under Consumer Protection Act, 1986, District Forums in all the districts and the State Consumer Protection Council were set up to protect the interests of consumers. Regional Extension Service Centre organised programmes to educate the mill owners for modernisation of rice mills and also arranged training courses and seminars for mill owners, operators, etc.



## SOCIAL SERVICES

### General Education

Education develops basic skills and abilities and fosters systematic approach for human resource development. As such general education continued to receive top priority in Social Services during the Seventh Plan. The strategies evolved to achieve near universalisation of education were given thrust by placing special emphasis on making education a tool in eradication of illiteracy. The traditional approach to provide education proved inadequate as such accent was on Adult Education Programmes which were implemented with enormously increased outlays in order to get central share of equal magnitude. Under elementary education, the drop outs in rural areas was arrested through a number of innovative schemes viz, providing audio visual equipment, supply of text books and a pair of uniforms to poor children and award of scholarships to merit students under Telugu Vignana Paritoshikams and Scholarships to Economically Poor Persons (EPP) implemented during the Seventh Plan period. The introduction of computer education at school level and vocational courses were the important schemes implemented during Seventh Plan.

During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.36609.50 lakhs was provided for General Education against which the expenditure incurred was Rs.26003.57 lakhs.

The departments concerned with the implementation of plan schemes, their provision and expenditure incurred is as follows:

Sl No.	Department	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Director of School Education	27833.50	20088.00
2.	Director of Higher Education	6951.17	4630.34
3.	Director of Adult Education	1597.00	1088.32
4.	Registrar of Publications	24.10	13.61
5.	Jawahar Bal Bhavan	24.00	21.65
6.	AP Text Book Press	79.73	79.73
7.	NCC	100.00	81.92
Total		36609.50	26003.57

During seventh Plan enrolment of 90.79 lakh children in the age group 6-11 years and 20.42 lakh children in the age group 11- 13 years was achieved. Under Telugu Vignana Parithoshikam 31954 students were benefitted while 60820 students were benefitted under EPP.



## **Technical Education**

The Technical Education in the State got a boost with the implementation of schemes envisaging education, training, retraining and updating of skills of technical personnel in the emerging areas of Engineering, Science and Technology. The department of Technical Education was actively involved in formulating schemes for expansion of Technical Education and also consolidating the existing projects so as to ensure regular supply of required manpower to fill the gaps or to meet the demands of the industries in new areas of specialisation in the fields of Engg, Science and Technology. Introduction of 3year diploma course in Electronics and Tele Communications engg in the Government Polytechnics of Nizamabad, Proddutur and Mahabubnagar, Sandwich diploma course in Mechanical engg. at Warangal and Nandyal and the establishment of Government Polytechnics in Narsipatnam and Hyderabad and Women's Polytechnic at Warangal and Nellore, are the important achievements made in the plan period.

The Government decided to have one Women Polytechnic for every 2 districts and established 8 Women Polytechnics. Model Residential Polytechnics were sanctioned at Bhadrachalam , Srisailam for STs in addition to the one at Paderu, while 3 Model Residential Polytechnics for SCs were started at Rajahmundry, Madanapalle and Gajwel.

The in-take in Private Engg. Colleges was increased from 2980 to 3740, in Private Polytechnic it increased from 2680 to 4150 and in Government Polytechnic increase was from 5241 to 7849. 20 Polytechnics including those established exclusively for SCs in tribal areas and other backward regions of the State were established.

During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.2483.50 lakhs was provided for the Technical Education while the expenditure incurred was Rs.2231.46 lakhs.

## **Art & Culture**

The provision made for Art and Culture during the Seventh Plan was Rs. 1472.50 lakhs for implementation of various schemes for the promotion of Art & Culture in the State. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 720.40 lakhs.

The department-wise provision and expenditure during Seventh Plan is as given below.

Sl. No.	Department	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Commissioner, Archives	53.48	43.78
2.	Director, Public Libraries	318.50	311.04
3.	Director, Arch & Museums	65.00	49.34
4.	Director, O.M.L & R.I	24.00	13.89
5.	Director, Cultural Affairs	1010.02	295.00
6.	Director, Balala Academy	1.50	7.35
Total		1472.50	720.40

The State Archives was a repository of valuable records of State Govt, and records of historical importance. The records acquired by the Archives are preserved on scientific lines for posterity. The Archival holdings dating back to 1406 AD can be retrieved and made available for research scholars and academicians whenever needed. The catalogue of archival holdings is maintained by suitable indexing to have easy access to the records.

The department has installed a computer and established Archival Conservation Library at Headquarters. Purchase of historical telugu films for State Film Archives, microfilming of old telugu news papers journals of historic value and archival holdings available in Thanjavur Library, were the activities of the Dept.

In order to enforce AP Public Libraries Act, 1960, and to expand the library movement, the dept of public libraries has provided better facilities to the readers at large by establishing 557 branch libraries in the State in the name of Vignana Samachara Kendras.

The Archeology and Museums Dept. undertakes surveys to explore and develop the monuments of historical importance besides conducting field excavation to unearth monuments depicting rich cultural heritage. New Museums are set up at Dt. Head Quarters, Maintenance of Srisailam pavillion and Budhist Gallery at Vijayawada was also vested with the department of Archeology and Museums.

The Commissioner of Cultural Affairs was concerned with the coordination of various cultural organisations in the State, administration of govt.colleges/schools of music and dance, conducting of State functions, assisting the men of letters and artists in indigent circumstances and maintainance of Telugu Lalitha Kala Toranam.

The department had screened 639 films in the Telugu Lalitha Kala Toranam besides conducting various cultural functions. The rock for giant budha statue was transported to Hussain Sagar lake for erection. The statues of renowned telugu personalities were erected on tank bund, A.P.Balala Academy encourages child artists with special talents in art and music for their alround development.

### Medical & Public Health

The primary health care was accepted as the prime objective in order to attain the goal of Health For All by 2000 AD, set by Government of India during Seventh Plan. Accent was also placed on preventive and promotional aspects by providing and strengthening infrastructural facilities wherever needed most. Providing medical care in rural areas in particular was kept in view while formulating various programmes under Medical and Health.

An amount of Rs. 15853.86 lakhs was provided for Medical and Health during Seventh Plan against which the expenditure incurred was Rs.14009.90 lakhs.

The department- wise provision and expenditure incurred during Seventh Plan is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Department	(Rs. lakhs)	
		Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Modern Medicine :		
	a) University of Health Sciences	416.73	481.00
	b) Director of Medical Education	2729.27	2132.62
	c) N.I.M.S.	368.86	842.86
	d) A.P.Vaidya Vidhana Parishad	422.55	403.19
	e) Director, Insurance Med.Ser.	52.00	52.40
	f) Director, Health :	9434.00	8771.54
	g) Health & Family Welfare	1046.45	233.09
2.	Indian Medicine Homeopathy	1001.00	794.35
3.	Director Drugs Control Admn.	121.00	84.11
4.	Yogadhyana Parishad.	20.00	20.00
5.	Institute of Preventive Medicine	242.00	194.74
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>15853.86</b>	<b>14009.90</b>

Some of the salient features of the schemes / programmes implemented during the Seventh Plan period under Medical & Health are discussed below:

Under Modern Medicine, the University of Health Sciences was established in March, 1987 in order to give a boost to Medical Science in the State. The University was entrusted with the medical admissions, awarding of degrees and maintenance of Sidhardha Medical College, Vijayawada, General Hospital, Vijayawada and T.B. Sanitorium, Mangalagiri. The Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences has been developed into an autonomous institute of super specialities.

The departments of Traumatology, Cardiology, Nephrology, Dialysis and Cobalt Therapy were established in different medical colleges to cater the medical services in the State. The schemes like yardstick deficiencies in Nursing Categories, strengthening of teaching staff in the existing departments and providing new staff to strengthen various new specialities, were some of the schemes implemented by the Director of Medical Education established exclusively for the purpose. The A.P. Vaidya Vidhan Parishad, which was established during 1987 was vested with the maintenance of district hospitals, and dispensaries, specialist hospitals and taluk hospitals of 30 or more bed strength, besides formulating schemes to improve medical facilities in the State. The Directorate of Health, Family Planning is associated with the implementation of various schemes under Medical & Health which included National Health Programmes, Normal Public Health Schemes, Minimum Needs Programmes. Under Normal Public Health Scheme School Health Programme was taken up during the Seventh Plan. Under the scheme 26.91 lakh children were examined while 9.25 lakh were issued health cards to enable them regular medical check up free of cost. Upgradation of PHCs, construction of buildings, providing infrastructure to the existing PHCs, were taken up under Minimum Needs Programme. Apart from the above, programmes relating to National Malaria Eradication, Filaria control, T.B.control, Leprosy control were implemented under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Dir. Insurance Medical Services is concerned with providing Medical Facilities to industrial workers. There are 120 Employees State Insurance Dispensaries with a bed strength of 897 to provide medical facilities to the industrial workers. The Dir. of Indian Medicine of Homeopathy and Institute Preventive Medicine also implement plan schemes under Health. The Dir. of Drugs Control Administration ensures the enforcement of quality control of the drugs manufactured, distributed and sold in the State.

The details of physical achievements are as listed below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Beds	No	Cum	23358	24766
2.	Primary Health Centre	"	"	455	1243
3.	Sub Centres	"	"	6465	8265
4.	Dispensaries under Indian Medicine	"	"	96	1016

## Water Supply & Sanitation

Sewerage, Water Supply and Sanitation Sector was recognised as a vital sector and as such the decade of 1980 was designated as International Water Supply and Sanitation decade. Allocation to this sector was stepped up during the Seventh Plan Period. The coverage of problem villages prone to drinking water scarcity, arrangements to ensure proper maintenance of borewells, protected water supply schemes in the areas identified for health hazards with particular reference to those areas vulnerable to fluoride affected, are some of the schemes implemented during the Seventh Plan period to combat the drinking water scarcity and protected Water Supply problems. With regard to sanitation the Vimukthi Programme which envisaged to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil, had been intensified. Conversion of the existing house hold dry latrines into water seal pour flush, which ultimately eliminate scavenging, was given a boost by entrusting the work to social organisations for speedy implementation. Allocations were also made to implement the scheme to wane away the Scs from scavenging by providing alternate employment in getting on their livelihood.

During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.34052.00 lakhs was provided for implementing schemes under sewerage, water Supply and sanitation. The expenditure incurred was Rs.31683.52 lakhs.

Sl. No.	Department	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Chief Engineer (P.H.)	9500.00	7719.45
2.	Chief Engineer (HMWW)	11552.00	10587.57
3.	Chief Engineer (RWS)	13000.00	13376.50
Total:		34052.00	31683.52

The urban water supply schemes were implemented in 31 towns while 61 towns were covered under Master Plan Schemes during the Seventh plan period.

The Chief Engineer, Public Health is incharge of Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in 2 municipal corporations of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and 91 municipalities of which 31 towns were covered during Seventh Plan for providing protected water supply to urban dwellers. However, augmentation of water supply was necessitated in some of the urban towns like Machilipatnam, Guntur, Guntakal in Seventh Plan. So far 9 water supply schemes/ augmentation schemes were taken up and completed.

The Chief Engineer, Hyderabad Metro Water Works is incharge of Water Supply to twin cities and Ordnance Factory, Medak. The water supply schemes such as water supply to slum areas, diversion of surplus water from Himayatsagar to Osman Sagar, Manjira Water supply phase II, remodelling of water supply distribution system, etc. were taken up. The construction of 30 reservoirs are completed out of a target of 41.

Rural water supply and low cost sanitation come under Minimum Needs Programme. Under this programme 10290 villages were covered during the Seventh Plan period including those covered under Accelerated Rural Water Supply - a hundred percent assisted centrally sponsored scheme. The low cost sanitation programme was implemented in 165 towns covering a population of 7.93 lakhs by constructing 1.16 lakh house-hold latrines.

### Housing

Housing being one of the premier pre-requisites for better living, was taken up on priority. The housing activity has been intensified during the Seventh Plan period. The agencies entrusted with this activity include Director, Social Welfare, Director, Weaker Section Housing Programme, AP Housing Board, Chief Engineer (Bldgs), AP Housing Corporation and Urban Development Authorities. The Seventh Plan period witnessed a rapid expansion in housing programmes during which 5.78 lakh houses were constructed. SCs, STs, BCs and other economically weaker sections were the main beneficiaries. House sites were distributed to SCs, STs and other weaker sections benefitting 6.46 lakhs families.

An amount of Rs.37081.67 lakhs was provided during Seventh Plan while the expenditure incurred was Rs.36476.57 lakhs.

The agency wise provision expenditure during the Seventh Plan Period is as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Agency	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Director of Social Welfare. (House Sites )	4400.00	5531.37
2.	Director, WSHP.	25794.00	24659.91
3.	AP Housing Board.	1940.00	2103.42
4.	Chief Engineer Buildings.	1934.86*	1618.66
5.	AP Medical Housing Corpn.	215.79	215.79
6.	AP Police Housing Corporation.	2277.02	2077.42



Sl. No.	Agency	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
7.	HUDA	20.00	20.00
8.	Construction of Houses for Urban Poor.	500.00	250.00
Total:		37081.67	36476.57

\* Including Provision made to C.E.Tribal Welfare.

The AP Housing Board was provided Rs.3000.00 lakhs towards construction of 750 MIG and 6000 LIG houses and also for acquisition of 5000 acres of land. During Seventh Plan, the Board has constructed 4713 houses in all categories compared to 2876 constructed during Sixth Plan. The AP Police Housing Corporation took up the construction of 18000 houses for police force in the State. The Corporation had spent Rs. 2077.02 lakhs and constructed 7198 houses as against the above programme.

The other physical achievements under housing are as follows:

Sl. No.	Agency	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Dir.Social Welfare				
	House sites distributed	Lakh Nos	Total	11.16	8.91
2.	Dir. Weaker Sections Housing Programme				
	Housing units constructed	"	"	5.63	6.43
3.	AP Housing Board				
	a) Land acquired (1985-88)	Acres	"	3188	900
	b) Houses constructed under different categories	No	"	2876	4713
4.	AP Police Housing Corporation				
	Quarters constructed	No	"	858	7198

#### Urban Development

The scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns to provide infrastructural facilities like roads,mandis, residential areas with sites and services to

small and medium towns thereby equipping them to act as growth centres for the hinterland, was taken up by Director Town & Country Plg. Under the scheme 26 municipalities were covered of which 9 are in Seventh Plan for which loan assistance was released for providing all the necessary infrastructure. The Director of Municipal Administration implemented schemes for environmental improvement and construction of school buildings. Under environmental schemes basic civic amenities like roads, drains water supply, street lighting, community latrines, were provided in slum areas inhabited by Scs, STs, and other economically weaker sections living below the poverty line. During Seventh Plan 112 municipalities were given grants covering a slum population of 15.25 lakhs. Besides, Six Urban Development Authorities, viz., Hyderabad Urban Development Authority, Quli Quthub Shahi Urban Development Authority, Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority, Vijayawada- Guntur-Tenali Urban Development Authority, Kakatiya Urban Development Authority and Tirupathi Urban Development Authority. The Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, and Vijaywada also implemented schemes under Urban Development Programmes. The Hyderabad Urban Development Authority had taken up survey and study of industrial location with special reference to volume and magnitude of industrial development in the peripherals of Hyderabad. Pollution Study in consultation with AP Pollution Board at 12 select points was also taken up during Seventh Plan.

An amount of Rs. 14405.00 lakhs was provided during Seventh Plan for Urban Development against which expenditure incurred was Rs.13933.59 lakhs.

The agency wise provision and expenditure incurred is as given below:

(Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No.	Agency	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Director, Town & Country Plg.	1000.00	867.79
2.	Director, Municipal Admn.	3006.00	2825.15
3.	Commr. MCH.	5210.00	5108.21
4.	Municipal Corporations:		
	a) Vijayawada	570.00	395.00
	b) Visakhapatnam	1020.00	972.44
5.	H.U.D.A.	530.00	465.00
6.	Q Q U D A	2350.00	2450.00
7.	V G T U D A	155.00	132.50
8.	Visakhapatnam UDA.	155.00	132.50
9.	Kakathiya UDA.	155.00	132.50
10.	Tirupati UDA.	155.00	132.50
11.	New UDAs.	99.00	—
12.	Nehru Rojgar Yojana	—	320.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14405.00</b>	<b>13933.59</b>

The physical achievements are as given below:

Sl. No.	Department	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Dir. Town & Country Plg.				
	i) Preparation of Master Plans.				
	a) Towns selected	No	Total	15	148
	b) Amount released	Rs. lakhs	"	20.50	241.50
	ii) Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns				
	a) Towns selected	No	Total	18	55
	b) Amount released (state share)	Rs.lakhs		788.43	332.20
2.	Dir. Municipal Administration				
	Improvement of Slums				
	a) Municipalities covered	No	Total	86	112
	b) Population covered	Lakhs		14.58	15.25
	c) School Buildings constructed	No	Total	3	314
3.	Commr. MCH				
	Improvement of slums				
	a) Slums covered	No	Total	266	210
	b) Population covered	Lakhs		1.85	2.62
4.	Municipal Corp. Vijayawada				
	a) Widening of Roads	Km	Total	20.00	44.34
5.	HUDA				
	a) Bridges Constructed	No	Total	2	3
6.	QuliQutubShahi UDA	No	Total		
	a) Widening of Roads	of Roads	Total	2	19

### Information & Publicity

#### *Information & Public Relations*

The department of public relations has been publishing the progress and implementation of all developmental programmes and people's participation in the activities initiated by the Government through various schemes and programmes. The department organised song and drama through TVs and community radio sets to publicise the various welfare measures adopted by the government for the welfare of SCs. and STs. The schemes under SCP and TSP are given wide publicity among these sections so as to see that the benefits accrued under these programmes reached the SCs and STs particularly in rural areas.

During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.332.00 lakhs was provided for information & Public Relations against which the expenditure incurred was Rs.399.36 lakhs. 415 T.V.sets and 245 community radio sets were installed. The Department conducted 5059 song and drama competitions, 4484 exhibitions, 360 press tours.

#### **Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation**

The APSFDC was established in 1975 with the main objective of promotion of film industry and other cultural arts in the State. The Government earmarked 7% of the entertainment tax proceeds to the corporation for cinematography. The corporation extends financial assistance i) for construction of cinema halls in rural semi urban areas, ii) for construction of film studios, iii) for infrastructure facilities, iv) for auditoria and production of documentaries and newsreels.

During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.920.00 lakh was provided of which Rs.661.00 lakhs was released.

The Corporation sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs.717.15 lakhs and released Rs.633.34 lakhs for construction of 252 cinema halls. Besides, 27 other theatres affected by riots were also assisted.

#### **WELFARE OF SCs,STs AND BCs.**

##### *Welfare of Scheduled Castes*

High priority was given to the welfare of scheduled castes during Seventh Five Year Plan. The outlays have been stepped up for the development of scheduled castes to improve their living standards and integrate them into the mainstream of the society. The programmes under special component plan for SCs were carried forward to and are dovetailed with IRDP, RLEGP. Weaker Sections Housing Programme etc., The SC Cooperative Finance Corporation is being provided bigger financial assistance to give multiplying effect for the welfare programmes. On the education side, innumerable benefits are provided to SCs students, such as scholarships, stipends to students in ITIs, Polytechnics, Engg, Medical and PG institutions, reimbursement of tuition fees, free coaching for EAMCET examination, scholarships to research scholars, supply of nationalised text books, engineering apparatus, calculators, financial assistance to S.C. advocates. The economic and social upliftment schemes included lease of coconut and tamarind trees, irrigational facilities to SCs lands, providing amenities to harijanwadas, setting up of mobile courts for social offenses against the SCs etc.

To implement the above schemes an amount of Rs.21582.00 lakhs was provided while the expenditure incurred was Rs.16870.28 lakhs.

The following are the important physical achievements .

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Scholarships	Beneficiaries	Peak	0.94	1.08
2.	Students supplied N.T.Books (telugu media)	"	Total	3.00	19.93
3.	S.C. Advocates provided financial assistance	No	Total	119	540
4.	S.C. Boarders supplied dresses	Lakhs	Peak	1.91	3.84
5.	Libraries opened in harijanawadas	No	Total	9	193
6.	Hostels	No	Cum	1929	2210
7.	Boarders	Lakhs	Peak	2.14	2.26
8.	Residential Schools	No	Cum	46	68

### *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

The schemes for development of scheduled tribes related to both educational and economic upliftments. Sanction of Stipends, and Scholarships, Supply of Text Books, Book grants to graduate / P.G. students of engg and medical courses, construction of ashram schools are some of the schemes implemented under Tribal Welfare. The Tribals are assisted financially by TRICOR and ITDA for taking up self employment schemes Besides these schemes, special funds were also earmarked under Tribal Area Sub Plan for other developmental schemes.

During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.10542.00 lakhs was provided for Tribal Welfare while the expenditure incurred was Rs.9872.42 lakhs.

Important physical achievements are as highlighted below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Pre-matric Scholar ships	Lakh No	Total	1.04	4.89
2.	Scholar ships to ITI Students	No	Total	-	447
3.	Hostels	No	Cum	410	487
4.	Boarders	Lakh Nos	Peak	0.38	0.49
5.	Residential Schools	No	Cum	9	19
6.	Tribal families sanctioned Margin Money	No	Peak	21784	48000

### *Welfare of Backward Classes*

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare has been implementing the programmes for the upliftment of BCs economically, socially and educationally. Educational concessions were extended besides providing financial aid to students studying in primary schools, high schools, colleges and professional institutions to enable them to continue their studies. Hostels were constructed exclusively for the B.C's and funds were released for their maintainance. Other programmes for B.C's include coaching for EMACET, APPSC and other competitive examinations, stipends, scholarships to students, fellowships to M.phil & Ph.d students, financial assistance to BC advocates, book banks in all professional colleges, short term training programmes for employment, providing margin money by B.C Coop. Finance Corpn. to get loans, modernisation of Dhobhi ghats, ashram schools for fishermen children. etc.,

During the Seventh plan an amount of Rs.12284.00 lakhs was provided to the B.C's welfare against which the expenditure incurred was Rs.10796.54 lakhs. The physical achievements are listed below:-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Hostels	No	Cum	802	1267
2.	Boarders	Lakhs	Peak	0.70	1.03
3.	Student supplied nationalised text books	"	Total	2.65	2.30
4.	Pre-matric scholarships	"	"	6.17	6.33
5.	Post-matric scholarships	"	"	0.98	1.33
6.	B.C. Advocates assisted	No	"	92	115
7.	Fellowships to M.phil, Ph.d	"	"	425	330
8.	Families assisted economically	Lakhs	Peak	2.68	2.29
9.	Dhobhighats constructed	No	Cum	285	470

### **Labour & Employment**

Under this sector, the schemes are implemented by 5 agencies i) Commissioner of Labour 2) Director of Factories, 3) Director of Boilers 4) Director of Social Welfare and 5) Director of Employment and Training. The strict enforcement of Minimum Wages Act for Agl Labour, Shops Establishment Act, Transport Workers Act, Beedi, Cigar (conditions of employment) Act and also organisations of labour, are the main functions of the Commissioner of Labour while the Director of Factories and the Director of Boilers are concerned mainly with industrial safety, health and working

conditions of workers employed in factories. The Director of Social Welfare is entrusted with the release of bonded labour and rehabilitating them in alternative employment which is one of the important policy pursued at State and National Level and it is also included under 20 point programme. The Directorate of Employment and Training is vested with the formulation of schemes relating to employment exchanges and providing employment and training to skilled workers in various trades.

The department-wise provision and expenditure under the above departments is as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Commissioner of Labour	214.81	217.00
2.	Director of Factories	51.00	28.94
3.	Director of Boilers		
4.	Director of Social Welfare (Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour)	276.00	439.40
5.	Director of Employment & Training:	787.40	853.80
	a) Employment Schemes.	47.90	39.67
	b) Craftsmen training.	739.50	814.13
Total:		1329.21	1539.14

Important Physical achievements are listed below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitated	No	Total	21655	12260
2.	Seats in ITI	"	"	1640	2070

### ***Special Employment Schemes***

The Special Employment Schemes envisage imparting training and orient the educated un-employed youth who are on the live register of employment exchanges in the fields of employment - oriented and productive trades so as to provide suitable income to the candidates trained. The schemes also are intended to develop entrepreneurial talents and other skills so as to make the unemployed suitable for employment. The schemes mainly cover educated and unemployed persons belonging to SCs, STs, and BCs.

A provision of Rs.1595.00 lakhs was made during the seventh plan against which Rs.1276.87 lakhs was spent. The programmes included are training in ITIs, Dist. Level Training Centres in the trades of Refrigeration, Airconditioning, Instrument mechanism. Draftsmen (Civil), Fitter, Electricians. Besides, schemes like training in L.C.E, Pharmacy, LME, Metallurgy etc and providing margin money assistance for post- training placement are also implemented. The total beneficiaries in the scheme were 48978.

### **Social Security and Welfare**

Five departments are involved in the implementation of schemes under Social Welfare. They are Director of Physically Handicapped, Director Social Welfare, Dir. of Women & Child Welfare, I.G.of Prisons and Director of Sainik Welfare.

The department-wise provision and expenditure is as follows:

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department	Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Director Welfare of Physically Handicapped	1340.00	1261.46
2.	Director of Social Welfare	2990.00	2303.26
	i) Social Security	250.00	276.31
	ii) Govt Orphanages	650.00	420.81
	iii) Rickshaw Puller Schemes	440.00	221.35
	iv) Pension to landless Agrl.labour	1500.00	1264.11
	v) Rehabilitation of Jogin women	150.00	120.68
3.	Dir. Women & Child Welfare	2753.91	2242.96
4.	I.G. Prisons	365.75	250.23
5.	Sainik Welfare	58.50	42.78
Total :		7508.16	6100.69

### ***Welfare of Physically Handicapped***

Economic rehabilitation of physically handicapped, opening of new hostels, supply of text books, grant of scholarships to mentally retarded persons, providing prosthetic aids, training cum production centres, special unemployment allowance to P.G students who are totally crippled / blind /deaf/ mute persons, financial assistance to advocates, coaching for exams in typing and short hand supply of



musical instruments, incentive awards to marriages between the handicapped and normal persons are some of the schemes/programmes implemented for the welfare of physically handicapped. The department had spent Rs.1261.46 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 1340.00 lakhs during Seventh Plan period.

### ***Social Security***

The A.P Social Welfare Fund was created in 1974- 75 to assist voluntary organisations having three years standing in the service of orphans, destitutes, handicapped persons, balwadis, family welfare organisations, rehabilitation centres for leprosy patients, T.B:patients and other mentally retarded persons. An amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs was provided while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 276.31 lakhs.

Homes to rehabilitate the aged, infirm leper beggars and distitute children are maintained.

The destitute persons who are aged 65 years and above and have no means of livelihood and the physically handicapped indigent persons are given pensions.

Apart from the above, 2.76 lakhs rickshaw pullers, were provided dresses while 5309 were given rickshaws under Own Your Rickshaw Scheme.

The other physical achievements are as listed below.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level	Achievement	
				VI Plan	VII Plan
1.	Prosthetic aids supplied	No	Total	11664	36553
2.	Econ.assistance to physically handicaped	No	"	4286	8590
3.	Oldage Pensions.	No	Peak	5277	19872
4.	Pension to Landless Agri labourers	No	Total	401994	99672
5.	Government Orphanages	No	Cum	46	53

### ***I. G. Prisons***

The I.G.Prisons implementes the schemes fpr the upliftment of the prisoners and also to build up character among them by providing the vocation training. An amount of Rs.250.23 lakhs was spent against a provision of Rs.367.75 lakhs during Seventh Plan. 1588 prisons were assisted.

## *Sainik Welfare*

Establishment of zilla sainik welfare offices, rehabilitation of ex-service men and their widows, training of ex-service men to make them self employed and providing metal bunks are the schemes implemented by Director of Sainik Welfare. The zilla sainik welfare offices are established in all the districts. 149 exservice men were trained in different trades of their choice to make them self-employed, 106 metal bunks were supplied to ex-servicemen or widows of the diseased sainiks to enable them earn livelihood. The deparatment had spent Rs.42.78 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period.

## *Director of Women & Child Welfare*

The Director of Women & Child Welfare is involved in the implementation of social welfare schemes for women and children as well as nutrition programme.

An amount of Rs.2753.91 lakhs was the provision during Seventh Plan and the expenditure incurred was Rs.2242.96 lakhs.

The women welfare schemes included, maintainance of service homes, women technical training institute at Hyderabad and Nellore, children homes, sisu vihars, TV assembling, food preservation, dyeing, darning and computer courses training etc., During Seventh Plan, 79 Children Homes, 112 ICDS Projects, 3 women tailoring centres were set up. The Women's Finance Corporation was also being provided managerial subsidy The uniform making centres were converted into District Craft Trg Centres, where women are engaged in production oriented programmes. The Corporation assists women to undergo vocational training in carpentry, book binding, repair and servicing of household gadgets, and other skills. In all, 39090 women were assisted by the corporation under various programmes during the seventh plan.

## **Nutrition**

The Nutrition programme was restricted to children of 0 - 6 years age and to nursing and expectant mothers and the programme was proposed to confine to ICDS projects during Seventh Plan. Under the programme of supplementary Nutrition, 40 percent of children in the age group of 6 months to 6 yrs and pregnant and lactating women were enrolled on the basis of malnutrition. The Repron Food Factory supplied ready to eat food and the CARE Agency Supplied Corn, Soya Bean Milk and Oil free of cost. An Amount of Rs.1291.57 lakhs was spent towards the implementation of the schemes against a provision of Rs.2063.00 lakhs made in seventh plan. Besides Wheat Based Nutrition Programme to beneficiaries not covered by ICDS projects is implemented under centrally sponsored programme. 2.27 lakhs pregnant and lactating women were benefitted during the seventh plan period.

## GENERAL SERVICES

Under general services public works like construction of court buildings, administration buildings, development of government presses, construction of integrated check posts for Commercial Taxes were taken up.

An amount of Rs.9839.09 lakhs was provided under General Services while the expenditure incurred was Rs.7327.83 lakhs. The department-wise provision & expenditure is given below.

Sl. No.	Department	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Seventh Plan	
		Provision	Expenditure
1.	Director, Stationery & Printing	135.00	85.00
2.	Chief Engineer, Buildings	6301.09	6101.99
3.	Chief Engineer, PR	3139.00	800.00
4.	Commercial Taxes	224.00	305.82
5.	Institute of Administration	40.00	35.02
	Total	9839.09	7327.83

The Chief Engineer, Buildings completed 701 works including upgradation works while the C.E.P.R. completed 203 mandal building works including the works under VIIIth Finance Commission.

For effective compilation computerisation of the accounts was taken up by Commercial Taxes Department. The computerisation of the data was entrusted to A.P Technological Services. The Commercial Taxes Dept. had introduced integrated check posts to avoid hindrance to free movement of vehicles and to facilitate checking the vehicles effectively.

## **5. DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS**

Andhra Pradesh has three distinct regions viz., Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. These regions differ significantly in resource endowment as well as in the levels of development. Having recognised the inter - regional as well as intra-regional disparities, the State Government have, over the years, taken various steps for reducing them from time to time. Several programmes were implemented for the accelerated development of backward areas in all the three regions.

For formulating any comprehensive development programmes for the backward areas, the first step would be to identify the areas that are to be covered under such programmes. In the past, several exercises were undertaken for identification of backward areas at different points of time for specific purposes on the basis of selected criteria.

Some such exercises related to

- 1) Identification of 76 drought affected taluks for the preparation of special plan for these areas;
- 2) Classification of Community Development Blocks as Advanced, Ordinary, Backward and Tribal for the purpose of allocation of Community Development funds;
- 3) Identification of backward areas for the purpose of providing certain incentives and concessions for establishing industries in such areas;
- 4) Identification of backward taluks for allocation of funds under Six Point Formula Programme;
- 5) Identification of backward areas on the basis of appropriate indicators and techniques of identification by a technical committee constituted in 1978 for taking steps for their accelerated development;
- 6) Delineation of backward areas based on 1981 population and Socio-economic data updating the earlier study in 1984;
- 7) Intensive Industrial Development Areas; and
- 8) Classification of mandals into arid, Semi-Arid and ordinary categories for allocation of drought funds.

A comprehensive study to delineate backward areas with taluks as the unit was taken up in 1978 by a Technical Committee set up for the purpose. Keeping in

view constraints of data availability, the Committee built up a composite index of development on the basis of the following parameters:

1. Density of rural population per Sq.Km. 1971.
2. Percentage of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population to total population, 1971.
3. Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers 1971.
4. Percentage of workers in manufacturing other than household industry to total workers 1971.
5. Percentage of workers in trade, transport and communications to total workers 1971.
6. Percentage of net sown area to total geographical area, 1977-1978.
7. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area, 1977-1978.
8. Percentage of population covered by electrified villages, 1977-78.
9. Number of agricultural pumpsets energised per lakh hectares of net cultivated area.
10. Number of co-operative societies per lakh population.
11. Percentage of literacy, 1971.
12. Percentage of villages not having primary schools, 1976.
13. Percentage of villages not having medical facilities, 1967.
14. Percentage of villages not connected by all weather roads, 1976.
15. Percentage of urban population to total population, 1971.

The number of backward taluks identified as a result of the study were 118 and were spread over the three regions as follows:

Costal Andhra Districts - 35

Rayalaseema District -24

Telangana Districts - 59

In 1985 the State Government formulated a new scheme of incentives for industrially backward areas with the following policy objectives.

- i. Optimum utilisation of natural resources of the State with emphasis on conversion within the State of available raw materials into value added products.
- ii. Widening of the entrepreneurial base in the State and promote industrial consciousness and foster industrial culture among the people of the State.
- iii. Dispersal of industrial activity with a view to bringing about a balanced regional development with special emphasis on industrially backward areas.
- iv. Encourage the establishment of and growth of industries needed to provide necessary in-put support to the agrarian sector and to bring about a harmonious development to make them mutually supportive and growth oriented.
- v. Encourage employment oriented industries.

On careful consideration of backwardness, the districts of (i) Srikakulam in Coastal Andhra (ii) Adilabad in Telangana and (iii) Anantapur in Rayalaseema have been selected under the above scheme and designated as "Intensive Industrial Development Areas".

While the Government have been taking up a number of development programmes over the past four decades, certain remote and interior areas have remained at a low level of development. Most of these interior and remote areas predominantly inhabited by the tribals, are characterised by lack of communications, inadequate facilities, poor medical infrastructure and low levels of literacy. These areas have now been taken up for accelerated development giving a greater thrust to area specific developmental programmes and sharper focus on the disadvantaged groups.

In the first phase of the programme nine districts viz., Adilabad, Nizamabad, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal and East Godavari are covered.

The strategy for development of these remote and interior areas is to open out the areas by taking up roads, stepping up economic activities by providing sources of irrigation, upgradation of skills and introduction of self-employment schemes. A special action plan in this regard has been prepared in which Rs. 65.00 crores would be spent in tribal areas and Rs.22.50 crores in non-tribal areas of the above nine districts in 1990-91 and 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.87.50 crores has been provided for this purpose in the eighth plan.

## 6. DECENTRALISED PLANNING

### Brief History

The need for decentralised planning has been accepted since the beginning of the Planning era in our country. Planning Commission had issued guidelines for District Planning 1969. A working Group of the Planning Commission on Block level Planning under the chairmanship of Prof.M.L.Dantwala and a Committee on Panchayati Raj headed by Sri Ashok Mehta were set up in 1977. Their recommendations gave an impetus to Block level Planning; confined to IRDP it tended to become an isolated exercise without developing adequate links with higher levels of planning. In the wake of this, there was a revival of emphasis on District Planning on the eve of the sixth plan. With a view to operationalising District Planning in a systematic manner, the Planning Commission had set up a Working Group in September, 1982 under the Chairmanship of Dr.C.H.Hanumantha Rao. The Working Group submitted its report in May 1984. The Working Group defined the concept of District Planning and outlined its approach to District Planning.

According to the Working Group, " District Planning is a kind of area based sub-state planning and arises from the need to supplement the national and state plans with a more detailed examination of the resources, problems and potentials of local areas (i.e. districts), so that investment programmes more specifically tailored to the particular needs of each district could be evolved and implemented. In other words, district planning implies evolving a developmental scenario at the district level consistent with the specific needs of the people, the growth potentials of the area and budgetary allocations available. Thus the concept of District Planning adopted by the Working Group is akin to this concept of integrated area planning. It assumes that the district is a sub-state decision-making unit within the system of multi-level planning. In contrast to the national and state plans, the district plan would represent a distinct multisectoral package of area specific investment proposals and institutional arrangements suited in this context" .

The working Group visualised the totality of all Planning activities at the district level to vest in a single planning body which would determine priorities and allocate funds accordingly. The district planning body would in turn integrate its planning functions with that of the State. According to the Working Group it will also be necessary, in order to achieve more balanced development within the district, to recognise sub-regions within the district, so that realistic sub-regionalised strategies could be worked out to correct intra-district imbalances.

The working Group further observed that District Planning implies the building up a capability and authority equal to the task of district planning. The capabilities in this respect concern not only technical and professional skills but also political power,

and economic power, on the basis of which planning decisions could be made and executed. The Panchayati Raj Institutions and other local Government institutions should, therefore, play a crucial role in the district planning process and ultimately takeover district planning.

Recently in connection with the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission stressed that " Planning is for people, not sectors. Planning should not remain a rigid centralised activity. It has to be carried out at all levels. Decentralisation of planning and more importantly implementation has to be given a new push. National Planning must be based on firm regional foundations".

The Process of economic planning involves (a) Plan formulation, (b) Plan implementation and (c) Review and monitoring of the plan. In the above sense, planning is now in operation mainly at two levels, national level and State level. There is a division of financial powers between the Centre and States. Below the State level, there are Administrative units at three levels (i) District, (ii) Mandal and (iii) village. Micro level planning could cover these three levels.

#### **Experience of District Planning in Andhra Pradesh**

In Andhra Pradesh, comprehensive district plans were prepared for the Seventh Plan period. The District Plans were formulated taking into account the endowment of natural resources and identification of the development potential. Each district was divided into economic regions and the strategy of development was indicated for each economic region based on the lead sector of development. The district plans drew from the results of the exercises undertaken earlier in connection with the preparation of perspective plans for the three regions of the state.

In financial terms the draft district plans envisaged a total outlay of Rs.11,108 crores for the Seventh Plan period. These district plans envisaged a district sector outlay of Rs. 5072 crores to be met by the State Government, while the balance of outlay related to the Programmes in central sector, public sector enterprises, local bodies, institutional finance and People's contribution. Details of the Proposed District plan outlay in the Seventh Plan are given in Annexure -I.

The district sector outlay proposed in the district plan was almost equal to the size of the State's Seventh Plan which was fixed at Rs. 5200 crores by the Planning Commission. As the district plans were prepared independently by the District Planning Boards and were not routed through the concerned State Heads of Departments, the same could not be pruned down and aligned with the State's Seventh Plan. The District segments of Annual Plans prepared at the state level allocated an outlay of Rs. 2471 crores for the Seventh Plan period.



There is a provision of Rs.1445.00 crores for plan schemes in the state Budget for 1990-91. Out of this amount, the outlays allocated for district sector schemes as indicated by different heads of departments amounted to Rs.580.04 crores forming 40.1 percent of total State plan outlay. This is exclusive of the provision for major irrigation projects. The Sectoral break-up of the district segment of state Plan outlays for 1990-91 is indicated below :

	State Plan Outlay (Rs.crores)	District Sector (Rs.crores)	%of District Sector to State Plan
1. Agriculture and allied activities	42.25	32.63	77.2
2. Rural Development	112.68	99.82	88.6
3. Irrigation and flood control&drainage	350.03	123.46 (excluding Major Irrigation)	35.3
4. Energy	446.45	91.30	20.4
5. Industry&Mining	63.46	14.91	23.5
6. Transport	63.68	33.56	52.7
7. Social Services	330.66	182.46	55.4
8. Others	35.79	1.90	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1445.00</b>	<b>580.04</b>	<b>40.1</b>

Minor head wise details are given in Annexure 2.

It would be interesting to note that the provision for schemes which are formulated at the district level by the DRDAs and Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandals, and schemes for the implementation of which funds are transferred to ZPPs, MPPs and Municipalities, amounts to nearly one half of the total district outlay (which includes Centre share of plan outlay as well as institutional finance). The position for 1990-91 is indicated below :-

**1990-91 Annual Plan of Andhra Pradesh**

(Rs.in crores)

	Total	District Sector	%of District Sector
1. State Plan	1445.00	580.04	40.1
2. Centre's share of of CSS/C.S.	518.24	314.45	60.7
3. Institutional Finance for IRDP/DPAP etc.	157.60	157.60	100.0
4. Sub total(1to3)	2120.84	1052.09	49.6

	Total	District Sector	%of District Sector	
<b>Transfers to District Agencies</b>				
5.	Transfers to local Bodies	264.77	264.77	100.0
6.	Provision for CBI	23.00	23.00	100.0
7.	Total Provision IRDP and DPAP (incl.central share)	77.25	77.25	100.0
8.	Institutional Finance for IRDP.	157.60	157.60	100.0
9.	Sub total(5to8)	522.62	522.62	100.0
10.	% of item (9) to (4)	24.64	49.7	

The programmes implemented in the districts through some of the State Government Corporations are not covered under the district plan segments. The more important among such programmes are those relating to SC, ST and BC action plans. In respect of these programmes also, the Action Plans, are formulated at the district level. Thus the provision for plan schemes formulated at the district level would in fact be more than 40% of the total district sector outlay, if these are also taken into account.

At present the allocations to different districts for the Annual Plan are made on an adhoc basis by the State Heads of Departments except in respect of schemes covered by specific criteria such as IRDP, DPAP, PASMA, NREP and MNP.

#### **Organisation of the District Planning Machinery**

So far as the district planning set-up is concerned, District Planning Boards have been in existence in the State since 1984. Recently, they have been reorganised as Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandals. The Sameeksha Mandal is headed by a Minister who is the Chairman. It includes the Chairman of the Zilla Praja Parishad (Vice-Chairman), District Collector (Member-Secretary), MPs and MLAs elected from the district. This Body has wide ranging powers which cover formulation of Five Year Plans, Annual Plans, review of developmental programmes as well as the functioning of regulatory agencies like Civil Supplies, Excise, etc. The functions entrusted to ZASMs are :

- i. to ensure coordinated action by various implementing agencies at the District level;
- ii. to consider and make recommendations for accelerated development of the district as a whole encompassing rural and urban areas ;

- iii. to help formulate five year plans, annual district plans for all departments other than local bodies;
- iv. to indicate interse priorities to the Government for allocation of funds to different schemes by different bodies, such as District Rural Development Agency, Integrated Tribal Development Agency, District Industries Centre, Scheduled castes/Backward Classes Corporation, Housing Programme, A.P. State Electricity Board, Irrigation Development Corporation, Agriculture Market Committee, Drainage Board etc;
- v. to suggest schemes of non-recurring nature for increasing the effective use of capital assets already created.
- vi. to allocate funds allotted to the Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandali by the State Government among the various implementing agencies in the district subject to guidelines issued by the Government from time to time and also to accord administrative sanction for individual schemes to be taken up from out of the funds so allotted. (The funds allotted to the Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Manadali shall not form part of the Zilla Praja Parishad fund) ;
- vii. to ensure balanced development of all areas in the district ;
- viii. to supervise, review and monitor the implementation of all the developmental schemes (both plan and non-plan) at the district level of all the development departments, including the corporate bodies like District Rural Development Agency, ITDA, APSEB, Irrigation Development Corporation, Drainage Board etc., and make recommendations to the State Government wherever necessary ;
- ix. to review and monitor periodically the implementation of Pragathipatham and 20 Point Programme in the District and make recommendations to State Government;
- x. to review and operate the loans from various financing agencies for the discharge of its functions;
- xi. to review the functioning of all the regulatory agencies and departments like Civil Supplies, Excise, etc. in the District and make recommendations to the State Government in that behalf;
- xii. to exercise administrative control over developmental departments which are not under the control of Zilla Praja Parishads like Minor Irrigation, R & B, S.W., M & H, Fishries, etc and to accord administrative sanctions for the various schemes to be undertaken by these departments at district level subject to guidelines and budget allotments issued by the State Government ; and

- xiii. to constitute sub-committee with such number of members to enquire into any issue coming before it or to take decision in any matter entrusted to it.

On the Administrative side, the district collector is assisted by Chief Planning Officer who is of the rank of Deputy Director drawn from the State Economic and Statistical service. He is assisted by 3 Dy. Statistical Officers and ministerial staff. At the State level, the work of the District Planning officers is overseen by three Joint Directors and three Dy. commissioners (PR& RD) This was set up during the Seventh Plan.

However, in order to further strengthen the district planning machinery with a view to:

- i. build up and maintain data bank and formulate overall development strategy for the district.
- ii. update and maintain resource inventory along with locational planning of economic and infrastructural facilities and undertake preparation of thematic maps for districts/ mandals.
- iii. Undertake cost benefit analysis of various developmental programmes/schemes and ensure that norms are strictly adhered to in cases of economic and social infrastructure.
- iv. Prepare a comprehensive credit plan for the district after proper assessment of credit needs and availability of institutional credit.
- v. formulate plans perspective, Five Year and Annual Plans.
- vi. coordinate the allocations of resources among different sectors and monitor the implementation of the district plans.
- vii. identify the areas of concentration of weaker sections and formulate a comprehensive plan relating to all programmes/Schemes relevant to these sections/areas without over lapping.

A comprehensive scheme was formulated and approved by the Planning Commission as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the expenditure being shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 2:1 for state level posts and 1:1 for district posts.

The above scheme envisaged the following staffing pattern :

**State level**

Unit/Cell	Name of the Posts	No.of Posts
1.District plan formula- tion division	1.Director	1
	2.Research Assistant (Dy.stat.Officer)	3
2.Project Appraisal division	1.Director	1
	2.Joint Director(Project Appraisal)	1
	3.System Analyst or EDP Manager	1
	4. Programmer	1
	5.Research Asst.(Dy.S.O.)	1
	6.Sr.Asst./Stenographer	1
	7.Typist	1
	8.Attenders	4
3.Monitoring and Review Division	1.Joint Director(monitoring)	1
	2.Dy.Director	1

**ii.District level**

1.	Asst. Director(SPATIAL Plg.)	23
2.	Asst.Director(Project Appraisal)	23
3.	Asst. Programmer(excluding Hyd. Dist.)	22
4.	Plg.Officer(social Development Plg.)	23
5.	Statistical Officer(credit Plg.)	23
6.	Statisticians(Data Entry Operators) (excluding Hyderabad District)	22

The State Government to start with, have sanctioned in October, 1988 all the posts at state level except the post of Director under Plan formulation division, and the posts of Asst. Director (spatial Plg.) Planning Office (social Development)and Statistical Officer (credit Plg.) at District level. All the posts at the State level have been filled up, but the district level posts have not yet been filled.

In view of the importance for decentralised planning there is need to fill up all the posts sanctioned at district level we are separately taking steps to do so, while at the same time examining what should be the level and structure of the planning machinery at the district levels.

**Scope and Content of District Plan**

Generally under the district sector, schemes relating to agriculture and allied activities, rural development, minor irrigation, rural roads and social service programmes implemented at the district level are included. Other schemes like major and medium

irrigation projects, large and medium industries, power generation, state highways and programmes relating to all State Corporations are treated as State-wide Schemes falling outside the district sector.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the dividing line between some of the State-wide schemes and district sector schemes is very thin. For instance, should a major irrigation project which involves substantial investment be treated as a state level scheme though it is entirely located in a single district and the benefit of the project accrues entirely to that district? This raises the question as to whether the distinction between State and district schemes should be based on the size of outlay or accrual of benefits. Even in the case of major irrigation projects covering more than one district, the benefits of the project are confined to two or three districts. If, therefore, a major project which is entirely located in a district is to be included in the State sector, then there should be no objection to allocating the outlay on a major project covering more than one district among the beneficiary districts.

It is pertinent to emphasise that what is called district sector outlay does not represent free funds which could be placed at the disposal of the Zilla Parishad or District Planning Board, which it could in its discretion allocate to different sectors and schemes. The share of each district is already settled in respect of a major segment of the district sector outlay as indicated below:

- i) Funds for IRDP, PASMA and DPAP are allotted at the rate of a fixed amount per block. The share of each district is determined by the number of erstwhile community development blocks in each district.
- ii) Funds for NREP and RLEGP were being allotted to the districts giving 50 percent weightage to the number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and another 50 percent weightage to the number of SC/STs. (The latter is used as proxy for the incidence of rural poverty in the district). Now under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which has replaced NREP and RLEGP funds are being allotted to the different districts giving 60 percent weightage to the percentage of SC/ST population, 20 percent weightage to the percentage of agricultural labourers, and another 20 percent weightage to the reciprocal of the value of agricultural output per hectare.
- iii) A considerable part of the District sector outlay relates to schemes under Minimum Needs Programme. Schemes under MNP are related to eligibility as per prescribed norms; a very backward district may get a large share of the funds under a scheme if it satisfies the norm. The MNP criteria restrict the freedom of District Planning Board to change sectoral allocations; the DPB has also no freedom to make allocations within the district to ineligible areas. But objective criteria for allocation to sectors or selection of beneficiary is to be welcomed as part of planning discipline.

- iv) In respect of the remaining funds under district sector outlay, the constraints on the District Planning Board relate to the need to adhere to the earmarked sectors and provide for spill-over schemes in the respective sectors.

In Andhra Pradesh, we have a programme for vesting certain untied funds to each district under the Crucial Balancing Investment scheme. This was introduced during the 7th Plan, the central idea being that the funds would be available to each district for taking up crucial investments in the district for maximising returns. The guidelines for taking up the works are as follows:

- i) Schemes should be basically oriented towards increasing the efficiency of the capital assets already created.
- ii) The schemes while adding to the efficiency of the capital use, are expected to add to the productivity or welfare.
- iii) The schemes should be of a non-recurring nature basically involving capital expenditure. Implicitly, therefore, the schemes should not be left incomplete at the end of the year, as far as possible.
- iv) In selecting the sectors and schemes, the ongoing developmental programmes in the State Annual Plan as well as Semi-Autonomous bodies like DRDA/ITDA etc., should be taken into account in order to avoid duplication, so that these funds are not used for purposes for which funds should have been drawn otherwise.
- v) As far as possible, in allocating funds to the different areas in the districts, preference should be given to areas which are backward or drought affected.
- vi) Innovative programmes to benefit women or youth welfare could be funded provided there is no specific recurring expenditure.
- vii) Within the district, the allocation between the works in Municipality and outside Municipality should as far as be in proportion to the population inhabited by the Municipalities concerned and the rural areas. But in no case the allocation for Municipalities as a whole should exceed fifteen percent of the total allocation for the district. This, however, will not be applicable in respect of Hyderabad district.
- viii) Schemes which can demonstrate application of proven new technologies relevant to the district but not otherwise covered by other Governmental programmes can also be considered under this scheme.
- ix) These funds should not be used for payment of old bills.
- x) Priority should be given only to incomplete works.

During the 8th Plan, the outlay is proposed to be doubled to Rs.2 crores per district per annum. We are separately examining the questions as to (i) whether the existing method of allocation of an equal amount to each district should be continued or the allocation among districts should be related to indices of backwardness or levels of development (ii) whether a matching contribution should be sought from the district and (iii) whether the scope of the works to be taken up need to be revised to permit new schemes to be taken up.

Perhaps it would be ideal if the funds under each sector are related to the level of development of the district in respect of that sector, giving weightage to backwardness/potential for development. Programmes not at present covered by criteria for allocation include agriculture and allied activities, minor irrigation, rural electrification and SC,ST,BC, Women and Child Welfare. In respect of productive sectors, the allocation could be related to levels of development while it could be based on the proportion of population of concerned target groups like SCs, STs, BCs, Women in the case of welfare programmes.

Allocation of funds to different districts sectorwise with the help of indicators relating to each sector may be more advantageous and pragmatic instead of attempting the construction of an overall composite index of development for allocating the total outlay among the districts. The construction of a composite index may pose several problems; however well-conceived, it may still remain controversial. While it is possible to assert whether and how far a district is advanced or backward in respect of a particular sector, it is not so easy to classify a district as advanced as backward on the basis of overall level of development. General acceptability becomes an important factor in such matters. Moreover, the employment of a composite index would give rise to the further problem of determination of sectoral priorities at the district level. If no constraints are placed in this regard, then the sectoral allocations that emerge at the State level would be the result of uncoordinated and adhoc decision making by numerous local authorities and may create serious distortions.

While the scope for decision making and independent allocation is limited at the district level under the existing dispensation, there could be a working arrangement under which no new scheme in the district sector would be taken up without consulting the District Planning Board.

A number of related issues are also engaging our attention. For instance, at present a large segment of District Plan outlay is covered by the Annual Action Plans of DRDA and SC/ST/BC Corporations which are formulated at the district level but approved by different agencies. It could be stipulated that the plans of these agencies should be submitted for approval of the District Planning Board.

Similarly, it is being considered whether the District Planning Board should be involved in the implementation of all MNP programmes including programmes of the Housing Corporation.



As an alternative to the allocation of district sector outlay among different districts, it is being considered whether the DPBs/ZASMs may be advised to formulate comprehensive indicative district plans. Under this arrangement, the DPB/ZASM would submit the Five Year Plan and annual plans of each sector to the concerned State Head of Department. The concerned State level Department would be required to take into account the preceptions and preferences of the DPB/ZASM and accommodate such schemes to the maximum extent possible. Once the programmes are approved by the concerned Heads of Departments and finally included in the Plan, the DPB may look into the implementation and monitoring of the Plan Schemes.

Moreover, it may be pointed out that the implementation of certain State-wide projects confer dis-proportionately large benefits on the districts covered by them. The same is true of major Central projects that may be located in some districts. Districts not benefited by such projects and especially the more backward districts among them, may have a legitimate claim for being accorded some weightage in the allotment of funds under other programmes. The above arrangement will provide an opportunity to such DPBs to articulate their case for preferential treatment.

## RESOURCES

The resources of the Local Bodies such as Zilla Praja Parishads, Mandal Praja Parishads and Gram Panchayats are mainly derived from the collections of House Tax, Surcharge on Stamp duty, Land cess, Mineral cess and Seinorage fee etc., and per capita grants and salary grants from the State Government. In addition, funds are also provided to the Local Bodies for implementation of development schemes and poverty alleviation programmes like Rural Water Supply, Jawahar Rozghar Yojana and IRDP. During the year 1990-91, the total transfers from State Govt. to Local Bodies are estimated at Rs.817.15 crores and the transfers under Plan amount to Rs.271.47 crores (i.e.) nearly 33 percent of the total transfers as indicated below:-

### Transfers from State Government to Local Bodies, 1990-91

(Rs. in Crores)

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Z.P.Ps.	244.18	214.76	458.94
M.P.Ps/ Gram Panchayats	4.68	300.58	305.26
Total PR	248.86	515.34	764.20
Municipalities	15.91	30.34	46.25
U.D.As.	6.70	-	6.70
Grand Total:	271.47	545.68	817.15

It is being increasingly felt that the resources now available with the Local Bodies both in the form of taxes and per-capita grants given by the Govt. are not adequate to enable the Local Bodies to take-up various development activities like providing of drinking water, rural roads, School buildings, medical facilities etc. Moreover, significant changes have been introduced in the structure and composition of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State in the recent years such as forming of ZPPs., MPPs., and Gram Panchayats with a view to broad-base the democratic structure of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Govt. therefore consider it necessary to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions in order to give them their due place in achieving the task of speedy integrated rural development and to provide them the required degree of decentralisation of powers, functions and finances consistant with the increasing role they will be called upon to play. The Government have therefore, constituted an Expert Committee to study and make recommendations on the structure, content, mode of allocations, financial resources etc., to PR Institutions. So far as the financial aspects are concerned, the terms of reference of the Expert Committee are as follows:-

- a. To suggest measures to ensure independent financial resources to an adequate degree including constitution of Finance Corporation,
- b. Whether the existing powers under the acts are adequate and whether they are being fully utilised in raising the financial resources,
- c. Whether the existing resources and revenue are properly realised and if so whether they are adequate for the performance of the functions assigned to them and if not what changes should be made in their finances, machinery, involvement of the people etc.,
- d. Whether the existing ear-marked funds to SCs/STs/Women and Child are adequate and any changes are necessary,
- e. whether any further powers can be delegated to them to adequately raise futher resources by way of taxes levies etc.

The committee is in the process of formulating its views. A decision will be taken as to how best the resources of the Local Bodies should be augmented after the receipt of the report of the Expert Committee in order to enable the Local Bodies to discharge their functions and responsibilities effectively.

**ANNEXURES I**

**1. OUTLAY PROPOSED UNDER DRAFT DISTRICT PLANS FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD.**

Sl. No.	Outlay for District schemes under:	Rs.crores.	Percentage share.
1.	State Plan	5072.55	45.7
2.	Central Share under C.S.S. and Central Sector.	1915.83	17.2
3.	State Enterprises.	545.11	4.9
4.	Local bodies.	156.84	1.4
5.	People's contribution.	210.32	1.9
6.	Institutional Finance.	3208.10	28.9
<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>11108.74</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**ANNEXUE II**

**TENTATIVE PARTICULARS OF DISTRICT SECTOR OUTLAY INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1990-'91**

Sl. No.	Sector/ Department	Total State Plan Outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	Dist. Sector outlay (Excl. Major Irrigation) (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Dist. sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>I.</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED SERVICES:</b>			
1.	Dir. of Agriculture.	990.00	990.00	100.00
2.	Dir. of Horticulture.	100.00	93.85	93.85
3.	Dir. of Animal Husbandry.	300.00	224.61	74.87
4.	Commissioner of Fisheries	400.00	266.68	66.67
5.	Chief conservator of Forests	1200.00	1200.00	100.00
6.	Registrar of Coop. Societies	792.50	487.53	61.52
	<b>Total-I</b>	<b>4225.00</b>	<b>3262.67</b>	<b>77.22</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT :</b>			
7.	Commissioner, P.R.&R.D.	8417.40	7682.19	91.26
8.	Fin. & Plg. (CBI)	2300.00	2300.00	100.00
	<b>Total-II</b>	<b>11268.40</b>	<b>9982.19</b>	<b>88.58</b>

Sl. No.	Sector/ Department	Total State Plan Outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	Dist. Sector outlay (Excl. Major Irri-gation) (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Dist. sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>IV.</b>	<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL :</b>			
9.	M.I. (PWD)	3750.00	3750.00	100.00
10.	C.E. (P.R.)	100.00	100.00	100.00
11.	C.E. other Major & Medium Irrigation.	7170.00	7170.00	100.00
12.	A.P.S.I.D.C.	1500.00	1250.00	83.33
13.	Ground Water Dept.	150.00	76.22	50.81
	<b>Total-IV</b>	<b>35003.60</b>	<b>12346.22</b>	<b>35.27</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>ENERGY :</b>			
14.	N.E.D.C.A.P.	45.00	30.00	66.67
15.	Electricity Board.	43600.00	9100.00	20.87
	<b>Total-V</b>	<b>44645.00</b>	<b>9130.00</b>	<b>20.45</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>INDUSTRIES &amp; MINERALS :</b>			
16.	Commr., Ind.&Commerce	700.00	369.18	52.74
17.	Commr., Handlooms & Textiles	1550.00	195.85	12.64
18.	Director of Sericulture	693.00	663.00	95.67
19.	A.P.Handicraft Dev. Corpn.	40.00	3.15	7.87
20.	A.P.Mineral Dev. Corpn.	35.00	35.00	100.00
21.	A.P.State Minorities Fin. Corpn.	200.00	200.00	100.00
22.	Mines & Geology	25.00	25.00	100.00
	<b>Total-VI</b>	<b>6346.00</b>	<b>1491.18</b>	<b>23.50</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>TRANSPORT :</b>			
23.	Commissioner, Transport	52.00	43.05	82.79
24.	Dir. of State Ports.	515.00	515.00	100.00
25.	C.E. (R&B)	3625.00	2184.00	60.25
26.	C.E., P.R.	614.00	614.00	100.00
	<b>Total-VII</b>	<b>6368.00</b>	<b>3356.05</b>	<b>52.70</b>

Sl. No.	Sector/ Department	Total State Plan Outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	Dist. Sector outlay (Excl. Major Irrigation) (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Dist. sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>XI.</b>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES :</b>			
27.	Dir. of Health	1108.00	813.60	73.43
28.	Spl. Emp. Schemes.	2500.00	2500.00	100.00
29.	Dr. of Higher Edn.	611.00	124.88	55.96
30.	Intermediate Edn.	-	341.94	-
31.	Urban Dev. M.C.H.	1248.00	1248.00	100.00
32.	K.U.D.A.	25.00	25.00	100.00
33.	H.U.D.A.	100.00	10.00	10.00
34.	Welfare of STs.	1200.00	1051.83	87.65
35.	Medical Housing.	-	276.05	-
36.	C.E. (P.H)	1362.30	693.75	50.92
37.	Drug Control Admn.	25.00	25.00	100.00
38.	Dir. of Preventive Medicine.	50.00	50.00	100.00
39.	Sainik Welfare.	5.00	1.00	20.00
40.	Women & Child Welfare.	300.00	249.00	83.00
41.	Welfare of Handicapped	150.00	12.00	8.00
42.	Director of Boilers.	3.00	3.00	100.00
43.	Director of S.W.	2977.00	2698.00	90.63
44.	Dir. of Town & Country Pig.	150.00	150.00	100.00
45.	Dir. of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy.	80.00	75.00	93.75
46.	Vaidya Vidhana Parishad.	100.00	100.00	100.00
47.	Director of Public Libraries.	30.00	30.00	100.00
48.	Director of Technical Edn.	300.00	245.00	81.67
49.	Director of Youth Services.	15.00	13.32	88.80
50.	Yuva Shakthi.	35.00	35.00	100.00
51.	Director of Adult Edn.	367.00	352.00	95.91
52.	Director of School Edn.	3730.00	3730.00	100.00
53.	Dir. of Municipal Admn.	602.00	574.00	95.35
54.	Chief Engineer, R.W.S.	3000.00	1895.10	63.17
	<b>Total-XI</b>	<b>33066.00</b>	<b>18246.09</b>	<b>55.18</b>

Sl. No.	Sector/ Department	Total State Plan Outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	Dist. Sector outlay (Excl. Major Irri- gation (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Dist. sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>OTHERS (GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES + GENERAL SERVICES) :</b>				
55.	Dir. of Economics & Statistics	100.00	71.25	71.25
56.	Dir. of Tourism.	10.00	9.00	90.00
57.	Dir. of Printing & Stationery.	10.00	10.00	100.00
58.	Mandal Buildings (CEPR)	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Total (Other Sectors):</b>		<b>3579.00</b>	<b>190.25</b>	<b>5.32</b>

## 7. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

As a part of the exercise in formulating the approach to Eighth Plan, its priorities and issues relating to Institutional Finance an attempt is made in the following paragraphs to indicate the present position in respect of (a) Grameena Banks and (b) Institutional Finances (of) Commercial Banks, and other institutions.

A brief review of these institutions is made in the following paragraphs:

### **Grameena Banks**

The Regional Rural Banks, also known as Grameena Banks, are established in our country under the provisions of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The Nagarjuna Grameena Bank Sponsored by the State Bank of India was established on 30-4-1976 for the first time in our State to serve the Districts of Khammam and Nalgonda. The Regional Rural Banks are a specialised category of Commercial Banks to serve the small farmers, artisans and persons of small means belonging to Rural areas. Each Regional Rural Bank/Grameena Bank is a scheduled bank with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.00 crore and an initial paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. It has a small area of operation, often confined to a single district. (except Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Sri Visakha Grameena Bank, Pinakini Grameena Bank, Rayalaseema Grameena Bank and Godavari Grameena Bank, having jurisdiction over more than one district). It is jointly owned by Government of India, State Government and the sponsor Bank. Their respective contribution to the share capital of Regional Rural Bank is in the ratio of 50:15:35. The Grameena Banks are designed to take care of the requirements of Weaker Sections especially in areas not adequately covered by Commercial Banks and Co-operative institutions.

The progress of Regional Rural Banks in our State during the period December, 1980 to March, 1990 and their profile is given below:-

**PROGRESS OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

(Rs. in Crores)

At the end of	No. of RRBs.	No. of Dists. covered.	No. of Branches	Deposits	Advances outstanding	C.D. ratio
Dec.'1980	4	8	312	27.25	49.41	181
Dec.'1981	5	9	371	37.13	67.92	182
Dec.'1982	10	14	436	49.94	75.53	151
Dec.'1983	12	17	585	61.01	89.09	146
Dec.'1984	12	17	816	85.66	126.04	147
Dec.'1985	14	19	985	111.06	177.42	160
June'1986	15	20	996	128.86	179.46	139
June'1987	16	23	1029	152.63	222.36	146
June'1988	16	23	1064	186.10	274.34	147
Dec.'1988	16	23	1094	213.70	355.06	166
Dec.'1989	16	23	1112	269.94	404.06	149
March'1990	16	23	1121	315.25	437.11	136

It is seen from the above table, that all the districts in our State are served by Grameena Banks(except Hyderabad Urban) and at the end of March,1990 a net work of 1121 Grameena Bank branches are functioning in our State. The total deposits they command at the end of March, 1990 have reached a figure of Rs. 315.25 crores compared to a small amount of Rs.27.25 crores in Dec.1980. The Advances outstanding have also recorded a rapid growth from a tiny amount of Rs. 49.41 crores as at the end of December,1980 to Rs.437.11 crores at the close of March, 1990.

In order to encourage and support the capital base of the Regional Rural Banks, Government of India, after reviewing their performance recommended for an additional dose of share capital from time to time. Accordingly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have also contributed to the share capital of these Grameena Banks, either as initial share capital or as additional share capital.

In view of the rapid expansion of the Regional Rural Banks in the country and the important role being played by them in the implementation of Development Programmes directed to poor, a need was felt to review the various aspects of their functioning so as to identify appropriate measures for strengthening their organisational structure and Improving their overall capabilities in the light of the experience of their working in the recent past. Government of India had therefore, set up a working group to evaluate the functioning of Regional Rural Banks. The working



Group under the Chairmanship of Sri K.M.Khelkar, submitted its report in June, 1986. It recommended the continuance of Regional Rural Banks and greater involvement of sponsor Banks. An important recommendation made among others, is regarding their capital base. In order to improve the viability, the authorised share capital of a Regional Rural Bank is proposed to be raised from Rs.1 crore to Rs.5 crores, and issued capital from Rs.25 lakhs to Rs.1 crore.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have agreed in principle to contribute its share of 15% (of the enhanced amount) as and when specific proposals are received. An assessment made in this regard, suggest that the share of the State Government, at the rate of Rs.1 crore of issued capital per RRB works to Rs.240 lakhs for 16 RRBs in our State. However, the Share capital contributed by the State Government towards its share of 15% to all the 16 Grameena Banks amounts to Rs.112.50 lakhs by the end of the VII Plan leaving a balance of Rs.127.50 lakhs. A provision of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1990-91 (First year of the VIII Plan). Hence the total amount to be provided during VIII Plan and beyond works to Rs.120.00 lakhs.

### **Commercial Banks**

The Banking System has made a major contribution to the Economic Development of our State during the last three and half decades. The post nationalisation period witnessed very rapid expansion in the country and Andhra Pradesh had its share in the growth of banking activities. At the time of Bank nationalisation in 1969, the total number of Bank Branches in our State was only 571, of which , 134 were rural branches, 238 Semi-Urban Branches, 92 Urban and 107 Metropolitan/Port town branches. The average population served by a branch in 1969 in our State was 74,000 compared to 65,000 for the country as a whole. Towards the close of 1984 the number of Bank branches in our State crossed 3802 and the rural and semi-urban branches were 2976.

The branch licensing policy for 1985-90 aimed at achieving a coverage of 17,000 population (1981 census) per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each block. While identifying the places for the location of bank offices, special efforts were made to eliminate large spatial gaps. A list of Blocks (which were deficit i.e., having average population per bank office of over 17000) was communicated (By R.B.I) to all States for suggesting the centres for opening Bank branches. Accordingly a list of centres in each district was forwarded to R.B.I for issuing the licences to Banks facilitating opening of new Branches.

The progress and performance of banks during Dec.1984 to 1989 is indicated in the following table.

		(Rs. in crores)					
Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
1) Number of branches including (RRBs)	3802	4119	4119	4272	4405	4504	
2) Deposits (Rs.in crores)	4285	4988	5125	6409	7729	8619	
3) Advances (Rs.in crores)	3265	3742	4454	5075	6326	7522	
4) C.D.Ratio	76	76	87	79	81	87	
5) Priority Sector Advances (Rs.in crores)	1790	2151	2513	2901	3446	3788	
6) D.B.I.Advances (Rs.in crores)	NA	34.42	43.40	58.23	61.45	74.17	

The total number of branches as at the end of 1989 stood at 4504 of which 2686 are rural, 876 semi-urban and 942 urban/ metropolitan branches. Per branch population (1981 census) came down substantially from 74,000 in 1969 to about 11800 in Dec. 1989.

In addition to 2686 rural branches, there are also cluster branches operated by the Commercial Banking system in our State. The concentration of Bank Branches in rural and semi-urban areas in the State has promoted and facilitated direct lending programmes to those hitherto neglected sections of the population living in remote and backward areas. Since the State is predominantly agricultural, banking system has adopted innovative methods and progressive approaches in its lending programmes for the development of modern agriculture and agro-based industries. The banks have also evolved a number of schemes in financing small scale industries and other small business units in our State. The Financial Assistance in agricultural sector has primarily benefitted small and marginal farmers and other economically weaker Sections of our society. It has helped in meeting the short term credit requirements as well as the capital investments required for the development of Agriculture. This is reflected in the performance under A.A.P. during 1983 to 1988.

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Performance under AAP during					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
I.Crop	494	594	648	727	860	982
Loans	(57.64)	(56.84)	(56.94)	(57.69)	(60.05)	(64.65)
II.Term	363	451	490	533	572	537
Loans	(42.35)	(43.45)	(43.05)	(42.30)	(39.04)	(35.35)
i) Agriculture	139	173	204	211	220	225
ii) S.S.I.	130	149	158	173	198	161
iii) Services	84	110	127	148	154	151
Grand Total	857	1045	1138	1260	1432	1519

(Figures in Brackets indicate the percentage to the total)

It is seen, the crop loans (ST Loans) constituted around 65% while the term loans worked to about 35% of the performance under AAP in 1988.

Apart from assisting the agriculture, Banks have also made handsome contribution for the promotion of small scale, village and cottage industries in the State. The Banks in our State have been actively financing the schemes listed under priority sector, and the total priority sector advances increased from Rs.1790 crores in Dec.1984 to Rs.3788 crores in Dec. 1989. The performance under IRDP in the State has been quite commendable, as seen from the following:-

Year	Number of beneficiaries covered under IRDP		
	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4
1980-81	198000	166488	84%
1981-82	198000	238846	121%
1982-83	198000	293660	148%
1983-84	198000	253018	128%
1984-85	198000	222501	112%
1985-86	144000	180690	126%

Year	Number of beneficiaries covered under IRDP		
	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4
1986-87	219500	256944	117%
1987-88	242000	264000	109%
1988-89	-	(Dec.)170731	-
1989-90	-	(March)255228	-

The achievements under IRDP are almost 20% more compared to targets fixed (except in 1980-81).

Apart from conventional type of credit, the banks in A.P. have also made significant contribution for the Rural Housing Programme. One of the important programmes introduced in recent years is that of self employment to educated unemployed youth. The objective of assisting the unemployed youth, is to help them to take up productive and gainful ventures in industry, business and service sectors under this programme. Banks have sanctioned an amount of Rs.17.41 crores to 7421 units during 1987-88. The advances made by banks under DRI Scheme as at the end of 1989 stood at Rs. 74.17 crores.

### *Service Area Approach*

Service area approach is an innovative concept introduced by RBI and it is being implemented from 1-4-1989. The Primary objective of the Service Area approach is to develop productive lending, and forge effective linkages between Bank Credit, Production and productivity and help improve in income levels. It envisages a planned and orderly development of identified villages earmarked as Command Area/Service area for each Bank Branch right from the assessment of credit needs to credit deployment, constant and effective monitoring, supervision in respect of end use, and finally its recovery. Under the new approach the Planning exercise will start from the grass root level. Each Bank branch is given a specific area of 10 to 25 villages and the Branch Manager will have to draw up the credit plan for its area. This approach is expected to meet the needs and aspirations of the people. It also calls for intensifying the existing system of coordination among the Banks and Government Agencies. It has five distinct stages, as:

- a) Identification of the Service area for each Bank Branch.

- b) Survey of villages for assessing the potential for lending for different activities and identification of beneficiaries for assistance.
- c) Preparation of credit plans on an annual basis for the service area by each branch.
- d) Co-ordination between credit institution on the one hand and the field level developmental agencies on the other on an ongoing basis for the effective implementation of credit plans and
- e) A continuous system of monitoring the progress in the implementation of the Plans and individual schemes.

Based on the guidelines issued by the RBI the village profiles compiled by the branches formed the basic document for the preparation of the Branch Credit Plans. The Branches prepare the credit plan for each of the villages in their service area, reflecting the credit requirements under priority and non-priority sectors. While drawing up the Branch Credit Plan, the lending programmes of other Financial agencies like PACs. Land Development Banks, State Financial Corporations and Corporations set up for welfare of SCs/STs./Minorities etc., in the Service area of the Bank are also taken into consideration. Thus the Branch Credit Plans are expected to be realistic, keeping in view the potential non-credit inputs, infrastructure, skills, and aptitude of the borrowers etc., and the resource availability. Branch credit plans for all the branches in the Block together with the lending programmes of the District- Central Co-operative Bank/Land Development Bank etc., are discussed at a meeting of the Block Level Bankers Committee and any overlapping of schemes is avoided before the plans are suitably pruned to be consistent with the feasibility considerations. The branch credit plans thus finalised at the Block Level Bankers Committee, are aggregated into Block Credit Plans. The Lead Bank attends to the aggregation of all Block Plans. The District Credit Plan thus represents the aggregation of (a) Service Area Credit Plans for individual branches and (b) the lending programmes for priority sector in the semi-urban centres by the branches located in these areas.

An important suggestion made by Planning Commission, is to take lessons from the immediate past, before the VIII Plan proposals are finalised. Accordingly sufficient caution and care is taken in suggesting the approach with regard to (a) the future Branch Expansion Policy and (b) in selecting the base figures for making projections.

#### ***BRANCH EXPANSION POLICY 1990-95.***

The Branch expansion policy of the R.B.I. during the period 1985-90 concentrated more on filling the spacial gaps, (taking the Block population) as per the Census of

1981. In our state P.S. Blocks were replaced by Mandals, a smaller developmental and administrative unit covering a population of about 35 to 50 thousands spread over 10 to 15 villages on an average. The Mandals have in recent times gained importance both as administrative as well as Developmental units. Therefore, the Mandal and its population should form the basis for any future branch licencing policy.

The Regional Rural Banks have covered all the districts in our State by June, 1987. Some of the Regional Rural Banks in our state having an area of operation extending over more than one district are facing both financial and administrative problems. It is the direct result of indiscriminate branch expansion policy followed in the past. This has resulted in creating operational problems and added to the escalation of establishment costs leading to perpetual losses year after year. It is in this context, the Kelkar Committee recommended among other things to consider merging of non-viable RRBs. in the country. At the moment it may not be possible to merge any of the RRBs in our State. However, it is possible to restrain the RRBs. from further expansion. Moreover, steps should be taken to consolidate their position. If possible RRBs may have to think of merging some of their non-viable branches with other good branches. It is for this reason, the State Government, desired that RRB branches which are not strong or those found sick should not be given villages under Service area approach. However, the R.B.I allotted villages to RRBs under Service area approach. The present policy of the RBI appears to be not to overload the weak or sick RRBs. The R.B.I's approach in allotting new centres for opening Bank branches under service area approach, strictly adhered to the principle of not allotting new centres to RRBs with jurisdiction of one district having 25 branches. And RRBs. with two or more districts having 40 branches are also not allowed. Thus the scope for RRBs. expansion is restricted.

With the introduction of service area approach the role of a Bank branch specially of a Commercial Bank has become crucial. Assessment of credit needs together with the potentiality of that area to absorb credit, require an expert knowledge in the field. The present set up at the branch level and their expertise are hardly sufficient to copewith the job assigned to them. The work load given to a Bank branch is different in different areas. Nature and type of problems faced in coastal districts of our State are quite different from those encountered in backward and agency areas; same is the case in dry land or upland areas. Selection of schemes suited to the area, avilability of infrastructure and the acceptability of the schemes and programmes to the beneficiary are some of the problems to be faced. Larger the area of operation, lesser the attention paid either in the selection of beneficiary or in grounding the schemes. Personal rapport with the beneficiary is an essential element to be taken care of. Hence the Branch expansion policy for the next few years should take into account

(a) reducing the area of operation of a bank branch enabling them to concentrate in the area given to them for service (b) credit extended to any beneficiary should help in generating additional income so that repayments are ensured (c) effective supervision of schemes before and after their grounding by higher ups in the banking industry to identify the problem areas and remove bottlenecks (d) monitoring of scheme with regard to selection, sanction and grounding, viability or otherwise of them and (e) ensure prompt repayment of dues so as to allow recycling of funds.

The Working Group on Institutional Finance aimed at an APPBO of 15000 using the projected population for 1990 and taking the Block as the unit for assessing the Banking coverage during VII Plan period. However, the population figures of 1981 were considered by R.B.I. while issuing licences under the Branch licencing policy 1985-90 and under the service area approach (1989). R.B.I. is expected to follow more or less an identical policy in future. Hence it is considered more appropriate to have the projected population in 1991 in assessing the Banking needs of our State for the VIII Plan period. The A.P.P.B.O. for semi-urban and Rural areas in our State as at the close of 1988 came to 12790. Keeping in view the administrative changes (Mandal Administration) that have been made and the A.P.P.B.O. already reached it would be more realistic to aim at A.P.P.B.O. rate of 11,000 during the VIII Plan period. An assessment of the Banking Institutions required in different districts, based on the projected population for 1991 at the rate of 11,000 is presented in Annexure-I.

### ***The Sponsor Banks - and RRBs.***

The RRBs. in our State have been performing a commendable job in Rural areas during the last decade and a half. They have extended their network to all the corners of our State and served the hitherto neglected sections of our population.

The lending programmes of the Regional Rural Banks are designed to serve the poorest of the poor. Most of their advances are for activities listed under priority sector. The repayments/Recovery performance of these RRBs is not found that good as to have adequate funds of their own. Consequently the capacity of the RRBs to recycle their funds is gradually getting reduced or curtailed. Moreover refinance provided by NABARD under farm sector is conditioned by the recovery performance of RRBs. Thus the RRBs have reached a stage where there is not much scope to further extend their activities.

Government of India have taken steps to strengthen the capital base of RRBs. and the Govt. of A.P. have also agreed to contribute its share of 15% of the enhanced share capital of RRBs. in our State. Sponsor Banks also participate. The responsibility of the Sponsor Bank does not end with the contribution of its share

towards the share capital of the RRB. innovative and special ways and means are to be devised by the sponsor Bank to help its RRBs. The RRB should be allowed to work as a branch of the sponsor Bank with regard to issue of Demand Drafts, Cash Certificates, safe deposit lockers etc., in meeting the Banking needs of local population. The Sponsor Bank should step in and take over the responsibility of the RRB wherever and whenever the RRB is not in a position to act and discharge its obligations. The Sponsor Bank should give an experienced and pains-taking person to RRB as its Chairman. An amount equivalent to 3% of their deposits is kept as CRR with RBI. Moreover, the amounts deposited by RRB as SLR (at 25% of the total deposits) with the sponsor bank earns only 11.5% interest, while the sponsor banks utilising these funds earn interest up to 16% . It is therefore, suggested that RBI should allow some nominal interest on CRR of RRB and the sponsor bank should also allow a higher rate(at 13%) on the S.L.R. deposits. These steps are sure to pull the RRBs out of the present situation.

### ***Projections for Eighth Plan***

For an understanding of the participation of Banking Institutions in financing various productive activities in our State, a look at their performance under Annual Action Plans is necessary. The District Credit Plans are implemented through the Annual Action Plans drawn up for each calendar year. Annual Action Plans cover the priority sector advances of all credit institutions operating in the area. The activities covered under A.A.Ps. are grouped as (a) crop loans (b) Term loans. The term loans relate to i) agriculture and allied activities; ii) Small Scale Industries and iii) Services. During the period 1984-88 the overall performance was higher than the targets fixed for these years. Therefore, the actual performance of Banks during the period has been considered in assessing the growth. It is found, the crop-loans (ST Loans) have grown at a faster rate both in volume and in their proportion to the total. Crop loans constituting about 56.84% to the total (Rs.594 crores) in 1984 (rose to Rs.982 crores) formed 64.65% to the total in 1988. (an absolute growth of Rs.388 crores over these years). The term loans which were 43.45% in 1984 came down to 35.35% in 1988. However, the term loans advanced in 1988 rose by Rs.86 crores compared to that in 1984. Thus the requirement or demand for short term loans is growing at a higher rate than the term loans. The growth in term loans over a period signifies the enlarging scope for diversified lending in the rural economy. The scope for term loans grow along with the growth in the infrastructure available to the beneficiaries. The Seasonal condition and other inputs made available to the cultivators in general and specially to target groups condition the scope and volume of credit extended as short term (crop loans) Loans. Keeping these factors in view, and the performance of credit institutions under AAP during the period 1984-88, projection of credit for the period upto 1994-1995 have been made. The levels reached in 1988 have been



taken as the base to workout the Average growth of total credit and the proportion of S.T.Loans and term loans.

The Growth rates observed during the VII Plan period and the base year data (1988) are as following -

Item	Actuals in 1988	Compound Growth rates during 1984-88) %
I. Crop loans	982 (*64.65)	13.4
II. Term Loans	537 (*35.35)	4.4
(a) Agri. & Allied activities	225	(6.8)
(b) Small Scale Industries	161	(2.0)
(c) Others	151	(8.2)
Total of I and II:	1519	9.8

(\*) Proportion of Crop loans and term loans to total

The Projections made for the VIII Plan Period are presented in Annexure II.

### **Assistance from all India term lending Institutions**

The All India term lending institutions extend credit/assistance to different states for different purposes covering all the sectors i.e., public, private, joint and Cooperative Sectors. It is seen from the data published by Industrial Finance Corporation of India the cumulative assistance sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh State by All India term-lending institutions(excluding NABARD) upto the end of March, 1988 stood at 4222.16 crores. The amounts sanctioned to A.P. works to 8.9% of the total sanctions. The disbursements made during the period add upto Rs. 2787.94 crores or 7.7% of the total disbursements for all India.

Among the All India Term-lending Institutions the performance of some of the selected institutions during the period from 1983-84 to 1988-89 is given in the following table.

(Rs. in crores)

Institution	Cumulative Assistance sanctioned to the State upto the end		Additional assistance sanctioned during 83-84 and 1988-89	Average assistance (per year)
	1988-89	1983-84		
			Column (2-3)	
1	2	3	4	5
NABARD	1158.62	530.7	627.9	125.58
I.D.B.I.	3005.28	1047.14	1958.14	391.62
I.F.C.I.	666.96	214.04	452.95	90.58
I.C.I.C.I.	641.20	219.09	422.11	84.42
L.I.C.	589.11	279.17	309.94	61.99
Total -	6061.17	2290.14	3771.03	754.19

### **NABARD**

The disbursements made by NABARD are directed to help agriculture and rural development. NABARD through schematic lending in our State disbursed a total amount of Rs. 1158.62 crores as at the close of March, 1989. The State Land Development Bank had a share of 54% of the total amounts disbursed, while the Commercial Banks had a share of 39.66%. The Regional Rural Banks got an amount of Rs. 64.24 crores (or 5.55%). The share of State Cooperative Bank was only Rs. 7.19 crores (or 0.62%) of the total disbursements made by NABARD. The sector wise analysis of the total disbursements reveal that 43.5% (Rs.504.46 crores) was given to Minor Irrigation, followed by IRDP (14.30% or Rs. 165.67 crores). The farm mechanisation accounted for Rs. 148.18 crores. The other important purposes for which NABARD extended assistance are (i) Land Development (Rs. 61.65 crores) ii) Poultry farming (Rs. 85.75 crores) iii) Plantation/Horticulture (Rs. 52.30 crores) and others Rs. 63.18 crores.

The assistance disbursed during the period 1984-89 by NABARD in Andhra Pradesh worked to Rs. 627.92 crores.

### ***I.D.B.I.***

The Industrial Development Bank of India was established in 1964 to aid and assist, the expansion, modernisation and rehabilitation of Industry in our country. The total assistance sanctioned by IDBI to Andhra Pradesh which stood at Rs. 1047.14 crores at the close of June 1984 rose to Rs.3005.28 crores as at the end of June, 1989. Thus the additional assistance sanctioned during the period June, 1984 to June 1989 was of the order of Rs.1958.14 crores.

### ***I.F.C.I.***

Industrial Finance Corporation of India is one of the oldest Public Financial Institutions in the Country. As a term lending institution its objective is to provide medium and long term finance to eligible Industrial concerns in India. The facilities and services provided by IFCI cover principally (a) Project financing (b) Financial services and (c) promotional services in Public, Private, Joint and Cooperative Sectors of our economy.

As at the close of 1988-89 the total financial assistance sanctioned to A.P. State worked to Rs. 666.96 crores forming about 10.2% of the total sanctions accorded by IFCI in the country. The Cement Industry was given sanctions to the extent of Rs. 141.27 crores followed by Rs. 67.40 crores to Fertilisers and Pesticides industry, and Iron and Steel (Rs.64.62 crores). The other sanctions include assistance given to Textiles (Rs.42.16 crores) Paper and Paper products (Rs.38.11 crores) Non-metallic mineral products (Rs.33.92 crores) and Chemicals (Rs. 29.65 crores). It may however, be noted that the financial assistance extended to Andhra Pradesh during the period 1983-84 to 1988-89 comes to Rs. 452.92 crores.

### ***I.C.I.C.I.***

As at the close of March, 1989 the project finance sanctioned to A.P. by IC and IC of India limited worked to Rs. 641.20 crores. During the period from March, 1984 to March, 1989 an amount of Rs. 422.11 crores was sanctioned to our State.

### ***LIC OF INDIA***

The Book value of investments and loans outstanding in Andhra Pradesh as at the close of 1988-89 stood at Rs. 589.11 crores, compared to Rs. 279.17 crores at the close of March, 1984. The additional assistance given to our state thus works to Rs.309.94 crores. The loans and investments advanced by LIC of India cover a wide variety of activities ranging from, loans to State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations, Housing Boards, Urban Water Supply schemes to short term loans to Companies. The investments made by LIC in our State constitute only 7.3% of the total investments made in the Country.

**ANNEXURE I****STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION PER BANK BRANCH  
IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

Name of the District	1981 (Population) R/SU.OOO	No. of Branchs as at close of Dec. 1988	Popula- tion per Bank Branch	Estimated popula- tion 1991 OOO	Bran- requi- red at 11000 per branch	No.of additi- onal Branches to be Opened
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1) Srikakulam	1903	145	13124	2045	186	41
2) Vizianagaram	1694	123	13772	1933	176	53
3) Visakhapatnam	1928	146	13205	2382	216	70
4) East Godavari	3307	212	15559	3971	361	149
5) West Godavari	2587	235	11008	3118	283	48
6) Krishna	2358	217	10866	2889	262	45
7) Guntur	2941	236	12461	3551	323	87
8) Prakasam	2457	210	11700	3171	288	78
9) Nellore	1770	164	10798	2188	199	35
10) Chittoor	2632	211	12473	3194	290	79
11) Ananthapur	2499	194	13581	3066	279	85
12) Cuddapah	1717	126	13626	2129	193	67
13) Kurnool	2196	160	13725	2670	243	83
14) Mahabubnagar	2447	206	11878	3105	282	76
15) Ranga Reddy	1580	142	11126	2264	206	64
16) Medak	1828	176	10386	2282	207	31
17) Nizamabad	1496	152	9842	1917	174	22
18) Adilabad	1638	145	11296	2088	190	45
19) Karimnagar	2436	186	13096	3027	275	89
20) Warangal	1963	149	13174	2419	220	71
21) Khammam	1745	157	11114	2230	203	46
22) Nalgonda	2275	168	13541	2849	259	91
Total	49243	3850	12790	58486	5315	1455

\* R/SU = Rural/Semi-urban

**DETAILS OF PROJECTIONS FOR THE VIII PLAN PERIOD**

(Rs.in Crores)

Sl. No.	Item/Year	Base Year 1988	Compound growth Rate 1984-88	Projections for VIII Plan Period					Performance as at the end of VIII Plan	Remarks
				1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>I. Alternative</b>										
A.	Crop Loans	982 (64.65%)	13.4	1183.94	1299.97	1427.37	1567.25	1720.84*	1720.84(*)	Level reached in 1994
B.	Term Loans	537 (35.35%)	4.4	647.37	710.81	780.47	856.96	940.94	3936.55	
<b>Total of A &amp; B :</b>		<b>1519</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1831.31</b>	<b>2010.78</b>	<b>2207.84</b>	<b>2424.21</b>	<b>2661.78</b>	<b>5657.39</b>	

Note:- Overall growth of 9.8% has been projected and apportioned on the basis of the proportions in 1988.

<b>II. Alternative:</b>										
A.	crop Loans	982	13.4	1262.80	1432.02	1623.91	1841.51	2088.27(*)	2088.27 *	Level reached in 1994-95
B.	Term Loans	537	-	600.21	636.21	673.94	714.30	757.47	3382.84	
i.	Agriculture etc.,	225	6.8	256.64	274.09	292.73	312.63	333.89		
ii.	Small Scale industry	161	2.0	167.50	170.85	174.26	177.75	181.30		
iii.	Others	151	8.2	176.78	191.27	206.95	223.92	242.28		
<b>Total A and B</b>		<b>1519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1863.72</b>	<b>2068.23</b>	<b>2297.85</b>	<b>2555.81</b>	<b>2785.74</b>	<b>5471.11</b>	

Note The base year data has been projected at the CG.Rate for crop loans, and term loans (category-wise) and arrived at the total of term loans.

## **8. FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

Planning Commission have given guidelines for estimation of resources for financing the Eighth Plan. The format, performance and procedures now prescribed are the same as employed for the earlier Plans. Discussions at the official level were held in September, 1990 on the resources estimates prepared by the State Government. At that juncture, the Planning Commission had not finalised the quantum and principles for allocation of Central assistance for State Plans. The objective principles for allocation or market borrowings - both vertical and horizontal were also under consideration. On the other hand, the State representatives at the official level were not able to give any estimate of revenues from fresh Additional Resource Mobilisation measures to be undertaken by the State Government and its public enterprises during 1990-95. Resources estimates for the Eighth Plan have been finalised subject to the above limitations.

The estimate of resources as agreed to amounted to Rs.1,666.69 crores for the period 1990-95 and the details are presented in the Statement 1. Some important features are discussed below:

### **Balance from current revenues**

The balance from the current revenues (BCR) of the State Government, represents the savings out of its revenue receipts after meeting its current non-plan expenditure. Balance from Current Revenues for the period 1990-95 is estimated at Rs.(-) 1757.60 crores, details of which are given in statement-2. Important items of receipts and expenditure are discussed below:

#### **1) Share in Central taxes**

The Ninth Finance Commission in their Second Report for the period 1990-95 recommended an amount of Rs.1037.22 crores for 1990-91 and Rs.6519.32 crores for 1990-95, as the State Government's share in taxes and duties (excluding grants in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger fares). In the Central budget for the year 90-91, an amount of Rs.1086.21 crores has been indicated for Andhra Pradesh. Taking this amount as the base and projecting it at growth rates indicated by the Ninth Finance Commission (10% for income tax and 12% for Excise duties) share in Central taxes for five years 1990-95 should be taken at Rs.6814.45 crores.

However, during the discussions, Planning Commission indicated State's share in Central taxes at Rs.6563.68 crores only for 1990-95. They have assumed a growth rate of 10.5% for Income tax and 9% for Excise duties only. This makes a sizeable dent in resources that would otherwise have been transferred to the State Government.

## **ii) State tax revenues**

Revenues from State's own taxes are placed at Rs.16,210.20 crores for 1990-95. A growth rate of 12% has been assumed for sales Tax and State Excise, whereas 10% growth has been assumed for Stamps & Registration and M.V.Tax.

## **iii) Non-Plan Expenditure**

A general growth rate of 5% has been assumed except for Police (6.5%), Education (7%), Medical (6%) and Pensions (10%). Provision on the Non-Plan side has also been made for committed expenditure on completed Seventh Plan Schemes, adequate maintenance of capital assets, future expenditure on account of D.A. and Commitment on account of write off of loans.

## **GRANTS FROM THE CENTRE**

The Ninth Finance Commission were required by their terms of reference "to adopt a normative approach in assessing the receipts and expenditures on the revenue account". They assessed the requirements of States on both Plan and Non-Plan accounts on a normative basis. As a result of this procedure, the Commission recommended Rs.9000 crores as development grants to 10 non-special category states and Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. The share of Andhra Pradesh in this amounted to Rs.341.25 crores for 1990-95.

## **5. Contribution from Public Enterprises**

i) State Electricity Board:-At 1989-90 rates of tariff, the contribution of APSEB has been placed at Rs.(-)1262.17 crores. Taking into account the ARM envisaged in 1990-91 (fuel surcharge) of Rs.295.85 crores for 5 years the net contribution will amount to Rs.(-) 966.32 crores.

ii) State Road Transport Corporation:-At 1989-90 rates of fares, the contribution of APSRTC has been placed at Rs.(-)380.70 crores. Taking into account the ARM already done in 1990-91 and estimated at Rs.748.77 crores during 1990-95, the net contribution will be Rs.368.07 crores.

## **Market Borrowing**

Distribution of open market borrowings between the Centre and the State was 50:50 during the Third Five Year Plan period. Because of enormous increase in total market borrowings and pegging of individual State's shares to 10% per annum growth from 1969-70 onwards, the overall share of States in the total market borrowings came down to about 22 percent in the Sixth Plan. After sustained representations from States, the percentage has been increased to about 34% in the Seventh Plan. The Planning Commission have again been requested to modify the existing tilt in favour

of Centre in the vertical distribution and thus enhance the State's shares in market borrowings for the Eighth plan. However, this was not agreed to and the usual 10% growth on 1990-91 borrowing figures has been allowed. Total market borrowings for 1990-95 are placed at Rs.1471.73 crores.

#### **Share in Small Savings**

Contribution from share in small savings has been placed at Rs.1820.46 crores for 1990-95. This assumes a growth of 15% per annum on the base figure of Rs.270.00 crores in 1990-91.

#### **State Provident Funds**

Net receipts under State Provident Funds are placed at Rs.519.79 crores for 1990-95. A growth rate of 10% per annum has been assumed during the forecast period.

#### **Miscellaneous Capital Receipts**

Contribution under this item has been estimated at Rs.(-)1009.72 crores for five years 1990-95. This estimate provides for repayment of loan from NABARD (Rs.165.00 crores) given for temporary financing for write off of loans.

#### **Negotiated Loans**

Total receipts under negotiated loans are placed at Rs.849.03 crores for 1990-95. Excluding loans from Power Finance Corporation and IDBI for all other loans a growth of 10% per Annum has been assumed.

#### **Telugu Ganga Project**

The Government of Tamilnadu paid Rs.30.00 crores as their share of the expenditure on Telugu Ganga Project during 1990-91. As there is no firm commitment of their further contributions, only Rs.30.00 crores has been assumed for the period 1990-95.



## Statement - 1

## Estimate of Resources 1990-95

Rs. Crores				
Sl. No.	Item	1990-91 Latest Estimate	1991-92 Estimate	1990-95 Total
1.	Balance from Current Revenues	(-) 451.25	(-) 346.96	(-) 1757.60
2.	Development Grants	(-) 46.07	(-) 54.60	(-) 341.25
3.	Contribution of Public Enterprises			
	i State Electricity Board			
	a) At 1989-90 Rates tariff	(-) 32.85	(-) 158.06	(-) 1262.17
	b) ARM 1990-91	45.65	54.01	295.85
	ii. State Road Transport Corporation			
	a) At 1989-90 Rates	(-) 6.63	(-) 26.11	(-) 380.70
	b) ARM 1990-91	102.09	145.65	748.77
4.	Market Borrowings (Net)	241.06	265.17	1471.73
5.	Share of Small Savings	270.00	310.50	1820.46
6.	State Provident Funds	106.28	89.10	519.79
7.	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	65.06	(-) 253.44	(-) 1009.72
8.	Negotiated Loans (Gross)	257.74	133.80	849.03
9.	Contribution towards Telugu Ganga	30.00	—	30.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>673.22</b>	<b>268.26</b>	<b>1666.69</b>
	<b>Central Assistance</b>	<b>592.41</b>		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1265.63</b>		

## Statement - 2

## Balance from Current Revenues. 1990-95

(Rs. Crores)				
Sl. No.	Item	1990-91 Latest Estimate	1991-92 Estimate	1990-95 Total
	<u>Revenue Receipts</u>			
1.	Share of Central Taxes	1086.21	1189.18	6563.68
2.	State's own			
	Tax Revenues (at 89-90 rates)	2598.56	2873.08	16,210.20
3.	Non-tax Revenues	355.61	349.24	2080.84
4.	Non-plan Grants from the Centre (Including C.S.Schemes for 90-91)	552.97	81.91	882.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4593.35</b>	<b>4493.41</b>	<b>25737.30</b>

Sl. No.	Item	1990-91 Latest Estimate	1991-92 Estimate	1990-95 Total
<u>Revenue Expenditure</u>				
1.	Non-development	1749.89	1871.37	10366.34
2.	Non-plan Development	2996.99	2866.42	15682.13
3.	Outlay on C.S. Schemes	297.72	--	297.72
4.	Revision of D.A. Pay Scales etc.	--	102.58	1148.71
	Total	5044.60	4840.37	27494.90
	Balance from Current Revenues	(-) 451.25	(-) 346.96	(-) 1757.60

## 9. EMPLOYMENT

Andhra Pradesh has a working population of 226.29 lakhs according to the 1981 census and it constituted 42.2 percent of the total population of the State. The State has the highest work participation rate in the country, the all India average being only 33.4 percent. The working population in the State recorded an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent during the decade 1971-81. As per the results of the 43rd round of National Sample Survey, the total number of workers according to principal status was 273 lakhs during 1987-88. They consisted of 130 lakhs of self-employed persons, 110 lakhs of casual labourers and 33 lakhs of persons who are employed on regular basis for wage/salary. The N.S.S. data indicated an annual rate of growth of 1.8 percent during the decade 1977-78 to 1987-88.

According to the employment market information data, 17.23 lakh persons were employed in the organised sector in the State as at the end of December, 1989. The organised sector accounts for only about 6 percent of the total working population of the State.

The National Sample Survey shows that there were 11.63 lakh unemployed persons in the State in 1987-88. Of them 7.60 lakh persons were in rural areas and 4.03 lakh persons in urban areas. The number of unemployed formed 4.1 percent of the labour force. By definition, labour force consists of the number of persons engaged in work and the number of persons who are available for work or seeking work.

But, according to the Employment Exchange data, there were 28.20 lakh job-seekers on the live registers as at the end of March, 1990. However, according to the correction factor derived at the all India level from the 38th round of the National Sample Survey, only about 25.6 percent of the applicants on the live registers were found to be actually unemployed, since several persons who were employed also registered with the exchanges to get a regular job or better job. There is also another correction to be made. The NSS data indicated that only about 28.6 percent of the total unemployed get themselves registered.

### **Rate of Growth of Employment**

The overall rate of growth of employment in the State was 2.3 percent per year between 1971 and 1981, based on the Census data relating to main workers. The annual rate of growth was 1.8 percent between 1977-78 and 1987-88, according to the N.S.S. data in respect of workers based on usual status. There has been a deceleration in the rate of growth in the second half of the decade ending 1987-88.

Generally, the rate of growth in the organised sector has been higher than the overall rate of growth of employment. However, the growth rates of employment in

the un-organised sector have been very close to the overall growth rates, since the organised sector accounted for only about 6 percent of the total working population.

#### Comparative Rates of Growth of Employment

(percent)

	Total Employment	Employment in organised sector	Employment in unorganised sector
1971-81	2.3	3.7	2.2
1977-78 to 1983	2.5	2.8	2.4
1983 to 1987-88	1.1	1.9	0.9
1977-78 to 1987-88	1.8	2.4	1.7

A deceleration in the rate of growth of employment in the rural areas has been observed both in the State and the country. The annual growth rate for rural areas of the State declined from 2.0 percent during 1971-81 to 1.2 percent during 1978-88. On the other hand, the rate of growth of employment for urban areas of the State recorded an acceleration from 3.9 percent to 4.9 percent during the above period. The comparable rates of growth of employment for Andhra Pradesh and All-India are presented below:

#### Compound Annual Rate of Growth of Employment in Andhra Pradesh and All-India (percent)

Total	A.P.	All-India
1971 to 1981 (Census)	2.3	2.1
1977-78 to 1983 (NSS)	2.5	2.6
1983 to 1987-88 (NSS)	1.1	1.4
1977-78 to 1987-88 (NSS)	1.8	2.0
<b>Rural</b>		
1971 to 1981	2.0	1.8
1977-78 to 1983	1.8	1.6
1983 to 1987-88	0.6	1.0
1977-78 to 1987-88	1.2	1.3
<b>Urban</b>		
1971 to 1981	3.9	3.8
1977-78 to 1983	6.4	7.0
1983 to 1987-88	3.3	3.1
1977-78 to 1987-88	4.9	5.0

The rate of growth of employment in the organised sector in the State has been generally higher than the All-India. Employment in the organised sector in Andhra Pradesh recorded an increase of 3.7 percent per annum during 1971-81, as compared to the All-India average of 2.7 percent. The growth rate for A.P. had declined to 2.2 percent during 1980-89 while the All-India growth rate fell to 1.8 percent.

#### Rate of growth of Employment in Small Enterprises

According to the provisional results of the Economic Census for 1990, the number of workers engaged in small establishments in the unorganised sector in the State recorded an increase from 47.12 lakhs in 1980 to 65.30 lakhs in 1990, registering an annual growth rate of 3.3 percent. The rate of growth of employment in the rural areas was higher at 4.2 percent as compared to 2.1 percent per annum in the urban areas.

#### Provisional Results of Economic Census Andhra Pradesh 1990

	1980 (lakhs)	1990 (lakhs)	Compound annual rate of growth (%)
<b><u>No. of Enterprises</u></b>			
Rural	11.52 (1.35)	17.24 (3.92)	4.1 (11.2)
Urban	4.62	7.36	4.8
Total	16.14	24.60	4.3
<b><u>No. of Workers</u></b>			
Rural	26.25	39.65	4.2
Urban	20.87	25.65	2.1
Total	47.12	65.30	3.3

Note: Figures in brackets relate to agricultural enterprises

#### Total Population and Working Population of Andhra Pradesh, Educational Qualifications-Wise.

The total population of Andhra Pradesh was 535 lakhs in 1981 while the size of the working population (main workers) was 226 lakhs. The decadal increase in the total population was 100 lakhs as compared to an increase of 46 lakhs in the working population. The working population of the State increased faster i.e. by 26 percent during the decade 1971-1981, while the total population recorded an increase of only 23 percent. Consequently, the work participation rate in the State went up from 41.4 percent in 1971 to 42.3 percent in 1981.

In 1981 the working population of the State consisted of 16.83 lakhs of educated employed and 209.46 lakhs of other workers. The educated employed included 1.37 lakhs of technical personnel and 15.46 lakhs of other educated categories. Among the technical personnel were 65,355 Graduates/Post-Graduates (which included 21,952 Engineers, 13,754 Doctors and 3,502 Agricultural and Veterinary Graduates and 71,089 diploma holder). The non-technical persons included about 42,900 post-graduates, 2.82 lakh Graduates and 12.14 lakh matriculates. Details are given in Annexure-I.

The total stock of educated persons in the State (with a qualification of matriculation and above) recorded an increase of 128 percent during 1971-81, while the number of educated employed rose by 82 percent. A large part of the increase in the stock of technical personnel could find work as compared to the non-technical categories. In fact, the stock of Engineering Graduates recorded an increase of 177 percent during 1971-81, and this phenomenal increase was almost entirely absorbed so that work participation in this category remained at around 82 percent both in 1971 and 1981.

The decadal increase in the employed doctors was of the order of 117 percent, agricultural and veterinary graduates (125 percent) graduate teachers (121 percent) and technical diploma holders, (216 percent). These increases were only slightly less than the corresponding increases in the total stock of personnel and a part of the lag could be attributed to pursuit of research and higher studies.

Among the non-technical categories, the work participation rate fell from 66.2 percent in 1971 to 49.6 percent in 1981 among matriculates, who accounted for nearly four-fifths of the total stock of educated personnel. There was also a decline in the work participation rate among post-graduates and graduates.

**Increase in the stock of Educational Personnel  
and Educated Employed in Andhra Pradesh, 1971-81**

Category	Percentage increase during 1971-81 in the		Percentage of working population to total population in each category	
	Total stock	Working population	1971	1981
<u>Technical</u>				
1. Graduates/Post graduates in				
Engineering	177	176	82.2	81.8
Medicine	139	117	79.3	71.2
Agriculture & veterinary	129	125	83.4	81.9
Teaching	130	121	82.2	80.4
Total(1)	144	136	81.6	79.0
2. Technical Diploma not equal to degree	235	216	78.1	73.7
3. Total Technical	186	172	80.0	76.1
<u>Non-Technical</u>				
4. Post graduates	241	196	81.9	71.1
5. Graduates	224	196	71.8	65.8
6. Diploma holders	(-) 33	(-) 29	63.1	66.1
7. Matriculates	115	61	66.2	49.6
8. Total: Non-Technical	125	76	67.0	52.4
9. Total Educated	128	82	67.5	53.8
10. Middle	71	47	45.9	39.4
11. Primary	31	27	46.0	45.6
12. Literate	36	(-) 5	35.1	25.2
13. Illiterate	14	21	40.3	42.8
Total Population	23	26	41.4	42.3

It is note worthy that the work participation recorded an increase only in the case of illiterates from 40.3 percent in 1971 to 42.8 percent in 1981. The illitarates formed 70 percent of the total population and 71 percent of the total working population in 1981.

#### Working population by age groups

The work participation rate in Andhra Pradesh had increased from 41.4 percent in 1971 to 42.3 percent in 1981. The State has been having the highest work participation rate in the country, the national average being about 33 percent both in 1971 and in 1981.

The work participation rate in the State further increased to 46.4 percent in 1983, according to the 38th round of N.S.S. Subsequently it showed a marginal decline to 45.5 percent in 1987-88 according to the 43rd round of N.S.S. The work participation rates have been very high in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. The work participation rates among females are also very high in the rural areas, though lower than the male participation rates.

#### Work participation rates in Andhra Pradesh

##### A. According to population census:

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
Male	60.2	58.5	49.9	48.8	58.2	56.2
Female	27.4	32.9	10.5	11.1	24.2	27.9
Total	43.9	45.8	30.7	30.4	41.4	42.3

##### B. According to National Sample survey :(Usual Status)

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	1983	1988	1983	1988	1983	1988
Male	59.7	57.5	50.0	48.6	57.3	55.1
Female	41.5	40.9	15.8	17.0	35.3	34.7
Total	50.6	49.2	33.2	33.1	46.4	45.0

According to usual status, the total number of main workers increased from 259.56 lakhs in 1983 to 273.21 lakhs in 1987-88, recording a net increase of 13.65 lakhs. But this is the result off decline of 3.08 lakhs among the workers in the age group of 14 years and below, and an increase of 15.69 lakhs among workers in the age group of 15 to 59 years and 1.04 lakhs in the age group of 60 years and above.



Thus, there is an increase of 16.73 lakhs among the adult workers and a decline of 3.08 lakhs among child workers, both of which are positive developments. This reflects the impact of the enrolment drive in primary classes and this trend can be expected to continue in future.

It may also be observed here that the child workers in 1987-88 constituted about 8 percent of the total working population while the workers of 60 years and above formed 5.2 percent of the working population. In the context of the proposal to make the right to work a fundamental right, it may be pertinent to consider whether such right to work should not be restricted to those seeking work in the age group of 15 to 59 years, excluding about 13 percent of the child and over-aged workers from the scope of the proposal.

**Age Group wise distribution of workers according to usual status in Andhra Pradesh**

(Rs. lakhs)			
Age Group	1983	1987-88	Increase
14years and below	24.86	21.78	(-)3.08
15 to 59 years	222.41	237.10	15.69
60 years and above	13.29	14.33	1.04
Total	259.56	273.21	13.65

**Structural changes in Employment in Andhra Pradesh  
Census Data**

The total working population in the State increased from 180.06 lakhs in 1971 to 226.29 lakhs in 1981, recording an annual rate of increase of 2.3 percent. This rate of growth is higher than all India growth rate of 2.1 percent recorded for the same period.

The working population of the State in 1981 consisted of 83.26 lakhs of agricultural labourers, 74.08 lakhs of cultivators and 5.64 lakhs of persons engaged in activities allied to agriculture like livestock, forestry, hunting, fishing etc. In all 162.98 lakh persons accounting for 72 percent of the total working population were dependent on agriculture and allied activities. The remaining 63.31 lakh persons were engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Manufacturing (22.79 lakh persons) accounted for the largest segment of non-agricultural workers. Within the manufacturing sector, household industries accounted for as many as 10.64 lakh persons, while the non-household sector engaged 12.15 lakh persons. Trade and Commerce accounted for 13.47 lakh workers followed by transport, storage and communications (6.09 lakhs),

construction (3.22 lakh persons), mining and quarrying (1.01 lakh persons). Other services engaged 16.73 lakh persons.

The total working population increased by 46.23 lakhs between 1971 and 1981. Nearly two-thirds of the increase (30.81 lakhs) occurred under agricultural sector while the non-agricultural sector accounted for an increase of 15.42 lakh workers. Within the non-agricultural sector, the non-household industry accounted for a large increase of 4.60 lakhs. This resulted in a change in the composition of the manufacturing sector, with the non-household sector gaining primacy in 1981 as opposed to the position in 1971 when the household sector was predominant in the manufacturing sector.

Trade and Commerce also accounted for an increase of 3.64 lakhs followed by other services (2.70 lakhs), construction (2.15 lakhs), household industry (1.91 lakhs) and mining and quarrying (0.06 lakhs).

In 1981 the number of workers in rural areas was 188.33 lakhs while that in urban areas was 37.96 lakhs. Thus the number of workers in urban areas constituted only 16.8 percent of the total working population while the percentage of urban population in the State is 23 percent. Thus the work participation rate in the rural areas is considerably higher than that in the urban areas.

While the annual growth rate of the total working population in the State was 2.3 percent during 1971-81, the growth rate varied from a minimum of 1.8 percent under other services to 4.9 percent under non-household industry. In agriculture the growth rate was 2.5 percent among cultivators, 2.0 percent for agricultural labour but negative (-0.8 percent) for allied activities. The growth rate was highest for non-household industry, followed by transport and communications (4.5 percent), Trade and Commerce (3.2 percent), other services (1.8 percent) and construction (1.2 percent).

The census data according to the occupational distribution of working population in 1971-81 is presented in Annexure-2.

#### **N.S.S. Data**

An analysis of the results of N.S.S. brings into sharp focus on certain changes in the structure of employment in Andhra Pradesh between 1977-78 and 1987-88. Except agriculture, all the other major sectors experienced an annual rate of growth of employment of over 3 percent. The increase was as high as 11.3 percent in the construction sector and more than 4.5 percent in the mining, trade and Transport sectors. But, agriculture which accounted for more than two-thirds of the working population, recorded a low rate of increase in employment of only 0.5 percent per annum. This has resulted in depressing the overall rate of growth of employment, and

in a shift away from agriculture, whose share in employment declined in importance from 73.1 percent in 1977-78 to 64.6 percent in 1987-88 i.e. by 8.5 percentage points. The sectors of Manufacturing and Trade gained more than 2 percentage points each, while construction and services improved their share in the total employment by 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent respectively. Actual figures are given in Annexure-3.

**Changes in the Rate of growth and Structure  
of Employment in Andhra Pradesh,  
1977-78**

	Compound Annual Rate of growth			Share of each sector in Total employment		
	1977-78 to 1983	1983 to 1987-88	1977-78 to 1987-88	1977-78	1983	1977-78
Agriculture	1.3	(-)0.2	0.5	73.1	68.6	64.6
Mining & Quarrying	1.9	9.2	5.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Manufacturing (incl. Electricity)	5.3	2.4	3.8	9.0	10.2	11.0
Construction	13.0	9.5	11.3	1.3	2.1	3.1
Trade	5.6	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.7	7.9
Transport	2.1	1.9	4.6	2.1	2.6	2.8
Services	8.0	2.1	3.7	8.0	9.1	9.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The faster rate of growth of employment in urban areas is attributable to the rapid growth of non-agricultural sector. However, there was an increase in the share of Mining, Manufacturing, Trade and Transport in the rural areas. As against this, in the urban areas the share of Mining and Manufacturing remained stationary, while that of Transport recorded a decline.

**changes in the Structure of Employment in Rural and Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh, 1978-88.**

(Percentages)

	Compound Annual Rate of of growth, 1978-88		Share of each sector In Employment			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			1977-78	1987-88	1977-78	1987-88
Agriculture	0.5	1.8	82.1	76.8	18.9	13.9
Mining	5.7	4.9	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	3.1	5.0	6.7	8.0	23.0	23.2
Construction	11.7	10.8	0.8	2.2	4.1	7.0
Trade	3.7	6.1	3.7	4.7	19.0	21.1
Transport	5.9	4.0	0.7	1.2	10.3	9.5
Services	2.6	5.2	5.4	6.2	23.1	23.7
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Employment in the Organised Sector**

The Organised Sector consists of establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons.

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state increased from 13.90 lakhs at the end of March, 1980 i.e. at the commencement of the 6th plan to 15.58 lakhs at the end of March, 1985 (end of the 6th plan), and to 17.23 lakhs at the end of December, 1989. The increase in the employment in the organised sector was 1.68 lakhs during the 6th plan period and 1.65 lakhs during the 7th plan period upto end of December, 1989. On an average, the increase in the organised sector employment has been of the order of about 34,000 per annum during the 80's.

Public sector accounted for about three-fourths of the total employment in the organised sector. Within the public sector, about two-thirds are in the state sector covering State Government, Quasi-Government and Local Bodies, while one-thirds are in the Central Sector which includes Central Government as well as Quasi-Government institutions.

**Employment in the Organised Sector in Andhra Pradesh**  
(in lakhs)

Category (1)	March, 1980 (2)	March, 1985 (3)	December, 1989 (4)
<b>I. PUBLIC SECTOR:</b>			
1. State Government:			
i. Government	3.06	3.35	3.62
ii. Quasi Government	2.06	2.52	3.06
iii. Local Bodies	2.25	2.37	2.43
Sub-total:	7.35	8.24	9.11
2. Central Government			
i. Government	2.15	2.39	2.55
ii. Quasi Government	1.27	1.64	1.95
Sub-total:	3.42	4.03	4.50
<b>TOTAL: PUBLIC SECTOR:</b> (1+2)	10.77	12.27	13.61
<b>II. PRIVATE SECTOR:</b>	3.13	3.31	3.62
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b> (I + II)	13.90	15.58	17.23

The total employment in the Organised Sector in the State formed about 6 percent of the total employment in the State. It also accounted for about half of the total employment among the regularly employed salaried classes.

At the end of March, 1989 13.35 lakh persons were employed in the public Sector and 3.58 lakhs in the private sector. The annual rate of growth of persons employed in the organised sector was 2.4 percent in the public sector and 1.5 percent in the private sector for the period 1980-89. Over-all growth rate for the entire organised sector was 2.2 percent.

The rate of growth was higher in the finance and insurance sector (6.3 percent) followed by mining and construction (3.7 percent), electricity (3.5 percent), agriculture (2.1 percent), manufacturing (1.9 percent), community and social services (1.8 percent), transport and communications (1.7 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (1.6 percent).

40.6 percent of the total employment in the organised sector is in the category of community and social services and the number of persons employed is 6.87 lakhs in March, 1989. Manufacturing sector employing 3.60 lakhs accounted for 21.3 percent of the total organised sector employment. The other sectors in order of importance were Transport engaging 2.66 lakh persons (15.7 percent), Mining and Quarrying employing 1.03 lakh persons (6.1 percent) and construction engaging 93,000 (5.5 percent). The other sectors like Agriculture, Electricity, wholesale and retail trade engaged about 30 to 40 thousands each. Finance and Insurance sector engage 88,000 persons (5.2 percent). The sector-wise details of employment in the organised sector are given in Annexure-4.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The incidence of unemployment is expressed as a percentage of the number of unemployed to the labour force; the number of workers and those seeking work together constitute the labour force. According to the results of the National Sample Survey (NSS), there has been a marginal decline in the incidence of open unemployment in Andhra Pradesh between 1977-78 and 1987-88. The rate of open unemployment as indicated by Usual Principal Status (UPS) showed a marginal decline from 4.3 percent in 1977-78 to 4.1 percent in 1987-88. However, in terms of actual numbers, the number of unemployed persons increased from 10.24 lakhs in 1977-78 to 11.63 lakhs in 1987-88. The total number of unemployed persons in the State according to the results of the 43rd round of NSS for 1987-88 formed 10 percent of the total number of unemployed persons in the country as per UPS. The State accounted for larger proportion of the total unemployed in the country in the rural areas and also among the unemployed female population as indicated below:

**Percentage share of Andhra Pradesh  
in total unemployed in the country-1987-88**

	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	7.5	7.7	7.6
Female	16.5	12.6	15.4
Total	10.8	8.8	10.0

According to the NSS, the rate of unemployment in the State fell to 2.0 percent during 1983 which was a year of bumper crop. The deterioration in unemployment in 1987-88 may be attributed to the fact that it was the fourth successive year of crop failure in the State. It may be seen that the incidence of unemployment is considerably less in the rural areas as compared to urban areas. It is also lower among the males as compared to females.

**Unemployment in Andhra Pradesh during  
1977-78 to 1987-88 according usual principal status**

	Rural			Urban			Total (Rural+Urban)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>I.No.of unemployed persons (lakhs)</b>							
1977-78	2.50	4.22	6.72	1.84	1.68	3.52	10.24
1983	1.87	0.81	2.68	1.98	0.55	2.53	5.21
1987-88	3.36	4.24	7.60	2.69	1.34	4.03	11.63
<b>II.Incidence of unemployment (% of unemployed to labour force)</b>							
1977-78	2.1	5.2	3.3	7.1	15.7	9.6	4.3
1983	1.5	0.9	1.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	2.0
1987-88	2.5	4.5	3.3	6.3	9.3	7.1	4.1

It is significant that the incidence of unemployment in the State according to current day status which covers open unemployment as well as disguised unemployment has shown a continuous decline in rural as well as urban areas from 1977-78 through 1983 to 1987-88. The fall in the incidence of unemployment was more pronounced in rural areas.

**Incidence of unemployment in Andhra Pradesh  
according to current day status (as percentage  
to labour force)**

	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1977-78	8.2	14.3	10.7	15.2
1983	7.9	10.5	9.4	12.1
1987-88	4.9	9.4	10.1	13.2

The major problem in rural areas concerns under-employment or seasonal un-employment. According to the NSS data for the 38th round (1983), the average number of persons at work in the rural areas of the State on any single day was 177 lakhs consisting of 95 lakhs of self-employed, 63 lakhs of casual labour and 19 lakhs of regular labour. Out of the casual labour, about 47 lakh persons were engaged in manual work in agricultural operations. The enormity of the problem of under-employment among casual labour would be evident from the fact that the number engaged in cultivation varied from 28 lakhs in the quarter ending June, to 58 lakhs

in the quarter ending December. Thus among agricultural labourers alone, about 30 lakh persons were underemployed in a year of bumper crop. If they are to be provided employment for atleast 100 days in a year, the annual outlay required for rural works programme would be about Rs.300 crores (at a daily wage rate of Rs.10) and Rs.450 crores (at a daily wage rate of Rs.15).

#### **Unemployment : Comparative Position in Other States**

The incidence of unemployment in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh is 2.5 percent among Males which is lower than the All-India average of 2.8 percent, according to the results of the 43rd round of N.S.S. (1987-88) classified by usual status. Kerala has the highest unemployment rate of 12.5 percent followed by Haryana (6.5 percent) and Assam (4.7 percent). At the other end Madhya Pradesh has the lowest rate of unemployment of 0.9 percent followed by Karnataka (1.6 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (1.8 percent).

However, the unemployment rate among females in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh was 4.5 percent which is higher than the All-India average of 3.5 percent. Again, Kerala (25.0 percent) was having the highest unemployment rate followed by Assam (11.3 percent) and West Bengal (10.6 percent). On the other hand, Bihar (0.8 percent) was having the lowest rate of unemployment followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh which recorded a rate of 1.2 percent.

The State has a higher rate of unemployment in urban areas both among males (6.4 percent) and females (9.0 percent) as compared to the corresponding All-India averages of 6.1 percent for males and 8.5 percent for females. Kerala has the highest unemployment rate both among males (14.1 percent) and females (33.8 percent). The States having the next highest unemployment rates for urban areas are West Bengal (9.0 percent) and Tamilnadu (7.3 percent) among males, and Assam (28.4 percent) and West Bengal (21.4 percent) among females.

Uttar Pradesh (3.4 percent) was having the lowest urban unemployment rate among males and Rajasthan (1.4 percent) among females.

Andhra Pradesh occupied 10th place among the major States in respect of the rate of unemployment among males in rural areas, 6th among females in rural areas, 4th among males in urban areas and 8th among females in urban areas. State wide details are given in Annexure-5.

#### **Job Seekers Registered with Employment Exchanges**

The total number of persons registered with the employment exchanges in the State increased by more than 15 lakhs in 10 years, from 13.11 lakhs in March, 1980 to 28.20 lakhs in March, 1990. According to the 38th Round of NSS, only about 25.6



percent of those on the live registers were unemployed; but only 28.6 percent of the unemployed got themselves registered. If these two connective factors are applied to the employment exchange data, the number of unemployed in the State at the end of Seventh Plan would be over 25 lakhs.

As at the end of March, 1990, the number of unemployed on the live registers of employment exchanges in the State consisted of 17.72 lakhs of educated unemployed and 10.48 lakhs of other categories. Among the educated unemployed the number of matriculates was 12.62 lakhs followed by 1.56 lakhs of graduates. The registrants under professional and Executive category numbered 39,865 and included 11,601 engineers, 2,645 doctors, 1,934 agricultural graduates and 266 veterinary graduates. Category-wise details are given in Annexure-6.

It is interesting to note that the increase in the number of unemployed Graduates/Post-Graduates Technical personnel in the State has been modest compared to the output of these personnel from educational institutions during 1980-90; on the other hand, there has been a large increase in the engineering diploma holders on the live registers.

#### Technical Personnel in A.P.

Educational category	Estimated outturn 1980-90	Increase in unemployed on Live registers 1980-90
<b>Graduates/Post-graduates</b>		
Engineers	31,789	8,723
Doctors	10,232	(-)692
Agriculture	3,560	601
Veterinary	1,391	198
Engineering Diploma Holders	52,112	34,755

The increase in the number on the live registers has been sharp in the case of other categories of educated unemployed, except in the case of post-graduates which exhibited a decline.

Educational category	March, 1980	March, 1990	Increase
Matriculates	4,34,164	12,61,744	8,27,580
Graduates	81,986	1,56,234	74,248
Post-graduates	20,655	18,876	(-)1,779
B.Eds.	5,819	36,312	30,493
SGBTs	5,558	16,135	10,577
Typists	27,392	86,310	58,918
Stenos	5,328	10,873	5,545
ITI trainees	39,844	1,19,051	79,207
uneducated	6,88,491	10,47,600	3,79,109

## Foucs on Employment in Eighth Plan

As observed by the Planning Commission in the 'Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan', "There is no simple or unique correlation in the short run either in theory or in Indian experience between the rate of growth of output and the rate of growth of employment". However, the national approach aims at a 5.5 percent rate of economic growth for the Eighth Plan period and suggested a target of average annual rate of 3 percent increase in employment over the next decade. There is thus an implicit admission in the Approach Paper that under the existing economic scenario, an increase of about 0.55 percent in the employment could be expected for every one percent growth of the economy. Broadly this relationship would appear to hold good in the case of the State also. At the disaggregated level it is found to be even more difficult to come to any definite conclusions. In A.P. the growth of employment in agriculture increased at a faster rate than the rate of growth of State Domestic Product from agriculture during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81. Again the contraction of employment in agriculture has been less than the fall in the SDP from agriculture during the period 1982-83 to 1987-88. However, it may be difficult to generalise on this basis that employment in agriculture has an elasticity of more than one with reference to the growth in agriculture. In fact, during the period 1977-78 to 1982-83, the growth of employment in agriculture lagged considerably behind the rate of growth of SDP from agriculture:

(Percentages)

	Rate of growth of S.D.P.	Rate of growth of employment
<b>Agriculture</b>		
1970-71 to 1980-81	1.9	2.2
1977-78 to 1982-83	3.6	1.3
1982-83 to 1987-88	(-)1.6	(-)0.2
<b>Total State Economy:</b>		
1970-71 to 1980-81	3.1	2.3
1977-78 to 1982-83	5.4	2.6
1982-83 to 1987-88	1.7	0.9

While suggesting a target for the rate of growth of employment in the State during the Eighth Plan period, it is necessary to keep in view the fact that already the State has the highest work participation rate in the country. Even for the country as a whole, if the average rate of growth of employment is to be 3 percent per annum over the next decade, the rate may be lower in the Eighth Plan and may get accelerated during the Nineth Plan so as to satisfy the overall decadal target. More so in the

case of A.P. in view of the fact that already a large segment of the population is engaged in work; it may in fact be necessary to persuade a large number of children who are now participating in work to go to school. Such children now form about 7 percent of the existing working population of the State. This may in fact lead to a nominal reduction in the number of persons engaged in work and result in a negative rate of growth being recorded in respect of the level of employment in the State. However, what is more important is securing a substantial reduction in the volume of under employment and seasonal unemployment which pose a greater problem. So far as absolute unemployment is concerned, the magnitude of which is marginal in the case of rural areas, creation of self-employment opportunities offers the main hope.

Two-thirds of the working population depends on agriculture. Therefore, growth of employment opportunities in agriculture will be crucial for the success of employment policy. Priority for irrigation, dry land agriculture and integrated watershed development will ensure growth in productive employment opportunities in the long run.

But agriculture is characterised by large fluctuations in employment from year to year due to vagaries of weather. The total employment potential in agriculture in the State is about 20,000 lakh man-days per year. As per the data relating to cropped area, the employment potential fluctuated between 17,216 lakh man-days in 1983-84 to 14,995 lakh man-days in 1986-87. The fall in employment would be larger than that indicated by cropped area, as the abandonment of some of the agricultural operations would result from the failure of the crop in the area sown. Therefore, ensuring a reasonable stability in the employment offered by agriculture and evening out the fluctuations in employment appear to be equally, if not more, important than aiming at growth in employment.

The long term objective has to be generation of recurring employment which will only come about through creation of assets or improvement of agriculture. This also underlines the importance of agriculture and irrigation. In this connection, it may be mentioned that in Andhra Pradesh high priority had been given to irrigation in the earlier plans (up to the 6th Plan) and now there is need to once again accord high priority for major irrigation as well as minor irrigation and command area development programmes for major and medium as well as minor irrigation schemes.

Irrigation has a direct and indirect effect in employment generation. While the construction of dams or canals increases the demand for wage labour, the major impact of irrigation on employment comes through an increase in cropping intensity. Generally, as borne out by empirical evidence, provision of irrigation facilities results in a shift to more labour intensive crops. As it is in Andhra Pradesh for certain crops like paddy, the requirement of labour is much higher than in most other States.

In the Eighth Plan, we have also focussed on power generation. The impact of additions to the power supply has a manifold consequences for employment. It facilitates non-farm employment in both the urban and rural areas, it also assists in augmenting irrigation especially well irrigation which is a more controlled form of irrigation and where the cropping intensity and hence labour requirement is higher than in the case of uncontrolled irrigation.

Keeping in view the fact that the rate of unemployment amongst women is higher than that amongst men, we have proposed large investment in education especially education for girls. It is expected that the outlays in the health sector, particularly in rural areas through improvement of Primary Health Centres and provision of clean drinking water would enhance the quality of the labour force and thereby increase productivity.

Apart from the measures outlined above which indirectly have a bearing on employment we have provided a large outlay in the Eighth Plan for self-employment schemes. This programme is ment to help the educated unemployed belonging to the weaker sections. The programme was first launched in the state in 1978. The programme covers 3 aspects viz., (i) training-cum-employment, (ii) training-cum-self employment and (iii) man-power skill development programmes. Under this programme margin money loans are also extended to deserving entrepreneurs to set up self employed ventures. During the Seventh Plan period an expenditure of Rs.12.77 crores was incurred on Special Employment Schemes benefiting over 43,000 candidates. During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to give a big boost to this programme by proposing a plan outlay of Rs.175 crores which together with institutional finance support of the order of Rs.525 crores is expected to benefit about 6.80 lakh persons.

It is proposed to step-up the total outlay in the State's Eighth Plan to about Rs.12,700 crores, as compare to an expenditure of about Rs.6,000 crores in the Seventh Plan. The total increase in the employment in the state in all sectors of economy is expected to be about 15 lakhs during the seventh plan period, of this, increase in employment in the organised sector would be about 1.70 lakhs. Out of this, the share of the State Public Sector would be around 0.90 lakhs.

On this basis the projected outlay for the Eighth Plan and the activities to be taken up in different sectors, it is anticipated that there will be considerable generation of employment in the State. While any precise quantification of employment so generated may not be feasible, it is expected that employment in the State Government. Public Sector may increase by 1.12 lakhs. In addition, an increase of 6 lakh in Industries sector mainly under village and a small scale Industries and 15.3 lakhs under self-employment opportunities is anticipated. The latter includes 6.8 lakhs under the special employment programmes, 2.5 lakhs under Sericulture and 6.0 lakh beneficiaries under IRDP and allied programmes.

The employment on account of construction activity under the plan programmes including rural employment programmes is expected to go up from 8,169 lakh mandays in the Seventh Plan to 14,011 lakh mandays in the Eighth Plan.

## ANNEXURE 1

## WORKING POPULATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH BY EDUCATIONAL CATEGORY

Sl. No.	Category	Total Stock		Working Population		Percentage of working population to total population	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
TECHNICAL:							
1.	Graduates /Post Graduates						
	a) Engineering	9688	26851	7968	21952	82.2	81.8
	b) Medical	7981	19069	6329	13754	79.3	72.1
	c) Agriculture & Veterinary	1866	4275	1557	3502	83.4	81.9
	d) Teaching	14399	32506	11829	26147	82.2	80.4
	Total (1) :	33934	82701	27683	65355	81.6	79.0
2.	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	28789	96526	22489	71089	78.1	73.7
	Total Technical (1+2)	62723	179227	50172	136444	80.0	76.1
NON TECHNICAL							
3.	Post Graduate	17686	60327	14491	42908	81.9	71.1
4.	Graduates	132307	428563	95389	281910	71.8	65.8
5.	Diploma Holders	17939	12072	11275	7960	63.1	66.1
6.	Matriculates	1140523	2448029	754800	1213581	66.2	49.6
	Total Non Technical:	1308455	2948991	875955	1546359	67.0	52.4
	Total Educated (Matriculates and above) (Tech. and non Tech.)	1371178	3128218	926127	1682803	67.5	53.8
7.	Middle Lakhs	17.07	29.19	7.81	11.49	45.9	39.4
8.	Primary "	46.24	60.55	21.64	27.57	46.0	45.6
9.	Literate "	29.01	39.53	10.51	9.95	35.1	25.2
10.	Illiterate "	328.13	375.15	132.09	160.45	40.3	42.8
	Total Population : (Lakhs)	435.03	535.50	180.06	226.29	41.4	42.3

## ANNEXURE-2

Working population of A.P. by Industrial category  
1971 and 1981

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	TOTAL						C A R G		
		Males		Females		Total		Male	Female	Total
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Cultivators	47.85	57.08	10.09	17.00	57.94	74.08	1.8	5.4	2.
2.	Agri. Labourers	35.53	41.06	32.76	42.20	68.29	83.26	1.5	2.6	2.
3.	Live Stock, Forestry, hunting, fishing etc.	5.44	5.13	0.50	0.51	5.94	5.64	(-)0.6	0.2	(-)0.
	Total Agri.	88.82	103.27	43.35	59.71	132.17	162.98	1.5	3.3	2.
4.	Mining and Quarrying	0.77	0.88	0.18	0.13	0.95	1.01	1.3	(-)3.2	0.
5.	Manufacturing, processing, Servicing & Repairs	12.90	17.28	3.38	5.51	16.28	22.79	3.0	5.0	3.
a)	Household Ind.	6.53	6.97	2.20	3.67	8.73	10.64	0.7	5.3	2.
b)	Non-Household Ind.	6.37	10.31	1.18	1.84	7.55	12.15	4.9	4.5	4.
6.	Construction	2.41	2.86	0.45	0.36	2.86	3.22	1.7	(-)2.2	1.
7.	Trade & Commerce	8.50	11.69	1.33	1.78	9.83	13.47	3.2	3.0	3.
8.	Transport, Storage & communication	3.80	5.96	0.14	0.13	3.94	6.09	4.6	(-)0.7	4.
9.	Other Services	10.93	12.92	3.10	3.81	14.03	16.73	1.7	2.1	1.
	Total Non-Agri.	39.31	51.59	8.58	11.72	47.89	63.31	2.8	3.2	2.
	Total Workers	128.13	154.86	51.93	71.43	180.06	226.29	1.9	3.2	2.

C A R G-Compound Annual rate of growth.

ANNEXURE-2.1

Working population of A.P. by Industrial category for Rural Areas  
1971 and 1981

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	RURAL						C A R G		
		Males		Females		Total		Male	Female	Total
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Cultivators	46.59	55.57	9.91	16.73	56.50	72.30	1.8	5.4	2.5
2.	Agri. Labourers	34.01	38.78	31.54	40.35	65.55	79.13	1.3	2.5	1.9
3.	Live Stock, Forestry, hunting, fishing etc.	5.06	4.68	0.47	0.47	5.53	5.15	(-)0.8	-	(-)0.8
	Total Agri.	85.66	99.03	41.92	57.55	127.58	156.58	1.5	3.2	2.1
4.	Mining and Quarrying	0.47	0.44	0.15	0.11	0.62	0.55	(-)0.7	(-)3.1	(-)1.2
5.	Manufacturing, processing, Servicing & Repairs	8.81	9.78	2.37	3.94	10.55	13.72	1.8	5.2	2.7
a)	Household Ind.	5.52	5.57	1.78	2.89	7.30	8.46	0.1	5.0	1.5
b)	Non-Household Ind.	2.66	4.21	0.59	1.05	3.25	5.26	4.7	5.9	4.9
6.	Construction	1.28	1.37	0.29	0.19	1.57	1.56	0.7	(-)4.1	(-)0.1
7.	Trade & Commerce	3.74	4.73	0.88	1.17	4.62	5.90	2.4	2.9	2.5
8.	Transport, Storage & communication	1.07	1.65	0.04	0.02	1.11	1.67	4.4	(-)6.7	4.2
9.	Other Services	6.22	6.27	1.97	2.08	8.19	8.35	0.1	0.5	0.2
	Total Non-Agri.	20.96	24.24	5.70	7.51	26.66	31.75	1.5	2.8	1.8
	Total Workers	106.62	123.27	47.62	65.06	154.24	188.33	1.5	3.2	2.0

C A R G-Compound Annual rate of growth.



## ANNEXURE-2.2

Working population of A.P. by Industrial category for Urban Areas  
1971 and 1981

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	Urban						C A R G		
		Males		Females		Total		Male	Female	Total
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981			
1.	Cultivators	1.26	1.51	0.18	0.27	1.44	1.78	1.8	4.1	2.1
2.	Agri. Labourers	1.52	2.28	1.22	1.85	2.74	4.13	4.1	4.3	4.2
3.	Live Stock, Forestry, hunting, fishing etc.	0.38	0.45	0.03	0.04	0.41	0.49	1.7	2.9	1.8
	Total Agri.	3.16	4.24	1.43	2.16	4.59	6.40	3.0	4.2	3.4
4.	Mining and Quarrying	0.30	0.44	0.03	0.02	0.33	0.46	3.9	(-)4.0	3.4
5.	Manufacturing, processing, Servic- ing & Repairs	4.72	7.50	1.01	1.57	5.73	9.07	4.7	4.5	4.7
a)	Household Ind.	1.01	1.40	0.42	0.78	1.43	2.18	3.3	6.4	4.3
b)	Non-Household Ind.	3.71	6.10	0.59	0.79	4.30	6.89	5.1	3.0	4.8
6.	Construction	1.13	1.49	0.16	0.17	1.29	1.66	2.8	0.6	2.6
7.	Trade & Commerce	4.76	6.96	0.45	0.61	5.21	7.57	3.9	3.1	3.8
8.	Transport, Storage & communication	2.73	4.31	0.10	0.11	2.83	4.42	4.7	1.0	4.6
9.	Other Services	4.71	6.65	1.13	1.73	5.84	8.38	3.5	4.4	3.7
	Total Non-Agri.	18.35	27.35	2.88	4.21	21.23	31.56	4.1	3.9	4.0
	Total Workers	21.51	31.59	4.31	6.37	25.82	37.96	3.9	4.0	3.9

C A R G-Compound Annual rate of growth.

ANNEXURE - 2.3  
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION IN  
ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. Category No.	Main workers (in lakhs)		Annual rate of growth 1971-81 (%)	
	1971	1981	A.P	ALL-India
<u>AGRICULTURE:</u>				
1. Cultivators	57.95	74.08	2.5	1.7
2. Agricultural Labourers	68.29	83.25	2.0	1.7
3. Live Stock, Forestry, hunting, fishing etc.	5.94	5.64	(-)0.5	-
4. Total Agriculture (1+3)	132.18	162.97	2.1	-
<u>NON-AGRICULTURE:</u>				
5. Manufacturing	16.28	22.79	3.4	3.9
a) Household Industry	8.73	10.64	2.0	2.0
b) Non-Household Industry	7.55	12.15	4.9	5.0
6. Mining and Quarrying	0.95	1.01	0.6	-
7. Construction	2.85	3.22	1.2	4.9
8. Trade and Commerce	9.83	13.46	3.2	3.3
9. Transport, Storage and communications	3.93	6.09	4.5	3.3
10. Other Services	14.04	16.74	1.8	2.2
11. Total Non-Agriculture (5 to 10)	47.88	63.31	2.8	-
Grand Total :	180.06	226.29	2.3	2.1

## ANNEXURE - 3

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY USUAL PRINCIPAL STATUS, INDUSTRY-WISE ACCORDING TO NSS ROUNDS IN A.P.

(in lakhs)

Code Industry	32nd Round (1977-'78)			38th Round (1983)			43rd Round (1987 - '88)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
0. Agriculture	161.01 (82.1)	6.14 (18.9)	167.15 (73.1)	172.00 (79.5)	6.23 (14.3)	178.23 (68.6)	168.77 (76.8)	7.32 (13.9)	176.09 (64.6)
1. Mining and Quarrying	1.13 (0.6)	0.51 (1.6)	1.64 (0.7)	1.52 (0.7)	0.28 (0.6)	1.80 (0.7)	1.97 (0.9)	0.82 (1.6)	2.79 (1.0)
2&3 Manufacturing & Repairs, Electricity, Gas & Water	13.02 (6.7)	7.47 (23.0)	20.49 (9.0)	16.74 (7.7)	9.73 (22.3)	26.47 (10.2)	17.69 (8.0)	12.17 (23.2)	29.86 (11.0)
4. Construction	1.62 (0.8)	1.32 (4.1)	2.94 (1.3)	2.73 (1.3)	2.69 (6.2)	5.42 (2.1)	4.88 (2.2)	3.67 (7.0)	8.55 (3.1)
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.23 (3.7)	6.15 (19.0)	13.38 (5.8)	8.63 (4.0)	8.98 (20.6)	17.61 (6.7)	10.40 (4.7)	11.09 (21.1)	21.49 (7.9)
6. Transport, Storage & Communication	1.43 (0.7)	3.37 (10.3)	4.80 (2.1)	2.34 (1.1)	4.55 (10.4)	6.89 (2.6)	2.54 (1.2)	5.01 (9.5)	7.55 (2.8)
7. Finance, Insurance Real Estate and Social & Community Services	10.58 (5.4)	7.53 (23.1)	18.11 (8.0)	12.39 (5.7)	11.16 (25.6)	23.55 (9.1)	13.62 (6.2)	12.46 (23.7)	26.08 (9.6)
TOTAL :	196.02 (100.0)	32.49 (100.0)	228.51 (100.0)	216.35 (100.0)	43.62 (100.0)	259.97 (100.0)	219.87 (100.0)	52.54 (100.0)	272.41 (100.0)

ANNEXURE - 4

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

BY INDUSTRY (EMI)

( In Lakhs )

Code No.	Industry	1980 - March			1985 - March			1989 - March		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
0.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	0.23 (2.14)	0.01 (0.32)	0.24 (1.73)	0.25 (2.04)	0.01 (0.30)	0.26 (1.67)	0.28 (2.10)	0.01 (0.28)	0.29 (1.71)
1.	Mining and Quarrying	0.71 (6.59)	0.03 (0.96)	0.74 (5.32)	0.87 (7.09)	0.02 (0.61)	0.89 (5.72)	1.01 (7.57)	0.02 (0.56)	1.03 (6.08)
2&3	Manufacturing & Repairs	0.91 (8.45)	2.14 (68.37)	3.05 (21.94)	1.13 (9.21)	2.25 (68.18)	3.38 (21.71)	1.18 (8.84)	2.42 (67.41)	3.60 (21.25)
4.	Electricity, Gas & Water	0.27 (2.51)	0.01 (0.32)	0.28 (2.01)	0.31 (2.53)	0.00 (0.00)	0.31 (1.99)	0.37 (2.77)	0.01 (0.28)	0.38 (2.24)
5.	Construction	0.66 (6.13)	0.01 (0.32)	0.67 (4.82)	0.80 (6.52)	0.02 (0.61)	0.82 (5.27)	0.92 (6.89)	0.01 (0.28)	0.93 (5.49)
6.	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	0.06 (0.55)	0.20 (6.39)	0.26 (1.87)	0.06 (0.49)	0.21 (6.36)	0.27 (1.73)	0.08 (0.60)	0.22 (6.13)	0.30 (1.77)
7.	Transport, Storage and Communications	2.26 (20.98)	0.03 (0.96)	2.29 (16.48)	2.40 (19.56)	0.02 (0.61)	2.42 (15.54)	2.63 (19.70)	0.03 (0.83)	2.66 (15.70)
8.	Financing, Insurance, Real-Estate & Business	0.44 (4.08)	0.07 (2.23)	0.51 (3.67)	0.71 (5.78)	0.02 (0.60)	0.73 (4.69)	0.85 (6.37)	0.03 (0.83)	0.88 (5.20)
9.	Community, Social and Personnel Services	5.23 (48.56)	0.63 (20.13)	5.86 (42.16)	5.74 (46.78)	0.75 (22.73)	6.49 (41.68)	6.03 (45.16)	0.84 (23.40)	6.87 (40.56)
TOTAL :		10.77 (100.00)	3.13 (100.00)	13.90 (100.00)	12.27 (100.00)	3.30 (100.00)	15.57 (100.00)	13.35 (100.00)	3.59 (100.00)	16.94 (100.00)

## ANNEXURE - 4.1

Total No. of Employed Persons in Public and Private Sectors (EMI)

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year (end of March)	Public Sector	% increase over the previous year	Private Sector	% increase over the previous year	Total	% increase over the previous year
1.	1966	6.56	-	3.01	-	9.57	-
2.	1967	6.67	1.68	3.03	0.66	9.70	1.36
3.	1968	6.68	0.15	2.95	(-)2.64	9.63	(-)0.72
4.	1969	6.72	0.60	2.88	(-)2.37	9.60	(-)0.31
5.	1970	6.89	2.53	2.95	2.43	9.84	2.50
6.	1971	7.14	3.63	2.95		10.09	2.54
7.	1972	7.52	5.32	3.13	6.10	10.66	5.65
8.	1973	7.74	2.93	3.18	1.60	10.92	2.44
9.	1974	8.14	5.17	3.24	1.89	11.38	4.21
10.	1975	8.63	6.02	3.17	(-)2.16	11.80	3.69
11.	1976	9.06	4.98	3.14	(-)1.26	12.20	3.39
12.	1977	9.48	7.60	3.16	1.23	12.64	3.61
13.	1978	9.90	4.43	3.20	1.00	13.10	4.00
14.	1979	10.40	5.05	3.37	5.31	13.77	5.11
15.	1980	10.72	3.08	3.06	(-)9.20	13.78	(-)0.07
16.	1981	11.16	3.62	3.31	5.80	14.47	4.10
17.	1982	11.43	2.42	3.48	5.14	14.91	3.04
18.	1983	11.70	2.36	3.36	(-)3.45	15.06	1.01
19.	1984	11.96	2.20	3.37	0.30	15.33	1.80
20.	1985	12.27	2.59	3.31	(-)1.78	15.58	1.63
21.	1986	12.59	2.61	3.40	2.72	15.99	2.63
22.	1987	12.93	2.70	3.50	2.94	16.43	2.75
23.	1988	13.06	1.01	3.51	0.29	16.57	0.85
24.	1989	13.35	2.22	3.59	2.28	16.94	2.23
25.	1989 December	13.61	1.95	3.62	0.84	17.23	1.71

## ANNEXURE 5

## INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(as percentage of Labour Force)

		Andhra Pradesh		All-India	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Usual Status</b> (Principal Workers)					
<b>NSS Round</b>	<b>Rural</b>				
32	1977-78	2.1	5.2	2.2	5.5
38	1983	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.4
43	1987-88	2.5	4.5	2.8	3.5
	<b>Urban</b>				
	1977-78	7.1	16.6	6.5	17.8
	1983	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.9
	1987-88	6.4	9.0	6.1	8.5
<b>Current day status</b>					
	<b>Rural</b>				
	1977-78	8.2	14.3	7.1	9.2
	1983	7.9	10.5	7.5	9.0
	1987-88	4.9	9.4	4.6	6.7
	<b>Urban</b>				
	1987-88	10.7	15.2	9.4	14.6
	1983	9.4	12.1	9.2	11.0
		10.1	13.2	8.8	12.0

## ANNEXURE 5.1

## RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS, (1987-88)

(Percentage)

	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.5	4.5	6.4	9.0
2. Assam	4.7	11.3	5.3	28.4
3. Bihar	2.6	0.8	6.4	3.3
4. Gujarat	2.4	1.7	4.7	2.2
5. Haryana	6.5	4.3	4.6	9.6
6. Karnataka	1.6	1.3	5.6	4.1
7. Kerala	12.5	25.0	14.1	33.8
8. Madhya Pradesh	0.9	1.2	4.3	5.6
9. Maharashtra	2.1	1.2	6.5	5.0
10. Orissa	3.8	5.4	7.1	14.0
11. Punjab	2.9	7.4	4.8	14.7
12. Rajasthan	3.0	1.8	4.7	1.4
13. Tamilnadu	4.0	4.5	7.3	9.1
14. Uttar Pradesh	1.8	1.2	3.4	2.9
15. West Bengal	3.0	10.6	9.0	21.4
All India	2.8	3.5	6.1	8.5

Note: The figures represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Source: N.S.S. 43rd Round (1987-88)

ANNEXURE - 6

Candidates remaining on the rolls of Employment Exchan  
at the end of March by educational category

Sl.No.	Category	1980	1985	1990
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I.	Professional and Executive Applicants.	30701	36932	39855
	i. Engineering Graduates (total)	2868	5746	11601
	a) B.E. Civil	103	2229	5610
	b) B.E.Mechanical	1310	1796	3691
	c) B.E.Electrical	688	988	850
	d) B.E.Others	767	733	1450
	ii. Agricultural Graduates	1333	2252	1934
	iii. Medical Graduates	3337	1823	2645
	iv. Post Graduates (Arts, Science & Commerce)	20655	24320	18876
	v. Veterinary Graduates	68	110	256
	vi. Law Graduates	89	427	407
	vii. Other P&E. Applicants	2351	2254	4136
II.	Graduates (Arts, Science & Commerce)	81986	138656	156234
III.	Matriculates & Undergraduates	434164	858600	1261744
IV.	Engineering Diploma Holders	10347	27756	45512
	a) L.C.E.	2044	7243	13209
	b) L.M.E.	4259	10141	13228
	c) L.E.E.	2667	5579	8233
	d) Other engineering diploma holders	1377	4793	10842
V.	I.T.I. Trainees	39844	85467	119051
VI.	B.Eds.	5819	12732	36312
VII.	Typists	27392	49943	86310
VIII.	Stenos	5328	9089	10873
IX.	Secondary Grade Teachers	5558	8882	16135
X.	Co-operative Supervisors	1637	4132	-
XI.	All other categories including un-skilled	668491	977047	1047600
Total		1311267	2209236	2819636



## **10. APPROACH TO EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

The National Development Council at its meeting held on 18th and 19th June, 1990 considered the draft prepared earlier by the Planning Commission "Towards Social Transformation Approach to Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95" and adopted it.

The following are among the quantitative targets specifically mentioned by the Planning Commission in their approach document:

- i) A rate of growth of 5.5 per cent per annum in the Gross Domestic Product in the Eighth Plan period.
- ii) The Central task would be to expand opportunities for productive employment at rising levels of real wage rates and incomes. The target will be to achieve on an average, 3 percent annual rate of increase in employment over the next decade.
- iii) The proportion of development outlays on schemes benefiting the rural population must be significantly raised, the target being 50 percent.
- iv) The aim would be to attain 50 percent adult literacy rate in the course of the next five years and eliminate illiteracy by the end of the decade; give special emphasis to achieving a significant improvement in female literacy rate:
- v) To ensure that there is no village without a protected source of drinking water.

The Planning Commission also emphasised making agriculture a more stable and productive occupation through expansion of irrigation and other facilities, more equitable access to resources and inputs within the rural society, productivity of rainfed agriculture in arid and semiarid tracts as well as in the medium and high rainfall zones; remunerative prices to the farmers in general and diversification of agriculture into more remunerative enterprises; sensitivity to employment and regional dimensions of agricultural growth and modernisation, and the need to ensure a fair reward and well-being of the rural labour.

The Commission also stressed the need to develop a comprehensive social policy that addresses itself to marginalised and excluded sections of society, including the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and backward classes, and seeks to undo major ills like bonded labour, growing child labour and exploitation of migrant labour and other slum dwellers in urban areas who do not get even statutorily prescribed minimum wages.

It also underlined the need to improve the quality of human resources through emphasis on the containment of population growth, making education a resource for the mass of the people to enable them to participate in the productive process and avail of the right to work, and a restructuring of the system of health and nutrition with a view to raising the levels of living and quality of life of the people.

The Planning Commission also suggested promotion of adequate production of mass consumer goods, particularly through labour intensive manufacture with assured supply of raw materials, credit and marketing facilities and a rejuvenated, democratic cooperative movement supplemented by voluntary organisations and associations of craftsmen.

In energy and capital intensive sectors, precedence to greater efficiency in production and conservation in use has been advocated over creation of new capacity.

The Planning Commission stressed that besides expanding opportunities for productive employment the second important objective will be to ensure a minimum standard of social services and economic infrastructure all over the country. In this connection provision of reasonable food security for the poor, achieving significant improvement in female literacy rate, improving the coverage and quality of nutritional and health services, specially for mothers and children and bringing down sharply child mortality rate along with birth rates have been specifically mentioned.

The Panchayat Raj Institutional frame work is envisaged as the main instrument of social transformation through local level area planning and guaranteeing full employment. Noting that this is not yet in place in most parts of the country, the Approach document mentioned completion of democratic decentralisation within the first year of the Eighth Plan as an important implication of this approach.

## **STATE APPROACH**

The approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh has to take into account the pattern of growth achieved in the past and the changes that have taken place in the structure of the State economy especially over the last four decades.

The per capita State plan outlays of Andhra Pradesh have been lower than the all-States average all through the plan periods except during the Second Plan. The cumulative per capita State plan outlay of Andhra Pradesh upto the end of the Seventh Plan was only about 85 per cent of the corresponding all-States average. The plan expenditure incurred on Irrigation and Power sectors constituted about 62 per cent of the total plan expenditure in the Third Plan period and 69 per cent in the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. Their share dropped to 50 per cent in the Sixth Plan and further to 43 per cent in the Seventh Plan. Within these two sectors, the plan expenditure on Irrigation which formed about 28 per cent of the total plan expenditure during the

Fourth Plan declined to 25 per cent in the Seventh Plan period. The proportion of plan expenditure on Power fell sharply from 42 per cent in the Fourth Plan to 18 per cent of the total plan expenditure in the Seventh Plan.

The share of State plan expenditure of agriculture and rural development improved from 7.4 per cent in the Fourth plan period to 12.9 per cent in the Seventh Plan period. During the same period the share of Social and Community Services witnessed considerable step-up from 13.1 percent to 29.3 percent. This was primarily due to increased outlays on Housing especially for weaker sections, Water supply and welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. Between the Fourth and Seventh Plans the share of industries sector in the total State plan expenditure improved from 3.1 per cent to 5.0 per cent, while that of Transport went up from 7.0 per cent to 8.1 per cent.

The rate of growth of the State Domestic Product improved from 2.9 per cent in the 60's to 3.1 per cent during the 70's and to 4.5 per cent during the 80's. But all along it lagged behind the all-India growth rate. In fact, the gap between the State and all-India growth rates which was 0.6 percentage points during the 60's and had narrowed down to 0.2 percentage points during the 70's had widened to 1 percentage point during the 80's.

The results of the National Sample Surveys and estimates of State Domestic Product indicate a shift away from agriculture, as far as employment is concerned. The share of agriculture and allied activities in total employment declined from 73.1 percent in 1977-78 to 64.6 per cent during 1987-88 as per the results of N.S.S. The increase in employment occurred mainly in construction, manufacturing and trade sectors. The share of agriculture in the State Domestic Product declined from 50.6 percent to 37.0 per cent during the above period. It will be seen that while the decrease in employment in agriculture has been only of the order of 8.5 percentage points during the period 1978-88, the decline in the share of the State Domestic Product from agriculture has been as much as 13.6 percentage points. This is indicative of an increase in the differential between per capita incomes in agriculture and non-agricultural sectors.

The agricultural economy of the State experienced important structural changes. The gross irrigated area increased from 32 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 54 lakh hectares in 1988-89; as a result the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area improved significantly from 26 per cent in 1955-56 to 40.5 per cent in 1988-89. It is interesting to note that while the total net cultivated area had recorded a decline of nearly 3 lakh hectares, from 113 lakh hectares to 110 lakh hectares during the above period, the gross cropped area increased by about 11 lakh hectares. The increase in double cropped area occurred almost entirely under area irrigated more than once. Thus, there has been an increase in the intensity of agriculture

both in terms of increased coverage of irrigation facilities as well as double cropping. There has also been considerable increase in the application of other key inputs like chemical fertilisers, pesticides etc. The increase in employment in agriculture due to irrigation has been of the order of 50 per cent to 150 per cent as compared to the dry crops.

Among important changes in the cropping pattern was a steep fall in the average area cultivated under food-grains from 75.6 per cent of gross cropped area in the Second Plan period to 64.3 per cent in the Seventh Plan period. On the other hand, the area under groundnut increased from 8.6 per cent to 14.4 per cent during the same period, while that under cotton increased from 2.7 per cent to 4.5 per cent. The area under sugarcane increased from 0.67 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

It is significant that while only 4.8 per cent of the area under groundnut was irrigated in the Second Plan period, it had gone up to 19.2 per cent in the Seventh Plan period. The area under irrigated cotton was negligible in the Second Plan period, but in the Seventh Plan period it formed 11.1 per cent of the total area under cotton. This is attributable to the increase in the emphasis on irrigated dry crops.

The State's Agriculture witnessed a shift away from area-led growth to productivity-led growth. Despite a decline of 3.1 lakh hectares in the average area under foodgrains between the Second and the Sixth Plan periods, the average production of food grains increased by as much as 45.6 lakh tonnes. Rice alone contributed to an increase of 41.0 lakh tonnes which was more than the level of rice production in the Second Plan period. There has been a considerable increase in the area as well as production of major commercial crops like groundnut, cotton and sugarcane.

The total area under millets registered a fall of 11.8 lakh hectares, even though there was an increase of 1.4 lakh hectares under maize. Jowar alone accounted for nearly half of the decline in the area under millets. The average annual production of millets registered a net increase of 2.2 lakh tonnes, between the Second and Sixth Plan periods, despite a sharp fall in the area.

The yield per hectare of rice, jowar and groundnut scaled new peaks during the Seventh Plan period. The State achieved a record level of output of groundnut, and pulses, and emerged as the largest groundnut producing State in the country.

The structure of irrigation facilities also experienced a significant change. The share of well irrigation in the total net irrigated area which was only 10.8 per cent in the Second Plan period increased to 26.1 per cent in the Seventh Plan. Tank irrigation which accounted for 41.3 per cent earlier declined in importance to 21.2 per cent in the Seventh Plan period. The share of canal irrigation has increased from 44.7 per cent to 49.3 per cent, so that now one half of the net irrigated area in the State is under canals.

The development of industry in the State has been mainly resource based. The State has substantial reserves of coal and limestone. The output of coal has witnessed a spectacular increase from just 15 lakh tonnes in 1956 to 176 lakh tonnes in 1987. The State now produces about 9 percent of the total coal output of the country and is the principal supplier of coal to South India. This has proved to be a mixed blessing. While the thermal stations in the State sector now have a capacity of 1403 MW., the central sector power stations in the State account for about twice the thermal power capacity in the State sector. However, the share of A.P. is only about 717 M.W., forming just one-fourth of the total capacity of central power stations in the State. Thus while the abundant coal reserves of the State are tapped for generation of thermal power on a stupendous scale, the State is faced with crippling shortage of power as it is not able to get adequate power supply from the central power stations. On the other hand, non-availability of coal is cited as a constraint inhibiting the establishment of new thermal power stations in the State sector.

The output of cement which was a little over two lakh tonnes in 1956 went up to 56 lakh tonnes in 1988. Similarly, the asbestos cement industry also made tremendous progress from 0.09 lakh tonnes to 1.92 lakh tonnes. The forest based paper industry in the State also made rapid strides, improving production from 0.15 lakh tonnes to 2.25 lakh tonnes. The production of chemical fertilizers which is a crucial input for agriculture improved from 0.08 lakh tonnes in 1956 to 3.20 lakh tonnes in 1988. The agro based sugar industry in the State also made headway and the production improved from 1.39 lakh tonnes to 5.87 lakh tonnes during the same period.

The structure of employment in industry indicates that village and small industries still support a very large segment of the working population engaged in industry. According to annual survey of industries, there were 7 lakh workers engaged in organised industry in 1984-85 forming 8.8 percent of the total number of industrial workers in the country. On the other hand, there were 10 lakh workers employed in handlooms in the State (1987-88) forming 16.9 percent of the All India total. The share of the secondary sector in the State Domestic Product which was only 11.6 percent in the Third Plan period improved to 17.3 percent in the Seventh Plan period. It is gratifying to note that within the secondary sector, registered manufacturing recorded a considerable improvement in its share from 3.2 percent of the State Domestic Product in the Third Plan to 7.4 percent of S.D.P. during the Seventh Plan. However, the share of the secondary sector still remains less than half of the share of tertiary sector in the State Domestic Product.

The power generation capacity in the State which was only 213 M.W. in 1960-61 went up to 4542 M.W. by the end of 1989-90. Out of this, the thermal capacity is 2120 M.W. (including State's share of 717 M.W. in the central power projects); the balance of 2418 M.W. represents hydel capacity. A considerable part of the Plan

outlay has been devoted to development of power in the earlier plans. As a result, the power consumption in the State which was only 0.6 billion kwh. in 1960-61 increased to 14.5 billion kwh. in 1989-90. From just 8.9 percent of the villages electrified in 1960-61, now 99.9 percent of the villages are electrified. However, only 48.6 percent of the hamlets are electrified as at the end of the Seventh Plan.

The power capacity in the State registered a record rate of growth of 14.3 percent per annum during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81, far outstripping the annual rate of growth of 8.9 percent in power consumption. This was responsible for the sustained progress of the economy during the 70s especially the secondary sector. On the other hand, both in the 60s and in the 80s, the rate of growth of power capacity lagged behind that of power consumption resulting in a situation of power shortage. The annual rate of growth of power capacity during the period 1980-81 to 1989-90 has been only 8.1 percent as compared to a rate of growth of 11.8 percent in power consumption.

Power is a very crucial component of economic infrastructure and an essential input for both agriculture and industry. Currently, agriculture accounts for as much as 36 percent of the total power consumption in the State while the industrial consumption is 45 percent. The preponderance of hydel capacity has resulted in exposing the power sector also to the vagaries of the monsoon and four consecutive years of drought between 1984-85 and 1987-88 manifested itself in acute shortage of power and seasonal power cuts. This has in turn led to a slackening of the rate of growth and fall in the levels of production and employment.

As pointed out earlier, the State has not been able to utilise its abundant resources of coal for generation of thermal power on its own or to get a larger share of the power generated by central power stations. Additionally natural gas is another important resource of the State, the reserves of which are yet to be quantified. There are indications that the resources of natural gas discovered so far in the State would be able to support gas-based power generation to the extent of 1000 M.W. capacity in the near future. However, it is necessary to guard against a recurrence of the situation obtaining in respect of coal and to ensure that the interests of the State are protected in the utilisation of its natural resources for the purpose of further industrialisation and development of the State.

The percentage of population below the poverty line in A.P. declined from 42.2 in 1977-78 to 36.4 in 1983-84. In both the years, the State had a smaller proportion of population below poverty line as compared to the national average. In A.P. the percentage of persons below the poverty line in rural areas (38.7) was below the corresponding All-India average while the percentage for urban areas (29.5) was higher than the corresponding national average.

### **Priorities at the State level**

In addition to the National objectives outlined in the approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan, certain additional factors emerging from a review of the State's past experience have to be taken into consideration while determining the State's approach and priorities in the Eighth Five Year Plan. In this connection, the following would merit special attention:

1. The per capita plan outlay, the per capita income and rate of growth of the State Domestic Product have all been lower than the corresponding all-India levels. Therefore, if there is to be a reduction in regional imbalances in the country and the State is to catch-up with the all-India level, it would be necessary that the State should aim at a higher rate of growth of the economy than envisaged at the all-India level. The State plan outlay will have to be stepped up more than the general step-up allowed for all the States.

2. As pointed out earlier, agriculture has become more intensive and diversified during the last three and half decades. However, the State has so far been able to tap only one third of its total irrigation potential of about 145 lakh hectares. States like Punjab and Haryana which have a lower average rain-fall than Andhra Pradesh have attained higher levels of per capita income because of their prosperous agriculture. About 90 percent of the cropped area is irrigated in Punjab and 64 percent in Haryana. Therefore, speedy and planned exploitation of the vast irrigation potential available in the State would merit the highest priority. The Agro-climatic planning team has emphasised the importance of minor irrigation. In particular, the allocation for minor irrigation has to be substantially increased for areas not benefited by major and medium projects. Irrigation also generates substantial employment opportunities both directly and indirectly in rural areas. The irrigation sector therefore merits a greater thrust.

3. It is disturbing to note that according to projections of power availability, the energy deficit in the State is expected to increase from 15.9 per cent at the end of the Seventh Plan to 28.7 per cent at the end of the Eighth Plan. This is in contrast to an anticipated reduction in the power deficit for the Southern Region from 14.6 per cent to 13.3 per cent during the same period. It is, therefore, very essential to accord high priority for power development in the Eighth Plan period and to ensure necessary tie-up arrangements with the Centre to facilitate reasonable exploitation of the State's coal and natural gas resources for overcoming the alarming power deficit in the State.

4. For all round development of the economy it is essential that the industrial sector achieves a high rate of growth. Within the sector, the employment generation potential is much higher for small scale and tiny industries. It should be our endeavour

to encourage village industries so that production, consumption and employment are decentralised. Thus a major emphasis in the industrial sector is inescapable.

5. The coastal areas of A.P. have suffered a colossal damage due to the severe cyclonic storm which hit the coast in May, 1990. The damage inflicted was estimated at about Rs. 2500 crores. Rehabilitation of the devastated areas and the development of the ravaged economy of the affected districts has to be accorded very high priority. A part of the reconstruction has been taken up with World Bank assistance. The Reconstruction Project has an outlay of about Rs. 714 crores and is expected to be completed in four financial years, starting during the current year.

6. It is increasingly being realised that economic growth, though important, does not necessarily imply an improvement in the quality of life of the people. Water supply, both urban and rural, expansion of medical facilities especially in the rural areas, improvement in literacy levels, programmes designed to benefit women and children and measures for the upliftment of the socially and the economically disadvantaged sections of the population, are some of the areas requiring special attention in the Eighth Plan.

7. In the country as a whole an average rate of growth of three per cent in employment during the next decade has been suggested. Andhra Pradesh has the highest work participation rate in the country (42.3 per cent) as compared to 28.3 percent in Haryana and 29.4 percent in Punjab which have the highest per capita incomes. The emphasis in Andhra Pradesh has therefore, to be on reducing underemployment and seasonal unemployment, specially in the rural areas. Therefore, self-employment programmes have to be given a major thrust in the Eighth Plan period.

8. There are large tracts in the State which can be classified as remote and interior areas. Various developmental efforts have not percolated down to the desired extent in these areas as a result of which social and economic tensions have been generated. It is necessary to design and implement specific programmes to benefit the people in these areas during the Eighth Plan.

Our approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan has laid due emphasis on the above considerations in order to bring about an all round development of the State's economy and improve the quality of life of the people.



## 11. EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN : AN OUTLINE

According to the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the Eighth Five Year Plan may be formulated on the assumption of a nominal increase of 80-85 percent over the outlay in the Seventh Plan.

The Planning Commission initially approved an outlay of Rs. 5200 crores for the Seventh Plan but the aggregate of the approved annual Plan outlay amounted to Rs. 5560 crores. The State Government had budgetted for an outlay of Rs. 6447 crores while the expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan amounted to Rs. 6044 crores. Allowing for an increase of 85 percent over the budgetted outlay for the Seventh Plan period, Andhra Pradesh would be eligible for a plan outlay of Rs.11927 crores during the Eighth Plan Period.

However, as the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh have been ravaged by a devastating cyclone in May 1990 which inflicted a colossal damage estimated at around Rs. 2,500 crores, an emergency Cyclone Reconstruction Project involving an outlay of Rs. 714 crores has been cleared for funding by the World Bank. The project is to be completed within the Eighth Plan period and hence has been included in the proposals. Moreover the per capita state plan outlay of Andhra Pradesh has been lower than the corresponding All -States average since the Third Plan and the gap widened during the Sixth and Seventh Plans. The per capita state income and rate of growth of the S.D.P. has been below the All-India average and the differential had increased during the Eighties. Therefore, from the point of view of the need to reduce regional imbalances also, it becomes imperative for the state to have a higher step-up in the plan outlay to facilitate a faster rate of growth of the economy. In view of these considerations the Eighth Plan outlay has been projected at Rs.12,677 crores.

The sectoral allocation proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh are indicated below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector	Expenditure During VII Plan	Percentage Share	Outlay Proposed for VIII Plan	Percentage Share
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	272.59	4.5	555.93	4.4
II. Rural Development	505.70	8.4	793.45	6.3
III. Special Area Development Programme	0.12	-	87.67	0.7
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	1513.03	25.0	3150.06	24.8
V. Energy	1118.99	18.5	2799.78	22.1
VI. Industry and Minerals	298.95	5.0	538.80	4.3
VII. Transport	489.95	8.1	998.13	7.8
VIII. Communications				
IX. Science, Technology etc.	7.87	0.1	12.72	0.1
X. General Economic Services	17.07	0.3	63.52	0.5
XI. Social Services	1746.07	28.9	3569.22	28.2
XII. General Services	73.28	1.2	108.34	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6043.62</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12677.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It will be seen that social services sector, with an allocation of Rs.3569 crores accounted for the largest share in the Eighth Plan outlay, followed by Irrigation and Energy. The primacy accorded to social services is in keeping with the commitment to ensure that the benefits of development accrue to the weaker and disadvantaged sections of society. This sector includes outlay for school education (Rs. 392 crores), adult education (Rs. 22 crores), health and water supply (Rs. 955 crores), housing for weaker sections (Rs.350 crores), welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes (Rs.766 crores), Women Development and Child Welfare including Nutrition (Rs.118 crores), Self-Employment Programmes( Rs.175 Crores).

So far as Irrigation is concerned, it is a crucial input for agriculture and rural development. It also generates opportunities for productive employment. Out of Rs.2290 crores proposed for Major and Medium Irrigation projects, the outlay for new projects is only Rs.109 crores and the balance of Rs. 2180 crores is for the execution of critically ongoing projects. The latter includes a provision of Rs.700 crores for externally aided projects, Sri Ram Sagar Stage -I and Srisaillam Right Branch Canal.

The outlays of Rs.500 crores for Minor Irrigation, Rs.65 crores for Command Area Development and Rs.50 crores for Flood Control are also the barest minimum in

relation to the requirements. The strategy recommended by Agro-climatic Zonal team had also given a high priority for these programmes. In addition, there is a provision of Rs.245 crores under the Cyclone Reconstruction Project to rehabilitate the canal and drainage system in the affected area of the coastal region.

The outlay for the Energy sector seeks to reduce the power shortage in the State at the end of the Eighth Plan from the alarming level of 28 per cent anticipated by the Working Group on Power to a deficit of 8.2 percent. The proposed outlay of Rs.2800 crores includes Rs.1190 crores for critically ongoing projects, including Rs.1010 crores for the externally aided projects, Rayalaseema Power Project (Rs.610 crores) and Srisaillam Left Bank HES (Rs.400 crores). Power is a crucial component of the economic infrastructure and a critical input both for agriculture and industry which respectively account for 36 percent and 45 percent of the total power consumption in the State.

The outlay proposed for agriculture and allied sectors is Rs.556 crores and represents a step up of 104 percent over the VII Plan expenditure for the sector. The programmes in this sector take into account the recommendations of the team on agro-climatic zones. The outlays proposed for the Eighth Plan include Rs.159 crores for crop husbandry, Rs.116 crores for forest development, Rs.88 crores for coop. institutions, and support to agricultural financial institutions besides fisheries (Rs.73.80 crores), animal husbandry (Rs.46.76 crores), dairy development (Rs.16.92 crores), soil water conservation (Rs.27.69 crores), etc.

The outlay proposed for rural development is Rs.793 crores. This represents a step up of 74 percent over the Seventh Plan expenditure. The proposed outlay includes Rs.274 crores for IRDP and allied programmes, Rs.50 crores for DPAP, Rs.193 crores for Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Rs.31 crores for implementation of land reforms and about Rs.11 crores for construction of cyclone shelters. Apart from these allocations, a sizeable amount of Rs.230 crores is provided for making available untied funds to the Panchayathi Raj Institutions for formulating programmes at the local level.

An outlay of Rs.87.67 crores is proposed under special area development programmes. This is primarily for programmes relating to remote and interior areas development. This a programme is designed to benefit the tribal and rural areas of the State which need to be opened up to the process of development.

The outlay proposed for industries and minerals is Rs.539 crores. Out of this Rs.235 crores is towards the development of village and small industries while the balance of Rs.230 crores is towards other industries. Under village industries, Rs.114 crores is for the development of Handlooms and Textiles while Rs.68.35 crores is set apart for development of sericulture. Both of them are highly employment intensive sectors and contribute to rural developemnt.

Under other industries also a sizeable allocation of Rs.51 crores is towards share capital support to the State Finance Corporation which has programmes for promoting numerous small ventures generating employment on a substantial scale. There is also an allocation of Rs.36.65 crores towards development of coop. sugar factories which benefit the farming community. An allocation of Rs.70 crores is also made towards State Government contribution to the Singareni Collieries for the development of coal industry in the State.

The Eighth Plan allocation proposed for the transport sector is Rs.998 crores. This includes a provision of Rs.393 crores for the programmes of the State Road Transport Corporation. Considerable part of the rural areas in the State are connected only by road and the road transport services provide the much needed transport facility to them. The provision for roads is Rs.439 crores which includes Rs.205 crores for reconstruction of roads damaged in the cyclone affected areas, Rs.49 crores for other rural roads, and Rs.186 crores for State roads. The allocation for minor ports is Rs.151 crores which includes the Externally Aided Project for development of Kakinada Port.

Eighth Plan allocation for the other sectors includes Rs.12.72 crores for Science, Technology and Environment, Rs.63.52 crores for general economic services and Rs.108.34 crores for general services. The programmes under general economic services include an allocation of Rs.29 crores for providing Technical Assistance for Cyclone Reconstruction Project which will benefit the rural areas. Other items under general economic services include about Rs.9 crores towards development of tourism, besides provision for schemes relating to economic advice and statistics, strengthening of planning machinery at the district level, civil supplies, and regulation of weights and measures.

The programmes under general services include an allocation of Rs.21 crores towards construction of buildings at the mandal level in the rural areas of the state. The other allocations include Rs.70 crores for administrative buildings of different departments.

#### **SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN**

The size of the Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes is being stepped up from Rs.678 crores in the Seventh Plan to about Rs.1252 crores in the Eighth Plan period. The flow of assistance to the Special Component Plan is of the order of 25.1 per cent out of the divisible pool the size of which is Rs.4984 crores.

The Eighth Plan outlay figuring under the non-divisible pool is of the order of Rs.7694 crores and it mainly relates to irrigation, transport and power sectors. The benefits from irrigation, power and transport also accrue to the Schedule Caste

population but these benefits cannot be precisely quantified. The flow of assistance to special component plan during the Eighth Plan period are given below:

Sector	Rs.crores					
	Eighth Plan Outlay			Flow to SCP	% of SCP to	
	Divisible	Non-divisible	Total		Col 2	Col 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.Agr.&Allied Services	343.84	212.09	555.93	51.95	15.1	9.4
2.Rural Development	559.84	233.62	793.46	110.22	19.7	13.9
3.Spl.Area Development Programme	-	87.67	87.67	-	-	-
4.Irrigation & Flood Control	500.00	2650.06	3150.06	75.25	15.1	2.4
5.Energy	493.78	2306.00	2799.78	160.26	32.5	5.7
6.Industries and Minerals	299.87	238.93	538.80	37.04	12.4	6.9
7.Transport	40.50	957.63	998.13	6.06	15.0	0.6
8.Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.Science & Technology	3.50	9.22	12.72	0.43	12.3	3.4
10.General Economic Services	8.42	55.10	63.52	0.25	3.00	0.4
11.Social Services	2733.97	833.78	3569.22	810.12	29.6	23.4
12.General Services	-	108.34	108.34	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4983.72</b>	<b>7693.90</b>	<b>12677.62</b>	<b>1251.58</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>

#### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The flow of funds to the Tribal Sub Plan is being stepped up from Rs.286.57 crores in the Seventh Plan to Rs.599.21 crores during the Eighth Plan period. The flow to T.S.P. in the Eighth Plan forms 12.7 percent of the allocable outlay. The non-divisible part of the Seventh Plan outlay is of the order of Rs.7981 crores. The flow to T.S.P. could not be quantified under irrigation, energy and transport sectors. The flow of assistance in the social services sector has been 8.1 percent of the total Eighth Plan outlay for that sector while it is as high as 15.5 percent in respect of the programmes which are classified as allocable in the sector.

The details relating to the flow to the T.S.P. in the Eighth Plan period are furnished below:-

Sector	Rs. in crores					
	Eighth Plan Outlay			Flow to T.S.P.	% of T.S.P. to	
	Divisible	Non-divisible	Total		Col.2	Col.4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agri. & Allied Services	376.63	179.30	555.93	29.40	7.8	5.3
2. Rural Development	704.91	88.55	793.46	56.61	8.0	7.1
3. Special Area Dev. Programme	65.00	22.67	87.67	65.00	100.0	74.1
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	764.76	2385.30	3150.06	67.61	8.8	2.1
5. Energy	493.78	2306.00	2799.78	68.68	13.9	2.5
6. Industry and Minerals	188.25	350.55	538.80	8.42	4.5	1.6
7. Transport	225.50	772.63	998.13	13.53	6.0	1.4
8. Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Science, Environment & Tech.	2.30	10.42	12.72	0.16	7.0	1.3
10. General Economic Services	8.32	55.21	63.53	0.30	3.6	0.5
11. Social Services	1867.61	1701.61	3569.22	289.50	15.5	8.1
12. General Services	-	108.34	108.34	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4697.04</b>	<b>7980.58</b>	<b>12677.62</b>	<b>599.21</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>

#### DISTRICT COMPONENT

The district component of the Eighth Plan amounted to Rs.6063 crores constituting 48 per cent of the total outlay. The district component is as high as 100 per cent under Special Area Programmes for development of remote and interior areas, 98.9 per cent under agriculture and allied programmes and 65.2 per cent under social services. It is 34.5 per cent under Irrigation and only 17.5 per cent under energy.

#### RURAL COMPONENT

The rural component under the eighth plan is of the order of 8545 crores constituting 67 per cent of the total plan outlay. The target set for the Eighth plan is 50 per cent of total plan outlay.

## ANNUAL PLAN 1991-'92

The Planning Commission approved an annual plan allocation of Rs.1323 crores for the first year of the Eighth Plan i.e. 1990-'91. The State Government budgetted for a plan outlay of Rs.1445 crores . In view of the additional commitment on account of the Cyclone Reconstruction Project with World Bank assistance and the obligation to execute the project in a period of four financial years, the anticipated plan expenditure for 1990-'91 would be around 1654 crores.

Keeping in view the annual step-up necessary to achieve the Eighth Plan targets now proposed in different sectors during the remaining four years of the plan and the commitment of Rs.302 crores for the Cyclone Reconstruction Project during 1991-'92, a Plan outlay of Rs.2353 crores is proposed for 1991-'92. The sectoral break-up of the annual plan outlay is indicated below:

Sector	ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1991-'92			Rs. Crores
	1990-'91		1991-'92	
	Approved Outlay	Budgeted outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1.Agriculture& allied Services	55.00	42.25	73.26	112.67
2.Rural Development	119.50	112.68	129.76	145.88
3.Spl.Areas Dev. Programme	23.06	23.06	30.74	56.85
4.Irrigation & Flood Control	300.00	350.04	399.03	560.00
5.Energy	371.76	446.45	446.45	530.76
6.Industry& Minerals	63.36	63.36	63.36	87.18
7.Transport	63.18	63.68	115.38	301.93
8.Communications	-	-	-	-
9.Science, Technology &Environment	0.92	0.92	0.92	1.90
10.General Economic Services	4.60	4.60	14.77	16.31
11.Social Services	317.32	330.66	372.77	522.15
12.General Services	4.30	7.30	7.30	17.47
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1323.00</b>	<b>1445.00</b>	<b>1653.74</b>	<b>2353.11</b>

## 12. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Government of Andhra Pradesh have been executing a number of projects, big and small, with the financial assistance received from external agencies like, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and European Economic Community. Assistance is also extended by O.D.A (U.K.) CIDA (Canadian agency) and O.E.C.F. (Japan). The assistance from these agencies comes in the form of loan/credit or grant. Assistance covers Soil-conservation and Afforestation, Power, Rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation, Education, Medical services, Minor irrigation, Sericulture, Road Communication, Slum Improvement etc.

On going externally aided projects to continue in the Eighth Five Year Plan are estimated to involve an outlay of Rs.2381.20 crores. The A.P. Cyclone Emergency Reconstruction Project taken up for execution is estimated to cost Rs.713.60 crores.

In addition, projects estimated to cost over Rs.460.50 crores are likely to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

A brief review of on going and proposed externally aided projects is presented in this chapter .

### ***Pilot Project for Watershed Development***

The Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed areas of Maheswaram in Ranga Reddy District was taken up in 1983-84 with assistance from World Bank under Credit No.1424-IN. at an estimated cost of Rs.5.82 crores to be implemented over a period of 7 years. The project outlay was revised to Rs.8.25 crores in 1987, and the period of implementation was extended upto 1991-92. The project extends over an area of 25331 hectares covering 23 villages of Maheswaram in Ranga Reddy District. The objective of the project is to develop dryland farming on watershed basis. A total expenditure of Rs.4.67 crores has been incurred upto 31-3-90, on items like soil conservation, crop management, horticulture etc.,

As the project has almost been completed, at less cost, it is proposed to extend the present project area to cover adjoining areas of Maheswaram with the available savings, at a cost of Rs.3.62 crores. The concurrence of Government of India/World Bank is awaited. The State participation would be of the order of Rs.1.09 crores. It is likely to be completed in 1992-93.

### ***National Sericulture Project with World Bank Assistance***

The National Sericulture Project is being implemented with assistance from World Bank over a period of 5 years from 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs.118.44 crores. The



loan/credit from World Bank will be Rs.32.03 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 0.85 crores was incurred upto 31-3-90 on the execution of civil works. The other works are yet to start. The project is in its initial stage. A provision of Rs.4.85 crores has been made in 1990-91.

#### ***Sericulture Project with Swiss Assistance***

This project is being implemented with 100% Swiss Assistance over a period of 5 years starting from 1987-88 at a cost of Rs.1.41 crores. An expenditure of Rs.0.75 crores was incurred on this project upto the end of VII Plan . The programmes for the next few years under this project are being finalised by the Central Silk Board at a cost of Rs.0.35 crores.

#### ***Srisaïlam Left Bank Power Station***

The Srisaïlam Left Bank Power Station (6x150 MW) was taken up with a loan assistance from OECF Japan during 1989 to be completed by February, 1998. It was estimated to cost Rs.510.00 crores (or 26101 M Yen) involving an external aid of Rs.307.00 crores. An expenditure of Rs.1.21 crores was incurred during 1989-90. The tenders for the main generating equipment are being finalised.

The project is likely to go beyond VIII Plan period, and the amounts estimated to be required during the Plan period are Rs.306.00 crores. The State's share would be Rs.201.79 crores.

#### ***Nagarjunasagar Left and Right Canal Power Houses***

The Nagarjunasagar Left and Right Canal Power houses, were taken up with a grant of 12.93 Million pounds from ODA(UK) in 1987. The right canal power house (1x30MW) was estimated to cost Rs.19.13 crores. An expenditure of Rs.21.75 crores was reported upto the end of 30-3-90. The righth canal power house started functioning from 31-3-1990. However, an amount of Rs.1.00 crores was provided in 1990-91 for this project.

The left canal power house (2x30MW) was estimated to cost Rs.55.00 crores. It is to be completed by 1991. The turbines, generator, and other equipment have been received at the site. An expenditure of Rs.42.77 crores has been reported upto the end of 31-3-1990. The two units are likely to be ready for commissioning before the close of 1990. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs.12.23 crores would be required to complete the project in all respects during the VIII Plan period, and State's share would be Rs.10.55 crores.

#### ***Rayalaseema Thermal Power Project***

This project located near Muddanur in Cuddapah District has been taken up with a loan assistance of US \$ 230.00 Million to be completed before the close of

1994. It was originally estimated to cost Rs.503.71 crores; now it is estimated to cost Rs.770.73 crores. The thermal station will have 2x210 MW units. An expenditure of Rs.18.50 crores was incurred upto the end of 31-3-1990.

The plant layout has been finalised, and the details of schemes, equipment and layout drawings are being finalised. Roads, power supply, water etc., have been organised. The civil works like site levelling, for the power house, switch yard, internal roads, approach roads etc. have been completed. The loan agreement was signed on 14-3-1990 and it became effective from 12-6-1990.

An advance payment of Rs.4.00 crores was also made. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs.752.25 crores would be required to complete the project. The States share would be Rs.377.23 crores.

### ***CIDA Aided Social Forestry Project***

The Social Forestry Project with the assistance from CIDA (Canadian agency) was taken up in 1983-84 at a cost of Rs. 38.37 crores, to be implemented over a period of 5 years. The external assistance is being treated as grant from May, 1987 and the terminal date extended to 30-6-1991. An expenditure of Rs.30.93 crores was incurred during the VII Plan period. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 11.69 crores would be required to complete the project works on hand, and the total amount is going to be received as grant from the Canadian agency.

### ***Second A.P. Irrigation Project***

The Second A.P.Irrigation Project is a composite project with two parts a) Srisaillam right branch canal and b) Sriramsagar Project. The project was estimated to cost Rs.625.75 crores in October, 1987. The World Bank aid component was US \$ 271.00 Million. An expenditure of Rs.57.40 crores was incurred during Seventh Plan period.

It has been reported, that an amount of Rs.571.35 crores would be required for the completion of the project, and it is likely the project may go beyond the terminal date of June, 1994. The State's share of the total requirement is expected to be of the order of Rs.123.90 crores. As the progress under this project is slow, the World Bank desired that special efforts be made to improve the pace of its execution.

### ***National Water Management Project***

Government of India signed a development credit agreement in 1987 with IDA for financing the National Water Management Project to improve the performance of some of the existing irrigation schemes in the country. The Andhra Pradesh component has 10 sub-projects costing about Rs.68.72 crores. World Bank aid covers 70% of works and 100% of other components. These projects, are expected

to be completed by March, 1994. The expenditure reported upto the end of VII Plan worked out to Rs.0.43 crores.

Due to slow execution, this project has also come up for review by the World Bank, and Government of A.P. was requested to improve the pace of its execution. It is reported that an amount of Rs.68.28 crores would be required to complete the projects included under the National Water Management Project and the State share of the amount required would be Rs.22.02 crores.

### ***E.E.C.Aided Minor Irrigation Projects***

During 1986-87 EEC agreed to extend loan/credit assistance for the execution of minor Irrigation projects costing about Rs.57.84 crores. The loan/credit assistance was Rs.26.01 crores. An expenditure of Rs.26.22 crores was incurred during the VII Plan period on these schemes. However, to complete the schemes on hand, it has been reported, that an amount of Rs.50.00 crores would be required of which the State share would be Rs.15.00 crores.

### ***Slum Improvement Schemes***

#### ***Hyderabad***

The Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project Phase III was taken up with JK assistance in 1989-90, for implementation over a period of 4 years improving 300 slums located in twin cities at an estimated cost of Rs.35.34 crores. It is a prefinanced project and the entire expenditure would be a grant from Government of UK (ODA). An expenditure of Rs.1.49 crores was incurred upto the end of March, 1990. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.30.34 crores would be required to complete the project before the end of 1993. No State share is involved in this project, as it is to be prefinanced.

#### ***Visakhapatnam***

The Visakhapatnam slum improvement project with assistance from ODA (IK) was taken up in 1988-89. The present project is phase II. An expenditure of Rs.936 crores was incurred during the VII Plan period, and the present phase is likely to be completed in March, 1991. The project period is likely to be extended. For this purpose, amount required would be Rs.20.70 crores.

#### ***Vijayawada***

The proposal is for the upgradation of 136 slums involving a cost of Rs.3200 crores. The final appraisal team of the ODA visited Vijayawada in March, 1990, and are yet to convey their decision. However, an outlay of Rs.3.50 crores has been made during 1990-91 for this purpose. The project is likely to cost Rs.48.45 crores.

### ***Rural Water Supply Schemes:(Netherlands Assisted Projects)***

At an estimated cost of Rs.18.25 crores, 201 fluoride affected villages in Prakasam, Krishna, Guntur, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Kurnool districts were taken up under Phase I, to benefit 7.17 lakhs population. These works have almost been completed at a cost of Rs.17.62 crores by the end of March, 1990.

Under phase II (estimated cost Rs.30.69 crores )a programme to a benefit population of 6.18 lakhs was taken up in 1985. These villages are located in Prakasam, Kurnool, Medak, and Mahbubnagar districts. An expenditure of Rs.18.16 crores was incurred during VII Plan Period. It is estimated that a total amount of Rs.17.38 crores would be required to complete the works on hand and the States share would be Rs.2.38 crores.

### ***Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project***

This project designed to supply drinking water to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderbad is estimated to cost Rs.257.06 crores. It is assisted by World Bank and is being implemented by the Hyderabad Metro-water supply and Sewerage Board. The agreement was signed in May, 1990 and the project is expected to be completed by 1998.

As it is a new project taken up in 1990-91, it is likely to go beyond VIII Plan period. An amount of Rs.190.00 crores is anticipated to be spent during VIII Plan period.

### ***Development of Kakinada Port***

An agreement was signed in Feb.1990, to take up the development Kakinada Port at an estimated cost of Rs.150.97 crores with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. It is expected to be completed by 1994-95. The implementation of the project is in its initial stages. The entire expenditure could be incurred during the VIII plan period.

### ***Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Ramagundam Road***

The Asian Development Bank was approached for financial assistance to develop the Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Ramagundam Road estimated to cost Rs.118.00 crores in July, 1989. The project is yet to take a start, and as per the indications it is likely to be implemented during VIII plan period.

### ***AP Primary Education Project (ODA, UK)***

This projects was taken up as a prefinance scheme, with assistance from (ODA UK) in 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs.72.74 crores. An expenditure of Rs.13.70

crores was incurred and a prefinance of Rs.10.82 crores was obtained in 1989-90. It is expected that an amount of Rs.55.52 crores could be required to implement the project during VIII Plan period. The entire amount could be met from the grants from UK (ODA).

### ***National Training Project (I.P.P. VI)***

It is known as India Population Project VI and is being implemented over a period of five years starting from May, 1990 at an estimated cost of Rs.44.90 crores. It is to be financed by a soft loan from World Bank to Govt of India, and grant in aid to State Govt. The clearance of the scheme, and revised staff proposals are pending with Govt. of India. It is expected that this project would be implemented during VIII plan period.

### ***I.C.D.S. Project***

This is a multistate project for which the World Bank has agreed to assist GOI States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are covered under the project. It is to provide nutrition to mothers and children. The estimated project cost for Andhra Pradesh is Rs.160.90 crores of which the state share is Rs.60.95 crores. The project is to be implemented over a period of six years commencing October 1990.

### ***Cyclone Reconstruction Project***

A severe cyclone struck the coast of Andhra Pradesh on 9/10th May 1990. It resulted in extensive damage to infrastructure and assets of individuals.

A project for reconstruction was posed for assistance to the World Bank for an amount of nearly Rs.2840 crores. After appraisal of the proposal, the World Bank sanctioned a project size of about Rs.713.60 crores.

The project would require to be completed by September 1993. As per the existing system of financing being followed, only 70% of the project cost is financed by the World Bank and the remaining 30% has to be financed by the State Government. This works out to Rs.215.00 crores spread over a period of four financial years. The total amount required for 1990-91 is estimated at Rs.137.32 crores and this has been provided through supplementary grants.

### ***Crafts Training Scheme***

The Employment Department, connected with the craftsmen training has taken up a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.31.97 crores with the assistance of the World Bank. The implementation of the scheme is to be completed during the Eighth Plan.

## ***New Projects***

### ***Additional Integrated Watersheds***

It is a scheme for comprehensive development of watershed based on the land capability. The contents of the scheme are soil conservation, alongwith crop improvement and horticulture development in arable lands, and afforestation and pasture development in nonarable lands. It is now proposed to extend the scheme (with World Bank clearance) to seven additional watersheds in Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad districts, at the rate of one in each agro- climatic zone with an outlay of Rs.14.95 crores during the Eighth Plan period with World Bank assistance.

### ***Social Forestry***

The second phase of the social forestry project with assistance from CIDA is proposed to be covered over a period of 4 years starting from 1991-92 at an outlay of Rs.43.40 crores. It is proposed to raise plantations over an extent of 23275 ha. departmentally and encourage farmers to raise plantations over 31957 ha. in their fields under this project during the Eighth Plan period.

### ***Village and Small Scale Industries***

Proposals are under consideration to start an Institute for Computerised Numerical Control Technology at Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs.16.25 crores. The project is pending clearance by U.N.D.P.

### ***Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivators***

A scheme for the rehabilitation of shifting cultivators of Eastern Ghats of north coastal districts of the State has been formulated at a cost of Rs.62.90 crores. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan with assistance of I.F.A.D.

### ***Water Quality Monitoring Labs***

As a part of modernisation of the diagnostic units, and continuing the establishment of water testing labs, it is proposed to start, 8 Water Quality Monitoring labs at Ongole, Narasaraopet, Vijayawada, Dronachalam, Nalgonda, Medak, Wanaparthy and Medak. This scheme is a part of Netherlands Assistance Project under Indo-Dutch Bilateral agreement; and it is estimated to cost Rs.1.06 crores.

### ***Technical Education***

A scheme at a cost of Rs.79.55 crores with World Bank assistance for strengthening Technical Education in the State will be implemented during the Eighth Plan period.

## ***Rural Water Supply Scheme (N.A.P.)***

As an extension to the Rural Water Supply Schemes being implemented in State, Phase III is proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Plan Period, at a cost of Rs.119.68 crores.

Under the Health sector, there are four projects in the pipeline for external aid. Since these projects are still to be processed for external aid, they have not been included in the proposals of Eighth Plan. The Working Group has to take a view about all these projects and for provision of appropriate allocations for Eighth Plan as well as the Plan for 1991-92.

### ***1. Development of Secondary level Hospitals Project***

The estimated cost of the project is Rs.127.50 crores besides an annual recurring cost of Rs.36.11 crores. This is to be taken up in the Eighth Plan and the Ninth Plan. The requirement for Eighth Plan is worked out at Rs.112.90 crores comprising of Rs.92.35 crores of capital and non-recurring expenditure and Rs.20.55 crores of recurring expenditure. The year-wise phasing in Eighth Plan is as follows:

		(Rs. Crores)
1991-92	...	2.27
1992-93	...	33.18
1993-94	...	37.20
1994-95	...	40.25
		<hr/>
	Total :	112.90

### ***2. School Health Project***



This is an ongoing scheme and adequate provision is made for it in the draft plan. This project, however, is proposed to be intensified with ODA assistance. The new project with ODA assistance will require an allocation of Rs.16.00 crores in the Eighth Plan, of which the share of the State Government is Rs.1.66 crores and the ODA assistance is Rs.14.34 crores. Besides this, an amount of Rs.5.19 crores comprising ODA assistance of Rs.3.23 crores and State Government share of Rs.1.96 crores will spill over to the first year of the Ninth Plan.

### ***3. Project for Development of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences***

This project will cost Rs.30.00 crores out of which Rs.12.00 crores will be met by the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences from out of its internal resources.

**Project for development of Quli Qutubshah Diagnostic Centre**

This is to be established in the premises of Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and the estimated cost of the project is Rs.12.00 crores.

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