



Jandhyala B.G. Tilak

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**ECONOMIC SURVEY
1996-97**

NIEPA DC



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**FINANCE & PLANNING (PLG. WING) DEPARTMENT
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ECONOMIC SURVEY

General review

Andhra Pradesh with a population of 6.65 crores as per 1991 census, is the fifth most populous state in the country. The decadal growth rate of the state is 24.2 which is higher than the All India growth rate of 23.5. About 73 percent of the state's population live in rural areas. The work participation rate in the state, as per 1991 Census, at 45 percent, is above the All India rate of 38 percent. According to the mid-year population estimates worked out by the Central Statistical Organization, the State's population for 1996-97 is projected at 7.32 crores. The geographical area of the state, the fifth largest in the country, is 1,75,000 Sq.Kms. The state has the longest coast line of 972 Kms.

The New State Domestic Product (NSDP), at constant prices, as per the Quick Estimates for the year 1995-96, registered an increase of 5.76 percent. The Per Capita Income, at constant prices, increased by 4.02 percent during 1995-96 when compared with that of 1994-95.

The South West monsoon, which accounts for about 70 percent of the annual rainfall, was above normal by 16 percent during the year 1996-97. During the North East monsoon the rainfall received exceeded the normal rainfall by 37 percent. During the agricultural year 1996-97, the State was battered by two cyclonic storms causing heavy damage to human lives and standing crops in the coastal Andhra region and particularly affected the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Ananthapur, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Medak. The damage caused on account of these rains was estimated to be of the order of Rs.7576 Crores. The crop damage was 22.57 lakhs hectares of which 6.03 lakh hectares under Paddy and the remaining 16.54 lakhs hectares under other crops such as Coconut, Groundnut etc.

As per the final estimates the area under food grains increased during the year 1995-96 to 68.94 lakh hectares registering an increase of 0.2 percent compared to the year 1994-95. The estimated food grains production during the year 1995-96 is of the order of 116.64 lakh tonnes as against 117.33 lakh tonnes during the year 1994-95 showing a decline of one percent.

The 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census conducted during the year 1993, with October 15th as the reference date, revealed an increase of 23 percent in respect of cross-breed cattle (white) and an increase of 69 percent in case of improved poultry. The increase in the number of tractors was as much as 73 percent compared to the previous census conducted during the year 1987.

The Index Numbers of Industrial Production during the year 1995-96 registered an increase of 13.5 percent over that of 1994-95.

The installed generating capacity of power in the state increased to 6254 MW, by the end of December '96 while the power generated was 18,185 MKWH. A total of 17.56 lakh agricultural pumpsets were energised and 63.9 percent of the hamlets and 95.9 percent of Dalithwadadas were electrified by the end of December '96. Power generation during 1995-96 increased to 21,765 MKWH from 20,529 during 1994-95. Power consumption during 1995-96 was 23.96 billion KWH.

The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) had 16,402 vehicles on road and the average number of passengers travelling daily was 119.49 lakhs as on November 1996.

A total length of 1,46,944 Kms of road was maintained by the state, of which State Highways comprise 42,511 Kms, National Highways 2,949 Kms and District Roads constitute 1,01,484 Kms. Railway routes cover 5,056 Kms, of which around 3,935 Kms are broadgauge lines. There are 709 railway stations in the state.

The Number of mandays lost due to work stoppages during the year 1995-96 was 27.92 lakhs compared to 37.59 lakh mandays during the year 1994-95, the decrease being 25.7 percent.

A total number of 39,200 fair price shops are functioning in the State, of which 32,024 are in rural areas as on 31-12-1996. In all, as many as 1.12 crores of white card holders enjoy the benefit of subsidised rice in the state as against 1.62 crore card holders covered by the Public Distribution System.

The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities moved up by 8.7 percent from December 1995 to December 1996. The consumer price index for industrial workers has increased by 7.8 percent during the November 1995 to November 1996 period. The rise in the consumer price index of agricultural labourers was 4.9 percent and 9.3 percent in the consumer price index of urban non-manual employees during July '95 to July '96.

The number of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices in the state, as at the end of September 1996 was 4881 registering an increase of 0.85 percent over the corresponding period last year. About 51 percent of the Bank Offices were in the rural areas, sharing about 14.95 percent of total deposits and 17.37 percent of the total outstanding credit.

An amount of Rs.218.68 crores was advanced as long term loan during 1995-96 by Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Bank (APCCB). The Commercial Banks advanced Rs.1076 crores as crop loans and Rs. 395 crores as Agricultural term loans, respectively during 1995-96.

2. Human resources

According to 1991 census, the population of Andhra Pradesh is 6.65 crores. The state continues to be the 5th most populous State in India. The density of population at 242 persons per square kilometer is lower than the all India figure of 276. The data on population characteristics of Andhra Pradesh from 1951-1991, some important population characteristics of the state and All India (1991 Census) and working population in Andhra Pradesh are given in Annexure I, II and III respectively.

The decadal growth rate of population during 1981-91 is 24.2 percent which is marginally higher than the All India growth rate of 23.5 percent. This shows a reversal of the situation observed during the preceding three decades.

Decadal Growth Rate of Population.

Decade	Andhra Pradesh	All India
1951-61	15.6	21.5
1961-71	20.9	24.8
1971-81	23.1	24.7
1981-91	24.2	23.5

Source: Registrar General of India.

The regional distribution of population and growth rates are as follows:

Year	Population (000s)				Growth rate (%)			
	Coastal Andhra	Rayala-seema	Telanga	Total	Coastal Andhra	Rayala-seema	Telanga	Total
1951	14597	5619	10899	31115				
1961	16703	6586	12694	35983	14.43	17.21	16.47	15.64
1971	19743	7942	15318	43503	18.20	20.59	24.61	20.90
1981	23743	9626	20181	53550	20.26	21.20	27.58	23.09
1991	28733	11686	26089	66508	19.50	21.40	29.28	24.20

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Andhra Pradesh

The Urban and Rural population during 1991 stood at 178.87 lakhs, (26.89 percent) and 486.21 lakhs (73.11 percent), respectively, as against 23.32 percent and 76.68 percent during 1981. The decadal growth rate of urban and rural population during 1981-91 was 4.23 percent and 18.41 percent respectively.

The working population in 1991 was 299.64 lakhs forming 45.05 percent of the total population as against 45.76 percent in 1981. There was, thus, a slight decline in the percentage of working population in 1991 compared to 1981. The female working

population increased from 33.54 percent in 1981 to 34.32 percent in 1991. The percentage of male working population was 55.48 percent in 1991 as against 57.68 in 1981. The work participation of male workers in rural areas declined by nearly 2 percent while that of female workers increased by nearly 2.5 percent. Significantly there was an increase of nearly 4 percent in the work participation of female main workers in the rural areas which was 36.11 percent as per the 1991 census as against 31.95 percent in 1981. The percentage of main workers to total population has slightly increased from 42.26 to 42.77, which is the highest among major states. The percentage of marginal workers to total population has declined from 3.50 in 1981 to 2.28 in 1991.

The work participation rate in the State (45.05) is far ahead of the work participation rate of All India (38.03). The State had recorded the highest work participation rate for both males and females among all major States. The percentages of working population in the State among males at 55.48 and females at 34.32 are higher than the corresponding percentages (i.e. 52.00 and 22.96) at All India level.

The proportion of cultivators among total main workers has declined from 32.74 per cent in 1981 to 27.74 per cent in 1991. The 5 percent decrease in the proportion of cultivators has almost been made up by 4 per cent in the proportion of agricultural labourers which has increased from 36.79 per cent to 40.86 per cent. The proportion of agricultural labourers to all main workers in the state is the highest among all states. The cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitute 80.80 per cent of the main workers in the rural areas in 1991 as against 80.40 per cent in 1981.

The sex ratio, in 1991 was 972 females per 1000 males, as compared to all India ratio of 927.

The death rate which was 15.7 per 1000 in 1957 decreased to 8.6 in 1993 while the birth rate which was 28.8 in 1957 decreased to 24.3 in 1993. The infant mortality rate which was 92.6 per 1000 live births in 1957 decreased to 64 in 1993.

3. State Income

Net State Domestic Product is estimated at constant (1980-81) prices and current prices from 1980-81 to 1995-96 (Q), is shown in Annexure IVA to VI.

As per the quick estimates for the year 1995-96, the Net State Domestic product at current prices is Rs.62,036 crores, as against Rs.55,230 crores during 1994-95 registering an increase of 12.32 per cent. The Net state Domestic product at constant prices is estimated at Rs.13,776 crores during 1995-96, as against that of Rs.13,027 crores during 1994-95 showing an increase of 5.76 per cent.

Composition of NSDP at Constant (1980-81) prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Andhra Pradesh			All India	
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Primary	5289 (40.58)	5076 (38.96)	5393 (39.15)	68945 (32.91)	72077 (32.41)
2.	Secondary	2178 (16.12)	2208 (16.95)	2391 (17.36)	52753 (52.11)	57386 (25.80)
3.	Tertiary	5565 (42.70)	5743 (44.09)	5992 (43.49)	87771 (41.91)	92985 (41.80)
4.	Total	13032 (100.00)	13027 (100.00)	13776 (100.00)	209469 (100.00)	222448 (100.00)

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Andhra Pradesh

Note : Figures in the brackets are percentages total

R: Revised F: Provisional Q: Quick

The Per Capita State Income at current prices increased from Rs.7798 in 1994-95 to Rs.8615 in 1995-96 registering an increase of 10.48 percent. At constant (1980-81) prices, the per capita income increased from Rs.1839 in 1994-95 to Rs.1913 in 1995-96 showing an increase of 4.02 per cent

4. Agriculture:

There has been improvement in the levels of productivity of a number of crops, attributable mainly to improved technology and package of practices. The productivity levels attained during 1994-95 have shown increasing trends in respect of most of the crops compared to the quinquennial average of the period from 1989-90 to 1993-94.

However, the productivity levels of principal crops except Jowar and Groundnut have declined during 1995-96 compared to 1994-95. (Annexure-VII).

Area, Production and Yield of Principal Crops during 1995-96

Sl. No.	Crop	Area ('000 Hect)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)	Yield in Kgs/ hect		
				(Avg. 89-90 to 93-94)	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Rice	3692	90.14	2500	2609	2498
2.	Jowar	888	6.48	744	680	731
3.	Maize	333	8.76	2309	2678	2630
4.	Chillies	204	3.64	1508	1868	1785
5.	Castor	264	0.71	268	342	269
6.	Sugarcane	214	151.61	72 \$	72 \$	71 \$
7.	Groundnut	2230	26.25	928	767	1183
8.	Cotton(Lint)	1059	16.10 *	280	287	259
9.	Tobacco	136	1.70	1248	1262	1250

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, A.P.

\$ Tonnes

* Lakhs bales of 170 Kgs

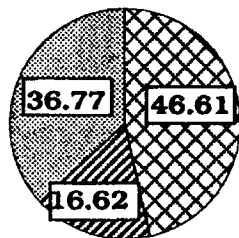
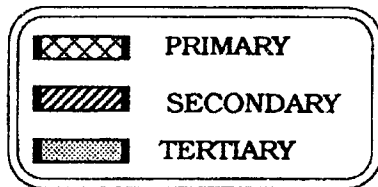
As per the final estimates the foodgrains production during 1995-96 is of the order of 116.64 lakh tonnes as against 117.83 lakh tonnes in 1994-95 the decrease being one per cent. The Kharif foodgrains production during 1995-96 was 75.49 lakhs tonnes as against 74.73 lakh tonnes during 1994-95, the increase being one per cent. Food grains production during the Rabi Season decreased to 41.15 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 from 43.10 lakh tonnes in 1994-95, the decrease being 4.5 per cent.

The preliminary area estimate for Kharif 1996-97 show that the area under paddy has decrease by 0.34 lakh hectares when compared to that of Kharif 1995-96. The foodgrain crops occupied an extent of 42.75 lakhs hectares showing a decrease of 0.95 lakh hectares over previous Kharif season while the area under oil seeds decreased by 0.70 lakh hectares.

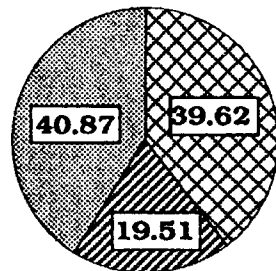
The preliminary production estimates of Kharif 1996-97 places the total of grain production at 74.32 lakh tonne registering a decline of 1.6 per cent due to a 4.2 per cent decline in the production of paddy. There is a noticeable decrease of 28.6 per cent in the production of Kharif oil seeds over that of previous Kharif season.

Though there has been a gradual increase in the net areas irrigated up to the year 1991-92, it decreased in the subsequent years. The net area irrigated which was 43.51 lakh hectares during 1991-92 decreased to 41.33 lakh hectares in 1995-96, showing a decrease of 5.2 per cent. There is a decrease in the net area irrigated under canals and an increase under wells during the period 1991-92 to 1995-96. However there were

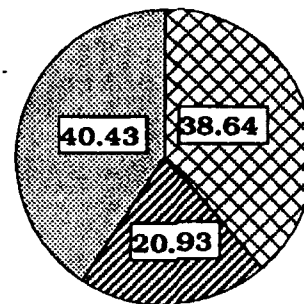
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT CURRENT PRICES (RS. CRORES)



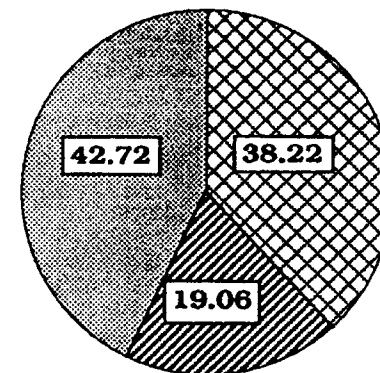
1980 - 81
(7324)



1985 - 86
(13412)

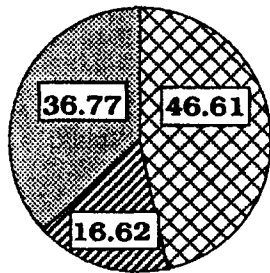
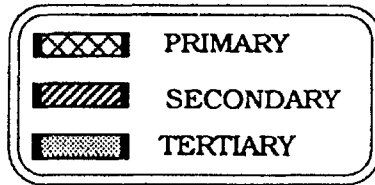


1990 - 91
(31165)

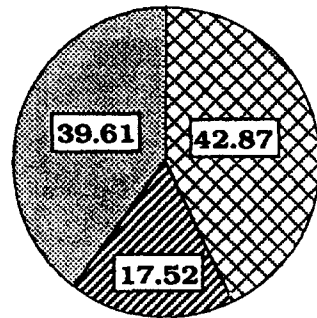


1995-96 (Q)
(62036)

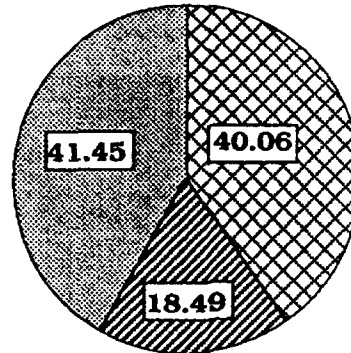
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES (RS. CRORES)



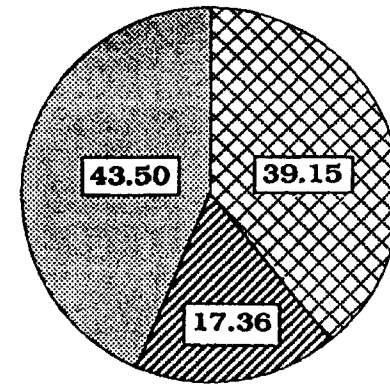
1980 - 81
(7324)



1985 - 86
(9047)



1990 - 91
(11723)



1995-96 (Q)
(13776)

fluctuations in the net area irrigated under the remaining irrigation sources viz., tanks and other sources which directly depend on the receipt of rainfall (Annexure-VIII)

Seasonal Conditions 1996-97

During the year 1996-97, the South-west monsoon has set in the second of June '96 and advanced into Rayalaseema and south coastal Andhra regions on 9th June and further advanced into remaining parts by 11 June. The monsoon became active during the second fortnight of June. The south-West monsoon resulted in an average Rainfall of 734 mms as against the normal Rainfall of 634 mm, the excess being 16 percent. The rainfall during this period was in excess in Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions except Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts and normal in the remaining districts barring Nizamabad where it was deficient. Owing to heavy rains in the months of June and September, Standing crops were effected in Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Medak, Mahaboobnagar and Warangal districts.

In the North-East monsoon period the state as a whole received an average rainfall of 281 mm as against the normal rainfall of 205 mm, the excess being 37 per cent.

There was heavy rainfall in south Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts in the third week of October due to depression resulting in damage to standing crops particularly in Prakasam district to an extent of 81,593 hectares and claimed 266 human lives. Another depression hit East Godavari and West Godavari districts on 6th November and caused heavy rainfall and gales resulting in heavy loss to human lives, cattle, standing crops and houses.

The details of rainfall received season-wise and region wise and district-wise deviation from normal are given in Annexure-IX and X.

Rural Development

The following rural development programme are being implemented in the State through DRDAs as Centrally sponsored Schemes :

1. IRDP
2. TRYSEM
3. TRYSEM INFRA STRUCTURE
4. DWCRA
5. DPAP
6. NSAP
7. Supply of Tools to rural artisans and
8. Integrated Waste Land Development Programme.

IRDP is a beneficiary oriented Programme, helping the target groups below the income line of Rs 11,000/- per annum by providing income generating assets. As against

the total releases of Rs 82.29 crs during the year 1995-96, an amount of about of Rs 70.90 crores has been released upto end of Dec-96 (1996-97). Against the target of beneficiaries of 1,00,000 persons during the year 1996-97, the achievements was 96,817 by the end of Dec-96. During the year 1995-96 the achievement was 1,22,863 persons against the target of 1,00,000 persons.

TRYSEM is a training Programme for Rural Youth to enable them to get self or wage employment. Stipend is provided to the trainees @ Rs.250 to Rs.500 per month during the training period. Under the scheme the targets and achievements recorded were as follows.

		1995-96	1996-97 upto Dec-96
1.	Targeted Trained	38271	38534
2.	Persons Trained	19846	45177
3.	S.Cs Trained	6853	13294
4.	S.Ts Trained	1524	2431
5.	Expenditure (Rs.Lakhs)	1384.18	1007.96

Under TRYSEM INFRASTRUCTURE as against the total release of Rs.161.53 lakhs during the year 1995-96, the releases were Rs.206.00 lakhs upto Dec-96.

Development of Women and Children in rural areas (DWCRA) is a sub-scheme of IRDP which envisages provision of revolving fund to support income generation activity for groups of 10-15 members. It also providing facilities to look after their children in respect of their health, nutrition, immunization etc. The scheme is implemented through out the State. As against the expenditure of Rs.2735.43 lakhs during the year 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 2423.90 lakhs has been spent upto Dec-96. The coverage of the groups was 17165 during 1995-96 and upto dec-96 the coverage was 14886.

Under DPAP the expenditure recorded during 1995-96 was Rs.2928.16 lakhs while this year upto Dec-96 is was Rs.1602.45 lakhs. The scheme envisages constituting multi-disciplinary water shed teams for providing micro watersheds.

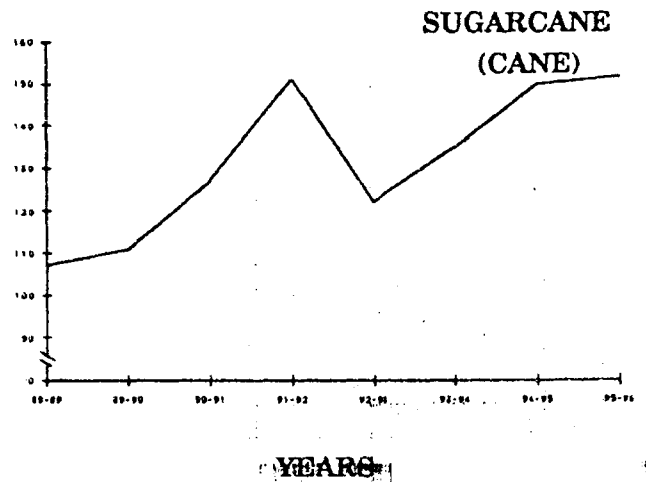
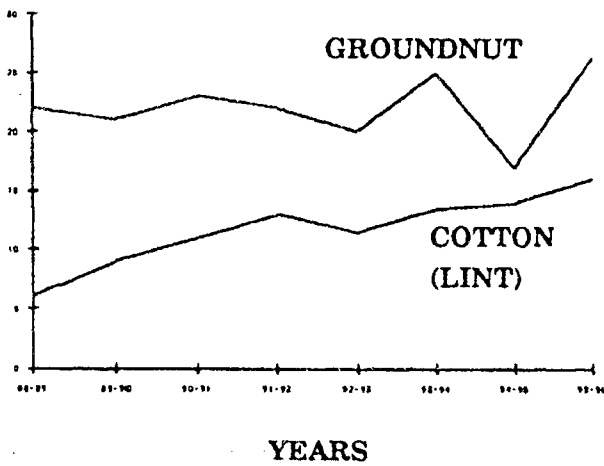
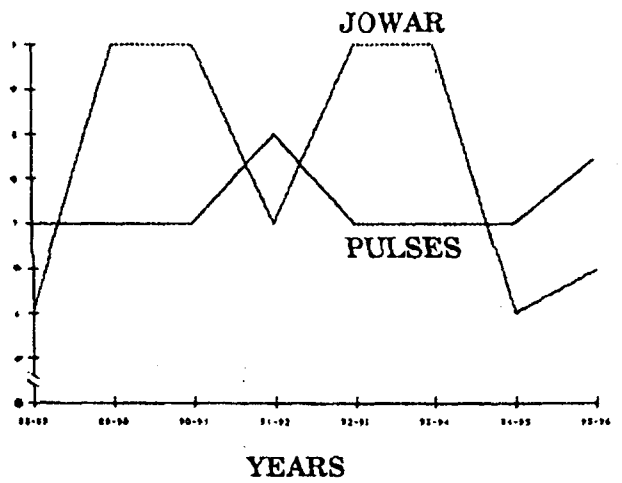
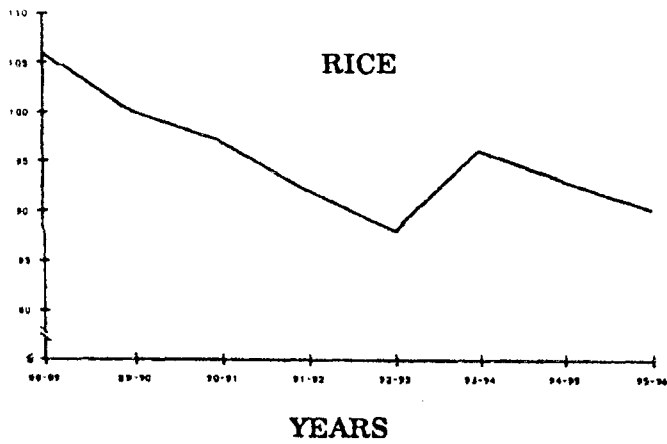
The Programme for providing tool kits to rural artisans is implemented in 22 Districts of the State. An amount of Rs.367.67 lakhs was spent on this programme during the 1995-96 against which the expenditure this year upto Dec-96 was Rs.300.87 lakhs. Tool kits numbering 30511 were supplied to rural artisan during the year 1995-96, while this year upto Dec-96 16704 kits were supplied.

The scheme for Integrated waste land development is being implemented in 14 districts and fully funded by Government of India.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

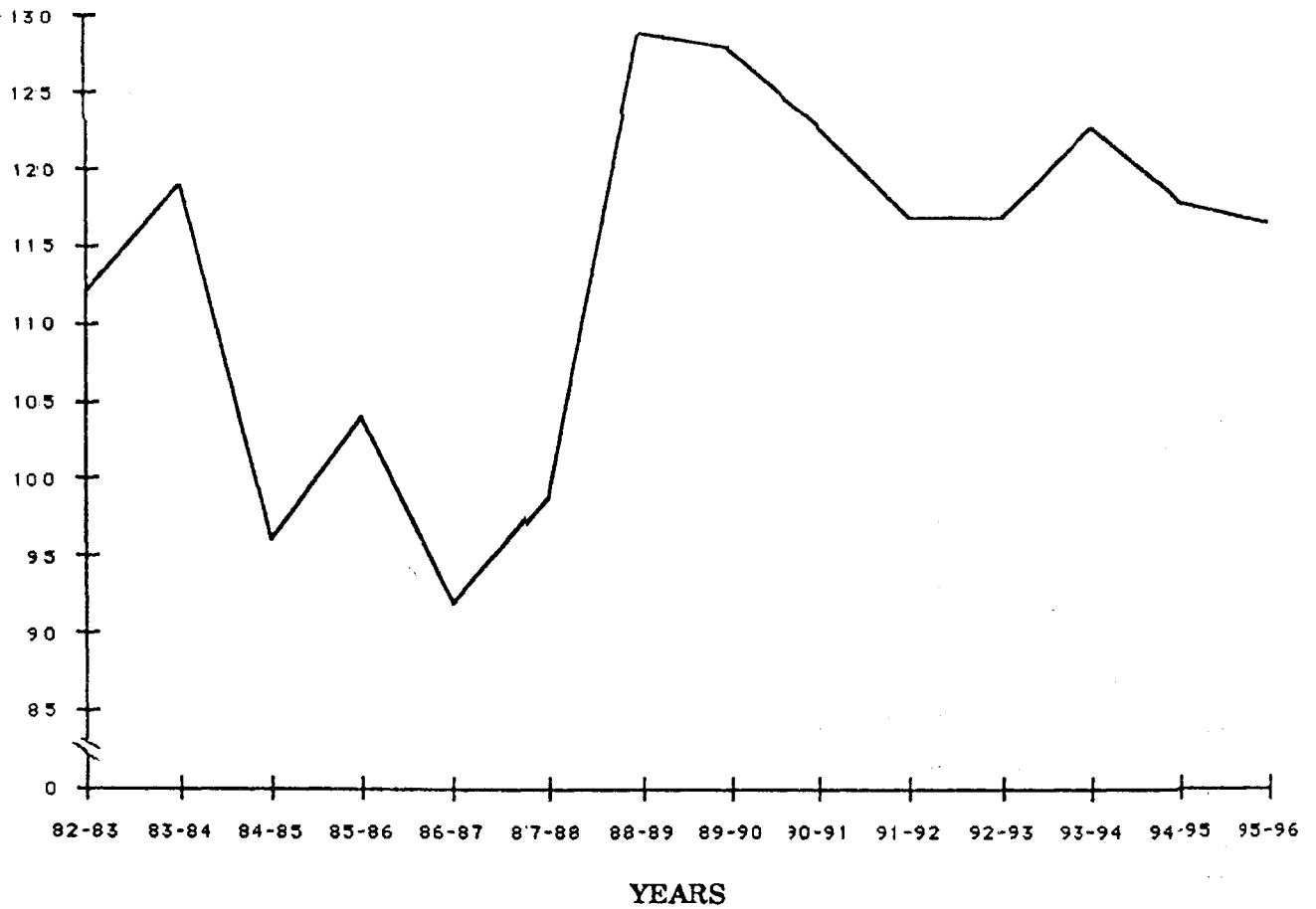
1988-89 TO 1995-96

(LAKH TONNES)



**PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS IN ANDHRA PRADESH
1982-83 TO 1995-96**

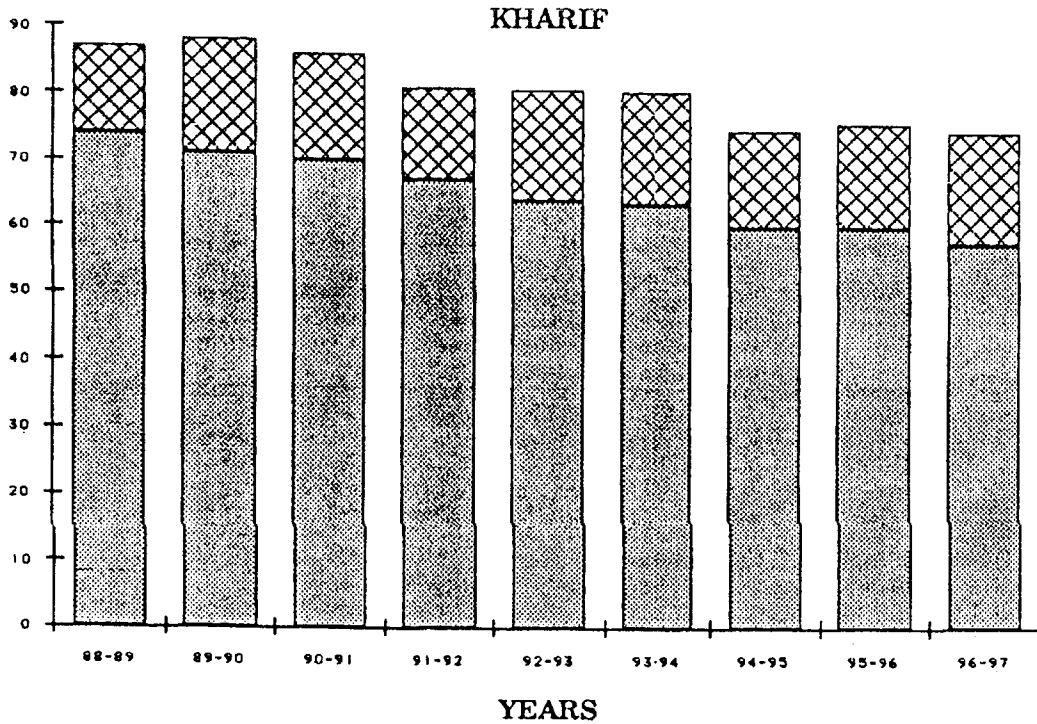
(LAKH TONNES)



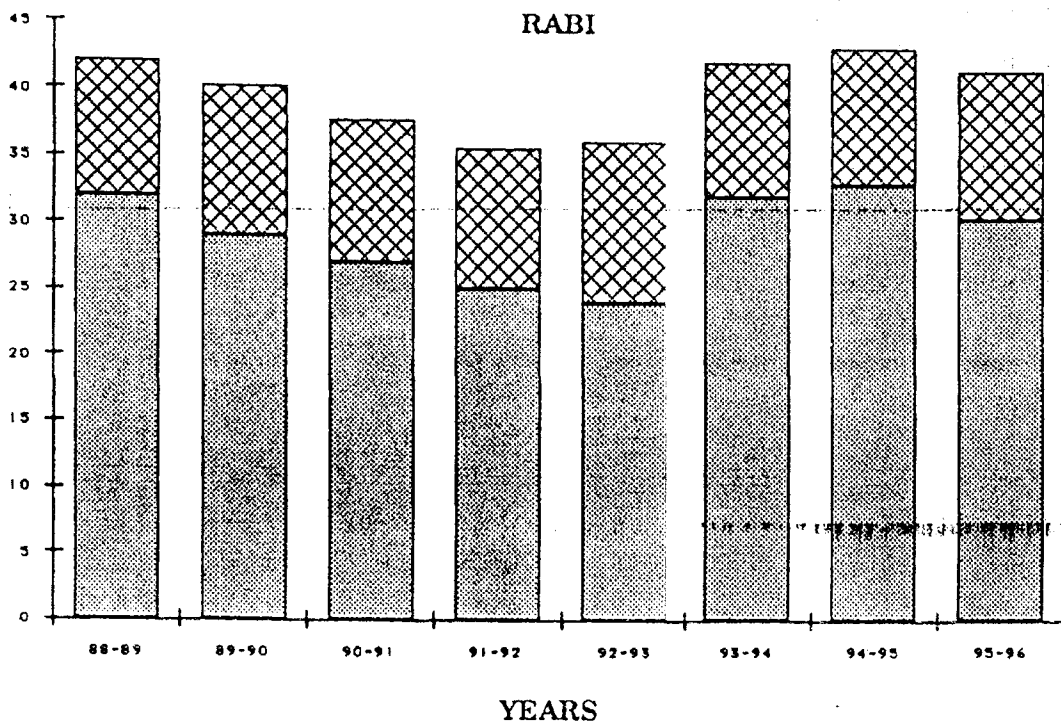
PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS SEASON-WISE

(LAKH TONNES)

OTHER FOOD GRAINS
RICE



Note: 1996-97 Kharif data are based on preliminary estimates.



National Social Assistance Programme Envisages Old age Pension of Rs.75/- to rural poor aged above 65 years and targeted to cover about 8.95 lakhs persons. Another part of the scheme is to provide assistance of Rs.5000/- to the bereaved families of those poor persons living below the poverty line who are the bread winners within 64 years of age if it is a natural death and Rs.10,000/- if the death is due to accident. Under the scheme the target for 1996-97 is 39,300 families.

National Maternity Benefit Scheme is the third component of the National Social Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme Pregnant women above 19 years of age and living below the poverty line are eligible to the assistance of Rs.300/- from Government of India and Rs.200/- from the State Government. The target for the current year is 3,88,200 beneficiaries

5. Industries:

Despite the fact that Andhra Pradesh was a late entrant in the industrial horizon of the country, the State has a virtual monopoly in the production of various minerals such as Barytes, Mica, Asbestos, Limestone, Copper, Bauxite, and Coal for starting many minerals based industries in the State. It is an acknowledged fact that the State is prosperous in agricultural field and a leading producer of Groundnut, Tobacco, Cotton, etc. which in turn are helpful for starting agrobased industries such as Oil mills and cigarette Industry. The agricultural wastes and residues and bagasse from sugar factories provided ample scope for the development of paper industry.

Industrial Production :

Considering the quantum of industrial production in the State, out of 43 selected industries for which production data is collected by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, 25 industries indicated increase in output during the year 1995-96 compared to previous year i.e. 1994-95. A distinct upward trend in production was noticed in Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industry (10837.4 per cent) followed by Heavy Electricals (129.5 per cent) Transformers (118.7 per cent) M.S.Rounds, Bars, Flats, etc (49.5 per cent) Ferro Alloys (36.4 per cent) House Service Metres (34.9 per cent) Oxygen (33.5 per cent), Sugar (31.8 per cent) and Machine Tools (26.9 per cent) respectively.

On the other hand 13 industries recorded a fall in their output during the year 1995-96 compared to previous year. Deceleration in the production was particularly evident in Wines and Special quality Spirit (65.0 per cent) followed by forgings (61.8 per cent), Water Coolers (32.5 per cent) Motor Vehicles (Body building) (30.9 per cent) Vanaspathi (26.1 per cent) and Bakery Products (22.3 per cent) respectively. This decline in industrial output was partly due to the Power shortage experienced in the State from time to time (Annexure -XIA)

Index Numbers of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production for the year 1995-96 showed an increase of 13.7 per cent over 1994-95. The industrial production during 1995-96 increased in all the three major groups viz., Mining & Quarrying (5.9 per cent), and Electricity (5.6 per cent) and the Manufacturing group (21.2 per cent). During the first eight months period in 1996-97 the industrial production has increased by 4.8 per cent when compared to that of the corresponding period of 1995-96. There was a noticeable increase in Mining and Quarrying (19.0 percent) group and generation of electricity (12.8 per cent) while a decline of 2.5 percent was registered in the manufacturing group (Annexure - XI). The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation sanctioned Rs.187.04 crores, out of which an amount of Rs.117.06 crores was actually disbursed during 1995-96.

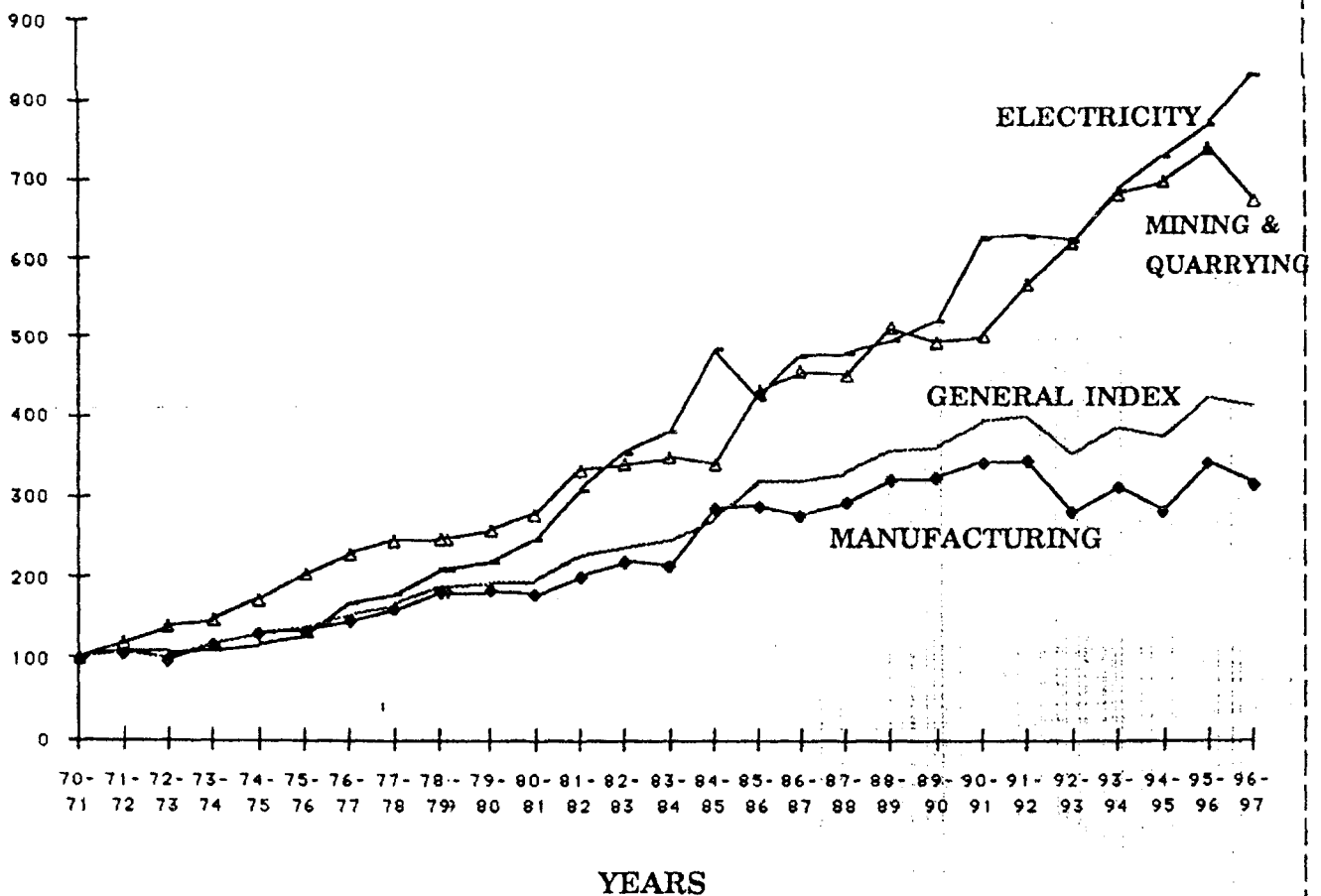
Though this State is endowed with vast potential of natural resources with an excellent natural harbour, this investment in industrial sector is found to be very meagre. Consequently the income accrued from this sector to the State exchequer was around 18 per cent. In order to overcome this tendency, the Government of Andhra Pradesh as decided to offer several concessions and also to provide infrastructural facilities for setting up of industries. To achieve this goal the State Government as announced A NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY with the following objectives.

- 1) Accelerated rate of industries growth, the target being 20% growth year after year.
- 2) Increased Employment generation in the Industrial sector.
- 3) Attract and facilitate large scale Investments in industry and Infrastructure in the State both from India and Abroad.
- 4) Make optimum utilisation of Potential available in the State and exploit the resources in a scientific manner
- 5) Improve exports from Andhra Pradesh.
- 6) Encourage industrial growth, in harmony with the environmental requirements.
- 7) Promote the growth of Small Scale and Cottage Industries to help the Small entrepreneurs, and.
- 8) Diagnose Industrial Sickness and assist this sick industries to recover and come into the market .

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1970-71 TO 1996-97

(Base 1970-71=100)



Note: 1996-97 data are from April '96 to November '96.

6. Power:

There was a marginal increase in the installed generating capacity during the year 1995-96, compared to the previous year. The installed generating capacity of 44 MW added in the year 1995-96, raised the total installed generating capacity to 6,155 MW by the end of 1995-96. The total installed capacity has increased to 6254 MW by the end of December '96. Thermal capacity accounts for 3350 MW including state's share of 897 MW from the Central Sector. Hydel Capacity accounts for 2661 MW and balance capacity comprises of 192 MW gas based and 51 MW Wind based.

The power generation by the end of December '96 was 18,185 MKWH. The share of Thermal (66.4 percent) generation in the total generation was considerably more compared to that of Hydel (33.6 per cent).

Power Generation in the State

(Million KWH)

Category	1994-95	1995-96	As on 31-12-1996
Hydel	9687 (47.19)	6662 (30.61)	6106 (33.6)
Thermal	10842 (52.81)	15103 (69.39)	12079 (66.4)

Source : APSEB

The power consumption which was only 0.60 billion KWH in 1960-61 increased to 23.87 billion KWH in 1995-96. The percentage of villages electrified increased from 8.9 in 1960-61 to hundred percent. Consumption of power for agricultural purpose constituted 48.85 per cent of the total consumption in the state during 1995-96 compared to 47.77 per cent during 1994-95. The per capita consumption of power in the state was 385 KWH in 1995-96 as against 364 KWH in 1994-95.

The total number of agricultural pumpsets energized increased to 17.56 lakhs by the end of December '96 and the percentage of hamlets and Dalithwadas electrified was 63.9 and 95.9 respectively by the end of December , 1996 (Annexure XII).

7. Transport :

The State Government have been maintaining a road length of 1,46,944 Kms. The length of the State Highways in the State is 42,511 Kms. of which around 34,090 Kms of roads are Black Topped. National Highways measuring 2,949 Kms are maintained of

which 2,916 Kms are Black Topped. The extent of district roads in the State is 101,484 Kms.

Transport plays an important role in the State economy. The demand for public transport facilities has been increasing. The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is the second largest undertaking in the transport sector in the country next to Maharashtra. The Corporation has been operating in 7,893 routes covering a daily volume of operation of 120.14 lakh kms. The number of vehicles (APSRTC) on road was 16,402 as on November 1996. The number of passengers carried per day increased from 113.17 lakhs in September, 1995 to 119.49 lakhs in May'96.

The corporation endeavours to meet the demands of the travelling public by constantly expanding its operation. The task is carried out systematically through opening of new bus stations, with modern facilities. The total number of bus stations was 452. The number of bus depots computerised stood at 150 and the number of way side bus shelters constructed was 1,378 as at the end of November '96.

Next to roads transport by railways plays a predominant role in the State. The State is covered by train route of 5,056.19 Kms. The state is predominantly covered by the South Central Railway division with 4,264.15 kms. out of the total train route, the length of Broadgauge line is 3935.34 kms. There are in all 709 railway stations in Andhra Pradesh.

8. Banking:

The role played by Banking in economic development and the socio-economic life of the country needs no elaboration. They act as the repositories of the community's savings and as purveyors of credit. There is perhaps not even one sector of the economy which is not having any relationship with the banking sector.

As at the end of September 1996 there were 4881 branch offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State with total Deposits of Rs.23873.38 crores and total bank credit of Rs.18246.90 crores. During the period ending September 1996 the total no. of bank branches increased by 0.85 percent while the total deposits increased by 19.14 percent and the Gross credit by 13.01 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Though the Rural Branch offices constituted a large chunk of 50.60 percent of the total branch offices in the state but their share in total deposit mobilisation was 14.95 percent and 17.37 percent in total Bank credit at the end of September 1996.

The Credit - Deposit Ratio in the state as at the end of September 1996 was worked out to be 76.4 as against 57.5 at the national level. The Credit - Deposit Ratio in the state was far better than the ratio of other southern states except Tamilnadu where it was 99.1 percent. (Annexure XIII).

Agricultural Finance

An amount of Rs.218.68 crores was advanced as long term loan during 1995-96 by Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Bank as against Rs.196.52 crores in 1994-95. The commercial banks released an amount of Rs.1076.25 crores and Rs.394.53 crores towards crop loans and Agricultural term loans during the year 1995-96 as against Rs.1691.38 crores and Rs.480.95 crores respectively in 1994-95. As on 31.3.1996 the banks outstanding loans were Rs.1841.96 crores and Rs.1698.23 crores, advanced under crop loans and term loans respectively.

9. Prices :

The Wholesale Price Index of agricultural commodities, on point to point basis increased by 9.3 per cent from March'95 to March '96 in the state as against the increase of 5.1 per cent at the All India level. However there was an increase of 8.7 percent from December'95 to December'96 in the state. There was an increase of 4.9 per cent in the consumer price index for agricultural labourers from July'95 to July'96 in the state as against the increase of 7.0 per cent at All India level. The consumer price index for industrial workers increased by 7.8 per cent and 8.7 per cent from November'95 to November'96 for state and All India respectively. The increase in the consumer price index for urban non-manual employees from July '95 to July '96 in the state is 9.3 per cent as against the increase of 8.9 per cent at All India level (Annexure-XIV and XV).

The retail prices of essential commodities on a point to point basis from December 1995 to December 1996 revealed an upward trend except for six commodities. The increasing trends in the price levels were as follows :

Rice (19.2%), white Jowar (12.9%), Gramdal (51.2%), Gingelly Oil (4.2%), Meat with bones (14.4%), Milk (DDC), (17.6%) Brookebond Tea (14.0%) and Eggs (3.6%). Potatoes (3.6%) and Tomatoes (1.9%).

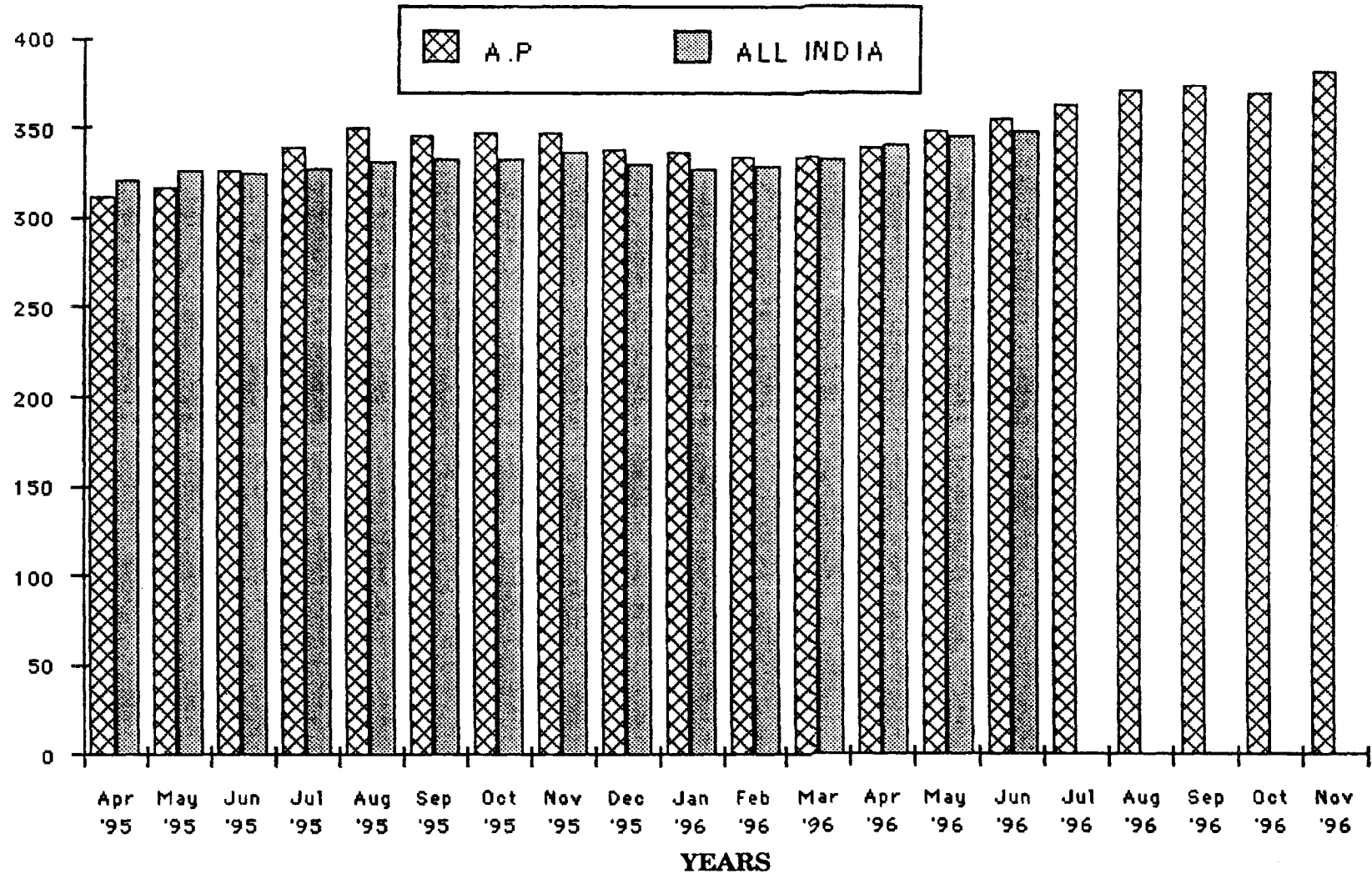
However a decline was registered in the prices of Arhardal (5.6%), Vanaspathi (0.4%), Onions (11.7%), Tamarind (1.0%), Coffee powder (17.8%) and Dry chillies (20.5%).

10. Public Distribution:

The total number of fair price shops in the State were 39,200 out of which 7,176 are located in urban areas and 32,024 in rural areas. The number of families served as on date by Public Distribution System is estimated at 1.62 crores, of which 1.12 crores are white card holders.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Base 1981-82=100)



There has been an increase in the distribution of wheat, edible oil, sugar and kerosene through Public Distribution System compared to that of the preceding year. However, there is a marginal decline in the distribution of rice by December '96.

11. Social Services:

The strategic importance of social sectors for achieving basic objectives of economic growth, equity and self reliance is reflected in the process of economic reforms by increasing the investment in human capital development, enhancing budget provisions under various anti poverty programmes and accelerating the labour intensive growth. The State has been making substantial provisions year after year under this sector. As against the approved outlay of Rs.2,066.3 crores under social services the expenditure incurred upto the end of 1995-96 worked out to about Rs.1912 crores. The outlay under Social Services in the VIII Plan constituted 19% of the total approved outlay.

General Education:

According to 1991 Census, literates constitute 44.1% of the total population of the State with 14th rank among the States in the country. Literacy is one of the indicators of Human Development. India was ranked 135th among the 174 countries according to the Human Development Index prepared by the World Bank recently. This position requires urgent steps for improving literacy rate.

Education is one of the principal instruments for achieving the socio-economic development and sustained efforts have been taken by the Government for improving the literacy and educational levels. Elementary education was included as one of the Basic Minimum Services. Several programmes have been taken up by Government under formal and non-formal education for maximising enrollment and minimising drop out ratios in the schools. In the context of universalisation of elementary education, pre-primary education programmes have been taken up. Primary schools were opened in school-less habitations. In association with Government of India, Operation Black Board (OBB) was taken up in 1987-88 for providing minimum facilities in primary schools. As a result of various measures taken by Government the no. of primary schools has been steadily increasing recording 56,021 by 1994-95 as against 55,606 by 1993-94.

Under non-formal education, in consonance with the National Education Policy, 1986, 254 projects were started bringing 100 centres under each project, thus, covering 25,400 primary education centres for facilitating better management, control, supervision and maximising enrollment.

The A.P. Open Schools Society which was opened in 1992 is aimed at enrolling 25,000 school dropouts every year from class V to X.

Under Secondary Education, State Government placed paid more attention on vocational education which was first introduced in the State in 1984-85. The main aim is

to prepare the students employment worthy and capable to take up self employment programmes. At present there are 297 vocational high schools and 48 Mandal Vocational Education Centres operating in the State.

In the field of higher education the policy of State Government is to encourage private participation while closely monitoring the progress achieved and targeted year after year.

Technical Education:

There were 21 professional institutions with an intake capacity of 5962 at the time of the formation the State which recorded an enormous increase in the recent past.

During VIII Plan, as against provision of Rs.56.50 crores the expenditure incurred upto the end of 1995-96 was Rs.41.62 crores. This includes the World Bank Assisted Centrally Sponsored A.P. Technical Education Project. This Project envisages opening of pucca buildings, laboratories, Technical equipment, Furniture. The project also provides setting up of Computer Centers in 7 Government Polytechnics with necessary equipments. The Faculty Development Programme under the project includes training of staff for better management. An amount of Rs.12.60 crores has been provided during 96-97, out of which Rs.11.30 crores is earmarked for the Externally Aided Project.

Medical & Health :

The National Health Policy has given specific guidelines on these programmes to provide a system as nearer to the needy as possible. The care of infants and maternity mortality care of pregnant woman has received greater focus through immunization through national net work of medical and para medical personnel.

Health care also calls for improvement in nutritional status, improvement in sanitation and proper enforcement of Food Adulteration Act. A proper check on drugs is very much necessary, as the influx of spurious and substandard drugs into the market causes several health hazards. The Directorate of Health, is the agency for the implementation of various programmes relating to hospitals having a bed strength of 30 or less, dispensaries and PHCs. These programmes include Family health programmes and those coming under the Minimum Needs Programme.

During the VIIIth Plan period, 6 dispensaries and 7 hospitals with 170 beds were sanctioned. Due to increase in population, the demand for opening of more and more hospitals and dispensaries increases Minimum Needs Programmes is aimed at providing minimum basic medical and health facilities to the rural areas through sub-centres and family health centres upgraded PHCs, community health centres etc. Funds under Minimum Needs Programme are borne by the Govt. of India cent percent. During VIIIth Plan period an amount of Rs.38.15 crores has been provided under (MNP) Minimum Needs Programtme.

The following table shows the important indicators of health facilities in the State as compared to all India.

Health Indicators

Physical indicators	Andhra Pradesh	All India
1. No. of PHC	1283	22441
2. No. of sub-centres	96	131318
3. Crude birth rate (Provisional)	24.3	28.7
4. Crude death rate (Provisional)	8.6	9.3
5. Infant mortality rate	64	74
6. Life expectancy (1986-91)	59.1	57.7

Sources : Registrar General, Govt. of India

Water Supply and Sanitation :

The responsibility of Government is to ensure adequate supply of protected drinking water and hygienic disposal of waste material. Rural Water supply and sanitation is one of the priority items finding place in the Minimum Needs Programme. The State has given lot of emphasis for provision of safe drinking water to rural habitations during the successive plan periods. The investment under rural water supply and sanitation are stepped up year after year with a view to meet the growing needs of the people. An amount of Rs.550.44 crores has been spent under this programme in the State for the years 1992-93 to 1995-96 which constituted 28.8% of the total expenditure under social services. In respect of urban areas, the State has got 7 Municipal Corporations, 108 Municipalities. Chief Engineer (PH) is incharge of investigation, designs and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in urban areas other than the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

Housing:

Provision of housing facilities in the State and particularly to those coming from the weaker sections of the society is one of the basic welfare measures of the State Government. The agencies implementing the schemes under housing include Social Welfare Department for distribution of house sites and Director of weaker sections welfare for undertaking housing programmes. The other agencies, A.P.Housing Board, Chief Engineer Buildings, A.P.Police Housing Corporation, A.P.Housing Corporation etc., are engaged in providing housing facilities. Apart from Governments' contribution, institutional finance is also provided on priority basis through Nationalised Banks and other non banking financial institutions. During VIIIth Plan period an amount of Rs.268.70 crores was provided against which the expenditure incurred upto 1995-96 was Rs.373.49 crores, the excess being met through other sources of finance.

Urban Development :

The population of the State as per 1991 (census) was 6.65 crores of which the urban population with 1.78 crores constituted 26.8% of the total population. As elsewhere in the country, urbanisation has been in rapid increase. As per 1981 census the urban population constituted 23.3% of the total population. Migration from rural to urban areas resulted in a series of problems like shortage of housing, transportation and traffic, health and sanitation, medical and other social needs require for optimum standard of living. Apart from this, location of industries in the peripheral areas of urban settlement also resulted in enormous growth of slums. With a view to tackle all these problems together, master plans for various urban areas are drawn upon a perspective basis.

Labour and Employment:

Labour situation:

Enforcement of minimum wages for unorganised industrial and non-industrial workers and agricultural labour, eradication of child labour and effective coverage and implementation of all labour laws in the State are the main objectives of the State and the Department of Labour is vested with the responsibility for realisation of the goals. About 33.5% of the total population in the State are engaged in different trades as labourers. With the rapid industrial growth there has been steady growth in the labour force. There were about 22,500 factories in the state employing about 3.88 lakh workers in 1990 and by 1996 the number of factories increased to 55,450 employing about 9.00 lakh workers. The registered trade unions were 6,167 in 1990 which increased to 14,932 by 1996. Maintenance of industrial peace which is very important for increase in production and productivity is all the more essential. With the rapid increase in the labour force, industrial disputes also increased and the work load on account of timely intervention and conciliation for settlement of disputes and maintenance of industrial harmony has increased manifold.

The following table shows the increase in the labour force in the State as a result of rapid industrialisation.

	1990	1996
1. No. of factories	22,500	33,450
2. Workers employed (Lakhs)	3.88	9.00
3. No. of Trade Unions	6,167	14,932
4. No. of shops and establishments (lakhs)	2.75	3.43
5. Transport undertakings (No.)	50,000	1,01,632

Source: Commissioner of Labour, Government of Andhra Pradesh

The number of industrial disputes, workers involved and man days lost are indicators of labour-management relations in industries. During the year 1995-96, the total number of industrial disputes in the State were 110 against 86 in 1994-95. The man days lost in the industrial work stoppages were 27.92 lakhs in 1995-96 against 37.59 lakh mandays in 1994-95, recording a decline of 25.7 percent. In other words the labour unrest in the state indicated an improvement in 1995-96.

In the current year i.e., during 1996-97 (till December, 1996) there were 24 industrial disputes in the State of which 10 were strikes and 14 were lockouts. The number of mandays lost as a result of these disputes were 27.98 lakhs out of which 14.21 lakh mandays were lost in strikes and 13.77 lakh mandays lost in lockouts as can be seen from the following table.

Industrial Disputes

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
A.No. of Industrial disputes	66	110	24
i) Strikes	46	40	10
ii) lockouts	20	70	14
B.No. of man days lost	3759334	2792236	2798359
i) strikes	994832	209249	1421006
ii) lockouts	2764502	2582987	1377353

Source: Commissioner of Labour, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

Employment Situation :

Provision of adequate employment opportunities is the responsibility of any welfare state. In consonance with the national policies on employment, the State on its own has been engaged in exploring various opportunities for maximising the employment potential both in the public as well as private sectors.

The Commissionarate of Employment and Training is the official agency to undertake the implementation of various Govt. policies for realising the goal.

Employment in the State has two components viz., normal employment schemes and world bank assisted centrally sponsored schemes.

During VIII plan period, an amount of Rs.21.41 crores was allocated towards employment schemes of the State Govt. including the World Bank assisted centrally sponsored schemes. The expenditure incurred upto the end of 1995-96 worked out to Rs.13.94 crores. Out of this, the expenditure incurred towards normal employment

schemes worked out to Rs.0.28 crores and the remaining amount of about Rs.13.66 crores was spent on the Craftsmen Training Schemes sponsored by World Bank.

During the year 1996, a total no. of 450286 candidates have enrolled their names at the employment exchanges in the State against 393297 candidates in the year 1995 thus recording an increase of 14.5%. The total No. of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges in the State were 30401 in 1996 against 36534 in 1995 recording a fall of 16.8%. The placements made by the employment exchanges were 16606 in 1996 against 23788 in 1995. The proportion of placements to vacancies notified in 1996 was 54.6 against 65.1 in 1995. The No.of candidates on the live register of employment exchanges in the State at the end of December 1996 were 29.07 lakhs against 27.18 lakhs in 1995 recording an increase of 6.95 %. Out of the 29.07 lakh number of unemployed persons, 24.68 lakhs were educated and 4.39 lakhs were unskilled/illiterate candidates.

Employment in the organized sector:

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the State increased from 19.24 lakhs at the end of September, 1995 to 19.53 lakhs at the end of September 1996 recording an increase of 1.5%. The organised sector comprises of all establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons. Out of the total employment in the organised sector, at the end of September, 1996, Public sector accounted for 14.56 lakhs and the remaining 4.97 lakhs were employed in the private sector. The women employed in the organised sector at the end of September, 1996 were 2.99 lakhs against 2.90 lakhs at the end of September, 1995, indicating an increase of 3.1 percent over previous year.

Employment Situation in Andhra Pradesh

Item	1995	1996
Registrations	393297	450286
Vacancies notified	36534	30401
Placements	23788	16606
Candidates on the live register at the end of the period (in lakhs)	27.18	29.07

Source : Commissioner of Employment and Training, Govt. of A.P., Hyd.

Employment in the Organised Sector:

(In Lakhs)

Item	At the end of	
	Sept.1995.	Sept.1996.
Public sector	14.52	14.56
Private sector	4.72	4.97
Total	19.24	19.53

Source : Commissioner of Employment and Training, Govt. of A.P., Hyd.

Weaker Sections Welfare:

Welfare of Scheduled Caste:

Weaker sections of the Society Constitutes Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes etc. According to 1991 Census the population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes together Constitutes 22% of the total population of the State. The Constitution of India makes it obligatory on the part of the Government to take all steps for the upliftment of the Weaker Sections of the Society and render Social Justice. Ever since independence and particularly after the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Government have been making serious efforts for the development of weaker sections by taking up several programmes in the successive Five year Plans for the upliftment of these sections.

The important parameters for the development are increase in educational levels and economic upliftment. As a result of serious efforts taken up by Government literacy rate among S.Cs. rose to 25.89 percent and 13.63 percent in respect of Scheduled Tribes. while the general literacy level of the State recorded 44.1 percent in 1991.

The following table indicates the progress of literacy among Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes in the successive census from 1971.

Literacy Rates among Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Census	India		Andhra Pradesh	
		Gen.	S.C.	Gen.	S.C.
1.	1971	29.48	14.67	24.60	10.66
2.	1981	36.23	21.38	35.66	17.65
3.	1991	52.21	37.41	44.69	31.59

Source: Registrar General of India.

Tribal Welfare :

Tribals in the State are mostly concentrated in 8 I.T.D.A area and are spread in mostly pockets which are identified as M.A.D.A pockets. Separate strategies are designed for the development of Scheduled Tribes within the overall frame work of the guidelines suggested by Government of India from time to time. The said plan consists of normal schemes of the Tribal Welfare Department and those of centrally sponsored schemes. During VIII plan an amount of Rs.130.04 crores was approved against which the year wise expenditure up to the end of 1995-96 worked out to be Rs.124.80 crores.

Literacy rates among Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Census	India		Andhra Pradesh	
		Gen.	S.T.	Gen.	S.T.
1.	1971	29.48	11.29	24.60	5.34
2.	1981	36.23	16.35	35.66	7.80
3.	1991	52.21	29.60	44.09	17.16

Source: Registrar General of India

Illiteracy, poverty and unemployment are the main reasons for the Socio-economic backwardness of any society. 73% of the population live in rural areas in the State and bulk of them depend on agriculture. Persons living below poverty line are from the weaker sections. In order to raise them above the poverty line the basic minimum requirement like shelter, food and clothing have to be fulfilled. By March 1995, 54115 acres of land was distributed for housesites among 13.45 lakh houseless poor.

In the VIII Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.450.00 crores was approved against which the total expenditure at the end of 1996 worked out to Rs.352 crores. As a matter of policy 15% and 6% of the general funds were earmarked for the development of Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The concept of Special Component Plan was formally introduced in VI Five Year Plan to ensure that proper allocations are made and the funds utilised properly. A high level Co-ordination committee at the State level with Chief Secretary as Chairman was set up. At the district level special cells were set up with a view to implement and review of the Special Component Plan. In each department, an officer was nominated as a Liaison officer to attend to the work relating to implementation and review of the Special Component Plan. Instructions were issued that the amount provided under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes should not be diverted for any other schemes.

Social Security & Welfare

Welfare of Handicapped :

Andhra Pradesh is one of the pioneer states in the field of welfare of the handicapped with a separate Directorate and Corporation for them. The main aim is to ensure that they are not looked down by the fellow citizens as second grade persons and to put them into the mainstream of public life besides helping them to earn their own livelihood. Government have taken up several schemes which includes scholarships, hostels, incentive training centres, residential schools, supply of prosthetic ability aids etc.

Social Security :

The major schemes under this are giving pensions for the old, widows, landless agricultural labour, destitute persons who are above 65 years old for their substance. Government provided Rs.10.00 lakhs for pensions in the VIII Plan.

Representing poorer sections rehabilitation of beggars is one of the important Social Security measures undertaken by the State Government by providing Rs.15.00 lakhs during VIII Plan for ensuring beggar homes, for disabled, aged, lepers and destitute children etc.

Women Development & Child Welfare:

Women constitute 49% of the total population of the State and provision of social security and development for the women and children assumes greater importance in any socio-economic planning.

The need for improving the status of women through increasing female literacy and employment has gained wide acceptance. The National Perspective plan for Women suggested integrated multi-disciplinary approach covering education, employment, health, nutrition etc for the overall development of Women. This suggestion was reflected in the State's scheme of Telugu Bala Mahila Pragathi Programme which was renamed as Baalala Streeela Sikshana Kendram. Further this suggestion has also been taken care of while preparing the state Action Plan for Women -2000A.D.

Welfare of Backward Classes:

The population of Backward classes constituted a sizable proportion in the State's Population. The State Government has been implementing various welfare programmes to create new avenues for these sections. In the VIII Five Year Plan which proposed to accelerate the pace of development of Backward Classes by expanding some of the existing schemes mainly designed for alleviation of poverty, to provide hostels and increase educational facilities to organise activities for the professional castes / artisans and providing training to them. Against the outlay of 92.50 crores provided in the VIII Five Year Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes, the expenditure incurred at the end of 1995-96 worked out to Rs.73.83 crores.

Minorities Welfare:

The Minorities Welfare Department was constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.Ms.No.582, G.A. (Ar & T Desk) Department, dated ; 2-11-1993 in order to give an exclusive attention to the problems of minorities and to find solutions to them in a coordinated fashion. Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation. A.P.Minorities Commission, Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board, and Andhra Pradesh .Urdu Academy are under the administrative control of the department.

The Minorities Welfare Department has been implementing a number of plan schemes not only through the above institutions but also through a number of other specialised agencies for the multi-dimensional welfare of minorities. These schemes aim at promotion of entrepreneurship (Under Anti-poverty and Self-Employment Programmes), provision of escort services to minority entrepreneurs, imparting of vocational skills to

women, improving class room performance of urdu medium school children, imparting of compertive examinations coaching, maintenance and protection of wakf institutions, promotion and development of Urdu language, etc.

A provision of Rs.942.86 lakhs was made for Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation and for schemes of minorities welfare in the Eighth Plan against which the total expenditure upto 1995-96 worked out to Rs.1014.54 lakhs.

Nutrition:

The problem of under nutrition and malnutrition affects the health of children, pregnant and lactating mothers and particularly those coming from the poorer sections of the population. An amount of Rs.58.72 crores has been approved under VIII plan for taking up various programmes and the expenditure upto the end of 1995-96 worked out to 66.63 crores.

A statement showing the VIII Plan approved outlay and the year wise expenditure incurred upto end of 1995-96 under Social Services Sector is given in Annexure XVI.

ANNEXURE-I
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS-ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	Lakhs	311.15	359.83	435.03	535.5	665.08
2	Male Population	Lakhs	156.71	181.61	220.09	271.09	337.25
3	Female Population	Lakhs	155.44	178.22	214.94	264.41	327.83
4	Growth rate over the previous census	Percentage	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20
5	Birth rate	Births per 1000 Population	N.A	39.70	34.80	35.10	26.00
6	Death rate	Deaths per 1000 Population	N.A	25.20	14.60	13.80	9.70
7	Density of Population	Perons per 1000 males	113	131	157	195	242
8	Sex ratio	Female per 1000 per males	986	981	977	975	972
9	Rural Population	Lakhs	256.95	297.09	351.00	410.62	486.21
10	Urban Population	Lakhs	54.20	62.74	84.03	124.88	178.87
11	Urban Population as a percentage of total poopulation	Percentage	17.42	17.44	19.32	23.32	26.9
12	(a) Schedules Caste population	lakhs	44.07	49.74	57.75	79.62	105.92
	(b) Scheduled Caste Population as a percentage of total population	Percentage	14.20	13.80	13.30	14.90	15.93

Source : Registrar General of India

contd...

ANNEXURE -II

**IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND
ALL INDIA (1991 CENSUS)**

Item	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Population (Crores)	6.65	84.63
Males (Crores)	3.37	43.92
Females (Crores)	3.28	40.71
Decadal Growth Rate (1981-91)	24.20	23.51
Sex Ratio (No. of females for 1000 male)	242	276
	972	927
Percentage Literacy (total)	44.09	51.63
Percentage Literacy (males)	55.13	63.42
Percentage Literacy (females)	32.72	38.85
Percentage of Urban Population	26.89	25.7
Percentage of Working Population		
Males	55.48	52
Females	34.32	22.96
Total	45.05	38.03

Source : Population Census 1991 (Final)

ANNEXURE-III

WORKING POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH-1991 CENSUS

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Population	337.25	327.83	665.08
Sc Population	53.8	52.12	105.92
ST Population	21.43	20.57	42.00
Population below age 7 years	55.52	54.12	109.64
Literates	155.33	89.55	244.88
Cultivators	56.87	22.04	78.91
Agricultural Labourers	56.81	59.44	116.25
Workers : Livestock, Forestry, Fisheing etc.	4.37	0.66	5.03
Workers :Mining and Quarrying	2.05	0.42	2.47
Workers :Manufacturing & Processing other than household industry	13.11	2.46	15.57
Workers : Construction	4.13	0.58	4.71
Workers :Trade & Commerce	16.56	2.46	19.02
Workers : Transport, Storage & Communication	7.78	0.17	7.95
Workers: Other Service	19.24	5.76	25.00
Marginal Workers	1.17	14.01	15.18
Total Workers	187.11	112.52	299.63
Non Workers	150.14	215.31	365.45

Source : Population Census 1991

ANNEXURE IV-A

**N.S.D.P. AND PERCAPITA INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES IN
ANDHRA PRADESH AND ALL INDIA**

Sl.No.	Year	N.S.D.P.(Rs.in Crores)		Percapita Income (Rs)	
		Andhra Pradesh	All India	Andhra Pradesh	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	7324	110340	1380	1630
2	1981-82	8974	128757	1657	1861
		(22.53)	(16.69)	(20.07)	(14.17)
3	1982-83	9702	142509	1756	2004
		(8.11)	(10.68)	(5.97)	(7.68)
4	1983-84	11516	167494	2046	2304
		(18.70)	(17.53)	(16.51)	(14.97)
5	1984-85	11962	186442	2086	2507
		(3.87)	(11.31)	(1.96)	(8.81)
6	1985-86	13412	207562	2296	2734
		(12.12)	(11.33)	(10.07)	(9.05)
7	1986-87	14242	230207	2394	2962
		(6.19)	(10.91)	(4.27)	(8.34)
8	1987-88	17375	261510	2869	3285
		(22.00)	(13.60)	(19.84)	(10.90)
9	1988-89	22089	313782	3584	3842
		(27.13)	(19.99)	(24.92)	(16.96)
10	1989-90	25423	363016	4054	4347
		(15.10)	(15.69)	(13.11)	(13.14)
11	1990-91	31165	425619	4728	4983
		(22.58)	(17.25)	(16.63)	(14.63)
12	1991-92	37344	489689	5556	5603
		(19.83)	(15.05)	(17.51)	(12.44)
13	1992-93	39131	557237	5718	6255
		(4.79)	(13.79)	(2.92)	(11.64)
14	1993-94 (R)	48423	641556	6954	7060
		(23.75)	(15.13)	(21.62)	(12.87)
15	1994-95 (P)	55230	759262	7798	8237
		(14.06)	(18.35)	(12.14)	(16.67)
16	1995-96 (Q)	62036		8615	
		(12.32)		(10.48)	

R: Revised : P: Provisional Q: Quick

The figures in the brackets indicate percentage growth over previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

ANNEXURE IV-B
N.S.D.P. AND PERCAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICES IN
ANDHRA PRADESH AND ALL INDIA

Sl.No.	Year	N.S.D.P.(Rs.in Crores)		Percapita Income (Rs)	
		Andhra Pradesh	All India	Andhra Pradesh	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	7324	110340	1380	1630
2	1981-82	8440 (15.24)	117101 (6.13)	1558 (12.90)	1693 (3.87)
3	1982-83	8534 (1.10)	120320 (2.75)	1545 (-0.83)	1691 (-0.12)
4	1983-84	8885 (4.11)	130396 (8.37)	1578 (2.14)	1790 (5.85)
5	1984-85	8608 (0.97)	134985 (3.52)	1501 (-4.88)	1813 (1.28)
6	1985-86	9047 (5.09)	140226 (3.88)	1549 (3.20)	1844 (1.71)
7	1986-87	8693 (-3.91)	145978 (4.10)	1461 (5.68)	1871 (1.46)
8	1987-88	9542 (9.77)	151988 (4.12)	1576 (7.87)	1901 (1.60)
9	1988-89	11028 (15.57)	168986 (11.18)	1789 (13.52)	2059 (8.31)
10	1989-90	11543 (4.67)	180686 (6.92)	1841 (2.91)	2157 (4.76)
11	1990-91	11723 (1.56)	190218 (5.28)	1779 (-3.37)	2222 (3.01)
12	1991-92	12020 (2.53)	190553 (0.18)	1788 (0.51)	2175 (-2.12)
13	1992-93	11879 (-1.17)	200028 (4.97)	1736 (-) 2.91	2239 (2.94)
14	1993-94 (R)	13032 (9.71)	209469 (4.72)	1871 (7.78)	2292 (2.37)
15	1994-95 (P)	13027 (-0.04)	222448 (6.20)	1839 (-1.71)	2401 (4.76)
16	1995-96 (Q)	13776 (5.76)		1913 (4.02)	

R: Revised : P: Provisional Q: Quick

The figures in the brackets indicate percentage growth over previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

ANNEXURE - V

**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH BY INDUSTRY OF
ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Rs. in Crores)				
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	1993-94 (R)	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing			
	1.1 Agriculture	16489.99	18685.99	21348.49
	1.2 Forestry and Logging	487.95	575.08	645.00
	1.3 Fishing	708.49	742.27	790.59
2	Mining and Quarrying	773.44	879.59	925.75
	(1-2) Sub-Total Primary Sector	18459.87	20882.93	23709.83
3	Manufacturing	3648.68	3911.11	4679.06
	3.1 Registered	2354.57	2941.80	3267.54
	3.2 Un-Registered			
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	484.70	667.00	726.53
5	Construction	2564.69	2870.47	3149.60
	Sub-total (3 to 5) Secondary Sector	9052.64	10390.38	11822.73
6	Trade, Hostels & Restaurants	7421.79	8466.95	9268.11
7	Transport, Storage & Communications			
	7.1 Railways	579.07	651.56	755.25
	7.2 Transport by other means & Storage	2968.85	3176.16	3501.84
	7.3 Communications	484.74	589.65	654.41
8	Financing, Insurance, Real - Estate, Ownership of dwelling and Business Services			
	8.1 Banking and Insurance	1959.71	2392.28	2673.56
	8.2 Ownership of dwellings, Real estates & business Services	1553.78	1769.66	1974.83
9	Community, Social & Personal Services:			
	9.1 Public Administration	1839.15	2189.00	2447.9
	9.2 Other Services	4103.25	4721.19	5227.15
	Sub-total (6to9) Tertiary Sector	20910.34	23956.45	26503.05
	TOTAL STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	48422.85	55229.76	62035.61
	Population ('000)	69637	70828	72005
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	6954	7798	8615

R: Revised : P: Provisional Q: Quick estimate
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

ANNEXURE - VI
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH BY INDUSTRY OF
ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES

(Rs. in crores)				
SI.No.	INDUSTRY	1993-94 (R)	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4942.97	4722.23	5033.11
	1.1 Agriculture	79.51	82	82.49
	1.2 Forestry and Logging	100.28	110.06	113.98
	1.3 Fishing			
2	Mining and Quarrying	165.94	161.91	163.46
	(1-2) Sub-Total Primary Sector	5288.70	5076.20	5393.04
3	Manufacturing			
	3.1 Registered	855.25	837.57	948.92
	3.2 Un-Registered	508.53	518.7	529.07
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	168.35	200.34	198.41
5	Construction	645.80	651.26	714.57
	Sub-total (3 to 5) Secondary Sector	2177.93	2207.87	2390.97
6	Trade, Hostels & Restaurants	2389.50	2333.94	2479.45
7	Transport, Storage & Communications			
	7.1 Railways	74.68	74.01	75.45
	7.2 Transport by other means & Storage	441.10	462.74	479.56
	7.3 Communications	88.84	102.99	111.99
8	Financing, Insurance, Real - Estate, Ownership of dwelling and Business Services			
	8.1 Banking and Insurance	673.71	701.17	729.75
	8.2 Ownership of dwellings, Real estates & Business Services.	588.07	628.02	652.62
9	Community, Social & Personal Services:			
	9.1 Public Administration	673.66	793.12	805.23
	9.2 Other Services	635.46	646.55	658.43
	Sub-total (6to9) Tertiary Sector	5565.02	5742.54	5992.48
	TOTAL STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	13031.65	13026.61	13776.49
	Population ('000)	69637	70828	72005
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	1871	1839	1913

R: Revised : P: Provisional Q: Quick
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

ANNEXURE -VII

SEASON-WISE PARTICULARS OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF SELECTED CROPS

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Year	Area (000 Hectares)			Production (000 ⁰⁰ Tonnes)			Yield per Hectares (Kgs.)		
			Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	Rice	1993-94	2475	1072	3547	6346	3216	9562	2623	3088	2759
		1994-95	2510	1127	3637	5989	3288	9277	2438	2994	2609
		1995-96	2590	1102	2692	5998	3016	9014	2369	2807	2498
		1996-97	2556			5747			2248		
2	Jowar	1993-94	472	581	1053	411	462	873	871	794	828
		1994-95	375	569	944	286	356	642	762	626	680
		1995-96	412	476	888	310	338	648	753	711	731
		1996-97	398			344			864		
3	Bajra	1993-94	138	5	143	108	3	111	778	778	778
		1994-95	131	6	137	103	4	107	791	791	791
		1995-96	128	5	133	124	3	127	969	833	954
		1996-97	115			108			939		
4	Maize	1993-94	260	44	304	644	132	776	2482	2981	2554
		1994-95	261	60	321	652	206	856	2498	3469	2678
		1995-96	258	75	333	625	251	876	2419	3358	2630
		1996-97	267			772			2891		
5	Ragi	1993-94	115	25	104	120	43	163	1045	1698	1164
		1994-95	108	22	130	132	39	171	1227	1775	1320
		1995-96	105	22	127	114	34	148	1088	1537	1167
		1996-97	90			102			1133		
6	Other Millets (incl. Wheat)	1993-94	106	19	125	83	9	92			
		1994-95	91	17	108	44	11	55			
		1995-96	95	13	108	71	9	80			
		1997-96	69			47					
7	Pulses	1993-94	803	761	1564	322	355	677			
		1994-95	772	830	1602	267	406	673			
		1995-96	782	831	1613	307	464	771			
		1996-97	780			312					
8	Total food grains	1993-94	4369	2507	6876	8034	4220	12254			
		1994-95	4248	2631	6879	7473	4310	11783			
		1995-96	4370	2524	6894	7549	4115	11664			
		1996-97	4275			7432					
9	Groundnut	1993-94	1926	426	2352	1953	593	2546	1014	1390	1082
		1994-95	1818	358	2176	1134	537	1671	623	1497	767
		1995-96	1883	337	2220	2124	501	2625	1128	1486	1183
		1996-97	1791			1469			820		
10	Castor	1993-94	260		260	75		75	289		289
		1994-95	271		271	92		92	342		342
		1995-96	264		264	71		71	269		269
		1996-97	252			76			302		
11	Seasamum	1993-94	132	52	184	28	12	40	213	221	215
		1994-95	120	54	174	22	10	32	183	182	183
		1995-96	142	57	199	43	11	54	300	200	271
		1996-97	127			26			205		

NB: 1996-97 Kharif data are on the basis of preliminary estimates

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics

cont...

ANNEXURE VIII
NET AREA IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

Sl. No.	Source	1980-81	1985-86	1986-97	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	Canals	16.93	17.84	17.80	15.94	18.69	18.89	18.69	18.25	17.27	16.59	16.06	15.39
2	Tanks	9.00	7.86	7.76	6.63	11.04	10.29	9.68	9.48	7.28	6.33	6.92	7.47
3	Wells	7.76	8.61	8.84	9.92	11.33	12.09	13.03	14.03	14.11	14.42	14.80	16.56
4	Others	0.93	1.06	1.10	1.21	1.50	1.61	1.66	1.75	1.63	1.56	1.81	1.81
	Total	34.62	35.37	35.50	33.70	42.56	42.88	43.06	43.51	40.29	38.90	39.59	41.23

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURE - IX
SEASON WISE, REGION WISE AVERAGE RAINFALL DURING 1983-84 TO 1996-97

Year	SOUTH WEST MONSOON				NORHT EAST MONSOON			
	Coastal Andhra	Rayala-seema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Andhra	Rayala-seema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Normal	603	378	763	634	317	223	98	205
1983-84	810	598	1114	906	277	170	207	227
1984-85	523	332	570	510	218	171	99	158
1985-86	531	316	585	517	337	218	117	221
1986-87	610	301	704	597	342	162	62	189
1987-88	407	333	594	475	548	348	265	390
1988-89	846	707	1242	994	142	101	41	91
1989-90	843	532	1089	896	120	130	43	88
1990-91	535	347	869	647	389	299	181	283
1991-92	766	440	736	696	393	353	64	243
1992-93	569	314	639	555	347	207	114	221
1993-94	462	369	611	511	324	335	132	242
1994-95	504	213	577	485	470	277	212	324
1995-96	651	463	671	627	354	144	321	303
1996-97	766	650	740	734	405	379	129	281

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURE - X

Rainfall during South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon by Districts 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of the District	S.W. Monsoon (June to Sept'96)			NE Monsoon (Oct to Dec'96)			
		Actual	Normal	% Dev. from Normal	Actual	Normal	% Dev. from Normal	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	605	681	-11	174	288	-40	
2	Vizianagaram	725	739	-2	233	254	-8	
3	Visakhapatnam	978	633	55	291	299	-3	
4	East Godavari	1025	741	38	504	325	55	
5	West Godavari	959	739	30	412	260	59	
6	Krishna	869	672	29	273	276	-1	
7	Guntur	696	559	24	272	252	8	
8	Prakasam	484	352	38	459	317	45	
9	Nellore	548	307	79	1023	586	75	
Coastal Region		766	603	27	405	317	28	
10	Kurnool	661	448	48	292	112	161	
11	Anantapur	499	297	68	202	140	44	
12	Cuddapah	681	389	75	429	231	86	
13	Chittoor	758	380	99	593	410	45	
Rayalaseema Region		650	378	72	379	223	70	
14	Rangareddy	660	647	2	126	94	34	
15	Hyderabad	711	658	8	137	107	28	
16	Nizamabad	703	948	-26	175	79	122	
17	Medak	746	809	-8	164	89	84	
18	Mahabubnagar	544	611	-11	142	92	54	
19	Nalgonda	573	553	4	135	120	113	
20	Warangal	1001	867	15	75	109	-31	
21	Khammam	986	837	18	192	119	61	
22	Karimnagar	712	794	-10	69	93	-26	
23	Adilabad	767	917	-16	77	75	3	
Telangana Region		740	763	-3	129	98	32	
Andhra Pradesh		734	634	16	281	205	37	

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, A.P.

**ANNEXURE XI-A
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	Productio During		Percentage with Variation of col 5 over col 4
			1994-94	1995-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Coal	000'tonnes	25288	26775	5.9
2	Sugar	000'tonnes	652475	859819	31.8
3	Bakery	Rs. Lakhs	1238	962	22.3
4	Vanaspathi	Tonnes	2507	1853	26.1
5	Tea	Tonnes	14642	15720	7.4
6	Coventional Coffe	Tonnes	3642	3128	14.1
7	Instant Coffe	Tonnes	728	616	15.4
8	Wine, Special quality Spirit	000'Litres	22127	7762	65
9	Cigaretes	No in crs	1569	1774	13.1
10	Cotton Yarn	000'Kgs	40199	40699	1.2
11	Cotten Fabrics	000'Mts			
12	Rayaon Yarn	000'Kgs			
13	Rayaon Fabric	000'Mts			
14	Jute	Tonnes	97729	105041	7.5
15	Paper	Tonnes	298881	293486	1.8
16	Tanning	Rs.Lakhs	75.85	69.24	8.7
17	Chemical Fertilisers	Tonnes	351018	398428	12.5
18	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	Rs.lakhs	15207	16623244	837.4
19	Oxygen	000'cumts	3069	4096	33.5
20	Acetylene	000'cumts	335	316	-5.7
21	Detonators	Rs.Lakhs	4337	4146	-4.4
22	Acetic Acid	Tonnes	1145	1172	2.4
23	Petroleum	000'Tonnes	4761	5073	6.6
24	Glass	Tonnes	45530	52599	15.5
25	Cement	000'Tonnes	8518	9149	7.4
26	Asbestos Cement	Tonnes	162695	172715	6.2
27	Ferro Alloys	Tonnes	71081	92982	36.4
28	Forgings	Tonnes	1410	538	61.8
29	Ball and Roller Bearings	000'Nos	1853	1983	1.5
30	M.S.rounds, Bars,Flats	Tonnes	10117	15126	49.5
31	Machine Tools	Rs.Lakhs	6435	8164	26.9
32	Diesel Engines	Nos			
33	Refrigerators	Nos	2184	2184	
34	Water Coolers	Nos	158813	107265	32.5
35	Electric Cables	Rs.Lakhs	32269	36810	14.1
36	Dry Cells	000'Nos	272425	285917	5.0
37	Transformers KVA	000'Nos	214	468	118.7
38	Heavy Electricals	Rs.lakhs	44717	102612	129.5
39	Electric equipment	Rs.lakhs	34074	34826	2.2
40	Motor Vehicles (body build)	Rs.lakhs	7479	5169	-30.9
41	Motor Cycles	Nos			
42	House service Meters	000'Nos	764	1031	34.9
43	Generation of eletricity	MKWA	20999	22232	5.9

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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ANNEXURE -XI

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (GROUP-WISE)

(Base 1970-71 = 100)

Sl. No.	Year (April-March)	Mining & Quarrying	% variation over the previous year	Manufacturing	% variation over the previous year	Electricity	% variation over the previous year	General Index	% variation over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1970-71	100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00	
2	1971-72	117.80	17.80	105.65	5.7	108.51	8.5	106.85	6.8
3	1972-73	139.72	18.6	97.80	-7.4	105.50	4.4	101.28	-5.2
4	1973-74	146.80	5.1	117.40	20.0	110.50	4.4	188.88	17.4
5	1974-75	171.80	17.0	130.50	11.2	118.50	7.2	131.39	10.5
6	1975-76	203.90	18.7	133.50	2.2	127.00	7.2	136.98	4.3
7	1976-77	230.10	12.8	145.60	9.1	168.40	32.6	154.89	13.1
8	1977-78	247.20	7.4	159.8	9.8	179.70	6.7	168.36	8.7
9	1978-79	249.90	1.1	181.80	13.8	211.30	17.6	190.54	13.2
10	1979-80	260.80	4.4	184.30	1.4	221.00	4.6	194.61	2.1
11	1980-81	280.10	7.4	179.50	-2.6	248.80	12.6	196.80	1.1
12	1981-82	335.70	19.9	202.80	13.0	309.70	24.5	227.20	15.4
13	1982-83	342.40	2.0	221.50	9.2	357.50	15.4	240.50	5.9
14	1983-84	351.90	2.8	214.80	-3.0	383.90	7.4	248.70	3.4
15	1984-85	342.40	-2.8	287.90	34.0	487.90	27.1	274.30	10.3
16	1985-86	435.60	27.4	291.30	1.2	426.6	-12.6	320.60	16.9
17	1986-87	459.9	5.6	280.0	-3.9	481.50	12.9	322.20	0.5
18	1987-88	454.9	-1.1	294.5	5.2	484.10	0.5	332.20	3.1
19	1988-89	516.1	13.5	324.4	10.2	498.10	3.0	361.80	8.9
20	1989-90	498.0	-3.5	326.5	0.6	523.40	5.0	366.50	1.3
21	1990-91	505.8	1.6	346.09	6	629.80	20.3	398.40	8.7
22	1991-92	570.7	12.8	348.54	0.7	633.50	0.6	405.10	1.7
23	1992-93	624.43	9.4	284.50	-18.4	625.50	-1.3	356.90	-11.9
24	1993-94	685.40	9.8	315.30	10.8	690.80	10.4	391.70	9.8
25	1994-96	701.40	2.3	285.60	-9.4	732.70	6.1	378.70	-3.3
26	1995-96	742.70	5.9	346.10	21.2	773.70	5.6	430.70	13.7
27	Apr. '95 to Nov. '95	569.3		327.1		724.80		400.10	
28	Apr. '96 to Nov. '95	6.77.6	19.0	319.00	-2.5	837.70	12.8	419.20	4.8

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics

ANNEXURE - XII
PROGRESS OF INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION & CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	As on Dec '96
I	INSTALLED CAPACITY	MW								
	(a) Hydro	"	1038	2452	2453	2515	2596	2656	2661	2661
	(b) Thermal	"	1260	1679	1713	1713	2133	2558	2597	2696
	(c) Share from Central Sector	"		762	807	852	897	897	897	897
	Total:	MW	2298	4893	4973	5080	5626	6111	6155	6254
II	GENERATION	MKWH	7276	18119	18242	17872	19272	20529	21765	18185
III	CONSUMPTION	"								
	(a) Domestic	"	546	2078	2438	2825	3187	3213	3276	
	(b) Commercial	"	216	514	553	610	673	672	704	
	(c) Industrial	"	2546	5571	7603	7692	8112	7931	7798	
	(d) Agriculture	"	941	6343	6972	7895	9022	10922	11961	
	(e) others	"	1048	1587	184	205	212	216	224	
	Total:		5297	16093	17750	19557	21206	22954	23963	
IV	NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	LAKH Nos.								
	(a) Domestic	"	15.41	48.94	53.37	57.45	59.85	62.33	66.6	69.16
	(b) Commercial	"	3.15	5.11	5.39	5.65	5.95	6.26	6.76	6.95
	(c) Industrial	"	0.55	1.18	1.26	1.32	1.5	1.35	1.44	1.48
	(d) Agriculture	"	4.23	11.93	12.74	12.74	15.01	16.06	16.43	17.56
	(e) others	"	0.48	1.19	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.19	1.26	1.26
	Total:		23.82	68.35	73.99	73.99	79.67	87.19	92.49	96.41
V	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION									
A	(a) Total No. of villages		27221	27379	26586	*26586	*26586	*26586	*26586	*26586
	(b) No. of villages Electrified		18053	27358	26565	26565	26565	26565	26565	26565
	Percentage of villages Electrified		66.3	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B	(a) Total No. of Hamlets		32750	32750	32826	32826	32826	32826	32826	32826
	(b) No. of Hamlets Electrified		7490	16578	18075	18910	19702	20902	20956	20995
	Percentage of Hamlets Electrified		22.9	50.6	55.1	57.6	60	63.6	63.8	63.9
C	(a) Total No. of Dalithwadadas		31813	37725	37725	37725	39105	40545	40545	40545
	(b) No. of Dalithwadadas Electrified		16035	32095	33505	34862	36257	38007	38772	38861
	Percentage of Dalithwadadas Electrified		50.4	85.1	88.8	92.4	92.7	93.74	95.5	95.9

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

@: Provisional

* 21 villages either submerged or uninhabited, or occupied by N.T.P.C

ANNEXURE XIII

No. of Bank Offices, Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Category	No. of offices		% variation over 1995	Deposits (Lakhs)		% variation over 1995	Credit (Lakhs)		% variation over 1995	
		Sept '95	Sept '96		Sept '95	Sept '96		Sept '95	Sept '96		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rural	2652 (-54.79)	2470 (-50.60)	-6.86	342907 (-17.11)	356826 (-14.95)	4.06	291847 (18.40)	316980 (17.37)	8.61	
2	Semi - Urban	1081 (22.33)	1108 (22.70)	2.50	546834 (27.29)	564364 (23.64)	3.21	346707 (21.85)	342917 (18.79)	-1.09	
3	Urban	676 (13.97)	856 (17.54)	26.63	505455 (25.22)	722947 (30.28)	43.03	299374 (18.87)	425233 (23.30)	42.04	
4	Metropolitan	431 (8.90)	447 (9.16)	3.71	608590 (30.17)	743201 (31.13)	22.12	648617 (40.88)	739560 (40.53)	14.02	
5	Total	4840 (100.00)	4881 (100.00)	0.85	2003786 (100.00)	2387338 (100.00)	19.14	158645 (100.00)	1824690 (100.00)	15.01	

Figures in Brackets are Percentage to Total

Source:- Quarterly Handout Sept' 1995 and Sept 1996, RBI.

ANNEXURE-XIV

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND ALL INDIA

(Base 1981-82=100)

Year/ Month	Andhra Pradesh	All India
March.1988	151.6	161.5
March.1989	154.6	167.0
March.1990	168.4	176.3
March.1991	200.7	210.8
March.1992	257.3	246.8
March.1993	235.5	253.2
March.1994	282.6	279.4
March.1995	306.4	317.8
March.1996	334.8	333.3
Dec.1995	369.4	N.A
Dec.1996	368.9	N.A

Source : Directorate of Economic & Statistics

ANNEXURE-XV

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS URBAN NON-MANUAL
EMPLOYEES AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND ALL INDIA**

Month/Year	C.P.I.Nos for Industries Workers (1960=100)		C.P.I.Nos for Urban non-manual Employees (1996=100)		C.P.I.Nos for Agril. Labour (1960-61=100)	
	A.P.	All India	A.P.	All India	A.P.	All india
March.1981	418	420	393	385	365	419
March.1982	456	457	440	423	401	440
March.1983	480	502	469	462	407	448
March.1984	544	558	523	505	437	514
March.1985	575	586	562	540	448	517
March.1986	617	638	599	584	459	556
March.1987	666	686	640	625	481	573
March.1988	749	753	731	686	543	658
March.1989	803	818	781	734	610	736
March.1990	851	873	848	793	601	736
March.1991	959	991	951	899	675	858
March.1992	1135	1129	1088	1021	919	1046
March.1993	1194	1198	1169	1091	925	1053
March.1994	1300	1316	1263	1181	937	1175
March.1995	1409	1444	1405	1298	1067	1300
March.1996	1543	1573				
July. 1996	1613	1671	1633	1495	1229	1484
November.96	1678	1721				

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

ANNEXURE - XVI
Year wise expenditure

(Rs.In Crs.)

Social Services	VIII Plan Outlay	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Education	222.95 (10.70)	45.91 (10.20)	43.18 (9.50)	28.77 (6.10)	25.28 (4.70)	143.14 (7.50)
Technical Education	56.00 (2.70)	5.53 (1.20)	3.97 (0.90)	7.60 (1.60)	24.72 (4.60)	41.62 (2.20)
Medical & Health	183.32 (8.90)	22.10 (4.90)	26.86 (5.90)	32.24 (6.80)	39.99 (7.50)	121.19 (6.30)
Water supply & Sanitation	488.42 (23.60)	126.21 (28.20)	117.69 (26.00)	154.79 (32.60)	151.74 (28.30)	550.43 (28.80)
Housing	268.70 (13.00)	84.33 (18.80)	89.69 (19.80)	81.12 (17.10)	118.36 (22.10)	373.49 (19.50)
Urban Development	196.49 (9.50)	59.02 (13.20)	52.56 (11.60)	47.94 (10.10)	25.07 (4.90)	184.59 (9.70)
Welfare of SCs,STs and B.Cs	450.00 (21.70)	74.75 (16.70)	79.67 (17.60)	88.82 (18.70)	108.68 (20.30)	351.92 (18.40)
Labour & Employment	50.45 (2.40)	10.37 (2.30)	10.39 (2.30)	7.06 (1.50)	3.41 (0.60)	31.23 (1.60)
Social Security & Welfare	22.48 (1.10)	4.46 (1.00)	5.49 (1.20)	4.55 (1.00)	6.82 (1.30)	21.32 (1.10)
Nutrition	85.72 (4.10)	8.37 (1.90)	15.81 (3.50)	16.44 (3.50)	26.01 (4.80)	66.63 (3.50)
Total social services sector	2066.53	448.30	452.30	474.63	536.44	1911.67

Source: Planning Department, Andhra Pradesh

ANNEXURE - XVII
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of Area 1991	Percentage of population 1991	Percentage of Urban Population to Total 1991	Population Density per sq.km. of Area 1991	Percentage of Literacy 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.4	7.9	26.89	242	44.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	0.1	12.80	10	41.6
3	Assam	2.4	2.6	11.10	286	52.9
4	Bihar	5.3	10.2	13.14	497	38.5
5	Goa	0.1	0.1	41.01	316	75.5
6	Gujarat	6.0	4.9	34.49	211	61.3
7	Haryana	1.3	1.9	24.63	372	55.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	0.6	8.69	93	63.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6.8	0.9	23.83	35	N.A.
10	Karnataka	5.8	5.3	30.92	235	56.0
11	Kerala	1.2	3.4	26.39	749	89.8
12	Madhya Pradesh	13.5	7.8	23.18	149	44.2
13	Maharashtra	9.4	9.3	38.69	257	64.9
14	Manipur	0.7	0.2	27.52	82	59.9
15	Meghalaya	0.7	0.2	18.60	79	49.1
16	Mizoram	0.6	0.1	46.10	33	82.3
17	Nagaland	0.5	0.1	17.21	73	61.7
18	Orissa	4.7	3.7	13.38	203	49.1
19	Punjab	1.5	2.4	29.55	403	58.5
20	Rajasthan	10.4	5.2	22.88	129	38.6
21	Sikkim	0.2	0.1	9.10	57	56.9
22	Tamilnadu	4.0	6.6	34.15	429	54.6
23	Tripura	0.3	0.3	15.30	263	60.4
24	Uttar Pradesh	9.0	16.4	19.84	473	41.6
25	West Bengal	2.7	8.1	27.48	767	57.7
INDIA		100.0	100.0	25.71	257	52.1

N.B: Since Union Territories have been excluded from the sum total of the percentages will not be equal to 100.0

source: Census of India 1991

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Percen- tage of S.C. Popula- tion 1991	Percen- tage of S.T. popula- tion 1991	Percen- tage of Total workers to Total popula- tion 1991	Percen- tage of Main workers to Total popula- tion 1991
1	2	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.93	6.31	45.1	42.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	63.66	46.2	45.2
3	Assam	7.40	12.82	36.1	31.2
4	Bihar	14.55	7.66	32.2	29.7
5	Goa	2.08	0.03	35.3	32.8
6	Gujarat	7.41	14.92	40.2	34.1
7	Haryana	19.75	-	31.0	28.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	4.22	42.8	34.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A.
10	Karnataka	16.38	4.26	42.0	38.4
11	Kerala	9.92	1.10	31.4	28.5
12	Madhya Pradesh	14.55	23.27	42.8	37.7
13	Maharashtra	11.09	9.27	43.0	39.3
14	Manipur	2.02	34.41	42.2	38.5
15	Meghalaya	0.51	85.53	42.6	40.3
16	Mizoram	0.10	94.75	48.8	42.0
17	Nagaland	-	87.70	42.6	42.2
18	Orissa	16.20	22.21	37.5	32.8
19	Punjab	28.31	-	30.9	30.1
20	Rajasthan	17.29	12.44	38.9	31.6
21	Sikkim	5.93	22.36	41.7	40.4
22	Tamilnadu	19.18	1.03	43.3	40.8
23	Tripura	16.36	30.95	31.2	29.1
24	Uttar Pradesh	21.05	0.21	32.2	29.7
25	West Bengal	23.62	5.59	32.2	30.2
	INDIA	16.48	8.08	37.5	34.1

source: Census of India 1991

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Percentage of Forest Area to Total Area 1991-92	Percentage of Net Area sown to Total Area 1991-92	Percentage of Net Area Irrigated to Net Area sown 1991-92	Consumption of Fertiliser per Hect. of Gross Cropped area (kg.) 1994-95
1	2	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.9	40.2	39.4	121.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	93.8	2.7	20.8	-
3	Assam	25.3	34.5	21.1	9.5
4	Bihar	17.0	44.5	43.5	64.6
5	Goa	28.3	36.7	17.6	41.4
6	Gujarat	10.0	49.4	25.5	77.5
7	Haryana	3.9	80.0	76.0	126.4
8	Himachal Pradesh	30.5	16.9	17.4	34.6
9	Jammu & Kashmir	61.0	16.3	42.6	48.2
10	Karnataka	16.1	56.2	21.6	64.9
11	Kerala	27.8	57.9	14.8	66.7
12	Madhya Pradesh	32.4	43.7	23.9	37.4
13	Maharashtra	17.6	57.6	12.2	75.4
14	Manipur	27.2	6.3	46.4	58.9
15	Meghalaya	41.8	9.0	22.3	14.9
16	Mizoram	62.0	3.1	12.3	8.6
17	Nagaland	56.1	12.6	30.4	3.0
18	Orissa	35.3	40.8	30.5	22.5
19	Punjab	4.2	83.7	93.5	174.7
20	Rajasthan	6.9	45.2	28.0	34.8
21	Sikkim	36.2	13.4	16.8	7.3
22	Tamilnadu	16.5	44.0	45.5	136.6
23	Tripura	57.8	25.1	19.0	19.5
24	Uttar Pradesh	17.3	58.1	60.9	99.3
25	West Bengal	12.3	60.3	35.8	86.2
INDIA		22.3	46.4	34.5	75.7

source: (Col 12 to 15) Basic Statistics Relating to
Indian Economy, Statistics. September, 1993 (C.M.I.E.)

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Yield Rate of Rice (Qtl/Ha) 1993-94	Yield Rate of Food Grains (Qtl/Ha) 1991-94	Share of Food Grains Production to All- India 1991-94 (Average 1991-91 to 1993-94)	Percentage of Villages Electrified March'95	Per capita consumption of Electricity (KWH) 1993-94
1	2	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.2	16.7	6.68	100	344.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11.8	N.A	N.A	66	66.51
3	Assam	13.3	12.6	1.96	98	96.45
4	Bihar	12.8	12.4	6.12	71	124.92
5	Goa	25.2	N.A	N.A	100	593.38
6	Gujarat	14.0	10.3	2.37	100	590.36
7	Haryana	27.3	25.9	5.58	100	486.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	12.4	15.6	0.75	100	217.30
9	Jammu & Kashmir	18.6	15.6	0.79	96	196.53
10	Karnataka	22.8	11.6	4.70	100	323.24
11	Kerala	18.8	18.9	0.60	100	216.52
12	Madhya Pradesh	11.6	9.9	9.62	94	310.20
13	Maharashtra	16.1	8.7	6.76	100	459.23
14	Manipur	21.5	N.A	N.A	91	111.03
15	Meghalaya	10.9	N.A	N.A	49	134.94
16	Mizoram	15.5	N.A	N.A	95	100.29
17	Nagaland	13.4	N.A	N.A	100	68.14
18	Orissa	14.5	11.6	4.03	71	318.66
19	Punjab	35.1	35.6	11.54	100	702.71
20	Rajasthan	10.2	7.4	5.00	86	254.00
21	Sikkim	12.9	N.A	N.A	100	116.09
22	Tamilnadu	28.4	20.2	4.75	100	387.36
23	Tripura	18.1	N.A	N.A	76	59.57
24	Uttar Pradesh	19.0	18.0	20.52	76	186.39
25	West Bengal	20.1	19.9	7.11	77	163.63
INDIA		18.8	14.4	100.00	86	299.00

source: (Col 16 to 18) Performance of Agriculture, 1980-81 to 1992-93
(Col. 19 & 20) Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy, Sept 1994(C.M.I.E.)
(Col. 19) OSEB, BBSR

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Population per bank (in '000) Sept'96	Credit/ Deposit Ratio Sept'96	Estimated Birth Rate per '000 Population 1993 (p)	Estimated Death Rate per '000 live births 1993 (p)	Estimated Infant Mortality Rate 1993 (per '000 Live Birth)
1	2	21	22	23	24	25
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.63	76.43	24.3	8.6	64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.71	10.41	28.0	8.9	N.A.
3	Assam	18.18	36.74	29.5	10.2	81
4	Bihar	17.47	29.98	32.0	10.6	70
5	Goa	4.22	24.18	14.7	6.7	N.A.
6	Gujarat	11.75	48.40	28.0	8.2	58
7	Haryana	12.04	40.63	30.9	7.9	66
8	Himachal Pradesh	6.80	25.12	26.7	8.6	63
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	39.14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10	Karnataka	10.04	0.89	25.5	8.0	67
11	Kerala	9.40	44.74	17.4	6.0	13
12	Madhya Pradesh	14.94	51.73	34.9	12.6	106
13	Maharashtra	13.33	68.75	25.2	7.3	50
14	Manipur	21.61	58.78	20.5	4.8	N.A.
15	Meghalaya	9.91	13.37	28.5	6.8	N.A.
16	Mizoram	8.84	20.12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Nagaland	17.04	27.45	20.0	4.7	N.A.
18	Orissa	14.68	51.48	27.2	12.2	110
19	Punjab	8.75	41.23	26.3	7.9	55
20	Rajasthan	13.68	43.34	34.0	9.1	82
21	Sikkim	9.68	16.14	24.3	6.9	N.A.
22	Tamilnadu	12.15	99.08	19.5	8.2	56
23	Tripura	15.32	43.61	23.3	6.4	N.A.
24	Uttar Pradesh	15.97	31.19	36.2	11.6	94
25	West Bengal	15.83	50.54	25.7	7.4	58
INDIA		13.27	57.49	28.7	9.3	74

Source: (Col.21 & 22) Banking Statistics Quarterly Hand out Sept'96
(Col. 23 to 25)Registrar General's News Letter, April 1995.

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Length of surface Road per 1000 Sq.Km. of Area 31st March 1988 (in Km.)	Railway Route Length per 1000 Sq.Km. of Area 1992-93 (in Km.)	Railway Route Length per Lakh of Popula- tion 1992-93 (in Km.)	Registered Motor Vehi- cles per '000 1992-93	Percentage of Villages connected with All weather Roads 1987-88
1	2	26	27	28	29	30
1	Andhra Pradesh	266	18.38	7.36	24.81	43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.01	0.11	9.24	11
3	Assam	98	31.45	10.53	11.69	65
4	Bihar	174	30.57	5.90	12.24	35
5	Goa	N.A	21.34	6.51	134.01	96
6	Gujarat	324	26.94	12.43	53.07	74
7	Haryana	527	33.90	8.80	37.80	99
8	Himachal Pradesh	110	4.78	4.99	14.14	43
9	Jammu & Kashmir	35	0.04	1.10	19.19	60
10	Karnataka	408	16.11	6.65	33.38	33
11	Kerala	762	26.45	3.44	22.93	100
12	Madhya Pradesh	161	13.50	8.72	25.17	23
13	Maharashtra	413	17.73	6.72	37.81	53
14	Manipur	104	0.04	0.05	26.43	38
15	Meghalaya	108	-	-	19.77	49
16	Mizoram	N.A	0.09	0.27	22.57	19
17	Nagaland	342	0.54	0.69	55.08	35
18	Orissa	122	12.86	6.12	13.60	15
19	Punjab	817	42.12	10.23	72.23	99
20	Rajasthan	155	16.77	12.41	22.08	21
21	Sikkim	212	-	-	45.16	61
22	Tamilnadu	814	30.93	7.03	30.78	63
23	Tripura	362	4.29	1.57	8.11	59
24	Uttar Pradesh	286	30.23	6.14	15.24	43
25	West Bengal	304	43.10	5.44	14.00	41
INDIA		269	19.01	7.12	27.30	41

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy Vol. II
Sept.1993 and Sept. 1994 (CMIE)

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	No.of Post Offices per Lakh of Popula- tion 1992-93	Percentage distribu- tion of Factory Workers to Total All India Factory Workers 1990-91	Net Value added by manufac- turing factory sector (Rs. in Crore) 1992-93	Per capita value added by manufac- tures (in Rs. 1992-93
1	2	31	32	33	34
1	Andhra Pradesh	24	11.1	4298	626
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	N.A	N.A	N.A
3	Assam	16	1.4	830	354
4	Bihar	13	4.4	3434	381
5	Goa	20	0.2	253	1919
6	Gujarat	21	8.3	8038	1891
7	Haryana	15	3.0	1609	944
8	Himachal Pradesh	49	0.6	442	829
9	Jammu & Kashmir	20	0.2	91	114
10	Karnataka	21	4.9	4122	887
11	Kerala	17	3.6	1814	606
12	Madhya Pradesh	16	4.6	3907	569
13	Maharashtra	15	14.4	16210	1995
14	Manipur	35	NEG	-3	-17
15	Meghalaya	25	0.1	31	165
16	Mizoram	49	N.A	N.A	N.A
17	Nagaland	23	NEG	7	N.A
18	Orissa	25	1.9	1411	431
19	Punjab	18	4.9	2927	1411
20	Rajasthan	22	2.9	2326	503
21	Sikkim	46	N.A	N.A	N.A
22	Tamilnadu	21	11.2	7303	1275
23	Tripura	24	0.2	22	78
24	Uttar Pradesh	14	9.8	6491	448
25	West Bengal	12	9.2	4174	594
	INDIA	17	100.0	71248	812

Source: Col 31. Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy Vol.II
Sept, 1994 (C.M.I.E)
Col. (32 to 34) Annual Survey of Industries, Menary Results for
factory Sector (C.S.O.) 1990-91

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Per Capita Approved Plan Outlay (in. Rs.) 1994-95	Per Capita total Revenue of States including Resources Transferred from Central 1994-95(BE) (in. Rs.)	Per Capita own Revenue 1994-95(BE) (in. Rs.)	Per Capita own Tax Revenue 1994-95(BE) (in. Rs.)
1	2	35	36	37	38
1	Andhra Pradesh	301.3	1168.4	726.9	543.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3537.5	5281.9	752.0	70.4
3	Assam	429.6	1864.5	514.8	362.5
4	Bihar	225.3	786.7	314.3	190.6
5	Goa	1445.6	4007.7	2821.0	1650.9
6	Gujarat	513.5	1600.1	1233.6	1013.5
7	Haryana	583.1	2449.6	2080.1	1020.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1186.8	2088.0	558.4	441.1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1140.7	2383.9	493.6	307.4
10	Karnataka	684.0	1706.0	1242.6	1019.6
11	Kerala	410.2	1374.0	893.6	800.0
12	Madhya Pradesh	386.7	1163.8	632.8	425.0
13	Maharashtra	526.2	1624.1	1260.5	964.5
14	Manipur	1213.3	2660.5	343.9	115.6
15	Meghalaya	1449.2	2995.6	430.4	316.5
16	Mizoram	2656.4	5854.3	344.3	62.5
17	Nagaland	1585.0	4214.8	337.8	139.0
18	Orissa	578.2	1005.9	452.9	319.1
19	Punjab	684.3	1708.6	1315.8	1100.6
20	Rajasthan	504.7	1246.6	689.4	456.9
21	Sikkim	2941.2	5745.8	956.2	314.2
22	Tamilnadu	469.3	1338.5	884.5	788.9
23	Tripura	1043.8	2613.5	265.1	149.5
24	Uttar Pradesh	302.5	854.8	403.1	305.1
25	West Bengal	235.5	948.4	527.6	480.5
	INDIA	452.4*	1290.8*	764.1*	584.7*

* Average of 25 States

Source: Reserve Bank Bulletin. October 1994 (Col 35 to 41)

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Per Capita State/Bud- getary expenditure 1994-95(BE) (Both revenue & Capital Account) (in. Rs.)	Per Capita state. Govt. expenditure on Medical Public Health & Family Welfare 1994-95(BE) (in. Rs.)	Per Capita state. Govt. expenditure on Education Sports, Art & Culture 1994-95(BE) (in. Rs.)	Per Capita Milk Production (in Kg.) 1994-95
1	2	39	40	41	42
1	Andhra Pradesh	1536.8	73.1	262.9	58.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7048.9	321.2	900.4	N.A
3	Assam	1638.8	82.8	320.2	33.5
4	Bihar	1042.6	61.2	184.2	34.2
5	Goa	4941.1	344.1	847.6	-
6	Gujarat	1979.3	87.0	345.0	87.1
7	Haryana	3112.2	85.8	298.3	221.0
8	Himachal Pradesh	3489.1	244.7	651.7	119.6
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3982.1	131.2	445.9	78.0
10	Karnataka	2115.5	111.4	348.3	65.0
11	Kerala	1919.0	129.1	451.5	69.0
12	Madhya Pradesh	1394.7	67.8	218.6	72.6
13	Maharashtra	3860.4	82.8	313.8	53.2
14	Manipur	2936.7	10.3	601.6	58.1
15	Meghalaya	3803.4	212.3	546.9	28.4
16	Mizoram	6640.0	275.9	826.1	N.A
17	Nagaland	5924.4	267.7	646.0	N.A
18	Orissa	1684.5	74.3	241.8	17.5
19	Punjab	2743.6	116.6	381.3	302.0
20	Rajasthan	1684.5	97.6	282.9	99.7
21	Sikkim	6450.5	554.0	829.0	76.3
22	Tamilnadu	1770.4	106.4	337.5	67.7
23	Tripura	3210.1	133.6	490.3	12.8
24	Uttar Pradesh	1195.1	55.9	189.1	75.6
25	West Bengal	1294.1	76.4	297.3	42.7
	INDIA	1708.7*	85.6 *	286.2 *	70.0 *

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy Sept. 1994 C.M.I.E

ANNEXURE - XVII Contd..
SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl.No	State	Percentage of Population below poverty line 1987-88			Per Capita Net State Domestic Product 1991-92	
		Rural	Urban	Combined	At current prices 1994-95(Q)	At constant prices 1994-95(Q)
1	2	43	44	45	46	47
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.8	26.1	31.7	7798	1839
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11.8	4.7	7.7	8744	3076
3	Assam	24.5	9.4	22.8	5680	1720
4	Bihar	42.7	30.0	40.8	3819	1067
5	Goa	11.8	4.7	7.7	14736	5341
6	Gujarat	21.2	12.9	18.4	10578	3217
7	Haryana	11.7	11.7	11.6	12158	3683
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.7	2.4	9.2		
9	Jammu & Kashmir	15.5	8.4	13.9	5099	1886
10	Karnataka	35.9	24.2	32.1	8082	2501
11	Kerala	16.4	19.3	17.0	7201	2246
12	Madhya Pradesh	41.5	21.3	36.7	5785	1738
13	Maharashtra	36.7	17.0	29.2	13112	4157
14	Manipur	11.8	4.7	7.7		
15	Meghalaya	11.8	4.7	7.7	6136	1835
16	Mizoram	11.8	4.7	7.7		
17	Nagaland	11.8	4.7	7.7		
18	Orissa	48.3	24.1	44.7	5157	1581
19	Punjab	7.2	7.2	7.2	14188	4167
20	Rajasthan	26.0	19.4	24.4		
21	Sikkim	11.8	4.7	7.7		
22	Tamilnadu	39.5	20.5	32.8	8941	2656
23	Tripura	11.8	4.7	7.7		
24	Uttar Pradesh	37.2	27.2	35.1	5331	1663
25	West Bengal	30.3	20.7	27.6	6877	2434
INDIA		33.4	20.1	29.9	8237	2401

Source: Col.43 to Col 47)Basic Statistics relating to
Indian Economy, Sept. 1994 C.M.I.E

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