



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**ECONOMIC SURVEY
1997-98**

NIEPA DC



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**FINANCE & PLANNING (PLG.WING) DEPARTMENT
ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD**

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CHAPTER - 1

GENERAL REVIEW

Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest and populous State in the Country. Since population is the ultimate beneficiary of development progress, it would be appropriate to review the overall position of the State's economy.

In the demographic picture the growth of population in the State during 1981-91 was 23.85 percent while religious group wise the population of Buddhists increased by 71.33 percent followed by Jains (42.50 percent) Sikhs (35.06 Percent) Muslims (30.66 percent) and Hindus (24.74 percent) during the decade 1981-91. However the population of Christians revealed a negative growth of 15.14 percent.

The structure of Income of an area is an indicator of its overall economy and the state of its economic development. The State Income both at Current and Constant prices shows that at Current prices the State Income in 1996-97 rose by 12.3 percent, and at Constant (1980-81) prices rose by 5.1 percent compared to the Income of 1995-96. The Per capita Income of Andhra Pradesh in 1996-97 at Current Prices increased by 10.4 percent and at Constant (1980-81) Prices it rose by 3.1 percent compared to 1995-96.

Agriculture is the bedrock of the State's economy and a large multitude of population live in rural areas of the State with agriculture as their prime occupation. The income accrued from the agriculture sub sector in the total State Income was 33.4 percent.

The total foodgrains production in the State during 1996-97 was 136.8 lakh tonnes against 116.64 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. During the current agricultural year 1997-98 the State was battered by a severe cyclone during September 1997 causing heavy damage in Guntur and Prakasam districts. The farmers covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in the State during 1996-97 numbered 17.5 lakhs and the area covered was 10.95 lakh hectares. The total compensation paid to these farmers stood at Rs.82.63 Crores.

Animal Husbandry sector plays an important role in providing not only good proteinous food to the general public but also provides good supplementary income to the economically weaker sections of the society. Though its contribution to the State Income is meager according to an Integrated Sample Survey conducted by Animal Husbandry Department, the total milk production in the State during 1996-97 was estimated to be 44.70 lakh tonnes, the highest ever from 1991. The State with a long coastline of 974 kms. is second largest in the country and it is unique in having fisheries

resources in both Inland and Marine areas. The value of Inland fish produced in the State during 1996-97 was Rs.639.42 Crores while the value of Marine fish was Rs.434.95 Crores.

The State is having around 24 percent of the total Geographical area under forests. The Income accrued from this sector to the total State Income at Current prices was Rs.696.59 Crores in 1996-97. The State occupies a pride of place in Sericulture development and plays a vital role in rural development. This sector is mostly concentrated in Rayalaseema region of the State. The area covered under Mulberry cultivation in the State was 15,461 acres, the production of reeling cocoons was 22,491 tonnes and Mulberry raw silk was 2,444 tonnes in 1996-97.

Andhra Pradesh, is in a unique position in implementing Poverty Alleviation Programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA, DPAP, IWDP, EAS, etc. According to Modified Expert Group's Report, the percentage of people below poverty line in the State as a whole was around 22 percent while in the rural areas, it was 15.92 percent. The State ranks second next only to Punjab in this respect.

Andhra Pradesh was not only a late entrant in the Industrial horizon of the country but also spent very meager amounts i.e. around 4 percent in the total Plan expenditure. The Income accrued from the Industrial sector (Secondary sector) was 20 percent. The average Index Number of Industrial Production in the State with base 1970=100 revealed an increase of 12.3 percent in 1996-97 compared to 1995-96 and this increase was mostly contributed by Manufacturing sector. The New Industrial Policy of the Government would provide a larger scope for the speedy industrial development of the State especially through privatisation process and reforms contemplated by Government in the Power sector which is the primary input for any developmental activity in the State.

The Industrial relations in the State was somewhat cordial despite increase in number of industrial work stoppages. The mandays lost in Industrial Disputes was low in 1997 at 11.59 lakhs (January to August 1997) compared to 16.12 lakhs in 1996. However the problem of unemployment continues to be alarming. The total number of persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State by the end of September 1997 was 29.63 lakhs, of which educated unemployed stood at 25.36 lakhs.

As at the end of March 1997 the total length of State Roads was 43,818 kms. The number of registered motor vehicles of all categories was 3.27 lakhs at the end of March 1997 against 2.90 lakhs at the end of March 1996. The extent of railway length was 5,056 kms.

As at the end of March 1997, there were 16,172 Post Offices, 1983 Telephone Exchanges and 9.51 lakh telephones in the State. There were 4,939 bank offices as at the

end of September 1997 with a deposit of Rs.28,552.92 Crores. The Gross Bank Credit provided by these banks was Rs.20,661.10 Crores. The Credit Deposit ratio in the State was 72.4 while at the national level it was only 53.7.

As per 1991 Census, the literacy rate in the State was 44.09 percent. Male literacy rate was 55.13 percent and female literacy rate was 32.72 percent. During 1996-97 Pupil-teacher ratio at Primary stage was 53:1, at Upper Primary stage 42:1 and at High School stage 33:1

Taxation is the Central part of modern public finance. Sales Tax is the major source of revenue in the State. The revenue realised through Sales Tax on top 25 commodities in the State was around Rs.2,448 Crores during 1996-97 as against Rs.2,086 Crores in 1995-96. Despite lifting of prohibition, the State could not realise ample amounts through State Excise

A look at the trends in wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities, Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers, Urban Non Manual Employees and Agricultural labourers revealed that there was no respite in price levels in the State causing concern.

CHAPTER - 2
HUMAN RESOURCES:

It is well known that large and rapidly growing population is generally conducive to economic development upto a certain stage mainly, because of its growing labour force and expanding markets, but after a certain limit population can become an obstacle to economic development owing to heavy dependency load and less capacity to save and invest. How far and to what extent the rapidly growing population will hamper the economic development of a state depends on many factors such as the resources base of the state, strategy of development adopted, available opportunity for migration and people's capacity to adjust their behaviour particularly fertility behaviour.

According to 1991 census the population of Andhra Pradesh was 66.5 million . The State occupies fifth position both in respect of areas and population amongst the states in the country.

The density of population is the indicator of human concentration and gives some indication regarding the extent of population pressure. The density of population in Andhra Pradesh is always less than that of India . But in respect of decadal growth of population it was highest in the state (24.20 percent) compared to 23.85 percent at the National level as can be seen from the following table.

Table - 2.1
GROWTH OF POPULATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH
1951-1991

Year	ANDHRA PRADESH		ALL INDIA	
	Density of population (persons per sq.km)	Decadal growth rate (percent)	Density of population (persons per sq.km)	Decadal growth rate(percent)
1	2	3	4	5
1951	113	14.02	117	13.31
1961	131	15.65	142	21.51
1971	157	20.90	179	24.80
1981	195	23.10	230	24.66
1991	242	24.20	273	23.85

Sources:- Census of India 1991 series -I India paper 2 of 1992 issued by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

RURAL- URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The rural - urban distribution of population has certain significance in analysing the problem of economic development, since the economic structure of a state and its development are closely affected by the way population is distributed over towns and villages. The relevance of this aspect arises from the fact that in the modern economic system some degree of urbanisation is capable of conferring certain advantages of the economic organisation. A city or a town is of peculiar significance because it is the diffusion centre for modernisation traits. The city is where social change begins, where the specialisation, talent and organisation necessary for originating and executing new ideas are available. City development is therefore a good index of fast economic progress and a safe augury of a new progress to come. Moreover, the pattern of consumption of villages is quite distinct from that of people who live in urban areas and most urban occupations have a higher percapita income than farming. The following table gives the details of Rural - Urban composition of population in the state from 1951.

Table-2.2

Rural-Urban Composition of Population (in millions)

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<u>Coastal Andhra</u>					
Rural	12.0	13.6	15.9	18.3	21.4
Urban	2.4	2.7	3.8	5.4	7.3
Total	14.4	16.3	19.7	23.7	28.7
<u>Rayalaseema</u>					
Rural	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.7	9.0
Urban	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.7
Total	6.0	6.9	8.0	9.7	11.7
<u>Telangana</u>					
Rural	8.5	10.3	12.5	15.1	18.2
Urban	2.2	2.5	3.3	5.1	7.9
Total	10.7	12.8	15.8	20.2	26.1
<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>					
Rural	25.7	29.7	35.1	41.1	48.6
Urban	5.4	6.3	8.4	12.5	17.9
Total	31.1	36.0	43.5	53.6	66.5

Source: Census of relevant Years

The average compound growth rate of rural population of the State declined from 1.67 in 1961-71 to 1.57 in 1971-81 but rose to 1.67 during 1981-91 decade. For Coastal Andhra as well as Rayalaseema regions, there was a decline in annual compound growth rate of rural population from 1961-71 to 1971-81 decade, there was slight increase in 1981-91. In the case of Telangana region, even though the annual exponential growth rate of rural population during 1981-91 is higher than the other two regions, it is still less than the corresponding rates of growth during 1961-71 and 1971-81 as can be seen from the following table.

Table-2.3
Annual Compound Growth Rates of Population in Andhra Pradesh
(Percentage)

Region	Rural			Urban		
	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
Coastal Andhra	1.38	1.37	1.56	3.01	3.65	2.96
Rayalaseema	1.78	1.45	1.56	2.37	4.02	3.23
Telangana	1.99	1.88	1.87	3.05	4.29	4.26
Andhra Pradesh	1.67	1.57	1.67	2.92	3.96	3.55

Source: Census of relevant Years.

It can be observed that even though Telangana has been consistently recording higher growth rate than the other two regions, the Urban Rural Growth Differential (URGD) is considerably higher in Telangana region than the other two regions for the first time during 1981-91. It was the coastal belt which recorded the highest URGD during 1961-71 decade. During 1971-81 decade Rayalaseema recorded higher URGD than both Coastal Andhra and Telangana.

WORK FORCE:

More than any other demographic factor, the composition of the working force can convey a picture of the way of life of the people and their economic and social organisation. But from the demographic point of view, the composition of the working force of a population is of major importance, for several economic and social characteristics of a population are more or less dependent on it. Apart from this it provides an index of economic development.

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 has 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 32.72 per cent in 1981 to 27.74 per cent in 1991. The 5 per cent 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.

SEX RATIO :

One of the basic demographic characteristics of the population is the sex composition. In any study of the population analysis, the sex composition plays a vital role. The sex ratio is defined as a number of females per 1000 males in the population. The sex ratio in Andhra Pradesh has been generally less than 1000. Apart from being adverse to women, the sex ratio has declined to 972 as per 1991 census as against 975 in 1981 census. In rural areas of the state the sex ratio was 977 and in urban areas 959. All the districts in the state except, Nizamabad, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram witnessed low sex ratio.

Table-2.4

SEX RATIO IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Census	Rural	Urban	Total State
1	2	3	4
1951	985	987	986
1961	988	951	981
1971	983	949	977
1981	984	948	975
1991	977	959	972

Source: Census of relevant Years.

The details regarding Population characteristics are shown in Annexures I,II and III

CHAPTER - 3

STATE INCOME

State income estimates based on 'Income Originating' concept (i.e. Net State Domestic Product) provide the most important single indicator of the overall performance of the State's economy. These estimates over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development. Sectoral compositions of the state income gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors of the economy and when studied over a period of time not only indicate the realised structural changes in the economy but also facilitate the formulation of the balanced plans for economic development. These estimates when studied in relation to the total population of the State indicate the level of percapita net output of goods and services in the state. It is, thus obvious that these estimates provide a very useful insight into the changes in the level and pattern of economic activities and in the context of planning serve as a very important tool for assessment of economic growth as well as for formulation of plans.

GROWTH OF STATE INCOME :

The State Income at current prices has gone up from Rs.31,164.95 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.72,194.61 crores in 1996-97 (QE). The increase works out to 131.6 percent over a period of six years. which means an average annual growth rate of 21.9 percent. During 1996-97, the total state income at current prices rose by 12.2 percent over the pervious year which in 1995-96 it rose by 15.3 percent over the income accrued in 1994-95. Sectoral income accrued from Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors at current prices during 1996-97 (Q.E) though revealed increases over that of income accrued of the respective sectors in 1995-96, but still the increase was less compared to the increase noticed in 1995-96 over that of 1994-95.

The State Income at current prices may vary from year to year due to changes in either the production or prices of goods and services. The State Income at constant prices show the real trend of economic growth. The State Income of Andhra Pradesh at constant (1980-81) prices has gone up from Rs.11,723.39 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.15,586.77 crores in 1996-97 (Q.E) revealed an increase of 32.9 percent over a period of 6 years which means an average annual growth rate of 5.5 percent. During 1996-97 the Net State Income of Andhra Pradesh at constant (1980-81) prices though revealed an increase of 5.1 percent over that of 1995-96 (provisional.), but in 1995-96 it revealed an increase of 6.1 percent over that of 1994-95. Though all the three sectors indicated increases in income in 1996-97 over 1995-96 but the increase was less in primary and tertiary sectors. Surprisingly the income accrued from secondary sector rose by 5.0 percent in 1996-97 over 1995-96 while its increase was only 3.8 percent in 1995-96 over that of 1994-95. This increase in income in secondary sector was mainly due to rise in income from construction sector to the tune of 8.3 percent in 1996-97 over 1995-

96 compared to an increase of 2.1 percent in 1995-96 over 1994-95 in this construction sub sector. Income from Electricity, Gas, and Water supply also indicated a rise of 2.3 percent in 1996-97 over 1995-96 compared to a marginal rise of 0.7 percent in 1995-96 over that of 1994-95 at constant prices.

It is also observed that both at current and constant prices, Tertiary sector contributed a major share to the total State income.

Table-3.1

**STATE INCOME AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES IN
ANDHRA PRADESH**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	AT CURRENT PRICES				AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1990-91	12042.03	6523.14	12599.78	31164.95	4696.25	2168.31	4858.83	11723.39
1991-92	14867.65	7304.12	15172.19	37343.96	4819.65	2146.19	5054.54	12020.38
1992-93	14981.28	7542.84	16606.38	39130.50	4742.95	2044.85	5091.49	11879.29
1993-94	18459.87	9052.64	20535.57	48048.08	5288.70	2177.93	5565.02	13031.65
1994-85	21025.73	11019.96	23798.48	55844.17	5098.43	2330.45	6545.75	13974.63
1995-96(P)	24296.43	12780.37	27284.47	64361.27	5527.10	2418.23	6880.59	14825.92
1996-97(QE)	27414.27	14321.38	30458.96	72194.61	5849.29	2540.18	7197.30	15586.77

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

PER CAPITA INCOME:

The State Income figures give an idea of the total availability of goods and services. The per capita income figures give a better idea of the standards and levels of living of the people. The per capita income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices rose from Rs.8,938 in 1995-96 to Rs.9,867 in 1996-97 or by 10.4 percent while at constant (1980-81) prices, the per capita income in the State rose from Rs. 2,059 in 1995-96 to Rs.2,130 in 1996-97 or by only 3.4 percent. But the percentage rise in per capita income was less in 1996-97 compared to the increase observed in 1995-96 over that of 1994-95. In 1995-96 the per capita income at current prices rose by 13.4 percent and at constant (1980-81) prices by 4.4 percent over that of per capita income in 1994-95

Table-3.2**PERCAPITA INCOME OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND INDIA**

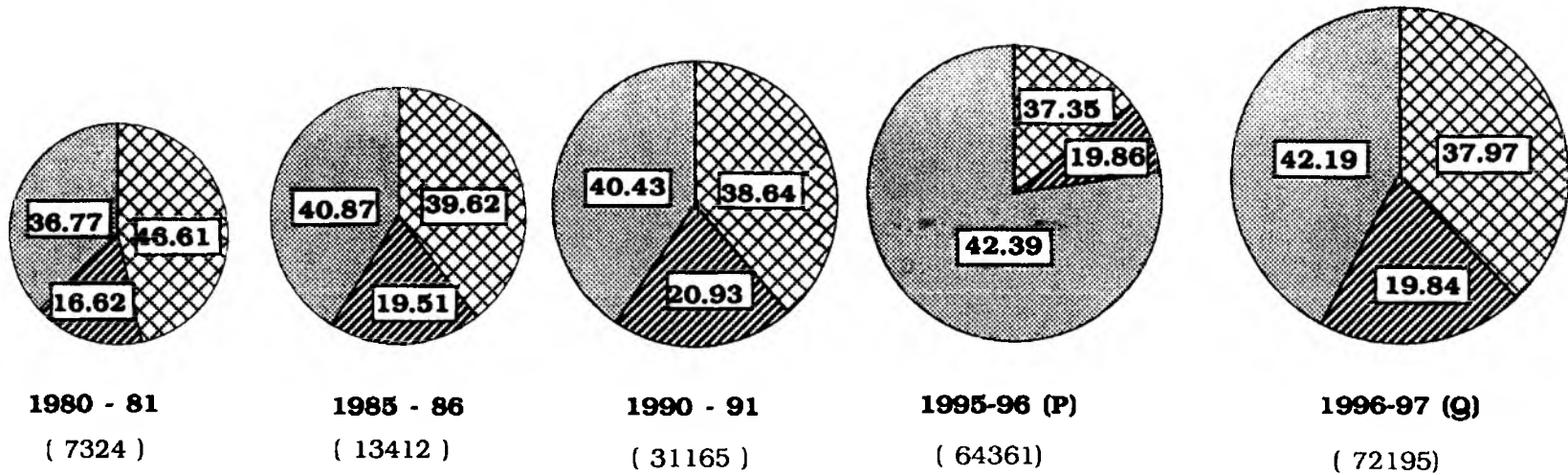
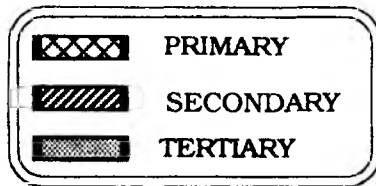
(In Rs.)

YEAR	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT PRICES	
	A.P.	INDIA	A.P.	INDIA
1990-91	4728	4983	1779	2222
1991-92	5556	5603	1788	2175
1992-93	5718	6262	1736	2243
1993-94	6900	7185	1871	2334
1994-95	7884	8282	1973	2449
1995-96 (P)	8938	9578	2059	2608
1996-97 (QE)	9867	10771	2130	2761

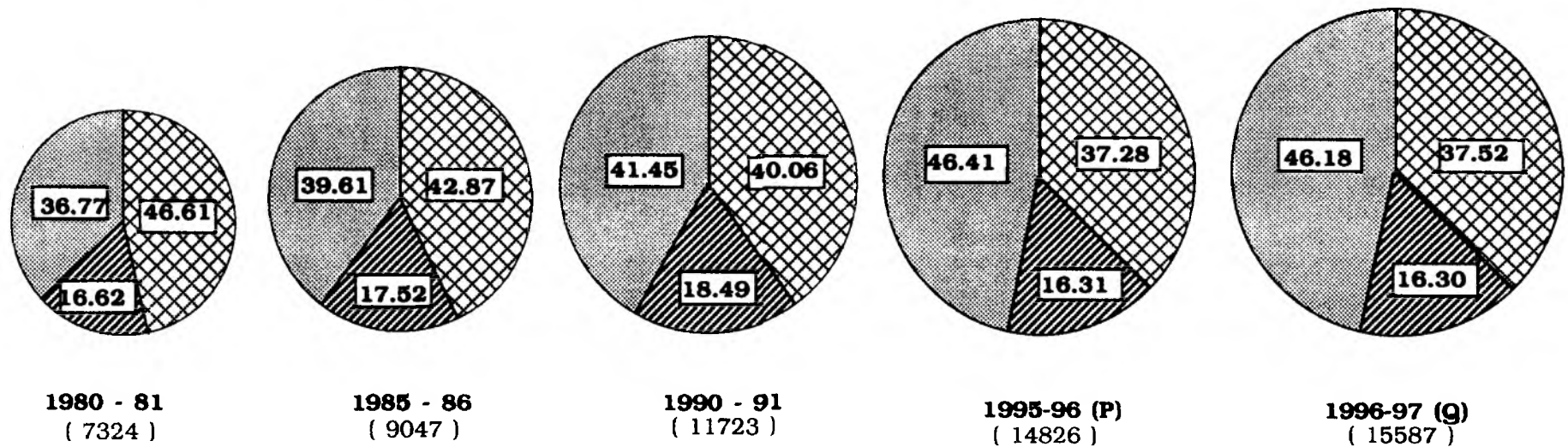
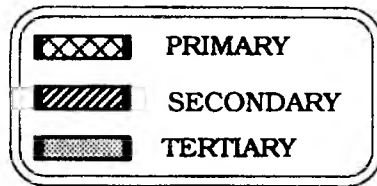
Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
2. Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

Net State Domestic Product and Per capita Income of Andhra Pradesh and All India at current prices since 1980-81 to 1996-97 are given in Annexure IV, at Constant prices are shown in Annexure V. Net State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 by sector wise both at Current Prices and Constant prices are shown in Annexures VI and VII.

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



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



CHAPTER - 4

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture continues to play a vital role in the State Economy. It alone accounted for about 34.8 percent of the Net State Domestic Product at Constant (1980-81) prices in 1996-97. About 65.1 percent of the working population of the State are directly engaged in this sector.

AREA UNDER THE CROPS:

The total area under food grains in the State increased from 68.76 lakh hectares in 1993-94 to 73.09 lakh hectares in 1996-97 or rose by an annual compound growth rate of 1.5 percent. During this period the area under kharif season accounted for a larger chunk. The area under Rice increased from 35.47 lakh hectares in 1993-94 to 41.09 lakh hectares in 1996-97 while that under total pulses from 15.64 lakh hectares to 16.38 lakh hectares during the same period. The area under jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Groundnut and castor crops decreased during the same period.

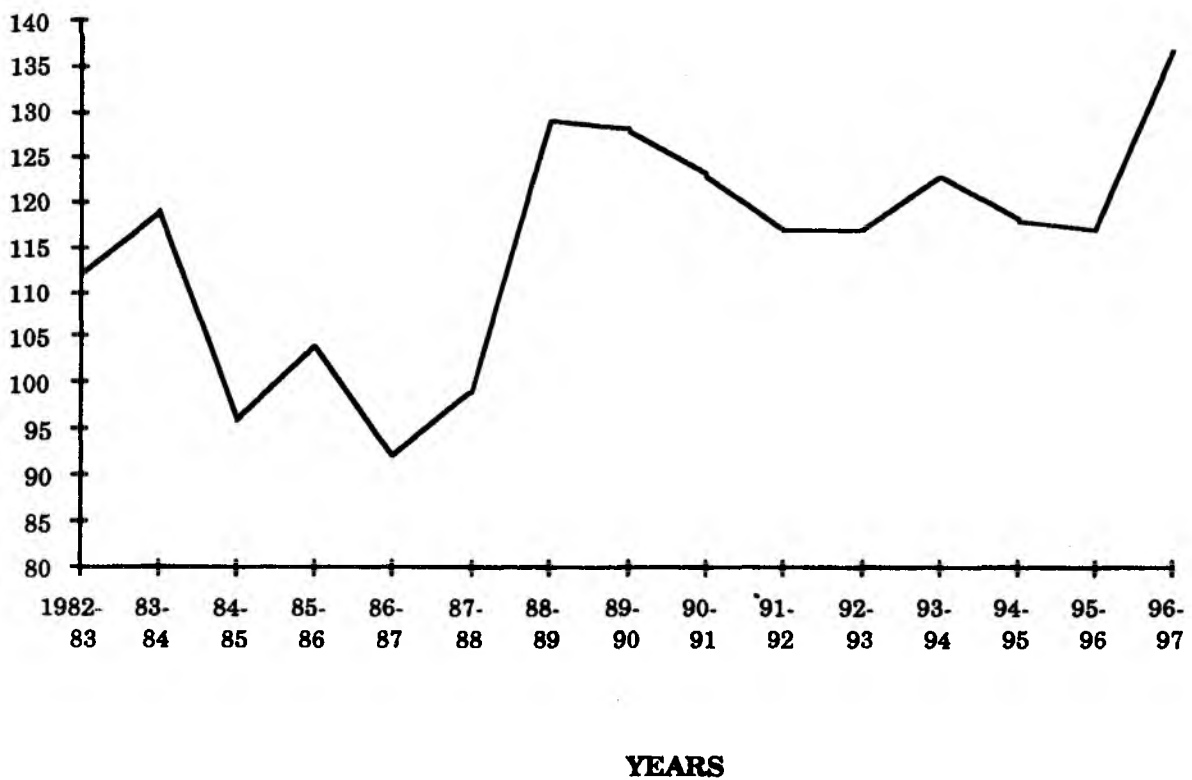
The production of total food grains in the state increased from 122.54 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 to 136.8 lakh tonnes in 1996-97 or rose at an annual compound growth rate of 2.8 percent. The production of Rice increased from 85.62 lakhs tonnes in 1993-94 to 106.86 lakh tonnes in 1996-97; Bajra from 1.11 lakh tonnes to 1.23 lakh tonnes, Maize from 7.76 lakh tonnes to 8.76 lakh tonnes, Pulses from 6.71 lakh tonnes to 8.46 lakh tonnes during the same period. The productivity of Rice crop was highest in kharif season, in the case of pulses it was high in Rabi season. It was also noticed that the production of groundnut, castor, sesamum declined during the same period.

The preliminary estimates for kharif 1997-98 revealed that the area under total food grains in the State declined from 46.31 lakh hectares in 1996-97 to 32.86 lakh hectares in 1997-98. In the case of Rice, it declined from 28.08 lakh hectares to 20.18 lakh hectares; Jowar from 3.88 lakh hectares to 2.58 lakh hectares; Bajra 1.27 lakh hectares to 0.66 lakh hectares, Ragi 1.00 lakh hectares to 0.59 lakh hectares; Pulses from 8.54 lakh hectares to 5.62 lakh hectares; Groundnut 18.50 lakh hectares to 13.12 lakh hectares and Sesamum from 1.38 lakhs hectares to 0.77 lakh hectares during the kharif 1997-98 compared to the area under kharif 1996-97 as can be seen from Annexure -VIII

However it can be observed from Annexure -IX that the Net area irrigated in the state increased from 38.90 lakh hectares in 1993-94 to 43.95 lakh hectares in 1996-97 Net area irrigated under wells accounted for a major share of 17.28 lakh hectares (39.3 percent) followed by Canals 16.29 lakh hectares (37.1 percent) and Tanks 8.44 lakh hectares (19.2 percent) respectively in 1996-97.

**PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS IN ANDHRA PRADESH
1982-83 TO 1996-97**

(LAKH TONNES)

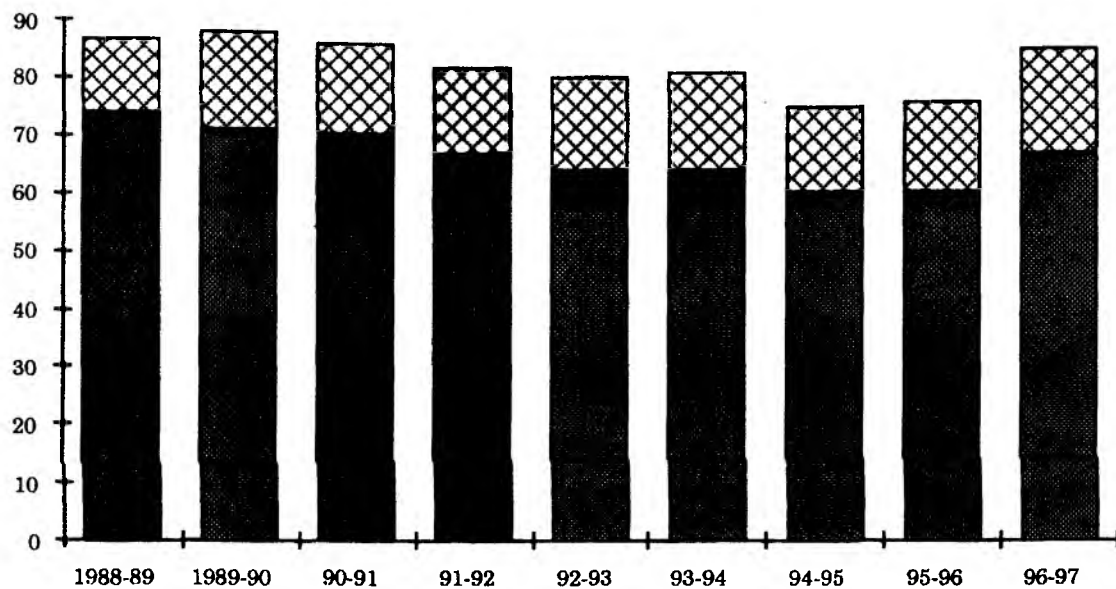


PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS SEASON-WISE

(LAKH TONNES)

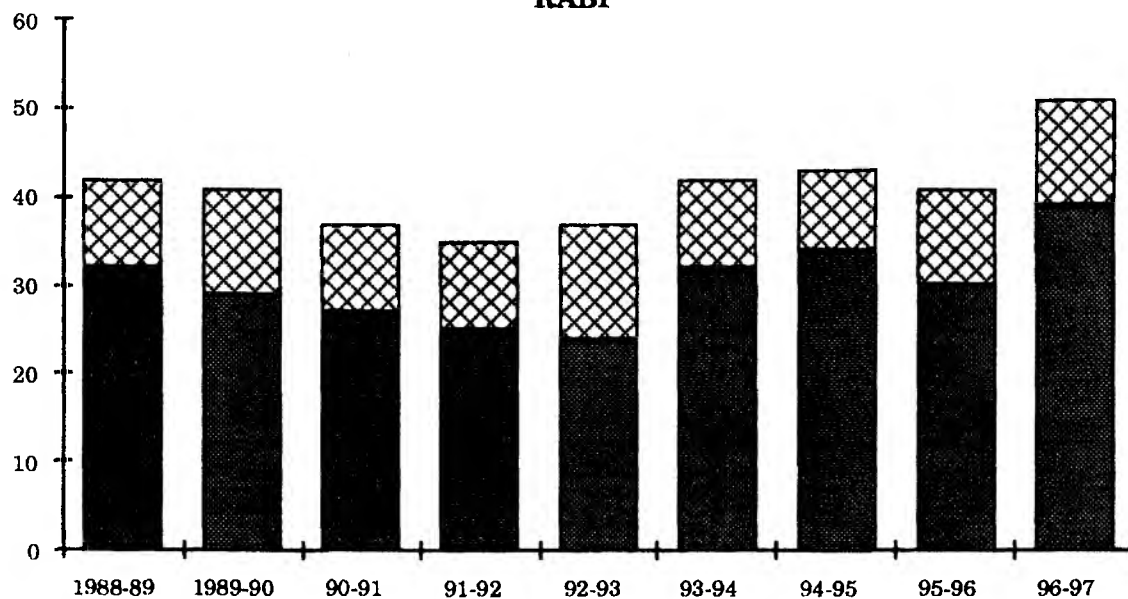
- OTHER FOOD GRAINS
- RICE

KHARIF



YEARS

RABI

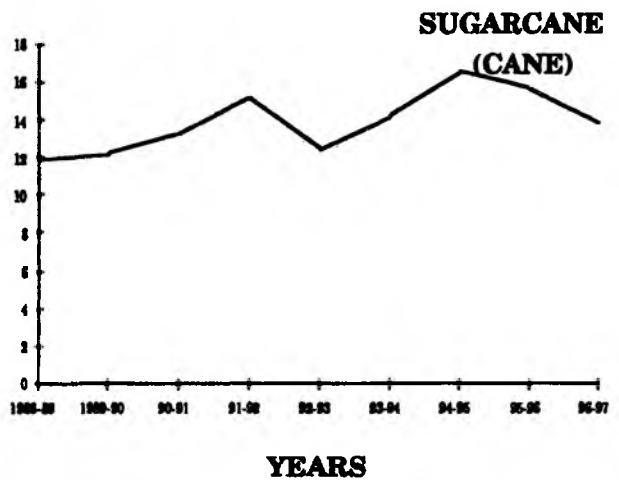
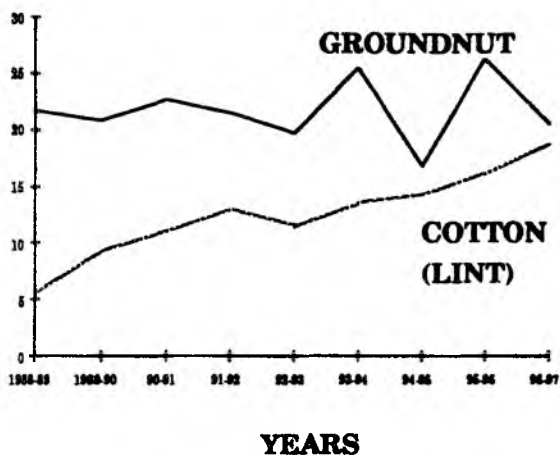
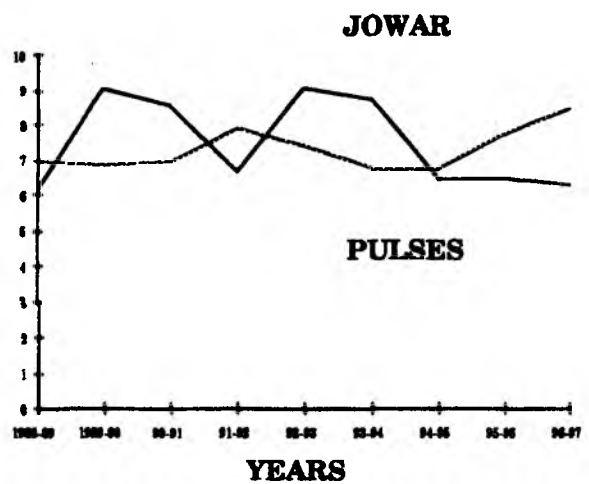
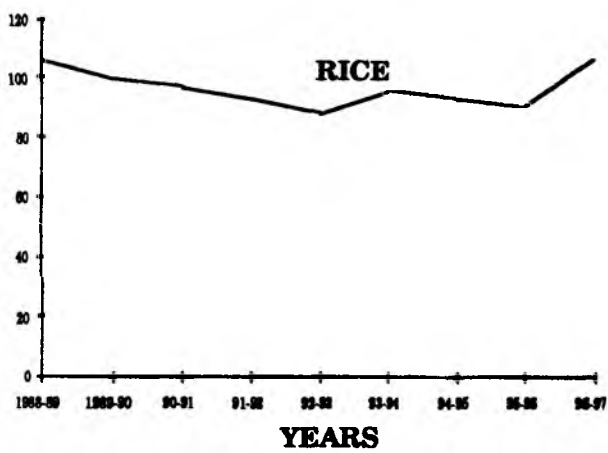


YEARS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1988-89 TO 1996-97

(LAKH TONNES)



SEASONAL CONDITIONS

During the year 1997-98, the South-West monsoon had set in into Rayalaseema and South Coastal Andhra Pradesh on 12th June 1997 and in southern part of Telangana and some parts of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh on 13.6.1997. On 18th June 1997 it advanced into remaining parts of Andhra Pradesh there by covered the entire state. Actually the onset of the monsoon itself was delayed by a week and even after onset, there were no widespread rains and drought prevailed till the end of June. Only during first week of July, there were rains throughout the state but the quantum received was low. Again drought prevailed during second and third weeks of July rendering most of the rainfed areas unsown.

Under the influence of Cyclonic storm the state had received heavy to very heavy rainfall in the coastal districts during September 1997. In some parts of the State the rainfall was as high as 400 mms in just 24 hours in Kakinada and 266 mms in Chirala of Prakasham district. Guntur and Prakhsam districts were very seriously affected by the cyclone. These two districts received an excess rainfall of 136 percent and 179 percent respectively over their respective normals in September 1997. During this month, the state as a whole received an average rainfall of 214 mms against the normal of 172 mms (24 percent excess). Region wise Coastal Andhra received an average rainfall of 288 mms against a normal of 170mms (69 percent excess) followed by Ralyaseema 199 mms against a normal of 129 mms (54 percent excess), while the Telangana region received an average rainfall of 154mms against a normal of 191mms or a deficit by 19 percent respectively.

During the South-West Monsoon period as a whole the State received an average rainfall of 520 mms against the normal of 634 mms or indicated a deficit of 18 percent. Both Telangana and Rayalaseema regions recorded a deficit rainfall during this South West Monsoon season while the Coastal Andhra region recorded only the normal rainfall.

During the North East monsoon period (October to December), the State as a whole received an average rainfall of 233 mms against a normal of 206 mms indicating an excess of 13 percent. Region-wise, Telangana received an excess rainfall of 70 percent followed by Rayalaseema 10 percent over their respective normal rainfall whereas Coastal Andhra recorded deficit in rainfall to the tune of 5 percent against its normal rainfall.

Season-wise average rainfall in Andhra Pradesh are appended in Annexures X & XI

HIGH YIELDING VARIETY PROGRAMME

The High Yielding Variety Programme (HYV) was initiated in the state in the year 1966-67 with the main objective to cover maximum area under high yielding variety under five crops viz., Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra and Maize. The total actual area covered under High Yielding Variety Programme in the State during 1996-97 was 46.68 lakh hectares against 36.87 lakh hectares in 1995-96 indicating an increase of 26.6 percent. During 1996-97 the actual area covered under HYV in the case of Rice was 36.92 lakh hectares followed by Jowar 5.75 lakh hectares, Maize 3.22 lakh hectares, Bajra 0.72 lakh hectares and Wheat 0.07 lakh hectares .

The Annexure - XII gives the details of targets and achievements of area coverage under High Yielding Varieties for the specified crops from 1991-92 to 1996-97.

HORTICULTURE

In India, Andhra Pradesh occupies prime place in the cultivation of Horticulture crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, oil palm and flowers. About 12.61 Lakh Hectares are under various Horticulture Crops with a production of 95.90 Lakh tonnes and 16,372 Lakh Coconuts. Horticulture Sector is expanding at a faster rate because of its potential to give better returns. The scope for value addition and role of Horticulture crops in Industry, Trade and Commerce is being realised gradually because of their export potential. With rich soils, abundant groundwater, adequate rainfall, favourable agro-climatic conditions etc., Andhra Pradesh has still vast potential for bringing large areas under Horticulture Crops to improve the economy of the State. Andhra Pradesh is exporting fresh fruits, vegetables, cut-flowers seed cashew kernels and its products, spices and their products and processed products of fruits and vegetables. During 1995-96, 1.85 lakh tonnes of Horticultural products have been exported besides 13.72 Lakh no. of cutflowers and tissue culture plants valued at Rs.86.20 crores.

STATUS OF ANDHRA PRADESH IN INDIA:

Mango stands first in area and production in Andhra Pradesh. The details of area and production of important crops are as follows:

In Andhra Pradesh the total area under Horticulture comes to 12.61 Lakh Ha. and production comes to 95.90 M.Ts. during 1996-97.

Table-4.1

Sl.No.	Name of the spices	Rank in the country	Area in lakhs hect.	Production in tonnes
1	Mango	Second	2.710	32.560
2	Citrus	Second	0.650	9.720
3	Cashew	Third	1.260	0.750
4	Guava	Fourth	0.103	1.240
5	Grapes	Fifth	0.025	0.470
6	Banana	Fifth	0.442	11.050
7	Chillies	First	2.620	5.240
8	Turmeric	First	0.521	3.160
9	Ginger	Fifth	0.025	0.120
10	Coriander	Second	0.890	0.267
11	Oil palm	First	0.230	0.390
12	Vegetables		1.920	27.340
13	Flowers		0.080	0.220
14	Coconut (lakhs nuts)		0.910	16372

Source: Director of Horticulture Government of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.

FERTILISERS

One of the surest methods of increasing agricultural production is by the use of Chemical fertilisers. Extensive and intensive propaganda work was undertaken by the Government to popularise the use of fertilisers among the farmers and the demand for these fertilisers has increased from 16.44 lakh tonnes in 1994-95 to 17.69 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. The consumption of fertilisers in the state from 1994-95 to 1996-97 is given in the following table

Table-4-2

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(in tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	Total NPK
1994-95	1138086	385822	120269	1644177
1995-96	1187392	420791	142980	1751163
1996-97	1199578	436384	132813	1768775

Source: Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

COMPREHENSIVE CROP INSURANCE SCHEME

The Government of India introduced the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for farmers with effect from Kharif 1985. The Scheme is administered through the General Insurance Corporation of India. The basic objectives of the scheme are to provide financial support to the farmers in the event of a crop failure on account of natural calamities, restores credit eligibility of farmers after a crop failure and stimulate production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The scheme covers those farmers who obtain loans from commercial banks, cooperatives, or regional rural banks for raising paddy, wheat, millets, oilseeds and pulses crops. The coverage of risk in respect of crops insured is shared between Central government and State government in the ratio of 2:1.

The number of farmers covered under Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme in Andhra Pradesh increased from 2.89 lakhs in 1990-91 to 12.59 lakhs in 1996-97 and the area covered rose from 4.78 lakh hectares to 10.95 lakh hectares. The premium collected from these farmers rose from Rs.195.95 lakhs in 1990-91 to Rs.1279.14 lakhs in 1996-97. The total compensation paid to these farmers has gone up from Rs.478.18 lakhs in 1990-91 to Rs.8263.02 lakhs in 1996-97. This has been shown in Annexure - XIII.

FORESTRY

Forests play a vital role in changing the hostile carbon dioxide laden atmosphere which earlier enveloped the earth's surface into a more Oxygen bearing atmosphere, and set the stage for the emergence of animal life and ultimately evolution of man. Even today, Forests play an important role in moderating the climate, maintaining the soil mantle, improving soil fertility, purifying the air and in regulating the flow of water in rivers and streams. If these intangible benefits could be monetised the contribution of forests would be stupendous and would far out weigh the direct benefits to the fuel wood, timber and other forest produce which we get from forests.

Andhra Pradesh has 63,813 Sq. Kms. of Forest area constituting 23.2 percent of the total geographical area of the State. The income accrued from forestry sector in the state was around Rs.696.59 crores in 1996-97.

Out of the total forest area of 63,813 Sq. Kms. Reserved Forest area accounted for 50,478 Sq. Kms., Protected forest forms 12,365 Sq. Kms. and the rest 970 Sq.kms are unclassified. Out of the total forest area of 63,813 Sq. Kms. the Telangana Region has a forest area of 29,242 Sq. Kms. followed by Coastal Andhra 19,563 Sq. Kms. and Rayalaseema 15,008 Sq. Kms. The forest Products in the state include Timber, Firewood, Charcoal, Bamboo, Beetle leaves etc.

The following table gives the details of value of forest products in the state.

Table 4.3

VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. in Lakhs)

ITEM	190-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Timber	19.76	21.72	23.71	25.36	20.55	20.53
Firewood & Charcoal	2.30	2.99	3.56	3.01	2.33	33.00
Bamboo	11.98	17.45	16.96	21.06	27.29	31.17
Beedi leaves	13.55	27.24	15.21	17.89	27.76	46.18
other forest produce	1.08	1.50	0.98	0.91	0.38	16.15
Miscellaneous	3.94	6.19	20.07	2.20	24.54	35.33
Total	52.61	77.09	84.49	70.43	102.58	182.36

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

There are eight major wood industries in the state. These are

- 1) Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry,
- 2) Bhadrachalam Paper Board Ltd.
- 3) Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaz Nagar
- 4) Sri Rayalseema Paper Mills, Kurnool
- 5) Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd., Eturnagaram, Warangal.
- 6) Navopan India Ltd., Patancheru.
- 7) Godavari Plywood Ltd., Rampachodavaram and
- 8) Hyderabad Plywood Ltd., Nacharam

The State has two well developed Zoological parks one at Hyderabad and the other at Visakhapatnam. During VIII Five Year Plan, a third Zoological park viz., Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park was established at Tirupathi. There are 15 Deer Parks in the State. Under Social Forestry, a sponsored scheme oriented on 50:50 Fuel and fodder sharing basis between State and Centre is being implemented in the State. Activities like plantations in the degraded forest area besides taking up afforestation in private field is being taken up. The whole programme is to be taken up with people's participation under Janmabhoomi Nursery Programme. Massive Afforestation of plants in the State is proposed to be taken up through 'Shramadan' by the people. The Forest Department would provide all Technical inputs apart from raising seedling through beneficiary oriented nurseries specially by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Animal Husbandry sector plays an important and vital role in providing good animal proteinous food, to the general public and good supplementary income to the economically weaker sections of society. In addition, it offers a good employment generation potential, if adopted on a larger commercial basis. Despite mechanisation in various agricultural operations, draught animal power still plays a very significant and vital role. Bullock is the main source of draught power in agricultural operations and transport of agricultural produce to the nearby markets. Besides Cattle, horses, donkeys and camels are other important effective draught animals. A large number of rural women folk finds good opportunity to work in several operations of livestock production. Moreover, the agricultural production programme gets valuable organic manure provided by the livestock. It is also useful for bio-gas production which is good source of non-conventional energy used for domestic cooking and lighting.

LIVESTOCK:

The total livestock population in the state according to 1993 Census was 329.11 lakhs and the total poultry was 498.83 lakhs. Compared with the Census of 1987, the live stock population revealed a decline of 2.2 percent while the poultry showed an increase of 27.7 percent respectively. As per 1993 census, the state had 120 animals per sq.km. 49 for every 100 persons. The following table contains a glance of the livestock and poultry in the state

Table-4.4

LIVE STOCK & POULTRY IN ANDHRA PRADESH (In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Particulars	1987	1993
1	2	3	4
I.	Cattle	123.75	109.47
II.	Buffaloes	87.57	91.53
III.	Bovine	211.32	201.00
IV.	Sheep	68.72	77.87
V.	Goats	48.76	43.29
VI.	Horses & Ponies	0.10	0.07
VII	Mules	0.003	0.0009
VII	Donkeys	0.52	0.40
IX	Camels	0.0018	0.0009
X	Pigs	7.24	6.48
	Total Live Stocks	336.67	329.11
XI	Total Poultry	390.51	498.83
XII	Dogs	8.59	6.55

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

In the State as a whole there were 1,902 Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries, 20

Veterinary Polyclinics and 2,588 Rural Live Stock Units in 1996-97 in the health sector. In the production sector there were 30.99 A.I. centres, 11 Government Livestock Farms, 2 Sheep farms, 205 Sheep and Wool Extension centres and 4 Pig Breeding Stations in the state during 1996-97. The data on growth of Animal Husbandry Institutions in the State during 1990-91 to 1996-97 is given in Annexure - XIV.

According to an Integrated Sample Survey conducted by Animal Husbandry department, the total milk production in the state during 1996-97 was estimated to be 44.70 lakh tonnes against 42.61 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. 1.02 lakh tonnes of Meat in 1996-97 against 0.98 lakhs tonnes of Meat in 1995-96. On the other hand eggs production fallen from 6,027 millions in 1995-96 to 5,669 millions in 1996-97. The following table gives the details of production estimates of Milk, Meat and Eggs in the State during the period 1990-91 to 1996-97.

Table-4.5

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES OF MILK, MEAT & EGGS IN ANDHRA PRADESH BASED ON INTEGRATED SAMPLE SURVEY

YEAR	MILK (LAKH TONNES)	MEAT (LAKH TONNES)	EGGS (MILLION NOS.)
1990-91	30.10	0.90	3829
1991-92	29.43	0.90	3812
1992-93	31.04	0.96	3962
1993-94	37.66	0.99	4435
1994-95	42.21	1.02	5435
1995-96	42.61	0.98	6027
1996-97	44.70	1.02	5669

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

FISHERIES

Fisheries is concerned with economic exploitation of aquatic productivity. Like land, water is also capable of producing organic matter which can be converted into fish and prawns which are valuable from the nutrition point of view since they are rich in proteins. In the context of a chronically protein deficient diet of the majority of people in Andhra Pradesh, the production of protein food like Fish needs special attention. So fisheries and its development should form an important aspect of planning in a socialistic pattern of society, so as to provide cheap protein food especially to the poorer sections of the society. The State of Andhra Pradesh is unique in having fisheries resources in both marine and inland areas. It has a long coastline of 974 Kms. with a continental shelf of 33,227 Sq.Kms. The inland resources comprise rivers, reservoirs, lakes, tanks, ponds and other water areas. These provide immense scope for fisheries development in the State.

The fish production from inland water resources increased from 2.04 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 2.07 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. The Value of the inland fish produced also increased from Rs.556.97 Crores in 1995-96 to Rs.639.42 Crores in 1996-97. Though the Marine fish productions was almost remained static at 1.52 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 and 1996-97, its value rose from Rs.391.63 Crores to Rs.434.95 Crores during the same period as can be seen from the following table.

Table-4.6

PRODUCTION & VALUE OF FISHERIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

YEAR	INLAND		MARINE	
	Production (Lakh Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Crores)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	1.36	311.46	1.16	221.64
1991-92	1.39	249.98	0.99	158.62
1992-93	1.51	398.68	1.42	292.78
1993-94	1.67	384.76	1.54	373.27
1994-95	1.95	542.82	1.50	379.98
1995-96	2.04	556.97	1.52	391.63
1996-97	2.07	639.42	1.52	434.95

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Government of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is one of the most labour intensive sectors of the economy combining both agriculture and industry. Andhra Pradesh occupies a pride of place in Sericulture development in the country and plays a vital role in rural development of the state. It offers tremendous scope to improve socio-economic conditions of rural strata and providing gainful employment. The unique feature of this industry is water economising at the time of cultivation. Because of this feature it is well suited to the drought affected areas.

In Andhra Pradesh, Sericulture is mostly concentrated in the Rayalaseema region. The area covered under Mulberry cultivation in the State was 15,461 acres during 1996-97 against 13,965 acres in 1995-96. The production of Reeling Cocoons increased from 21,721 tonnes in 1995-96 to 22,491 tonnes in 1996-97. The Mulberry raw silk production increased from 2,361 tonnes in 1995-96 to 2,444 tonnes in 1996-97. The details of area covered under Mulberry cultivation, production of Reeling Cocoons and mulberry raw silk produced in the state during 1990-91 to 1996-97 is shown in the following table.

Table-4.7

AREA UNDER MULBERRY CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION OF REELING COCOONS AND RAW SILK IN ANDHRA PRADESH FROM 1990-91 TO 1996-97

Sl. No.	Year	Area covered under mulberry (in acres)	PRODUCTION OF	
			Reeling Cocoons (in tonnes)	Mulberry Raw silk (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1990-91	19,908	32,262	2,933
2.	1991-92	15,542	26,998	2,454
3.	1992-93	13,383	36,414	3,138
4.	1993-94	17,727	24,511	2,228
5.	1994-95	11,368	22,541	2,250
6.	1995-96	13,965	21,721	2,361
7.	1996-97	15,461	22,491	2,444

Source: Commissioner of Sericulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

CHAPTER - 5

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The Rural Development Department is implementing the following programmes. The latest achievements made during 1996-97 together with the achievements of 1997-98 upto October 1997 are indicated below.

I. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

This programme is funded on 50:50 basis by Central and State Governments mainly oriented towards the alleviation of poor families (i.e.) families below poverty line of Rs. 11,000/- per annum by providing productive assets and inputs through a package of assistance consisting subsidy and institutional finance to the small and marginal farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Non Agricultural Labourers and Rural artisans.

The Financial and Physical Achievement under the scheme for 1996-97 and 1997-98 are as follows:

Table 5.1

Sl. No.	Particulars	1996-97	1997-98 (upto October 1997)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)	8336.42	8612.26
2.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	12810.19	5033.98
3.	Target (number)	115766	151188
4.	Achievement (number)	203135	68397
5.	Per capita investment (Rs.)	Rs.13037	Rs.15023

Source: Commissioner of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The current strategy is to emphasise on land and water related activities in favour of small and marginal farmers on clusters of areas and group based schemes of secondary and tertiary sectors.

The objectives proposed to be achieved are substantive levels of per capita investment (above Rs.15,000/-) for creation of better income generating sustainable and quality assets.

II. TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM)

This programme is also funded on 50:50 by Central and State Governments and the main objective is to provide skill to Rural Youth for creating Self and Wage Employment for the age group of 18 to 35 years from the families below poverty line, by providing stipend and necessary institutional finance during the training period.

The financial and physical achievements under the scheme for 1996-97 and 1997-98 are as follows:

Table 5.2

Sl. No.	Particulars	1996-97	1997-98 (Upto October 1997)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allocation (Rs.in lakhs)	684.92	685.00
2.	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	1527.99	509.81
3.	Target	38534	38534
4.	Candidates trained	45182	11544
5.	Candidates Self Employed	15686	2549
6.	Candidates Wage Employed	5080	1713

Source: Commissioner of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The current strategy in the state is to identify skills/trades in demand for the Wage Employment and for Self Employment. Training is arranged in both government and recognized institutions. Objective is to ensure self or wage employment to more than 80 percent of the candidates trained under the programme. Identification of trade and training institutions are being done, based on the skills.

TOOL KITS

Objective of the scheme is to supply improved tool kits to the rural artisans. There are seven lakh artisans in the State. Out of which 87,477 artisans were assisted so far. During 1996-97 , 26,329 artisans were assisted by spending Rs.491.59 lakhs and in 1997-98, upto October 1997, 14,091 artisans were assisted by spending Rs.281.75 lakhs.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

This scheme was started in 1982-83 with the primary objective of focussing attention on women members of Rural families below the poverty line with a view to provide opportunities for Self Employment on sustained basis. The distinguishing feature of the scheme is a group strategy as against family as a unit under other Poverty Alleviation Programmes. The women members of DWCRA form groups of 10 to 15 women take up economic activities suited to their skill, aptitude and the local conditions. Government of India and State Government share the cost on 50:50 basis. The achievements under the scheme are as follows.

Table - 5.3

Item	1996-97	1997-98 (Upto Oct '97)
Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	2520.00	724.50
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	3544.99	512.63
Targeted groups (Nos.)	11440	2875
Achievement (Nos.)	17737	3104

Source: Commissioner of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Policy of prohibition introduced in the state from 1995 onwards has given a firm back ground for successful formation of homogenous thrift groups of women in rural areas.

Andhra Pradesh state had the distinction of having one third of the total DWCRA groups in the country. Govt. of India is also supporting the State with higher allocation. 20 lakh women from Below Poverty Line (B.P.L.) families joined Self Help groups/DWCRA groups and these women saved Rs.250 crores in the last 4 to 5 years. Rs.100 crores were also provided to the groups as revolving fund. 25 percent of subsidy under IRDP is channelised to these DWCRA groups and this convergence of women groups with IRDP credit, TRYSEM, Toolkits and Watershed Programmes enable them to take up higher income generating activities.

IV. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

From 15.8.1995 onwards Government of India has announced three schemes under NSAP. They are

(1) National Old Age Pension Scheme:

Under this scheme Government of India is giving Rs.75/- per person to all the people above 65 years of age and who are destitutes having little or no means of subsistence. The States Government which is implementing similar programme since 1966 has integrated this scheme with Government of India scheme.

Under this scheme Government of India has given a target of 4,66,000 and State Government has given a target of 4,28,400 making a total of 8,94,400 persons to be assisted in 1996-97, and 1997-98. During 1996-97 8,46,473 persons assisted by spending Rs.7,397.81 lakhs and in 1997-98, 8,86,400 persons assisted by spending Rs.4,884.07 lakhs upto October 1997.

(2) National Family Benefit Scheme:

Under this scheme the Government of India will give a financial assistance of Rs.5,000/- on the death of any primary bread winner, with in the age group of 64 years if it is a natural death and Rs.10,000 if it is an accidental death, the household should be below the poverty line. During 1996-97, 25766 persons assisted by spending Rs.1691.75 lakhs and in 1997-98, 29,880 persons assisted by spending Rs.2,347.89 lakhs upto October 1997.

(3) National Maternity Benefit Scheme:

Any pregnant woman of the age 19 years and above, belonging to Below Poverty Line(BPL) family is eligible for this benefit upto first two live births at the rate of Rs.300/- by Government of India, a target 3,88,200 beneficiaries is given for 1996-97 and 1997-98.

In addition to this the State Government is also providing Rs.200/- per each beneficiary. During 1996-97, 2,53,977 pregnant women were assisted by spending Rs.1,324.68 lakhs and in 1997-98, 2,30,126 pregnant women were assisted by spending Rs.1,219.13 lakhs upto October 1997.

V. DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME (DPAP)

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme funded by Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis aimed at developing the Drought Prone Areas with an objective of drought proofing by taking up of soil land moisture conservation, water harvesting structures, Afforestation and Horticulture Programmes on a Comprehensive Micro Watershed basis. During 1994-95, the programme was implemented in 69 erstwhile blocks of 8 Districts. From 1995-96 the programme is extended further and now 11 Districts with 94 blocks under the scheme are covered and Ananthapur with 16 blocks under Desert Development Programme (DDP).

The financial and physical achievements under the scheme are as follows.

Table - 5.4
DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME (DPAP)

Item	1996-97	1997-98 (Upto October 97)
Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	5239.26	4654.75
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	4312.74	1030.90
Target (No. of water sheds)	908	908
Achievement	587	908 (works are spread in 4 years)

Source: Commissioner of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Table - 5.5

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - DDP

Item	1996-97	1997-98 (Upto October 1997)
Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	898.00	596.25
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	591.98	332.62
Target (No. of watersheds)	106	106
Achievement (-do-)	96	106

Source: Commissioner of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Revised guidelines issued by Government of India are being adopted from 1-4-95. All the districts have identified PIAs and watersheds of highest priority to be tackled beginning with 1995-96. There are 2000 watersheds taken up in the state, 1014 taken-up under DPAP & DDP and 1076 watersheds under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). 15 lakh hectares of degraded land is treated in 4 years under the watershed programme. Remote sensing technology of NRSA/APSRAC is utilised for identification and prioritization of watersheds in the DPAP Districts.

VI. INTEGRATED WASTE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWDP)

Rapid depletion of green cover, and vast stretches of marginal lands lying fallow, found to be causing enormous Ecological imbalance. Productivity is also zero, on account of soil erosion of lands. To arrest this, massive Integrated Waste Land Development Projects are under taken by the 100 percent grants received from Waste Land Development Board of Government of India. 20 projects in 13 Districts are being implemented at present.

The physical and financial achievements are as follows.

Table - 5.6

Item	1996-97	1997-98 (Upto October 1997)
1	2	3
Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	1385.75	939.37
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1181.49	321.55
Target (in Hectares)	32935	37193
Achievement (.do.)	23187	5336

Source: Commissioner of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

VII. EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME (EAS)

The objective of this scheme is to provide 100 days of employment in the agriculture lean season to the registered wage seekers. All 330 blocks in the 22 rural districts are covered under the scheme. Government of India and State Government share the cost on 80:20 basis. During 1997-98 (upto October 1997) Rs.8,950.38 lakhs were spent in the state

CHAPTER -6

INDUSTRIES

Industrial development plays an important role and contribute effectively for the overall growth of the economy. It is sought as a means of general growth and diversification of the economy as well as a means of increasing employment opportunities and providing balance to regional development. Though Andhra Pradesh was a late entrant on the industrial horizon of the country, it is well endowed in resources for setting up of industries. The State has substantial reserves of coal, mica, iron ore, limestone, asbestos as well as natural gas and oil. The State has large forest tracts covering an area of about 64 lakh hectares or about 23 percent of the total geographical area of the State which can be industrially exploited. The State has a long coast line of 974 kms. running from Ichapuram in Srikakulam district in the north to Sullurpet in Nellore district in the South. This coastline provides access to marine raw materials. There are seven working ports in the State including one major port i.e. Visakhapatnam and two intermediate ports (Kakinada and Machilipatnam). Visakhapatnam is the only major port between Calcutta and Madras with an excellent natural harbour. The State of course has a flourishing agriculture consisting of rice and other food grains as well as commercial crops like Groundnut, Castor, sunflower and other oils, fibres like cotton and mesta. Only in the beginning of 60s the Government took initiative and established various corporations such as Industrial Development Corporation for promotion of Large industries, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation to cater to the requirements of small scale industrialists, the State Financial Corporation to afford financial help and Infrastructure Corporation to provide the basic infrastructural facilities. Apart from the above, the All India Financial Institutions such as Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Small Industries Development Bank of India and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India provide financial assistance for the establishment and development of industries in the state.

In order to help the industrialists, a Technical Consultancy Organisation was also set up in the State. The main functions of the organisation are i) to identify industrial potential of the State through area Studies / Surveys, ii) to prepare project profiles, feasibility reports and pre investment studies, iii) to identify potential entrepreneurs and provide them with technical and management assistance, iv) to undertake market surveys for specific products v) to undertake energy audit and energy conservation assignments vi) to undertake project supervision where necessary, render technical and administrative assistance. vii) to undertake export consultancy for export oriented projects based on modern technology, viii) to offer management consultancy services especially for diagnostic studies of sick units or for improvement in the existing units and their rehabilitation programmes and ix) to conduct entrepreneurial development skill upgradation programmes. Apart from APITCO, for development of village industries, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established by an act of Parliament is engaged in the development of Khadi and Village industries in rural areas.

In the State, the A.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board was setup as a service organisation with the main objective to plan, organise and assist financially in the establishment of village industries in the state.

PLAN ASSISTANCE:

In the beginning much credit was not given to industries sector in the state primarily and due priorities were given to agriculture, irrigation and power sectors. In the Sixth plan period it's proportion in the total plan increased to 6.0 percent. In Seventh plan period it crawled down to 4.7 percent. In the Eighth Five Year plan period expenditure on the industries sector was around 4.1 percent. This reveals clearly that the state is mostly agriculture oriented as a large multitude of population in the state derive their sustenance from agriculture.

3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Considering the quantum of industrial production, out of 43 selected industries in the State for which data is collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 18 Industries revealed increase in output in 1996-97 compared to the production in 1995-96. Tanning is the only industry that recorded the highest increase in production to the tune of 70.0 percent. Next comes Electric Cables industry (53.2 percent) followed by Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (51.5 percent), Refrigerators (49.9 percent), Heavy Electricals (30.4 percent), Chemical Fertilizers (26.3 percent), Dry Cells (20.5 percent), Vanaspathi (15.5 percent) and Conventional Coffee (14.8 percent) respectively.

Though Industrial Production was stagnant in Motor vehicles (Body Building), it recorded a fall in 19 industries during 1996-97 compared to 1995-96. Set back in production was evident in Instant Coffee packed (68.7 percent) followed by Forgings (48.2 percent) M.S.Rounds, Bars,Flats etc. (44.9 percent), Machine Tools (44.6 percent), Water Coolers (32.2 percent), Electrical Equipment (25.9 percent), Transformers (25.8 percent), Ferro Alloys (25.5 percent), Jute (15.5 percent), Acetic acid (13.4 percent), House service Metres (11.8 percent), Glass (10.8). The decline in production was less than five percent in respect of Paper, D-Acetylene, Ball and Roller Bearings and petroleum industries. As a whole, the decline in industrial production was partly attributed to power shortage (Annexure - XV).

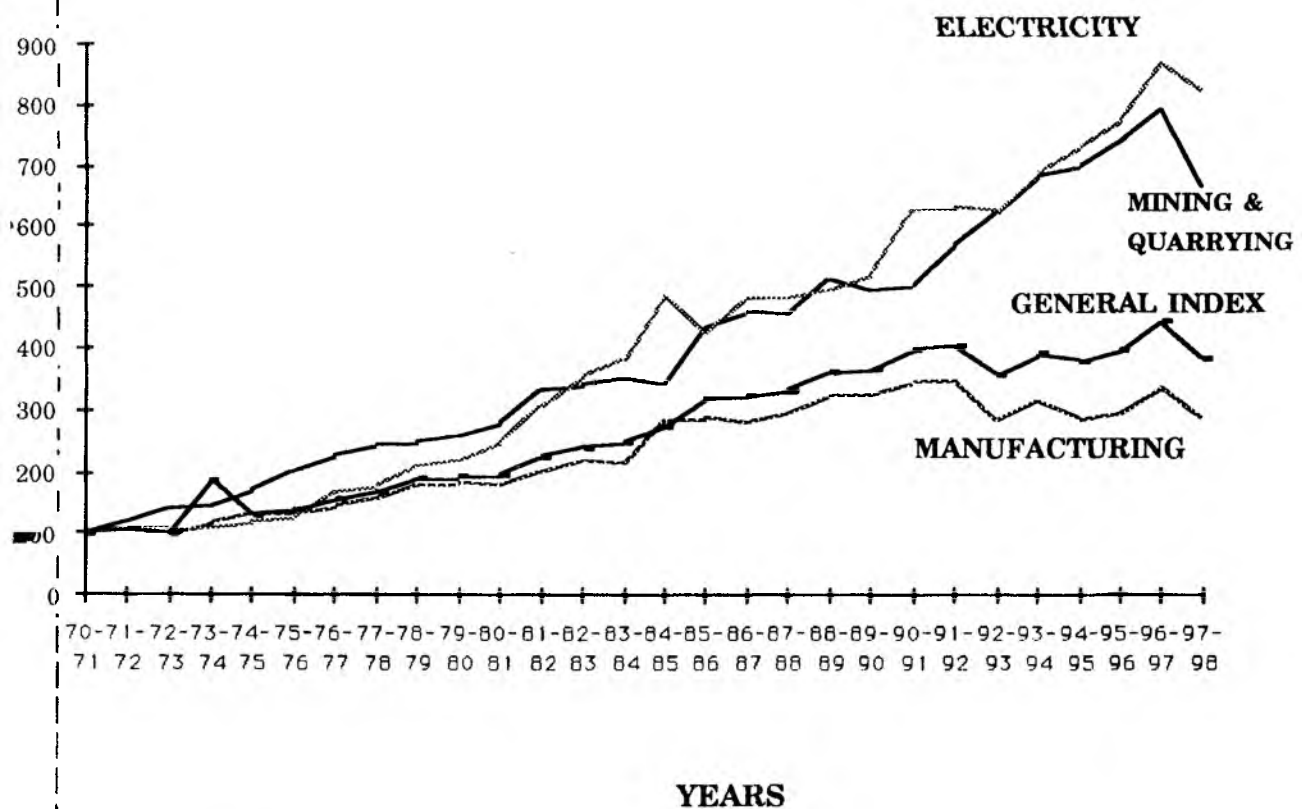
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION:

In the State, the Index Nos. of Industrial Production was compiled with base 1970=100 for 17 industrial groups. These groups were clubbed into three major groups viz., Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity apart from the general index.

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1970-71 TO 1997-98

(Base 1970-71=100)



Note: 1997-98 data are from April '97 to Oct. '97.

The average general Index of Industrial Production in the State for the year 1996-97 registered an increase of 12.3 percent compared to the previous year i.e. 1995-96. This increase was mainly due to increase in all the three major groups viz., Manufacturing (13.5 percent), followed by Electricity (12.1 percent) and mining and quarrying (7.3 percent) (Annexure - XVI).

11. NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY:

The New Industrial Policy announced by Government in 1995 aims at increased investment in industries both from inside and outside the State, faster implementation of the projects, successful running of the existing and new industries and improvement in the quality of life of the citizens of the State. The qualitative and quantitative objectives of the new industrial policy are:

- i) Accelerated rate of industrial growth in the State. The target is 20 percent growth year after year;
- ii) Increased employment generation in the industrial sector.
- iii) Attract and facilitate large scale investment in industry and infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh both from India and abroad. Target is to achieve a total investment of Rs.1,00,000 crores during the next Five years.
- iv) Make optimum utilisation of the potential available in the State and exploit the resources in a scientific manner.
- v) Improve exports from Andhra Pradesh at a rate exceeding the national average rate of growth of exports;
- vi) encourage industrial growth, in having with environmental requirements;
- vii) promote the growth of small scale and cottage industries to help the small entrepreneurs; and
- viii) Diagnose industrial sickness and assist the sick industries to recover and come into the market.

In order to achieve the above objectives the govt. proposes to adopt the following strategy.

1. Promotion of private investment in infrastructure and other sectors.
2. Identification of thrust sectors and effective promotion of industries in these areas;
3. Creating appropriate organisational arrangements.
4. Attractive fiscal incentive;
5. Scientific system of taxation;
6. Simplifications of Rules and procedures and
7. Greater intervention with industry associations.

The development of industries in the State has been mainly resource based. The State has substantial reserves of coal estimated at 10,838 million tonnes, 14,285 million tonnes of Limestone and 592 million tonnes of Barytes.

Recently the State Government has been advised by its consultants "Feedback

Ventures Ltd", to establish two different industrial promotional bodies - The Command Area Development Authority and the Economic Development Board and also suggested to set up some nodal offices in the State to attract investments. Six years ago, the State had projected an overall investment of about Rs.71,000 Crores in all three areas. - major, medium and small industries. But the projected target fell far short of the expectations and the investments in the major industrial establishments were about Rs.21,000 Crores.

The need of the hour is to go for privatisation to achieve the desired objectives of industrial development. Hitherto, in general, the industrial activity tended to concentrate primarily in and around metropolitan locations of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupathi. There is every need, to ensure a greater spurt in industrial activity in both the medium and small scale sectors in the non-metropolitan areas of State. In recent years the State was experiencing power shortage in view of the failure of the monsoon consequently industrial production was hampered. To overcome the power shortages, alternate sources of energy such as tidal energy (since the state is having a long coastline of 974 Kms.), wind energy by erecting wind mills at the high altitudes of the hills and thirdly Solar Energy can be tapped for the speedy industrial development.

CHAPTER - 7

POWER

Power Sector in Andhra Pradesh has achieved an impressive growth over the last four decades. The installed capacity which was only 98.9 MW in 1956 rose to 6,764 MW in 1996-97. The State has achieved hundred percent electrification by electrifying all the towns and villages as against 630 towns and villages in 1956. Further 98.35 lakhs consumers were served in 1996-97 against 1.49 lakhs in 1956. The agricultural pump sets energised are 18 lakhs against 4,300 in 1956. The per capita consumption is 371 Kwh as against 7 Kwh in 1956. Despite the impressive growth in installed capacity, the State is facing shortage of power both in demand and energy as the capacity addition is not adequate to meet the growing demand in the State. (Annexure - XVII)

Andhra Pradesh is a pioneer in private power development. A joint venture generating company was formed in 1988 with APSEB as the promoter with few large industrial consumers, both from Public and Private sectors, participating in the venture to set up a 100 MW gas-based combined cycle collective captive generating plant at Vijjeswaram in Andhra Pradesh. The company is known as Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation.

With the Power Sector reforms initiated by Government of India in 1991 opening up power sector for greater private participation, Government of Andhra Pradesh has invited Private sector to set up power generating stations in the State. Three of the Private sector power projects in A.P., the 216 MW gas-based combined cycle plant of GVK Industries at Jegurupadu, 208 MW Gas-based combined Cycle Plant of Spectrum Power Generation at Kakinada and 1040 MW Thermal Station of M/s. Hinduja National Power at Visakhapatnam are the three fast track Projects. The 216 MW station at Jegurupadu and three of the four units at Kakinada are in operation. The 216 MW station of GVK Industries is the first private sector project to be commissioned in the country under the 1991 Power Sector Reform Policy of the Government of India.

CURRENT SCENARIO

The present installed capacity in the State i.e. in 1996-97 (including share from Central Sector) was 6,764 MW. The Power generation during 1996-97 was 24,690 MKWH against 21,765 MKWH in 1995-96. As already stated the State is facing shortage both in energy and demand, particularly during summer months when water levels in the Hydel reservoirs get depleted. The financial position of APSEB is not satisfactory. In spite of increase in tariff during August 1995 and August 1996 the finances of the Board continue to be poor. Government of Andhra Pradesh has already taken a policy decision to introduce reforms and restructure the Power Sector in the State on the lines recommended by High Level Committee headed by HITEN BHAYA on restructuring APSEB.

CHAPTER - 8

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR

The problem of industrial peace is common to both developed and under developed states. The magnitude of the problem, however varies from state to state depending upon the economic, political and social environments. The number of industrial disputes, number of workers involved and number of mandays lost in a particular period are indicators of labour management relations in industries. The growing aspirations of the working class, the changing social structure and the present milieu through which the society is passing all result in a greater cause for estrangement in labour management relations and the consequent strikes and lockouts with deleterious effects on the growth rate of production. Efforts are made by the state government to provide the labour class with suitable amenities. The incidence of work stoppage in the state is given in the following table.

Table - 8.1
LABOUR SITUATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Item	Jan to Aug.	
	1996	1997
No. of Industrial disputes	25	27
No. of Workers involved	66,366	49,080
No. of Mandays lost	16,11,622	11,59,474

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

It would be observed from the above table that during the first eight months of the year 1997 (Jan to Aug) though the number of industrial disputes in the state were slightly higher than the corresponding period of previous year, the number of workers involved and mandays lost were comparatively less during the current year. The number of mandays lost in industrial work stoppage during the period January to August 1997 were 11.59 lakhs workers against 16.12 lakhs in the corresponding period of previous year.

The number of registered Trade Unions under Trade Union Act. in the State which were 11,494 in 1996 rose to 13,409 in 1997 (January to August). The number of establishments registered under Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishment Act, however declined from 3.82 lakhs in 1996 to 3.03 lakhs in 1997 (January to August), while the number of establishments registered under Motor Transport Workers Act increased from 0.89 lakhs in 1996 to 1.02 lakhs in 1997 (January to August) as can be seen from the following table.

Table - 8.2

Category	1995	1996	1997 (Jan to Aug)
<u>I. Trade Union Act</u> No. of Registered Trade Unions	11280	11494	13409
<u>II. A.P. Shops & Estt. Act.</u> No. of Estt. Registered (in lakhs)	3.44	3.82	3.03
<u>III. Motor Transport Workers Act.</u> No. of Establishments Registered (in lakhs)	1.00	0.89	1.02

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

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EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

One of the important objective of Five Year Plans in the State has been to increase employment opportunities to raise the standard of living of the people. Under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Scheme, information is collected from all establishments in the public sector and from private sector establishments in non-agricultural sector employing 10 or more workers. Total employment in the organised sector in Andhra Pradesh under EMI Scheme increased from 19.42 lakhs at the end of June 1996 to 20.42 lakhs at the end of June 1997. Out of the total employment in the organised sector at the end of June 1997, Public sector accounted for 15.07 lakhs and the remaining 5.35 lakhs were employed in Private Sector. Out of the total number of 20.42 lakh persons employed in the organised Sector at the end of June 1997, 3.75 lakhs i.e. 18.4 percent were women. The Public Sector employed 2.00 lakh Women and the Private Sector employed 1.75 lakh women.

Table - 8.3

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH (In Lakhs)

SECTOR	AS AT THE END OF JUNE		WOMEN EMPLOYEES (At the end of June)	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5
Public	14.49	15.07	1.79	2.00
Private	4.93	5.35	1.18	1.75
Total	19.42	20.42	2.97	3.75

Source: Commissioner of Employment & Training, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

During the period January to September 1997, a total number of 3,12,559 candidates have enrolled their names at the employment exchanges in the state against 3,66,684 candidates in the corresponding period of 1996. Though the total number of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges declined from 24,992 to 20,294, the placements made by the employment exchanges rose 12,309 to 13,920 during the period under review. The proportion of placements to vacancies notified in 1997 (Jan to Sep) was 68.6 against 49.3 in the corresponding period of 1996. The total number of job seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges recorded an increase from 29.07 lakhs in Sept 1996 to 29.63 lakhs at the end September 1997 or a marginal increase of 21.9 percent. As at the end of Sept'97 Women Candidates on the Live Register were 5.71 lakhs or 19.3 percent of the total candidates on the live register.

Out of the total job seekers of 29.63 lakhs on Live Register at the end of Sept. 1997, educated job seekers were 25.36 lakhs and unskilled workers 4.27 lakhs.

Moreover, out of the total job seekers of 29.63 lakhs, Backward Classes accounted for larger share (11.72 lakhs) followed by other categories (11.47 lakhs), Scheduled Castes(5.16 lakhs) and Scheduled Tribes (1.28 lakhs). In the educated job seekers, out of 25.36 lakhs as at the June 1997, other categories number 10.50 lakhs followed by Backward Classes (10.12 lakhs), Scheduled Castes(3.90 lakhs) and Scheduled Tribes (0.84 lakh). In the unskilled category, out of 4.27 lakh candidates of Live Register Backward Classes numbered 1.60 lakhs followed by Scheduled Castes(1.26lakh), others (0.97 lakhs) and Scheduled Tribes (0.44 lakhs).

Table 8.4
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(Nos.)				
ITEM	JANUARY to SEPTEMBER			
	1995	1996	1996	1997
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Registrations	393297	450286	366684	312559
Vacancies Notified	36534	30401	24992	20294
Placements	23788	16606	12309	13920
Candidates on the Live Register at the End of the period (In Lakhs)	27.18	29.07	29.07	29.63

Source: Commissioner of Employment & Training, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Table - 8.5

EDUCATED JOB SEEKERS ON LIVE REGISTER IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

CATEGORY	AS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1997
1	2
Engineering	24922
Medical	4702
Agricultural	2430
Veterinary	317
Post-Graduate	26369
Graduate	301826
Matriculation	942909
Intermediate	420597
Polytechnic	74652
ITI s	227827
B.Eds.	104301
SGBT.	19179
Stenos	18122
Typists	243260
Other Education	125011
Total Education	2536424
Unskilled	426688
GRAND TOTAL:	2963112

Source: Commissioner of Employment and Training, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Table - 8.6

**JOB SEEKERS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES
IN ANDHRA PRADESH.**

(As at the end of September)

(In Lakhs)

CATEGORY	EDUCATED		UNSKILLED		TOTAL	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
S.Cs	3.54	3.90	1.34	1.26	4.88	5.16
S.Ts.	0.76	0.84	0.43	0.44	1.19	1.28
B.Cs.	9.01	10.12	1.67	1.60	10.68	11.72
Others.	11.50	10.50	0.82	0.97	12.32	11.47
Total.	24.81	25.36	4.26	4.27	29.07	29.63

Source: Commissioner of Employment & Training, Government of Andhra Pradesh., Hyderabad.

CHAPTER - 9

TRANSPORT

ROADS:

Roads are the veins and arteries of a State through which channels every improvement circulates. Thus road transport is the most important of all modes of transport on account of its cheapness and because it better suits to carry perishable and small consignments which involves uneconomic double handling and delay when carries by Railways and also because all parts are accessible to it. The total length of roads maintained by PWD (State Roads) which was 43,700 kms in 1995-96 increased to 43,818 kms in 1996-97 or by 0.3 percent. National Highway length remains at 2,949kms only. The following table shows the length of roads under control of Roads & Buildings Department from 1990-91 to 1996-97.

Table - 9.1
LENGTH OF ROADS UNDER CONTROL OF ROADS AND BUILDINGS
DEPARTMENT

(Rs. Lakhs)				
Year	National High way	State Highways	MDR	Total Length of State Roads (3+4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	2587	9118	30406	39524
1991-92	2587	9165	32290	41455
1992-93	2949	8746	39898	48644
1993-94	2949	8746	33107	41853
1994-95	2949	8777	33728	42505
1995-96	2949	8777	34923	43700
1996-97	2949	8806	35012	43318

Source: Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The total number of registered motor vehicles (on roads) has increased from 2.90 lakhs at the end of march 1996 to 3.27 lakhs at the end of March 1997 registering an increase of 12.8 percent. As at the end of March 1997 Goods Vehicles accounted for a major share in total transport vehicles in the state (38.8 percent) followed by Taxi cars and Autorickshaws (29.3 percent). The following table gives the details of Registered Motor Vehicles in the State (On Roads) for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97.

Table -9.2

**REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES IN ANDHRA PRADESH
(As on 31st March)**

Type of Vehicles	1995-96	1996-97
Stage Carriages (Private)	2839	3037
Goods Vehicles	112428	126982
Tractor Trailers	71879	76410
Contract Carriages	3157	3083
Taxi Cars and Autorickshaws	79447	96085
Others	20048	21843
Total	289798	327440

Source: Commissioner of Transport, Government Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Transport plays an important role in THE state economy. With a fleet of 16,895 vehicles covering about 182.41Cr. kms per annum, APSRTC can be considered as the largest Public Sector Transport Corporation in the country. Its performance in the areas of fleet utilisation, vehicle productivity, diesel conservation, employee productivity has been recognised at the State and National level as among the best.

RAILWAYS

Next to Road Transport, Railways play an important rôle in the State. The State is covered by a train route length of 5,056 kms and is predominantly covered by South Central Railway. Of the total railway route length of 5056 kms in the state, Broadgauge accounted for 3,935 kms followed by Metregauge 1,084 km and Narrowgauge 37 kms.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Significant changes have taken place in the communications net work due to innovations of Telecommunication technology. There were 16,172 Post Offices in the state as at the end of 1996-97 of which 13,657 branch offices, 2,411 Sub-Post offices and 104 Head offices. There were 1983 Telephone exchanges and 9.51 lakh Telephones in the State apart from 4,148 Telegraph offices.

PORTS:

Andhra Pradesh has a long coastline of 974 kms running from Ichapuram in the North to Sullurpet in the South. The State had one Major port at Visakhapatnam. Two Intermediate ports one each at Kakinada and Machilipatnam and Ten minor ports at Bhavanapadu, Kalingapatham, Bheemipatnam, Gangavaram, Mutyalammapalem, Rawa, Narsapur, Nizampatnam, Vadarevu and Krishnapatnam with a good potential.

CHAPTER - 10

BANKING

A sound banking system is the sine qua non of accelerated economic growth. Banks perform two functions viz., they encourage the habit of savings and channelise these savings through the form of credit for various purposes.

As at the end of September, 1997, there were 4,939 Bank Offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State against 4,881 Bank Offices in September, 1996. Deposits play the most important role in any banking system. "An important indicator of the success and efficiency of any credit agency, which is also a banking institution is, the extent to which it is able to mobilise the savings of the community in the form of deposits". It is seen that there has been a considerable improvement in the deposit mobilisation of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State to the tune of Rs.28,552.92 crores by the end of September, 1997 as against Rs.23,873.38 crores at the end of September, 1996, thus recording an increase of 19.6 percent.

The total Gross Bank Credit provided by these scheduled commercial banks in the state as at the end of September, 1997 stood at Rs.20,661.10 crores against Rs.18,246.90 crores in September, 1996, recording an increase of 13.2 percent. (Annexure - XVIII).

It is also evident that though the rural bank branches constitute a large chunk of 49.6 percent of the total bank offices in September, 1997, in deposit mobilisation urban and metropolitan areas accounted for a larger chunk and in Gross Bank Credit deployment, metropolitan areas grabbed a lion's share of 40.3 percent.

Credit Deposit Ratio indicates the extent to which the deposits mobilised by a bank office in a locality are used for credit extension in that locality. The credit deposit ratio of the offices of all Scheduled Commercial banks functioning in the rural areas of the State as at the end of September 1997 was 86.7 percent while for the entire state as a whole the ratio stood at 72.4 percent. However, it was clearly evident that this ratio was the highest in Metropolitan areas to the tune of 91.1 percent. It was also observed that the credit deposit ratio in the state was better than all other states in the country except Tamilnadu where it was over 91.6 percent. In the country as a whole the C.D. ratio was only 53.7 percent. Amongst the districts of the state as at the end of September, 1997 C.D. ratio was the highest in Rangareddy district (94.1 percent) followed by Hyderabad (90.9 percent), Visakhapatnam (80.8 percent), Prakasam (80.6 percent), Guntur (76.7 percent), Nellore (76.0 percent) and Nalgonda (74.6 percent), and Medak (74.1 percent). In Karimnagar District the C.D. ratio was the lowest at 34.3 percent.

CHAPTER - 11

PRICE SITUATION

Prices are regarded as one of the most important economic indicators reflecting changes in the economy of a country. Prices affect everybody and variations in prices mirror the changes in the economy. The course of prices thus provides a major index of the overall state of the economy.

For our State, the index numbers of wholesale prices of all commodities are not available and such index numbers are constructed in respect of only agricultural commodities with base 1981-82.

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices of all agricultural commodities in the state stood at 379.3 during December 1997 against 379.8 in November 1997 thus indicating a marginal decline of 0.1 percent. Seven out of nine commodity groups indicated an increase in indices. Pulses recorded a maximum increase of 19.5 percent due to rise in the prices of Greengram, Bengalgram, Redgram, and Horsegram; followed by fruits (15.0 percent) due to rise in prices of limes, condiments and spices (10.1 percent) due to rise in the prices of Chillies, Turmeric, Coriander, and Tamarind; Oilseeds (7.9 percent) due to rise in the prices of Gingilly, Groundnut, Castor and Coconut; Vegetables (7.4 percent) due to rise prices of Onions, Brinjals and Sweet Potatoes. Only two commodity groups revealed a decline in indices viz., Fibre (17.1 percent) due to fall in the prices of Cotton and Mesta; Drugs and Narcotics (13.4 percent) due to fall in the prices of Tobacco.

As compared to December 1996, the index of wholesale prices of all agricultural commodities in the state during December 1997 recorded an increase of 2.8 percent and five out of nine commodity groups revealed increase in indices. Fruits groups recorded an increase of 32.8 percent due to rise in prices of limes; Sugarcane (22.5 percent); Pulses (7.4 percent) due to rise in the prices of Bengalgram and Greengram and Cereals (5.7 percent) due to rise in the prices of Rice, Wheat and Bajra. On the other hand four commodities groups indicated a decline in the indices viz., Condiments and Spices (23.1 percent) due to fall in the prices of Tobacco; Vegetables (9.7 percent) due to fall in the prices of Potatos, Brinjals and Tomatos (barring Onions) and Fibres (7.3 percent) due to fall in the prices of Mesta. (Annexure - XIX)

As a whole the average index numbers of wholesale prices of all agricultural commodities in the state during the entire year 1997 indicated an increase of 6.2 percent compared to the corresponding average index in 1996. During 1997 out of nine commodity groups five commodity groups revealed an increase in the indices. Sugarcane revealed a maximum increase of 31.8 percent followed by Fibres (13.6 percent), Drugs and Narcotics, (13.2 percent) Cereals (5.2 percent) and Oilseeds (0.8 percent). On the other hand only four commodity groups witnessed a fall in the indices of prices, viz., Condiments and Spices (21.3 percent) followed by Vegetables (16.8 percent) Pulses (9.6 percent) and Fruits (1.7 percent).

Table - 11.1
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(Base 1981-82=100)

Commodity Group	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Cereals	244.3	289.3	323.7	338.9	356.4
Pulses	278.4	348.3	454.5	481.4	435.4
Condiments & Spices	231.0	230.4	350.4	388.8	305.8
Fruits	328.6	328.3	404.1	410.2	403.4
Vegetables	232.6	264.3	416.1	354.0	294.6
Sugarcane (GUR)	369.2	364.5	315.1	365.1	481.1
Fibbers	207.3	345.1	371.5	359.8	408.9
Oil Seeds	227.7	270.5	293.3	289.8	292.0
Drugs & Narcotics	238.8	244.3	272.3	461.7	522.5
All agricultural commodities	257.6	295.7	328.9	357.6	379.7

Sources: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

A rise in the prices, particularly of retail prices of consumer goods, has naturally its impact on the cost of living. The consumer prices indices for industrial workers in the state of Andhra Pradesh are compiled with base 1982=100, for twelve centres of which six are compiled by Labour Bureau, Shimla. These centres are Hyderabad, Guntur, Gudur, Visakhapatnam, Warangal and Kothagudem. The other six centres compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Adoni, N.S.B. complex (Nizamabad, Shakarnagar & Bhodan) and M.G.P. Complex (Manchiriyal, Godavarikhani, Peddapalli) centres. The centrewise data on CPI numbers for industrial workers in Andhra Pradesh and All India for the years 1996 and 1997 are shown in Annexure XX.

It can be observed that during the year 1997 as a whole the average CPI numbers for industrial workers at MGP complex in the state rose by 9.7 percent compared to the corresponding period of the year 1996 followed by Vijayawada (8.1%), Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Rajahmundry (7.5%) NSB Complex (7.3%), Guntur (7.2%) Vizianagar (6.5%) Warangal (6.2%), Kothagudem (5.5 percent) Gudur (5.3 percent) and Adoni (4.6 percent). As a whole average CPI numbers for industrial workers in the state (average of 12 centres) during 1997 rose by 6.8 percent over the corresponding period of 1996 whereas at the national level it rose by 6.6 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES

The Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi compiles the indices for Urban Non-Manual Employees for various centres in India. In Andhra Pradesh five centres are covered under this index. These are Hyderabad, Kurnool, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Warangal. The movement of CPI numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees in Andhra Pradesh and All India for the years 1996 and 1997 are provided in the Annexure XXI

It can be observed that during 1997 (January to July 1997) the rise in CPI numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees was highest at Warangal centre (11.3 percent) followed by Vijayawada (9.9 percent), Hyderabad (7.3 percent), Visakhapatnam (7.1 percent) and Kurnool (5.6 percent). As a whole the average CPI numbers for urban non-manual employees in the state (average of five centres) rose by 8.0 percent compared to an increase of 8.9 percent at national level.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The Labour Bureau, Shimla compiles the Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers for various centres in India. In Andhra Pradesh the average CPI numbers for agricultural labourers (January to November 1997) rose by 7.5 percent compared to the corresponding period of 1996 whereas at the national level it rose by 5.2 percent during the same period as can be seen from Annexure XXII

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Public Distribution System is meant for making available essential commodities to the vulnerable sections at reasonable prices. Rice, Wheat, Edible Oils, Sugar and Kerosene are being distributed through Public Distribution System. Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which has been successfully implementing the scheme of supply of essential commodities to the poorest of the poor even in the remote villages of the State.

Table - 11.2
Commodity Coverage

COMMODITY COVERAGE	(Monthly average Mts)
Rice (including 10,000 Tonnes for S.W. hostels)	1,90,000
Wheat	15,000
Sugar	28,267
Palm Oil	7,000
Kerosene (K.Litres)	69,688

Source: Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

2. PROCUREMENT OF RICE:

Every miller is required to deliver 50 percent of the rice procured by him in a rice mill to the Food Corporation of India at the notified procurement rates. After delivery of levy, he will be eligible for an equal quantity as levy free eligibility. Out of this, 1/2 of the quantity of rice can be sold anywhere in the country and the balance 1/2 within the State.

Andhra Pradesh contributes substantial quantity of rice to the Central Pool through Food Corporation of India and draws the required quantity for the State's PDS from the Central Pool.

During 1995-96, a quantity of 36.75 lakh tonnes has been procured. During 1996-97 a quantity of 45.03 lakh tonnes has been procured against the target of 36 lakh tonnes.

The Food Corporation of India issues rice to the State Government at the following rate.

Table 11.3

(Value in Rs.)

Variety,	Prior to 1-6-1997			w.e.f. 1-6-1997		
	PDS (in areas other than ITDP & DPAP	In ITDP and DPAP areas	Half issue Price per quintal.	Central price	Central Price per quintal.	Half issue Price per quintal.
Common	537	487	350	-	-	350
Fine	617	567	350	-	650	
Super Fine	648	598	-	-	700	700

Source: Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

3. Subsidised Rice Scheme

At present there are 112.66 lakhs White Cards and 49.33 lakhs Pink cards totalling 162.00 lakhs cards. The population covered by supply of subsidised rice at Rs.3.50 per kg. is 5.50 crores. The following statement indicates the number of white cards, population covered, quantity of rice distributed and subsidy incurred from time to time by the State Government.

Table 11.4

Year	No. of White Cards (in lakhs)	Quantity of Rice distributed (in lakh Mts)	Subsidy expenditure (Rs. in rores)
1983-84	96.47	18.14	78.69
1984-85	101.03	17.76	116.54
1985-86	104.33	20.34	141.91
1986-87	95.14	22.36	176.90
1987-88	96.25	21.98	177.94
1988-89	99.22	17.86	191.76
1989-90	99.22	21.40	317.41
1990-91	99.22	21.17	368.54
1991-92	107.16	22.42	351.57
1992-93	106.46	18.84	245.50
1993-94	100.71	22.50	408.12
1994-95	99.26	22.55	751.57
1995-96	99.26	25.20	1124.77
1996-97	112.66	23.60	790.84
1997-98	112.66	21.60	712.80 (provided in the budget)

Source: Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

In Andhra Pradesh, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is being implemented w.e.f. 1.6.1997.

Government of India indicated that 22.19% of the households will be entitled for half the Central Issue Price and a quantity of 3,91,800 tonnes of rice per annum will be released under the scheme and the balance requirements have to be drawn at full Central Issue Price (CIP).

In Andhra Pradesh, 112.66 lakh families have been identified as Below Poverty Line families (White cardholders) and they are being supplied rice at Rs.3.50 per kg. They are being supplied rice at 4 kg. per head subject to a maximum of 20 kgs. The annual requirement of rice works out to 21.60 lakh tonnes. Against this the proposal of the Government of India to supply at half the Central Issue Price (CIP) is only 3,91,800 tonnes.

Besides, the Government of India have also increased the Food Corporation of India (FCI) issue price of fine rice from Rs.617 per qtl. to Rs.650 per quintal and superfine rice from Rs.648 to Rs.750 per quintal. The half the Central Issue Price (CIP) is fixed at Rs.3.50 per kg. The State Government were permitted to add upto Rs.50 per quintal towards transport and other incidentals and fix the consumer price accordingly.

Since in Andhra Pradesh, already rice is being supplied to the cardholders at Rs.3.50 per kg. the overhead charges have to be incurred by the State Government even on the 3,91,800 tonnes proposed to be supplied under the half Central Issue Price (CIP).

Even for the 32.65 lakh families covered by the Government of India as Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, the scale of supply is 10 kgs. only whereas in Andhra Pradesh they are being supplied upto 20 kgs. These families also have to be supplied an additional quantity of 10 kgs. per family over and above the 10 kgs. released by the Government of India. Out of 112.66 lakh families presently covered by the State Government still 80.61 lakh families will be left out by Government of India and they have to be continued supply as at present by the State Government. The requirements of these families have to be drawn by the State Government at full Central Issue Price (CIP) and Supply at the subsidised rate of Rs.3.50 per kg.

An amount of Rs.687.67 crores is being incurred as subsidy by the State Government.

5. Fair Price Shops:

There are 39,648 Fair Price Shops in the State . Of them 6,974 are in Urban areas and 32,674 in Rural areas. There is a reservation of 15 percent for Scheduled Castes, 6 percent for Scheduled Tribes, 25 percent for Backward Classes and 3 percent for Physically handicapped in the allotment of Fair Price Shops. The following is the break-up of Fair Price Shops allotted category-wise are as follows:-

Table 11.4

Category	Number
Scheduled Castes	6,595
Scheduled Tribes	1,400
Girijan Coop. Corporation	880
Cooperatives	1,869
Physically Handicapped	740
Backward Classes	9,913
Others	18,251
Total	39,648

Source: Commissioner of Civil Supplies Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Fair Price Shops For Women Only

All the Fair Price Shops are being allotted only to Women candidates or DWCRA Groups or Voluntary Womens Consumer Organisations, or Womens Thrifts Groups like Podupulakshmi or Womens Cooperatives. The total number of Fair Price Shops being run by women as on 31-07-1997 is 10,747.

CHAPTER - 12

SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

Education holds the key to the development of human personality in all aspects. Education, through providing knowledge, builds up and strengthens in individual's self-confidence and ability. It also enables him to acquire skill. In the modern society an individual cannot hope to reach any status in the social structure unless he is educated. In a State like ours, with a population of 66.5 million as per 1991 Census, education plays a significant role. Though the educational system in the State has recorded phenomenal growth over the years, 244.8 lakh or 44.09 percent of the population was literate as per 1991 Census.

It was also observed that there has been wide disparity in literacy among males and females as can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 12.1

LITERACY RATES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(Percent)

YEAR	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1951	22.67	7.62	15.21
1961	30.19	12.03	21.19
1971	33.18	15.75	24.57
1981	39.26	20.39	29.94
1991	55.13	32.72	44.09

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

It can be observed from the above table that though the overall literary rate in the State increased from 15.21 percent in 1951 to 44.09 percent in 1991 census, still 56 percent of population of 1991 Census are still illiterate in the State. In the country as a whole the State ranked 26th in the literacy rate and in the Southern States, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is the lowest as can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 12.2

LITERACY RATE AMONGST SOUTHERN STATES (IN 1991 CENSUS)

(Percent)

STATE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	55.13	32.72	44.09
KARNATAKA	67.26	44.34	56.04
KERALA	93.62	86.17	89.81
TAMILNADU	73.75	51.33	62.66
INDIA	64.13	39.29	52.21

Source: Census of India 1991, Series -1, India, Paper - 2, 1992. Issued by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

Educational institutions in the State can be classified into Six Categories viz., Primary Schools, upper Primary Schools, High Schools, Junior Colleges, Colleges and Universities.

The number of Primary schools in the State decreased from 49,125 in 1995-96 to 48,899 in 1996-97 mainly due to higher increase in the upgradation of schools as against less increase in the opening of Primary Schools. While the number of Upper Primary Schools increased from 7,298 in 1995-96 to 7,733 in 1996-97 and High Schools from 7,896 in 1995-96 to 8178 in 1996-97. According to VI All India Education Survey, 97 percent of the rural population in the State has schools within a walking distance of one Km. About 75 percent have an Upper Primary School within a walking distance of 3 kms. There are 2,006 habitations which have no primary schools within a walking distance of 1 Km.

The enrolment in Primary Schools increased from 54.84 lakhs in 1995-96 to 56.35 lakhs in 1996-97, in Upper Primary Schools from 19.99 lakhs to 21.30 lakhs and in high schools from 34.15 lakhs to 35.05 lakhs during the same period.

THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS

The number of teachers in the primary schools declined from 1.09 lakhs in 1995-96 to 1.07 lakhs in 1996-97 mainly due to decline in the number of schools in this category whereas in Upper Primary and High Schools the number of teachers increased considerably as can be seen from ANNEXURE - XXIII.

In 1996-97 pupil-teacher ratio at Primary stage was 53:1, at Upper Primary Stage 42:1 and at High school Stage 33:1.

As regards drop outs in class I - V, it is more than 50 percent in all categories including Scheduled Castes while amongst Scheduled Tribes it was more than 70 percent in 1996-97 as can be seen from Annexure - XXIV

OPERATION BLACK BOARD

The Scheme of Operation Black Board that was launched in the State in 1987, was a major initiative to upgrade the facilities in primary schools. Under the scheme which is being implemented in phases, 22,853 posts of teachers have so far being sanctioned. 23,404 classrooms have been sanctioned for construction. 42,887 schools have been provided with teaching learning materials. Under expansion of OBB, Government of India sanctioned 5,074 B.Ed assistant posts and teaching learning material to 1,017 upper primary schools in the state. In the Ninth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.26.70 Crores is proposed for 3,000 special teacher posts and for the year 1997-98 a sum of Rs.2.50 Crores is Earmarked.

Andhra Pradesh is a pioneering State in the fields of A.V. education. Colour T.V sets, Video Cassette players, radio-cum-cassette players have been supplied to a large number of primary schools in the State. Under the Educational Technology Scheme, Government of India supplied Colour TVs, RCCPs but the Government of Andhra Pradesh moved a step further by providing Video Cassette Players along with a package of Video Cassette containing curricular programme. Non-formal education is an alternative system of education for non-schooling children including school drop-out with temporal and spatial flexibility. It is a centrally sponsored matching scheme which was started in the state in the year 1979-80.

At present 25,400 Non Formal Education (NFE) Centres are functioning in the State. In the IX Five Year Plan Period it is proposed to expand the vocationalisation of Education to meet the manpower needs.

Government of India cleared a project of District Primary Education Project (DPEP) for Implementation in the Five Selected districts in the State viz., Vizianagaram, Nellore, Kurnool, Karimnagar and Warangal from the year 1996-97. The Project would be for Seven years and be funded by Government of India under Externally Aided Project (EAP).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

There are 57 Engineering Colleges in the State of which 11 are University Engineering Colleges, 37 Private Engineering Colleges, 6 Muslim Minority Institutions, 3 Christian Minority Institutions. Of the total intake Capacity of 13,210, Private engineering Colleges had an intake capacity of 9,440 followed by University Engineering Colleges (1965), Muslim Minority Institutions(1,445) and Christian Missionary Institutions(360). Out of 17 private engineering colleges in Telangana region, Government approval is awaited for 2 colleges as can be seen from the Annexure - XXV.

There are 18 Pharmacy colleges in the State of which 3 are University Colleges and 15 private unaided colleges. The total intake in these Pharmacy Colleges was 790 of which 660 in private unaided colleges and 130 university colleges. Of the 15 private unaided pharmacy colleges, Government permission is awaited for one college - Annexure - XXVI.

There were 13 medical colleges in the State. The total intake in these colleges was 1510 in 1995-96 and 1996-97. In 1997-98 the intake is likely to go up to 1,750. Of these 13 Medical Colleges in the state, an intake of 100 is under proposal in Khammam Medical College. This can be seen in Annexure - XXVII

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health is one of the most important objectives of development. Development means more than economic growth alone; it means the realisation of human potential and the satisfaction of basic human needs. Good health should not be seen simply as an objective of development but as a positive basic driving development. The overall scenario of health care in Andhra Pradesh is an admixture of light and shade. Over the last 40 years or so, a vast network of health care services have been built up. Despite the establishment of large number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), its Urban bias is still pronounced and disproportionately large expenditure is still incurred in urban areas. Most of the Medical Practitioners and Services are also concentrated in town and cities. The Principal beneficiaries of these medicare services are the upper and the middle classes. The coming up of super-speciality hospitals like Appollo, CDR, NIMS, Medwin, Medicity etc are further strengthening this trend. Though some percentage of beds in these hospitals are reserved for the poor, in actual practice it hardly happens so. On the other hand, the functioning of the PHCs in rural areas provide a dismal picture. Since the System is devoid of any participatory element, it has actually increased the dependency on the costly treatment. In short, a substantial chunk of whatever health services and medical education is available, it is largely appropriated by the well off classes. Doctors trained at huge public cost are not available to serve the rural areas. Quite a few prefer to go abroad. Health delivery system in rural areas where nearly 70 percent of the state's population lives is inadequate.

During IX Plan period an amount of Rs.630,52 crores is Provided for Medical and Public health in the State.

The following table shows the important indicators of health facilities during 1995 in the state as compared to all India.

Table 12.3

HEALTH INDICATORS

PHYSICAL INDICATORS	ANDHRA PRADESH	ALL INDIA
1. Crude birth rate (provisional)	24.2	28.3
2. Crude death rate (Provisional)	8.4	9.0
3. Infant Mortality Rate	67	74
4. Life expectancy(1988-92)	60.2	58.7

Source: Registrar General, Government of Inqu.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The problem of drinking water in rural areas has been given importance since the beginning of the third five year plan and substantial amounts were spent on this programme. The plans has the objective of providing adequate drinking water facilities in a phased programme to all villages giving priority according to acuteness of the problem. The problem of drinking water in villages can be classified into three types viz, 1) Lack of any nearby source for drinking water, (ii) inadequacy of the available sources of drinking water (iii) pollution of the available source due to insanitary maintenance and other reasons. Top priority is given for the village of the first category for providing them with adequate drinking water facilities and the next priority to augmenting supply of water where it is inadequate. The problem of pollution is also attempted to be solved by providing protected water supply. Thus the objective of the rural water supply programme is to provide adequate and healthy water to all human settlement in the State. During the year 1996-97, 27.80 lakhs population was covered under drinking water supply scheme in rural areas against 40.20 lakhs in 1995-96. The objective of the rural sanitation programme is to provide individual latrines to the rural families below the poverty line by giving a subsidy of 80%. A population of 0.47 lakhs were covered in 1996-97, under sanitation facilities against 0.94 lakhs population in 1995-96. During the entire Eighth Plan Period an amount of Rs.488.94 crores were spent on rural water supply in the state. The following table gives the details of population covered under drinking water supply and sanitation in the state from 1991-92 to 1996-97

Table 12.4

POPULATION COVERED WITH DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(in lakhs)

Year	Population covered with Drinking water	Population covered with Sanitation facilities
1991-92	12.59	0.02
1992-93	9.96	0.07
1993-94	1.98	0.02
1994-95	2.77	0.99
1995-96	40.20	0.94
1996-97	27.80	0.47

Source: Commissioner of Panchayat Raj, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

In urban areas the responsibility of providing water supply and sanitation facilities is that of respective local bodies. But in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad the responsibility lies with the Hyderabad Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The Board is incharge of water supply and sewerage systems of 169 Kms of the Metropolitan area of Hyderabad. With the introduction of modern methods and systems the HMWS & SB, Hyderabad, is in a position to undertake and implement water supply and sewerage schemes efficiently. During 1997 in the state as a whole 100 municipalities and four municipal corporations were covered under water supply scheme. The following table gives the state of water supply in urban towns of Andhra Pradesh 1991-97

Table - 12.5

STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY IN URBAN TOWNS OF ANDHRA PRADESH FROM 1991 TO 1997

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Municipalities/Corporations	Population as per 1991 Census	P.W. Schemes (in lakh Gallons)		Bore Wells(Hand Pumps)		Total Quantity (in lakh Gallons/day)
				installed Capacity	Yield	Nos.(functioning)	Yield in lakh Gallons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1991	113	10092723	1913.028	1132.82	19230	311.52	1444.34
2	1992	113	10092723	1913.028	1209.56	19759	376.00	1585.56
3	1993	113	10092723	1913.028	1228.79	19786	401.23	1630.02
4	1994	108/4	10058428	1967.77	1210.60	20476	486.02	1696.62
5	1995	108/4	10058428	1967.27	1289.35	24881	408.55	1697.60
6	1996	108/4	10058428	1967.77	1290.37	25255	381.81	1672.18
7	1997	100/4	9130950	1848.70	1411.76	21845	332.87	1744.63

Source: Commissioner Of Municipal Administration, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

Note: Four Municipal towns viz., Guntur, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, and Warangal are upgraded as Corporations and Ventapalem converted as Gram Panchayats.

Water supply maintenance of 9 surrounding Municipalities of Ranga Reddy district are handed over to HMWS & SB. Palasa, Kasibugga in Srikakulam district are made as nagar panchayats.

Welfare of Schedule 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 percent of the total population of the State. The Constitution of the 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 the Government literacy rate among Schedule Castes 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 Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the successive census from 1971-91.

TABLE 12.6
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	26.23	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 eight 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.

TABLE 12.7
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 percent of the population live in rural areas in the State and bulk of them depend on agriculture. Persons living below poverty line and the basic minimum requirement like shelter, food and clothing have to be fulfilled.

Social Security and 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 include 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 year old for their subsistence.

Women Development and Child Welfare:

Women constitute 49 percent 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. The 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 - 2000 AD.

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 IX 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. An outlay of Rs.321 crores is provided in the IX Five Year Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes.

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 2-11-1997 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 institution but also through a number of other specialised agencies for the multi-dimensional welfare of minorities. These schemes aim at promotion of entrepreneurship (Under Anit-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 competetive examinations coaching, maintenance and protection of Wakf institutions, promotion and development of Urdu language, etc.

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.299.85 crores has been provided in the IX Five Year Plan for nutrition programme in the State.

CHAPTER - 13

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation is the central part of modern public finance. Its significance arises not only from the fact that it is by far the most important of all revenues, but also because of the gravity of the problems created by the present day heavy tax burden. The main objective of taxation is raising revenue. A high level of taxation is necessary in a welfare state to fulfill its obligations. Taxation is used as an instrument of attaining certain social objectives i.e. as a means of redistribution of wealth and thereby reducing inequalities. Taxation in a modern government is thus needed not merely to raise the revenue required to meet its ever-growing expenditure on administration and social services, but also to reduce the inequalities of income and wealth. Taxation is also needed to draw away money that would otherwise go into consumption and cause inflation to arise. In this chapter briefly trends in sales tax, State Excise, Stamps and Registration fees during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are dealt with as these taxes are mostly contributing to States' own tax revenues.

Sales tax is the major source of revenue to the state. The revenue realised through Sales tax on top 25 commodities in the state was Rs.2447.84 crores during 1996-97 against Rs.2085.86 crores in 1995-96 indicating an increase of 17.4 percent. Compared to 1995-96, sales on Tractors increased by 104 percent in 1996-97 followed by motor vehicles and parts (47.3 percent) cosmetics (43.3 percent) edible oils (34.2 percent) pulses (29.8 percent) lubricants (27.4 percent) drugs & medicines (24.2 percent) coal (23.4 percent) petroleum products (20.5 percent) confectionery and biscuits (19.8 percent) respectively. It can also be observed that petroleum products contributed nearly 25 percent to total revenue from sales tax followed by paddy and rice (5.5 percent) and cement (5 percent) as can be seen from Annexure - XXVIII.

A look at the revenue accrued from State Excise in the state was Rs.59.14 crores in 1996-97 against Rs. 75.05 crores in 1995-96 indicating a fall of 21.2 percent mainly due to decision taken by government on prohibition. However, receipts from country fermented Liquor (Toddy) increased to Rs 43.34 crores in 1996-97 against Rs.40.53 crores in 1995-96. This was followed by commercial and denatured spirit and medicated wines also revealed an increase from Rs.0.83 crore to Rs 0.96 crore during the same period. Receipts from foreign liquor and spirits declined heavily from Rs 24.19 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.9.23 crores in 1996-97 as can be seen from Annexure - XXIX.

The Gross revenue accrued from Stamps and Registration increased from Rs.460.27 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.605.82 crores in 1996-97. After transferring certain amounts to local bodies the net revenue from Stamps and Registration to the state amounted to Rs.435.15 crores in 1996-97 against Rs.325.62 crore in 1995-96 as can be seen from the following table.

Table 13 .1
GROSS AND NET REVENUES FROM STAMPS
AND REGISTRATIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Gross	Net
1995-96	460.27	325.62
1996.97	605.82	435.15

Source: I.G. Stamps & Registrations Governmen of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

CHAPTER - 14

IX FIVE YEAR PLAN(1997-2002) APPROVED OUTLAY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 25,156.81 Crores for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) of Andhra Pradesh. This outlay was approved at a meeting of Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Prof. Madhu Dandavate and the Commission Members in New Delhi on 16th June 1997.

The Ninth Plan approved outlay for the State at Rs.25,156.81 Crores is about 140 percent more than the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 10,500 Crores. The anticipated expenditure incurred during Eighth Five Year Plan was Rs. 13,328 Crores. The details of sectoral allocations amongst 12 major sectors have since been worked out on a tentative basis as indicated in appendix-I

Out of the approved IX Plan outlay of Rs. 25,156.81 Crores, Normal Outlay amounted to Rs. 17,836 Crores (70.9 percent) and outlay pertaining to Externally Aided Projects is Rs. 7,320.81 Crores (29.1 percent). Outlays from Externally Aided Projects accounted for a higher share in respect of water supply and sanitation, energy and technical education against the provision of Normal Outlays.

In the total approved outlay of Rs. 25,156.81 Crores, Social Services accounted for a lion's share of Rs. 6,460.16 Crores (25.7 percent) followed by Irrigation and Flood Control Rs. 6,006.80 Crores (23.9 percent), Energy Rs. 5,301.59 Crores (21.1 percent), Transport Rs. 2,874.06 Crores (11.4 percent) and Rural Development Rs. 1,922.49 Crores (7.6 percent). These Five Sectors together accounted for a share of 89.7 percent in the total approved outlay of Rs. 25,156.81 Crores for the Ninth Plan period. Though income accrued from secondary sector was around 17-20 percent to the total State Income, it's share in plan outlay was only Rs. 962.13 Crores (3.8 percent). In order to catch up with the Industrially developed States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, the State has to push up the outlay for industry and Mineral sector to fulfil the objectives in the new industrial policy of the Government. Moreover, since income from Agriculture depends on the vagaries of monsoon, there is every need to strengthen the industrial base of the State. Out of the total outlay of Rs.6,460.16 Crores allocated for social services, water supply and sanitation, housing, welfare of S.Cs, S.Ts, B.Cs, and Minorities together accounted for a major share of 60.2 percent.

Out of the Normal Outlay of Rs. 17,836 Crores in the Ninth Plan Period (1997-2002), outlay on social services accounted for a lion's share of 27.2 percent followed by Irrigation and Flood control 23.7 percent, Energy 14.7 percent and Transport (12.1 percent) sectors.

In the approved outlay of Rs. 7,320.81 Crores provided through Externally Aided Projects, outlay provided for Energy sector accounted for a major share (36.5 percent) followed by Irrigation and Flood Control (24.3 percent) and Social Services (22.0 percent) Annexure - XXX.

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	535.50	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	Per 1000 Population	N.A.	39.7	34.8	35.1	26
6	Death Rate	Per 1000 Population	N.A.	25.2	14.6	13.8	9.7
7	Density of Population	Persons per Sq.K.M.	113	131	157	195	242
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 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 % of Total	17.42	17.44	19.32	23.32	26.90
12	Schedule Castes Population	Lakhs	44.07	49.74	57.75	79.62	105.92
13	Scheduled Castes	As % of Total	14.20	13.80	13.30	14.90	15.93

Source: Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE - II

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND ALL INDIA

Sl. No.	ITEM	1991 CENSUS ANDHRA PRADESH	INDIA
1	2	3	4
1	Population (Crores)	6.65	84.63
2	Males (Crores)	3.37	43.92
3	Females (Crores)	3.28	40.71
4	Decadal Growth Rate (1981-91)	24.20	23.51
5	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)	972	927
6	Percentage Literacy(Total)	44.09	51.63
7	Percentage Literacy (Males)	55.13	63.42
8	Percentage Literacy (Females)	32.72	38.85
9	Percentage of Urban Population	26.89	25.70
10	Percentage of Working Population		
	Males	55.48	52.00
	Females	34.32	22.96
	Total	45.05	38.03

Source: Population Census 1991

ANNEXURE - III
WORKING POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH - 1991 CENSUS
(No in lakhs)

SL. NO.	ACTIVITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	Population	337.25	327.83	665.08
2	S.C. Population	53.80	52.12	105.92
3	S.T. Population	21.43	20.57	42.00
4	Population below age 7 years	55.52	54.12	109.64
5	Literates	155.33	89.55	244.88
6	Cultivators	56.87	22.04	116.25
7	Agricultural Labours	56.81	59.44	78.91
Workers :				
8	LivestockForestry,Fishing etc.	4.37	0.66	5.03
9	Mining and Quarrying	2.05	0.42	2.47
10	Manf. & Processing other than Household Industry	13.11	2.46	15.57
11	Construction	4.13	0.58	4.71
12	Trade and Commerce	16.56	2.46	19.02
13	Transport,Storage and Communication	7.78	0.17	7.95
14	Other Services	19.24	5.76	25.00
15	Marginal Workers	1.17	14.01	15.18
16	Total Workers	187.11	112.52	299.63
17	Non - Workers	150.14	215.31	365.45

Source : Population Census 1991

ANNEXURE - IV
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)				PER CAPITA INCOME (Rs)			
		ANDHRA PRADESH		INDIA		ANDHRA PRADESH		INDIA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1980-81	7324	--	110340		1380	--		1630
2	1981-82	8974	(22.53)	128757	(16.69)	1655	(19.93)	1861	(14.17)
3	1982-83	9702	(8.11)	142509	(10.68)	1751	(5.80)	2004	(7.68)
4	1983-84	11516	(18.7)	167494	(17.53)	2034	(16.16)	2304	(14.97)
5	1984-85	11962	(3.87)	186442	(11.31)	2067	(1.62)	2504	(8.68)
6	1985-86	13412	(12.12)	207562	(11.33)	2268	(9.72)	2730	(9.03)
7	1986-87	14242	(6.19)	230207	(10.91)	2356	(3.88)	2962	(8.34)
8	1987-88	17375	(22.00)	261510	(13.60)	2813	(19.40)	3285	(10.90)
9	1988-89	22089	(27.13)	313785	(19.99)	3500	(24.42)	3842	(16.96)
10	1989-90	25423	(15.10)	363016	(15.69)	3941	(12.60)	4347	(13.14)
11	1990-91	31165	(22.58)	425619	(17.25)	4728	(19.97)	4983	(14.63)
12	1991-92	37344	(19.83)	489689	(15.05)	5556	(17.51)	5603	(12.44)
13	1992-93	39131	(4.79)	557826	(13.91)	5718	(2.92)	6262	(11.76)
14	1993-94	48048	(22.79)	650339	(16.58)	6900	(20.67)	7185	(14.74)
15	1994-95 (R)	55844	(16.23)	763698	(17.43)	7884	(14.26)	8282	(15.27)
16	1995-96 (P)	64361	(15.25)	894700	(14.65)	8938	(13.37)	9578	(12.55)
17	1996-97(Q)	72195	(12.17)	1022036		9867	(10.39)	10771	

R ; Revised; P : Provisional; Q; Quick Estimates

The Figures in brackets indicate Percentage growth over previous year.

Source; Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

ANNEXURE - V
N.S.D.P. AND PERCAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES IN
ANDHRA PRADESH AND ALL INDIA

SL. NO.	YEAR	N.S.D.P. (Rs. IN CRORES)				PER CAPITA INCOME (Rs)			
		ANDHRA PRADESH		INDIA		ANDHRA PRADESH		INDIA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1980-81	7324		110340		1380		1630	
2	1981-82	8440	(15.24)	117101	(6.13)	1556	(12.75)	1693	(3.87)
3	1982-83	8534	(1.10)	120320	(2.75)	1540	(-1.03)	1691	(-0.12)
4	1983-84	8885	(4.11)	130396	(8.37)	1569	(1.88)	1790	(5.85)
5	1984-85	8608	(0.97)	134985	(3.52)	1488	(-5.16)	1811	(1.17)
6	1985-86	9047	(5.09)	140226	(3.88)	1530	(2.82)	1841	(1.66)
7	1986-87	8693	(-3.91)	145978	(4.10)	1438	(-6.01)	1871	(1.63)
8	1987-88	9542	(9.77)	151988	(4.12)	1545	(7.44)	1901	(1.60)
9	1988-89	11028	(15.57)	168986	(11.18)	1747	(13.07)	2059	(8.31)
10	1989-90	11543	(4.67)	180686	(6.92)	1790	(2.46)	2157	(4.76)
11	1990-91	11723	(1.56)	190218	(5.28)	1779	(-0.61)	2222	(3.01)
12	1991-92	12020	(2.53)	190553	(0.18)	1788	(0.51)	2175	(-2.12)
13	1992-93	11879	(-1.17)	200409	(5.17)	1736	(-2.91)	2243	(3.22)
14	1993-94	13032	(9.71)	212323	(5.94)	1871	(7.78)	2334	(4.06)
15	1994-95 (R)	13975	(7.24)	227598	(7.19)	1973	(5.45)	2449	(4.93)
16	1995-96 (P)	14826	(6.09)	245104	(7.04)	2059	(4.36)	2608	(5.06)
17	1996-97 (Q)	15587	(5.13)	263427		2130	(3.45)	2761	

R ; Revised; P : Provisional; Q; Quick Estimates

The Figures in brackets indicate Percentage growth over previous year.

Source; Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

ANNEXURE - VI

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

SL. NO.	INDUSTRY	(Rs. in Crores)		
		1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing			
	1.1 Agriculture	18848.66	21766.66	24177.04
	1.2 Forestry and logging	573.75	678.50	696.59
	1.3 Fishing	723.85	859.92	1510.05
2	Mining & Quarrying	879.47	991.35	1030.59
	Sub-Total: Primary Sector (1-2)	21025.73	24296.43	27414.27
3	Manufacturing			
	3.1 Registered	4123.69	4850.12	5301.32
	3.2 Un-registered	2824.80	3352.64	3837.10
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	923.29	1025.56	1143.78
5	Construction	3148.18	3552.05	4039.18
	Sub-Total : Secondary Sector (3-5)	11019.96	12780.37	14321.38
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	8560.48	10070.54	10888.15
7	Transport, Storage & Communications			
	7.1 Railways	650.48	713.64	813.61
	7.2 Transport by other means & Storage	2830.79	3389.09	4024.99
	7.3 Communications	570.05	658.24	774.33
8	Financing, Insurance, Real-Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services			
	8.1 Banking & Insurance	2425.95	2831.72	3287.18
	8.2 Ownership of dwellings, Real-Estate and Business Services	1776.37	1898.58	2068.09
9	Community, Social and Personal Services			
	9.1 Public Administration	2210.96	2429.09	2728.54
	9.2 Other Services	4773.40	5293.57	5874.07
	Sub-Total : Tertiary Sector (6-9)	23798.48	27284.47	30458.96
	TOTAL STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	55844.17	64361.27	72194.61
	Population ('000)	70828	72005	73170
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	7884	8938	9867

R : Revised ; P : Provisional; Q : Quick Estimate

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

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

(Rs. in Crores)				
SL. NO.	INDUSTRY	1994-95 (R)	1995-96 (P)	1996-97 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing			
	1.1 Agriculture	4738.83	5135.24	5427.41
	1.2 Forestry and logging	81.90	80.56	81.02
	1.3 Fishing	110.51	129.53	152.91
2	Mining & Quarrying	167.19	181.77	187.95
	Sub-Total: Primary Sector (1-2)	5098.43	5527.10	5849.29
3	Manufacturing			
	3.1 Registered	815.03	875.32	919.73
	3.2 Un-registered	518.70	529.07	539.65
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	281.82	283.91	290.44
5	Construction	714.90	729.93	790.36
	Sub-Total : Secondary Sector (3-5)	2330.45	2418.23	2540.18
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	3060.28	3273.32	3439.79
7	Transport, Storage & Communications			
	7.1 Railways	75.32	86.25	92.97
	7.2 Transport by other means & Storage	457.10	479.56	503.09
	7.3 Communications	109.14	130.21	154.14
8	Financing, Insurance, Real-Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services			
	8.1 Banking & Insurance	793.58	817.51	850.72
	8.2 Ownership of dwellings, Real-Estate and Business Services	612.71	638.02	664.62
9	Community, Social and Personal Services			
	9.1 Public Administration	791.07	797.28	821.42
	9.2 Other Services	646.55	658.44	670.55
	Sub-Total : Tertiary Sector (6-9)	6545.75	6880.59	7197.30
	TOTAL STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	13974.63	14825.92	15586.77
	Population ('000)	70828	72005	73170
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	1973	2059	2130

R : Revised ; P : Provisional; Q : Quick Estimate

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

ANNEXURE -VIII

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	3692	5998	3016	9014	2369	2807	2498
		1996-97	2808	1301	4109	6745	3941	10686	2450	3096	2654
		1997-98	2018		2018						
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	388	465	853	303	324	627	780	698	735
		1997-98	258		258						
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	127	5	132	120	3	123	934	643	922
		1997-98	66		66						
4	Maize	1993-94	260	44	304	644	132	776	2482	2981	2554
		1994-95	261	60	321	652	206	858	2498	3469	2678
		1995-96	258	75	333	625	251	876	2419	3358	2630
		1996-97	274	87	361	820	370	1190	2996	4251	3299
		1997-98	273								
5	Ragi	1993-94	115	25	140	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	100	20	120	112	36	148	1123	1776	1234
		1997-98	59		59						
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			
		1996-97	81	15	96	61	2	63			
		1997-98	50		50						
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	854	784	1638	372	474	846			
		1997-98	562		562						

ANNEXURE -VIII

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Year	Area (000 Hectares)			Production (000 Tonnes)			Yield per Hectares (kgs.)		
			Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Total	1993-94	4369	2507	6876	8034	4220	12254			
	Food Grains	1994-95	4248	2631	6879	7473	4310	11783			
		1995-96	4370	2524	6894	7549	4115	11664			
		1996-97	4631	2678	7309	8522	5159	13681			
		1997-98	3286		3286						
9	Ground Nut	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	1850	348	2198	1458	587	2045	788	1688	930
		1997-98	1312		1312						
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	240		240	66		66	274		274
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	138	57	195	30	10	40	218	173	205
		1997-98	77		77						

NB: 1997-98 Kharif Data are on the basis of Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURE - IX

NET AREA IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

(In lakh Hectares)

SI. No.	SOURCE	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	16.29
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	8.44
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	17.28
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	1.94
	TOTAL	34.62	36.37	35.50	33.70	42.56	42.88	43.06	43.51	40.29	38.90	39.59	41.23	43.95

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

ANNEXURE - X

SEASON-WISE, REGION-WISE AVERAGE RAINFALL DURING 1983-84 TO 1997-98

(In mms)

YEAR	SOUTH WEST MONSOON				NORTH EAST MONSOON			
	COASTAL ANDHRA	RAYALA-SEEMA	TELA-NGANA	ANDHRA PRADESH	COASTAL ANDHRA	RAYALA-SEEMA	TELA-NGANA	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	786	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
1997-98	602	368	506	520	302	245	167	233

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURE - XI

RAINFALL DURING SOUTH WEST MONSOON AND NORTH EAST MONSOON BY DISTRICTS 1997-98

(Rainfall in mm)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	S.W.MONSOON (JUNE TO SEPT)			N.E.MONSOON(OCT. TO DEC.)		
		ACTUAL	NORMAL	%DEVIATION FROM NORMAL	ACTUAL	NORMAL	%DEVIATION FROM NORMAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	699	681	2.6	101	288	-65
2	Vizianagaram	715	739	-3.2	140	255	-45
3	Visakhapatnam	645	633	1.9	165	299	-45
4	East Godavari	731	741	-1.3	203	326	-38
5	West Godavari	662	739	-10.4	166	260	-36
6	krishna	623	672	-7.3	198	277	-29
7	Guntur	583	559	4.3	218	252	-13
8	Prakasam	446	352	26.7	561	317	-77
9	Nellore	315	307	2.6	965	586	-65
Coastal Region		602	603	-0.2	302	318	-5
10	Kurnool	408	448	-8.9	121	112	8
11	Anantapur	283	297	-4.7	111	140	-21
12	Cuddapah	393	389	1.0	216	231	-6
13	Chittoor	388	380	2.1	532	410	30
Rayalaseema		368	378	-2.6	245	223	10
14	RangaReddy	434	647	-32.9	148	93	52
15	Hyderabad	409	658	-37.8	195	107	82
16	Nizamabad	566	948	-40.3	211	79	167
17	Medak	440	809	-45.6	191	89	115
18	Mahabubnagar	361	611	-40.9	102	92	11
19	Nalgonda	454	553	-17.9	149	120	24
20	Warangal	562	867	-35.2	206	109	89
21	Khammam	695	837	-17.0	96	119	-19
22	Karimnagar	474	794	-40.3	188	93	102
23	Adilabad	668	917	-27.2	182	76	139
Telangana		506	763	-33.7	167	98	70
Andhra Pradesh		520	634	-18.0	281	205	37.1

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

ANNEXURE - XII

HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES

Sl. No.	Crop	1991-92 Targets			Achievements			1992-93 Targets			Achievements			1993-94 Targets			Achievements		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
HYV COVERAGE :																			
1.	Rice	2900	945	3845	2730	872	3592	2900	930	3830	2453	894	6847	2904	956	3860	2115	1042	3157
2.	Wheat		15	15		8	8		12	12		8	8		12	12		7	7
3.	Jowar	662	293	955	340	300	640	560	220	780	205	284	89	570	235	805	189	258	447
4.	Bajra	252		252	169		169	225		225	103		103	230		230	104		104
5.	Maize	215	45	260	216	57	273	220	50	270	211	54	268	219	61	280	210	70	280
TOTAL :		4029	1298	5327	3455	1237	4692	3905	1212	5117	2972	1240	7116	3923	1264	5187	2618	1377	3995

ANNEXURE - XII
HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES

Sl. No.	Crop	1994-95						1995-96						1996-97					
		Target			Achievements			Production Targets			Achievements			Production			Achievements		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
HYV COVERAGE :																			
1.	Rice	3000	900	3900	2300	912	3212	2952	948	3900	2030	812	2842	2900	1040	3940	2473	1212	3692
2.	Wheat		12	12		8	8		12	12		9	9		11	11		7	7
3.	Jowar	600	230	830	217	309	626	598	262	860	223	250	473	550	550	1100	285	290	575
4.	Bajra	235	60	295	93		93	240		240	108		108	183		183	72		72
5.	Maize	230	60	290	243	50	293	238	62	300	191	64	255	270	60	330	252	70	322
TOTAL :		4065	1262	5327	2853	1279	4232	4028	1284	5312	2552	1135	3687	3903	1661	5564	3082	1579	4668

Source Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, Government of A.P. Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE - XIII (Continued)

**PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE CROP INSURANCE SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH
FROM 1985-86 TO 1996-97.**

Year & Season.	No. of farmers covered in lakhs	Area covered in lakh hecets.	Sum Insured Rupees in lakhs	Premium Collected Rupees in lakhs		Compensation Paid		No. of farmer benefitted in lakhs
					Total	GIC 2/3rd share	State 1/3rd share	
1.	2.	3	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.
(Rupees in lakhs)								
Kharif 1985	5.43	12.28	17693.00	323.11	510.00	340.00	170.00	0.95
Rabi 1985-86	0.99	1.77	3541.38	63.13	54.01	36.01	18.00	0.10
Total for 1985-86	6.42	14.05	21234.38	386.24	564.01	376.01	188.00	1.05
Kharif 1986	4.84	7.85	17459.26	312.02	3796.88	2531.25	1265.63	2.28
Rabi 1986-87	2.25	4.73	7295.95	136.58	131.15	87.43	43.72	0.26
Total for 1986-87	7.09	12.58	24755.21	448.6	3928.03	2618.68	1309.35	2.54
Kharif 1987	7.12	18.15	28524.52	496.79	978.06	652.04	326.02	1.12
Rabi 1987-88	1.84	3.66	6153.08	97.27	161.44	107.63	53.81	0.34
Total for 1987-88	8.96	21.81	34677.60	594.06	1139.5	759.67	379.83	1.46
kharif 1988	3.47	6.03	9782.00	165.85	196.43	130.95	65.48	0.37
Rabi 1988-89	0.55	1.06	1759.00	30	30.66	20.44	10.22	0.05
Total for 1988-89	4.02	7.09	11541.00	195.85	227.09	151.39	75.70	0.42
Kharif 1989	7.21	11.32	21935.00	381	2411.59	1607.73	803.86	0.96
Rabi 1989-90	1.06	1.77	3298.13	58.05	30.92	20.61	10.31	0.09
Total for 1989-90	8.27	13.09	25233.13	439.05	2442.51	1628.34	814.17	1.05
Kharif 1990	1.94	3.36	7475.19	136.01	447.42	298.28	149.14	0.40
Rabi 1990-91	0.95	1.42	3467.60	59.94	30.76	20.51	10.25	0.10
Total for 1990-91	2.89	4.78	10942.79	195.95	478.18	318.79	159.39	0.50
Kharif 1991	5.53	9.07	21189.66	373.77	3075.14	2050.09	1025.05	2.24
Rabi 1991-92	0.96	1.80	3671.43	60.37	98.38	65.59	32.79	0.19
Total for 1991-92	6.49	10.87	24861.09	434.14	3173.52	2115.68	1057.84	2.43

ANNEXURE - XIII (Continued)

**PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE CROP INSURANCE SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH
FROM 1985-86 TO 1996-97.**

Year & Season.	No. of farmers covered in lakhs	Area covered in lakh hecets.	Sum Insured Rupees in lakhs	Premium Collected		Compensation Paid		No. of farmer benefitted in lakhs
				Rupees in lakhs	Total	GIC 2/3rd share	State 1/3rd share	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Kharif 1992	7.07	13.43	30759.88	541.39	1523.63	1015.75	807.88	1.60
Rabi 1992-93	1.08	1.69	4260.87	71.26	187.40	124.93	62.47	0.22
Total for 1992-93	8.15	15.12	35020.75	612.65	1711.03	1140.68	570.35	1.82
Kharif 1993	7.49	12.22	33695.04	590.47	251.18	167.45	83.73	0.51
Rabi 1993-94	1.10	1.70	4990.48	84.40	231.59	154.39	77.20	0.31
Total for 1993-94	8.59	13.92	38685.52	674.87	482.77	321.84	160.93	0.82
Kharif 1994	8.59	14.55	43204.00	722.00	2429.00	1619.00	810.00	1.91
Rabi 1994-95	1.48	2.45	7601.00	131.00	141.16	94.11	47.05	0.20
Total for 1994-95	10.07	17.00	50805.00	853.00	2570.16	1713.11	857.05	2.11
Kharif 1995	8.79	15.60	47468.00	807.00	1421.88	947.92	473.96	1.23
Rabi 1995-96	1.84	2.73	10093.00	172.02	437.85	291.90	145.95	0.41
Total for 1995-96	10.63	18.33	57561.00	979.02	1859.73	1439.82	619.91	1.64
Kharif 1996	9.50	5.93	55031.48	919.27	8214.75	5476.50	2738.25	3.11
Rabi 1996-97	3.09	5.02	19529.86	359.87	48.27	32.18	16.09	0.11
Total for 1996-97	12.59	10.95	74561.34	1279.14	8263.02	5508.68	2754.34	3.21
Kharif 1997	10.90	18.26	65200.66	1095.65				

Source: Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE -XIV

GROWTH OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INSTITUTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH FROM 1990-91 TO 1996-97

Category	Animal Husbandry Institutions in Andhra Pradesh						
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>HEALTH SECTOR</u>							
Veterinary Poly Clinics.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Veterinary Hospitals	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Veterinary Dispensaries	1424	1430	1636	1636	1641	1641	1642
Rural Livestock Units	2565	2571	2575	2583	2588	2588	2588
Animal Health Centres	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Mobile Clinics	22	22	22	22	21	21	21
Vety. Bio. Res. Insitute (VBRI)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rindepest Check Posts	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Rindepest Vigelence Units	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Rindepest Mobile Squads.	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
<u>PRODUCTION SECTOR</u>							
Frozen Semen Banks	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Seman Depots.	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Liquid Nitrogen Plants	16	14	14	14	14	14	12
A.I. Centres	2735	2781	2838	2903	3009	3063	3099
Govt. Livestock Farms	12	12	11	11	11	11	11
Sheep Farms	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Sheep Demonstration Units	6	6	6	3	3	3	0
eep Superviory Units	26	26	26	26	26	28	30
Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	241	241	241	212	207	207	205
Integrated Sheep development projects	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Institute of Animal Reproduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Regional A.I. Training Centres	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Livestock Asst Training Centres	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Pig Breeding Stations.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Director of Animal Husbandry Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE - XV
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

SL. NO.	INDUSTRY	UNIT	PRODUCTION		% VARIATION OF COL.5 OVER COL.4
			1995-96	1996-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Coal	'000 Tonnes	26775	28733	7.31
2	Sugar	'000 Tonnes	732199	774240	5.74
3	Bakery	Rs. Lakhs	933.43	633.24	-32.16
4	Vanaspathi	Tonnes	1853	2140	15.49
5	Tea	Tonnes	15720	15967	1.57
6	Conventional Coffee	Tonnes	3128	3592	14.83
7	Instant Coffee	Tonnes	616	193	-68.67
8	Wine, Special Quality Spirit	'000 Litres	9108	9984	9.62
9	Cigarettes	No. in Crs.	10911	11307	3.63
10	Cotton Yarn	'000 Kgs	43795	39926	-8.83
11	Cotton Fabrics	'000 Mts			
12	Rayon Yarn	'000 Kgs			
13	Rayon Fabric	'000 Mts			
14	Jute	Tonnes	102550	36639	-64.27
15	Paper	Tonnes	293227	282789	-3.56
16	Tanning	Rs. Lakhs	69.24	117.71	70.00
17	Chemical Fertilisers	Tonnes	404111	510291	26.27
18	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	Rs. Lakhs	16005.95	24256.41	51.55
19	Oxygen	'000 Cu. Mts	3929	4105	4.48
20	Acetylene	'000 Cu. Mts	311	302	-2.89
21	Detonators	Rs. Lakhs	4102.69	3781.46	-7.83
22	Acetic Acid	Tonnes	1146	993	-13.35
23	Petroleum	'000 Tonnes	4977	4901	-1.53
24	Glass	Tonnes	51835	46255	-10.76
25	Cement	'000 Tonnes	9412	9760	3.70
26	Asbestos Cement	Tonnes	166711	184330	10.57
27	Ferro Alloys	Tonnes	94432	70373	-25.48
28	Forgings	Tonnes	277.33	143.55	-48.24
29	Ball & Roller Bearings	'000 Nos.	1983	1937	-2.32
30	M.S. Rounds, Bars, Flats	Tonnes	27702	15255	-44.93
31	Machine Tools	Rs. Lakhs	9072.2	5031.87	-44.54
32	Diesel Engines	Nos.			
33	Refrigerators	Nos.	107265	160803	49.91
34	Water Coolers	Nos.	12055	8171	-32.22
35	Electric Cables	Rs. Lakhs	17675	27076	53.19
36	Dry Cells	'000 Nos.	280784	338328	20.49
37	Transformers KVA	'000 Nos.	407	302	-25.80
38	Heavy Electricals	Rs. Lakhs	102612	133800	30.39
39	Electrical Equipment	Rs. Lakhs	3579.33	2652.02	-25.91
40	Motor Vehicles (Body build)	Rs. Lakhs	5169.36	5169.36	0.00
41	Motor Cycles	Nos.			
42	House Service Meters	'000 Nos	1031	909	-11.83
43	Generation of Electricity	MKWA	22232	24926	12.12

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

ANNEXURE - XVI
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (GROUP WISE)

SL. No.	YEAR (April-March)	MINING & QUARRYING	% VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	MANUFACTURING	% VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	ELECTRICITY	% VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	GENERAL INDEX	% VARIATION OVER 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	5.65	108.51	8.51	106.85	6.85
3	1972-73	139.72	18.61	97.80	-7.43	105.50	-2.77	101.28	-5.21
4	1973-74	145.80	5.07	117.40	20.04	110.50	4.74	188.88	86.49
5	1974-75	171.80	17.03	130.50	11.16	118.50	7.24	131.39	-30.44
6	1975-76	203.90	18.68	133.50	-2.30	127.00	7.17	136.98	4.25
7	1976-77	230.10	12.85	145.60	9.06	168.40	32.60	154.89	13.07
8	1977-78	247.20	7.43	159.80	9.75	179.70	6.71	168.36	8.70
9	1978-79	249.90	1.09	181.80	13.77	211.30	17.58	190.54	13.17
10	1979-80	260.80	4.36	184.30	1.38	221.00	4.59	194.61	2.14
11	1980-81	280.10	7.40	179.50	-2.60	248.80	12.58	196.80	1.13
12	1981-82	335.70	19.85	202.80	12.98	309.70	24.48	227.20	15.45
13	1982-83	342.40	2.00	221.50	9.22	357.50	15.43	240.50	5.85
14	1983-84	351.90	2.77	214.80	-3.02	383.90	7.38	248.70	3.41
15	1984-85	342.00	-2.81	287.90	34.03	487.90	27.09	274.30	10.29
16	1985-86	435.60	27.37	291.30	1.18	426.60	-12.56	320.60	16.88
17	1986-87	459.90	5.58	280.00	-3.88	481.50	12.87	322.20	0.50
18	1987-88	454.90	-1.09	294.50	5.18	484.10	0.54	332.20	-3.10
19	1988-89	516.10	13.45	324.40	10.15	498.50	2.97	361.80	8.91
20	1989-90	498.00	-3.51	326.50	0.65	523.40	4.99	366.50	1.30
21	1990-91	505.80	1.57	346.09	6.00	629.80	20.33	398.50	8.73
22	1991-92	570.70	12.83	348.54	0.71	633.50	0.59	405.10	1.66
23	1992-93	624.43	9.41	284.50	-18.37	625.50	-1.26	356.00	-12.12
24	1993-94	685.40	9.76	315.30	10.83	690.80	10.44	391.70	10.03
25	1994-95	701.40	2.33	285.60	-9.42	732.70	6.07	378.70	-3.32
26	1995-96	742.70	5.89	296.50	3.82	775.80	5.88	396.30	4.65
27	1996-97	797.00	7.31	336.40	13.46	869.70	12.10	445.10	12.31
28	4/96 to 10/96	665.30		274.80		941.60		398.90	
29	4/97 to 10/97	666.70	0.21	284.10	3.38	822.80	-12.62	388.60	-2.58

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Hyderabad.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I INSTALLED CAPACITY										
	(a) Hydro	MW	1038	2452	2453	2515	2596	2656	2661	2663
	(b) Thermal	MW	1260	1679	1713	1713	2133	2558	2597	3151
	(c) Wind	MW							44	53
	(d) Share from Central Sector	MW		762	807	852	897	897	897	897
Total :		MW	2298	4893	4973	5080	5628	6111	6199	6764
II GENERATION		MKWH	7276	18119	18242	17872	19272	20529	21765	24690
III CONSUMPTION										
	(a) Domestic	MKWH	546	2078	2438	2825	3187	3213	3276	380
	(b) Commercial	MKWH	216	514	553	610	673	672	704	79
	(c) Industrial	MKWH	2546	5571	7603	7692	8112	7931	7798	588
	(d) Agriculture	MKWH	941	6343	6972	7895	9022	10922	11961	783
	(e) Others	MKWH	1048	1587	184	205		216	224	219
Total:			12573	34212	35992	37099	40266	43483	23963	20515
IV. NUMBER OF CONSUMERS										
	(a) Domestic	LAKH Nos	15.41	48.94	53.37	57.45	59.85	62.33	66.60	70.4
	(b) Commercial	LAKH Nos	3.15	5.11	5.39	5.65	5.95	6.26	6.76	7.31
	(c) Industrial	LAKH Nos	0.55	1.18	1.26	1.32	1.5	1.35	1.47	1.4
	(d) Agriculture	LAKH Nos	4.23	11.93	12.74	12.74	15.01	16.06	16.43	17.91
	(e) Other	LAKH Nos	0.48	1.19	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.19	1.23	1.33
Total:			23.82	68.35	73.99	78.39	83.53	87.19	92.49	98.35
V RURAL ELECTRIFICATION										
A Villages										
	(a) Total No.		27221	27379	26586	26586	26586	26586	26586	26586
	(b) No. Electrified		18053	27358	26565	26565	26565	26565	26565	26565
	(c) % Electrified		66.3	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B Hamlets										
	(a) Total No.		32750	32750	32826	32826	32826	32826	32826	32826
	(b) No. Electrified		7490	16578	18075	18910	19702	20902	20956	21036
	(c) % Electrified		22.9	50.6	55.1	57.6	60	63.6	63.8	64
C Dalithwadads										
	(a) Total No.		31813	37725	37725	37725	39105	40545	40545	40693
	(b) No. Electrified		16035	32095	33505	34862	36257	38007	38772	39074
	(c) % Electrified		50.4	85.1	88.8	82.4	92.7	93.74	95.5	96

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

* Thermal includes gas and coal generation projects

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

ANNEXURE -XVIII
NUMBER OF BANK OFFICERS, DEPOSITS AND GROSS BANK CREDIT OF
ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Category	No. of offices		% Variation	Deposits (Rs. crores)		% Variation	Gross Bank Credit (Rs. crores)		% Variation
		Sep-96	Sep-97		Sep-96	Sep-97		Sep-96	Sep-97	
		1	2		3	4		5	6	
1	RURAL	2470 (50.6)	2450 (49.6)	-0.8	3568.26 (15.0)	4132.44 (14.5)	15.8	3169.8 (17.4)	3583.08 (17.4)	13.0
2	SEMI-URBAN	1108 (22.7)	1128 (22.8)	1.8	5643.64 (23.6)	6584.79 (23.1)	16.7	3429.17 (18.8)	3932.90 (19.0)	14.7
3	URBAN	856 (17.5)	890 (18.0)	4.0	7229.47 (30.3)	8692.28 (30.4)	20.2	4252.33 (23.3)	4816.18 (23.3)	13.3
4	METROPOLITAN	447 (9.2)	471 (9.6)	5.4	7432.01 (31.1)	9143.41 (32.0)	23.0	7395.60 (40.5)	8328.94 (40.3)	12.6
TOTAL		4881 (100.0)	4939 (100.0)	1.2	23873.38 (100.0)	28552.92 (100.0)	18.6	18246.9 (100.0)	20061.10 (100.0)	13.2

Note: Figures in Brackets indicate % of Total

Source: Banking Statistics, Quarterly Handout March 1996 and March 1997 issued by Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai

ANNEXURE - XIX

**INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH
(Base 1981- 82 = 100)**

Year	Month	Cereals	Pulses	Condiments & spices	Fruits	Vegetables	Sugar cane	Fibres	Oilseeds	Drugs	All Commodities
1997	January	334.3	406.5	335.3	323.2	382.6	384.3	390.1	269.0	592.5	357.8
	February	344.1	420.0	337.7	363.1	297.8	356.4	383.6	280.0	588.7	361.3
	March	363.0	460.8	322.5	502.1	229.5	369.7	388.7	278.1	497.6	371.1
	April	357.8	473.4	307.8	552.1	258.5	372.6	398.1	287.7	492.8	374.1
	May	355.7	469.3	290.5	541.0	239.8	436.2	404.2	336.3	464.6	383.7
	June	358.4	440.7	306.5	518.8	255.7	477.3	421.8	338.2	479.4	391.3
	July	361.3	420.1	300.2	359.0	303.1	592.5	408.9	309.4	496.1	389.8
	August	355.0	438.2	307.4	337.9	209.3	625.4	423.3	301.0	554.4	395.2
	September	355.7	400.1	309.3	334.9	207.5	625.5	450.9	286.0	533.5	392.5
	October	361.8	405.1	283.7	285.6	349.2	540.7	445.0	265.8	548.1	381.0
	November	364.5	405.7	270.4	336.1	386.9	492.6	433.3	265.8	558.4	379.8
	December	364.9	485.0	297.7	386.4	415.5	499.6	359.3	286.4	483.8	379.3
	Average	356.4	435.4	305.8	403.4	294.6	481.1	408.9	292.0	524.2	379.7

Source: Director, Economics & Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE – XX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT SELECTED CENTRES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(Base 1982 =100)

1997	HYD	GUN	GUD	VIS	WL	KOTHA GUEM	VIZ	RAJ	VIJAYA	ADONI	NIZAMA	MGP
JAN	323	347	360	337	333	362	305	335	334	359	343	337
FEB	325	348	357	338	338	340	308	337	335	361	346	340
MAR	326	351	358	340	337	353	307	338	336	359	345	340
APR	328	355	357	340	341	356	309	343	342	360	347	345
MAY	330	355	355	338	342	361	309	344	342	360	347	350
JUN	330	357	354	337	339	365	310	345	345	360	350	352
JUL	329	355	355	337	337	362	311	346	349	361	353	354
AUG	330	356	357	338	340	366	311	343	349	359	352	353
SEP	332	358	359	348	341	363	313	344	351	360	353	356
OCT	336	361	366	353	345	374	316	349	355	363	357	361
NOV	338	361	368	350	359	376	318	352	359	366	359	363
DEC	344	366	378	358	377	387	325	360	368	373	366	372
AVERAGE	331	356	360	343	344	364	312	345	347	362	352	352

Source : Director of Economic And Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE - XXI

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL
EMPLOYEES FOR ANDHRA PRADESH AND INDIA**

(Base 1984-85=100)

Year month	HYD	KURNOOL	VJ	VSP	WL	INDIA
1996'Jan	280	283	285	272	284	262
Feb	277	282	286	273	286	263
Mar	278	281	287	275	286	264
Apr	282	283	288	280	287	267
May	286	286	298	283	292	271
Jun	289	292	298	285	299	274
Jul	295	295	310	291	306	281
Aug	296	297	313	292	308	283
Sep	298	298	311	293	313	284
Oct	299	300	312	296	317	286
Nov	300	301	315	299	320	288
Dec	302	302	318	299	319	289
AVERAGE	290	292	302	287	301	276

(Base 1984-85=100)

Year/ month	HYD	KURNOOL	VJ	VSP	WL	INDIA
1997'Jan	303	301	318	299	320	290
Feb	303	300	319	299	321	291
Mar	303	298	319	299	320	291
Apr	304	304	321	302	322	293
May	305	301	320	302	325	293
Jun	306	302	324	302	331	295
Jul	310	305	324	302	327	297
Average for Jan to July	305	302	321	301	324	293

**Average for
Jan to July**

1996	284	286	292	280	291	269
1997	305	302	321	300	324	293

percent variation **7.3** **5.6** **9.9** **7.1** **11.3** **8.9**

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

ANNEXURE - XXII

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND INDIA**

Sl.No	Year /Month	AP	India	Year /Month	AP	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1996 Jan	242	236	1997 Jan	271	262
2	Feb	241	236	Feb	270	263
3	Mar	240	237	Mar	269	262
4	Apr	242	240	Apr	269	261
5	May	245	243	May	269	258
6	Jun	251	247	Jun	271	259
7	Jul	254	252	Jul	271	261
8	Aug	265	256	Aug	272	262
9	Sep	267	259	Sep	275	263
10	Oct	269	260	Oct	277	263
11	Nov	272	262	Nov	278	262
12	Dec	271	263			
	AVERAGE	255	249	AVERAGE	272	261
	Average Jan to Nov. 1996	253	248	Average Jan to Nov. 1997	272	261

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

ANNEXURE -XXIII

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

YEAR	PRIMARY			UPPER PRIMARY			HIGH SCHOOLS.		
	No.of Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	No.of Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	No.of Schools.	Enrolment	Teache
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91	48731	5826479	110857	6118	1986837	41837	12861	2780392	8056
1991-92	49057	6021470	113124	6238	2091805	42941	6369	2915559	8397
1992-93	50201	6084001	114460	6330	2118718	42197	6651	2878305	8361
1993-94	49318	5328947	106114	6532	1708385	38902	7145	3086972	9651
1994-95	49153	5412784	104451	6851	1871982	42043	7518	3194894	1006
1995-96	49125	5483540	109440	7298	1998805	47668	7896	3414804	1066
1996-97	48899	5635379	106974	7733	2130398	50287	8178	3505246	1075

Source : Director of School Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

ANNEXURE -XXIV

DROPOUTS IN CLASS I - V IN ANDHRA PRADESH

YEAR	ALL			SCs			STs		
	BOYS	GIRLS	ALL	BOYS	GIRLS	ALL	BOYS	GIRLS	ALL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91	49.51	56.41	52.55	55.65	62.60	58.69	64.02	70.38	66.49
1991-92	52.50	57.37	54.62	60.56	65.03	62.50	63.20	69.60	65.59
1992-93	51.56	53.95	52.36	57.09	61.26	58.89	61.68	67.49	63.94
1993-94	55.50	55.91	55.68	59.27	63.94	61.32	72.48	78.08	74.63
1994-95	52.86	52.15	52.55	58.52	61.48	59.80	69.45	75.86	71.94
1995-96	51.28	49.35	50.44	56.20	57.27	56.66	67.93	75.25	70.82
1996-97	51.01	50.93	50.97	52.75	58.62	55.45	71.16	78.71	74.26

Source : Director of School Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE - XXV
ENGINEERING COLLEGES AND THEIR INTAKE IN A.P.

Category	No.	Intake
<u>University Engg. Colleges.</u>	11	1965
<u>Pvt.Engineering Colleges. (TOTAL)</u>	37	9440
i) ANDHRA	14	4060
ii) RAYALASEEMA	6	1700
iii) TELANGANA	17	3680
<u>CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTIONS</u>		
i) ANDHRA	1	160
iii) TELANGANA	2	200
<u>MUSLIM MINORITY INSTITUTIONS</u>		
i) ANDHRA	1	220
ii) TELANGANA	5	1225
TOTAL:	57	13210

Source: A.P.STATE HIGHER EDUCATION, HYDERABAD.

ANNEXURE - XXVI

**PHARMACY COLLEGES AND THEIR INTAKE
IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

SI.No.	INSTITUTION	NO. OF COLLEGES	INTAKE
1	2	3	4
1	UNIVERSITY COLLEGES	3	130
2	PRIVATE UNAIDED COLLEGES	15	660
TOTAL		18	790

Source:- A.P. State Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad

**ANNEXURE -XXVII
NUMBER OF MEDICAL COLLEGES AND INTAKE IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	INTAKE		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4
Andhra Medical College, Vizag	150	150	150
Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	100	100	150
Guntur, Medical college	150	150	150
S.V.Medical College., Tirupathi	100	100	150
Kumool, Medical College	130	130	150
Osmania Medical College	200	200	200
Gandhi, Medical College	150	150	150
Kakatiya Medical College	100	100	120
Khammam Medical College	-		100(Prop)
<u>AUTONOMOUS</u>			
Siddhartha Medical College	150	150	150
<u>PRIVATE</u>			
Deccan Medical College	200	200	200
<u>DENTAL COLLEGES</u>			
Govt.College, Hyderabad.	40	40	40
Siddhartha Dental College	40	40	40

Source: DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION, HYDERABAD.

ANNEXURE - XXVIII
STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE REALISED ON TOP 25 COMMODITIES DURING 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodity	1995-96				% of Contri. to Total Revenue	1996-97				Decrease Over Previous Year	Increase/ decrease over Previous Year (%)	Contri. To Total Revenue (Percent)
		GTO	ETO	NTO	TAX		GTO	ETO	NTO	TAX			
1.	Petroleum Products	456025.99	34899.90	421126.09	72925.01	24.68	583821.75	60037.28	523784.47	87853.82	14928.81	20.47	24.99
2.	Paddy and Rice	934763.68	316878.32	617885.36	17453.17	5.91	965020.93	281510.20	683510.73	19261.68	1808.51	10.36	5.48
3.	Cement	213255.47	90035.10	123220.37	16072.46	5.44	233651.84	93997.46	139654.38	17887.40	1814.94	11.29	5.09
4.	Motor Vehicles and parts	294829.34	102777.23	192052.11	9683.34	3.28	1101640.39	885177.79	216462.60	14267.84	4584.50	47.34	4.06
5.	Electrical Goods (VAT)	257704.97	98625.06	159079.91	12525.18	4.24	279238.37	100889.25	178349.12	12424.88	-100.30	-0.80	3.53
6.	Iron and Steel	460154.78	202631.70	257523.08	10375.24	3.51	569475.01	303303.59	266171.42	11311.51	936.27	9.02	3.22
7.	Drugs and Medicines	268084.71	122708.51	145376.20	8842.30	2.99	312631.27	147099.01	165532.26	10980.54	2138.24	24.18	3.12
8.	Cotton	542170.98	290585.72	251585.26	9275.63	3.14	663834.06	371400.87	292433.19	10567.02	1291.39	13.92	3.01
9.	Coal	164522.05	0.00	164522.05	6606.75	2.24	203391.42	0.00	203391.42	8150.99	1544.24	23.37	2.32
10.	Fertilisers	259074.37	69724.49	189349.88	5692.02	1.93	272959.05	68525.23	204433.82	6112.93	420.91	7.39	1.74
11.	Tyres and Tubes	71772.15	17284.26	54487.89	5179.61	1.75	92718.82	30856.52	61862.30	5684.11	504.50	9.24	1.62
12.	Dets and Soaps	77215.12	27417.08	49798.04	5000.53	1.69	84477.87	28240.46	56237.41	5398.00	397.47	7.95	1.54
13.	Electronic Goods	192514.38	45240.71	147273.67	4430.76	1.50	206537.65	52360.37	154177.28	5024.92	594.16	13.41	1.43
14.	Cosmetics	31127.50	10158.77	20968.73	2866.54	0.97	42166.21	12619.99	29546.22	4107.42	1240.88	43.29	1.17

ANNEXURE - XXVIII (CONTINUED)
STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE REALISED ON TOP 25 COMMODITIES DURING 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodity	1995-96				% of Contri. to Total Revenue	1996-97				Decrease Over Previous Year	Increase/ decrease over Previous Year (%)	Contri. To Total Revenue (Percent)
		GTO	ETO	NTO	TAX		GTO	ETO	NTO	TAX			
15.	Machinery	82172.11	31202.09	50970.02	2765.37	0.94	85180.65	29806.59	55374.06	3103.05	337.68	21.21	0.88
16.	Tea & Coffee	28717.56	2543.60	26173.96	2509.45	0.85	32975.65	3613.11	29362.54	2916.21	406.76	16.21	0.83
17.	Paper	91260.89	27439.20	63821.69	2937.18	0.99	83690.79	25125.98	58564.81	2793.87	-143.31	-4.88	0.79
18.	Pulses	144113.37	92641.95	51471.42	2051.97	0.69	155482.16	92806.96	62675.20	2663.11	611.14	29.78	0.76
19.	Edible oils	106282.69	35220.90	71061.79	1732.58	0.59	114440.77	41358.14	73082.63	2324.96	592.38	34.19	0.66
20.	Pesticides	102470.15	50131.67	52338.48	2144.19	0.73	104362.85	53842.29	50520.56	2230.38	86.19	4.02	0.63
21.	Gas	14906.14	2728.20	12177.94	1929.65	0.65	15211.34	1748.92	13462.42	2163.60	233.95	12.12	0.62
22.	Tractors	27919.28	5994.56	21924.72	1027.81	0.35	45732.40	12154.62	33577.78	2098.32	1070.51	104.15	0.60
23.	Confectionery & Biscuits	32034.67	19434.00	12600.67	1718.90	0.58	39240.68	24255.16	14985.52	2059.73	340.83	19.83	0.59
24.	Paints	34760.40	19132.02	15628.38	1524.21	0.52	40938.33	22128.40	18809.93	1721.16	196.95	12.92	0.49
25.	Lubricants	12494.20	4077.92	8416.28	1315.81	0.45	15095.35	4137.79	10957.56	1676.51	360.70	27.41	0.48
		4900346.95	1719512.96	3180833.99	208585.66	70.60	6343915.61	2746995.98	3596919.63	244783.96	36198.30	17.39	69.62

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE - XXIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE RECEIPTS UNDER "0039 - STATE EXCISE"
FOR THE YEARS 1995-96 AND 1996-97.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of account	1995-96	1996-97
1.	101- Country spirit (Arrack)	4.65	0.86
2.	102-Country Fermented liquor (toddy)	40.53	43.34
3.	103-Malt Liquor (Beer)	0.42	0.12
4.	105-Foreign Liquors and Spirits	24.19	9.23
5.	106- Commercial and Denatured Spirit and medicated wines	0.83	0.96
6.	107- Medicinal and Toilet preparation containing Alcohol, Opium, etc.	4.42	3.08
7.	108- Opium Nemp, and other drugs	-	0.25
8.	150- Fines and confiscation	-	-
9.	800- other receipts	0.01	1.3
Total:-		75.05	59.14

Source: Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE - XXX

IX FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002) OUTLAYS

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector/Head/ Sub-Head of Development	IX Five Year Plan (1997-2002) Outlay			
		Eighth Plan (1992-97) Approved Outlay	Normal	EAP	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I.	AGRL.AND ALLIED SERVICES	41300	28035	22504	50539
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	53397	159482	32767	192249
III.	SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PRG.	45000	94622		94622
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	250000	423006	177674	600680
V.	ENERGY	304262	262964	267195	530159
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	27250	96213		96213
VII.	TRANSPORT	115354	216411	70995	287406
VIII.	COMMUNICATIONS				
IX.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	200	1723	20	1743
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	3599	6446		6446
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	206653	485081	160926	646007
1.	General Education	22295	37161	11962	49123
2.	Sports & Youth Services	2585	29984		29984
3.	Technical Education	5650	1124	2690	3814
4.	Art & Culture	815	1499		1499
5.	Medical & Public Health	18332	33259	29793	63052
6.	Water Supply & Sanitation:	48842	29191	103551	132742
7.	Housing(Inc. Police Housing):	26870	132100		132100
8.	Urban Development:	19649	52577	1310	53887
9.	Information & Publicity:	750	1124		1124
10.	Welfare of SCs STs BCs & Minorities	45000	112439	11620	124059
11.	Labour and Employment:	5045	2293		2293
12.	Social Security & Welfare:	2248	22345		22345
13.	Nutrition:	8572	29985		29985
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES:	2985	9617		9617
GRAND TOTAL:		1050000	1783600	732081	2515681

**ANNEXURE - XXXI
SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Sl. No.	State	Percentage Distribution of Area 1991	Percentage Distribution of Population 1991	Percentage of Urban Population to Total 1991	Population Density 1991	Percentage of Literacy 1991	Percentage of S.C. Population 1991	Percentage of S.T. Population 1991	Percentage of Total Workers to Total Population 1991	Percentage Of Main Workers to Total Population 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.4	7.9	26.89	242	44.1	15.93	6.31	45.1	42.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	0.1	12.8	10	41.6	0.47	63.66	46.2	45.2
3	Assam	2.4	2.6	11.1	286	52.9	7.40	12.82	36.1	31.2
4	Bihar	5.3	10.2	13.14	497	38.5	14.55	7.66	32.2	29.7
5	Goa	0.1	0.1	41.01	316	75.5	2.08	0.03	35.3	32.8
6	Gujrat	6.0	4.9	34.49	211	61.3	7.41	14.92	40.2	34.1
7	Haryana	1.3	1.9	24.63	372	55.9	19.75		31	28.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	0.6	8.69	93	63.9	25.34	4.22	42.8	34.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6.8	0.9	23.83	35					
10	Karnataka	5.8	5.3	30.92	235	56.0	16.38	4.26	42.0	38.4
11	Kerala	1.2	3.4	26.39	749	89.8	9.92	1.1	31.4	28.5
12	Madhya Pradesh	13.5	7.8	23.18	149	44.2	14.55	23.27	42.8	37.7
13	Maharastra	9.4	9.3	38.69	257	64.9	11.09	9.27	43	39.3
14	Manipur	0.7	0.2	27.52	82	59.9	2.02	34.41	42.2	38.5
15	Meghalaya	0.7	0.2	18.6	79	49.1	0.51	85.53	42.6	40.3
16	Mizoram	0.6	0.1	46.1	33	82.3	0.10	94.75	48.8	42
17	Nagaland	0.5	0.1	17.21	73	61.7		87.7	42.6	42.2
18	Orissa	4.7	3.7	13.38	203	49.1	16.20	22.21	37.5	32.8
19	Punjab	1.5	2.4	29.55	403	58.5	28.31		30.9	30.1
20	Rajsthan	10.4	5.2	22.88	129	38.6	17.29	12.44	38.9	31.6
21	Sikkim	0.2	0.1	9.1	57	56.9	5.93	22.36	41.7	40.4
22	Tamil Nadu	4	6.6	34.15	429	54.6	19.18	1.03	43.3	40.8
23	Tripura	0.3	0.3	15.3	263	60.4	16.36	30.95	31.2	29.1
24	Uttar Pradesh	9	16.4	19.84	473	41.6	21.05	0.21	32.2	29.7
25	West Bengal	2.7	8.1	27.48	767	57.7	23.62	5.59	32.2	30.2
INDIA		100	100	25.71	257	52.1	16.48	8.08	37.5	34.1

N.B. :- Since Union Territories have been excluded from the sum
Total of the percentages will not be equal to 100

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	NSDP (Rs.crore)		Per capita NSDP (94-95)		Sectoral Share (%) in 'NSDP			
		1980-81	1994-95	Rs.	Relative index (All India=100)	Agri-culture	Industry	Services	Refer. year
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	7324	50679	7884	77.10	40	17	43	1994
2	Assam	2298	14538	5999	64.60	42	23	35	1988
3	Bihar	6349	35653	3816	41.10	48	24	28	1988
4	Gujarat	6547	46588	10578	113.90	29	34	37	1988
5	Haryana	3032	21639	12158	130.90	45	23	32	1994
6	Himachal Pradesh	723	4306	7784	83.80	36	22	42	1988
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1050	3471*	4244*	45.70	47	16	37	1988
8	Karnataka	5587	38420	8082	87.00	39	22	39	1994
9	Kerala	3823	23158	6983	75.20	37	21	42	1988
10	Madhya Pradesh	7053	41571	5845	63.00	46	26	28	1988
11	Maharashtra	15163	111028	13112	141.20	21	35	44	1994
12	Orissa	3443	17439	5157	55.50	51	20	29	1988
13	Punjab	4449	30792	14188	152.80	47	20	33	1988
14	Rajasthan	4126	24285*	5220*	56.20	50	18	32	1988
15	Tamil Nadu	7218	51747	8941	96.30	21	34	45	1988
16	Uttar Pradesh	14012	79024	5331	57.40	43	20	37	1988
17	West Bengal	9594	49780	6877	74.10	35	28	37	1988
	All-India	122772	839504	9285	100.00	29	28	43	1988

* Relates to 1993-94

Source: Profiles of States, CMIE March 1997

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO- ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Number of holding: ('000 Nos)		Area Operated ('000 Ha)		Average Size of holding (ha)	
		1970-71	1990-91	1970-71	1990-91	1970-71	1990-91
1	2	20	21	22	23	34	25
1	Andhra Pradesh	5421	9290	13586	14460	2.51	1.56
2	Assam	1964	2419	2883	3161	1.47	1.31
3	Bihar	7577	11711	11480	10898	1.52	0.93
4	Gujarat	2433	3517	10000	10292	4.11	2.93
5	Haryana	914	1530	3448	3711	3.77	2.43
6	Himachal Pradesh	610	844	931	1015	1.53	1.20
7	Jammu & Kashmir	979	1217	916	1014	0.94	0.83
8	Karnataka	3551	5776	11368	12321	3.20	2.13
9	Kerala	2823	5419	1606	1802	0.57	0.33
10	Madhya Pradesh	5300	8401	21179	22111	4.00	2.63
11	Maharashtra	4951	9470	21179	20925	4.28	2.21
12	Orissa	3407	3948	6449	5296	1.89	1.34
13	Punjab	1375	1117	3974	4033	2.89	3.61
14	Rajasthan	3727	5107	20341	20971	5.46	4.11
15	Tamil Nadu	5314	7999	7709	7474	1.45	0.93
16	Uttar Pradesh	15639	20074	18159	17986	1.16	0.90
17	West Bengal	4216	6284	5062	5656	1.20	0.90
	All India	710116	105278	482335	165619	0.68	1.57

Source: Profiles of states, CMIE March 1997

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Gross Irrigated area (%) (1993-94)	Fertiliser Consumption Kg/ha 1995-96	Tractors (No lakh ha (1992-93))	Pumpsets (No.lakh ha (1993-94))	Power consumption in agriculture (KWH '000 ha (1993-94))
1	2	26	27	28	29	30
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.6	137.3	400	11861	738
2	Assam	15.0	12.8	254	96	11
3	Bihar	43.2	77.0	617	2698	142
4	Gujarat	28.9	68.5	1036	4981	812
5	Haryana	77.2	123.7	1904	6851	677
6	Himachal Pradesh	17.5	30.5	430	407	14
7	Jammu & Kashmir	41.1	47.5	382	294	249
8	Karnataka	23.9	75.5	423	7379	491
9	Kerala	13.6	66.7	338	9072	86
10	Madhya Pradesh	22.3	34.7	446	4198	228
11	Maharashtra	15.3	65.3	357	8549	418
12	Orissa	25.8	25.2	161	657	35
13	Punjab	94.8	167.3	4255	8774	832
14	Rajasthan	29.1	31.9	883	2413	190
15	Tamil Nadu	49.5	106.9	176	20196	797
16	Uttar Pradesh	62.6	101.4	1394	2826	351
17	West Bengal	28.7	99.3	308	1117	92
	All India	36.5	74.8	813	5511	379

Source: Profiles of States CMIE March 1997.

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Area (lakh ha)			Production (lakh tonnes)			Yield (kg/ha)		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Andhra Pradesh	42.9	23.7	66.6	76.7	39.8	116.5	1790	1680	1750
	Assam	23.5	3.1	26.7	31.2	3.7	34.9	1320	1180	1310
	Bihar	54.6	32.2	86.9	68.7	59.8	128.5	1260	1860	1480
	Gujarat	32.2	9.8	42.0	30.9	21.5	52.5	960	2190	1250
	Haryana	15.7	24.6	40.3	30.8	79.1	109.9	1960	3220	2730
	Himachal Pradesh	4.4	4.1	8.9	7.7	4.4	12.1	1730	1090	1420
	Jammu & Kashmir	6.3	2.6	8.9	11.0	3.6	0.0	1740	1390	1640
	Karnataka	41.2	29.6	70.8	57.9	24.4	82.3	1410	820	1160
	Kerala	4.5	5.0	5.3	8.5	9.6	10.0	1890	1920	1880
	Madhya Pradesh	94.1	80.9	175.0	86.0	102.6	188.6	910	1270	1080
	Maharashtra	86.2	49.1	135.3	81.9	33.4	115.3	950	680	850
	Orissa	52.2	5.6	57.8	65.9	6.5	72.4	1260	1170	1250
	Punjab	25.3	33.9	59.2	81.0	137.2	218.2	3200	4050	3680
	Rajasthan	87.2	41.8	129.1	42.3	0.0	117.0	480	1790	910
	Tamil Nadu	32.2	12.5	44.8	77.4	18.0	95.4	2400	1430	2130
	Uttar Pradesh	87.6	113.9	201.5	136.8	250.3	387.1	1560	2200	1920
	West Bengal	48.7	15.5	64.1	94.2	41.0	135.3	1940	2650	2110
	All India	758.2	485.2	1235.5	1004.0	904.5	1910.9	1340	1860	1547

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
(MANUFACTURING SECTOR : 1993-94)

Sl. No.	State	Persons engaged ('000)	Fixed capital (Rs.Crore)	Value of output (Rs.Crore)	Value added (Rs.Crore)	Gross output per worker (Rs.lakh)	Output to fixed capital (%)	Profit to output (%)
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Andhra Pradesh	884.5	22244.3	28375.4	4909.2	3	127.6	0.8
2	Assam	114.4	1519.1	3682.9	859.8	3	42.4	15.3
3	Bihar	343.8	11458.2	19586.6	6728.8	6	170.9	18
4	Gujarat	771.0	23956.7	46904.0	9425.0	6	195.8	7.4
5	Haryana	290.1	6006.4	15400.1	2112.8	5	256.4	1.5
6	Himachal Pradesh	59.8	1861.5	1963.0	930.2	3	105.4	23.2
7	Jammu & Kashmir	15.2	89.1	768.2	192.5	5	862	17.7
8	Karnataka	460.7	7414.8	18761.8	4136.6	4	253	6.8
9	Kerala	309.9	3839.0	8814.0	519.9	3	229.6	5.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	1346.3	38952.0	92233.2	21603.9	7	236.8	9.1
11	Maharashtra	454.7	16139.5	24565.5	5371.8	5	152.2	7.7
12	Orissa	185.3	8774.2	8325.4	1684.4	4	94.9	1.6
13	Punjab	443.7	9819.5	19242.9	2983.9	4	196	4.3
14	Rajasthan	257.0	6112.6	13918.6	2379.7	5	227.7	0.3
15	Tamil Nadu	1127.2	19842.7	45634.5	9883.1	4	230	9.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	788.0	23636.6	40199.4	5773.3	5	170.1	3
17	West Bengal	741.9	19750.3	22886.1	5358.2	3	115.9	2.1
	All India	8837.7	224413.3	425744.3	8843.0	5	189.7	6.7

Source: Profiles of States, CMIE March 1997.

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
(INVESTMENT ON HAND 1993-94)

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Mining	Manufacturing			Infrastructure		
			Chemicals	Basic metals	Total manuf.	Power	Total infras.	Total
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1	Andhra Pradesh	4813	9569	5899	23864	38238	62048	90725
2	Assam	6	8436	49	8922	3774	8554	17481
3	Bihar	1160	1376	5710	8970	16270	20971	31100
4	Gujarat	2148	47805	5631	71196	23986	48222	121566
5	Haryana	0	7273	486	11045	11811	13346	24391
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	31	35	1152	19166	20373	21525
7	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	1900	-	6551	8451
8	Karnataka	1118	13059	31291	57653	38559	69617	128388
9	Kerala	440	9768	480	12678	18282	26462	39580
10	Madhya Pradesh	4481	11535	1551	18702	38687	54058	77242
11	Maharashtra	4295	11266	16018	42533	36069	83550	130378
12	Orissa	8185	17870	28035	48124	32323	45231	101540
13	Punjab	0	11397	65	15916	5474	6996	22912
14	Rajasthan	146	1393	657	7980	23020	29272	37398
15	Tamil Nadu	4218	21450	3599	38510	38849	46083	88811
16	Uttar Pradesh	1352	20970	1963	35699	30200	41447	78498
17	West Bengal	2528	16893	5789	27252	35353	44126	73906
	All India	38888	216975	108394	450930	426496	681731	1171549

Source: Profiles of States. CMIE March 1997

ANNEXURE -XXX1 (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Power (Utilities)		Consumption of Power		Consumption of Petroleum Products		Consumption of Coal.	
		Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (mln kwh)	Overall (mln kwh)	Per capita (kwh)	Overall ('000 tns)	Per capita (kg)	Overall ('000 tns)	Per capita (kg)
1	2	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1	Andhra Pradesh	4724	34809	21527	309	3931	56.4	25546	366.6
2	Assam	577	908	1628	69	905	37.8	550	23.0
3	Bihar	1550	2988	9134	100	2904	31.5	19450	211.3
4	Gujarat	4935	27012	22505	520	5996	139.2	15780	366.4
5	Haryana	1780	3133	7888	453	2022	116.8	3260	188.3
6	Himachal Pradesh	272	1566	1179	217	241	44.6	190	35.2
7	Jammu & Kashmir	337	2745	1595	195	403	49.3	50	6.1
8	Karnataka	3166	14154	14108	301	2888	61.2	4910	104.1
9	Kerala	1484	5823	6244	207	2200	72.6	300	9.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	3782	37752	18397	264	2774	39.7	37310	533.7
11	Maharashtra	9339	43125	36764	443	10184	123.6	28170	341.8
12	Orissa	1742	5117	5966	180	1275	38.4	11020	331.6
13	Punjab	3499	11416	14550	690	3190	152.1	8230	392.5
14	Rajasthan	1942	9441	11195	241	2833	59.8	5520	116.5
15	Tamil Nadu	4311	28385	20856	364	5210	90.0	10690	184.5
16	Uttar Pradesh	5575	50958	23392	161	6476	43.8	35610	240.9
17	West Bengal	3525	17327	11125	156	3340	46.8	19200	269.0
	All India	76718	323531	238569	270	60812	68.1	232580	260.6

Source: Profiles of States CMIE March 1997.

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO- ECONOMIC INDICATORS
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION : 1993-94.

Sl. No.	State	Railways (per '000 sq.km.)	Road Length (Km)	Surfaced roads (%)	Road per '000 sq.km.	Share in national highway (%)	Vehicle density per sq km	Telecommu- nication (lines per 100 persons)	Post offices Per 10 sq.km.)
1	2	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.40	165757	57.0	602.5	8.6	5.9	0.73	0.59
2	Assam	29.80	67424	16.7	860.0	6.6	4.4	0.31	0.49
3	Bihar	30.41	87768	38.4	504.7	6.2	7.0	0.22	0.68
4	Gujarat	26.94	107847	88.0	550.2	4.6	13.9	1.53	0.45
5	Haryana	33.91	25839	95.7	584.6	1.9	18.9	1.13	0.58
6	Himachal Pradesh	4.78	28879	45.3	518.5	2.1	1.7	1.09	0.49
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	12534	61.6	56.4	1.9	0.7	0.51	0.07
8	Karnataka	16.05	139640	67.0	728.1	5.8	9.4	1.08	0.50
9	Kerala	27.07	138116	28.6	3550.5	3.0	22.8	1.44	1.30
10	Madhya Pradesh	13.50	207833	59.6	468.7	8.7	4.3	0.65	0.25
11	Maharashtra	17.74	225007	73.0	731.3	8.6	10.6	2.00	0.40
12	Orissa	12.86	213457	18.3	1371.0	4.7	3.5	0.35	0.52
13	Punjab	42.08	56989	79.1	1130.7	2.9	32.5	1.56	0.76
14	Rajasthan	16.97	127445	52.7	372.4	8.3	4.2	0.65	0.30
15	Tamil Nadu	30.91	202859	67.4	1559.3	5.8	16.5	1.13	0.93
16	Uttar Pradesh	30.38	210966	54.1	716.6	8.0	8.3	0.37	0.68
17	West Bengal	43.07	61525	59.2	692.8	4.8	11.4	0.60	0.95
	All India	19.00	2178008	54.8	662.6	100.0	8.3	0.90	0.47

Source: Profiles of States CMIE March 1997

ANNEXURE -XXXI (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Educational Facilities: 1994-95					
		Institutions (lakh)			Enrolment (' 000)		
		Primary	Middle	Higher	Primary	Middle	Higher
1	2	70	71	72	73	74	75
1	Andhra Pradesh	49	6	9	5412	2152	1615
2	Assam	29	6	3	3777	1291	768
3	Bihar	53	13	4	9123	2252	940
4	Gujarat	14	18	5	6270	1878	1410
5	Haryana	5	1	2	2283	863	468
6	Himachal Pradesh	7	1	1	720	396	221
7	Jammu & Kashmir	9	2	1	823	338	188
8	Karnataka	22	18	7	6302	2137	1431
9	Kerala	6	2	2	2898	1865	1193
10	Madhya Pradesh	72	16	5	9040	3203	1810
11	Maharashtra	40	20	13	11334	4438	3095
12	Orissa	42	12	5	3877	1570	1071
13	Punjab	12	1	2	2076	932	681
14	Rajasthan	34	11	4	5818	1891	1054
15	Tamil Nadu	30	5	5	8110	3658	1969
16	Uttar Pradesh	82	15	6	16264	5628	3501
17	West Bengal	51	3	6	10117	4603	1881
	All India	573	156	884	108200	39915	23348

Source : Profiles of States, CMIE March 1997

ANNEXURE - XXXI (continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Year-1991-92
(Numbers)

State	Hospitals	Hospital Beds	Beds\ hospitals	Dispensary	Dispensary beds	Primary health centre	Infant mortality rate (per '000 live births)
2	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Andhra Pradesh	1863	26791	14.38	303	181	1283	71
Assam	268	12661	47.24	325	42	529	76
Bihar	328	29090	88.69	427	96	2209	73
Gujarat	2370	58984	24.89	7248	9375	913	67
Haryana	78	7028	90.10	217	402	394	75
Himachal Pradesh	57	3852	67.58	194	183	192	67
Jammu & Kashmir	67	8202	122.42	610	N.A.	295	70
Karnataka	293	37929	129.45	830	909	1262	73
Kerala	2040	77199	37.84	1951	163	908	17
Madhya Pradesh	363	18141	49.98	256	2	1182	104
Maharashtra	3115	78920	25.34	8143	1622	1675	59
Orissa	284	14494	51.04	232	135	996	115
Punjab	217	14671	67.61	1462	5471	472	56
Rajasthan	218	20465	93.88	283	140	1373	90
Tamil Nadu	408	48780	119.56	512	278	1436	58
Uttar Pradesh	735	47278	64.32	1750	5729	3652	98
West Bengal	392	54767	139.71	551	N.A.	1544	65
All India	13692	596203	43.54	27403	25173	20719	79

EXPENDITURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH IN 1995-96 (ACCOUNTS)

		(Rs. in crores)							
SL. NO.	STATE	DEVELOP. EXPEND.	NON-DEV. EXPEND.	PLAN EXPEND.	NON-PLAN EXPEND.	TAX REVENUE	NON-TAX REVENUE	SHARE CEN. TAX	GRANT CENTRE
1	2	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
1	Andhra Pradesh	10163.7	3656.5	4520.5	9780.2	4120.4	3191.8	2562.7	1586.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	643.4	151.7	467.1	336.2	7.7	621.6	124.5	540.5
3	Assam	2788.4	1238.5	1295.5	3094.9	702.5	1759.8	913.5	1424.2
4	Bihar	5514.4	3440.2	1481.1	7935.9	1973.3	1918.7	3485.5	1004.1
5	Goa	522.1	396.9	212.1	730.7	271.7	475.1	71.1	73.3
6	Gurjat	7798	2654.3	2476.9	8333.6	5322.9	2081.9	1139.3	480.7
7	Haryana	3424.5	2596.1	1305.7	4825.7	2169.0	2485.3	360.5	298.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	1646.8	650.4	931.6	1418.4	341.5	1012.2	400.3	894.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2301.5	1054.2	1211.9	2360.7	284.8	2328.9	642.7	2171.0
10	Karnataka	7350.1	2702	3460	6946.1	5273.9	1824.9	1444.7	589.4
11	Kerala	4314.8	2368	1665	5256.9	3382.7	1003.9	1037.0	468.4
12	Madhya Pradesh	7199.3	2859.7	3253.6	7328	3518.2	2940.9	2194.3	1162.8
13	Maharashtra	15263.7	5561	6398.6	14977.9	10934.5	3947.4	1677.5	1172.0
14	Manipur	581.3	216.1	349.5	461.2	27.9	498.0	165.8	452.5
15	Meghalaya	544.3	196.1	296.9	481.7	66.3	457.9	159.7	391.0
16	Mizoram	530.8	171.5	260.5	454.6	5.8	497.9	123.7	452.1
17	Nagaland	662.5	356.8	318.6	721.4	20.8	561.9	198.4	527.8
18	Orissa	3658.1	1666.8	1676.7	3886.2	1127.2	1478.6	1284.9	850.4
19	Punjab	3481.2	3057.6	1414.3	5589.4	2651.0	2092.0	441.8	314.6
20	Rajasthan	7029.7	3558.3	3814.8	7092.7	2730.6	3415.9	1483.2	1159.1
21	Sikkim	312.3	671	211.1	781.4	20.7	868.8	51.7	242.1
22	Tamil Nadu	8559.4	3489.8	2725.7	9805.8	7151.2	1642.5	1805.6	784.0
23	Tripura	697.4	269.7	422.1	567.5	48.0	661.0	228.3	622.5
24	Uttar Pradesh	11191.9	8281.8	4260.7	16526.4	5468.9	4712.3	5034	2312.9
25	West Bengal	6708.6	3280.1	2691.2	7817.8	4132.9	1225.9	2017.3	898.4
26	NCT DELHI	1931.4	835.5	1328.5	1623.0	2111.1	185.5		122.3
INDIA		114819.4	55379.9	48450.0	129133.8	63865.2	43890.6	29047.6	20995.8

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, February 1998 (Finances of State Governments: 1997-98)

ANNEXURE - XXXI (Continued)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Public Expenditure					Total
		Education	Health	Agriculture	Irrigation	Energy	
1	2	91	92	93	94	95	96
1	Andhra Pradesh	1919.7	531.9	475.1	2009.9	107.6	13697.6
2	Assam	936.1	251.7	428.4	162.9	233.0	4599.9
3	Bihar	1895.5	603.3	543.6	703.7	152.8	10263.4
4	Gujarat	1753.8	433.4	440.9	1099.3	346.4	10075.2
5	Haryana	565.3	135.6	267.9	480.5	210.9	6014.6
6	Himachal Pradesh	357.5	136.8	237.3	40.3	119.2	2196.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	414.2	174.9	242.3	100.2	444.0	3313.1
8	Karnataka	1783.3	600.4	978.4	1286.5	134.8	10891.4
9	Kerala	1622.3	448.8	497.8	239.5	18.6	6798.6
10	Madhya Pradesh	1658.6	521.2	825.6	518.5	416.1	11158.7
11	Maharashtra	3125.6	769.2	1950.5	1982.6	310.3	20128.1
12	Orissa	1011.9	267.8	556.7	394.4	213.0	6052.7
13	Punjab	880.9	263.5	153.7	278.0	9.4	9105.6
14	Rajasthan	1633.4	585.9	573.6	956.8	206.1	10025.0
15	Tamil Nadu	2187.4	667.9	945.3	347.5	10.1	11637.9
16	Uttar Pradesh	3114.1	898.1	711.2	1481.1	0.0	21381.6
17	West Bengal	2333.4	617.8	526.9	374.2	383.0	11225.9
All India		3273.6	744.5	10300.1	171.8	4900.6	183004.3

Source: Profiles of States, CMIE March 1997

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LINE BY STATES
1993-94 (MODIFIED EXPERT GROUP)

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	97	98	99	100	101	102
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	74.47	38.33	153.97	22.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.11	7.73	3.73	39.35
3	Assam	94.33	45.01	2.03	7.73	96.36	40.86
4	Bihar	450.86	58.21	42.49	34.50	493.35	54.96
5	Goa	0.38	5.34	1.53	27.03	1.19	14.92
6	Gujarat	62.16	22.18	43.02	27.89	105.19	24.21
7	Haryana	36.56	28.02	7.31	16.38	43.88	25.05
8	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.46	9.18	15.86	28.44
9	Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.86	9.18	20.92	25.17
10	Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.46	40.14	156.46	33.16
11	Kerala	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
12	Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	82.33	48.38	298.52	42.52
13	Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	111.90	35.15	305.22	36.86
14	Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
15	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.29	7.73	7.38	37.92
16	Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.30	7.73	1.94	25.66
17	Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.20	7.73	5.05	37.92
18	Orissa	140.90	79.72	19.70	41.64	160.60	48.56
19	Punjab	17.76	11.95	7.35	11.35	25.11	11.77
20	Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	33.82	30.49	128.50	27.41
21	Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.03	7.73	1.84	41.43
22	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	80.40	39.77	202.10	35.03
23	Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.38	7.73	11.79	39.01
24	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	108.28	35.39	604.46	40.85
25	West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.66	22.41	254.56	35.66
26	Delhi	0.19	1.90	15.32	16.03	15.51	14.69
27	Andaman & Nikobar	0.73	32.48	0.08	39.77	1.06	34.47
28	Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	2.38	11.35	0.80	11.35
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	0.06	39.93	0.77	50.84
30	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.08	24.55	0.14	25.01
31	Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.38	39.77	3.31	37.40
32	Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	0.15	27.03	0.18	15.80
All India		2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97

Source : Planning Commission Estimates.

Note : 1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya,

Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura

2. Poverty Ratio of Tamilnadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands

3. Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.

5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban Poverty of Chandigarh

6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate Poverty Ratio of Goa

7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate Poverty Ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

8. Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir for 1993-94

