

**SIXTH  
FIVE YEAR PLAN  
1980-85**

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

**DRAFT—VOL. I**

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## PREFACE

The process of preparation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) commenced in May 1980 with the intimation by the Planning Commission communicating its decision to formulate the Draft of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 and to place it before the National Development Council for its consideration and approval. The State Government constituted 13 Working Groups consisting of Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments for formulation of the State's Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85. The general guidelines given by the Planning Commission were communicated to the Working Groups and they were requested to keep in view those guidelines also while formulating their revised proposals. The terms of reference given to the Working Groups for formulating their Draft Plan proposals were as follows:

To make:

- (a) an assessment of level of development reached at the end of 1979-80 in areas of development within the State and Centrally Sponsored Sectors;
- (b) an assessment of the financial, material and organisational requirements during the Sixth Plan period for the completion of as many continuing projects as possible, especially in the fields of Irrigation and Power; and
- (c) an assessment of the requirements during the Sixth Plan period in respect of new projects keeping in view the general guidelines of the Planning Commission.

Taking into account the recommendations of the various Working Groups as well as the resources position, the Draft Plan has been formulated for a total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crores.

During the past 20 years commencing from 1960-61 the growth rate in the State has been always less than the All-India average with the result that Andhra Pradesh has continued to remain below the All-India average. The development of Andhra Pradesh has lagged behind the All-India level because the developmental outlays

and investments in the State have not been of such an order as to be able to wipe out the pre-existing difference in levels between Andhra Pradesh and All-India. In order to have a reasonable chance of catching up with the National average of per capita income the State will have to aim at a higher rate of growth than that envisaged at the National level. The State's Draft Sixth Plan accordingly aims at a growth rate of 5.75 per cent per annum, as against the growth rate of 5 per cent per annum envisaged at the National level. To achieve this postulated growth rate of 5.75 per cent per annum, the total investment required in the State's economy will have to be of the order of Rs. 8,837.00 crores. With the outlay of Rs. 4,100.00 crores now envisaged in the State's sector, it is hoped that the balance will be made up by direct Central Investment, Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes and by Private Sector investment.

The major reorientation in the Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan is in terms of a reduction in the percentage allocation for Irrigation and Power and a corresponding increase in the allocation for agriculture and allied services and social services sectors, for which adequate allocation could not be made in the earlier Plan periods.

A new feature of these proposals is that a separate allocation has been made for District Planning. We have proposed a sum of Rs. 116.00 crores to be placed at the disposal of the District Planning authorities for giving a fillip to the development of the backward areas. In order to provide a certain amount of discretion to the local planning authorities in formulating and implementing programmes for these areas, the sectoral break up for this outlay has not been indicated at this stage.

A special emphasis on the promotion of the educational, economic and social development of the Scheduled Castes is to be an integral part of the overall developmental Plan. The effective implementation of the 20 Point Economic Programme and Special Programmes for rural development like S.F.D.A. will complement this effort. The Special Component Plan brings together all these efforts. In this Draft, we have formulated a Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes with an outlay of Rs. 507.00 crores. This allocation has to be viewed in the context of the very high priority given in the general Plan of the State for the Irrigation and Power sector, which is by and large indivisible. In addition to the outlay provided under the State sector, if the special



Central assistance that is likely to be available for implementing this Special Component Plan and the assistance from the financing institutions, that may be forthcoming, is also taken into account, the size of the Special Component Plan, will be considerably higher.

For the sake of convenience, the Plan document has been divided into 3 Volumes. Volume I contains chapters on the levels of development achieved so far, the general approach to the Plan, resources for the Plan and a broad outline of the draft proposals. Volume II contains the detailed sectoral programmes. Each chapter gives, briefly, the objectives of development in the sector concerned, the strategy to be adopted during the Sixth Plan period, a review of the progress so far and the physical targets and financial outlays. Volume III consists of the tables and supporting data for each head of development, in the manner required by the Planning Commission.

We hope that this arrangement will prove useful for meaningful discussions of the Plan proposals.

**B. P. R. VITHAL,**

*Principal Secretary to Government.*

Hyderabad,

15th November, 1980.

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## 1. APPROACH TO THE SIXTH PLAN

The approach to the Sixth Plan at the State level should broadly conform to the objectives set forth in the National Sixth Five-Year Plan. The National Plan aims at a growth rate of 5% and substantial increase in employment opportunities and reduction in poverty. The major objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the period 1980-85 as out-lined by the Planning Commission are:—

1. A significant step-up in the rate of growth of the economy, the promotion of efficiency in the use of resources and improved productivity;
2. A progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment;
3. Improving the quality of life of the people in general with special reference to the economically and socially handicapped population, through a minimum needs programme whose coverage is so designed as to ensure that all parts of the country attain within a prescribed period nationally accepted standards;
4. Strengthening the re-distributive bias of public policies and services in favour of the poor contributing to a reduction in inequalities of income and wealth;
5. A progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the pace of development and in the diffusion of technological benefits;
6. Promoting policies for controlling the growth of population through voluntary acceptance of the small family norm;
7. Promoting the active involvement of all sections of the people in the process of development through appropriate education, communication and institutional strategies.

The national objectives mentioned above have been kept in view while formulating the programmes for the State for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In any strategy of Development at the State level we have to take into account the levels of development obtaining in the three regions of the State, viz., Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. The three regions differ considerably from each other in their socio-economic conditions. The coastal area is dominated by the fertile delta but ending in the north in a backward and a predominantly tribal strip. The Telangana region rich in natural resources has been lagging in economic development due to historical factors. The Rayalaseema region is chronically drought affected area with a very limited potential for Agricultural Development. Thus it may be seen that a major portion

of the State is underdeveloped and the general image of Andhra Pradesh as being a prosperous state because of its rich Coastal region is not the correct picture. The position of Andhra Pradesh is such that in the list of the more advanced States, Andhra Pradesh is likely to be at the bottom while in the list of backward States it is likely to be at the top so that it misses both the present advantage that the former have by their existing level of development and the potential advantage that the latter may have in any scheme of equalisation. It is against this background that the planned development of the State over the last two and half decades has to be viewed.

The Development outlays of the State increased from about Rs. 97.00 crores for the First Plan to Rs. 1,442.00 crores in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Annual Plan outlay for 1979-80 was Rs. 451.00 crores and in 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 501.00 crores is envisaged.

The State Income of Andhra Pradesh at constant (1960-61) prices increased from Rs. 983.18 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 1,334.74 crores in 1970-71 and further to Rs. 1,848.83 crores in 1978-79, thus recording an increase of 83.1 per cent in 1978-79, over 1960-61 or revealing a linear growth rate of 3.1 per cent per annum. However, a growth rate of 4.2 per cent per annum was observed for the period 1973-74 to 1978-79 indicating an acceleration in the pace of development after 1973-74.

The State made a significant break-through in Agricultural Production in 1978-79 when the total production of all foodgrains reached a record level of 106.67 lakh tonnes. The industrial activity in the State which revived significantly in 1974 has also shown buoyancy in the last few years. The index numbers of industrial production with 1970 as the base increased to 197.8 in Andhra Pradesh by 1979 as against only 149.7 at the All India level. The contribution of the secondary sector to the State Income has been steadily on the increase since 1975-76, increasing from 17.8% to 20% in 1978-79.

Despite this progress in the major fields of development, the historical situation of the State is that even with these rates of growth per capita income at constant prices was Rs. 349 in 1978-79 in Andhra Pradesh as against the All India average of Rs. 400.

It may be significant to note that the growth rates of Andhra Pradesh were almost the same as the All India average growth rate. Even the higher rate of 3.6% for the period 1970-71 to 1978-79 was lower than the All India rate of 3.9%

An analysis of the situation in respect of other indicators like Agriculture Production, Power, Literacy, Medical Facilities, etc., would also indicate that the State still continues to be below the average of All India in the crucial fields. During the period 1960-61 to 1977-78 the linear growth rate of Agriculture Production in Andhra Pradesh was only 1.9% as against 2.5% at the All India level. However, during the

period 1969-70 to 1977-78 there was improvement in Agriculture Production with the result that the growth rate in Andhra Pradesh during this period was 2.5% as against 2.4% in All India.

The Plan effort of Andhra Pradesh has been so far based on a strategy which has laid emphasis on building up the basic infrastructure both for agricultural and industrial development, viz., development of irrigation and power. Such a strategy was the logical outcome, on the one hand, of the predominantly agricultural base of the economy of the State, and, on the other, of the resource potential in terms of water resources and sources of energy such as coal.

The main thrust in the economic development of the State will have to continue to be in agriculture and allied activities (including irrigation) and in encouraging industrial growth with emphasis on decentralisation of industrial units and development of village and small scale industries. As mentioned in the National approach, the main attack on poverty will have to be on rural poverty. An Agricultural Programme based on the strategies most suitable to the diverse circumstances in the different regions of the State would have to be evolved. Andhra Pradesh is well endowed with natural resources which provide the raw material for industrialisation. A well conceived programme of industrialisation, based on an assessment of the resource endowment of the State and taking into account the need for bringing about balanced regional development within the State will, therefore, be required.

The role of the State Government in the promotion of industrial development will mostly be limited to the provision of infrastructure facilities, credit, marketing, etc. The private and the Central sector will also have to play an important role in the industrial development of the State.

Since the formation of Andhra Pradesh a considerable part of the Plan outlay has been earmarked for the development of irrigation and power in each of the Five-Year Plans. These two sectors represent the basic infrastructure for the development of agriculture and industry. This pattern of investment has however resulted in constraining the resources available for social service and other sectors. In view of the greater emphasis now on the removal of poverty priority will have to be given to the rural infrastructure through programmes such as the Minimum Needs Programmes and for this purpose a gradual shift in the pattern of outlays may have to be thought of in favour of social services. In this Draft the proportionate share of irrigation and power in the total outlay has therefore been reduced to 48.8 per cent from about 65 per cent during Plan period 1974-80 while the allocation for the social welfare sector has been increased from about 13.9 per cent to 25.7 per cent in the Sixth Plan period.

The problem of unemployment has a direct bearing on poverty and the quality of life. A satisfactory solution to this problem has not been

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achieved so far due to the enormity of the problem compared to the resources available to tackle it. The steady increase in the population and rapid expansion in the education facilities have not only further accentuated the problem but have added a new dimension to it. Inadequate data as well as conceptual problems have made it difficult to quantify these problems. The Employment Exchange data is one source so far as the magnitude of unemployment in the urban areas (organised sector) is concerned inspite of its various limitations. On the basis of the past trends it is estimated that during 1980-85 the number of job seekers through the Employment Exchanges alone would be 28.6 lakhs in the State.

Regarding unemployment in rural areas, the National Sample Surveys provide some broad estimates. According to the 27th Round of the National Sample Survey, the extent of chronic unemployment in the rural areas of the State worked out to 0.9% of the rural labour force. On this basis the level of chronic unemployment would be of the order of 2.07 lakhs by 1984-85. However, the problem in rural areas is found to be mainly one of under-employment. On the basis of the 27th Round of the National Sample Survey, the extent of under-employment in rural areas has been estimated at about 7.7 per cent of the total number of man-days available for work from the labour force. On this basis, the level of under-employment in the rural areas is expected to increase to 18.01 lakh persons per day on an average in 1980-85. This corresponds to a level of unemployment of 5,040 lakh man-days per year, in the last year of the next Plan.

A massive effort would, therefore be necessary to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the State during the next Plan period. The employment strategy in the Plan would include.

- (a) generation of direct employment through Plan investments;
- (b) generation of indirect employment in the agriculture sector through utilisation of irrigation potential created under various projects;
- (c) taking up an integrated rural development programme covering the programmes like SFDA, DPAP, etc.;
- (d) provision of employment opportunities to the weaker sections through programmes of S.C.C.F.C., B.C.C.F.C., Girijan Corporation, etc.;
- (e) increasing job opportunities in the organised sector by encouraging industrialisation;
- (f) generation of employment through self-employment programmes.

An appropriate manpower planning policy has to be evolved in respect of all technical personnel so that there is a better correlation between technical educational facilities, and the needs of the economy.

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The Minimum Needs Programme covering Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Housing for Weaker Sections, Nutrition for Weaker Sections, etc., will receive priority in the allocation of resources. Drinking water facilities will be provided in all problem villages in the State.

Programmes for the welfare of weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes will receive greater attention during the Plan period. The Sixth Plan approach to the development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections will be to intensify the existing efforts keeping in view their basic needs and to evolve family and household oriented programmes to ensure that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes derive benefits from Plan investments directly. For the Scheduled Tribes economic programmes will be taken up to make them self-reliant without interfering with their traditional way of life and culture. For other Backward Classes also similar programmes will be formulated and suitable provisions would be made for educational facilities and other economic programmes.

The Heads of Development Departments have been asked to ensure that benefits to the extent of at least 15% and 4% of their respective Plan outlays reach the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Special Component Plan will ensure economic support to this extent to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The aspect of Regional Planning has become significant in the context of inter-regional disparities and backwardness of large areas in the three regions of the State. A Technical Committee has been set up to identify the backward areas afresh on the basis of objective criteria taking taluk as a unit for identification. The areas identified as backward will receive special attention in the allocation of resources for development. Any strategy of development for the State would, therefore, have to take into account the regional levels of development and the need to reduce the disparities between them. The aim of regional strategies would be to bring up the level of development of the region based on its own resource endowment and any comparative advantages it may have.

The Planning Commission has been advocating the need for adopting decentralised Planning. As a first step in this direction it is proposed to build up and strengthen the Planning machinery at the District level. Panchayati Raj Institutions will be utilised as suitable instruments for popular participation in the development effort. Technical expertise in manpower planning, in project formulation and in evaluation will also have to be built up and strengthened at the State level.

In this document we have reviewed the development of Andhra Pradesh since its formation in the Second Chapter, while in the Third Chapter we have compared the position of Andhra Pradesh with other States in the Union. The overall conclusion would seem to be that while the State has undoubtedly progressed in several sectors, the break through necessary to place Andhra Pradesh, at least in relative terms, in the upper brackets of States in the country has not yet been achieved. Andhra Pradesh still remains at the bottom of the more developed States and at the top of the less developed ones. The result is that it is at a disadvantage in both categories. In regard to priorities and strategies it would appear that, in the case of Agriculture, the encouraging trend in production which was in evidence in recent years could perhaps be sustained and consolidated by paying greater attention to dry crop. As regards Social services in respect of which the State was clearly below the All India levels, it might be possible to increase the proportionate share of allocation for this sector from the Sixth Plan onwards by reducing the share of Irrigation and Power sector which hitherto claimed more than two-thirds of Plan outlays. While the case for development of Irrigation and Power remains as strong as before, given the predominantly agricultural character of the State economy and low level of industrialisation, this would represent a certain trade off between the need for social development and economic development. To the extent there are greater outlays on Power Generation in the State in the Central Sector and there are Central investments on new industries in the State, the shortfall in the State sector can be made up. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Industrial and Social Services sectors in the State have suffered due to the predominant emphasis on Agriculture and Irrigation. Many of the problems of the State are due to its large dependence on agricultural production and are generally reflections of the problems of the Agricultural sector. To the extent such problems can be resolved in the larger national interests, Andhra Pradesh also will benefit. To the extent the emphasis on Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh is in the national interests, it has to be compensated by a corresponding weightage given to it in the Central and Private Sectors in Industrial and other investments. It is only then that it would be possible for Andhra Pradesh to achieve a rate of growth necessary for it to at least catch up with the All India average.

In the context of the State Plan however, the more immediate issue is that of the outlays and investments in the State sector. As has been shown above, the per capita outlay in Andhra Pradesh has been below the All States average for the entire period 1951-78. Unless, therefore, the per capita outlay on the Plan in the State is not only raised to the All India average, but to a level somewhat reasonably above this, it would not be possible for Andhra Pradesh to catch up with All India average in respect of any indicator of development, at least during the immediate Plan periods.



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The Sixth Five-Year Plan period will be a significant one for Andhra Pradesh as during this period the potential for Power and Irrigation would have been utilised to a significant degree and the stage would have thus been set for a diversification of the economy and for a significant breakthrough in its economic development. This will however be crucially dependent upon the size of the investment in the Sixth Plan. We have projected in this document an outlay of about Rs. 4,100.00 crores. Assuming that, at least 50 per cent of the outlay envisaged in the Sixth Plan would be in the States sector, this outlay would be almost in proportion to the percentage of the population of the State to All India population, which means that if the outlay is less than this, Andhra Pradesh would once again be getting less than its due share of the Plan outlay of All States.

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## 2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

### *General:*

1. The Andhra Pradesh State was formed on 1st November, 1956 by merging the Telangana region of the erstwhile Hyderabad State with the then Andhra State. Thus by the beginning of the Sixth Plan period the State would have completed 23 years of its existence. During this 23 years period, the State made concerted efforts to accelerate development in various sectors. Considering that the population of the State is largely dependent on agriculture and also taking into account the natural resources of the State, the State Government have given high priority for the development of agriculture, irrigation and power in its Plans. Due to the various measures taken over the last 23 years, the State made alround progress in various sectors of the economy. However, as will be observed from the subsequent analysis, the growth was rather moderate till 1972-73, due to the various difficulties faced by the State during this period such as droughts and floods for a number of years and the political instability brought about by the separatist agitations in Telangana and Andhra regions. However, since 1973-74 the State seems to have made a breakthrough in economic development, consequent on political stability enjoyed by the State in the last seven years. This can be gauged from the fact that the Plan outlay of the State which was only Rs. 89.36 crores in 1973-74 had been stepped up to Rs. 147.47 crores in 1974-75, Rs. 204.85 crores in 1975-76, Rs. 295.92 crores in 1976-77 and Rs. 356.04 crores in 1977-78. During the year 1978-79, the State was in the happy position of being able to implement a Plan outlay of the order of Rs. 437.35 crores. The breakthrough in economic development in the last five years could be seen from the analysis of the State income of Andhra Pradesh at constant prices which increased by about 47.8 per cent during 1955-56 to 1972-73 while in the subsequent six years, *i.e.*, 1978-79 over 1972-73 the State income had gone up by 39.5 per cent.

2. The following paragraphs briefly describe the trends in population, State income of Andhra Pradesh, State Government Finances and Plan outlay over the last 23 years and development that has taken place in some of the important sectors of the economy over this period.

### *Population:*

3. The population of Andhra Pradesh increased from 311.15 lakhs in 1951 to 359.83 lakhs in 1961 and 435.03 lakhs in 1971. The population is estimated at 494.80 lakhs in 1978-79. Thus, the population in 1978-79 was 59.0 per cent higher than that in 1951. The rate of growth of population in decade 1961-71 was substantially more than that in 1951-61 being 20.90 per cent as against only 15.65 per cent over 1951-61.

4. The birth rate which was 39.7 per 1,000 population in decade 1951-61 came down to 34.8 during the decade 1961-71. On the other hand, the extension of medical facilities in the State resulted in bringing down the death rate from 25.2 per 1,000 population in the decade 1951-61 to 14.6 in the decade of 1961-71. As a result of the expected further decline in both the birth as well as the death rates, the overall rate of growth of population which was 20.9 during the decade 1961-71 is expected to go down in the current decade.

5. The urban population in the State was 54.20 lakhs in 1951, 62.74 lakhs in 1961 and 84.03 lakhs in 1971. The percentage increase in the urban population was 55.0 per cent during the period 1951-71. The increase in urban population was more in the decade 1961-71 forming 33.9 per cent when compared to 1951-61 when it was only 15.8 per cent. In 1971, the urban population formed 19.3 per cent of the total population as against 17.4 per cent in 1951, indicating acceleration in the rate of urbanisation.

6. In the State as a whole, the number of literates increased from 40.83 lakhs in 1951 to 76.52 lakhs in 1961 and to 106.90 lakhs in 1971. In 1971, the literates formed 24.6 per cent of the population against 13.1 per cent in 1951.

7. Thus, during the two decades covering 1951-71 the number of literates increased by 161.8 per cent. The growth in number of literates was very impressive during the decade 1951-61, being 86.9 per cent. Over the decade 1961-71 however, the growth in the number of literates was 40.1 per cent.

8. The literacy rate in urban areas of the State in 1971 was 47.0 per cent against 19.2 per cent in rural areas.

9. In 1971, the total number of workers in the State out of the total population was 180.06 lakhs forming 41.4 per cent of the total. Out of the total number of workers, 70.1 per cent were engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

#### *State Income :*

10. The State Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased from Rs. 584.28 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 5,301.28 crores by 1978-79 recording more than nine fold increase. The per capita income at current prices increased from Rs. 174.00 in 1955-56 to Rs. 1,026.64 by 1978-79 recording nearly six fold increase. At constant (1960-61 prices) however, the State income increased from Rs. 872.79 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 1,800.33 crores in 1978-79 or an increase by 106 per cent. The per capita income at constant prices increased from Rs. 259.60 in 1955-56 to Rs. 348.65 in 1978-79 registering an increase of 34.3 per cent.

11. However, the above analysis conceals the fact that the State income at constant prices increased only moderately up to 1972-73 and it was thereafter that there was a break through in the pace of development. In the six years between 1972-73 and 1978-79 the State Income at constant (1960-61 Prices) increased from Rs. 1,290.14 crores to Rs. 1,800.33 crores or an increase by 39.5 per cent. During the decade 1960-70 the compound growth rate was 1.8 per annum while for the period 1970-79 it was 3.1.

12. In regard to composition of the State income, there was some shift during this period from Agriculture and allied sectors to other sectors such as Industrial and Tertiary sectors. The percentage share of State income at constant prices from the primary sector had come down from 61.5 per cent in 1955-56 to 47.3 per cent in the case of the secondary sector and from 27.6 per cent to 32.7 per cent in the case of this tertiary sector. Nevertheless broadly the economy of the State still continue to be primarily agricultural oriented.

#### *State Government Finances:*

13. The receipts of the State Government on revenue account increased from Rs. 40.43 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 944.35 crores in 1978-79 or an increase to 23 times the level in 1955-56. Out of the total receipts, tax receipts were of the order of Rs. 30.68 crores in 1955-56 which increased to Rs. 579.47 crores in 1978-79. It is interesting to note that out of the tax revenues of the State, more than half amounting to Rs. 301.34 crores was contributed by Salestax and State Excise during 1978-79 whereas the contribution of these two taxes during 1955-56 was only Rs. 10.65 crores or 34.7 per cent of the total tax revenue. Thus during the 23 years under review that Sales Tax and State Excise revenues had gone up much faster than the other tax receipts or non-tax receipts.

14. On the other hand, the total expenditure on revenue account of the State had also gone up substantially over the period under review. The total expenditure on revenue account of the State was of the order of Rs. 47.42 crores in 1955-56 which went up to Rs. 827.22 crores in 1978-79. However, much of the expenditure on revenue account was on development services which accounted for Rs. 27.80 crores of the total expenditure in 1955-56 forming 58.6 per cent, while in 1978-79 the corresponding expenditure on developmental heads was Rs. 605.67 crores or 73.2 per cent of the total expenditure on revenue account. Thus, on the one hand, the total expenditure on developmental heads had gone up substantially over this period and on the other hand, the proportion of expenditure on revenue account spent on developmental heads had also gone up substantially.

#### *Price Indices:*

15. The Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers for selected centres with base 1960=100 showed a three-fold increase during

1960 to 1979. Taking 1960 as the base the average index of selected centres showed an increase of 34 per cent in 1965. During the period 1965-70, this index showed a further increase of 34 per cent. During the period 1970-75, the average index increased by 76 per cent. This declined by 8 per cent in 1976 over the index of 1975. In the subsequent years, the index rose again and during the period 1976-79, the average index recorded an increase of 20 per cent.

#### *Plan Outlays:*

16. Over the last 23 years, the State Government made concerted efforts in increasing the Plan outlays for furthering the economic growth of the State. As a result of these efforts, the Plan outlays of the State which was Rs. 96.78 crores in the First Plan period went up to Rs. 188.60 crores in the Second Plan or an increase by 95 per cent. The Third Plan period saw a further stepping up of the outlay over the Second Plan to the tune of 97 per cent involving an expenditure of Rs. 352.42 crores. After the Third Plan, the State implemented three annual Plans during the years 1966-69 involving an expenditure of Rs. 234.06 crores. The average annual expenditure during the three annual Plans was marginally more than the annual average expenditure during the Third Plan period. However, in the Fourth Plan there was again a step-up in the total outlay by 27 per cent compared to the Third Plan. The total expenditure in the Fourth Plan was of the order of Rs. 448.87 crores. During the Fifth Plan period (1974-75 to 1977-78—4 years period) the Plan expenditure was Rs. 1,104.28 crores representing a step up of 146% over the Fourth Plan outlay the highest step up for any Plan period. The outlay on the Annual Plan 1978-79 was Rs. 437.35 crores which was nearly the same as the total Fourth Plan outlay.

17. In view of the stepping up of the outlays under the Plans, the annual expenditure on Plan schemes increased from Rs. 15.27 crores in 1951-52 to more than Rs. 105 crores in 1965-66. However, subsequently, the outlay decreased due to the State Economy facing adverse seasonal conditions such as droughts and floods for a number of years, reduced Central assistance, disturbed political conditions in the State, etc. In 1973-74 the last year of the Fourth Plan, the outlay was of the order of Rs. 89.36 crores. This trend of decreased Annual Plan outlays was reversed ever since the beginning of the Fifth Plan in 1974-75. In 1974-75, the total Plan outlays was Rs. 147.47 crores which further increased to Rs. 204.85 crores in 1975-76, Rs. 295.92 crores in 1976-77 and Rs. 356.04 crores in 1977-78. In the year 1978-79 the State implemented a Plan of the order of Rs. 437.35 crores.

18. The State Plans have a special significance in as much as they cover a wide area of economic activities significant for the people at large. The more important of the activities relevant for State Planning are Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries, Irrigation, Power, Roads, Education, Medical and Public Health and Social Welfare and Welfare of the socially and economically backward classes,

As nearly 70 per cent of the population of the State are dependent on agriculture and as the development of this sector will help the economic betterment of the poorer sections of the society. Agriculture and Irrigation were given high priority in the Plans of the State. As in the long run, the development of industry will provide the necessary basis for diversifying the incomes of the people and since power is one of the more important inputs for development of industry the power sector also received a high priority in the Plans of the State. Thus, these three sectors, viz., Agriculture, Irrigation and Power accounted for 70.6 per cent of the total Plan outlay in the Second Plan 75.4 per cent in the Third Plan, 77.9 per cent in the Fourth Plan and 75.9 per cent in the Fifth Plan. Though large allocations have been made for these sectors in the Plans, those programmes in the other sectors which have an immediate bearing on the productive effort of the country were not allowed to suffer.

#### *Agriculture :*

19. The land utilisation pattern in the State shows some significant changes over the period under review. The area under forests increased from 56.62 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 62.23 lakh hectares in 1978-79 while the area put to non-agricultural uses increased from 13.51 lakh hectares to 21.33 lakh hectares, miscellaneous tree crops, groves, etc., from 2.56 lakh hectares to 2.63 lakh hectares and net area sown from 112.90 lakh hectares to 113.49 lakh hectares in 1978-79. There was decrease in the area under categories of barren and uncultivable land, cultivable waste and permanent pastures. Thus, the trend was towards more intensive and more productive use of the land. The gross cropped area increased from 123.0 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 131.2 lakh hectares in 1978-79 indicating the significant improvement in the intensity of usage of cropped area.

20. More than seventy per cent of the cropped area in the State was under foodgrain crops. In 1960-61 as much as 77.3 per cent of the area was accounted by foodgrain crops against 72.5 per cent in 1955-56. However, during the decade 1960-70 there was a marginal shift away from foodgrain crops which accounted for 73.0 per cent of the cropped area in 1965-66 and 71.0 per cent in 1970-71 and 1974-75. During 1978-79, the area under foodgrain crops accounted for 73.5 per cent of the gross cropped area.

21. The area under foodgrain crops increased from 89.25 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 96.48 lakh hectares by 1978-79 showing an increase of 8.1 per cent. The area under rice increased from 27.23 lakh hectares to 39.79 lakh hectares while the area under jowar declined from 25.55 lakh hectares to 23.45 lakh hectares. Similarly variation was observed in the case of other foodgrain crops which was due to the diversion from rainfed crops to irrigated crops. The area under oilseeds was 19.94 lakh hectares in 1955-56. This increased to 22.50 lakh hectares by 1974-75 but however, declined to 17.58 lakh hectares

in 1975-76 and to 18.05 lakh hectares in 1978-79 due to adverse seasonal conditions. Groundnut is a major crop among oil seeds accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total area under oil seeds. The area under this crop was 12.40 lakh hectares in 1955-56. During 1957-61 the area under this crop declined due to failure of rains at the time of sowings, pest attack, etc. However, the process of recovery in area under groundnut started once again due to attractive prices and increased irrigation facilities. The area under this crop picked up to 14.71 lakh hectares by 1974-75. In 1975-76 however, due to adverse seasonal conditions, the area showed a small decline to 13.30 lakh hectares. During the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 also there was further decline of area to 10.51 and 10.99 lakh hectares respectively. However, during the year 1978-79, the area under this crop increased to 12.77 lakh hectares. The area under cotton slightly increased from 4.07 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 4.14 lakh hectares in 1974-75. This crop also showed a decline to 3.85 lakh hectares in 1978-79 on account of the slump in the prices at the time of sowing and also due to the heavy rains during the sowing period. The area under tobacco increased from 1.44 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 2.36 lakh hectares by 1973-74 but has however started declining to 1.77 lakh hectares in 1974-75 to 1.56 lakh hectares in 1975-76 and to 1.8 lakh hectares in 1976-77. During 1977-78 the area under this crop increased to 2.91 lakh hectares and again declined to 1.99 lakh hectares during 1978-79. There was significant improvement in the area under sugarcane from 0.71 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 1.62 lakh hectares in 1978-79.

22. The index numbers of area under crops with base 1956-57=100 showed impressive increase in the case of rice, maize, redgram, blackgram, greengram, sugarcane and tobacco.

23. In regard to productivity of various crops, except for the year 1964-65, the sixties were not encouraging due to cyclones, drought conditions, etc., but in the seventies there was significant improvement in the yield per hectare of various important crops. The yield per hectare of Rice increased from 1,137 Kgs. in 1955-56 to 1,907 Kgs. in 1978-79 showing an increase of 67.7 per cent over the period. The yield per hectare of Jowar increased by 34.4 per cent, Bajra 30.7 per cent, Groundnut 3.9 per cent and Tobacco 15.1 per cent. Similar trends were observed in the case of various other crops also during this period. However, in the case of sugarcane the yield per hectare decreased by 4.8 per cent, Bengalgram 14.5 per cent and Redgram 20.2 per cent.

24. The production of agricultural commodities showed impressive increase up to 1964-65 and an erratic trend since then up to 1972-73. Since 1973-74, the agricultural production, however, showed a remarkable recovery due to the various measures taken to improve the inputs in agriculture, extension of high yielding varieties programme, etc. The production of rice was more than doubled from 30.99 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 64.51 lakh tonnes in 1975-76. However, the production

of rice decreased to 49.30 lakh tonnes in 1976-77, and again increased to 56.05 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and reached an all time record of 74.32 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The production of Jowar increased from 11.49 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 15.71 lakh tonnes in 1974-75. In 1975-76 due to heavy rains in October there was a substantial decrease in Rabi Jowar production. Consequently, total production of Jowar in 1975-76 was only 10.20 lakh tonnes. The production of Jowar however, increased to 14.33 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 14.18 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The production of Groundnut in 1955-56 was 10.87 lakh tonnes. This increased to an all time record of 14.14 lakh tonnes by 1974-75. In 1975-76 however, due to adverse seasonal conditions the production came down to 11.19 lakh tonnes, and further to 5.83 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. The production increased to 10.23 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 11.60 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The sugar-cane (Gur) production gradually increased from 5.28 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 12.98 lakh tonnes by 1974-75. The Sugar-cane (Gur) production was 11.11 lakh tonnes in 1975-76, 11.29 lakh tonnes in 1976-77, 13.12 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 10.06 lakh tonnes in 1978-79.

25. The index numbers of agricultural production with base 1956-57=100 showed an upward trend till 1964-65, when the index was 127.9. Subsequently, the index never reached this level till 1973-74. From 1973-74 onwards there has been a remarkable recovery and index was 180.5 in 1978-79.

26. In order to study the trends in the area, production and productivity of Rice, Jowar, total millets, total foodgrains, Groundnut, Sugar-cane (Gur), Tobacco and Cotton in the State a trend equation was fitted to the year-wise crop area, production and productivity. The years 1956-57 to 1964-65 have been taken as one period and 1969-70 to 1978-79 as the second period for fitting the trend equations. The intervening years 1965-66 to 1968-69 were not considered as they happened to be out of tune with the trend observed in either of the two periods mentioned above. The actual area/production/productivity have been considered for fitting the trend equations. The model considered for trend equation is:

$Y = a + bx$  where  $Y = \text{area/production/productivity}$  and  $x = \text{time}$ .

The linear growth rates (i.e., average increase or decrease percentage per annum) based on the above formula are worked out and given below:

[Statement



## LINEAR GROWTH RATES

Crop	Area		Production		Productivity	
	1956-57	1969-70	1956-57	1969-70	1956-57	1969-70
	to 1964-65	to 1978-79	to 1964-65	to 1978-79	to 1964-65	to 1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rice	2.0	3.4	4.6	4.7	1.9	2.3
Jowar	-0.3	-2.4	1.2	1.7	-0.9	5.1
Total Millets	-0.3	0.09	-0.2	3.4	—	—
Total foodgrains	0.9	0.5	3.1	4.0	—	—
Groundnut	-1.3	-4.4	-4.0	-3.3	-2.1	0.9
Sugar-cane (Gur)	9.3	4.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	-2.6
Tobacco	3.6	-0.7	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.3
Cotton	4.0	2.2	-0.3	9.0	-9.3	8.3

27. From the above statement, it is observed that the productivity of almost all the crops except Rice and Tobacco revealed negative growth rates during the period 1956-57 to 1964-65 while all the crops revealed higher positive growth rates during the second period, i.e., 1969-70 to 1978-79. A similar trend is noticeable in the production of the crops also. However, in the case of area, the growth rate revealed a marked downward trend in the case of rainfed crop during the second period compared to the first period while in the case of rice, cotton and sugar-cane there was a marked increase in both the periods.

*Irrigation:*

28. As irrigation potential is high in the State and as this State is predominantly an agricultural one, due importance was given for increasing the irrigation potential and its utilisation in the State. Out of the Plan expenditure of Rs. 2,762.36 crores spent in the State during 1951-52 to 1978-79 as much as Rs. 741.90 crores accounting for nearly one-fourth of the total expenditure was spent on multipurpose, major and medium irrigation projects. The multipurpose project, Nagarjunasagar, which is one of the biggest dams in the World was taken up during 1955-56. The ultimate irrigation potential of this project is estimated at 8.30 lakh hectares.

29. Apart from the multipurpose projects like Nagarjunasagar a number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects were undertaken during the period under review. By the end of 1977-78 a potential of 9.73 lakh hectares was created of which 7.75 lakh hectares was utilised.

30. The net area irrigated increased from 27.47 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 29.09 lakh hectares by 1960-61 and to 31.58 lakh hectares in 1964-65. This has however, declined to 27.18 lakh hectares in 1968-69 but increased to 36.55 lakh hectares in 1978-79. The gross area irrigated in the State had revealed a continuous increasing trend during the period 1956-57 (33.88 lakh hectares) to 1978-79 (46.98 lakh hectares). The linear, growth rate for first period 1956-57 to 1964-65 worked out to be 1.7 per cent and for second period 1969-70 to 1978-79 it had increased to 2.1 per cent. The most impressive and consistent increase was found under wells where the area irrigated increased from 2.84 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 7.25 lakh hectares by 1974-79. There was clear evidence of intensive irrigated cropping. Area irrigated more than once increased from 4.53 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 10.42 lakh hectares by 1978-79. The gross area irrigated as a percentage of gross cropped area increased from 26.0 per cent in 1955-56 to 35.8 per cent by 1978-79.

#### *Livestock:*

31. The quinquennial Livestock Census population figures are available for 1961, 1966, 1972 and 1977. Broadly, it can be said that for almost all categories of livestock there was no substantial increase in the numbers. Thus, the total livestock in 1961 was 3.26 crores, 3.29 crores in 1972 and 3.16 crores in 1977.

32. The three most important livestock categories are cattle, buffaloes and sheep. The population of cattle was slightly more than 1.2 crores in all the censuses. The buffalo population was 69.49 lakhs in 1961 which increased to 74.63 lakhs in 1977. Sheep accounted for around 80 lakhs excepting in 1977 when they were 71 lakhs.

#### *Forest Product:*

33. The production and value of important forest products is also worth studying. The quantity of Timber and Fuel produced increased enormously during the period under review. The value of bamboo produced increased from Rs. 24 lakhs in 1960-61 to an all-time record of Rs. 284.95 lakhs by 1977-78. The value of beedi leaves increased from about Rs. 55 lakhs to Rs. 404 lakhs by 1977-78. In respect of the other minor forest produce there was steady increase from Rs. 51 lakhs in 1973-74 to Rs. 53 lakhs in 1974-75 to Rs. 76 lakhs in 1975-76, and to Rs. 125 lakhs in 1977-78. It is interesting to note that the value of all minor forest produce which amounted to only Rs. 122 lakhs in 1960-61 increased to as much as Rs. 814 lakhs by 1977-78.

**Industries and Minerals:**

34. As the economy of the State is an agricultural oriented one, the development of industries did not receive much attention during the first decade of the period under review. However, an organised effort was made during the second decade to give an impetus for the industrialisation of the State. A number of institutions like the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation, State Textile Development Corporation, Leather Industries Development Corporation, etc., were set up for assisting the entrepreneurs in establishing new industries. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 390.07 crores was invested under central sector industries up to 31st March, 1977. The investment in Andhra Pradesh is very meagre, as it represents only 3.5 per cent of the total invested by Central Government Public Sector Undertakings in the country. The per capita investment by Central Government Public Sector Undertakings worked out to only Rs. 90 in the case of Andhra Pradesh against Rs. 209 for All India.

35. The total number of establishments registered under the Factories Act increased from 3,160 in 1961 to 4,588 in 1970. This increased to 11,797 by 1977. The employment increased from 1.82 lakhs in 1961 to 2.10 lakhs in 1970 and to 4.46 lakhs by 1977. There is thus clear evidence that there has been substantial improvement in the industrial activity in the State in the last few years. An analysis of the working of the Factories registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act (i.e., those employing 10 or more workers with the aid of power and 20 or more workers without aid of power) reveals that the gross value of out put and value added by manufacture were more than doubled during 1970-71 to 1976-77. Thus the gross value of output increased from Rs. 687.86 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 1,909.16 crores by 1976-77 and the value added by manufacture increased from Rs. 124.86 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 374.40 crores in 1976-77.

36. There was significant improvement in almost all the industries. The production of chemical fertilisers increased from 8,000 tonnes in 1955-56 to 3.14 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The production of asbestos cement increased by about fifteen times while that of cement and paper increased by more than eight times and seven times respectively during the period under review. The production of cotton yarn, Cigarettes and Jute increased by three times and that of Rayon Fabrics and Sugar was doubled. Among minerals, the production of Coal increased enormously from 15.18 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 95.21 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. Index Number of Industrial Production with base 1970=100 has increased at an annual average growth rate of 8.1 per cent during the period 1971 to 1979.

37. The number of joint stock companies registered increased from 446 in 1960-61 to 745 in 1970-71 and to 1,529 by 1977-78. The paid-up capital of these factories increased from Rs. 24.56 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 84.60 crores in 1970-71 and to Rs. 333.10 crores in 1977-78. Thus it can be seen that the growth is more impressive in 1970's than in 1960's.

**Power:**

38. As power is an essential item of infrastructure, necessary for growth both in the industrial and agricultural sectors of the economy, the pace of power development was accelerated during the period under review. An amount of Rs. 995.70 crores accounting for 36.0 per cent of the total Plan expenditure of Rs. 2,762.36 crores was spent during the period 1951-52 to 1978-79 on various power development projects like Machkund, Upper Sileru, Nizamsagar, Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Projects and Ramagundam, Vijayawada, Nellore and Kothagudem Thermal Projects. As a result of these projects, there was significant improvement in the installed capacity generation and consumption of power over period under review.

39. The installed capacity increased by twelve times during this period from 131.80 M.W. in 1955-56 to 1,677.90 M.W. by 1978-79. The electricity generation increased from 239.20 M.Kws. in 1955-56 to 6,055.56 MKws. by 1978-79. The number of towns and villages electrified increased from 637 in 1956 to 15,677 by 1978-79.

40. In 1955-56, the power generation was only 239.20 MKws. and by 1955-56, it increased to 1,320.77 MKws. indicating nearly six fold increase. During the second decade, i.e., from 1965-66 to 1975-76 this further increased to 3,670.39 MKws. The average annual growth was more in the second decade amounting to 234.92 MKws. as against 108.16 MKws. in the first decade. The major sources of power generation are Hydro and Steam. There was increase in regard to both Hydro and Steam generation over the period. Though Hydro Power accounted for a larger share than steam power till 1970, steam started accounting for more than Hydro Power since 1970. Thus while the Hydro Power accounted for 83.2% and steam power accounted for 16.2 in 1960-61, they have more or less accounted for equal shares by 1970-71 forming 50.1 per cent and 49.9 per cent respectively. By 1975-76, however, steam accounted for nearly three-fourths of the power generation and Hydro Power accounted for one-fourth of the generation. By 1978-79 the Hydro Power accounted for 52.52 per cent of the total generation and steam accounted for 47.48 per cent.

41. In regard to consumption of electricity there was enormous increase during the 23 years period. In 1955-56, the power consumption was 177.32 MKws. by 1965-66, it increased to 1,048.34 MKws. which has further increased to 4,335.77 MKws. by 1978-79. The

average growth which worked out to 87.11 MKws. per year during the first decade, doubled in the second decade amounting to 174.6 MKws.

42. The pattern of consumption had also undergone substantial change. Domestic consumption which accounted for 25.0 per cent of the total consumption in 1955-56 decreased to 9.7 per cent in 1978-79. In absolute terms, however, it increased by ten times. The most impressive increase during the period was in respect of agricultural consumption. It increased from 4.5 per cent of the total consumption in 1955-56 to 18.1 per cent of the total consumption by 1978-79. The consumption of power for industrial purposes increased from 45.6 per cent in 1955-56 to 66.5 per cent by 1978-79.

43. As regards the number of towns and villages electrified, while only 637 towns and villages were electrified by 1955-56 this number increased to 15,677 by 1978-79. The number of wells energised in 1956-57 was 4,930 and it rose to 39,566 by 1965-66, 3.27 lakhs by 1977-78 and 3.45 lakhs as on 31st March, 1979.

#### *Transport and Communications:*

44. The length of roads maintained by State Public Works Department increased by 87.5 per cent during the period 1955-56 to 1977-78. The total road length of State Public Works Department was 16,835 Kms. in 1955-56. This increased to 51,558 Kms. by 1977-78. During this period the length of black topped roads increased from 4,414 Kms. to 2,668 Kms. while the cement roads declined from 332 Kms. to 307 Kms. and the metalled and unmetalled roads from 12,089 Kms. to 10,583 Kms. because of black topping.

45. The Motor Vehicles registered in the State increased from 24,783 in 1955-56 to 79,073 by 1965-66 and to 2,35,994 by 1978-79. Thus larger number of vehicles were registered during the seventies. Substantial increases were found in the number of Motor Cycles and Scooters, Goods Vehicles, Cars and Jeeps.

46. In regard to the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation the average number of buses in use increased from 401 in 1955-56 to 1,558 in 1965-66. This has further increased to 3,413 by 1975-76 and 4,635 by 1978-79. The number of passengers carried increased from 4.64 crores to 25.26 crores by 1965-66 and to 99.21 crores by 1978-79. The earnings increased from Rs. 1.18 crores to Rs. 109.31 crores by 1978-79.

47. In respect of Railways very few new lines, for opening of new areas were laid. But conversion from meter gauge to broad gauge and doubling broad gauge lines has occurred substantially. As a result, the route length increased from 4,548 Kms. in 1955-56 to 4,741 Kms. only by 1978-79. The number of stations increased from 517 to 658 by 1978-79.

48. The Posts and Telegraph facilities have also increased substantially. The number of post offices increased from 6,083 in 1955-56 to 15,063 by 1978-79. The number of Telegraph Offices increased from 348 to 2,642 and Telephone Exchanges from 65 to 955 over this period.

### *Social Services:*

49. Impressive growth had taken place in social service facilities especially under Education and Medical and Public Health. The growth in the number of primary and secondary level institutions was phenomenal, the increase in the number of students being even more. At the professional level, the number of institutions increased substantially. In regard to College Education, the increase was spectacular in the second decade. In regard to health facilities, the number of hospitals, the bed strength, etc., increased considerably.

50. The number of primary and upper primary schools were 28,753 in 1955-56. They increased to 37,767 by 1965-66, 37,254 by 1975-76 and 38,951 by 1977-78. The number of scholars in these schools increased from 24.50 lakhs in 1955-56 to 63.3 lakhs by 1977-78. As a result the percentage of enrolment of boys of age-group 6-11 years increased from 69.4 per cent in 1955-56 to 94.2 per cent in 1977-78 while that of girls increased from 41.0 per cent to 61.8 per cent. A similar trend was observed in the case of middle and high schools. The number of middle schools increased from 230 in 1955-56 to 1,944 by 1965-66, 3,931 by 1975-76 and 4,201 by 1977-78. The number of high schools increased from 719 in 1955-56 to 2,264 in 1965-66 to 3,372 by 1975-76 and 3,405 by 1977-78.

51. The number of colleges for general education increased from 50 in 1955-57 to 250 by 1977-78 while those relating to professional and technical education increased from 40 in 1955-56 to 55 by 1977-78. In addition to this, 235 Junior Colleges were established during 1973-74, which increased to 323 by 1977-78.

52. There were only three Universities at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was formed during the Third Plan and all the Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges and Research Stations were affiliated to it. During the Fourth Plan, a Technological University, viz., Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, first of its kind in the country was established. During the year 1975-76 a Central University was established at Hyderabad and during 1976-77, the Post-Graduate Centres at Warangal and Guantur were converted as Kakateeya University and Nagarjuna University. Thus, there are now eight Universities in the State.

53. The total number of Allopathic Hospitals increased from 296 in 1955-56 to 1,467 by 1978-79. The bed strength increased from 12,340 to 24,018 in 1978-79 and the number of doctors increased from 794 to

4,248 during this period. Almost all the All India programmes to eradicate deadly diseases like Malaria, Small Pox, Leprosy, T. B. etc., were taken up. As a result of the improvement in the medical facilities and the communicable diseases eradication programmes undertaken during this period the life expectancy of males and females which were 37.8 and 36 years respectively in 1951-61 had gone up to 51.5 years by 1976-80.

#### *Co-operation:*

54. The Co-operative movement in the State made a marked progress both at the apex and the primary level. The total number of all Co-operative Societies which stood at 18,444 in 1955-56 rose to 29,664 in 1965-66 and 38,011 by 1975-76. The membership increased from 20.79 lakhs in 1955-56 to 42.64 lakhs in 1965-66 and to 67.60 lakhs in 1975-76 thereby recording a three fold increase. More significant improvements were made in the case of paid-up capital and working capital of Co-operative Societies which recorded eleven fold and fifteen fold increase during this period.

55. The number of Primary Agriculture Credit and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies increased steadily from 10,266 in 1955-56 to 15,381 in 1965-66 but started declining thereafter due to reorganisation of primary co-operative societies to make them potentially viable units and also due to liquidation of bad working societies. The number of societies declined to 14,627 by 1975-76. The membership of the societies, however more than tripled from 8.07 lakhs in 1955-56 to 29.41 lakhs by 1975-76. The loans advanced increased from Rs. 6.35 crores to Rs. 73.51 crores while the outstanding loans increased from Rs. 6.83 crores to Rs. 84.94 crores by 1975-76.

56. There were in all 66 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in Andhra Pradesh in 1955-56 which increased to 181 by 1970-71. This number had gone up to 201 by 1975-76. The membership increased by eight times from 1.00 lakh in 1955-56 to 8.17 lakhs by 1975-76. The loans advanced by Primary Land Mortgage Banks amounted to only Rs. 0.62 crore in 1955-56. This figure increased to Rs. 20.56 crores in 1971-72. After decline in the succeeding two years they increased to Rs. 22.36 crores in 1974-75 and Rs.35.47 crores in 1975-76. In respect of outstanding loans there had been a steady increase from Rs. 3.43 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 97.43 crores in 1972-73 which has gone up again to Rs. 108.63 crores in 1975-76.

#### *Banking:*

57. The number of offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased from 224 in 1950-51 to 899 by 1970-71 and 2,304 by 1978. The population coverage per office decreased from 1.40 lakhs in 1951 to 1.08 lakhs in 1961, 0.50 lakh in 1971 and 0.19 lakh in 1978.

**Conclusion:**

58. The above paragraphs broadly describe the Socio-Economic Development of the State over the last 23 years. The progress achieved by the State in various directions has been substantial. However, it will be observed that while the progress made by the State during the first 17 years of its existence was moderate due to various reasons, the State seems to have achieved a break through in the last six years in accelerating the pace of economic development.

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**TABLE—1**  
**POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, ANDHRA PRADESH**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1951	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Total Population	.. Lakhs	311.15	359.83	435.03
2.	Growth Rate over the previous Census	.. Percentage	14.02	15.65	20.90
3.	Birth Rate (during the decade)	.. Births per 1000 population	N.A.	39.7	34.8
4.	Death Rate (during the decade)	.. Deaths per 1000 population	N.A.	25.2	14.6
5.	Density of Population	.. Persons per S. Km. lakhs	113	131	157
6.	Male Population	.. Lakhs	156.71	181.61	220.09
7.	Female Population	.. Lakhs	154.11	178.22	214.94
8.	Sex Ratio	.. Females per 1000 males	986	981	977
9.	Rural Population	.. Lakhs	256.95	297.09	351.00
10.	Urban population	.. Lakhs	54.20	62.74	84.03
11.	Urban Population as a percentage of total population.	Percentage	17.4	17.4	19.3
12.	(a) Scheduled Castes population	.. Lakhs	44.07	49.74	57.75
	(b) Scheduled Caste population as a percentage of total population.	Percentage	14.2	13.8	13.3
13.	(a) Scheduled Tribe population	.. Lakhs	7.67	13.24	16.58
	(b) Scheduled Tribe population as a percentage of total population.	Percentage	2.5	3.7	3.8
14.	(a) Literates—Males	.. Lakhs	30.82	54.82	73.03
	(b) Literates—Females	.. Lakhs	10.01	21.44	33.86
	(c) Literates—Total Population	.. Lakhs	40.83	76.32	106.90
15.	(a) Literacy Rate—Males	.. Percentage	19.7	30.2	33.2
	(b) Literacy Rate—Females	.. do	6.5	12.0	15.8
	(c) Literacy Rate—Total population	.. do	13.1	21.2	24.6
16.	(a) Workers—Total	.. Lakhs	115.34	186.63	180.06
	(b) Workers—Agriculture	.. Lakhs	78.99	128.23	126.23
	(c) Workers—Non-Agriculture	.. Lakhs	36.35	58.40	53.83

SOURCE :—(1) Part II-A, General population Tables 1961 Census.

(2) Census of India, Paper I, 1962.

(3) Part II-A, General, Population Tables, 1971 Census.

(4) Report on the population projections worked out by Registrar-General of India, New Delhi.

TABLE 42

## STATE INCOME OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	AT CURRENT PRICES				AT CONSTANT (1960-61) PRICES				PER CAPITA INCOME (IN Rs.)	
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total State Income at current prices	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total State Income at constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	1955-56	.. 302.99	89.94	191.35	584.28	536.85	95.21	240.73	872.79	174.00	259.60
2.	1960-61	.. 578.32	125.54	279.33	983.19	578.32	125.54	279.33	983.19	275.20	275.20
3.	1965-66	.. 893.77	213.26	413.74	1,520.77	587.97	175.87	318.87	1,082.71	387.18	275.65
4.	1972-73	.. 1,590.29	430.19	886.06	2,906.54	642.32	231.37	416.45	1,290.14	647.25	287.30
5.	1973-74	.. 2,223.47	494.08	1,086.66	3,804.21	823.37	227.63	455.94	1,506.94	828.59	328.22
6.	1974-75	.. 2,770.46	630.20	1,268.52	4,669.18	828.28	258.52	479.13	1,565.93	994.25	333.45
7.	1975-76	.. 2,265.01	702.43	1,374.09	4,341.53	814.01	285.26	502.18	1,601.45	903.38	333.23
8.	1976-77	.. 2,200.15	784.39	1,449.54	4,434.08	675.83	309.88	513.25	1,498.96	901.20	304.65
9.	1977-78	.. 2,498.15	916.42	1,617.51	5,032.08	770.13	328.69	573.53	1,672.35	998.53	331.85
10.	1978-79	.. 2,554.52	996.85	1,749.91	5,301.28	851.27	360.06	589.00	1,800.33	1,026.64	348.65

NOTE : (i) Estimates from 1972-73 to 1975-76 are partially revised.

(ii) Estimates for 1976-77 and 1977-78 are provisional

(iii) Estimates for 1978-79 are quick.

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

**TABLE-3**  
**REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ANDHRA PRADESH**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Year	REVENUE RECEIPTS							REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
		Share from Central Taxes	TAX RECEIPTS				Total Tax Receipts	Total Non-Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Development Expenditure	Non-development Expenditure	Total Expenditure
			State Excise	Sales Tax	Other Taxes	Sale Taxes						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	1955-56	.. 6.61	4.91	5.74	13.42	24.07	30.68	9.75	40.43	27.80	19.62	47.42
2.	1960-61	.. 14.75	8.10	12.82	19.25	40.17	54.92	30.37	85.29	59.64	25.34	84.98
3.	1965-66	.. 21.64	13.74	24.59	30.87	69.20	90.84	60.95	151.79	103.48	56.08	159.56
4.	1972-73	.. 79.99	33.97	54.69	43.74	132.40	212.39	144.62	357.01	245.05	107.70	352.75
5.	1973-74	.. 89.79	43.43	73.86	83.96	201.25	291.04	163.88	454.92	286.08	129.87	415.95
6.	1974-75	.. 99.77	58.12	110.27	83.43	251.82	351.59	174.76	526.35	301.69	128.40	430.09
7.	1975-76	.. 129.34	75.94	137.67	111.94	325.55	454.89	197.30	652.19	345.96	159.08	505.04
8.	1976-77	.. 137.15	96.52	148.36	97.96	342.84	479.99	247.85	727.84	434.44	182.54	616.98
9.	1977-78	.. 145.86	103.38	159.26	105.57	368.21	514.07	297.45	811.52	543.92	198.34	742.26
10.	1978-79	.. 158.53	119.90	181.44	119.60	420.94	579.47	364.88	944.35	605.67	221.55	827.22

SOURCE :Budget Estimates of Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE 4.

## PLAN OUTLAY, BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1ST FIVE YEAR PLAN		2ND FIVE YEAR PLAN		3RD FIVE YEAR PLAN		ANNUAL PLAN		4TH FIVE YEAR PLAN		5TH FIVE YEAR PLAN		ANNUAL PLAN	
		(1951-52 to 1955-56)		(1956-57 to 1960-61)		(1961-62 to 1965-66)		(1966-67 to 1968-69)		(1969-70 to 1973-74)		(1974-75 to 1977-78)		(1978-79)	
		Expenditure	Percentage to total	Expenditure	Percentage to total	Expenditure	Percentage to total	Expenditure	Percentage to total	Expenditure	Percentage to total	Expenditure	Percentage to total	Expenditure	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Agricultural programmes including Community Development and Co-operation	12.29	12.7	37.37	19.8	79.34	22.5	40.83	17.4	60.14	13.4	96.20	9.6	44.54	10.2
2.	Irrigation and Power :														
	(a) Irrigation	21.86	22.6	57.43	30.4	93.02	26.4	59.36	25.4	98.55	22.0	284.90	28.3	126.78	29.0
	(b) Power	37.84	39.1	38.53	20.4	93.62	26.6	97.96	41.9	190.57	42.5	381.33	38.0	155.80	35.6
3.	Industries and Mineral Development.	1.15	1.2	10.15	5.4	15.19	4.3	7.11	3.00	14.73	3.3	35.44	3.5	16.06	3.7

4. Transport and Communication.	3.43	3.5	9.53	5.1	17.00	4.8	7.21	3.1	28.92	6.43	92.30	9.2	33.36	7.6
5. Social Services	18.40	19.0	35.05	17.5	53.22	15.1	21.45	9.1	55.74	12.4	111.33	11.1	59.13	13.5
6. Miscellaneous	1.81	1.9	2.54	1.4	1.03	0.3	0.14	**	0.22	**	2.73	0.3	1.68	0.4
Total	96.78	100.0	188.60	100.0	352.42	100.0	234.06	100.0	448.87	100.0	1,004.28	100.0	437.35	100.0

\*\* Negligible.

SOURCE : Finance and Planning (Planning Wing) Department.

**TABLE-5**  
**LAND UTILISATION**

(Lakh Hectares)

Sl. No.	Categories	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Forests .. ..	56.62	58.47	61.17	62.95	63.07	62.60	63.49	63.82	62.31	62.23
2.	Barren and Uncultivable land.	29.32	23.59	21.21	23.47	23.30	22.87	22.65	22.87	23.37	23.49
3.	Land put to Non-Agricultural uses.	13.51	18.31	19.70	20.85	20.60	20.62	20.70	21.04	21.26	21.33
4.	Cultivable Waste ..	16.67	16.27	14.20	10.90	10.56	10.59	9.55	9.56	9.09	8.88
5.	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing land.	11.71	12.04	11.69	9.76	9.89	9.94	9.74	9.72	9.54	9.48
6.	Land under Miscellaneous Tree crops and groves not included in net area sown.	2.56	2.93	3.11	2.84	2.74	2.86	2.74	2.74	2.65	2.63
7.	Current Fallows ..	19.56	24.56	24.30	22.36	17.92	20.19	22.30	26.47	26.25	22.34
8.	Other Fallow lands ..	7.00	9.96	9.42	10.51	9.95	9.81	11.51	12.16	10.75	10.53
9.	Net area sown ..	112.90	107.84	109.95	110.77	116.36	114.92	111.72	106.02	109.18	113.49
10.	Total Geographical area by Village Papers.	269.85	272.97	274.75	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40	274.40

SOURCE :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

**TABLE—6**  
**AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS**

(Lakh Hectares)

Sl. No.	Crops	1955-56	1960-61	1966-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rice .. ..	27.23	29.61	31.40	29.28	33.78	35.53	38.95	35.65	36.63	39.79
2.	Wheat .. ..	0.24	0.18	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.24
3.	Jowar .. ..	25.55	27.30	24.53	28.48	27.43	25.38	23.95	20.42	23.09	23.45
4.	Bajra .. ..	6.52	6.18	5.30	5.06	5.82	5.78	6.22	5.62	5.68	5.69
5.	Maize .. ..	1.89	1.82	2.16	2.87	2.81	2.97	3.04	2.94	3.05	3.16
6.	Ragi .. ..	3.19	3.53	3.21	2.39	2.55	2.89	3.24	3.25	3.28	3.12
	Total Cereals and Millets	76.07	78.94	75.20	74.64	80.00	79.89	83.72	75.74	79.53	82.27
7.	Pulses .. ..	13.18	12.00	13.11	13.44	14.05	14.35	14.48	13.00	13.02	14.21
	Food Grains ..	89.25	91.44	88.31	88.08	94.05	94.24	98.20	88.74	92.55	96.48
8.	Groundnut .. ..	12.40	8.02	12.39	14.15	13.87	14.71	13.30	10.51	10.99	12.77
9.	Castor .. ..	3.46	2.98	2.70	2.95	3.93	4.44	2.10	3.32	1.90	2.51
10.	Sesamum .. ..	2.70	2.02	2.24	2.18	2.44	2.27	1.36	1.13	1.62	1.73
11.	Oil Seeds .. ..	19.94	14.21	18.52	20.56	21.67	22.50	17.60	15.66	15.45	18.05
12.	Cotton .. ..	4.07	3.13	2.79	2.98	3.90	4.14	2.60	2.88	4.15	3.85
13.	Tobacco .. ..	1.44	1.43	1.53	2.23	2.35	1.77	1.56	1.88	2.91	1.99
14.	Sugarcane .. ..	0.71	0.91	1.36	1.34	1.78	1.95	1.71	1.79	1.95	1.62
15.	Chillies .. ..	1.76	1.22	1.37	1.52	1.89	1.68	1.51	1.37	1.34	1.47

SOURCE : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

TABLE-7

## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rice	30.99	36.61	39.61	42.56	55.83	57.00	64.51	49.30	56.05	74.32
2.	Wheat	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.13
3.	Jowar	11.49	13.56	10.16	12.30	12.91	15.71	10.20	10.65	14.33	14.18
4.	Bajra	3.14	2.97	2.41	1.80	3.65	3.08	3.51	2.45	3.78	3.58
5.	Maize	1.14	1.55	1.83	2.92	4.20	4.84	4.98	3.01	4.74	3.60
6.	Ragi	2.24	2.90	2.34	2.21	2.74	3.18	3.70	3.08	3.53	3.43
	Total Cereals and Millets	53.44	61.45	58.28	64.08	82.74	86.68	90.07	71.24	86.52	102.61
7.	Pulses	2.78	2.76	2.70	2.90	3.95	4.18	4.21	3.52	3.52	4.05
	Food Grains	56.22	64.21	60.98	67.07	86.69	90.86	94.28	74.76	89.84	106.66
8.	Groundnut	10.87	6.94	6.30	9.98	13.76	14.13	11.19	5.83	10.23	11.60
9.	Castor	0.63	0.57	0.38	0.53	1.21	1.15	0.21	0.41	0.40	0.43
10.	Sesamum	0.53	0.34	0.39	0.99	0.39	0.46	0.26	0.23	0.28	0.24
11.	Cotton (Lint) (Bales of 170 Kgs.)	1.36	1.21	0.88	1.20	3.47	4.56	2.39	2.61	2.17	3.50
12.	Sugarcane (Gur)	5.28	8.13	10.94	11.08	11.90	12.98	11.11	11.29	13.42	10.06
13.	Tobacco	1.34	1.13	1.28	1.63	2.37	1.59	1.30	1.33	2.63	1.91
14.	Chillies	1.13	0.84	0.84	0.85	1.36	1.28	1.34	0.59	1.00	2.03

SOURCE : Bureau of Economics and Statistics Hyderabad.



TABLE—8

## YIELD PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rice	1,137	1,238	1,263	1,454	1,653	1,604	1,657	1,410	1,565	1,907
2.	Wheat	277	213	168	494	622	713	815	591	550	553
3.	Jowar	450	497	413	432	471	619	426	521	621	605
4.	Bajra	482	479	455	355	627	533	564	435	666	630
5.	Maize	600	853	645	1,018	1,493	1,632	1,636	1,024	1,553	1,141
6.	Ragi	702	815	726	924	1,077	1,098	1,143	946	1,077	1,102
7.	Groundnut	875	865	507	705	991	960	841	556	931	909
8.	Castor	183	193	143	179	308	259	102	123	211	172
9.	Sesamum	195	168	173	134	162	205	195	206	174	142
10.	Sugarcane (Gur)	7,426	8,888	8,603	8,245	8,284	8,570	7,577	7,727	7,940	7,067
11.	Cotton (Lint)	57	64	52	68	151	198	156	153	89	154
12.	Tobacco	833	791	840	733	1,003	900	829	704	904	959
13.	Chillies	..	684	610	561	720	764	890	432	746	1,378
14.	Bengal Gram	324	269	247	266	337	405	417	314	334	277
15.	Green Gram	188	193	133	140	279	256	288	339	281	289
16.	Red Gram	272	432	571	207	187	231	203	132	150	217
17.	Black Gram	242	232	215	439	391	448	444	365	324	429
18.	Horse Gram	178	170	208	239	274	276	256	200	247	2

TABLE-9

## NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCE OF IRRIGATION

(Lakh Hectares)

Sl.	Item	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Canals .. ..	12.92	13.31	12.26	14.24	14.92	15.90	16.27	16.04	16.43	16.74
2.	Tanks .. ..	10.68	11.51	11.89	8.07	10.28	9.50	11.00	10.89	9.11	11.40
3.	Wells .. ..	2.84	3.28	4.55	6.28	6.45	6.94	5.84	6.24	6.96	7.25
4.	Others .. ..	1.03	0.99	1.08	0.97	1.17	1.12	1.26	1.17	1.09	1.16
	Total .. ..	27.47	29.09	29.78	29.55	32.81	33.46	34.37	34.34	33.59	36.55

Source :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

**TABLE—10**  
**PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
1.	Installed Capacity (M.W.)												
	Hydro	--	66.00	166.15	152.92	267.90	267.90	267.90	382.90	497.90	722.90	837.90	
	Steam	..	46.00	83.50	113.50	380.00	380.00	600.00	} 600.00	600.00	820.00	820.00	
	Diesel	..	19.88	20.19	12.13	..	..	..					
	Turbine	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	TOTAL	..	131.88	269.84	298.55	667.90	667.90	887.90	1,002.90	1,117.90	1,562.90	1,677.90	
2.	Electricity Generated (Million K.H.)												
	Hydro	..	169.36	748.74	764.61	974.00	910.08	533.00	941.50	1,680.05	2,001.95	3,180.27	
	Steam	..	60.18	145.84	510.38	2,053.00	2,192.05	2,708.00	2,727.32	3,140.05	3,145.64	2,875.29	
	Gas Turbine	..	..	..	38.31	} ..	4.05	1.00	1.57	0.80	..	..	
	Diescal	..	9.66	5.45	6.77								
	TOTAL	..	239.20	900.03	1,320.77	3,027.00	3,106.18	3,242.00	3,670.39	4,824.90	5,147.59	6,055.56	
3.	Power Consumption	..	177.32	510.55	1,048.34	2,173.00	2,479.30	2,575.14	2,794.16	3,433.30	3,782.47	4,335.77	
4.	Number of Towns and village electrified	..	637	2,655	4,318	9,984	10,485	10,654	11,582	13,694	14,851	15,677	

TABLE-11

## PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1956	1960	1965	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (Provisional)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Cotton Yarn ..	.. Lakh Kgs.	106	173	264	272	289	325	300	303	283	305	317
2.	Cotton Fabrics	.. Lakh Meters	391	336	603	351	378	382	333	343	348	333	313
3.	Rayon Yarn ..	.. Lakh Kgs.	16	19	10	20	22	22	21	22	24	25	26
4.	Rayon Fabrics	.. Lakh Meters	23	46	65	39	44	52	48	45	50	52	46
5.	Jute ..	.. '000' tonnes	30	32	45	54	71	79	87	93	88	95	97
6.	Sugar ..	.. '000' tonnes	139	133	317	474	255	342	518	298	277	387	281
7.	Vanaspathi ..	.. Tonnes	N.A.	11,568	17,028	17,380	31,744	34,543	31,530	25,526	27,041	31,277	30,138
8.	Cigarettes ..	.. No. in Crores	541	682	1,035	1,340	1,393	1,349	1,387	1,528	1,493	1,460	1,843
9.	Chemical Fertilizers	.. '000' tonnes	8	7	88	361	324	327	283	304	333	309	314
10.	Cement ..	.. '000' tonnes	225	719	1,213	1,458	1,363	1,422	1,563	1,977	2,012	1,988	1,979
11.	Asbestos Cement	.. '000' tonnes	9	26	128	97	104	113	110	110	76	131	132
12.	Paper ..	.. '000' tonnes	17	36	36	79	96	101	88	104	117	130	125
13.	Motor Cycles	.. Nos.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,517	12,280	11,828	14,006	22,572	20,017	22,283	26,355
14.	Motor Vehicles (Body building)	Rs.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	102.38	132.61	367.51	396.43	294.82	310.58	406.61	553.26
15.	Oxygen ..	.. '000' Cu-meters	N.A.	321	647	1,480	1,952	2,389	2,376	2,474	2,453	2,578	2,867
16.	Coal ..	.. Lakh Tonnes	15.18	25.31	40.83	36.05	52.14	57.61	71.69	79.28	87.89	90.43	95.21

\*Provisional.

SOURCE :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

**TABLE—12**  
**LENGTH OF ROADS (P.W.D.)**

(in Kms.)

Sl. No.	Type	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Cement Concrete	.. 332	455	481	465	400	416	411	326	307	..
2.	Black Top	.. 4,414	9,302	13,052	17,487	17,989	18,453	18,911	19,908	10,668	..
3.	Metal	.. 10,850	8,874	7,042	4,611	4,496	4,576	4,301	5,743	7,087	..
4.	Murram (Unmetalled)	.. 1,239	1,228	1,484	1,009	821	897	1,194	1,806	3,496	..
	Total	.. 16,835	19,859	22,059	23,571	23,716	24,342	24,847	27,783	31,558	..

Source :—Chief Engineer (R & B).

**TABLE—13**  
**NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED**

Sl. No.	Item	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 @	1978-79*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	State Carriages ..	2,955	4,099	6,723	6,402	6,761	7,891	8,579	7,570	9,620	8,684
2.	Goods Vehicles ..	6,628	7,075	17,154	21,277	20,554	23,281	24,103	25,814	26,034	29,891
3.	Cars and Jeeps ..	11,281	15,050	29,875	35,911	37,458	39,316	35,917	33,701	35,423	36,625
4.	Motor Cycles and Scooters	3,644	4,081	16,849	56,404	65,940	71,010	76,882	91,032	1,11,835	1,24,850
5.	Taxis .. ..	275	416	1,492	2,360	2,987	2,953	2,809	2,879	2,924	3,306
6.	Others .. ..	N.A.	1,533	16,980	12,117	14,496	16,999	18,881	119,816	25,636	32,638
	Total ..	24,783	32,254	79,073	1,34,471	1,48,196	1,61,650	1,66,571	1,80,812	2,11,492	2,35,994

@Revised

\*Provisional

SOURCE : State Transport Authority.

TABLE—14

## WORKING OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Sl. No.	Item	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Average Number of Buses in use.	401	905	1,558	2,059	2,460	2,805	3,413	3,919	4,347	4,635
2.	Route Kilometres ..	5,452	8,224	11,495	15,332	16,826	19,381	23,327	28,447	31,525	34,556
3.	Passengers Carried (in crores) ..	4.64	11.48	25.26	35.64	46.81	57.31	63.89	77.32	88.51	99.21
4.	Earnings (in Rs. crores) ..	1.18	5.08	12.69	27.86	40.57	58.13	73.22	84.84	97.52	109.31

\*Provisional.

SOURCE : Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

**TABLE—15**  
**NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Institutions</i>	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Number of Universities ..	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	8	8	8
2.	Colleges for General Education.	50	67	101	159	202	210	218	235	250	N.A.
3.	Colleges for professional and Technical Education.	40	35	39	48	53	66	78	54	55	N.A.
4.	Oriental Colleges ..	..	22	27	45	53	53	58	51	52	N.A.
5.	Junior Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	235	258	296	296	323	N.A.
6.	High Schools ..	719	1,224	2,264	3,164	3,259	3,275	3,607	3,633	3,636	3,825
7.	Middle (Upper Primary Schools) ..	230	645	1,944	3,533	3,662	3,702	3,917	4,044	4,201	4,382
8.	Primary Schools ..	28,753	34,523	37,693	36,772	36,984	36,895	37,096	37,720	38,836	39,696
9.	Nursary Schools (Pre-Primary) ..	N.A.	47	74	67	81	32	111	120	115	N.A.

\*Provisional.

SOURCE : (i) Director of School Education.  
(ii) Director of Higher Education.  
(iii) Director of Technical Education.



**TABLE—16**  
**MEDICAL FACILITIES (ALLOPATHIC)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	.. 296	988	1,127	1,412	1,412	1,418	1,423	1,424	1,425	1,467
2.	Number of Beds	.. 12,340	19,345	25,955	21,736	21,945	22,039	22,917	23,444	23,876	24,018
3.	Number of Doctors	.. 794	1,826	3,130	3,580	3,525*	3,723	3,724	3,726	4,192	4,248

NOTE: (i) Beds shown for the year 1955-56 include beds under private institutions.

(ii) The number of Doctors decreased due to abolition of mobile surgical units under family planning programme on economy grounds.

\*Provisional.

SOURCE: Director of Medical and Public Health Service.

**TABLE—17**  
**FAMILY PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>		1965-66	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number of Clinics .. ..	..	372	583	583	583	845	558	558
	Number of Cases sterilised .. ..	..	28,944	1,42,778	1,31,559	1,64,134	7,60,275	1,39,143	1,90,920
	Number of Cases of IUD inserted. .. ..	..	9,222	30,042	13,217	16,838	14,264	10,924	17,120

+ The clinics include all Government, Local Bodies, Voluntary Organisation, Private Medical Practitioners etc.

@Provisional.

Source : Director of Medical and Public Health Services.

### 3. ECONOMY OF ANDHRA PRADESH: LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

The need for and the general approach to balanced regional development was spelt out in some detail in both the Second and Third Five-Year Plans. It was stated in the Third Plan that "in drawing up and implementing the Second Plan, the regional aspects of development were dealt with in three different ways. Firstly through the plans of States, emphasis was given to programmes which had a direct bearing on the welfare of the people in different parts of the Country, secondly, special programmes were undertaken in particular areas where development either received a temporary set back or was being held back by certain basic deficiencies. In the third place, steps were taken to secure more dispersed development of industry which, in turn, created conditions for development in several related fields."

In so far as the Third Plan was concerned, emphasis was laid on the fact that since some of the more important Plan schemes fell within the State Plan, the size and pattern of outlays for the State under the Third Plan had been so calculated as to "reduce disparities of development between different States although in the nature of things this is a process which must take time." Besides this, several features in the Third Plan were indicated as being intended to "enlarge the possibilities of development in areas which have in the past been relatively backward". Among these were the intensive development of agriculture, expansion of irrigation, village and small industries, expansion of power, development of roads and road transport, educational facilities, provision of water supply and programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

The location of basic industries as a means for achieving regional development was mentioned both in the Second and the Third Plans. Technical and economic limitations were emphasised, but it was stated that subject to these considerations the claims of under-developed regions should be kept in view.

In contrast to the fairly elaborate treatment of this aspect in the Third Five-Year Plan, the Fourth Five-Year Plan, while it deals in detail with regional development in the sense of physical planning, particularly of urban and metropolitan areas, makes only a brief mention of the correction of regional balances. While describing it as a problem that is highly complex the Plan document states that "differences in development between State and State arise out of variations in activity in the three sectors—co-operative, private and public". With regard to the first, it is stated that "no specific" new programmes or policies of the Central Government could help materially in this regard". With regard to the second it is stated that this would depend on the extent of entrepreneurship within the State and the resources commanded by it". With regard to the third, it is stated that "availability of resources with Government of States for planned development is the

heart of the matter". While conceding that, "the allocation of Central assistance to the State might help" the Fourth Plan document adds that, "in the existing arrangements such help will not be substantial". The whole question of adopting a positive policy in regard to planned development for achieving reduction of regional disparities, therefore, remained unresolved.

Regional disparity in the levels of development between different States, therefore has continued almost to the same extent as at the beginning of the period of Planned development, though all States have undoubtedly developed during this period. Attempts have sometimes been made to define a region as an area smaller than that of a State and pose the problem as one of identifying such under-developed regions all over the Country and of seeking to achieve their development, irrespective of the level of development of the State as a whole in which such regions may occur. To the extent however, that many of the policies and programmes that are needed to be adopted for developing such regions happen to fall within the State Plan, the level of development of the State becomes a very crucial factor, since States which on the whole are more developed and financially stronger would be better placed to tackle such under developed regions. The problem of backward regions has, therefore, necessarily to be considered as a two-tier problem, viz., less developed States as one level and less developed regions within the State as another. National policy in regard to balanced regional development should concern itself with problems related to less developed States and should make a distinction between the problems of backward areas that occur within a less developed State and those that occur within a State that is otherwise advanced.

During the Fifth Plan period steps were taken for the development of backward areas in the State through special programmes like the Drought Prone Area Programme and the Intensive Tribal Development Agency. A further impetus to this effort was also, given by the Six Point Formula Programmes.

While this is the position regarding intra-State development, it would be useful, at this juncture, to study how Andhra Pradesh itself is placed when compared to other States and All India in respect of selected indicators of development.

According to 1971 Census, Andhra Pradesh, with a population of 43.5 million, is the fifth largest State in the country accounting for 7.9 per cent of the Country's population. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal are the other four States which have a larger population than Andhra Pradesh (Table-1).

The State has a lower population density and a lower population growth rate. According to the 1971 Census the population density in the State is only 157 persons per sq. km. against the All India average

of 182. The States with very high densities of population are Kerala and West Bengal with density of 548 and 507 respectively. Besides a lower density of population, Andhra Pradesh is also having a low rate of growth of population. During the decade 1961-71, the growth of population in Andhra Pradesh was 20.90 per cent only against the All India average of 24.66 per cent. It is interesting to note that there is only one State viz., Uttar Pradesh where the rate of growth of population in 1961-71 was less than that of Andhra Pradesh. It is, however, a matter of concern that though the birth rate in Andhra Pradesh is lower than that for the Country as a whole the lower growth rate in Andhra Pradesh is also partly due to a higher death rate than All India. It was estimated that during 1966-70, while the birth rate for Andhra Pradesh was 37.3 per 1,000 population against 38.6 for All India, the death rate in Andhra Pradesh was of the order of 16.6 deaths per thousand population against 14.00 in All India. (Table-2).

Andhra Pradesh has a smaller percentage of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations compared to All India average. According to the 1971 census, 30.37 per cent of the workers in Andhra Pradesh are engaged in non-agricultural occupations against 31.37 per cent for the Country as a whole. The State with higher percentage of workers in non-agricultural occupations are Kerala, with 51.37 per cent, West Bengal with 42.50 per cent, Tamil Nadu with 39.90 per cent, Punjab with 37.22 per cent, Maharashtra with 35.93 per cent and Gujarat with 34.93 per cent (Table-2).

There is a high positive correlation between the proportion of workers in non-agricultural occupations and the degree of urbanisations. The States which have a higher percentage of non-agricultural workers are also the State where the degree of urbanisation is fairly high. In 1971, the urban population in Andhra Pradesh constituted 19.35 per cent of the total population against 19.87 per cent in the country as a whole and 31.20 per cent in Maharashtra, 30.28 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 28.13 per cent in Gujarat. Obviously, there does not appear to have been a significant increase in non-agricultural occupations in the State during the decade 1961-71 as can be seen from the increase in urban population. During the decade 1961-71, the urban population in Andhra Pradesh rose by 33.81 per cent only against 37.83 per cent the Country as a whole. Some of the other States such as Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which also have smaller proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations than the All India average, have in fact shown higher rates of urban population growth during the decade 1961-71. The rate of growth of urban population is as high as 63.52 per cent in Orissa, 46.31 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 44.45 per cent in Bihar and 38.03 per cent in Rajasthan (Table-2).

The percentage of literates to total population in Andhra Pradesh according to the 1971 Census was very low being 24.56 per cent against the All India average 29.34 per cent. In literacy rate, Andhra Pradesh

ranks 13th among the 18 States of the Indian Union, excluding the new States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. The States which have a literacy rate below that of Andhra Pradesh are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. The increase in literacy in the State during the decade 1961-71 fell short of the rate for the rest of the Country. This can be seen from the fact that during 1961-71, the rate of growth of literacy was 22.10 per cent in All India whereas it has been only 15.90 per cent in Andhra Pradesh (Table-2).

The total cropped area in Andhra Pradesh in 1974-75 was 132.83 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh forming 8.1 per cent of the total cropped area in the Indian Union. This State ranked fifth among various States in the cropped area. The State which had the first four ranks are Uttar Pradesh 227.88 lakh hectares, Madhya Pradesh, 205.11 lakh hectares, Maharashtra 195.05 lakh hectares and Rajasthan 157.11 lakh hectares. In respect of the proportion of area under double cropping however, the State ranked 15th among various States. The double cropped area amounted to 17.91 lakh hectares forming 15.51 per cent of the cropped area in this State. Himachal Pradesh accounted for highest proportion of double cropped area. The percentage of double cropped area to the net area sown in this State was 68.5. The States which accounted for less proportion of double cropped area than Andhra Pradesh were Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The net irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh accounted to 33.46 lakh hectares. It ranked second in the quantum of area irrigated among various States in the Indian Union. The State which ranked first was Uttar Pradesh. Though the State ranked second in the quantum of area irrigated, in respect of the percentage of irrigated area to net sown, this State ranked 9th. The percentage of area irrigated in this State was 29.1 as against 77.8 per cent in Punjab, 50.5 per cent in Haryana, 46.4 per cent in Manipur, 45.4 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 43.9 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 42.5 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 33.0 per cent in Meghalaya and 30.2 per cent in Bihar.

During the period 1973-74 to 1977-78 Andhra Pradesh ranked sixth in regard to yield per hectare of rice, and groundnut and 3rd in respect of sugar-cane. However, in regard to Cotton, the yield per hectare was much lower. During the period 1973-74 to 1977-78 the yield per hectare of rice in Andhra Pradesh was 15.58 quintals as against All India average of 11.67 quintals. It was 8.52 quintals in the case of groundnut and 77.69 quintals in respect of sugar-cane against the respective All-India figures 8.19 and 53.82 quintals. Thus, the relatively high yields of some of the principal crops in Andhra Pradesh gives an impression that the State is much above several States in agricultural development. However, the position is that according to comparable estimates of income from agriculture prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation for 1975-76 the per capita income from agriculture (including Animal Husbandry)

was only about Rs. 417 in Andhra Pradesh against Rs. 906 in Punjab, Rs. 857 in Haryana, Rs. 553 in Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 546 in Tripura, Rs. 423 in Bihar and Rs. 378 in Tamil Nadu. The State ranked 12th among 21 States of the Indian Union. This trend is due to the fact that a considerable area was under low income yielding crops such as Pulses and Millets. The State made a significant break-through in agriculture production during 1973-74 when the total production of all foodgrains reached the high level of 86.69 lakh tonnes against 67.08 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. In the succeeding two years also, this upsurge in foodgrains production was kept up with a production of 90.86 lakh tonnes in 1974-75 and 94.28 lakh tonnes in 1975-76. The foodgrains production of 94.28 lakh tonnes in 1975-76 was an all-time record. The State ranked third in the foodgrains production in 1975-76, the first two being Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with 191.27 lakh tonnes and 121.36 lakh tonnes respectively. The foodgrains production in Andhra Pradesh formed 7.8 per cent of the total production viz., 1,208.33 lakh tonnes in the Country in 1975-76 (Table-3).

During the subsequent two years, however, the foodgrains production declined to 74.79 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 and 89.85 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 mainly due to the cyclone and partly due to the dry spells that prevailed in September and October months during these two years. The State ranked 7th in 1976-77 and in 1977-78 in the foodgrains production among various States in the Indian Union.

In respect of the per capita availability of foodgrains, it ranked as low as 10th. The per capita availability of foodgrains was 200 Kgs. in Andhra Pradesh. In the case of per capita availability of foodgrains, Punjab ranked first with 595 Kgs. followed by Haryana (459 Kgs.). The other States which had more than 200 Kgs. as per capita availability of foodgrains are Himachal Pradesh (298), Jammu and Kashmir (209), Karnataka (220), Madhya Pradesh (263), Orissa (229), Rajasthan (272) and Uttar Pradesh (202).

The backwardness of the State was glaring in the industrial and commercial fields. In 1976-77 the per capita value added by manufacturing industry was only Rs. 78 in Andhra Pradesh against Rs. 120 for the Country as a whole, Rs. 320 in Maharashtra, Rs. 231 in Gujarat, Rs. 227 in Punjab, Rs. 210 in Haryana, Rs. 176 in West Bengal and Rs. 156 in Tamil Nadu. In 1976-77 the average number of factory workers per 1,000 population for Andhra Pradesh was 8 against 21 in Maharashtra, 19 in West Bengal, 18 in Gujarat and 11 in Tamil Nadu (Table-4).

In regard to per capita consumption of electricity, the State fared no better having occupied the 13th rank among the 21 States of the Indian Union (excluding Sikkim). The total consumption of electricity per capita was 83 KWH in 1977-78 against 120 KWH in the Country as a whole. The States with higher per capita consumption of electricity are 227 KWH in Punjab, 212 KWH in Maharashtra, 210 KWH in

Gujarat, 172 KWH in Harayana, 163 KWH in Tamil Nadu, 136 KWH in Karnataka and 120 KWH in West Bengal. In 1977-78 the per capita consumption of electricity for industrial purposes in Andhra Pradesh amounted to 42 KWH against 75 for All-India, 147 KWH in Maharashtra, 137 KWH in Gujarat, 119 KWH in Punjab, 100 KWH in Karnataka, 89 KWH in Tamilnadu and 73 KWH in Kerala. The States which had lower percapita consumption of electricity than Andhra Pradesh are Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland.

The industrial backwardness of Andhra Pradesh is also evident from the per capita banking and credit facilities. The per capita bank credit from Commercial Banks in June 1977 was the highest in Maharashtra at Rs. 583 which is more than four times the figure of Andhra Pradesh viz. Rs. 137. Andhra Pradesh ranked 7th in the receipt of Bank credit. In regard to banking facilities, it ranked 11th among the States of the Indian Union in 1977. There were 4 banking offices per lakh population in Andhra Pradesh against 8 in Punjab, 7 each in Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala, 6 each in Gujarat and Haryana and 5 each in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu (Table-4).

The length of total roads per 100 Sq. Kms. in Andhra Pradesh is 37 Kms. against the All India average of 42 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms. In railway route mileage, the State had 17 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms. of area against 18 Kms. in the Country as a whole. In regard to the number of motor vehicles per lakh population, this State ranked 16th. By the end of March, 1976 there were 346 motor vehicles per lakh population in Andhra Pradesh against 1,292 in Punjab, 919 in Maharashtra, 831 in Gujarat, 766 in Karnataka, 473 in Kerala and 433 in Tamil Nadu (Table-4).

In the Social Services sector also, the State is lagging behind, especially in regard to education. At the end of 1977-78 the enrolment of Children of the age group 6—11 years in Primary Schools in the State was 78.4 per cent against 88.9 per cent in the Country as a whole. While the enrolment of children of the age group 11—14 years was 23.0 per cent as against 40.4 per cent in the Country as a whole. In regard to percentage of enrolment of children in the age group 6—14 years the State occupied the 13th place.

In regard to hospital beds per lakh population the State is behind the All-India average. In 1975-76 the State is having 68 beds per lakh population against 81 beds in the Country as a whole (Table 5).

The above analysis shows that judged from any indicator, Andhra Pradesh is backward as compared to many States in the Indian Union. In view of this low level of development in many sectors, the State had been pleading for larger investments in Central, State and Private Sectors. But, unfortunately in the past, the State has not



received its due share in the investments either in public or private sectors are in the investments by All-India Financial Institutions.

The per capita State Plan outlays in Andhra Pradesh were consistently below the All States average in every Plan period. During the period 1951-78 the per capita plan outlay in Andhra Pradesh amounted to Rs. 531 as against the All-States Average of Rs. 603 for the corresponding period (Table-7).

At the end of March 1976 only 2.6 per cent of the total paid-up capital in Government Companies in the Country was invested in Andhra Pradesh as against 27.6 per cent in Bihar, 7.1 per cent in West Bengal, and 4.3 per cent in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu each. Similarly, the paid-up capital invested in Non-Government Companies in the State amounted to only 2.9 per cent of the All India total investment as against 30.4 per cent in Maharashtra, 24.7 per cent in West Bengal, 9.1 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 8.2 per cent in Gujarat (Table 8).

The per capita value of property (gross-block) invested by Central Government Public Sector Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh at the end of March, 1977, was only Rs. 90 as against 209 in All India (Table-9). The per capita assistance made available by All India Financial Institutions upto the end of June, 1979 was only Rs 193 in case of Andhra Pradesh as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 203 for all States (Table-10). The financial assistance sanctioned by All-India Institutions to Andhra Pradesh formed 7.3% of the total assistance sanctioned to all States (Table-11).

The investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation up to the end of March, 1979 in Andhra Pradesh formed only 6.4 per cent of the All India investment of the Corporation which is less than the share of population of Andhra Pradesh in All India. Similarly, the loans sanctioned by HUDCO to Andhra Pradesh upto the end of March, 1979 amounted to only Rs. 23.78 crores out of a total of Rs. 424.64 crores forming only 5.60 per cent of the total (Table 12).

The per capita market borrowings in the State had also been consistently lower than All India average every year during the period 1970-71 to 1977-78 as they amounted to only Rs. 6.43 in 1978-79 as against all States average of Rs. 8.73 (Table-13).

The picture that emerges here has to be compared with the picture given in Chapter 2, where the development of Andhra Pradesh in the course of the last twenty three years has been reviewed and the conclusion has been drawn that, while the overall progress has been moderate due to various reasons the State seemed to be achieving a breakthrough during the course of the last six years. Nevertheless, it will be seen from the comparisons given in this Chapter that Andhra Pradesh continues to be below the All-India average from the point of view of a number of indicators of development.

**TABLE—I**  
**POPULATION OF STATES, 1951-71**

Sl. No.	State	POPULATION IN					
		1951 Census		1961 Census		1971 Census	
		Lakh persons	%to all India	Lakh persons	%to all India	Lakh persons	%to all India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh .. .. .	311.15	8.6	359.83	8.2	435.03	7.9
2.	Assam .. .. .	88.31	2.4	118.73	2.7	149.38	2.7
3.	Bihar .. .. .	387.84	10.7	464.56	10.6	563.53	10.3
4.	Gujarat .. .. .	162.63	4.5	206.33	4.7	266.97	4.9
5.	Haryana .. .. .	..	..	75.91	1.7	100.37	1.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh .. .. .	172.44	4.8	28.12	0.6	34.60	0.6
7.	Punjab .. .. .	..	..	111.35	2.5	135.51	2.5
8.	Jammu & Kashmir .. .. .	32.54	0.9	35.61	0.8	46.17	0.9
9.	Kerala .. .. .	135.49	3.8	169.04	3.8	213.47	3.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	260.72	7.2	323.72	7.4	416.54	7.6
11.	Maharashtra .. .. .	320.03	8.9	395.54	9.0	504.12	9.2
12.	Karnataka .. .. .	194.02	5.4	135.87	5.4	292.99	5.4

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13.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	2.13	0.1	3.69	0.1	5.16	0.1
14.	Orissa	..	..	..	..	146.46	4.1	175.49	4.0	219.45	4.0
15.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	159.72	4.4	201.56	4.6	257.66	4.7
16.	Tamilnadu	..	..	..	..	301.19	8.3	336.87	7.7	411.99	7.5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	632.16	17.5	737.46	16.8	883.41	16.1
18.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	263.02	7.3	349.26	8.0	443.12	8.1
19.	Manipur	..	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10.73	0.2
20.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10.12	0.2
21.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15.56	0.3
All India				-	..	3,611.30	100.0	4,392.35	100.0	5,479.50	100.0

TABLE—2

## RANKING OF STATES ACCORDING TO SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Population density		Population Growth		Urban population		Growth of urban population		Workers engaged in non-Agricultural occupation		Literacy		Growth of literacy	
		Persons per Sq. Km.	Rank	Increase during 1961-71	Rank	Percentage to total population	Rank	Percentage to increase during 1961-71	Rank	Percentage in total workers	Rank	Percentage of Literates in total population	Rank	Percentage increase of literacy rate during 1961-71	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157	9	20.90	17	19.35	7	33.81	15	30.37	11	24.56	13	15.90	15
2.	Assam	149	11	34.37	2	8.39	19	51.47	1	34.24	9	28.81	9	4.83	18
3.	Bihar	324	3	21.26	15	10.04	17	14.45	5	19.60	21	19.79	16	7.55	17
4.	Gujarat	136	14	29.34	5	28.13	3	41.20	7	34.93	6	35.72	3	17.21	14
5.	Haryana	225	7	31.36	3	17.78	9	35.61	12	34.49	8	26.69	11	33.92	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh.	62	17	21.76	14	7.06	21	35.54	13	24.15	16	31.32	7	47.32	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir.	N.A.	..	29.60	4	18.26	8	42.02	6	32.87	10	18.30	18	65.91	1
8.	Kerala	548	1	25.89	9	16.28	11	35.68	11	51.37	1	60.16	1	28.41	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	93	15	28.66	6	16.26	12	46.31	4	21.58	19	22.12	14	29.13	6

10. Maharashtra	163	8	27.25	7	31.20	1	40.68	8	35.93	5	30.08	8	31.05	5
11. Karnataka ..	152	10	24.07	12	24.31	5	35.08	14	34.54	7	31.54	6	24.17	10
12. Nagaland ..	31	20	39.64	1	9.91	18	165.59	1	20.37	20	27.33	10	52.60	2
13. Orissa ..	141	13	24.99	11	8.27	20	63.52	2	23.70	17	26.12	12	20.59	13
14. Punjab	268	6	21.00	16	23.80	6	24.92	18	37.22	4	33.39	4	24.87	9
15. Rajasthan ..	75	16	25.63	10	17.61	10	38.03	10	27.31	13	18.79	17	23.54	11
16. Tamilnadu..	316	4	22.01	13	30.28	2	38.44	9	39.90	3	39.39	2	25.41	8
17. Uttar Pradesh	300	5	19.82	18	14.00	13	30.47	16	24.66	15	21.64	15	22.61	12
18. West Bengal	507	2	27.24	8	24.59	4	27.95	17	42.50	2	33.05	5	12.88	16
19. Manipur ..	48	19	N.A.	..	13.20	15	N.A.	..	29.7	12	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
20. Meghalaya ..	45	18	N.A.	..	14.50	14	N.A.	..	22.2	18	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
21. Tripura ..	148	12	N.A.	..	10.40	16	N.A.	..	25.6	14	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
All India ..	182		24.66		19.87		37.83		31.37		29.34		22.10	

TABLE-3

## RANKING OF STATE'S ACCORDING TO SELECTED AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

Sl.No.	State	Area under food grains as % to total cropped area 1973-74	Rank	Area under selected commercial crops as % to gross cropped area (1973-74)	Yield per hectare of Principal crops (1973-74 to 1977-78)								Per capita income from Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry 1975-76)	Rank	
					Rank	Rice	Rank	Ground-nut	Rank	Cotton	Rank	Sugar-cane			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.1	14	16.3	4	1,558	6	852	6	150	6	7,769	3	417	12
2.	Assam	72.7	13	1.6	12	985	16	@	..	@	..	3,654	13	423	11
3.	Bihar	89.1	3	1.5	13	895	18	@	..	@	..	3,638	14	308	21
4.	Gujarat	48.1	19	35.3	1	1,076	15	845	7	163	5	5,324	9	449	10
5.	Haryana	77.0	11	7.9	8	2,082	2	1,118	2	312	2	4,173	12	857	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	88.5	4	0.7	15	1,195	11	@	..	@	..	@		553	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.4	5	0.2	17	1,717	5	@	..	@	..	@		360	19
8.	Kerala	30.8	21	1.2	14	1,495	8	1,117	3	@	..	5,392	7	409	13
9.	Madhya Pradesh	81.5	9	5.2	9	744	21	634	12	79	10	2,871	15	386	15
10.	Maharashtra	71.0	15	15.9	5	1,331	9	717	9	82	9	9,721	2	391	14
11.	Karnataka	45.4	20	19.2	3	1,811	4	643	10	118	7	7,323	4	455	8

12. Nagaland	..	91.6	2	@	..	845	20	@	..	@	..	@	..	385	16
13. Orissa	..	85.0	6	2.1	11	865	19	1,269	1	@	..	6,174	5	476	6
14. Punjab	..	68.4	14	13.1	6	2,571	1	955	5	3,690	1	5,328	8	906	1
15. Rajasthan	..	76.9	12	3.3	10	1,147	14	637	11	204	4	4,414	10	489	5
16. Tamilnadu	..	66.2	18	21.3	2	1,950	3	1,020	4	214	3	10,488	1	319	20
17. Uttar Pradesh	..	83.4	8	8.2	7	911	17	749	8	105	8	4,311	11	368	18
18. West Bengal	..	84.9	7	0.6	16	1,223	10	@	..	..	..	5,842	6	384	17
19. Manipur	..	96.3	1	@	..	1,541	7	@	..	@	..	@	..	450	9
20. Meghalaya	..	68.0	17	0.1	18	1,148	13	@	..	@	..	@	..	468	7
21. Tripura	..	80.1	10	@	..	1,173	12	@	..	@	..	@	..	546	4
ALL INDIA	..	74.7		10.5		1,167		819	..	148	..	5,382		420	

@Denotes Insignificance of the crop/crops.

TABLE-4

## RANKING OF STATES ACCORDING TO SELECTED INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	Average daily employment of factory workers per '000 population 1975		Gross output in industry (per capita 1976-77)		Value added (per capita) 1976-77		Consumption of Electricity (per capita) 1977-78		Industrial consumption of Electricity (per capita) 1977-78		
		No.	Rank	Rs.	Rank	Rs.	Rank	KWH	Rank	KWH	Rank	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	8	9	397	9	78	10.5	83	13	44	13
2.	Assam	..	5	11	310	12	85	5	95	17	27	17
3.	Bihar	..	5	11	323	10	63	14	87	11	56	11
4.	Gujarat	..	18	3	1,187	2	231	2	210	3	137	2
5.	Haryana	..	10	6	778	4	164	4	172	4	82	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	4	14.5	166	16	84	9	54	16	34	16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	2	17	90	17	11	18	65	15	41	14
8.	Kerala	..	10	6	425	7	78	10.5	136	6.5	73	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	5	11	317	11	73	12	94	10	68	10
10.	Maharashtra	..	21	1	1,486	1	329	1	212	2	147	1
11.	Karnataka	..	10	6	423	8	111	7	136	6.5	100	1



12.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19	2	20	
13.	Orissa	..	3	16	241	15	65	13	115	9	83	7
14.	Punjab	..	9	8	860	3	137	6	227	1	119	3
14.	Rajasthan	..	4	14.5	257	13	58	15	85	12	50	12
16.	Tamilnadu	..	11	14	772	5	156	5	163	5	89	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	..	5	11	246	14	56	16	80	14	39	15
18.	West Bengal	..	19	2	741	6	176	3	120	8	84	6
19.	Manipur	..	N.A.	..	7	20	2	20	5	21	1	21
20.	Meghalaya	..	N.A.	..	63	18	25	17	25	18	14	18
21.	Tripura	..	N.A.	..	22	19	4	19	9	20	3	19
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		..	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>..</b>

87

TABLE-4 (Contd.)

## RANKING OF STATES ACCORDING TO SELECTED INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY INDICATORS

Sl. No.	State	No. of Banking Offices per lakh population 1977		Bank Credit of commercial Bank (per capita) June 1977		Motor vehicles per lakh population 1975-76		Total Road length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area 1975-76		Total Railway routes mileage per 100 Sq. Kms. 1976-77		
		No.	Rank	Rs.	Rank	No.	Rank	Kms.	Rank	Kms.	Rank	
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	4	13.5	137	9	346	16	37	13	17	10
2.	Assam	..	2	20.5	54	16	374	15	69	5	22	9
3.	Bihar	..	6	6.5	55	15	160	20	54	9	30	4.5
4.	Gujarat	..	6	6.5	273	6	831	3	25	17	29	6.5
5.	Haryana	..	6	6.5	170	8	460	10	58	7	32	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	7	3	57	14	484	6	32	15	5	16
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	..	6	6.5	103	10	465	8	6	21	..	..
8.	Kerala	..	7	3	201	7	473	7	225	1	23	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	3	17.5	70	13	227	18	21	18	13	14
10.	Maharashtra	..	5	10	583	2	919	2	36	14	17	11
11.	Karnataka	..	7	3	282	5	766	4	53	10	15	13
12.	Nagaland	..	4	13.5	44	18	497	5	41	11	..	..

13.	Orissa	..	..	2	20.5	47	17	173	19	31	16	12	15
14.	Punjab	..	..	8	1	639	1	1,292	1	80	4	43	1.5
15.	Rajasthan	..	..	4	13.5	92	11	422	12	16	19.5	16	12
16.	Tamilnadu	..	..	5	10	302	4	433	11	85	3	29	6.5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	3	17.5	90	12	283	17	61	6	30	4.5
18.	West Bengal	..	..	3	17.5	343	3	461	9	158	2	43	1.5
19.	Manipur	..	..	3	17.5	26	21	392	14	39	12	..	..
20.	Meghalaya	..	..	5	10	41	19	..	..	16	19.5	..	..
21.	Tripura	..	..	4	13.5	28	20	411	13	56	8	1	17
	ALL INDIA	..	..	5	..	194	..	486	..	42	..	18	..

**TABLE—5**  
**RANKING OF STATES ACCORDING TO SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES INDICATORS**

Sl. No.	State		Enrolment of children of the age group 6-11 in primary classes		Enrolment of children of the age group 11-14 in upper primary schools		Hospital beds per lakh population as on 1976		Doctor population ratio as on 1973-74		
			% to total 1977-78	Rank	% to total 1976-77	Rank	No.	Rank	Ratio	Rank	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	78.4	13	23.0	21	68	12	1:3632	9
2.	Assam	..	..	65.0	20	36.3	16	39	17.5	1:3180	6
3.	Bihar	..	..	68.0	19	28.4	19	40	16	1:4994	12
4.	Gujarat	..	..	91.3	9	44.2	9	71	11	1:3219	7
5.	Haryana	..	..	76.3	15	44.4	8	72	10	1:14576	19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	110.5	3	54.2	5	144	3	1:10935	18
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	68.2	18	42.6	10	97	7	1:4046	10
8.	Kerala	..	..	103.8	7	91.7	1	225	1	1:3622	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	74.9	16	29.4	17	39	17.5	1:6802	15
10.	Maharashtra	..	..	105.1	6	46.6	6	126	4	1:2064	4
11.	Karnataka	..	..	78.3	14	45.2	7	95	8	1:3045	5

12.	Nagaland	..	..	..	108.8	4	90.5	2	206	2	N.A.	..
13.	Orissa	..	..	..	81.5	12	26.0	20	48	15	1:4343	11
14.	Punjab	..	..	..	106.6	5	39.3	13	84	9	1:975	1
15.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	63.4	21	20.5	18	66	13	1:5907	13
16.	Tamil Nadu	-	..	..	122.5	2	54.74	4	103	6	1:1995	3
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	..	..	101.6	8	38.4	14	49	14	1:6026	14
18.	West Bengal	..	..	..	89.3	10	39.4	12	104	15	1:1718	2
19.	Manipur	..	..	..	149.1	1	56.5	3	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
20.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	71.2	17	37.1	15	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
21.	Tripura	-	..	..	82.0	11	40.3	11	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
ALL INDIA		..	..	..	88.9	..	40.4	..	81	..	..	..

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TABLE—6

ESTIMATES OF STATE PER CAPITA NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
AT CURRENT PRICES, 1973-74 TO 1975-76.

Sl. No.	State	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Per capita Income	Rank	Per capita Income	Rank	Per capita Income	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	869	9	1,020	8	897	13
2.	Assam ..	676	19	849	16	848	16
3.	Bihar ..	559	21	706	21	669	21
4.	Gujarat ..	1,116	4	1,051	7	1,236	4
5.	Haryana ..	1,276	2	1,408	3	1,514	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	953	6	1,086	5	1,165	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	720	16	887	14	825	18
8.	Kerala ..	876	8	969	9	1,000	8
9.	Karnataka ..	992	5	1,106	4	1,038	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	714	17	825	18	790	19
11.	Maharashtra ..	1,157	3	1,435	2	1,455	3
12.	Nagaland ..	683	18	829	17	949	10
13.	Orissa ..	765	13	780	19	854	17
14.	Punjab ..	1,484	1	1,585	1	1,688	1
15.	Rajasthan ..	826	11	860	15	873	14
16.	Tamilnadu ..	865	10	964	10	997	9
17.	Uttar Pradesh ..	677	20	740	20	727	20
18.	West Bengal ..	920	7	1,080	6	1,100	6
19.	Manipur ..	792	12	914	12	904	11
20.	Meghalaya ..	729	14.5	921	11	899	12
21.	Tripura ..	729	14.5	888	13	872	15
	All India ..	875	..	1,004		1,020	

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TABLE-7

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**TABLE-7**  
**PLAN OUTLAY AND PER CAPITA OUTLAY**

Sl. No.	State	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		Cumulative		
		Outlay	Per capita	Outlay	Per capita	Outlay	Per capita	Outlay	Per capita	Plan outlay/Expenditure up to 31-3-78		
										Total	Per capita	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	148.48	34	202.59	47	292.58	67	372.03	86	2,309.23	531
2.	Assam	..	45.50	31	56.08	38	74.07	51	106.24	73	790.81	541
3.	Bihar	..	152.82	27	204.87	36	247.99	44	265.88	47	2,178.75	387
4.	Gujarat	..	188.22	71	236.15	88	249.37	93	332.41	125	2,242.48	840
5.	Haryana	..	87.50	87	105.62	105	135.76	135	153.61	153	925.37	922
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	34.18	99	34.62	100	38.81	112	55.26	160	371.99	1,075
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	47.79	104	58.80	127	77.05	167	89.69	194	595.89	1,291
8.	Karnataka	..	120.92	41	167.46	57	233.72	80	239.78	79	1,811.58	618
9.	Kerala	..	81.48	38	103.52	48	126.60	59	154.60	72	1,248.88	525
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	166.81	40	220.49	53	283.50	68	347.24	83	2,188.32	535
11.	Maharashtra	..	297.05	59	380.88	76	505.32	100	691.99	137	4,041.21	502



12.	Manipur	..	..	10.69	100	14.28	133	17.26	161	22.35	208	123.05	1,147
13.	Meghalaya	..	..	11.68	115	17.14	169	19.04	188	24.46	242	108.56	1,073
14.	Nagaland	..	..	14.63	284	15.80	306	18.73	363	22.31	432	136.76	2,650
15.	Orissa	..	..	75.38	34	93.21	42	136.30	62	148.83	68	1,223.74	558
16.	Punjab	..	..	127.04	94	166.17	123	222.11	164	199.74	147	1,834.05	1,353
17.	Rajasthan	..	..	109.82	43	140.86	55	172.52	67	191.27	74	1,436.43	557
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.67	556	13.45	640	25.12	1,196
19.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	141.33	34	172.71	42	242.47	59	260.36	63	2,248.07	546
20.	Tripura	..	..	9.49	61	12.23	79	14.06	90	13.40	86	121.82	783
21.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	374.18	42	481.32	54	584.83	66	663.67	75	4,672.55	529
22.	West Bengal	..	..	149.72	34	182.23	41	225.31	51	322.07	73	2,014.68	455
Total		..	..	2394.71	44	3067.03	57	3929.07	73	4690.74	87	32649.34	603

Year for which population has  
been taken for working out per  
capita plan expenditure ..

1971

1971

1971

1971

1971

1971

N.B.—Outlay denotes actual expenditure up to 1976-77, for 1977-78 is anticipated expenditure.

**TABLE-8**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES AT WORK : MARCH END 1976**

Sl. No.	State	GOVERNMENT			NON-GOVERNMENT			TOTAL		
		Number	Paid-up capital		Number	Paid-up capital		Number	Paid-up capital	
			Rs. Crores	Per cent		Rs. Crores	Per cent		Rs. Crores	Per cent
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Bihar	31	169.7	27.6	680	31.3	1.2	711	1,722.0	19.5
2.	West Bengal	52	432.7	7.1	11,353	671.0	24.7	11,405	1,403.7	12.5
3.	Maharashtra	54	264.2	4.3	9,795	824.2	30.4	9,849	1,088.4	12.3
4.	Tamil Nadu	54	261.0	4.3	3,849	246.8	9.1	3,903	507.8	5.8
5.	Gujarat	27	163.2	2.7	2,200	222.0	8.2	2,227	385.2	4.4
6.	Karnataka	50	255.5	4.2	1,779	90.7	3.4	1,829	346.2	3.9
7.	Andhra Pradesh	38	159.1	2.6	1,247	79.5	2.9	1,285	238.6	2.3
8.	Kerala	61	146.0	2.4	1,324	54.1	2.0	1,385	200.1	2.3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	74	97.2	1.6	1,982	92.1	3.4	2,056	189.3	2.2
10.	Rajasthan	14	53.3	0.9	705	31.7	1.2	719	85.0	1.0
11.	Assam	23	33.3	0.6	654(a)	44.8(a)	1.7	677	78.1	0.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12	20.5	0.3	616	56.8	2.1	628	77.3	0.8

13.	Orissa	..	..	..	33	39.5	0.7	305	25.4	0.9	338	64.9	0.7
14.	Punjab	..	..	..	3	1.4	..	1,168	25.2	0.9	1,171	26.6	0.3
15.	Nagaland	..	..	..	3	25.6	0.4	8	0.1	..	11	25.7	0.3
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	10	20.8	0.3	122	2.9	0.1	132	23.7	0.3
17.	Haryana	..	..	..	7	2.3	..	380	16.8	0.6	387	19.1	0.2
18.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	11	7.1	0.1	107	3.6	0.1	118	10.7	0.1
19.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	5	7.4	0.1	..	..	..	5	7.4	0.1
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	5	1.2	..	8	..	..	13	1.2	..
21.	Manipur	..	..	..	2	0.3	..	4	..	..	6	0.3	..
22.	Delhi	..	..	..	47	2,407.4	39.3	5,112	168.1	6.2	5,159	2,575.5	29.2
23.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	30	30.6	0.5	136	3.1	0.1	166	33.7	0.4
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	3	1.2	..	237	22.5	0.8	240	23.7	0.3
25.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	2	0.7	..	73	1.9	0.1	75	2.6	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0.1	..	5	0.1	..
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..
<b>Total</b>					651	6,122.2	100.0	43,853	2,714.7	100.0	44,504	8,836.9	100.0

**Notes:**—States/Union Territories are ranked by the last column (a) Includes Meghalaya.

**SOURCE:**—Department of Company Affairs. The Twentieth Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 : March-end 1976, New Delh, 1977.



13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	..	..	290.4	132.8	107.4	46.4	42.6	26.9	646.5	295
16. Punjab	..	..	39.0	6.4	9.9	35.0	87.7	32.6	197.8	146
17. Rajasthan	..	..	4.2	23.0	88.3	44.7	27.5	39.4	227.1	88
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	..	..	174.6	87.6	103.0	19.3	114.1	31.7	466.9	113
20. Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	..	..	49.7	87.3	80.5	39.0	49.1	70.6	376.2	43
22. West Bengal	..	..	329.1	82.1	239.1	134.4	219.3	202.3	7683	173
Unallocated and Others* (including U.Ts.)	..	..	335.8	140.9	613.9	91.5	429.8	594.9	2,206.8	..
Total all States	..	..	2,245.0	1,218.1	2,912.5	1,048.3	1,688.4	2,338.9	11,451.2	269

Population relates to 1971 Census.

SOURCE; : Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertaking of the Central Government for 1976-77 compiled by Bureau of Public Enterprises.

\*Represents besides un-allocated expenditure during construction, value of other miscellaneous assets like exploration equipment, storage installations etc., for which State-wise figures are not readily available and value of Aircrafts, ships etc., not assigned to any particular State. This statement relates to value of property (Gross Block) held by 145 Public sector undertakings shown in the Annexure.

TABLE—10.

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, ARDC, SFCS & IRC) 1978-79.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total financial assistance sanctioned. (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Per capita assistance by financial institutions (In rupees)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	943.96	199.00
2.	Assam	.. 184.93	105.52
3.	Bihar	.. 693.40	155.00
4.	Gujarat	.. 1,322.39	444.33
5.	Haryana	.. 518.39	463.96
6.	Himachal Pradesh	.. 69.22	180.36
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	.. 82.95	157.38
8.	Karnataka	.. 835.71	258.16
9.	Kerala	.. 474.62	200.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.. 645.70	135.67
11.	Maharashtra	.. 1,970.42	354.01
12.	Manipur	.. 11.42	90.82
13.	Meghalaya	.. 31.26	260.00
14.	Nagaland	.. 13.04	213.84
15.	Orissa	.. 416.14	170.18
16.	Punjab]	.. 482.82	328.02
17.	Rajasthan	.. 651.49	220.92
18.	Tamilnadu	.. 1,120.40	253.08
19.	Tripura	.. 12.67	69.78
20.	Uttar Pradesh	.. 1,307.16	135.28
21.	West Bengal	.. 847.69	168.90
All States		.. 12,905.66	211.88

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**TABLE—11**

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TABLE—11

## STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED BY VARIOUS FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Territory	Population of State		A.R.D.C. up to 3/79		L.I.C. upto 3/79		I.F.C. up to 6/79		I.D.B.I. up to 6/79	
		Population in lakhs (1971 census)	%to total	Amount	%to total	Amount	%to total	Amount	%to total	Amount	%to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.. 435.03	7.9	317.38	11.64	184.15	6.35	69.31	7.64	221.41	5.74
2.	Assam ..	.. 149.58	2.7	31.65	1.16	57.72	1.99	11.39	1.26	46.16	1.20
3.	Bihar ..	.. 563.53	10.3	172.40	6.32	182.84	6.31	39.40	4.34	126.70	3.28
4.	Gujarat ..	.. 266.97	4.9	129.25	4.74	289.75	10.00	76.69	8.46	600.94	15.57
5.	Haryana ..	.. 100.37	1.8	217.35	7.97	106.46	3.67	29.65	3.27	95.41	2.47
6.	Himachal Pradesh	.. 34.60	0.6	9.43	0.35	9.36	0.32	3.92	0.43	18.87	0.49
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	.. 46.17	0.8	2.71	0.08	16.50	0.57	2.43	0.27	30.78	0.80
8.	Karnataka ..	.. 292.99	5.3	218.77	8.02	152.16	5.25	67.62	7.46	257.67	6.68
9.	Kerala ..	.. 213.47	3.9	90.50	3.32	139.39	4.81	34.07	3.76	153.95	3.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.. 416.54	7.6	227.99	8.36	125.29	4.32	21.97	2.42	99.70	2.58
11.	Madharashtra	.. 504.12	9.2	243.16	8.92	409.00	14.11	169.40	18.68	696.72	18.05



12.	Manipur	10.73	0.2	2.21	0.08	4.48	0.16			1.42	0.04
13.	Meghalaya	10.12	0.2	0.65	0.02	11.82	0.41	2.84	0.31	5.05	0.13
14.	Nagaland	5.16	0.1	0.50	0.02	7.04	0.24	0.50	0.06	1.52	0.04
15.	Orissa	219.45	4.0	87.58	3.21	119.49	4.12	21.60	2.38	84.50	2.19
16.	Punjab	135.51	2.5	190.82	7.00	98.11	3.39	25.52	2.81	100.22	2.60
17.	Rajasthan	257.76	4.7	164.32	6.02	161.40	5.57	39.85	4.39	142.36	3.69
18.	Tamil Nadu	411.99	7.5	130.46	4.78	272.59	9.41	104.94	11.57	423.67	10.98
19.	Tripura	15.56	0.3	0.81	0.03	2.95	0.10	0.80	0.09	2.39	0.06
20.	Uttar Pradesh	883.41	16.2	407.80	14.95	295.49	10.20	94.81	10.45	285.66	7.40
21.	West Bengal	463.12	8.1	73.79	2.71	231.67	7.99	73.49	8.10	296.86	7.69
ALL STATES		5,479.50	100.0	2,727.49	100.0	2,898.22	100.00	907.00	100.00	3,859.52	100.00

TABLE-11-(Contd)

## STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED BY VARIOUS FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Territory			R.E.C. upto 31-3-78		H.U.D.C.O. upto 31-3-79		I.C.I.C.I. up to 31-12-78		Total	
				Amount	% to Total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	77.93	7.59	23.78	5.60	50.00	4.71	943.96	7.31
2.	Assam	..	..	30.08	2.93	1.25	0.29	6.70	0.63	184.93	1.43
3.	Bihar	..	..	93.53	9.11	16.23	3.82	62.30	5.88	693.40	5.37
4.	Gujarat	..	..	41.14	4.01	46.92	11.05	137.70	12.96	1,322.39	10.25
5.	Haryana	..	..	23.69	2.31	19.63	4.62	26.20	2.47	518.39	4.02
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	24.65	2.40	2.99	0.70	..	..	69.22	0.54
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	25.63	2.50	4.90	1.15	..	..	82.95	0.64
8.	Karnataka	..	..	37.92	3.70	31.07	7.32	70.50	6.63	835.71	6.48
9.	Kerala	..	..	15.15	1.48	21.36	5.03	19.60	1.84	474.02	3.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	119.73	11.67	26.12	6.15	24.90	2.34	645.70	5.00
11.	Maharashtra	..	..	81.19	7.91	33.75	7.95	337.20	31.73	1,970.42	15.27
12.	Manipur	..	..	3.31	0.32	..	..	..	..	11.42	0.09

13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	10.90	1.06	..	..	..	..	31.26	0.24
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	3.48	0.34	..	..	..	..	13.04	0.10
15. Orissa	..	..	..	70.44	6.86	14.03	3.30	18.50	1.74	416.14	3.22
16. Punjab	..	..	..	45.58	4.44	12.07	2.84	10.50	0.99	482.82	3.74
17. Rajasthan	..	..	..	80.93	7.89	33.13	7.80	29.50	2.78	651.49	5.05
18. Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	44.18	4.31	44.66	10.52	99.90	9.40	1,120.40	8.68
19. Tripura	..	..	..	5.72	0.56	..	..	..	..	12.67	0.10
20. Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	111.27	10.84	52.63	12.39	59.50	5.60	1,307.16	10.13
21. West Bengal	..	..	..	79.74	7.77	17.14	4.04	75.00	7.06	847.69	6.57
ALL STATES			..	1,028.19	100.00	424.64	100.00	1,062.60	100.00	12,905.66	100.00

TABLE-12

## STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1979 LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	State Electricity Board	State Govt. Housing Scheme	Govt. Co-operative Housing Finance Societies other authorities	Municipal Committees & State Govt. urban water supply	Zilla Panchayats for rural water supply schemes	Sugar Co-operative Societies	Co-operative Spinning units	Industrial Estates	Improvement Trusts	Companies Industrial Co-operative Societies	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,468.82	2,091.61	1,659.25	830.68	313.59	249.00	..	19.18	..	709.25	18,415.45
2.	Assam	1,241.54	343.96	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	226.00	5,771.93
3.	Bihar	3,665.58	1,400.78	147.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	808.55	18,283.74
4.	Gujarat	4,481.75	4,432.17	9,222.04	1,767.72	97.68	194.28	..	654.34	..	1,757.07	28,975.31
5.	Haryana	4,004.17	475.52	23.75	872.16	..	170.00	..	..	..	72.80	10,645.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	320.67	271.61	..	107.69	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	935.96
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	387.27	..	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,650.14
8.	Karnataka	1,241.33	1,586.09	605.12	2,305.48	..	226.66	..	..	..	2,595.39	15,216.05
9.	Kerala	3,337.83	1,115.63	751.25	2,272.66	203.32	20.00	..	..	..	260.00	13,938.97
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,335.17	1,225.40	558.00	1,273.67	..	40.00	..	..	..	25.00	12,528.55

11. Maharashtra	..	4,770.33	1,456.27	8,585.36	3,392.81	2,280.50	929.00	18.00	234.88	..	995.73	40,900.46
12. Manipur ..	..	..	51.62	..	67.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	448.07
13. Meghalaya	..	671.47	71.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	1,181.51
14. Nagaland ..	..	..	17.61	..	105.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	704.19
15. Orissa ..	..	2,979.58	1,763.81	..	272.54	..	40.00	..	..	..	167.00	11,948.97
16. Punjab ..	..	3,501.47	1,095.81	42.50	450.37	..	..	..	..	2.00	121.50	9,811.13
17. Rajasthan ..	..	4,136.91	1,198.53	735.50	1,444.41	..	40.00	..	1.23	..	181.17	16,139.96
18. Tamil Nadu	..	4,767.72	1,876.35	3,722.05	3,738.13	..	189.00	..	1.90	..	1,693.89	27,259.05
19. Tripura ..	..	..	68.07	..	42.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	294.60
20. Uttar Pradesh	..	10,675.40	1,864.74	584.50	1,595.97	..	322.00	..	..	..	934.32	29,548.99
21. West Bengal ..	..	5,696.42	2,145.84	1,284.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	961.50	23,167.19
ALL INDIA ..	..	62,296.16	22,851.36	27,903.65	20,608.79	2,895.09	2,429.89	18.00	961.53	2.00	11,771.17	2,89,821.70

**TABLE—13**  
**PER CAPITA MARKET BORROWING DURING 1970-79**

Sl. No.	State		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.. ..	2.61	2.91	4.86	4.83	5.05	4.83	5.31	5.84	6.43
2.	Assam	.. ..	4.59	4.77	5.73	7.54	7.57	7.65	8.29	9.37	10.31
3.	Bihar	.. ..	1.22	1.36	2.95	4.36	4.36	4.38	4.80	5.27	5.80
4.	Gujarat	.. ..	6.75	7.84	7.52	8.15	9.22	9.08	10.00	11.00	12.10
5.	Haryana	.. ..	8.75	8.33	10.49	11.61	14.70	11.65	12.77	14.06	15.47
6.	Himachal Pradesh	.. ..	..	..	6.06	8.66	8.62	8.65	9.51	10.40	11.43
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	.. ..	..	..	4.78	14.35	14.36	14.47	15.89	17.48	19.22
8.	Karnataka	.. ..	5.64	5.99	5.88	7.52	7.58	7.49	8.26	9.08	9.99
9.	Kerala	.. ..	3.97	3.36	9.12	9.26	9.06	9.26	10.19	11.26	12.38
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.. ..	3.05	2.98	3.03	4.63	4.57	4.64	5.10	5.61	6.17
11.	Maharashtra	.. ..	5.50	6.18	7.28	6.30	6.34	6.72	7.36	8.10	8.90
12.	Manipur	.. ..	..	..	10.09	12.55	32.14	12.45	13.82	15.18	16.73
13.	Meghalaya	.. ..	..	..	11.00	11.00	38.80	22.00	24.20	26.60	29.30

14.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	22.20	39.60	115.80	39.60	42.60	48.00	52.80	
15.	Orissa	..	..	..	3.64	4.68	3.01	5.80	5.99	5.79	6.38	7.02	7.72
16.	Punjab	..	..	..	6.95	6.67	7.36	7.36	10.39	7.78	8.04	8.84	9.72
17.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	3.74	3.75	7.98	8.80	8.84	9.30	9.68	10.65	11.71
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	5.19	4.69	4.97	6.36	5.88	6.41	7.01	7.71	8.48
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.37	8.62	9.50	10.44	11.50	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	1.52	1.98	2.97	4.34	4.15	4.40	4.78	5.25	5.78
22.	West Bengal	..	..	..	4.06	4.45	7.93	9.26	9.28	9.30	10.19	11.20	12.32
ALL STATES		..	..	..	3.64*	3.97*	5.35*	6.43*	6.76*	6.62*	7.21*	7.94*	8.73*

\*Average for all States.

Note :—Per capita market borrowing has been calculated on the basis of the 1971 Population.

#### 4. REVIEW OF THE PLAN FOR 1974-80

In the following paragraphs, the performance under the State's Plan for the period 1974-80 is reviewed. The total provision made during the period 1974-80 was Rs. 1,966.04 crores and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,892.46 crores. Full information of the progress made during the Fifth Plan period and for the Plan for 1978-79 has been taken and the Plan for 1979-80 has been added to this. The following table will show the sector-wise progress during the period, i.e., 1974-80. A statement showing the Head of Department-wise allocations made and the expenditure incurred is furnished in Annexure.

		(Rs. in crores)	
Sl. No.	Head of Development	1974-1980	
		Provision	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Agriculture and Allied Programmes	168.07	162.44
2.	Co-operation	20.81	20.64
3.	Irrigation	553.19	348.23
	(i) Nagarjunasagar Project	169.16	169.13
	(ii) Pochampad Project	133.19	132.64
	(iii) Godavari Barrage Project	43.98	42.92
	(iv) Other Major and Medium Projects	176.03	172.40
	(v) Flood Control and Driange	27.33	27.64
	(vi) Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation	3.50	3.50
4.	Power	725.82	689.01*
5.	Industry and Mining	76.91	75.49
6.	Transport and Communications	140.26	154.64
7.	Social and Community Services	273.19	235.94
8.	Economic Services	1.62	1.18
9.	General Services	6.17	4.89
	Total	1,966.04	1,892.46

\*Actual figure is Rs. 681.69 as the latest report from Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has been received the details of which are shown in the power chapter,



The State Plans have a special significance in as much as they cover a wide area of economic activities significant for the people at large. The more important of the activities relevant for State Planning are Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries, Irrigation, Power, Roads, Education, Medical, Public Health, Social Welfare and Welfare of the Socially and Economically Backward Classes. As nearly 70 per cent of the population of the State are dependent on Agriculture and as the development of this Sector helps the economic betterment of the poorer sections of the society, Agriculture and Irrigation were given high priority in the Plans of the State. Since power is a basic infrastructure for the development of both agriculture and industry, the power sector also received high priority. Thus, these three sectors namely, Agriculture, Irrigation and Power accounted for 78 per cent of the total outlay. Though large allocations have been made for these three sectors in the Plans, the programmes in other sectors which have an immediate bearing on the productive effort of the country were not allowed to suffer.

*Agriculture:*

In the Plan for 1974-80 the main targets of crop production were conceived for the seven year period for operational purpose, and to determine the tasks, the base level and peak level targets were worked out. They were also worked out against the time horizon of the entire Plan period to even out the fluctuations due to seasonal factors. The targets and achievements for the important crops for the Plan 1974-80 are presented below:

(In lakh tonnes/bales)

Sl. No.	Crop	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Food-grains :						
	Target	.. 84.00	87.00	92.00	92.00	98.00	102.00
	Achievement	.. 90.86	94.28	74.79	89.85	106.67	91.72
2.	Oilseeds :	..					
	Target	.. 14.50	15.40	16.65	16.65	18.00	13.50
	Achievement	.. 16.29	11.89	6.56	10.91	12.27	13.76
3.	Cotton :						
	Target	.. 2.85	3.90	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
	Achievement	.. 4.82	2.39	2.59	2.20	3.49	4.00
4.	Mesta :	..					
	Target	.. 3.30	3.55	3.80	4.50	9.50	9.70
	Achievement	.. 5.24	5.96	9.22	8.61	8.81	9.37

5. Tobacco :							
Target	..	2.15	2.29	2.44	2.60	2.60	2.25
Achievement	..	1.60	1.30	1.33	2.63	1.90	1.28
6. Sugarcane :							
Target	..	122.00	127.00	133.00	133.00	140.00	110.00
Achievement	..	144.96	103.32	102.81	128.47	90.44	90.00
7. Fertilizer distribution :							
(i) Nitrogenous—							
Target	..	3.00	1.91	3.90	4.10	4.50	4.70
Achievement	..	1.89	2.56	2.90	3.60	4.01	3.81
(ii) Phosphate—							
Target	..	1.00	0.62	0.65	1.50	1.75	1.85
Achievement	..	0.51	0.54	0.81	1.38	1.39	1.24
(iii) Potassic—							
Target	..	0.50	0.23	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.55
Achievement	..	0.25	0.17	0.23	0.37	0.40	0.35

It can be seen from the above statement that production of foodgrains registered a significant increase in 1974-75 and 1975-76. The year 1975-76 can be considered a significant year for agricultural production in the State in general and for rice production in particular. This tempo could not however be kept up during the subsequent two years, i.e., 1976-77 and 1977-78, when the State registered a substantial decline in production against the targets set. This was due to natural calamities in the shape of cyclones and droughts which the State suffered from bringing down the foodgrains production. Notwithstanding these natural calamities, when the agricultural economy was disrupted, the State could still achieve nearly 89.85 lakh tonnes of food production in 1977-78 against a target of 92.00 lakh tonnes. However in 1978-79, the State crossed the 100 lakh tonnes mark, when the production reached 106.67 lakh tonnes which can be considered as a land mark in Agricultural production in the State. During this year the State also registered a production of 74.32 lakh tonnes of Rice the highest level in the history of Rice Production in the State. Unfortunately during 1979-80 there was extensive drought in the State as a result of which the targeted production of 102.00 lakh tonnes could not be achieved. However, due to alternative contingency production programmes more than normal production was achieved (91.72 lakh tonnes). This can be considered as a commendable achievement in the context of wide spread drought that prevailed during the Kharif season that year.

#### *Oil Seeds:*

The performance under oil seeds except during 1974-75 and 1979-80 was far from satisfactory. Groundnut is the most important oil seed crop followed by Castor. In respect of Groundnut improved seed was the biggest constraint. The seasonal conditions and crop damage due to pests and diseases were responsible for the decline in production. During 1979-80 a massive groundnut production programme was taken up in Rabi under tanks and in non-traditional areas and seed was specially procured and supplied for encouraging Rabi groundnut condition. These measures resulted in extra production.

#### *Cotton:*

Cotton crop registered a record production in 1974-75 but declined in the subsequent years. This crop is largely cultivated under rainfed conditions, where there is no yield stability. The cotton area and production declined in 1975-76 due to fall in prices and in the succeeding two years due to cyclones. However, with the expansion of irrigation facilities and remunerative prices the crop had a recovery of production. The achievement has exceeded the target during 1979-80 due to the above factors.

#### *Mesta:*

The State achieved record production under Mesta. The production was more than doubled between 1974-75 and 1977-78 on account of

favourable prices and several incentives, extended under the integrated Mesta Development programme in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. The production increased from 5.24 lakh bales in 1974-75 to 9.37 lakh bales in 1979-80.

#### *Tobacco:*

The decline in production was due to reduction both in area and yield on account of un-remunerative prices and adverse seasonal conditions, except in 1977-78 and 1978-79. There was a glut in the production of Natu Tobacco during these years which has resulted in Government stepping in and purchasing stocks to help the farmers. During 1979-80 this problem did not arise on account of reduction in area under Natu Tobacco.

#### *Sugar-cane:*

Except during the year 1974-75 the performance has not been satisfactory. The crop was affected by the serious pests and diseases, and due to the cyclones during 1976-77, 1977-78 and drought in 1979-80, resulting in decline in production. Thus, the adverse seasonal conditions were largely responsible for the fluctuations in production levels during the period under review. There are 12 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production by the end of 1977-78. During the year 1978-79 the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kovur, Nellore district has gone into production. With the starting of Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kovur, the total crushing capacity of all the Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State increased to 15,900 tonnes crushing per day from 14,650 tonnes crushing per day during 1977-78. During 1978-79, the 13 Co-operative Sugar Factories crushed 17.04 lakh metric tonnes of cane and produced 1.39 lakh metric tonnes of Sugar with an average recovery of 8.13 per cent.

#### *Minor Irrigation:*

Minor Irrigation has a significant role to play in raising Agricultural production in the State. The programme of Minor Irrigation includes exploitation of surface water by construction of new storage and diversion works, restoration of tanks and channels up to public works standards. Under Minor Irrigation, the total amount spent during 1974-80 was Rs. 4,335.03 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 4,174.71 lakhs. During this period, an additional irrigation potential of 93,487 hectares under public works and 6,513 hectares under Panchayat Raj was created.

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation has been formed as a State Government undertaking in 1974. The Corporation's main task is exploitation of irrigation potential in the entire State through various methods. At present the Corporation has taken up Lift Irrigation Schemes in different streams, rivers and drains for

exploiting the surface water resources. Ground water exploitation is also being done by sinking different types of tube wells. The Corporation has commissioned 24 Lift Irrigation Schemes creating an irrigation potential of 12,618 hectare in Kharif and 11,012 hectares in Rabi seasons. The Corporation has also completed the sinking of 679 tube-wells creating an irrigation potential of 24,537 hectares.

The State Government has so far (May, 1980) released a sum of Rs. 852.44 lakhs as share capital. In addition, the Government of India have also sanctioned Rs. 95.00 lakhs towards share capital. The A.R.D.C. have agreed to finance the schemes of the Corporation to the extent of 75% of the cost of schemes through the various Commercial Banks.

#### *Soil Conservation :*

During the Plan 1974-80 Soil Conservation measures were conducted in 5.40 lakh hectares of agricultural lands. During 1974-78, 1,120 hectares of silver oak, 1,078 hectares of coffee plantation and 1,262 hectares of minor forest produce like Bursera, pastures, etc., were raised in agency areas of Visakhapatnam district in the abandoned podu areas and in Srikakulam district in the State.

#### *Command Area Development :*

The Command Area Development Department was constituted in August, 1974 with the twin objectives of bridging the gap between the creation of irrigation potential and its actual utilisation and to maximise agricultural production by providing technical guidance of land development and extension services. Although it would be ideal to develop all command areas on modern lines, it is not possible to do so due to financial, organisational and other constraints. Four Command areas namely, Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, Pochampad and Tungabhadra Projects have, therefore, been selected for intensive area development and modernisation of agriculture during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. The Command Area Development Authorities have been set up for each of the four Commands at Project level with the necessary staff. Field channels play a vital role for achieving speedy development of command areas. Although the excavation and maintenance of field channels is the responsibility of farmers they took very little interest. The State Government have, therefore decided that field channels should be constructed by Project Authorities at project cost up to each survey number or 5 hectares limit whichever is less in respect of all on-going and future major, medium and minor irrigation projects. During 1978-79 field channels have been excavated by the Command Area Development Authorities in the four select commands in an area of 57,609 hectares.

The credit facilities for land development in the Command Areas could not be extended by the financing institutions to the farmers due

to certain restrictions in the rules and procedures. To overcome this difficulty a Special Loaning facility was created subject to certain clarifications issued by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

A special loan account has been created for this purpose with contributions from Government of India, State Government and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in the ratio of 50:25:25.

Intensive Agricultural Programme called 'Training and Visits System' has been introduced in the Command Areas to educate the farmers in modern agricultural technology to cover an area of 10.50 lakh hectares in a period of five years, commencing from 1976-77. An extent of 3.02 lakh hectares has been brought under this programme during 1978-79.

Command area roads are needed for faster movement of agricultural inputs and agricultural production. A road improvement and construction programme of village road net work covering the entire Nagarjunasagar Project area was taken up. According to the agreement entered into with the World Bank in June 1976 roads to a length of 1,575 Kms. are to be laid in Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,655 lakhs. During 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purchase of road construction equipment, etc. Necessary estimates for upgrading of 398.50 Kms. of road have been sanctioned.

A similar road programme has been taken up in Sri Ramsagar Project Command Area to construct 460 Kms. of roads. About 310 Kms. of roads were completed up to 1977-78.

#### *Dairy Development:*

The allied activities in the field of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Milk Supply, Fisheries and Forests are also important in the context of Rural Economy. Dairy industry is being given importance not merely because of the increase in Milk Supply to serve the consuming public with hygienic milk but also because of the impact it has on the economy of the Small and Marginal Farmers by way of generating larger employment potential and increasing their income level. The Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers who may not be able to derive the benefits of Agricultural Programme can look to Dairying as a profitable subsidiary occupation. The approach of the State in promoting the Dairy Industry is to create conditions that would facilitate the major objective of providing improved employment possibilities and income levels for the weaker sections in the rural areas. While the programme of Animal Husbandry emphasises the upgrading of Cattle and provision of animal health facilities, the programmes in Dairying

and Milk Supply concentrate on establishment of cooling and chill centres and Milk Powder Factories.

The year 1979-80 has been the peak collection reaching 7.00 lakh litres per day with the total collection for the year at 1,540 lakh litres. The liquid milk sale has reached 3.00 lakh litres per day with a total of 1,082 lakh litres on an annual basis. The entire activity is carried out through approximately 3,750 collection centres covering 187 milk routes, catering to the milk producers by more than 350 thousand families. This milk is handled through 68 Dairies/Chilling Centres, etc. Apart from three existing mother dairies or product factories, one more has been added at Proddatur, another at Chittoor will be commissioned shortly and two more are planned, one at Nandyal and another at Vijayawada for 1981. Milk Development will get a further boost with the Operation Flood II funds being made available for 16 Districts out of 23 Districts in the State.

#### *Fisheries:*

There are at present, 800 mechanised boats operating from Vizag and Kakinada fishing harbours and 56 trawlers from Vizag port. The present level of fry production in the State is about 1,756 lakhs. Inland fish production and Marine fish production was 1.32 lakhs and 1.19 lakhs respectively as on 1979-80. There are 75 Fish Seed Farms covering an area of 9.76 hectares. The progress achieved during 1974-78 is as follows. A scheme for Fresh Water Prawn Culture was taken up at Kovvali. An Inland Training Centre was started at Kurnool. The intake capacity of the Marine Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada was increased from 20 to 75 candidates per year. Forty private candidates were trained in Fishing and Engine Drivers Course at Government of India's Training Centres at Madras and Cochin. Another important feature is the introduction of a new procedure for distribution of Mechanised Boats involving institutional finance to cover more beneficiaries. The scheme envisages provision of 15% cost of the Boat as Government Loan, 80% by Commercial Banks and other Financial Institutions while the beneficiary should invest 5%. An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs has been paid as share capital to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society and Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society to strengthen the Co-operation Organisation. An amount of Rs. 5.73 lakhs was utilised to benefit the Fishermen Co-operative Societies by taking up schemes with the assistance of N.C.D.C. Rs. 28.64 lakhs were spent for the purchase of seed and for improvements to Nurseries for increased seed production. The Fishermen fishing with Non-Mechanised contrivances were paid an amount of Rs. 3.45 lakhs towards 25% subsidy for purchase of Craft and Tackle, Rs. 4.50 lakhs was granted towards 50% subsidy for supply of inputs to the Fishermen. An amount of Rs. 11.94 lakhs was sanctioned towards subsidy for construction of 70 large scale tanks in Kollair lake area by obtaining institutional finances from A.R.D.C. A sum of Rs. 0.87 lakh was



sanctioned for reclamation and formation of tanks by private individuals and Gram Panchayats. Rs. 11.60 lakhs was sanctioned for providing Roads in Fishing villages. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned to the Cyclone Victims for purchase of Craft and Tackle as a measure of relief. An amount of Rs. 16.44 lakhs for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and an amount of Rs. 1.03 lakhs for the Welfare of Tribals were spent.

*Forests:*

The following table gives the targets and achievements of various plantations during the period 1974-80.

Sl. No.	Plantation	Unit	1974-1980	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Quick growing species	.. Hectares	12,315*	11,212*
2.	Teak	.. do	26,387*	23,613*
3.	Casurina	.. do	2,197	2,194
4.	Red Sanders	.. do	80	50
5.	Cashew	.. do	60	60
6.	Bamboo	.. do	16,000	15,737
7.	Eucalyptus	.. do	1,400	1,298
8.	Coffee	.. do	254*	254*
9.	Silver Oak	.. do	650	650
10.	Minor Forest Produce	.. do	400	400
11.	Tropical pines	.. do	150*	148*

\*Upto 1974-80 for the remaining plantation to the coverage is for 1974-78.

The reason for the shortfall in the area of Teak plantation was due to increased Naxalite activities and podu cultivation.

*Drought Prone Area Programme:*

The Drought Prone Area Programme, aimed at mitigating the incidence of drought, is being implemented in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar and in the taluks

of Kanigiri, Markapur and Giddalur of Prakasam district and Deverkonda taluk of Nalgonda district.

**Strategy:**

The Drought Prone Area Programme strategy is based on comprehensive and integrated rural development and is focussed on agricultural and allied sectors. These areas have to move from a traditional thinking to a new approach which involves not only scientific Planning but also considerable change in the attitude of the people. The strategy of development revolved round on optimum utilisation of the major resources namely, land, water and livestock.

The following table will broadly indicate the physical achievements during the Plan period under this programme.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Sector</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Achievement from April 1974 up to 1977-1979</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

**DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME:**

**I. Agriculture :**

**A. Soil and Water Conservation :**

- |   |             |        |
|---|-------------|--------|
| 1. Soil Survey and Mapping              | .. Hectares | 52*    |
| 2. Area treated under Soil Conservation | .. do       | 52,235 |

**B. Crop Husbandry :**

- |  |             |          |
|--|-------------|----------|
| 1. Area covered under improved Farm Practices: | ..          |          |
| (a) Irrigated                                  | .. Hectares | 1,16,066 |
| (b) Dry  | .. Hectares | 3,17,349 |
| 2. Inputs :                                    |             |          |
| (a) Fertilizers                                | .. Tons     | 1,69,461 |
| (b) Seeds                                      | .. Tons     | 11,647   |
| (c) Pesticides                                 | .. Tons     | 6,099    |
| (d) Implements                                 | .. No.      | 5,051    |

**II. Irrigation :**

- |  |             |        |
|--|-------------|--------|
| (a) Surface Irrigation Works: Irrigation Potential | .. Hectares | 16,754 |
| (b) Ground Water Development Irrigation Potential  | .. Hectares | 9,999  |

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>III. Forestry and Pasture :</b>			
1.	Afforestation Area Covered	.. Hectares	12,079
2.	Social Forestry	.. Hectares	6,788
3.	Pasture Area Development	.. Hectares	22,045
<b>IV. Animal Husbandry :</b>			
<b>A. Cattle and Dairy Development :</b>			
1.	Milch Animal Distribution	.. No.	13,890
2.	Calves from Artificial insemination	.. No.	25,954
3.	Milk Societies Established	.. No.	141
4.	Average Milk collected per society perday	.. Litres	2,160*
5.	Fodder Development Area covered	.. Hectares	2,318
<b>B. Sheep Development :</b>			
1.	Cross Breed Rams distributed from Ram Multiplication Farms	.. No.	4,004
2.	Progency Born with Farmers	.. No.	25,805*
3.	Sheep Co-operative Societies Establishment	.. No.	61*
<b>C.</b>	<b>Poultry Units Establishment</b>	.. No.	895
<b>V. Horticulture:</b>			
1.	Fruit Trees planted		
	(a) No. of trees	.. No.	75,724
	(b) Area	.. Hectares	1,617
2.	Area under vegetables	.. Hectares	10,760*
<b>VI. Fisheries :</b>			
1.	Nurseries Developed	.. Hectares	5*
<b>VII. Sericulture :</b>			
	Area under mulberry cultivation	.. Hectares	5,744

(1)	(2)	(3)	
<b>INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**</b>			
<b>I. Agriculture :</b>			
1. Input subsidy	..	10,354	4,670
2. Soil conservation	..	8,575	458
3. Land Development	.. Acres	13,104	1,437
4. Reclamation	.. do.	3,070	54
5. Agricultural Demonstration	Nos.	10,467	8,907
6. Plough Bullocks	.. Nos.	10,470	4,979
7. Sericulture	..	189	34
<b>II. Minor Irrigation :</b>			
1. Individual New Wells	.. Nos.	5,739	2,112
2. Community Wells	.. Nos.	1,983	934
<b>III. Animal Husbandry :</b>			
1. Dairy Animals	.. Nos.	13,518	9,902
2. Poultry units	.. Nos.	1,728	683
3. Sheep units	.. Nos.	5,987	5,739
<b>IV. Fisheries :</b>			
1. Nylon Yarn and Fingerlings		3,208	913
2. Boats and Navs	..	1,942	870

\*Up to 1974-78 only

\*\*Data for 1978-79 only.

The Central assistance received from the Government of India was Rs. 26.64 crores. In the State's Plan, a provision of Rs. 26.59 crores towards its share was provided. Against this, the total expenditure incurred up to 1978-79 was of the order of Rs. 36.13 crores. A sum of Rs. 10.51 crores was released during 1978-80 on Integrated Rural Development Programmes by Government of India. The amount spent by the State Government as its share during 1979-80 was Rs. 7.12 crores on this programme.

#### *Investments in the Agricultural Financial Institutions:*

The Government have been investing in the ordinary debentures of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank in support of its long Term Credit Programmes for Agriculture.

Development. The Long-Term Credit requirements for Agricultural Development, Land Development, Minor Irrigation and other diversified purposes viz., Dairying, Sheep rearing, Fishery Development etc., have been provided by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank during the Fifth Plan period. The Long Term credit provided in 1977-78 was of the order of Rs. 47.68 crores as against Rs. 10.47 crores in 1973-74.

The achievements in the issue of Long Term Loans during the Fifth Five-Year Plan under the normal loaning programme and the A. R. D. C. assisted Special Loaning Programme are as detailed below:

Year	Loans issued (Rs. in crores)		
	Normal	Special A.R.D.C.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Base year 1973-74 (Actuals)	.. 5.23	5.24	10.47
1974-75 (Actuals)	.. 10.21	8.45	18.66
1975-76 (Actuals)	.. 11.08	16.16	27.24
1976-77 (Actuals)	.. 12.95	20.38	33.33
1977-78 (Actuals)	.. 9.39	38.29	47.68

The disbursements made during the Fifth Plan so far reveal that the accent of the A. R. D. C. Schemes is on the increase. In the coming years also the A. R. D. C. assisted schemes would constitute 80 to 90 per cent of the total loaning programmes.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank has been pursuing the objective of diversifying its loaning operations so as to provide financial assistance not only for farmed development but also allied activities aiming at improving the economy of agriculturists especially Small and Marginal Farmers. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank has been observing the stipulation that 50% of the advances should be made to small farmers under A. R. D. C. Schemes. The stipulation that 15% and 3% of all loans should be issued to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively is also being observed by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank. The loans advanced to small farmers constituted 47% of the total advance in 1977-78.

*Land Development and other purposes: Details of Loans Issued:*

The following are the year-wise details of loans issued for land development and other purposes during Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78).

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year	COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT		WELLS		PUMPSETS		TRACTORS		Other diversified purposes	Total
	Amount	Acres developed	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1974-75	..	88 17,600	484	22,544	266	7,512	82	210	946	1,866
1975-76	..	69 13,800	635	22,995	376	8,581	678	1,380	966	2,724
1976-77	..	702 1,40,400	810	26,926	532	9,866	763	1,279	526	3,333
1977-78	..	172 24,629	1,274	36,598	927	23,317	640	1,139	1,755	4,768
1978-79	..	249 N.A.	1,417	24,868	797	19,714	835	1,300	2,440	N.A.
1979-80	..	165 N.A.	1,400	36,382	647	16,551	662	955	2,940	N.A.
Total	..	1,445 1,96,429	6,020	1,70,613	3,545	84,541	3,660	6,263	9,573	13,691

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A total financial assistance of Rs. 1,402.07 lakhs was provided during 1974-79 Plan period towards investments in ordinary and special debentures of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank.

*Co-operation:*

Under co-operation an expenditure of Rs. 879.02 lakhs towards borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India for share capital contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions and Rs. 778.54 lakhs towards other Co-operative schemes have been incurred during 1974-79. Under other Co-operative Schemes an expenditure of Rs. 144.65 lakhs on Consumer Co-operatives, Rs. 114.12 lakhs on Credit Co-operatives and Rs. 83.38 lakhs on warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives, Rs. 61.00 lakhs on Processing Co-operatives, Rs. 79.18 lakhs on Farming Co-operatives, Rs. 38.26 lakhs on Labour Co-operatives and Rs. 197.90 lakhs on other weaker sections co-operatives has been incurred. The disbursement of short term loans has gone up from Rs. 70.00 crores to Rs. 75.14 crores in 1978-79.

*Irrigation:*

The revised plan provision for 1974-80 for irrigation sector was Rs. 553.19 crores while the expenditure incurred during this period (1974-80) amounted to Rs. 548.23 crores. The expenditure incurred on Nagarjunasagar Project (Rs. 169.13 crores), Pochampad Project (Rs. 132.64 crores) and Godavari Barrage (Rs. 42.92 crores) accounted for the bulk of the outlay. Other major and medium irrigation projects accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 172.40 crores, followed by Drainage and Flood Control (Rs. 27.64 crores) and Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation (Rs. 3.50 crores). A brief account of the achievements in the irrigation sector is given below:

*Nagarjunasagar:*

An expenditure of Rs. 169.13 crores was incurred on Nagarjunasagar Project during the Plan period 1974-80 as against a revised provision of Rs. 169.16 crores. The revised cost of this project is Rs. 434.46 crores as against which the cumulative expenditure up to the end of 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 360.02 crores. While the ultimate ayacut of Nagarjunasagar Project was about 8.67 lakh hectares, the potential created up to the end of 1977-79 was 5.17 lakh hectares.

*Pochampad:*

Expenditure during the Plan period 1974-80 on the Pochampad Project was 132.64 crores as against a revised provision of Rs. 133.19 crores. The revised cost of this project is Rs. 308.00 crores while the cumulative expenditure to the end of 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 192.60 crores. The ultimate ayacut under the Pochampad Project including Manair Dam was 2.84 lakh hectares. As against this a total

potential of 1.17 lakh hectares has been created up to the end of 1977-79.

#### *Godavari Barrage:*

The expenditure incurred on the Godavari Barrage during the Plan period 1974-80 amounted to Rs. 42.92 crores against the revised provision of Rs. 43.98 crores. The total cost of this project was estimated at Rs. 60.00 crores while the cumulative expenditure up to the end of 1979-80 was Rs. 46.61 crores. This project has been undertaken to replace the existing anicut on Godavari which was constructed 120 years ago and which breached during 1976.

#### *Other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:*

An amount of Rs. 176.03 crores was provided in the revised Plan period 1974-80 for the other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. The expenditure during 1974-80 amounted to Rs. 172.40 crores i.e., Five Major Projects viz., Vamsadhara Project Stage-I, Thungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II, Nizamsagar, Vamsadhara Stage-II and Somasila Project were among the other Major Projects under execution during the above Plan period. The total cost of these projects is about Rs. 179.31 crores as against which an expenditure of Rs. 55.94 crores has been incurred up to the end of the Plan period 1974-79 since the inception of the projects. The ultimate ayacut of these projects is about 2.74 lakh hectares, excluding Nizamsagar which relates to stabilisation of existing ayacut. The potential created up to the end of the 1978-79 period was 0.65 lakh hectares.

Among the Medium Irrigation Projects there were 31 projects estimated to cost Rs. 140.48 crores. The cumulative expenditure on these projects up to the end of Plan period 1974-79 amounted to Rs. 51.86 crores. The ultimate ayacut of the Medium Projects is 2.43 lakh hectares as against which a potential of 0.74 lakh hectares was created by the end of 1978-79.

#### *Flood Control and Drainage:*

The revised provision for 1974-80 of the Flood Control and Drainage Scheme was Rs. 27.33 crores as against which an amount of Rs. 27.64 crores was spent. The Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Schemes which were taken up for execution during 1969-70 under Non-Plan have been included as Plan schemes in the Fifth Plan period as recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. The total cost is now estimated at Rs. 138.00 crores under Stage-I and II while the cumulative expenditure up to the end of Fifth Plan amounted to about Rs. 34.75 crores since inception. While about 3,500 Kms. length of drains have been improved during the Fourth Plan period benefiting an area of 3.04 lakh hectares another 3,000 Kms. length of drains to



protect an area of 2.32 lakh hectares during the Fifth Plan have almost been completed.

The gross irrigated area of the State increased from 25.26 lakh hectares in 1950-51 to 43.78 lakh hectares by 1977-78 by different sources. Consequently the proportion of gross irrigated area which is covered by irrigation facilities improved from 23.7% in 1950-51 to 34.9% in 1977-78.

A total irrigation potential of 13.19 lakh hectares has been created under the major and medium irrigation projects executed in the State up to the end of June, 1980. This includes 4.24 lakh hectares of irrigation potential created during 1974-80. The bulk of the potential created is accounted for by Nagarjunasagar and Sriramasagar Projects.

#### *Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation:*

The Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation Limited has been formed as a public sector institution to take up the work relating to execution of the Major Irrigation and Power Projects in the State so that the Government need not depend on middle men like contractors for the execution of the projects. An amount of Rs. 3.50 crores has been invested by the State Government in 1977-78 as the Government's contribution to the share capital of the Corporation. The Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation has taken up execution of works in the Nagarjunasagar Project Left Bank Canal, Pochampad and Srisailem Projects etc.,

#### *Power:*

The revised provision for the power sector for the years 1974-75 to 1979-80 was Rs. 752.82 crores. The expenditure during this period on the power programmes amounted to Rs. 681.69 crores. The scheme-wise details of the Plan expenditure on Power sector are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Total expenditure 1974-80</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>I. Hydro-electric schemes: (Continuing)</b>		
1.	Srisailem .. .. .	145.84
2.	Lower Sileru .. .. .	68.15
3.	Nagarjunasagar (Conventional) .. .. .	12.77
4.	Nagarjunasagar (Pumped storage) .. .. .	49.93
5.	Upper Sileru-II .. .. .	1.05

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>New</i>		
6.	Andhra Power House at Balimela ..	3.05
7.	Nagarjunasagar Right Canal .. ..	0.88
8.	Donkarai Power House .. ..	1.00
	Total-I ..	<u>282.07</u>
<i>II. Thermal Schemes: (Continuing)</i>		
9.	Kothagudem-Stage III and Spill-over ..	4.89
10.	Kothagudem Stage-IV .. ..	72.67
11.	Vijayawada Thermal Scheme .. ..	149.81
12.	Ramagundem 'B' Station Stage-I .. ..	(-)0.10
13.	Mangur Super Thermal Station .. ..	0.03
	Total—II ..	<u>227.30</u>
<i>III. Transmission and Rural Electrification etc.,</i>		
14.	Transmission .. ..	75.04
15.	Rural Electrification .. ..	96.26
16.	Investigation .. ..	0.72
	Total-III ..	<u>172.02</u>
	Grand Total : I+II+III .. ..	<u>681.69*</u>

\*Based on 1979-80 actuals

An additional installed capacity of 1220 M.W. has been created in the State during the Plan period 1974-80 consisting of 460 M.W. under Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project, 110 M.W. under Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 220 M.W. under the Kothagudem Thermal Scheme Stage-III, 220 M.W. under the Kothagudem Thermal Scheme Stage-IV and first 210 M.W. unit of Vijayawada Thermal Station. The installed capacity has increased from 668 M.W. at the end of Fourth Plan to 1,888 M.W. at the end of 1979-80.

The number of towns and villages electrified in the State increased from 10,485 at the end of the Fourth Plan to 16,467 by the end of

1979-80. Since all the towns in the State were already electrified earlier, the increase of 5,982 relates to electrification of new villages only. About 69,354 agricultural pumpsets have also been energised during the Plan period 1974-80 raising the total number of agricultural connections in the State to 3.88 lakhs by 1979-80.

*Large and Medium Industries:*

Under Large and Medium Industries as against an outlay of Rs. 50.82 crores an expenditure of Rs. 48.68 crores was incurred. The programmes implemented by the Departments are discussed below.

*Director of Industries:*

Under the Incentive Scheme originally introduced in 1969 new industrial units are eligible for certain incentives.

The following was the actual expenditure in the last four years.

Year	LARGE & MEDIUM SCALE			SMALL SCALE		
	No. of units	Amount of subsidy (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment potential (No.)	No. of units	Amount of subsidy (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment potential No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1976-77 ..	31	81.78	6,200	202	30.48	2,222
1977-78 ..	42	95.32	8,400	527	89.85	5,797
1978-79 ..	40	46.77	8,000	314	56.40	3,454
1979-80 ..	25	60.71	5,000	279	79.85	3,069

230 Large and Medium Scale Industries were functioning in 1976. By the end of 1978-79, the number of functioning units rose to 282 indicating a growth rate of 8%. There are 206 letters of Intent/Industrial licences under various stages of implementation.

There were 15,105 Small Scale Industrial Units in 1976. It rose to 21,288 units by the end of 1978-79 indicating a growth rate of 13%.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 264.53 lakhs during 1974-80. Under Six-Point Formula funds an amount of Rs. 3.32 crores was also spent in the three regions of the State. The Corporation received 61 Estates, autonagars, electric complexes with an extent of 9,549.96 acres valued at Rs. 609.81 lakhs. Thereafter, the Corporation has

developed 83 Industrial Estates/Industrial Development Areas covering a total area of 5,500 acres up to 1979-80. The Corporation has constructed 1,596 sheds and the rate of occupancy of the industrial plots is more than 70% to 80%. The areas where the plots and sheds could not be disposed off are the backward areas of the State where the enterprise has not been developed in a big way. In order to change this pattern of development it is proposed to offer several incentives during the Plan period.

*Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation:*

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has been playing an increasingly important role towards industrial development and balanced regional growth of Industry in Andhra Pradesh. The Corporation started with an authorised share capital of Rs. 25.00 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 23.05 crores.

The Corporation has about 181 units under implementation and out of it 102 have gone into production, accounting for a total investment of Rs. 714.82 crores providing employment to 1,65,000 persons. The assistance of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation in these units is of the order of Rs. 5,233.62 lakhs. Out of this 40% are in the backward areas accounting for Rs. 2,093.45 lakhs of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation's assistance. The largest (63) number of units are agro and forest based which generate a high order of indirect employment. This is followed by Engineering 30, Chemicals 38, Minerals and Metallurgical 28 and Electronics 18 units.

In terms of implementation, many of the important units in Andhra Pradesh have made significant progress most note-worthy being the Rs. 41.00 crores Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mills Limited. Amongst other subsidiaries and joint ventures, Andhra Pradesh Carbides, Hyderabad Connectronics, Andhra Pradesh Rayons, Deccan Fibre Glass, Andhra Pradesh Lightings, Mango Processing Unit at Nuzvid, Krishna and Salt Complex. Naupada in Srikakulam district too have made noteworthy progress. M/s. Southern Transformers and Electricals Limited has signed the Memorandum of understanding with NGEF, Bangalore for implementation of this project in joint sector.

Several units of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation have gone into production. These includes Nagarjuna Steels in Pattancheru near Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh Tanneries Limited in Vizianagaram, Pioneer Alloy Castings Limited, Chittoor, Detergents India Limited, Cuddapah, Godavari Plywoods Limited, Rampachodavaram, Coromandel Agro Products Limited, Prakasam District, Coastal Chemicals Limited, Visakhapatnam R. G. Foundry Forge Limited, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh Steels Limited, Khammam.

*State Finance Corporation:*

The main activity of the Corporation is term lending. The following table shows the achievements of the Corporation during the Plan period.

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Sanctions ..	828.37	993.31	1,265.96	1510.25	2162.08	2,940.14
2.	Disbursements	409.12	571.15	682.05	735.99	1,090.15	1,606.33
3.	Sanctions to Small Scale Units ..	533.48	588.50	760.60	938.41	1,270.09	N.A.
4.	Sanctions in Backward Districts ..	284.27	503.45	565.41	739.37	919.64	N.A.

*Village and Small Scale Industries:*

The Director of Industries is in-charge of development of Small Scale Industries, Handicrafts, Coir Industry, Industrial Co-operatives, besides the assistance to such industries by the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation. The Andhra Pradesh Leather Industries Development Corporation is in-charge of the Leather Industry and the Handlooms and Textiles Department implements programmes for Handlooms and Textiles.

The Director of Industries has spent a sum of Rs. 325.63 lakhs under Small Scale Industries during the period 1974-80.

1. Industrial Testing and Development for Engineering materials and products at Visakhapatnam.
2. Industrial Testing Laboratory, Musheerabad.
3. Mineral Testing Laboratory, Cuddapah.

With the continuous effort by the Government and other development agencies for industrial promotion and subsequent growth of industries in the State, the need for providing Testing facilities for raw materials and products has assumed great urgency. Testing facilities for ensuring quality of products is one of the services mostly required by the Small Scale Industries in particular to improve their sales in modern markets where consumers are increasingly becoming quality conscious. The Small Scale Industries cannot afford to have their own testing

facilities because of their financial constraints. In view of this test need the Industries Department have set up three testing laboratories in the fields of Engineering, Chemicals and Minerals at Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Cuddapah. The Testing Laboratory for Engineering Materials and Products at Visakhapatnam has already gone into service and other two laboratories are ready to go into service shortly.

The Laboratories would not only help the existing Small Scale Industries in the standardisation and quality control of their materials and products but would also help the entrepreneurs to solve their technological problems in different fields and their contribution to the growth and promotion of Small Scale Industries in the State.

#### *District Industries Centres:*

In pursuance of new Industrial Policy announced by Government of India, Ministry of Industry, the District Industries Centre Scheme has been established in the country for Development of Small Scale Industries, tiny and village industries in the rural areas. During 1978-79, 11 District Industries Centres were established and during 1979-80, 3 more centres started functioning in the State. The recurring expenditure of each District Industries Centre has to be borne by State and Central Governments in the ratio of 50:50 with a maximum limit of Rs. 6.00 lakhs to each District Industries Centre.

Under loan assistance to District Industries Centres Scheme, loans will be advanced to artisans and entrepreneurs who will establish industrial and artisan oriented units in the areas and towns having less than population of 25,000 up to a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 at less interest.

Rural Industries programme/Rural assisted programme is a component of erstwhile Rural Industries programme merged in the District Industries Centre programme. The scheme envisages for the benefit of rural artisans. Under this programme, training will be given, tools will be supplied on subsidy basis and other amenities will be provided.

To disseminate information to entrepreneurs, a documentation cell will be established in each District Industries Centres with latest literature and equipment. In addition to the above, the existing documentation wing of each District Industries Centre will be strengthened.

#### *Handicrafts:*

In the Handicrafts sector, developmental activities cover training quality control, research and improvement of design, marketing and production to meet the growing demand within the State and abroad. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 18.78 lakhs during the period 1974-80.

*Scheme for providing working capital loan and share capital loan, subsidy, etc., to Handicrafts Artisans Societies:*

Working capital loan and managerial assistance and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipment for Co-operative Societies were sanctioned. So far 74 Societies have produced goods worth about Rs. 25.00 lakhs annually. The Nirmal Industry at Hyderabad produced articles worth Rs. 6.17 lakhs during 1978-79. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 18.78 lakhs on Handicraft Schemes mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 2.93 lakhs was spent during 1974-79 for providing Working Capital loan and Share Capital loan, subsidy, etc., to Handicrafts Artisans Societies.

*Coir Industry:*

There is great scope for development of Coir Industry in West Godavari, East Godavari and Srikakulam districts where raw materials are available in plenty. The expenditure incurred on Coir Industry during the period 1974-79 was Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

The following Coir Schemes have been set up to benefit the artisans and develop coir industry.

Training-cum-Production Centre in Coir Retting, Baruva.

Training-cum-Production Centre in Coir Retting at Pothavaram, East Godavari district.

Scheme for Mechanised Coir Yarn, Spinning and Rope making at Narsapur, West Godavari district.

Under the above schemes, so far 42 artisans are trained in Coir Industry.

*Share capital loan to members of Industrial Co-operatives:*

In order to provide assistance to various artisans especially in Rural areas, semi-urban areas, the Department have organised Industrial Co-operative Societies which have been provided necessary financial assistance. The schemes undertaken by the Department are such as providing managerial assistance, grant of concessional rate of interest, share capital assistance, etc.

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation as a promotional agency under capital participation and joint ventures, as a promotional agency the Corporation has encouraged many entrepreneurs during the Fifth Plan period to set up industries by extending financial assistance by way of risk capital to the limited companies promoted by various entrepreneurs for the manufacture of products having export potential and import substitution and by utilising the sophisticated technology or locally available raw materials, etc. Under this scheme the Corporation provides the capital base to

Small Scale Industries by actively participating in the equity or preferential capital up to 50% as joint ventures and it is heartening to note that it has become popular among the entrepreneurs. Further the capital participation schemes aim at strengthening the capital base of a small entrepreneur to enable him to raise long term and short term loans/working capital from banks/financial institutions. The joint venture scheme has been successful in inducing hesitant entrepreneurs particularly from Agricultural backgrounds to come forward and establish industries with the help of Corporation.

Up to May, 1980, the Corporation has sanctioned 88 schemes with a total Corporation commitment of Rs. 228.07 lakhs of which 62 industries have already gone into Commercial production. The institutional finances of State Financial Corporation and Banks generated in this process works out to Rs. 1,100.00 lakhs. The products of these joint ventures include T. V. sets and deflection components, electronic desk calculators and instruments, Asbestos, Cement and asphaltic roofing sheets, agricultural implements, pesticides, Malleable castings and industrial plastic components, industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals, stencils and carbon papers, polypropelene strapping bands, fruit processing, biscuits and paints, varnishes, etc. These industries when fully implemented will provide job opportunities to about 5,500 persons besides indirect employment to many more.

#### *Handlooms and Textiles:*

Under Handlooms and Textiles, the following are the highlights. The total outlay involved in the implementation of various schemes during the period 1974-80 was Rs. 926.86 lakhs which includes a sum of Rs. 74.38 lakhs additionally given for Settling Rebate claims. The coverage of Weavers by Co-operatives has increased from 2.24 lakhs to 3.27 lakhs. The production of handloom cloth in the Co-operative sector has been stepped up from Rs. 12.13 crores to Rs. 32.00 crores by 31st March, 1980. Working capital availability under the Reserve Bank of India scheme of Handlooms finance has increased from Rs. 2.50 crores to Rs. 15.80 crores. Underemployment in the industry has been reduced from 60% to 40%. Production has been geared to suit the changing demands and tastes of consuming public. Steps have been taken to provide modern infrastructural facilities and also to replace the outdated and less productive looms and equipments.

The wage earnings of Handloom weavers have also recorded increase. The production capacity of the existing Co-operative Spinning Mills has been increased to meet the demand for yarn and one new Co-operative Spinning Mill has been set up. 10,114 power looms have been sanctioned to Handloom Weavers and others under Self-Employment Scheme during this period. Similarly, under Sericulture industry, the acreage of Mulberry cultivation has been increased from 3,341 acres to 33,220 and cocoon production from 2.84 lakh Kgs, to 68.70 lakh Kgs.



The scheme of admitting Handloom Weavers into Co-operatives either existing or by organising new ones has been under implementation since the inception of Plan schemes. Against 6 lakhs of Cotton Handloom in the State as on 31st March, 1974, there are 2.24 lakh Handloom Weavers as members of Co-operatives. By the end of March, 1980 the number of members in the Co-operatives has gone up to 3.27 lakhs. The number of societies have increased from 976 as on 31st March, 1974 to 1769 as on March, 1980.

#### *Mining:*

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation a wholly State owned undertaking has always had an emphasis on the exploitation of minerals of import substitute, export and major minerals keeping in view the social object of creation of more employment among weaker sections of the rural areas and educated unemployed. During the Plan period 1974-79 the Corporation produced minerals worth Rs. 496 lakhs earmarked foreign exchange of Rs. 163.67 lakhs and saved foreign exchange of Rs. 202.20 lakhs. The production of Barytes, Asbestos and Ball Clay during the period 1974-80 was 3,83,162 tonnes and the value of sales was to the tune of Rs. 594.49 crores. The deposits at Mangampet, constitute the single largest deposit of Barytes in the World with a reserve of 65 million tonnes. The project taken up in 1974-75, reached a production level of one lakh tonnes by 1979-80.

The production of coal at the beginning of the Fifth Plan was 53.12 lakh tonnes per annum and the expansion under the Fifth Plan envisages reaching of an annual production level of 100 lakh tonnes by the end of 1978-79. During the year 1977-78 the company achieved a production of 89.12 lakh tonnes and 90.09 lakh tonnes during 1978-79. The employment in the company is of the order of 58,503 persons. A capital outlay of Rs. 83.90 crores is envisaged for the company during the Fifth Plan period. Of this, the State Government have invested a sum of Rs. 13.00 crores towards their share as equity up to 1979-80.

#### *Minor Ports:*

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up the development of ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam in the State Plan during the Fifth Plan period (1974-80). A sum of Rs. 327 lakhs was provided to these three ports (Kakinada Rs. 240 lakhs, Machilipatnam Rs. 79.00 lakhs and Krishnapatnam Rs. 8.00 lakhs). Kakinada port handled a record tonnage of 8.50 lakh tonnes of overseas trade during 1979-80 with the value of exports being Rs. 120.00 crores which is also an all time record. At Machilipatnam port shipping traffic was revived during February, 1978 and in the last two years 20 ships called and about 50,000 tonnes of fertilisers were imported from overseas. At Krishnapatnam, shipping traffic has not yet been revived

but about 100 mechanised fishing vessels are plying at this port during the fair weather seasons.

#### *Roads:*

A major part of the total net work of roads in Andhra Pradesh is under the control of Roads and Buildings Department. The total length of State roads under the control of Roads and Buildings Department as on 1st April, 1974 was 21,360 Kms. This has now risen to 33,800 Kms. in addition to 2,247 Kms. of National Highways.

During the Fifth Plan (1974-80) a sum of Rs. 462.35 lakhs was provided for Village Roads. With this amount 285 villages were connected by pucca roads (out of 3,900 villages having population of 1,500 and above). The physical achievements during Fifth Plan is shown below (1974-80):

Formation	... 100 Kms.	} 285 villages were connected.
Metalling and improvements	... 538 Kms.	

During the Fifth Plan period, under the Roads and Buildings programme 1,025 Kms. of surfaced roads were laid, 37 bridges and 231 culverts were also constructed.

#### *Road Transport:*

An expenditure of Rs. 103.36 crores was incurred on Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation. The Corporation introduced 3,289 new vehicles during the Fifth Plan period towards replacing of overaged vehicles and augmentation of its fleet passenger vehicles. The fleet strength of the Corporation by the end of March, 1978 was 5,009 vehicles employing a work force of about 48,000 employees and covering nearly 80% of the Nationalised Transport in the State. The capital contributions released by the State and Central Governments during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 26.27 crores (Rs. 20.99 crores by the State Government and Rs. 5.28 crores by the Centre). The retained profits of the Corporation during this period was of the order of Rs. 5.87 crores while internal resources were Rs. 22.12 crores. The route mileage covered by the Corporation by the end of 1977-78 was 33,250 Kms. The number of passengers carried per day was 8,840.30 lakhs. The earnings per day was Rs. 26.23 lakhs. The running of buses per day was 13.16 lakh Kms.

During 1978-79, the Corporation purchased 1,323 chasis and got 1,081 bodies fabricated. The route mileage covered was 34,320 Kms. Number of persons carried per day was 26.92 lakhs. Earnings per day of the Corporation were Rs. 29.32 lakhs.

#### *Tourism:*

A revised provision of Rs. 66.09 lakhs was made in the State's Plan during the period 1974-80 for the development of Tourism. The

expenditure incurred during this period amounted to Rs. 61.53 lakhs, i.e., 93.1%. The amount was spent on the Development of Tourist Rest Houses in different parts of the State.

#### Education:

The allocation for general education in the revised Plan 1974-80 was Rs. 2,787.43 lakhs of which Rs. 1,493.06 lakhs was for Elementary Education.

The percentage of enrolment in the age-group 6-11 and 11-13 was 71.1% and 27.9% respectively, as against the original target of 90% and 50%. The original targets for enrolment could not be achieved as the outlay was not sufficient. A mid-term evaluation of achievement of the targets during 1976-77 revealed that 72% and 30.7% of enrolment was achieved during the period 1974-75 to 1975-76. For 2 years there was an achievement of 0.9% only. This trend of enrolment indicated that at this rate the Draft Plan targets would not be achieved. Hence, based on the practical experience the physical targets for Fifth Plan period were revised on the basis of increased enrolment in the previous years and the academic and financial inputs that are likely to flow into the field. A revised target of 76.3% and 39.3% were fixed to be achieved by the end of Fifth Plan period namely 1977-78 in the age-group 6-11 and 11-13 respectively. As against the revised target of 76.3% by 1976-77, 75% enrolment has been achieved, i.e., 3.5% of additional enrolment has been achieved during 1976-77 alone, surpassing the annual increase in the previous years. This 3.5% additional enrolment constitutes 2.40 lakh children additionally enrolled during 1976-77. Similarly, 60,226 children were enrolled in the age-group 11-13 increasing the percentage of 2.3%. This achievement is largely due to the following steps taken during 1976-77:—

- (1) 6% additional enrolment drive launched during 1976-77;
- (2) Opening of 998 Schools in the School-less Centres by re-deployment of surplus teachers based on 1 : 40 teacher pupil ratio;
- (3) Starting of 100 Evening/Night Primary Schools;
- (4) Sanction of Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards incentive schemes such as book-grants, uniforms and attendance scholarships for girls, and specially those belonging to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society and girls;
- (5) and by staggering vacations and holidays to suit the needs of the rural children to control and attend the schools regularly.

By 1977-78 there were 27.74 lakhs of boys and 19.02 lakh girls totalling to 46.76 lakhs of children in Classes I-V leading to the enrolment of 84.29% of boys 60.3% girls, aggregating to 72.6% of enrolment

in the age-group 6-11. Similarly, there were 5.03 lakhs of boys and 2.45 lakhs of girls totalling to 7.48 lakhs enrolled in Classes VI and VII (11-13), leading to 39.5% and 19.8% enrolment of boys and girls with an average of 29.8% enrolment in this age-group. During 1978-79, there were 1.27 lakhs of boys and 1.23 lakhs of girls totalling to 2.50 lakhs enrolled additionally in Classes I to V leading to the enrolment of 88.5% of boys and 64.7% of girls, aggregating to 76.8% of enrolment in the age-group 6-11. By 1979-80, 50.41 lakhs of children in the age-group 6-11 Class I to V are enrolled (29.87 lakhs boys and 20.54 lakhs girls) leading to a percentage enrolment of 79.2% (91.3% in the case of boys and 66.3% in the case of girls). By 1979-80, 7.72 lakhs of children (5.08 lakhs boys and 2.64 lakhs girls) were enrolled in the age-group 11-13 leading to a percentage enrolment of 29.7% in this group.

#### *Higher Education:*

The Plan budget for Higher Education includes the budget for the plus two stage of Education also in the 10+2+3 pattern.

The Statewide Plan schemes relate to the strengthening of the Directorate of Higher Education, provision of additional equipment, books and furniture to the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool, courses conducted by the Collegiate Cell, SCERT payment of grant-in-aid to Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachara Sabha, Hyderabad and payment of grant-in-aid to Nagarjuna University and Kakatiya University.

The Directorate of Higher Education which was formed in the year 1975 was understaffed at the time of its formation. As such, the Directorate has been strengthened by creating additional posts of officers and sections.

The Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool is a special type of Residential College with State-wide jurisdiction. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh each year has been spent from Plan funds towards the provision of additional equipment, books and furniture etc., required for the College and the Hostel.

The Collegiate Cell, SCERT, Hyderabad is the academic wing of the Directorate of Higher Education which provides in-service training and refresher courses to College teachers. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided every year from the Plan funds for various courses conducted by the Cell.

The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras started Hindi P. G. Courses at Hyderabad for which Government have decided to sanction Rs. 5.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been paid to the Sabha by the end of 1979-80 and the remaining amount is proposed to be paid during 1980-81 in order to fulfil the commitment.

The Nagarjunaa University and Kakatiya University were newly started. To enable these Universities to get assistance from University Grants Commission grants-in-aid were paid to these Universities from Six Point Formula funds.

*Regional Schemes—Junior Colleges:*

During the Fifth Plan period, 66 Government Junior Colleges have been started at various places in the State including 9 Colleges started during 1979-80. All these new colleges have been maintained with Plan funds. With the addition of these colleges, the total number of Government Junior Colleges in the State rose to 233 by 1979-80 with an enrolment of 1,77,383. Some of the Government Junior Colleges have been strengthened by providing 192 additional posts of Junior Lecturers meeting the expenditure from Plan funds. Vocational courses were introduced at Intermediate level during 1979-80 with the starting of 34 vocational courses in 22 Colleges in the State. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was spent for the purpose of meeting the expenditure from Plan funds.

Rupees 9.00 lakhs were released to the Andhra Pradesh Residential Junior College, Nagarjunasagar for major repairs to college building by 1979-80.

*University Education—Degree Colleges:*

During the Fifth Plan period 21 Government Degree Colleges have been started at various places in the State including two started during 1979-80. All these new colleges have been maintained with Plan funds. With the addition of these colleges, the total number of Government Degree Colleges in the State rose to 64 by 1979-80 with an enrolment of 1,25,993.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh each year has been spent for providing additional equipment, books and periodicals etc. for the P. G. Courses at Government College, Rajahmundry.

An amount of Rs. 82.87 lakhs has been spent for N. S. S. in degree colleges (State's share of expenditure).

The first phase of construction of permanent buildings in respect of all Government Degree Colleges has been completed. A sum of Rs. 118.82 lakhs has been spent on the construction of permanent buildings including a Hostel Block for the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool.

Under the sub-plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, book banks and additional coaching facilities were provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students staying in Degree Colleges and for this purpose an amount of Rs. 13.75 lakhs has been spent.

The Directorate of Adult Education was established during August, 1978. Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme Centres at 60 centres in each of Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts and 150 Centres in each of the two Districts of Khammam and Krishna and also 100 centres in each of the four districts of Cuddapah, Adilabad, Srikakulam and Mahaboobnagar were started under the Non-formal (Adult) Education Schemes. These centres were continued till September, 1979 to complete the course.

The two programmes—Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme and Non-Formal (Adult) Education Programme, which were existing in 1978-79, were merged into one integrated programme under the nomenclature of "Rural Functional Literacy Project" from the year 1979-80.

This meant sanction of 23 projects were set up in 1979-80. The number of projects sanctioned under State Plan were 5 while the remaining 18 projects were fully funded by the Central Government.

A project of 300 Adult Education Centres under National Adult Education Programme was established during the year 1979-80 in each of the eighteen districts of Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal and West Godavari with the financial assistance of the Government of India.

Similarly, a project of 300 Adult Education Centres was established during the year 1979-80 in each of the districts of Cuddapah, Khammam, Medak, Nellore and an additional project for Tribal areas in Paderu taluk of Visakhapatnam district with the State funds.

In all the 23 projects sanctioned, in the 22 Districts of the State (except Vizianagaram), one post of Project Officer, one post of Assistant Project Officer and 10 posts of Supervisors were sanctioned for each Project with supporting Ministerial Staff (1 Upper Division Clerk and 1 Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist) in the Project Office.

Besides, 23 posts of District Adult Education Officers were sanctioned with supporting staff —(One Statistical Assistant, one Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist per each Office).

In the 23 Projects, about 6,900 Adult Education Centres were set up during January, 1980 to March, 1980 after identifying the locations and Organisers/Instructors. Training courses were conducted for the functionaries at all levels i.e., District Adult Education Officer, Project Officers, Assistant Project Officers, Supervisors and Organisers.

Since the setting up of about 6,900 Adult Education Centre involved the identification of Adult Education functionaries at different levels (Project Officer, Assistant Project Officers, Supervisors

and Organisers) and the conduct of training courses for the functionaries, and since recruitment of persons for the posts was mostly confined to the different development Departments, the preparation for the implementation of the programme has been consuming much time. Difficulties in finding adequate number of women organisers for half the number of centres meant exclusively for women, have again slowed down the preparatory action. Also difficulties in finding even Men Organisers for the centres for men in certain villages and hamlets and particularly in tribal areas have like-wise contributed to the delay in the completion of preparatory action.

In all, 2.07 lakhs of illiterate adults in the age-group of 15-35 are being covered through Government Projects started during 1979-80.

#### *Technical Education:*

There were 7 Engineering Colleges with an intake of 1,370 students at the beginning of the Fifth Plan. During the Plan period, one more College was added taking the number of Colleges in the State to 8. With this, the number of intake of students has also been increased to 1,550. The amount spent on Technical Education in the State during the Plan period 1974-80 was Rs. 182.98 lakhs.

During the Fifth Plan period Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati with Diploma Courses in Commercial Practice, Catering and Food Technology, Pharmacy and Electronics Engineering and an Institute of Printing Technology in Secunderabad were started. Besides this, a number of new and diversified courses have also been introduced during the Fifth Plan in the existing institutions. They are indicated below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Year of Intake</i>	<i>Implemen- tation.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>New Institutions :</b>			
1.	Sri Padmavati Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati in Private sector under the management of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams	1975-76	60
	.. .. .	.. 1977-78	50
2.	Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad	.. 1977-78	60
<b>Existing Institutions :</b>			
1.	Part-time Diploma Courses in Civil Engineering and Electronics and Communication Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad	.. 1975-76	40
2.	Part-time Deploma Courses in Civil Engineering at Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada	.. 1975-76	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Diploma Course in Electronic and Communication Engineering at Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic, Tirupati ..	1975-76	30
4.	Diploma Course in Commercial Practice at Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam ..	1975-76	30
5.	Diploma Course in Commercial Practice at Government Polytechnic, Nellore ..	1975-76	30
6.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Metallurgy at Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad	1977-78	15
7.	Diploma course in Pharmacy at Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur ..	1977-78	20
8.	Part-time Diploma Course in Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam ..	1977-78	30
9.	Increased intake into Part-time Diploma Course in Mechanical Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam ..	1977-78	20
10.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam ..	1977-78	15
11.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology at Government-Polytechnic, Nizamabad ..	1977-78	15
12.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology at S.V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati ..	1977-78	15

Increase in the intake capacity of several diploma and engineering Colleges was made during the period 1978-80.

#### *Medical and Health:*

The Fifth Plan aimed at providing minimum public health facilities integrated with family welfare and nutrition for vulnerable groups of children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The accent of the schemes during the period has been on (i) increasing the accessibility of health services to Rural areas, (ii) intensification of the control and eradication of communicable diseases, especially Small-pox, Malaria, Leprosy, (iii) qualitative improvement in Education and Training of Health Personnel and (iv) attempts to develop referral services by providing specialists attention to common diseases in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 1200.28 lakhs was spent on the Medical Schemes while an amount of Rs. 1394.80 lakhs was incurred on the Health Schemes during 1974-80. Among the physical achievements, addition of 596 beds to various Taluk Hospitals and opening of 60 Dental Clinics in selected Taluk Hospitals deserve mention. New Dispensaries were opened at



17 places in the State. Bed strength in Hospitals at the District level was increased by adding 250 beds. In about 7 teaching hospitals and District Headquarters Hospitals 301 beds were added, besides making improvement to teaching hospitals. At places like Sattupalli, Penuballi, Vayalpad, Bellampalli, Mancherial and Mylavaram construction of 30 bedded hospitals were taken up.

For the use of District Headquarters Hospitals and other hospitals new Ambulances were purchased. 22 X-Ray Plants were installed in different hospitals. 24 Primary Health Centres were adopted under re-orientation of training programme to expose medical under-graduate and teaching staff to rural health problems. Specialists units and wards of Urology, Neurology, Cardiology and Intensive Respiratory Units were established in some of the selected hospitals in the State. Mobile Ophthalmic Units under the prevention of blindness were established at Kurnool and Warangal and also upgrading 5 Ophthalmic Assistant Surgeons Posts was done in adjoining 10 districts. Blood Banks were also established at some of the important places under Medical Schemes. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, schemes were taken up for upgrading Primary Health Centres, construction of backlog Primary Health Centres, and sub-centres and provision of drugs at Rs. 2,000 for each sub-centre. In all 25 Primary Health Centres were taken up for upgradation and 22 Primary Health Centres were constructed and 168 Quarters for Staff. 84 backlog sub-centres and 89 new sub-centres were constructed, 101 sub-centres were established. 5 Primary Health Centres were established in the remaining Community Development Blocks in Tribal Areas. The Minimum Needs Programme has covered all blocks by establishing atleast one Primary Health Centre in each. There are 326 blocks with 420 Primary Health Centres and 3,992 sub-centres in the State. About 194 Primary Health Centres were covered by Community Health Volunteers Scheme to treat the minor ailments and educate on Health and Family Welfare in Rural Communities.

Of the Public Health Schemes, many are covered by National Programmes while a few were taken up under State Normal Public Health Schemes. Tetanus Toxoid and Antirabic Vaccine manufacturing was taken by Institute of Preventive Medicine at Nacharam Complex during the Fifth Plan period. During the Fifth Plan period there was substantial decrease in Malaria by effective control measures taken and funds provided under the scheme were fully utilised. The District Tuberculosis Control Programme is in full operation and also taken up in the newly formed district of Prakasam by providing X-Ray equipment and other facilities. 6 Units of Cholera combat teams have been established at Nellore, Eluru, Mahaboobnagar, Kakinada, Nizamabad and Machilipatnam. A Public Health Laboratory at Ongole was organised during the period. A Mobile Fluorosis Unit and One Surveillance Unit were also started. A scheme was taken up of defloridation of water sources in Prakasam and Nalgonda Districts.

A scheme was taken up with the assistance of UNICEF for establishing two health equipment repairing units. Under Family Control Programme one Rural Control Project was started at Srikakulam. Further, 2 more control units were started at Siddipet Municipality and adjoining rural areas.

During the Fifth Plan period it was felt necessary for establishing a super speciality hospital and Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedics was taken over and converted to Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedic and Specialities, Hyderabad. It is now in transition stage of becoming into an Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, an autonomous body. As a part of this complex and to meet the requirements of this Institute a 100 bedded base hospital of King Kothi Palace was established at Hyderabad. Further, a separate Maternity Hospital was established at Hyderabad near Charminar one of the thickest populated areas in the City. The Vemana Yoga Research Institute was set up at Secunderabad to take up Research and Studies in Yogic Practices.

Grants-in-aid was offered to voluntary organisations at 1/3rd grant-in-aid to two hospitals in West Godavari and Nalgonda districts.

The two private medical colleges were taken over by Government. In all, there are 900 under-graduate admissions in the 8 Medical Colleges.

There was a crash programme of admission of 210 nurses. Further, a nursing college was started at Visakhapatnam with 25 admissions.

In Medical Colleges in Kakinada, Tirupathi and Warangal Training Programme has been taken up by admitting 100 students a year in each college for Sanitary Inspectors' Course.

The number of hospitals at the beginning of 1973-74 were 1,412, which was increased to 1,425 at the end of 1977-78. During the same period the total number of beds was increased from 21,945 to 23,876. The number of doctors has also gone up from 3,525 at the end of Fourth Plan to 4,192 at the end of Fifth Plan.

#### *Urban Water Supply:*

There was only one Corporation and 83 Municipalities in the State of which 49 Municipalities were provided with Water Supply Schemes at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Even in these 49 towns where water supply facilities exist, the supplies are quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the present population as per the Minimum National Standards and as such, they are in dire need of substantial improvements. Water supply facilities were provided in 22 more Municipalities thus bringing the total number of Municipalities covered with water supply to 71 out of 83

Municipalities including Visakhapatnam which was subsequently converted into Municipal Corporation by the end of the above period 1974-80.

*Sewerage:*

The position of underground drainage in the State when compared to that of water supply is far from satisfactory and a lot has to be done in this field. By the end of the period 1974-80 the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and a part of Visakhapatnam Corporation and five Municipalities namely:—(1) Vijayawada (Eastern Area), (2) Eluru (Southern Area), (3) Guntur, (4) Tenali and (5) Nellore have been provided with Underground Drainage Schemes.

During the Plan period 1974-80 a total amount of Rs. 5761.95 lakhs was provided and an expenditure of Rs. 3863.52 lakhs was incurred. The details of provision and the expenditure are as follows:

S. No.	Programme	Provision 1974-80	Expendi- ture 1974-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Hyderabad Water Works including Manjeera Water Supply Scheme (Phase-II) and other projects	.. 3,515.00	2,493.42
2.	Meghadrigadda Water Supply Scheme	... 323.00	356.67
3.	Water Supply Schemes in Municipalities:		
	(1) State's share	} 1,923.95	1,013.43
	(2) L.I.C. Funds		
	Total	.. 5,761.95	3,863.52

*Hyderabad Water Works including Manjeera Water Supply Schemes Phase-II and other projects:*

To meet the ever increasing demand of water supply to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the industries in and around, the Manjeera Water Supply Scheme Phase-II was taken up to yield an additional quantity of 33 Mgpd at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.05 crores. Remodelling of the distribution system in the twin cities has also been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.72 crores to distribute the additional water from the Manjeera Water Supply Scheme Phase-II. In addition, in order to further augment the water supply to the City, Singoor Project as a part of Manjeera Water Supply Scheme Phase-III was also taken up. All these works are in progress. Due to initial problems there was a set

back in manufacturing of pipe which resulted in heavy shortfall under these projects.

#### *Meghadrigadda Water Supply Scheme:*

With a view to augmenting water supply to the fast developing areas and industries in and around Visakhapatnam, Meghadrigadda Reservoir Scheme was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 528.00 lakhs to supply seven million gallons of water per day. During the Fifth Plan period an amount of Rs. 323.00 lakhs was provided and an expenditure of Rs. 356.67 lakhs was incurred. All the other works are in progress.

#### *Water Supply Schemes in Municipalities:*

Out of 83 Municipalities, 49 were provided with protected water supply facilities by the end of the Fourth Plan. In the Plan period 1974-80, Rs. 1923.95 lakhs was provided including the amount of assistance expected from L. I. C. to an extent of Rs. 752.00 lakhs. Due to delay in release of loans by the L. I. C., an expenditure of Rs. 10.13 crores only was incurred.

#### *Rural Water Supply:*

As on 1st April, 1977 balance of problem villages left over were 2,893. The additional revenue villages categorised as Problem Villages were identified as 468 and additional hamlets under probalmatic category as 2,381 (total 2,849) thus, making the number of problem villages as 5742 (2893+2849). Further 278 villages were covered during 1977-78 under the Central Assistance Programme (218 villages) and Minimum Needs Programme (60 villages) leaving 5464 problem villages yet to be covered. The Government of India however not recognised the number of the problem villages as 5,742. They were treating the left over (uncovered) problem villages of 1972 list as on 1st April, 1977 as 2,873 only.

Out of 2,893 left over (uncovered) problem villages of 1972 list recognised by Government of India, 823 villages have been covered with water supply as on 1st April, 1980 (218 villages during 1977-78 and the rest during 1978-80) leaving the balance 2,070 villages yet to be covered.

The number of problem villages identified on the latest survey are 6,136 villages (1980 list). Thus there are 8,206 villages in Andhra Pradesh State (2,070 from 1972 list and 6,136 from subsequent list) with a population of 12,781 thousands (as per 1971 Census) yet to be covered with water supply as on 1st April 1980.

#### *Housing:*

The Housing Schemes and Programmes in the State are being implemented by different agencies. During the Plan period 1974-80,

an amount of Rs. 4536.13 lakhs was provided and an expenditure of Rs. 4416.73 lakhs was incurred. The amount provided and the expenditure incurred, agency-wise is indicated in the following statement:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Agency	Provision during 1974-80	Expenditure during 1974-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Director of Weaker Sections (House -sites for Landless labourers etc.)	.. 2,804.87	2,795.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	.. 1,115.03	1,115.03
3.	Andhra Pradesh Police Housing Corporation	230.00	230.00
4.	Rental Housing Schemes (C.E.)(R. & B.)	134.26	86.69
5.	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Housing Federation	.. 60.00	49.23
6.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (Commissioner of Labour).	.. 60.00	50.39
7.	Slum Clearance Scheme :		
	(a) Special Officer, Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad	.. 27.50	19.57
	(b) Director of Municipal Administration	.. 36.00	16.23
8.	Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam	.. 40.00	40.00
9.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	.. 14.55	5.15
10.	Village Housing Project Scheme (Director, Town Planning)	.. 12.00	10.29
11.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (C.E. Public Health Individual Sector).	.. 6.92	3.64
Total		.. 4,536.13	4,416.73

The achievements in brief are as follows:

The Housing Board has constructed houses/tenements numbering 1,380 against the target of 2,480 units besides purchasing and development of 692 acres of land. The main draw back being non-availability of suitable land for housing. The Police Housing Corporation has, with the aim of providing Housing Accommodation to its members, taken up and completed the construction of 1,566 quarters during the period under review at different places in the State. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, has completed the construction of 1,623 houses under Rental Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. 86.69 lakhs during 1974-80. For the benefit of its members, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation has programmed to construct 55,546 houses in rural areas with the help of a loan of Rs. 10.00 crores sanctioned by L.I.C. in 1971. The Federation has released funds amounting to Rs. 976.98 lakhs to the District Societies and helped in the construction of 51,651 houses towards the close of 1978-79. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme the Commissioner of Labour has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 50.39 lakhs on the construction of 210 quarters in Government and employers sectors. The Director, Municipal Administration and Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad who were implementing the slum clearance and improvement schemes during the first two years of the Plan have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 35.80 lakhs on housing. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was released to the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam for land acquisition and development of layouts. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, has incurred an amount of Rs. 5.15 lakhs on granting managerial subsidy to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Federation and committed expenditure on housing loans sanctioned earlier. The Director, Town Planning while implementing the Village Housing Project Scheme through the Panchayat Samithis incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10.29 lakhs. The Chief Engineer, Public Health has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3.64 lakhs on the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (individual sector) during the period under review.

Of the many schemes that are being implemented by the State Government to solve the problem of acute shortage of Housing especially amongst the Agricultural labourers and other economically weaker sections of the society, the scheme of providing house-sites to the families in need of them is most important. There are about 18.82 lakh agricultural labourer households in the State and out of which 14.12 lakh households are stated to be landless and are in need of house-sites.

A sum of Rs. 11.11 crores was spent by the Director of Harijan Welfare for the purpose of acquisition of land and provision of house-sites to the landless labourers for Scheduled Castes during the Fifth Plan period.

From 1956-57 to 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 26.20 crores was spent on acquiring house-sites to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and

other weaker sections of the Society. 12,46,834 families have been provided with house-sites. An extent of AC 55,381 private land and an extent of Ac. 22,249 Government land was acquired. During the Fifth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 20.57 crores was spent for providing house-sites to 7,05,855 families. An extent of Ac. 44,292 land was acquired and Ac. 20,783 was alienated.

#### *Urban Development :*

The schemes under Urban Development are intended to develop municipal towns in the State and they are implemented by the Director of Municipal Administration, Director of Town Planning, Special Officer, Municipal Corporation and Project Officer, Urban Community Development. These four departments together spent Rs. 1,340.64 lakhs out of the total revised provision of Rs. 1,594.78 lakhs, during the Plan period 1974-80.

The Director of Municipal Administration implemented the following two types of schemes :

1. Remunerative schemes like construction of shop rooms, stalls, market godowns, slaughter houses, etc., and an amount of Rs. 46.95 lakhs was spent for this purpose during the Plan period.
2. Environmental improvement of slums upon which an amount of Rs. 513.12 lakhs was spent for providing amenities, such as, drinking water taps, sewerage, storm water drains, street lighting, public latrines, community baths, drainage and widening and paving of existing lanes, street lighting, etc.

The Director of Town Planning implemented two types of schemes, viz. (1) Loans to Municipalities and (2) Grants-in-aid to Municipalities. Towards loans to municipality, schemes were sanctioned to Palakol and Khammam municipalities. Under the grants-in-aid schemes they were extended to Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal, Nizamabad, Rajahmundry, Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Kothagudem and Tirupathi Municipalities. The total amount released for these two types of schemes during the Plan 1974-80 was Rs. 75.76 lakhs.

The Project Officer, Urban Community Development Project spent Rs. 4.42 lakhs during 1974-78 towards improving the social and physical conditions in slums and backward areas. Under this scheme 40 balawadies with 2,000 children, 31 sewing centres with 600 trainees, 2 zigzag embroidery centres, 5 music centres, one dancing centre were maintained. Besides, 15 milk feeding centres covering 2,000 children were also maintained. 500 trained women were helped for purchasing sewing machines.

#### *Environmental improvement of slums in twin cities:*

As per the 1973 survey of the slum areas in twin cities, there are 284 slums. The present estimated population in these slums is about 3,70,000. This is about 1/6 of the total population of the twin cities,

The slum clearance scheme was taken up with a view to clear the slums and provide hygienically clean and spacious housing accommodation to the slum dwellers.

The Municipal Corporation has constructed, 2,360 units up to end of 1975. Total expenditure incurred on this since the inception of this scheme is Rs. 139.43 lakhs.

From the experience in allotting these quarters to the slum dwellers it is seen that the slum dwellers are not occupying these quarters, because of their poor economic conditions. Therefore, the construction of houses under this slum clearance scheme was abandoned from the year 1974. This scheme was transferred to state sector, and clubbed with sites and service scheme.

#### *Sites and Services Scheme:*

In this phase, instead of constructing the houses, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad proposed for providing only basic amenities and development of the plots. The Government has agreed to provide developed plots instead of construction of tenements. Under this scheme, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has been able to take up one scheme at Gaddiannaram for developing 600 Plots.

As the slum dwellers were not in a position to purchase these plots, a new concept under Habitat Housing Scheme was evolved. Under this scheme pattas are to be distributed by the Government/Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad to the several dwellers and economically weaker sections. Regular layouts are to be prepared for such plots as well as in other open lands and loans at a low rate of interest secured from the Commercial Banks to the extent of house construction to the plot owner up to Rs. 4,000 (80% of the cost) by mortgaging these plots. The individual on his part has to construct the house by contributing Rs. 1,000 in cash or labour component. The basic amenities such as roads, drainage, water supply and electricity, etc., are being provided by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, for which the Government, has allotted grants under "Environmental Improvement to Slums". This has proved to be a most effective and acceptable scheme under the Habitat Housing Scheme. The cost of house including bank loan and cash or labour component for house owner works out to Rs. 5,000 per house, for providing basic amenities free of cost and also for acquiring private lands where slums have developed, is provided from the funds under this head.

For the implementation of this scheme in the Municipalities, a sum of Rs. 16.23 lakhs was released to the Vijayawada and Bodhan Municipalities for construction of tenements and development of open developed plots. The Vijayawada Municipality has taken steps to construct 54 single room tenements and also proposed to construct 112 single tenements. In regard to development of open developed plots in Bodhan, the scheme could not be implemented in Bodhan due to opposition by the slum dwellers to vacate the land in their possession.



for taking any development. From 1977-78 onwards, the provision under this head is being used under Environmental Improvement Schemes.

During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 8.20 lakhs was sanctioned to 8 Municipalities, viz., Gudiwada, Ongole, Srikalahasti, Kadiri, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal for construction of 46 shop rooms, 8 stalls and dhobhikanas. Another sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was released for undertaking the Environmental Improvement Schemes in 146 slum areas in 46 municipalities, covering a total population of 2,59,471.

#### Information and Publicity:

During the Plan period 1974-80, 1,058 Community radio sets were installed. Equipment for T. V. Laboratory was also purchased by spending an amount of Rs. 7.47 lakhs out of the provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

Under the Publicity programmes, an amount of Rs. 64.05 lakhs was spent towards the purchase of audio visual equipment, inter-district press tours, supply of Yojana Journals for all blocks for two months free of cost, and on Songs and Drama trips.

#### Labour and Labour Welfare:

The programmes implemented under this sector are classified into three groups. The first group relates to the scheme for training of craftsmen to provide technical personnel to meet the man-power requirements of factories. The second group comprises schemes for setting up of employment exchanges and strengthening of existing employment exchanges. The third group covers labour welfare schemes. The Director, Employment Exchanges is implementing schemes included in the first two groups while the Commissioner of Labour and the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers are in-charge of schemes in the third group. During the Plan period 1974-80 an amount of Rs. 188.39 lakhs was provided and an expenditure of Rs. 191.55 lakhs was incurred on these schemes. The details of the provisions and expenditure incurred are the following:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Agency	Amounts provided 1974-80	Expenditure incurred 1974-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Director of Employment and Training :		
	(a) Employment Schemes ..	16.20	20.01
	(b) Craftsmen Training Schemes ..	165.08	165.89
2.	Commissioner of Labour ..	3.50	2.67
3.	Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers ..	3.61	2.98
	Total ..	188.39	191.55

A brief review of the schemes is as follows:

*Employment Schemes:*

Almost all these schemes are staff schemes aimed at providing better supervision and inspection of the Employment Exchanges in the State.

*Craftsmen Training Schemes:*

For the implementation of Craftsmen Training Schemes an expenditure of Rs. 165.89 lakhs was incurred during the period under review. Most of the schemes were staff oriented with provisions made for purchase of equipment and acquisition of buildings. During the year under review the I.T.I. at Hyderabad was strengthened, the I.T.I. at Ongole in Prakasam district was opened and the existing District Level Training Centres were reorganised. A Centralised Instruction Training Class Centre for Telangana Region, was established at Hyderabad. Similarly, two such centres were started at Kakinada and Tirupati to serve the Andhra and Rayalaseema Regions. The I.T.I. at Visakhapatnam was modernised. Advanced Vocational Training courses like, (a) Indian Standards and Blue Print Reading, (b) Mechanical and Electrical maintenance, (c) Marine Diesel Operation and maintenance and (d) Welding were introduced in this institution.

*Labour Welfare:*

An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was provided for starting a Statistical Cell at the Headquarters, and Labour Welfare Centre at Rajahmundry and maintaining them during the Plan period 1974-80. The expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 2.67 lakhs. These are staff schemes.

*Factories and Boilers:*

An amount of Rs. 3.61 lakhs was provided and an expenditure of Rs. 2.98 lakhs was incurred during the period 1974-79, on the maintenance of a Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers and four Superintendents.

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes:*

Two types of schemes, namely educational schemes and economic upliftment schemes were implemented. Under educational schemes the allotment was spent on payment of stipends to students in Industrial Training Institutes and the number of beneficiaries ranged between 1,500 and 4,456 during the Plan period 1974-79. During the five-year period, 1,309 hostels were maintained. Sixty-seven Government hostel buildings were already constructed and 80 buildings are under construction. A sum of Rs. 187.16 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

Monetary aid for clothing to the boarders residing in the hostels was provided and the number of beneficiaries fluctuated between 30,000 and 40,000. An amount of Rs. 69.92 lakhs was spent for this purpose from 1974-79.

On an average 2,00,000 Scheduled Caste students per annum were supplied with Nationalised Text Books involving an expenditure of Rs. 47.00 lakhs, 1,693 physically handicapped and 5,424 released bonded labourers were rehabilitated and an amount of Rs. 3,414 lakhs was spent for the purpose.

The other important schemes taken up during the Plan period were scholarships to post-matric students studying in the colleges, boarding charges in attached hostels and pocket expenses. Some of the other programmes consists of Pre-examinations Training for candidates appearing for I.A.S., etc., examinations and training to Scheduled Caste candidates as Village Karnams, Motor Vehicle Training, Tractor Driving, etc.

Under economic upliftment programmes, a sum of Rs. 239.65 lakhs was provided as share capital in the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation for implementing the economic upliftment scheme.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Corporation was registered on 6th February, 1974. Twenty-one District Societies were registered and affiliated to the Corporation. In addition, one Zilla Harijan Development Co-operative Corporation registered earlier and providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes and Girijans has been affiliated to the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 573.75 lakhs was provided towards financial assistance to the Corporation of which a sum of Rs. 264.79 lakhs constitutes the share capital contribution. In addition, Zilla Parishads and Panchayati Samithis transferred a sum of Rs. 5.27 lakhs for utilisation towards 20% margin money for implementation of economic support schemes for Scheduled Castes.

Schemes costing Rs. 871.46 lakhs and involving margin money of Rs. 219.30 lakhs benefiting 64,159 Scheduled Castes individuals were implemented. Participation of margin money per individual Scheduled Caste beneficiary works out to Rs. 340. The percentage of coverage of total Scheduled Caste families is 11.9.

#### *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:*

The schemes implemented by Director of Tribal Welfare relates to both educational and economic upliftment schemes. The expenditure incurred on Scheduled Tribes during the Plan period 1974-80 was Rs. 11.31 crores. The amount of loan advanced by financing institutions was of the order of Rs. 126.68 crores from the inception of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Corporation, i.e., from October, 1976

to December, 1979. The other achievements of the Corporation are as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Total cost of Schemes	259.89
2. Amount of subsidy sanctioned	0.85
3. Total margin money sanctioned	0.47

The peoples contribution was Rs. 1.35 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries was 13,766. The following table will show the stage of development of tribal areas between Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, on one hand and the State as a whole at the end of Fourth Plan.

#### LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

St. No.	Item	LEVEL AT THE END OF	
		Fourth Plan (Tribal areas)	Fifth Plan (Tribal areas)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Percentage of literacy	.. 5.34 (1971)	8.01
2.	Percentage of villages electrified	.. 2.9	7.28
3.	Number of beds per lakh of population	.. 14	20
4.	Number of veterinary institutions per lakh of cattle population	.. 5	7
5.	Percentage of irrigated area to the net area sown	.. 5.06	25.01

This will show the accelerated development achieved during the Fifth Plan period. The tribal areas are still lagging behind in comparison to the progress recorded in the State as a whole.

#### *Backward Classes:*

During the years 1974-79, Pre-matric Scholarships for students studying in Industrial Training Institutes were awarded involving an expenditure of Rs. 19.00 lakhs, and benefiting the students ranging between 1,107 and 4,392. An amount of Rs. 73.03 lakhs was spent towards post-matric scholarships and the number of beneficiaries was 2,105 in 1975-76 raising to 14,802 in 1978-79. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 23.20 lakhs was spent towards pre-matric scholarships and average number of beneficiaries was 17,082.

During the period under review, 273 Government Hostels were opened and maintained and an amount of Rs. 160.12 lakhs was spent for this purpose. Towards economic upliftment programmes a sum of Rs. 216.00 lakhs was provided towards investment in Andhra Pradesh Backward Class Finance Corporation and this amount includes the managerial subsidy of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The Andhra Pradesh Backward Class Finance Corporation was established on 4th September, 1974. Till the end of 31st March, 1980, the Corporation implemented the schemes with an outlay of Rs. 34.02 crores utilising margin money and Institutional Finances benefiting 1,74,053 beneficiaries as per the details shown below:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Occupational group	.. 547.08	40,064
2.	Transport schemes	.. 128.82	5,058
3.	Industrial schemes	.. 226.49	6,198
4.	Business Schemes	.. 217.22	12,631
5.	Agriculture Schemes	.. 1,188.95	55,555
6.	Animal Husbandry Schemes	.. 1,025.78 *	51,586
7.	Other schemes	.. 58.50	2,961
Total		.. 3,402.84	1,74,053

In addition to the above major schemes, supply of Nationalised Text Books, functioning of Pre-examinations Training Centre, Community Services, construction of hostel buildings, etc., were also taken up.

#### *Social Welfare:*

Various Social Welfare Schemes are implemented by three departments namely, Director of Social Welfare, Director of Women and Child Welfare and Inspector-General of Prisons.

The Director of Social Welfare implemented the following two schemes:

- (1) Maintenance of a Home for the blind with 50 boarders.
- (2) Another Home for physically handicapped with 50 boarders.

An average expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum was incurred leading to an overall expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs in the Plan period 1974-80. In addition the Research Training and Administrative Cell was created and being maintained.

The Director of Women and Child Welfare implemented Women Welfare and Child Welfare Schemes in addition to the several schemes of strengthening the administration. An amount of Rs. 318.54 lakhs was spent towards the maintenance of Rescue Homes, Homes for collegiate (Destitute) girls and Hostels for working women, besides the maintenance of the State and Service Homes, establishment and maintenance of Women's Technical Training Institute besides Child Welfare Schemes.

The Inspector-General of Prisons incurred an expenditure of Rs. 14.62 lakhs towards various schemes, such as, maintenance of Borstal School Centres at Nizamabad, Welfare of Prisons, starting of the Reception Home at Tirupati and Vijayawada and appointment of Workers in Junior Certified Schools during the years 1974-79.

#### *Nutrition:*

Two types of nutrition programmes were implemented during the Plan period 1974-80 under review, viz., (1) Special Nutrition Programme for Urban Slums and (2) Applied Nutrition Programme.

As against the provision of Rs. 841.76 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 626.85 lakhs was spent towards special nutrition programme. The number of municipalities covered by the scheme increased from 6 in 1974-75 to 14 in subsequent years, and the number of beneficiaries ranged between 70,000 and 80,000 during the Plan period. The Director of Tribal Welfare maintained nutrition centres in different tribal areas and the number of beneficiaries was increased from 1,90,670 in 1974-75 to 2,50,000 in 1979-80.

The State Government have set up a Ready to Eat processed Food Factory in collaboration with the CARE at the cost of Rs. 91.00 lakhs for supplying Ready to Eat Food to the school-going children of 6 to 11 years age. This scheme substituted the Mid-day Meal Scheme and is benefiting 2 lakh children in four districts. About 572 balwadies were opened and are now running in 70 post operational blocks and in addition, supplementary feeding programmes were also taken up.

#### *Economic Services:*

The schemes under this head are implemented by the Government in Finance and Planning (Planning Wing) Department and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. An amount of Rs. 114.88 lakhs was provided during the Plan period 1974-80 under review. Out of which a sum of Rs. 26.99 lakhs by the Government and the balance of Rs. 52.62 lakhs by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics was spent.

The expenditure incurred by the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics related to schemes, such as, installation and maintenance of additional rain gauges, strengthening of supervision of crop cutting experiments, distributive trade survey, in-service training unit, regional

accounts and capital accounts unit, machines tabulation unit, etc. Besides conduct of World Agricultural Census, supply of electric calculators to the district agencies, conduct of Census of Public Sector Employees and Livestock Census, 1977 were the other important schemes implemented.

The Director of Weights and Measures incurred an expenditure of Rs. 38.47 lakhs towards regulation of Weights and Measures during the Plan period 1974-80.

*General Services :*

For the construction of Court and other Administrative Office Buildings, an amount of Rs. 489.54 lakhs was spent. The above expenditure includes construction of new Annexe Buildings for Law Officers and the Offices of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, construction of District Court Buildings including the Judges Quarters, construction of a new block for the Secretariat Offices, construction of Office Buildings for the Commercial Tax Department and Roads and Buildings Department and of various Buildings under Jails Department, etc.

## ANNEXURE

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development Head of Department	Total Plan 1974-80 outlay	% to Total	Expenditure 1974-80	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	<i>Agriculture</i> ..	4968.95	2.6	4742.50	1.5
	(a) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University	420.88	0.2	428.67	0.2
	(b) Director of Agriculture ..	653.30	0.3	597.07	0.3
	(c) Director of Marketing	30.43	..	26.71	..
	(d) Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation ..	52.00	..	52.00	0.1
	(e) Forests and Rural Development Department :				
	(i) D.P.A.P. ..	2,625.39	1.5	2,499.00	1.3
	(ii) S.F.D.A. & M.F. A.L.D.A. ..	501.25	0.3	453.35	0.2
	(iii) Agro Industries Corporation ..	25.00	..	25.00	..
	(iv) I.R.D.P. ..	660.70	0.3	660.70	0.4
2.	<i>Land Reforms</i> ..	233.79	0.1	268.10	0.1
	Director of Survey and Settlement (Agency Staff)				
3.	<i>Minor Irrigation</i> ..	4174.71	2.1	4335.03	2.3
	(a) Director, Ground Water Department	304.50	0.1	276.45	0.1
	(b) Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) ..	3,081.44	1.6	3,229.81	1.7
	(c) Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Development Corporation ..	650.15	0.3	700.15	0.4
	(d) Chief Engineer (P.R.)	128.62	0.1	128.62	0.1
4.	<i>Soil and Water Conservation</i> ..	266.18	0.1	251.76	0.1
	(a) Director of Agriculture	209.60	0.1	208.89	0.1
	(b) Chief Conservator of Forests ..	56.58	..	42.87	..



## ANNEXURE (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	<i>Area Development</i> .. Command Area Development	2186.56	1.1	1716.65	0.9
6.	<i>Animal Husbandry</i> .. Director of Animal Husbandry	591.19	0.3	494.82	0.3
7.	<i>Dairy Development</i> Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.	844.00	0.4	799.17	0.4
8.	<i>Fisheries</i> .. Director of Fisheries including Fisheries Development Corporation	701.00	0.4	645.29	0.3
9.	<i>Forests</i> .. Chief Conservator of Forests (including Forests Development Corporation).	665.00	0.3	616.56	0.3
10.	<i>Investment in Agriculture Financial Institution (Debentures)</i> — Registrar of co-op. .. society	1597.00	0.8	1802.47	1.0
11.	<i>Community Development and Panchayats</i> P. R. Department	358.26	0.2	351.39	0.2
12.	<i>Rural Works Programme</i> Panchayati Raj Department ..	220.00	0.1	220.00	0.1
<hr/>					
I.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES ..	16,806.64	8.5	16,243.74	8.5

## ANNEXURE (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(a) Registrar of Co-operative Societies :</b>					
<b>(i) Borrowing from RBI ..</b>					
		1,180.00	0.6	1,143.02	0.6
<b>(ii) Other Co-operative schemes ..</b>					
		900.29	0.5	920.94	0.5
<b>II. CO-OPERATION ..</b>		<b>2,080.29</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2,063.96</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>1. Irrigation : ..</b>					
		<b>55,318.61</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>54,825.50</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>(a) Nagarjunasagar Project ..</b>					
		16,916.00	8.6	16,913.03	8.9
<b>(b) Pochampad Project ..</b>					
		13,319.00	6.8	13,264.00	7.0
<b>(c) Godavari Barrage ..</b>					
		4,397.80	2.2	4,292.58	2.3
<b>(d) Other Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes ..</b>					
		17,602.81	8.9	17,239.62	9.1
<b>(e) (i) Flood Control } ..</b>					
<b>(ii) Drainage } ..</b>					
		2,733.00	1.4	2,764.27	1.5
<b>(f) Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation ..</b>					
		350.00	0.2	350.00	0.2
<b>2. Power ..</b>					
		<b>72,582.39</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>68,901.20</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>(a) Chief Engineer, (Srisailem) ..</b>					
		15,226.00	7.7	14,777.47	7.8
<b>(b) Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board ..</b>					
		57,356.39	29.2	54,123.73	28.6
<b>III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT ..</b>					
		<b>1,27,901.00</b>	<b>65.01</b>	<b>1,23,724.70</b>	<b>65.4</b>
<b>1. Industries: ..</b>					
		<b>4470.17</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4387.83</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>(a) Director of Industries ..</b>					
		547.78	0.3	629.29	0.3
<b>(b) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation ..</b>					
		662.00	0.3	471.57	0.2
<b>(c) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation ..</b>					
		1,170.00	0.6	1,170.00	0.6

ANNEXURE<sup>3</sup> (Contd)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(d)	Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation	121.30	0.1	120.00	0.1
(e)	State Bureau of Public Enterprises (Industries and Commerce Department)	11.65	..	10.69	..
(f)	State Contribution to Companies (Industries and Commerce Department)	161.17	0.1	157.17	0.1
(g)	State Contribution to Sick Mills (Director of Handlooms and Textiles)	80.97	..	80.97	..
(h)	Film Development Corporation	220.00	0.1	169.05	0.1
(i)	Director of Civil Supplies	0.12	..	0.02	..
(j)	Nizam Sugar Factory	12.68	..	12.68	..
(k)	Nagarjuna Fertilizers	300.00	0.2	300.00	0.2
(l)	Director of Sugars	1,182.50	0.6	1,266.69	0.7
2.	Village and Small Industries	1,764.52	0.9	1,716.06	0.9
(a)	Director of Industries and Khadi Rebate	405.56	0.2	373.36	0.2
(b)	Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation	158.83	0.1	158.83	0.1
(c)	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	17.90	..	16.40	..
(d)	L.I.D.C.A.P.	120.00	0.1	119.79	0.1
(e)	Director of Handlooms and Textiles	1,062.23	0.5	1,047.68	0.5

**ANNEXURE (Contd.)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>3. Mining and Metalurgical Industries</b> ..		<b>1,456.58</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1,444.35</b>	<b>0.8</b>
(a) Director of Mines and Geology ..		49.58	..	38.50	..
(b) Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation ..		107.00	0.1	105.85	0.1
(c) Contribution to Singareni Collieries ..		1,300.00	0.6	1,300.00	0.7
<b>IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</b> ..		<b>7,691.27</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7,548.54</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>1. Minor Ports :</b> ..		<b>324.00</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>327.36</b>	<b>0.2</b>
(a) Director of State Ports.					
<b>2. Roads and Bridges</b> ..		<b>4,609.50</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4,738.50</b>	<b>2.5</b>
(a) Chief Engineer (R. & B)					
(i) P.W.D. Roads ..		3,449.15	1.6	3,537.52	1.9
(ii) Sugar-cane Roads ..		143.50	0.1	226.06	0.1
(iii) Toll Tax in respect of identified Bridges ..		128.00	0.1	98.92	0.1
(iv) Imposition of Tax on Royalty under Mining ..		160.00	0.1	147.15	0.1
(b) Sugar-cane Roads ..		41.00	..	41.00	..
Director of Municipal Administration.					
(c) Chief Engineer (P.R.)-					
(i) P. R. Roads ..		462.35	0.2	462.35	0.2
(ii) Sugar-cane Roads ..		225.50	0.1	225.50	0.1
<b>3. Road Transport A.P.S.R.T.C.</b> ..		<b>9,027.00</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>10,336.20</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>4. Tourism</b> ..		<b>66.09</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>61.53</b>	<b>..</b>
Director of Tourism.					
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b> ..		<b>14,026.59</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>15,463.59</b>	<b>8.2</b>

## ANNEXURE (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. <i>General Education</i>	..	3,239.63	1.6	2,734.41	1.7
(a) Director of School Education	..	2,232.89	1.1	1,789.09	0.9
(b) Director of Higher Education	..	925.74	0.5	874.10	0.5
(c) Director of Youth Services	..	81.00	..	70.56	..
2. <i>Art and Culture</i>	..	67.58	..	51.76	..
(a) Director of State Archives	..	11.47	..	9.94	..
(b) Director of Public Libraries	..	12.62	..	11.13	..
(c) Director of Archaeology and Museums.	..	37.49	..	28.39	..
(d) Director of Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute	..	6.00	..	2.30	..
3. <i>Technical Education</i>	..	217.11	0.1	182.98	0.1
Director of Technical Education.					
4. <i>Medical</i>	..	1,337.58	0.6	1,200.28	0.6
(a) Director of Medical Services	..	1,219.27	0.6	1,104.68	0.6
(b) Deputy Director of Medical Services (ESI)	..	35.50	..	30.03	..
(c) Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy	..	76.81	..	65.57	..
5. <i>Public Health</i>	..	1,532.87	0.8	1,385.18	0.7
(a) Director of Medical Services.					
(i) Normal P.H. Schemes	..	709.46	0.4	666.25	0.3
(ii) Minimum Needs Programme	..	771.41	0.4	670.43	0.4

## ANNEXURE (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(b) Andhra Pradesh State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution ..	52.00	..	348.50	..
6. Urban Water Supply and Drainage	5,761.95	2.9	3,696.14	2.0
Chief Engineer (Public Health)				
(a) Schemes in Municipalities :				
(i) State Share	2,053.95	1.0	1,335.87	0.7
(ii) L.I.C. Funds				
(b) Manjira and Hyderabad Water Works	3,255.00	1.7	2,170.98	1.2
(c) Meghalgedda Water Supply Scheme ..	323.00	0.2	189.29	0.1
7. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	3,089.94	1.6	2,982.22	1.6
Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj)				
(i) State Shares	2,786.94	1.6	2,982.22	1.6
(ii) L.I.C. Funds	303.00			
8. Housing	4,536.13	2.2	4,416.73	2.3
(a) Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	1,115.03	0.6	1,115.03	0.6
(b) Andhra Pradesh Police Housing Corporation	230.00	0.1	230.00	0.1
(c) Director of Town Planning	12.00	..	10.29	..
(d) A.P.S.Cs. and S.Ts. Co-operative Housing Societies Federation	60.00	..	49.23	..
(e) Commissioner of Labour	60.00	..	50.39	..
(f) Chief Engineer (R & B)	134.26	0.1	86.69	0.1
(g) Chief Engineer (P.H.)	6.92	..	3.64	..

## ANNEXURE (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(h)	Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	14.55	..	5.15	..
(i)	Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam	35.00	..	35.00	..
(j)	Director of Harijan Welfare (House-sites) ..	2,804.87	1.4	2,795.51	1.5
(k)	Director of Municipal Administration	36.00	..	16.23	..
(l)	Special Officer, Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad ..	27.50	..	19.57	..
<b>9.</b>	<b>Urban Development ..</b>	<b>1594.78</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,304.64</b>	<b>0.7</b>
(a)	Director of Town Planning ..	108.50	0.1	107.76	0.1
(b)	Director of Municipal Administration				
(i)	Remunerative Schemes				
(ii)	Environmental Improvement of Slums	598.25	0.3	560.07	0.3
(c)	Special Officer, M.C.H.	888.03	0.04	636.81	0.3
(i)	Twin Cities Improvement Schemes ..	617.50	0.3	406.05	0.2
(ii)	Urban C.D. Projects ..	7.50	..	7.02	..
(iii)	Environmental Improvement of Slums ..	200.53	0.1	161.24	0.1
(iv)	Assistance to U.D. As.	62.50	..	62.50	..
<b>10.</b>	<b>Information and Publicity: 106.15</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>96.52</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
	Director of Information and Public Relations.				
(i)	Publicity				
(ii)	Broadcasting	81.15	0.1	71.52	0.1
(iii)	Film Development Corporation	25.00	..	25.00	..

## ANNEXURE (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.	<i>Labour and Labour Welfare</i> ..	188.39	0.1	191.55	0.1
	(a) Commissioner of Labour ..	3.50	..	2.67	..
	(b) Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers ..	3.61	..	2.98	..
	(c) Director of Employment and Training				
	(i) Employment Schemes ..	16.20	..	20.01	..
	(ii) Craftsman Training Schemes ..	165.08	0.1	165.89	0.1
12.	<i>Welfare of Backward Classes</i> ..	4,000.42	2.1	3913.36	2.1
	(a) Director of Harijan Welfare ..	1,856.14	1.0	1,866.07	1.1
	(b) Director of Backward classes ..	987.49	0.5	1,060.61	0.5
	(c) Director of Tribal Welfare ..	1,156.79	0.6	986.68	0.5
13.	<i>Social Welfare</i> ..	757.06	0.4	742.16	0.4
	(a) Director of Harijan Welfare ..	9.00	..	9.00	..
	(b) Director of Woman and Child Welfare ..	331.55	0.2	318.54	0.2
	(c) Inspector-General of Prisons ..	16.51	..	14.62	..
	(d) Special Employment Scheme (SETWIN) ..	400.00	0.2	400.00	0.2
14.	<i>Nutrition</i> ..	841.76	0.4	626.85	0.4
	(a) Director of Municipal Administration ..	178.00	0.1	212.49	0.1
	(b) Director of Tribal Welfare ..	426.74	0.2	299.28	0.2
	(c) Director of School Education ..				
	(d) L.E. & T.E. Department } ..	237.02	0.1	115.08	0.1



## ANNEXURE (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15. <i>Other Social, and Community Services</i>		47.89	..	68.79	..
Zoological Parks, (C.C.F.)					
<hr/>					
VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	..	27,319.24	13.9	23,593.56	12.5
<hr/>					
1. <i>Secretariat Economic Services</i>					
(a) Finance and Planning (plg. Wing.) Department	}	45.46	..	26.99	..
(b) Block Level Planning for Employment.					
2. <i>Regulations of Weights and Measures</i>		47.00	..	38.47	..
Controller of Weights and Measures.	..				
3. <i>Statistics</i>		69.42	0.1	52.42	0.1
Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.					
<hr/>					
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES		161.88	0.1	118.08	0.1
<hr/>					
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES :					
Public Works Buildings					
Chief Engineer (R. & B)	..	617.00	0.3	489.54	0.2
<hr/>					
GRAND TOTAL		1,966,03.91	100.0	1,892,45.71	100.0
<hr/>					

## 5. PLAN IN OUTLINE

During the past 20 years commencing from 1960-61 the growth rate in Andhra Pradesh has been always less than the All India average, with the result Andhra Pradesh has remained below the All-India average. While for the period 1960-61 to 1970-71 the growth rate of the economy, in Andhra Pradesh was 3.1% per annum, the corresponding growth rate in All-India was 3.5% per annum. For the period 1970-71 to 1978-79 the growth rate recorded in Andhra Pradesh was 3.6% per annum against the growth rate of 3.9% per annum in All-India level.

According to comparable estimates the per capita income at constant prices in the State in 1978-79 was only Rs. 349 against Rs. 400 in All-India. The development of Andhra Pradesh has lagged behind the All-India level because developmental outlays and investments in the State have not been of such an order as to be able to wipe out the pre-existing difference in levels between Andhra Pradesh and All-India. Thus as against the total Plan outlay of Rs. 32,649 crores for all States in the States sector for the period 1951-78, the outlay for Andhra Pradesh for the same period amounted to Rs. 2,309 crores representing 7.07 per cent of the total. In per capita terms, this works out to a Plan outlay of Rs. 531 in Andhra Pradesh as against an all States' average of Rs. 603 for the period 1951-78. Nor have the investments in the State in the private and central sectors, as revealed by the accumulation of paid-up capital of Joint Stock Companies been such as to compensate for this lag in public investment. For instance at the end of March, 1976, only 2.6% and 2.9% of the total paid-up capital in the country was invested in Government and non-Government Companies in the State. The per capita value of property (Gross Block) invested by the Central Government Public Sector Units in Andhra Pradesh, by March, 1977 was only Rs. 90 per capita as against Rs. 209 for All-India. The per capita assistance made available by All-India Financial Institutions till June, 1979 was only Rs. 183 in the case of Andhra Pradesh against Rs. 204 for all the States put together. The per capita financial assistance sanctioned by All-India Institutions and the investments made by LIC up to March, 1979 was Rs. 7.3 and Rs. 6.4 respectively which is less than the share of the population of the State in All-India.

In order therefore to make up for the lag in investments in the previous Plan periods, it is necessary that the State envisages a higher rate of growth than the national average during the next Plan period if it is to have a reasonable chance of catching up with the national average of per capita income at least at the end of this Plan period.

In the *Annexure* to this Chapter different models have been worked out based on different assumed growth rates of the State economy. If for the reasons mentioned in the Annexure we adopt the model with the growth rate, viz., 5.75 per cent per annum during the Sixth Plan period, the State would be able to catch up with the All

India average per capita income only at the end of the Seventh Plan, assuming that the All India rate of growth is 5 per cent per annum. This is, therefore, the most modest objective that we can set ourselves. The total investment required under this model, to achieve the growth rate of 5.75 per cent, is only about 9 per cent of the investment envisaged in the Draft Sixth Plan for the Nation as a whole, which is just above the *pro rata* share of the Plan and cannot, therefore, be considered an unreasonable expectation. According to this model, the outlay required in the State Sector comes to about Rs. 4,023 crores in the Sixth Plan period. These proposals have therefore, been formulated to approximate to this outlay.

This model however is dependent upon assumptions regarding investment in the Central and Private Sectors also. In the Central Sector the investment envisaged is Rs. 3,933 crores which also comes to about 9 per cent of what is likely to be the total investment in the Central Sector in the Sixth Plan.

The investment envisaged in the Private sector is Rs. 1,851 crores which also cannot be considered to be an unreasonable expectation in regard to investment in this sector in the State. Investments of the order envisaged above, in the State and Central Sectors, are therefore crucial for the State to catch up with the All India average over at least a ten year period.

The total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crores proposed for the States' Draft Plan should be appropriately disaggregated into sectoral outlays so that the approach to Sixth Plan mentioned earlier is translated into concrete action programmes. Accordingly in deciding the allocations for different sectors of development, the following factors have been taken into account.

- (a) The need to reorientate Plan priorities particularly with a view to giving higher priority to the sectors which generate the maximum employment and which have a significant impact on the standard of living of the poorest, and to accommodating the minimum outlay required under the revised Minimum Needs Programme.
- (b) The spill-over commitments in all sectors and, more particularly, in Irrigation and Power and the continued importance of these sectors despite the need to reorientate priorities.
- (c) The minimum outlays required for utilising the potential already created or for deriving full benefit from investments already made, such as in the case of Ayacut Development, Power Industries, etc.

Table 5 shows the pattern of allocation in the Fifth Plan for the period 1974-80 and the outlay proposed for the next Plan period by

detailed heads of Development. The following table will show allocation in the Fifth Plan and in the next Plan period by major heads of Development.

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	FIFTH PLAN		SIXTH PLAN 1980-85	
	Allocation 1974-78	Percentage to total	Outlay including MNP	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities including Community Development and Co-operation	188.87	9.6	428.44	10.5
2. Major and Medium Irrigation	533.19	28.2	1,010.00	24.6
3. Power ..	725.82	36.9	990.00	24.2
4. Industries and Mining	74.71	3.8	156.28	3.8
5. Transport and Communications ..	140.27	7.1	303.25	7.4
6. Social Services ..	275.39	14.0	1,056.67	25.7
7. Miscellaneous ..	7.79	0.4	155.36	3.8
Total ..	1,966.04	100.0	4,100.00	100.00

As will be evident from the above table, the major reorientation in the new Medium Term Plan is in terms of a reduction in the percentage allocation for Irrigation and Power and a corresponding increase in the allocation for Agriculture and Allied Activities and the Social Service Sectors, for which adequate allocations could not be made in the earlier Plan periods.

*Agriculture and Allied Activities:*

Agriculture and Allied activities including Co-operation have been allocated 10.5 per cent of the total allotment in the next Plan period as against 9.6 in the Fifth Plan. Agriculture is the predominant sector of the economy of the State and will continue to be so over the period which we now have to consider. No doubt, there has been a change in the composition of the State income and the contribution of Agriculture has declined over the two decades, while that of Industry has increased showing a trend towards a qualitative change in the economy. But still over half of the State Income is

contributed by Agriculture and Allied Sectors and nearly 70 per cent of the people are dependent on this for their livelihood. Any programme intended to achieve the development of the State or the general welfare of its people, must therefore primarily concentrate on agriculture. This emphasis has been by and large maintained in the earlier Plan periods also. Another reason why we should concentrate on Agriculture, is the unique natural advantage which we have in regard to Irrigation which makes it almost inevitable that we should be one of the important Agricultural States in the Country.

It is necessary to remember that in this sector the supply of important inputs like fertilizers, credit etc., are not directly reflected in the Plan outlays and only certain supporting programmes are included in the Plan. The performance of this sector will, therefore depend to a crucial degree on the availability of these inputs. The programmes in Agriculture and Allied Sectors should also be viewed in the light of the fact that the provision for certain essential infrastructure such as Irrigation, Power, Transport and Rural Roads is made under those sectors of development and would all go to complement the outlays under this particular head of development as such.

The position is similar in sectors allied to Agriculture where also the State has substantial potential. In terms of cattle, the State can claim to have some of the best breeds of draught, as well as Milch, cattle. The prosperous conditions of agriculture in the Coastal region have obviously lead to a concentration of cattle in that area. Andhra Pradesh is also one of the premier States in terms of export of eggs and poultry products. With a relatively broad base for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, central location in terms of the major metropolitan centres of the country and the possibilities of programmes for economical supply of feed material, the State offers excellent scope for development of the activities allied to agriculture like Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Similarly the long coast line, the extensive river system and the large irrigation potential involving tanks and ponds provide great scope for development of both marine and inland fisheries.

Although the allocation for Irrigation and Power sectors has come down from 65.0 per cent in the Fifth Plan period to 48.8 per cent in the next Plan period, this is only in terms of percentage allocation. In absolute terms we have provided fully for all important projects in these sectors. The spill-over commitment in Major Irrigation and Power Projects is as much as Rs. 783.00 crores in the case of irrigation and Rs. 210.94 crores in the case of Power Projects. In the Sixth Plan the highest priority will be given for the spill-over commitments so that Major Projects such as Nagarjuna-sagar and Sriramsagar, could be completed and the State would be able to derive the maximum benefits from the huge investments already made on them in the earlier Plan periods. In the case of

Power on account of our vast endowment in coal we still have great potential for power generation. But we also have to strengthen the Transmission and Distribution System to utilise fully the generation capacity built up.

Although the allocation for Industries and Mining has remained at 3.8 in percentage terms in absolute terms, the allocation has gone up considerably. The trend towards diversification of the State economy is already as evident in the increase of the share of the Industrial sector in the total State income. We have however to take measures to continue this trend because the State economy can be developed rapidly only by diversification and also because we have the resource endowment for a balanced industrial development programme. In fact, the resource endowment is so spread in the State that areas which are poor in terms of resources for agricultural development fortunately have resources for mineral and industrial development so that industrial development can become a means of achieving regional balance in the development process.

Transport and Communications are also an important infrastructure for both agricultural and industrial development. In this case also the percentage allocation is not very different from the earlier Plan. In absolute terms the allocations are being sharply stepped up.

The most important feature of the proposed allocation in the Draft Sixth Plan is that the allocation for Social Services is to be stepped up from 13.9 per cent in the Fifth Plan period to 25.7 per cent in the next plan period. This can be attributed in a large measure to the allocations made under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme where substantial provisions have been made for Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Medical facilities, Rural Water Supply, Nutrition Programmes, House-sites for Landless Labour and Slum improvement. However, even apart from the Revised Minimum Needs Programme the percentage allocation for the rest of this sector also shows a modest rise. Within the Social Services Sector the major increase is for the Welfare of Backward Classes, the percentage allocation for which is to go up from 2.1 per cent in the Fifth Plan to 7.3 per cent in this draft. Medical and Public Health and Urban Water Supply also register a modest increase from 1.4 per cent to 2.2 per cent and from 2.9 per cent to 3.0 per cent respectively.

#### *District Plans:*

A new feature of these proposals is a separate allocation for District Plans. This will be a lumpsum amount to be placed at the disposal of District Planning Authorities to use as a supplement for the Backward areas. In order to give them full discretion in local planning, no sectoral break up is given of this amount. The allotment suggested for this purpose is Rs. 116.00 crores.

The details of various programmes included under different sectors of development are given in the respective chapters in Part II while they are briefly described below:

#### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS:

As Agriculture is the primary sector of the economy employing the largest segment of the working population, and since according to the National approach also, the main objective during the next Plan period is to raise the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population, the agriculture sector is given high priority.

In these proposals, an amount of Rs. 429.94 crores is allocated for Agriculture and allied programmes including Co-operation. Of this, Rs. 112.76 crores is for Agricultural Production Programmes, Rs. 92.00 crores for Minor Irrigation, Rs. 4.75 crores for Soil Conservation, Rs. 40.00 crores for Ayacut Development, Rs. 28.16 crores for Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions, Rs. 25.00 crores for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 10.00 crores for Dairy Development, Rs. 25.00 crores for Fisheries, Rs. 16.50 crores for Forests, Rs. 30.50 crores for Food for Works Programme and Rs. 3.00 crores for Land Reforms.

#### *Agricultural Production Programme:*

The main strategy to attain the targeted production levels will consist of increase in irrigated areas, increase in gross cropped area and cropping intensity as well as larger and better application of inputs. Emphasis will also be laid on improving rainfed farming to bring about greater stability in production and increase in productivity. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in food and commercial crops, crop diversification is proposed through growth in gross cropped area and optimum use of land and water. At present large areas are left fallow during Rabi after the harvest of the main Kharif crops due to late harvesting and lack of residual moisture to support a successful Rabi crop. In these areas it is proposed to advance Kharif sowings by raising short duration varieties. In the crop production strategy emphasis will be laid on increasing the area under Rabi pulses and oil seeds which are in short supply. Special attention will also be paid to Cotton, the area under which is proposed to be increased through multiple cropping in irrigated areas and mixed cropping in rainfed areas. Some area may also be diverted from low yielding cereals (like varagu and Samai, etc.) to pulses. The inadequate supply of seeds in respect of pulses, oil seeds, cotton, etc., which has been a major constraint for increasing production will be remedied by taking up suitable seed production programmes under the aegis of the National Seeds Corporation and Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation. Cultivation of cereals would also be advocated in suitable lands for improving productivity and for ensuring economic return to the farmers. In areas with irrigation support, multiple cropping will be adopted for higher and diversified production. In rainfed areas where water availability is a constraint,

mixed cropping could be advocated to utilise the potential in those areas. The increase contemplated in respect of some of the important inputs are indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Additional increase by 1984-85</i>
1. Chemical Fertilisers	.. Lakh Tonnes	3.85
2. High Yielding Varieties	.. Lakh Hectares	17.57
3. Gross Cropped Area	.. Lakh Hectares	4.00

#### *Agricultural University:*

The organisational infrastructure for the Agriculture farming for carrying out the research activities is provided by 42 Research Stations besides the three Seed Farms. In order to make the research stations viable units for executing research programmes, it is proposed to provide infrastructural facilities like land for experimentation, adequate irrigation and drainage facilities, necessary farm machinery and implements, required laboratory, equipment and residential and non-residential buildings for the research stations during the Sixth Plan period. A total provision of Rs. 4.60 crores has been made in the Plan for undertaking these activities.

#### *Soil Conservation:*

Soil Conservation plays a vital role in securing better crop performance in the low rainfall areas. It also prevents the inflow of silt into the reservoir beds of the river valley projects and thereby ensures their longevity. During the Sixth Plan it is proposed to take up soil conservation measures (a) in dry farming areas to enable soil and moisture retention (b) in chronically drought affected areas not only as a protective and productive measure but also as an activity which provides additional employment in the rural sector to the Agricultural labour who are particularly under-employed in the dry areas. It is also proposed to undertake soil conservation measures in catchment areas of certain major irrigation projects to prevent silting. A provision of Rs. 4.75 crores is provided in the Plan for this purpose.

#### *Command Area Development:*

The strategy during the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to ensure equitable and timely supply of water to all the farmers within each outlet command through construction of field channels and introduction of Warabandi system. The objectives of the Command Area Development programmes are to bridge the gap between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation and to promote higher water use efficiencies,



To achieve this primary aim, the construction of field channels from the outlet to each individual holding within the outlet command is necessary. This has to be coupled with warabandi or rotational supply of irrigation water to ensure equitable and timely delivery of water to each farmer.

The allocation in the Plan for this programme is Rs. 40.00 crores. A large portion of this outlay, viz. Rs. 20.00 crores is for ayacut roads in Nagarjunasagar Project area, Rs. 5.70 crores is allocated for the Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme known as T & V system and Rs. 4.00 crores is for systematic Land Development Programmes. During the next Plan period it is proposed to cover an area of about 2.00 lakh hectares under systematic Land Development while an extent of 5.78 lakh hectares will be brought under T & V system. It is proposed to take up 1,021 Kms. of Ayacut Roads in the Nagarjunasagar Project area and 68 Kms. in the Sriramasagar Project area.

#### *Minor Irrigation:*

The programme for the restoration of Minor Irrigation sources is implemented by Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) and Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) while the A.P.S.I.D.C. is taking up Lift Irrigation Schemes and sinking of tube-wells for the exploitation of ground water resources. An allotment of Rs. 60.00 crores is made for Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation), of this, a sum of Rs. 50.00 crores is proposed to be spent on Minor Irrigation Schemes, Rs. 2.00 crores on Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tribal areas, Rs. 6.50 crores on Investigation. It is envisaged that with an outlay of this order in the Sixth Plan period, an additional irrigation potential of 81,000 hectares will be created besides establishing an existing ayacut of 9,000 hectares. Under Panchayati Raj it is proposed to take up restoration of 1,300 Minor Irrigation sources with an outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores which will create an additional irrigation potential of 10,000 hectares during the Plan period.

The Irrigation Development Corporation proposes to undertake the construction of tube-wells, at a cost of Rs. 28.32 crores and Lift Irrigation Schemes at a cost of Rs. 29.60 crores. As per the pattern of financing, the State Government will contribute 25% of the capital cost on equity and the balance 75% will be met from Institutional Finance by institutions like ARDC. A provision of Rs. 23.00 crores has been made in the Plan towards share capital contribution to the I.D.C. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 14.50 crores is intended to meet the State's share and the balance of Rs. 8.50 crores is intended to meet the subsidy in water rates in respect of increase in acreage from 1979-80 onwards. It is anticipated that with the execution of these schemes an irrigation potential of 61,620 hectares will be created under tube-wells and 1.48 lakh hectares under Lift Irrigation Programmes.

An outlay of Rs. 6.50 crores is proposed for strengthening of Ground Water Department. It is proposed to undertake detailed surveys in areas

where Ground Water Development has reached a critical stage, retentive services will be provided for location of sites for construction of various types of wells on scientific lines so as to minimise the failures. As the occurrence and availability of the ground water in the hard rock areas of the State is uncertain, sophisticated methods are proposed to be adopted to undertake detailed investigations. For this purpose, the Geophysical Wing is proposed to be suitably strengthened, besides strengthening the Hydro-geological and Hydrological Wings. It is also proposed to purchase 8 more rigs so that one rig may be provided to each District in the State.

#### *Production Targets:*

It is envisaged that with the outlay contemplated in the next Plan period, the production of foodgrains in the State would increase from 91.72 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 116.00 lakh tonnes by the end of 1984-85. Similarly, the production of oil seeds would increase from 13.76 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 18.00 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Of this, groundnut which is the main crop in the State, accounts for an increase from 13.10 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 15.60 lakh tonnes at the end of Plan period. The production of cotton is proposed to be increased from 4.00 lakh bales of 170 Kg. in 1979-80 to 5.65 lakh bales in 1984-85 and sugar-cane from 90.00 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 146.00 lakhs at the end of Plan period.

#### *Animal Husbandry Programmes:*

The objective of the Animal Husbandry programme during the next Plan period are to improve the Animal Health facilities, to ensure adequate production of milk through Cattle Development programmes to enable the Dairies in the State to run at optimum levels to increase the production of animal proteins in the form of meat and eggs through sheep, piggery and poultry development programmes and to design the programmes in such a way that the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular, derive the maximum benefit from these programmes. It is proposed to improve the technology particularly in the Cattle Development Programmes by restoring to latest technique of frozen semen and to improve the extension programmes, thereby disseminating modern methods of livestock production to farmers at large and extending assistance to weaker sections of the rural community for their economic upliftment. As a result of the implementation of Animal Husbandry programmes, it is expected that milk production will go up from 2.10 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 2.70 million tonnes in 1984-85.

#### *Dairying:*

Collection of milk reached the peak level of 7.00 lakh litres per day in 1979-80 with the total collection for the year reaching 1,540 lakh litres. Liquid milk sale reached 3.00 lakh litres per day with a total of 1,082 lakh litres per annum. The entire activity is carried out

through 3,750 collection centres covering 187 milk routes and catering to the Milk Producers of more than 350 thousand families. This milk is handled through 68 Dairies/Chilling Centres, etc. Apart from the existing mother dairies and product factories one more has been added at Proddatur and another at Chittoor, two more are planned for 1981 one at Nandyal and the other at Vijayawada. Milk development will get a further boost with the implementation of the Operation Flood II programme in 16 districts with financial assistance from the Indian Dairy Corporation. The Sixth Plan proposals are designed to cater to the needs of the 7 non-Operation Flood II districts of the State, viz., Nellore, Anantapur, Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts so as to ensure balanced development of these areas also. However as the agreement with the Indian Dairy Corporation has not so far been signed it is proposed to prepare a Plan for Dairy Development Schemes for the 7 non-Operation Flood II districts as well as the 13 Operation Flood II districts.

Out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores allotted for this sector, Rs. 5.00 crores is allotted for undertaking Dairy activities in non-Operation Flood II programme while the balance of Rs. 5.00 crores is allotted for Operation Flood II area. The Plan will benefit a total of 6.5 lakh milk producers' families by providing them additional income.

#### *Fisheries:*

Along the coastline of 982 Kms. there are 64,592 active fishermen exploiting mostly the in-shore area with craft like catamarans and navas. As this craft is not suitable for intensive and extensive exploitation of off-shore and Deep Sea areas, it is necessary to introduce mechanised boats and trawlers. For introduction of mechanised boats and trawlers establishment of fishing harbours with necessary infrastructural facilities is necessary. An Integrated Marine Fisheries Project for expansion of the existing fishing harbours at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam and for establishment of a new fishing harbour at Nizampatnam with World Bank credit assistance is now under implementation. Though the establishment of a fishing harbour is a capital intensive scheme, it has to be taken up as it provides scope for increasing fish production thereby creating employment potential for the Fishermen as well as earning foreign exchange. There are about 800 mechanised boats operating from Vizag and Kakinada fishing harbours and 56 trawlers operating from the Visakhapatnam port. With the completion of this project with the World Bank credit, an additional number of 360 mechanised boats and 60 non-mechanised fishing vessels will be introduced. A Fishing Harbour Project at Bhavanapadu is under implementation which is expected to be completed by 1981-82. It is also proposed to establish fishing harbours at Krishnapatnam and Masulipatnam.

Considering the potentiality for Inland Fisheries in the State it is proposed to expand the seed production capacity which is a prerequisite for augmenting inland fish production. As establishment of

new tanks has proved to be more remunerative many farmers converting their agricultural fields into fish ponds. Inland fish culture can also be taken up as a Self-Employment Scheme and as a source for augmenting the income of small farmers. The Fisheries Department is also providing training facilities for such farmers at selected departmental farms. The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation proposes to take up certain scheme relating to processing side, such as Deep Sea Fishing and improvement of the economic condition of the Fishermen. Out of the outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores provided in the Draft Plan for this sector as much as Rs. 6.31 crores is for the Integrated Marine Fisheries Project, Rs. 3.37 crores is for the Krishnapatnam Project, Rs. 2.62 crores for Improvements to Departmental Seed Farms, Rs. 1.80 crores is for share capital contribution to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation. Fish production is proposed to be increased from 1.32 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 2.50 lakh tonnes under Inland Fisheries. Under Marine Fisheries fish production is proposed to be increased from 1.19 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 1.38 lakh tonnes.

#### *Forests:*

Forestry is important not only because it is a source of industrial raw material and of energy but also from the ecological point of view. The Plan programmes pay attention to all these aspects. The Forest Development Plan aims at increasing economic plantations, particularly of teak and tropical pines, to build up the resources and also at introducing Social Forestry in a big way, particularly to encourage tree growing on farmers' fields through a massive programme of free distribution of seedlings of suitable tree species.

In the Plan a provision of Rs. 16.50 crores has been made for this sector and while allocating these resources highest priority has been accorded for raising of plantations. Economic plantations of species like Teak, Pines, Bamboo, Silver oak are proposed to be raised in different parts of the State. Plantations of teak and quick growing species are proposed to be raised over an extent of 30,000 hectares. It is proposed to undertake massive Social Forestry Programmes in all waste lands and village community lands, field bunds and canal bunds so as to improve the environment both in the rural and urban sectors. Under Mixed Plantations it is proposed to raise block plantations of tree species capable of yielding fuel small timber, fodder and fruits on all village waste lands, road-sides and canal bunds, etc. Such programme will be implemented with full participation of the local people who will be also made responsible for protection of such plants. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 crores for Plantation Schemes, Rs. 2.33 crores for Mixed Plantations, Rs. 2.00 crores for Shelter Belts and Rs. 1.75 crores for Wild Life Conservation is proposed.

#### *Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions:*

In the co-operative sector a long-term credit is provided by the A. P. C. C. A. D. B. through its 205 Primary Agricultural Development

Banks situated mostly at taluk level. The A. P. C. C. Agricultural Development Bank has been the foremost among the State Agricultural Development Banks to diversify its loan portfolio. Loans are being issued for Dairying, Fishery Development, Poultry and several other diversified purposes. The Bank has been pursuing the objective of diversifying its loaning operations so as to provide financial assistance not only for Farm Development but also for allied activities aimed at improving the economy of Agriculturists with particular emphasis on Small and Marginal Farmers. The A. P. C. C. Agricultural Development Bank proposes to provide long-term credit of the order of Rs. 350.00 crores during the next Plan period. The following are the targets envisaged for Land Development and other purposes.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Minor Advances Irriga- tion. A.P.S.E.B.	Land to A.P.S.E.B.	Land Develop- ment including C.A.D.	Farm Mecha- nisation	Diversi- fied inclu- ding Horti- culture	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1980-81	22.00	10.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	63.00
1981-82	22.00	10.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	63.00
1982-83	24.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	13.00	72.00
1983-84	26.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	14.00	12.00	77.00
1984-85	26.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	14.00	10.00	75.00
Total ..	120.00	50.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	55.00	350.00

A provision of Rs. 23.47 crores for investment in the special debentures of the A. P. C. C. Agricultural Development Bank and Rs. 2.75 crores in the ordinary debentures has been proposed in the State Plan. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed for Departmental Staff and supervisory subsidy in project areas and Rs. 93.00 lakhs for share capital contribution to Weak Primary Agricultural Development Banks.

#### CO-OPERATION:

The Co-operatives in the State have re-oriented their loaning programme to ensure that small farmers and other weaker sections of the Society receive maximum credit supply by earmarking 75% of credit to small farmers, 15% of the total loans to Scheduled Caste farmers and 3% to Scheduled Tribe farmers. It is programmed to double the supply of short-term and medium-term credit from the level of Rs. 449.45 crores up to 1979-80 to Rs. 902.00 crores by the end of the Sixth Plan. The Reserve Bank of India has revised the criteria for sanction of credit limits in multiples of owned funds of the Co-operative Central

**Banks.** The State Government have been providing share capital contribution to the Co-operative Central Banks by obtaining loans from the L.T.O. (R.B.I.). Under this programme a provision of Rs. 19.99 crores has been proposed for the next Plan period, towards anticipated borrowings from the R.B.I. for share capital contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions. It is also proposed to provide assistance to Co-operative Societies for weaker sections such as Co-operatives for Washermen, Barbers, Rickshaw pullers and Bullock Cart Societies, Bullock Cart Drivers Co-operative Societies and also Women's Welfare Co-operative Societies. A provision of Rs. 360.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in the draft.

#### IRRIGATION AND POWER :

##### *Major and Medium Irrigation :*

During the next Plan period it is proposed :

- (a) to complete on a priority basis the on-going projects;
- (b) to give priority to schemes which benefit the drought prone areas, the backward areas and the tribal areas;
- (c) to provide adequate financial provision for all Medium Irrigation Projects so that they are completed within 4 to 5 years;
- (d) to give priority to modernisation of irrigation projects; and
- (e) to ensure equitable distribution of water to the cultivators through the system of Warabandi or rotational water supply.

Keeping in view the above consideration, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1,010 crores for Major and Medium Irrigation during the next Plan period. Out of this, as much as Rs. 783 crores is provided for continuing projects as indicated below :

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Outlay proposed (Rs. in crores)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Major Projects :</i>		
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project -	173.00
2.	Sriramsagar Project	164.00
3.	Godavari Barrage	18.68
4.	Vamsadhara Stages-I and II	53.48
5.	Tungabhadra Project H.L.C. Stage-II	13.00
6.	Improvements to Nizamsagar	3.98
7.	Somasila Stages-I and II	55.00
8.	Yeleru Reservoir	100.00
9.	Singur Project	40.00
10.	Samalkot Summer Storage Reservoir	0.22

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Outlay proposed (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
11.	Pre-Fifth Plan (9)	15.47
12.	Fifth Plan Tribal (6)	17.94
13.	Fifth Plan others (16)	76.29
14.	Lumpsum for old schemes	11.94
15.	Drainage schemes	30.00
16.	Flood control schemes	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>783.00</b>

The outlay on new irrigation schemes will be Rs. 227.00 crores out of which Rs. 125.00 crores is for Major Projects and the balance amount of Rs. 102.00 crores is for Medium Projects Modernisation, Field Channels, Drainage, Flood Control and Warabandi as shown below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Outlay proposed (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Major Projects :</i>		
1.	Polavaram Barrage Stage-I	10.00
2.	Srisailem Rt. Bank Canal	75.00
3.	Jurala Project	30.00
4.	Totapalli Reservoir across Nagavalli	1.00
5.	Inchampalli Project	2.00
6.	Madras Water Supply Scheme	2.00
7.	Sriramsagar Project Stage-II	5.00
	<b>Major Projects Total</b>	<b>125.00</b>
<i>Medium Projects :</i>		
8.	Tribal Sub-Plan (8)	30.00
9.	Others (8)	20.00
10.	Modernisation	20.00
11.	Field Channels	10.00
12.	Investigations	11.30
13.	Research	2.70
14.	Designs	3.00
15.	Warabandi in existing systems	5.00
	<b>Medium Project Total</b>	<b>102.00</b>

A total irrigation potential of 13.19 lakh hectares has been created under the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects executed in the State up to the end of June, 1980. During the next Plan period it is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 8.09 lakh hectares under continuing projects Major and Medium Irrigation taking the cumulative potential at the end of Sixth Plan period to 21.28 lakh hectares.

*Power :*

According to the Eleventh Annual Power Survey Committee conducted by the C.E.A. the peak load in Andhra Pradesh was projected to increase from 1376 M.Ws. in 1980-81 to 2063 M.Ws. in 1984-85. It has been felt that the Annual Power Survey has grossly under-estimated the energy needs of the State for the above period. For instance the requirements of certain H.T. industries which are likely to come up during 1978-84, such as Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and some of the cement plants have not been considered by the Annual Power Survey Committee. The assumption of 639 load factor is not realistic. With the availability of adequate power without restrictions the load factor will be lower. The agricultural loads draw power at a low load factor and the power requirements should be computed on the connected load with a suitable diversity factor. Taking these factors into account, the Electricity Board has requested the Annual Power Survey Committee to revise the estimates of energy needs of the State upwards. According to the estimates of Demand anticipated by the Electricity Board, the peak load is expected to increase from 1788 M.Ws. in 1981-82 to 2635 M.Ws. in 1984-85.

The draft power proposals have been formulated to meet the above power requirements so that the State may not suffer power shortage. The programme of the power sector envisages an outlay of Rs. 990.32 crores. Out of this outlay Rs. 499.32 crores will be for generation schemes, Rs. 240.00 crores for transmission and Rs. 250.00 crores for Rural Electrification and Distribution and Rs. 1.00 crore for investigation. Out of the outlay of Rs. 499.32 crores proposed for generation, an amount of Rs. 210.94 crores is allotted for the continuing schemes and the balance of Rs. 288.38 crores for new schemes. The following table will show the outlay proposed for generation schemes and the physical targets programmed under each project.

[Statement



Sl. No.	Name of the project	Outlay proposed (Rs. in crores)	Physical Targets in M. Ws.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Continuing Projects :</i>			
1.	Kothagudem Thermal Power Station	.. 4.50	
2.	Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme	.. 2.03	
3.	Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Scheme	.. 0.30	
4.	Vijayawada Thermal Stage-I	.. 39.82	210
5.	N.S. pumped storage Stage-I	.. 18.79	400
6.	N.S. Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme	25.19	60
7.	Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela	23.49	60
8.	Donkarayi Power House	.. 9.93	25
9.	Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme Stage-II	27.95	120
10.	Srisailam Stage-I	.. 53.94	440
11.	Balimela Dam	.. 5.00	
	Sub-Total	210.94	
<i>New Schemes :</i>			
1.	Bhadrachalam Power Station Stage-I (Alternative Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage-II).	.. 151.00	210
2.	Pochampad Hydro Electricity Schemes	.. 10.00	
3.	Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme—Stage-II	.. 55.00	
4.	Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Hydro Electric Scheme	.. 13.00	
5.	New Schemes for advance action	.. 20.00	
6.	Srisailam Stage-II	.. 39.38	330
	Sub-Total	288.38	
	Total for Generation	.. 499.32	
	Transmission including Railway Electrification	.. 240.00	
	Distribution and Rural Electrification	.. 250.00	
	Investigation	.. 1.00	
	Ramagundam Thermal Station State share	..	324
			2,244
	Less retirement		98
	Total	.. 990.32	2,146

The physical targets envisage the creation of an additional installed capacity of 2146 M.Ws. laying of 2519 Kms. of High Tension 220 K.V. and 400 K.V. transmission lines electrification of 8,000 additional villages and energisation of 2.5 lakh pumpsets during the next Plan period. By the end of the next Plan, about 90% village electrification excluding hamlets and 60% including hamlets would be achieved. It is also proposed to bring down the line losses from 25.5% during 1979-80 to 19% by the end of next Plan.

#### INDUSTRIES AND MINING:

Considering the low industrial base of the State it is proposed to develop large and medium industries which, through their linkage effects in the economy, will facilitate the reduction, not only in the imbalances between the Agriculture and Non-agricultural sectors of the State's economy but also between different regions in the State. The State has already created adequate infrastructure facilities by investing huge amounts, particularly in power, and it is essential that these investments should bear fruit in the immediate future. Therefore while priority is given for Village and Small Scale Industries, adequate attention has to be ensured for Large and Medium Industries also.

The Draft Sixth Plan accordingly envisages, under the Industries Sector, an outlay of Rs. 156.28 crores consisting of Rs. 92.66 crores under Large and Medium Industries and Rs. 40.12 crores under Village and Small Scale Industries. Besides this Rs. 23.50 crores is allocated for the Mining Sector. These State outlays are expected to attract investments from the financing institutions and in the Private Sector.

In order to attract industrial investment to the State and also to encourage local entrepreneurs to set up industries and to develop and provide employment opportunities in the backward areas the Government have revised the pattern of incentives for all new industrial units and for expanded units on or after 1st January, 1976 by way of various subsidies etc. A sum of Rs. 8.00 crores is provided for these incentives. A provision of Rs. 15.00 crores is made towards share capital contribution to the Andhra Pradesh Industries Infrastructure Corporation, Rs. 20.00 crores to the Andhra Pradesh Industries Development Corporation and Rs. 6.00 crores to Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation Rs. 14.00 crores is provided towards equity participation in the Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited and Rs. 3.00 crores for Rehabilitation of Families affected by Land Acquisition for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. A provision of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made towards rendering financial assistance to the several Government Companies like Allwyn, Republic Forge Company, etc.

Under Village and Small Scale Industries, the objectives are to generate opportunities for further employment and to raise the level

of earning of rural artisans, craftsmen and other employed in those industries in rural areas and small towns. Towards achieving these objectives, it is proposed to undertake the D. I C. Programme in all Districts, establish Industrial Testing Laboratory at Vijayawada and strengthen the four Central Technological Research Institutes. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made. The strategy for the development of Handloom Industry envisages continuation of various programmes under implementation with emphasis on better coverage of Weavers by Co-operatives and more effective and more satisfactory functioning of the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. It will be the endeavour to achieve higher targets of production, minimise underemployment in the industry and ensure adequate supply of essential raw materials, besides providing infrastructural facilities in adequate measure both at pre-loom and post-loom stage. A provision of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made for the Handloom Industry and Rs. 5.00 crores for Sericulture.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:

The main thrust of the Road Plan, would be on strengthening of the State Highways and laying a number of rural roads. The main aim will be to complete the spill-over schemes, provide missing bridges, black top, the roads taken over and strengthen the weak sections wherever road portions have been sinking under traffic loads. The following programmes are proposed to be taken up in the next Plan within the outlay proposed of Rs. 75 crores:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in crores)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	State Highways	5.30
2.	Major District Roads	31.30
3.	Other roads	16.93
4.	Fisheries Roads	1.13
5.	Bridge works taken up from Toll Cess	3.52
6.	Mineral cess roads	4.00
7.	Sugar-cane roads	3.00
8.	Tribal roads	3.32
9.	Research and Organisation	0.50
10.	Tools and Plant	3.50
11.	Establishment	2.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>75.00</b>

This programme envisages the following physical achievements during the Sixth Plan period:

(a) New Formation of roads and of Missing links ..	130 K.Ms.
(b) Metalling of roads ..	500 K.Ms.
(c) Strengthening and improving road crust ..	850 K.Ms.
(d) Minor Cross Drainage works ..	1,060 Nos.
(e) Minor bridges ..	260 Nos.
(f) Major bridges ..	16 Nos.

#### *Rural Roads:*

In Andhra Pradesh there are 27,221 villages out of which only 10,507 villages were connected by pucca roads, 7,517 villages were connected by incomplete and fair weather roads and the balance villages were not yet connected by any kind of roads. The National Programme of Minimum needs as laid down by the Planning Commission required the linking of all villages with a population of 1,500 and more with all weather roads. At the beginning of Fifth Five-Year Plan there were 7,968 villages having population of 1,500 and above, out of which 4,068 villages were connected by pucca roads and 3,900 villages were not connected by pucca roads. Out of these during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period 285 villages were connected by pucca roads.

In the next Plan period an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made for undertaking rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. Out of this, it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 8.50 crores for forming new roads to a length of 740 Kms. to connect 125 villages with a population of 1,500 and above. Towards improvements to Kutchia roads, a sum of Rs. 6.50 crores is proposed to be spent and a road length of 650 Kms. would be covered.

#### *Minor Ports:*

Three minor ports will be developed during the Sixth Plan period besides improvements to the two Intermediate Ports making in all 5 Intermediate and Minor Ports out of the 9 Ports under the control of the State Government dispersed almost equi-distantly along the State's 1,000 Kms. Coast line. Bhavanapadu serves the Coastal requirements north of Visakhapatnam Port. Kakinada caters to specialised general cargo available north of Madras Port while Machilipatnam and Nizampatnam Ports cater to the needs of Central Andhra Pradesh and Krishnapatnam caters to the needs of the Rayalaseema areas, thus covering the entire State. With this development the Inland Water Transport System would automatically spring to life for transportation of goods from various places along the Coastline south

of Kakinada by conventional and improved types of cargo boats, which in turn will cut down fuel consumption to a large extent and ease the strain on National Highways and Railways. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is proposed in the Plan for these Minor Ports.

#### *Road Transport Corporation:*

The Road Transport Corporation has at present a fleet strength of more than 7,000 vehicles employing a work force of about 60,000 employees and covering 85% of the road transport in the State. The Road Transport Corporation has formulated a Plan for an outlay of Rs. 245.10 crores in the next Plan period. This Plan envisages the purchase of 1,000 vehicles for Village Link Transport, 2,550 vehicles for augmentation and 5,000 vehicles for replacement of old fleet besides provision for passenger amenities. In the Sixth Plan a provision of Rs. 192.95 crores has been made for the above.

#### **SOCIAL SERVICES:**

Andhra Pradesh is one of the more backward States in the Country in terms of several social facilities. This fact and the revised Minimum Needs Programme necessitate a reorientation of Plan allocations in the next Plan period and a substantial stepping up of the outlays on the Social Services sector. The outlay on Social Services sector during the next Plan period will be Rs. 1,056 crores including Rs. 363 crores for the R. M. N. P. constituting 25.7% of the total Plan outlay. Of this Rs. 96.50 crores will be on programmes relating to General and Technical Education, Rs. 90.00 crores on Medical and Public Health, Rs. 298.40 crores on Urban and Rural Water Supply, Rs. 201.41 crores on Urban Development and Housing, Rs. 300 crores on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, Rs. 7.55 crores on Labour Welfare, Rs. 40.00 crores on Social Welfare Schemes, Rs. 16.00 crores on Nutrition and Rs. 116.00 crores on formulation of Plans at District level and Rs. 30.00 crores on construction of Administrative Buildings.

#### *General Education:*

Reduction of illiteracy, achieving near universalisation of Elementary Education and making Education more employment oriented are the aims of the Education Plan in the next Plan period. The objective of universalisation of Elementary Education remained unfulfilled even at the end of Vth Five-Year Plan. By 1979-80, 57.81 lakhs of children in the age-group 6-11 were enrolled resulting in a percentage enrolment of 81 while the enrolment of children in the age-group 11-13 was 8.12 lakhs giving a percentage of 31.2. Keeping in view the targets of enrolment proposed at the National level, it is

proposed to enrol during the next Plan period 95.3% children in age-group 6—11 and 50.4% children in age-group 11—13. According to the above targets 6.53 lakhs of children in the age-group 6—11 and 4.42 lakhs of children in the age-group 11—13 are to be additionally enrolled during the period. Out of these children, 3.53 lakhs children in the age-group 6—11 and 2.34 lakhs children in the age-group 11—13 are proposed to be enrolled under non-formal Education during 1980-85. It is proposed to appoint 7,995 Secondary Grade Teachers, 1,200 B.Ed Teachers, 800 Grade-II Telugu Pandits and 1,000 Grade-II Hindi Pandits during the next Plan period to fulfil the target of enrolment set above.

An outlay of Rs. 11.00 crores is provided in the Plan for Secondary Education Programmes. Out of this Rs. 7.78 crores is proposed towards the cost of the teachers while the balance of Rs. 422.04 lakhs is proposed for other schemes like supply of equipment, strengthening of administration and supervision, etc. With this outlay the percentage of enrolment in the age-group 13—16 will increase from 19% in 1978-80 to 24% in 1984-85. The emphasis under Higher and University Education during the next Plan period is on qualitative improvement of the existing Colleges rather than on expansion. At present there are 233 Government Junior Colleges and 122 Private Junior Colleges in the State. In view of the increased rush of students seeking admission in Intermediate and also to cater to the additional needs of rural and backward areas as also to cover all taluks with facilities for Intermediate Education it is proposed to start 50 Government Junior Colleges during the Sixth Plan period. This will go a long way in helping the poor and deserving students in rural areas in getting the benefit of college education. Similarly, under Degree Education, Government have started during the current year 6 new Government Colleges. They proposed to start 2 more new Government Colleges. A provision of Rs. 25.00 crores is made in the State's Plan for Higher Education. It is proposed to cover 14.10 lakhs of adults under the Adult Education Programme during the next Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 10.42 crores comprising Rs. 5.00 crores under State Plan and Rs. 5.42 crores under Centrally Sponsored category has been provided in the Plan for this purpose.

#### *Technical Education:*

In the field of Technical Education the main aim is consolidation of the existing institutions by making up the deficiencies in staff, workshops, machinery and laboratory equipment etc, and also diversification and improvement of the courses by starting Sandwich Courses and expansion of part-time Diploma Courses. It is also proposed to undertake quality improvement programmes by introducing curricular development and undertaking refresher courses for the teachers of Polytechnics. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 crores is allotted for Technical Education.

### *Urban Water Supply and Drainage:*

Provision of adequate and safe drinking water and hygienic disposal of water is the main objective in this Sector. The aims of the Water Supply and Drainage Programmes are:

- (1) to cover the entire Urban population with assured and adequate drinking water supply;
- (2) to provide sewerage schemes to all the towns with a population of one lakh and above including such of the towns as are endemic to filariasis.

At the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, there are 12 Municipalities without protected water supply schemes. This includes 8 Municipalities where water supply schemes were already taken up for execution which will be completed. It is proposed to take up new water supply schemes in 4 Municipalities and provide water supply to the Industrial Complex at Madikonda, Warangal. Thus, by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan all the 82 Municipalities in the State will be covered with water supply schemes. During the next Plan period, it is also proposed to take up schemes for augmenting the existing water supply facilities in 40 Municipalities. For the Manjira Water Supply—Phase-2 scheme and remodelling of the Hyderabad Water Supply Distribution System, an outlay of Rs. 13.46 crores has been made for the next Plan period and—Rs. 4.30 crores for 1981-82. For the Singoor Water Supply Scheme, the provision made for the next Plan period is Rs. 42.23 crores while for the next year an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made. For the Warangal Water Supply Improvements Scheme with the Manair canal as the source, an outlay of Rs. 1.47 crores has been made for the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 0.97 crore for 1981-82.

The position of underground drainage in urban areas in Andhra Pradesh is far from satisfactory. At present, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and a part of Visakhapatnam Corporation and five Municipalities alone have been provided with underground drainage facilities. During the next Plan period, a provision of Rs. 8.76 crores has been made for this purpose. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7.77 crores is proposed to be spent for the augmentation programme relating to Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru, Nellore and Tenali Sewerage Schemes while the balance amount of Rs. 0.99 lakh is proposed to be spent on sewerage schemes in 12 Municipal towns.

### *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation:*

There are 63,801 settlements including Revenue villages, hamlets and Harijanwadadas in the State. Out of the above, water supply has been made available in 50,170 settlements. According to the guidelines of the Government of India, the villages identified as problem villages should satisfy the following criteria:—

- (1) those not having an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (1.6 K.Mtrs. or within a depth of 14 Mtrs.);

- (2) those, where sources of water are liable to risk of Cholera or guinea worm infestation; and
- (3) those who suffer from excesses of flouride, etc.

According to the above norms, there are 8,206 problem villages in the State, 2,070 from 1972 list and 6,366 from the latest list as on 1st April, 1980. According to the guidelines of the Government of India, it is proposed to cover 30% of the population with piped water supply and 70% with spot sources. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 78.72 crores is proposed for undertaking protected water supply schemes and Rs. 61.56 crores for undertaking Bore-wells programme. A provision of Rs. 22.00 crores towards escalation of prices and Rs. 6.00 crores for Bore-wells to compensate for dried up bore-wells has also been made. The total outlay provided for Rural Water Supply Schemes is Rs. 168.40 crores.

#### *Rural Sanitation:*

During the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to cover about 10% of the population giving preference to the villages already covered with water supply facilities. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores is made in the Plan for this purpose. The total provision made for rural water supply including sanitation is Rs. 178.40 crores.

#### *Medical and Health:*

The main objective of the medical relief programme during the next Plan period will be to provide better health care and medical care services to the rural areas and the weaker sections of the people besides undertaking various steps to enlarge and extend the community based programme of health care. There is also need to augment the services under curative and preventive sectors so as to ensure better coverage of the rural population than before. The taluk level and Rural Development Medical Institutions are proposed to be upgraded to 30 bedded and 50 bedded hospitals. It is proposed to establish 4,595 beds of which 2,995 will be at taluk level, 570 Primary Health Centres level, 683 at District level and the remaining in teaching hospitals and city hospitals. Under development of teaching hospitals it is proposed to provide Dialysis facilities at Gandhi Hospital, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam and Government General Hospital, Kurnool. It is also proposed to provide Cobalt Units and Wards at Warangal, Guntur, Tirupati and Kurnool.

The revised Minimum Needs Programme with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores is expected to take into account the provision of Primary Health Centre facilities in rural areas. As per the guidelines of the Government of India one Primary Health Centre will have to be established for every 50,000 population and one Sub-Centre for 5,000 population. In order to achieve this objective, 22 Primary Health Centres and 2,000 Sub-centres will be established besides upgrading



44 Primary Health Centres. During the next Plan period, it is proposed to undertake the following building programme:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Total number to be done</i>	<i>No. in respect of which works have been taken up and are now in progress</i>	<i>No. proposed to be taken up in Sixth Plan period</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Upgradation of P.H.C.s.	105	25	19
2.	Construction of backlog of Main P.H.C. Buildings	50	..	50
3.	Construction of backlog of Staff Quarters	2,056	..	656
4.	Construction of backlog of Sub-Centres	988	100	110
5.	Construction of incomplete P.H.C. Buildings	77	..	77

#### *Urban Development:*

On account of the continued inflow of population from the Rural to Urban areas, there has been a rapid increase in the urban population in the State posing several problems. It is necessary to tackle these problems such as accommodation and basic civic amenities like roads, drinking water, drainage, lighting, etc. In the next Plan, a total provision of Rs. 58.14 crores has been made for urban development consisting of Rs. 3.35 crores for Director, Town Planning, Rs. 5.54 crores for Director, Municipal Administration, Rs. 16.00 crores for the Corporation of Hyderabad and Rs. 33.24 crores for the three Urban Development Authorities in the State. The provision made for the Director, Town Planning is proposed to be utilised for the implementation of schemes relating to Master Plans and also to meet the State's matching share for the Integrated Development of small and medium towns, besides strengthening the Town Planning Department by setting up statistical research cells in the Directorate. The provision made for Director, Municipal Administration is proposed to be utilised for advancing financial assistance to the Municipalities for undertaking remunerative schemes like market complexes, etc. Towards Environmental Improvement of Slums in Municipal areas, a provision of Rs. 3.01 crores has been made. The allotment made for the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation in the next Plan period is Rs. 16 crores. Out of this Rs. 11.50 crores is proposed to be utilised for completing the spillover schemes

taken up under the Six Point Formula Schemes. It is also proposed to take up programmes for the construction and improvement of Roads, Bridges, etc. Towards improvement of slums in the Corporation area, a provision of Rs. 4.95 crores has been made in the Plan. The allotments made for H.U.D.A. is Rs. 24.67 crores. The bulk of this expenditure is proposed to be spent on items such as the Integrated Urban Development programme and also completion of the Inner Ring Roads that have been taken up under the Six Point Formula Programme. The allotments made for Urban Development Authority (U.D.A.), Vijayawada and U.D.A., Visakhapatnam is Rs. 3.87 crores and Rs. 4.70 crores respectively.

### *Housing:*

The main housing programmes during the next Plan period consist of (a) provision of house-sites and housing facilities in the rural areas to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections; (b) Housing for Industrial Workers; (c) Police Housing; (d) Rental Housing Programmes for Government employees. Under the programme for the distribution of house-sites for weaker sections, an amount of Rs. 26.19 crores has so far been spent till March, 1980 and 12.47 lakhs of house-holds have been benefited under this programme. In the next Plan period, a provision of Rs. 46 crores is made for this purpose which is intended to benefit about 8.82 lakh house-holds belonging to the weaker sections. The Weaker Sections Housing programme is mainly intended for persons to whom house-sites have been distributed, who could not occupy the house-sites and who are not in a position to take up permanent housing with loan assistance. The ingredients of the programme are development of house-sites such as levelling, provision of civic amenities and services such as drinking water, roads, drainage, street lighting, etc., and assistance to put up low cost structures. Simultaneously economic support schemes will be provided to raise the income level of the beneficiaries. A novel programme which is being implemented in the State relates to the provision of electricity to the houses constructed under this programme. For the sake of economy, a group of 10 to 15 houses would have connections from a street pole and there would be a common meter for all the houses in a colony and the charges will be collected proportionately from the house-holders. A provision of Rs. 54 crores is provided in the next Plan for undertaking these activities. The Housing Board has been implementing the housing schemes for Middle Income Group and Low Income Group. During the next Plan period, the board proposes to undertake 6,650 houses and acquire 1,375 acres of land. A provision of Rs. 15 crores is made for the Housing Board. Under the Rental Housing Scheme, residential quarters are provided to the Government employees on a rental basis and so far 3,945 houses have been constructed. As the accommodation problem is very acute in taluk headquarters and in fast growing places like the twin Cities and Visakhapatnam, etc., a provision of Rs. 6 crores is proposed for this

scheme. For housing activities being undertaken by the three Urban Development Authorities, a provision of Rs. 14.56 crores is made in the Plan.

*Welfare of Backward Classes:*

The main objectives of the programme for Welfare of Backward Classes in the next Plan are:—

- (a) to provide educational and training facilities on a large scale especially in the fields of technical and professional education; and
- (b) to implement a package programme for the economic upliftment of the Backward Classes by providing financial assistance for Economic Support Programmes. The strategy to be adopted to achieve the above objectives in regard to the educational programmes is to supply text books and note books and dresses to students in the Government Backward Classes Hostels and other Backward Class students in the Schools.

In regard to economic support programme it is proposed to provide more investment in the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporations and to provide funds for land acquisition. During the next Plan period it is proposed to open 500 new hostels and also undertake construction of buildings for 665 hostels in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 21.00 crores is provided in the Plan for this purpose. Towards supply of Nationalised Text Books, Note Books and Dresses an amount of Rs. 10.40 crores is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores is provided towards share capital contribution of the Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporations and another sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs towards loans to the Corporation for the Development of Irrigation Schemes in lands assigned to the Backward Classes.

*Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:*

The Tribal Welfare programme envisages bringing up the level of development of the Scheduled Tribes areas. The whole tribal population is categorised into:—

- (a) Those living in areas of tribal concentration;
- (b) Those living outside the areas mentioned in item (a) above but still living in small pockets;
- (c) Primitive tribal groups; and
- (d) Dispersed population.

For the group of people living in areas of tribal concentration tribal sub-plans have been formulated by quantifying allocations from the general sector, Special Central assistance, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Industrial Finances. For persons living in small pockets modified area development programmes are to be implemented. For the development of Primitive tribals, sub-Plans are being drawn up. It is only the dispersed tribals that are yet to get adequate assistance. The 1980-85 Plan for Tribal Welfare forms only a part of the total development efforts of all the above-mentioned sources of finance. The main thrust of the programmes will be directed towards lifting at least 50% of the tribal population above the poverty lines by implementing massive economic upliftment programmes for identified tribal families. Investment will be maximised by tapping general sector institutional finances and funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Educational programme has been so devised as to help the tribals in the age-group 5-20 years and training programmes are being formulated to cover adults above 20 years of age.

A provision of Rs. 40.00 crores is made in the next Plan of which Rs. 27.31 crores is intended for educational schemes, while Rs. 10.79 crores is for Economic Upliftment Schemes. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3.50 crores is intended for providing financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Finance Corporation, Rs. 30.00 lakhs for giving financial assistance to Girijan Co-operative Societies. Towards health and allied schemes for the tribals a provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made.

#### *Welfare of Scheduled Castes:*

During the Sixth Plan period the main thrust of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes will be on the economic upliftment. The Economic Support Programmes and social security measures will be undertaken in a big way with a view to ensure that at least 50 per cent of Scheduled Caste population crosses the poverty line by the end of the Plan. In the Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 130.00 crores is made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 71.38 crores is for Education, Rs. 44.81 crores for Economic Support Programmes, Rs. 5.21 crores for Social Security Programmes and Rs. 8.60 crores for other programmes.

Under Educational Programmes, the coverage of provision of scholarships, hostel facilities, free supply of nationalised text books, clothing, etc., will be increased with a view to improve significantly the percentage enrolment of Scheduled Caste children at the school stage and bring down the rate of drop outs to the minimum. Scholarships will be provided to Post-graduate students in Engineering, Medicine, etc., and also to students taking up research work. The Education facilities such as scholarships, supply of books, etc., will be extended to Harijan Christians also.

It is proposed to open 500 new hostels for boys and girls during the Sixth Plan period. Most of the existing hostels do not have permanent buildings. It is proposed to construct buildings for 750 hostels during the Sixth Plan period.

One of the measures taken up by the Government for the economic betterment of the Scheduled Castes has been the establishment of the Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation. The main objective of the Corporation is to secure loans for the Scheduled Castes for taking up various schemes for improving their economic conditions. The Corporation provides 20% of the cost of the scheme as margin money loans and recovers them in easy instalments. The Corporation has also decided to extend guarantee in deserving cases where the applicants are not able to offer security. An amount of Rs. 41.81 crores is provided in the Plan towards share capital contribution to the Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation under Economic Support Programmes. This amount will attract four times of this margin money as institutional finances. The Corporation will give financial assistance to Scheduled Castes for starting small enterprises. It is also proposed to provide financial assistance for digging wells in the assigned lands and for purchase of cattle, etc.

Under Social Security measures, it is proposed to continue the Old Age Pension Scheme, besides starting 18 more orphanages during the Plan period. It is also proposed to take up economic support programmes for the Physically Handicapped persons. Five Children Homes (for child beggars) will be opened during the Plan period.

#### *Special Employment Schemes:*

The objective of the Special Employment Scheme is to train and orient the educated unemployed on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges to activities that are at once employment intensive and productive. The intention of the Government is to render the educated unemployed more acceptable to employers in terms of skill endowment and where possible to develop the entrepreneurial talents among the educated unemployed, so that they may also set up productive units themselves and create further employment opportunities for others. A predominant characteristic of the educated unemployed who have been waiting in the Employment Exchanges for several years without getting employment is that they do not possess specific skills. They have also gone through mere general education without acquiring any of the skills relevant for productive self-employment or for absorption in the various sectors of employment. As a first step an exercise was conducted to identify the shortage categories in the State Government, Central Government and public sector units and training programmes and skill development opportunities were identified. On this basis programmes for training the uneducated employed candidates in refrigeration and air-conditioning, mechanics, Draughtsmen, (civil and mechanical), stenography and typewriting, automobile mechanics, etc., have been

formulated for implementation through several polytechnics, industrial training institutes and the district level training centres in the State. The existing facilities for staff, buildings and equipment have been fully utilised and only marginal investments for staff and training have been provided under the Special Employment Scheme. For the Sixth Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 32.00 crores has been allotted.

*Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes:*

The promotion with special care of the educational, economic and social interest of the Scheduled Castes has already been an integral part of overall development of the State. The effective implementation of the 20 Point Economic Programme and special programmes for Rural Development like S. F. D. A. bear ample testimony to this. The State Government have directed that all Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities should spend 15% of their outlay on development activities for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

For the next Plan period also, we have formulated a Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for an outlay of Rs. 507.00 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 4,100.00 crores. If in addition to this, the Special Central Assistance that will be available and the assistance from the financing institutions that will be forthcoming, is also taken into account, the size of this Special Component Plan will be considerably higher.

## ANNEXURE

## ECONOMY OF ANDHRA PRADESH, PERSPECTIVE OF INCOME AND INVESTMENT IN SIXTH AND SEVENTH PLANS, 1980-90

A perspective of income levels and investments in Andhra Pradesh was drawn up in the context of the preparation of the Draft outline of the Medium Term Plan, 1978-83. It was assumed that a total investment of the order of Rs. 4,730 crores, at 1976-77 prices, would be forthcoming in the State during the Medium Term Plan period of 1978-83 covering both the Public and Private Sectors. Including the current outlays, the State sector outlay in this Medium Term Plan was estimated at Rs. 2,075 crores. Though this Medium Term Plan was expected to continue till 1982-83, it has now been decided to take up the preparation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, covering the period 1980-81 to 1984-85. During the last two years, *i.e.*, 1978-79 and 1979-80, a total outlay of Rs. 884.25 crores is expected to be incurred under the State Plan.

The State income, at constant (1960-61) prices, increased from Rs. 1,566 crores in 1974-75, the first year of the original Fifth Plan to Rs. 1,800 crores in 1978-79. However, the growth was not uniform over these five years and in fact there was negative growth in 1976-77. Thus, the State Income, at constant prices, increased by about four per cent in 1974-75 and by 2.3 per cent in 1975-76. During the year 1976-77, mainly due to the extreme conditions of drought in the early part of the season and heavy rains in November, 1976, the agricultural production declined steeply and consequently there has been a corresponding decline in the State Income, at constant (1960-61) prices, by 6.4 per cent. In 1977-78, though the Agriculture sector was affected to some extent by the cyclone in November, 1977 the overall State Income, at constant prices, recorded a growth of 11.6 per cent. Similarly, in 1978-79 the State Income at constant (1960-61) prices recorded a growth rate of 7.7 per cent. This is mainly due to a record level of Agricultural production in the State in that year. Thus, in the Five Year period 1974-75 to 1978-79, the State Income, at constant prices, increased at an average annual compound growth rate of 3.0 per cent only against the target of about 5 per cent. In 1979-80 however, due to the wide spread drought conditions prevailing in some parts of the State, the State Income, at constant prices, is expected to show some decline.

An exercise has, therefore, been done to revise the perspective of income levels and investments in the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods, *i.e.*, for the period from 1980 to 1990. In this exercise, the income and investment projections are based on 1978-79 price level against 1976-77 price level adopted earlier for working out the perspective in the Draft Plan for 1978-83. Further, the projections of both incomes and investments have been dis-aggregated into four broad sectors, *viz.*, (1) Agriculture and allied activities, (2) Industry and Mining, (3) Electricity and Gas and (4) Residual activities. In the absence of data on incremental

capital output ratios in the above four sectors for the State, the corresponding ratios of All-India as given in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 were adopted.

The projections of income generation in the above four sectors and the State economy as a whole and the corresponding investment required to achieve these income levels are made assuming the following five alternative Models:

*Model I:* The above four sectors of the State Economy are assumed to grow during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods at the same average rates observed in the past nineteen years i.e. 1960-61 to 1978-79. Thus, the growth rates assumed are, in respect of the Agricultural sector an annual average compound growth rate of 15 per cent, for Industry and Mining 5.7 per cent, for Electricity and Gas 13.1 per cent, and for the Residual Sectors 4.3 per cent. This would give an overall annual average compound growth rate of about 3.7 per cent in the State Income in the Sixth Plan and 4.1 per cent in the Seventh Plan periods.

*Model II:* In this model, the growth rate in the above four sectors during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods are assumed to be identical with those in the draft National Medium Term Plan 1978-83. On this assumption, the Agriculture Sector is expected to grow at an annual compound growth rate of 2.8 per cent, Industry and Mining 5.0 per cent, Electricity and Gas 9.6 per cent and Residual Sectors at 6.0 per cent giving an overall annual compound growth rate of 4.7 per cent in the aggregate State Income at constant prices during the Sixth Plan period and 4.8 per cent in the Seventh Plan period.

*Model III:* In the draft National Fifth Five-Year Plan the perspective of growth envisaged an overall growth rate of 5.6 per cent in National Income over the Sixth Plan period. To achieve this growth rate in the State's Income, the Agriculture Sector will have to grow at an annual compound growth rate of 4.0 per cent, Industry and Mining at 8.1 per cent, Electricity and Gas at 10.3 per cent, and the Residual sectors at 6.0 per cent. The growth rates will be 5.6 per cent in the Sixth Plan period and 5.8 per cent in the Seventh Plan period. However, the growth rate for electricity and gas envisaged for the country at 10.3 per annum is lower than the 13.11 per cent of rate of growth already achieved in the State. Considering the fact that the State is still lagging behind the All-India average in the consumption of electricity as well as in industrialisation, it is necessary to programme for a rate of growth which is at least consistent with the existing rate. Hence, in this model, it is proposed to adopt the rates as envisaged above for all the sectors excepting electricity for which a rate of growth of 13.11 per cent per annum will be adopted. This gives an overall growth rate of 5.75 per cent per annum in the Sixth Plan period and 5.96 per cent per annum in the Seventh Plan period.



**Model IV:** With a view to reduce the imbalances in the industrialisation of the State and to achieve a more rapid growth in Agriculture, it is proposed to provide higher growth rates than those provided in Model II for Agriculture, Industry and Power, while adopting slightly lower growth rates for the other sectors. Thus, under this alternative, an annual average compound growth rate of 3.5 per cent for Agriculture, 12.0 per cent for Industry and Mining, 15.0 per cent for Electricity and Gas, 5.5 per cent for the Residual sectors are assumed to obtain an overall growth rate of 6.1 per cent during the Sixth Plan period and 6.6 per cent in the Seventh Plan period.

**Model V:** In this alternative, Sectoral growth rates for Agriculture and Residual Sectors are kept at the same level as under Model III viz., 4.0 and 6.0 per cent respectively while the growth rates for Industry and Mining, Electricity and Gas were fixed as under alternative Four viz., 12.0 per cent and 15.0 per cent. Under this alternative an overall annual compound growth rate of 6.5 per cent is expected during the Sixth Plan period and 7.0 per cent in the Seventh Plan period.

The State Income estimates, at constant (1960-61) prices, for 1960-61 to 1978-79 are shown in Table No. 1. The projections of State Income and investment assuming the above five alternative models are shown in Table No. 2. The composition of the investment requirements according to public and private sectors, estimated according to the proportions indicated in the draft Fifth Plan for All-India is shown in Table No. 3. The salient features of these five sets of projections are discussed below:

**Model I:** In order to achieve an annual compound growth rate of about 3.7 per cent in the State Income at constant 1978-79 prices in the Sixth Plan period and a corresponding rate of about 4.1 per cent in the Seventh Plan period, the State would require an investment of the order of Rs. 6,685 crores and Rs. 10,492 crores during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods respectively. Out of this Rs. 1,163 crores during the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 1,485 crores during the Seventh Plan period would have to be in the private sector and the balance of Rs. 5,522 crores and Rs. 8,707 crores respectively in the Public Sector. In the past Plans, the State Government Sector formed about one-third of the total Plan and therefore the State Sector investment would have to be of the order of Rs. 2,240 crores and Rs. 3,494 crores during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods respectively. The balance of Rs. 3,282 crores in the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 5,303 crores in Seventh Plan period should be forthcoming in the Central Sector. Including the current out-lays, which form about 24.0 per cent of the total Plan in the case of the State Sector Plans, the total State Plan would have to be the order of Rs. 2,950 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 4,480 crores in the Seventh Plan.

*Model II:* In order to achieve 4.7 per cent annual compound growth rate during Sixth Plan period and 4.8 per cent in Seventh Plan period in the State Income at constant 1978-79 prices, the State would require an investment of the order of Rs. 6,830 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 9,457 crores in the Seventh Plan periods. Out of this Rs. 1,416 crores in Sixth Plan and Rs. 1,827 crores in Seventh Plan would have to be in the private sector and the balance of Rs. 5,414 crores in the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 7,630 crores in the Seventh Plan period in the public sector. The State sector investment would have to be of the order of Rs. 2,196 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 2,980 crores in the Seventh Plan. The balance amount in both Plans will be expected from the Central Sector. Including the current outlays, the State Sixth and Seventh Plans should be the order of Rs. 2,890 crores and Rs. 3,920 crores respectively.

*Model III:* In order to achieve a 5.75 per cent annual compound growth rate during Sixth Plan and 5.96 per cent during Seventh Plan periods in the State Income at constant 1978-79 prices, the State would require an investment of the order of Rs. 8,837 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 13,501 crores in the Seventh Plan. Out of this Rs. 1,851 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 2,558 crores in the Seventh Plan periods would have to be in the private sector and the balance of Rs. 6,986 crores in Sixth Plan and Rs. 10,943 crores in the Seventh Plan in the Public Sector. The State Sector investments would have to be of the order of Rs. 3,053 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 4,731 crores in the Seventh Plan. The balance of Rs. 3,933 crores in Sixth Plan and Rs. 6,212 crores in the Seventh Plan should be forthcoming in the Central Sector. Including the current outlays, the State Sixth and Seventh Plans should be of the order of Rs. 4,023 crores and Rs. 6,223 crores respectively.

*Model IV:* A total investment of the order of Rs. 9,943 crores and Rs. 16,620 crores during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods in the State would be required to achieve the above pattern of economic growth. Out of this, Rs. 2,172 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 3,360 crores in the Seventh Plan periods would have to be invested by the private sector and the remaining Rs. 7,771 crores and Rs. 13,260 crores respectively in the Sixth and Seventh Plans would have to be forthcoming from the public sector. The State sector component of investment would have to be of the order of Rs. 3,359 crores and Rs. 5,645 crores in Sixth and Seventh Plans respectively. The remaining Rs. 4,412 crores and Rs. 7,615 crores respectively would have to be in the Central Sector. Including current outlays, the State's Sixth and Seventh Plans should be of the order of Rs. 4,420 crores and Rs. 7,430 crores respectively.

*Model V:* The overall investment required for this purpose will be of the order of Rs. 10,371 crores in Sixth Plan and Rs. 17,295 crores in Seventh Plan periods. Out of this, Rs. 2,286 crores and Rs. 3,538 crores would have to be from the private sector and the balance of Rs. 8,085 crores and Rs. 13,757 crores in the public sector respectively.

for Sixth and Seventh Plan periods. Within the public sector, the State sector investment would have to be of the order of Rs. 3,504 crores and Rs. 5,846 crores and that in Central Sector Rs. 4,581 crores and Rs. 7,911 crores during Sixth and Seventh Plans respectively. Including the current outlays, the State's Sixth and Seventh Plans should be of the order of Rs. 4,610 crores and Rs. 7,690 crores respectively.

Investments required under Public Sector with Central and State breakup and also current outlays under the above five alternatives in both the Plan periods are shown in *Table No. 4*.

To sum up, the five sets of projections made on the above five Models indicate that the State Plan should be of the order of Rs. 2,890 crores to Rs. 4,610 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 3,920 crores to Rs. 7,690 crores in the Seventh Plan. The lower limit of this range, corresponds to an investment pattern envisaged in the draft Mid-term Plan 1978-83 whose overall objective was to achieve a growth rate of 4.7 per cent. However, a closer look at sectoral growth rates would indicate that the pattern of development envisaged in this alternative will be such, that even the present rates of growth in Industry and Power will be reduced thereby increasing the industrial backwardness of the State *Vis-a-vis* the All-India average position, with the consequent problems of increased unemployment more particularly among the educated. Hence, this pattern of growth is not desirable. If we adopt the same investment pattern as was observed in the State during the last two decades (*i.e.*, Model I) then the State sector outlay will be Rs. 2,950 crores in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 4,480 crores in the Seventh Plan but this would only achieve a rate of 3.7 per cent growth in the State Income, which is obviously not acceptable as this will be far below even the All India average growth rate envisaged.

We have, therefore, necessarily to consider only the other three models where the growth rates of the State economy are 5.75, 6.07 and 6.46 per cent during the Sixth Plan period and the corresponding outlays required in the State sector are Rs. 4,023 crores, Rs. 4,420 crores and Rs. 4,610 crores. It will be seen that even if the model with maximum investment and maximum growth rate is adopted, the State will catch up with the All-India average only in 5 to 6 years. However, considering the constraints of resources both for the outlays in the State Plan as well as the reasonable chances of getting investments in the Central sector in the State, we have adopted Model III which gives a growth rate of 5.75 per cent. Assuming that the All-India growth rate is 5 per cent, as assumed in the National Draft Plan, this will mean that the State will catch up with the National average only by the end of the Seventh Plan. Another advantage of this particular model is that the share of total investment, as well as Central sector investment, assumed for the State comes to about 9 per cent of the corresponding investments in the National Plan, which is just above the *pro rata* share of the State.

TABLE I

ESTIMATES OF STATE INCOME AT CONSTANT (1960-61)  
PRICES (ACTUALS)

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Agriculture and allied activities	Mining and manufacturing	Construction	Elect. Gas and water supply	Other Sectors	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	572.00	82.91	43.84	5.11	279.33	983.19
1961-62	630.05	91.00	47.99	4.42	284.83	1,058.29
1962-63	616.79	93.51	46.43	4.49	294.25	1,055.47
1963-64	650.87	107.65	44.95	4.70	304.15	1,112.32
1964-65	700.28	116.59	54.88	5.53	313.66	1,190.84
1965-66	578.17	121.47	59.31	4.89	318.87	1,082.71
1966-67	620.36	121.56	51.71	4.53	326.77	1,124.93
1967-68	654.13	122.47	46.96	8.62	362.68	1,194.86
1968-69	585.32	130.38	51.56	11.62	362.41	1,141.29
1969-70	606.10	141.92	57.23	12.30	373.64	1,191.19
1970-71	703.84	139.65	69.12	14.99	407.14	1,334.74
1971-72	720.57	149.22	71.90	16.28	425.25	1,383.22
1972-73	629.71	162.41	66.36	15.72	416.45	1,290.14
1973-74	810.49	166.19	54.99	19.33	455.94	1,506.94
1974-75	813.75	187.66	65.83	19.56	479.13	1,565.93
1975-76	796.17	206.77	77.17	19.16	502.18	1,601.45
1976-77	655.99	224.33	81.88	23.51	513.75	1,498.96
1977-78	751.06	233.15	88.50	26.01	573.53	1,672.35
1978-79	831.98	250.55	99.89	28.91	589.00	1,800.33

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**TABLE 2**

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**TABLE**  
**PROJECTION OF STATE INCOME AND INVESTMENT**  
 1980-1990

Sector	SIXTH PLAN		
	Income in 1979- 80 (Projected)	Annual Growth Rate	Income in 1980- 85 project- ed)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Model I</i>			
Agriculture	2,498	1.51	2,692
Industry and Mining	814	5.71	1,074
Electricity and Gas	194	13.11	359
Others	2,410	4.33	2,979
Total	5,916	3.73	7,104
<i>Model II</i>			
Agriculture	2,498	2.76	2,862
Industry and Mining	814	5.03	1,040
Electricity and Gas	194	9.55	306
Others	2,410	6.00	3,225
Total	5,916	4.70	7,433
<i>Model III</i>			
Agriculture	2,498	3.97	3,035
Industry and Mining	814	8.14	1,204
Electricity and Gas	194	13.11	359
Others	2,410	6.00	3,225
Total	5,916	5.75	7,823
<i>Model IV</i>			
Agriculture	2,498	3.50	2,967
Industry and Mining	814	12.00	1,435
Electricity and Gas	194	15.00	390
Others	2,410	5.50	3,150
Total	5,916	6.07	7,942
<i>Model V</i>			
Agriculture	2,498	4.00	3,039
Industry and Mining	814	12.00	1,435
Electricity and Gas	194	15.00	300
Others	2,410	6.00	3,225
Total	5,916	6.46	8,089

2  
 REQUIREMENT IN SIXTH AND SEVENTH PLAN PERIODS  
 (at 1978-79 prices) (Rs. in crores)

## SEVENTH PLAN

<i>Additional income in Sixth Plan</i>	<i>Capital output ratio</i>	<i>Invest- ment requirement in Sixth plan</i>	<i>Annual growth rate</i>	<i>Income in 1985- 90 (Pro- jected)</i>	<i>Additional Income 7th plan</i>	<i>Capital output ratio</i>	<i>Invest- ment requirement in 7th plan</i>
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
194	2.00	388	1.51	2,902	210	2.00	420
260	4.11	1,069	5.71	1,418	344	4.11	1,413
165	18.61	3,071	13.11	665	306	18.61	5,695
569	3.79	2,157	4.33	3,682	703	3.79	2,664
1,188	5.63	6,685	4.06	8,667	1,563	6.51	10,192
364	2.00	728	2.76	3,280	418	2.00	836
226	4.11	929	5.03	1,330	290	4.11	1,192
112	18.61	2,084	9.55	483	177	18.61	3,294
815	3.79	3,089	6.00	4,316	1,091	3.79	4,135
1,517	4.50	6,830	4.80	9,409	1,976	4.79	9,457
537	2.00	1,074	3.97	3,687	652	2.00	1,304
390	4.11	1,603	8.14	1,780	576	4.11	2,367
165	18.61	3,071	13.11	665	306	18.61	5,695
815	3.79	3,089	6.00	4,316	1,091	3.79	4,135
1,907	4.32	8,837	5.96	10,448	2,625	4.48	13,501
469	2.00	938	3.50	3,524	557	2.00	1,114
621	4.11	2,552	12.00	2,528	1,093	4.11	4,492
196	18.61	3,648	15.00	785	395	18.61	7,350
740	3.79	2,805	5.50	4,117	967	3.79	3,664
2,026	4.91	9,943	6.64	10,954	3,012	5.52	16,620
541	2.00	1,082	4.00	3,698	659	2.00	1,318
621	4.11	2,552	12.00	2,528	1,093	4.11	4,492
196	18.61	3,648	15.00	785	395	18.61	7,350
815	3.79	3,089	6.00	4,316	1,091	3.79	4,135
2,173	4.77	10,371	6.97	11,327	3,238	5.34	17,295

TABLE-3

**BREAK-UP OF INVESTMENTS REQUIRED IN THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH PLAN PERIODS AT 1978-79 PRICES ACCORDING TO PUBLIC, PRIVATE SECTORS.**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector	SIXTH PLAN			SEVENTH PLAN		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Model I</i>						
Agriculture	256	132	388	281	139	420
Industry, and Mining	591	478	1,069	782	631	1,413
Electricity and Gas	3,021	50	3,071	5,602	95	5,697
Others	1,654	503	2,157	2,042	622	2,664
Total	5,522	1,163	6,685	8,707	1,485	10,192
<i>Model II</i>						
Agriculture	481	247	728	559	277	836
Industry and Mining	514	415	929	660	532	1,192
Electricity and Gas	2,050	34	2,084	3,240	54	3,294
Others	2,369	720	3,089	3,171	964	4,135
Total	5,414	1,416	6,830	7,630	1,827	9,457
<i>Model III</i>						
Agriculture	710	364	1,074	861	443	1,304
Industry and Mining	887	716	1,603	1,310	1,057	2,367
Electricity and Gas	3,020	51	3,071	5,601	94	5,695
Others	2,369	720	3,089	3,171	964	4,135
Total	6,986	1,851	8,837	10,943	2,558	13,501



TABLE 8 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Model IV</i>						
Agriculture	619	319	938	735	379	1,114
Industry and Mining	1,413	1,139	2,552	2,488	2,004	4,492
Electricity and Gas	3,588	60	3,648	7,228	122	7,350
Others	2,151	654	2,805	2,809	855	3,664
Total	7,771	2,172	9,943	13,260	3,360	16,620
<i>Model V</i>						
Agriculture	715	367	1,082	870	448	1,318
Industry and Mining	1,413	1,139	2,552	2,488	2,004	4,492
Electricity and Gas	3,588	60	3,648	7,228	122	7,350
Others	2,369	720	3,089	3,171	964	4,135
Total	8,085	2,286	10,371	13,757	3,538	17,295

**TABLE-4**

**BREAK-UP OF INVESTMENTS REQUIRED UNDER PUBLIC SECTOR IN 6TH AND 7TH PLAN PERIODS ACCORDING TO STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS.**

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Model</i>	<i>Total Public sector</i>	<i>Central sector</i>	<i>State sector</i>	<i>State sector including current outlay</i>	<i>Annual average compound growth rate.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>SIXTH PLAN 1980-85</b>					
<b>Model I</b>	5,522	3,282	2,240	2,950	3.73
<b>Model II</b>	5,414	3,218	2,196	2,890	4.70
<b>Model III</b>	6,986	3,933	3,053	4,023	5.75
<b>Model IV</b>	7,771	4,412	3,359	4,420	6.07
<b>Model V</b>	8,685	4,581	3,504	4,610	6.46
<b>SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90</b>					
<b>Model I</b>	8,707	5,303	3,404	4,480	4.06
<b>Model II</b>	7,630	4,650	2,980	3,920	4.80
<b>Model III</b>	10,943	6,212	4,731	6,223	5.96
<b>Model IV</b>	13,260	7,615	5,645	7,430	6.64
<b>Model V</b>	13,757	7,911	5,846	7,690	6.97

TABLE—5

## STATEMENT SHOWING OUTLAYS IN THE FIFTH PLAN AND SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85, HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT-WISE

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Development Head of Department</i>	<i>Outlay in the Plan for 1974-80</i>	<i>% to Total</i>	<i>Outlay now proposed for Rs. 4,100 Crores Plan (1980-85)</i>	<i>% to Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. <i>Agriculture</i> ..	4,968.95	2.6	11,276.00	2.7
(a) A. P. Agricultural University ..	420.88	0.2	460.00	0.1
(b) Director of Agriculture ..	653.30	0.3	1,700.00	0.4
(c) Director of Marketing ..	30.43	..	40.00	..
(d) A.P. State Warehousing Corporation- ..	52.00	..	100.00	..
(e) A.P. State Agro Industries Corporation ..	25.00	..	500.00	0.1
(f) Forests and Rural Development Department ..	3,787.34	2.1	8,476.00	2.1
(i) D.P.A.P. ..	2,625.39	1.5	2,850.00	0.7
(ii) S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L.D.A. ..	501.25	0.3	1,434.00	0.3
(iii) I.R.D.P. ..	660.70	0.3	4,192.00	1.1
2. <i>Land Reforms</i> ..	233.79	0.1	300.00	0.1
Director of Survey and Settlements (Agency Staff) ..				
3. <i>Minor Irrigation</i> ..	4,174.07	2.1	9,200.00	2.2
(a) Director Ground Water Department ..	304.50	0.1	650.00	0.1
(b) Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) ..	3,081.44	1.6	6,000.00	1.4
(c) A.P. Irrigation Development Corporation ..	650.15	0.3	2,300.00	0.6
(d) Chief Engineer (PR) ..	128.62	0.1	250.00	0.1

TABLE-5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. <i>Soil and Water Conservation</i> ..	266.18	0.1	475.00	0.1
(a) Director of Agriculture ..	209.60	0.1	400.00	0.1
(b) Chief Conservator of Forests ..	56.58	..	75.00	..
5. <i>Area Development</i> ..	2,186.56	1.1	4,000.00	1.0
Command Area Development ..				
6. <i>Animal Husbandry</i> ..	591.19	0.3	2,350.00	0.6
Director of Animal Husbandry ..				
7. <i>Dairy Development</i> ..	844.00	0.4	1,000.00	0.3
A. P. Dairy Development Corporation ..				
8. <i>A.P. State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation</i> ..			150.00	
9. <i>Fisheries</i> ..	701.00	0.4	2,500.00	0.6
Director of Fisheries including Fisheries Development Corporation ..				
10. <i>Forests</i> ..	665.00	0.3	1,650.00	0.4
Chief Conservator of Forests including Forests Development Corporation ..				
11. <i>Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.</i> ..	1,597.00	0.8	2,815.97	0.7
(Debentures)-R.C.S. ..				
12. <i>Community Development and Panchayati Raj.</i> ..	358.26	0.2	510.00	0.1
Panchayat Raj Department ..				
13. <i>Rural Works Programme (Food for Works Programme)</i> ..	220.00	0.1	3050.00	0.8
Panchayati Raj Department ..				
I. <b>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</b> ..	168,06.64	8.5	392,76.97	9.6

TABLE—5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>CO-OPERATION :</i>				
<i>(a) Registrar of Co-operative Societies.</i>				
<i>(i) Borrowings from R.B.I. ..</i>	1,180.00	0.6	1,999.00	0.5
<i>(ii) Other Co-operative Schemes ..</i>	900.29	0.5	1,568.03	0.4
<b>II. CO-OPERATION ..</b>	<b>20,80.29</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>35,67.03</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>1. Irrigation ..</b>	<b>55,318.61</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>1,01,000.00</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<i>(a) Nagarjunasagar Project ..</i>	16,916.00	8.6	17,300.00	4.2
<i>(b) Sri Ramsagar Project Pochampadu Project ..</i>	13,319.00	6.8	16,400.00	4.0
<i>(c) Godavari Barrage ..</i>	4,397.80	2.2	1,868.00	0.5
<i>(d) Other Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes ..</i>	17,602.81	8.9	61,432.00	15.00
<i>(e) (i) Flood Control</i>	2,733.00	1.4	1,000.00	0.2
<i>(ii) Drainage</i>			3,000.00	0.7
<i>(f) A.P. Construction Corporation ..</i>	350.00	0.2		
<b>2. Power ..</b>	<b>72,582.39</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>99,000.00</b>	<b>24.2</b>
<i>(a) C.E. Srisailam ..</i>	15,226.00	7.7	9,300.00	2.3
<i>(b) A.P. State Electricity Board ..</i>	57,356.39	29.2	89,200.00	21.8
<i>(c) C.E. Electricity Projects (Balimela) ..</i>			500.00	0.1
<b>III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT ..</b>	<b>1279,01.00</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>2,000,00.00</b>	<b>48.8</b>

TABLE-5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Industries</i> ..	4,250.17	2.2	9,266.00	2.2
(a) Director of Industries	547.78	0.3	800.00	0.2
(b) A.P. Industrial Infra-structure Corporation	662.00	0.3	1,500.00	0.4
(c) A.P. Industrial Development Corporation	1,170.00	0.6	2,000.00	0.5
(d) A.P. State Finance Corporation ..	121.30	0.1	600.00	0.1
(e) A.P. State Bureau of Public Enterprises (I & C Department)	11.65	..	16.00	..
(f) State contribution to other Government Companies (I & C Department) ..	161.17	0.1	1,500.00	0.3
(g) State contribution to Sick Mills (Director of Handlooms and Textiles) ..	80.97	..	..	..
(h) Director of Civil Supplies ..	0.12	..	..	..
(i) Nizam Sugar Factory	12.68	..	500.00	0.1
(j) Nagarjuna Fertilizers	300.00	0.2	1,400.00	0.3
(k) Director of Sugars	1,152.50	0.6	450.00	0.1
(l) Carriage Workshop, Renigunta	..	..	200.00	0.1
(m) Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	300.00	0.1
<b>2. Village and Small Industries</b> ..	<b>1,764.52</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4,012.00</b>	<b>1.0</b>
(a) Director of Industries and Khadi Rebate ..	405.56	0.2	1,000.00	0.2
(b) A.P.S.S.I.D.C. ..	158.83	0.1	800.00	0.2
(c) A.P.I.I.C. ..	17.90	..	..	..
(d) L.I.D.C.A.P. ..	120.00	0.1	212.00	0.1
(e) Director of Handloom and Textiles ..	1,062.23	0.5	2,000.00	0.5
(f) Industrial Co-operative and other SSIS.	..	..	..	..
(g) Handicrafts	..	..	..	..
(h) Sericulture	..	..	..	..
(i) Coir	..	..	..	..

TABLE—5—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>3. Mining and Metallurgical Industries</b> ..	<b>1,456.58</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2,350.00</b>	<b>0.6</b>
(a) Director of Mines ..	49.58	..	50.00	..
(b) A.P. Mining Corporation ..	107.00	0.1	300.00	0.1
(c) Contribution to Singaren Collieries ..	1,300.00	0.6	2,000.00	0.5
<b>IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</b> ..	<b>74,71.27</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>156,28.00</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>1. Minor Ports</b> ..	<b>324.00</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Director of State Ports.				
<b>2. Roads and Bridges</b>	<b>4,609.50</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9,380.00</b>	<b>2.3</b>
(a) C.E. (R. & B.) ..				
(i) P.W.D. Roads ..	3,449.15	1.6		
(ii) Sugar-cane Roads ..	143.50	0.1		
(iii) Toll Tax in respect of identified Bridges ..	128.00	0.1	7,500.00*	1.8
(iv) Imposition of Tax on Royalty under Mining ..	160.00	0.1		
(b) Sugar-cane Roads Director of Municipal Administration ..	41.00	..		
(c) C.E. (P.R.) ..				
(i) P.R. Roads ..	462.35	0.2	1,500.00	0.4
(ii) Sugarcane Roads ..	225.50	0.1		
(d) Inland Water Transport ..			380.00	0.1
<b>3. Road Transport</b> ..	<b>9,027.00</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>19,795.00</b>	<b>4.8</b>
(i) A.P.S.R.T.C. ..	9,027.00	4.6	19,295.00	4.7
(ii) Traffic Planning, Development and Works ..			500.00	0.1
<b>4. Tourism</b> ..	<b>66.09</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Director of Tourism				
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b> ..	<b>140,26.59</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>303,25.00</b>	<b>7.4</b>

\*Includes the provision for Sugarcane Roads under C.E. (P.R.) also.

TABLE-5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. <i>General Education:</i> ..	3,239.63	1.6	8,600.00	2.1
(a) Director of School Education ..	2,232.89	1.1	5,000.00	1.2
(b) Director Higher Education ..	925.74	0.5	2,500.00	0.6
(c) Director of Adult Education ..			500.00	0.1
(d) Director of Youth Services ..	81.00	..	600.00	0.2
2. <i>Art and Culture:</i> ..	67.58	..	500.00	0.1
(a) Director of State Archives ..	11.47	..		
(b) Director of Public Libraries ..	12.62	..		
(c) Director of Archaeology and Museums. ..	37.49	..		
(d) Director of O.M.L. and R.I. ..	6.00	..		
(e) Bal Bhavar ..				
3. <i>Technical Education:</i> ..	217.11	0.1	550.00	0.1
Director of Technical Education.				
4. <i>Medical:</i> ..	1,302.08	0.6	5,000.00	1.2
(a) Director of Medical Services ..	1,219.27	0.6	4,762.00	1.2
(b) Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy ..	76.81	..	138.00	..
(c) Controller of Drugs. ..	..	..	100.00	..
5. <i>Public Health:</i> ..	1,480.87	0.8	4,000.00	1.0
Director of Medical Services.				
(i) Normal P.H. Schemes ..	709.46	0.4	2,000.00	0.5
(ii) Minimum Needs Programme ..	771.41	0.4	2,000.00	0.5



TABLE-5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>6. Urban Water Supply and Drainage:</b>	<b>5,813.95</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>3.0</b>
(Chief Engineer (PH))				
(a) Schemes in Municipalities				
(i) State Share	2,053.95	1.0	12,000.00	..
(ii) LIC Funds				
(b) Manjira and Hyderabad Water Works	3,255.00	1.7		
(c) Warangal Water Schemes				
(d) Mehadrigedda Water Supply Scheme	323.00	0.2		
(e) Singoot Water Supply Schemes				
(f) Providing Water Supply to Nagarjuna Fertilizers at Kakinada				
(g) A.P. State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.	52.00	..	80.00	..
<b>7. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation:</b>	<b>3,089.94</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>17,840.00</b>	<b>4.4</b>
C.E. (P.R.)				
(i) State Share	2,786.94	1.6		
(ii) LIC Funds	303.00			
<b>8. Housing:</b>	<b>4,536.13</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14,328.10</b>	<b>3.5</b>
(a) A.P. Housing Board	1,115.03	0.6	1,500.00	0.4
(b) A.P. Police Housing Corporation	230.00	0.1	650.00	0.2
(c) Director of Town Planning	12.00	..		
(d) A.P. S.Cs. and S.Ts. Co-operative Housing Societies Federation	60.00	..		
(e) Commissioner of Labour	60.00	..		
(f) C.E. (R. & B)	134.26	0.1	121.83	..
(g) C.E. (P.H.)	6.92	..	600.00	0.2
(h) R.C.S.	14.55	..		

TABLE—5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Town Planning Trust Visakhapatnam ..	25.00	..		
(j) Vijayawada Urban Development ..			} 1,456.27	0.3
(k) Visakhapatnam UDA				
(l) HUDA				
(m) Director of Harijan Welfare (House-sites)	2,804.87	1.4	4,600.00	1.2
(n) Director of Weaker Sections Housing Programme ..			5,400.00	1.3
(o) D.M.A. ..	36.00	..		
(p) Special Officer M.C.H.	27.50	..		
9. Urban Development: ..	1,594.78	0.8	5,813.85	1.4
(a) Director of Town Planning ..	108.50	0.1	335.00	..
(b) Director of M.A. ..				
(i) Remunerative schemes	} 598.25	..	233.60	
(ii) Environmental improvement of slums		0.3	301.00	
(iii) Regional Centre for Research & Training		..	20.00	
(c) Special Officer M.C.H.	888.03	0.4		
(i) Twin Cities improvement ..	617.50	0.3	1,140.00	..
(ii) Urban C.D. Project ..	7.50	..	35.00	
(iii) Environmental improvement of Slums ..	200.53	0.1	415.00	..
(iv) Removal of Water Hayachinch from Hussainsagar			10.00	
(d) Assistance to U.D.As	62.50	..		
(i) H.U.D.A. ..			2,467.00	
(ii) Vijayawada U.D.A.			387.25	
(iii) Visakhapatnam U.D.A. ..			470.00	

TABLE—5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10. <i>Information and Publicity:</i> ..	326.15	0.2	500.00	0.1
(a) Director, I. & P.R.—				
(i) Publicity	81.15	0.1	150.00	..
(ii) Broadcasting				
(b) Film Development Corporation ..	245.00	0.1	350.00	0.1
11. <i>Labour and Labour Welfare:</i>	223.89	0.1	755.12	0.2
(a) Commissioner of Labour ..	3.50	..	100.00	..
(b) Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers	3.61	..	10.41	..
(c) Director of EMP. & Training :				
(i) Employment Schemes ..	16.20	..	600.00	0.2
(ii) Craftsmen Training Scheme ..	165.08	0.1		
(d) Director of Insurance Medical Service (ESI) ..	35.50	..	44.71	..
12. <i>Welfare of Backward Classes:</i> ..	4,000.42	2.1	30,000.00	7.3
(a) Director of Harijan Welfare ..	1,856.14	1.0	13,000.00	3.1
(b) Director of B.Cs. ..	987.49	0.5	13,000.00	3.1
(c) Director of Tribal Welfare ..	1,156.79	0.6	4,000.00	1.1
13. <i>Social Welfare</i> ..	757.06	0.4	4,000.00	1.0
(a) Director of Harijan Welfare ..	9.00	..	100.00	..
(b) Director of Women and Child Welfare	331.55	0.2	500.00	0.1
(c) I.G. of Prisons	16.51	..	200.00	0.1
(d) S.E.S. ..	400.00	0.2	3,200.00	0.8

TABLE—5 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14. <i>Nutrition:</i> ..	841.76	0.4	1,600.00	0.3
(a) Director of Municipal Administration	178.00	0.1	200.00	
(b) Director of T.W. ..	426.74	0.2	300.00	
(c) Director, of Sch. Edu. }	237.02	0.1	30000	
(d) L.E.N. & T.E. .. }			800.00	
15. <i>Other Social and Community Services:</i> ..	47.89	..	100.00	..
Zoological Parks, Chief Conservator of Forests				
<b>VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b> ..	<b>273,19.24</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1,056,67.07</b>	<b>25.7</b>
1. <i>Secretariat Economic Services :</i>				
(a) Finance and Planning (Pgl. Wing) Department ..	45.46	..	250.00	0.1
(b) Formulation of Plans at District level ..			11,633.93	2.8
2. <i>Regulation of Weights and Measures</i>	47.00	..	50.00	..
Controller of Weights and Measures ..				
3. <i>Statistics</i> ..	69.42	0.1	252.00	0.1
Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics.				
<b>VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>161.88</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12,185.93</b>	<b>3.0</b>
1. <i>Public Works—Buildings C. E. ( R &amp; B)</i> ..	617.00	0.3	3,000.00	0.7
2. Govt. Printing Press			350.00	0.1
<b>TOTAL VIII. GENERAL SERVICES</b> ..	<b>617.00</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3,350.00</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	<b>1,900,03.91</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,100,00.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

India set out to attain the cherished goals of social and economic justice as outlined in the Directive Principles of the Constitution through its Planning Process. The Five-Year Plans formulated and implemented over the last three decades have helped in modernising a stagnant and dependent economy and making it more self-reliant. However, not all the benefits of development have percolated down to the poorer sections of the population. The number of unemployed and underemployed is very large. The incidence of illiteracy and ignorance is high as most of our people continue to remain uneducated. Though the output of Doctors is numerically increasing and the urban well-to-do have access to hospitals, the rural areas continue to lag behind in regard to proper medical facilities and relief. Many segments of the population and particularly weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes still need special attention in terms of educational, social and economic support. The problem of poverty has to be tackled not only in economic terms by provision of employment opportunities but also in social terms by providing the social infrastructure necessary for improving the quality of life in rural areas and depressed urban areas like the slums. The Minimum Needs Programme is, therefore, an attempt at solving the problems of the deprived and the depressed.

A minimum needs approach to the alleviation of poverty was mooted in the Plans for 1974-80 also. As against an outlay of Rs. 106.46 crores in the State under the Minimum Needs Programme during this period, an expenditure of the order of Rs. 96.82 crores was incurred. The following table will show the head of development-wise break-up of the outlay provided in 1974-80 and the actual expenditure incurred in those years:—

[Statement

## OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Revised Provision 1974-80						
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Rural Electrification.	0.86	25.75	86.35	150.00	150.00	150.00	580.94
2.	Rural Roads	105.00	47.35	110.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	412.35
3.	Elementary Education.	131.71	66.72	221.89	285.82	836.00	280.00	1,222.15
4.	Primary Health Centres.	101.32	105.00	143.51	126.00	188.00	149.00	771.21
5.	Rural water Supply.	220.00	300.00	348.00	425.00	725.00	1,071.04	3,089.04
6.	Work sites for jobless labourers.	106.00	200.00	370.00	507.00	600.00	1,100.00	2,877.00
7.	Environmental Improvement of towns.	50.60	44.35	89.88	89.00	275.30	302.80	851.93
8.	Nutrition :							
(i)	Pre-School feeding in Urban-slums.	35.00	33.00	43.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	213.00
(ii)	Pre-School feeding in Tribal areas.	82.00	80.00	18.74	82.00	82.00	82.00	426.74
(iii)	Mid-day Meals Programme.	33.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	201.00
	Total	859.49	933.17	1,464.35	1,792.83	2,422.60	3,174.12	10,646.66

B L E

DURING 1974-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Expenditure 1974-80</i>						
1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
0.85	23.75	86.33	150.00	150.00	150.00	560.94
105.00	47.35	110.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	412.35
25.04	50.79	177.22	216.44	293.69	180.00	943.18
63.28	104.17	112.48	115.33	125.52	149.38	670.16
217.89	200.00	331.96	368.28	670.00	1,016.94	2,805.07
100.00	217.25	370.00	507.00	585.00	1,100.00	2,879.25
30.00	45.95	73.68	42.32	275.30	302.80	788.85
35.00	33.00	43.00	32.73	33.68	34.00	211.41
82.00	63.61	18.74	24.84	28.10	79.39	296.68
..	..	12.06	34.00	34.00	34.00	114.06
679.67	783.87	1,335.67	1,540.94	2,245.29	3,096.51	9,681.95

The next Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 378.14 crores for the period 1980 to 1985 for the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Thus, the step up in the outlay for the Revised Minimum Needs Programme over the Minimum Needs Programme in the 1974-80 Plan is Rs. 271.68 crores emphasising the greater priority given now to this programme.

The Revised Minimum Needs Programme based on the upgraded norms is intended to fulfil the promise of providing essential infrastructure and social services to the weaker sections of the population particularly in the rural sector. It is also likely to generate substantial additional employment for unskilled labour as it contains a high component of construction activity. Out of the minimum needs identified, Elementary Education, Adult Education and Nutrition Programme relate to urban as well as rural areas. The programme for Environmental Improvement of Slums pertains to urban areas whereas all other programmes cater only to the rural areas.

The Revised Minimum Needs Programme seeks:—

- (a) to provide Elementary Education to 95 per cent of the children in the age-group 6 to 11 and 50% of the children in the age-group 11-13;
- (b) to cover 14.00 lakhs adults in the age-group 15-35 under the Adult Literacy Programme;
- (c) to provide Community Health Workers for ensuring better services in terms of sanitation, immunisation, simple remedies and referral services. Besides this, one Primary Centre for every 50,000 population and a sub-centre for 5,000 population will be established;
- (d) to provide all villages which do not have an assured supply of safe-drinking water, with this facility, within the next Plan period;
- (e) to link up the 220 villages with a population of 1,500 or more with roads;
- (f) to electrify at least 50% of the villages in the State;
- (g) to provide house-sites and financial assistance for housing to landless rural labour;
- (h) to improve environment to the urban slum dwellers in terms of (a) increase in water supply; (b) sewerage; (c) paving of streets; and (d) provision of community latrines; and
- (i) to provide mid-day meals for 1/5th of the under-nourished children in the age-group 6 to 11 and undertake supplementary feeding programme for under-nourished children under age-group 0 to 6, pregnant women, and nursing mothers, particularly in Blocks with high concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.



In the following paragraphs, programme-wise details under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme are furnished:—

### 1. Elementary Education:

The percentage enrolment of children in the age-group 6-11 years in the State at the end of 1979-80 is 81 per cent (93% boys and 69% girls) as against 85 per cent in the Country as a whole. Similarly in regard to the enrolment of children in the age-group 11-13 years also, the achievement by the end of 1979-80 was 31 per cent (41 per cent boys and 22 per cent girls) as against 40 per cent in the country.

The task of universalisation is essentially a problem of enrolment of girls in the primary schools in the age-group 6-11 and a general one in the age-group 11-13. Most of the non-enrolled children in the age-group 11-13 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the Society and girls. There is a 66 per cent drop out rate in Primary Education and 73.5 per cent in Upper Primary Education, the drop out rate being high in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Working Group on universalisation of Elementary Education has fixed 110 per cent coverage of children in the age-group at the primary levels and 57% at upper primary levels as the target by the end of next Plan period. In order to achieve this target it has been proposed to fix a coverage of 95 per cent (105 per cent boys and 85 per cent girls) in the age-group 6-11 and 50 per cent in the case of 11-13 (61 per cent boys and 39 per cent girls). The State Government have provided an outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores for School Education. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 34.50 crores has been allotted for Elementary Education under Minimum Needs Programme and the remaining Rs. 15.50 crores for non-Minimum Needs Programme such as Secondary Education, Teachers Training and other educational schemes.

The programmes proposed to be taken up under Minimum Needs Programme are as follows:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Appointment of additional teachers	2,279.51
2. Construction of Class Rooms	85.86
3. Equipment	22.39
4. Inservice Training Programme to Teachers	20.00
5. Teachers Training	10.22
6. Strengthening of Administration, Supervision and Inspection.	50.19
7. Non-formal education at Primary and Upper Primary levels	981.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,450.00</b>

With the above order of outlay it is proposed to enroll an additional 6.53 lakh children of the age-group 6-11 and 4.48 lakh children of the age-group 11-13 during the next Plan period, the details of which are as follows:

Item	Unit	1975-80	Additional children proposed to be now enrolled in 1980-85	Total at the end of 1980-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1. Enrolment in Class I-V</b>				
Boys	.. Lakhs	30.57	2.56	33.13
Girls	.. ..	21.25	3.97	25.22
Total	.. ..	51.82	6.53	58.35
<b>2. Schooling facilities—(6-11)</b>				
Boys	.. %	93.0	..	100.0
Girls	.. %	89.0	..	85.0
Total	.. %	81.0	..	95.0
<b>3. Enrolment in Class VI-VII</b>				
Boys	.. Lakhs	5.37	2.53	7.90
Girls	.. ..	2.35	1.95	4.70
Total	.. ..	8.12	4.48	12.60
<b>4. Schooling facilities—(11-13)</b>				
Boys	.. %	41.0	..	61.0
Girls	.. %	22.0	..	39.0
Total	.. %	31.0	..	50.0

As per the above targets of 95.0% in the age-group of 6-11 (105% boys and 85% of girls) and 50.0% (boys 61% and girls 39%) in the age-group 11-13, a total number of 11.01 lakhs children are to be enrolled during the next Plan period. Out of the total number of 11.01 lakhs, it is proposed to enroll 5.14 lakhs children in formal schools and 5.87 lakhs in the non-formal stream in the age-group 6-13.

## 2. Adult Education:

In Andhra Pradesh there are about one crore illiterate adults in the age-group 15-35 requiring to be brought under Adult Education Programme. Out of this, it is proposed to cover only 14.04 lakhs of adults

under this Programme during the next Plan period. Following are the programmes to be taken up during 1980-85:

<i>Item</i>				<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Cost at Project level	..	..	..	838.00
2. Cost at District level	..	..	..	77.93
3. Cost at Directorate level	..	..	..	26.23
4. Post literacy	..	..	..	100.00
			Total	1,042.16

In the State Plan for the next Plan period, an outlay of only Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been made, the balance of Rs. 542.16 lakhs being provided by the Centre.

### 3. Rural Health:

By the end of 1979-80, the State has one hospital bed for a population of every 2,000 persons and one doctor for 13,000 persons as against the ideal bed population ratio of 1:1,000 and doctor population ratio of 1:3,500. On the basis of 1971 Census the bed strength and the number of doctors work out to 43,500 beds and 12,428 doctors, as against which the availability in the State by 1977-78 was only 23,876 beds and 4,192 doctors. Moreover, a study of the dispersal of existing facilities reveals acute imbalance between urban and rural areas. The shortfall in rural areas has been estimated to be as high as 32,457 beds and 9,035 doctors as compared to surplus facilities available in urban areas. The following table will make this position clear:

<i>Beds/Doctors</i>			<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)
<b>BEDS</b>				
Number required	..	..	8,000	35,500
Number available	..	..	20,833	3,043
Surplus (+) or Short-fall (-)	..(+)		12,833	(-) 32,457
<b>DOCTORS</b>				
Number required	..	..	2,286	10,143
Number available	..	..	3,104	1,108
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (-)	.. (+)		818	(-) 9,035

SOURCE : Statistical Abstract.

The main thrust of the Minimum Needs Programme is to provide improved facilities for medical treatment in the rural areas by improving the existing Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres. According to the guidelines of the Planning Commission, a Community Health Worker and a trained dai should be provided for every 1,000 of the population as soon as possible and in addition to completing the backlog of construction of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centre buildings, by the end of the Plan, there will be one Primary Health Centre for every 50,000 population and one Sub-Centre for 5,000 population. In order to provide improved medical facilities in rural areas, the State has formulated proposals involving an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores for inclusion in the Minimum Needs Programme, the break-up of which is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>Capital</i>	
1. Spill-over construction .. .. .	36.37
2. Construction of backlog main P.H.C.S. .. .. .	150.00
3. Construction of backlog Staff quarters .. .. .	246.00
4. Construction of backlog 110 sub-Centres of Community Development pattern. .. .. .	44.00
5. Construction of incomplete buildings .. .. .	26.00
6. Construction of buildings in 19 upgraded Primary Health Centres. .. .. .	285.00
Total ..	787.37
<i>Revenue</i>	
1. Drugs for 877 sub-centres .. .. .	87.70
2. Opening of new 22 Primary Health Centres .. .. .	37.40
3. Opening of new sub-centres .. .. .	649.50
4. Opening of new upgraded Primary Health Centres .. .. .	328.60
5. Appointment of Health Visitors in Sub-Centres .. .. .	80.80
6. Equipment, Furniture, Miscellaneous charges .. .. .	28.63
Total ..	1,212.63
Grand Total ..	2,000.00

As according to the norms laid down by the Government of India there has to be one Primary Health Centre for every 50,000 population, the total number of Primary Health Centres required is 902. Since 420 Primary Health Centres are already in existence, it is necessary to establish 482 more Primary Health Centres during the next Plan period. But taking into account the constraint of resources, it is proposed to establish only 22 Primary Health Centres during the next Plan period. Similarly, in regard to sub-centres, as per the norms of each sub-centre covering a rural population of 5,000 it is necessary to establish 8,300 sub-centres and excluding 3,992 sub-centres already in existence it is necessary to set up 4,778 more sub-centres. But the State Government propose to set up only 2,000 sub-centres during the next Plan period.

During the next Plan period, it is proposed to construct upgraded Primary Health Centres for 19 existing Primary Health Centres, besides undertaking the construction of staff quarters in 656 existing Primary Health Centres. Construction of backlog main Primary Health Centres, 50 and 110 backlog sub-centres are also proposed to be undertaken. Towards supply of drugs an amount of Rs. 87.70 lakhs has been provided.

#### 4. Rural Water Supply:

According to the survey conducted prior to 1971, there were 63,801 settlements (habitations) including revenue villages, hamlets, harijan-wadas, etc., in the State covering rural population of 35.1 millions as per 1971 Census. Although water supply has been made available in 58,170 settlements out of the above, there are many villages where full coverage of population on the basis of prescribed service level is not there.

#### *Problem villages:*

*1972 list of villages: Initial survey and classification of problem villages:—*

The Government of India have formulated an accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme under Central Assistance with an objective of providing drinking water facilities to the problem villages. Certain guidelines were formulated by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India to identify the problem villages. According to those guidelines, the villages identified as problem villages should satisfy one of the following four criteria:

(i) Villages which do not have a source of drinking water within a distance of 1 mile (1.6 Km.) or within a depth of 50 ft. (15 mtrs.).

(ii) Villages which are endemic to cholera,

- (iii) Villages where drinking water sources are infested with guinea worm.
- (iv) Villages where the sources have excess chemicals like Carbides, Iron, Flouride, etc.

According to survey conducted in 1972 to identify the problem villages keeping the above guidelines in view, the number of problem villages identified were 6,133. As on 1st April, 1977 balance of problem villages left over were 2,893.

As on 1st April, 1977, additional revenue villages categorised as problem villages were identified as 468 and additional hamlets under problematic category as 2,381 (total 12,849) thus making the number of problem villages as 5,742 (2,893 + 2,849). Further 278 villages were covered during 1977-78 under Central Assistance Programme (Number of villages 218) and Minimum Needs Programme (number of villages 60) leaving 5,464 problem villages yet to be covered (refer draft outline of Fifth Five-Year Plan 1978-83 Vol. II).

But Government of India have not recognised the number of problem villages as 5,742. The Government of India were treating the left over (unrecovered) problem villages of 1972 list as on 1st April, 1977 as 2,893 only.

Out of 2,893 left over (unrecovered) problem villages of 1972 list recognised by Government of India 823 villages have been covered with water supply as on 1st April, 1980 (218 villages during 1977-78 and the rest during 1978-80) leaving the balance 2,070 villages yet to be covered.

#### *Problem villages:*

The rural population which has not been provided with drinking water facilities by the Government has been depending for drinking water on open wells, step wells, canals, streams, etc., which are also used for their cattle and for irrigation resulting on water pollution and air spread of water borne diseases. Moreover, due to drought and consequent failure of monsoon in the State, water table has considerably gone down and some of the villages already provided with water supply have also become problematic conforming to Government of India guidelines. The Government of India have also at least agreed in principle to consider additional list of problem villages as per survey to be conducted afresh. As per the guidelines communicated in letter No. Q. 14016/IV/80-CHIPEEO, dated 14th May, 1980 by Government of India the villages identified as problem villages should satisfy one of the following three criteria:

- (i) Those not having an assured source of drinking water within reasonable distance (1.6 Kms.) or within a depth of 15 metres.

(ii) Those where sources of water are liable to the risk of cholera or guinea worm infestation.

(iii) Those which suffer from excess of salinity, iron or flouride or other toxic elements hazardous to health.

The number of problem villages identified on the latest survey are 6,136 villages (1980 list).

Thus there are 8,206 problem villages to be covered with water supply as on 1st April, 1980.

In the next Plan period an outlay of Rs. 178.40 crores is allotted. The schemes proposed to be taken up and the number of villages to be covered are as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of scheme proposed	No. of villages to be covered	Projected population in 1985 (base year 1971 in '000s)	Cost of schemes (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I. P.W.S. Schemes:</b>				
	(a) Spill-over schemes (committed)	942	3,930	2,790.00
	(b) New Schemes	274	2,541	5,082.00
	Total	1,216	6,471 (38%)	7,872.00
<b>II. Spot Sources:</b>				
1. 6" bore wells fitted with power pumps (or Mini P.W.S.S.):				
	(a) Spill-over schemes (Nos. 441)	441	632	289.00
	(b) New schemes (Nos. 3059)	971	3,894	3,894.00
	Total No. 3,500 schemes Total	1,412	4,526	4,183.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>2. 4" bore wells fitted with hand pumps and open wells :</b>				
(a) Spill-over schemes (committed) (Nos. 807)	..	368	141	57.00
(b) New schemes (No. 24193)	..	5,210	5,988	1,916.00
Total schemes 25,000 : Total	..	5,578	6,129	1,973.00
Total of (I) + (2)	..	6,990	10,655	6,156.00
Total of (I) + (II)	..	8,206	17,126	14,028.00
<b>III. Provision for bore wells to compensate for unsuccessful, collapsed or dried up bore wells of 4". (Nos. 7500)</b>				
	..	..	..	600.00
Total (I) + (II) + (III)	..			14,628.00
<b>IV. Provision for the following :</b>				
(i) Training to personnel	..			5.00
(ii) Special equipment such as computerisation vehicles and laboratory facilities	..			10.00
(iii) Evaluation study of R.W.S. Programme	..			2.00
Total (I) to (IV)	..			14,645.00
<b>V. Provision for escalation of prices at the rate of 15% for 5 years</b>				
	..			2,195.00
Total	..			16,840.00
Sanitation	..			1,000.00
Grand Total	..			17,840.00



### 5. Acquisition of House-sites:

Till the end of financial year 1976-77, lands were acquired by this Department for providing house-sites exclusively for Scheduled Castes and 25% house-sites were reserved for Backward Classes. From the year 1977-78 Government have ordered that 50% of the funds should be spent for Scheduled Castes, 25% for Backward Classes and 25% for other Weaker sections of the Society. No survey has been conducted in respect of Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes to assess the actual number of families in need of house-sites. However a survey was conducted during 1971-72 by the District Collectors in respect of landless agricultural labourers. According to this, 14,11,680 landless agricultural labourers were found in need of house-sites.

From 1956-57 till 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 2,619.48 lakhs has been spent on acquiring house-sites to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections of the Society. 12,46,834 families have been provided with house-sites. An extent of ac. 55,381.01 private land was acquired and an extent of ac. 22,249.14 Government land. On an average the cost of land per acre comes to Rs. 5,000.

Under Land Acquisition for house-sites, land for scavengers and inter-caste married couples are proposed to be given by making reservations for them. At present the budget is reserved for Scheduled Castes, Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Groups in the ratio of 50 : 25 : 25. It is proposed to review this reservation as shown below:

Scheduled Castes	... 45%
Listed Backward Classes	... 20%
Economically Backward Classes	... 20%
Scavengers	... 5%
Inter-Caste married couples	... 5%
Physically handicapped	... 5%

It is felt that housing should form part of the overall economic project; therefore it is proposed to earmark certain sums under land acquisition for housing programmes around project areas, industrial establishments etc. Therefore the portion of money meant for house-sites is proposed to be earmarked for house-sites in industrial areas also. Foremost priority in the housing programmes will be given for providing house-sites to the Scavengers.

An out-lay of Rs. 100.00 crores is provided in the next Plan for this programme.

### 6. Rural Roads:

In Andhra Pradesh there are 27,221 villages out of which only 10,507 villages are connected by pucca roads, 7,517 villages are connected by incomplete and fair weather roads and the balance villages are not connected by a road at all. The National Programme of Minimum Needs as laid down by the Planning Commission requires the linking of all villages with a population of 1,500 and more with all weather roads.

At the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, there were 7,968 villages having a population of 1,500 and above, out of which 4,068 villages were connected by pucca roads, and 3,900 villages were not connected by pucca roads. Out of these 3,900 villages, 3,283 villages do not have any roads and are connected only by foot-paths and cart tracks.

During the Fifth Plan period an expenditure of only Rs. 2.23 crores was incurred. With this out-lay it was possible to lay new formations over an extent of 100 Kms., and undertake metalling and new improvements over 538 Kms. of roads covering 285 villages. Thus at the end of Fifth Plan Period, there were 3,615 villages having a population of 1,500 and above without all weather roads.

In the next Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made for undertaking Rural Roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. With this outlay it is proposed to undertake formation of new roads to a length of 1,390 Kms. to connect 220 villages with a population of 1,500 and above.

### 7. Environmental Improvement of Slums:

This scheme was introduced in the year 1974-75 in Municipalities having a population of over 3 lakhs. Under this scheme 100% grants-in-aid is being given to Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada Municipalities. This scheme has now been extended to Guntur Municipality also in 1977-78. Financial assistance under this scheme is given to the above Urban Development Authorities to take up works like water supply, including drinking water taps, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lighting, etc.

From the experience of several programmes taken up by the Corporation of Hyderabad for clearing the slums and also providing basic amenities to improve the environmental conditions it is found that there is a good response from the slum dwellers and economically weaker sections of the society to construct their own houses under Habitat Housing Scheme. Under this scheme, Pattas are to be distributed by the Government/Municipal Corporation to the several dwellers in the existing scheme and economically weaker sections. Regular layouts are to be prepared for such plots as well as in other

open lands and loans at a low rate of interest secured from the commercial banks to the extent of house construction to the plot owner up to Rs. 4,000 by mortgaging these plots. The individual on his part has to construct the house by contributing Rs. 1,000 in cash or in the form of labour. The basic amenities such as roads, drainage, water supply and electricity etc., are being provided by the Corporation of Hyderabad. This has proved to be a most effective and acceptable scheme under the Habitat Housing Scheme. The cost of house including bank loan and cash or labour component for house owner works out to Rs. 5,000 per house. The provision under "Environmental improvement of slums" will be utilised for providing basic amenities such as roads, drainage, water supply and electricity free of cost and also to acquire the private lands where slums have to be developed.

During the next Plan period it is proposed to construct 46,000 houses under Habitat Housing Scheme in the City to improve the slum conditions. This will meet about 2/3 housing requirements of the slum population. Out of 284 slums in the City, there are several slums located on private lands. It is proposed to acquire from private individuals about 106 acres of land for developing 8,840 plots for construction of houses.

The total amount proposed for environmental improvement of slums for different departments during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 923.53 lakhs.

#### 8. Nutrition:

The Nutrition Programme includes two schemes of Supplemental Nutrition and Mid-day meals. The former is designed for children below six and for expectant as well as nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The mid-day meals scheme caters to school going children between the ages 6 and 11. The Mid-day Meals Programmes attracts children to the school especially those belonging to the weaker sections of the society and counters dropping out.

Realising the need for special measures to tackle the problem of mal-nutrition and under-nutrition among the children belonging to the lower Socio Economic Strata, Government of India have sponsored certain nutritional programmes for implementation in different parts of the Country. One such programme implemented in the State is the Applied Nutrition Programme. The scheme has been implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 1965-66. This programme was implemented in 52 Panchayat Samithis during 1969-70 and their number rose to 70 towards the close of the Fourth Plan period covering a total number of 60,000 beneficiaries.

The Special Nutrition Programme for Urban Slum Areas was also implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme up to the end of the

Fourth Plan period and it has been included in the State Plan from the first year of the Fifth Plan period. During the period 1974-80 an amount of Rs. 626.85 lakhs was spent. With this outlay, it was possible to cover 5.50 lakh beneficiaries through supplemental feeding programme for expectant mothers and pre-school children. Of this, 3.07 lakh beneficiaries covered belong to Scheduled Tribes. Under Mid-day Meals Programme it was possible to cover 10.00 lakhs children.

The Supplemental Nutrition Programme is implemented in this State by the Director of Municipal Administration, Director of Tribal Welfare in Tribal Areas and Director of Women and Child Welfare who is also in-charge of the Applied Nutrition Programme while Mid-day Meals Programme is operated by the Director of School Education. In the next Plan period a total amount of Rs. 16.00 crores is earmarked for all these four departments to implement the above programmes.

The progress and programme of each department is given below:

*Director of Municipal Administration:*

The Special Nutrition Programme has been in operation in 20 Urban Bodies in the State, 15 under non-Plan with a beneficiary strength of 1.28 lakhs and 5 under Plan with a beneficiary strength of 22,000. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has been introduced in 3 out of 15 Urban Bodies under the non-Plan during 1979-80.

Out of 85 Urban bodies in the State, the Special Nutrition Programme is in existence only in 17 urban bodies and Integrated Child Development Service Scheme in 3 urban bodies, leaving 65 urban bodies yet to be covered. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the Special Nutrition Programme to 12 urban bodies with a beneficiary strength of 70,000 during the Sixth Plan period.

*Director of Tribal Welfare:*

The Special Nutrition Programme for Tribals is intended to fill up the gap in the calory/protein deficiency among the Tribal Children up to the age of 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers. At the end of 1979-80 there were 4,000 Special Nutrition Programme Centres catering to the needs of 2.50 lakh beneficiaries. During the next Plan period, it is proposed to cover an additional 2.50 lakh beneficiaries. Besides, Integrated Child Development Service Centres in 34 blocks is proposed to be taken up with 2.95 lakh beneficiaries.

*Director of Women and Child Welfare:*

Applied Nutrition Programme is designed to improve the nutritional and health status of the people in rural areas, especially the vulnerable groups, viz., children of the 0-6 age-group and pregnant and lactating

women, through nutrition education, increased production and consumption of protective foods. There are three Integrated Child Development Service Schemes in existence since 1979-80 with a beneficiary strength of 24,312. It has been proposed to introduce 4 new projects at the rate of one with beneficiary strength of 8,600 each year during the remaining four years of the Sixth Plan period.

*Director of School Education:*

In order to achieve universalisation of Primary Education it is proposed to enrol all the children of the age-group 6—11. The enrolment has to be increased from 81.0 per cent at the end of 1979-80 to 95.0 per cent by the end of 1980-85. Having regard to the Socio Economic problems prevailing in the society, this is indeed a stupendous task. With a view to enrolling additional children various incentives, like book grants, attendance scholarships, school uniforms and mid-day meals have to be provided to the children of weaker sections and economically backward groups. At present Mid-day Meals Programmes is being run with the assistance of CARE gift food, covering 10 lakh children by the end of 1979-80. In view of their gradual phasing out of CARE the programme has to provide for feeding all children already covered besides covering additional children. During the next Plan period it is proposed to cover 10 lakhs of additional children by covering two lakhs every year.

The aggregate outlay provided for the items of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme over five years 1980-85 is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimated outlay during 1980-85 (Rs. in crores)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Elementary Education	34.50
2.	Adult Education	5.00
3.	Rural Health	20.00
4.	Rural Water Supply	178.40
5.	House-sites for landless labour households	100.00
6.	Rural Roads	15.00
7.	Environmental improvement of sanitation	9.24
8.	Nutrition	16.00
	Total	378.14

## 7. FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

For the earlier Sixth Five-Year Plan 1978-83, the approved outlay of Rs. 2,500 crores was agreed to be financed through States' own resources amounting to Rs. 1,615 crores and a central assistance of Rs. 885 crores. States' own resources were inclusive of an additional mobilisation effort of Rs. 365 crores.

For the present Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85, a Plan outlay of Rs. 4,100 crores is envisaged. For an assessment of financial resources for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, discussions were held in the Planning Commission on 17th and 18th September, 1980. Statement-I indicates the summary position of States' own resources amounting to Rs. 1,879 crores as it emerged at the Official level discussions. The following are the salient features:

### *Balance from current revenues:*

The Seventh Finance Commission made an assessment of the State's resources position on Revenue Account for the period 1979-84 and indicated the gap on revenue account for the period at Rs. 579 crores. The table below brings out a comparison of these estimates and the estimates now agreed to with the Planning Commission for the period 1980-85.

<i>Item</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	<i>As assessed by Finance Commission for 1979-84</i>	<i>As approved by Planning Commission for 1980-85</i>
1. State Tax Revenue .. ..	2,431	3,327
2. Non-Tax Revenues .. ..	733	740
Total revenue receipts excluding share of Central Taxes .. ..	3,164	4,067
Revenue Expenditure .. ..	3,743	4,739
Gap in Revenue Account (—) .. ..	579	672

It will be seen that while the State Tax revenues have shown greater buoyancy than anticipated this has been more than compensated by growth in revenue expenditure. Broadly speaking, the State Government have been able to meet the additional expenditure on account of pay revisions and various D.A. increases sanctioned since 1979 (which is placed at Rs. 390 crores for 1980-85) and the unavoidable growth in non-Plan expenditure mainly for maintenance of capital assets, through buoyancy of State's Tax Revenue. Nevertheless the gap on revenue account has gone up somehow compared to the original esti-

mate. Estimated transfers under Central Taxes for Andhra Pradesh during 1980-85 are placed at Rs. 1,640 crores. After providing for non-Plan expenditure including Committed Expenditure on completed Plan Schemes, the balance from Current Revenues is estimated to be Rs. 968 crores for 1980-85.

#### *Market Borrowings:*

In the resources discussions only a 10 per cent growth per annum has been projected over the 1979-80 level of Market Borrowings. We have however been contending for some time now that the allocation of Market Borrowings among different States should also be done on the basis of some objective and equitable formula as in the case of a Central assistance instead of being fixed on the basis of 10 per cent growth rate on a pre-existing level which is admittedly an arbitrary level. This contention was accepted in principle at the last meeting of the N.D.C. and an assurance was given that Market Borrowings in the Sixth Plan period would be allocated on some objective criteria and particularly for those States whose per capita outlay on the Plan happens to be below the All States' average. We would, therefore, urge that the figures for Market Borrowings given in these estimates be reviewed and increased to the extent possible in the light of the above assurance. For the time being, Market Borrowings by the State Government, the State Electricity Board and the Housing Board have been placed at Rs. 206.90 crores as was agreed to at the official level meeting.

#### *Negotiated Loans:*

An amount of Rs. 151.67 crores was agreed to in the resources discussions as negotiated loans to the State Government, State Electricity Board, State Road Transport Corporation and for Water Supply Schemes, from the L.I.C., the R.B.I., the R.E.C. and others. These amounts assumed 10 per cent increase annually over the base figures for 1979-80. The Plan envisages substantial outlays on water supply, both rural and urban, and massive housing programmes for the weaker sections. These outlays cannot be sustained through State budgetary resources alone. Unless substantial funds are made available through these financial institutions, it will not be possible to adequately implement the minimum needs programmes and specially the programmes for weaker sections. In this case also there should be some objective criteria as in the case of market borrowings instead of 10 per cent growth rate.

#### *Contribution of Public Enterprises:*

The Seventh Finance Commission in its Report made an assessment of the financial working of Irrigation Projects, State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations. The Commission assumed that the receipts from Irrigation Projects should not only cover working expenses but also provide for a return by way of interest at

1 per cent by the end of 1983-84 on the total capital invest by the State. Andhra Pradesh is one of the few States which met this criterion even at the beginning of 1979-80. As regards, the working of State Electricity Board and State Road Transport Corporation in Andhra Pradesh, their working was considered as good on the basis of the Yardsticks assumed by the Commission.

However, due to the abnormal rise in prices of coal, fuel, oil POL tyres and tubes and overheads on account of successive D.A. increases and pay revisions, the contributions of the Electricity Board and the Road Transport Corporation have deteriorated considerably in 1980-81. To cover these losses, the two enterprises are expected to go in for massive additional resource mobilisation in 1980-81. These measures if undertaken will bring in additional revenues to the extent of nearly Rs. 300 crores during the Five-Year period. This effort will be substantially higher than what was tentatively envisaged by the Planning Commission for public sector enterprises in Andhra Pradesh for the period 1980-85.

*Additional Resource Mobilisation:*

The agreed scheme of financing includes additional resource mobilisation of the order of Rs. 382.70 crores as under:—

			(Rs. in crores)
1. State Government	..	..	85.20
2. State Electricity Board	..	..	106.00
3. State Road Transport Corporation	..	..	191.50
		Total	382.70

All these are five year projections of additional resource mobilisation expected to be done in 1980-81.

The State Government have submitted a Draft Plan outlay of Rs. 4,100 crores. On present indications, it appears that the State sector outlay would be larger than the Central sector outlay. Even assuming that the State sector outlay would be Rs. 45,000 crores only out of the total Sixth Plan Public Sector outlay of Rs. 90,000 crores, the share of Andhra Pradesh's Draft Plan outlay works out to 9.1 per cent only. On any criterion, this cannot be considered excessive or overambitious.

The level of development of the State *Vis-a-vis* other States has been analysed in another Chapter in this document. It has also been shown there that the share of Andhra Pradesh in Central sector investments or in private sector investments has been below the average for all States in spite of Andhra Pradesh not being one of the more developed States.



As against the total Plan outlay of Rs. 32,649 crores for all States in the State sector for the period 1951-78, the Plan outlay for Andhra Pradesh for the same period amounted to Rs. 2,309 crores only, i.e., 7.7% of the Plan outlay for all States. This compares very unfavourably with the share of population of Andhra Pradesh in all States population which is 8.03%. In terms of per capita outlays, the Plan outlays of Andhra Pradesh were constantly below the all States averages in every single Plan period commencing from the First Five-Year Plan.

In the case of a State like Andhra Pradesh the outlay envisaged in the State Plan will have to compensate, to some extent at least, the deficit in the State Plan outlays in the past which have been below the all States' average, but also for the deficit in such outlays in the Central and Private Sectors.

If the State Plan outlays amount to Rs. 45,000 crores as mentioned earlier, and if the leeway of the past is to be made up, at least partially during the next Plan period, the outlay on the State Plan will have to be somewhat above its population percentage of 8.03, i.e., an outlay of Rs. 3,615 crores. The State Government have, therefore, proposed a Plan outlay of Rs. 4,100 crores for the period 1980-85.

During the discussion on Resources, the Planning Commission indicated that out of the target of additional taxation by the States of Rs. 2,500 crores as envisaged in the Approach Paper, the share of Andhra Pradesh would be Rs. 200 to 225 crores. The State Government have already done Rs. 85.20 crores through measures implemented in 1980-81. The scope for doing substantial additional resources mobilisation during 1981-85 appears to be very little in spite of the willingness of the State Government to undertake this task. The receipts from State Excise are already the highest in the Country. The rates under Sales Tax are comparable with the other southern States, even though the per capita receipts are low. The lack of buoyancy in Sales Tax receipts is, thus, a reflection mainly of inadequate economic development in the State. To break this vicious circle, the remedy lies not in further raising the rates but first raising the level of economic activity. To the extent the rates are lower than in the other States under any taxes, the State Government will consider raising them but the scope is rather limited.

#### *Overall position:*

As indicated above, the State's own resources or the Sixth Five-Year Plan have been placed at Rs. 1,879.05 crores. Central assistance for the Annual Plan 1980-81 is Rs. 200.20 crores with a reasonable annual increase of this assistance. The total resources will come to about Rs. 3,300 crores.

The development of a State is a function of the investment in that State—whether in the State, Central or Private sectors, and not a

function merely of Central assistance. Central assistance has over the Plan periods decreased as a percentage of the total outlays on the State's Plans. If, therefore, even a partially equitable formula such as the Gadgil Formula is applied only to Central assistance and if thereafter the outlay on the State Plan is taken to be a mere sum of the Central assistance and the State's own resources, the position will continue to be that the outlays of the advanced States will be larger than those of the backward States, merely because their own resources happen to be larger. It will then not be possible to make any progress in reducing disparities among different States. Therefore, it is the total outlays on the State's Plans that have to be equitably distributed and Central assistance would have to be so regulated as to make this possible taking into account the maximum resources that each State can raise—whether it be an advanced State or a backward State. The gap between what the State's outlay ought to be on equitable considerations and what it can be on present considerations would necessarily have to be filled by—

- (a) additional Central assistance including special assistance to backward areas; and
- (b) additional market borrowings and additional loans from financing institutions like the L. I. C. etc., on the basis of backwardness.

ESTIMATES OF STATE'S RESOURCES FOR 1980-85

(Rs. in crores)

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Balance from current Revenues at 1979-80 rates of Taxation ..	132.99	152.32	188.82	228.35	265.58	968.06
2. Loans from the Market ..	33.84	37.29	41.02	45.12	49.63	206.90
3. Negotiated loans, etc. ..	27.58	26.74	29.41	32.35	35.59	151.67
4. Contribution of Public enterprises :						
(a) State Electricity Board	27.59	32.06	41.05	64.16	55.44	220.30
(b) Road Transport Corporation ..	-2.75	-1.83	-3.60	-4.31	-4.39	-16.38
5. Small savings ..	22.46	24.71	27.18	29.90	32.89	137.14
6. State Provident Funds ..	13.50	14.85	16.34	17.97	19.77	82.43
7. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts ..	-37.82	-42.20	-49.80	-61.93	-76.52	-268.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.39</b>	<b>243.94</b>	<b>290.42</b>	<b>351.61</b>	<b>377.99</b>	<b>1,481.35</b>
II. Withdrawal from reserves etc. ..	15.00	..	..	..	..	15.00
III. Additional Resource Mobilisation ..	31.50	75.00	82.80	91.82	101.58	382.70
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>263.89</b>	<b>318.94</b>	<b>373.22</b>	<b>443.43</b>	<b>479.57</b>	<b>1,879.05</b>

## 8. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Credit is a key input in all production programmes. As such, adequate credit support is an essential pre-requisite for the successful implementation of Plan programmes.

Since the nationalisation of major banks in July, 1969, the role and importance of credit institutions in economic development have further increased in importance. Apart from meeting the short term credit needs of agriculture, trade and industry in the form of crop loans and working capital finance, the credit institutions now provide the bulk of the investment required for the self-employment programmes and other programmes for the weaker sections. Institutional finance has thus become something more than a valuable supplement to fiscal resources in assisting economic development.

The Fifth Plan period has seen a substantial increase in the number of commercial bank branches in the State and a radical reorganisation of the Primary Co-operative Credit Societies. The total number of Commercial Bank Offices in the State increased from 1,234 at the end of June, 1974 to 2,433 by December, 1979. The later figure includes 283 branches of the four Regional Rural Banks which have been set up since 1974. On the other hand, 13,000 Primary Credit Societies have been re-organised into 6,500 Viable Societies to enable them to function as effective instruments of dispensing credit in the rural areas.

Under the First Round of the District Credit Plans broadly corresponding to the Fifth Plan period, a credit mobilisation of Rs. 845.04 crores has been achieved surpassing the revised target by 13%. The particulars of sector-wise performance are shown below:

PERFORMANCE UNDER THE FIRST ROUND OF DISTRICT CREDIT PLANS ENDING DECEMBER 1979.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Revised outlay target	Performance	% of achievement to target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Agriculture	.. 607.78	651.10	107.7%
	Small-scale and Cottage industries	.. 93.37	116.95	125.2%
	Services	.. 46.46	76.99	165.7%
	Total	.. 747.61	845.04	113.0%

Out of the credit mobilisation of Rs. 845.04 crores Commercial Banks accounted for Rs. 505.61 crores or 59.9% of the total credit while the Co-operatives accounted for Rs. 309.21 crores or 36.6%. An amount of Rs. 30.22 crores or 3.5% was provided by Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.

Among the Commercial Banks, the Regional Rural Banks accounted for Rs. 46.03 crores while all the other Commercial Banks accounted for Rs. 459.58 crores.

#### *Credit Trends:*

The total deposits of Commercial Banks in Andhra Pradesh increased from Rs. 477.10 crores at the end of December, 1974 to Rs. 1,464.65 crores by December, 1979, representing an increase of 206.9%. As against this, the total advances of Commercial Banks increased from Rs. 428.60 crores at the end of December, 1974 to Rs. 982.04 crores by December, 1979 i.e. by 105.7%. Consequently, the credit-deposit ratio of the banks has declined from 89.9 to 67.0 during this period.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the total advances of Commercial Banks in Andhra Pradesh form only 4.7% of the corresponding All-India total while the population of the State constitutes 7.9% of the Country's population. It is no doubt true that the bank deposits in the State also account for only 4.7% of the All-India deposits. However, the initial low level of deposits is a result of existing economic backwardness of large areas in the State but does not indicate any lack of development potential. The existing restrictive credit policy which allows only 40% of the additional deposits to be deployed for extending credit has resulted in further accentuation of inter-State disparities in the availability of credit while the need is for raising the level of dispensation of credit so as to at least correspond to the percentage of the State's population to the All-India.

The priority sector advances constituted 50.5% of total bank advances in the State at the end of December, 1979 while the stipulated target was only 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %. (This target has since been increased to 40% to be attained by 1985). This is a welcome development and is attributable to the fact that the State has a predominantly agricultural economy. However, it would be necessary to specify individual credit targets for different groups of weaker sections like marginal farmers, small farmers, landless labourers, etc., to ensure that dis-proportionately larger share of the credit does not accrue to the more affluent sections.

It may be stressed here that out of Rs 362.40 crores of outstanding advances of all Commercial Banks in the State as at the end of December, 1979, the amount of fresh advances made during the year amounted only to about Rs. 101.99 crores in 1979. This is inclusive of crop loans as well as term loans. As against this, the Co-operatives have advanced Rs. 126.97 crores during 1979-80 consisting of

Rs. 73.37 crores towards crop loans and Rs. 53.60 crores towards term loans.

The total working capital requirements for financing agricultural operations in the State are estimated at about Rs. 1,000 crores per year. As per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, about 50% of the funds have to be provided by the credit institutions. This estimate is based on the expectation that it would be sufficient to meet 100% of the crop loan requirements of small and marginal farmers, 50% of the requirements of medium farmers and 25% of the requirements of large farmers. It is presumed that most of the large and medium farmers have to plough back their own surpluses. On this premise, the amount to be provided through credit institutions including Banks and Co-operatives amounts to about Rs. 500 crores per year. This indicates the existence of a credit gap of the order of Rs. 350 crores so far as short term credit for agriculture is concerned.

The term loans for agriculture and allied activities extended by the Agricultural Co-operative Development Banks in the State witnessed a substantial increase from 32.35 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 57.38 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 58.14 crores in 1979-80. The amount of refinance sanctioned by the A. R. D. C. to both Co-operative and Commercial Banks in the State recorded a spectacular increase from Rs. 40.68 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 135.96 crores in 1978-79. The actual disbursement of refinance by the A. R. D. C. also rose steeply from Rs. 38.53 crores during 1977-78 to Rs. 49.58 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 62.00 crores during 1979-80. This is indicative of the substantial development potential that exists in the State in the form of untapped groundwater potential and the vast potential for dairy/poultry development and in other sectors under allied agricultural activities.

#### *New Branch Expansion Policy, 1979-81:*

The New Branch Expansion Policy for 1979-81 enunciated by the Reserve Bank of India is oriented towards increasing the coverage of banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas. According to this policy, there has to be at least one bank office for every 20,000 people in the rural and semi-urban areas. As per this policy, the Reserve Bank of India have identified 15 districts in the State to be deficient in banking facilities and have estimated that 202 new bank offices have to be opened in these deficit districts. However, the State Government in consultation with the District Consultative Committees requested the Reserve Bank of India to allow the opening of 329 Bank Offices in the deficit Districts. The State Government have also recommended the opening of 149 Bank offices at unbanked centres in the rural/semi-urban areas of the remaining "non-deficit" Districts also.

The Reserve Bank of India have so far licensed 268 Bank branches in the deficit Districts under their New Branch Expansion Policy. In addition, they have also licensed the opening of another 130 offices out of which 91 are in deficit districts and 39 in the non-deficit districts.

In the view of the State Government, the norm of one bank office for every 20,000 population has to be applied at the Block level instead of at the District level. This is obvious, because rural development depends on the credit infrastructure available at the Block level and what is more, in practical terms there are a large number of Blocks in the "non-deficit" Districts where banking facilities are totally inadequate.

*All-India Financial Institutions:*

The total credit sanctioned by All-India financial institutions up to the end of 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 943.96 crores, forming 7.3% of the credit sanction to all the States. The percentage share of the State has been particularly low in respect of I. C. I. C. I., H. U. D. C. O., I. D. B. I. and L. I. C. against the State's population of 7.9% as indicated below:

**TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED BY ALL-INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS UP TO THE END OF 1978-79.**

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Assistance Percentage	
		(Rs. in crores)	share of Andhra Pradesh to all-India.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	A.R.D.C.	317.38	11.6
2.	L.I.C.	184.15	6.4
3.	I.F.C.I.	69.31	7.6
4.	I.D.B.I.	221.41	5.7
5.	R.E.C.	77.93	7.6
6.	HUDCO	23.78	5.6
7.	I.C.I.C.L.	50.00	4.7
	Total	943.96	7.3

It is the view of the State Government that term finance extended through All-India Financial Institutions should be instrumental in reducing, and not accentuating, regional imbalances and inter-State disparities. Therefore, the least that could be done to protect the interests of the economically backward States would be for the various Agencies to ensure that at least the flow of funds for investment in such States corresponds to the percentage share of their population. Further, this has to be supplemented by a conscious policy in favour of the backward States to accelerate their development.

**Sixth Five-Year Plan: Policy Issues:**

As the Planning Commission observed in connection with the formulation of the National Sixth Five-Year Plan for 1980-85, "Credit is a key input in programmes of production and self-employment and in creation of productive assets. While over the years there has undoubtedly been an impressive step-up in credit availability to the weaker sections, its dispersal among various strata of the rural poor has been extremely disparate. Among them the main beneficiaries have been the small and marginal farmers, the former distinctly more than the latter. The least to benefit have been the landless and the rural artisans who as a category account for as much as one-fourth of the rural work force. The present policy of stipulating a minimum percentage for the entire target group of weaker sections has done little to prevent glaring intra-group distortions. It, therefore, appears imperative that the strategy of credit deployment should be so oriented as to equitably serve the needs of each category. This will call for more effective Credit Planning involving earmarking of credit for the landless and the artisans.

Some of the policy issues which arise in the State in connection with Credit Planning for 1980-85 are outlined below:

- (1) The Second Round of District Credit Plans envisages a credit target of Rs. 944.15 crores for the period 1980-82. The District Credit Plans, however, need to be reformulated for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). Keeping in view the Sixth Plan objectives, specially the emphasis on improving the conditions of weaker sections of society, the credit target for 1980-85 will have to be of the order of about Rs. 1,800 crores to Rs. 2,000 crores under the District Credit Plans.
- (2) Hitherto the size of the District Credit Plans have been restricted by the availability of Bank deposits at the local level broadly assuming only 55% of existing deposits and 40% of the additional deposits to be available for deployment. This approach needs to be re-examined in the light of the priority to be accorded to backward areas within a State and to Backward States within the Country in the matter of credit facilities.
- (3) So far as the Branch Expansion Programme is concerned, it would be more appropriate to apply the norm of one Bank Office per 20,000 population at the Block level. Further, this norm will have to be applied with reference to the 1981 population figures instead of the 1971 Census figures adopted at present.
- (4) The credit gap of the order of about Rs. 350 crores in the matter of short term credit for agriculture has to be eliminated in the Sixth Plan period. One way of ensuring this is through

the establishment of new Regional Rural Banks in areas which have inadequate Banking facilities, weak co-operative structure and large credit gaps. In addition to the existing four Regional Rural Banks in the State, it is proposed to request the Central Government to establish another five Regional Rural Banks in the State during the Sixth Plan period.

- (5) The percentage of Scheduled Castes in the State to All-India Scheduled Caste population is 7.2%. The State has a large concentration of agricultural labour accounting for 14.4% of the All-India total. Since bulk of the investment for schemes for the development of these Weaker Sections have to be provided by the credit institutions, it is necessary that the credit requirements for such purposes should not be constrained by the limitations of deposit mobilisation at the local level though the State Government will do everything possible to tap the deposits in rural areas. The credit requirements of the programmes for weaker sections are estimated at Rs. 660 crores and it is essential that support of this order should be forthcoming from Commercial and Co-operative Banks.
- (6) The kind of blanket credit squeeze adopted by the R.B.I. which has been in operation since December, 1978 under which only 40 per cent of the additional deposits mobilised by banks are allowed towards advances may hurt the growth process since it affects the backward and forward States alike, backward and forward areas within a State alike and even that section of the population which needs credit support most. It may therefore be worthwhile to consider a more selective credit restraint on advances rather than a policy of impounding of deposits in a blanket fashion.
- (7) As rightly stressed by the Planning Commission the credit delivery systems of both Co-operative and Commercial Banks will require considerable toning up. Simplification of procedures, systematic identification of the most needy among the target group and preparation of appropriate investment projects for them, and reorientation from security based lending to project based lending are some of the important aspects of an improved delivery system. This will naturally receive full support from the extension agency in building up awareness, and motivation of the rural poor in respect of their production and investment needs.



PERFORMANCE UNDER FIRST ROUND OF DISTRICT CREDIT PLANS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	AGRICULTURE		SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		SERVICES		TOTAL	
		Outlay	Performance	Outlay	Performance	Outlay	Performance	Outlay	Performance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	East Godavari ..	4,887	5,437	276	743	132	215	5,295	6,395
2.	West Godavari ..	4,540	7,135	156	944	133	302	4,829	8,381
3.	Guntur ..	5,592	4,209	371	744	233	214	6,196	5,167
4.	Srikakulam ..	2,271	1,945	129	287	130	589	2,530	2,821
5.	Visakhapatnam ..	3,180	3,785	767	930	581	748	4,528	5,463
6.	Mahabubnagar ..	2,096	2,941	377	537	130	261	2,603	3,739
7.	Medak ..	1,810	1,679	485	687	139	165	2,434	2,531
8.	Warangal ..	2,788	2,887	461	509	246	279	3,495	3,675
9.	Vijayanagaram ..	..	1,551	..	203	..	626	..	2,380
10.	Ranga Reddy ..	1,181	2,267	1,224	1,833	116	431	2,521	4,531

PERFORMANCE UNDER FIRST ROUND OF DISTRICT CREDIT PLANS—(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
11.	Adilabad ..	1,009	743	248	179	124	126	1,381	1,048
12.	Nalgonda ..	3,711	3,087	375	435	212	261	4,298	3,783
13.	Khammam ..	3,859	4,436	326	478	506	626	4,691	5,540
14.	Karimnagar ..	2,615	2,361	400	344	156	283	3,171	2,988
15.	Nizamabad ..	2,094	2,883	271	396	78	437	2,443	3,716
16.	Anantapur ..	1,678	1,286	410	337	279	326	2,367	1,949
17.	Kurnool ..	2,444	1,274	483	253	319	195	3,246	1,722
18.	Cuddapah ..	3,240	2,555	620	389	165	265	4,025	3,209
19.	Prakasam ..	1,837	2,387	488	267	408	154	2,733	2,808
20.	Nellore ..	1,792	1,587	406	355	314	203	2,512	2,145
21.	Krishna ..	4,815	5,845	872	845	183	993	5,870	7,683
22.	Chittoor ..	3,339	N.A.	192	N.A.	62	N.A.	3,593	2,830
Total ..		60,778	62,280	9,337	11,695	4,646	7,699	74,761	84,504

**TARGETED OUTLAYS UNDER THE SECOND ROUND OF  
DISTRICT CREDIT PLANS (1980-82), ANDHRA PRADESH**

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Agricultural sector</i>	<i>Small Scale Rural Industries</i>	<i>Other sectors</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Visakhapatnam	.. 24.34	7.88	3.91	36.13
2.	Mahabubnagar	.. 23.43	1.87	1.53	26.83
3.	Medak	.. 16.32	4.21	1.46	21.99
4.	Warangal	.. 30.01	3.79	1.15	34.95
5.	Vijayanagaram	.. 27.37	2.79	1.29	31.45
6.	Ranga Reddy	.. 24.13	4.43	1.04	29.60
7.	Adilabad	.. 18.45	1.04	0.85	20.34
8.	Nalgonda	.. 30.81	7.42	1.63	39.86
9.	Khammam	.. 38.46	0.76	1.55	40.77
10.	Karimnagar	.. 38.73	3.39	1.98	44.10
11.	Nizamabad	.. 37.69	3.54	2.74	43.97
12.	East Godavari	.. 64.49	9.64	4.70	78.83
13.	West Godavari	.. 53.85	5.10	1.45	60.40
14.	Guntur	.. 53.55	11.86	2.96	68.37
15.	Srikakulam	.. 23.05	4.05	2.92	30.02
16.	Chittoor	.. 32.47	11.75	16.38	60.60
17.	Krishna	.. 50.03	12.09	4.25	66.37
18.	Prakasam	.. 47.03	6.99	2.81	56.83
19.	Nellore	.. 27.81	7.58	1.91	37.30
20.	Anantapur	.. 23.57	6.00	5.02	34.59
21.	Kumool	.. 21.50	7.87	4.26	33.63
22.	Cuddapah	.. 22.16	6.58	4.99	33.73
<b>Total (All Districts)</b>		.. 729.25	130.63	70.78	930.66

## BANK-WISE AND DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF LICENCES

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Adilabad	Karimnagar	Mahabubnagar	Medak	Warangal	Nellore	Nizamabad
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	State Bank of Hyderabad	.. 14	11	3	2	1	..	6
2.	Syndicate Bank	.. 1	..	..	3	4	11	4
3.	State Bank of India	.. 2	4	6	12	8	..	1
4.	Andhra Bank	.. 1	..	..	2	..	..	1
5.	Indian Bank	.. ..	3	..	1	4	..	..
6.	Grameena Bank	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Vysya Bank	.. ..	1	1	1	4	..	1
8.	Corporation Bank	.. ..	..	..	..	1	1	1
9.	Vijaya Bank	.. ..	1	1	..	..	..	1
10.	Karur Vysya Bank	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Union Bank of India	.. ..	..	2	1	..	..	1
12.	South Indian Bank	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	.. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..
14.	Canara Bank	.. ..	..	4	..	4	..	..
15.	Central Bank of India	.. ..	..	2	2	1	..	..
16.	United Commercial Bank	.. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..
17.	Bank of Maharashtra	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Bank of Baroda	.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	.. 18	20	24	26	29	12	16

## RECEIVED IN ANDHRA PRADESH UP TO 23-9-1980

<i>Chittoor</i>	<i>Anantapur</i>	<i>East Godavari</i>	<i>Guntur</i>	<i>Ranga Reddy</i>	<i>Srikakulam</i>	<i>Visakhapatnam</i>	<i>Vizianagaram</i>	<i>Cuddapah</i>	<i>Kurnool</i>	<i>Prakasam</i>	<i>Khammam</i>	<i>Nalgonda</i>	<i>West Godavari</i>	<i>Krishna</i>	<i>Total</i>
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
..	..	1	3	15	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	65
..	15	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
3	..	2	3	..	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	51
..	1	13	7	5	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	42
1	..	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	21	..	..	..	12	14	5	7	6	..	13	9	..	..	87
4	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18	38	32	22	23	28	38	11	7	7	1	14	12	1	1	398

**DISTRICT-WISE SPREAD OF COMMERCIAL BANK OFFICES SHOWING POPULATION GROUP-WISE POSITION AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1979.**

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory/District	Rural	NO. OF OFFICES			Metro-politan Port Town	Total	Average population per bank office (in 1000s).	Average population rural, semi-urban per Rural/Semi-urban bank office (in 1000s).
			Semi-urban	Urban					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1.	Adilabad .. ..	27	16	..	..	43	30	30	
2.	Anantapur .. ..	49	47	..	..	96	22	22	
3.	Chittoor .. ..	61	50	..	..	111	21	21	
4.	Cuddapah .. ..	56	29	..	..	85	19	19	
5.	East Godavari .. ..	80	41	25	28	174	16	23	
6.	Guntur .. ..	77	40	50	..	167	17	21	
7.	Hyderabad .. ..	8	4	..	288	300	6	14	
8.	Karnatakagar .. ..	41	33	..	..	74	27	27	

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9. Khammam	..	..	67	25	..	..	92	15	15
10. Krishna	..	..	75	31	74	..	180	14	19
11. Kurnool	..	..	60	41	19	..	120	17	19
12. Mahabubnagar	..	..	50	23	..	..	73	26	26
13. Medak	..	..	30	17	..	..	47	31	31
14. Nalgonda	..	..	69	25	..	..	94	19	19
15. Nellore	..	..	44	19	22	..	85	19	23
16. Nizamabad	..	..	41	13	16	..	70	19	22
17. Prakasam	..	..	62	36	..	..	98	20	20
18. Ranga Reddy	..	..	33	10	..	..	43	24	24
19. Srikakulam	..	..	49	19	..	..	68	23	23
20. Visakhapatnam	..	..	56	23	..	51	130	27	23
21. Vizianagaram	..	..	35	27	..	..	62	28	28
22. Warangal	..	..	46	10	23	..	79	24	30
23. West Godavari	..	..	72	53	17	..	142	17	18
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>1,188</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>

## 9. EMPLOYMENT

Progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment is one of the objectives of the Sixth Plan and effective measures have to be taken to tackle the problems of growing unemployment and under-employment in the Country. Unless employment policies become an integral part of the strategies of development, the problem of unemployment and under-employment cannot be tackled effectively. In the context of the above national objective, it becomes necessary to review the employment and under-employment trends in Andhra Pradesh and assess the employment outlook during 1980-85.

The population of Andhra Pradesh according to the 1971 Census is 435 lakhs which forms 7.94 per cent of the total population of the Indian Union. The State ranks fifth in All India both in terms of area and population. The sex ratio is 977 females per 1,000 males as against 930 in All India. In terms of literary levels, the State is backward, as only 24.5 per cent of the people were literate in 1971 against 29.5 per cent in All India. The State is predominantly an agricultural oriented one and about 81 per cent of the population is rural in character. Of the total workers of 180.06 lakhs in 1971, the proportion of agricultural labourers to the total workers is very high in the State as compared to All India. The agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh constitute as high as 37.9 per cent to the total workers as against 26.3 per cent in All India. Except in Bihar, in no other State in the country, the proportion of agricultural labourers is as high as in Andhra Pradesh. This only indicates the comparatively less opportunities in Andhra Pradesh for employment in other non-agricultural activities. While the proportion of agricultural labourers to the total workers in Andhra Pradesh is very high as compared to All India, the proportion of cultivators to the total workers is low in the State, being 32.2 per cent as against 43.3 per cent in All India.

### *Occupational Characteristic of the Work-Force:*

The following table shows the composition of workers in different sectors during 1951-71.

TABLE—I  
COMPOSITION OF WORKERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH  
BY INDUSTRY DURING 1951, 1961 AND 1971

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Industry	1951	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1. Agriculture</b>				
(a) Cultivators	.. .. .	40.49 (35.1)	74.87 (40.11)	57.95 (32.18)
(b) Agricultural Labourers	.. .. .	38.50 (33.84)	53.36 (28.59)	68.29 (37.93)



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2.	Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and allied activities .. .. .	3.13 (2.7)	5.61 (3.00)	6.89 (3.83)
3.	Household Industry	} 11.42 (9.9)	} 22.91 (12.28)	} 8.73 (4.85)
4.	Manufacturing other than household Industry			
5.	Construction .. .. .	1.71 (1.3)	2.20 (1.18)	2.85 (1.58)
6.	Trade and Commerce .. .. .	5.09 (4.9)	7.98 (4.28)	9.83 (5.46)
7.	Transport, Storage and Communications .. .. .	1.49 (1.5)	2.38 (1.28)	3.93 (2.18)
8.	Other Services .. .. .	12.90 (11.2)	17.32 (9.28)	14.04 (7.80)
	Total .. .. .	115.34 (100.00)	186.63 (100.00)	180.06 (100.00)

NOTE :—Figures in brackets indicate percentages of total.

SOURCE :—Census of India Publications.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of cultivators to total workers in the State has increased from 35.1 per cent in 1951 to 40.1 per cent in 1961 and again fell to 32.2 per cent in 1971 while the proportion of agricultural labourers moved directly in the opposite direction over the decades compensating the change in the proportion of cultivators. While the change in the percentages both in respect of cultivators as well as agricultural labourers from 1951 to 1961 Census might be a real one, the change from 1961 Census to 1971 Census might be due to changes in Census definitions and concepts also. In any case, the percentage of total cultivators and agricultural labourers put together remains more or less constant as there is no diversification in the occupation of workers from agriculture to other sectors of economy in the State. As mentioned earlier, the proportion of agricultural labourers (37.9) to the total workers is very high as compared to the All India (26.3) in 1971 indicating larger proportion of workers depending on Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh as compared to All India.

#### *Changes in the Sectoral distribution of workers:*

The sectoral distribution of workers as shown in the following table indicates that in Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of workers in the primary and tertiary sectors has increased in 1971 as compared to 1961 and that of the secondary sector has declined. It may also be seen from the statement that in 1971, the proportion of workers in the

secondary and tertiary sectors in Andhra Pradesh is less than that of All India while it is higher than the All India percentage in respect of the primary sector. Thus bulk of the working force in Andhra Pradesh are absorbed in the Primary sector.

TABLE—II  
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS, 1961 AND 1971

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of workers to total workers			
		Andhra Pradesh		India	
		1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Primary .. ..	71.7	74.0	72.3	72.0
2.	Secondary .. ..	13.5	10.6	11.7	11.2
3.	Tertiary .. ..	14.8	15.4	16.0	16.8
	Total .. ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Employment in the Organised Sector:*

The data on Employment in the Organised Sector both in the public and private sectors is being collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training under the Employment Market Information Scheme. This data covers all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more workers in the private sector. The following table shows the employment trends in the organised sector.

TABLE—III  
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN ORGANISED SECTOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector	%increase over the previous year	Private Sector	%increase over the previous year	(No. in lakhs)	
						Total	%increase over the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	1966	6.56	..	3.01	..	9.57	..
2.	1967	6.67	1.68	3.03	0.66	9.70	1.36
3.	1968	6.68	0.15	2.95	(—)3.38	9.64	(—)0.93
4.	1969	6.72	0.60	2.88	(—)1.71	9.60	(—)0.10
5.	1970	6.89	2.53	2.95	2.43	9.84	2.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6.	1971	7.14	3.63	2.95	..	10.09	2.54
7.	1972	7.52	5.46	3.13	6.10	10.66	5.65
8.	1973	7.74	2.79	3.18	1.60	10.92	2.44
9.	1974	8.14	5.17	2.24	1.89	11.38	4.21
10.	1975	8.63	6.02	3.17	(-)-2.16	11.80	3.69
11.	1976	9.06	4.98	3.13	(-)-1.26	12.19	3.31
12.	1977	9.48	5.00	3.17	1.00	12.65	4.00
13.	1978	9.90	4.00	3.20	1.00	13.10	4.00
14.	1979	10.40	5.00	3.37	5.00	13.77	5.00
15.	1980	10.77	4.00	3.13	7.12	13.90	1.00

Source :—Employment Market Information, Directorate of Employment and Training, Andhra Pradesh.

Employment in the public sector in the State increased from 6.56 lakhs in 1966 to 10.77 lakhs by 1980 *i.e.* by 64.2%. The increase in employment in the private sector, however, has not been significant, as it increased only by 4.0% during the period. During the period 1976 to 1980, while the total employment in public and private sectors recorded an increase of 14.0%, the employment in public sector recorded an increase of 18.8 per cent, while the employment in the private sectors was practically stagnant in 1980. In any analysis of the changes in the employment position, not only the quantum of employment but also the occupational pattern of the employees should be studied.

The following table shows the occupational pattern of the employees in the public and private sectors in the organised sector as revealed from the Employment Market information scheme data.

TABLE—IV

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF EMPLOYEES IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(No. in '00)

Sl. No.	Industry	1966		1976		1979	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Agriculture, live-stock and Forestry	137 (2.1)	..	166.36 (1.84)	3.15 (0.10)	233.60 (1.93)	5.40 (0.20)
2.	Mining and Quarrying	340 (5.2)	27 (1.2)	494.37 (5.46)	32.53 (1.04)	649.60 (6.7)	32.40 (1.17)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3.	Manufacturing	268 (4.1)	1,576 (72.1)	691.60 (7.63)	21,48.45 (68.44)	927.30 (8.81)	1,790.20 (64.67)
4.	Construction ..	482 (7.4)	209 (9.0)	548.93 (9.45)	50.23 (1.60)	647.40 (6.15)	13.80 (0.50)
5.	Electricity, Water and Sanitation	204 (3.1)	..	24.328 (2.68)	1.86 (0.06)	266.00 (2.53)	5.00 (0.18)
6.	Trade and Com- merce	94 (1.4)	86 (3.7)	34.95 (0.39)	268.55 (8.55)	60.90 (0.58)	203.20 (7.34)
7.	Transport and Communications	1,309 (19.9)	32 (1.4)	1,819.24 (20.07)	29.24 (0.93)	2,209.40 (20.98)	24.30 (0.88)
8.	Services ..	3,727 (56.8)	293 (12.6)	5,027.76 (55.47)	605.15 (19.28)	5,534.20 (52.56)	693.0 (25.055)
	Total ..	6,561 (100.0)	2,324 (100.0)	9,062.69 (100.0)	3,139.16 (100.0)	10,528.50 (100.0)	2,769.20 (100.0)

SOURCE :—Employment Market Information data, Directorate of Employment and Training, Andhra Pradesh.

It may be seen that "Services" provides maximum employment in the public sector. In 1966 this sector accounted for 56.8 per cent of the total employment. In 1979 however this proportion declined to 52.56 per cent. Next to services, the Transport and Communications group is important in the public sector which accounted for about 21 per cent of total employment both in 1976 and 1979 as against 19.9 per cent in 1966. The occupational pattern of employment in public sector during 1966-79 has undergone some change. The share of Agriculture has decreased, whereas the share of Mining and Manufacturing have gone up from 5.2 per cent and 4.1 per cent in 1966 to 6.7 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively in 1979. In the private sector, the 'manufacturing' group accounts for bulk of the employment, though its share has come down slightly from 72.1 per cent in 1966 to 64.7 per cent in 1979. Next to 'Manufacturing', 'Services' group is important in the private sector, which accounted for 12.6 per cent to the total employment in the private sector in 1966. This has sharply increased to 25.1 per cent in 1979. So also the percentage of workers in Trade and Commerce has sharply increased from 3.7 in 1966 to 7.3 in 1979. But the share of construction sector has come down significantly in 1979 i.e. from 9.0 per cent in 1966 to 0.5 per cent in 1979. The contribution of other sectors is marginal.

#### *Employment generated under the Plan Schemes during 1978-80:*

An attempt is made to find out the employment content of the Plan schemes during 1978-79 and 1979-80. The following table shows the sector-wise construction and continuing employment under the State Plan schemes implemented in 1978-79 and 1979-80.

TABLE—V

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED  
DURING 1978-80

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Sector	1978-79		1979-80	
		Construc- tion Person days (in lakhs)	Continuing Person Years	Construc- tion Person days (in lakhs)	Continuing Person Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services ..	79.84 (11.32)	7,584 (5.27)	87.67 (11.08)	6,448 (4.17)
2.	Co-operation ..	..	19 (0.01)	..	19 (0.01)
3.	Irrigation and Power ..	418.73 (59.36)	16,143 (11.22)	524.51 (66.32)	17,310 (11.18)
4.	Industries & Minerals ..	11.52 (1.63)	93,352 (64.89)	8.57 (1.08)	97,235 (62.82)
5.	Transport & Communications ..	100.26 (14.21)	5,356 (3.72)	77.74 (9.83)	7,208 (4.66)
8.	Social & Community Services ..	89.20 (12.65)	21,323 (14.82)	85.76 (10.84)	26,505 (17.12)
7.	Economic Services ..	..	36 (0.03)	..	14 (0.00)
8.	Genral Services ..	5.88 (0.83)	52 (0.04)	6.75 (0.85)	56 (0.04)
	Total ..	705.43 (100.00)	1,43,865 (100.00)	791.00 (100.00)	1,54,795 (100.00)

It may be seen from the statement that the total construction employment increased from 705.43 lakh person days in 1978-79 to 791.00 lakh person days in 1979-80, while the continuing employment also increased from 1,43,865 person years in 1978-79 to 1,54,795 person years in 1979-80. During this period, bulk of the construction employment was generated in Irrigation and Power Sector which accounted from 59.4 to 66.3 per cent of the total construction employment under the Plan. The other sectors which accounted for sizeable construction employment during the above period are Agriculture and Allied Services (11.1 to 11.3 per cent) Transport and Communications (9.8 to 14.2 per cent) Social and Community Services (10.8 to 12.7 per cent).

In respect of continuing employment, the total number of person years increased from 1,43,865 in 1978-79 to 1,54,795 in 1979-80. Of this, the share of Industries & Minerals ranged from 62.8 per cent to 64.9 per cent, Social & Community Services from 14.8 per cent to 17.1 per cent, while Irrigation & Power Sectors accounted to 11.2 per cent, Agriculture and Allied Services from 4.2 to 5.3 per cent, Transport & Communications from 3.7 to 4.7 per cent. The share of the other sectors in the generation of continuing employment under the Plan was negligible.

*Estimates of Unemployment :*

The main sources of estimates on employment are (i) Decennial Population Census; (ii) National Sample Surveys of Government of India and (iii) Employment Exchange data. But these estimates suffer from certain limitations due to conceptual defects and short reference period. However in the absence of any other reliable data, these estimates have to be utilised to obtain broad dimension of the problem of unemployment. In the earlier plans, estimates of backlog of unemployment as at the beginning and end of each Plan were used to be prepared by the Planning Commission at the National level. Similar estimates were also attempted at the State level in regard to Andhra Pradesh. But the preparation and use of such estimates has been discarded after the Expert Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dantwala (1968) had rejected their validity and called for improvement in the methods of assessing the level of unemployment in the country. The Committee felt that the supporting data available for the estimate were not adequate and, therefore, the conclusions arrived on such data were not accurate. In particular, the Dantwala Committee has drawn pointed attention to the fact that so far as rural areas are concerned, the problem is essentially one of under-employment. The Committee also felt that the estimates of growth in labour force, additional employment generated by the Plans and for unemployment at the end of the Plan period presented in one dimensional magnitudes were neither meaningful nor useful as indicators of the economic situation. It has recommended the giving up of this practice. The Committee has recommended certain steps to be taken by the National Sample Survey Organisation for collecting data relating to the number of mandays available for work and number of mandays actually at work in respect of respondents covered by their surveys. Subsequently, the National Sample Survey Organisation made a beginning in implementing the Committee's recommendations during their 27th round of survey.

*Employment Exchange data :*

The extent of unemployment in the organised sector can be assessed to some extent from the data from Employment Exchanges. The particulars of Registrations and placements effected through Employment Exchanges indicate that the proportion of placements effected to the number on live registers is declining, resulting, in the swelling of the number on live registers at the end of every year.

The following table shows the number of persons on the Live Register and the number of Placements effected each year through Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh from 1973-74 to 1979-80.

TABLE—VI

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS EFFECTED AND NUMBER ON THE LIVE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>					<i>No. of place- ments effected (in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. on Live Register at the end of the year (in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)					(3)	(4)
1.	1973-74	..	..	..	..	0.31	4.92
2.	1974-75	..	..	..	..	0.26	5.89
3.	1975-76	..	..	..	..	0.39	6.11
4.	1976-77	..	..	..	..	0.53	7.21
5.	1977-78	..	..	..	..	0.51	8.41
6.	1978-79	..	..	..	..	0.48	10.72
7.	1979-80	..	..	..	..	0.34	13.11

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh increased from 4.92 lakhs at the end of Fourth Plan, *i.e.*, 1973-74 to 13.11 lakhs by the end of 1979-80. During the period 1974-80, 10.70 lakhs of unemployed persons have registered their names with Employment Exchanges while the placements effected during the period amounted to only 2.51 lakhs. This indicates that about 23.5 per cent of the new entrants have secured jobs through the Employment Exchanges in the State. As a result, the number on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges increased by 8.19 lakhs during the period from 4.92 lakhs in 1973-74 to 13.11 lakhs in 1979-80.

The employment programmes have to naturally take into account the present composition of the different categories of the educated unemployed. The extent of unemployment among the different category of educated persons as on 31st March, 1980 may be seen from the following table.

TABLE—VII

STATEMENT SHOWING CATEGORY-WISE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES  
REMAINING ON THE ROLLS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN  
ANDHRA PRADESH AS ON 31-3-1980

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of candidates</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I.	Total of Professional and Executive Standard applicants ..	30,699
	(a) B.E., (Civil) .. .. .	103
	(b) B.E., (Mechanical) .. .. .	1,310
	(c) B.E., (Electrical) .. .. .	698
	(d) B.E. (Others) .. .. .	767
	(e) Agricultural Graduates .. .. .	1,333
	(f) Medical Graduates .. .. .	3,337
	(g) Post Graduates .. .. .	20,655
	(h) Veterinary Graduates .. .. .	68
	(i) Law Graduates .. .. .	89
	(j) Other P and E applicants .. .. .	2,351
II.	Graduates .. .. .	81,986
III.	Matriculates .. .. .	4,34,164
IV.	Total Engineering Diploma Holders .. .. .	10,341
	(a) L.C.E. .. .. .	2,044
	(b) L.M.E. .. .. .	4,259
	(c) L.E.E. .. .. .	2,667
	(d) Others .. .. .	1,371
V.	Ex-I.T.I. Trainees .. .. .	39,844
VI.	B.Eds. .. .. .	5,819
VII.	Typists .. .. .	27,392
VIII.	Stenographers .. .. .	5,328
IX.	Non-Technical Diploma Holders .. .. .	7,195
X.	All Other categories including unskilled .. .. .	6,68,499
	Total .. .. .	13,11,267

SOURCE : Director of Employment and Training.



It may be seen that out of the total 13.11 lakh persons found on the live register, about 51.0 per cent are unskilled who are not educationally qualified and these persons can secure unskilled jobs mostly in private sector industries, etc. Of the remaining 6.43 lakhs, about 67.6 per cent are matriculates, 12.8 per cent are graduates and 3.2 per cent post-graduates, while I.T.I. trainees form 6.2 per cent, Engineering Diploma holders form 1.6 per cent and typists and stenographers form 5.1 per cent.

In this connection it may also be noted that all those who are registered with Employment Exchanges cannot be treated as unemployed. Some of them might be already in employment and looking for better jobs. Some register their names at more than one Employment Exchange. Some of the studies undertaken recently to study the characteristics of certain categories of educated unemployed in the State revealed that a certain proportion of them was already employed.

The backlog of unemployed according to the Employment Exchanges data at the end of March, 1980 is 13.11 lakhs. Considering all the above limitations of the data of the Employment Exchanges, and also the past trends, it is estimated that during 1980-85 the number of job seekers through the Employment Exchanges would be more than double the number on the live register of the Employment Exchange at the end of 1979-80.

#### *Rural Unemployment :*

The National Sample Surveys are the only source which provide some estimates of the dimension of unemployment in rural areas. According to the 27th Round data of the National Sample Survey, 0.91 per cent of the labour force in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh are chronically unemployed. On this basis at the end of 1979-80, there would be about 1.84 lakhs of chronically unemployed personal in Andhra Pradesh. This figure when projected would come to 2.07 lakh persons by the end of 1984-85. The chronic unemployment refers to those who are not employed even for a single day in the year based on the usual economic activity status.

However, it may be pointed out here that the problem in the rural areas is one of under-employment rather than absolute unemployment. According to 27th Round of National Sample Survey data in 1972-73, out of 173.53 lakhs of rural labour force in Andhra Pradesh, 13.34 lakhs on an average were not having employment on any single day in the year. They constitute about 7.7% of the rural labour force. This is the measure of the extent of under-employment in the rural areas. The estimated figure of under-employment during 1984-85 would be 18.01 lakh persons per day on an average.

#### *Employment outlook during 1980-85 :*

As already indicated progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and under-employment is one of the basic objectives of the Sixth Plan.

The following statement shows the construction and continuing employment content of the State's Sixth Plan :

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF THE SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)

(Provisional)

Sector	Construction (lakh mandays)	Continuing (person years)
Agriculture and Allied Services .. .. .	881.15 (12.65)	55,950 (5.75)
Co-operation .. .. .	..	1,012 (0.10)
Irrigation and Power .. .. .	3,676.44 (52.76)	1,07,977 (11.11)
Industries and Minerals .. .. .	89.69 (1.29)	4,75,814 (48.93)
Transport and Communications .. .. .	740.26 (10.62)	39,478 (4.06)
Social and Community Services .. .. .	1,490.43 (21.39)	2,90,418 (29.86)
Secretariat Economic Services .. .. .	..	1,223 (0.13)
General Services .. .. .	89.93 (1.29)	611 (0.06)
Total .. .. .	6,967.90 (100.00)	9,72,483 (100.00)

(The figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total).

It may be seen from the statement that the total construction employment on account of implementation of the Plan amounts to 6,967.90 lakh man-days while the continuing employment amounts to 9,72,483 person years.

Out of 6,967.90 lakh man-days of construction employment to be generated by the Plan programmes, 3,676.44 lakh man-days forming 52.8 per cent of the total would be generated in the Irrigation and Power Sectors, while Social and Community Services account for 21.4 per cent, Agricultural programmes 12.7 per cent, Transport and Communications 10.6 per cent of the total construction employment generated by the Plan. There would be no construction employment under Co-operation and Secretariat Economic Services. The construction employment in the Industries and Minerals Sector and also general services accounted for 1.3 per cent each of the total construction employment.

In respect of continuing employment on the other hand, Industries and Minerals Sector account for 48.9 per cent followed by Social and Community Services 29.9 per cent, Irrigation and Power 11.1 per cent, Agriculture 5.8 per cent, Transport and Communications 4.1 per cent of the total continuing employment under the Sixth Plan. The continuing employment in respect of Co-operation and General Services and Economic Services Sector is negligible being about 0.1 per cent each.

## 10. ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

The removal of regional imbalances is an important objective of Planned development. The problems of poverty, unemployment, low levels of living and uneven levels of development reflect themselves both in terms of social inequities as well as regional disparities. Social inequities have to be dealt with through policies of income distribution and programmes for target groups. These have been dealt with elsewhere. Here we are concerned with the reduction of inter-regional disparities. The objective has to be interlinked with the strategy for raising the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population and improving their quality of life. In the absence of this the very process of economic development may further accentuate social as well as regional variations. While at the National level the State should be the unit for assessing the relative levels of development and evolving policies for reducing the disparities between these units at the State level, also there is need to study the existence of interstate disparities. Recognising the existence of inter-regional disparities, the Andhra Pradesh Government had initiated various exercises for evolving suitable strategies of regional development and for formulating programmes towards this end. It may be relevant here to review the steps taken by the State in reducing the regional disparities and for the development of backward areas.

### *Strategies of Regional Development:*

Andhra Pradesh has three distinct regions, viz., Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra. These regions differ significantly in resource endowment and levels of development. Each of these regions has the broad characteristics required for being treated as a distinct physical region. Work on the preparation of perspective Plans for the three regions commenced in the year 1970 beginning with Telangana. The perspective plans for all the three regions have since been prepared covering a time horizon of 15 years commencing from 1974-75 in case of Telangana and Coastal Andhra and from 1969-70 in respect of Rayalaseema Region. The preparation of the perspective Plans for each region was done on the following lines:

First a resource inventory was prepared to indicate the physical potential of the region. Based on the resource endowment and the structure of the economy, the region was delineated into certain economic zones of development. The lead sector of development for each economic region was identified based on the resource potential and programmes were drawn up in terms of the strategy outlined for each sector. The financial implications of the perspective Plan have been split out in terms of the outlays required in the State Sector, Private Sector, Central Sector and the resources to be met by the financial institutions.

The perspective Plans of the three regions generally stress the need for (i) full exploitation of the irrigation potential—both surface

and ground-water with a view to modernising agriculture. (ii) popularisation of dry farming and multiple farming practices and high yielding variety programme and adoption of soil conservation and plant protection measures with a view to raising the productivity of land. (iii) scientific exploitation of the livestock resources, (iv) provision of economic support programmes in activities allied to agriculture such as dairy farming, poultry farming, sericulture, fishing etc. in order to provide supplementary incomes to the small and marginal farmers, (v) creation of opportunities for self-employment in the rural areas through the establishment of small scale industrial units, (vi) establishment of large and medium industries (both resource-based and non-resource based), (vii) development of power both thermal and hydel in order to increase rural electrification for the development of both industry and agriculture, (viii) connecting all villages by all-weather roads, and (ix) improving educational, medical and health and other social facilities.

#### *Central Places:*

In the context of regional development policy, the identification of Central Places assumes importance as these places generate economic growth. Therefore, another exercise was also undertaken to identify such places in each region on the basis of a study of the existing settlement hierarchy and the availability of social functions in them. Four levels of centres with hierarchical relationship between them have been differentiated viz., Service Centre, Market-cum-Service Centre, Growth Centre and Growth Pole. On the basis of this exercise, 1,200 Service Centres, 292 Market-cum-Service Centres and 34 Growth Centres and one Growth Pole (Hyderabad City) have been identified. The economic zones identified in each region of the State and the above four levels of hierarchy will constitute the basic planning framework for the region. While the zones identified on the basis of economic regionalisation facilitate the drawing up of an overall Plan based on resource endowment, the central places would serve as foci of these development zones for location of social facilities and development of infrastructure. While formulating the sectoral programmes for the Sixth Plan, the strategies of development indicated in the perspective Plans of the three regions will be kept in view.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF BACKWARD AREAS:

In the context of removal of regional imbalances, the identification of backward areas assumed importance since it is only by a policy of accelerated development of such areas that regional imbalances can be removed or at least reduced. The identification of backward areas has to be done on the basis of objective criteria taking into account certain suitable indicators of development. A number of studies have been undertaken by the Planning Department of the State Government

for identification of backward areas in the State for special purposes based on selected criteria related to these purposes as indicated below:

- (1) Identification of 75 drought affected taluks for preparation of special Plan for these areas;
- (2) Classification of Community Development Blocks as Advanced, Ordinary, Backward and Tribal for the purpose of allocation of Community Development Funds;
- (3) Identification of backward areas for the purpose of providing certain incentives and concessions for establishing industries in such areas; and
- (4) Identification of backward taluks for allocation of funds under Six Point Formula Programme.

(1) *Drought Affected Taluks:*

The Rayalaseema region is a chronically drought affected area where the average rainfall is very low. In Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions also there are certain areas which receive meagre rainfall with the result that the potential for agricultural development in these areas is limited. With a view to formulate special programmes for the development of such areas chronically drought affected taluks have been identified. On the basis of certain criteria which has been adopted in consultation with the Planning Commission, 76 taluks in the State have been delineated as drought affected of which 33 are treated as hard-core (*Statement-1*). The chronically drought affected taluks in the State have been identified on the basis of minimum average annual rainfall of 30" in each taluk for a period of 21 years between 1942-62 as indicated below:

- (i) All taluks where the annual average deficit rainfall was short of the minimum of 30" by 3" or more for 10 years or more during the period of 21 years *i.e.* 1942-62 to be treated as chronically drought affected;
- (ii) All taluks where the annual average deficit rainfall was short of the minimum of 30" by 7" or more for 7 years or more during the period of 21 years *i.e.* 1942-62 to be treated as chronically drought affected; and
- (iii) All taluks where the annual average deficit rainfall was short of the minimum of 30" by 7.5" or more for a period of 8 years or more during the period of 21 years *i.e.* 1942-62 to be treated as 'hard-core' of the drought affected areas.

In these drought affected areas priority is given for Hydrological Surveys. Further, all the Heads of Departments have been instructed to give priority to schemes in the drought affected areas. Moreover, a

special programme viz., the Drought Prone Areas Programme has been taken up in the drought affected areas.

(2) *Classification of Community Development Blocks into different categories for the purpose of allocation of resources:*

With a view to allocate resources among the different Community Development Blocks on a more rational basis, the blocks were classified into advanced, ordinary, backward and tribal in 1965 on the basis of six criteria as recommended by a High Power Committee constituted by the State Government in 1963. These criteria were evolved then with reference to the major purposes for which grants-in-aid were made available such as Education and Communications. The criteria followed in the classification of the blocks and the weightage assigned to each on the basis of the recommendations of the High Power Committee were as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Weightage</i>
1.	Per capita land revenue assessed within the block ..	15
2.	Percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area ..	25
3.	Percentage of children of the age group of 6-11 years attending Schools .. .. .	10
4.	Literacy—District-wise .. .. .	10
5.	District-wise Income .. .. .	15
6.	Road Mileage for 100 Sq. Miles area within the Block ..	25
	Total ..	100

With regard to the blocks delineated as backward etc., funds are distributed on a varying per capita basis depending on the level of development of each block as shown below:

<i>Category of Block</i>	<i>Rs. per head in the Block</i>
(a) Advanced Block .. .. .	3/4th X
(b) Ordinary Block .. .. .	X
(c) Backward Blocks .. .. .	11/4th X
(d) Tribal Blocks .. .. .	2 X

### *(3) Identification of Backward Area for grant of concessions to Industries:*

On the recommendations made by the State Government, the Government of India in 1971 declared the following districts in the State as 'Industrially Backward' for concessions to be offered by the All-India Financial Institutions:

Anantapur, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Chittoor, Nellore, Khammam, Medak, Warangal, Cuddapah, Ongol, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar.

The concession made available by the All India Financial Institutions to the Industries established in these areas relate to low rate of interest, extension of initial moratorium in the repayment of loans, longer amortisation period for loans, participation in risk capital charges and consultant charges. Besides, under this commitment charges and consultant charges. Besides, under this incentive scheme certain areas and tracts in the above districts would also qualify for out-right grant or subsidy by the Central Government amounting 110th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the area. In 1974, the Government of India in consultation with the State Government extended the Central Scheme of investment subsidy to some more Panchayat Samithi Blocks besides the entire district of Srikakulam.

The State Government had been offering certain incentives for the establishment of new industries in the backward areas from time to time. In 1976 the Government reviewed the entire position of the different incentive schemes offered in the light of subsequent developments and with a view to bring about a rapid industrial growth in all the parts of the State, announced a revised State Incentive Scheme superceding all the earlier State Incentive Schemes. These incentives include (i) investment subsidy in the identified backward areas under Six Point Formula Programme and Scheduled (Tribal) areas, (ii) interest subsidy under self-employment schemes and interest-free sale-tax loan in the above areas.

### *(4) Six Point Formula Programme for the Development of Backward Areas:*

With a view to maintain the integrity of the State against the back-ground of certain political unrest in the State, the Government of India announced a Six Point Formula in 1973. As a part of this formula the Government of India agreed to make available a special Central assistance of Rs. 90.00 crores for the accelerated development of the backward areas in the State during the Fifth Plan period. It was also suggested that these funds should be allocated between Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions in the ratio 5:3:2 respectively. Further the Six Point Formula also envisaged the constitution



of a State Planning and a separate Planning and Development Committee for each of the three regions.

The availability of Special Assistance necessitated the identification of the backward areas afresh. It involved a decision regarding (i) unit of identification (ii) the criteria to be adopted for working out the index of development. The State Government considered that a district could not be a proper unit for any identification of backward areas at the State level as it was too large a unit consisting of both developed and undeveloped areas like in the delta district. A taluk was therefore, taken as an unit for identifying the backward areas in the State. Compared to the Community Development Block, a taluk was a convenient unit from the point of availability of the data. As regards selection of indicators for identification of Backward areas it was felt that some of the indicators suggested by the Planning Commission earlier in 1966 for the district exercise were not relevant at the taluk level. Therefore, only such indicators were taken into account as would be available add relevant at the taluk level. With a view to facilitate decision in regard to the selection of criteria for identification of backward areas in the State for utilisation of funds under Six Point Formula, the Planning Department had undertaken 5 different exercises in 1973.

In exercise No. I the following 7 indicators were selected for identification of Backward areas:

- (1) Net area sown per agricultural worker;
- (2) Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers;
- (3) Normal rain-fall;
- (4) Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area;
- (5) Number of workers per lakh population in registered factories;
- (6) Percentage of literates to total population; and
- (7) Number of hospital beds per lakh population.

The method followed in this exercise was to rank the taluks with reference to each of the above indicators and then work out the sum of ranks obtained by each taluk in respect of all the seven indicators. The average of the sum of rank in the State as a whole was worked out and those taluks which were having a sum of ranks below this average were treated as forward and those above this figure as backward.

The other exercises, 2—5 were based on construction of indices of development. The indices of development were worked out with State Average taken as 100.

The following 5 indicators of development as suggested by the Planning Commission were common to all the exercises 2 to 5:

- (1) Gross value of agricultural output per acre 1970-71;
- (2) Gross value of agricultural output per agricultural worker, 1970-71;
- (3) Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area, 1970-71;
- (4) Normal rain-fall; and
- (5) Percentage of literates to total population (1971 Census).

Exercise 2 included two additional indicators viz., 6 number of workers in registered factories per lakh population and 7 number of hospitals bed per lakh population.

Exercise 3 consisted of only 6 indicators excluding the indicator (7) referred to above.

Exercise 4 also consisted of 6 indicators only but in this exercise indicator (6) referred to above was replaced by "workers in manufacturing industries (other than house-hold) per lakh population 1971 Census."

Exercise 5 comprised all the 6 indicators of Exercise 4 and in addition it had a 7th indicator "percentage of villages connected by Road".

All these 5 exercises were placed before the 3 different Regional Planning and Development Committees for Telangana, Rayalastema and Coastal Andhra regions to decide which taluks could be identified as backward for allocation of funds under Six Point Formula. The exercise based on the ranking method was not considered useful as it did not indicate the State's average level of development. The exercises 2 to 5 based on indices of development considered meaningful for identification of backward areas.

The Planning and Development Committee for Coastal Andhra resolved that all taluks with an index of 125 and below according to exercise 4 be identified as backward. According to this, 49 taluks have been identified as backward out of a total of 80 taluks in the region. Subsequently, three more taluks were declared as backward making a total of 52 taluks in the region.

The Planning and Development Committee for Telangana resolved that exercise 5 should be adopted as the basis for identification and that all taluks with an index of 125 and below be treated as backward. On this basis 68 taluks were declared as backward out of a total of 73 in the region.

The Planning and Development Committee for Rayalaseema resolved that all taluks with an index of 100 and below according to any two of the four alternative exercises and all drought affected taluks be treated as backward. According to this criteria, all the taluks of Rayalaseema region baring two taluks fell under the category of backward taluks and the total number of such backward taluks worked out to 40 for the region. Subsequently, the remaining two taluks were also declared as backward.

The State Planning Board decided in 1974 that the identification of backward areas should be done in each region in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning and Development Committee concerned.

On the basis of the above decision, 162 taluks in the State *i.e.*, 52 in Coastal Andhra, 42 in Rayalaseema and 68 in Telangana were declared as backward taluks (*vide Statement-II*). The population of these 162 taluks constitutes 72.6 per cent of the total population of the State according to 1971 Census.

The Government of India indicated that the special assistance should be utilised primarily for productive programmes which include:

- (a) Agriculture and Allied Programmes including Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries;
- (b) Minor Irrigation;
- (c) Industries including Small Scale Industries; and
- (d) Rural Electrification.

The State Government earmarked 25 per cent of the assistance available for each of the three regions for the development of Higher Education facilities and for Large and Medium Industries which were regional in nature rather than being restricted to a particular district. The balance of 75 per cent of the outlay in each of the regions was to be utilised for district programmes and the allocation among the district in the region was based on the rural population of the identified backward taluks.

#### *Review of Progress under Six Point Formula Programme, 1974-79:*

The programme implemented during 1974-79 was of the order of Rs. 90.00 crores; comprising Rs. 67.42 crores under District Level schemes and Rs. 22.58 crores under Regional Schemes. As against this, an expenditure of the order of Rs. 67.10 crores under District-level Schemes and Rs. 22.57 crores under Regional Schemes was incurred till March 1979, bringing the total expenditure to

Rs. 89.67 crores. The unspent balance of Rs. about 33.00 lakhs was revalidated for being spent during 1979-80. The total central assistance so far received by the State is of the order of Rs. 85.50 crores.

*1. District Programmes:*

In the District Programme highest priority has been accorded for the Minor Irrigation Works. As much as Rs. 26.24 crores has been allotted for Minor Irrigation Works. Rupees 21.49 crores for schemes implemented by the Public Works Department and Rs. 4.75 crores for the Panchayati Raj Department. The next priority is accorded for Rural Electrification Programme which has been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16.75 crores. For Rural Water Supply Schemes, third in priority, an amount of Rs. 9.18 crores has been allotted. Next in priority is Dairying and Animal Husbandry for which an allotment of Rs. 6.48 crores was provided. An amount of Rs. 4.60 crores was allotted for Economic Support Scheme for weaker sections. The progress achieved under important sectors during 1974-79 is indicated below briefly.

*(i) Medium Irrigation:*

Two Medium Irrigation Projects viz. (1) Lankasagar Project (Balance Work) in Khammam district and (2) Varaha Reservoir Project (Balance Work) in Visakhapatnam district were taken up under Six Point Formula Programme for which a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was provided during 1974-76 and the above schemes were completed. An additional potential of 1,000 acres was created by completion of Lankasagar Project. The Varaha Project has created an irrigation potential to an extent of 4,400 acres.

*(ii) Minor Irrigation (Public Works Department):*

In all 1,057 Minor Irrigation Works are taken up for execution during 1974-79 in all the three regions, out of which 958 works were completed by March, 1979. The works so far completed have established an existing ayacut of 67,756 hectares besides creating a new ayacut of 63,934 hectares. The expenditure under this sector was uniformly good in all the three regions. An expenditure of Rs. 2141.77 lakhs was incurred till the end of March, 1979 as against the allocation of Rs. 2149.02 lakhs.

*(iii) Minor Irrigation (Panchayati Raj):*

In all 4,650 Minor Irrigation Works were taken up for execution during 1974-79, out of which 4,450 were completed by the end of March, 1979. The works completed could stabilise an extent of 65,207 acres besides creating a new potential of 980 acres. 1,084 Community Irrigation Wells were sunk, against the target 1,487 wells and the remaining wells are in progress. An additional ayacut of 7,100 acres was created by the completion of these wells. 42 electric

motors in Hyderabad district and 3 electric motors in Khammam district were supplied to the beneficiaries of Community Irrigation Wells. Similarly, 126 oil engines and 65 electric motors were supplied to the beneficiaries of Community Irrigation Wells in Nalgonda district.

An amount of Rs. 474.54 lakhs was released to Panchayati Raj Bodies during 1974-79 under this Sector.

*(iv) Rural Water Supply:*

As most of the areas in the backward pockets of the State lack drinking water facility a sum of Rs. 9.18 crores was earmarked for taking up water supply schemes in the Rural areas.

*(a) Open Wells:*

2,750 wells were dug up to March, 1979 as against the targets of 2,850 wells. An amount of Rs. 151.45 lakhs was released during 1974-79 for this sector.

*(b) Rigs:*

In all 6,000 bores were drilled during 1974-79 against the target of 6,280 numbers. The allocation made for this sector during 1974-79 was Rs. 381.96 lakhs.

*(c) Protected Water Supply Schemes:*

418 Protected Water Supply Schemes were included in the Six Point Formula Programme during 1974-79 and as against this 389 schemes were completed by March, 1979. An amount of Rs. 385.00 lakhs was released during 1974-79 under this sector.

*(v) Rural Electrification:*

The Rural Electrification programme is essential for the development of backward regions. Out of the allotment of Rs. 16.75 crores made for Rural Electrification, bulk of the provision to an extent of Rs. 10.03 crores was allotted for system improvement and release of agriculture services and a sum of 6.72 crores was allotted for electrification of villages. In all 57 sub-stations, 33 in Telangana, 17 in Rayalaseema and 7 in Coastal Andhra were commissioned during 1974-79. Under village electrification as against the target of 424 villages 417 villages were electrified besides 225 villages were electrified on Haryana Pattern in Telangana as against 226 villages.

*(vi) Dairying:*

The Dairy Development Corporation has been provided with Rs. 3.30 crores during 1974-79. The Corporation has taken up the construction of two dairies, one at Khammam in Telangana region

and the other at Kakinada of East Godavari District in Coastal Andhra Region. The Dairy at Khammam has already been commissioned. The Dairies at Chittoor, Mydukur and Kurnool in Rayalaseema Regions were strengthened with Six Point Formula Funds. The Corporation has also taken up the construction of 7 Cooling Centres, 8 Chilling Centres and 2 Feed Mixing Plants in the three regions of the State.

(vii) *Economic Support Schemes:*

For the upliftment of the Tribals, Scheduled Castes and other economically backward classes in the State a sum of Rs. 4.60 crores was allotted to the Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation and Women Welfare Corporation. These Corporations programmed to utilise these amounts as Seed Money to attract institutional finances and take up programmes for the betterment of these sections on a large scale.

The Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation has raised an institutional finance of Rs. 4.88 crores benefiting 27,583 persons. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation has raised an institutional Finance of Rs. 3.89 crores benefiting 36,344 persons.

(viii) *Animal Husbandry:*

An amount of Rs. 318.12 lakhs was provided during 1974-79 and as against this the expenditure incurred up to the end of March, 1979 was Rs. 313.87 lakhs. The main achievements under this sector were the establishment of 36 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 13 Veterinary Hospitals, 21 Veterinary Dispensaries, 10 Key Village Centres, 7 Mobile Input Projects, 4 Cattle Development Units, 4 Ambulatory Clinic Centres and 2 Centralised Semen Collection Centres, 74 Breeding Bulls, 29 Murrah Buffaloes, 253 Milch Animals, 363 Sheep Units, 952 Poultry Units, 2,120 Rams, 24,890 Sheep and 3,884 Cockrels were distributed under this Sector.

(ix) *Agriculture:*

An amount of Rs. 75.73 lakhs was provided during 1974-79 and as against this allocation an expenditure of Rs. 73.91 lakhs was incurred till the end of March, 1979. 3,990 sets of Plant Protection equipment including power sprayers, 1,234 agriculture implements, 75 oil engines and electric motors, 34 tool kits were distributed. An area of 24,580 acres was covered under green manure seed and 2.85 lakhs of fruit trees were supplied to farmers.

(x) *Fisheries:*

Against the allocation of Rs. 48.73 lakhs during 1974-79, the expenditure incurred up to the end of March, 1979 was Rs. 46.32 lakhs,

17,604 Kgs. of Nylon yarn was supplied to fishermen, 26.78 lakhs of Fish seed was stocked in different tanks and 90 cement nurseries were constructed. Three vans were purchased under this sector for quick transport of fish seed.

## II. Regional Schemes:

For the development of Large and Medium Industries and Higher Education a sum of Rs. 22.58 crores allotted during 1974-79 and this amount has been fully spent.

Under Industries, allocations have been made to the Industrial Development and Industrial Infrastructure Corporations to help in the establishment of industries. The Industrial Development Corporation has been provided with Rs. 7.89 crores. With this amount and with the loan assistance from the Financing Institutions and other agencies the Corporation has launched upon a big programme for industrialisation of the State. Some of the Industries to be established in the State are units for Rayon Grade Pulp at Warangal, Sponge Iron at Khammam, Fibre Glass at Mahaboobnagar, Particle Board at Medak, Paper Board at Bhadrachalam, Khammam district, Solvent Extraction Plants at Nalgonda and Nizamabad, Pulp and Paper at Kurnool, Detergents at Cuddapah, G.L.S. Lamps at Anantapur, Jute Mill at Srikakulam, Salt Complex at Srikakulam, Plywood at East Godavari and Fatty Acids and Glycerene at Guntur and Mini Paper Mill in Krishna district. Further Sugar Factories are being established at Miryalaguda in Nalgonda district, at Palair in Khammam district at Pochampad in Karimnagar district, at Tandava in East Godavari district, at Renigunta in Chittoor district and at Hindupur in Anantapur district, and for this a sum of Rs. 466.37 lakhs was provided from the Six Point Formula Funds. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation has taken up the provision of infrastructure facilities. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 276.13 lakhs has been provided to this Corporation. For the growth of Small Industries in the backward areas, a sum of Rs. 20.73 lakhs was provided to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation. Further a sum of Rs. 46.00 lakhs was provided to the Leather Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 108.15 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation to take up exploratory mining in the potential mineral based areas.

Under Higher Education, in Telangana Region a sum of Rs. 135.00 lakhs was released to the Kakatiya University at Warangal, and Rs. 45.00 lakhs to Osmania University towards starting 3 Post-Graduate Centres, one each in Karimnagar, Khammam and Nizamabad districts. A sum of Rs. 77.50 lakhs was allotted to Post-Graduate Centre, Anantapur, a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was provided towards starting of Post-Graduate Centres at Kurnool and Cuddapah. A sum of Rs. 99.46 lakhs was allotted to Nagarjuna University at Guntur, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to Andhra University for opening of new Post-Graduate Centres and

Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Post-Graduate Centres at Kavali and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the development of Regional Library at Guntur.

#### REVISED IDENTIFICATION OF BACKWARD AREAS :

As the Six Point Formula Programme came to an end, the State Government felt the need for identification of the backward areas afresh on the basis of the latest data. A Technical Committee with experts was therefore, set up to advise the Government on the criteria to be adopted for the identification of backward areas in the State and to consider technical issues related to the problem such as the unit of identification, selection of indicators of development etc. A study of the identification of backward areas in the State was accordingly carried out at two levels: (i) the district level, and (ii) the taluk level. The study aimed at identification of areas with different levels of development with respect to agricultural, industrial, urban social and infrastructural aspects. After an analysis of available information relating to the above-mentioned aspects at the district and taluks levels, 29 variables for district level analysis and 15 variables for taluk level analysis were selected for the study. The inter-district and inter-taluk variations were analysed using the Factor Analysis Technique, through which composite indices (factor scores) of different dimensions of development were obtained for each district and taluk. The following indicators were selected for the district level exercise :

#### *List of 29 Selected Variables for District Level Analysis:*

1. Density of rural population per Sq. Km.
2. Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to total population.
3. Percentage of working population to total population.
4. Percentage of working population in agricultural sector to total working population.
5. Percentage of workers in manufacturing other than house-hold industry to total working population.
6. Percentage of workers in trade, transport and commerce to total working population.
7. Percentage of net area sown to geographical area.
8. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown.
9. Gross value of agricultural production per hectare.
10. Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cultivated area.



11. Number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries available per lakh livestock.
12. Working cattle per Sq. Km.
13. Percentage of milch cattle to total Bovine.
14. Percentage of population covered by the electrified habitation.
15. Per capita consumption of electricity.
16. Percentage of consumption of electricity by the industrial sector.
17. Number of agricultural pumpsets energised per lakh hectare of net cultivated area.
18. Number of banks per lakh population in urban areas.
19. Number of banks per lakh population in rural areas.
20. Number of co-operative credit societies per lakh rural population (all types).
21. Percentage of enrolment of school-going children in the age-group of 6-11 years.
22. Percentage of enrolment of school-going children in the age-group of 11-15 years.
23. Percentage of literacy.
24. Number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh population.
25. Percentage of villages having drinking water facility.
26. Percentage of villages connected by all weather road.
27. Value of industrial output per employee.
28. Value added per employee.
29. Percentage of urban population to total population.

*Dimensions of Development at the District Level:*

Two significant dimensions (factors) of development at the district level were identified from the Factor Analysis of the 29 selected variables. The variables represented in these dimensions and their factor loadings are listed below. On the basis of the variables represented the two dimensions reflected were:

- (1) Agricultural and Infrastructural Development, and
- (2) Urban Industrial Development of the districts.

## VARIABLES REPRESENTED IN FACTOR 1:

(Variance explained : 31%)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Factor loading</i>
1. Density of population per Sq. Km. rural .. ..	0.730
8. Percentage of gross irrigated area .. ..	0.849
9. Percentage of Agricultural production per hectare ..	0.907
11. Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries per lakh livestock	0.824
13. Percentage of milch cattle to total bovine .. ..	0.764
19. Number of banks per lakh population rural .. ..	0.670
20. Co-operative Societies per lakh rural population ..	-0.526
21. Percentage of Enrolment in 6-11 years .. ..	0.617
23. Percentage of literacy .. ..	0.629
26. Percentage of villages connected by all weather road ..	0.818

## VARIABLES REPRESENTED IN FACTOR 2:

(Variance explained :15%)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Factor loading</i>
3. Percentage of working population .. ..	-0.732
4. Percentage of agricultural workers .. ..	-0.960
5. Percentage of Manufacturing workers .. ..	0.874
6. Percentage of trade, transport, commerce workers ..	0.947
15. Per capita electricity consumption .. ..	0.561
22. Percentage of enrollment in 11-15 years .. ..	0.919
23. Percentage of literacy .. ..	0.684
29. Percentage of urban population .. ..	0.971

*Development Ranking of Districts based on value of the Composite Indices of the Dimensions:*

Using the factor loadings and the standardised values of the variables, composite indices were computed for the two dimensions of

variation between the districts. The districts were ranked, in High, Upper Middle, Lower Middle and Low levels of development, depending on the value of the composite index. The classification was based on the following limits:

<i>Index Value</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1 and above	.. High (H)
0 to less than 1	.. Upper Middle (UM)
-1 to less than 0	.. Lower Middle (LM)
Less than -1	.. Low (L)

The ranking of the districts on the basis of the above four levels of development is indicated in Statement-III.

The following indicators were selected for the taluk level exercise.

*List of 15 variables selected for Taluk Level Analysis:*

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

*Dimensions of Development at the Taluk Level:*

Three significant dimensions (factors) of development at the taluk level were identified from the factor analysis of the 15 selected variables. The variables represented in the three dimensions and their factor loadings are listed below. Based on the variables represented, the three dimensions reflected:

- (1) Urban industrial development and literacy.
- (2) Agricultural development and medical and transport facilities.
- (3) Proportion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population and primary education facilities and electrified villages.

VARIABLES REPRESENTED IN FACTOR 1:  
(Variance explained:37%)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Factor loading</i>
Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	.. 0.920
Percentage of manufacturing workers	.. 0.823
Percentage of trade, transport and communications	.. 0.921
Percentage of literacy	.. 0.582
Percentage of urban population	.. 0.937

VARIABLES REPRESENTED IN FACTOR 2 :  
(Variance explained:16%)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Factor loading</i>
Percentage of SC and ST population	.. 0.861
Percentage of net sown area to total geographical area	.. -0.628
Percentage of population covered by electrified villages	.. -0.683
Percentage of villages not having primary schools	.. 0.880

VARIABLES REPRESENTED IN FACTOR 3 :  
(Variance explained:10%)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Factor loading</i>
Rural population density	.. 0.811
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area	.. 0.814
Percentage of literacy	.. 0.643
Percentage of villages not having medical facilities	.. -0.405
Percentage of villages not covered by all weather road	.. -0.741

*Development ranking of taluks based on the value of the Composite Indices of the Dimensions:*

Similar to the classification used in the case of the districts, the taluks were ranked in high, upper middle, lower middle and low levels of development depending on value of the composite index. The results of these exercises may be seen in Statement-IV.

The results of the above two exercises, however, are provisional and a final exercise is under progress.

*Programme for Development of Backward Areas during Sixth Plan period:*

The State Government have decided to take up District Planning exercise during the Sixth Plan period as part of area approach to the Planning and Development of backward areas and the District Plans for all the Districts in the State are under preparation. The identification of backward areas will help the State Government and District Planning authorities in allocating resources on a more rational basis among various areas and sectors. At present at the district level various programmes are being implemented on an area approach basis such as DPAP, SFDA, IRDP, rural employment programmes. The Planning authorities at the district level will have to take an integrated view of all these programmes while utilising the resources at their command. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to earmark a certain amount of outlay of the State Plan every year to be distributed among the districts on the basis of rural population with weightage for backwardness which will be based on the exercise mentioned above. Initially during 1981-82 the amount to be so distributed among districts for District Planning purpose would be Rs. 20.00 crores. The District Development Authorities will be given full discretion in formulating programmes for this earmarked outlay.

The development of backward areas is a long term problem and no significant reduction in the disparities in the levels of development could be expected to be achieved in one or two Five-Year Plan periods. The investments required for this purpose are huge and it would be difficult for the State to provide large outlays in the State Plan for the District Plans in view of the commitment on on-going irrigation and power projects, and other commitments. It becomes therefore necessary to provide special assistance for the development of backward areas in the State. It is, therefore, proposed that an amount of Rs. 200.00 crores should be available additionally for the development of backward areas in the State during the Sixth Plan period. The District Planning authorities could then utilise such allocations for implementing programmes in the following sectors which have a direct bearing on the development of backward areas.

1. Minor Irrigation,
2. Rural Electrification,

3. Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry and Fisheries),
4. Dairying and Milk Supply,
5. Rural Water Supply,
6. Economic Support Programme for weaker sections, and
7. Small Scale and Village Industries.

## STATEMENT—I

LIST OF CHRONICALLY DROUGHT AFFECTED TALUKS  
IN ANDHRA PRADESH

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District/Taluk</i>
<b>I. ANANTAPUR :</b>		<b>IV. KURNOOL :</b>	
1.	Anantapur*	28.	Kurnool*
2.	Tadpatri*	29.	Dhone*
3.	Dharmavaram*	30.	Nandikotkur
4.	Kalyandurg*	31.	Adoni*
5.	Rayadurg*	32.	Aluru*
6.	Penukonda*	33.	Pattikonda
7.	Hindupur*	34.	Koilkuntla*
8.	Kadiri*	35.	Banganapalli*
9.	Madakasira*	36.	Arlagadda
10.	Urvakonda*	37.	Atmakur
		38.	Nandyal
<b>II. CHITTOOR :</b>		<b>V. PRAKASAM :</b>	
11.	Chittoor* (including Bangaru Palem Sub-taluk).	39.	Ongole (Former)
12.	Chandragiri	40.	Darsi*
13.	Madanapalli*	41.	Podili*
14.	Vayalpad*	42.	Kanigiri
15.	Punganur	43.	Kandukur*
16.	Palamaner	44.	Giddalur
17.	Kuppam	45.	Markapur
18.	Puttur	46.	Addanki
19.	Satyavedu		
<b>III. CUDDAPAH :</b>		<b>VI. NELLORE :</b>	
20.	Cuddapah	47.	Udayagiri
21.	Kamalapuram	48.	Atmakur*
22.	Rayachoti	49.	Kavali
23.	Rajampet*		
24.	Badvel*	<b>VII. GUNTUR</b>	
25.	Jammalamadugu	50.	Sattenapalli
26.	Proddatur*	51.	Vinukonda
27.	Pulivendla	52.	Palnadu

## STATEMENT—I (Contd.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District/Taluk</i>
<b>VIII. HYDERABAD :</b>		<b>X. NALGONDA :</b>	
53.	Hyderabad (West)	67.	Suryapet
54.	Ibrahimpattam	68.	Bhongir
55.	Hyderabad (East)	69.	Huzurnagar
56.	Chevella * (Shabad)	70.	Deverkonda
<b>IX. MAHABUBNAGAR :</b>		71.	Miryalguda
57.	Kalwakurthy*	72.	Ramannapet*
58.	Nagarkurnool	73.	Nalgonda
59.	Wanaparthy	<b>XI. WARANGAL :</b>	
60.	Alampur	74.	Jangaon*
61.	Makthal*	<b>XII. MEDAK :</b>	
62.	Shadnagar	75.	Narayankhed.
63.	Achampet		
64.	Kollapur		
65.	Gadwal		
66.	Atmakur		

\*These taluks represent 'hard-core'



## STATEMENT—II

LIST OF TALUKS IDENTIFIED AS BACKWARD  
UNDER S.P.F. PROGRAMME

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District/Taluk</i>
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## COASTAL ANDHRA

## I. SRIKAKULAM

1. Srikakulam
2. Cheepurupalli
3. Bobbili
4. Salur
5. Parvathipuram
6. Palakonda
7. Pathapatnam
8. Narasannapeta
9. Tekkali
10. Sompeta
11. Ichapuram

## II. VISAKHAPATNAM

1. Visakhapatnam
2. Anakapalli
3. Yellamanchili
4. Narsapatnam
5. Chintapalli.
6. Paderu
7. Chodavaram
8. S. Kota
9. Gajapathinagaram.
10. Bheemunipatnam
11. Vizianagaram.

## III. EAST GODAVARI

1. R. Chodavaram.
2. Yellavaram
3. Peddapuram.
4. Prathipadu
5. Tuni
6. Pithapuram

## IV. WEST GODAVARI

1. Polavaram
2. Chintalapudi

## V. KRISHNA

1. Nandigama
2. Jaggayyapeta
3. Tiruvuru
4. Nuzvid

## VI. GUNTUR

1. Vinukonda\*
2. Palnad\*
3. Sathenapalli\*

## VII. PRAKASAM

1. Ongole\*
2. Kandukur\*
3. Kanigiri\*
4. Podili\*
5. Darsi\*
6. Addanki\*
7. Markapur\*
8. Giddalur\*

## VIII. NELLORE

1. Gudur.
2. Sullurpet.
3. Venkatagiri
4. Rapur
5. Atmakur\*
6. Udayagiri\*
7. Kavali\*

\*Drought affected.

## STATEMENT - II (Contd.)

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Sl. No.	District/Taluk
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## RAYALASEEMA

## I. CHITTOOR

1. Chittoor\*
2. Bangarupalem\*
3. Palmaner\*
4. Kuppam\*
5. Punganur\*
6. Madanapali\*
7. Vayalpad\*
8. Chandragiri\*
9. Satyavedu\*
10. Puttur\*
11. Srikalahasti

## II. CUDDAPH

1. Cuddapah\*
2. Rayachoti\*
3. Pulivendla\*
4. Kamalapuram\*
5. Jammalamadugu\*
6. Proddatur\*
7. Badvel\*
8. Rajampet\*
9. Sidhout

## III. ANANTAPUR

1. Anantapur\*
2. Kalyandurg\*\*
3. Uravakonda\*
4. Rayadurg\*
5. Gooty\*
6. Tadpatri\*
7. Dharmavaram\*\*
8. Kadiri\*
9. Penukonda\*
10. Hindupur\*\*
11. Madakasira\*

## IV. KURNOOL

1. Kurnool\*
2. Nandikotkur\*\*
3. Atmakur\*\*
4. Nandyal\*
5. Allagadda\*
6. Koilkuntla\*\*
7. Banganapalli\*\*
8. Dhone\*
9. Pattikonda\*
10. Alur\*
11. Adoni\*\*

\*Drought affected.

## STATEMENT—II (Contd.)

Sl.No.	District/Taluk	Sl. No.	District/Taluk
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## TELANGANA

## I. MAHABUBNAGAR

1. Mahabubnagar
2. Shadnagar\*
3. Kalvakurthy\*
4. Achampet\*
5. Kollapur\*
6. Nagarkurnool\*
7. Wanaparthy\*
8. Alampur\*
9. Gadvel\*
10. Atmakur\*
11. Makthal\*
12. Kodangal

## II. HYDERABAD

1. Ibrahimpatnam\*
2. Chevella\*
3. Pargi
4. Tandur
5. Vikarabad
6. Medchal.

## III. MEDAK

1. Sangareddy
2. Zahirabad
3. Narayankhed\*
4. Andole
5. Narsapur
6. Medak
7. Gadwal
8. Siddipet

## IV. NIZAMABAD

1. Yellareddy
2. Madnoor
3. Kamareddy
4. Banswada.

## V. ADILABAD

1. Adilabad
2. Utnoor
3. Asifabad
4. Sirpur
5. Chinnur
6. Laxettipet
7. Khanapur
8. Boath
9. Mudhole
10. Nirmal

## VI. KARIMNAGAR

1. Karimnagar
2. Sirisilla
3. Jagtial
4. Peddapalli
5. Marthani
6. Huzurabad
7. Metpalli

## VII. WARANGAL

1. Parkal
2. Mulug
3. Narsampet
4. Mahabubabad
5. Jangaon\*
6. Warangal

## VIII. KHAMMAM

1. Khammam
2. Yellandu
3. Burgampad
4. Nugur
5. Bhadrachalam
6. Kothagudem
7. Madhira
8. Sathupalli

\*Drought affected.

## STATEMENT—II (Contd.)

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Sl.No.	District/Taluk
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## TELANGANA—(Contd.)

IX. NALGONDA		4. Devarakonda*
1. Nalgonda		5. Bhongir*
2. Suryapet*		6. Ramannapet*
3. Miryalguda*		7. Huzurnagar*

\*Drought affected.

## ABSTRACT

Coastal Andhra	-- 52
Rayalaseema	-- 42
Telangana	-- 68
Andhra Pradesh	-- <u>162</u>

## STATEMENT—III

DEVELOPMENT \*RANKING OF THE DISTRICTS BASED  
ON THE LATEST EXERCISE

Name of the District	Development Ranking of District based on dimension Representing	
	Agricultural and infrastructural development	Urban-Industrial development
(1)	(2)	(3)
Srikakulam.. ..	L.M.	L.
Visakhapatnam .. ..	L.M.	U.M.
East Godavari .. ..	H.	H.
West Godavari .. ..	H.	U.M.
Krishna .. ..	H.	H.
Guntur .. ..	U.M.	H.
Prakasam .. ..	U.M.	L.M.
Nellore .. ..	U.M.	L.M.
Kurnool .. ..	L.M.	L.M.
Anantapur .. ..	L.M.	L.M.
Cuddapah .. ..	U.M.	L.M.
Chittoor .. ..	L.M.	L.M.
Hyderabad .. ..	U.M.	H.
Nizamabad .. ..	L.M.	L.M.
Medak .. ..	L.M.	L.
Mahboobnagar .. ..	L.M.	L.
Nalgonda .. ..	L.M.	L.
Warangal .. ..	L.M.	L.M.
Khammam .. ..	L.M.	L.M.
Karimnagar .. ..	L.M.	L.M.
Adilabad .. ..	L.	L.M.

\*Provisional

H.—High.

U.M.—Upper Middle.

L.M.—Lower Middle.

L.—Low.

## STATEMENT—IV

## DEVELOPMENT \*RANKING OF THE TALUKS BASED ON THE LATEST EXERCISE

Name of the District/Taluk	Development Ranking of Taluks based on Factor Representing		
	Urban-Industrial development and literacy	Agricultural development and medical and transport facilities	Proportion of S.C./S.T. population & Primary education facilities and electrified villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1. SRIKAKULAM :</b>			
Srikakulam ..	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Chipurupalli ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Bobbili ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Salur ..	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Parvathipuram ..	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Palakonda ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Pathapatnam ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Narsannapeta ..	.. L.M.	H.	L.M.
Tekkali ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Sompeta ..	.. L.M.	H.	L.M.
Ichapuram ..	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
<b>2. VISAKHAPATNAM :</b>			
Visakhapatnam ..	.. H.	H.	H.
Anakapalli ..	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Bhimunipatnam ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Ellamanchili ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Narsipatnam ..	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Chintapalli ..	.. L.	L.	L.
Paderu ..	.. L.	L.	L.
Chodavaram ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Shrungavarapukota ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Vizianagaram ..	.. H.	U.M.	H.
Gajapathinagaram ..	.. L.M.	L.	L.

\* Provisional

## STATEMENT—IV (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>3. EAST GODAVARI:</b>			
Kakinada ..	.. H.	H.	H.
Ramachandrapuram ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Alamuru ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Kothapeta ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Razole ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Amalapuram ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Mummidivaram ..	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Rajahmundry ..	.. H.	H.	H.
Peddapuram ..	.. U.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Pithapuram ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Tuni ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Prathipadu ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Rampachodavaram ..	.. L.	L.	L.
Yellavaram ..	.. L.M.	L.	L.
<b>4. WEST GODAVARI :</b>			
Bheemavaram ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Chintalapudi ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Eluru ..	.. H.	H.	H.
Kovvur ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Narsapur ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Polavaram ..	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.
Tadepalligudem ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Tanuku ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
<b>5. KRISHNA :</b>			
Machilipatnam ..	.. H.	H.	H.
Divi ..	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Gudivada ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Kaikalur ..	.. L.M.	H.	U.M.
Nuzvid ..	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Gannavaram ..	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Tiruvur ..	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.

## STATEMENT—IV (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>5. KRISHNA—(Contd.)</b>			
Vijayawada	.. H.	H.	H.
Nandigama	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Jaggayyapet	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
<b>6. GUNTUR :</b>			
Sattenapalli	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Guntur	.. H.	H.	H.
Tenali	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Repalli	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Bapatla	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Narsaraopet	.. H.	H.	H.
Vinukonda	.. U.M.	L.	U.M.
Palnad	.. U.M.	U.M.	U.M.
<b>7. PRAKASAM :</b>			
Ongole	.. U.M.	U.M.	H.
Addanki	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Chirala	.. H.	H.	H.
Kandukur	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Kanigiri	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Podili	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Darsi	.. L.M.	L.	U.M.
Markapur	.. U.M.	L.	U.M.
Giddalur	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
<b>8. NELLORE :</b>			
Nellore	.. H.	H.	H.
Gudur	.. U.M.	U.M.	LM.
Sullurpet	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Venkatagiri	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.
Rapur	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Atmakur	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Udayagiri	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Kavali	.. U.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Kovvur	.. L.M.	H.	U.M.



## STATEMENT—IV (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9. KURNOOL :			
Adoni	.. U.M.	L.M.	H.
Alur	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Allagadda	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Atmakur	.. U.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Banganapalli	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Dhone	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Kurnool	.. U.M.	U.M.	H.
Koilkuntla	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Nandyal	.. U.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Nandikotkur	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Patikonda	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
10. ANANTAPUR :			
Anantapur	.. U.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Tadapatri	.. U.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Gooty	.. H.	L.M.	U.M.
Uravakonda	.. L.M.	U.M.	H.
Dharmavaram	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Kalyandurg	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Rayadurg	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Penukonda	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Kadiri	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Hindupur	.. U.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Madakasira	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
11. CUDDAPAH :			
Cuddapah	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Kamalapuram	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Rayachoti	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Rajampet	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Badvel	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Sidhout	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Jammalamadugu	.. U.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Proddutur	.. U.M.	H.	H.
Pulivendla	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.

STATEMENT—IV (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>12. CHITTOOR :</b>			
Chittoor	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Bangarupalem	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Palamaneru	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Kuppam	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Punganur	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Mahanapalli	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Vayalpad	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Chandsagiri	.. H.	H.	U.M.
Sri Kalahasti	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Satyaveedu	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
Puttur	.. L.M.	U.M.	L.M.
<b>13. HYDERABAD :</b>			
Hyderabad West	.. H.	H.	H.
Hyderabad Urban	.. H.	H.	H.
Hyderabad East	.. U.M.	U.M.	H.
Chevela	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Medchal	.. U.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Ibrahimpattam	.. L.M.	L.	U.M.
Pangi	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Tandur	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Vikarabad	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
<b>14. NIZAMABAD :</b>			
Nizamabad	.. H.	H.	H.
Armur	.. U.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Kamareddy	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Yellareddy	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Bodhan	.. U.M.	H.	U.M.
Banswada	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Madnoor	.. L.M.	L.	U.M.
<b>15. MEDAK :</b>			
Sangareddy	.. U.M.	L.	U.M.
Narayankhed	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Andole	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Medak	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.

## STATEMENT—IV (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>MEDAK—(Contd.)</b>			
Siddipet	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Gajwel	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Narsapur	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Zahirabad	.. L.M.	L.	U.M.
<b>16. MAHABUBNAGAR :</b>			
Mahbubnagar	.. U.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Wanaparthi	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Atmakur	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Makhthal	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Kodangal	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Shadnagar	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Kalwakurthy	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Achampet	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Nagarkurnool	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Kollapur	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Gadwal	.. L.M.	L.	U.M.
Alampur	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
<b>17. NALGONDA :</b>			
Nalgonda	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Suryapet	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Huzurnagar	.. L.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Miryalaguda	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Devarkonda	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Bhongir	.. U.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Ramannapet	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
<b>18. WARANGAL :</b>			
Warangal	.. H.	U.M.	H.
Narasampet	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Mulug	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Parkala	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Jangaon	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Mahbubabad	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.

STATEMENT—IV (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>19. KHAMMAM :</b>			
Khammam	.. U.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Madhira	.. L.M.	L.M.	L.M.
Sathupalli	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Kothagudem	.. U.M.	L.	L.
Yellandu	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Burgampahad	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Bhadrachalam	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Nugur	.. L.M.	L.	L.
<b>20. KARIMNAGAR :</b>			
Karimnagar	.. U.M.	U.M.	U.M.
Sircilla	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Metpalli	.. U.M.	L.M.	H.
Jagtial	.. L.M.	L.	U.M.
Peddapalli	.. U.M.	L.M.	U.M.
Manthani	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Huzurabad	.. L.M.	L.M.	U.M.
<b>21. ADILABAD :</b>			
Adilabad	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Utnoor	.. L.	L.	L.
Khanapur	.. L.M.	L.	L.M.
Nirmal	.. U.M.	L.	U.M.
Boath	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Mudhole	.. L.M.	L.	U.M.
Sirpur	.. U.M.	L.	L.M.
Chinnur	.. L.M.	L.	L.
Luxettipet	.. U.M.	L.	L.M.
Asifabad	.. L.M.	L.	L.

\*Provisional

H.—High.

U.M.—Upper Middle.

L.M.—Lower Middle.

L.—Low.

## 11. MULTILEVEL PLANNING AND AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

### *Multilevel Planning:*

Multilevel Planning requires a hierarchy of levels with appropriate decision-making authorities at each level. The scope of decision making at each level in regard to Planning will however depend upon the objectives of Planning at that level within the overall objectives of the organisation as a whole, considerations of administrative and economy efficiency and the constraints of the political system. As the National document on the Draft Medium Term Plan has put it, "It is possible that there should be a hierarchy of Planning decisions at different levels".

The Planning function itself can be divided into four sub-functions viz.:

Planning—Implementation—(Co-ordination)—Review.

It is not necessary that all these functions are discharged by the same Planning body. It is quite conceivable that the body at one level of hierarchy is responsible for Planning, while the body at a lower level is made responsible for the other three functions. The functions, therefore, are separable and assignable to different levels in the multi-level model, except to the extent of co-ordination (which has been put in brackets) which must necessarily go either with the implementation function or the review function or both. The fact that these functions are separable but are part of the overall function necessary for the achievement of any activity means that where they are separated and assigned to different levels there would have to be vertical linkages to ensure proper co-ordination of these different functions and the achievement of the overall objective of the activity concerned. Since the division of these functions between different levels will differ from activity to activity, we have a situation at each level where the functions of the Planning body will vary in regard to the different activities taking place at that level. For instance, in regard to certain activities the Planning body may have all the four functions, whereas with regard to some other activity it may be responsible only for implementation, co-ordination and review, and in respect of others only in regard to co-ordination and review. There may also be certain activities taking place at the same level in regard to which the Planning body has none of these four functions but which impinge upon the other activities of that body and, therefore, must be taken into account at least as exogenous but relevant factors.

This framework can be understood in concrete terms with reference to the Planning activity at the State level. The State Government is the Planning Organisation which discharges all the four functions mentioned above in regard to activities which constitute

part of the State Plan. It discharges only implementation, co-ordination and review functions in regard to most Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In regard to certain schemes in the Central Sector which are both planned and implemented by the concerned Central Ministry, the State Government may still have, in certain cases, the co-ordination functions at the State level such as, for instance, the provision of infrastructure by the State Government for a major Central Project like the Steel Plant. Then there are some activities taking place in the Central Sector at the State level in respect of which the State Government does not have any of these four functions but which it will have to take into account as a given exogenous factor in formulating its own Plan, such as, for instance, a decision regarding railway lines within the State. Similarly, to the levels below the State, responsibilities regarding implementation or only co-ordination and review might be delegated in respect of activities for which the State level body still retains the functions of Planning or even of implementation. This situation leads to vertical linkages from the District to the State and to the Central level in respect of different State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It leads to horizontal linkages at the State Level between the State Plan Schemes and Central Sector Schemes.

It has been a curious aspect of the thinking on the Planning process so far that while this has been the situation in practice at the State level, whenever District Planning was discussed in the past a presumption was somehow raised very often that delegation to the District Planning body in respect of any activity must necessarily include all the functions mentioned above and to the extent delegation was restricted only to some of these functions and some others were retained at the State level it was taken to be a dilution of the process of District Planning. It is, therefore, a welcome realisation now that it is conceded that "a hierarchy of planning decisions at different levels are possible". District Planning also has to be conceived only as part of the above model and in deciding the levels of Planning, whether it be Block or District, and the Planning functions to be assigned to these levels, this separation of functions and assignment of different functions to different levels, with suitable vertical and horizontal linkages, has to be taken into account.

Another aspect of the somewhat mistaken view of District Planning that used to be taken in the past is the fact that it was generally assumed that this would precede the State Level Planning. To the extent the State Level Planning preceded District Planning or District Planning depended upon certain decisions already taken at the State level, it was assumed that District Planning has been vitiated. Here again, it was forgotten that at the State level itself Planning began only after, and within the framework of, a national approach to the Plan that was decided upon first. It was never contended that the National Plan should be the sum of States Plans but it was for quite some time contended that the State Plan should

evolve as the sum of District Plans. The multi-level model shows that this is not a feasible proposition. As is now recommended by the Dantwala Committee the District/Block Level Planning teams would have to be given a broad indication about—

- (a) the total State Plan and its priorities,
- (b) the financial parameters within which to Plan, and
- (c) the continuing schemes to which a part of the Plan expenditure is committed.

#### *District Plans:*

The decisions regarding District and Block Planning will have to be taken within the overall framework mentioned above. Taking into account the availability of the necessary expertise and the span of most Planning activities, the proper level for Planning below the State level is the District. The Block may be the unit for implementation of several Plan activities and for the preparation of Detailed Employment Plans, but the level at which an integration can take place of most Plan activities would be the District. As regards the particular organisation that would be responsible for the Plan at this level a final decision will be taken as soon as the reorganisation of our Panchayati Raj set up is finalised, since the final shape of this set up will have an important bearing on the role of those bodies in District Planning.

The National Plan document has itself envisaged that some major investment which have regional implications like large scale irrigation, power and transport must necessarily remain outside the scope of Planning for limited areas. But the bulk of the remaining investments in areas such as Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, etc., would be amenable to Planning at the local level. In keeping with this line of thinking we had, while formulating the proposals for the next plan itself, asked the various Heads of Departments to indicate the district-wise segments in respect of their sectoral Plans separately. The Heads of Departments were asked to indicate in the district segment all allocations for all schemes located in the district. These will consist of the following two types of schemes:

#### **PART-A**

Schemes located in a district but having importance for or benefiting an area more than the district; for instance, the allocation on a canal of the Nagarjunasagar Project in a district will form part of the district segment but will come under this category since this is part of the Nagarjunasagar Project; similarly, a major or medium industry will come under this category. So also, a research or training centre etc., intended to cover an area, larger than the district.

## **PART-B**

Allocations or schemes located in the district and benefit only the district or a portion thereof; examples of this will be Minor Irrigation, Rural Electrification and Small Scale Industries etc.

The idea is that the schemes falling under Part-B above will constitute part of the District Plan in respect of which the District Planning body will have discretion in regard to such matters as locational decisions, rephrasing etc., which they would not have in regard to schemes under Part-A. However, the schemes under Part-A would also be indicated within the District Plan frame, because they may have an important bearing on the development of the district as a whole and would, therefore, have to be taken into account in preparing the Plans for the items falling under the Part-B. For instance, the District Planning body may not have any discretion in regard to the phasing or implementation of the portion of a major irrigation project falling within that district which is a part of larger and different planning decision, but the phasing of that particular activity would be an important input for the preparation of the District Plan since the agricultural and credit plans, which form part of the District Plan, would have to take this important fact into account.

The district authorities are being asked to take up preliminary work which will enable the following aspects of a District Plan being worked out at this stage itself:—

- (a) A profile of the resource endowment of the district—Data in this regard is available both in the regional plans as well as in the earlier work done in this regard at the time of the formulation of the Fifth Plan;
- (b) Levels of development reached so far in important sectors—With a review where necessary of the ongoing Plan Schemes in particular of their continued utility or relevance for the future;
- (c) Spill-over commitments arising out of the Fifth Plan Schemes.

Based on the above and on an estimation of the approximate share of the District in the draft Plan, excluding Power and Major and Medium Irrigation, the District authorities are being requested to formulate draft Plans for their own districts.

As soon as the Draft Outline of the State Plan is finalised a Plan frame for the District Plan, which will include the allocations for items under 'A' and 'B' of the District segment mentioned earlier, will be prepared with District-wise break-up and will be communicated.



to the District Planning Authorities. The Plan priorities and the important targets adopted for the State Plan would also be communicated. Based on the preliminary study mentioned above and on this information the District Planning Authority will be expected to prepare the District Plan. The District Plan will indicate, besides the three items mentioned earlier—

- (d) The strategy adopted, based on the district profile and district review mentioned earlier and (i) the regional strategy including spatial aspects and (ii) the Plan frame indicated;
- (e) State sector schemes with those falling under Part-A of the District segment and their implications for the district;
- (f) Sectoral plans for the activities falling under Part B of the District segment together with the actual phasing;
- (g) Scheme-wise details of the more important schemes together with physical targets;
- (h) Special Plans for backward areas in the District based on the amount of Rs 200.00 crores indicated in the chapter on the Accelerated Development of Backward Areas: The Sectors on which this amount can be utilised have been indicated in that chapter. The District Planning authorities will be expected to take a view of the amount available for their districts for these sectors both under Part-A and Part-B mentioned above and wherever it is considered that the normal Plan allocation is less than the amount required for the District based on its resource endowment and its needs, the special amount available for Development of Backward Areas can be used as a supplemental allocation.
- (i) Local participation particularly resource mobilisation at the local levels.

On receipt of the District Plans they will be scrutinised by the Planning Department for internal consistency as well as consistency with the overall priorities of the State Plan. In regard to activities falling under Part-B of the District segment, any sectoral rephasing necessary as a result of the District Plans will also be considered. On the basis of this, the District Plans as well as the District segment of the State Plan will be ultimately finalised.

#### *Employment Plans—District and Block:*

While the above procedure will be followed so far as the Medium Term Plan is concerned it was felt that a special effort should be made to acquire technical expertise and experience in regard to special employment-oriented Plans. For this purpose, the task of preparing three model District Plans, one for each region in the State, has been

entrusted to three important Research Institutes at Hyderabad, viz., the Administrative Staff College of India for the East Godavari District, the National Institute of Rural Development for Anantapur District and the Small Industries Extension Training Institute for the Hyderabad district. These institutions will prepare a perspective Plan for the selected districts for a period of ten years and an operational Plan for the Sixth Plan period keeping in view the objective of providing full employment within ten years. The model plans would indicate the desired levels of growth, sectoral distribution of the programmes, physical targets for the different sectors and financial outlays required for the implementation of the Plan.

As part of the programme to tackle unemployment in the rural areas of the State, Block-level surveys have been undertaken in the State in 21 selected Blocks during 1978-79 at the rate of one Block in each district by the district authorities under the technical guidance of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The objective of the survey had been to find out the incidence of unemployment, the periods and duration of unemployment, skills available in the area, migratory characteristics of rural labour, etc. On the basis of these survey results it is proposed to formulate suitable employment-oriented programmes at the Block level, priority being given to productive works.

Tackling the problem of unemployment is a function not merely of investments, but also of co-ordinated planning. Outlays are available under different programmes at the field level and these would have to be co-ordinated in such a manner that employment is provided in a properly phased and sustained manner. The work under different programmes such as a Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Small Farmers Development Programme, etc., would have to be co-ordinated for this purpose and this would be possible only through the approach of integrated area planning.

#### *Organisational Problems:*

Organisational problems would also have to be resolved for proper District Planning. As mentioned in the preceding para, a number of agencies are now implementing different programmes at the field level. In addition, there are the Zilla Parishad Institutions which have a Planning and implementation function also. It would, therefore, have to be decided as to which agency would be in overall charge of the formulation of the Block and District Plans and would thus be entrusted with the function of co-ordinating their activities so as to achieve the maximum impact on the area concerned and to maximise the benefits both in economic terms and in terms of the target groups.

#### *Regional Development Policy:*

The spatial dimension of the problem of development has been a comparatively neglected aspect of Planning. However, in the recent

past, attention is being paid to this aspect in greater measure particularly because of the issue of regional imbalances having come to the fore. Regional Development Policy is essentially a part of the general policies of development. In India, States are cognizable entities with substantial freedom of operation and decision making within their own territories. Planning at the State level would, therefore, require an understanding of:

- (a) the position of the State as a region in the context of National policies;
- (b) cognizable regions within the State and their relative levels of development, strategies for development and resultant varying policies of development;
- (c) the possibility of identifying micro regions and evolving suitable strategies; and
- (d) lastly, an appropriate methodology of preparation of Plans at levels below the region such as a district.

An understanding on the one hand of the process of Planning and decision making at different levels and on the other, an appreciation of regional development strategies and the process of development of various regions are therefore two inter-dependent aspects of a Regional Development Policy. Such a policy will also have to reconcile the needs of a high overall rate of growth with an acceptable balance in the levels of prosperity of different regions.

Viewing the role of the State in the perspective of the National Plan it can be seen that implicitly, there would be two identifiable sectors of activity namely, the activities of State level importance and activities of extra State level importance. In regard to social services and infrastructure most of the activities would be State level ones, except some, such as National Highways, Major Ports, etc. In regard to production activities those activities which can be undertaken within the State to satisfy the demands for final products generated within the State may broadly be considered as State level activities and those which would be essentially for export outside the State could be considered as extra-State level activities. A rough identification of these two preferably at the National level would enable appropriate aggregate policy orientation in the State Plans. In the context of agriculture, for instance it may be worthwhile to arrive at the more important crops on which this State should concentrate, in the light of its own resource endowment and the projected national demands.

Applying the same logic it would be necessary for the State itself to indicate the broad guidelines in a similar way to the areas below the State.

In Andhra Pradesh, there are three distinct levels which are identified for purposes of meaningful Planning and evolution of regional development strategies. These are:—

- (a) Broad socio-economic regions already given namely, Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana;
- (b) Districts within each of these regions—the district in many cases is in itself a fairly homogeneous zone and has the advantage of being the unit for which statistics are available; hence this is a level which can normally be accepted as a unit for Planning; and
- (c) Sub-regions within a district to enable an area approach.

Before elaborating further, some of the implications of the National approach to the next Five-Year Plan needs to be mentioned. Firstly, there is a deliberate policy of tackling unemployment and under-employment on a large scale by providing employment opportunities involving a variety of activities and identification of a series of weaker sections. In this approach the basic problem of regional imbalances in terms of levels of income is taken care of to a substantial extent. The major problem would, therefore, be identification of permanent assets relevant to the area concerned so that appropriate employment oriented schemes could be taken up. Even in the selection of these capital assets to be created and institutional arrangements for exploitation of these capital assets, it has to be ensured that benefits accrue to a large area and to the more vulnerable sections of the people. The logical step would then be to take up follow up measures for exploiting to the optimum these capital assets created.

Secondly, the Revised Minimum Needs Programme has been emphasised involving essential items such as Elementary Education, Adult Education, Medical and Public Health, Rural Water Supply, Drinking Water, Rural Electrification, etc. If these amenities are provided to an acceptable level, implying making available a particular level of public consumption in all areas, one of the important sources of regional imbalance would be removed. A well thought out programme combining employment opportunities and minimum needs should normally result in relieving rural poverty and thus reducing the urban poverty which is essentially an over-flow of the rural misery. The State Plan will, thus involve a carefully co-ordinated approach between a programme of minimum needs and a programme of employment opportunities on the basis of identified strategies to develop appropriate activities and the necessary capital assets for different areas.

In terms of the spatial dimension, this would involve an area approach, consisting of:—

- (a) a study of the resource base;
- (b) delineation of the lead sector;

- (c) location of a service centre to provide for a minimum level of infrastructural facilities and service facilities;
- (d) provision for a hierarchy of functionally linked settlements for rapid growth—adequate attention will have to be paid to the internal land use pattern of all the centres particularly higher level centres;
- (e) and lastly, ensuring of decisions on location in regard to each sector based on a meaningful spatial order of development in the light of the considerations mentioned.

In operational terms, therefore, the following lines of action are called for:

- (a) A preliminary identification of the resource potential and an economic analysis of the State of economy of the various areas in the State including zonalisation;
- (b) An indication of the strategies for development of different areas in the State;
- (c) Identification of a series of Service Centres and higher level centres to ensure provision of minimum needs as also of the infrastructure for development in a planned way. This requires delineation of a series of Service Centres, Market Centres, Growth Centres, Growth Poles existing as well as potential. An exercise of this type is to some extent arbitrary since the settlement pattern is not necessarily discreet but is some sort of a continuum. For purpose of convenience, however, discreetness is assumed. Further, in ordering an appropriate level of functions for different levels of settlements also there is an element of arbitrariness. In spite of all these limitations, the apparent advantages of such delineations in terms of integrated and co-ordinated approach are more than apparent.

The first two steps above have already been done in regard to the three major regions of the State, viz., Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra. A resource inventory has been prepared for each region. The regions have been further zonalised on the basis of homogeneity of resource endowment and strategies have been evolved for the different zones. A perspective Plan for each region has been drawn up based on these strategies. In the implementation of the Medium Term Plan it would have to be ensured that the various sectoral programmes fit in with these broad strategies and the overall perspective, though some adjustments would be required taking into account the constraint of the overall Plan for the State as finally settled and the objectives of the National Plan.

*Spatial Planning:*

In regard to the third item mentioned above, viz., a spatial study and the identification of an hierarchy of centres also, a detailed study has been carried out in the State which is briefly discussed here.

*Service Centres:*

A Service Centre may broadly be defined as a Centre which provides the basic minimum services that are considered essential for civilized existence, which is a point of preliminary outlet for information and technical guidance, and is a point of contact for integration with the economy for its hinterland. Thus, the Service Centres are expected to provide consumer co-operatives, market sub-centres, agricultural, veterinary and agro-service facilities, secondary schools, a dispensary, bus, phone, telegraph facilities, etc.

In delineating these Service Centres, the following considerations have been kept in view:

- (a) The Service Centres should be so located that all the services are within a reasonable distance say, at least walking distance for every inhabitant;
- (b) The coverage of population should be reasonable enough;
- (c) The Centre should be already fairly developed or should have a potential to develop these services;
- (d) As far as possible, the Centre should be geographically centrally located to the hinterland proposed; and
- (e) The Service Centre should be so located that the administrative boundaries are not substantially disturbed.

In more definite terms, these considerations involve an effort to study the present level of development of the various settlements. By a system of scoring of the various functions available in all the settlements, a list of centres which could qualify to be the Service Centres by virtue of the present level of development was arrived at. There have been instances where such Service Centres were found even within a distance of 2 to 3 miles from each other. In such cases only one of the two based on the present level of development the transport convenience and population was selected.

There have been cases where for a large area such as forest and tribal tracts there were no settlements with substantial development. In such cases a centre had to be selected taking into account the population and its geographic dispersal and transport facilities and location even if the level of development was not adequate. Also the Service Centres have been so selected that there is a centre for any human settlement within a distance of 5 to 7 miles and the total population covered by one centre is of the order of 20,000 to 35,000.

In selecting the Service Centres care was taken to ensure that almost every Block Headquarters and urban centre which was not a higher order centre mentioned below was included since substantial infrastructure was already developed in the Block Headquarters. Theoretically speaking identifying a hierarchy of centres, and relating them to appropriate services and locating them physically in a dynamic context requires a study of the settlement pattern service-wise, distance and population functions as also the frequency of trips required. It is, however, observed from the preliminary work by Pilot Projects on Growth Centres that the methodology adopted now gives very reliable results.

#### *Market-cum-Service Centres:*

With regard to the Market-cum-Service Centres, it is expected that these centres would provide a higher level of public functions such as Land Mortgage Bank, wholesale trade, industrial estate, hospital with beds, etc. On the basis of certain studies following a similar methodology as in the case of Service Centres a number of Market-cum-Service Centres have been identified. However, in certain cases even in Taluk Headquarters were not fully developed to the level of being a Market-cum-Service Centre at present. It was, however, decided, that all the Taluk Headquarters should be treated as Market-cum-Service Centres since the Taluk Headquarters generally possess important Governmental services and appropriate facilities. In the case of Telangana, since there are already a substantial number of regulated markets geographically spread over the entire region, all these have been included. Besides these, all Taluk Headquarters which are not higher order centres and which are not already regulated markets have also been included in the light of the potential they have in developing as market foci.

#### *Growth Centres:*

The third level is termed Growth Centre which generally included all the District Headquarters and such other centres which have either reached a fairly high level of development of secondary and tertiary activities or which have the potential to develop into such centres in the near future. In this case also there have been a few District Headquarters in Telangana whose level of development does not justify their being treated as Growth Centres; in those districts some other Centres which have a larger potential for being a Growth Centre have been selected.

#### *Growth Poles:*

As far as Growth Pole is concerned it is a centre with large concentration of industrial and/or commercial complexes. At present in Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad City alone claims the distinction of being a Growth Pole. However, in future it is possible to develop some other centres also such as Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Cuddapah,

Proddatur, Nizamabad and Warangal as Growth Pole. For the present, however, these centres are still treated as Growth Centres.

On the above basis the number of centres delineated at various levels is given below :

- (a) For Andhra Pradesh as a whole, 1,200 Service Centres have been delineated. Of these 560 are in Coastal Andhra, 219 in Rayalaseema and 421 in Telangana;
- (b) In regard to the Growth Centres, there are 34 in the State including more of the District Headquarters, 15 of them are in Coastal Andhra, 7 in Rayalaseema and 12 in Telangana;
- (c) In regard to the Growth Pole, Hyderabad is the existing Growth Pole, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Vijayawada, Warangal and Nizamabad could be immediately developed while Cuddapah-Proddatur may have a long-term base. However, all these centres are included as Growth Centres.

The results of this study have been formally adopted by Government for policy purposes and have been communicated to the various Departments to be taken into account in arriving at locational decisions.

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