

Rural and Urban Poverty in Andhra Pradesh and India

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1983-84	27.31	37.49	29.75	45.76	42.27	44.93
1987-88	20.92	40.11	25.86	39.09	38.20	38.86
1993-94	16.64	37.63	22.30	37.26	32.56	36.02
1999-00	11.05	26.63	15.77	27.09	23.62	26.10
2004-05	11.20	28.00	15.80	28.30	25.70	27.50

Distribution of landholdings

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of soils ranging from poor coastal sands to highly fertile deltaic alluviums. Red soils occupy over 66 per cent of the cultivated area and are mostly situated in Krishna districts. These soils have a low nutrient status. Black soils cover nearly 25 per cent of the cultivated area and are generally associated with poor drainage. Table 3.5 explains the average size of the holdings operated by scheduled castes is 0.80

hectares as per 2005-06 agriculture census and it is 1.31 hectares for scheduled tribes. The State registered per capita GDP of Rs.14672 for 2004-05 at constant prices and the GDP has increased at a rate of 9.13 per cent during the period 1997-98 to 2004-05

Work force and wage rate

The workforce participation rate (2004-05) per thousand males is 605 and it is 485 per females. Majority of the workforce (72.7 per cent) is engaged in agriculture sector. Average wage rate for males is Rs.39.43 per day in public works and 50.30 per day in other works. The average wage rate for women is 37.55 per day in public works and Rs. 30.88 in other works.

Unemployment and Migration

According to Currently Daily Status (CDS) approach, the unemployment rate was only 10.0 per cent among males and it was higher by 2.2 per cent as compared to the corresponding figure for females. The available average number of days of employment for male worker is 193 days and 128 days for female. The State recorded a poverty incidence of 15.9 per cent in rural areas in 1993-94 and it was shown as 11.2 per cent during 2004-05. According to 2001 census, the migration stream of 'rural to urban' accounted for 31.0 per cent out of four migration streams.

Banking

Since the dawn of its history, India is an agrarian country. But, paradoxically, most of the Indian agrarians are poor, who could not afford money even to perform agricultural operations. The government has come forward to uplift the economic standards of agrarians. Table 3.6 gives the information regarding number of Commercial Bank Offices in the state,

Population per each Bank Office, Credits, Deposits and Credit deposit Ratio are covered

Distribution of landholdings in 2000-01

Size class	Number (in 000's)	Percentage to total holdings	Average size of holdings (Hectares)
Marginal	7023	60.9	0.44
Small	2518	21.84	1.42
Medium	1925	16.69	3.45
Large	66	0.57	16.36
Total	11532	100	1.25

Banking Facilities in Andhra Pradesh

Particulars	Offices (in number)
State Bank of India & Its Association	1,975
Nationalized Banks	3,193
Foreign Banks	15
Regional Rural Banks	1,341
Private Sector Banks	841
All Scheduled Banks	7,365

Indicators	
Population per Bank (*000)	11.50
Credits (Rs. In crores)	3, 21,372
Deposits (Rs. In crores)	2, 92,277
Credit Deposit ratios (in per cent)	109.95

There are 7,365 Banks in the State and the average population per Bank as on March, 2011 is 11,500. Out of 7,365 banks 1,341 are Regional Rural Banks, 15 are Foreign Banks and remaining are Nationalised and Private Sector Banks. The Credit Deposit Ratio is 109.95 per cent for all Banks in the State.

National Rural employment Guarantee Scheme -Andhra Pradesh

unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets is another important objective to enhance the livelihood base in the rural areas. NREGS-AP was launched on 2nd February 2006 by the then Prime Minister Dr.Manmohan Singh and National Advisory Council Chairperson Mrs. Sonia Gandhi in Bandlapalli village of Ananthapur district in A.P. Simultaneously it was launched.

The area under the cultivation of principle crops in the district

During the study period (2007-08), the availability of land for agricultural purpose in the district was 1,19,291 Hectares out of which, the total irrigated land was 151490 hectares while un-irrigated land was 10,36,277 hectares. Thus, krishna district had 12.75 per cent of its area cultivated land under irrigation. Most of the cultivated land under local tanks, bore wells and wells

its accounting for 82 per cent of total irrigated area. The area under canals was very low accounting for 16.74 per cent in the district. The remaining land gets irrigated for other minor irrigation. As all these sources are obviously depends on rainfall, either low or no-rainfall, wets the agriculture first During the study period (2007-08), the availability of land for agricultural purpose in the district was 1,19,291 Hectares out of which, the total irrigated land was 151490 hectares while un-irrigated land was 10,36,277 hectares. Thus, Krishna district had 12.75 per cent of its area cultivated land under irrigation. Most of the cultivated land under local tanks, bore wells and wells its accounting for 82 per cent of total irrigated area. The area under canals was very low accounting for 16.74 per cent in the district. The remaining land gets irrigated for other minor irrigation. As all these sources are obviously depends on rainfall, either low or no-rainfall, wets the agriculture first

krishna District position in state

The district is taking a negative course, moving from 17th to 19th place and then finally to 21st place in 2006-08, which is in most backward category. In all the sub- sectors of agricultural sector the district is far below state average. There is some improvement in industrial sector. The district moved from 22nd place to 15th place which is in more backward category. Yet, the district is far behind the state average in number of industrial workers, productive investment and value addition. Whatever advantage the district is having in economic infrastructure, is lost during the later part of the study period. In 1996-98, the district was in 5th position. But by 2006-08, it went down to 15th place which is in more backward category. The district is below state average

in road density, vehicle density, telephone exchanges, and bank branches. The district is far behind state average in almost all sub-sectors of social infrastructure, viz., hospital beds, doctors, literacy, high school students and junior college. Only in PHCs it is nearer the state average. The district was in 15th place in 1986-88. But, by 2006-08, it went down to 21st place because the hospital beds, doctors and PHCs did not grow in proportion to population growth. The district is far behind state average in demography also. The reasons for the backwardness of Krishna district and its down ward movement from 17th place to 21st place. Crop intensity is only 106 per cent only 13 per cent of the net sown area is irrigated. Surface irrigation is zero in 47 mandals. In more than 17 mandals the irrigation is less than 5 per cent. Rainfall is less than 600 mm in 42 mandals. In mechanization of agriculture, it stands third from below. Number of mandal have not even 5 tractors for 10,000 acres is 16. Availability of veterinary services is less than state average. Percentage of industrial workers is only 1/5 of state average. That too is getting reduced as the time passes. That means the existing industries are also getting closed. Industrial connections are very small in number. Road density is far below state average. Bank branches are less compared to the state average. Hospital beds and number of doctors are far below the state average. Literacy is low. Number of mandals where the gap between male and female literacy is more than 30 per cent is 9. Junior colleges are

The employment Schemes under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act (MNREGA) are the largest of its kind for ensuring livelihood security to the people and thus involve a heavy proportion of human and financial resources. As the schemes are being implemented throughout the rural India, the magnitude of lives that will be