Unit – 1

National Income

National Income is the total value of final goods and services produced in a country at particular point of time is called National Income.

In General Languages National income is GDP at market prices.

But in economic terms National income is NNP at factor cost.

The concepts of national income:

1. Gross National Product (GNP): GNP is defined as the total market value of final goods and services produced in the economy in a year by country's factors of production including net income from abroad.

GNP includes four types of final goods and services;

a) Consumers goods and services (C)

b) Gross investment or investment goods (I)

c) Goods and services produced by Government or government expenditure (G)

d) Net income from abroad (X - M)

X – M = the difference between value of exports and imports of goods and services

GNP_{MP}: C+I+G+(X-M)

GNP_{FC}= C+I+G+(X-M) +subsidies-indirect taxes

GNP_{FC} = GNP_{MP} – Indirect Taxes + Subsidies

2. Net National Product (NNP): Firm use continuously machines and tools for the production of goods and services. This result in a loss of value due to wear and tear of fixed capital is called depreciation. When we subtract depreciation from GNP we obtain NNP

NNP_{MP} =GNP_{MP} – Depreciation

NNP_{FC} = GNP_{FC} – Depreciation (or) NNP_{MP} – Indirect Taxes + Subsidies.

NNP_{FC} = GNP_{MP} – Depreciation - Indirect Taxes + Subsidies.

NNP_{FC} = National Income

National Income at Market Prices =National Income at factor cost + indirect taxes – Subsidies.

National Income at Factor Costs =National Income at market prices - indirect taxes + Subsidies.

In case of Market prices there are no subsidies but there will be indirect taxes

In case of factor cost there will be subsidies but there will not be indirect taxes.

3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is defined as the total market value of final goods and services produced in the territory of the country in a particular point of time. Net income from abroad will not include in GDP. GDP is includes three types of final goods and services.

a) Consumers goods and services (C)

b) Gross investment or investment goods (I)

c) Goods and services produced by Government or government expenditure (G)

GDP = C + I + G.

GDP_{MP} = GNP_{MP} – Net income from abroad

GDP_{FC} = GDP_{MP} – Indirect Taxes + Subsidies

4). Net Domestic Product (NDP): If we subtract depreciation from GDP we obtain the Net Domestic Product.

NDP = GDP – Depreciation

NDP_{MP} = GDP_{MP} - Depreciation

NDP_{FC} = GDP_{FC} – Depreciation

NDP_{FC} = GDP_{MP} – Depreciation-indirect taxes + subsidies

5). Personal Income: Personal income is defined as the sum total of all current incomes received by persons and firms from all sources. But there is difference between the national income and personal income. Because social security payments, corporate taxes, undistributed profits are deducted from national income and only remaining is received by persons and transfer of payments should be added to national income.

Personal Income = National income – undistributed profits – Social security contributions – Corporate Taxes + Transfer of payments

6). Disposable Income: Personal income totally is not available for spending. In the form of income tax and property taxes has to pay to government, which must be deducted to obtain disposable income.

Disposable Income = Personal Income – Personal taxes

From disposable income people spend money and remaining amount will be saving by people. So we can write Disposable Income as

Disposable Income = Consumption + Saving

7). Per Capita Income: National Income when divided by Nation's population, Per Capita Income is obtained. Average income of the people is called Per Capita Income.

Per Capita Income = National Income/ Total Population.

The purchasing power of the per capita income is called the real Per Capita Income. The average standard of living of people will increase if Per Capita Income increases.

- There is no change in per capita income when national income growth rate is equal to population growth rate
- Per capita income will reduce when the population growth is more than the national income growth rate
- Per capita income will increase when the national income growth rate is more than the population growth rate.
- If national income is fixed but population is increasing PCI will come down
- If national income is fixed but population decreases PCI will increases

- If national income will increase but population is fixed then PCI will increase.
- Population is fixed and NI is fixed then PCI also fixed.

Before independence NI estimated by

- Dadabai Nauroji- in 1868
- William Digbi- in 1899
- Shindle Shirron – in 1911,1922,1931
- Shah –in 1921
- V.K.R.V. Rao- in 1925-29,
- R.C Desai- in 1931-40
- V.K.R.V.Rao in 1931-32 in his book called “National Income in British India”. Estimated scientifically
- The government of India appointed the National Income estimation Committee in 1949 under the Chairmanship of Prasant Chandra. Mahalanobis and members’ were V.K.R.V.Rao and D.R.Gadgil. Based on this committee recommendation Central Statistical Organization (CSO) established in Delhi. This organization submitted first report in 1951 and second report in 1954.
- In 1950 National Sample Survey established and it was renamed as National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 1970.
- Since 1954, CSO is estimating national income with the help of NSSO.
- National Statistical Commission established in January, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan.
- This Committee recommended one permanent National Statistical Organization as an independent body.
- Based on the recommendation of Rangarajan committee an independent and permanent National Statistical Organization established in June 1, 2005.
- CSO and NSSO both will come under the control of National Statistical Organization.
- Since 2008-09 on wards National Statistical Organization will estimate the National Income. Present National Statistical Organization Chairman is R. Radha Krishna (since July 2009).

GSDP: GSDP is defined income generated by the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the state and represents the value of goods and services within the state. When we are calculating GSDP we should not calculate the value of raw material and intermediary goods. GSDP is called state gross income.

NSDP: GSDP- Depreciation

Every year CSO sends the depreciation value to the directorate of economic and statistics.

To calculate the state per capita income NSDP is using.

Per capita income of the state = state income /state population

State income = NSDP – indirect taxes + Subsidies

Every year State Economic & Statistics announce the GSDP, NSDP and PCI of the state based on the current prices and constant prices.

1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1993-94 and 1999-2000, are the base years for AP

Since February, 2007, 1999-2000 year is the following as the base year price based on the recommendation of CSO.

GSDP of AP based on the constant prices (1999-2000)

S.No	Year	Current prices	Growth rate	Constant prices	Growth rate
1	2000-01	144723 C	12.37%	139312 C	8.16%
2	2001-02	156711 C	8.28%	145185 C	4,22%
3	2002-03	167096 C	6.63%	149142 C	2.73%
4	2003-04	190017 C	13.72%	163085 C	9.35%
5	2004-05	211802 C	11.47%	176379 C	8.15%
6	2005-06	239682 C	13.16%	194437 C	10.24%
7	2006-07 (R.E)	277286 C	15.69%	216140 C	11.16%
8	2007-08 (Q.E)	328405 C	18.44%	239102 C	10.62%
9	2008-09 (A.E)	371229 C	13.04%	252318 C	5.53%

Source: 2008-09 AP economic survey.

All India GDP at current and Constant Prices

Year	India's GDP at current prices	Growth rate in %	India'GDP at constant prices (1999-2000)	Growth rate in %
2000-01	1925016 C	7.75%	1864300 C	4.35%
2001-02	2097726 C	8.97%	1972605 C	5.81%
2002-03	2261415 C	7.80%	2048287 C	3.84%
2003-04	2538170 C	12.24%	2222759 C	8.52%
2004-05	2877701 C	13.38%	2388768 C	7.47%
2005-06	3282385 C	14.06%	2616101 C	9.52%
2006-07(RE)	3779384 C	15.14%	2871120 C	9.75%
2007-08(QE)	4320893 C	14.33%	3129717 C	9.01%
2008-09()AE	4933183 C	14.17%	3339375 C	6.70%

State Per Capita Income: State income / State population

Year	Andhra Pradesh				India			
	Current Prices	Growth rate	Constant Prices	Growth rate	Current prices	Growth rate	Constant prices	Growth rate
2000-01	17195	11.46%	16574	7.19%	16688	5.08%	16172	1.83%
2001-02	18573	8.02%	17782	3.84%	17782	6.56%	16764	3.66%
2002-03	19434	4.64%	17486	1.31%	18885	6.20%	17101	2.01%
2003-04	21931	12.85%	18961	8.44%	20895	10.64%	18317	7.11%
2004-05	23925	9.09%	19871	4.80%	23199	11.03%	19325	5.50%
2005-06	26662	11.44%	21334	7.36%	25956	11.88%	20858	7.93%

2006-07 (RE)	30439	14.17%	22835	7.04%	29642	14.20%	22553	8.13%
2007-08 (QE)	35864	17.82%	24969	9.35%	33131	11.77%	24256	7.55%
2008-09(AE)	39597	10.41%	26983	3.01%	37490	12.64%	25494	4.94%

Gross District Domestic Product: District Product or income is defined as the sum total of economic value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the district, irrespective of the fact weather persons reside inside the district or outside owning that income.

GDDP in AP at Factor Cost:

Rank	GDDP in different Years at current prices		GDDP in different Years at constant prices (1999-2000)	
	2005-06 (in Crore Rupees)	2006-07 (R) (in Crore Rupees)	.2005-06 (in Crore Rupees)	2006-07 (R) (in Crore Rupees)
1	Vishakhapatnam (18923)	Hyderabad (21709)	Hyderabad (15090)	Hyderabad (17099)
2	Hyderabad (18476)	Vishakhapatnam (21696)	Vishakhapatnam (14644)	Vishakhapatnam (16237)
3	East Godavari (16088)	Ranga Reddy (18627)	East Godavari (12930)	Ranga Reddy (15153)
4	Ranga Reddy (15911)	East Godavari (18409)	Ranga Reddy (12813)	East Godavari (14423)
5	Krishna (15538)	Krishna (17835)	Krishna (12580)	Krishna (13914)
6	Guntur (12978)	Guntur (14628)	Guntur (10733)	Guntur (11674)
7	West Godavari (13531)	West Godavari (13531)	West Godavari (9764)	West Godavari (10682)
8	Karimnagar (12812)	Kadapa (12812)	Karimnagar (9419)	Karimnagar (10375)
9	Medak (12264)	Karimnagar (12264)	Medak (8356)	Medak (9446)
10	Nalgonda (10600)	Medak (11734)	Chittor (7657)	Prakasam (8606)

11	Prakasam (9361)	Prakasam (11075)	Kurnool (7636)	Chittor (8447)
12	Kurnool (9342)	Nalgonda (10600)	Nalgonda (7618)	Nalgonda (8334)
13	Chittor (9270)	Chittor (10471)	Prakasam (7535)	Khammam (8151)
14	Anantapur (9096)	Anantapur (9970)	Khammam (7392)	Kurnool (7729)
15	Khammam (8826)	Nellore (9853)	Anantapur (7179)	Anantapur (7676)
16	Mahaboobnagar (8693)	Khammam (9747)	Mahaboobnagar (7165)	Mahaboobnagar (7538)
17	Nellore (8143)	Kurnool (9688)	Warangal (6467)	Nellore (7163)
18	Warangal (7657)	Mahaboobnagar (9072)	Nellore (6330)	Warangal (6987)
20	Kadapa (6158)	Adilabad (7249)	Kadapa (5003)	Kadapa(5750)
19	Adilabad (6486)	Warangal (8451)	Adilabad (5418)	Adilabad (6274)
21	Nizamabad (6123)	Nizamabad (6123)	Nizamabad (4599)	Nizamabad (5133)
22	Srikakulam (6036)	Srikakulam (6036)	Srikakulam (4197)	Srikakulam (4842)
23	Vizianagaram (5705)	Vizianagaram (5705)	Vizianagaram (3911)	Vizianagaram (4506)

District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost:

Rank	District Per Capita Income in		District Per Capita Income in different	
	different Years at current prices		Years at constant prices (1999-2000)	
	2005-06 (in Rupees)	2006-07 (R) (in Rupees)	.2005-06 (in Rupees)	2006-07 (R) (in Rupees)
1	Vishakhapatnam (39815)	Vishakhapatnam (44999)	Hyderabad (31550)	Hyderabad (35776)
2	Hyderabad (38375)	Hyderabad (44767)	Vishakhapatnam (31082)	Vishakhapatnam (33980)
3	Ranga Reddy (33338)	Kadapa (41757)	Ranga Reddy (26936)	Ranga Reddy (31021)
4	Medak (31781)	Ranga Reddy (37810)	Krishna (25601)	Medak (28431)
5	Krishna (31615)	Krishna (35703)	Medak (25552)	Krishna (28057)
6	Khammam (29384)	Medak (35123)	Khammam (24731)	Khammam (26814)
7	East Godavari	East Godavari	Karimnagar	East Godavari (25764)

	(28771)	(32706)	(23365)	
8	Karimnagar (27703)	Khammam (31903)	East Godavari (23238)	Karimnagar (25338)
9	West Godavari (27684)	Prakasam (31651)	West Godavari (22423)	Prakasam (24679)
10	Prakasam (26991)	Nellore (31587)	Prakasam (21771)	West Godavari (24611)
11	Nellore (26341)	West Godavari (30933)	Guntur (21509)	Guntur (23285)
12	Guntur (25928)	Karimnagar (29773)	Nellore (20557)	Nellore (23139)
13	Nalgonda (25007)	Guntur (29023)	Nalgonda (20211)	Nalgonda (21757)
14	Kurnool (22820)	Nalgonda (27510)	Kurnool (18715)	Adilabad (21118)
15	Adilabad (22144)	Adilabad (24262)	Adilabad (18586)	Chittor (19179)
16	Anantapur (21541)	Chittor (23609)	Mahaboobnagar (17682)	Kadapa (18960)
17	Mahaboobnagar (21366)	Anantapur (23267)	Chittor (17585)	Kurnool (18610)
18	Chittor (21170)	Kurnool (23222)	Warangal (17189)	Nizamabad (18469)
19	Kadapa (20448)	Vizianagaram (22521)	Anantapur (17087)	Warangal (18376)
20	Warangal (20213)	Warangal (22047)	Nizamabad (16806)	Mahaboobnagar(18337)
21	Nizamabad (19856)	Mahaboobnagar (21962)	Kadapa (16668)	Anantapur (18010)
22	Vizianagaram (19471)	Nizamabad (21858)	Vizianagaram (15571)	Vizianagaram (17910)
23	Srikakulam (17887)	Srikakulam (20752)	Srikakulam (14566)	Srikakulam (16751)

Human Development Index

Before 1991 so various methods used to measure the Economic Development. These are

- NI
- PCI
- NEW
- PQLI

In 1990, UNDP introduced HDI, which was prepared by Mahabub-ul Haq

UNDP classified into three categories based on the achievements of HDI points.

1. Low HDI countries: Less than 0.5 points countries total 22 countries are there in this category.
2. Medium HDI Countries: Between 0.5 – 0.79 points countries total 85 countries are there in this categories.
3. High HDI Countries: More than 0.8 points countries. Total 70 countries are there in this category.

Present Based on the following 6 items UNDP formulating HDR

1. HDI 1990
2. GDI 1995
3. GEM 1995
4. HPI-I 1997
5. HPI-II 1998
6. TAI 2001

Iceland is the first rank

Sierra Lyon is the last i.e. 177th rank.

NHDR In INDIA

In 1997 United Nations Fund for People Activation (UNFPA) published a book called “India towards population and development goals” on Indian human development.

In 2002 Planning Commission released “National Human Development Report” for five states. This report was released for 1981, 1991, and

2001. Planning commission also used the indexes which were used by UNDP with little difference.

Items	UNDP	NHDR
Life expectancy	From birth	1.After one year 2.IMR
Education	1. Literacy schools 2.Gross enrolment in years	1. Literacy above 7 2. Adult Education
PCI	Real PCI (PPP$)	Per Capita Expenditure

States	1981		1991		2001	
	Points	Rank	Points	Rank	Points	Rank
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15
A.P	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10

- More than 0.5 Points states are Kerala (1), Punjab (2), Tamilnadu (3), Maharashtra (4), and Haryana (5).
  mp (12).
- Less than 0.4 points states are Bihar (15), Assam (14), UP (13,)
- Between 0.4 and 0.5 states are Gujarat (6), Karnataka (7), WB (8), Rajasthan (9), A.P. (10), and Orissa (11).

GDI in 1981

States	Points	Rank
Kerala	0.872	1
AP	0.744	2
Maharashtra	0.740	3
Assam	0.462	14
UP	0.447	15
All India	0.620	--

GDI in 1991

States	Points	Rank
Kerala	0.825	1
Tamilnadu	0.813	2
AP	0.801	3
Bihar	0.469	14
UP	0.520	13
All India	0.676	--

APHDR

APHDR is prepared by CESS under UNDP project.

HDI rank 1991 2001

Hyderabad 1 1

Krishna 2 2

Mahaboobnagar 22 23

Vizianagaram 23 22

Education:

Districts 2001

Hyderabad 1

West Godavari 2

Krishna 3

Kurnool 21

Medak 22

Mahaboobnagar 23

Health:

Districts	2001
Hyderabad	1
Krishna	2
Guntur	3
Anantapur	21
Mahaboobnagar	22
Vizianagaram	23

IMR:

Year	AP	India
1971	106	129
1981	86	110
1991	73	80
2002	62	63
2005	57	58

Important facts in the report

1. SHG are showing better performance in AP.
2. AP is succeeded to control Population
3. HDI value is low (10)
4. Poverty in AP in 2004-05 is 15%
5. In case of IMR is 11th position out of 17 states.
6. During 1999-05 Real wage rate reduced
7. At the time of 2004-05 in AP total 94% labourers are working in unorganized sector.
8. Agricultural contribution reduced from 60% in 1950 to 22%.
9. There is more Child Labour problem. It was 14.8% in 1993-94 and it was reduced to 6.6% in 2004-05. It is two times more than the national level.

Different Sectors Contribution to GSDP:

The different sectors contribution to GSDP is like the following

Year Primary Sector Secondary Sector Tertiary Sector

First Phase

1960-61 63.48% 11.49% 25.02%

1966-67 61.35% 13.28% 25.36%

Second Phase

1967-68 61.10% 12.05% 26.86%

1986-87 36.64% 19.05% 41.31%

Third Phase

1987-88 39.32% 18.79% 41.89%

2000-01 33% 19.8% 47.2%

2004-05 26.88% 23.33% 49.79%

2006-07 27% 21.87% 51.13%

2007-08 28.3% 20.4% 51.3%

2008-09 27.1% 21.8% 51.1%

Different sectors contributions to GSDP at constant prices (1999-2000)

year	Agriculture sector	Industrial sector	Services sector
1960-61	63.48%	11.49%	25.02%
2000-01	30.2%	22.6%	47.2%
2008-09	23.9%	25.0%	51.1%

Agriculture sector in Andhra Pradesh

Land Utilization Particulars in Andhra Pradesh:

Total Geographical area 269.85 Lack Hectares, and 272.97 lack hectares was in 1960-61, 274.75 lack hectares 1962-62 and 275.04 lack hectares in 2008-09.

S.No	Land under	Are in lack hectares	In %
1	Forest	62.10	22.60%
2	Barren and un cultivable land	20.79	7.60%
3	Land put to non-Agriculture use	26.49	9.60%
4	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	5.77	2.10%
5	Misc. Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	3.17	1.10%
6	Cultivable waste land	6.52	2.40%
7	Other fallow lands	14.49	5.30%
8	Current Fallow	26.11	9.50%
9	Net Area Sown	109.60	39.80%
10	Total Geographical area	275.04	100.00%

Agriculture Sector: agriculture sector comprises agriculture, livestock, fishing and forest and logging.

1. **Agriculture:**

   - The agriculture alone contribution in GSDP is 14.57% in 2008-09 and agriculture and allied activities are contributed 23.9% and 27.1% is contributed primary sector to GSDP in 2008-09.
   - Agriculture is alone contributing more than 60% in agriculture sector to GSDP in 2008-09.
   - Agriculture alone growth rate 0.10% in 2008-09 at constant prices. And 9.79% at current prices.
   - Agriculture provided to GSDP IN 1960-61 was 658.8 C. it is 36, 751 crores provided in 2008-09 at constant prices.

- Gross sown area in 2008-09 is 137.95lack hectors and it was 135.67 lacks hectors in 2007-08. Its growth rate is 1.68%
- Net sown area in 2008-09 is 109.6lack hectors and it was 108.43 lacks hectors in 2007-08. Its growth rate is 1.08%.
- The area under food grains is estimated at 74.3 lack hectors in 2008-09.
- The area under rice is estimated at 43.75 lack hectors in 2008-09
- The area under Jowar is estimated at 2.81 lack hectors in 2008-09
- The area under maize is estimated at 8.50 lack hectors in 2008-09
- The area under pulses is estimated at 17.72 lack hectors in 2008-09
- The area under total oil seeds is estimated at 25.87 lack hectors in 2008-09
- The area under groundnut estimated at 17.65 lack hectors in 2008-09.
- GOOD Grains production in 1960-61 was 64.21 LT, 1970-71 was 74.15 LT, 1980-81 was 99.91 LT, 1990-91 was 123.30 LT, 2000-01 was 160.27 LT, 2002-03 it was 106.55 LT, 2005-06 it was 169.50 LT and 2006-07 it was 162.29 LT.
- Rice production was 121.08 LT
- Oil seeds production was 12.47 LT

2.**Live stock**: this share in GSDP is 7.2%

- And during 2006-07
- Growth rates were 10.17%.
- And provided to GSDP is 14, 483 C in 2006-07.

3.**Fish Production**:

- Fishing share in GSDP is 2.7% during 2006-07
- and growth rate was 6.42% and
- Provided to GSDP in 4843 C and 2700 C export got in 2006-07.
- We have 974 KM coastal Line.
- AP is the 5th position in India in sea fish production

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- And 2nd place in canal and tanks fish production.
- AP having 40% share in total Indian fish export.
- In 2006-07 Govt introduced insurance scheme for 2 lack fisher mans and Rs.50, 000 for deaths, Rs.25000 for handicapped.
- And Govt made Aquaculture Seed Act to control prices, and seed development.
- And Central Govt started in 2006 Coastal Sustainable Aquaculture Center in Kakinada.
- In 2006 central Govt established National Fishery Board in Hyderabad.
- In 2008 state govt is planning to start SEZ in Machilpatnam for to develop the export of fish.

4.Forests 0.72% in GSDP during 2006-07 and growth rate was 9.37% and provided 1476 C to GSDP in 2006-07.

5.**Mines & Quarrying:**

- It share in GSDP was 3% in 2006-07
- Growth rate was 10.86%.
- And provided 6176 C to GSDP IN 2006-07.
- Coal is the 1st place in the state in mining
- In 1999-2000 coal production was 29556 thousand tones
- 2004-05 it was 35302 thousand tones
- 2005-06 it was 36141 thousand tones.
- 10% coal production producing from Singareni in AP.
- In the state total 48 minerals identified and 42 minerals are producing.
- AP is the 2nd place in major mineral production in India.

Secondary Sector:

- In the secondary sector three major sub sectors are there
  1. Industries
  2. electricity, Gas and Water Supply
  3. Construction
- Industries are two types

  1. Registered industries; this share in GSDP was 9% during 2006-07 and growth rate was 14.58%.

2. Unregistered industries: this share in GSDP was 3.51% in 2006-07 and growth rate was 13.18%.

- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply: their share in GSDP is 2.56% in 2006-07 and growth rate was 14.57%

- Construction: this share in GSDP is 6.8% in 2006-07 and it growth rate was 19.77%

Tertiary Sector

In tertiary sector there are 4 main sub sectors.

1. Trade, Hotels and restaurants; This share to GSDP is 13.65% in 2006-07 and its growth rate was 13.72%
2. Railway, Transport, Communication and Ware houses
    - Railway: this to GSDP is 1.48% and its growth rate was 16.09% in 2006-07.
    - Other transports: it share to GSDP is 4.9% and its growth rate was 14.65% in 2006-07.
      2.47% and its growth rate was 39.45% in 2006-07.
    - Ware houses and Communications: it share to GSDP is
3. Financial Institutions, Insurance, real estate and business services
    - Financial Institutions and Insurance: its share to GSDP is 4.85% and its growth rate was 13.92% in 2006-07.
    - Real estates and business services: It share to GSDP is 9.27% and its growth rate was 15.95% in 2006-07.
4. Community, personal and other services
    - Public Administration: It share to GSDP is 4.51% and its growth rate was 11.57% in 2006-07.
    - Personal and Other services: it share to GSDP is 10% and its growth rate was 13.99% in 2006-07.

According CSO estimation AP state Growth was 10.37%

Agriculture Growth rate was 10.37% (2.59% in India)

Industrial Growth rate was 9.88% (8.7% in India)

Services Sector Growth rate was 11.57% (10.53% in India)

Primary Sector Contribution to Employment

Year	Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Total
1961	74.87	53.36	128.23 (35.6% TP)
1971	57.95	68.28	126.23
1981	74.08	83.25	157.33
1991	78.91	116.25	195.16 (29.34% TP)
2001	78.60	138.32	216.92 (28.5 TP)

Primary Sector Contribution to Employment IN %

Year	Cultivators	Agri Labourers	Total
1961	40.12%	28.59%	68.71%
1981	32.72%	36.79%	69.53%
1991	27.74%	40.87%	68.61%
2001	22.70%	39.60%	62.30%

Area	Cultivators		Agri Labourers		Total	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Coastal area	28.83	23.29	40.19	45.80	69.02	69.09
Telangana	35.19	30.53	32.31	35.56	67.5	66.09
Rayalaseema	35.99	32.20	37.70	40.80	73.69	73.00