

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY 2015-16



PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



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At the national level, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India presents the Economic Survey in both houses of the Parliament every year, just before the Union Budget. It is the ministry's view on the annual economic development of the country. A flagship annual document of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, Economic Survey, reviews the developments in the Indian economy over the previous 12 months, summarizes the performance on major development programs, and highlights the policy initiatives of the government and the prospects of the economy in the short to medium term. It contains certain prescriptions that may find a place in the Union Budget which is presented a day or two later.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh publishes 'Socio-Economic Survey' report every year and places it in both Houses of the State Legislature along with the budget documents. The report is a unique volume that captures the socio-economic changes taken place since the beginning of the financial year. The report essentially attempts to present the growth performance of the state economy by capturing the progress under key macro-economic aggregates and physical outcomes as a result of implementation of various programmes/ schemes during the year 2015-16.

The Socio Economic Survey 2015-16 is an outcome of the collective effort of all the stakeholders including the government departments, consultations made with experts from research bodies and interested readers who have offered their valuable advice.

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CHAPTER 1
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GENERAL REVIEW

State Reconstruction:

Even after 21 months of State bifurcation, the problems persist and finding solutions amicably continues to be a challenge for the government. Despite severe bottlenecks in the wake of state bifurcation, the government has recorded appreciable progress in terms of the objective of achieving inclusive growth with note worthy performance in both development and welfare sectors.

The assurances of the Union Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014 and in the speech of the then Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha to support the State on several fronts still remain mostly unfulfilled. During these few months, the support from the Commission was not very encouraging either. No special preference was given to the State despite requests for handholding support, excepting the usual allocations made to other States, as per their eligibility. Union Budget 2016-17 also did not make any special and noteworthy allocations to the State.

The State Government, running financial deficits and planning to build a world class infrastructure in the proposed capital city of Amaravati, is waiting for a big support from the Centre. All measures humanly possible have been taken, not only to overcome the difficulties but to convert the crisis into opportunity and also lay solid foundation for “Sunrise Andhra Pradesh”. The state reconstruction is planned in a way such that it promotes inclusive growth.

The Government continues its focus on social infrastructure towards not only meeting basic minimum requirements of the people especially for ensuring higher levels of social justice in society in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals but also the upcoming Sustained Development Goals and the associated global indices. The government is confident that once the process of social development is institutionalized, it provides sustenance for overall economic development.

The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and promoting access to water and sanitation. The world over enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, demonstrating the value of a unifying global agenda underpinned by goals and targets. However, despite the significant success, poverty and inequality has not yet ended for all while the MDG implementation period has ended in December 2015. The Government of India has

announced an SDG frame work containing 14 Goals and 88 Indicators on 11th December 2015.

Geographic, Demographic and Socio-Economic profile of Andhra Pradesh

With the geographical area of 1,62,760 sq km Andhra Pradesh ranks as the 8th largest State in the country. Situated in a tropical region, the state has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. The State has a forest area of 34,572 Sq.Kms as per the forest records, which accounts for 21.58% the total geographical area.

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per 2011 Census, the State accounts for 4.10% of the total population of the country. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.88 percent during 1961-71 to 21.13 percent during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population and decline is even more prominent at 9.21 percent during 2001-11, lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.72 percent.

The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 368 persons per square kilometer at all India level in 2011. The sex ratio in the state was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figure of 943 in 2011.

The literacy rate of the State is 67.35 percent in 2011 as against 62.07 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the all India literacy rate at 72.98% percent. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 37 percentage points from 29.94 percent in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011.

Urbanisation has been regarded as an important component for growth realization. The percentage of urban population to the total population in the State is 29.47 percent in 2011 as compared to 24.13 percent in 2001.

Sand, silt, and clay are the basic types of soils and most of soils are made up of a combination of these three. The texture of the soil, how it looks and feels, depends upon the amount of each one in that particular soil. There are various types of soils and the formation of soil is primarily influenced by major factors such as climate, altitude and composition of bedrock etc. Disproportion in the distribution of rainfall in the country and excessive heat contribute special characters to the soils.

The land utilization classification reveals that 38.31% of the state geographical areas is under net area sown (62.35 lakh hectares), 22.51 % under forest (36.63 lakh hectares), 8.61 % under current fallow lands (14.01 lakh hectares), 12.30% under land put non-agricultural uses (20.02 lakh hectares), 8.30 % under barren and uncultivable land (13.51 lakh hectares) and remaining 9.97% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown.

Salient features of the Survey: Macro-Economic Aggregates - Current Scenario

The GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2015-16 (Advance Estimates) is compiled by adding Product taxes and deducting Product subsidies to the GVA at current basic prices and estimated at Rs.6,03,376 crore as against Rs.5,32,922 crore for 2014-15.

The Central Statistical Office(CSO) has shifted the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and also revised the methodology. As per the Advance Estimates, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 493641 crores as against Rs.44,4752 crores for 2014-15 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 10.99 per cent. The corresponding growth rate of GDP of India is 7.6 per cent. The GVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 4,55,484 crore as against Rs. 4,12,188 crore of 2014-15(FRE), registered a growth rate of 10.50 percent. The corresponding growth rate for India stands at 7.3 per cent. The sectoral growth rates of GVA of Andhra Pradesh at constant (2011-12) prices are Agriculture : 8.4%, Industry: 11.13% and Services sector: 11.39%. The Per Capita Income (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.1,07,532 from Rs.95,689 in 2014-15 registering a growth of 12.38 percent.

Public Finance:

The revenue for the state in FY 2015-16 stood at Rs 44423 Crores from Own Tax sources, Rs 5341 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and Rs 40104 Crores of Central Transfer. The total Own Tax Revenue was Rs 29857 Crores in FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and Rs 44423 Crores in FY 2015-16. State's Own Non Tax Revenue was Rs 3955 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar

2015) and was Rs 5341 Crores in FY 2015-16. The main contribution towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue included the Mines and Mineral, Forests, Education and Other revenue sources. Resource flow from the Centre was Rs 28569 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 40104 Crores in FY 2015-16. Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central Transfers, which was Rs 15517 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and Rs 30116 Crores in FY 2015-16.

The Total Expenditure by the State was Rs 86906 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 106425 Crores in FY 2015-16. The revenue expenditure was Rs 75246 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 93521 Crores in FY 2015-16. It is important to mention that in its strive to built a developed Andhra Pradesh, the state spent Rs 12559 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY 2015-16, which stood at Rs 6520 Crores in FY 2014-15.

Prices

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers increased by 4.45% and 5.56% in the State and All India level respectively during the period from April, 2015 to Nov,2015 over the corresponding period of previous year. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government. WPI (Base Year 2004-05) for All Commodities increased from 176.4 in Apr 2015 to 177.6 in Nov 2015.

Public Distribution

28,953 Fair Price (FP) shops are functioning in the State as on 30.11.2015. 4,598 are in urban areas and 24,355 are in rural areas. On an average, each shop has 450 cards/families. There is one shop for every 1,725 persons in Andhra Pradesh vis- à-vis the Government of India's norm of one shop for every 2,000 persons.

At present, 119.79 lakh priority households are being supplied 5 kgs. of rice per person per month at Re.1/- per Kg. The requirement of rice is 1.82 lakh MTs per month. At present, 9.47 lakh AAY families are being supplied rice @ 35 Kgs. per family per month at Re.1/- per Kg. A quantity of 33,158 MTs. of rice is being supplied under AAY scheme Under this e-PoS system, the ration cardholder can draw

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essential commodities from any ePoS enabled F.P. shop irrespective of having his / her ration card number in Dynamic Key Register of a particular ePoS enabled F.P. shop. This innovative PDS in the state received wide accolades.

Seasonal conditions:

Rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period for 2015-16 was 523 mm as against the normal rainfall of 556 mm, recording a deficit by 5.9 %. The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2015-16 was 287 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296 mm, recording a deficit of 3.0%.

Agriculture & Allied sectors: Agriculture:

The area under food grains is estimated to be 41.30 lakh hectares in 2015-16 as against 39.63 lakh hectares in 2014-15, showing an increase of 4.21%. The total production of food grains in 2015-16 is estimated at 137.56 lakh tonnes while it was 160.03 lakh tonnes in 2014-15 showing a decrease of 14.04%. While the production of pulses which is estimated at 12.65 LMT during 2015-16 as against 9.5 LMT of 2014-15, showed a notable increase of 33%, oilseeds production too depicted an impressive increase of 47% - up from 5.91 LMT in 2014-15 to 8.69 LMT in 2015-16.

Adding to the unfavourable seasonal conditions, low water levels in reservoirs that led to non-release of canal water for KC canal & NSP area, resulted in deficit crop coverage of 6.99 lakh ha under major crops like paddy, cotton, groundnut, tobacco, maize and sugarcane. However, anticipating the likely shortage in crop coverage, the government has taken immediate suitable steps and suggested crops like millets and pulses to farmers and positioned seeds well in advance. These extension measures helped in bringing in a crop coverage of 4.07 lakh ha, leaving only 2.92 ha of unsown area compared to 2014-15.

Innovative interventions like Farmer Producer Organisations(FPOs), Soil Health Cards, Testing of soil samples, reducing Micro nutrient deficiency and extension and guidance from knowledge partners like ICRISAT are helping the farming community to enhance their incomes.

Horticulture:

Wide range of agro-climatic conditions of the state is conducive for growing a large variety of Horticultural

crops, including, root and tuber crops, ornamental crops, plantation crops like coconut, cashew and cocoa etc., it contributes about 5.6% of the State GDP and is moving towards value enhancement in addition to focus on production. 14.74 Lakh Ha. area is under Horticulture with production of 188.22 lakhs MTs of Horticulture crops in Andhra Pradesh. The area under fruits is 5.76 lakhs Ha, Vegetables 2.33 lakh Ha, Spices 2.21 lakh Ha and Plantation crops 4.27 lakh Ha.

The Government is taking up horticulture development in a big way. The focus in recent years has been on increasing production and productivity of horticulture crops, development of infrastructure for post harvest management and providing access to domestic and export markets. Andhra Pradesh ranks 1st in the production of Oil Palm, Tomato, Chillies Turmeric and Mango; 2nd in production of loose flowers in India (NHB data base 2013).

Livestock and Fisheries

As per Livestock Census 2012, 62.54 lakh out of 126.65 lakh (49.38%) households in the state are engaged in Livestock / Livestock related rearing activities. The state stands 2nd in Egg production (1309.58 crores), 4th in Meat production (5.27 lakh Metric Tons) and 6th in Milk production (96.56 Lakh Metric Tons) in the country as per the estimates during 2014-15. The value of livestock produce, as per the Advance estimates for 2015-16 is estimated to be Rs.49,361 crores at current basic prices and the livestock sector contributes 8.85% to the state GVA.

Production of fish/prawn in the state has increased consistently from 8.14 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 to 19.78 lakh tonnes in 2014-15, and 16.275 lakh tonnes (upto Dec, 2015) registering an average annual growth rate of 9.92%. This became possible because of the large scale involvement of farmers who were driven by robust market especially in Kolkata and North-Eastern states took up intensive pisciculture in the delta areas of the state. The state aims to be the Aqua Hub of the World.

Industrial Development

The Government is striving towards creation of quality infrastructure coupled with congenial industrial environment in the State to make Andhra Pradesh an attractive destination for both foreign and domestic investors. Andhra Pradesh is the first State in India to take

up the initiative in bringing A.P. Single Window Clearances system under e-Biz project of National e-Governance plan of Government of India.

1784 Large and Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.81,261 crore have gone into production creating employment to 4,35,506 persons as on September,2015. The Government of India (GoI) has announced a National Manufacturing Policy, 2011, with the objective to enhance the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs.

Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor is one of the mega Infrastructure projects of Government of India which passes through the State. With the main objective to increase the share of manufacturing sector in the GDP of the country and to create smart sustainable cities which will have world-class infrastructure, convenient public transport etc. Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor is a key part of the planned East Economic Corridor and India's first coastal corridor and the extent of it is considered from Pydibheemavaram in Srikakulam district to Chennai in Tamilnadu.

Industrial Infrastructure

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to announce an exclusive state SEZ policy with special package of incentives and concessions and finalized the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone in an area of 3,500 acres of land. Out of 19 SEZs 4 were IT/ITES SEZs, 4 Multi Product SEZs, 4 Pharmaceuticals SEZs, 2 Textile and Apparel SEZs, 1 Building Products SEZ, 1 Leather Sector SEZ, 1 Footwear SEZ, 1 Alumina/Aluminium Refining SEZ and 1 Food Processing SEZ.

Index of Industrial Production

The General Index for the period from April to October 2015 in Andhra Pradesh stands at 191.9 against 192.0 observed in the same period.

Mines and Geology

The main aim of State Mineral Policy is to serve as a guiding force to translate the State's mineral potential into reality with eco-friendly and sustainable mining. The Mining Sector is identified as one of the growth engines and certain minerals have been identified as focus minerals viz. Bauxite, Heavy minerals, Beach Sand, Limestone, Gold, Diamond, Dolomite, Oil & Natural gas, Uranium,

Garnet, Granite, Titanium, etc. for establishment of Cement, Gas based Thermal Plants, Oil Refinery, Cutting & Faceting, Mining & Refinery, Steel & Sponge, Alumina Smelter and Aluminium Refinery etc., as focus industry for overall development of the Mining Sector in the State.

Commerce and Exports

The Exports from the state have recorded as Rs.19183.74 crore in the first half of the year 2015-16 (from April 2015 to September 2015). The Major exports from the State are Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and Allied chemicals.

Irrigation

The State of Andhra Pradesh is allocated 512.040 TMC of Krishna Waters under the existing Projects and also given liberty to utilise remaining water to the extent feasible. The State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up 4 projects such as Telugu Ganga Project, Handri Niva Srujala sravanthi, Galeru Nagari Srujala Sravanthi and Veligonda based on the surplus water as per Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal and are in advanced stage of completion. The existing utilization under Godavari is to the extent of 308.703 TMC.

Seven Priority projects viz- 1. Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme, 2) Thotapalli Barrage project, 3) Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi Project, 4) Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi Phase I, 5) BRR Vamsadhara Project (Stage II- Phase II), 6) Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project and 7) Gundlakamma Reservoir are planned to be completed during 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Minor Irrigation

About 40,817 tanks serving an ayacut of 25.60 lakh acres (including 35,376 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj department with an ayacut of 8.01 lakh acres) are under Minor Irrigation.

Groundwater

The state has been divided into 736 watersheds (which are also called groundwater basins or assessment units) for estimation of groundwater resources. The net groundwater irrigation potential created during 2014-15 was 11.09 lakh hectares. At present, the well population is 14.49 Lakh (agricultural connection) with the gross area irrigated under groundwater for the year 2014-15 is 15.32 lakh hectares.

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Coastal Andhra region recorded a net rise of 1.35 metres and Rayalaseema region recorded a net rise of 1.94 metres. Neeru-Chettu Mission is a sub-mission of Primary Sector Mission and important two aspects of the mission are Water Conservation and Water management. The State is planning to become drought proof and several strategies are being put in place including real time monitoring of water levels by Piezometers.

Power

During the year 2015-16, it is programmed to release 50,000 new agricultural connections. Upto 30-09-2015, 39,553 agricultural services have been released. The total agricultural services existing in the state as on 30-09-2015 is 15.49 lakhs. The installed capacity as on 30-09-2015 is 10587.43. Power sector reforms are helping the state in achieving for development.

Roads

The total R&B Road network in the state as on 22-12-2015 was 46,869.60 Kms. The R&B department maintains a total of 41,956 Km of roads (excluding NH roads) comprising 6,485 Kms of State Highways, 19,807 Kms of Major district roads and 15,664 Kms of rural roads. There are 24 National Highways in the state covering a length of 4913.60 Km.

The density of National Highways is 9.98 Kms per lakh population (2011) in the State as against national average of 7.67 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 30.70 Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq. Kms in the State as against national average of 28.2 km.

Transport

The transport department plays a key role in granting licenses to drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax, enforcement of vehicle violations, and acts as nodal agency for road safety and motor vehicles pollution control.

The State as on 31-12-2015 had a registry of 85.05 lakh vehicles.

APSRTC

The corporation has 4 zones, 12 regions and 126 depots with a total fleet strength of 11,962 buses and 60006 employees on rolls as on October, 2015. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 362 kms.

Airports

Government has entered into memorandum of understanding with Airports Authority of India for upgradation/modernization of non-metro airports at Vijayawada, Tirupati, Kadapa and Rajahmundry. There is a scope for improvement of air linkage is essential to fast development in the state. There are proposals for development of regional airports at Kuppam, Chittoor district, Dagadarthi, Nellore district and Orvakallu, Kurnool district.

Sea Ports

Andhra Pradesh has 974 Kms long coast line with a major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India control and 14 notified ports under State Government. Of which 4 are captive ports. One port is proposed at Duggarajapatnam in SPSR Nellore district. The State Government declared Kakinada SEZ as a minor port. It is proposed to handle all cargos in SEZ through this captive port.

Communications

There were 10,375 Post offices and 2,427 Telephone exchanges in the state upto October 2015.

Tourism

The State is a home to a number of holy pilgrim centres, attractive palaces, museums, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations. Andhra Pradesh with more than 300 tourist locations attracts the largest number of tourists in India. More than 7.5 million visitors visit the state every year. APTDC operates 28 tour packages including on demand tours. Most popular river Cruise on river Godavari between Pattiseema and Papikondalu is being operated that is attracting large number of tourists. Huge investment proposals are being tracked to promote tourism which not only adds GVA but provides employment.

Information Technology

Government has put in place three policies – IT policy, Electronic policy and Innovation and Startup policy, which are based on four pillars - Infrastructure, Incentives, Human resource development and Good governance. The Policies offer Incentives and Facilitations unparalleled in the country. 100% Tax reimbursement of VAT/CST, for the new units started after the date of issue of the policy,

for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production for products manufactured in AP and sold in AP. e-Pragati is a massive program covering 33 departments and 315 agencies and around 745 services have been identified so far.

School Education

Out of the total enrollment 69.02 lakhs, 35.48 lakhs in I-V classes; 20.72 lakhs in VI-VIII classes, 12.82 lakhs in IX-X classes. During 2015-16, the dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 8.76%, 14.75% at I-VIII (Elementary Level) and 23.87% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools.

During 2015-16, there were 1,08,200 teachers in primary schools, 61,663 in Primary with Upper Primary schools(I-VII/VIII), 3,489 in Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools (I-XII) and 2024 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools (VI-XII) 13,542 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools(I-X) and 1,06,864 in Upper Primary with Secondary (VI- X). 38.39 lakh children were covered under Mid day meal programme during 2015-16, out of which, 20.00 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes including NCLP, 11.15 lakh in Upper primary (VI-VIII) and 7.24 lakh children in High schools in the state.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

352 KGBVs were sanctioned in Educationally Backward mandals in the state and all these schools were operationalized with an enrolment of 67541 children. Government of India have taken a decision to collect information from class I to class-XII level under the name of Unified District Information system for Education (U-DISE) with September 2015 as reference date during 2015-16 Under Badi Pilustondi programme 4,89,278 children were admitted in Class-I. Transition from Class-V to VI- 6,28,105. Transition from Class-VI to VII - 6,51,301 children: 6,33,070 children transition from Class-VII to VIII. Vidya sadassulu” were conducted in 651 mandals across the state and grama sabhas were conducted in 27,735 habitations.

Intermediate Education

There are 444 government junior colleges, 8 government vocational junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. Besides the Government sector, there are 1819 private un-aided junior colleges functioning in A.P.

Collegiate Education

Higher Education has been identified as a growth engine in the sunrise state of Andhra Pradesh and is pushed in a mission approach for sustaining and promoting quality of education and for providing purposeful education, particularly to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society. There are 146 Government degree colleges (145 Degree +1 oriental college) and 141 Private Aided colleges (126 degree +15 oriental) existing in the state with a total strength of 2,06,705 students.

To strengthen the existing Jawahar Knowledge Centers in Degree Colleges the department of higher Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh has entered into partnership with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). The parallel degree programme is designed so that the graduating youth acquire job related skills through immersive projects and will be offered to students through Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) across the State

Technical Education

At present, there are 1357 Diploma & Degree level professional institutions with an intake of 3,44,551 in the State. There are 306 polytechnic institutions in the State with a total intake of 86831 and 18 D. Pharmacy institutions with a total intake of 1080. 41 Skill Development centers have been established in polytechnics to provide industry relevant skill training and to improve the quality in technical education.

IIM, at Visakhapatnam, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Merlapaka Village Yerpedu (M), Chittoor Dist., Indian Institute of Science Education Research (IISER) at Srinivasapuram, Panguru and Chindepalle Villages of Yerpedu (M), IIIT, Sri City, Chittoor District, National Institute of Technology (NIT), Tadepalligudem and IIIT, Kurnool were started in 2015-16.

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Family Welfare

Family Welfare Department provides Maternal Health care, child health care and family welfare services through 7,659 sub-centres, 1,075 Primary Health Centres, 193 Community Health Centres, 49 area hospitals, 9 District hospitals, 6 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 11 Teaching hospitals. There are 73 Urban Family Welfare Centres, and 193 Urban Health Centres in urban areas of the State. The State Government has envisaged establishment of 26 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 18 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, 95 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 789 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) in the state to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by strengthening neo-natal care services. The percentage of deliveries in Government hospitals has increased from 42% in 2014 to 44% till November 2015.

Dr NTR Vaidya Seva

The scheme has established a demand-side mechanism that mobilizes and channels additional public financing to health, introduced an explicit benefits package, pioneered cashless care and fostered public private partnerships. Under the scheme, 50.23 lakh patients were screened, 39.70 lakh Out-patients were treated in 532 active hospitals.

All the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which are the first contact point, Area/District Hospitals and Network Hospitals, are provided with Help Desks manned by Vaidya Mithra to facilitate the illiterate patients. 104 seva kendram is an integrated call center established by the Govt of A.P. on 1.10.2015 which functions round the clock for grievances redressal pertaining to medical and health department.

A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

APVVP hospitals provide out-patient, in-patient services, diagnostic services and laboratory services. At present there are 114 hospitals under the control of APVVP in the State. There are 766 Doctors, 2036 Nursing and 917 Paramedical, 435 Administration cadres working for health care in the state and 26 blood banks, 38 blood storage centres are functioning in APVVP Hospitals in the State. Under NRHM 11 SNCU, 5 NRC, 84 NBSU, 59 CEMONC, 12 Tribal Hospitals are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. 3 MCH Hospitals are established in APVVP Hospitals. 84 new born stabilization units 84 new born are located in APVVP Hospitals.

Health

Several schemes like National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetic, Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke are being implemented in the state. 2.04 lakh cataract operations were conducted during 2015-16 (upto October 2015). Awareness campaign about Iodine Deficiency Disorders and use of Iodized salt were conducted in all districts.

AIDS Control Society

The fourth phase of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is being implemented across the country by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in a response to the epidemic. SACS has been providing prevention, treatment, care and support services through the establishments in the state. In collaboration with SCERT, this school based programme is being implemented in 8,000 secondary schools across the state with the objective of reaching out students in age group of 12-15 years.

Women Development and Child Welfare

The Department is running 46 Homes for Children and 21 Institutions for Women to cater to the needs of Children and Women in difficult circumstances. About 9.07 Lakh children are attending pre-school education activities in Anganwadi centres. 257 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. At present the 34.58 lakh beneficiaries were covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme during 2015-16 (upto October 2015). "Anna Amrutha Hastam Programme" - One Full Meal to Pregnant & Lactating Women was implemented in 104 ICDS Projects in the State. 2.58 lakh persons were benefitted under "Maa Inti Mahalakshmi" programme so far.

Welfare of Disabled

The Government of India sanctioned 7 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the districts of East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Kadapa and Chittoor districts. Government sanctioned changing 6th Roster Point reserved for Blindness or Low Vision (Women) to Blindness or Low vision (Open) and 106th Roster Point reserved for Blindness or Low Vision (Open) to Blindness or Low vision (Women).

Backward Class Welfare

At present, there are 897 government B.C. hostels, (692 hostels for boys and 205 hostels for girls) with a total strength of 96,997 boarders were admitted in the hostels during 2015-16. There are 32 B.C. Residential Schools (17 for boys and 15 for girls) with a total strength of 13,130 students functioning in the state during the year 2015-16. 98.50% of X class students in BC Residential schools were passed against the 91.42% of state average during the year 2014-15. 10955 primary co-operative societies have been registered in all districts of the state for 10 Federations.

Social Welfare

As per the 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes population forms 17.08 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh and 79.98% of the Scheduled Caste people live in rural areas. Enrollment ratio 82.29% as against the general ratio of 100%.1259. Hostels are functioning in the state, with an admitted strength of 1.09 lakh in 2015-16. 566 special hostels and 27 Integrated hostel Welfare Complexes are functioning in the State. The overall pass percentage is 85.43 as against the State average of 91.42. NTR Vidyonnathi a new scheme to provide professional guidance to 250 SC students each year for Civil Services examinations by sponsoring them to nationally reputed institutions. Chandranna Cheyutha is a Skill Development Programme for SC Youth, around 30,000 SC Youth in the state with an approximate cost of Rs.45 crore were benefited under this programme.

Tribal Welfare

Government is keen on providing quality residential education to all ST children. Proposed to convert the all the TW hostels into residential schools in a phased manner. During the year 2015-16 it is proposed to convert 30 hostels into ashram schools in scheduled areas and 50 Hostels into Residential Schools in non scheduled areas benefiting 11,600 ST students. 92.62% pass percentage (91.42 state average) in SSC examinations. Under Skill Development programme, 6,000 ST youth will be provided training for skill upgradation including direct placements. 3212 ST youth were trained and provided placement upto October, 2015.

Minorities Welfare

Government is providing Scholarships both MTF and RTF to the post matric students covering Intermediate, Graduation, Postgraduation, diploma courses like Polytechnic, Nursing etc., professional courses like MBBS, B.Tech, MBA, MCA etc., on saturation basis. Government introduced a new scheme Dulhan scheme duly dispensing Mass Marriage Scheme enhancing financial assistance from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.50,000/-. During the year 2015-16 5,714 minority persons to be trained in various vocational and skill development activities. Training institutions have been finalized and applications are invited from the eligible Minority candidates. 54 urdu ghar cum shadikhanas are functioning in the state.

Housing

65,76,553 houses have been completed comprising 60,02,439 in rural areas and 5,74,114 in urban areas under weaker section housing program, since inception till the end of December 2015. District wise details of Houses constructed during the year 2015-16 (upto Dec 2015). The board has so far constructed 24982 houses.

Public Health

At present 8 ULBs i.e. Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Puttaparthi & Tadipathri Underground Drainage Schemes are functioning with a total treatment capacity of 295.00 MLD. Construction of sewage treatment plants in 3 ULBs are in progress at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada & Yemmiganur to add Additional Sewage capacity 177.8 MLD and are proposed to be completed by March 2016.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

There were 1,84,904 bore wells fitted with Hand pumps, 30,233 PWS Schemes and 483 CPWS Schemes (including Sri Satya Sai Schemes). So far 1,77,137 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) are constructed as against the target of 15.22 lakh.

Municipal Administration

Swachha Andhra Corporation has sanctioned 1,63,381 individual house hold toilets, of which 47,559 units were already constructed in 110 ULBs.

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61,960 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 6,196 exclusive SHGs, 79 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSs) and 111 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) were formed in the State. 6,614 unemployed poor youth were trained during 2014-15 and 2,980 placed in 2015-16 under STEP-UP programme of SJSRY. Strengthening and sustainability of livelihoods of Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs in the State as a part of the national policy on urban street vendors. During the year 2015-16, 35 City Livelihood Centres were started in all NULM ULBs.

Rural Development

NTR Jala Siri a MGNREGA- RIDF convergence project, aims at changing 2.31 lakh acres of fallow and uncultivated land in to irrigated lands. MGNREGS is being implemented in 13,085 Gram Panchayats. 5.03 lakh Srama Shakti Sanghams have been formed with 60 lakh households covering 88.50 lakh wage seekers. Payments and Pay slips to Beneficiaries through DBT and Biometric system.

SHG Bank linkage has been a successful programme in Andhra Pradesh with almost a third of the SHG bank linkage in the country being delivered here under Chandranna Cheyutha- Investment Capital. During 2015-16, over Rs.6700 crore of bank linkage has been facilitated against a target of Rs.12288 crore. Community Based Organisations have built up enormous financial capital base through savings corpus. SERP's livelihood strategy is therefore, now focused at three levels- on household based livelihoods grounding, supporting and nurturing SHG linked enterprises and businesses and finally, on building value chains, second generation institutions and verticals around sectors that can create high value for the SHG members in terms of income increase.

Rural and Urban SHGs have been provided with market access through regular DWCRA Bazaars, SARAS exhibitions in the Godavari Pushkarams. SARAS exhibitions have been held in other states also

NTR Bharosa has turned public service delivery into a reality- at the door step of the beneficiary with timely and hassle-free delivery of services month on month. The Government has launched the Digital Literacy program for DWCRA members.

Poverty

The poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96% and 5.81% respectively and combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%. The poverty in the State is on a decline and currently stands at 9.2%.

Employment – Unemployment

As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of 68th Round (ie.during 2011-12) the unemployment rate for Andhra Pradesh State for Rural and Urban sectors stood at 12 and 43 respectively. Similarly for All India, the corresponding estimates are 17 and 34 in respect of Rural and Urban areas.

Employment & Training

There are 9,244 establishments in organized sector in the state providing employment to 8.60 lakh persons. Of the total establishments, 6,470 are in public sector (with employment of 6.04 lakh persons) and 2,774 (with employment of 2.56 lakh persons) are in private sector. 31 ITIs have been covered in all under the scheme for up-gradation as Centers of Excellence / Trades in a phased manner.

Skill Development

The Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation was set up to skill 2 crore people in Andhra Pradesh in next 10 – 15 years with a vision to be one of the best three states in India by 2022 and the best in the country by 2029, when India celebrates its 75th year of Independence and to achieve status of fully developed state. Thus target from 2015-16 to 2019-2020 is projected at 50 lakh at the rate of 10 lakh per year and 2 crore in fifteen year target i.e. by the year 2029.

Strategies for Achieving the Vision

The state is devising strategies that result in double digit growth in a sustained manner. It is a notable achievement that the state has successfully achieved double digit growth in the current year. Implementation of appropriate policies and programmes by the state, as per the advance estimates,

have enabled to register an Impressive growth rate of 10.99% in the GSDP for the year 2015-16, compared to India's growth rate of 7.6%. The growth rate in the Gross Value Added(GVA) stands at 10.50%. It is targeted to grow at 15% next year.

Andhra Pradesh, rich in natural and human resources, is keen to leverage its strengths through district specific growth strategies and achieve double digit growth targets. While focus will be on Coast-led growth, manufacturing, agro-processing, pharma, development of physical infrastructure like ports, airports and river ways are some of the key areas identified for pushing the growth significantly. Sector specific strategies have been developed to achieve desired inclusive growth.

People-centric initiatives

Janma Bhoomi Maa Vooru

The Government has launched a people-centred development and welfare programme "Janmabhoomi - Maa Vooru" and conducted first two rounds of the programme during October,2014 and June 2015, covering identified thrust areas. The 3rd Round of Janma Bhoomi was conducted from 2nd to 11th January, 2016 with the main theme of Smart Village – Smart Ward Towards Smart Andhra Pradesh (SVSW) in all the GPs/Wards with thrust areas of NTR Bharosa Pension (NBP) Scheme, Public Distribution System, Panta Sanjiivini, NTR Jala Siri, Waada Waada lo Chandranna Baata(CC Roads), NTR Vaidya Pariksha scheme, Swacha Bharat-Toilets, NTR Vaidya Seva, Talli Bidda express scheme and Grievances.

Smart Village Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh

Government of Andhra Pradesh has embarked on a noble initiative to make all Gram Panchayats and Wards smart as part of Smart Village and Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh programme, which was officially launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in January 2015. The Smart Village-Smart Ward programme intends to achieve smart infrastructure, smart service delivery, smart technology and innovation, smart institutions along with optimal mobilisation and utilisation of available resources, leading to faster and more inclusive growth.

A 'Smart Village/Ward' encompasses sustainable and inclusive development of all sections of its community for enjoying a higher standard of living. The 100 per cent achievement of the 20 basic amenities, outcomes and services in a definite time frame, is a non-negotiable condition for moving towards Smart Village-Smart Ward. All GPs and Wards of the state are covered under the programme. Partners are being contacted regularly to actively involve themselves and to motivate the community. Over 15,000 partners have so far partnered in the development initiative.

Establishment of Smart AP Foundation:

Government have established an independent 'SMART AP FOUNDATION' as a society under Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001 to serve as a platform for the general and sectoral partners and the activities are being monitored by a Chief Executive Officer for the foundation.



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CHAPTER
2
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State Economy

Double Digit Growth – the new normal

Advance estimates -2015-16 – AP:

GSDP: Rs. 6,03,376 crore

Per capita NSDP(Rs.): 1,07,532

Growth rate for 2015-16 (at 2011-12 prices):

**GVA growth rate 10.5% vis-à-vis 7.3%
of India**

Sectoral growth rates:

Agriculture: 8.40%

Industry Sectoral growth rate : 11.13%

Services: 11.39%

Per Capita Income: Rs. 1,07,532

Andhra Pradesh, the Sunrise state of the Nation, is all set to attain new heights in the coming years. Necessary policies and implementing mechanisms have been put in place to drive and sustain the growth momentum to achieve the vision of making the Andhra Pradesh as one of the first three high-performing States in India by 2022 and the best state in the country by 2029. The main agenda is to target double digit growth. Sustaining double digit growth for the next 15 years is imperative to ensure that Andhra Pradesh stands tall among its peers. Going beyond the Human Development concept, the focus will also be on enhancing the Happiness Index. By 2050, AP will be the best destination in the world.

Given the inspiring growth achievements in 1st and 2nd quarters of 2015-16, the state has successfully achieved

double digit growth in the current year, which it has promised to deliver. Implementation of appropriate policies and programmes by the state have enabled to register an impressive growth rate of 10.5% in the year 2015-16, compared to India's growth rate of 7.3%, as per the advance estimates. Per Capita Income crossing the one lakh mark, looks promising. Making the growth inclusive and sustainable continues to the development agenda for the state.

Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in common parlance known as "State Income", is a measure in monetary terms of sum total volume of all goods and services produced during a given period of time within the geographical boundaries of the state, accounted without duplication. This is one of the most important commonly used single economic indicators to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy.

Capturing structural changes

Improvement in availability of basic data over the years has helped in reviewing the methodology from time to time for estimating the State Domestic Product. Periodic updation of data and shifting base year to a more recent year are being undertaken regularly so as to capture the structural and sectoral shifts taking place in a developing economy can be properly gauged and captured.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) is usually estimated by 'Income originating approach', wherein income generated by the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the state are aggregated. It represents the value of all goods and services produced within the state, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year. The estimates of SDP and related aggregates are generally prepared both at current and constant prices. The estimation of SDP and related aggregates including District Domestic Product is being done both at current and constant prices.

These estimates of economy over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of changes taking place in the level of economic development. Sectoral composition of SDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy but

also facilitates formulation of plans for overall economic development. These estimates when studied in relation to the total population of the state indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available or the standard of living of the people in the State. These are referred as estimates of Per Capita Income (PCI).

Base Year Revision to 2011-12

The Central Statistical Office (CSO), Government of India have shifted the Base year of the GDP Estimates from 2004-05 to 2011-12, duly incorporating recommendations of SNA 2008, adopting the results of latest surveys and studies and also espoused some critical methodological changes to bridge the data gaps and to improve the quality of data sets. Changes are also made in the presentation of estimates to improve ease of understanding for analysis and facilitate international comparability.

Changing the base year of the National/State accounts periodically is to take into account the structural changes which have been taking place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy through macro aggregates viz., Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Per Capita Income, Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), Private Final Consumption Expenditure.

Further, the three major components influencing the present revision exercise include:

- i) revision of base year to a more recent year (for meaningful analysis of structural changes in the economy in real terms),
- ii) complete review of the existing data base and methodology employed in the estimation of various macro-economic aggregates including choice of the alternative databases on individual subjects and
- iii) to the extent feasible, implementing the international guidelines on the compilation of national accounts, the System of National Accounts (SNA), 2008 prepared with the support of the Inter Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts comprising of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations and World Bank.

CSO have issued guidelines and data sets to the states to shift to new series and requested the states to release state level estimates in the new base from 2011-12 to 2014-15 along with 2015-16 Advance estimate.

Improvements in the New Series with 2011-12 as Base Year

In the Old series (2004-05), the estimates of GVA were prepared at factor cost while the estimates in the new series are prepared at Basic Prices.

In the new series, the industry-wise estimates will be presented as “GVA at Basic Prices” and GSDP at Market Prices shall be referred as “GSDP-Gross State Domestic Product” which is a practice at international level. Thus,

GSDP = Sum total of GVA at basic prices + Product taxes - Product subsidies

Comprehensive coverage of Manufacturing and Services Sectors has been facilitated by incorporation of annual accounts of companies as filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under their e-governance initiative, MCA21. The Financial Sector coverage was expanded by inclusion of Asset management companies, Stock Brokers, Stock Exchanges and Regulatory Bodies like SEBI, PFRDA & IRDA. The Results of the latest NSSO Rounds have been used to capture the realistic scenario of the economy.

Compilation of Estimates of GSDP

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andhra Pradesh is arrived at as per the methodology given by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The Advance Estimates for every financial year are being compiled in the month of February, with data available till that period and these estimates will be revised from time to time as Provisional Estimates, First Revised Estimates, and Second Revised Estimates and finally after reconciliation with CSO as Third Revised Estimates after a gap of 2 years. The data pertaining to inputs, Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC), Supra Regional Sectors, Central Non Departmental Commercial Undertakings (CNDUs), Autonomous Bodies, Central Government Administration & Private Corporate Sector etc., is provided by CSO for all States.

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With respect to districts, the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) estimates are prepared using available data sets for Commodity producing sectors and appropriate indicators for remaining sectors.

Estimates of GSDP/GVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices

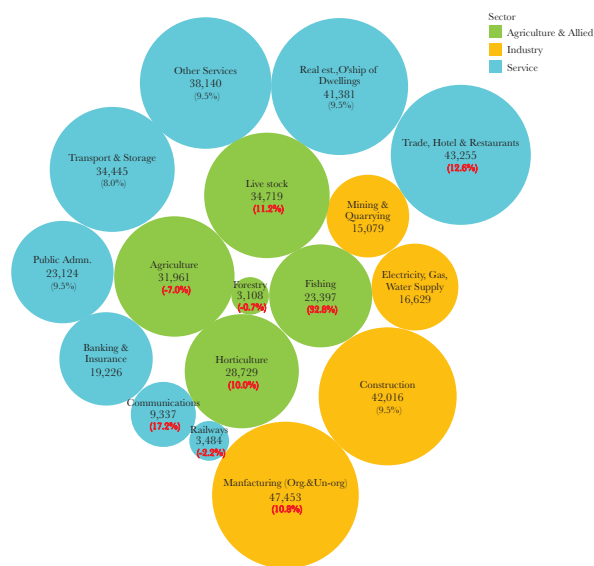
As per the Advance Estimates, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 493641 crores as against Rs.444752 crores for 2014-15 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 10.99 per cent. The corresponding growth rate of GDP of India is 7.6 per cent.

The GVA of Advance Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 455484 crore as against Rs. 412188 crore of 2014-15(FRE), meaning a growth rate of 10.50 percent. The corresponding growth rate for India stands at 7.3 per cent.

The state is envisaging double digit growth for 2015-16 and is putting in place necessary policies and implementing schemes/programmes to sustain the double digit growth for a period of 15 years. In this endeavour of the government, some of the key sectors of the state economy have responded quickly and positively. The following are the are the sectors that registered an impressive double digit growth: Horticulture (10.0%), Livestock (11.2%), Fishing (32.8%) in the Agriculture & Allied Sector and Mining & Quarrying (10.98%), Manufacturing (10.8%), Electricity (16.7%) in Industry Sector and Trade, Hotels & Restaurants (12.6%)

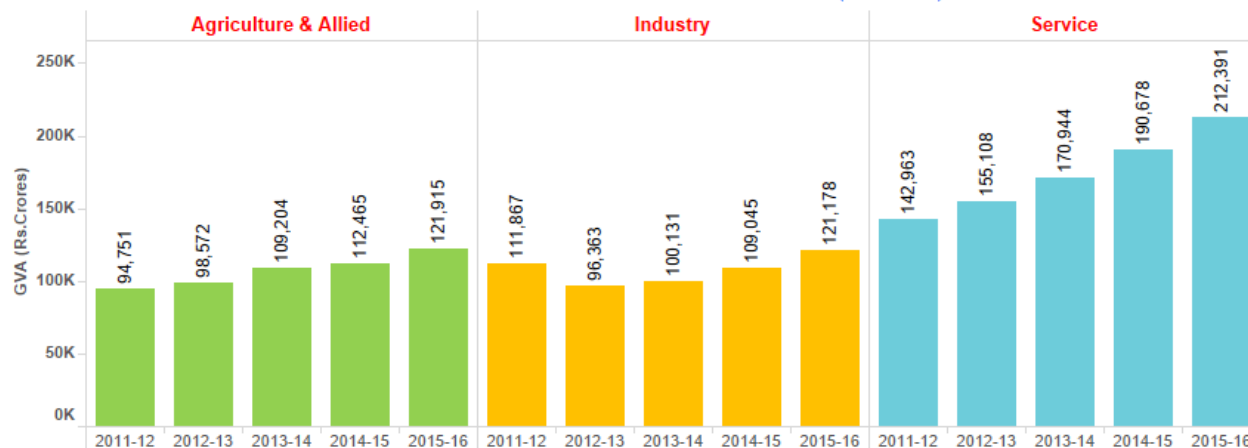
Communication (17.2%), Public Administration(13.7%) & Other Services (14.9%) of Services sector. Construction sector (9.5%), which has been identified as an important growth engine and has a potential multiplier effect in pushing the GSDP substantially, although fell few notches below the double digit mark, played a critical role in facilitating double digit growth. The Sector-wise growth performance for 2015-16 is portrayed below:

GVA Estimates at Constant Prices for 2015-16 in new base (2011-12)



The broad sectoral GVA trends are depicted below.

GVA Estimates at Constant Prices in new base (2011-12)



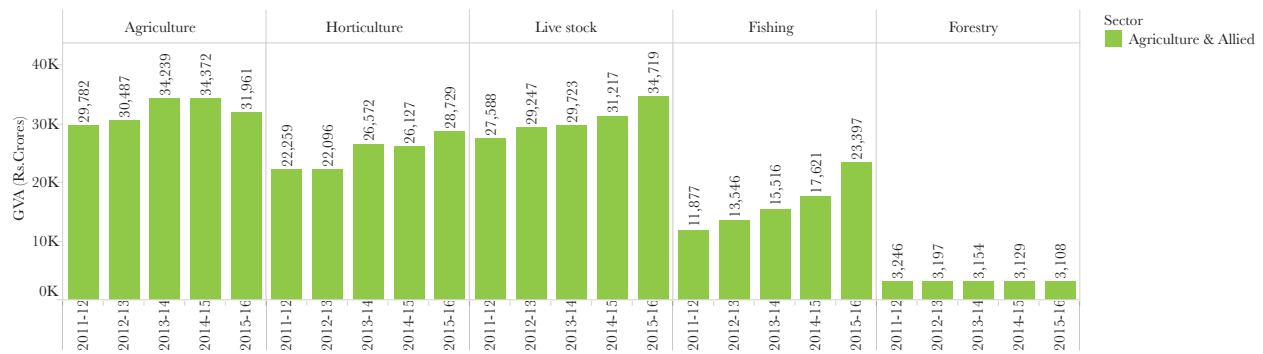
Agriculture & Allied Sectors

Although certain sub sectors have registered double digit growth and the overall growth of 8.4% in 2015-16 at Constant (2011-12) Prices with a GVA of Rs. 121915 crore in the Agriculture & Allied Sectors is impressive, there has been a negative growth in the agriculture sub-sector.

The unfavorable seasonal conditions prevailed in some parts of the state compounded by heavy rainfall in the districts of

Chittoor and Nellore have adversely impacted the growth performance in the agriculture sub-sector resulting in a fall in the production of foodgrains and certain other crops. The food grain production is expected to decline from 160 lakh MTs last year to 137.56 lakh MTs during 2015-16. However, horticulture, no longer a subsector of agriculture, registering a growth rate of 9.96%, to a certain extent did a rescue act.

Agriculture & Allied Sector - GVA Estimates at Constant Prices in new base (2011-12)



Promoting horticulture in a big way by the government with growth promoting initiatives like Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation, Polynets / Shadenets, Panta Sanjeevini and improved market strategies and storage facilities, helped the agriculture sector to a certain extent. Under Livestock Sector, increase in the production of Milk, Meat & Egg resulted in posting an encouraging growth rate of 11.2%. The increase in the production of Marine fish and brackish water prawns helped to register a significant growth rate of 32.8% in Fishing Sector. Forestry & Logging Sector registered a negative growth rate of 0.7 % in 2015-16. The Sectors of Livestock & Fishing are the key contributors that have considerably lifted the performance of Agriculture & Allied Sector in 2015-16.

The government is keen to make the state a drought proof state in the next five years and in the process has been making all out efforts with several innovative initiatives, essentially under the framework of water conservation and better water management and Neeru-Chettu and other programmes like soil sample testing, distribution of soil health cards for crop-specific balanced use of fertilizers and correcting micro-nutrient deficiency. The Primary

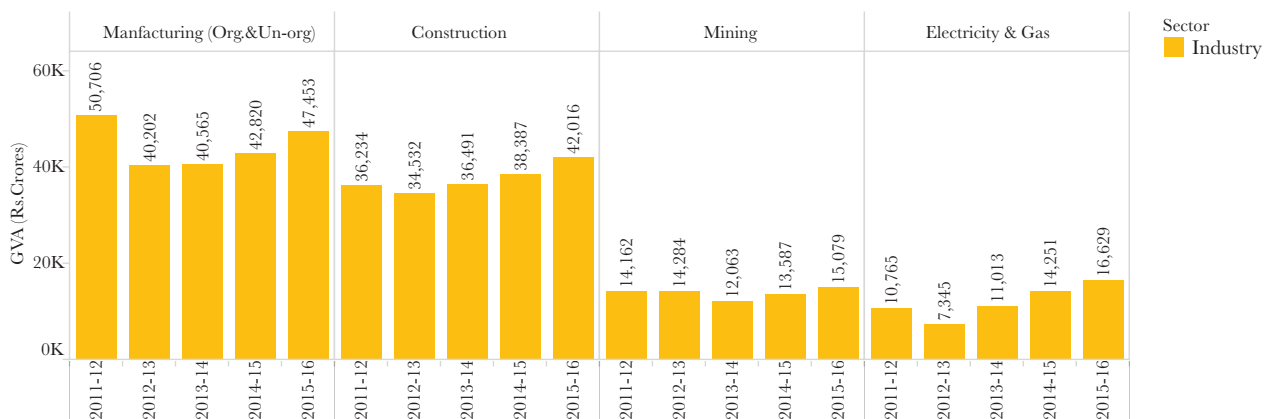
sector mission constituted by the state to look into the key concerns of the agriculture sector has suggested several tangible solutions to overcome the farm-related problems and thereby make agriculture a profitable engagement. These initiatives which primarily focus on productivity improvement have started showing results and are expected to take full swing sooner.

Industry Sector:

Industry sector comprises of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing (Organised & Un-Organised), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction. As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2015-16 at Constant (2011-12) prices, the Industry sector is estimated at Rs.121178 crores registering a growth rate of 11.1% percent over the previous year. Private Corporate Sector growth is the key indicator of the Industry Sector in estimating the Sectors of Manufacturing, Mining & Quarrying and Construction. The Sectors of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction registered growth rates of 10.98, 10.82, 16.69 & 9.46 percent respectively.

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Industry Sector - GVA Estimates at Constant Prices in new base (2011-12)



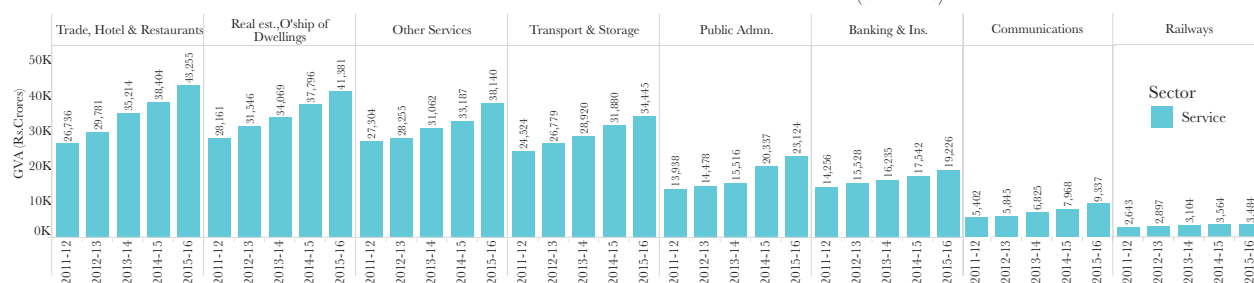
Services Sector

Services sector, with its consistently surging share in the GSDP, continued to be the engine for pushing the overall growth. Services sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other means & Storage, Communications, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate &

Business Services and Community, Social & Personal services registered a growth rate of 11.39 percent over the previous year.

The Advance Estimates for the year 2015-16 has estimated the Services sector to be Rs.212391 crores as against Rs.190678 crores in 2014-15.

Service Sector - GVA Estimates at Constant Prices in new base (2011-12)



Estimates of GVA at Current Basic Prices

The GVA of Advance Estimates at Current Basic Prices for the year 2015-16 are derived by using the IPD (Implicit Price Deflators) at sectoral level from the relevant price indices is estimated at Rs. 5,57,646 crore as against Rs. 4,93,896 crore of 2014-15(FRE).

The contribution from the Agriculture sector is Rs.1,64,086 crore, from the Industry sector is Rs.1,31,643 crore while it is Rs.2,61,917 crore from the service sector to the GVA at current prices.

Estimates of GSDP at Current Prices

The GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2015-16 (Advance Estimates) is compiled by adding Product taxes

and deducting Product subsidies to the GVA at current basic prices and estimated at Rs.6,03,376 crore as against Rs.5,32,922 crore for 2014-15 (FRE)(Annexure-2.6).

GVA Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2015-16 in new base (2011-12)						
Sector	Sub Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture & Allied	Live stock	27,588	33,442	36,039	42,775	49,361
	Horticulture	22,259	24,488	32,089	36,622	41,478
	Agriculture	29,782	36,743	39,292	40,484	38,773
	Fishing	11,877	14,519	18,573	22,707	30,099
	Forestry	3,246	3,414	3,639	4,215	4,375
Industry	Manufacturing (Org.&Un-org)	50,706	42,377	44,138	47,817	52,316
	Construction	36,234	36,761	39,932	44,889	46,500
	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	10,765	7,130	11,383	15,645	17,083
	Mining & Quarrying	14,162	14,590	12,262	13,154	15,744
Service	Real est.,O'ship of Dwellings	28,161	33,891	38,749	45,076	52,394
	Other Services	27,304	30,639	36,235	41,534	51,247
	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	26,736	31,792	40,176	44,566	50,635
	Transport & Storage	24,524	28,629	33,098	37,474	41,285
	Public Admn.	13,938	15,525	17,614	24,259	28,529
	Banking & Insurance	14,256	15,843	17,736	19,184	22,513
	Communications	5,402	6,214	7,773	9,322	11,150
	Railways	2,643	3,037	3,345	4,173	4,164

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

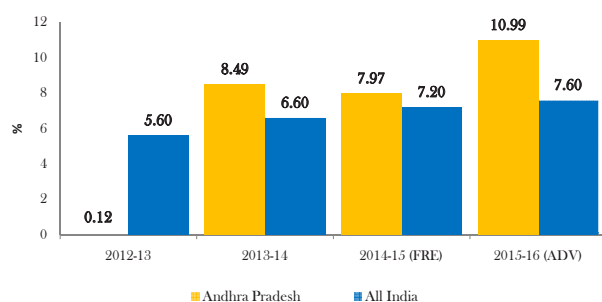
Comparative growth trends

Barring, 2012-13, the growth performance of Andhra Pradesh has been on a higher side. The following figure depicts the relative of the state vis-à-vis the Country.

GSDP/GDP Rs. in Crores

	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	GSDP at Current Prices	Growth %	GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth %	GDP at Current Prices	Growth %	GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth %
2011-12	379230		379230		8736039		8736039	
2012-13	410961	8.37	379623	0.10	9951344	13.9	9226879	5.6
2013-14	468494	14.00	411886	8.50	11272764	13.3	9839434	6.6
2014-15 (FRE)	532922	13.75	444752	7.98	12488205	10.8	10552151	7.2
2015-16(ADV)	603376	13.22	493641	10.99	13567192	8.6	11350962	7.6

GSDP Growth Rate at Constant Prices in new base 2011-12



GSDP of Andhra Pradesh and GDP of All India:

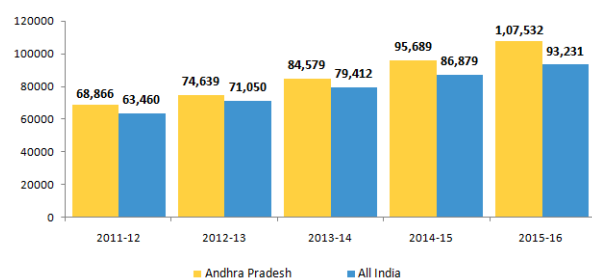
The GSDP of Andhra Pradesh and GDP of All India at Current & Constant (2011-12) prices are shown in Table

The Advance estimates of 2015-16 indicate that the Per Capita Income (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.1,07,532 from Rs.95,689 in 2014-15 registering a growth of 12.38 percent.

The Per Capita Income(NSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices, has also gone up from Rs. 79,441 in 2014-15 to Rs. 87,487 in 2015-16 registering a growth rate of 10.13 per cent.

Per Capita Income:

Per Capita Income (Rupees) at Current Prices in new base 2011-12

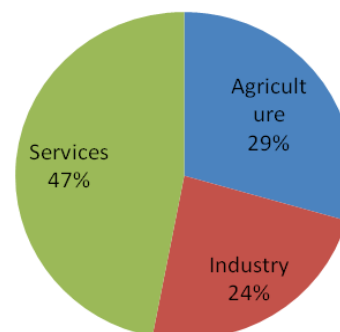


The Per Capita Income is an indicator of the standard of living of the people. As per the CSO guidelines, the PCI is estimated by dividing Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) with midyear projected State population, which was communicated at the time of base year revision. i.e. 2011-12. The instructions of CSO also stipulate that all States have to estimate PCI accordingly, until revision of next base year.

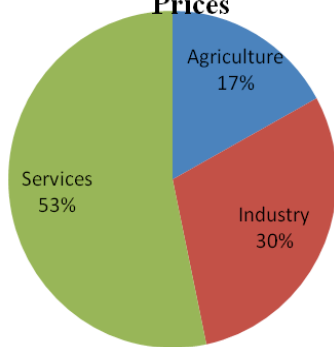
Sectoral Composition

The sectoral composition of GSVA in 2015-16 shows that the Andhra Pradesh economy is essentially an agriculture driven economy as compared to the Nation. The share of Agriculture in the GSVA at Current prices stands at 29%, Industry 24% and Services sector 47%. The Sectoral Composition in 2014-15 and 2015-16 is presented below.

The Sectoral Contribution in 2015-16(AE) of A.P at Current Basic Prices



The Sectoral Contribution in 2015-16(AE) of All India at Current Basic Prices



Estimates of GVA by the Economic Activity, GSDP, NVA by the Economic Activity, NSDP, Per Capita Income and growth rates both at Current and Constant (2011-12) prices of Andhra Pradesh from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Advance) are shown in Annexures – 2.1 to 2.6

The Estimates of GVA by Economic Activity of Andhra Pradesh from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (AE) at Current & Constant (2011-12) Prices are given in the following table

GVA of Andhra Pradesh

(Rs.In Crores)

Sector		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (ADV)
GVA by Economic Activity at CURRENT PRICES						
Agriculture	Value	94751	112605	129633	146803	164086
	Growth Rate		18.84	15.12	13.25	11.77
Industry	Value	111867	100859	107715	121506	131643
	Growth Rate		-9.84	6.80	12.80	8.34
Services	Value	142963	165570	194725	225587	261917
	Growth Rate		15.81	17.61	15.85	16.10
GVA at Basic Prices	Value	349581	379034	432073	493896	557646
	Growth Rate		8.43	13.99	14.31	12.91
Sector		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (ADV)
GVA by Economic Activity at Constant(2011-12) Prices						
Agriculture	Value	94751	98572	109204	112465	121915
	Growth Rate		4.03	10.79	2.99	8.40
Industry	Value	111867	96363	100131	109045	121178
	Growth Rate		-13.86	3.91	8.90	11.13
Services	Value	142963	155108	170944	190678	212391
	Growth Rate		8.50	10.21	11.54	11.39
GVA at Basic Prices	Value	349581	350043	380280	412188	455484
	Growth Rate		0.13	8.64	8.39	10.50

Estimates of GVA by the Economic Activity, GDP of All India at Current & Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are shown in Annexure- 2.7 to 2.13.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

District Wise Gross Value Added:

District 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 whether persons reside inside the district or outside owning that income.

The District income Estimates are compiled in the new series with 2011-12 as base year.

As per the District Gross Value Added estimates of 2014-15(FRE) at current prices, Krishna stood in first position with a DDP of Rs.58056 crores followed by Visakhapatnam (Rs.57499 crores) and East Godavari (Rs.50940 crores) districts, while bottom three positions are occupied by Srikakulam (Rs.18213 crores), Vizianagaram (Rs.18742crores) and YSR Kadapa (Rs.24722 crores) districts .

The District wise Gross Value Added from 2011-12 to 2014-15(FRE) both at current and constant (2011-12) prices are given in Annexures-2.14 and 2.15.

In 2014-15(FRE), the districts having highest Per Capita Income based on NDDP at Current Prices are Visakhapatnam (Rs.124717), Krishna (Rs.122773) and West Godavari (Rs.107606) and the districts registered lowest Per Capita Income based on NDDP at Current Prices are Srikakulam (Rs.64971), Vizianagaram (Rs.76623) and Kurnool (Rs.79781). District Wise Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices are shown in Annexures-2.16 and 2.17.

The Gross Value Added of Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors at current and constant (2011-12) Basic prices are given in Annexure 2.18 to 2.23 respectively.

Mandal Domestic Product:

Going below the district level, the state has embarked on computation of Mandal Domestic Product(MDP) and has successfully piloted in all the districts in the old base year(2004-05). The new methodology will be adopted soon for computation of the MDP with the new base(2011-12).





CHAPTER
3
PUBLIC FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

Introduction

On the 2nd of June 2014, the state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated through enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act (No.6 of 2014). This hasty and reckless bifurcation of the state pushed the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh into inexorable financial situation. Due to the variance in methodology adopted for allocation of revenue receipts and expenditure during bifurcation, the newly formed divided Andhra Pradesh ended up facing tremendous fiscal challenges.

Though the Central taxes devolution, grants and market borrowings are of similar magnitude for both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Andhra Pradesh lost significant portion of her resource base after division and is therefore ill-equipped to compete with the revenue surplus neighbouring states. Also, on the expenditure side, due to the allocation of debt, salaries, pensions and subsidies based on population ratio, the percentage of expenditure accounted to salaries and pensions in the new State of Andhra Pradesh accounted for 73% of its own revenues, which stood at only about 58% for the combined State.

This left little scope for developmental expenditure in the state. Ultimately, this has resulted in an unprecedented situation, where the state faces a high revenue deficit as well as fiscal deficit situation. It needs to be emphasized that there had never been any situation of revenue deficit for the combined State for the decade prior to bifurcation and fiscal deficit had never crossed 3% of GSDP.

Despite of all these difficulties and unfavourable conditions, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been committed towards the state’s development and is working on improving the health of her public finance. The Government through its visionary leadership and efficient management by its executives has been striving continually with a focussed vision of transforming the state into Swarna Andhra - which will be attained through inclusive, equitable and sustainable development.

The State’s Revenue

The revenue for the state in FY 2015-16 stood at Rs 44423 Crores from Own Tax sources, Rs 5341 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and Rs 40104 Crores of Central Transfer. The details of the State’s Own Tax Revenue, Own Non Tax Revenues and Resource flow from the Centre for the FY 2015-16 with the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014-Mar 2015)

is given in Chart 3.1. The details of the same are given as Annexure 3.1, Annexure 3.2 and Annexure 3.3 respectively.

Comparison of State’s Revenue

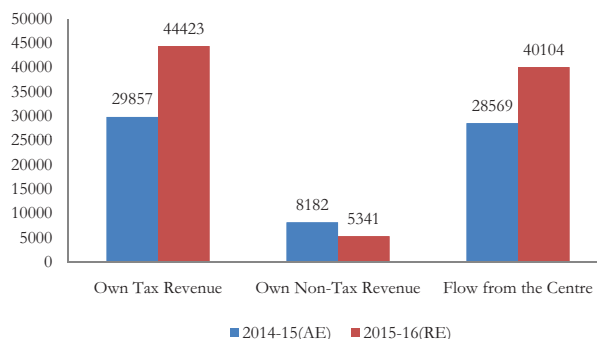


Chart 3.1 State’s Revenues for FY 2014-15# and FY 2015-16

Note: #FY 2014-15 (Accounts) stands of the period post division i.e. from 2nd June 2014- Mar 2015

State’s Own Tax Revenue

Similar to the situation for the state post division in the FY 2014-15 (June 2nd 14- Mar 15) Sales Tax, State Excise, Tax on Motor Vehicles and Stamps & Registrations constituted the bulk of her Own Tax revenue in FY 2015-16 as well. The total Own Tax Revenue was Rs 29857 Crores in FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and Rs 44423 Crores in FY 2015-16. The composition of individual components of Own Tax Revenue for FY 2015-16 is shown as Chart 3.2. It is to note that Sales Tax accounted for 74 percent of the State’s Own Tax Revenue for FY 2015-16. The same have been detailed in Annexure 3.1.

Composition of States Own Tax Revenue 2015-16 (RE)

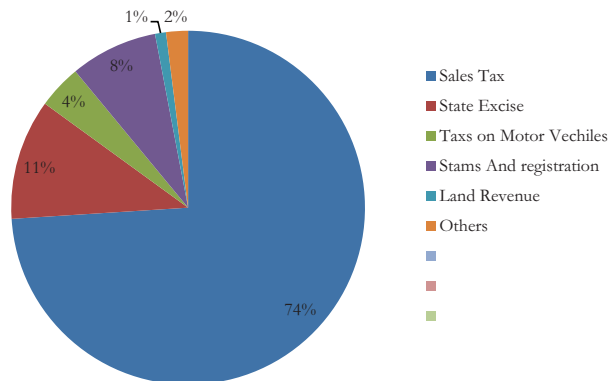


Chart 3.2 Composition of State’s Own Tax Revenue – FY 2015-16 (RE)

State's Own Non Tax Revenue

State's Own Non Tax Revenue was Rs 3955 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 5341 Crores in FY 2015-16. The main contribution towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue included the Mines and Mineral, Forests, Education and Other revenue sources.

The composition of these revenue sources are given in Chart 3.3. Mines and Minerals, Forests and Education sector contributed 25%, 20% and 21% respectively towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue in the FY 2015-16. The details of the same for the two years are given in Annexure 3.2.

Composition of State Own Non-Tax Revenue 2015-16 (RE)

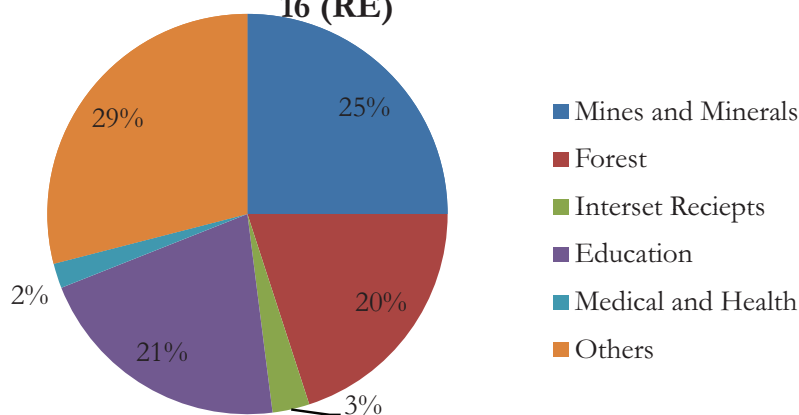


Chart 3.2 Composition of State's Own Non Tax Revenue – FY 2015-16 (RE)

Central Transfers

Resource flow from the Centre was Rs 28569 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 40104 Crores in FY 2015-16. Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central

Transfers, which was Rs 15517 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and Rs 30116 Crores in FY 2015-16. The central transfers for the two financial years are elaborated in Chart 3.4. The details of the same are given in Annexure 3.3.

Comparison of Central Transfers

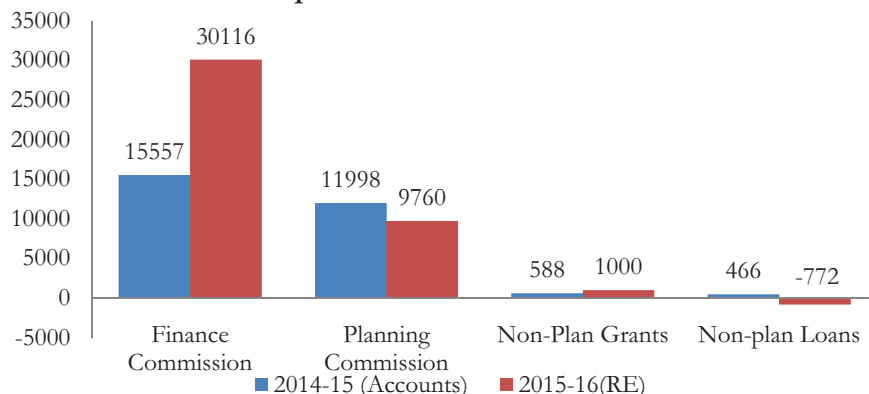


Chart 3.3 Central Transfers for FY 2014-15# and FY 2015-16

Note: #FY 2014-15 (Accounts) stands of the period post division i.e. from 2nd June 2014- Mar 2015

PUBLIC FINANCE

The State's Expenditure

The Total Expenditure by the State was Rs 86906 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 106425 Crores in FY 2015-16. The revenue expenditure was Rs 75246 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 93521 Crores in FY 2015-16. It is important to mention that in its strive to built a developed Andhra Pradesh, the state spent Rs 12559 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY 2015-16, which stood at Rs 6520 Crores in FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015). This was mainly spent on capital expenditures like irrigation, roads, infrastructure and revenue expenditures through welfare schemes like subsidy rice, power subsidy, pavala vaddi, old age pensions, housing programs etc. The state expenditures for the two financial years are compared in Chart 3.5. The details of the same are given in Annexure 3.4.

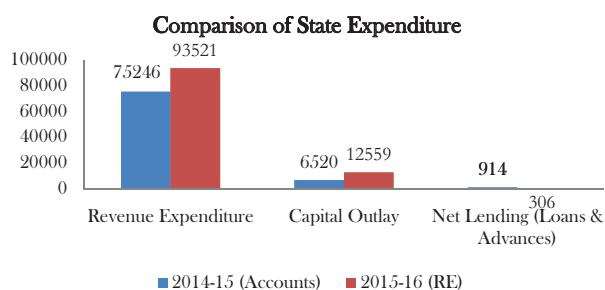


Chart 3.4 State Expenditure for FY 2014-15# and FY 2015-16

Note: #FY 2014-15 (Accounts) stands of the period post division i.e. from 2nd June 2014- Mar 2015

Debts and Interest payments

The Total Debt by the State was Rs 156472 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and was Rs 170115 Crores in FY 2015-16. The percentage composition of debt sources like Central Loans, Small Saving Loans, PF and other sources remained almost similar in these two years.

The Market burrowing outstood at Rs 78440 Crores in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) and at Rs 95453 Crores in FY 2015-16. The state paid Rs 9478 as interest towards its debts in the FY 2015-16 wherein it had paid Rs 7902.82 Crores towards interest payments in the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015). The Debt outstanding as percentage of GSDP was 29.36 percent in FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015) which came down to 28.19 in FY 2015-16. This is because of the greater GSDP growth in the state during this period. Chart 3.5 shows the composition of outstanding debt in the state for the FY 2015-16. The details of the same are given in Annexure 3.5 and Annexure 3.6.

Composition of State Debts 2015-16 (RE)

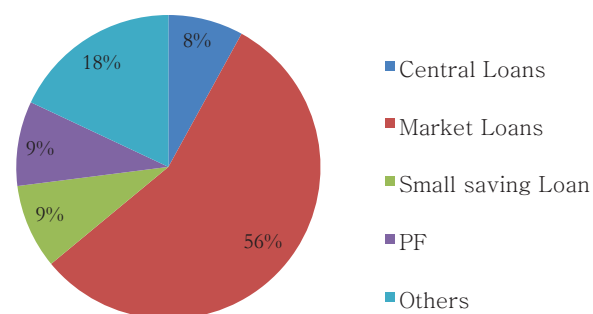


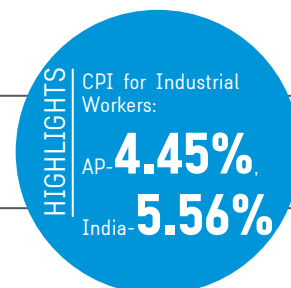
Chart 3.5 Composition of State's Debts – FY 2015-16 (RE)

Revenue and Fiscal Deficits

In the FY 2014-15 (2nd June 2014 – Mar 2015), owing to the aftershock of bifurcation on its public finances, divided Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs 13777 Crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs 20746 Crores. Due to focused and planned management of the state's finances, these deficit numbers could be brought down to Rs 4140 crores and Rs 17005 crores for the Revenue deficits and Fiscal deficits respectively for the FY 2015-16. The details are given in Annexure 3.6.



CHAPTER **4** PRICES
WAGES AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION



Prices

Check on the movement of prices of essential commodities is of paramount importance for the government since a change in price level is likely to have an impact on the pattern of consumption of the common man. Monitoring of prices of six essential commodities from selected centres across the state on daily basis is being done for maintaining track of the changes. The state average daily retail prices of essential commodities are shown in Table 4.1.

No of essential commodities monitored daily: 6

CPI Number-% variation (April to Nov' 2015) over last year same period

Agricultural Labour:

AP-5.99, India-3.98

Table 4.1 : State average daily retail prices of essential commodities (Rs./Kg)

Commodity	2014 - 15 (Apr to Nov 2014)	2015 -16 (Apr to Nov 2015)	Variation (%) of Apr - Nov 2015 over Apr - Nov 2014
Rice (II sort)	25.75	26.38	(+) 2.45
Redgramdal (II sort)	67.09	115.51	(+) 72.18
Groundnut Oil	92.09	104.33	(+) 13.29
Common Tamarind (Without seed)	71.16	77.60	(+) 9.05
Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)	81.21	104.85	(+) 29.12
Onions(Gr II)	18.87	29.01	(+) 53.72

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Recent price trends indicate that the average daily retail prices of six essential commodities have shown increasing trend during the period from April to Nov 15 compared to the corresponding period of last year. The year-wise average daily retail prices of six essential commodities from 2004-05 to April to Nov 15 are shown in Annexure – 4.1.

Price Index- an economic barometer

Price Index is a statistical tool for measuring the relative change in price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics. It is also considered as a barometer of economic activity. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collects the prices of six essential commodities from selected centres across the state on daily basis. Rice, Redgram dal, Groundnut Oil, Tamarind (without seed), Red chillies (dry) and Onions are the six commodities for which prices are collected.

Consumer Price Index is of great relevance for this purpose and is used as a device for measuring changes in the level of retail prices of goods and services consumed by concerned population segments. Industrial workers and agricultural labour, rural labour from the main population groups are usually covered by these indices.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers

The Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) are being constructed and compiled at the new base 2001=100 from January, 2006 from the data from seven centres selected in Andhra Pradesh (new) under central and state series based on Industrial workforce.

The CPIIW related centres are: 1.Visakhapatnam 2.Guntur 3.Vijayawada 4.Vijayanagaram-Chittivalasa 5.Kakinada-Rajahmundry 6.Jaggaihpets and 7.Tirupati – Renigunta. Labour Bureau, Simla compiles the index for the first three centres since they are come under central series, while the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics compiles the indices covering the remaining four complex centres in Andhra Pradesh.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers increased by 4.45% and 5.56% in the State and All India level respectively during the period from April, 2015 to Nov,2015 over the corresponding period of previous year. Details about the Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers from 2006-07 to 2014-15 and growth of indices during the period from April, 2015 to November, 2015 over the corresponding period of previous year are shown in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 : Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base : 2001 =100)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2006-07	125	125
2007-08	132	133
2008-09	147	145
2009-10	168	163
2010-11	185	180
2011-12	198	195
2012-13	219	215
2013-14	239	236
2014-15	257	251
2015-16 (Apr to Nov)	267	263
Growth rate (%) April to Nov'2015 over April to Nov'2014	4.45	5.56

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

Note: CPI-IW from 2006-07 to 2010-11 is for combined AP and from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Apr to Nov) pertains to 13 districts of AP.

CPI Numbers for Agricultural Labour

The Labour Bureau, Simla compiles the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour (CPI- AL) with 1986-87 as base year. The Table 4.3 given below gives the indices during April, 2015 to November, 2015 and the data relates to the combined state of Andhra Pradesh. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 5.99% in the State and 3.98% at All India compared to the corresponding period in previous year.

Table 4.3 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour (Base : 1986-87 =100)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2009-10	534	513
2010-11	589	564
2011-12	654	611
2012-13	711	672
2013-14	805	750
2014-15	860	800
2015-16(Apr to Nov)	904	829
Growth rate (%) April to Nov'2015 over April to Nov'2014	5.99	3.98

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

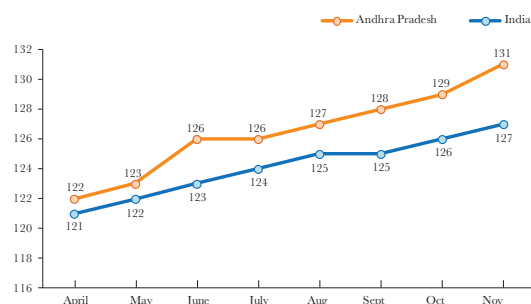
CPI Numbers - Rural, Urban and Combined

Since the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers compiled and released for industrial workers, agricultural labourers and rural labourers, reflect the fluctuations in retail prices pertaining to these specific segments only and do not encompass all segments of the population and as such do not capture the true picture of price behavior in the country. It is thought to bring out the CPI numbers for separate population groups.

Thus, in order to reflect changes in price levels of various goods and services consumed by respective population groups in rural and urban areas, a new series of CPI for the entire urban population, viz. CPI (Urban), and CPI for the entire rural population, viz. CPI (Rural) are compiled.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has revised the base year of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2010=100 to 2012=100 with effect from the release of indices for the month of January 2015. These new indices are compiled at State/UT and All India levels.

The average indices for the period April, 2015 to November, 2015 (P) in AP(data relates to the combined state of Andhra Pradesh) and All India are shown in Chart 4.1, Table 4.4 and month wise index also given in Annexure 4.2.

Chart: 4.1 Consumer Price Indices

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Table 4.4: Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined

(Base: 2012 =100) (Apr.-November.2015 (P))

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Rural	127	125
Urban	125	123
Combined	126	124

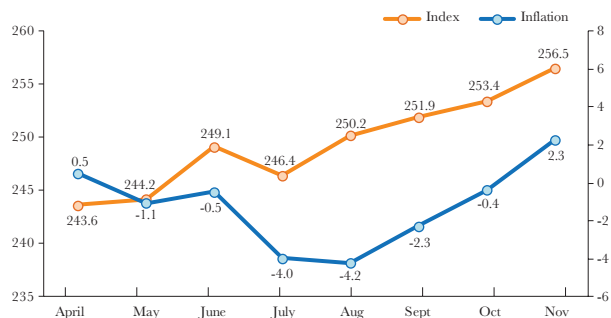
Source: CSO, New Delhi, Note: Index is for AP (13 districts)

PRICES WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Wholesale Price Index

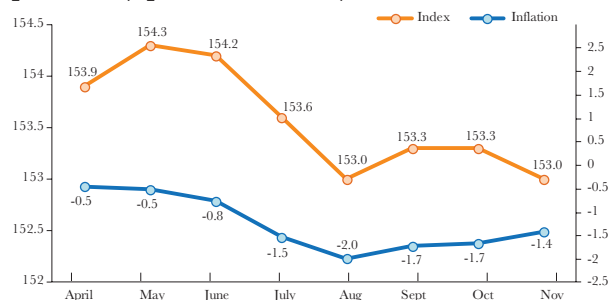
Wholesale Price Index (WPI) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government. It is also used by banks, industry and business circles. It is released on monthly basis by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GOI. It covers 676 commodities, of which 102 are from ‘Primary Articles’ group, 555 from ‘Manufactured Products’ group and 19 from ‘Fuel and Power’ group. WPI (Base Year 2004-05) for All Commodities increased from 176.4 in Apr 2015 to 177.6 in Nov 2015. It increased from 243.6 to 256.5 for Primary Articles group and decreased from 153.9 to 153.0. Month wise Index and Inflation rates for primary articles and manufactured products are depicted in Charts 4.2 and 4.3. Inflation rates for All India WPI & CPI are depicted in chart 4.4.

Chart 4.2: WPI and Inflation rate for primary articles



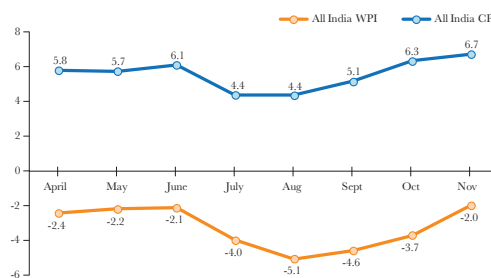
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Chart 4.3: WPI and Inflation rate for manufactured products (April to Nov, 2015)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Chart 4.4: Inflation rates for All India WPI & CPI (April to Nov, 2015)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Wages

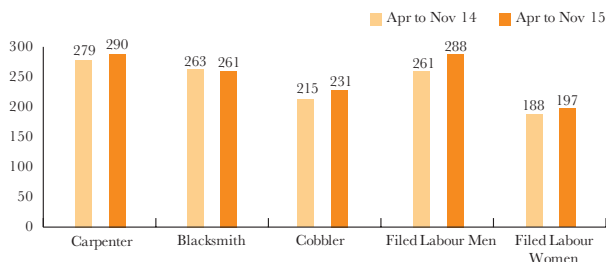
Agricultural labour and artisans in rural areas constitute the weakest segment of labour force. They are in the un-organized sector. ‘Wages’ data is collected from 44 centres spread over the State covering 42 divisions and 23 occupations. Average daily wages of artisans and field labour in the State are presented in Table 4.5 and depicted in the Chart 4.2 below.

Table 4.5: State average daily wages(Rs.) of artisans and field labour

Category	April to Nov 2014	April to Nov 2015
Carpenter	278.91	289.95
Blacksmith	263.44	260.77
Cobbler	215.01	231.05
Field Labour		
Men	260.53	288.04
Women	187.87	196.94

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Chart 4.5 Average daily wages(Rs.) of artisans and field labour



The Average daily wages of artisans and field labour (both men and women) have increased during Apr 15 to Nov 15 when compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

Public Distribution

Fair Price Shops

No of Fair Price shops - 28,953

No of Fair Price in Urban areas - 4,598

No of Fair Price in Rural areas - 24,355

No of White ration cards - 119.79 lakh

No of AAY cards- 9.47 lakh

*Rice supplied to all BPL families - 2.15 lakh
MTs per month*

*No of cardholders drawn essential commodities
through ePoS - 83%*

28,953 Fair Price (FP) shops are functioning in the State as on 30.11.2015. Of these, 4,598 are in urban areas and 24,355 are in rural areas. On an average, each shop has 450 cards/ families. There is one shop for every 1,725 persons in Andhra Pradesh vis-à-vis the Government of India's norm of one shop for every 2,000 persons.

Rationalization of Fair Price Shops

Rationalization of existing FP shops has been done to ensure effective functioning of PDS and for enabling card holders to have easy access to F.P. shops without having to travel long distances.

400 to 450 BPL and 50 Pink ration cards are attached to each F.P. shop in rural areas where as in urban areas, 500 to 550 BPL and 250 Pink ration cards are attached to each F.P. shop. In case of Municipal Corporations, 600 to 650 BPL and 250 Pink ration cards are attached to each F.P. shop.

Subsidy Rice Scheme

The state government attaches paramount importance to supply of rice at subsidized rate to below poverty line families through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Making rice available at subsidized price has been an important constituent of the strategy for the upliftment of Below Poverty Line (BPL) population. The endeavor of the Government is to implement TPDS effectively, efficiently and transparently for the best advantage of beneficiaries.

With a view to provide food and nutritional support in human life circle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity, Government of India have promulgated the National Food Security Act, 2013. Accordingly, State Government is allotting rice for distribution to the priority households & AAY cardholders.

At present, 119.79 lakh priority households are being supplied 5 kgs. of rice per person per month at Re.1/- per Kg. The requirement of rice is 1.82 lakh MTs per month. At present, 9.47 lakh AAY families are being supplied rice @ 35 Kgs. per family per month at Re.1/- per Kg. higher than the Govt. of India target of 9.08 lakh AAY families. A quantity of 33,158 MTs. of rice is being supplied under AAY scheme at Re.1/- per Kg. vis-a-vis the GoI allotment of 31,798 MTs. per month. A quantity of 124.91 MTs. of rice is being supplied free of cost to the cardholders under Annapurna scheme @ 10 kg. per card per month.

Kerosene

22,224 KLs. of Kerosene is being allocated per month for distribution to all BPL cardholders.

Iris-based ration cards

Ration cards have been issued by using iris technology to cover all eligible families and to avoid duplicate/ ghost cards. Annual family income up to Rs.60,000 in Rural areas and up to Rs.75,000 in Urban areas is the eligibility criteria for obtaining white ration card.

Ration Cards

The Government distributed new ration cards in various developmental programmes undertaken in campaign mode. Details on the ration card position is given in the

PRICES WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

following Table 4.6 and district wise card position is given in Annexure 4.3.

Table 4.6 : Ration Cards Position(number)

1	White ration cards and AAY	129.27
2	Annapurna	0.12
3	Pink	14.80
	Total	144.19

Source: Civil Supplies Dept.

AADHAR-Unique Identification Authority of India

The UIDAI has a mandate to issue a unique identification number (UID) to all residents of India. This project is being implemented by the Government of India in coordination with State Governments. Andhra Pradesh is one of the pioneering states in the country in implementation of Aadhaar. The UIDAI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in which department of Civil Supplies has been identified as Registrar for enrolling residents of Andhra Pradesh. UIDAI has empanelled a number of Enrolment Agencies (EAs) which can be engaged by the Registrars for the purpose of enrolling residents for UID. Out of the total population of 4.95 crore, 4.84 crore UID numbers have been generated. 1260 enrolment centres are functioning for the purpose as on December 2015. In order to ensure full coverage and for facilitate corrections in their Aadhaar letters, 811 enrolment kits have been setup at e-Seva and Mee Seva centers by ITE&C department as permanent enrolment centers.

Seeding of Aadhaar details

Seeding of Aadhaar details into ration card database would help identify bogus beneficiaries and duplicate cards with the same persons. The seeding work at the State level is being done through the KYR+ data submitted by the enrolment agencies and xml files obtained from UIDAI through systems which can be called as inorganic seeding. Seeding work other than inorganic seeding done at state level has to be done at the field level, called Organic Seeding. About 98.4% of details in the ration cards have been seeded so far. It is proposed to complete the entire seeding process in a short time.

There are 129.32 lakh BPL cards containing 452.67 lakh units existing in all districts in the state. Due to seeding of

Aadhaar numbers in to ration cards database, 63.72 lakh units have been rejected. 97.63% of LPG consumers have been seeded with Aadhaar numbers in LPG database. 88.22% of bank accounts of LPG consumers have been seeded in the database so far. 8.57 lakh ration cards deleted due to Aadhaar seeding into ration cards database.

End to End Computerization

The State Government is initiating end to end computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System. The National Informatics Centre, GoI is preparing the software. The component-wise estimates for computerization of TPDS, including the cost of Point of Sale (PoS) devices at the fair price shops, state godowns etc. in the state were furnished to the GoI. The state government concurred to provide 50% of the amount towards Component-I of computerisation of TPDS project in the light of which a memorandum of understanding has been communicated to Govt. of India.

e-Point of Sale –effective IT based delivery

Andhra Pradesh is the first state in the country in implementing FP shop automation under end-to-end computerization. Distribution of commodities to BPL families through e-POS solution using online authentication services provided by UIDAI is showing good results as around 15% to 20% savings have been noticed. This system ensures supply of commodities to family members of a ration card holder only and thus eliminates scope of misuse by fair price shop dealers to the extent of the commodities not drawn. The department proposed to set up e-Point of Sale devices (ePoS devices) with preloaded client side software and electronic weighing machines at all F.P. shops in the state in a phased manner under ePoS project. It is also decided to install Iris Shield Model Readers at F.P. shops for integration with ePoS devices for Aadhaar based Iris authentication of cardholders which is more error-free and secure than finger print authentication. The idea is to ensure that the beneficiary is not put to undue inconvenience by the introduction of authentication process.

7789 ePoS Devices-cum-electronic weighing machines were installed at F.P. shops in the state under Phase-I. Distribution of essential commodities through ePoS devices-cum-EWMs was started from 01-04-2015. With

the introduction of electronic weighing machines (EWMs), the cardholders are getting their rightful share of essential commodities with correct weighment. 7789 Iris shield model Iris Readers, which are useful for iris authentication whenever biometric authentication is not successful due to various reasons, have been supplied and integrated with ePoS devices.

Under Phase-II, 20,810 ePoS devices-cum-EWMs were installed at 20,810 F.P. shops. Iris readers have been supplied and integration with ePoS devices. 100% essential commodities have been distributed through ePoS devices in the month of October, 2015 covering 129.31 lakh ration cards. Out of 129.31 lakh cards, 106.12 lakh cardholders have drawn essential commodities through ePoS devices in October, 2015.

e-PoS project is being implemented through NIC's ePoS application platform in Krishna, Kadapa, Prakasam, and Nellore districts. ePoS project is being implemented through AP online ePoS application platform in remaining 9 districts.

An amount of Rs. 192.71 crores could be saved due to adoption of ePoS Devices for distribution of commodities at FP shops during the period April, 2015 to October, 2015.

F.P. shops Portability within district

To leverage of technology to the benefit of BPL cardholders, the department has introduced F.P. shops portability system in the state in May, 2015. Under this system, the ration cardholder can draw essential commodities from any ePoS enabled F.P. shop irrespective of having his / her ration card number in Dynamic Key Register of a particular ePoS enabled F.P. shop.

This system increases the responsibility and accountability of the F.P. shop dealer in distribution of essential commodities. Since the cardholder has liberty to draw the essential commodities from any F.P. shop, to gain confidence from the cardholders, the F.P. shop dealer will be forced to develop good rapport with the cardholders. Transfer of ration cards will not become mandatory since the cardholder of a particular F.P. shop can draw essential commodities from any other F.P. shop within the district. After the introduction of F.P. shops portability, 6.05% cardholders have availed portability facility in the state. An amount of Rs.215.05 crores is required for implementation

of weighing cum point of sale using online authentication provided by UIDAI for supply of commodities in all districts in 28,953 fair price shops.

The Economic Survey of India, 2015-16 highlighted the crucial role played by Technology as an enabler of inclusiveness and provider of efficient services by preventing leakages. Citing the Aadhaar-based Direct Benefits Transfers (DBT) approach through JAM (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) as the game-changing technology, the report outlines that it offers possibilities for effectively targeting public resources. The approach paves the way for expenditure rationalization resulting in substantial savings of public money for giving renewed focus on social welfare schemes.

BAPU—Biometrically Authenticated Physical Uptake. Beneficiaries verify their identities through scanning their thumbprint on a POS machine while buying the subsidised product—say kerosene at the PDS shop. This is being successfully attempted by Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh, with significant leakage reductions. Despite financial inclusion scores being low, if Fair Price Shops are equipped with POS machines, beneficiaries can simply authenticate their identities while taking their rations as under the current system. BAPU preparedness is much better than for Rural DBT preparedness. The average state preparedness is 12 per cent (Figure 12), but there are some states – like Andhra Pradesh (96 per cent), Chattisgarh (42 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (27 per cent) – that with some policy push could be well-prepared for BAPU in the near future.

Economic Survey of India, 2015-16

Procurement at MSP

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is being ensured to farmers for their produce. The Government relaxed the specifications for purchase of paddy imposing cuts in the value/MSP to facilitate disposal of paddy which does not conform to specifications.

It has been made mandatory on the rice millers that they purchase paddy of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at a price not less than minimum support price of Rs.1450/- per quintal for grade A and Rs.1410/- per quintal for common paddy for KMS 2015-16. Procurement of paddy by the Government agencies is 42.21 LMTs and by rice millers is 54.69 LMTs in KMS 2014-15. 27.82 LMTs of rice was procured under CMR during the crop year. No levy from 1st October, 2015 from GoI.

PRICES WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Market Intervention Scheme

Government have initiated steps to stabilize the vegetables prices in local markets by undertaking market intervention operations like procuring from wholesale market and selling to the consumers.

Onion

Distribution of onions has been taken @ Rs.20/- per kg through counters at Rythu bazars/ Revenue divisional level/Assembly constituency level where there are no Rythu bazars @ 2kgs per card. 21881.23 MTs of onions procured and 21572.43 Mts of onions are sold in 224 counters upto 11.10.2015. However, due to arrivals of fresh Kharif crop, the rate of onions has come down to around Rs.25/- and distribution of onions under market intervention has been stopped.

Redgram dal

Redgram dal was procured for distribution under market intervention operation to BPL cardholders @Rs.50/- per kg. per card under PDS from the month of June-2015. 26164 MTs of dal has been distributed upto October, 2015 through PDS counters. Keeping in view of the rising prices of pulses, particularly the redgram dal, the millers/ wholesale traders of pulses associations of A.P. have agreed to sell redgram dal at Rs.140/- per kg from 29.10.2015 to the retailers and also to the consumers at Rs.140/- per kg at their premises.

Chandranna Christmas Kanuka-2015/ Chandranna Sankranthi Kanuka-2016

The Government has supplied (6) commodities viz., redgram dal ½ kg, Palm oil ½ Ltr., chana dal ½ kg, jaggery ½ kg, wheat atta 1kg and ghee 100 ml in a non-oven carry bag under Chandranna Sankranthi Kanuka to 1,41,82,133 white, AAY & Annapurna cards (including 12.42 Lakh new white cards distributed during the Janmabhomi) with an expenditure of Rs.370 crores. On the Eve of Christmas festival, the above commodities were distributed to the Christian BPL card holders in advance as a Special gift. Details are as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Commodities supplied to card holders

Sl. No.	Commodity	Entitlement (per card)	Quantity allotted (in MTs)
1	Redgram Dal		
	½ Kg	7091	
2	P.Oil	½ Ltr	
	7091		
3	Bengalgram	½ kg	7091
4	Jaggery	½ Kg	7091
5	Wheat Atta	1Kg	14182
6	Ghee	100 Grams	14182

Source: Commissioner, Civil Supplies Department



CHAPTER 5 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, despite vagaries of monsoons, unpredictable weather conditions, escalating farm expenditure and non-profitability continues to be the mainstay for millions of population in the state. The role played by the agriculture sector in the economy of Andhra Pradesh, remains crucial, despite its volatility. Further, huge dependency of the population living in rural areas on agriculture and the rural non-farm sector for livelihoods, employment and income, makes it vulnerable. Reviving the agriculture sector and helping the farming community is the most important priority for the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Net Area Sown - 62.35 lakh ha.

*Rainfall during the South West Monsoon
(2015-16)- 523 mm*

*Rainfall during the North East monsoon
(2015-16)- 287 mm*

*Area under food grains (2015-16)- 41.30
lakh ha.*

Cropping intensity (2014-15)-- 1.26%

Expansion of farm incomes through forward linkage continues to be an effective strategy for reducing poverty. Rapid and sustainable growth in agriculture has been identified not only as a key driver for economic development but also for achieving self-sufficiency and ensuring food security to the people.

The notable fact about agriculture in the state is the gradual transformation and diversification witnessed over the decades. While the nature of the transformation itself has undergone change overtime, 1980s emerges as the watershed as there was a shift in agriculture from traditional cereal-based system towards commercial commodities such

as oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane. By 1990s, even though the crop sector witnessed high volatility due to consecutive droughts and decelerating crop yields, the transformation continued towards high-value commodities such as fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, poultry and fish. In fact, high-value commodities performed impressively and rescued the agriculture sector to a great extent.

The government has launched the Primary Sector Mission to address the farm related issues like enhancing value addition from horticulture, livestock and fisheries and shortages in storage space including cold storages. The State is committed to transform the Primary Sector with an aspirational goal of making Andhra Pradesh as one of the three top leading states in India through Swarnandhra Vision by 2029. The focused areas under the Primary Sector would be: (a) increasing productivity of the primary sector; (b) mitigating the impact of droughts through water conservation and micro-irrigation; (c) postharvest management to reduce wastage; and (d) establishment of processing, value addition capacity and supply chain of the identified crops.

In order to make agriculture viable and profitable and improve incomes in agriculture and allied sectors, the state has given top priority for agriculture. Andhra Pradesh is set to scale new heights in agriculture in the coming years with renewed focus on Micro irrigation, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) cultivation, Micronutrient application, development of dry land agriculture, farm mechanization, increasing storage capacity and other agriculture related strategies.

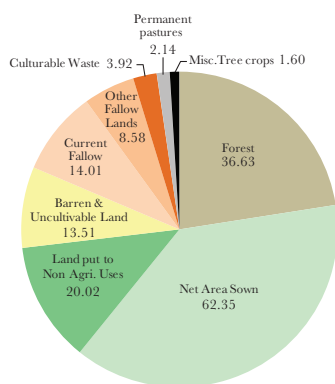
Attaching priority to the Agricultural sector and make it drought-proof in five years time, the state has come out with various strategies that not only mitigate the distress in agriculture but will substantially enhance the incomes of farmers. The approach of shifting the excess labour force from the sector to other non-farm rural sectors such as rural industry through skill development to improve productivity is the cornerstone of the overall growth strategy. Ensuring food security and provision of gainful employment continues to be the essential premise of socio economic development.

Land Utilization

The total geographical area of the state is 162.76 lakh hectares. Out of this, 38.31% is under net area sown (62.35 lakh hectares), 22.51 % under forest (36.63 lakh hectares), 8.61 % under current fallow lands (14.01 lakh hectares), 12.30% under land put non-agricultural uses (20.02 lakh hectares), 8.30 % under barren and uncultivable land (13.51 lakh hectares) and remaining 9.97% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown. The Land utilisation particulars from 2008-09 to 2014-15 are given in the Annexure 5.1 and district wise land utilisation particulars during 2014-15 are given in Annexure 5.2. Land utilisation for 2014-15 are shown in Chart. 5.1.

Chart 5.1 : Land utilization in Andhra Pradesh 2014-15

Land Utilisation in Andhra Pradesh 2014-15



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics department

Rainfall

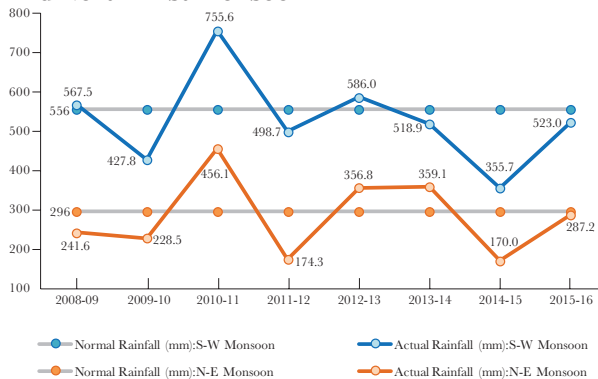
Rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period for 2015-16 was 523 mm as against the normal rainfall of 556 mm, recording a deficit by 5.9 %.

The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2015-16 was 287 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296 mm, recording a deficit of 3.0%.

The State Annual average normal rainfall for the state is 815.5 mm (deficit - 6.3%).

Season wise and region wise rainfall details are given in the Annexure 5.3 and district wise rainfall is given in Annexure 5.4. Rainfall trend over the past 10 years is depicted in chart 5.2.

Chart 5.2: Rainfall during South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Soil Types

Sand, silt, and clay are the basic types of soils and most of soils are made up of a combination of these three. The texture of the soil, how it looks and feels, depends upon the amount of each one in that particular soil. There are various types of soils and the formation of soil is primarily influenced by major factors such as climate, altitude and composition of bedrock etc. Disproportion in the distribution of rainfall in the country and excessive heat contribute special characters to the soils. Category wise are given in Annexure 5.5.

Of the 22 categories of soils adding to the total geographical area of the state, six types are predominant and together account for over 88% of the area.

Area and Production (Kharif and Rabi Season – Second Advance estimates 2015-16)

As per the Second advance estimates, the area under food grains is expected to increase from 39.63 lakh hectares in 2014-15 to 41.30 lakh hectares in 2015-16, showing an increase of 4.2%. However, the production of food grains for 2015-16 is estimated at 137.56 lakh tonnes as against 160.03 lakh tonnes in 2014-15, showing a decrease of 14.0%. The production achievement is still considered commendable since the drought situation that prevailed during Kharif and the unseasonal heavy rains during November 2015, had adversely impacted the standing crops. There is a substantial increase in production of both pulses and oilseeds. While the production of pulses

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which is estimated at 12.65 LMT during 2015-16 as against 9.5 LMT of 2014-15, showed a notable increase of 33%, oilseeds production too depicted an impressive increase of 47% - up from 5.91 LMT in 2014-15 to 8.69 LMT in 2015-16.

Adding to the unfavourable seasonal conditions, low water levels in reservoirs that led to non-release of canal water for KC canal & NSP area, resulted in deficit crop coverage of 6.99 lakh ha under major crops like paddy, cotton, groundnut, tobacco, maize and sugarcane. However, anticipating the likely shortage in crop coverage, the government has taken immediate suitable steps and suggested crops like millets and pulses to farmers and positioned seeds well in advance. These extension measures helped in bringing in a crop coverage of 4.07 lakh ha, leaving only 2.92 ha of unsown area compared to 2014-15.

Kharif

The area as well as production of total food grains showed a decline in Kharif 2015-16. Reduction in area and production of Paddy, which accounts for 70% of the area and over 90% of the production of foodgrains in Kharif, is primarily responsible for the decline.

The area under food grains in Kharif 2015-16 is estimated at 19.86 lakh hectares as against 20.41 lakh hectares in 2014-15, showing a decline of 2.7%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Kharif 2015-16 is also estimated at 69.17 lakh tonnes while it was 82.18 lakh tonnes in 2014-15, showing decrease of 15.8%.

The area under Paddy in Kharif 2015-16 is estimated at 13.99 lakh hectares compared to 16.35 lakh hectares in 2014-15, showing decrease of 14.4%. Similarly, the production of Paddy in Kharif 2015-16 is estimated at 62.28 lakh tonnes while it was 76.47 lakh tonnes in 2014-15, showing decrease of 18.6%.

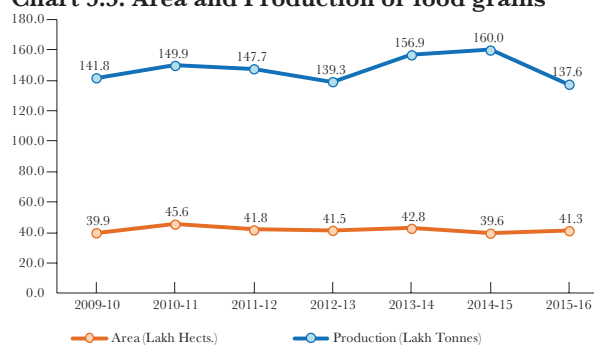
Rabi

The area under food grains in Rabi 2015-16 is estimated at 21.44 lakh hectares while it was 19.22 lakh hectares in 2014-15, showing an increase of 11.6%. Similarly, the production under food grains in Rabi 2015-16 is estimated at 68.39 lakh tonnes while it was 77.86 lakh tonnes in 2014-15, showing decrease of 12.2%.

The estimate of the area under Paddy in Rabi 2015-16 is estimated at 6.60 lakh hectares while it was 7.59 lakh hectares in 2014-15, showing decrease of 13.0%. Similarly, the production under Paddy in Rabi 2015-16 is estimated at 41.82 lakh tonnes while it was 50.37 lakh tonnes in 2014-15, showing decrease of 17.0%.

Details about the area and production of food grains from 2008-09 to 2015-16 are given in Annexure 5.6. Season wise area, production and productivity of selected crops are given in Annexures 5.7, 5.8 and 5.9 respectively. Area and production of food grains depicts in chart 5.3.

Chart 5.3: Area and Production of food grains



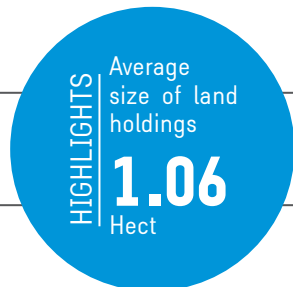
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity (the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area) is one of the indices of assessing efficiency of agriculture sector. The cropping intensity for the year 2014-15 was 1.26.

Gross and Net Area Irrigated

Deficit rainfall, especially in the districts of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Chittoor, coupled with inadequate water flows resulted in a decline in the irrigated area during 2015-16. The gross area irrigated in the state decreased to 38.86 lakh hectares in 2014-15 as against 40.96 lakh hectares in 2013-14. The net area irrigated in the state decreased to 29.27 lakh hectares in 2014-15 as against 30.14 lakh hectares in 2013-14 showing decrease of 2.89 percent. The source-wise district wise gross and net area irrigated in the state from 2008-09 to 2014-15 are given in Annexure 5.10, 5.10 A and 5.11, 5.11A respectively.



Gross area

irrigated (2014-15)-38.86 lakh ha.

Net area irrigated(2014-15)-29.27 lakh ha.

No. of land holdings(2010-11)-76.21 lakh

Land Holdings

The data on land holdings is being collected since 1970-71 through a quinquennial census of land holdings, the latest available data relates to 2010-11. The average size of land holdings in the state has marginally declined to 1.06 hectares during 2010-11 from 1.13 hectares in 2005-06. The number of holdings has increased from 72.16 lakh in 2005-06 to 76.21 lakh in 2010-11. Distribution of land holdings and area according to size classes are given in Annexure 5.12 and district wise distribution of land holdings and area according to size classes are given in Annexure 5.13.

Agriculture Extension Programmes Mission and Strategies

One major concern of the State is to improve farm income both in absolute terms and as a percentage of GSDP. The department of Agriculture is working with a mission of attaining sustainable agricultural production with minimum cultivation cost, which will eventually enhance return on investment to the farmer.

It is aimed to transform the agriculture sector in the state into a dynamic, high growth sector, which would be the real power house of state agriculture in next eight years. The crop sector, which as per the advance estimates of 2015-16, contribute Rs. 60,690 crore to the state GVA and account for more than 13%, is targeted to show a quantum jump in the near future.

The following strategies are being adopted for making the mission a reality:

- Involvement of marginal and small farmers in crop diversification and food security are the important aspects to be addressed in accelerating crop diversification in the state.

- Empowering the farmer with advance agricultural practices i.e., promotion of intercropping and locations specific crop sequence.
- Ensuring timely input supply and new seed varieties.
- Regulation of inputs and quality control.
- Soil test based fertilizer recommendation and soil health management.
- Promotion of self- reliance in seed production among farmers.
- Promotion of Integrated crop management through INM, IPM, efficient water management,
- Training and awareness programme through Polam Pilusthondhi
- Involvement of ANGRAU and other National and International Institutes.
- Promotion of organic farming to meet the demand of World Market.
- Correcting micronutrient zinc deficiency
- Calamity management in the event of drought, floods, hailstorms etc.
- Farm Mechanization – for cost effective farming practices.
- Provide day-to-day information to farmer on crop production, input supply, and marketing through internet services and AGRISNET portal.

Agro Climatic Zones

There are Six Agro climatic zones in the State. Details are given below

Sl. No.	Name of the zone	Districts
1	North coastal zone	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam
2	Godavari zone	East Godavari, West Godavari
3	Krishna zone	Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam
4	Southern zone	Chittoor, Kadapa, Nellore
5	Scarce rainfall zone	Kurnool, Anantapur
6	High altitude & tribal areas zone	High Altitude & tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts

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Initiatives for increasing productivity levels

- Developing farming situation based production plans.
- Disseminating improved technologies through extension out-reach.
- Ensuring availability of quality agricultural inputs.
- Reducing cost of production by educating farmers on Integrated Crop Management (ICM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Water Management (IWM) and Post Harvest Technologies (PHT) by way of organizing Chandranna Rythu Kshetram (CRKs).
- Providing improved agricultural implements and farm machinery for reducing cost of cultivation and providing self employment through establishment of custom hiring centres.
- Crop diversification programme.
- Assisting farmers in natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones by providing relief and inputs for alternate cropping programmes.
- Implementing National Watershed Development Project For Rain Fed Areas (NWDPPRA) for development of sustainable dry land agriculture.
- Improving soil health through soil test based fertilizer recommendations, encouraging green manuring, vermi-compost, reclamation of problematic soils and correction of micro nutrient deficiencies.
- Facilitate availability of credit to more non-loanee farmers and tenant farmers.

Major Initiatives:

- Separate Agriculture budget.
- Enhancing Agriculture productivity by improving Soil Health by massive soil samples collection using GPS technology and development of soil fertility maps..
- Special project for supply of micro nutrients.
- Primary Sector Mission.
- Chandranna Rythu Kshetram.
- Strengthening of agriculture extension.
- Crop specific approach for increasing productivity.
- Special projects for enhancement of pulses production
- Organic/ Natural farming.
- Empowerment of farmers through Rythu Sadhikara Samsta
- Focus on farm mechanization.

- Special measures to prevent farmers suicides
- Focus on micro irrigation.
- Extensive usage of ICT in agriculture
- Development of drought proofing techniques and implementation of Strategic approaches like varietal replacement, water conservation furrows, farm ponds, rain guns etc to mitigate drought are promoted.

Primary Sector Mission inclusive Double Digit Growth:

It is one of the important sector among the seven missions launched by the Government for increasing the productivity in the primary sector, mitigating the impact of droughts through water conservation and micro-irrigation, post-harvest management to reduce the wastage and establishment of processing, value addition capacity of the identified crops. Action plans were prepared keeping in view of double digit growth in collaboration with ICRISAT.

Under primary sector mission, double digit growth plans were prepared for each district with 9 identified growth engines (paddy, cotton, maize, sugarcane, tobacco, groundnut, blackgram, bengalgram, and redgram).

Extension Activities Polam Pilusthondhi:

The main objective of the scheme is to strengthen the extension reach at farmers' doorstep for increasing productivity, profitability, sustainability and exploring the possibilities of value addition to increase the income of the farmers.

Strategies:

Foster rapid sustainable growth, strengthening local service providers, community participation, providing effective extension services, promoting farmer led extension, promoting scientific approach for increased farm income.

The Polam Pilusthondhi programme is conducted for two days in a week by the agriculture department i.e., on Tuesday and Wednesday along with the officials of the allied departments with the consent of the concerned public representatives. Each day two villages will be covered. 61,405 visits to the villages were made (covering one village more than once) sensitising 16.5 lakh farmers with appropriate remedial measures and timely suggestions.

Trainings for farmers, farm women and RMGs:

In view of the rapid changes occurring in agriculture sector, it is necessary for upgrading the skills and knowledge of the farming community. The basic objective of the trainings is to transfer the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers, farm women and RMGs for their capacity building in agriculture and also to promote women's participation in the overall agricultural development and thereby increasing their income levels.

The trainings will cover all the aspects based on the critical interventions identified in the village action plans with special reference to 1/3rd villages identified in each mandal. During the year 2015-16, it is planned to conduct 2000 trainings with a financial allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs, about 1,00,000 farmers. 1660 trainings were organized with an expenditure of Rs. 83.00 Lakhs covering 83,000 farmers up to February 2016,

Monthly Workshop

Monthly workshops are held regularly at identified research stations of ANGRAU in all districts on first saturday. Departmental officers and scientists of ANGRAU will discuss the problems and formulate production recommendations for the ensuing month in a structured and systematic way with a definite agenda including field visits to research stations. All the Joint Directors of Agriculture will participate along with extension staff for interaction with scientists. The extension staff will give feedback to ANGRAU scientists and obtain crop wise recommendations on all aspects for coming month, which in turn will be informed to the farmers, who are the actual stake holders.

The information obtained in the monthly workshops will be displayed as black board messages in every village. These messages will be communicated to the farming community in shape of supporting literature, such as leaflets/pamphlets/handouts/radio/television messages on important current issues relevant to the farmers.

Zonal Research Extension Advisory Council Meeting

Zonal Research Extension Advisory Council Meetings (ZREAC) will be conducted in all Agro-climatic zones

during Kharif 2015. During these meetings, research gaps for the zone as a whole and production recommendations for major crops were provided to departmental officers and research priorities were finalized. The ZREAC for Kharif season was conducted in the month of April and May and was organized by ANGRAU. The ZREAC meetings will be conducted during October & November in all Agro-Climatic Zones.

Multi purpose Extension System

The Government introduced multipurpose extension system in the place of Adarsha Rythus. It is decided to place 4354 Multipurpose Extension Officers in the cluster of villages in different districts through agricultural department @ one MPEO for every 1000 hectares cultivable area on contract basis under the control of ATMA in each district for providing needy extension services to the farming community.

Objectives:

- To facilitate the effective extension reach to the farming community.
- To address the immediate needs of the farmers during the season in case of unfavorable seasonal conditions.
- Sensitize the farmers on measures to be taken up to enhance the productivity Levels.

Padi Pantalu Monthly Magazine

The Telugu monthly magazine is printed and distributed every month to farmers by the department. The articles pertains to agriculture allied sectors will be covered in the magazine. The latest technical information on various schemes, aims and objectives of the scheme, guide lines, subsidy pattern and suggestions to the farmers related to the concerned season/month were also published.

Soil samples analysis and soil health cards

Soil sampling and soil testing program is organized in a systematic manner to evaluate the fertility status, identify soil problems (Salinity/Sodality)for facilitating optimal soil productivity, improving soil fertility and reclaiming problematic soils. 16 Soil Testing Labs (STLs) in various districts, (13 labs in the 13 districts and 3 established under

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National Project in Kurnool, Vizianagaram and SPS Nellore), 1 Regional Soil Testing Lab, 4 Mobile Soil Testing Labs and 31 Mini Soil Testing Labs at Agricultural Market Committees (AMCs) are functioning in the state.

The departmental soil testing laboratories are equipped to analyse Organic Carbon (OC-index of nitrogen content), phosphorus, potassium, zinc, iron, copper, manganese, salinity (EC) and alkalinity (pH). The mobile soil testing laboratories and AMC mini laboratories however analyse

only organic carbon, available phosphorus, potassium, EC and pH. The results of the soil analysis will be communicated to the respective farmers in the form of soil health cards. Fertiliser recommendations on the available nutrient contents on soil fertility status are to be given to the farmers in the soil health cards.

The target and achievements under various components of soil testing for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to November 2015) are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Components of soil testing

(in Nos)

Item	2014-15		2015-16 (up to November)	
	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement
Macronutrients EC and pH	1,69,000	1,81,407	4,00,000	4,01,782
Micronutrients	96,400	90,008	2,00,000	2,03,213
Water samples	13,220	18,259	13,220	4,355

Source: Agriculture Department

Project for enhancing Agricultural productivity

Analysis of soil samples has indicated that 42% of soils in the state are potentially deficient in Zn, 22% in Fe, 7% in Mn, 3% in copper (Cu), 19% in boron (B) and 11% in molybdenum (Mo). Basal application to soil of Zn, B and Mo., and foliar sprays of Fe and Mn have been recommended as the most suitable methods for correcting such deficiencies which has shown significant effect on crop yields. Also studies revealed that 20-24 % of soils in the state are deficient in sulphur. Sulphur deficiency leads to chlorosis and stunted plant growth. These large scale deficiencies of multiple nutrients such as micro and secondary nutrients are reducing the responses to added NPK nutrients also. In most of the cases, farmers attribute the deficiencies caused by micronutrients to macronutrients and in turn add more quantities of NPK fertilizers to soils which do not result in increased crop yields. It is proposed to take up a massive program, where micronutrient deficiencies are high, 6745 MTs of zinc sulphate, 182.096 MTs of boron and 17046 MTs of gypsum were supplied to farmers on 50% subsidy covering an area 3.28 lakh ha respectively in all major crops cultivated during Rabi 2014-15.

To rectify the micro nutrient deficiency during 2015-16 it is planned to cover 16.09 lakh ha. in major crops cultivated in the state. 3.89 lakh ha was covered in kharif 2015 and

planned to cover 5 lakh ha during Rabi 2015-16. Evaluation of the project will be taken up after the end of each season.

Sl. No.	Name of the micronutrients/ secondary nutrients	Quantity proposed to be distributed (MTs)
1	Zinc Sulphate	32650
2	Boron	874
3	Gypsum	101500

District soil testing laboratories under single window diagnostic scheme

The Soil Testing Labs are strengthened for seed testing and fertilizers testing to analyse service samples in the STLs wherever notified labs are not available. 11 STLs for seed testing and 10 STLs for fertilizer testing are being strengthened. These labs take up analysis of seed and fertilizer samples other than law enforcement samples. Farmers, dealers, producers or any interested person can get information about the status of seed lots and fertilizer.

Soil Health Management under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

Soil health management is a sub mission under NMSA, which is aimed to increase soil nutrients status and thus enhance crop productivity for ensuring food security and sustaining rural development. Application of Integrated Nutrient Management techniques has been found to increase nutrient use efficiency by integrating and balancing the nutrient dose in relation to nutrient status and crop requirements. Hence, the sub mission – Soil Health Management under NMSA envisages the soil health and productivity in a sustainable manner.

Information and Communication Technology: AGRISNET www.apagrisnet.gov.in

The AGRISNET portal of the department is enriched with technical information needed and services provided to the farmers in Telugu. Package of practices of 18 important crops grown in the state, schemes and subsidies of the department, other related technical and agricultural information is available in portal. Photos and videos are included for most of the concepts for good understanding. Latest information on events in the department, misbranded pesticides and weather based agro-advisories will be regularly updated in the portal and made available to farming community.

Single sign on application e-Rythusevalu- (<http://www.agrionline.ap.gov.in:8080/OLMS/>) online soil health card generation system

Farmers can download soil health card on online using the unique number allotted to each sample. The facility is provided to send the soil test based fertilizers' recommendation as SMS to the farmers' mobile phone. More than 4 lakh samples and over 10 lakh grid farmers were covered (1/3rd farmers fields) and soil health cards made available online during 2015-16 and also SMS were sent to the farmers mobile phones. Laminated soil health cards are being distributed to all the farmers during the year. The GPS co-ordinates of points of soil test samples

collected from farmers' fields are captured using GPS instruments. All the results are plotted on Google map at GPS co-ordinates.

Online input license management system of seeds, fertilizers & pesticides

<http://www.agrionline.ap.gov.in:8080/OLMS/>

This application provides online licenses to the input dealers/manufacturers of fertilizers. Thereby the dealers/manufacturers can apply for license freshly or renew and amend online.

Vaddi leni panta runaalu (waiving of interest to farmers crop loans)

The process of payment of interest amount waived off for the farmers' crop loan, directly to banks from department of Agriculture, has been automated and is implemented successfully. The interest amount is credited from the Government to respective banks through nodal branches based on details of principal loan amount repaid by the farmers.

e-Agri Labs

An application to automate fertilizers & pesticides testing laboratories and coding centres through bar coding mechanism is initiated and allocation of lab & testing of samples will be kept confidential under this application.

Mee Seva Services

(<http://ap.mee seva.gov.in/deptportal/User Interface/Login Form.aspx>)

- Application for subsidy implements under Farm Mechanization (2 services)
- online license management system - fertilizers dealers/manufacturers (33 services)
- Application for the services under seed and pesticides made available to dealers through Mee- Seva

Voice messaging - Green SIM Cards of IKSL:

The Green SIM Cards of M/s IKSL are supplied to 2900+ farmers. Five Voice Messages are sent daily through M/s IKSL @ Rs. 30 per month. Two on Agriculture (1 Zone specific & 1 District specific), one on Animal Husbandry. A general one such as Horticulture/ Rural Health/ Weather/ Market Prices/ Agriculture dept. schemes etc.

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Kisan Call Center 1551 (from BSNL Landline or Mobile)/ 1800 180-1551 (from Other Landline or Mobile)

The district specific escalated calls of Kisan Call Center - 1551 related to the department are registered in Kisan Knowledge Management System. The registration of all concerned officers will be done at district level and State level.

Farmers portal of GoI: www.farmer.gov.in

Farmers portal of GoI, is intended to be 'One Stop Shop' for all the farmers in the country. The information on package of practices, crop/seed varieties, common pests, machineries, dealers etc. for the each mandal of our state is updated. Various inputs dealers/manufacturers details for seeds, fertilizers & pesticides, soil sample results of current and past five years will be updated in the portal.

Kisan SMS mkisan.gov.in

Location specific messages sent to farmers either in english or telugu on the crops selected by the registered farmers. About 4,00,000+ messages are sent to farmers through this portal. The complete registration of farmers will be taken up. The registration of all Extension officers will be done in this portal.

Supply of laptops and data cards & tabs etc:

Government supplied laptops and data cards to MAOs and ADA(R)s for utilizing IT services without any obstacles and to evolve reports on real time basis. The extension functionaries are provided with Tablets of about 6000 to capture and enter farmer wise/village wise data online utilizing store and forward option in the regions of low connectivity.

Tab based Android Applications

Integration with web-land database, online cropped area report, processing & grounding of all schemes & inputs distribution (crop schemes), Polam-Pilusthondhi and mobile application on agricultural information "m-Sedyam":

CM-Dash Board core.ap.gov.in

CM office Real-time Executive Dashboard (CORE) is a prestigious web based software of the Government of AP

with integrated Management Information System (MIS) dash board for the Hon'ble Chief Minister to monitor key performance indicators, crop coverage report of Kharif & Rabi and other schemes like Janmabhoomi Maavooru, polampilusthondi reports, redressal status of grievances, natural calamity reliefs, input subsidy payments etc.

HARITA Project

HARITA stands for 'Harmonised information of agriculture, revenue, and irrigation for a Transformation Agenda' to integrate data with transformation. The system is introduced in East Godavari, SPS Nellore, Prakasam and Kurnool districts on pilot basis. It seeks to enable better planning of agriculture extension and irrigation and deployment of new technologies for agriculture, effective water management and also facilitate work audit. The pilot initiative allocates works department-wise and lays thrust on collection of ground data and upload it online for real-time tracking.

Subsidy Seed Distribution

During Kharif 2015, 6.06 lakh qtls of seed was distributed with a subsidy of Rs.112.97 crore under different schemes.

During Kharif-2015, under contingency 30,622 qtl. of various alternate crop seeds were also distributed with a subsidy value of Rs.8.30 crores .

During Rabi 2015-16, it is planned to supply 6.65 lakh qtl. of various crop seeds with an outlay of Rs.106.48 crores of subsidy. Out of which, 3.38 lakh qtl. of various crop seeds worth of Rs.84.35 crores subsidy distributed so far.

Fertilizer Policy Initiatives

Fertilizer consumption during the year 2014-15 in terms of product was 37.25 LMTs (Kharif 15.08 LMTs and Rabi 22.17 LMTs) and the consumption in terms of nutrients (N, P, K) was 17.39 LMTs (6.95 LMTs during Kharif 2014 and 10.44 LMTS during Rabi 2014-15). The consumption during the year 2015-16, (up to December) in terms of product is 33.92 LMTs and in nutrient terms (N,P,K) is 16.00LMT.

Details about product-wise consumption of fertilizers and the nutrient wise fertilizer consumption are given in Annexures 5.14 and 5.15 respectively.

Nutrient based fertilizer policy

The Department of Fertilizers, Govt. of India has been implementing the nutrient based subsidy policy from 1-4-2010. Under this policy, fixed subsidy was extended on fertilizer products (DAP & Complexes except Urea) based on nutrient content. The fertilizer companies will decide MRPs based on the cost of the raw materials/finished goods (FGs) based on demand and supply. The Government of India fixed subsidy on nutrients for the year 2015-16 w. e. f from 01-04-2015 for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and sulphur as Rs.20.88, Rs. 18.68, Rs. 15.50 and Rs. 1.68 respectively per Kg.

Pesticides

The consumption of chemical pesticides during the year 2014-15 was 4050 MTs (Kharif 2557.43 MTs, Rabi 1492.57 MTs) of active ingredient. The chemical pesticide consumption decreased slightly compared to last year's consumption i.e. 2013-14 due to awareness created among farmers on Integrated Pest Management practices by conducting polambadi programmes in farmer's fields, Chandranna Rythu Kshetralu, introducing of Bt. Cotton seeds, usage of Bio-pesticides etc. The pesticide consumption particulars from 2010-11 to 2015-16 over the years is shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Utilization of Pesticides (M.Ts)

Year	Pesticide consumption (Active ingredient)
2010-11	4410
2011-12	4882
2012-13	4249
2013-14	4253
2014-15	4050
2015-16 (Upto Sep.2015)	1180

Source: Agriculture Department

Farm Mechanization Scheme

High proportion of female workforce both in the cultivation and processing stages of farming is an emerging trend in Indian agriculture. Studies indicate that reducing drudgery, improving efficiency by saving on time and labour, improving

productivity, minimizing wastage and reducing labour costs, require attention and are possible through introduction of better equipment for each farming operation. Thus, ergonomically designed tools and equipment for reducing drudgery, enhancing safety and comfort and also to suit the needs of women workers would help in better adoption of technologies in agriculture.

Farm mechanization scheme involves judicious application of inputs by using agricultural machinery/equipment e.g. hand tools, bullock drawn equipment, power driven machines including the prime movers for performing various operations required for crop production activities. The mechanization includes introduction of better equipment for each farming operation in order to reduce drudgery, to improve efficiency by saving on time and labour, improve productivity, minimize wastage and reduce labour costs for each operation. Another important aspect in our agriculture sector is the high proportion of female workforce in both the cultivation and processing stages of farming. Therefore, ergonomically designed tools and equipment for reducing drudgery, enhancing safety and comfort and also to suit the needs of women workers would help in better adoption of technologies in agriculture. Farm equipment like land preparatory, sowing equipment, plant protection equipment, self-propelled machinery, power tillers, tractors, inter cultivation equipment etc., which are used in farming operations and post-harvest equipment are supplied under subsidy and the expenditure is being met under NSP, RKVY, SMAM during 2015-16. An amount of Rs.160.00 Crores was allocated to supply to farm machinery and farm implements during 2015-16. The subsidy is increased from 50% to 70% to SC and ST farmers on farm mechanisation components except tractors and combined harvesters.

Custom hiring centres are being established at village level to make high cost machinery available to small and marginal farmers. Capacity building trainings were also being conducted to train rural unemployed youth on the machinery to mitigate shortage of skilled workers to work on the machines. The online application system was introduced to help farmers to avail the equipment on time and also for effective monitoring of farm equipment supplies in a more transparent manner. The achievements under Farm mechanization scheme are shown in Table 5.3.

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Table 5.3 : Farm mechanization

Year	Beneficiaries		Subsidy expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2013-14	84990	54109	15540.63	7209.02
2014-15	122182	87990	16591.47	15784.00
2015-16	153401	75667	15963.25	11663.32

Source: Agriculture Department

Crop Insurance National Crop Insurance Programme

The Government has taken proactive step of implementation of National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with effective from Kharif 2014 in all the districts as per the directions of Government of India. These schemes are well received by the farmers as the Government developed needed infrastructure and streamlined the system of implementation of Crop Insurance Programme. The new scheme “National Crop Insurance Programme” (NCIP) comprising two components i.e., 1. Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) 2. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) are being implemented from Kharif 2014 in the state which have many more farmer friendly features.

Crops notified under MNAIS under NCIP in the districts of the state during Kharif 2015 viz., Rice (village made as insurance unit), bajra, groundnut(UI), sugarcane(P&R), maize, redgram, cotton (I & UI), blackgram, castor, turmeric, chillies(I).

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

MNAIS was implemented in all the districts during Kharif 2014 and Rabi 2014-15 seasons to benefit the farmers in the event of crop loss due to any calamity. The scheme comprising the additional features such as coverage of prevented sowings, coverage of post harvest losses, localized calamities (hail storm) covered on individual basis, district major crop under village insurance unit, 40-75% premium subsidy to all the farmers, claims processed based on past 7 years average yield by excluding 2 disaster years, on account of payment in the event of mid season crop failure, 25% of likely claim will be paid in advance to the farmers.

Crops notified under NAIS in all the districts of the state during Kharif 2015 viz., Rice (village made as insurance unit), Bajra, Groundnut(UI), sugarcane(P&R), Maize,

Redgram, Cotton (I&UI), Blackgram, Castor, Turmeric, Chillies(I), Sunflower Jowar, Castor, Korra in some districts

Village as Insurance Unit Scheme

Apart from Mandal Insurance Unit, one major crop in each district is selected under Village Insurance Unit, which is more beneficial to the farming community. Lower size of unit is more representative in yield assessment for computation of crop insurance claims. Details of National Agriculture Insurance scheme is given in Annexure 5.16.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme aims to mitigate the hardship of the insured farmers due to the financial loss on account of anticipated crop loss resulting from incidence of adverse deviations of weather parameters like rainfall, temperature, relative humidity etc. season wise and district-wise notified crops under WBCIS are shown in Table 5.4

Table 5.4: Season wise and District wise Crops Notified under WBCIS

Season	Crops	Districts
Kharif 2015	Groundnut	Kurnool, Anantapur, YSR and Chittoor
	Cotton	Guntur and Prakasam.
	Red-chilly	Guntur
	Oil Palm	West Godavari
	Sweet Lime	YSR
Rabi 2015-16	Mango	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, YSR, Kurnool, Chittoor
	Banana	Vizianagaram, East Godavari, YSR, Kurnool, Guntur
	Cashewnut	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram

Source: Agriculture Department

Premium Subsidy:

25% to 50% premium subsidy is allowed to all the farmers irrespective of their category.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

NAIS is implemented for selected crops in all districts during Rabi-2015-16, viz., Rice, Groundnut, Maize, Redgram, Blackgram, Bengalgram, Onion Jowar, Greengram, Chillies (I), Sunflower, Castor.

Under implementation of different crop insurance programmes, Andhra Pradesh state stands in No.1 position in terms of coverage of farmers, coverage of area, claims paid and farmers benefited for the last 4 years. During the year 2012-13, claims for Rs. 916.57 Crores benefitting 9.2 Lakh farmers, during the year 2013-14, claims for Rs.647.33 crores benefitting 8.48 lakh farmers, and during Kharif 2014, claims for Rs.71.95 crores benefitting to 1.04 Lakh farmers were settled in the state.

New Approach:

Government of Andhra Pradesh made certain suggestions to the Ministry of Agriculture Government of India regarding constituting a new crop insurance scheme to protect the farmers against both yield and price fluctuations.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan 2015-16 for the State was Rs. 65,272 crore towards Agriculture Credit. Rs.40,258.45 crore (62%) was disbursed under Agricultural credit upto Sep, 2015. An amount of Rs.31,978.82 crore (67%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) as against the target of Rs. 48,066 crore and an amount of Rs.8279.63 (48%) crore was disbursed as against the target of Rs.17205 crore under Agriculture term loans including allied activities. The disbursements up to September, 2015 under Agriculture are finalized by the State level Bankers Committee of AP.

The Annual Credit Plan 2014-15 for the State was Rs.56019 crore towards Agriculture Credit Rs.39938 crore (71%) was disbursed under Agricultural credit. An amount of Rs. 29658 crore (71%) was disbursed under crop loans as against the target of Rs. 41977 crore and an amount of Rs.10280 (73%) crore disbursed as against the target of Rs.14041 crore under agriculture term loans including allied activities.

Details about Agricultural Credit disbursement during 2015-16 up to September 2015 are given in Annexure 5.17.

Credit to Land Licensed Cultivators (Tenant farmers):

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a major initiative to facilitate financing land licensed cultivators (tenant farmers) through passing an act named the "Andhra Pradesh land licensed cultivators Act No 18 of 2011" to provide loan and other benefits eligibility cards to land licensed cultivators (tenant farmers).

During 2014-15, Loan Eligibility Cards (LECs) were issued to 3,39,214 (Fresh & Renewal) Land licensed cultivators by the Revenue department. Amounts of Rs.85.39 crore have been issued under Crop loans 39,403 LEC holders.

During 2015-16, the Revenue Department has issued Loan Eligibility Cards (LECs) to 4,55,914 (Fresh:1,88,318 and Renewal: 2,67,596) Land Licensed cultivators (Tenant farmers) in the state. An amount of Rs.146.88 crore has been given to 70,013 LEC holders so far. District-wise details of loan eligibility cards and sanctioned amounts are given in Annexure 5.18.

Vaddileni Runalu and Pavala Vaddi Scheme on Crop Loans

To mitigate the financial burden of the farmers, the Government has announced Rythu Sri (vaddileni panta runalu/pavala vaddi) scheme on crop loans disbursed. The Government has announced the Interest free crop loans to all the farmers up to Rs. 1.00 lakh and pavala vaddi for crop loans from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs. 3.00 lakhs if repaid in time (maximum period of one year).

During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.44.31 crore was settled under vaddileni runalu and Rs. 1.02 crores was settled under pavala vaddi.

During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.156.80 crore was released under the vaddileni runalu as against the allocation of Rs.172.00 crore. An amount of Rs.9.50 crore was released under the pavala vaddi as against the allocation of Rs.10.00 crore.

An amount of Rs.527.65 crore have been settled to 0.74 lakh farmers accounts (as on Sept. 2015) under vaddi leni runalu and Rs.10.40 lakh have been settled to 0.02 lakh farmers' accounts under pavala vaddi, and the settlement of claims is under progress.

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Agricultural Debt Redemption Scheme to farmers:

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.7,433 crores has been released in all the districts in 3 phases and the number of accounts redeemed is 54.06 lakh accounts. A total no. of 35.15 lakh farmer families were benefitted under this programme .

To facilitate the redressal of the grievances of the farmers who have not received the benefit due to errors, mistakes committed by the Banks, data entry errors etc., the grievance redressal cells have been constituted at State/ District/Revenue division level .

In the month of September 2015, Rythukosam Chandranna programmes are conducted successfully in all the districts .During the programme wide publicity was given on Debt Redemption and exhibited stalls of agriculture and allied sectors to impart knowledge of advanced technology to the farmers. The farmer interaction programmes with the resource persons were also organized. Details of debt redemption data is given in Annexure 5.19.

Extension Reforms Agriculture Technology Management Agency

As a part of this scheme, the entire state of Andhra Pradesh was covered with 90:10 Central and State financial sharing. The Extension Reforms Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) has been included in the National Mission on Agricultural & Extension Technology (NMAET) as Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE).

Benefits

Well Integrated technology development and transfer system decentralized decision-making, financially sustainable extension system, bottom-up Planning, increased use of Information Technology, emphasis on in-service training, developing New Public-Private Partnerships, strengthening key Institutions and broad based extension delivery.

ATMA is a district level autonomous institution having membership of all key stakeholders involved in agricultural activities. It has the flexibility to receive funds directly (Government of India/States, Membership fees, beneficiaries' contribution etc). It has the key responsibility

of disseminating all technology activities at the district level. ATMA is supported by a Governing Board (GB) and a Management Committee (MC). Block level Farm Information and Advisory Centers (FIACs) have been created which are operated by a Block Technology Team (BTT) of technical advisors and a Farmer Advisory Committee (FAC), a group exclusively of farmers. Commodity oriented Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) are being promoted at block / village level to make the technology generation / dissemination farmer driven and farmer accountable. In order to provide needed HRD support in innovative areas of extension delivery, a State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) has also been established in the project states.

Strategic Research and Extension Plan

One of the first tasks of ATMA is facilitation of preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) of the district. The SREP is prepared through participatory methodologies such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) involving all stakeholders and farmers. SREP contains detailed analysis of all information on existing farming systems in the district and research – extension gaps required to be filled-up. It also prioritizes research – extension strategies within the district. It becomes the basis for development of work plans at blocks/district level. All the 13 ATMA districts have developed their respective Strategic Research and Extension Plans. As the validity of SREPs is five years, the state has already initiated revisiting of the SREPs.

State Extension Work Plan

The block / district level plans for the year 2015-16 based on the research-extension strategies given in the SREPs, were developed by all the ATMA districts as per the revised ATMA scheme guidelines and cost norms. The consolidated state extension work plan for the year 2015-16 was developed at state level with an out lay of Rs.3297.61 lakh. The district action plans developed under the scheme are to be consistent with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.

During 2015-16, Government of India released an amount of Rs. 628.81 lakhs to the State as 1st spell and revalidated the balance amount of Rs 1194.583 lakhs for implementation of the activities. Accordingly the districts are organizing the need based activities like farmer

trainings, demos, exposure visits, kisan melas, field days, farmer scientist interaction etc. State Government has released Rs. 1257.62 lakhs to the department (50:50) share as state and central is in process.

Major activities conducted during 2015-16

- Fortnightly agricultural market committee level workshops with Block level Farmers Advisory Committee (BFAC) members, progressive farmers and scientists on 1st & 16th of every month on crop condition and emerging issues.
- Promotion of soil test based fertilizer application.
- Direct seeding of paddy through drum seeder/SRI/ SMSRI/ Machine Planting.
- Application of micronutrients in paddy and correction of micronutrient deficiencies.
- Shri Subash Palekar's Natural Farming & Organic farming.
- Avoiding indiscriminate use of urea in paddy.
- Gypsum application in groundnut.
- Enhancing the productivity in Redgram by addressing critical yield gaps.
- REF linkage through KVK on line sowing of paddy with fertilizer cum seed drill.
- Promotion of farm machinery as cost reduction technology in paddy.
- Low cost technologies in sugarcane.
- ICM practices in rajmah & introduction of new varieties in tribal area.
- Hydroponic green fodder production under drought conditions- FL Demos.
- Reservoir fisheries management, conservation measures and sustainability to create awareness on regulation of mesh size, closed fishing season, stocking of seed, eco friendly fishing practices- 4 trainings.
- Demos on University recommended Paddy variety RP-Bio.
- Mixed vegetable farming.
- Rearing of rainbow rooster birds.
- Promotion of rural backyard poultry.
- Innovative activities-demonstration of banana bunch covers by NGO, Nestham Rural & Urban development society, Vijayawada and using laser guided leveler land preparation.
- Promotion of Ragi varieties PPR-1012, PPR-2885, Vakula.

- Paddy NLR 4001 as alternate to BPT 5204.
- Demos on soil test based fertilizer application.
- Crop intensification/ double cropping with korra prior to bengalgram.

Component wise physical targets and achievements during the year 2015-16 (upto October,2015) are given in Annexure 5.20.

Government of India Initiatives Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is one of the flagship programme of Government of India with 100 % central assistance and is being implemented by agriculture & allied sectors. Government of India allocated an amount of Rs.185.22 crores for the year 2015 -16. The financial and physical achievements of Agriculture sector relating to various components for the year 2015-16 shown in Table.5.5

Table 5.5 Financial achievements under RKVY-2015-16

(in crores)

Name of the Project	Target	Achievement
Agriculture		
Seed component	6.86	2.50
Plant protection	4.77	1.02
Soil health management	1.56	1.60
Fertilizer control labs	5.00	0.00
Farm mechanisation	4.00	2.50
Organic farming	2.75	1.46
Trainings and exposure visits	0.36	0.10
Organic farming total	37.50	3.56
Total	61.49	11.14

Source: Agriculture Department

National Food Security Mission

The National Food Security Mission is under implementation in the state since Rabi 2007-08 and continuation of NFSM Rice and Pulses during 12th Plan. Coarse Cereals including maize and commercial crops (Cotton, Jute and Sugarcane) is part of NFSM from 2014-15. The Districts identified for Implementation of NFSM Rice, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops during 2015-16.

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National Food Security Mission-Rice

National Food Security Mission - NFSM Rice is being implemented in 5 districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, YSR and Ananthapuramu. An amount of Rs.890.37 lakh was spent under NFSM-Rice against a release of 623.49 lakh upto 15-11-2015.

National Food Security Mission -Pulses

National Food Security Mission- NFSM Pulses is being implemented in all the 13 districts of the state. An amount of Rs.2378.04 lakh was spent under NFSM-pulses upto 15-11-2015.

NFSM Coarse cereals

National Food Security Mission - NFSM Coarse cereals is being implemented in the 5 districts viz., Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool, Ananthapuramu and Chittoor in the state. An amount of Rs.34.03 lakh was spent under NFSM-Coarse cereals upto 15-11-2015.

NFSM commercial crops

NFSM Commercial crops is being implemented in 12 districts except Ananthapuramu district in the state. An amount of Rs.112.71 lakh was spent under NFSM-commercial crops against a release of Rs.139.61 lakh upto 15-11-2015.

System of Rice Intensification

Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is an important intervention under NFSM for increasing production and productivity of rice in the State. SRI has various other advantages. Intensive efforts are being made in the State for promotion of this system under tanks, wells, bore wells and tail end areas. An area of 2.90 lakh ha was covered under SRI cultivation during Kharif 2015 and 0.21 lakh ha was covered under SRI cultivation during Rabi 2015.

Cooperation

Cooperatives have traditionally been promoted and organized in a democratic structural frame work for achieving social and economic betterment of the people. Different types of cooperatives are organized essentially to provide agricultural credit to member-farmers so as to enhance employment to its members and for alleviating

rural poverty. Co-operative movement has completed over 100 years of service to farmers and other weaker sections of the society.

The Department is mainly concerned with the administration of Cooperative Laws. The Department has been pursuing a liberal policy towards Cooperatives to enable them function as autonomous and independent bodies. Cooperative week is celebrated every year starting from 14th November to promote better understanding of the principles and philosophy of cooperation duly highlighting achievements of various sectors of the Co-operative movement. Department website www.apcooperation.nic.in was inaugurated on Sep, 2015 which provides dynamic content to farmers, officials and Cooperative institutions. Well developed ERP applications would be incorporated in the department website which constitute regulatory activities of field level functionaries and also provide necessary information from districts on Key Performance Indicators. The application also reduces repetition of work and errors drastically.

Mee Sahakara Seva

Mee Sahakara Seva (Implementation of e- Governance in Cooperation department, Government of Andhra Pradesh is a World Bank project pending with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity), Government of India with an estimated cost of Rs.617.16 Lakhs and would be expected approval from Deity. The project provides for IT Infrastructure, system software for data centre, disaster recovery, and provision of IT infrastructure for department offices at different levels and development of integrated software application for providing the services electronically.

E - PACS (Core Banking Solution)

E-PACS project is computerization of PACSs and other societies. NIC has supplied core banking solution for PACS which was successfully implemented in Rajasthan. Steps have been taken to implement CBS in 5 selected societies on Pilot basis at West Godavari district.

Rural credit co-operatives

The Rural credit co-operative structure at present is a three-tier structure with the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank at the APEX level with 13 District Co-operative

Central banks (DCCBs) at the district level and with 383 branches located in district head quarters and small towns and semi urban areas and 1974 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives at the Village Level. Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to 15.60 lakh farmer members of the PACS. The total financial assistance received so far under Revival package for Rural Cooperative Credit Structure is Rs.935.00 crore including the State Government share of Rs.146.31 crore. The PACS are also actively participating in distribution of Agricultural inputs and also doing other Non-Credit business. The PACS are to provide more services to their members and generate income for themselves and NABARD providing assistance to develop PACS as Multi Service Centres. So far 210 PACS converted into Multi Service Centres by receiving assistance from NABARD.

Loaning Programme 2015-16

A.P. State Co-operative Bank provided Rs.4344.42 crore (Kharif-Rs.4000.91 crore and Rabi-Rs.343.51 crore) as production credit to farmers through the Primaries and the District Co-operative Central Banks during the year 2015-16 (upto December,2015). Out of the total Rs. 4344.42 crore loans were distributed under Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO)/OPP/DTP.

Long Term Loans

APCOB has refinanced an amount of Rs.216.07 crore to the DCC Banks under Long Term Agricultural Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs. 449.00 crore allotted to all the 13 DCCBs during the year 2014-15 (upto Dec,2015).

A.P. Farmers Debt Redemption Scheme, 2014

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted an expert committee suggested the modalities and methodology of implementing a “Debt Waiver Scheme” keeping in view the severe distress the farming community undergoing in the last few years, to waive the agriculture crop loans and gold loans availed for agricultural purposes together not exceeding Rs. 1.50 lakhs per DWCRA group in order to financially strengthen the groups.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned Rs. 155692.30 lakh to APCOB for the 13 District cooperative Central Banks in the State in three phases under AP Farmer

Debt Redemption Scheme, 2014, of which an amount of Rs. 149771.25 lakhs was released in three phases as on 29.8.2015.

Integrated Co-operative Development Projects

Integrated Cooperative Development Project is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the financial assistance of NCDC. Subsidy component of the Project for PIT Cost is shared by NCDC and State Government on 50:50 basis.

This project has already been completed in 11 Districts with total expenditure of Rs. 17506.21 lakhs and now 2 districts i.e. West Godavari and Prakasham under implementation. These two projects will completed by 31.3.2016.

Under Phase-II, Kurnool (Rs.2725.00 lakhs), East Godavari (Rs.9661.00 Lakhs) and Chittoor (Rs. 3513.00 lakhs) have got eligibility to implement ICDP Phase II for a period of 4 years. An amount of Rs. 4769.70 lakhs is tentatively proposed in the Budget Estimates in the financial year 2016-17.

Marketing Co-operative Societies

There are 13 District Co-operative Marketing Societies (DCMSs), which undertake procurement of agricultural produce to enable farmers get minimum administered prices for their produce. The DCMSs procure seed on behalf of AP Seeds Development Corporation and also undertake procurement activities on behalf of MARKFED in addition to carrying on local business activities like sale of Fertilisers, Seeds, Consumable articles, Stationary items etc., to various departments located in the districts. The performance status of DCMSs is given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 : Performance of District Cooperative Marketing Societies

(Rs.in Lakh)

	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Nov,2015)
Share Capital Contribution	383.88	381.11
Business Turn over	36696.63	20854.10
Profit	441.01	297.97
Loss	52.47	35.04
Accumulated losses	715.34	747.05
Assets	10743.51	9740.69
Liabilities	10677.27	9691.65

Source: Cooperative Department

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A.P. MARKFED

MARKFED is an apex organization for the Co-operative Marketing Societies (CMS) in the state for supplying agricultural inputs, cattle feed, fertilizers, gypsum, provisions and other requirements to private run institutions and government hostels. Subsequent to introduction of single window system in the state in 1987, MARKFED offers its services through PACS at the primary level and DCMS in the district level. It undertakes to procure other commodities under commercial account every year depending upon the market situation.

AP State Co-operative Union

APSCU is an Apex Cooperative institution in the field of Cooperative Education and Training. There are Six Co-operative Training Centres (CTCs) working under APSCU offering Diploma in Co-operative Management and Computer Applications. APSCU mainly provides education to members, through short term cooperative trainings to staff and member orientation programs to the needy elected Managing Committee members of Primary societies, DCCBs and other Cooperatives.

The APSC Union is also publishing a cooperative monthly magazine titled "Sahakara Samacharam" for awareness building and propagation of Cooperative Principles and Cooperative Movement in the state.

Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd.

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd., undertakes drilling of in-well bores, surface bores, lift Irrigation schemes and construction of check dams etc. in Agricultural sector. The state Horticulture Mission / Horticulture department has identified the APSCRIC Ltd. as the "Nodal Agency" for construction of Farm ponds in Horticulture fields.

Rural electricity supply cooperative societies

The key objective of the Rural electric supply cooperative societies is to purchase electricity in bulk from the nearest DISCOM and distribute it to domestic, industrial and agricultural consumers in their area of operation. Three

RESCOs are working under the administrative control of Cooperative Department viz., RESCOs at Kuppam (Chittoor district), Anakapalle RECS Ltd, Kasimkota (Visakhapatnam district) and RECS Cheepurupalli (Vizianagaram district). These three RESCOs have over 3.02 lakh service connections covering 490 villages and 656 hamlets.

Consumer Cooperative Societies

Consumer Cooperatives have been assigned an important role in distribution of good quality consumer articles at competitive prices to control price line in both urban and rural areas. About 216 Consumer Cooperative Societies are functioning in the State. Consumer Cooperative Societies are also undertaking distribution of textbooks, notebooks, cloth, crackers and supply of various stationary items and provisions to Government hostels etc.

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Labour Contract Cooperative societies function in a 3-tier structure ie., Primary level - 1923 LCCS with 59072 members in the state; District level - all district Federations of Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and State level - AP State Cooperative Labour Contract Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd.

Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

Joint Farming Cooperatives also work in a three-tier structure ie., Primary Level- 1,452 CJFS and membership of 1,35,334; District Level-13 District Federations of Cooperative Joint Farming Societies and State Level- Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Joint Farming Societies Federation Ltd., (under liquidation).

Co-operative Tribunals

Two Cooperative Tribunals have been constituted in the State. Vijayawada Cooperative Tribunal was constituted in 1993 and Visakhapatnam Cooperative Tribunal in 2003 to render speedy and effective justice to affected parties. These Tribunals are vested with Appellate Jurisdiction over the orders passed under APCS Act, 1964 and with original jurisdiction over the disputes filed under AP MACS Act, 1995. 457 cases are pending in all the two Co-operative Tribunals for disposals as on 31-12-2014.

Audit

There is a separate audit wing for audit in cooperative department headed by the chief auditor who works under the general superintendence and control of Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The Chief auditor shall audit or

cause audit by a person authorized by him the accounts of a society at least once in a year. For the year 2014-15, 19307 cooperative societies were programmed for audit, of which 5928 are under aided category and remaining 13379 are under unaided category. Audit is under process.

Horticulture

Horticulture is proving to be viable option providing diversified cropping pattern for agricultural land use because of assured and remunerative returns to the farmers. This sub sector of the crop sector, with its consistently growing contribution to the state economy has started gaining prominence.

Area under Horticulture

crops- 14.74 lakh Ha

Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) APMIP,

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH),

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds

Oilpalm Program under Mini Mission-II (NMOOP)

Promotion of Horticulture Activities

Impact study on Micro Irrigation: covering 3.66 lakh farmers

The strategy of convergence with MGNREGS for better utilization of labour, resources and empowerment of backward communities, is aligned with the horticulture

development in the state. Horticulture has emerged as an indispensable part of Agriculture and is providing opportunities for sustaining large number of agro-industries which have created employment avenues to semi-skilled and unskilled labour force.

Promoting Post-Harvest Management practices through establishment of Pack houses, Cold storages, Ripening Chambers and Processing units to reduce Post-Harvest losses are fast emerging as the key instruments targeting horticulture exports.

Horticulture is the main segment, while its various sub-segments are fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops. All these are regarded as the essential ingredients of economic security. Wide range of agro-climatic conditions of the state is conducive for growing a large variety of Horticultural crops, including, root and tuber crops, ornamental crops, plantation crops like coconut, cashew and cocoa etc., it contributes about 5.6% of the State GDP and is moving towards value enhancement in addition to focus on production. 14.74 Lakh Ha. area is under Horticulture with production of 188.22 lakhs MTS of Horticulture crops in Andhra Pradesh. The area under fruits is 5.76 lakhs Ha, Vegetables 2.33 lakhs Ha, Spices 2.21 lakh Ha and Plantation crops 4.27 lakh Ha. During the year 2015-16 the Government has set a target of 20% growth in output and to achieve this, there is need for new initiatives, new interventions and implementations with the support and coordination of farmers and entrepreneurs.

The Government is taking up horticulture development in a big way. The focus in recent years has been on increasing production and productivity of horticulture crops, development of infrastructure for post harvest management and providing access to domestic and export markets.

Andhra Pradesh ranks 1st in the production of Oil Palm, Tomato, Chillies Turmeric and Mango; 2nd in production of loose flowers in India (NHB data base 2013).

Growth of Horticulture

Horticulture crops were grown in an area of 14.74 lakh hectares and production was 188.22 lakh tonnes during the year 2015-16 as per 1st advance estimates. Details about the area and production of horticulture crops during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (A) are given in Annexure 5.21. The details about the principal horticultural crops area and production in 2015-16 (1st Advance Estimates) are given in Table 5.7 below.

Table 5.7: Horticultural Crops – Area and Production during 2015-16

Crop Category	Area (lakh ha.)	Production (lakh MTs)
Fruits	5.76	100.48
Vegetables	2.33	53.26
Flowers	0.17	1.35
Plantation Crops	4.27	22.14
Spices	2.21	10.90
Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	0.005	0.090
Total	14.74	188.22

Source: Horticulture Department.

Programmes

Several farmer oriented activities are being taken up to encourage adoption of modern technologies, evolving sustainable farming practices, provision of post-harvest infrastructure facilities and supplying knowledge inputs to the farming community.

Assistance is provided to farmers on plant material, seed and inputs, drip and sprinkler systems, pre & post Harvest infrastructure etc., through schemes implemented by the Department under Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) APMIP, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm Program under Mini Mission-II (NMOOP) and Promotion of Horticulture Activities under State Plan Programme.

Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) APMIP with convergence of National Mission on sustainable Agriculture

AP Micro Irrigation Project (APMIP) is a first comprehensive and unique project being implemented in a big way in Andhra Pradesh for enhancing crop productivity by improving water use efficiency through Micro-irrigation systems to benefit the farmers. It is an ongoing project and 5.99 lakh ha. has been covered under Micro irrigation in all the districts in the State, benefiting 5.33 lakh farmers, with a total financial out lay of Rs.2841.26 crores.

The aim of the Project is to improve the economic conditions of the farmers by conserving water, bringing additional area into cultivation with the available water resources and also enhancing the crop productivity, quality, facilitates judicious usage of ground water, conserving ground water resources, saving in power consumption and saving in cost of cultivation.

In view of deficit Rainfall, Rain shadow regions, unpredictable rains and considerable depletion of ground water, drip irrigation is a viable option for farmers. To achieve the concept of “More crop per Drop “Micro irrigation is to be taken up particularly in the districts of Rayalaseema, which are most drought prone and backward areas.

APMIP is being implemented with the assistance from Government of India, State Government and farmer contribution. Because of the consolidated efforts of the State Government over a period of time the farmers started realizing the fruits of the technology and reached the stage that farmers are not venturing for Agriculture without Micro Irrigation. Still there is huge potential area of 10.42 lakh ha. is available in the state to be covered under Micro Irrigation. From 2015-16 onwards, Micro Irrigation is being implemented under PMKSY with funding pattern of 60:40 between central and State Government.

Out Come of Micro Irrigation:

1. Increase of production and productivity of crops, savings in water and savings in energy are shown in Table.5.8, 5.9 and 5.10 respectively.

Table.5.8 Production and productivity of crops

Crop	Normal yield (MT/ha)	Yield with drip irrigation (MT/ha)	Increase in yield (%)
Sugarcane	78	98-125	25-60
Banana	35	46-53	32-50
Citrus	13	17-19	35-45
Papaya	80	107-116	35-45
Sapota	10	10-15	20-30
Pomegranate	10	13-14	15-30
Mango	9	13-15	50-70
Coconut	13	14-16	15-25
Grapes	21	25-27	20-30
Vegetables	12	14-17	20-40

Source: Horticulture Department

Table.5.9 Savings in water

Crop	Water Saved in (mm) per ha per season			
	Flood irrigation	Drip irrigation	Net saving	% of saving
2	3	4	5	6
Sweet orange	1136	530	606	53
Sugarcane	1634	748	886	54
Pomegranate	1363	663	700	51
Brinjal	891	408	483	54
Papaya	2196	1060	1136	52
Mango	1114	520	594	53
Tomato	994	504	490	49
Chilli	994	480	514	52
Banana	2196	1087	1109	51

Source: Horticulture Department

Table.5.10 Savings in energy

Crop	Energy saved (kwh) per ha			
	Flood irrigation	Drip irrigation	Net saving	% of saving
2	7	8	9	10
Sweet orange	1307	610	697	53
Sugarcane	1881	861	1020	54
Pomegranate	1569	763	806	51
Brinjal	1026	470	557	54
Papaya	2528	1220	1307	52
Mango	1283	599	684	53
Tomato	1145	580	564	49
Chilli	1145	553	592	52
Banana	3033	1501	1532	51

Source: Horticulture Department

Impact study on Micro Irrigation:

The AP Productivity Council (APPC) conducted 3rd party status survey of all the systems installed in the fields of farmers under APMIP for an area of 5.08 lakh ha., covering 3.66 lakh farmers and the findings are as briefed below:

Subject	Feed Back	% of farmers (in Lakhs)
Saving of water	25-50%	96% (3.52)
Increase in Yield		
Drip	25-50%	94% (3.44)
b) Sprinklers	50%	94% (3.44)
Increase in income	Rs.10000-25000 per acre per annum	90% (3.29)
Savings in Labour cost	Rs.2000 per acre per annum	80% (2.93)
Reduced incidence of pests	20%	77% (2.81)



Papaya with Inline Drip



Beera Inline Drip

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Citrus with Online



Turmeric with Online



Brinjal with Online



Jasmine with Online

Initiatives

To facilitate the farmers for better utilization of the scheme, the farmer has been given an opportunity to register the application from any Mee-Seva centers in the District.

The salient features are:

- Farmer can ascertain the status of applications through Mee-Seva Centers at any point of time.
- Sanctions will be issued based on the seniority of registration of applications.
- Farmer can choose MI Company among the empanelled MI Companies to the District.
- SMS alerts will be sent to the farmers at the time of registration, at the time of sanction and final release of subsidy.

So far, over 1.41 lakh farmers have registered their application in Mee-Seva Centers covering an area of 1.71 lakh ha as against the target of 1.00 lakh ha. So far 30,237 ha are under MI Systems.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme – the State Horticulture Mission, is being implemented in the State by the State Horticulture Mission. The Mission was launched to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. The focus of the programme is to provide comprehensive

development of all the sub-sectors of horticulture so as to provide additional income to horticulture growers. This programme is under implementation in 9 districts (Srikakulam, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, SPS Nellore, Chittoor, YSR, Ananathapuramu, and Kurnool) and two tribal areas of Rampachodavaram of East Godavari and Paderu of Visakhapatnam districts. Andhra Pradesh, with its high growth trajectory, a large population, significant dependence on agriculture and horticulture and an extensive coastline is likely to become a significant player in production and marketing of Horticultural produce.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is a Government of India scheme being implemented since 2014 by subsuming six schemes on Horticulture development including NHM as per the revised cost norms and pattern of assistance.

The focus of the programme is to provide comprehensive development of all the sub-sectors of Horticulture so as to provide additional income to Horticulture growers. This programme is under implementation in nine districts (except Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Krishna) and two tribal areas of Rampachodavaram of East Godavari and Paderu of Visakhapatnam districts.

An amount of Rs. 50.67 crores was utilized during 2014-15 for implementation of various activities like establishment of new gardens, rejuvenation of senile gardens, IPM/INM, HRD, Organic farming, farm mechanization and Post Harvest Management etc.,

MIDH is being implemented with an outlay of Rs. 143.00 crore with the GoI and GoAP share in the ratio of 60:40 basis during the year 2015-16.

The major components covered under MIDH are a) Area expansion (Perennial and Non-Perennial crops), b) Rejuvenation of senile orchards, c) INM / IPM and Organic farming d) Protected Cultivation, e) Post Harvest Management, f) Creation of Water Resources (Farm Ponds), g) Farm Mechanisation and h) Capacity Building.

Production of Quality Plant Material

Quality plant material plays a vital role in sustainability of gardens especially perennial fruit crops. Small and model nurseries were encouraged to produce quality plant material by providing assistance for infrastructure under NHM to cater to the requirement of plant material for bringing

additional areas with improved varieties and rejuvenation programmes.

Twelve Horticulture farms were established producing around 6.00 lakhs of quality plant production. Nursery Act was introduced for regulation of supply of quality plant material to farmers.

Post-Harvest Management

Horticulture crops are highly perishable and require special attention on harvesting, handling, packaging, storage and processing operations. The focus was on providing pre-harvest tools and development of post harvest infrastructure facilities like Pack houses, Cold storages, Refer Vans, Ripening Chambers etc. During 2015-16 (up to October, 2015), assistance was provided for 7 cold storage units, 3 ripening chamber and 91 pack houses. Post-harvest management activities like reduction of losses and improvement of the quality of horticultural produce is important for enhancing value of the produce.

Several measures were taken up under MIDH to preserve the quality of various horticultural products and for primary handling, storage and transportation. Particularly, establishment of ripening chambers for Banana, which helped realize better price at the farm gate. Establishment of Cold storages with NHM subsidy is catering to agriculture produce as well as horticulture produce fetching better market price to the farmers. Pollution-free new technologies in Cashew processing like Steam boiling method, which increase the quality of the produce, were also encouraged.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY) aims to increase public investment in infrastructure etc., and provide flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and executing schemes in the horticulture sector. RKVY scheme in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to implement major activity in non-SHM districts viz., Krishna, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram while the projects under integrated vegetable production which are not covered in SHM are being implemented in all the districts.

An amount of Rs.41.72 crores was allocated for implementation of RKVY programme during 2015-16. The salient features of the scheme are area expansion of vegetables through hybrid vegetable seeds, assistance for pandals & trellis, creation of post-harvest infrastructures

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like Promotion of Farmers groups by providing functional infrastructure for sorting, grading, packing and collection center (value addition) in all the districts and Post Harvest Management of Chillies (Integrated Pack House) in Guntur district and small shade net nurseries to cater to the needs of vegetable cultivation.

NMOOP - Mini Mission -II

Andhra Pradesh ranks 1st in cultivation of oilpalm with 1.44 lakh Ha. out of the total area of 2.78 lakh Ha under oilpalm in India. An average yield of 10.2 lakh MTs per year is obtained with 106414 Ha. of bearing plantations in Andhra Pradesh. West Godavari district has highest area with an extent of Oilpalm. 13 processing units were established by Oil Palm Companies with a capacity of 240 MT/Hr., which are working with Government under this programme. The companies have buy-back arrangements for purchase of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB's) from farmers in the factory zones allotted them at the rate fixed by the Government.

Government of India has launched National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm Programme(NMOOP) Mini Mission-II (Oilpalm) during the year 2014-15 with an objective of need to intensify efforts for area expansion

under Oilpalm to enhance palm oil production in the Country with quality planting materials, irrigation and proper management, there is potential of achieving 20-30 MT Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) per ha. After attaining age of 5 years an amount of Rs. 69.23 Crores was allocated for the implementation of NMOOP Programme with the GoI and GoAP share of 60:40 basis for 2015-16.

Promotion of Horticulture Activities

Under Primary Sector Mission lot of emphasis has been given to Horticulture sector as it has been identified as best growth engine for overall development of the primary sector in the state. Under "State Plan", an amount of Rs. 210.00 crores is allotted for innovative schemes like Area Expansion (Cultivation of Cocoa in Coconut, Loose Flowers, T.C. Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Potato and Cashewnut), Canopy Management in Cashew, Protected Cultivation (Green houses, Shadenet houses), Creation of water resources (Farm Ponds), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Fruits & Vegetables, Post-Harvest Management (Pack Houses, Onion Storage Structures, Refer Vans, Ripening Chambers, Cold Storages, Silapauline Sheets, Chilli Dryers, Plastic Crates etc.), and Human Resource Development.

Animal Husbandry

2nd in Egg production (*1309.58* crore, eggs)

4th in Meat production (*5.27* lakh Metric Tons)

6th in Milk production (*96.56* Lakh Metric Tons)

No. of Veterinary Institutions--*3119*

Animals provide nutrient rich food products, draught power, dung as organic manure and domestic fuel, hides & skin, and are a regular source of cash income for rural households. They are a natural capital, which can be easily reproduced to act as a living bank with offspring as interest, and an insurance against income shocks of crop failure and natural calamities.

Livestock have been an integral component of India's agricultural and rural economy since time immemorial, supplying energy for crop production in terms of draught power and organic manure, and in turn deriving their own energy requirements from crop byproducts and residues. Livestock plays an important and vital role in providing nutritive food to families both in rural and urban areas. Major part of the livestock population is concentrated in the marginal and small size of holdings. This is the sector where the poor contribute to growth directly instead of getting benefit from growth generated elsewhere. The progress in the sector results in balanced development of the rural economy particularly in reducing the poverty amongst the weaker sections. Livestock provides stability to family income especially in the arid and semi-arid regions of the State. Livestock are the best insurance against the vagaries of nature due to drought, famine and other natural calamities.

Most of the animal farming activities such as fodder collection, feeding, watering, health care, management, milking and household-level processing, value addition and marketing are performed by women. The growth in livestock sector is demand-driven, inclusive and pro-poor. The rate of return on investment from Livestock sector is comparatively very high. Livestock sector apart from contributing to the state economy in general and to agricultural economy in particular, also provides employment generation opportunities, asset creation, coping mechanism against crop failure and social and financial security. Livestock is the main source of animal protein for the population. Demand for animal food products is responsive to income changes, and is expected to increase in future.

The Animal Husbandry, from a humble beginning of backyard poultry, has grown into a dynamic industry. Milk and Meat production has also made a quantum leap with the production increasing substantially. Andhra Pradesh has some of the richest livestock resources in the country and is one of the most advanced states in Animal Husbandry. The State attained a prominent position in the country in Livestock Sector over the years because of its increasing livestock resources, gradual enlightenment of farmers and the dedicated and sustained efforts of the Government.

Effective veterinary and animal husbandry services are critical in achieving the significant production levels. Economic support programs like distribution of milch animals, sheep and poultry units helped the rural masses enormously in bridging income gaps. This besides conserving domestic biodiversity has become a means of producing food in dry lands without depleting ground water resources. A sizable number of families owning sheep and goat have already been covered with livestock insurance.

Andhra Pradesh takes pride in the country in having famous world renowned Livestock breeds like Ongole and Punganur in cattle, Godavari Buffaloes, Nellore in sheep and Aseel in poultry. As per Livestock Census 2012, 62.54 lakh out of 126.65 lakh (49.38%) households in the state are engaged in Livestock / Livestock related rearing activities. The Livestock resources in the state include 47.16 lakh Cattle, 64.62 lakh Buffaloes, 135.60 lakh Sheep (1st in country), 44.96 lakh Goats, 1.57 lakh pigs, 0.13 lakh other Livestock, 294.03 lakh total Livestock & 805.83 lakh poultry (3rd in country).

The state stands 2nd in Egg production (1309.58 crores), 4th in Meat production (5.27 lakh Metric Tons) and 6th in Milk production (96.56 Lakh Metric Tons) in the country as per the estimates during 2014-15. The value of livestock produce, as per the Advance estimates for 2015-16 is estimated to be Rs.49,361 crores at current basic prices and the livestock sector contributes 8.85% to the state GVA.

The key objectives of the government include building the health of the Nation by increasing the availability & quality of Animal origin foods like Milk, Meat and Eggs to the human population through scientific breeding, feeding and health management of livestock & poultry. Efforts are being made to improve the wealth of the nation by providing necessary technical support to Livestock bearers there- by improve livelihoods of farm families.

Animal Husbandry schemes have been formulated to attain well-laid National policies aimed at improving livestock production, fighting protein hunger, improving nutritional standards of human population and provision of technical support for the maintenance and improvement of livestock. Livestock population as per 2012 Census is shown in Table 5.11. District wise Livestock population as per 2012 Census is given in Annexure 5.22.

Table 5.11 Livestock population in A.P

No. in lakh

Category	As per 2007 census	As per 2012 census
Cattle	54.73	47.16
Buffaloes	82.30	64.62
Sheep	121.20	135.60
Goat	48.24	44.96
Pigs	2.06	1.57
Poultry	745.37	805.83

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry

Though there is reduction in the total Cattle and Buffalo Population, the production and availability of nutritious food and supplemental income to farmers has also increased due to perceptible increase in Crossbred Cattle and Graded Murrah Buffalo population especially female / Milch animals as per the latest Livestock Census, 2012.

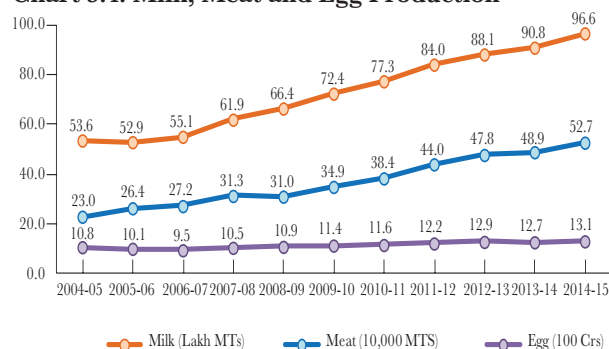
The production of Milk, Eggs and Meat is shown in the following Table 5.12 and chart 5.4.

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Table 5.12: Production of Milk, Meat & Eggs

Item	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Sep 2015)
Milk	L.MTs	90.83	96.56	51.53
Growth	%	3.10	6.31	
Meat	L.MTs	4.89	5.27	2.75
Growth	%	2.32	7.77	
Eggs	cr.Nos	1272.69	1309.58	668.58
Growth	%	-1.14	2.90	

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Chart 5.4: Milk, Meat and Egg Production

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Production estimates of milk, meat and eggs from 2004-05 to 2015-16 (upto September 2015) are shown in Annexure 5.23 and district wise production are given in Annexure 5.24.

State Plan Schemes 2015-16**1. Cattle & Buffalo Breed Development Supply of Sexed Semen/ Embryo**

This scheme is to be implemented in selected pockets of the state involving AP livestock Development Agency (APLDA). 10000 doses of sexed semen will be procured and piloted to produce additional female calves. Subsidy on each dose of sexed semen is 90% and the remaining 10% of the cost of sexed semen shall be borne by the concerned beneficiary. Funds allocated to this activity are also meant for training the staff within or outside the state for implementation of the activity. Funds can also be utilized for import of superior quality embryos (HF, Jersey).

2. Feed and fodder Development Programme:

To fulfill the provisions of fodder security policy, certain new & innovative schemes will be implemented with the involvement of private partners through PPP besides continuing the ongoing schemes to achieve self-reliance in feed and fodder production. The sub components of the main activity are

i. Increase of fodder production and availability

Feeding cost constitutes 70% of the production cost in livestock sector. Additional Green fodder production (7.5 lakh MTs) shall be promoted by supplying 3750 MTs of fodder seed to 2 lakh beneficiaries as part of ongoing scheme. Fodder activity shall also be promoted in vacant land available in Government farms, APCARL either by department or through PPP Physical target 500 acres. Production of 3000 MTs of fortified maize stover fodder blocks shall be promoted to make use of maize stover which is wasted in coastal districts. The fodder blocks shall be distributed to the farmers at concessional rates. It is a new scheme to be implemented as PPP project. Production of 3000 MTs maize silage bales shall also be promoted as commercial and economic activity for distribution to the needy farmers at concessional rates. It is a new scheme to be implemented as (PPP) project. Azolla Cultivation (4400 Units) and unit cost is Rs.5,000/- with a subsidy of 90%. Hydroponics (325 Units).and unit cost is Rs.30,000/- with a subsidy of 75%. Marketing of fodder bales and blocks shall also be done in convergence with PR and RD department.

ii. Fodder Banks

The scheme in which fodder storage facilities shall be created on scientific lines in 3 strategic locations in the state. The fodder stocked at these banks shall be utilised to supply to the farmers as per need at concessional rates to sustain production.

iii. Fodder and feed supply in Drought/ Cyclone areas

The scheme was implemented in 2014-15 without any budgetary allocation but impact assessment showed that there is a cost benefit ratio of 1:4 through sustained milk production. Supply of feed and fodder on subsidy basis @ Rs.3/- per kg of dry fodder and Rs.4/- per kg of concentrate feed will be made to the farmers in drought affected / natural calamity areas.

iv. Ksheerasagar

The objective of the scheme is to take care of pregnant and lactating animals, to reduce inter calving period (from 24 months to 18 months) in milch animals to give a support for a period of six months (Last 3 months of pregnancy and first 3 months of lactation). 13000 beneficiaries shall be covered with 75% subsidy.

3. Implementation of Livestock Development Programmes Management / Health Care

i. Suphalam:

The objective of the scheme is fertility Management of infertile animals. The provision available under this sub-component can also be utilised to tie-up medicines required for the animals covered under Ksheerasagar scheme. All infertile animals available in the target villages shall be identified through screening of animals and appropriate treatment package shall be given under the supervision of a Graduate Veterinarian till the animal is conceived or advised for culling. Under this scheme 44 villages are covered in all districts.

ii. Janmabhoomi – Mavooru programme:

Animal Health Camps shall be conducted in all the Gram Panchayats / Mandals in the State during the Janmabhoomi Maavooru Program. The activities broadly include deworming, vaccinations, fertility management, treatment of sick animals, technology transfer, capacity building, input supply etc., As the camps are exclusively organized by the departmental staff in the early hours or in the late evenings. The provision available under this sub-component can also be utilised for plantation of fodder trees in all possible locations under neeru-chettu/polampilustondi etc.

4. Sheep and Goat Units Induction and increasing the productivity

It is an ongoing scheme to increase meat production through induction of 5+1 or 20+1 Sheep / Goat units as decided by the Department as per local needs. The unit cost shall be Rs.1,00,000 for 20+1 unit and Rs.30,000/- for 5+1 unit. Replacement of Breeding Rams prevents inbreeding among sheep and this intervention increases the birth weights of lambs and reduces lamb mortality and this activity shall be experimented through exchange of Breeding Rams among flocks during 2015-16. Exchange melas shall also

be organized taking mandal / blocks as unit where all the interested shepherds will meet at one place and exchange their rams. The provision available under this component shall be utilised towards transportation charges, insurance, feed incentive of 50 kgs each, cash incentive of Rs.500/- each to both the shepherds covered under exchange programme including the logistics required for organization of the exchange. The funds available under this subcomponent shall also be utilised to implement the innovative scheme "Passing the gift" in 44 locations in convergence with rural development department to promote production of Breeding Rams mobilizing community participation.

5. Supply of Calf feed under Calf Rearing Programme (Sunandini)

It is an ongoing scheme to reduce the age at first conception in female animals which also helps to develop milch animal replacement stock within the State instead of animal induction from outside the State. The elite female calves enrolled at the age of 4-6 months shall be given feed, insurance, health care and other support activities for a period of 24 months or till the date of calving whichever is earlier. The provision made under this component can also be utilised to extend support for the calves already enrolled during previous years. Unit cost is Rs.15,000 with a subsidy of 75%. 20,000 calves will be assisted during the year 2015-16 in all districts.

6. Upgrading vaccine production unit / standardization unit / disease diagnostic units

It is an ongoing scheme to organize preventive and curative health care activities to create disease free zones that facilitates exports. The funds shall be utilized for procurement/ production of vaccines required for disease control programmes and also for the logistics required during vaccine production, vaccine testing and vaccinations done under animal Disease control programmes. The services of trained unemployed youth shall also be utilised to complete immunization schedules within the time frame prescribed through well laid vaccination calendar. The provision made under this component shall also be utilized to extend performance based incentives to the private vaccinators and also for strengthening of infrastructure related to vaccine production and Disease Diagnostic units.

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7. Strengthening of Hospitals & Dispensaries

It is a new and innovative scheme to monitor schemes implemented through Veterinary Institutions and also to reduce the ministerial (clerical) work load on Graduate Veterinarians. The provision under this sub-component shall be utilised to strengthen the software and hardware available at Veterinary Institutions. The data entry work as well as software development shall be outsourced to the competent agencies with the assistance of APTS or any other related Government agency.

8. Capacity building – Training of farmers/Field staff

It is a new and innovative scheme to train the staff and farmers covered under Suphalam, Sunandini, Ksheerasagar, fodder development, poultry and sheep development activities in collaboration with APDDCF/Private Dairies/SVVU/NGO'S/ Department Training Centers etc. The provision available under this sub-component shall be utilised for training and also for organization of livestock shows, milk yield competitions, Rytu melas / calf rallies etc at various levels. The training institutes shall also be strengthened suitably and equipped with A.V kits and aids, besides providing institutional charges and honorarium to the resource person to render effective training to the stake holders. Incentives to the farmers will be provided in the form of rewards to stimulate interest on the activities related to livestock sector.

9. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) Calf Rearing Programme (Sunandini)

Only female calves owned by SC families shall be enrolled and given support of 75% subsidy on the unit cost of Rs. 15,000/- per calf for a period of 2 years. 19236 calves shall be assisted during the year 2015-16 with the provision made under the sub-component.

10. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

Sheep and Goat units induction and increasing the productivity through breeding rams replacement. 860 farmers from Tribal communities shall only be assisted under this scheme.

Centrally Assisted State Plan Schemes 2015-16

National Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme

An amount of Rs.450 lakh is allocated for implementation of the scheme during the financial year 2015-16 and the activities covered under this program are Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases(ASCAD), National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE), National Control Programme on Peste Des Petitis Ruminants (NCPPR), Professional efficiency development through A.P. State Veterinary Council, Hyderabad, National Control Programme on Brucellosis (NCPB), Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMDCP) and National Animal Disease Monitoring System (NADRS).

National Livestock Management Programme

The main objective of the scheme is to achieve quantitative and qualitative improvement in Livestock production systems and capacity building of all stake holders. Various Sub-missions and interventions are covered under National Livestock Management Programme. The programme under NLMP covers a) NLM, b) Livestock Census, c) Fodder & Feed Development d) Rural Backyard Poultry and e) Integrated Sample Survey.

National Plan for Dairy Development

The components covered are establishment of breeders associations/Societies, Human Resource Development and National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy (NPBBDD) Dairy Development Project.

Poultry Development

Poultry farming in Andhra Pradesh is a dynamic and fast growing segment of Agriculture sector. The state occupies second position in the country in egg production. The department besides extending modern technical know-how to the poultry farmers is attending to issues of production and supply of poultry vaccines to backyard poultry birds to protect against various diseases. Poultry Development scheme comprises of the following components:

Assistance to State Poultry Farms

The scheme "Assistance to state Poultry Farms" is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh. Vanaraja Multiplication Farm was developed at Utukuru village of YSR Kadapa district and the hatchery was started on 10-12-2013 with a capacity to hatch 10,000 eggs per batch and is meeting the demands of neighbouring districts.

Rural Backyard Poultry Development Programme

The Government is implementing centrally sponsored scheme "Rural Backyard Poultry Development" under National Livestock Mission in Andhra Pradesh to encourage rural households to adopt low input technology backyard poultry like Vanaraja / Gramapriya birds for supplementing the income as well as to improve the nutrition standards and also to mitigate the nutritional deficiency in rural areas with enhanced support to the families of BPL.

It is proposed to provide 4 week old chicks which are vaccinated and given proper care during its brooding to identified beneficiaries of BPL families. Beneficiaries will be selected from BPL families giving due representation at the rate of 17.1 % for SCs, 5.33% to STs and 30% for women beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be provided with 45 chicks, @ 25 and 20 chicks at an interval of 10 weeks duly verifying the performance. The beneficiary will be provided with night shelter @Rs.1500/- per beneficiary as 100% subsidy to accommodate 45 chicks at a given time. The chicks will be procured @ Rs 18/- price per day old chicks (including transportation) by Mother unit, which will be reared upto 4 weeks and supplied to beneficiaries @ Rs 68/- per chick (including transportation). An amount of Rs 50/- provided under NLM will be utilized as subsidiary component and the remaining amount will be taken as beneficiary contribution from identified beneficiaries. The chicks will be procured from approved agencies by GoI.

Manakodi Project

Proposals were sent to Government for implementation of Rural Backyard Poultry scheme (Manakodi project) for providing subsistence to the women groups in rural areas by following the guidelines of National Livestock Mission.

Piggery Development

Pig farming has an important role in improving the socio-economic status of sizable population of the weaker sections of the society. Piggery plays an important role in meeting demands of meat in rural as well as urban areas. Piggery development has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh under various weaker section programs to make pork available at reasonable price. There are 4 pig breeding stations functioning in the state (Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Gopannapalem in West Godavari District and Muktyala in Krishna District) to make the required pedigree Male and Female breeding stock available to the beneficiaries under various schemes.

Piggery Development Project, Visakhapatnam

This project renders necessary technical assistance to beneficiaries for maintenance of fattening units, up gradation of desi pigs, supply of premixed feed, marketing of finished pork and pork products in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam besides exercising technical control over 4 pig breeding stations and promotion of Pork sales in the state. There are 34 pork booths functioning in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Krishna and Srikakulam.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

One of the major programs implemented in the State is Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). This program is being implemented in the State since 2008-09 with 100% Central Assistance to achieve Growth in Livestock Sector. Under RKVY program an amount of Rs.48.10 Crore has been released by GoI benefiting 63107 under Ksheerasaagar, 14564 under Sunandini and 180 lakhs under Jeevaraksha beneficiaries in 2014-15.

Livestock Developmental Activities Livestock Health Care Measures

217.15 lakh sick animals were treated at Veterinary Institutions. 2.02 lakh scrub bulls were castrated to avoid indiscriminate breeding among cattle and buffaloes. 296.17

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lakh animals were dewormed to improve the production and to reduce mortality. 27,993 Pasu Vignana Sadassulu have been conducted to bring awareness among Livestock farmers on profitable animal rearing. 7,424 Animal Health and Fertility Camps have been conducted to treat gynecological disorders in animals. Animal Health (Veterinary) Camps have been organised in 14698 villages as part of Janma Bhoomi Maa Vooru Program to treat sick animals and to enlighten the farmers on Livestock rearing practices. 310.63 lakh animals were vaccinated to protect from various economically important diseases against HS, BQ and ET, FMD-CP, NCPPPR, Brucella Control Programme and NADRS. 44.73 lakh doses of HS vaccine, 7.74 lakh doses of BQ vaccine and 61.82 lakh doses of ET vaccine were utilized in the state. A total of 102.40 lakh animals were vaccinated with FMD vaccine under FMD-CP which amounts to 97% of the target population. All the eligible Cattle, Buffaloes and Pigs in organized farms, in all districts are being vaccinated twice a year (every 6 months). The programme has shown the desired results in terms of reduction in the incidence of disease. Under FMDCP during the year 2015-16, the budget released as matching grant i.e. 50% central share and 50% state share. Details of district wise Veterinary institutes are given in Annexure 5.25.

28,121 Brucella vaccinations were conducted. Individual animals were screened and vaccination of female calves (4-8 months) was taken up after screening of animals. Brucellosis is an economically important disease of livestock which is also zoonotic in nature. Mostly the Animal Husbandry staff, farmers, Shepherds, milk and meat handlers and common public is also affected due to consumption of unpasteurized milk and milk products.

Under NADRS, during the year 2015-16 in the month of September 2015, 594 nodes were reported. On an average 380-400 (63%) nodes are reporting the daily incidence cases online in the State.

Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, Samalkot – vaccine production unit at Samalkot, East Godavari district has been set to produce various types of poultry viral vaccines i.e. R.D'F', R.D 'K', Fowl pox for backyard poultry & Duck plague in Ducks for immunization of backyard poultry in the state. The details on outbreaks of various diseases during 2015-16 (upto September 2015) are shown in Table 5.13.

Table 5. 13 Disease outbreaks in animals during 2015-16 (upto Sept, 2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the Disease	OBRs	Villages	Attacks	Deaths	Susceptible population	VOB*
1	Anthrax	2	2	2	2	1500	3600
2	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	1	1	10	10	1494	1400
3	Black Quarter	2	2	2	2	231	39
4	PPR	1	1	7	7	53	53
5	Goat Pox	1	1	7	0	150	0
	Grand total	7	7	28	21	3428	5092

Source: Director, Animal Husbandry

Free Supply of Veterinary Drugs, Medicines

An amount of Rs.30.00 crores towards procurement of Veterinary Drugs and Medicines and Rs.4.17 crores for Materials and Supplies has been allocated under Non Plan. An amount of Rs 14.46 crore for Drugs and Medicines and Rs1.67 cr for Materials and Supplies have utilised upto Sep, 2015.

Feed and Fodder Development

The Government brought out a well defined, climate resilient and farmer friendly fodder security for livestock 2015-2020 with the objective to realize a developed animal fodder industry that contributes significantly to improved animal production and reproduction and to make a Fodder Surplus State.

4.19 lakh acres were brought under Fodder cultivation. Fodder development was under taken through supply of 1725.00 MTs of fodder seed on 75% subsidy to individual farmers and promoted fodder cultivation in 34500 Ha with an expected fodder yield of 3.45 LMTs. Tenders have been finalized through PPP mode by calling EoI for supply of 20000 MTs of Silage Bales and 10000 MTs of enriched Maize stover blocks for supply on subsidy to drought affected livestock farmers.

To combat Fodder scarcity due to drought, the Government have permitted to supply feed & fodder supply at concessional rates in drought affected areas (dry fodder @Rs.3/- per kg and cattle feed @ Rs.4/- per kg) with contribution of the Government to a tune of Rs.16.60 cr and beneficiary share of Rs.8.34 cr). As part of this, 13600 MTs dry fodder @ Rs.3/- per kg; 10668 MTs feed supplied @ Rs.4/- per kg; 4,04,466 milch animals covered; 116258 farmers benefitted; 5000 MTs of Green Fodder under Buy Back arrangement in Chittoor District. Investment of Rs.16.60 cr resulted in addition of 24,267 MTs of Milk worth Rs.72.80 cr. The fodder requirement from July to December 2015 is worked out to be 123.18 Lakh MTs and availability as 119.22 LMTs – having a deficit of 3.96 lakh MTs. District-wise fodder development is given in Annexure 5.26. Fodder Requirement & Availability Situation from July 2015- December 2015 given in Annexure 5.27. Animal Husbandry performance indicators during 2014-15 upto Dec, 2014 are given in Annexure 5.28.

Fodder situation during 2015-16

During South West Monsoon 2015 (1-6-2015 to 30-09-2015), the State received a deficit rainfall. The Government has declared 359 mandals as drought affected in 10 districts.

Action taken

- Fodder development was under taken through supply of 1725.00 MTs of fodder seed on 75% subsidy to individual farmers and promoted fodder cultivation in 34500 Ha with an expected fodder yield of 3.45 LMTs.
- Relief activities are in progress in drought affected districts where cattle feed is being distributed on subsidized rate @ Rs.4/- per kg to the farmers.
- Progressive farmers having assured irrigation facilities and willing to take up fodder production under buy back guarantee have been identified.
- Tank Beds fodder cultivation is in progress in Ananthapuramu and Chittoor districts to increase the Fodder production.
- Drinking water to the animals is being provided through the existing water troughs by RWS department in Drought affected districts.
- Proposals have been submitted to the Government for release of Rs.38.00 Crores for supply of silage and cattle feed at subsidized rates to the farmers of BPL families to cover 40000 milch Cattle.

Achievements upto October 2015

- Fodder Security Policy 2015 was approved for making AP a Fodder Surplus State in the next five years. Action plan for an amount of Rs.250.00 crores (Rs.150.00 crores from MGNREGS and Rs.100.00 crores with department grant) have been prepared towards fodder development for the period 2015-20 and Rs.70.96 crores is indicated for the year 2015-16.
- 3100 Medium / Big Dairy farmers have been identified as part of increasing Milk Production under Primary Sector Mission.
- 15600 progressive Dairy farmers were given practical training on Dairy Management activities to increase the production from their animals.
- Establishment of National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre at Chintaladeevi, Nellore District to promote Indigenous Livestock Breeds is in progress with an outlay of Rs 25 cr.
- Innovative Concept of establishment of “National Animal Stock Exchange” for regulating the trade of animals is in progress.
- 1800 Tablet Phones are in use by field Veterinarians in the State and Apps on Farmer Trainings, Foot and Mouth Disease control, Veterinary Infra Structure, Livestock Registration, fodder Development is in usage.
- Initiatives have been taken to develop software and Apps in coordination with IT & C department as part of e-Pragathi program.
- Collaboration in the fields of Dairy/Meat/Egg processing and marketing with US/Australia/Japan/Canada/Israel/ Netherlands is in progress for swift growth of the sector.

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- Avian Influenza among Poultry birds has been successfully contained in Andhra Pradesh (inspite of its prevalence in neighboring States) through strict surveillance and vigilance mechanisms.
- Stray Dog menace has been handled effectively in coordination with Panchayat Raj department by conducting surgical operations and anti rabies vaccinations in dogs.

Activities in Progress

- Supply of sexed semen doses (50000) by BAIF to produce 17000 female calves
- On farm training of the farmers on feed and fodder, silage, usage of non conventional feed resources; integrated dairy farming, clean milk production; Sexed semen and networking of farmers
- 2 dairy farms identified as state level on farm training centres. 3100 medium/big dairy farmers; 2600 Gopal Mitras; 500 MPVEOs - 2 day on farm training; 7 Lakh Progressive farmers with animals yielding more than 6 Liters.
- Massive Feed and Fodder Production
- Climate resilient, farmer friendly Fodder Security Policy 2015-2020 under implementation
- Additional Green fodder production by supplying 3750 MTs fodder seed on subsidy bringing 187500 acres under fodder cultivation and yielding 7.5 Lakh MTs of fodder; enrichment of 14500 MTs of Maize stover + fodder block making; 4400 units Azolla cultivation; 100 Units Hydroponics; 10000 MTs of commercial silage bales to big dairy farmers/SHGs; activities under MGNREGS include - Silage units through 3000 medium and small dairy farmers; perennial fodder cultivation in 5250 Acres; raising of silvi pasture in 4000 acres; Pasture land development in 2600 acres; tank bed cultivation in 4000 Acres
- Other activities include establishment of sexed semen laboratory; Disease diagnostic lab; Dairy expansion through milk procurement, processing, value addition; R&D at APCARL, Pulivendula for production of disease diagnostics and nutritional supplementation (algae) kits

Activities under Poultry Sector during 2015-16

- Poultry Development Policy is under formulation in consultation with the poultry industry
- Ultra modern poultry disease diagnostic laboratory at Vijayawada;
- 6 Poultry processing plants were established and 2 egg powder plants in private sector; capital subsidy to poultry industry; interest subvention from 14% to 8%; promotion of chicken outlets through private / SHG participation

Activities under Sheep, Goat and Swine Sector during 2015-16 -

- Exchange of 50,000 Breeding Rams
- Small ruminants development policy is under formulation
- Promotion of meat outlets through Sheep Cooperative Societies/SHGs; promotion of sheep units through SERP/CRD/SC/ST/BC/Minority corporations
- Health care and other support activities like Sheep and Goat deworming; vaccinations; dipping; sheep and goat health camps; Night Shelters; Insurance facility

Livestock Breeding

Activities taken up by Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency

The State Government has launched a massive programme of restructuring breeding operations in cattle under the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) scheme. The achievements of APLDA in the period 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows :

Artificial Insemination Centers :

The Artificial Inseminations (AI) facility is made available to more than 80% Breedable Cattle and Buffaloes in the state through 6019 Artificial insemination centers. Of which 2987 Animal Husbandry Department Institutions, 2624 Gopalmitra Centers, 397 Dairy Union Centers, 2 JK Trust Centers and 9 other institutions.

Performance of AI Centers

40.47 lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted and 14.93 lakh Improved Progeny born during the 2014-15. 17.31 lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted

by Gopal Mitras and 7.51 lakh Improved Progeny born during the 2015-16 upto 30th September, 2015. Details of Artificial Inseminations are shown in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 AI Centers, AI Done & Calves Born Institutional Wise – 2014-15 & 2015-16 (Upto October, 2015)

Sl. No.	Institutions	AI Centers		AI Done		Calves Born	
		2014-15	Upto Oct 2015	2014-15	Upto Oct 2015	2014-15	Upto Oct 2015
1.	Departmental	2987	2987	1835615	762710	351442	678143
2.	Gopalmitras	2624	2604	2030746	902006	380823	771871
3.	Dairy Union	397	397	172463	62433	17882	41758
4.	JK Trust	2	2	1340	1647	0	0
5.	Others	9	9	7035	2504	923	1838
	Total	6019	5999	4047199	1731300	751070	1493610

Source: Animal Husbandry department

Performance of Frozen Semen Bull Stations

Three Frozen Semen Bull Stations located at Visakhapatnam, Nandyal and Banavasi are functioning under the control of APLDA. These three Frozen Semen Bull Stations are ISO certified and producing the Frozen Semen required for the entire State. 52.54 lakh Frozen Semen doses produced during the year 2014-15 and supplied to the District Livestock Development Associations (DLDA) in the state which in turn supplied to the Field Artificial Insemination Centers as per the demand. 29.64 lakh Frozen Semen doses are produced during the year 2015-16 upto October, 2015. 197 Breeding Bulls are stationed at three Frozen Semen Bull Stations. The details of Breeding Bulls stationed and details of Frozen Semen produced and distributed are shown in Table 5.15 & 5.16.

Table 5.16 Frozen Semen Produced and Distributed

Institution	Frozen Semen doses produced		Frozen Semen Distributed	
	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Sep,2015)	2014-15	2015-16
Visakhapatnam	1025568	643989	1328529	536474
Nandyal	1900990	1035865	1561069	804130
Banavasi	2326971	1299208	1871643	691730

Source: Director, Animal Husbandry

Organization of Fertility Camps

2386 fertility camps were organized and 86248 lakh infertility cases were examined. Of which 71416 lakh animals are treated successfully and 4133 habitations are covered under this programme during the year 2014-15. 154 Fertility camps were organized during 2015-16 upto October, 2015.

Table 5.15 Breeding Bulls stationed

Breed	Visakhapatnam	Nandyal	Banavasi
MB	33	33	33
HF	0	0	20
JB	8	0	17
CBHF	0	0	6
CBJY	12	12	13
Ongole	0	9	0
Punganur	0	1	0
Total	53	55	89

Source: Director, Animal Husbandry

Livestock Insurance Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to provide risk coverage to farmers and cattle rearers against loss of their animals and to demonstrate benefits of scheme to livestock owners and popularize it with ultimate goal of attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products. The scheme

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envisages payments from the Central funds as Grants-in-Aid towards (i) subsidy upto 50% of premium (ii) 100% payment of honorarium to the Veterinary Practitioners and (iii) 100% Publicity. 31643 Milch animals of 26431 Dairy farmers have been insured with Rs. 172.46 lakh subsidy amount during the year 2014-15. Government of India has permitted to implement the scheme during the year 2015-16 with the available balance amount of Rs.558 lakh. The Oriental Insurance Company Limited has been identified with 3.30% Premium rate for one year policy and 7.43% for Three year Policy excluding Sales Tax.

National Dairy Plan Phase-I

APLDA is the End Implementing Agency by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for implementing the following Sub-Projects under National Dairy Plan Phase-I.

Production of High Genetic Merit Crossbred Jersey Bulls through Progeny Testing

Under this sub-project it is targeted for production & supply of 160 bulls of high genetic merit with a financial outlay of Rs.1792.29 lakh by the end of project.

Strengthening of Frozen Semen Bull Station at Banavasi, Kurnool District, it is targetted for production of 29.31 lakh doses of Frozen Semen Doses per annum with a financial outlay of Rs.652.17 lakh by the end of project.

An amount of Rs.375.80 lakh has been received under Sub-Project Production of High Genetic Merit CB Jersey Bull through PTP and utilized Rs.311.13 lakh. An amount of Rs.272 lakh has been received under Strengthening of Frozen Semen Bull Station, Banavasi and utilized Rs.145.78 lakh as per the norms of NDDB. The Progeny Testing Program and Field Performance Recording Program are under implementation in Chittoor District.

Establishment of State-Of-Art semen station: Construction of bull sheds Procurement of elite bulls and establishment of embryo transfer technology (ETT) Lab.

Peripheral Activities

Veterinary Dispensary with AI facility, Fodder Production, Silage making and Fodder Block Making, Genomics and Biology of Indigenous bovines (in collaboration with National Institute of Animal Biotech, Department of Biotechnology), Milk processing plant & milk product

making facility, Bio gas and Green Power, Urine Distillation, Training and Extension Wing, Administrative Block and Monitoring Cell and Rain water harvesting. Funding for the peripheral activities will be done by the DADE. Maximum amount will be 25.00 crore to the NKBC center.

National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB)

The objective of National Programme for Bovine Breeding is to arrange quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep, to bring all breedable females under organized breeding through Artificial Insemination or natural service using germplasm of high genetic merits; to conserve, develop and proliferate selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socio-economic importance; to provide quality breeding inputs in breeding treats of important indigenous breeds so as to prevent the breeds from deterioration and extinction.

The total amount of funds released from GOI for the year 2014-15 is Rs.6.00 crores out of which Rs. 1.00 crore is the special component for SC, ST. The total expenditure is Rs. 3.25 crores towards various components of NPBB.

20.85 lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted by departmental staff (9.86 lakhs) and Gopal Mitras (10.99 lakhs) to produce genetically superior calves to achieve better milk production upto September 2015. 4.54 lakh good progeny calves were born to the Artificial Inseminations conducted by departmental AI centres during the corresponding period of Sep 2014.

Sheep and Goat Development

2029 Primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies (PSBCSs) are there in all districts and 99497 Members were enrolled in the PSBCSs. 4.22 lakh families were depending on the sheep & goat rearing activity.

The Salient features of the Sheep & Goat Federation are as follows:

Financial assistance to members for purchase of units by getting funds from different funding agencies like NCDC, NABARD, GOI, CWDB etc, Providing reasonable price to animals by establishing sheep market yards at district level. Creating awareness among members about profitable sheep farming at village level, district level and at farmers' school for farmers at state level.

Activities of AP Sheep & Goat Co-op. Federation Ltd:

Sheep & Goat Development Cooperative Federation Ltd is the 'Implementing Agency' for implementation of schemes relating to sheep & goat development activities in the State.

Sheep Insurance Scheme

17325 sheep were insured by utilizing an amount of Rs.24.18 lakhs as State Govt. share in 2014-15 and 2739 sheep were insured by utilizing an amount of Rs.3.76 lakhs as on 30-10-2015.

Government of India Schemes: Bhed Palak Bima Yojana:

It is an insurance scheme for sheep rearers implemented through Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur. Total annual premium is Rs.330 out of which beneficiary pays Rs.80, CWDB contribution is Rs.150 and LIC pays the remaining Rs. 100. Benefits of the scheme include payment of Rs.0.60 lakh for normal deaths, Rs.1.50 lakh for accidental death, Rs.1.50 lakh for permanent disability due to accidents and Rs.0.75 lakh for partial disability due to accidents. 13421 Sheep breeders were insured under Bhed Palak Bima Yojana in 2014-15 and 3180 were insured in 2015-16 (upto Sep,2015). A Scholarship of Rs.100/- per month per child for two children of the policy holder studying in 9th to 12th standard i.e., Rs.1000/- per year during the period of coverage of insurance policy.

Implementation of NCDC scheme

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has approved the sanction of Financial Assistance of Rs.35.74 crores under Integrated Small Ruminants Development (ISRD) to be implemented by the Federation in Prakasam and Chittoor Districts through the District Unions and released an amount of Rs.2.54 lakhs to the A.P Sheep & Goat Development Coop. Federation Ltd., towards 25% of the first year outlay. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.141.93 Lakhs has been released to DSBCU, Praksam & an amount of Rs.108.84 lakhs has been released to DSBCU, Chittoor Dist. 146 shepherd families of Prakasam district & 115 shepherd families of Chittoor district were benefited with the 1st installment of NCDC amount of Rs.265.20 lakhs.

Progress of grounding is shown in Table 5.17

Table 5.17 Progress of grounding

Sl. No	District	Achievement			
		Sheep			Ram Lambs
		20+1	50+2	100+4	
1	Prakasam	134	8	4	0
2	Chittoor	99	6	3	12
	Total	233	14	7	12

Source: An amount of Rs.562.90 lakhs as 60% loan and Rs.187.63 lakhs as 20% subsidy has been released to Prakasam & Chittoor districts for grounding of units.

Strengthening of 2 Sheep breeding farms

GOI has sanctioned Rs.108.10 lakhs towards strengthening of two Govt. Sheep Farms of Penugonda of Ananthapur district and Chintaladevi of Nellore district and released an amount of Rs.54.05 lakhs as first installment. An amount of Rs.25.46 lakh has been released to Government Sheep farm, Penugonda of Ananthapur district towards construction of new sheds, purchase of Breeding Rams, fodder production, purchase of feed, etc and the work is in progress.

Sheep Farm was located in 578 acres of land of Penugonda with a total strength of 364, of which 314 Nellore Brown Sheep, 32 Goat and 18 ND Sheep.

Intensive Sheep Development Programme (ISDPS)

Intensive Sheep Development Programme has been conducted in Kadapa, Ongole, Ananthapur, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Kurnool districts of the State.

APCARL Activities during the year 2015-16

- MOU Signed by Government of Andhra Pradesh on behalf of IGCARL with Genomix Biotech Inc. (USA) for production of Animal vaccines & Diagnostic kits. Accordingly Genomix gave the requirement of Lab space, administrative and living space for their staff and the same was approved by the Government. Genomix in turn made various agreements with IGCARL and on final stage of their approval in Government.

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- Another partner named Green cell Biotech Inc. proposal was accepted by the Government to produce Algae Dry Biomass which has applications in cattle, pig, poultry and fish feeds as well as nutraceuticals like Astaxanthin, Beta carotene and high value proteins. The various agreements are under consideration with the Government.

Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Limited.

The Strategy is to reach every dairy farmer in every village through Village Milk Cooperative Society equipped and managed professionally; Farmer-centric approach to service livestock & technical support, facilitate inputs; Procure milk in cluster of villages by establishing BMCU at Mandal level, which is professionally managed by trained personnel as a profit Centre; Setup Dairy Processing Plant in all districts and Build strong & multiple partnerships with cooperatives and other stakeholders to takeoff under common brand through joint management with APDDCF as Nodal Agency on AMUL model.

Action plan with Gol assistance

- Increase milk procurement in 6 districts to 5 LLPD (Present 2 LLPD) at an outlay of Rs. 20 cr. (Funds available Rs.5 cr. plus Rs. 15 cr. expected from GOI under RKVY).
- Cover uncovered areas in Krishna, Nellore & Kumool districts, expand milk procurement network to 1000 out of 1532 villages, which are left uncovered, aiming 1 LLPD milk procurement commencing from 2015-16 and reach 2 LLPD by 2018-19. Avail financial incentive of Rs. 284 cr. in respect of Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore districts.
- Cover uncovered areas in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Prakasam districts, expand milk procurement network to 2000 villages, which are left uncovered aiming 2 LLPD milk procurement commencing from 2014-15 and reach 4 LLPD by 2018-19. Avail Special Development Package for creating new Dairy Infrastructure in the backward districts Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Kumool) at an outlay of Rs. 482 cr.

Achievements

- Develop dairy value, cover uncovered areas in the State under Cooperative ambient
- Facilitate common cooperative brand VIJAYA, protect cooperatives from International brands
- Provide online Milk Monitoring & Payment Gateway(OMM&PG) Milkosoft - aiming direct payment to farmers through their Bank Account
- Formulate HR Policy on corporate/professional lines like with Amul. (Employees working 50) Policy initiatives and institutional support
- Encourage Research and Development
- Setup Milk Price Regulating Authority in the State
- Extend Institutional finance at reduced rates of interest for dairying.
- Capacity bilding through training & extension
- Research and knowledge transfer

Invite Private Participation - possible interventions

Design, build, operate and transfer milk collection network, milk processing facility, laboratories, milk testing facilities, animal feed processing plants, refrigerated vehicles, insulated stainless steel tankers, defunct dairy/milk plants and maintenance and upkeep of Infrastructure. Promote to setup training institutes & Train stakeholders involved in dairy supply chain. Research in dairy technology renders tremendous potential.

Initiatives

Develop dairy value chain to a level commensurate with 3rd position in milk production, Restore glory of Vijaya brand on par with Amul, bring milk procurement from un-organized to organized sector through various policy initiatives, invite and involve various stakeholders at national and international level, use Information Technology to promote farmers empowerment and best practices in dairy sector, provide common platform to the milk producers and consumers who are two end of the spectrum in achieving win-win situation and farmers centric Implementation of livestock development with dairy development activities to ensure seamless service delivery.

Fisheries

Area -

75278.35 ha

Registration certificates issued to formers-**27,638**

Fisheries, is one of the most promising subsector of the Agriculture sector. This subsector occupies a predominant place in the socio-economic development of the State as it contributes substantially to economic growth and income generation to lakhs of people. Sustainable development of Fisheries can only be achieved through improvement of the quality, technical skills and management of human resource in the Sector. It is a significant employment generator and a source of nutritious food and foreign exchange earner for the State. About 1.4 million people are directly or indirectly employed in the State in this sector with it recording faster growth than crop and livestock sectors.

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in Brackish water shrimp

shown in Table 5.18 and given in Annexure 5.29.

Table 5.18: Fish and Prawn Production

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Marine	Fresh Water	Brackish Water Shrimp	Total Production	Growth Rate %
2011-12	3.79	9.67	0.56	14.03	-1.49
2012-13	4.14	11.04	0.70	15.88	13.24
2013-14	4.38	12.43	0.88	17.69	11.35
2014-15	4.75	13.98	1.05	19.78	11.86
2015-16 (upto Dec, 2015)	3.28	11.005	1.99	16.275	

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries



Workshop on strategy for developing and operationalizing effective support system for creating Farmer Producer Organizations at Conference Hall, AP Secretariat.

production, first in Fresh water prawn production, second in Fresh water fish production, first in total value of Fresh water fish and prawn produced and fourth in Marine fish production. The State contributed nearly Rs.14,000 crore by way of marine exports, which is nearly 42% of the country's marine exports. The objectives set for the development of the sector are:

- Ensuring sustainable development
- Promotion of welfare of fishermen
- Promotion of investment to create infrastructure
- Promotion of fisheries value chain and boosting exports
- Setting institutions to build and multiply skills

Fish/Prawn Production

16.275 lakh tonnes of fish and prawn were produced in the state in 2015-16 (upto December, 2015). The Fisheries sector contributes 5.4 % to the GVA as per advance estimates of 2015-16. 19.78 lakh tonnes Fish and Prawn production was achieved in the year 2014-15. Target for Fish and Prawn production was 22.67 lakh tonnes and 16.275 lakh tonnes were achieved in the year 2015-16 (Upto 31.12.2015). Details of Fish and Prawn production are



Workshop on FPOs in Fisheries at Vijayawada on 10th February 2016

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Production of fish/prawn in the state has increased constantly from 8.14 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 to 19.78 lakh tonnes in 2014-15, and 16.275 lakh tonnes (upto Dec, 2015) registering an average annual growth rate of 9.92%. This became possible because of the large scale involvement of farmers who were driven by robust market especially in Kolkata and North-Eastern states took up intensive pisciculture in the delta areas of the state.

Registration of Coastal Aquaculture

As per the Government of India Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act and rules 2005, land within a distance of two kilometers from high tide line (HTL) of seas, rivers, creeks, and back waters comes under the purview of Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA).

The District Level Committee (DLC) recommends the applications directly to the CAA for consideration of registration under intimation to the State level committee for Farms up to 2 ha. water spread area. DLC has to recommend applications for farms above 2 ha water spread area, to State Level Committee for further recommendation to CAA for consideration of registrations. As of now, CAA has issued registrations of certificates to 20683.10 ha of 16,363 farmers in 9 coastal districts, which includes farms both below and above 2 ha area up to Oct. 2015.

Registration of Fresh Water Aquaculture

Fresh water aquaculture can be taken up by interested farmers duly obtaining permission from the department of Fisheries. Registration certificates were issued to 27,638 farmers covering an area of 75278.35 ha area of Fresh water aquaculture in the state up to October, 2015.

Important schemes and programmes Relief to Marine fishermen during ban period

Fishing in the marine waters is banned from April 15th to June 14th (62 days) every year under MFR Act as a conservation of fishery wealth in the sea and also for promoting responsible fisheries. During ban period, the crew members of the mechanized and motorized fishing boats are provided relief @Rs.2000/- to each crew member by Direct Cash Transfer. About 86000 fishermen are covered under this scheme during 2015-16 .

Exemption of Sales Tax on HSD Oil

This scheme meets the State commitment on exemption of Sales Tax on HSD oil used by mechanized and motorized fishing crafts. The ceiling limit of HSD oil is 3000 litres per month in case of mechanized boats and 300 litres per month in case of motorized crafts. The subsidy on sales tax is Rs.6.03 per litre.

Fisheries Development schemes Cage culture

In order to optimally utilize the potentiality of the fresh water reservoirs resources in the state and to provide gainful employment to the SHGs / MMGs/ FCS members who live near the reservoirs , cage culture is promoted on large scale in the state. During 2015-16, it was proposed to install cages at 22 locations in 19 reservoirs in the state. Till 31-10-2015, orders placed to install cages in 7 reservoirs to take up Tilapia culture.

Promotion of alternative species

During 2015-16, funds were earmarked to extend subsidy to the aqua farmers to take up alternative species culture. The species promoted are Mud crab, Seabass, Tilapia, Scampi etc.,

Revival of brackish water Aquaculture

During 2015-16, funds earmarked in the budget for assisting the small farmers in reviving about 2000 ha of abandoned brackish water farms in coastal districts.

Mechanization of Aquaculture

The objective is to assist the small and marginal aqua farmers for mechanization of aquaculture which involves providing solar pumps, solar lights and aerators in the farms.

Promotion of Deep Sea Fishing

The objective is to assist the boat owners for conversion of mechanized and motorized boats in order to exploit the deep sea fishery resources like tuna.

Matsya Mitra Groups (SHGs of Fisherwomen)

Women SHG (Self Help Group) movement in the state is very strong. The department has organized fisher women into SHGs called 'Matsya Mitra Groups (MMGs)' taking advantage of the prevailing favourable conditions. 50 MMGs @ Rs.1.00 lakh/each group will be assisted to enable them to use the fund as revolving fund to engage in dry and wet fish retail business, net making activities etc.,

Infrastructure projects under RIDF

Government have sanctioned 67.29 crores under RIDF XX Tranche for taking 47 works in the state. The works of fish seed farms, shore based facilities, fish landing centers, labs, approach roads etc. are to be taken up by the engineering wings of the PR dept, APEWIDC.

Schemes under RKVY

Under RKVY, Fish seed worth Rs.700.00 lakhs was stocked in tanks and reservoirs in the state covering 82000 ha water spread area resulting in producing about 82000 tones of additional fish during 2014-15. During 2015-16 as on 31-10-2015, 171.10 lakhs seed was stocked covering 17100 ha water spread area. During 2014-15 under RKVY, Fishermen Cooperative Societies and individual fisheries were assisted for fish marketing by providing 500 luggage autos and 266 three wheelers along with ice boxes. 12 existing fish markets in rural and urban areas were assisted for providing with additional facilities.

Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen (CSS-50: 50)

The annual premium under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen which is Rs.20.27/- per person is shared equally by Central and State Governments. The Government of India releases their share directly to the National Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives, New Delhi for payment of premium to the Insurance Company. In addition to insured amount, the State Government provides an ex-gratia of Rs.1.00 Lakh to the families of deceased fishermen.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan:

A special initiative programme is proposed under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (SCSP and TSP) during 2015-16 for empowerment of fishers through integrated development of model SC and ST fishermen cooperative societies in the state through introduction of modern fish culture practices, development of post harvest infrastructure for retail fish marketing i.e. transport vehicles (Cold chain fish transportation ensuring freshness & hygiene) and socio economic development measures, it is proposed to develop a total of 32 SC and 3 ST fishermen cooperative societies in 9 coastal districts as model SC/ST fishermen Cooperative Societies by providing grant for input, post harvest infrastructure for marketing of fish and construction of Community Hall etc.

Organization of Fishermen Cooperative Societies

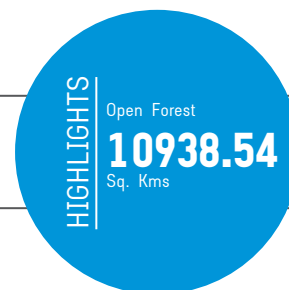
The Government of Andhra Pradesh has given great importance to cooperative societies in fisheries sector to empower fishermen to manage their own affairs. As a matter of policy, tanks are given on nominal lease to these cooperative societies for exploitation of fishery wealth and also provided assistance for inputs like fish seed stocking, feed, boats and nets on subsidy. As far as Marine Fishermen Societies are concerned, they are involved in schemes like diesel subsidy, Relief-cum-saving scheme, Group Accident Insurance scheme.

While so far 2.52 lakh fishermen have been organized into societies, a large number of fishermen still remain to be brought under the fold. This is a continuous process and wherever fishermen are coming forward to form cooperative societies, they are being registered. Details are shown in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19 : Fishermen Co-operative Societies

Type of Societies	Nos	Members
Inland Fishermen Coop.Societies	1330	130064
Marine Fishermen Coop. Societies	424	81,321
Brackish water Fishermen Coop. Societies	12	762
Fisherwomen Coop. Societies	509	37818
Fishermen marketing Coop. Societies	5	2415
District Fishermen Co-op Societies	13	---
TOTAL	2293	252380

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries



Forest

Forest cover has been recognized as critical for a living environment as it influences the quality and quantity of air and water. The role of forests as carbon sinks endows them added recognition as an important environmental factor. With the responsibility of management of forests vested with the State Forest administration, the Central interventions are directed essentially towards reinforcing the capacity of States to undertake the National Policy mandates towards conservation and sustainable use of resources. The core objective of forest sector development strategy is to enhance green cover by integrating it with livelihood opportunities.

The tangible benefits derived from Forests like Timber, Bamboo, Fuel wood, Fodder, Non-Timber forest Products etc., are quantifiable. Intangible benefits like maintenance of ecological balance, conservation of soil and moisture, regulating the water flow, sequestering carbon-dioxide from the atmosphere etc., are not quantified but are of great significance.

Forest Area - **36914.78** Sq. Kms

Very Dense Forest-**651.25** Sq. Kms

Moderate Dense Forest Area-
11810.22 Sq. Kms

Scrub Forest-**9241.77** Sq. Kms

Non-Forest -**3900.49** Sq. Kms

As per the forest records, the state ranks 9th in India having forest cover area of 36914.78 Sq. Kms which amounts to 23.04%. Out of the forest area, 651.25 Sq. Kms is Very Dense Forest, 11810.22 Sq. Kms Moderate Dense Forest Area, 10938.54 Sq. Kms Open Forest, 9241.77 Sq. Kms Scrub Forest, 3900.49 Sq. Kms Non-Forest and 372.51 Sq. Kms are Water Bodies. District wise forest area is shown in Annexure 5.30.

As per goals and directives set in the National Forest Policy 1988, the 1993 and the revised 2002 State Forest Policy, Vision 2020 of Andhra Pradesh, the forest department implements various development schemes to protect and develop existing forests, to improve its productivity and economic value. The main objectives of programmes like Community Forest Management (CFM), Centrally Sponsored National Afforestation Programme (NAP) through Forest Development Agencies, RIDF Projects, Soil & Moisture Conservation, Social Forestry, Wildlife Development and Human Resource Development are enriching existing low density forests and alleviating rural poverty.

Forest resource surveys of industrial catchments were undertaken from 1965 to 1975 and most of the important forest zones of the state were covered under schemes sponsored either by the Government of India or by the State.

Under RIDF projects and other schemes the department has set a programme having provision for soil and moisture conservation with the financial assistance of NABARD for construction of various types of water harvesting structures such as Check dams, Contour Trenches Rocks fill dams, percolation tanks etc. in forest areas. These structures help recharge ground water, and improve forest vegetation besides stabilizing the status of agriculture in adjoining fields.

The Silvi-cultured research for improvement of natural forests has assumed great significance. Keeping in view recent trends in forest research, the department has laid special emphasis on Forest research to conduct experiments, improve nursery and plantation techniques, vegetative propagation, seed development and natural forest management etc.

26.96 lakh hectares of additional non-forest land is to be brought under tree cover by taking up tree plantation both inside and outside forest under Green India Mission programme to achieve 3200 ha. of area under tree cover by the end of March,2017.

Monitoring of vegetation (Forest) Canopy Cover Density, Forest Fire Risk Zonation Mapping, mapping all forest areas with site suitability, Kolleru lake restoration, re-locating & demarcating forest boundaries and Inventory of forest resources are some of the major and important activities

taken up by the department using latest information technology.

Almost all programmes/schemes of the Forest department are being implemented through participation of local people, 65 numbers of Vanamahostvam was celebrated on 17-07-2015 and Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) have been created in Protected Areas and Watershed Development Committees constituted in River Valley Project.

Forest Produce

The Departmental Extraction of Timber, Fuel and Pulp Wood, Faggot Wood, Long Bamboo and Bamboo Industrial Cuts (BIC) from natural forests as well as plantations was introduced from the year 1976-77, after disbanding the previously existing contractor system.

At present there is a moratorium on extraction of timber from natural forests except for bamboo from overlapping bamboo forests. The major activity comprises harvesting timber and poles from matured plantations of Teak, Eucalyptus, Casuarinas etc. and long bamboos and BIC from bamboo coupes as per prescriptions of the working plan of respective divisions. The physical targets and achievements of Departmental Extraction of Forest Produce of Timber, Fuel, Poles and Bamboos details are given in Table-5.20.

Table 5.20 Forest Produce extraction

Species	2014-15		2015-16 (upto Nov 2015)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Timber (cmt)	4778.03	2812.52	8881.27	2277.40
Fuel (cmt)	23416.20	13617.64	136859.07	5228.07
Poles (Nos)	39265.20	14776	123505	18945
Bamboo (Nos)	4179.829	3473854	8948690	2451477

Source: Forests Department

Forest Revenue

Forest products in the state include Timber, Bamboo, Firewood & Charcoal etc. The income accrued from

forestry sector in the State was Rs.19.89 crore in 2015-16 (upto Nov, 2015). Details of the value of forest produce in the State are given in Annexure-5.31.

By sale of 2694.00 MTs red sanders, an amount of Rs.855.51 crore was realized in addition to regular Revenue.

Forest Development Authority

Forest Development Agencies are federations of all VSS within a Territorial / Wildlife Forest Divisions under the Societies Registration Act. It operates in a 3-Tier system with the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State Level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at divisional level and Vana Samrakshana Samithi (VSS) at village level.

Forest Development Agency constituted as a registered society, under Societies Registration Act and functions as a federation of FDAs. It was a registered on 15-04-2010. 20 FDAs were functioning out of the sanctioned 25 by Government of India in Andhra Pradesh. They are implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Afforestation Programme 13th Finance Commission, National Bamboo Mission Green India Mission, & National Medicinal Plantation Board (FDA Component) subject to release of funds by Government of India. From 2015-16, the Government of India decided the sharing pattern for Core Schemes under CSS including National Forestation Programme (NAP) would be 60:40 (Central & State) Share.

FDAs take up various Plantations activities, Soil and Moisture Conservation works, Entry Point Activities, Awareness Raising, Training and Capacity Building etc., through the Vana Samrakshna Samathis.

Production:

There are 3 major wood-based industries in the State; there is no supply of raw material from the Forest department to the major wood based industries. Forests are looked as "Green Capital" and are no more valued as raw material resources for the industries. Industrial requirements are met from other sources like imported pulp, agricultural wastage and plantations raised by farmer with buy-back arrangements.

Forest department is supplying Bamboo Industrial Cuts to the Paper Mills in Andhra Pradesh. There is no supply of Bamboo Industrial cuts to the paper mills during 2012-13 to 2014-15 seasons.

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Social Forestry

The State Government has launched a massive people's movement involving general public and farmers in a big way to increase tree cover outside reserve forests to improve environment and to provide gainful employment to thousands of unemployed youth. Public distribution of seedlings, raising community land plantations/ avenue/ shelter belt plantations; and raising of institutional plantations have been done under Social Forestry programme.

The main species raised for public distribution and planting in public lands are Teak, Red sanders, Bamboo, Amla, Seethaphal, Casuraina, Eucalyptus seedlings for planting.

66th Vanamahotsava

The State level 66th Vanamahostava 2015 was celebrated on 17th July 2015 at Kothuru Reserved Forest, Jakkampudi village limits, Vijayawada rural Mandal of Krishna District. Vanamahostava celebrations were simultaneously conducted at all the District Head Quarters throughout the state. The participants in the Vanamahostava Programme included, the elected people representatives, VSS members, NGOs, School and College Students, Government Officials and General Public. The Forest Department had procured 1600 miscellaneous Tall Plants viz Vepa, Usiri, Maredu, Raavi, Ramaphal, Seethaphal, Kadamba, Badam, Neeredu & Tellamaddi for planting in that area from Kadiyam private nurseries. The Forest Department has also made elaborate arrangements for taking – up planting in lakhs of plants raised in 13 Divisions in Andhra Pradesh in

Vanamahostavam day for distribution to the general public & Planting in Government vacant lands.

Karthika Vanamahostavam

In addition to the Vanamahostavam, the Karthika vanamahostavam celebrations were held throughout the state on 25.11.2015. Department has made elaborated arrangements for taking up planting one lakh Seedlings in each district involving Andhra Pradesh Green Corps, Public Representatives and district officials to co-ordinate with other agencies like School Head Masters, Industry Managements for success of Karthikavanam celebrations. About 14.77 lakhs trees were planted on 25.11.2015 by the Green Corp volunteers, employees of industries & general public including VSS members on this auspicious occasion of Karthika Poornami. The department as earmarked about Rs.350 crores under NREGS Scheme which will be spent for regeneration of degraded Forests and Raising Nurseries. The department has taken up check dams, percolation tanks, continuous contour trenching, dibbling of seeds and to regenerate the degraded forest with these funds in the next 4 months, School nursery programme has been launched covering 15,000 Schools to involve school children in raising nursery and under taking plantations along with their academic curriculum throughout the State. The Forest Department has established 19 nurseries to produce with quality seedlings and with exotic variety in the CRDA areas to provide employment to the local landless poor. The Forest Department has also under taking Aerial Seedling by procuring about 2000 MTs of seeds.

Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Neeru-Chettu Performance

Activity wise performance is given in Table 5.21.

Table 5.21 Performance of Neeru-Chettu (2015-16)

Name of the Component	Sl. No.	Name of the indicator	Unit	Target	Achievement
Chettu	1	Block Plantation (Inside RF)	Ha	6641	6641
	2	Distribution of seedlings	Lakhs	757	757
	3	Raising of Nursery for 2016-17	Creore	15.13	1.58
Neeru	4	Digging of Water Absorption Trenches (WAT/Peripheral Trench	Kms	1523	1120
	5	Construction of PTs	Nos.	809	642
	6	Construction of CDs	Nos.	250	143
	7	Repairs to Old PTs	Nos.	446	545
	8	Repairs to Old CDs	Nos.	301	295

Source: Forest Department

Wildlife Conservation

There are 16 Wildlife Sanctuaries including 3 National Parks in Andhra Pradesh with an area of 7410.888 Sq. Kms, which includes 1 Tiger Reserve (NagarjunaSagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve), 1 Elephant Reserve (Koundinya Sanctuary and Rayala Elephant Reserve) and 1 Biosphere Reserve (Seshachalam). Details of protected areas in the state are given in Annexure 5.32.

There are 2 Zoological Parks in the state, i.e., Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam and Sri Venkateshwara Zoological Park, Tirupati which are recognized by Central Zoo Authority. Both the zoos are among the well managed zoos in the country and are expanding with addition of new species and better facilities for visitors.

In addition to zoos, 2 Deer Parks are functioning under control of the forest department in the state at Kandaleru Deer Park in SPS Nellore district and Chittoor RF Deer Park in Chittoor District. Kotappakonda Deer Park in Guntur district is under development. Deer Park, Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited Green Belt in Kakinada and Deer Park, GVK Power Plant in East Godavari are managed by private organizations.

Achievements in Wildlife Conservation

1. Restoration in Kolleru Lake Eco-system

Kolleru Lake is one of the largest fresh water ecosystems (Wetland) of international importance recognized under Ramsar convention (Iran 1971) covering 2,25,250 acres up to its +10 ft. contour. It is formed between the alluvial plains of Rivers Godavari and Krishna due to natural geological formation covering 7 mandals in West Godavari district with an area of 300 Sq.km. and 2 mandals in Krishna district. The area up to +5 contour is notified as a Sanctuary.

2. Biodiversity Conservation Society of Andhra Pradesh

This Society was constituted in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while according clearance for the Pula Subbaiah Veligonda Project and for S.L.B.C underground tunnel in NagarjunaSagar Srisailem tiger Reserve area. This society was registered

under the Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001 to monitor the utilization of funds deposited with the society. The interest accrued out of capital deposited, is being utilized for development of Protected Areas in the State.

3. Restoration of Mangrove Forests

A target area of 5600 ha of degraded mangrove and blank areas in Godavari and Krishna river estuaries has been taken up for restoration of the mangroves under Tsunami Mitigation activity through the World Bank aided A.P. Community Forest Management Project.

The GOI-UNDP-GEF Project "Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the East Godavari River Estuarine Ecosystem, Andhra Pradesh" was prepared jointly by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi and UNDP, India.

4. Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve

The Biosphere Reserve has been notified and made functional with an area about 4756 Sq.km. Local level management committee and State level management committee have been formed and a meeting conducted to finalize Biosphere Management plan for 2013-14. The plan has been approved by GOI with an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs and is being implemented for 2015-16.

5. Environmental Education

The Curator, Indira Gandhi Zoological Park and Sri Venkateshwara Zoological Park and other Protected Area Managers have been bringing out several educational material for various target groups including the school children on environmental education.

6. Conservation measures for Sea Turtle along coast line of Andhra Pradesh

Efforts have been made to protect Sea Turtles from predators all along the coast line of Andhra Pradesh. A rapid survey was conducted along the coast of A.P. to identify potential nesting sites and NGOs & local communities are involved in protection of nests by In-situ and Ex-situ methods. Nearly 2,42,094 eggs have been protected in nearly 2500 nests and 183794 hatchlings have been released in to the sea during 2014-15 (up to May 2014). In the year 2015-

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16 as the season starts from November all precautionary measures are placed to protect the nests in sites and ex-sites in coastal line of Andhra Pradesh.

7. Zoo Authorities of Andhra Pradesh

Two Zoological Parks in the state are rated among the best zoos of the country with excellent facility for display of animals, conservation breeding, visitor amenities, and conservation education etc. A Society called Zoo Authorities of Andhra Pradesh (ZAAP) has been formed and registered for the effective monitoring of the management of the Zoos. The revenue obtained from the Zoos is ploughed back for the management of Zoos under the supervision of the above Society.

Efforts of Wildlife Conservation

1. Protection

98 Base camps were organised in Protected Areas of the forest areas which are vulnerable for smuggling, poaching and encroachments base camps with 5 members from local community are established to support the staff in protection of forest and protected wildlife habitat from destruction assisted by 16 Strike Force and 3 Police parties and Animal trackers. Intensive protection measures have been initiated for protection of wildlife duly initiating foot patrolling for checking water bodies, vulnerable paths. Snares, electric wires, traps and other weapons have been seized. Mostly local tribals (600 Chenchus in Nagarjuna Sagar Srisaillam Tiger Reserve and other tribals elsewhere) and other village youths have been engaged giving them gainful employment helping conservation.

2. Habitat Improvement

a) Grass land and Fodder development

Special initiatives have been taken up for development of fodder by protecting existing grass lands by removal of weed, woody growth and supplementing with grass slips and broadcasting of native grass seeds. During 2014-15, 169 ha. grass lands are developed and 207 ha. have been proposed in 2015-16.

b) Water resource development

Mostly percolation tanks and natural water holes have been developed for providing water to wild animals throughout the year. Solar energy based water pump have been established in 7 Tiger Reserve areas in Nagarjuna Sagar Srisaillam Tiger Reserve which has been a good source of water to wild animals where natural surface water is not available. Similarly, 452 Saucer pits located in the forest fringe areas have been maintained to prevent straying of wildlife during pinch period (2015-16).

3. Research Activities

- a) Collaborative research with NGOs and Universities on species & habitat with special emphasis on critically endangered and other species is encouraged
- b) Establishment of field research laboratories: The research laboratory established in Srisaillam has been renovated. The inventory of flora and fauna of Nallamalais and new findings have been documented. Another field research laboratory has been established in Tirupathi.
- c) Scientific methods for wildlife estimation with camera traps etc., has been initiated. 450 Camera traps have been procured and extensively deployed in Nagarjuna Sagar Srisaillam Tiger Reserve, Papikonda NP and SVNP Tirupathi. Camera trap images of Tigers and other endangered shy, nocturnal animals indicate the wildlife wealth of the sanctuaries.

The intensive camera trap called Phase IV is being taken up in Nagarjuna Sagar Srisaillam Tiger Reserve and Gundla Brahmeshwaram Wildlife Sanctuary every year.

4. Modernization of Zoos

- a) Improvement of facility for display of animals, conservation breeding: Display enclosures have been constructed/ improved for Giraffe, Wolf, Jackal and Mouse Deer. Conservation breeding of Wild Dog, Jackal and Red Jungle Fowl are being taken up in the two Zoological Parks.
- b) Improvement of facilities for visitors and conservation education in Zoos: Sixteen battery operated vehicles have been provided in the two Zoological parks for the visitors to move in addition to other facilities. Interpretation centres has come up in Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam. 19 Battery Operated Vehicles, 15 vehicles in SVZP and 4 in IGZP).

5. Publicity & Extension

Involvement of NGOs for wildlife conservation, establishment and renovation of environmental education centres, ecological knowledge park in Srisailam and biodiversity parks etc. and establishing Environmental Education Centres in all the protected areas.

Project Tiger Salient features of Project Tiger

- NagarjunaSagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve with an area of 3296.31 Sq.Kms. including buffer of 730.29Sq. Kms. and GundlaBrahmeshwaram Wildlife Sanctuary (1194 Sq.Kms) as its extended core is one of the largest conservation landscape in the country.
- This is country's one of the rich biodiversity area having a contiguous landscape of a good forest eco-system of un-fragmented Nallamalais of the Eastern Ghats.
- Many undiscovered flora and fauna area still existing in this area of which a few new species have been discovered by the Forest Department. The project is going on sound principles of conservation and management backed by strong research.
- The Primitive Tribal Group Chenchus have been involved in the management of NagarjunaSagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve and at present nearly 600 of them are engaged as protection watchers and animal trackers.
- Scientific management and monitoring of wildlife is being taken up including the use of camera traps.
- Lot of awareness and publicity initiative have been taken up under different schemes.

The Bio-diversity conservation laboratory has been setup at NagarjunaSagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve, Srisailam and the various research activities are being taken up. This includes preparing an inventory of the Biodiversity of NagarjunaSagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve and other P.A's. Ecological Knowledge Park, Environmental Education Centre renovated with theme of Biodiversity Conservation. 8 innovative solar pumps have been installed in NagarjunaSagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve and other measures for water development, together with habitat development works have helped in improvement of habitat & wildlife.

Forest Protection Schemes Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

The objectives of forest protection scheme include prevention and control of fire, survey and maintenance of boundaries, preparation of working plans, development of infrastructure and protection of forests and wildlife.

Normal State Plan

The Budget provided by the State Government under the Scheme is utilized mainly to meet the expenditure towards items like salaries, secret service fund, motor vehicle maintenance, POL etc. mainly for flying squad divisions for effective protection of forests.

400 Red Sander cases were registered with a quantity of 167.558 MTs and 263 vehicles seized and 1580 persons were arrested upto November, 2015.

Implementation of Scheduled Tribes & other traditional forest dwellers (ROFR) Act-2006

The Government of India enacted "The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" and the "Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008. As per the Act, Forest rights have to be given to tribals, if they were in possession of forest land as individuals or as community as on 13-12-2005. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 enacted by the Government of India came into force with effect from 31.12.2007.

1,70,764 Individual claims with an extent of 3,69,597 acres and 6,905 Community claims with an extent 7,36,324 acres are received.

74,960 title certificates issued for Individual claims with an extent of 1,75,649 acres and 1,538 title certificates issued for Community claims with an extent of 4,76,170 acres.

Information Technology (Geomatics)

The Andhra Pradesh forest department has taken initiatives to make use of modern tools of geomatics, as envisaged in National Forest Policy 1988, to aid planning & decision-making process and effectively monitor & evaluate. AP is

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ahead of all other states in use of geomatics technology.

The major activities initiated under this are - creation of spatial (geographic) database on various scales, vegetation cover mapping and monitoring, survey and verification of notified forest boundary using DGPS, DGPS survey of FCA areas, enumeration of trees outside the forests and developing web-enabled forest management information system.

Projects Completed

- Creation of Geo-Spatial database at various scales
- Forest Fire Risk Zonation and mapping for entire State
- Wildlife Habitat mapping and Bio-Diversity characterization for one District
- Selection of suitable sites for Eco-Tourism
- Andhra Pradesh Hazard Mitigation Project for entire Coastal area
- Selection of suitable sites for raising plantations
- Site suitability for construction of Water Harvesting Structures for entire state
- Change detection analysis and monitoring of Kolleru Lake

Forest Research & Development

There are 6 Centers in Andhra Pradesh State under the control of 2 Research Divisions located at Tirupathi and Rajahmundry. The main objectives of these Divisions are to attend to forestry problems in their respective jurisdiction and take up activities mainly to establish experimental plots, improved Nursery Technology, Seed Collection, Vermi-Compost/ Organic Compost production and Tree Breeding programs etc. An expenditure of Rs. 81.20 lakh that formed 97.83% of the Budget released in 2015-16 was incurred for Research Schemes.

Forest Conservation Act: 1980 Compensatory Afforestation

Forests are a vital component to sustain the life support system on Earth. Forests whether Government, village or private sub-serve the entire community and represent a community resource that meets the need of millions of rural people especially the tribals. Article 48A of the Constitution of India requires that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest

and wildlife of the country. Under Article 51A, it is the duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.

As per the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, whenever forest land is to be diverted for non-forestry purpose usually conditions relating to transfer, mutation and declaration as Reserve Forest/ Protected Forest the equivalent non-forest land for compensatory afforestation and funds for raising compensatory afforestation etc are to be imposed. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management and protection, infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activities.

Details of Progress on Compensatory Afforestation under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 in the state as on 31-03-2013 and 31-11-2015 are shown in Annexure 5.33.

Andhra Pradesh State Bio-Diversity Board

The Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was established in 2006 under Section 22(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 as notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette.

In pursuant to the notification of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Biological Diversity Rules 2004, the State Government have framed the Biological Diversity Rules 2009 for implementing and carrying out the Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Objectives

Conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity and fair and equitable sharing of biological resources among all stakeholders.

Activities

Maintaining Agri-Biodiversity, Animal and Fish Biodiversity, wildlife conservation and protection and traditional knowledge associated with medicinal plants, conservation, Bio-prospecting, Awareness and capacity building, Declaration of Biological Heritage Sites and access and benefit sharing.

Biodiversity Management Committees

As per sec 41 of the Act, every local body shall constitute Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) with in its area for promoting conservation biological diversity, sustainable use of biological diversity, documentation of biological diversity & Habitat (PBR), conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivation, domesticated stocks & breeds of animals & micro organisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biodiversity.

Since formation of Biodiversity Board, it has constituted 1345 BMCs at panchayat level, one at District level (Vizianagaram) and 5 at Municipality level and 22 at Mandal level. The total number of BMCs in the State is 452 from April to Nov,2015. Peoples Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) are prepared by 8 BMCs at their local bodies' level and 75 PBRs are under process. There are more than 13045 local bodies in the State of Andhra Pradesh and it is expected that BMCs are to be constituted in all these local bodies.

Heritage Sites

As per the Biological Diversity Act 2002 the board shall in consultation with local bodies and other key stakeholders, take necessary steps to facilitate setting up of areas of significant biodiversity value as heritage sites. The recommendation from the Board after consultation with the Central Government, the State Government shall issue notification to this effect. Srisailam, Tirumala Hills, Kolluru and Talakona sites are proposed to recommend as BHSs are under consideration.

Biodiversity Parks

Ex-situ Conservation Initiatives; Biodiversity Park established by Dolphin conservation society in Visakhapatnam is recognized as the first Ex-situ biodiversity park of A.P.

Bio- Piracy

Bio piracy is controlled by apprehending and producing culprits before the court of law. The forest department staff is doing commendable work in this matter. Species such as Red Sand Boa (Snake), Star Tortoise, Tarantula (Spider), Red Sander are involved in bio piracy.

United Nations Environment Programme-Global Environment Facility Project:

The main aim of the project is to increase the institutional, individual and systemic capacities of stakeholders to effectively implement Biological Diversity Act, 2002 to achieve biodiversity conservations through implementing Access Benefit Sharing agreements in India.

Components and activities

To develop standardized economic valuation methods for valuing biodiversity in the selected ecosystem, developing database on biological resources to tap ABS potential in project implementing States and assessing and quantifying the economic value of biological diversity present at local, state and national levels using appropriate methodologies.

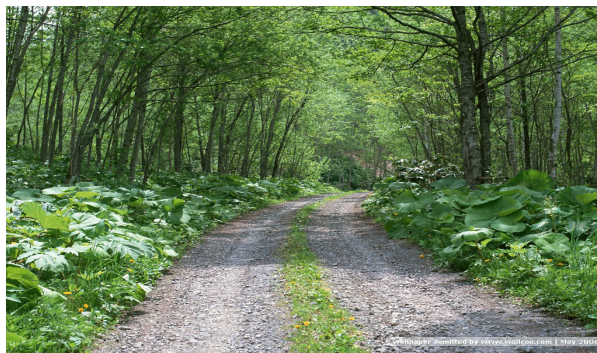
Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation

The recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, to raise massive plantations to cater the needs of wood based industries.

Objectives

- To raise large scale plantations to meet the demands of forest based industries with species such as Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Tropical pines, Coffee, Cashew, Casuarina etc.
- To generate gainful employment for the landless poor, particularly in remote and agency areas.
- To undertake consultancy services for industries to raise and maintain plantations in their vicinity.

Details about plantations raised by APFDC 2015-16 (upto Nov, 2015) are shown in Table 5.22.



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Table 5.22 (Area in Hectares)

Sl. No	Species	Area (upto Nov 2015)
1	Eucalyptus (Seed origin)	4247.89
2	Eucalyptus (Clonal)	29653.78
3	Bamboo	2467.01
4	Cashew	6691.40
5	Coffee	4010.00
6	Teak	795.36
7	Medicinal plants	505.39
8	Casuarina, Pines and other Misc. species	266.78
	Total	48637.61

Source: Forest Department

Plantation Activities**(i) Eucalyptus Plantation**

The APFDC has been raising 29,654 Ha Eucalyptus Clonal Plantations in 2015-16 up to November 2015. It is the single largest grower among PSUs in India. It is proposed to raise 3,000 to 4000 Ha. in the next 3 to 4 years. Optimum yields are intended to be obtained from plantations because of improved site preparation, use of quality planting material and management practices optimum yields are obtained from plantations.

(ii) Bamboo Plantations

2,467 Hectares of Bamboo plantations were raised during 2015-16 up to November 2015. Due to better management practices, 2 years rotation has been adopted as against the normal rotation of 3 years that increased revenues. The Corporation is intending to expand bamboo plantations over 400 Hectares under National Bamboo Mission in the next 3 to 4 years to ensure supply of more raw material per annum to Paper Industries besides raw material to artisans.

(iii) Cashew Plantations

The Corporation raised cashew plantations over an area of 6,691 Ha along the coastal belt in Prakasam and SPS Nellore districts and in the inlands of West Godavari and Chittoor districts. Presently, the older plantations are being replanted with high yield cashew varieties using scion banks.

(iv) Coffee Plantations

The Corporation is maintaining about 4,010 Ha of coffee plantations in agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts through intensive cultivation practices by scientific methods. These plantations generated about 5.00 lakh mandays of employment for tribals all around the year.

(v) Pepper Cultivation

APFDC had 4.09 lakh Ha Pepper standards in its Coffee Estates in agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts comprising high yielding varieties like Panniyur-I, Purnima, Sreekara, Subhakara, Panchami, Panniyur-5.

Eco-Tourism

A.P. Forest Development Corporation Ltd. has developed the Rajeev Eco Park at Idupulapaya, YSR District has already been opened to the public.

Other Activities

The Corporation has diversified its activities with several schemes such as providing consultancy services in Afforestation to the industries such as NTPC, HPCL etc., and supplying high quality Eucalyptus clones to the public and institutions. It is also acting as an agent to the Govt. in carrying out trade export of Red Sanders wood.

Employment Generation:

The Corporation is providing employment to tribal and Srilanka repatriates almost round the year. In other areas employment is provided to land less and poor during regeneration and harvesting activities. About 9.00 lakh mandays of employment 3.00 lakh mandays in raising and maintenance of plantations 3.50 lakh mandays in Coffee plantations and 2.50 lakh mandays on harvesting of plantations) has been provided to poor tribal and Sri Lanka repatriates.

Achievements during 2014-15, Projections and achievements upto Nov, 2015 are given in Table 5.23

Table 5.23 Achievements under APFDC

Activity	2014-15	2015-16	
	Achievement	Projections	Achievement upto Nov 2015
Raising of Clonal Eucalyptus plantations (Ha)	1804.00	965.00	997.81
Raising of Bamboo plantations (Ha)	65.00	65.00	63.61
Raising of Teak plantations (Ha)	95.00	50.00	50.00
Harvesting of Eucalyptus pulpwood (MTs)	13491MT	0	0
Harvesting of Long Bamboo (Nos)	7,95,388	7,86,300	141829*
Harvesting of Bamboo Industrial Cuts (MTs)	325	665	*
Harvesting of Raw Coffee (MTs)	358.437	439	259.25
Harvesting of Pepper- (MTs)	2.80	18.00	-

Source: Forest Department - (*is in progress)

Sericulture

Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh is a sustainable farm-based economic enterprise positively favouring the rural poor in the unorganized sector because of its relatively low requirement of fixed capital, and higher returns at frequent intervals on the investment. It yields regular returns in 4 to 5 splits from one acre of mulberry.

The major economy of Andhra Pradesh State is mainly based on Agriculture and Livestock. Agriculture is the main occupation and 60% of population is engaged in agriculture and related activities like Fisheries, Horticulture crops, Sericulture etc.,

Andhra Pradesh stands second in the country in silk production next only to Karnataka. The rain fall in Rayalaseema districts is very low when compared to the state average rain fall and thus Rayalaseema districts are drought prone districts in the state. Therefore unlike coastal districts sericulture is predominant in the Rayalaseema districts. Sharing boarder with Karnataka State is also one of the considerable factor for development of Sericulture industry in Rayalaseema districts. The State has also got strong industrial base besides traditional Silk handloom pockets like Dharmavaram, Peddapuram, Uppada, Venkatagiri etc., which are nationally renowned silk handloom weaving centers, encouraging the growth of Sericulture industry in the State.

In the recent past, the department is emphasizing more on Bivoltine Raw silk Production with implementation of CDP due to which on Farm & Non-Farm Sectors have gained momentum in the State. The goal of the

department is to produce International 2A and above grade Bivoltine Silk production duly sanctioning of ARMs in the State under private sector. The Dept. is also concentrating on strengthening of marketing system duly providing incentives on production of Bivoltine and CB cocoons to the farmers.

Vision

- To place Andhra Pradesh as one of the leading states in silk production, by first meeting domestic requirements and catering to exports of silk and silk garments later
- To promote sericulture as an alternate and viable option to meet the challenges of agrarian crisis
- To promote rural livelihoods for employment creation and poverty alleviation through sericulture sector in the state

Initiatives

Prioritize production of Bivoltine Silk, improve quality and quantity of Mulberry silk, focus on production of Bivoltine Silk through Cluster approach and integrate both on Farm and Non-Farm activities within the cluster/ district. Leaf to cloth approach for development of Bivoltine Silk production in East Godavari, Ananthapuramu and Chittoor districts are showing good results. The Department adopts Life cycle approach for balanced growth of farmers, reelers and silk weavers. Eco-friendly production process in Mulberry cultivation to help to reduce the climate change. Convergence approach for maximizing results. Linking with NABARD, RKVY, ATMA, MG-NREGS, APMIP and other schemes.

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Catalytic development programme (CDP):

The department of Sericulture has implemented Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) with the financial assistance from Central Silk Board and State Govt. From 2015-16 onwards under CDP, the financial assistance is being provided to non farm sector, seed and R&D Activities. The financial support is extended to the reelers/weavers for establishment of Filature/ Multi-end/ Automatic Reeling Machines /Twisting units and Weaving Units so as to increase marketing for Bivoltine cocoons and produce International 2A and above grade Raw Silk in the State. To reduce the financial burden to the farmers in construction of sheds, low cost thatched rearing sheds are being encouraged for better productivity levels.

Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP):

In Andhra Pradesh, much emphasis is being given for the promotion of Bivoltine hybrid programme through cluster approach. The following 13 Clusters have been established in 7 potential districts of the State and the programme is being implemented with the coordination of CSB and State dept. officials/ staff for technical guidance to the farmers. V.Kota (Kuppam) cluster of Chittoor district has attained the first position in Bivoltine production in the country during 2014-15.

Supply of 100% chawkie worms:

The Success of Bivoltine crops depends upon the supply of BVH Chawkie worms to the sericulture Farmers. In order to supply Chawkie worms to the farmers, Special attention is paid on strengthening 47 Govt. Seed Farms and also by encouraging the farmers for establishment of Chawkie rearing Centres under private Sector for better productivity of Bivoltine Cocoons. During the year 2015-16, five CRCs (three in Chittoor, one in East Godavari and one in Anantapur) and two Mini CRCs in Krishna District are sanctioned during 2015-16 in addition to already existing CRCs. The Chawkie rearing equipment is also sanctioned to the existing Pvt. CRCs. Hence all CRCs existing under private sector and Govt sector shall meet the requirement of Chawkie worms to the farmers during 2015-16 and ensure 100% Chawkie worms supply.

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

The Dept is availing financial assistance under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2012-13 onwards for development of infrastructure as well as for improvement of soil health under both Govt. and Private sectors. Funds are sanctioned to the Govt. Farms for Farm mechanisation under RKVY. 50% (i.e Rs.750/- for 100 DFLs) subsidy to BVH Chawkie charges is also being released under the said scheme to the farmers to encourage Chawkie concept. During 2014-15, subsidy was provided to the farmers for constructions of verandas to their existing rearing sheds. Solar Lighting Units are also sanctioned with 50% RKVY subsidy.

MG-NREGS:

The department is providing financial assistance to the farmers under MG-NREGS towards plantation of Mulberry for the first year and maintenance of the garden for second and third years also. The construction of silk worm rearing sheds are also taken up under MGNREGS from 2016-17 onwards. The Unit cost per acre is Rs.1,54,136/- for (3) years put together. Providing financial assistance to the tribal beneficiaries for Tasar Rearing is also under active persuasion under MG-NREGS.

Development of Non Farm Sector Providing incentives on silk production

- Rs.130/- per kg for bivoltine silk produced on multi-end silk reeling units and Rs.150/- per kg for the silk produced on Automatic Reeling Machines.
- Rs.80/- per kg for Multi-voltine silk produced on multi-end silk reeling units
- Rs.30/- per kg for motorized charka, backend Italian model charka & cottage basin silk in the state.
- An amount of Rs.76.62 lakhs was released under Raw Silk incentive to the reelers against the production of 93.44 M.Ts Raw Silk during 2015-16 under State Plan
- 50% subsidy on the cost of reeling sheds
- Digital display boards are established in the Govt cocoon markets of Hindupur (Anantapuramu dist) and Kuppam (Chittoor dist.) for market rates awareness to the farmers with

- update information of A.P Markets and Karnataka Markets.
- Establishment of silk exchange in Proddutur of YSR District and Hindupur of Anantapuramu district for dupion and raw silk trading

Impact of Initiatives

The Bivoltine cocoon arrivals increased from 1821.89 Mts to 2936.92 MTs upto Dec,2015 in the cocoon markets of A.P through incentives to the farmers. Hitherto most of the cocoons produced in the state were purchased by Karnataka state reelers and got converted to silk in Karnataka State. With implementation of cocoon incentive scheme, a quantity of 2936.92 MTs of cocoons was consumed by the local reeling units in the state up to December, 2015.

Status of Sericulture industry

27,878.033 M.Ts of CB Cocoons and 3220.16 M.Ts of BVH Cocoons were produced during 2014-15 . During this year 21713.421 M.Ts of CB Cocoons and 2936.920 M.Ts of BVH Cocoons are produced up December 2015. The productivity for 100 DFLs (Cocoon production) is increased to 59.77 Kgs. Necessary steps are being taken for further increase in productivity more than 65 kgs per 100 dfls by ensuring 100% supply of chawkie worms to the farmers and organising exposure visits to Tamil Nadu state where the productive levels are 72 Kgs.

Normal State Plan schemes

- Providing Rs.250 subsidy on cost of 100 BVH DFLs.
- Providing 50% subsidy to the farmers for Farm mechanisation like secatures, brush cutters, sprayers etc.,
- Incentive to reelers against production of raw silk on improved multi end and improved cottage basin silk reeling units.
- Integration of charka reeling units to small twisting units.
- Production incentive for the reeling cocoons produced by farmers including Tasar cocoon Production.
- Providing assistance to Charka reelers for conversion in to 6 basin reeling units
- Share capital assistance to SERIFED.
- Supply of HYV Mulberry Saplings.
- Supply of quality disinfectants to increase the productivity.

- Yarn support price to silk weavers who are outside Co-operative fold.
- Implementation of e-governance projects.

Integration of Reeling Unit

Profit margin of Charka reeling units will double, if it is integrated with twisting units. The unit cost for establishment of unit is Rs.1,867 with 75% subsidy.

Subsidies to Weavers:

4 Kgs of Silk Yarn will be supplied to an individual weaver outside the co-operative fold @ Rs.150/Kg with a subsidy of Rs. 600.00 in a month. 4167 Weavers are being paid Rs.3.00 crore yarn subsidy during 2015-16.

Research and Development

Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute, Hindupur was established in 1995 with the main intention of evolving new races, to the condition suitable to A.P climatic conditions and capable of producing International grade Cocoons/ Silk. A new project namely "Identification of DNA markers" for baculovirus resistance in Silkworm was presented to DBT, New Delhi for financial sanction. Six new Silk Worm hybrid races were developed by the institute and submitted for National Silk Worm Race Authorisation. Bivoltine hybrids with disease resistance races are under field trials. In addition, certain eco-friendly disinfectants such as Seri-Gold, Seri-Clean, Seri- Plus, Shakthi and Abhya etc., are released in the field for increase in Cocoon production from 5 Kgs to 10 Kgs for 100 DFLs. Achievements during 2015-16 (upto Dec,2015) are shown in the Table 5.24 Details of districtwise achievements made under Sericulture sector is given in Annexure 5.34. Status of Sericulture as on 31-12-2015 are shown in Table 5.25

Table 5.24: Sericulture - Achievement during 2015-16 (up to Dec,2015)

Area under Mulberry- Acres	5401.25
Cocoon Production (MTs)	24650.34
Raw silk production MTs	3346.957
Tasar Cocoon production (lakh No.)	14.948

Source: Sericulture Department

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Table 5.25 Status of Sericulture as on 31-12-2015

A On-Farm Sector:		
	Mulberry Acreage as on 31.12.2015	72857.25Acres.
	No. of farmers covered (by the end of December2015)	57333 Nos.
	Ave. Cocoon Production per year	31,098 M.Ts.
	Ave. Raw Silk Production per year	4,212.48 m.Ts.
	Ave. Productivity per 100 DFLs	62 Kgs.
	Ave. Net income per acre/ year	Rs.75,000/-
	Employment generation in both On Farm & Non Farm activities	3.64 lakh Nos.
B Non-Farm :		
1 Reeling Sector:		
	a)Total Reeling basins required to convert the Reeling Cocoons into Raw Silk locally	15,500 Nos.
	b)Existing Reeling Basins:	
	i) Charkas	497
	ii) Cottage Basins	568
	iii) Multiend Reeling Basins	788
	iv) Automatic Reeling Basins	40
	Total existing Basins	1,893
	Additional Basins required	13,607
2 Twisting Sector:		
	a) No. of Twisting Spindles Required to convert the Raw Silk in to twisted yarn locally	14,04,160
	b) Existing Twisting Spindles	3,31,200
	c) Potential available for additional Spindles	10,72,960

Source: Sericulture department

Incentive on BVH & CB Cocoon and Raw Silk Production:

The details of Production incentive on Cocoon Production and Raw Silk production:

S.No	District	Production incentive/Kg on Cocoons	
		CB(in Rs.)	BV(in Rs.)
1	Anantapur & Chittoor	10/-	50/-
2	Other Districts	20/-	50/-

S.No	Grade of Silk produced	Production incentive per Kg(in Rs.)	
		Multi end Reeling Units	Automatic reeling units
1	2A and below(BV)	130/-	130/-
2	Above 2A Grade(BV)	130/-	150/-
3	CB Silk	80/-	80/-
4	Silk Yarn CB or BV	35/- on the silk produced on Charkha, Cottage basin & backend reeling units	

E-governance initiatives:

- All officers up to the level of Asst. Directors are electronically connected to the Head Office.
- Communication through e-mail is adopted by all the units.
- Benefits to farmers / silk reeler / weavers are transferred through online banking system.
- Electronic display boards are installed at Govt. Cocoons Markets for the display of daily cocoon rates of A.P, Karnataka and Tamilnadu.
- Cocoon rates are made available through SMS by sending message to Seri_CB/Seri_BV to 9704742555.
- Departmental information for employees and information for farmers or public a website is opened in the department. (www.seri.ap.gov.in)

Agricultural Marketing

Marketing is a key link in the supply chain. Markets functioning effectively are essential for driving up the growth in the agriculture sector and for generating employment and economic prosperity in rural areas. Agricultural marketing infrastructure plays a pivotal role in the fostering and sustaining the tempo of rural economic development and is critical for better performance of the agriculture sector as a whole. Effective marketing infrastructure is essential for cost effective marketing, to minimize post harvest losses.

Agricultural Market Committees-190

*Revenue collected by Market Committees
-Rs. 437.53 crore in (2014-15)*

*Under Rythu bandhu padhakam 1842 of
farmers were benefited (upto Oct 2015)*

Mobile Rythu Bazars (Autos) -5

Godowns with 7.85 lakh

MT storage -1027

It is envisaged that large investments are required for development of post harvest and cold chain infrastructure nearer to the farmers' field. With rapidly changing production-consumption trends, the requirement of cold storages in markets has increased manifold more so in case of perishable commodities. Successful marketing requires learning new skills, new techniques and new ways for obtaining market price information. With a view to provide dynamism and efficiency into the marketing system, the government has undertaken several measures in the recent past.

Comprehensive market legislation covering the entire state came into force in 1966 called the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act 1966, after the integration of Hyderabad Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Act, 1930 and the Madras Commercial Crops Act, 1933 in the State. The salient

features of the Act are:

- To regulate sale and purchase of Agricultural produce
- To declare notified areas and markets for regulation
- To constitute market committees for each notified area for regulation
- To license all persons intending to trade in notified agricultural market area
- To levy and collect market fee
- To construct and develop market yards for regulation
- To prohibit collection of all unauthorized charges in sale and purchase of agricultural produce
- To arrange sale and purchase of agricultural produce in the market by open auction or tender system
- To collect and disseminate market information for use of farmers and traders

The State has 191 Agricultural Market Committees managing 270 number of market yards including sub-yards, which consists of 18 members viz., 11 members from growers, 3 from traders and the other four from representatives of local bodies and Government departments. The Committee is headed by a Chairman from grower members. All members are nominated by the Government. Every Market Committee has a Secretary, who is the executive authority of the Market Committee. All the staff of the Market Committee is appointed by the Market Committee/ Director of Marketing /Government as per AP (AP & LS) Markets Rules, 1969. Market Committee is responsible for the effective implementation of Markets Act and the AP (Agricultural and Livestock) Market Rules, 1969 and the Bye-laws of the Market Committee. Every Market Committee is a corporate body having perpetual succession.

The Commissioner & Director of Agricultural Marketing is the authority at State level to supervise and control all Market Committees for effective implementation of the Act, Rules and Bye-laws and report to the Government about the working of Market Committees. The Market Committees levy and collect market fee at the rate of 1% Ad-Valorem on sale and purchase of notified agricultural produce payable by purchasers of produce. Market fee is the only source of income for Market Committee, which is self-generating and is called Market.

The market fee is utilized mainly for development of markets and creation of facilities to users of markets i.e., growers and traders and other functionaries and for other allied purposes specified by the Government from time to

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time. The Market Committees collected Rs.437.53 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.215.27 crore during 2015-16 (up to October 2015) towards market fee. The details of district wise collection of market fee are given in Annexure 5.35.

The Market Committees remits 10% of the annual income to a separate fund called Central Market Fund (CMF). The Central Market Fund is used to mainly provide loans to Market Committees besides grant-in-aid to financially weak Market Committees. Government is empowered to spend the CMF by special or general order for any purpose for the development of agricultural marketing and its allied activities. Details of loans given under this scheme are given in Table 5.26.

Table 5.26 Loans given to farmers

Year	Loan Amount (Rs in cr)	beneficiaries
2010-11	10.77	2593
2011-12	8.38	1240
2012-13	10.94	1862
2013-14	15.33	2194
2014-15	26.01	3145
2015-16 (upto Oct, 2015)	19.04	1842

Source: Commissioner of Agricultural Marketing Dept

Soil Testing Labs

To facilitate farmers to get their soils tested in nearest places, Government established Soil Testing Laboratories in the market yards located in Revenue Divisional Head Quarters. 31 Soil Testing Laboratories were established in market yards. The respective AMCs will meet the cost of the chemicals and maintenance of labs and necessary steps were taken by the department for strengthen the labs in the market yard.

Objectives

It has envisaged a Farmers Charter provides for:

1. Right of information regarding prices,
2. Ensuring fair value for the produce
3. Ensuring accurate weighing
4. Freedom from unscrupulous trades and trade practices
5. Ensuring payment on the same day
6. Providing human and animal health care
7. Providing quality inputs

The department has installed computers at 190 AMCs for

regular inflow of information on prices. It has also installed audio video display systems (AVDS) at 50 market yards so far prices of all major commodities are displayed through these video systems for the benefit of the farmers every day. NIC established a website: market.ap.nic.in for prevailing market prices and departmental information.

Administrative measures have been taken for tracking the farmers at major market yards under help the farmer programme. Under this the market yard have been divided into segment has been entrusted to a responsible officers. This officer shall, during the arrivals take notice of every farmer who comes with this produce into his segment. He will help the farmers to get a fair price for accurate weighment and also make sure of prompt payment. This system has paid rich dividends in winning the goodwill of the farmers. Electronic weigh machines have been introduces in important market yards for ensuring accurate weighment of the farmers produce. The market rules have been amended for use of electronic weighing machines only.

Rythu Bandhu Pathakam

Under the Rythu Bandhu Pathakam, the department has spent an amount of Rs.26.01 crore to provide pledge loan to 3145 farmers to help them avoid distress sale of their produce in 2014-15. During the year 2015-16 (upto Oct 2015) Rs.19.03 crore and 1842 of farmers have been benefitted under this scheme. No interest is charged for 1st three months.

Rythu Bazars

There is a network of 80 Rythu Bazars in the State. On an average about 24,000 farmers sell over 30.73 lakh quintals of vegetables, every week through these Rythu Bazars directly to the consumers. 5 Mobile Rythu Bazars(Autos) are operating in Vijayawada, Guntur, Chilakaluripet and Ananthapur (2) cities for selling graded vegetables. It is a great reform in the marketing sector.

Accreditation of godowns under WDRAI

Presently 1027 godowns with 7.85 lakh MT storage capacity are available in AMCs in the state. Of which 302 godowns in 190 AMC have been identified for accreditation under WDRA for scientific storage and action is being taken for completion of accreditation process. District wise details of godowns in the state is given in Annexure 5.36



CHAPTER 6 INDUSTRIES

Industries

During the last two decades, Indian manufacturing has expanded steadily and grown almost at the same pace as India's overall economy. Despite this encouraging growth, dashing hopes of an economy based on manufacturing-led growth, the relative share of manufacturing in the Indian economy has remained unchanged. Consequently, this stagnated contribution by the manufacturing sector to the GDP at around 16 per cent has raised questions about India's development strategy, especially its implications for generating adequate employment. Meanwhile, several economies have increased their share of manufacturing to above 20 percent of their GDP. This shift of manufacturing capacities from developed nations to rapidly developing economies is likely to continue.

Industry – key growth driver

Enhancing share of manufacturing Attracting investments Investment Tracker

Employment since inception - 12,42,294

Total investment -Rs. 20,592.41 Cr

To build on this ascending trend, the Government of India has launched the Make in India initiative. One of the key strategies of this initiative is a growth strategy based upon development of industrial corridors whereby policy initiatives to spur manufacturing and overall growth are coordinated with transport corridors linking different regions. The vision is to create a globally competitive manufacturing sector supported by world class infrastructure, logistics facilities, and a liberal policy regime.

District Industries Centres

District Industries Centres were established in 1978 to serve as nodal agencies in the District to assist entrepreneurs for establishment of Industries. These centres provide all required approvals/ clearances for setting up Industries under a Single Window. The District Industries Centres are implementing agencies of MSMED Act and issue

Entrepreneur Memorandum (EM) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) besides maintaining effective liaison with various financial institutions in arranging required credit facilities. The information pertaining to Industrial development of districts is maintained in these centres.

Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2015-20

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has come up with an Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2015-20 with various Incentives/Concessions to new industries set up in the State. The Government is striving towards creation of quality infrastructure coupled with congenial industrial environment in the State to make Andhra Pradesh an attractive destination for both foreign and domestic investors.

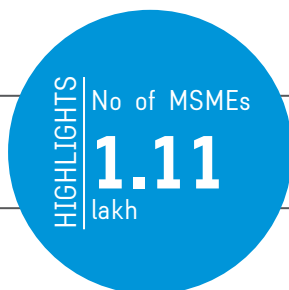
As a part of facilitation through e-Governance, eight services for the sanction of industrial incentives pertaining to industries department are brought under "Mee-Seva" with effect from 15 July 2013.

Special emphasis is given for establishment and enhancing production capacities of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises with huge employment potential. In order to create hassle-free environment for the investors, Government of Andhra Pradesh is effectively implementing Single Window Act and arranging various industrial clearances within the set time frame period.

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in India to take up the initiative in bringing A.P. Single Window Clearances system under e-Biz project of National e-Governance plan of Government of India. This provides efficient, convenient, transparent and integrated electronic services to investors and industrialists covering 40 services, of which 13 are Central Services; 21 are State Common Services and 6 State specific services, covering 18 Departments.

Single Window Act

Government launched Single Desk Policy on 29.04.2015. The Single Desk Policy aims to create a conducive ecosystem to provide all clearances required to setup industry within 21 working days. The main focus for attracting investments is the strategy of "Ease of doing Business".



1st Sunrise Andhra Pradesh Meet at Visakhapatnam
1400 delegates – 300 foreign delegates from 41 countries
328 MoUs – Rs. 4.67 lakh crore worth investment proposals

A. State Level Nodal Agency

During the period from April to September 2015, 152 Large and Medium Enterprises with investment more than Rs.5.00 Crore on plant & machinery have filed their proposals with the State Level Nodal Agency for 287 clearances/approvals from various departments. 264 cases were given clearances/ approvals by different Competent authorities, 18 proposals were rejected/returned and 5 cases are in process with an investment of Rs. 16,855.41 Crore providing employment of 61,947 persons.

B. District Level Nodal Agency

During the period from April 2015 to September 2015, 1617 Micro & Small Enterprises with investment below Rs.5.00 Crores on plant & machinery filed their proposals with the District Level Nodal Agency for 2789 clearances / approvals from various Departments. 2545 cases were given clearances / approvals by various competent authorities and 225 proposals were rejected / returned and 19 cases are in process with an investment of Rs.18695.30 Crores, providing employment to 34071 persons.

Large & Mega Projects

1784 Large and Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.81,261 crore have gone into production creating employment to 4,35,506 persons as on September,2015. During 2015-16, 22 Large and Mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs.3969 Crore and employment generation of 9,228 persons. The details of district wise Large & Mega industrial proposals, investment and employment are given in Annexure 6.1.

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Investment limits were enhanced with the enactment of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs contribute to approximately 8% of the Country's GDP, 45% of the manufacturing output

and 40% of exports. MSMEs provide the largest share of employment after agriculture and hence, the development of MSME sector can contribute enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

The MSME sector in Andhra Pradesh manufactures a variety of products with a high concentration of Micro and Small units belonging in the Sectors of food, mineral and building materials, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fabricated materials, trading and service sector. Andhra Pradesh has identified development of MSMEs as a catalyst for job creation and balanced regional development.

Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced the MSME policy 2015-20 to provide a holistic frame work for sustainable development of MSMEs in the State and to make them globally competitive. The policy offers incentives, infrastructure development, technology up-gradation, skill development and marketing support, simplification, administrative reforms and rehabilitation of sick industries in the State. Government of India has introduced Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) in place of Entrepreneur Memorandum Part –I & II. UAM registration is on-line and user friendly and is filed on self-declaration basis and no supporting documents are required.

Since inception 1,11,387 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established, providing employment to 12,42,294 persons involving an investment of Rs.20,592.41 Crores. During the year 2015-16 upto September, 2015, 1,988 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established, providing employment to 33,652 persons involving an investment of Rs.1,592.74 Crore. Details of district wise Micro Small and Medium Industries established, investments made, employment generated are shown in Annexure 6.2.

AP Micro, Small Medium Enterprises Facilitation Council

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, provides for constitution of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council by State Governments in their State for redressal and recovery of amount due to delayed payments. APMSE Facilitation Council, a quasijudicial body, provides impetus towards facilitating the payments to MSEs from their buyers.

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Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

The PMEGP is a Central Sector Scheme funded by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The scheme is implemented by KVIC in association with KVIBs and State Governments through District Industries Centres. The subsidy component under the scheme is placed at the disposal of participating banks by the KVIC with regard to targets that will be allocated to DICs. The scheme envisages 16.2% reservation for SCs, 6.6% for STs, 27% for OBCs, 5% for Minorities 1% for Ex- Servicemen, 3% for physically handicapped and 30% for Women (overall).

Objectives

The objective of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme is to generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas through self employment ventures and to increase wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase the growth rate of Rural and Urban employment, Self Help groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed benefit under any other scheme) are also eligible for assistance under PMEGP, Beneficiary's contribution is 10% of project cost for general categories and 5% for Special Categories (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities / Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER Hill and Border area etc.). Margin Money (rate of subsidy) for general categories is 15% in urban, 25 % in rural areas. For special categories, it is 25% in urban and 35% in rural areas and is 'one time assistance' and Normal rate of interest shall be charged. Re-payment schedule ranges between 3 to 7 years.

The persons should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification for setting up projects costing above Rs.10.00 lakh in manufacturing (Industry) sector and above Rs.5.00 lakh in Business/ Service sector. The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing (industry) is Rs.25.00/ Rs.10.00 lakh under Business/ Service sector.

During the year 2014-15, 430 units were established with a margin money assistance of Rs. 1460.41 Lakhs and provided employment to 5111 persons. 241 units were established with a margin money assistance of Rs. 765.73

lakh and provided employment to 1993 persons as against the target of 414 units, and financial assistance of Rs. 828.92 lakh and providing employment of 3312 persons during the year 2015-16 (upto November, 2015).

Rehabilitation of Sick SSI units

The Government issued a new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy 2015-20" in July 2015, with fiscal benefits covering the categories of (a) Micro and Small Enterprises (b) Medium Enterprises (c) Service Sector Enterprises (d) Swachh Andhra Initiatives (e) MSME Parks (f) Marketing assistance (g) Awards & Recognitions (h) Sick Units Revival.

Industrial Incentives

Policy of State Incentives/ Facilities announced by the State Government will be in operation from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020.

- a) Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2015-2020
- b) Automobile & Automobile Components Policy 2015-2020
- c) Textile & Apparel Policy 2015-2020.
- d) Biotechnology Policy 2015-2020
- e) MSME Policy 2015-2020.
- f) Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing Policy 2015-2020

Eligible Industrial Enterprise

Any industrial undertaking and servicing enterprise/ industry, other than those run departmentally by Government of India / State Government or having equity of State Government / GoI.

New Industrial Enterprise:

An Industrial Enterprise which has been established in the State with new machinery and commenced commercial production on or after 01.04.2015 and before 31.03.2020 holding valid approvals from the concerned authorities. Micro Industries, Small Industries, Medium Industries and Large Industries/Enterprises means in which Investments on plant and machinery is up to the limit as defined by the Government of India from time to time.

Mega Projects:

Mega Project means the Industrial Enterprise, which is set up with a capital investment of Rs. 500 crore and above or the Industrial Enterprise which creates direct employment to more than 2000 persons.

Biotechnology Industries:

Projects with capital investment of Rs. 50 crore and above or creating local employment for 200 people will be accorded mega project status.

Textile Industries: Projects with capital investment of Rs. 125 crore and above or providing employment to 2000 people or more, will be accorded mega industry status.

Mega Integrated Automobile Project:

Automobile projects that will have engine plant, press shop, body shop, transmission line, assembly line, paint shop etc. either on its own or as consortium or joint venture mode in the same location with investments over and above Rs.1500 crore. and which will bring ancillary units of a minimum of Rs.500 crore investment within 3 years, will be accorded mega Integrated Automobile Project.

Scheme wise incentives sanctioned from April to September, 2015 (2005-10 and 2010-15 schemes) are shown in Table 6.1

Table 6.1 Scheme wise Incentives sanctioned during 2015-16 (upto Sept, 2015)

Sl. No.	Type of incentives	2015-16	
		No. of cases	Amount (Rs. in Cr)
1	Power Cost reimbursement	1193	217.380
2	PavalaVaddi (interest subsidy)	584	39.760
	General Incentives		
3	Cleaner Production	0	0
4	Interest Subsidy	0	0
5	Investment Subsidy	113	16.130
6	Land Conversion	11	0.021
7	Land Cost	14	0.590
8	Mortgage Duty	2	0.037
9	Sales Tax	126	124.970
10	Stamp Duty	43	0.917
11	Quality Certification	2	0.010
	Total	2088	399.815

Source: Industries Department

SC Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

260 claims with Rs.14.60 crores were sanctioned under SC sub Plan and 59 units with Rs.4.55 crore were sanctioned under Tribal Sub Plan during 2015-16 upto November, 2015.

Cluster Development Programme

Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in

the country. Clustering of units also enables providers of various services to them, including banks and credit agencies, to provide their services more economically, thus reducing costs and improving the availability of services for these enterprises.

Objectives

To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc., to build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, up gradation of associations, etc., to create/ upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new / existing

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industrial areas / clusters of MSEs and to set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).

Activities

Diagnostic Study, Soft Intervention, Hard Intervention, Setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and Infrastructure Development (up-gradation/new).

37 Cluster proposals are under active consideration, of which, 8 Hard Interventions and ID Projects are with DC-MSME, DI-MSME to be placed before the Steering Committee for sanction in the year 2015-16. 8 DSRs are with DC-MSME and DI-MSME to be placed before the Steering Committee for sanction. 4 Soft Interventions are under active consideration.

Industrial Infrastructure Scheme

Clusters/Industrial locations were identified for development based on the diagnostic study on providing physical infrastructures as identified in the cluster. Priority was given to develop clusters having small industry concentration. The Scheme is implemented on a public-private-partnership initiative i.e. user driven with the support of the Government.

The salient features of the Scheme are

- a) Physical Infrastructure.
- b) Common facilities for fuel/gas supply system, ETP & Solid waste disposal.
- c) Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure.
- d) R & D Infrastructure.
- e) Quality Certification and Benchmarking Center.
- f) Common Facilities Center.
- g) Information dispersal /International Marketing infrastructure
- h) Small Industry Cluster Development Programme.

National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ)

The Government of India (GoI) has announced a National Manufacturing Policy, 2011, with the objective to enhance the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. As per the Policy, “NIMZs was developed as integrated industrial townships

with state-of-the art infrastructure and land use on the basis of zoning; clean and energy efficient technology; necessary social infrastructure; skill development facilities, etc.” Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to develop NIMZs in Chittoor and Prakasam Districts for which In-principle approval was already accorded by GoI. APIIC engaged IIDC Limited (An IL&FS Group Company) for preparation of TEFS report cum development plan and final application and the same were submitted to Govt. for final approval.

Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

CBIC is one of the mega Infrastructure projects of Government of India which passes through the State. With the main objective to increase the share of manufacturing sector in the GDP of the country and to create smart sustainable cities which will have world-class infrastructure, convenient public transport etc. Sectors of focus include General manufacturing; Automobiles & auto ancillary; agro and food processing; metals and metallurgical products; Biotech and Services sector.

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through their consultants M/s. Nippon Koei Limited and PWC have prepared a Comprehensive integrated Master Plan (CMP). The study team has completed the Part-A of CMP for CBIC region and selected 3 potential Industrial nodes – (1) Krishnapatnam in Nellore District., (2) Kalikiri in Chittoor District and (3) Hindupur in Ananthapur District.

Draft Final Report (DFR) covering the critical gap assessment along with concept master plan and development plan is prepared for Krishnapatnam node.

Krishnapatnam Industrial Node (KPTIN) is a planned area located in south of Krishnapatnam port as industrial development of around 12,000 ha. The estimated project cost for the development of Infrastructure in KPTIN is around Rs.13,716 Crores in 3 phases spanning around 25 years. Proposals for considering Krishnapatnam Node as NIMZ and to form the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) are under process.

The Conceptual Master Plan for CBIC has also been completed and presented to DIPP along with all state

stakeholders workshop in New Delhi on 21st August 2015. The State Support Agreement (SSA) and Stake Holders Agreement (SHA) are under process of preparation.

A total of 26 priority projects across various sectors have been identified for debottlenecking in the CBIC region, out of which 2 following projects pertain to AP state (Roads sector) and Sanction is awaited from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH).

- 4 Laning of NH-18A from Chittoor to Renigunta and SH-61 (now NH-71) from Renigunta to Naidupeta (Estimated cost Rs.600 Crs).
- 4 Laning of NH-4 from Km 133/360 to 216/916 in the State of A.P. (from Karnataka/ AP border to AP/ Tamilnadu border via Chittoor - Estimated cost Rs.1214 Crs).

Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC):

The VCIC is a key part of the planned East Economic Corridor and India's first coastal corridor and the extent of it is considered from Pydibheemavaram in Srikakulam district to Chennai in Tamilnadu. It has Influence area about 1,10,000 sq. km, (3.5% of India's area). It is estimated

that it attracts about Rs.1,00,000 Crores and generates employment to about 110 Lakh persons. The corridor contributes to 5% of national GDP and has potential to increase GDP in the Corridor by 6 times. Food processing, Chemical & Petroleum, Textiles, Electronics, Metallurgy, Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles & auto ancillary etc. are the the focus sector of Industries proposed.

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Govt. of India has given in-principle approval for funding plan of USD 715 million (Multi tranche Financing Facility – MFF loan from ADB of USD 500 million and GoAP share of USD 215 million) on June 28, 2015. Revised proposal for approval of Program loan of 200 Million USD has been submitted to the DEA, GoI on 01.10.2015. The Regional Perspective Plan (RPP) of the Corridor is under preparation.

A number of infrastructure projects are planned which would link various manufacturing clusters and gateways such as ports and airports to a central spinal road, rail and utilities infrastructure in the Corridor area.

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have appointed PWC as the Consultant to prepare a comprehensive integrated master plan. The potential nodes along with clusters are shown in Table 6.2:

Table 6.2 Clusters

Sl. No.	Node	Cluster	District
1.	Visakhapatnam (1st Phase)	Pydibheemavaram	Srikakulam
		Atchuthapuram	Visakhapatnam
		Nakkapalle	
		Bheemunipatnam	
2.	Kakinada	Kakinada	East Godavari
3.	Srikalahasti-Yerpedu (1st Phase)	Srikalahasti-Yerpedu	Chittoor
		Sri City	
4.	Gannavaram-Kankipadu	Gannavaram	Krishna
		Kankipadu	

Source: Industries Department

Out of above 4 nodes, Visakhapatnam and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu nodes are prioritized in the 1st phase of the project. Through the Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) the ADB has identified several infrastructure projects. The identified Infrastructural projects by conceptional Development Plan (CDP) by include debottlenecking and capacity augmentation of existing assets and some

greenfield infrastructure projects and future economic growth in the State. Of the identified ones, selected high impact projects have been planned to be developed with financial assistance from ADB.

Sector wise Project Preparatory Status and Project Cost & Financing Mechanism are as follows

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Source	Amount (\$ million) Programme MFF total			Share of Total (%)
Asian Development Bank	125	500	625	74.40%
Government of Andhra Pradesh	0	215	215	25.60%
Total	125	715	840	100.00%

List of Projects

Implementing agency	Tranche – I	Tranche – II	Project cost (Rs.Cr)
APIIC (Industrial Infrastructure)	Construction of Common Effluent Treatment plant at Atchutapuram and Construction of Common Effluent Treatment plants at Naidupet.	1. Augmenting utility services for Atchutapuram Industrial cluster (Summer storage and bulk water supply); and providing bulk water facility and summer storage in Naidupet Industrial cluster	904.3 (156)
APRDC	Upgrading of ‘Samarlakota- Rajanagaram’ Section of ‘Kakinada – Rajanagaram’ Road to ‘2 Lane Dual Carriageway Standard’ - Kakinada	1. Upgrading of ‘Kakinada to Samarlakota’ Section of ‘Kakinada–Rajanagaram Road’ to ‘Dual 2 Lane Carriageway Standard’ – Kakinada 2. Upgrading of Atchutapuram - Anakapalle Road section and to ‘2 Lane Dual Carriageway Standard’ -Visakhapatnam 3. Upgrading of road from Krishnapatnam port to Nellore via Muthukur to ‘2 Lane Dual Carriageway Standard’ – Nellore	1141.7 (175)
APTRANSCO	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at: 1. Kappulapada, Ozone Valley, Achutapuram and Mangalagiri /AIIMS locations (Laying of power cable and associated civil works) 2. Rachagunneri and Yerpedu (substation, cable, transmission lines and associated civil works)	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Nakapalle/ Chandanada, Pydibhimavaram, Naidupeta and Kakinada SEZ locations (substation, cable, transmission lines and associated civil works)	1201.9(190)
GVMC	Distribution Network improvements for NRW reduction and 24x7 supply in GVMC area	Supply and Laying of water supply pipeline along Raiwada canal to Visakhapatnam City	665.7 (101)

Industrial Infrastructure

The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was announced in April 2000 under Export & Import Policy to make SEZs an engine for economic growth supported by quality infrastructure complemented by an attractive fiscal package, both at the Centre and the State level, with the minimum possible regulations. It is designated as duty free enclave and to be treated as foreign territory for trade operations and duties and tariffs.

No of SEZs - 19

Employment generated - 62,895

Exports from SEZs (upto Sep15)-

3354.94 cr

Objectives of the SEZ Act

- Generation of additional economic activity
- Promotion of exports of goods and services;
- Promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
- Creation of employment opportunities;
- Development of infrastructure facilities;

Initiatives

- Government intends to exploit the SEZ concept for impacting the State's socio-economic fabric through enhanced job opportunities and industrial development. APIIC has already taken the lead in developing SEZs across various districts in Andhra Pradesh.
- The State has decided to formulate the SEZ Policy to provide a comprehensive frame work for establishment, operations and sustainability of the SEZs in the state.
- Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to announce an exclusive state SEZ policy with special package of incentives and concessions and finalized the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone in an area of 3,500 acres of land. Details of the SEZs are shown in Table 6.3.

Table6.3: Status of Operational Special Economic Zones as on September 2015

Description	No. of SEZs	Investment made (without FDIs) (Rs. in Cr.)	Employment generated (No.)	Physical Exports from SEZs for during 2015-16 as on 30.09.2015 (Rs. in Cr.)
APIIC	6	2564.92	13825	796.94
APIIC,JVs	3	2693.14	4977	221.78
APIIC Assisted	5	5983.66	31429	793.91
Private Developers	5	3157.75	12664	1542.31
Total	19	14399.47	62895	3354.94

Source: AP Industries Infrastructure Corporation

Out of 19 SEZs 4 were IT/ITES SEZs, 4 Multi Product SEZs, 4 Pharmaceuticals SEZs, 2 Textile and Apparel SEZs, 1 Building Products SEZ, 1 Leather Sector SEZ, 1 Footwear SEZ, 1 Alumina/Aluminium Refining SEZ and 1 Food Processing SEZ.

District wise status of SEZs and area are given in Annexure 6.3.

AP Gas Infrastructure Corporation

Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation (P) Ltd (APGIC) is a joint venture of APIIC and APGENCO with equity participation at 51:49 respectively. APGIC was incorporated on 2nd September, 2009 under the provisions of Companies Act. The authorized share capital is Rs.100 crore and paid up capital is Rs.40 crore upto December 2015.

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Objectives:

The two key objectives of the Corporation are 1. Exploration and Production activities particularly in KG Basin and 2. Make Andhra Pradesh a gas based economy. In the light of these objectives, in the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) VIII. APGIC has won four blocks in KG Basin along with other consortium partners in NELP VIII round bidding conducted by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons. APGIC has 10% equity in all these four blocks. Out of these four blocks, three are Shallow Water Blocks and one is Deep Water Block. ONGC is the operating partner for the three Shallow Water Blocks; and British Gas is the Operating Partner for the Deep Water Block.

A.P. Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd.:

Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited (APGDC) is a joint Venture of APGIC and GAIL Gas Limited, wholly owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited. APGDC is keen to participate in the business of CGD Networks, Trunk Pipelines, Regional Grids, CNG and import of LNG and its Re-gasification.

A.P. Gas Distribution Corporation proposed to form SPV with M/s. GDF Suez LNG UK Limited for establishment of FSRU Project in Kakinada Deepwater Port. APGDC is jointly held by Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation (APGIC) and Gail Gas Ltd., a subsidiary Company of GAIL (India) Ltd. APGDC has selected M/s. GDF Suez LNG UK Limited as their strategic

partner to develop the LNG Terminal using FSRU. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.5,000 crore. The annual handling capacity is 3.50 MMTPA. Orders were issued on 19.07.2014 for induction of M/s.Shell in proposed SPV with 26% Equity at par. The Project has been included in the list of projects to be completed on Top-priority, to overcome the gas shortage being faced by the State. Public hearing for environmental clearance for the project was conducted on 11-12-2014.

Petronet LNG facility at Gangavaram Port

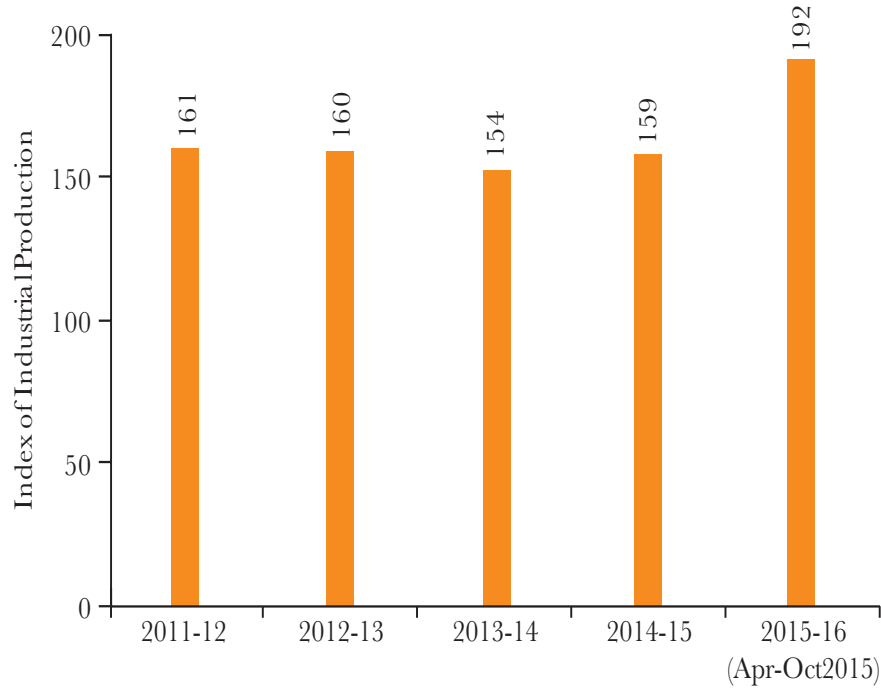
Gangavaram Port Ltd. is proposed to setup a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal at Gangavaram Port through a joint venture with Petronet LNG Ltd. The Joint Venture Company will have equity contribution from Petronet LNG Limited (PLL), Gangavaram Port Ltd. (GPL) and other parties. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.4500 crore. The capacity of the terminal is 5 MMTPA with a provision to expand upto 10 MMTPA. The tentative schedule of the project is to start the initial operations of LNG by setting up an FSRU by 2014 and commencement of operations of LNG Terminal from 2016. Orders were issued according approval for establishment of LNG terminal, Gangavaram on 28.7.2014. As ascertained from M/s. Petronet LNG Ltd., all statutory clearances have been received from Govt. of India and they are in correspondence with APGDC for having pipeline connectivity from Kakinada to Srikakulam.

Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a yardstick for measuring industrial growth. It includes the relative change of physical production in the field of Industry during specific period as compared to the previous period. The IIP is estimated monthly by collecting data from selected units of Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying and Electricity. The main objective is to estimate the contribution of Industrial sector to the Gross State Domestic Product. IIP in the State

is being compiled with base year 2004-05 for 22 industrial classifications at 2-digit level under manufacturing sector.

As per Quick estimates of IIP, the Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors (at NIC 2 digit level) registered growth rate of -8.2%, 8.0% & 6.1% respectively during the period April to Oct 2015 over April to Oct 2014. The indices of IIP of the State are given in Annexure - 6.4. Growth in Industrial Production in terms of IIP is shown in chart 6.1. The General Index for the period from April to October 2015 in Andhra Pradesh stands at 191.9 against 192.0 observed in the same period.

Chart 6.1 Growth in Industrial Production

Annual Survey of Industries

The Annual Survey of Industries is the principal source of Industrial Statistics in the State. It provides Industrial statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, gas and water supply and cold storage. It is conducted once in a year to collect the data from the Organised Manufacturing units registered under the section 2 m(i) [10 or more workers with power] & 2m(ii) [20 or more workers without power] of the Factories Act, 1948 and units registered under Beedi and Cigar (condition of employment) Act, 1966.

The main objectives of Annual Survey of Industries are:

1. Estimation of the contribution of manufacturing Industries as a whole and of each type of Industry to the State Income.

2. Systematic study of the structure of the Industry as a whole and each type of Industry.
3. Analysis of various factors influencing Industries in the State.
4. Provision of comprehensive, factual and systematic basis for formulation of Policy.

The data for 16 principal characteristics based on Annual Survey of Industries from 2007-08 to 2012-13 is given in Annexure-6.5.

Highlights of ASI 2012-13 Results (pooled Results)

The number of factories increased from 11,195 in the year 2011-12 to 12,549 in 2012-13, registering a growth rate of about 12.09%. The factories in the state generated employment to 5.01 lakh persons by the end of 2012-13 and growth of 10.06% over the previous year. From 2011-12 to 2012-13 the Gross value added decreased by 17.67% and the Net value decreased by 25.25%.

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State Level Public Enterprises

There are 44 State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the state (Combined State). As per the working results of these SLPEs, the performance during the year 2012-13 can broadly be summarized as:

Capital Employed

The capital employed by all the 44 state level public enterprises was Rs.50041.76 crore. The top five State Level Public Enterprises with the highest 'Capital employed' are A.P.GENCO, SCCL, APMSIDC, APSPDCL. The capital employed by the top five SLPEs constitute 75.54 % of the capital employed by all the SLPEs in the state.

Turnover

The total turnover (including other income) made by all the 44 public enterprises was Rs.61207.65 crore. The top five state level public enterprises whose turnover is highest are - A.P.GENCO, SCCL, State Civil Supplies Corporation, APSRTC and APSPDCL. The turnover achieved by the top five state level public enterprises to total turnover works out to 78.38%.

Profit

20 SLPEs, out of the total 44, made a profit of Rs.3840.66 crore during 2012-13. Of this, the following top five SLPEs made a profit of Rs.1658.38 crore, accounting for 43.17% of the total profit made by all the 20 profit making SLPEs.

- APGENCO (Rs.436.58 crore),
- A.P TRANSCO (Rs.417.40 crore),
- Singareni Clooeries Company Ltd. (SCCL) (Rs.401.14 crore)
- AP Mineral Development Corporation (Rs.324.78 crore)
- APS Ware Housing Corporation (Rs.78.48 crore)

Mines and Geology

Minerals & Agriculture are one of the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh with minerals forming the major contributor for the economic growth of the State.

Andhra Pradesh is well known globally for variety of rocks & minerals and called Ratna Garbha. Minerals form a major contributor to the economic growth of the State. Andhra Pradesh is a mineral rich state containing a vast variety of mineral wealth particularly industrial minerals. The State is a house for various minerals specifically Crude Oil & Natural Gas, Barytes, Bauxite, Heavy Mineral Beach Sand, Manganese, Limestone, Dolomite, Quartz, Feldspar, Silica Sand, Semi-precious Stones, Ball Clay, Laterite, Iron Ore, Gold & Diamonds, Mica, Asbestos, Calcite, Uranium, Lead, Zinc, Shale, Pyrophyllite, Steatite, Serpentine, Graphite, Kyanite, Vermiculite, Clays, Ochre, Black & Colour Granites, Limestone Slabs, Fullers Earth, Marble, Road Metal/Building Stone/Ballast, Gravel/Earth, Mosaic Chips and Ordinary Sand.

The State is focusing on inventory of mineral resources, key issues of legislation, objective and strategies in tune with the National Mineral Policy for accelerating growth leading to overall development of the mining sector.

The main aim of State Mineral Policy is to serve as a guiding force to translate the State's mineral potential into reality with eco-friendly and sustainable mining.



Mineral Resources

- The areas of Agnigundala, Bondalamottu in Guntur district are famous for mining of Copper, Zinc, Silver and other base metals.
- The alkaline and ultra-basic rock formations in Guntur and Prakasam districts are enriched in Nepheline Syenite.
- The State contains huge Uranium deposits in Thummalapalli, YSR district. The Department of Atomic Energy, GoI already started exploitation of the resources through M/s. Uranium Corporation India Ltd, a Public Sector Undertaking

- The Dharwar Super Group Meta sediments contain rich deposits of Iron Ore confining to Bellary Reserve Forest and surrounding areas in Anantapur District.
- The State is endowed with a number of scattered low grade iron ore deposits in Prakasam, Krishna, Kurnool and YSR districts.
- The State is well known for exclusive Granite varieties - Chimakurthy Black Galaxy, Steel Grey, Ocean Blue, Black Pearl in Prakasam, Srikakulam Blue in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram Green in Vizianagaram, River White, Kashmir White & Moon White in Visakhapatnam, Yellow Granite in East Godavari, Silver Pearl, Indian Labrador, Blur Paradise, Copper Green, Platinum Blur in Guntur, Viscon White, Tiger Black, Kuppam Green English Teak in Chittoor, Pista Green in YSR Kadapa Dist, Chilli Red in Anantapur and Chocolate Brown in Kurnool Districts.

Departmental Functions/Activities

The department of mines and geology looks after promotional and regulatory functions for overall development of mineral sector and also collection of mineral revenue for the state exchequer. the department is responsible for processing of mineral concession applications, grant of leases for minor minerals, approval of mine plans, inspection of mines, curbing of illicit mining and transportation, vigilance, monitoring of mineral production, survey and demarcation of areas, mineral revenue collection, mineral investigations and explorations and dissemination of mineral information.

Leases and Mining

There are 47 prospecting licenses and 1420 mining leases for major minerals (industrial minerals), 1720 quarry leases for cut and dressed blocks of granites and 4808 quarry leases for other minor minerals (construction minerals) during 2014-15.

Mining for Limestone, Barytes and Natural Gas falls under large scale mechanized sector, while Granite, Dolomite, Quartz, Feldspar, Clays etc all under semi mechanized medium sector and the other minerals fall under semi mechanized small sector. Nearly 90% of the Mines fall under small sector and remaining 10% under medium and large sectors.

Mineral Based Industries

Both Public & Private Sectors established large and medium scale mineral based industries for manufacture of Cement, Steel, Sponge Iron, Ferroalloys, Glass, Ceramics, Refractories, Chemicals, Granite, Marble & Limestone cutting & polishing units, Slate cutting units, Gem Cutting & faceting units, Granite monuments manufacturing units, Pulverizing units, stone crushers, Mosaic & Ceramic tile units, Lime Kilns, and Manufactured Rocksand units in the State.

The Mining Sector is identified as one of the growth engines and certain minerals have been identified as focus minerals viz. Bauxite, Heavy minerals, Beach Sand, Limestone, Gold, Diamond, Dolomite, Oil & Natural gas, Uranium, Garnet, Granite, Titanium, etc. for establishment of Cement, Gas based Thermal Plants, Oil Refinery, Cutting & Faceting, Mining & Refinery, Steel & Sponge, Alumina Smelter and Aluminium Refinery etc., as focus industry for overall development of the Mining Sector in the State.

Mineral Production and Value

Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of Mineral based products. The State produces about 56 million tonnes of industrial minerals and 105 million cubic meters of dimensional stones. The production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Limestone is given in Annexure 6.6.

Revenue

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs.966.11 crore of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2014-15 and Mineral Revenue during 2015-16 (upto Oct, 2015) earned Rs.716.17 Crore. The percentage growth compared to last year during the same period was 45%. Details of Mineral revenue achievements are shown in Table 6.4. District wise mineral revenue from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (upto Oct, 2015) is given in Annexure 6.7.

Table 6.4 Mineral Revenue Achievement (Rs. in Crore)

Year	Achievement	Growth over Previous Year (%)
2011-12	1040.90	8.11
2012-13	1068.68	2.67
2013-14	884.64	-17.22 (due to agitation)
2014-15	966.11	9.21
2015-16 (up to Oct 2015)	716.17	

Source: Director of Mines & Geology

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Vigilance

The Department controls illicit mining and transportation of minerals. There are 9 Vigilance offices in the Districts and 5 Regional Mobile Squads stationed at 5 Regional Dy. Directors of Mines & Geology and operating at Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Guntur, Kurnool and YSR. There are two integrated check posts at Tada and Naraharipet and observation check posts at Ibrahimpatnam Krishna District, Piduguralla, Guntur Dist.; Bugga, Bethamcherla, & Dhone, Kurnool Dist. for effective vigilance to curb illegal mining & transportation of minerals. The department has booked 1315 cases and collected Rs.4.15 crore as penalty.

Task Force

Government of India advised the State Governments to constitute State Level, Central level and District Level Task Forces for effective vigilance to curb illegal mining and transportation of minerals in respective states. Consequently, the State Government constituted a State Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries & Commerce Department and similarly a District Level Task Force was also constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Collector.

Mineral Projects

The Department took up initiative for grounding of Bauxite mining project and establishment of Alumina/ Aluminum project with an investment of Rs.40,000 crore. M/s. Anrakh (Andhra Pradesh & Govt. of Rasal Khaima) has already established Alumina Smelter at Makavarapalem, Visakhapatnam. M/s Jindal Southwest Holdings acquired lands at Batwada Village, Vizianagaram for establishment of Alumina Smelter and Aluminium Refinery. Besides this, National Aluminium Company (NALCO) also proposes a similar project for exploitation of Bauxite in the State of AP. Uranium exploitation project is already commenced at Thummalapalli, YSR District by the Department of Atomic Energy through Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. The extraction of heavy minerals from Beach Sand deposits along the coastal line is presently under private sector by M/s Trimax Sands Pvt. Ltd. M/s APMDC Ltd. identified the Beach Sand placer deposits and called for Expression of Interest for establishment of mineral separation units under Joint Venture. M/s.VV Minerals entered into JV agreement with M/s.APMDC Ltd for

establishment of mineral separation plant with a project cost of Rs.6,000 crore. Basing on the availability of huge deposits of Cement Grade Limestone a number of green field projects are proposed in the area in addition to the expansion by the existing Cement plants with Rs.3,000 crore.

Participation in Exhibitions

The Department participated in International granite trade fairs Marmomacc -International exhibition of Stone, design and Technology, Verona-Italy, PDAC- Canada and National exhibitions at Jaipur, Chennai and Bangalore to disseminate and promote the mineral potential and Mining Sector opportunities in the State.

Policy Initiatives

- Enacted “the A.P. Mineral Bearing Lands” (infrastructure) Cess Rules, 2005 for collection of Cess on Mineral Bearing Lands for promotion of infrastructure facilities and rapid exploitation of Mineral resources in the State. Initially, only Coal, Oil, and Natural gas, Barytes, Lime Stone, Iron Ore and Granite are brought under the Cess Rules.
- The Government announced New Sand Policy 2014 in August, 2014. As per new Sand Policy the Quarrying allotted to the Women Self Help Groups only under the control of SERP Dept.
- Initiated on-line filing mineral concession applications and successfully launched through Mee-Seva.
- Initiated on-line “Mineral e- permit” system throughout the State successfully.
- The GoI Promulgates MM(D&R) Amendment Ordinance 2015, dt. 12.01.2015, wherein, as per section 10B the grant of mining leases in respect of major minerals (Bauxite, Iron Ore & Limestone & Manganese etc.) through auction system only.
- The GoI issued a Notification by declaring 31 major minerals as minor minerals.

Other Initiatives

- State pursued with Central Geological Agencies for exploration of Diamond, Gold, Base Metals, Rare Earths, Beach Sand minerals, Volcanic Ash, Granites.
- Identification of exclusive quarry zones around

Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Guntur & Chittoor districts.

- The Department has taken initiative to promote the manufactured sand. The Government conducted a workshop to create awareness for usage of Manufactured Sand as an alternative to River Sand. The Government intends to conduct some more workshops at different places in Andhra Pradesh in due course.
- The Department encouraged the Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation & other Private Sector entrepreneurs for mining & establishment of Beach Sand Mineral Separation Units, Titanium Slag & downstream industry at Vizianagaram & Srikakulam districts.
- The Department encouraged APMDC for establishment of Low Grade Iron Ore beneficiation Plant at Ongole (Prakasam District) and large scale mining of Galaxy Granite (Prakasam District).
- The Department has taken initiative in establishment of cement plants at Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, and Anantapur & YSR Districts.
- The Government through APMDC intends to enter into Oil and Natural Gas exploration.

The Department requested the Government of India to allocate on-shore Oil and Natural Gas blocks to APMDC for exploration on nomination basis so as to cater the needs of the State.

Future Activities

- Utilization of Limestone slab quarry waste dumps in Kurnool, Kadapa, Guntur and Ananthapuramu Districts for manufacture of Cement and Building lime.
- Framing of Rules for 31 minerals recently declared by GOI as minor minerals and rates of seigniorage fee for these minerals.
- Framing of Rules for collection of contribution fund to District Mineral Foundations and Establishment of District Mineral Foundation Trusts in each of 13 Districts.
- Re-christening of DMRTUF into Mineral Exploration, Research & Innovation Trust (MERIT) and framing of Rules for collection of 2% of amount on seigniorage fee as contribution fund to MERIT.
- Amendments to Rules for stricter punitive measures for prevention of illegal mining and transportation of

minerals bench marking with other states.

- One time settlement of pending cases related to illegal mining, storage, transportation and consumption etc., to realize long pending locked up mineral revenue arrears.
- State Mineral Development Policy'15 is under examination before the Govt.,
- Detailed study on value addition on various minerals and its export potential by appointing consultants to promote mineral based industry in the state.
- Implementation of e-office in the department.
- Promotion of manufacture sand as an alternative to river sand.
- e-auction of mineral blocks for both major and minor minerals.

Action Plan for Achieving Double Digit Growth

A. To utilize information technology for improving Revenue administration

B. Important Mineral-wise Targets

Barytes

- Increase in Production (2014-15)-1 Million Tonne to 3 Million Ton in 2015-16.
- Better price realization in this year.
- Commencement of beneficiation (2 lakh ton per annum)
- Commercial exploitation of Dolomite.
- Promotion of Barium based chemical industry.

Granite

- Increase in production from 35000 CBM (2014-15) to 50000 CBM in 2015-16
- Exploitation of new reserves (State High Way)

Heavy Mineral Beach Sands

- GoI issued for integrated HMBS development in (3) reaches.
- Separate policy is under pipe line giving priority to grant mineral concessions to those giving value addition.

Calcite: Commercial exploitation of 2015-16 – 40000 MTs per year

Ball Clay: Commercial Exploitation in 2015-16.

Preparedness for auction of Mineral blocks

Initially 4 blocks (10 sub blocks) 3-Limestone in Guntur & 1-Limestone in Ananthapur District, identified for auction based on GSI reports.

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Commerce and Export Promotion

The Exports from the state have recorded as Rs.19183.74 crore in the first half of the year 2015-16 (from April 2015 to September 2015). The Major exports from the State are Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and Allied chemicals and plastics, Agriculture and Agro based products, Handicrafts, Minerals and Mineral products and Software are shown in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Value of Exports

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Product Group	2015-16
1	Misc. (Mfg Goods)	9.23
2	Electrical & Electronics parts	235.94
3	Leather, Animal and Marine Products	246.57
4	Engineering Items	1137.66
5	Handloom & Textiles	1294.11
6	Software (IT & ITES)	1725.00
7	Mineral & Mineral Products	1912.56
8	Handicrafts & Carpets	1961.49
9	Agriculture & Agro based and Forest Products	3139.70
10	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemical Plastics.	5302.00
Total Exports		19183.74

Source: Commerce and Export Promotion Department (DGCIS, Kolkata)

India International Trade Fair (LITF)

National and International trade promoted by participating in this event being conducted by India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) every year during the month of November at New Delhi. The products particularly of MSME sector, Self Help Group (SHG) manufactured in the State are exposed to domestic and international market at New Delhi during this event.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) is celebrated on 9th January every year by Govt. of India to mark the contribution of Overseas Indian community in the development of India. These conventions provide a platform to the overseas Indian community to engage with the government and people of the land of their ancestors for mutually beneficial activities. These conventions are also very useful in networking among the overseas Indian community residing in various parts of the world and enable them to share their experiences in various fields. During the event, individuals of exceptional merit are honored with the prestigious Pravasi Bharatiya Sanman Award to appreciate their role in India's growth. The event also provides a forum for discussing key issues concerning the Indian Diaspora.

The Commissionerate of Industries, Commerce and Export Promotion is organizing State's participation in the above annual event by organizing AP Pavilion for showcasing the strengths and investment opportunities in Andhra Pradesh State.

The status of investment and other details under large & mega industries and MSMEs as in October, 2015 and the those expected by March 2016 are placed below. However, the projected numbers are indicative only.

Industries

	Till October, 2015	March, 2016	
Total investment	24,135	40,435	
Large & Mega	22,542	37,935	
MSME	1,593	2,500	

	Till Oct., 2015	March, 2016		Total
Gone into Production	15,793	25,040	-	25,040
Trial Production	2,025	9,216	-	9,216
Machinery Erected	2,024	1,622	-	1,622
Civil Works commenced	4,294	4,207	350	4,557

(Investment Pipeline (at approval stage) from H2 = % will move to Civil Works in H2)

(all numbers in INR crores)

Industrial Relations

Industrial peace is a prerequisite for the growth and development of Industries. Work stoppages due to industrial disputes between employers and workmen and consequential loss of man-days in a given period are an important indicator of labour management relations in Industries. Government through its conciliation machinery has been making efforts to settle disputes amicably and promote industrial peace for congenial work environment. Efforts are being made by the department to promote productivity-linked settlement in order to make Industries more competitive.

The number of workers involved and man-days lost due to work stoppages decreased this year compared to the corresponding period in last year. Details about industrial relations are shown in Table 6.6.

Details about the number of strikes, lockouts, workers involved, and man-days lost from April 2015 to September, 2015) are shown in Annexure 6.8.

Table 6.6 Industrial Relations

Item	2014	2015 (up to Sep)
Strikes (No.)	4	1
Lockouts (No)	5	10
Workers involved (No.)	13042	12568
Man-days lost (lakh No.)	21.41	17.79

Source: Labour Department.



CHAPTER
7
ECONOMIC
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The Sunrise state of Andhra Pradesh is moving forward with coast/port led growth strategy and is keen to improve the infrastructure and logistics. Proper infrastructure facilitates growth and the multiplier effect of the physical infrastructure such as irrigation projects, dams, roads, bridges, ports, airports and communications in reducing poverty and enhancing growth opportunities has been adequately established.

Irrigation

Andhra Pradesh called a “River State” and blessed with major river systems like the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and other rivulets, is giving utmost importance for Irrigation development as well as its management. The State of Andhra Pradesh is allocated 512.040 TMC of Krishna Waters under the existing Projects and also given liberty to utilise remaining water to the extent feasible. The State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up 4 projects such as Telugu Ganga Project, Handri Niva Srujala sravanthi, Galeru Nagari Srujala Sravanthi and Veligonda based on the surplus water as per Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal and are in advanced stage of completion. The existing utilization under Godavari is to the extent of 308.703 TMC.

Utilisation for Irrigation

Existing projects - 1302.72 TMC

Ongoing projects 84.532 TMC

Minor Irrigation

Sector - 40,817 tanks serving an ayacut
of 25.60 lakh acres

Utilisation of Water for Irrigation:

River basin wise utilization of water under existing and ongoing irrigation projects is shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Utilisation for Irrigation

Sl. No	Name of River Basin	Utilization for Irrigation (in TMC)	
		Existing Projects	Ongoing Projects
1	Krishna River	512.040	150.50
2.	Godavari River	308.703	431.688
3.	Pennar River	130.536	58.120
4.	Vamsadhara	28.605	12.142
5.	Other Rivers	322.839	32.082
Total	1302.723	684.532	

Source: Irrigation & Command Area Development Department

Irrigation Potential created:

Creation of Irrigation Potential continued to be the most prioritized area. So far 102.71 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created up to Dec 2015 under major anicuts on Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers, Projects like Nagarjuna Sagar, Telugu Ganga, Somasila, SRBC, Vamsadhara, Medium Irrigation projects and Minor Irrigation schemes. The details of sector wise irrigation potential created up to December, 2015 are shown in Table 7.2 and district-wise irrigation potential created in the state are given in Annexure 7.1.

Table 7.2 : Sector Wise Irrigation Potential created up to December, 2015

Sector	Ayacut (lakh acres)
Major Irrigation	64.56
Medium Irrigation	5.52
Minor Irrigation	25.60
APSIDC	7.03
Total	102.71

Source: Irrigation & Command Area Development department

Contemplated Irrigation Potential:

Completion of present 57 projects (28 Major + 18 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 7 Modernisation), will create 48.431 lakh acres of new ayacut Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 21.189 lakh acres.

Priority projects:

Seven Priority projects - Completion planned during 2015-16 to 2017-18

- 1) Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme
- 2) Thotapalli Barrage project:
- 3) Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi Project
- 4) Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi Phase I
- 5) BRR Vamsadhara Project (Stage II- Phase II)
- 6) Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project
- 7) Gundlakamma Reservoir

Providing early irrigation facilities in the drought prone Rayalaseema and Prakasam Districts and backward districts of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram.

Project completion targets:

- Thotapally, Polavaram Right Main Canal, Galeru-Nagari and Hundri-Neeva – June 2016
- Vamsadhara-Phase II, Polavaram Left Main Canal and Veligonda – June 2017
- Polavaram-Phase –I – June 2018.

Modernization of existing systems:

Due to occurrence of frequent cyclones and consequent damage to crops, modernization of the following river systems was taken up to stabilize the existing ayacut of 46.36 lakh acres. Modernization of delta systems and other projects has been taken up at a cost of Rs.12840.13 crore. Scheme wise details are shown in Table 7.3

Table 7.3: Ayacut area under modernization of delta system

Name of the Scheme	Ayacut (in Acres)
Godavari Delta	10,38,362
Krishna Delta	13,08,000
Pennar Delta	2,47,000
Nagarjuna Sagar project	14,71,000
TBP HLC & LLC	4,64,534
Yeleru Reservoir Scheme	67,614
Nagavali System	39,544
Total	46,36,054

Source: Irrigation & Command Area Development department

Support for completion:

Financial assistance from World Bank, JBIC, NABARD and from Government of India is being obtained and the works

are in progress for the early completion of ongoing projects. Most of the sites suitable for gravity irrigation schemes have already been exhausted and upland areas which cannot be irrigated by gravity flows are planned to be developed under Major Lift Irrigation schemes. The Government has programmed the following special lift irrigation schemes:

- A. Chinthalapudi Lift Irrigation scheme to irrigate 2 lakh acres in upland areas of West Godavari and Krishna districts with a cost of Rs.1701Crore and is under progress.
- B. Babu Jagjeevan Ram Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Project is being taken up with a cost of Rs.7214 Crore to create an ayacut of 8 lakh acres in the upland areas of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam districts .The project is yet to be started.

AIBP Projects

17 projects (9 major and 8 medium) were included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in the Andhra Pradesh State, with a target to create an irrigation potential of 5.35 lakh ha. Out of these 17 projects, 7 projects (3 major and 4 medium) were completed and 1 project was dropped and the balance 9 Projects are under progress. Of the 9 major irrigation projects, Polavaram project is now deleted from AIBP and declared as National Project in 2014-15. In all irrigation potential of 2.90 lakh ha has been created up to October, 2015 under AIBP.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme – Irrigation Potential – A snapshot of IP creation

The IP contemplated under AIBP (17 Projects)
5.35 Lakh Ha. (Including Polavaram)

The IP contemplated under AIBP
4.02 Lakh Ha. (excluding Polavaram)

Total IP created under AIBP up to 10/2015
2.90 lakh Ha.

Details of IP created under Major and Medium projects (AIBP) are given in Annexure 7.2.

AIBP – A snapshot of IP creation Hydrology Project(HP)-I

Hydrology Project Phase-I was taken up with World Bank financial assistance for measurement, validation, storage and dissemination of hydrological, hydro meteorological and water quality data and to establish computerized data base network. Under this project, 50 gauge discharge

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sites on various minor streams and 22 digital water level recorders at various reservoirs have been established. Further 124 standard rain gauge stations, 56 autographic rain gauge stations, 3 full climatic stations, 9 water quality level I and 3 water quality level ii labs were also established.

HP-II

The World Bank has approved the Hydrology Project Phase-II. This phase was commenced in April 2006. The project development objective is to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of the Hydrological Information System(HIS) by all potential users concerned with the water resources planning and management both public and private, thereby contributing to improved productivity and cost effectiveness of water related investment. Capacity building is being done by imparting training in subjects like hydrology, procurement, water quality, GIS and computers.

The Central Water Commission has appointed M/s. Consulting Engineering Services (India) Private Limited (CES) as the consultants for development of Hydrological Design Aids (Surface Water) and the consultants started work from December 9, 2009. The aim is to develop Hydrological Design Aids to improve upon current design practices and to standardize those practices for uniform use across the country with defined terms of reference of the consultancy assignment. The project is recently concluded.

HDA 1: Assessment of Water Resources Potential - Availability/ Yield /Assessment,

HDA 2: Estimation of Design Flood, and

HDA 3: Sediment Rate Estimation.

Hydrology Project Phase-III

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Government of India, have requested the World Bank assistance for a follow up on Hydrology Project-III to the recently concluded Hydrology Project-II with a proposed budget of Rs. 3000 crores where clearance has been taken from the Planning Commission by the Ministry of Water Resources.

CADA Projects

APILIP:

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Implementation Project (APILIP) envisages increasing the agricultural

production by constructing and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, improving water management and agriculture practices, enhancing agricultural income, construction of Minor Irrigation Tanks and formation and capacity building of WUAs. It is agreed to take up formation of one (1) New Minor Irrigation Tank in surplus river basins with a tentative cost of Rs 2.32 Crores to create new irrigation potential of about 272 Acres and to take up Rehabilitation of nine (9) existing Medium Irrigation projects, at an estimated amount of Rs. 215.71 crore, to stabilize an ayacut of 49,330 ha. The cumulative expenditure incurred under this project during 2007-2015 (up to 30-09-2015) is Rs.195.45 crore.

RRR-II

345 Minor irrigation tanks were covered under Repairs, Renovation and Restoration(RRR-II) of minor tanks with an estimated cost of Rs.112.36 crore apart from 3 works taken up in other programmes. Of these, 291 works were completed, 33 works are in progress and remaining 18 works have been terminated. The expenditure incurred under this project to bridge gap ayacut of 12,515 hectares during 2012-15 (upto October,2015) stands at Rs. 50.70 crore.

Minor Irrigation Sector

About 40,817 tanks serving an ayacut of 25.60 lakh acres (including 35,376 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj department with an ayacut of 8.01 lakh acres) are under Minor Irrigation. To take up new constructions and stabilise the existing tanks, funds have been tied up under schemes like NABARD, AIBP,JBIC, Normal State Plan and World Bank assisted Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project. The rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation schemes sanctioned by World Bank is in Progress. The scheme is intended to improve 975 tanks. About 833 schemes are completed and the rest are in progress.

Minor Irrigation Census

As per the 4th Minor Irrigation Census, there were 9.72 lakh minor irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh in 2006-07 as against 8.19 lakh sources as per 3rd Minor Irrigation Census 2000-01, registering an increase of 18.74%. The statement showing data on Minor Irrigation sources is given in Annexure-7.3.

Ground Water

Groundwater is one of the major sources of drinking water in both urban and rural areas. In addition, it is also an important source of water for agricultural and industrial sector. Being a critical and integral part of the hydrological cycle, its availability depends on rainfall and recharge conditions. To have information on the ground water availability on a very frequent basis and the peizometers are put in force to address the drought related issues.

The National Water Policy calls for controls on exploitation of groundwater through regulation and an integrated and coordinated development of surface and groundwater through conjunctive use.

The groundwater department is a multi disciplinary organization engaged in development and management of groundwater resources in the State. The department has been declared as the nodal agency for all ground water related activities in the State. In the recent past years, the Ground water department shifted its focus to management by adopting Community Based Ground Water Management (CBGWM).

Drought proofing mechanism

Net groundwater irrigation potential created Neeru Chettu Mission- to increase the irrigated area from

25.00 lakh hectares by next 5 years

(2014-15) - **11.09** lakh hectares

Micro Irrigation, Water sheds, Farm ponds, Peizometers, Rainguns

Estimation of Groundwater Resources

The state has been divided into 736 watersheds (which are also called groundwater basins or assessment units) for estimation of groundwater resources. The latest estimation was done in 2011-12 with 2010-11 database. Categorization of watersheds/mandals/villages is made based on stage of ground water development. The groundwater resources estimation for the base year 2012-13 and 2014-15 is under

progress. Details of the availability, utilization and stage of Ground water resources as per GEC -2010-11 are shown in Table 7.4 and Table 7.5.

Table 7.4: Ground Water Development

Ground water Resources	Command Area	Non Command Area	Total
Annual Ground water availability (MCM)	9583	9300	18883
Annual Ground water utilization (MCM)	2168	4839	7007
Balance Ground water availability (MCM)	7415	4460	11876
% of utilization stage of Ground water development)	23	52	37
Category	Safe	Safe	Safe

Source: Ground Water Department.

Table 7.5: Stage of Ground Water Development

Category	Watersheds (No.)	Mandals (No.)
Over Exploited	56	41
Critical	14	7
Semi-critical	52	42
Safe	614	580
Total	736	670

Source: Ground Water Department.

Over Exploited villages to be notified under APWALTA

Further, 946 villages have been identified (GEC 2010-11 report) as over exploited for the purpose of notification under Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act (AP WALTA), where further exploitation of ground water is banned except for drinking water purpose.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 18,883 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) out of which 7,007 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 11,876 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is about 37%. The stage of ground water

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development in command areas is 23% and the stage of groundwater development in non-command areas is 52%.

Groundwater Development

A study of the composite hydrographs of the past and present indicates that groundwater development is taking place in the state. It is generally observed that more the recharge more will be the utilization. A break point will be reached where the number of wells will increase and the power consumed will also increase considerably even as groundwater exploitation and total area irrigated through groundwater is not proportionate. At present, on an average, about 1.2 hectares is irrigated per well and on an average a total of 25,000 wells are commissioned per year due to which the average unit area irrigated per well may decrease. The net groundwater irrigation potential created during 2014-15 was 11.09 lakh hectares. At present, the well population is 14.49 Lakh (agricultural connection) with the gross area irrigated under groundwater for the year 2014-15 is 15.32 lakh hectares. If micro irrigation practices are adopted, irrigation potential through groundwater can reach to a level of 24 lakh hectares with additional recharge to ground water by taking up water conservation works in large scales.

Investigations

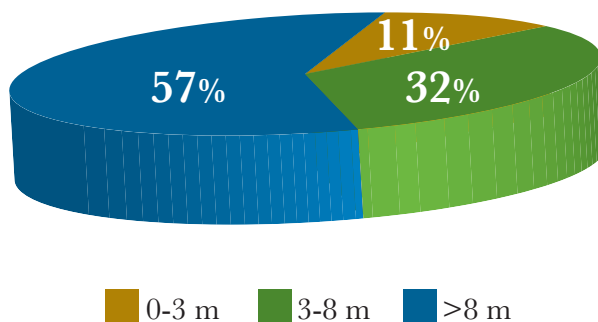
The department is conducting investigation for selection of sites for wells, artificial recharge studies, implement of APWALTA and hydrological clearances etc. During the year 2015-16 (up to Oct 2015) the department has investigated 6,159 sites under various programmes for selection of Well sites, lift irrigation, and artificial recharge structures etc. About 3,106 beneficiaries were covered and about 3,064 hectares of land stabilized or new areas brought under irrigation. Out of the above, about 376 Scheduled Castes and 955 Scheduled tribe beneficiaries were covered under Scheduled Castes Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-Plan programmes. An area of about 395 hectares belonging to Scheduled Castes and about 314 hectares belonging to Scheduled Tribes were either stabilized or new areas brought under irrigation. An area of about 2285 hectares was covered benefiting about 1725 farmers under NTR Jalasiri and recommendations under APWALTA. Investigations were also carried out in 357 sites and 353 for selection of well sites for Industries under

environmental clearances/single desk policy and drinking water respectively, in addition to the above 63 sites were investigated for artificial recharge structures.

Monitoring of Ground Water Levels

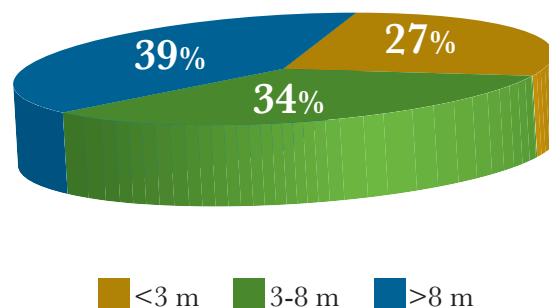
The department is monitoring groundwater levels through a network of 3000 observation wells in the State periodically. During October 2015, a net rise in the groundwater level to an extent of 1.92m was recorded from pre- monsoon (May, 2015) in the State. When compared the water levels of October 2015 with the same month of previous year (Oct, 2014), a net fall of 1.53 metres was recorded. Coastal Andhra region recorded a net rise of 1.35 metres and Rayalaseema region recorded a net rise of 1.94 metres.

May 15

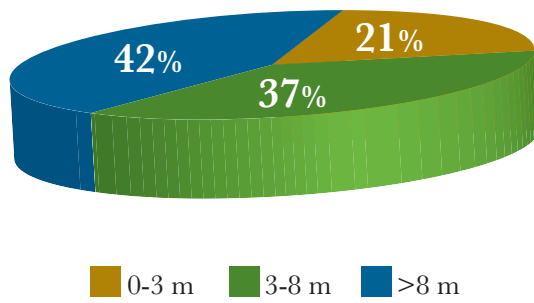


Area with groundwater levels more than 8m. reduced from 57% to 39% from May to Dec - 15 and increased from 39 to 42% from Dec-15 to Jan - 16

Reduced from 57% to 39% from May to Dec-15



Increased from 39% to 42%
from Dec-15 to Jan-16



Monitoring of Water Quality

The department collects water samples during pre-monsoon (May) and post-monsoon (November) from all monitoring network wells and also wherever necessary during investigations. During 2015-16 (upto Oct 2015), 3,477 water samples against the target of 5,524 were analyzed in the 4 chemical laboratories of the department.

Drilling

Under the programme, the department is constructing borewell/tubewells in the SC/ST lands to study the lithology and aquifer parameters and handing over to SC/ST beneficiaries. Against the annual target of 200 wells under drilling, 131 bore/tubewells wells have been drilled under Scheduled Castes Sub-plan in 2015-16. Against the annual target of 100 wells under drilling, 31 bore/tubewells wells have been drilled under Tribal Sub-plan in 2015-16.

Command Area Development

The department takes up studies under four major project commands viz., Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Command, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Command, Srisailam Right Branch Canal Command, Tungabhadra Project Complex Command area to study the impact of excessive irrigation, delineate areas already water logged and prone to water logging, recommend conjunctive use of both surface and ground water and to suggest other suitable remedial measures to improve productivity.

Monitoring of Groundwater levels is being carried out six times a year through 759 Command area observation wells

to know the impact of canal releases on groundwater regime. The changes in chemical quality of groundwater are being monitored twice a year and detailed hydro geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out to recommend sites for construction of irrigation wells. Groundwater augment in these command areas are underutilized. The present stage of ground water development in various commands reflected varying levels with Nagarjuna Sagar Right Canal Command Area(7%), Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal (26%), Tungabhadra Project Complex Command Area(40%) and Srisailam Right Branch Canal Command Area (32%). The department is also working out different conjunctive use strategies in the four major commands and preparing conjunctive use plans for each district falling under the above commands.

Water logging

According to the report on working group (1991) on problem identification in irrigated areas, an area is said to be waterlogged when the water table rises to an extent that soil pores in the root zone of a crop become saturated resulting in restriction of the normal circulation of the air; decline in the level of oxygen and increase in the level of carbon dioxide". The area is said to be water logged when the depth to groundwater levels is less than 2.0 m.bgl. The water table which is considered harmful would depend upon the type of crop, type of soil and the quantity of water.

Conjunctive use management

Promotion of groundwater development and conjunctive use in canal commands is essential for the success of introducing irrigated dry crops with rotational water supply. Ideally there should be no need for conjunctive use (i.e., supplementing the irrigation needs from groundwater), but in reality conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in the command area of Nagarjunasagar is necessitated for the reasons such as the Irrigation system being not able to supply required quantity of canal water at required time to service designed command area and maintain the irrigation schedule during the year.

The government is arriving at different conjunctive use plans for the 20 Medium Irrigation projects under AP Irrigation Livelihood Improvement Project.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Dissemination of Data

Data is being disseminated to various Government Organizations, Research Institutes, Universities, NGO's and above all to each and every village as per their need. The status on Groundwater level is being disseminated to district administration, as well as to all water related departments for planning purpose.

Rain Water Harvesting for Artificial Recharge

Simple low cost methods are suggested to collect and store runoff water from roof tops of buildings, road surfaces, municipal parks, school play grounds, stadiums, airports etc., in recharge pits for artificial recharge. Such measures help in reducing urban runoff, decrease pollution of groundwater and increase groundwater recharge augmenting yields of wells. Water spreading, recharge through pits, trenches, wells, shafts and directly diverting runoff water into existing wells are few suggested methods for recharging.

World Bank Assisted Projects

I Externally Aided Projects:

a) AP Community Based Tank Management Project:

Participatory Groundwater Management aims at empowering the groundwater users in the tank influence zone to wisely manage the dynamic groundwater resources replenished through rainfall, surface water sources and return circulation from irrigated areas. The participatory Ground Water Management comprises of five major activities a) Capacity building of the Stakeholders, b) Participatory Hydrological Monitoring (PHM), c) water Audit and Crop Water Budgeting, d) Crop Planning and e) Crop Adoption.

Under this component 142 tanks have been selected for Participatory Groundwater Management activities, falling in 6 districts and covering 71 mandals. The activities cover the installation of PHM equipment including rain gauges, drilling of piezometers, trainings, data analysis and dissemination etc. with an estimated cost of Rs.7.91 crore and the period of the project is upto July, 2016.

b) Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project

Considering limitations of present groundwater management system, there is a need to develop a new groundwater management model that recognizes limitations of existing management system by individual and recommends ground water management by the community. Under the above project, one pilot project, 'Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater pilot' is undertaken by the department. Under Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project (APWSIP) it is proposed to study and articulate the success of conjunctive use of surface and ground water through community participation, and evolve a more systematic and scientific model to meet the demand of irrigation water and service the command area. Two Pilot areas were identified one each in Nagarjunasagar Right Canal and Nagarjuna Sagar Left canal Command area presently falling in both reorganized states. Andhra Pradesh State is dealing with one pilot area falling in Guntur district with in area of about 5,000 Hectares. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.3.078 crore and the period of the project is March, 2010 to June, 2016. The works are in different phases.

II) Hydrology Project Phase III

The objective of this proposed project is to improve the scope and accessibility of water resources data and information and to strengthen water resources planning and management in selected institutes across India. The proposed cost of the project is Rs.80.00 crore and project period is 8 years proposed from 2015-16 to 2023-24.

Neeru-Chettu Mission

Neeru-Chettu Mission is a sub-mission of Primary Sector Mission. Neeru-Chettu Mission has been constituted by involving all the departments concerned. The important two aspects of the mission are Water Conservation and Water management. While the former takes into account the total rainfall, surface flow and the ground water, a plan is being prepared to make its optimum utilization by preventing flow of surface water into sea. Water management on the other hand, emphasizes effective use of conserved water for various sectors of State economy. The expected outcome of the Neeru-Chettu Mission is to increase the irrigated

area under groundwater from 25.00 lakh hectares by next 5 years through the different activities taken up under Neeru-Chettu Mission.

The role of Ground Water Department in the Mission is to provide technical support to the other departments for identification of sites for recharge structures, preparation of conjunctive use plans and impact assessment of Neeru-Chettu activities in the State. The important objectives are additional recharge to groundwater, technical and systematic development of groundwater resources, improvement of groundwater use efficiency in Non-command areas and implementing conjunctive use plan in command area and finally achieve more productivity per unit of water.

Convergence with other Departments:

The Groundwater department works in convergence with the departments of Rural Development, Forest, Horticulture, Irrigation and Andhra Pradesh Space Application Centre (APSAC).

Ground Water Sustainability

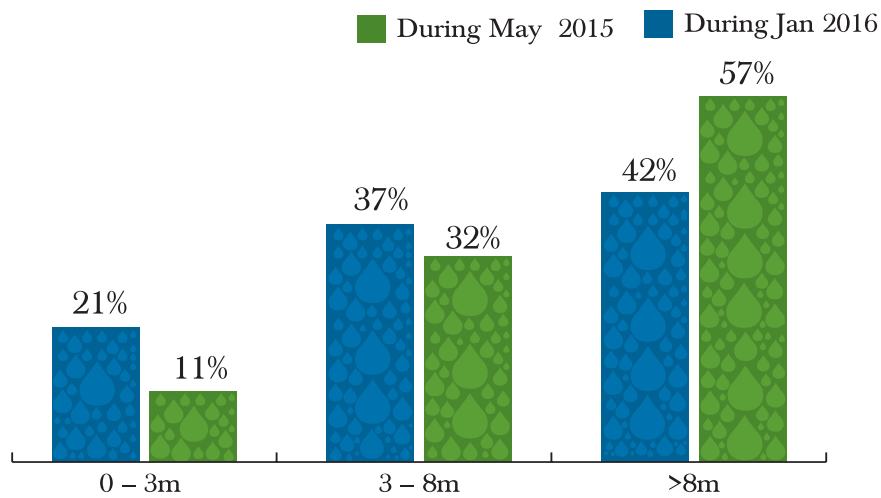
Day by day ground water utilization is getting increased for various needs resulting in the depletion of groundwater

levels particularly in Non-command areas in the state. For sustainable development of this valuable resource, the Government is taking up various water conservation and water management measures. The objective is to make the state drought proof and increase the State GSDP in one hand and enhance the groundwater recharge through water conservation works, inter-linking of rivers and transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins. The department has set a goal to keep the ground water levels between 3 to 8 meters below ground level. If the water levels are above 3 meters, the crop yields/Productivity/Production can decrease and soil characteristics will also deteriorate. If the water levels are below 8 meters the power consumption will be more, well yields decrease and environmental issues will be more.

Based on the groundwater level data collected from piezometers, it is observed that about 51% of the area in the State is showing water levels more than 8 meters and in about 29% of the area, the water levels range between 3 to 8 meters during October, 2015.

Details of depth of water level ranges are shown in chart 7.1 and districtwise depth of water levels are given in Annexure 7.4

Variation in depth of water levels



Source: Ground water Department.

Power

Power sector is a critical infrastructure element required for the smooth functioning of the state economy. An efficient, resilient and financially robust power sector is essential for growth and poverty reduction. The availability of reliable, quality and affordable power helps in the rapid Agriculture and Industrial development and the overall economy of the state. The state is going in a big way towards non-conventional energy sources as well. Solar and Wind power will be the focus areas.

An understanding of the dynamics of the power sector in Andhra Pradesh reveals that various challenges have been faced by the power sector since bifurcation of state and major turnaround has been brought about by the government with apt policy reforms, considerably reducing the AT&C and T&D losses and providing quality power. The recent performance of the State Power sector received acclaim from various quarters.

The different constituents of the state Power sector and their broad performance during the year are described in the following paragraphs.

APTRANSCO is the Electricity Transmission company of the Government of Andhra Pradesh state in India. The Vision of the APTRANSCO is "To Plan, Construct and Maintain the Transmission Network in the State of Andhra Pradesh in line with Demand Growth and Generation Expansion in an efficient manner so as to ensure highest availability and lowest operational costs."

Details about APTRANSCO are shown in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6: APTRANSCO - 2015-16

Parameter	Performance as on 30-09-2015
Installed Capacity (MW)	10587.43
Maximum peak demand met (MW)	6847 (07-07-2015)
Consumers served (Lakh Nos)	159.23
Annual Energy Handled energy (MU) during 2015-16 upto Sep,2015)	25,209.04
Agricultural services (Lakh Nos)	15.49
Per capita consumption(kwh) 2014-15	1003

Source: AP TRANSCO

Government is committed to the welfare of farmers by the

way of supplying free power to all agriculture consumers including all the services released. The Estimated Budgetary subsidy (electricity) provided for agriculture given by the Government during the year 2015-16 is Rs.3186 crore.

During the year 2015-16, it is programmed to release 50,000 new agricultural connections. So far i.e. up to 30-09-2015, 39,553 agricultural services have been released. The total agricultural services existing in the state as on 30-09-2015 is 15.49 lakhs.

Government has waived the power consumption arrears relating to agricultural consumers of DISCOMs and RESCOs. As per modified policy, farmers having up to 3 connections in dry land, up to 2.5 Acres land holding in wet land are eligible for free power.

R-APDRP

Energy available for use Sep,2015-

25,209.04 (MU)

Installed Capacity (MW) **10587.43**

Per capita consumption (kwh)

2014-1 - 1003

Un-electrified

habitations - 1031

No of agricultural services converted under

HVDS - 8,08,444

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) is a flagship programme of Government of India which aims at achieving actual demonstrable performance in sustained loss reduction. It has two parts – Part-A and part-B.

Part-A -I- IT Implementation

This includes projects for establishing of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centers. An amount of Rs.188.26 Crore was sanctioned to cover 75 towns in the state with more than 30,000 population (as per 2001 census) (APSPDCL covers 46 towns + APEPDCL covers 29 towns) within five years from the date of sanction of the project.

States are required to provide detailed timelines broken into quarterly targets. These targets shall be reviewed each quarter and in case state fails to achieve targets in two consecutive quarters, the sanction extension in completion period may be withdrawn and conversion of loan to grant would be limited to only towns completed till that time.

In the 7th Power Minister's Conference held on 10th Sep'2013, it was resolved that the State Governments shall complete all works under R-APDRP Scheme by 2016-17. This would include complete implementation of all Part-A (IT) schemes by 2015 and Part-B as well as SCADA Schemes by March 2017.

Progress of Works

- 75 towns (46 in APSPDCL and 29 in APEPDCL) declared Gone-Live as on 31-03-2015.
- Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) Survey of consumers/ asset mapping was completed for 30.61 lakh and approved for 29.27 consumers (upto Sep,2015).
- Data Center (DC) at Hyderabad and Disaster Recovery (DR) center at Tirupathi have been established with all servers and set up.
- Customer care centers established in all the DISCOM head quarters and integrated with Data centre. Meter-Billing-Collection (MBC) module rolled out in all towns of APSPDCL and APEPDCL
- MDAS data ranging from 60% to 90% is being received under Meter data acquisition system.
- In APSPDCL, the IT project works were completed and declared gone live, in all 46 towns and in APEPDCL in

all the 29 towns covered in IT Part-A.

- An amount of Rs.140.01 crores (Rs.83.50 crores in APSPDCL & Rs.56.51 crores in APEPDCL). Out of total sanctioned amount Rs.188.26 crores has been spent so far (up to Sep-15).
- M/s TCS have been asked by DISCOMs to generate energy audit reports accurately through on line only at the earliest.

Part-A -II- (SCADA/DMS)

The Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition/ Distribution Management System (SCADA/DMS) System will provide real time monitoring & control, loss minimization/load balancing and considerable improvement in voltage/VAR profiles. It would also facilitate proper handling of loads while load shedding & restoration, efficient planning of network for future growth by using proven power system planning tools. Scheme consists of installation of Remote Terminal Units (RTU) at each 33/11 KV Sub-stations and integrating these RTUs with centralised control centre to manage Distribution system of the Town. The eligibility criteria of SCADA/DMS system cover urban areas – towns and cities with population of more than 4,00,000 & 350MUs annual input energy. Under SCADA / DMS Visakhapatnam town covered in APEPDCL-1, and 3 towns viz., Vijayawada, Guntur and Nellore towns are covered in APSPDCL. Rs 52.35 crore was sanctioned by PFC for SCADA/DMS in the above 4 towns (Rs 39.19 crs in APSPDCL and Rs 13.16 crs APEPDCL). In APSPDCL the scheme is scheduled to be completed by March, 2016 whereas in APEPDCL by 26.9.16.

Progress of Works

- M/s Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) was selected as SCADA/DMS Consultant (SDC)
- M/s Chemtrols Industries Limited was selected as SCADA/DMS implementing agency (SIA).
- Site survey is completed at APSPDCL.
- The Data Requirement sheets (DRS) for transducers have been approved by DISCOMs. SIA has submitted the DRS for control centre equipment, FAT procedure of RTU and LDMS to DISCOMs for approval.
- AP SPDCL has decided on going for IEDs and the tender is under process.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- An amount of Rs. 3.68 crore (Rs.2.83 crores in APSPDCL and Rs.0.85 crores in APEPDCL) out of total sanctioned amount Rs. 52.35 crore has been spent (up to Sep-15).

Part-B: Distribution System Strengthening:

This includes regular distribution strengthening projects such as renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11KV level substations, transformers/ transformer centers, re- conductoring of lines at 11KV level and below, load bifurcation, feeder separation, load balancing, HVDS (11KV), Aerial Bunched Conductor in dense areas, replacement of electromagnetic energy meters with tamper proof electronic meters, etc. In addition, in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads, works of separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and industrial ones, and of High Voltage Distribution System (11KV) are also taken up. SCADA enabling components are sanctioned under Part-B scheme.

Rs. 216.14 crores was sanctioned for 42 towns with more than 30,000 population (as per 2001 census) and Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses of more than 15% for distribution System Strengthening in the two DISCOMs. DISCOM wise sanctions are APEPDCL: Rs. 61.82 crores. (10 towns) APSPDCL: Rs.154.32 crores. (32 towns)

The original scheme was sanctioned in March'2010. Out of 15 towns originally sanctioned in 2010, works have been completed. 1 town in APEPDCL and 14 towns in APSPDCL).

Post verification of town baseline AT&C losses, 27 new towns (AP SPDCL-18, AP EPDCL-9) have become eligible for part-B funding since the town AT&C losses are >15%. The DPRs of above 27 towns are sanctioned by PFC (17 towns sanctioned during March '13 and 10 sanctioned during Aug'13)

Out of the above 27 towns sanctioned in 2013, works are under various stages of execution in 9 towns in APEPDCL and 18 towns in 2013 in APSPDCL.

Total Towns for Part-B is 42 (APEPDCL-10, APSPDCL-32), of which 15 towns were completed and 27 are new towns. An amount of Rs.98.25 crores (Rs.60.15 crores in APSPDCL & Rs.38.10 crores in APEPDCL) out of total

sanctioned amount Rs.216.14 crores has been spent so far (Up to Sep-15).

SCADA /DMS enabling components:

In addition to the system strengthening works, an amount of Rs 100.93Cr has also been sanctioned under part-B for providing the SCADA enabling components in the 4 towns where the SCADA project is sanctioned. These towns are not included in the 42 towns covered under system strengthening.

The details of towns covered under SCADA/DMS Enabling components are given below.

One town i.e., Visakhapatnam with Rs21.42Cr in APEPDCL and

3 towns i.e. Vijayawada, Guntur and Nellore with Rs79.51 crores in APSPDCL.

An amount of 317.07 crores has been sanctioned under Part-B (Distribution System Strengthening and SCADA/ DMS enabling components).

56 total project expenditure of Rs.241.90 crores has been incurred by the DISCOMs under RAPDRP so far (up to Sep-15).

DDUGJY:

Govt. of India has launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for the rural areas with the following components:

- separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non- agricultural consumers in the rural areas;
- strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end;
- rural electrification, as per CCEA approval for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY for 12th and 13th Plans by subsuming RGGVY in DDUGJY and carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to **DDUGJY**;

The approval for components (i) and (ii) above with a total cost of Rs. 43033 crores including a budgetary support of Rs.33453 crores from Government of India during the entire implementation period.

The existing programme of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) as approved by CCEA

for continuation in 12th and 13th Plans are subsumed in this scheme as a separate rural electrification component [component (iii) above] for which CCEA has already approved the scheme cost of Rs. 39275 crores including a budgetary support of Rs. 35447 crores. This outlay will be carried forward to the new scheme of DDUGJY.

Scope of Works: The projects under the scheme shall be formulated for rural areas only and will cover works relating to feeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution systems including metering of distribution transformers, feeders & consumers and rural electrification component.

Funding Pattern: Out of the total Project Cost, 60% is grant from GoI and 10% from APDISCOMs contribution & 30% loan from financial institutions/banks.

Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) shall be the Nodal Agency for operationalization and implementation of the scheme under the overall guidance of MoP.

Implementation of DDUGJY

Under DDUGJY programme, the monitoring committee approved an amount of Rs.328.60 crores (including provision for PMA) for electrification of 1031 un-electrified habitations and 6,83,501 rural households including 4,32,334 BPL for Andhra Pradesh State. The District Electricity Committees were formed in all Districts. M/s.REC was nominated as the Project Monitoring Agency(PMA) for both DISCOMs for an amount of 1% of the approved project cost as consultancy fee. Tenders were called under partial turnkey basis for the sanctioned RE component under DDUGJY.

AP Rural HVDS Project

The High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) aims at reduction of losses through replacement of the low voltage network with high voltage network and installation of large number of smaller capacity distribution transformers viz., 25 KVA/ 16 KVA DTRs in place of higher capacity distribution transformers viz., 100 KVA/ 63 KVA for supply to agricultural consumers. This system is best suited to meet the scattered low-density loads observed in rural areas in India. Based on the sample studies carried out in Andhra Pradesh, the system loss reduction due to adoption of HVDS system is expected to be around 10%.

HVDS was implemented to 6,22,611 agriculture services at a cost of Rs.2358.63 crore up to 31.03.2015. In addition, during the year 2015-16, HVDS has been implemented to 1,85,833 agricultural services up to 30-11-2014 at the cost of Rs.227.65 crore, bringing the total number of agricultural services up to 30-09-2015 at the cost of Rs.849.13 crore the total number of agricultural services converted under HVDS to 8,08,444 at a cost of Rs.3,207.75 crore in the state.

The cost of the APRHVDS(ID-P216) project is Rs.294.75 Crore. JICA sanctioned loan assistance to an extent of 85% of the Project Cost, i.e., Rs.251.58 Crore on ODA package at concessional rate of interest of 0.65%. The repayment period would be 40 years (including grace period of 10 years). Power Sector is one of the priority sectors for Japanese ODA Loans.

Project preparatory activities

HVDS Project is taken up with an aim to implement the scheme in a big way in the state where large number of agricultural pump-sets exist. HVDS has already been implemented to 8.08 lakh agricultural pumpsets by availing loans from REC/PFC etc.

Under the revised proposed project activities, APRHVDS Project is to cover 46,727 agricultural services in 7 districts of the State at an estimated cost of Rs.294.75 crore. The project to be implemented by APSPDCL (Tirupati), would result in saving of Rs.76.72 crore per annum. It was decided that APSPDCL will repay the loan amount through the benefits accrued by implementation of this project. APSPDCL shall bear the balance portion of the project cost i.e., 15% from their internal sources or through other domestic lending for the successful implementation of the project.

M/s. Voyants solution pvt. ltd, Project Management Consultant would continue to provide services to APSPDCL in the State under the same contract agreement and also communicated addendum to the MoD to the respective executing agencies. The 10 packages in respect of AP SPDCL works are under progress. An expenditure of Rs. 143.67 Crores incurred covering 23650 agricultural services at APSPDCL. APSPDCL received an amount of Rs.91.25 crore towards claims.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

IT Initiatives

Several Information Technology (IT) initiatives such as CAT (Consumer Analysis Tool), MATS (Monitoring and Tracking System), TIMS (Transformer Information Management System), PMRS (Performance Monitoring and Reporting System), Book Consolidation Module and Remote Meter Reading (RMR) have been taken up in (DISCOMs) to improve performance and bring in transparency & accountability. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has been implemented in APTRANSCO & DISCOMs. e- Vaaradhi, an electronic method of reaching electricity consumers was introduced in EPDCL for passing messages relating to billing information, power shut down information etc., through SMS.

APGENCO- Generation Progress: Rayalaseema TPP Stage-IV(1x600MW):

Land acquisition has been completed. 1.4 TMC of water has been allocated for both RTPP stage-III & IV from SPVB Reservoir by water resources department. Ministry of Coal allotted 2.31 MTPA long term coal linkage from M/s.MCL for 500MW. Additional 1.2MTPA coal linkage for enhanced 100MW is awaited.

Status

- Boiler: Total tonnage of 18661 MT has been erected.
- Pressure parts: Erection of CRH & MS exhaust pipe, start-up vent, RH & SH Spray piping & soot blower piping are in progress. Alignment of LRSBs is in Progress.
- Non Pressure Parts: Erection of Vertical Roof Sheetting is in progress. Pre-Assembly, Erection & Alignment of Pulverized Fuel Pipe is in progress. Erection of Supports of APH to Wind box & Cold PA is in progress. Alignment of Economizer to APH Ducting is in progress. Alignment of pin rack in APH-II is in progress.
- ESP: Cumulative tonnage erected – 8184 MT and application of Insulation for hoppers of B & D-Pass is in progress.
- ID System after ESP: Alignment of ducts with supports is in progress. Erection of supporting structure is in progress. Pre-assembly & erection of duct between ID to chimney is in progress.
- TG Building: Pedestals of main column Foundation-

49Nos/49Nos completed and Intermediate columns - RCC Raft: 44 Nos/44 Nos completed. Pedestals: 67 Nos/ 67 Nos completed. PHB Staircase-1 raft concrete @ EL (-)1.50M completed (1No./4Nos.)

- Chimney: Shell concrete started on 25/5/2015. Concrete laid upto 82.00 M height. Modification of slip form is in progress.
- Unit is programmed to commission by 31.10.2016.

Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Station Stage-I (2X800MW)

Zero date for the project is 23.09.2008. Unit #1 was synchronized with grid on 31.03.2014 and achieved full load of 809MW on 28.08.2014. Unit #2 was synchronized with grid on 16.12.2014 and achieved full load of 832MW on 17.03.2015. Unit #1 has achieved CoD on 05.02.2015 and unit #2 on 24.08.2015.

Nagarjunasagar Tailpond Dam PH (2x25MW)

Main dam civil works are completed. All major works of power house are completed. Both units are programmed to commission by December, 2015.

Details about power generation and distribution are given in Annexure 7.5.

Solar and Wind Power Plants

- Establishment of 5 MW canal bund solar PV Plant on Polavaram Right Main Canal, West Godavari: This is a Pilot-cum demonstration project approved by MNRE, GoI. Plans for power evacuation by APEPDCL is under process.
- Establishment of 10MW Canal Top Solar PV Plant on Dharmavaram Canal, Ananthapuram Dist.: Topographical survey is completed and drawings under preparation.
- Establishment of 6MW solar plant at old NTS, Kovvur, Nellore District.: work is under progress as for entering into PPAs and floating of tenders.
- Establishment of 500 MW capacity Solar Power Plant. APGENCO has sanctioned a project at Thimmasamudram Village of Kalyanadurgam Mandal, Ananthapuramu district.

Roads And Buildings

Roads

Roads are one of the basic modes of transportation system and also an important priority sector of Infrastructure. Systematic development of roads is one of the important pre-requisites for development and acceleration of growth in the economy. Among the different modes of domestic transportation systems, road transport carries more than 80 percent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The network of roads, particularly from rural to urban facilitates speedy movement of goods and services and ensures higher growth trends, connectivity social integrity and well being of the society. The productivity and efficiency of road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of road network.

In view of the high potential in agricultural activity, there has been huge increase in Road network. The total R&B Road network in the state as on 22-12-2015 was 46,869.60 Kms. Surface wise lane wise and type of roads details are shown in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 : Status of R&B Roads

Lane	Length of Road in (Kms)	Surface	Length of Road in Kms	Type	Length of Road (in Kms)
Four Lane	2278.45	Cement Concrete	1463.89	National Highways	4,913.60
Double Lane	9929.65	Black top	43735.71	State Highways	6,485.00
Double lane with paved shoulders	548.90				
Intermediate Lane	3077.20	Non BT	1670.00	Major District Roads	19,807.00
Single Lane	31035.40			Rural Roads	15,664.00
	46869.60		46869.60		46,869.60

Source: Engineer-in- Chief, Roads and Buildings (as on 22-12-15)

State Roads

Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on State Highways, Major district roads, rural roads are taken up by the R&B department. Particularly Roads taken over from Panchayat Raj department or other Local Bodies are brought to the required standards and kept in motarable condition. The R&B department maintains a total of

Length of Roads

National Highways

24

State Roads - 6,485.00 Kms

Major District Roads -

19,807.00 Kms

Rural Roads - 15,664.00 Kms

41,956 Km of roads (excluding NH roads) comprising 6,485 Kms of State Highways, 19,807 Kms of Major district roads and 15,664 Kms of rural roads.

The State Roads wing maintains the entire State Roads (Non-core net) of 34,927 Km using the State budget grant under Non-Plan. There are two types of maintenance works i.e., ordinary repairs (annual maintenance) and the

other periodical maintenance on the roads which are ripe for renewal. The repairs are taken up based on the condition of road, year of last renewal, traffic on the road and soil condition.

Length of Roads

Density of National Highways

9.98 Kms per lakh - National average

7.67 km. per lakh

Length of **30.70** Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq. Kms - National

average **28.2** km.

562 works costing Rs.710.26 crore are on hand as on 22-12-2015 of which 112 works costing Rs.129.95 crore are completed. 256 works costing Rs.327.23 crore in Progress. 48 works costing Rs.63.58 Crore in Agreement Stage. 146 works costing Rs.189.51 crore at Tender Stage. Road lengths of 1027 Km and 30 Culverts are improved as against the target of 2290 Km and 35 respectively by the end of Nov 2015. Rs.415.03 crore was provided during the 2015-16, as against an amount of Rs.275.50 crore was spent.

Under Normal State Plan (SH & MDR), 199 works costing Rs.2044.80 crore as on 22-12-2015 were sanctioned. Of which, 22 works costing Rs.170.18 crore are completed, 105 works costing Rs.1329.19 crore are in Progress. 3 works costing Rs.4934.82 crore at agreement stage, 14 works costing Rs.108.30 crore at tender stage and 55 works costing Rs.402.31 crore are at estimate stage.

An amount of Rs.243.00 crore was provided during the year 2015-16 against which an amount of Rs.432.00 crore was spent. Road lengths of 769 Km are improved / widened against the target of 540 Km up to the end of Nov, 2015.

Sanctions under SCSP and TSP

Sanctions have been accorded under for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan(SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan(TSP). Under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan(SCP), an amount of Rs.13.83 crore budget was provided during the financial year 2015-16 against which an amount of Rs.0.56 Crore was spent.

Under Tribal Sub-Plan, currently the TSP road works are at various stages of construction. 09 works costing Rs.42.55 crore are completed, 03 works costing Rs.5.95 crore are in progress, 03 works costing Rs.3.69 crore are to be Grounded / Started, 04 works costing Rs.35.76 crore are at Tender Stage and 14 works costing Rs.83.76 crore are at Estimation/LA Stage.

Further, 25 works costing Rs.199.35 crore were approved by the Nodal Agency and will be grounded in subsequent financial years. An amount of Rs.11.16 crore budget was provided during the financial year 2015-16 against which an amount of Rs.4.43 crore was spent. Road length of 15 Km are improved / widened against the target of 15 Km up to the end of November, 2015.

Road Safety Engineering Works

Apart from the above, Road Safety Engineering Works (RSEW) were also sanctioned. At present, 90 works costing Rs.40.77 crore are on hand, of which 56 works costing Rs.16.70 are completed, 18 works costing Rs.14.97 are in progress. 7 works costing Rs.3.48 crore are at agreement stage and 6 works costing Rs.4.00 crore are at tender stage.

An amount of Rs.6.00 Crore budget was provided during the financial year 2015-16, against which an amount of Rs.5.36 Crore was spent. Road lengths of 25 Km are improved/widened against the target of 30 Km up to the end of November, 2015.

NABARD Works:

The Government has identified the need to create adequate employment opportunities in rural areas through development of infrastructure. The State Government has taken up infrastructure development in rural areas through financial assistance of NABARD with the funds provided under RIDF (Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund) & RIAD (Remote and Interior Area Development). Since inception of NABARD funding to rural area infrastructure, nearly 9000 km of rural roads have been brought to riding surface with BT and connected to nearby towns.

So far, 412 road and bridge works in 6 tranches i.e., RIDF XVI to RIDF XXI (including RIAD Phase I to V) (2010-11 to 2015-16) for Rs. 1611.00 crore were taken up. 232 works were completed with a cost of Rs.633.00 crore and 130 works costing Rs.687.00 crore are in progress. 41 works costing Rs. 263.00 crore are at tender stage. Remaining 9 works are in design stage with a cost of Rs.40.00 crore.

Rural Development Fund

Rural development fund works have been taken up in Roads and Buildings department with Agricultural Marketing Committee funds to improve connectivity of rural areas and to transport agricultural produce to nearby market yards. Under this scheme improving non BT road to BT standard and construction of bridge works are taken up.

So far, 1020 works costing Rs 1,362.70 crore for a length of 5196 Km + 16 bridges were sanctioned under Rural Development Fund from 2008-09 to 2014-15 and 953 works costing Rs.1233.01 crore for a length of 4835 Km + 15 Bridges were completed. 56 works costing Rs.99.29 crore are in progress for a length of 315 Km and 1 Bridge. Remaining 11 works are in tender stage with a cost of Rs.30.38 crore.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes:

A Central Road Fund for improvement of roads is being released by the Government of India as per "The Central Road Fund Act 2000, Act No. 54 of 2000". Under CRF act, Government of India introduced diesel and petrol cess at Rs.1.50 on sale of one litre of Petrol / Diesel. The fund so collected is meant for utilization of development and maintenance of National Highways, other State Roads and construction of Roads under (or) over Rail- ways etc.

The Central Government sanctions works under CRF, Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity with specific guidelines and allocates the fund in the following ratio:

- A. 50% of the cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil for the Rural Roads.
- B. The balance 50% of cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil and the entire cess of petrol is distributed as per norms for development and maintenance of roads.

The Government has provided Rs.137.00 crore in B.E 2015-16 and expenditure incurred is Rs.137.00 crore. The above

works are intended for improving the condition of the roads for a length of 833.19 kms which benefit large number of population to transport their agricultural produce and other industrial goods which directly/indirectly help the socio economic growth of the state and in turn the country.

ROBs/RUBs

Road Over/Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) railway safety works are constructed mainly in lieu of busy level crossings (manned) where train vehicular units (TVUs) are more than one lakh. The constructions are taken up under cost sharing basis with railways on 50:50 basis as per the norms and approved by the railway board. As per public representations, ROBs/RUBs are being taken up at LC's where TUV's are less than 1.00 lakh, with 100% share from the Government.

At present, 107 ROBs/RUBs (both 50:50 & 100%) are approved by the Railway Board which are at various stages of construction. 52 works costing Rs.878.71 crore were completed, 23 works costing Rs.763.81 Crore are in progress, 04 works costing Rs.122.25 crore are at tender stage, 06 works costing Rs.128.45 crore are at estimation stage and 13 works costing Rs.49.70 crore under stage –I approval.

An amount of Rs.65.67 crore budget was provided during the 2015-16 against which an amount of Rs.35.36 crore was spent. 3 ROBs/RUBs are completed against the target of 10 ROBs up to end of November, 15.

NCRMP

The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation (NCRMP) Project is taken up in 9 coastal districts. The prime purpose of the project is to provide necessary infrastructure either by new construction or by repairs or improvements to the existing damaged roads to the habitations and cyclone shelters to facilitate evacuation or for transport of relief material in quick and uninterruptedly. Some of the roads near sea coast have un-bridged crossings, or with low level causeways. During cyclones or during heavy / flash floods the people living near the sea coast face difficulty to reach safer places. When the people stay in cyclone shelters etc., it is also necessary to supply medicine, water, food and other relief material to the un-interruptedly. Hence, it is very essential to take up the bridges construction and also to make all weather roads.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The Government sanctioned the following works,

Under Phase -I : 11 works costing Rs.27.29 Crore were completed

Under Phase - II : 12 works costing Rs.129.05 Crore are sanctioned (8 works costing Rs.33.55 Cr. are completed, and 4 works costing Rs.110.00 Crore are in progress)

Under Phase -III : 12 works costing Rs.141.80 Crore are to be grounded.

National Highways

There are 24 National Highways in the state covering a length of 4913.60 Km of which 1795.83 Kms is four-lane

and above, 1861.84Kms two-lane, 548.90 two-lane with paved shoulder, 260.21 Kms intermediate lane and 447.40 Kms are of Single lanes(as on October 2015). The density of National Highways is 9.98 Kms per lakh population (2011) in the State as against national average of 7.67 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 30.70 Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq. Kms in the State as against national average of 28.2 km.

Out of 4913.60 Kms, National Highways in the state, a total length of 1637.20 Km was handed over to NHA for development under NHDP and 462 kms with PIU, Machilipatnam.

Important Activities by NH Wing of R&B Department (State PWD NH)- NHDP IV A/B:

Sl. No	Work	From – To	Kms	Remarks
1.	Two lanning with paved shoulders	Kathipudi to Digamarru on NH 24 (New NHNo.216)	140	Developed by PIU Machilipatnam, MoRT&H/GoI. Preparation of feasibility reports under progress
2.		Vijayawada to Bhadrachalam on NH 221 (New NH No.30)	70.60	
3.		Digamarru-Ongole Road, NH 214A	entire length of 255 Kms	
4.	Four laning	NH 4 (New NH No. 69&40)	entire length of 84Kms .	To be taken up on EPC mode. Preparation of feasibility reports under progress
5.		NH 63 (New NH No. 67)	entire length of 56 Kms	
6.	Strengthening of roads at identified places including widening, reconstruction of culverts	NH 219(New NH 42) under NH(O)	Rs.4,808.69 Lakhs	Work completed
7.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of roads	Nagarjunasagar Dam to Yerpedu section of NH 565	5 Works to a length of 337.00 Kms at a cost of Rs. 1403.56 Crore	NHDP IV on EPC mode and are entrusted for execution.
8.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 67 to two lane with paved shoulders	1. Mydukur to Dornala T-Junction 2. Dornala T junction to Atmakur 3. Atmakur to Nellore section	Three works on NH-67 to length of 149.50 km at a cost of Rs.790.94 Crore	
9.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH42		4 works on NH-42 under NH(O) length of 253.66 kms at a cost of Rs. 919.39 Crore	
10.	Rehabilitation and upgradation under EPCNH(O)	Muddanuru-Jammalamadugu	One work on NH-67 for a length of 32.15Kms - Rs.224.83 Crore	Corridor Approach-Work is in progress
11.	Rehabilitation and upgradation under EPCNH(O)	Adoni to Madhavaram via Mantralayam Section	One work on NH-167 for a length of 55.06Kms. - Rs.224.83 Crore	Corridor Approach-Work is in progress
12.	Rehabilitation and upgradation under EPCNH(O)	Pileru to Rayachoty	One work on NH-40 for a length of 51.85 Kms - Rs.175.03 Crore	Corridor Approach-Work is in progress
13.	Rehabilitation and upgradation under EPCNH(O)	Raipur-Visakhapatnam section under EPCNH(O)	One work on NH-26 Four lane for a length of 11.60 Kms - Rs.84.12 Crore	Corridor Approach-Work is in progress
14.	Construction of 4-lane ROB in lieu of LC No.122	Chittoor-Kurnool road on NH-18 (new No.40) near Ootokuru village	sanctioned for an amount of Rs.82.72 Crore	Work is to be entrusted.
15.	Four laning of 5.122 km of NH9(New NH 65)		Sanctioned for an amount of Rs.333.22 Crore	Work is to be entrusted.
16.	Construction of High Level Bridge	NH-205 (new No.42) across Chitravathi River	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs.19.47 Crore	Work is in progress

HUDCO and 13th FC Works

Strengthening and widening of municipal and inter-city roads in the state was taken up with loan assistance of Rs.700.00 crore from HUDCO during the year 2005-06. Under this scheme 347 works covering a length of 795 Km, costing Rs.471.92 crore were sanctioned and all the works were completed.

1079 Road safety interventions works at a cost of Rs.92.76 crore were sanctioned under Road Safety interventions and all the works were completed. The expenditure incurred so far on these HUDCO works is Rs.560.15 crore.

All the works sanctioned under 13th Finance Commission by Government of India to a tune grant of Rs.981.00 crore to the state for taking up maintenance of Roads and Bridges for the years 2011-12 to 2014-15 were completed

Convergence with “MGNREGS”

The main aim of the scheme is to upgrade the roads which were improved upto GSB/WBM layer under MGNREGS to BT standard, and to identify the roads improved under MGNREGS that need to be upgraded to BT standards to create durable assets. So far 24 works costing Rs. 106.37 crore for a length of 234 Km were sanctioned under Convergence scheme with MGNREGS. 10 works for a length of 97 Km costing Rs 36.41 crore have been completed. 4 works for a length of 46 Km at a cost of Rs.21.69 crore are in progress. For the year 2015-16.

Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation

The Road Development Corporation was established in the year 1998 to develop and maintain roads and other allied and incidental activities in the State.

A.P. Road Sector Project

The project(P 096021) was approved by the Government of India and World Bank for further strengthening the objectives set in the APSHP, to reduce transport cost and constraints with accost of Rs.2245.00 crore.

Major Components of the Project

A. Road Improvement Components

I. Up-gradation and Improvement component

291.15 Kms (Five roads consisting of 7 packages with a cost of Rs.1060.00 crore) of road length is targeted for widening and strengthening in this component.

- a) Road work for Chittoor - Puttur road (CP 01)work is completed
- b) Kurnool – Devanakonda Road (KD-02): Work is under progress.
- c) Mydukur – Jammalamadugu road (MJ-03 & MJ-04): This road consists of two packages i.e., MJ-03 & MJ-04, Both the works are in progress.
- d) Pedana – Nuzivedu – Vissannapeta road (PNV-08 & PNV-09): This road consists of two packages i.e., PNV-08 & PNV-09 works are in progress
- e) Kakinada – Rajahmundry Road (KR-07): Work is in progress.

II. Long Term Performance Based Maintenance Contract (LTPBMC) 3791 Km. Cost Rs.975.00 crores. (5 years duration in 2 phases). Under this component 7 Packages covering a length of 1287 Km were completed in Phase – I and in Phase-II, one Package covering a length of 109 Km was closed as the roads have been upgraded as National Highways and 18 packages covering a length of 2395 Kms are in progress.

III. Institutional Strengthening, Road Safety & PPP Facilitation Support: Cost Rs.79.20 cr.

- Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP): M/s Lea Associates Ltd. Canada in association with LASA, New Delhi, were appointed as consultants for consultancy services on ISAP implementation. The services commenced on 07.04.2011. The consultants submitted reports on APRDC organization structure, TNA, Scoping study of Master Plan, Road fund, Status of ISO certification program & project manual and conducted five workshops so far. Institutional Strengthening cell & Working group have been formed with the officers of R&B & RDC Department for effective implementation of Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP).
- Road Financing Study (RFS): The study is to articulate the case for reforms of Road Financing in the State and recommend operating modalities and new financing arrangements to be adopted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The recommendations of the advisory Committee are furnished to Government for establishing Road Fund.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Road Safety Component

Under this component, Renigunta- Rayalacheruvu Road has been identified as Demo Corridor for improving Road safety with the objective of implementation of Road accident mitigation activities through multi sector approach. The work was completed. Civil works commenced and equipment procurement is in advanced stage. Certain Black spots in CRN in 5 districts have been identified and works entrusted for improvement of the same.

Road Management System (RMS):

It is proposed to establish Road Management System for optimum utilization of funds in prioritization of road improvement and maintenance. The duration of this system is projected for 6 years so as to address effectively various deficiencies in maintenance and management of State Roads. Work is in progress. Widening of roads to four lanes & Bridge Works (On Design, Build, Operate and Transfer basis) under Public Private Partnership is also considered.

The important objectives include: Construction of new roads, relieve congestion, improve commuter access and reduce travel time Promotion of Private Participation in Infrastructure, to ensure safe roads, and to improve fuel efficiency.

PPP Scheme:

1. A second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry including approaches connecting EGK road under (PPP) project costing Rs.808 cr. and substantially work has been completed.
2. Concession agreement was concluded on 23.07.2010. Work is in progress on the Narketpally-Addanki -Medarametla Road (Rs.1197 cr). Work is substantially completed and toll collection commenced from 6-03-2014. Out of 212.50 Km of road length, 124.54 Km is in Andhra and 87.96Km is in Telangana state.

Annuity Works

A. Nine road works with a length of 163.30 Kms at a cost of Rs. 393.55 cr. were completed and are in Operation & Maintenance state.

Panchayati Raj

Total length of the rural roads-

82,149 KM,

CC roads - 2576 KM,

BT roads - 22,527 KM,

WBM roads-- 11,259 KM,

Gravel roads - 22,066 KM,

Earthen roads - 23,721 KM.

Core Network Roads

The Maintenance & Management of 6800 Kms of High Density Corridors designated as Core Road Network is entrusted to APRDC under non-plan. An amount of Rs.150.00 cr was allocated during 2015-16 for maintenance of Core network roads. 10 works are completed, 57 works are in progress and 12 works are in tender stage.

Under Plan, government have allocated Rs. 299.45 crore during the financial year 2015-17 for these works. 119 works comprising of widening of Core net roads, construction of

bridges etc., were sanctioned. 39 works are in progress, 8 works are in Tender stage and 26 works are in estimate stage and 9 works are in Stage -I. Government have sanctioned 41 works with an estimated cost of Rs.162.03 crore in East Godavari and West Godavari in order to take up works on concrete roads on the occasion of Godavari Pushkarams. Out of 41 works 39 are completed and 2 works are under progress.

PPP Projects in the Pipeline

Five state road works with a total length of 372.00 Km with an estimated cost of Rs.2606.00 crore are in the pipeline. Feasibility studies through consultants for 5 roads are in progress.

Panchayat Raj Roads

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayati raj Engineering Department is 82,149 KMs in the state as on 01.04.2015. The surface details of the road length are CC - 2576 KM, BT -22,527 KM, WBM 11,259 KM, Gravel 22,066 KM and Earthen 23,721 KM.

Transport

Registered vehicles - 85.05 lakh

Vehicles on road- 78.19%

Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The transport department plays a key role in granting licenses to drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax, enforcement of vehicle violations, and acts as nodal agency for road safety and motor vehicles pollution control.

The State as on 31-12-2015 had a registry of 85.05 lakh vehicles. About 78.19% of the vehicles on road are two wheelers, followed by cars, tractor trailers, three wheelers, buses and goods carriage trucks. Details about registered motor vehicles on road are shown in Annexure 7.6.

The transport department collects revenues from the issue of driving licenses, registrations, permits and taxes. The revenue is shown in Table 7.8.

During the year 2015-16, 916 KM length of road was completed duly incurring an amount of Rs.386.40 crore. The annual periodical maintenance of rural roads for the year 2015-16 is completed for 1785 KM incurring an expenditure of Rs.80.93 crore.

Buildings

The present activities of buildings wing include execution of building works taken up under plan schemes, secretariat buildings, court buildings and judicial quarters (under centrally sponsored schemes) and buildings of other department as deposit works and maintenance of buildings under non-plan schemes.

The present plinth area of Government buildings under the control of R&B Department are

1. Non-Residential : 16.54 Lakh Sft.
2. Residential Buildings : 18.61 Lakh Sft

Table 7.8: Revenues of Transport department

Year	Total Revenue (Rs. Crs)	% of Growth
2011-12	1473.54	11.28
2012-13	1602.12	8.73
2013-14	1517.83	-5.26
2014-15	1766.16	16.35
2015-16 (up to December 2015)	1508.85	14.80

Source: Transport Department

Enforcement

The transport department has been making a conscious effort to enforce the provisions of the Motor vehicles Act by actively booking cases for violation of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, A.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the rules made there under. Officers of and above the cadre of assistant motor vehicles inspectors are empowered to book cases for violation of the provisions of the M.V. Act and AP M.V. Taxation Act. Active enforcement enables better compliance of registration and licensing conditions by operators. In the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), the department through active enforcement has been able to mobilize revenue of Rs.186.02 crore.

Road Safety

As part of 100 days action plan, road safety training programmes and awareness campaigns were conducted covering 243 cities/villages in the state involving 1,76,667 persons include 40,165 students, 28,329 transport drivers and 8,861 school bus drivers.

Rectification of Black spots:

The Government reviewed the road conditions in Andhra Pradesh, instructed the National Highway Authority of India, R&B (National Highways) and Chief Engineer (CRN) to immediately rectify the black spots as identified by the Police department. In order to improve the situation on the National Highways, a joint inspection of all National Highways in the State was conducted by teams of Officers drawn from Transport, Police, Medical & Health along with R&B (NH) and NHAI officials focusing on availability of signages, unauthorized openings in dividers, identification of black spots, location of liquor shops, availability of ambulance and patrolling vehicles on the Highways etc. List of inadequacies on N.Hs under the control of NHAI with regard to road safety was submitted to the government to direct the CGM, NHAI and CE (NH) to make good the inadequacies to improve road safety on the national highways in the State where in one third of the number of accidents in the State are taking place.

Lead Agency:

The State Government constituted a lead agency for road safety council with Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman and 24 other officials as members. The lead agency meetings were conducted thrice and several decisions were taken on road safety.

Hospitalization - Private Hospitals:

Recently, the Government of India issued a Notification to ensure that the hospitals do not refuse to admit accident victims and to protect the good samaritans from harassment on the actions being taken by them to save the life of the road accident victims. The Transport, Police, Medical & Health departments were instructed to take necessary action for wide publicity. The Medical & Health department was instructed to issue instructions to all the private hospitals that they should admit the accident

victims into their hospitals and denying the same would attract cancellation of license of the said hospital.

Trauma Care Centers:

It was decided to support management of the existing trauma care centers and to establish more such centers.

Road Safety Fund:

To create Road Safety Fund with an amount of Rs.10 crore and the fund shall be under the control of the Transport Commissioner, but the spending shall be authorized by the Lead Agency on receiving specific proposals from police, transport, roads & buildings and medical & health departments.

Wearing of Helmets & Seat Belts

The two wheelers are contributing 24% of total motor vehicles accident deaths in the State and that wearing a protective headgear will reduce the deaths and injuries to persons travelling on two wheelers. It is decided to strictly implement the Section 129 of Motor Vehicles Act on wearing of headgear and that police and transport departments should start special enforcement drive from 1st August, 2015.

Enforcement on illicit operations of Autorickshaws:

The Autorickshaws are contributing 12.3% of total deaths due to motor vehicle accidents in the State. It is decided to strictly enforce the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act against Autorickshaws with respect to overloading of passengers and illegal plying on National Highways.

Special drives:

The Government directed the police and transport department to continue the joint special drive being undertaken in two spells of 4 days each every month by focusing on prosecuting the offenders for drunken driving and for driving without driving license. In view of the need to improve road safety in the State by strictly enforcing road safety regulations, a joint special enforcement drive was organized by transport and police departments. 121 teams are formed and they are concentrating on booking cases on 10 offences such as drunken driving, without helmet/seat belt, overload in passenger vehicles

etc. 1,22,043 cases were booked from March, 2015 to August, 2015 in spells.

Ban on sale of alcohol

The Government, is taking action to ensure that liquor shops are moved away from National Highway and State Highways as the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety has also been pursuing the issue.

Training & Research Institute:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted Ac.20.00 in Venkatachalampalli Village Darsi Mandal, Prakasam district as free of cost for establishment of I.D.T.R. Project.. As per the revised plan the project cost is Rs.18.51 crore. It was informed to the GoI, the Government of Andhra Pradesh would be ready to fund the amount which in excess of GoI grant of Rs.17 Crore. The Hon'ble Minister for Shipping, Roads and Transport Government of India during his visit to Vijayawada on 05-12-2015 announced grant of Rs.17 Crore for this project in Andhra Pradesh.

Inspection & Certificate Centre:

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways introduced a scheme to establish Inspection & Certification Centre in each of the State. A proposal was submitted to the Government of India for sanction of the said project at Vijayawada. A land admeasuring Ac.5.00 acres was identified near Gannavaram, Krishna District for establishing the centre.

Road Safety Council:

Government constituted State Level Road Council headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairman. The suggestions of the committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court were discussed in the State level road safety council on 1.9.2015 and decisions taken are under implementation by the respective Departments. The Road Safety Policy for the State of Andhra Pradesh has been released.

School Buses:

Fitness certificate for Education Institutional Buses made coterminous with end of academic year (FC for EIBs expires on 15th May every year) to enable managements to keep

the vehicles fit for the academic year utilizing the summer holidays. Special awareness campaigns being organized at the beginning of every academic year involving school managements, drivers and other stake holders.

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

No of Buses on Road - 11962

No Employees - 60006

*The average vehicle productivity per day of
its fleet - 362 kms*

The AP State Road Transport Corporation initially had a fleet strength of 609 buses (16 depots) with a staff of 5,081 in 1958. The needs of transport have increased, forcing implementation of nationalization and increase in fleet strength year after year to meet the needs of traveling public as the State has been growing on all fronts since then. The fact that APSRTC is the largest state road transport undertaking in the country was acknowledged both by Limca Book of Records (2000), and the Guinness Book of World Records (31st October, 1999).

The corporation has 4 zones, 12 regions and 126 depots with a total fleet strength of 11,962 buses and 60006 employees on rolls as on October, 2015. It recorded fuel efficiency of 5.18 per liter up to October 2015, it operates on about 45.00 lakh kms and transports about 63.93 Lakh passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 362 kms and the Corporation achieved 99.18% fleet utilization upto October, 2015.

The Corporation has introduced trend setting improvements in the quality of travel in rural and urban areas by providing

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

newly designed ordinary coaches “Teluguvelugu” for rural passengers, “Vennela AC Sleeper, Garuda Plus, Garuda, Indra and Super Luxury buses for long distance passengers, Metro Luxury AC, “Metro Deluxe” and “Metro Express” for urban passengers, and “Sapthagiri luxury and Saptagiri express” for ghat road passengers from Tirupathi to Tirumala JnNURM buses were also introduced for urban passengers in major cities like Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. The Corporation has introduced on-line ticket booking system for the convenience of passengers.

Special achievements

The Corporation bagged National Awards for 1.Highest Tyre Performance, 2. Fuel efficiency and 3 Productivity. Among the STUs in India, APSRTC stands top in physical performance in vehicle productivity and resource utilisation indicators like vehicle utilisation, fleet Utilisation, average number of passengers transported, fuel efficiency, tyre life, break down rate and accident rate.

Regular conduct of induction training and refresher courses for defaulting drivers have increased safety during both night and day time operations. The AP State Road Transport Corporation performance from 2009-10 to 2015-16 (Upto Oct-15) is given at Annexure 7.7.

Airports And Non Metro Airports

Vijayawada, Tirupati, Kadapa and Rajahmundry Airports to be upgraded

5 New airports at Bhogapuram, Dagadarthi, Orvakal, Nagarjunasagar and Donakonda

Government has entered into memorandum of understanding with Airports Authority of India for upgradation/modernization of non-metro airports at Vijayawada, Tirupati, Kadapa and Rajahmundry. There is a scope for improvement of air linkage is essential to fast development in the state.

As per the MoU, the state government will provide additional land required for expansion / up-gradation of

the airport on free of cost to AAI besides supply of water, electricity and security arrangement free of cost for 5 years.

Vijayawada Airport

The existing operational airport belongs to Airports Authority of India, Government of India. The existing land of the present airport is in around 536.19 acres. The Airports Authority of India has informed that they have plans to construct a new passenger terminal building with adequate capacity along with approach road, car park, etc., in front of new apron area, where sufficient land is not available at present. AAI is waiting for the possession of land to take up the work of ‘New terminal building’. However, as per Master Plan, AAI has already constructed new apron and subsequently extended the runway from 5725 ft to 7500 ft for operation of A-320 type of Airports.

Government accorded approval to hand over land to an extent of acres 491.92 cts. (including private land to an extent of Acs.433.27) in Gannavaram Mandal of Krishna District to the Airports Authority of India free of cost and free from encumbrances, for upgradation/ expansion of Vijayawada Airport, as per the MoU entered with the Airports Authority of India. Sanction is accorded for an amount of Rs.110.91 crore to meet the expenditure towards acquisition of lands (Patta lands) for expansion of Vijayawada Airport under Phase-I and also government have issued draft notification proposals for the above lands. An amount of Rs.52.61 crore has been incurred towards land acquisition so far.

Recently AAI has requested to make available land of an extent of Ac.698.00 for expansion of Airport and the Krishna district administration has been requested to initiate land acquisition process.

Tirupathi Airport

The existing airport is in an area of 312 acres and belongs to Airports Authority of India. The AAI has proposed to upgrade the airport to international standards. Though no MoU was entered with AAI, the State Government agreed to provide 718 acres of land and 690 acres in Phase-I free of cost. State Government has handed over advance possession of 293 acres located in Renigunta mandal. Administrative sanction was accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs.100.00 crore towards land acquisition & shifting of utilities etc.

The Airport Authority of India, New Delhi has proposed for up-gradation of Tirupathi Airport and the total requirement of additional land is 1165.00 acres (approximately) and the district administration, Chittoor district, was requested to initiate land acquisition process for the additional land also for development of Tirupati Airport. Extension of the runway and new terminal building are planned by AAI, instrument landing system is already installed. An amount of Rs.91.45 crore has been incurred towards land acquisition so far.

Rajahmundry Airport

This is an existing operational airport in an area of 365.49 acres. The State Government signed MoU with AAI on 14.02.2007 for up-gradation & operation of bigger aircrafts such as B 737 – 800 / A320 etc. The new domestic passenger terminal building for 150 per hour capacity and new fire station cum technical block cum control tower are completed. The new terminal building is also opened for passengers. The district administration, East Godavari has submitted proposals for Rs.274 crore for land acquisition and also taken up the process of acquisition of land for development of the airport.

Kadapa Airport

This is an existing non-operational airport under the control of Airports Authority of India. The AAI requested additional land of 476.33 acres, of which 457.83 acres has already been handed over to AAI. The AAI has completed the runway works, taxi way, apron, compound wall and allied works. The new prefabricated terminal building, fire station cum control tower and allied works are completed. AAI is requesting for providing water, security & electricity.

Visakhapatnam Airport:

The old Visakhapatnam airport is under the control of the Indian Navy. There is demand from the people representatives as well as from the public to improve the facilities in the airport and develop the air port as there is likelihood of operation of International flights from Visakhapatnam Airport in the near future. This airport is at present functioning 12 hours on each day i.e. 8-00 AM to 8-00 PM. The Airport authorities have requested the State Government to take up the issue with Ministry

of Defence to provide 24 hours watch so that it would facilitate the International Airlines management to operate the flights according to their schedule. The Hon'ble Minister for Defence, GoI, New Delhi has been requested for extension of ATC watch hours to 24 x 7 and sanction of additional manpower. The watch hours of INS Dega at Visakhapatnam airport has been extended to 22.55 hours for three days in week from 1st October, 2012 for duration of six months to meet the requirements of the proposed operations of Silk Air.

Now the Airport Authority of India, New Delhi has proposed for setting up a new Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram Mandal, Visakhapatnam and total land requirement would be 4500 - 5000 acres (approximately) to facilitate two parallel runways for simultaneous operation and the district administration was requested to initiate land acquisition process for the additional land also for development of new greenfield airport at Bhogapuram, Vishakhapatnam district.

Regional Airports

There are proposals for development of regional airports at Kuppam, Chittoor district, Dagadarthi, Nellore district and Orvakallu, Kurnool district.

Aviation Policy

Government of Andhra Pradesh has brought a comprehensive Civil Aviation Policy, 2015 for development of Airports in the State.

Communications

There were 10,375 Post offices in the State, of which 51 are Head Post Offices, 8 are Mukhya Dak Ghars, 1,533 are Sub Post Offices and 8783 Branch post offices as on March 2015. Details of district wise post offices data are shown in Annexure 7.8

There were 2,427 Telephone exchanges, 8.30 lakh land line connections, 26830 public telephone connections (Local +STD), 60.07 lakh wireless subscribers (pre & post paid) and 24,258 wireless subscribers WLL (pre & post paid) up to October 2015 in the state. District wise status of telephone connections are given in Annexure 7.9.

HIGHLIGHTS | Length of coastal line
974
Kms

No of Post offices - **10,375**

Telephone exchanges - **2,427**

Land line connections, - **8.30 lakh**

Public telephone connections (Local +STD)

- **26830**

Wireless subscribers (pre & post paid)

- **60.07 lakh wireless subscribers**

Banking

There were 6679 scheduled bank offices at the end of September, 2015 in the State. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.2,05,815.06 crore and the total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs.2,20,295.46 crore up to September, 2015. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 107.04% as against RBI norm of 60%.

The total priority sector advances to Net Bank Credit (NBC) was Rs.1,56,180 crore (72.37%) against RBI norm of 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit were Rs.91,415 crore (42.36%) against RBI norm of 18%. Non-Farm Sector Advances was Rs.38,034 crore which accounted for 17.62% of NBC. Other priority sector advances are at Rs. Rs.25,827crore forming 11.97% of NBC. Profile of banking institutions in A.P as on 30-09-2015 is given in Annexure 7.10.

Sea Ports

Kakinada Anchorage Port (upto Nov)

Cargo handled - **1.507 Million M. Tonnes**

Kakinada deep water Port (upto Nov)

Cargo handled - **11.035 Million M. Tonnes**

Total Revenue earned - Rs. **279.80 crore**

Gangavaram Port (upto Nov) Cargo handled - **13.989 Million M. Tonnes**

Total Revenue earned - Rs. **507.98 crore**

Krishnapatnam Port (upto Nov)

Cargo handled - **23.826 Million M. Tonnes**

Total Revenue earned - Rs. **1029.96 crore**

Rawa Port (upto Nov)

Cargo handled - **0.991 Million M. Tonnes**

Total Revenue earned - Rs. **3.41 crore**

Andhra Pradesh has 974 Kms long coast line with a major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India control and 14 notified ports under State Government. Of which 4 are captive ports.

Kakinada Anchorage Port

The anchorage port is being operated by the State Government. The anchorage port has a capacity to handle about 4 million metric tons of cargo per annum. The port handled 27.07 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.7.85 Crore on cargo and earned total revenue of Rs. 20.80 crore as Government share in 2014-15. The Port handled 1.507 Million M. Tonnes of cargo and earned total revenue of Rs.24.72 crore during 2015-16 (upto the end of November, 2015).

Kakinada Deep Water Port

The port was awarded to M/s Kakinada Seaports Limited on OMST basis on Dt. 1-4-1999 for a period of 20 years initially stipulating that they have to pay 22% of revenue share on the Gross Income to the Government. The Governments constructed 3 berths at a total cost of Rs.293.00 Crore. Presently, Kakinada Deep Water Port is under operation with 6 berths and 2 OSV berths and one North return wall berth of 635 Mts. length. So far, an extent of 441 Acres land was given on lease basis. The port handled 179.60 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.467.88 crore. The Government received Rs.102.00 crore as Government share in 2014-15.

The port handled 11.035 Million M.Tonnes of cargo and earned total revenue of Rs.279.80 crore during 2015-16 (upto the end of November, 2015).

Gangavaram Port

The Government of Andhra Pradesh awarded a green field deep water port at Gangavaram near Visakhapatnam under PPP. The concession agreement was signed on 07-08-2003 with M/s. Gangavaram Port Limited (GPL) under PPP mode on Built, Operate, Own and Transfer (BOOT) basis. The State Government is having an equity share of 10.39 % in M/s GPL. The concession fee is 2.10% of the gross revenue earned by the developer. Presently, Gangavaram port is under operation with 9 Berths with a capacity of 45 Million Tons per annum. An extent of 1800 Acres of land was given towards equity and 1052 acres was given on lease basis.

The port handled 207.40 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.795.79 crore against which they have paid Rs.13.01 crore as AP Government share for 2014-15.

The Port handled 13.989 Million M.Tonnes of cargo and earned total revenue of Rs.507.98 crore during the year 2015-16(upto the end of November, 2015).

Krishnapatnam Port

The Government of Andhra Pradesh awarded the development of Krishnapatnam Port to M/s Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited (KPCL) under PPP Mode on Build, Operate, Share and Transfer (BOST) basis. The concession agreement was signed on 17-09-2004 with M/s. KPCL. The developer has to pay a concession fee @ of 2.6 % of gross income for the 30 years.

The commercial operations in Krishnapatnam port were commenced on 20.03.2009. Presently, the Port is under operation with 9 berths. Construction of Additional berths under Phase II is in progress with an estimated cost of Rs.6000 crore. So far, an extent 3462 Acres of land was given as against 5800 acres approved by the Government. The balance land acquisition is under process.

The port handled 407.38 lakh tons of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.1748.16 crore against which they have paid Rs.45.45 cores towards Government share to the A.P. Port department in 2014-15.

The port handled 23.826 Million M.Tonnes of cargo and earned total revenue of Rs.1029.96 crore during the year 2015-16 (upto the end of November, 2015).

Rawa Port

Rawa Port is located near Surasenayanam in East Godavari District and it facilitates to transport Crude Oil from S. Yanam to Chennai / Visakhapatnam / Haldia by Sea. The Port is in operation.

The Port handled 12.76 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.4.13 Crore in 2014-15. The Port handled 0.991 Million M.Tonnes of cargo and earned total revenue of Rs.3.41 Crore during the year 2015-16(upto the end of November, 2015).

Other Non- Major Ports under development, Machilipatnam Port

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is developing the Machilipatnam port in Krishna district under PPP Mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer terms (BOOT) basis.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The revised concession agreement was concluded with M/s Machilipatnam Port Limited on 07-06-2010 with a concession period of 30 years (extendable by 10 years + 10 years). Land acquisition is in progress.

Bhavanapadu Port:

The port is located in Srikakulam district. There is a defunct fishing harbor, and no commercial activity at this Port. Availability of the Land is 270 Acres. Ms/.Indian ports association has prepared technical feasibility report. As per the report the port can be developed to handle about 6.5 MTPA by 2016-17. The estimated cost of the Project in Phase-I = 1707 Crore, Phase-II = 656 crore. The port is initially proposed to develop under Phase-I with 5 berths.

Requisition for land acquisition for an extent of 5700 Acres is with the district administration, Srikakulam. M/s. INCAP is the nodal agency appointed by the Govt. for development of the port and they have initiated proposals for the selection of bidder to develop the Bhavanapadu Port. Expression of interest was called for and bidders were shortlisted. RFQ is issued on 28-08-2015. Selection of bidder will be completed by December, 2015. Notification issued by District Collector for Ac. 4344.89.

Narsapur Port:

The Port is located in West Godavari district. There is no commercial activity in the port. No port land is available at the port. M/s. INCAP has been nominated as nodal agency for the selection of bidder for the development of port. M/s. INCAP has entrusted the work of preparation of techno economic feasibility report to M/s. RITES, New Delhi. The work is in progress. Requisition for land acquisition filed with District Collector for Ac. 3695.76.

Ramayapatnam:

Ramayapatnam proposed site for port development is a coastal village, located at South – East corner of Prakasam district in Ulavapadu Mandal, located 4.5 km East of Thettu on NH-5 and 93 km North of Krishnapatnam Port. It is 12.8 km away from its Mandal main town Ulavapadu and 78.7 km distance from its district main city Ongole. The connecting straight road joins NH-5 at Thettu. South Central railway passes adjacent to the NH-5 Nearest Railway stations is ‘Thettu’ located within 6 km from the sea.

M/s. INCAP has been nominated as nodal agency for the selection of bidder for the development of Port. M/s. INCAP has entrusted the work of preparation of techno economic feasibility report to M/s. RITES, New Delhi. The work is in progress.

Kakinada SEZ : (Captive Port)

The State Government declared Kakinada SEZ as a minor port in 3-12-2007. M/s. Kakinada Special Economic Zone Pvt. Ltd., proposed to construct Captive Port within SEZ. It is proposed to handle all cargos in SEZ through this captive port. The developer is making arrangements to acquire land through APIIC.

Meghavaram Port: (Captive Port)

The State Government declared Meghavaram port in Srikakulam district as minor port on 19-3-2008. The captive port has been allotted to M/s. East Coast Energy on 19-3-2008. Captive port for imports of coal, fly ash for the thermal plants. The Port is being developed by M/s East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd., with an estimated cost of Rs.600 Crore. Project preparatory works are in progress.

Nakkapalli Port: (Captive Port)

The State Government declared Nakkapalli port in Visakhapatnam district on 07-08-2010 as a minor port for export of Alumina by M/s ANRAK Aluminum Ltd. The proposed port is 75 Km from South of Visakhapatnam. M/s. Anrak Alumina Ltd., has proposed to construct 2 berths to handle alumina & thermal coal etc. The cargo handling capacity of the project is 4 MLT per annum.

Nizampatnam and Vodarevu Ports: (under development)

The State Government have proposed to develop Vodarevu port in Prakasham district & Nizampatnam port in Guntur district under Public Private Participation mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis. The concession agreement was concluded with M/s. VANPIC ports private limited on 11.07.2008 and the concession period is 33 years (extendable by 11 years + 11 Years). The port is at present under dispute.

Duggarajapatnam :

Proposed port at Duggarajapatnam is located in SPSR Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The site is located 23 kms north of Sriharikota islands (ISRO) in Vakadu mandal of SPSR Nellore district. Important towns like Gudur are at a distance of 40 km and Vakadu at 10 km.

The site is 30 km from the National Highway 5 at Nayudupeta and within 100 Km from Chennai/Tirupati

besides being in close proximity to Tada growth centre. The site is connected with NH-5 at three places namely Sullurpet (35 km), Naidupet 33 km) and near Guduru (40 km). The nearest railway line is at Naidupet and railway junction is at Gudur at a distance of 42 km away from Duggarajapatnam. The development of the port is under process by Government of India as per A.P. Re-organization Act 2014.

Tourism

No of tour packages operated - 28

No of Central reservation offices - 10

No of Hotels - 45

No of Buses - 52

No of boats and launches - 75

No of tourists visited - 15.68 lakh

No of cruises operates in Godavari and Krishna rivers - 8

Andhra Pradesh is recognized for its legendary dynasties, its most revered temples, lacquer toys and beautiful weaves, rich literature and vibrant arts of Kuchipudi dance. The State is a home to a number of holy pilgrim centres, attractive palaces, museums, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations. Andhra Pradesh with more than 300 tourist locations attracts the largest number of tourists in India.

More than 7.5 million visitors visit the state every year.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC)

APTDC, the State Government undertaking was incorporated in 1976. It continues to register significant growth since last few years with focus on creation of tourism infrastructure and products.

APTDC continues to strive for promotion of new tourism products such as eco-tourism, beach tourism and cruise tourism. The river cruise tourism to Pattiseema and Papikondalu on river Godavari, Nagarjunasagar to Srisailam on Krishna river have become immensely popular.

APTDC operates 28 tour packages including on demand tours. The transport fleet is operated through network of 8 tour promotion scheme agents, authorized booking agents and 10 Central Reservation Offices.

Currently, the corporation runs a chain of hotels and restaurants and providing quality accommodation and food for tourists at important locations. 45 hotels with around 973 rooms and 2039 bed strength in prime locations fostering homely ambience packages and an impressive fleet of 52 buses that connect important tourism locations within and outside the state. The water fleet with 75 boats and launches provide pleasure cruises and river cruises at affordable prices. The corporation runs sound & light shows, river & lake cruise and pleasure rides making tourism a pleasurable experience.

The activities of the corporation can be classified broadly into the eight categories viz. Hospitality (hotels & catering units), transport (guided & package tours), water fleet (leisure cruises & pleasure boating), sound & light shows, eco-tourism, construction of new tourism products, tourism asset management and conduct cultural festivals

While the primary focus of APTDC remains aggressive in developing a world-class tourism infrastructure, recently, it has ventured into new tourism related fields like, heritage, pilgrimage and eco-tourism etc.

Growth of APTDC

APTDC has registered a systematic growth both in terms of revenue and tourist arrivals over the years. The thrust of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on development and promotion of tourism has enabled this. In line with the policy of the Government, APTDC has focused on development of tourism infrastructure that has led to promotion of new tourism products and successful functioning of tourist centers. 15.68 lakh tourists visited the state accruing a revenue of Rs.73.29 crore during 2014-15.

Tour Packages

APTDC has designed a number of Tourists packages to different destinations covering temples, hill resorts, beach resorts, heritage sites both in and outside the state. A modern transport fleet of over 55 buses including Twin deck bus service for local sightseeing has been developed for this. APTDC is the first corporation in the country to introduce Volvo coaches that set a new level in tourism travel. The transport fleet is supported by a chain of central reservation offices in Hyderabad, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkatta and Shirdi supported by a network of tour promotion agents. APTDC also enters into strategic alliance with major tour operators. These tours connect major hubs such as Chennai, Bengaluru, Shirdi, Tirupati, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Goa making South India a seamless travel destination.

Haritha Hotel Chain

The “Haritha Hotel Chain” with 45 hotels (973 rooms) located in important tourist centers provide the right ambience and quality that tourists demand. All APTDC hotels provide a restaurant, AC and non AC accommodation and in major locations a swimming pool. Few places where hotels & resorts are located include Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Jungle Bells, Araku Valley, Rishikonda, Tirupati, Horesely Hills, Kuppam, Kurnool, Dwaraka Tirumala, Srisailam, Nellore, Kadapa, Srikalahasthi, Orvakallu and Dindi including new hotels and resorts at Srikakulam, Chinthapalli, Kakinada and Thummalapenta and Tirupati..

Wayside Amenities

APTDC has taken up development of wayside amenities along highways to provide better facilities to highway travelers like Restaurant, Washrooms, Parking area, Souvenir shop and Children play area at Alankanapaly, Ontimitta, Gopavaram, Thallapaka, and Lepakshi have been completed and commissioned. Wayside amenities development at Nagari, Udayagiri and Kalikiri have been taken up and works are in finishing stage.

Water Fleet

APTDC owns the large water fleet of 86 small and big boats. The corporation operates leisure based cruises and water sport boats at different lakes and rivers of the State and also Para sailing at Srisailam, Vijayawada, Rishikonda and Mypadu. The vessels Nagasiri and Vijayasiri are very popular for leisure cruises.

APTDC water fleet strength includes FRP boats, Launches, Parasailing boats and large vessels. The Corporation operates 8 cruises in Godavari and Krishna rivers. New catamaran type boats and the latest Speedboats were introduced at various water bodies to strengthen water fleet operation. APTDC operates pleasure rides at Nellore, Srisailam, Vijayawada, Hope Island (Kakinada), Vishakhapatnam (Bay of Bengal), Rajahmundry and Brahmastaram.

River Cruises

Most popular river Cruise on river Godavari between Pattiseema and Papikondalu is being operated that is attracting large number of tourists. The introduction of the river cruise on Godavari has motivated many private entrepreneurs to operate similar cruises on the river. The cruise offers a pleasurable experience of a four hours boat ride and brings the tourists back to Pattiseema in the evening. A two day package with night stay intended camp along the banks of the Godavari near Kollur enroute to Papikondalu is also arranged for tourists. A package tour was introduced in river Krishna from Nagarjunasagar to Srisailam. A Twin deck cruise (120 seater) (Haritha) with an air- conditioned lower Deck is presently operating in Godavari river in addition to FRP boats.

Houseboats

In addition to pleasure cruises, 3 air-conditioned house boats are being operated, which offer an experience similar to the backwaters of Kerala. The House boats are equipped with two bedrooms and a deck to laze through the day along the serene and picturesque Godavari in East Godavari district.

Ropeway

The Ropeway facility was established and commissioned in January 2005 at Srisailam Pathalaganga gives good revenue of an average of about 10 to 12 Lakh per month to the corporation. This facility benefited many local people with direct and indirect employment. Boating revenue also increased as more tourists got down at Pathalaganga to take the boat rides. This has become a major attraction for Srisailam pilgrim tourists also.

Sound and light shows

Sound and Light show organized at Chandragiri palace near Tirupati to showcase the historic and heritage monuments of Chandragiri Fort to tourists is immensely popular. These shows have recorded narrations (English, Hindi & Telugu) along with imaginative use of music, sound and light effects—creating a dramatic history of the forts.

Single window service

For the first time in India, APTDC has introduced Customized Tours in the year 2009 to fit the specific needs of tourists. The tour is customized on the requirement of choice of activities of the tourists and APTDC helps plan the entire itinerary to provide a seamless tour experience. Services offered in package include- transport, accommodation, sightseeing & visits, escort services, shopping, local cuisine, local events. Places not shown to routine visitors are shown; sightseeing places insisted by the tourists are taken care of and includes entry tickets with specific taste involved for local cuisine.

Online booking is extended to general public facilitating the tourist to book APTDC properties online. For more details please log in to www.aptdc.gov.in. APTDC also taken up a massive social media/on-line campaign through facebook, twitter, youtube etc. It has a toll free No: 1800 425 45454 which operates round the clock.

Mega destinations and secondary destinations

APTDC has focused development in and around the three primary destinations of Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati. In addition, development is also centered around the 3 secondary destinations like Kakinada, Kurnool and Nellore. The development of infrastructure is based on developing destinations and tourism circuits with a funding mix from the Government of India and State Government.

Eco-Tourism initiatives

The corporation has taken up the initiative of identifying potential Eco-tourism spots in the state. It has successfully implemented popular eco-projects like the Belum caves, revamping of Borra caves, an exotic Jungle destination by name 'Jungle Bells' at Tyda, the illumination of Ettipothala waterfalls and development of Bhavani river Island.

Community based Eco-tourism

Andhra Pradesh is encouraging community based eco-tourism in association with Forest department, under their Community Forest Management program by providing opportunities for jungle walks, forest retreats, wild life tourism, bird watching and trekking.

Some of the places identified for eco-tourism are Maredumilli (East Godavari district), Nelapattu (Nellore district), Mamandur, Talakona, Nanniyal (Chittoor district), Balapalli (Kadapa district), Ettipotala (Guntur district), Kambala Konda (Visakhapatnam district), Orvakallu (Kurnool district), Coringa Wild life sanctuary (East Godavari district). Transport to and from the destination is provided by APTDC. Vana Samrakshana Samithi (community) provides accommodation, guide services and food facilities.

Tourism Projects

A. Completed Projects

- Development of adventure tourism at Puligundu, Chittoor district
- Development of Kolleru lake resort at Gudivakalanka, West Godavari district
- Development of beach destinations at Ramayapatnam Prakasam district and at Baruva, Srikakulam district
- Establishment of Institute of Hotel Management

Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition society at Tirupati and construction of IITM, Nellore.

- Construction of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kurnool district.

B) On-going projects

- Development of river cruise circuit on river Godavari & Krishna
- Development of Buddhist Circuit at Nagarjunasagar, Chandavaram and Undavalli
- Development of Kolleru Lake in West Godavari and Eco-park at Nellore Tank, Nellore
- Installation of Touch Screen Kiosk at important tourism infrastructure
- Construction of Budget Hotel at Arasavalli – Work in progress
- Development of Temple circuit in East Godavari district.
- Development of Tourist Circuit in Guntur district.
- Development of mega circuits at Visakhapatnam - Bheemunipatnam Beach Corridor and Konaseema-Bhadrachalam- Papikondalu
- Development of mini tourist circuit at Srikakulam
- Development of tourist circuits in East Godavari, West Godavari, Gunturu, Kurnool, Chittoor districts.
- Setting up of SIHM at Kakinada.
- Development of wayside amenities at Kalikiri and Nagiri Chittoor district

Prioritized projects

The Projects prioritized for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) include mega circuit in Kondapalli – Ibrahimpatnam and surrounding areas and circuits of Guttikonda Bilam Cave – Piduguralla, Kondaveedu fort – Kotappa Konda temple circuit, Guntur district and Buddhist Circuit, Srikakulam.

It was decided to take up the following new tourism projects which have been prioritized through APTDC.

- Completion of budget hotels at Tirupati and at Arasavalli.
- Refurbishing of resort at Bhavani Island, Vijayawada and Guest house at Kuppam, Chittoor district
- Procurement of house boats and development of boating facilities at Bhavani Island.

Further, development of costal tourism circuit in Nellore district under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of GoI. and development of Amaravati as heritage & pilgrimage

tourism destination under Prasad & Hridaya schemes of GoI and development of temple tourism in Andhra Pradesh including Tirupati tourism to attract the Hindu diaspora living across the world., preparation Air packages are under progress.

Lord Balaji Darshan Air Package Tour-Hindu Diasopra

APTDC in association with Spice Jet, Aircosta, & True jet propose the air package tour which includes Hyderabad – Tirupati – Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam- Tirupati, Vijayawada- Tirupati-Tripurthi Airfare, Balaji Darshan, Transportation, A/c Accommodation at Tirupati, Food, Guide Services, and visit Local Temples.

Information Technology And Communications

No of IT Companies established **356**

No of Depts covered under e-Pragati **33**

No of agencies **315**

No of Srvices identified **745**

Aadhaar Kits Delivered **811**

No of Aadhar Uploaded **6300543**

The Government is proactively working for making the State as preferred IT Destination. Government has formed three societies viz., e-Government authority, Electronics & IT agency, and Innovation Society for development of ICT Industry in the Sunrise State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government is keen to re-build the State by

implementing a slew of IT initiatives. Government has put in place three policies – IT policy, Electronic policy and Innovation and Startup policy, which are based on four pillars - Infrastructure, Incentives, Human resource development and Good governance. The Policies offer Incentives and Facilitations unparalleled in the country:

- Rebate on land cost upto 80% at the rate of Rs.60,000 per employment created in case of mega projects and Rs.40,000 for other companies.
- The mega projects are also eligible for reimbursement of 10% lease rentals in case they take built up office space.
- IT industry is exempt from statutory power cuts - Government provides 24 X 7 qualitative and uninterrupted power with redundant feeders.
- IT companies are considered under industrial power category (instead of commercial power category) and are eligible for 25% subsidy on power bills for a period of 3 years. SC/ST and Women category entrepreneurs are eligible for 50% subsidy.
- IT companies are eligible for 100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer fee and registration charges on the property purchased or leased by them for the first transaction and 50% for the 2nd transaction.
- IT companies are eligible for recruitment assistance and training assistance.
- Small & Medium IT Enterprises are eligible for rebate on interest and capital or investment subsidy.
- IT Industry is eligible for reimbursement of patent filing costs, Quality certification costs and Exhibition stall rentals.
- Electronics companies are eligible for reimbursement of VAT, subsidy on Technology Up gradation costs
- IT Industry is declared as essential service under AP Essential Services Maintenance Act.
- For Start-up companies Innovation fund and Venture capital funding is made available. They are also assisted for getting working capital and Term loans from financial institutions.
- For Start-ups and MSME companies reimbursement of internet bandwidth rentals is available.
- For Animation & Gaming companies' reimbursement of production costs up to certain extent, reimbursement of lease rentals, reimbursement of bandwidth rentals and reimbursement of VAT/APGST is available.
- In order to suit the requirements of IT Industry a Skill development council is being set up.
- The students' curriculum is also being brought on international standards by offering them credits to online courses and by upgrading the syllabus in tune with the Industry trends.
- Government permits women employees in IT Companies to work in shifts and on holidays to suit overseas clients' Time zones.
- All approvals and permits that are required for setting up and running IT operations are given within one month under Single Window scheme and Deemed approval is given beyond one month.
- IT companies can file application for land or incentives online at www.apmeeseva.online.ap.gov.in
- All IT Layouts are declared as Industrial Area Local Authority and APIIC maintains the layouts and performs local body functions for the convenience of IT companies.
- With a view to jump –start the ecosystem in the State of Andhra Pradesh, reputed pilot incubator (Host institute), with are approved by National Science and technology Entrepreneur Development Board, Dept of Science & Technology, Govt, of India, will be selected on nomination basis & non exclusive basis to setup a pilot incubators under Public- Private- Partnership model.
- Performance linked assistance at Rs 12,500 per month, for a maximum period of three years per incubated start-up company located in the identified incubation centre developed by the State, would be provided to the pilot incubator (Host Institute) approved under the pilot projects. 10% annual increase in performance linked assistance would be provided.

100% Tax reimbursement of VAT/CST, for the new units started after the date of issue of the policy, for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production for products manufactured in AP and sold in AP.

IT Infrastructure:

To provide State-of-the-Art Infrastructure to IT/ Electronic investors to set up their operation across the State, IT/ Electronic layouts are being developed at Kappaluppadu in Visakhapatnam , Veerapananegudam near Vijayawada, Kappalalabanda and Tekulodu in Anantapur. The proposal to develop Information Technology Investment Region in an area of 40.4 sqkm in Visakhapatnam Region, with a total outlay of Rs.10, 357 Cr is under active consideration

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

of the Government of India. As per the targets set in the Electronics policy, Government is aiming to develop about 20 EMCs across various parts of the State by 2020. GoAP had submitted a proposal to develop EMCs at Kakinada. In addition ITE&C department requested APIIC to prepare DPR for EMC at Visakhapatnam as well. Developing these EMCs would create a conducive ecosystem for the development of Electronics industry in the State. In addition, the department is extending its support to promote the two approved EMCs one at Sri City and the other developed by ELCINA – Raagamayuri in Anantapur. Two more EMCs (i) Visakhapatnam in 98 acres (ii) Tirupati in 50 acres are also planned.

State Government envisages developing physical incubation infrastructure through PPP and the host institutes as pilot incubators to create world class live work and play environment for nurturing innovation and start-ups. As part of this initiative, ITE&C department has constructed and inaugurated 50,000 Sft Sunrise start-up at Technology Research and Incubation Park (TRIP) at Hill No. 3 Madhurawada Wireless Solutions Ltd to encourage the students to become prospective start-ups and entrepreneurs on Boot up start-up-scale-up model. IT Incubation Towers at APIIC layouts in Kakinada (15,000 sft) and Tirupati (7,500 sft) are inaugurated. In addition, a 15,000 Sft Incubation tower in JNTU Anantapur campus is under construction. To provide plug – and – play office facility a signature tower with 10 lakhs Sft office space is being constructed at Visakhapatnam. Development of IT industry are given in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Software Turnover during 2015-16

S. No	Indicator	Achievements		
		As on 31.03.15	During 2015-16 (Up to Nov' 15)	Cumulative (up to Nov'15)
1	IT Companies established (Nos.)	246	110	356
2	Start-ups (Nos.)	30	156	186
3	EMCs approved (Nos.)	-	3	3
4	IT Incubation Towers Constructed (Nos.)	-	3	3
5	Turnover during the Year 2014-15 (IT, ITES & Electronic units) (In Cr)	1850	2150	
6	Employment Created (Nos.)	24,739	7200	31939

Source: Commerce & Export department, Software Technology Parks of India, Hyderabad

e-Pragati:

Andhra Pradesh has always been at the forefront of implementing e-Governance, having pioneered popular projects like CARD, eSeva, Mee Seva, e-Procurement. To take the evolution of e-Governance to the next level, it is felt essential to have a AP State Enterprise Architecture (APSEA) for providing better services to citizens and businesses. The initiative has been named as e-Pragati to signify that the program is intended to create an ecosystem based on integration and interoperability of all the development and welfare departments of the Government towards realizing the vision of Sunrise AP 2022 by enabling design and delivery of services in a co-ordinated, integrated, efficient and equitable way that citizens and businesses deserve.

e-Pragati is a massive program covering 33 departments and 315 agencies and around 745 services have been identified so far. The services have been grouped into 72 projects (45 greenfield and 27 brownfield) and bundled into 14 packages for ease of procurement and implementation. This is the largest e-Governance program approved by any State with a total outlay of Rs.2398 crore out of which, the Government Capex would be to the extent of Rs. 1528 Crore. The program is scheduled to be implemented / rolled out by Sep'16. The design phase of the program is almost completed and e-Pragati vision document has been released on Oct 9th 2015. The RFPs for (14) packages are planned to be issued by Feb'2016.

Mee Seva

Mee Seva is an integrated one stop solution for 2.5 million citizens to approach Government for all their pressing needs. MeeSeva currently has 336 high impact services, which would go up to more than 350 in the next 6 months. The target is to ensure that Mee Seva becomes the entry and exit point for the citizen to approach the government for any service. Besides this, project also delivers more than 20 crore transactions every year for other services like bill payments besides a big range of B2C services making it the country's biggest one stop e-governance shop. MeeSeva centers are now also providing business correspondent services for various banks and achieving financial inclusion for the citizens. This is significant because of the large scale Aadhaar based DBT roll out in the country.

Services Added to Mee Seva Centres

- Issuing e-permits of Mines & Geology department through Mee-Seva Online Portal.
- Integration with Cyber Treasury for transfer of challan amounts in real time.
- Issuing of Electro Photo Identity Cards (Election Cards) for EPIC approved candidates. About 3,00,000 citizens have been served so far
- Booking of new gas connections at e-Seva centers has been introduced. 45,000 citizens availed the facility
- Booking time slot for learners license & driving license and paying required fee
- Issuing fresh and renewal of trade license certificates
- Collecting licensing and renewal fee of legal metrology department
- Ration card modifications service
- Revenue department services

e-Procurement:

e-Procurement System is being used in the State for all procurements above the value of Rs.10 Lakhs. The platform is extensively used for procurement works by Irrigation department, Roads and Buildings etc, Currently e-Procurement is implemented successfully in 27 Govt., departments, 43 PSUs & Corporations, 20 Universities and 135 Urban local bodies spread across length and breadth of the state. The portal has successfully transacted 3,54,582 tenders with a value aggregating to Rs. 3,63,896 Crore up to 31.10.2015.

AP State Data Center (APSDC)

APSDC architecture design conforms to Tier-II+ standards (TIA-942 standards) with minimum uptime of 99.74% and provides support Infrastructure for Power, (AC, UPS, Generators etc), Network Infrastructure, Security Infrastructure, Management Infrastructure, Disaster Recovery Setup, Computer Infrastructure and Storage Infrastructure. 108 Applications from 31 departments are hosted.

APSCAN:

AP Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN) is one of the largest Campus Area Network which has capacity to connect 5000 nodes on the network for data and presently 2000+ nodes are operational. The backbone consists of

Inter-block and Intra-block connectivity on the fiber optic cable using Gigabit technology. APSCAN provides Wired & Wireless connectivity to all blocks in A.P. Secretariat, 1 Gbps backbone (Optical Fiber Cable –OFC) and 100 Mbps Distribution switches for every 2 floors in each block for LAN. Apart from this, it Provides Internet, Intranet, eMail, SDC Staging & DR Services. Internet Bandwidth is provided through 3 Service providers. Present Service provider is M/s CMC Ltd.

AP State Wide Area Network

Government has implemented the new G-2G SWAN which connects the State Capital to all District headquarters (DHQs) with, 12 Mbps bandwidth connecting all DHQs up to MHQs with 4 Mbps under NeGP (National e-Governance Plan). The new network is completely IP based and provides voice, data and video communications to all Government offices. 13 DHQs are connected with SHQ and 669 MHQs are connected to respective DHQs and have been operational. e-Seva, IGRS, RTA, revenue department connections to SWAN as per requirement projected by concerned departments have been connected. More than 2397 horizontal links from 25 department's offices are connected and operational across state. Between SHQ and DHQ 100 Mbps NKN connectivity is provided for 13 DHQs. Order has been placed with BSNL for DHQ – MHQ links up gradation from 4 Mbps to 8 Mbps and 38 MHQs are already upgraded.

APNET/SAPNET

The State Government established a satellite based communications network to be utilized in District Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, creating awareness in Self Help Groups and Human Resource Development.

An earth station has been functioning since 2002, utilizing the INSAT-III B Satellite using Ku Band. SAPNET, an autonomous society is running the operations. The Earth Station has a capability of 4 Video Channels. All MPDOs are equipped with Mana TV and Receive only Terminals. Presently Andhra Pradesh has 2 Channels. Channel 1 is to telecast the recorded programmes and Channel 2 is being used for transmission of programmes of Education, Agriculture department, Indira Kranthipatham and Police,

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HRD, Social Sector Programs and JKC's Programs through IEG.

IEG & JKC:

Jawahar Knowledge Centers (JKC) – is a unique Human Resource promotion initiative of the government. Jawahar Knowledge Centers is the concept initiated to address the problem of bridging the gap between the academic competencies of the students and industry expectations. At present 190 colleges (150 engineering / MCA Colleges and 40 Degree colleges) in the state are registered for the training from JKC. The academic partners of Institute of Electronic Governance(IEG) include Oracle, Microsoft, Infosys, SAP, IBM, ISB, National Instruments, Autodesk .

ITE&C Department has delivered 82,573 Tablet PCs with accessories to different departments for use by field level officers for effective data capture, administration, and monitoring of key projects of Government of Andhra Pradesh. IEG in association with Officials from APTS, UIDAI, AP-Online have conducted trainings in tablets useto district officials. About 46, 739 employees were trained on Tablet PCs as on Oct'15.

Aadhaar Permanent Enrollment Centres

The UIDAI is in the process of evolving a national level policy for setting up PECs across the country. The Mee Seva centers in the districts will ensure that the needs of un

enrolled beneficiaries are taken care. As per the directions of UIDAI and Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Secretary, IT&C Dept and Registrar-UIDAI has directed APTS to initiate the process of setting up of 811 Permanent Enrolment Centre's (PEC) in Mee Seva in each mandal headquarters across the State. A total of 811 Aadhar kits have been delivered as on 05-02-2016 to 811 PECs and 63,00,543 have been delivered through these PECs.

Details of the Aadhaar kits delivered and activated status as on 05-02-2016 is given in Table. 7.10.

Table 7.10: Aadhaar Kits Delivered and enrolment status as on 05-02-2016

District	Aadhaar Kits Delivered	Enrollments done	No of Packets Started Uploading
Srikakulam	39	394198	392237
Vizianagaram	54	430932	430154
Visakhapatnam	57	504185	502286
East Godavari	64	551643	547513
West Godavari	51	473749	471985
Krishna	61	255315	254026
Guntur	59	439859	437610
Prakasham	56	439949	438684
SPS Nellore	72	465747	463789
YSR	57	300651	299329
Kurnool	97	827804	823007
Ananthapuramu	68	790145	786952
Chittoor	76	455272	452971
TOTAL	811	6329449	6300543

Source: ITE&C Department



CHAPTER 8
SOCIAL
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Good economic infrastructure is a pre-requisite for sustained development. However, it is the effort that is required to push forward the social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security and other basic minimum social services that results in a healthy ambience and happy living.

Population of AP: 495.77 lakh

Share in country's population: 4.1%

Decadal variation 2001-2011: 9.21%

Sex Ratio: 997

Urban Population share 29.47%

Density of Population: 304

Female literacy: 59.96%

The Government continues its focus on social infrastructure towards not only meeting basic minimum requirements of the people especially for ensuring higher levels of social justice in society in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals but also the upcoming Sustained Development Goals and the associated global indices. Once the process of social development is institutionalized, it provides sustenance for overall economic development.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals, eight anti-poverty targets that the world is committed to achieving by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger,

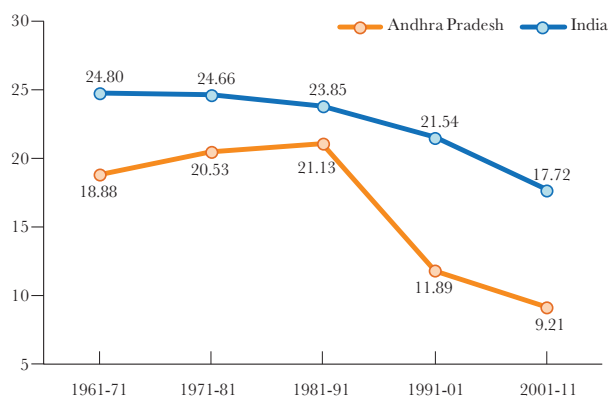
disease, gender inequality, and promoting access to water and sanitation. The world over enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, demonstrating the value of a unifying global agenda underpinned by goals and targets. However, despite the significant success, poverty and inequality has not yet ended for all while the MDG implementation period has in December 2015. The Government of India has announced an SDG frame work containing 14 Goals and 88 Indicators on 11th December 2015.

The government is keen to have effective service delivery with strategies for poverty reduction and provision of related social amenities through institutional reforms. The following paragraphs outline the broad trends emerged in the 2011 population census.

Population

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per 2011 Census, the State accounts for 4.10% of the total population of the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh is more than doubled in the last half century from 23.27 million in 1961 to 49.58 million in 2011. Of this, 24.83 million are males and 24.75 million are females. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.88 percent during 1961-71 to 21.13 percent during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population and decline is even more prominent at 9.21 percent during 2001-11, lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.72 percent. Decadal variation of population in AP and India are shown in chart 8.1.

Chart 8.1: Decadal Variation of Population in AP and India



Among the districts, East Godavari is the most populous district in the state whereas Vizianagaram accounts for the lowest population. District-wise population from 1961 to 2011 census is given in Annexure 8.1.

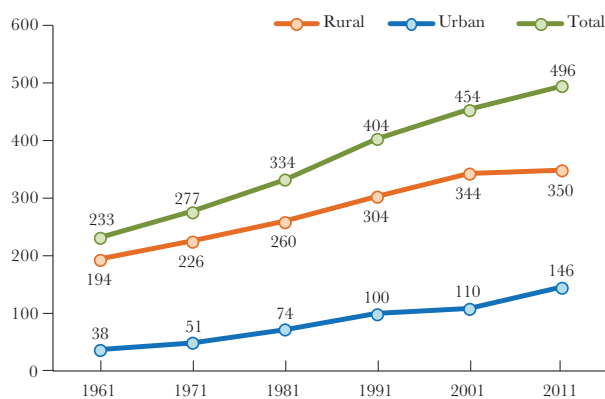
Sex Ratio

Sex ratio, the number of females per 1,000 males, has shown a declining trend in the State till 1991. The sex ratio in the state was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figure of 943 in 2011. Sex ratio continues to be favourable in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. The districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1000 category to more than 1000 from 2001 to 2011. District wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio is given in Annexure 8.2.

Density

Density of population, another important demographic indicator, is defined as per the number of persons living per sq. km. The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 368 persons per square kilometer at all India level in 2011. Krishna district has the highest density at 518 while Y.S.R and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200. District wise density of population details are given in Annexure 8.3. Details of total population in rural / urban and total are shown in chart 8.2.

Chart 8.2: AP Rural / Urban & Total Population (Lakhs)



Urbanization

Urbanisation has been regarded as an important component for growth realization. The percentage of urban population to the total population in the State is 29.47 percent in 2011 as compared to 24.13 percent in 2001. Among the districts, Visakhapatnam stood first with 47.45 percent of urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent. Srikakulam with 16.16 percent of urban population followed by Prakasam with 19.56 percent are the least urbanized districts. District wise percentage of urban population to total population is given in Annexure 8.3.

Literacy

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. The literacy rate of the State is 67.35 percent in 2011 as against 62.07 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the all India literacy rate at 72.98% percent. The best record in literacy so far at both the national and state levels was during the nineties. A slow growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at state and national levels. The decadal improvement at the national level had been not more than 8 percentage points till 1991 and the nineties witnessed an improvement of 13.8 percentage points. The literacy rate has identified an improvement of more than 8 percentage points during 2001-2011 at national level. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 37 percentage points from 29.94 percent in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. In spite of this fast rate of growth in the last three decades, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is still lower than the all India average. While the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh was about three fourths of the all India level in 1961, the State has made substantial progress, especially in the last four decades. The overall literacy rate has gone up from 62.07 percent in 2001 to 67.35 percent in 2011; the male literacy rate has increased from 71.28 to 74.77 percent. Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011. West Godavari is at the top with 74.32 percent and Vizianagaram is at the lowest with 58.89 percent in 2011 among the districts. District wise details of male, female and total literacy rate from 1961 to 2011 are given in Annexure 8.4.

School Education

Over the years, efforts are being made both at the state and national levels to achieve the goal of “Education for All”. As per Article 45 of the Constitution of India, Universalisation of Elementary Education is a directive principle of state policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. As per Article 21A, which spells out the responsibility of the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and 93rd Amendment, Education has become a fundamental right.

No of schools - 59,877

Enrollment - 69.02 Lakhs

Dropout ratio

I-V class - 8.76%,

I-VIII classes - 14.75%

I-X (Secondary Level) - 23.87%.

To make effective and meaningful implementation of this obligation, elementary education was brought under “Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan” (SSA) to universalize elementary education. Similarly, secondary education was brought under the flagship programme “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan” (RMSA). These two schemes aim to strengthen school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality.

The Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2019 and several schemes have been initiated for bringing about both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school aged population of 69.02 lakh children (Aadhaar linked enrollment).

Universal Access in School Education

The following norms in establishing schooling facilities have been laid down to achieve universal access in school education:

- Primary level schools should be within 1 km. walkable distance of all habitations
- Elementary level schools should be within 3 km. walkable distance of all habitations
- Secondary level schools should be within a radius of 5kms of all habitations

On these parameters, our State has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 91.5% at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have been started in areas, which were not served earlier. During 2015-16, there are 59,877 schools in the state. Details of type of schools and teachers are shown in Table 8.1 and management wise schools and teachers in 2015-16 are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1: Type of Schools and Teachers

Sl No	Category of School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Primary	38413	108200
2	Primary with UP(Ito VII/VIII Class)	9981	61663
3	Primary with UP, Secondary & Higher Secondary (I-XII Class)	235	3489
4	UP with Secondary, Higher Secondary (VI-XII Class)	230	2024
5	Primary with UP, Secondary (I-X Class)	1427	13542
6	UP with Secondary (VI-X Class)	9591	106864
Total		59877	295782

Source: Commissioner of School Education (Provisional Data of U-DISE 2015 - 16)

Table 8.2: Management-wise Schools and Teachers 2015 - 16

Sl. No	Management	Schools	Teachers
1	Central Govt.	60	1189
2	State Govt.	3956	16101
3	MPP/ZPP	38465	151985
4	Municipal	2091	11542
5	Pvt.Aided	2227	8139
6	Pvt.Unaided	13438	106826
Total		59877	295782

Source: Commissioner of School Education (Provisional Data of U-DISE 2015-16).

Enrolment

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2015-16 was 69.02 lakhs out of which 35.48 lakhs in I-V classes; 20.72 lakhs in VI-VIII classes, 12.82 lakhs in IX-X classes. In percentage terms enrolment of children was about 51.40% in I-V classes, 30.03 % children in VI-VIII; 18.57% in IX-X. Details of enrolment are given in the Annexure 8.5

Dropouts

It has been observed that there is a problem of retention at different levels in enrolment of school aged group children into the schools. During 2015-16, dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 8.76%, 14.75% at I-VIII (Elementary Level) and 23.87% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools. The details of school dropout rates are given in Annexure 8.6.

Teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio

With a view to maintain an optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and improve education of children, sustained efforts are being made to recruit teachers in all types of schools. Rationalized deployment of teachers, creation of new posts and massive recruitment of teachers helped overcome imbalances in demand and supply of teachers. During 2015-16, there were 1,08,200 teachers in primary schools, 61,663 in Primary with Upper Primary schools(I-VII/VIII), 3,489 in Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools (I-XII) and 2024 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools (VI-XII) 13,542 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools(I-X) and 1,06,864 in Upper Primary with Secondary (VI- X).

The Teacher Pupil Ratio for Primary, Upper primary and High Schools are shown in Table 8.3

Table 8.3: Teacher Pupil Ratio

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High School
2008-09	29	22	31
2009-10	30	23	27
2010-11	28	20	25
2011-12	27	21	25
2012-13	30	23	25
2013-14	26	22	25
2014-15	26	21	26
2015-16	22	19	26

Source: Commissioner of School Education.

Examination results

Performance of students at different levels of education has been conventionally considered as an important indicator for assessing efficiency of educational system. The number of students appearing and passing the S.S.C. examination at the end of secondary stage (cycle) is an important indicator. The pass percentage of students in

S.S.C examinations during 2014-15 was 91.42 which is higher than the previous year percentage i.e., 91.20 in 2013-14. Details of year wise performance in S.S.C Examinations are given in Annexure 8.7.

Examination reforms

As part of examination reforms, online applications were introduced for the SSC public examinations, March 2016. ICR cum OMR sheets were introduced instead of application forms for conduct of minor examinations of (TTTC), Technical Teacher Training Course (Lower) and (TCC) Technical Certificate Course examinations during 2015-16. The following are some of the important initiatives taken:

Mid-day meal scheme

The Mid Day meal scheme a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 60% Central and 40% share and State Governments for I-VIII classes and the State Government is funding 100% of the Mid day meals scheme for IX & X classes. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the nutritional status of children, motivate children to attend school regularly, and providing nutritional support. 38.39 lakh children were covered under this programme during 2015-16 out of which, 20.00 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes including NCLP, 11.15 lakh in Upper primary (VI-VIII) and 7.24 lakh children in High schools in the state.

A flexible menu, provision of mostly rice, sambar and pulihora are the key features of the scheme. DWCRA/ community development society /self help groups/school education Committees/other agencies like temples, NGOs of proven track record, charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) which are identified by the MROs are key implementing agencies of this scheme in Rural areas. Community development societies (CDS)/ NGOs/Urban SHGs/ SEC/ DWC- UA/other agencies like temple, NGOs of proven track record/ charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) identified by a committee headed by the MRO are the implementing agencies in urban areas. All schools were provided with kitchen devices under Phase-I allocated by State Government with coverage of 31,213 No.s @ Rs.75,000/- and under phase-II 13,103 kitchen sheds were allocated @ Rs.1.50 Lakh per kitchen shed. State Government is releasing budget under Green channel

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scheme for Mid day meal scheme for the whole year at a time. Government of India has developed a Management Information System (MIS) with Integration of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) for Mid day meal scheme and data is being entered in the MIS portal.

School Health Programme

Special drive for screening eyes of school age children in convergence with health department is being taken up. De-worming tablets and iron and folic acid tablets were given to all school children. Health checkups are also being taken up, twice a year, for all school students.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

The main objective of the Centrally Sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan" is to provide access to quality secondary education for children in the 14 to 18 years age group. To achieve objectives of RMSA, all secondary schools are provided with annual grants to schools to meet school maintenance expenditures like lab consumables science and mathematics kits, Electricity charges, purchase of library periodicals and other items. Infrastructure strengthening facilities such as provision of two additional class rooms, one science laboratory, one library, one computer room, one art/ craft room and girls toilet blocks and drinking water facilities each were sanctioned to 1956 secondary schools and the works are at different stages.

In service Teacher Training

Capacity building training was given to 60,000 teachers of telugu / english / mathematics covering 34,000 primary schools. It has been planned to give in service teacher training for 31,500 teachers of IX and X classes on newly introduced text books & evaluation procedure.

Model Schools

The Government of India sanctioned 272 Model Schools in Phase I & II. The unit cost per each school complex under non-recurring expenditure is Rs.3.02 crore and Rs.75 lakh for recurring expenditure per annum.

These schools function on Kendriya Vidyalaya template in English medium with state syllabi from classes VI to XII. These schools started functioning with classes VI to

VIII and XI from June 2013 and XII from June 2014. The Principals and teachers will be provided with necessary induction training. Now, the scheme was converted into State plan scheme. Girls hostels are sanctioned in the premises of Model schools with an outlay of Rs.128.81 lakhs under non-recurring and Rs.15.71 Lakh for recurring expenditure to accommodate 100 inmates.

Education for Minorities

Under the Scheme "providing quality education in Madararas", traditional institutions like "Madararas" and "Makhtabs" are encouraged. Under this scheme Honorarium to teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu; One time grant of Rs.50,000 for books and TLM; Rs.15,000 one time grant for Science/ Maths kits are provided.

The scheme 'Infrastructure development for minority institutions' focuses on extending new trends in Education to educationally backward minorities through provision of basic educational infrastructure and physical facilities in 9 areas /blocks identified by the Government of India in 6 Districts. The scheme provides funds - a maximum of Rs.50 lakh per school in a plan period for infrastructure development of private aided/unaided minority elementary/ secondary/senior secondary schools. This financial assistance is provided on one time basis, once in five years.

Under the Central scheme 'Improvement of Urdu education - Appointment of Urdu Teachers' financial support is provided to the state governments for appointing Urdu Teachers / Honorarium to existing teachers for teaching Urdu.

District Institute of Education and Training

13 Teacher Training Institutes have been upgraded into District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) with an intake of 100 each under telugu medium. In 5 DIETs, Urdu medium parallel sections are running with intake of 50 in each and in one Tamil medium section 50 intake at Karvetinagar, Chittoor district. Staffing pattern in each DIET is 1 Principal and 16 senior lecturers / lecturers, apart from 25 urdu lecturer posts for urdu medium parallel section in 5 DIETS. During the year 2014-15, 511 Private D.Ed., colleges are functioning with total intake of 26,600 (50/100 intake).

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort for universalization of elementary education by bridging social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. Government of India has enacted RTE Act 2009 to provide free and compulsory education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years. Sharing pattern of GOI and GOAP is 60:40.

Objectives

- Enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14 years in regular schools.
- Retaining the enrolled children till the completion of 8 years of elementary education
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at elementary education level

The following are some of the important initiatives undertaken under the programme.

- Opening Primary Schools
- Up-gradation of Primary schools into Upper Primary Schools
- Sanction of regular teachers to new schools and additional teachers to the existing Primary & Upper Primary Schools
- Strengthening of Mandal Resource Centres and school complexes
- Providing training to in-service teachers every year
- Interventions for out of school children and special training
- Supply of two pairs of uniforms to the children studying in Government schools upto VIII class every year
- Implementing activities for the education of children with special needs
- Civil Works - School buildings to new schools, additional classrooms, drinking water units and toilets.
- School grant, Teacher grant and maintenance grant to schools
- Conducting Research and Evaluation studies on interventions being implemented - Supervision & Monitoring of activities
- Management, Quality and Community Mobilization

- Innovations

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

The Government of India launched the scheme called “Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV)” with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, BC and Minorities categories in Educationally backward blocks in the state.

Objectives

- To ensure access and quality education to girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up Residential Schools with boarding facilities at elementary level
- To provide quality education for drop out girls in low female literacy mandals

Implementation

352 KGBVs were sanctioned in educationally backward mandals in the state and all these schools were operationalized. Teaching, non teaching staff and special officers were appointed on outsourcing basis.

Achievements 2015-16

- 17 new primary schools are opened.
- 12 Urban residential hostels are functioning in 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh with 1,094 urban deprived children.
- 2 Urban residential school are operational in 2 districts (Vijayawada of Krishna district and Visakhapatnam district) with 153 urban deprived children.
- 190 Madarsas supported with an enrolment of 13981.
- 1,00,252 CwSN identified among them 93,512 enrolled in regular schools.
- 9129 mild & moderate CwSN are attending to the special training centers in all mandals.
- 9186 Children with Special needs are availing physiotherapy services in all mandals.
- 3912 severe & profound children with MR are covered under Home based education.
- 218 minor corrective surgeries being done for identified CwSN
- All the 352 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas were made operational with an enrolment of 67541 children.
- 1,14,895 teachers at block level (BRC) were given in-service training for 3 days.

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- 2 pairs of uniforms supplied to 31,51,968 children with Rs.12607.87 lakhs

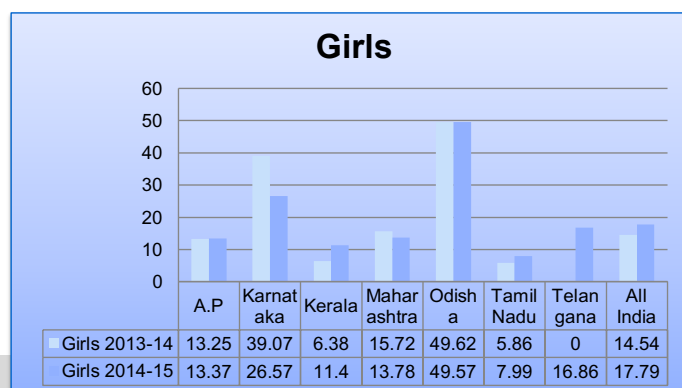
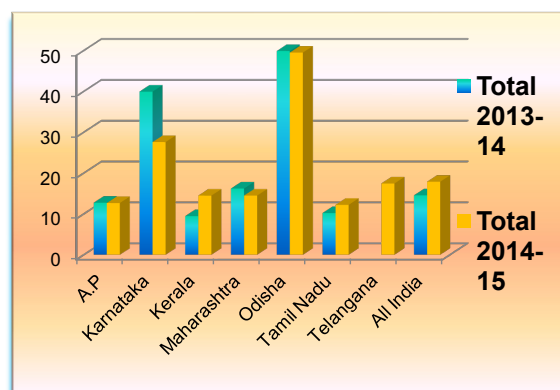
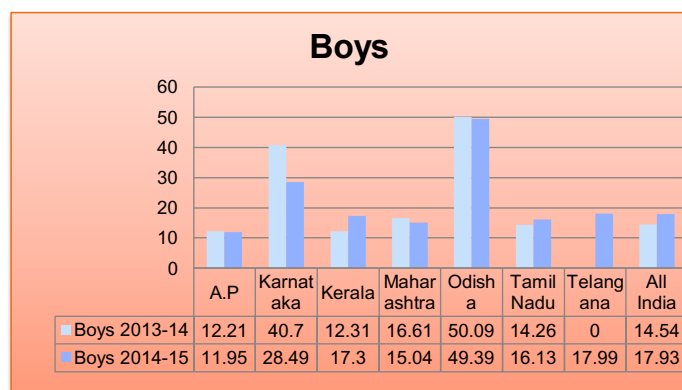
Table 8.4 Civil works 2015-16

Sl. No.	Activity	Sanctioned under AWP & B 2015-16	Completed	In Progress	Not Started
1	New Primary Schools (Rural)	17	0	7	10
2	ACR in lieu of Upgraded UPS	6	0	6	0
3	Boys Toilets	4242	602	526	3114
4	Separate Girls Toilets	13	6	1	6
5	Drinking Water Facilities (Urban)	684	0	62	622
6	Major Repairs (PS)	525	10	70	445
7	Major Repairs (UPS)	143	8	15	120

Unified - District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2014-15

Government of India have taken a decision to collect information from class I to class-XII level under the name of Unified District Information system for Education (U-DISE) with September 2015 as reference date during 2015-16 and information was collected from all the schools and Junior. colleges functioning under government and private managements in the state.

Annual average Dropout rate in Secondary level (UDISE 2014-15)



State	Total	
	2013-14	2014-15
A.P	12.72	12.65
Karnataka	39.92	27.57
Kerala	9.45	14.46
Maharashtra	16.2	14.47
Odisha	49.86	49.48
Tamil Nadu	10.2	12.2
Telangana	17.43	17.43
All India	14.54	17.86

Swachh Bharat, Swachh Vidyalaya:

- As per GoI target, construction of 46,138 Toilets was completed. During 2015-16, 25,584 school toilets were reconstructed/ repaired.
- SERP to maintain toilets in 34,637 schools through self help groups in districts.
- 15,000 Schools identified under school nurseries program of which 11,501 schools for setting up nurseries and undertake toilet maintenance.
- 3,499 are being maintained by SMCs with CSR initiative. Sports and white washing of all schools with uniform colour is being undertaken with SMC grants.

Intermediate Education

No of Junior Colleges - 3340

Enrollment - 1,28,953

Pass %-General courses - 64.96

Pass % in Vocational courses - 57.80

A policy decision was taken in 1964 to change the structure of secondary school system and introduce 10 year study duration instead of 11 years, followed by two years intermediate education in place of higher secondary and multipurpose system. The plus two stage education was introduced in Andhra Pradesh under 10+2+3 pattern from 1969-70. The Directorate of Higher Education has been bifurcated into two Directorates, Director of Intermediate Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education from 1-11-89.

Directorate of Intermediate Education was established in 1989 with the objective of administering intermediate colleges with particular reference to public funded institutions. There are 444 government junior colleges, 8 government vocational junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate

Badi Pilustondi

Under this programme 4,89,278 children were admitted in Class-I. Transition from Class-V to VI - 6,28,105. Transition from Class-VI to VII - 6,51,301 children: 6,33,070 children transition from Class-VII to VIII. Vidya sadassulu” were conducted in 651 mandals across the state and grama sabhas were conducted in 27,735 habitations during Badi Pilustondi programme.

Education. Besides the Government sector, there are 1819 private un-aided junior colleges functioning in A.P.

Conventional courses in science, arts and, commerce and vocational courses are offered at intermediate in plus 2 education. 23 Vocational courses are also being offered in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Business & Commerce and Humanities. Details about district wise and category wise functioning junior colleges are given in Annexure 8.8.

The category-wise Junior colleges in the districts under Government are shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Category wise Junior Colleges

S. No.	Category	Number
1.	Government Junior Colleges	444
2	Government Model Schools	163
3.	Private Aided Junior Colleges	131
4	Private Aided composite degree colleges offering Intermediate courses.	68
5	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	1819
6	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	400
7	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Government)	8
8	Incentive Junior Colleges	84
9	Others (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Disabled welfare, Co-operative, Railways)	223
	Total	3340

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

Enrollment of Students

Contact/Awareness Programme is conducted at district level/mandal level for identification of SSC dropouts and improvement of enrollment in government junior colleges for the academic year 2015-16. The government has fixed

minimum target of 10% increase in enrollment of students in government junior colleges over last year by preparing pamphlet, success stories of the students in the government junior college concerned. Enrollment of Students in the year 2015-16 are shown in Table 8.6

Table 8.6: Enrollment of Students in the year 2015-16

Category	No of colleges	I yr			II yr		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Government Junior Colleges	444	46689	43771	90460	47308	41186	88494
Private Aided Junior Colleges	131	20701	17792	38493	20731	17377	38108
Grand Total :	575	67390	61563	128953	68039	58563	126602

Results of Intermediate Examination

For 2nd year I.P.E March 2015, 448651 candidates appeared for General Courses of which 291467 students passed out whereas under Vocational courses, of the 27,302 candidates appeared, 15,769 students passed out. District wise General and Vocational courses results are given Annexure 8.9.

Appointment of Faculty on Contract basis

About 3732 junior lecturers were engaged on contract basis in Government Junior Colleges during the academic year 2014-15. Government has accorded permission with certain conditions for renewal of the contract faculty for the academic year 2015-16. Orders were issued by the Government to renew the Contract Faculty working in Government Junior Colleges in Andhra Pradesh State for the academic year 2015-2016. 3776 Contact Faculty have renewed for the academic year 2015-2016 and 584 Guest faculty are also arranged to meet the needs of the student.

Training Programmes

Training programmes were conducted for about 1800 Junior Lecturers both Government & Aided in all subjects excluding languages by experts at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Tirupathi. Steps are also being taken to conduct 10 Vocational + 2 pass out students in Dairy Science course for getting opportunity in Animal Husbandry Department, Andhra Pradesh for the post of Veterinary Assistant. Computer training programmes were organised to principals of Government Junior Colleges.

Short term vocational courses

About 6142 unemployed youth have been admitted/registered for 47 short term vocational courses for November, 2015 module under the notification issued by the State Institute of Vocational Education wing in the Commissionerate of Intermediate Education.

Activities

Tribal Sub Plan on going schemes (2015-16)

Construction of attached hostels in Govt. Jr. Colleges and building works located in Tribal areas with an estimated cost of Rs.185.71 lakhs and 213 works in Junior colleges are sanctioned with a total estimated cost of Rs.205.77 crores under RIDF. Of which 61 works are completed and remaining are under progress. Text books were supplied with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Apprenticeship Selection:

Vocational passouts are sponsored for one year Apprenticeship Training with APSRTC/Hospitals/Business firms/Industry. The selected candidates are entitled to a stipend of Rs. 2750/- per month during this one-year training period, half of which will be reimbursed to the training Agencies by Government of India through Board of Apprentice Training, Chennai. The department in association with Board of Apprentice Training (BOAT), Chennai have placed 1440 vocational pass out students in various Hospitals /APSRTC/Business firms / Industry during the year 2015-2016. The Apprenticeship selections were conducted at Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi and Vijayawada for the Vocational pass out students in the state.

Collegiate Education

Higher Education has been identified as a growth engine in the sunrise state of Andhra Pradesh and is pushed in a mission approach for sustaining and promoting quality of education and for providing purposeful education, particularly to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society.

No of Government degree colleges - 146

No of students in degree colleges - 86,040

No of students in Private Aided Colleges -

1,20,665

Pass% in 2014-15 - 68.51

The department of collegiate education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality of 146 Government degree colleges (145 Degree +1 oriental college) and 141 Private aided colleges (126 degree +15 oriental) existing in the state. The department also looks after the development needs of 2,06,705 students (86,040 GDCs+ 1,20,665 Pvt. Aided Colleges) offering UG & PG courses. Out of these, 34 are autonomous colleges (9 GDCs + 25 aided), 16 oriental colleges (1 GDC + 15 aided) & 2 are social welfare Govt. residential degree colleges offering B.Com (Hons). The Department has initiated various programmes for sustaining and promoting quality of education.

Details about the number of Degree Colleges and their strength are shown in the Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Degree Colleges and Students, 2015-16 (Number)

Type	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges(incl. one Oriental college)	146	86,040
Private Aided Colleges(126 Degree +15 Oriental)	141	1,20,665
Total	287	2,06,705

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

District-wise colleges, strength and category wise enrolments during the year 2015-16 are given in Annexure 8.10 and 8.11 respectively.

Government degree colleges - Result

Results of Government degree colleges were analyzed and placed on the CCE website www.apcce.gov.in to encourage and motivate the faculty members and to create a healthy competition among the colleges. Average pass percentage in 2014-15 is 68.51. 12 colleges got above 90% results. 48 colleges got the pass percentage between 90-70%. 71 colleges got pass percentage between 70-40% and 6 colleges got below 40% results.

Important programmes / initiatives

A. Academic

Starting New Courses

The department has introduced need based, job oriented new courses like biotechnology, industrial chemistry, microbiology, computer science, Communicative english, tourism, advertising and sales promotion etc., in government colleges in the last few years on partial self-financing basis keeping in view the recent developments in Higher Education. PG courses, on self-financing basis were also sanctioned every year on the basis of demand and facilities available. New elective courses and parallel degree courses in 7 modules were also introduced from 2015-16.

Employability enhancement - Jawahar Knowledge Centres

Jawahar Knowledge Centers, initiated by the state government, have evolved into a dynamic and student friendly platform to accommodate job aspirations of students in degree colleges. 120 JKC's were established in government degree colleges and students trained in 250 hours curriculum having modules in Communication skills, soft skills, analytical skills and basic computer skills. Commerce students have the opportunity of undergoing training in financial accounting packages namely Tally software package. Students trained in JKC's are exposed to placement opportunities in noted and well placed companies. Students interested in banking sector are also trained through JKC- BET (JKC - Bank Exam Training) programme and the curriculum followed in this training programme is in tune with the requirements of banking

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sector and bank examination pattern. 5938 candidates have participated in training programme and 1660 candidates were allotted placements in the state during 2015-16 (upto December 2015).

JKC – TISS training programme

To strengthen the existing Jawahar Knowledge Centers in Degree Colleges the department of higher Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh has entered into partnership with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). The parallel degree programme is designed so that the graduating youth acquire job related skills through immersive projects and will be offered to students through Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) across the State. This would involve College student engagement over three years in a multi stakeholder collaborative model involving NGOs, Universities and Corporate Sector. During the three year graduation period, students can earn a Certificate in Management Skills- on completion of 3 years of study.

Special Concession to SC/ST & Disabled

JKC registration fee for SC and ST students was waived and met from the SCSP and TSP funds. Free training was provided to disabled students by meeting free fee from existing JKC funds of the respective GDC.

B. Infrastructure development

Rastriya Uchchitar Siksha Abhyan

RUSA (Rastriya Uchcharitar Siksha Abhyan) is a Centrally sponsored scheme for funding the state Universities and Colleges under 18 components for achieving equity, access & excellence.

C. Quality enhancement

The Department mandated all Colleges under its administrative control to get accredited by the (NAAC). The accreditation and subsequent grading by NAAC is a credible indicator of quality of education imparted by the institutions. The department extends necessary support to colleges in the process of accreditation such as training for Principals and Coordinators of (Internal Quality Assurance Cell) IQAC in preparation of Self Study Report (SSR) for submission to NAAC. 67 Government colleges are having valid NAAC grade as on 31.12.2015. Details of the grades are shown in Table.8.8.

Table 8.8: Grades obtained by Govt. Colleges

S. No	Details	Number
1	No. of GDCs with valid grade	67
2	No. of GDCs preparing for Cycle 2	23
3	No. of GDCs preparing for Cycle 1	23
4	No. of GDCs Established after 2008	30
5	No. of GDCs not functioning	02
	Total GDCs	145

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Capacity Building Programmes for Faculty:

The department provides training to principals, lecturers and non-teaching staff to enhance the academic, administrative skills of the staff. Lecturers working in government degree colleges are nominated by the CCE for training programmes including Refresher Courses and Orientation courses conducted by Academic Staff Colleges (ASC) of the Universities. 471 lecturers from government degree colleges were nominated to Academic Staff colleges of Andhra University, Visakapatnam; Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati. Capacity building programmes were conducted for principals of Govt Degree Colleges. Over 25 capacity building and performance review programmes were organised for principals and faculty under RUSA during 2015-16.

English Language Fellow (ELF) programme

As a continuation of English Language Fellow (ELF) initiative, the department organized 3day workshop on strategies to improve English speaking skills in students from 29th July to 8th August in three batches for 72 English lecturers at SVU, Tirupathi. Further, English Language Labs were established in 67 Government Colleges by 2015-16 to improve the oral and aural communication skills of the students.

Autonomous Colleges

Three colleges, GDC(W), Kurnool, GDC(M), Palakol, GDC(W), Kakinada were conferred with Autonomous status. UGC Committee visited 2 colleges DK (W) GDC, Nellore and GDC(W), Kadapa for conferment of Autonomous status.

MANA TV

MANA TV is ICT based learning resource for students in remote and rural areas. This is two way audio and one way video tool where students can learn from subject experts. 135 Government Colleges in the State are having the facility. 355 programmes were conducted through MANA TV during 2014-15 (live programmes-93, Special live programmes-12, recorded telecast- 250).

Academic performance assessment of teaching staff

The department has devised academic performance indicators (API) for lecturers & Academic & Administrative Performance indicators (AADPI) for Principals in consonance with UGC guidelines for assessment of teacher performance in a systematized way and API scores are placed on the website www.apcce.gov.in. 2072 lecturers of Govt degree Colleges and 1453 lecturers of Pvt Aided Colleges have submitted API scores.

Awards - State Teacher, Pratibha and Yuvatarangam awards

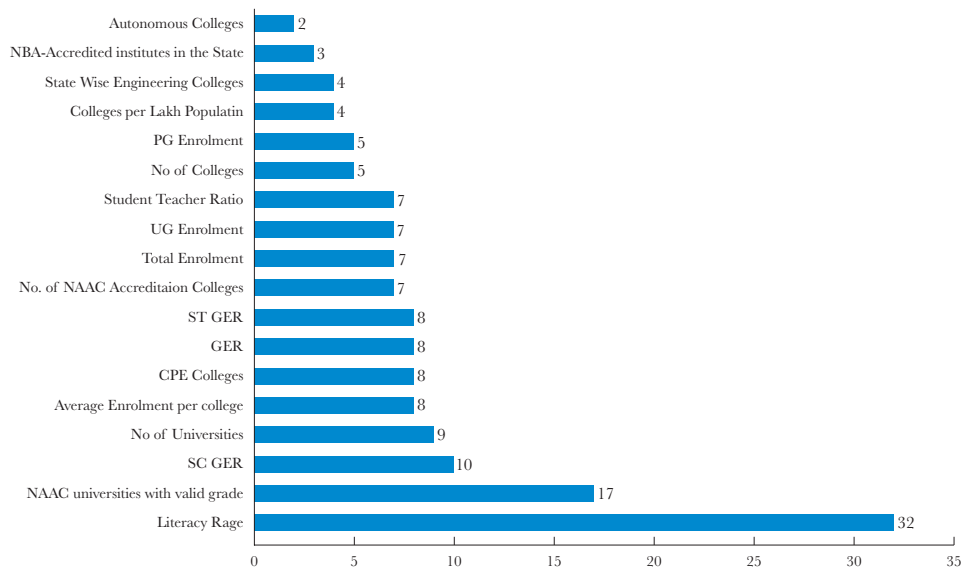
56 awards were given to teachers on 5th September, 2015 on the occasion of Teachers day (University level-28, Subjectwise-11, Subject wise awards to affiliating College

teachers-17). The Government has instituted Pratibha awards for the students of Higher Education in recognition to their merit. 312 awards were given to the students of Degree Colleges on 14th November, 2015 at Tirupathi on the occasion of Children’s day. Each awardee is given Merit Certificate, Medal, Cash prize of Rs. 20,000/- and Electronic Tab. The department has been celebrating a festival of excellence called “Yuvatharangam” every year. Awards are given to students for participating in various activities (Academic-147, Cultural & Literary-105 and Games & Sports-84 events).

District Resource Centres

District Resource Centers (DRC) were established in select colleges of all districts in the state to optimize utilization of resources by pooling and sharing among all the Government Colleges in the district. This provides additional support to students of government degree colleges situated in semi urban, rural and remote areas. The DRCs have been conducting activities like extension lectures, seminars, academic competitions for students by sharing teacher expertise, labs, library, and other learning resources and sports infrastructural facilities. The DRC has emerged as a platform for conducting various activities over a period of time.

Higher Education - Position of AP in India



As per Timeso of India news - As is one of the top states in women employability

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Knowledge Mission:

As a part of the educational reforms in the state of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has formulated Knowledge Mission to develop Andhra Pradesh as a Global Knowledge and Education Hub. Andhra Pradesh aims at becoming one of the three best performing States of India by 2020, and to become one of the best states in the country by 2029. The Government is adopting a two-track approach for implementation of the Knowledge Mission:

Track-I: Strengthening of Existing Institutions through programmes like Curriculum upgradation, Establishment of Smart Campuses, Allotment of credits to Online courses, Introducing Gap Year concept, Establishment of

Incubation Centers, Industry Collaborations, Training in Employability skills.

Track-II: Creation of new premier institutions of Higher Education.

28 Govt Degree Colleges are having WiFi connectivity on campuses and 11 Govt degree Colleges have introduced Biometric attendance system for faculty

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

The Degree Colleges are graded based on Key Performance Indicators like NAAC accreditation, Infrastructure facilities, Focus on Research, Faculty Training programmes, Results & Placements and the grades are posted on CM dashboard (www.core.ap.gov.in/).

Type of Degree College	No. of degree colleges	A Grade (75 points & above)	B Grade (50-75 points)	C Grade (35-50 points)	D Grade (Below 35 points)
Government	143	11	42	54	36
Aided	117	8	33	42	34
Total	260	19	75	96	70

Technical Education

Technical Education department promotes technical education in the State to bring out good engineers and technicians with profound knowledge, skill, positive work culture, improved efficiency and productivity. The ultimate goal is to ensure effective working of our industries and to shape our students to be competitive in the global market.

The department is responsible for development of technical education both at degree (graduate engineers) as well as diploma level (technicians). The department implements policies of the state government and also coordinates with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in processing applications for the establishment of engineering, M.B.A., M.C.A., B. Pharmacy and polytechnic colleges and institutions, enhancement of sanctioned intake, introduction of new courses etc., in them.

No of Professional Colleges - 1357

Intake of Students - 3,44,551

No of Polytechnic Colleges - 306

No. of Polytechnic Students - 86,831

- The department encourages qualitative Technical Education at Degree and Diploma levels through improved standards set by AICTE and National Board of Accreditation (NBA).
- The department encourages implementation of Government of India Schemes (MHRD) to provide Sophisticated laboratory equipment and better residential and training facilities for Diploma level Students to provide quality education by creating the stimulated industrial environment in Polytechnics to provide hands on experience and immediate job placements at supervisory level.
- The department in coordination with Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education, Government of India and various organizations/ industries provide apprenticeship training to thousands of engineering graduates and

diploma holders including sandwich courses to improve their skills to fit into the best production centers in the country

- The department and the State Board of Technical Education and Training A.P., conducts examination for diploma level and certificate courses. It also on a challenging basis implementing the e-Lessons and as a teaching aid in all subjects and error free EDEP (Electronic Dispatch of Exam Papers) System for conduct of diploma exams
- The department (convener for professional courses) nominated by AP State Council for Higher Education) conducts Web based admissions for EAMCET, ECET, ICET and POLYCET, as per the ranks secured by the candidates, in AP for Admissions into Professional Courses and Diploma Level Courses. This enables the student to attend counseling at any one of the above places in the State as per their convenience and select college and course of his choice. The Convener for the Diploma Courses will be nominated by Commissioner of Technical Education, AP.
- The department encourages Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) throughout the State in the Polytechnics, to update their skills and find out resources for institutional development.

Professional Colleges

Government's proactive policy has been implemented by this department with increased intake in Technical Institutions particularly at Degree level. At present, there are 1357 diploma & degree level professional institutions with an intake of 3,44,551 in the State. The details of professional colleges and intake of students in the state are shown in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9: Professional Colleges and intake of Students

Type	Polytechnics	Students
Engineering	330	179360
MCA	201	15420
MBA	387	49140
B. Pharmacy	115	12720
Polytechnics	306	86831
D.Pharmacy	18	1080
Total	1357	3,44,551

Source: Technical Education Department

Initiatives to Improve Access

Polytechnic Colleges

There are 306 polytechnic institutions in the state with a total intake of 86831 and 18 D. Pharmacy institutions with a total intake of 1080. Details about the number and intake in Polytechnics colleges during 2014-15 are shown in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10: Polytechnics and Students, 2014-15

Type	Polytechnics	Students
Government Polytechnics	81	16395
Aided Polytechnics	02	715
Pvt. Unaided Polytechnics	68	33961
2nd Shift Polytechnics in Engineering Colleges	155	35760
TOTAL	306	86831
D. Pharmacy Institutions	18	1080

Source: Technical Education Department

Initiatives for Improvement of Quality

The following measures are being taken to correct the skewed ratio in intake of engineering and diploma holders of 4:1 as against 1:4 by increasing the intake in polytechnics in technical education.

46 new government polytechnics were established under Government Sector. 11 government polytechnics, 1 aided polytechnic, and 23 Private Un-Aided Polytechnics and 171 engineering colleges were permitted second shift polytechnics in the state. Initiated steps to start 3 community colleges under National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to provide employment and flexibility of studies by integrating general and vocational education by offering courses such as 1. software development 2. welding 3. fashion and garment technology.

Establishment of National Level Institutions:

IIM, Visakhapatnam, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Merlapaka Village Yerpudu (M), Chittoor Dist., Indian Institute of Science Education Research (IISER) at Srinivasapuram, Panguru and Chindepalle Villages of Yerpudu (M), IIIT, Sri City, Chittoor District, National Institute of Technology (NIT), Tadepalligudem and IIIT, Kurnool were started in 2015-16 and two more National level Institutes are proposed i.e. Tribal University at

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Relli in Vizianagaram District and Central University in Ananthapuramu district for the Academic year 2016-17.

The lands have been identified for IIT and IISER at Tirupathi and IIM at Visakhapatnam. Temporary accommodations for these 3 institutions and necessary steps are being taken up to commence IIT, Tirupathi and IIM, Visakhapatnam from the academic year 2015-16, foundation stone was laid for IIM and IIT institutes at Visakhapatnam and Chittoor respectively. Identification and finalization of lands to other institutions is under process.

Schemes

a. Establishment of Skill Development Centres

Skill Development Centre(SDC) is different from other training providers in its objectives and mode of functioning. While other training providers cater to different disciplines and adopt a general skill frame work, SDC restricts itself to students pursuing professional courses in polytechnics and engineering colleges. A training curriculum has been chalked out keeping in mind technical students, immediate job needs, related skill set and support of live projects.

41 Skill Development Centers have been established in polytechnics to provide industry relevant skill training and to improve the quality in technical education. Each SDC is provided with latest Desk top computing facility in each center with 30 seating capacity and latest midrange software. So far 10392 students have been trained in these 41 SDCs.

b. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

TEQIP-II is a centrally sponsored scheme with the assistants of World Bank being implemented in the State for improving the quality of technical education prior to bifurcation of State, there were 25 Engineering Colleges selected under TEQIP-II with a tentative outlay of Rs. 263.00 crores. At present, there are 11 selected engineering colleges and two centres of Excellence (CoEs) in two university engineering colleges under the purview of SPFU,AP with a tentative outlay of Rs.88.80 crores in the ratio of 75:25 between Central and State for the Government Institutions, and 60:20:20 share ratio between Central: State: Institutions respectively.

c. Apprenticeship Training

The department is also providing training for engineering graduates and diploma holders in collaboration with BOAT, MHRD Government of India. The department is conducting walk in interviews throughout the state to engineers and diploma holders and number of industries are participating in the camp for selection of Apprentices.

d. New Schemes of MHRD, GOI under Skill Development:

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India announced various schemes for providing 100% direct central assistance under the scheme of sub-Mission of Polytechnics under coordinated action for skill development. In response to the proposals of the State Government, the MHRD sanctioned and provided funds under the schemes.

Sl. No.	Scheme	No.of Polytechnics	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1	Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)	29	11.19
2	Construction of Women's Hostel	27	22.70
3	Strengthening of existing Polytechnics (Up gradation)	35	24.40
	Total	91	58.29

Other Important Schemes:

Exclusive schemes for SCs & STs students of GMR Polytechnics:

There are 2 GMR Polytechnics in the State for SCs Rajahmundry of East Godavari Distret and Madanapalle of Chittoor District. There are 3 GMR Polytechnics in the State for STs – Paderu of Visakahpatnam district, Srisailam of Kurnool dist, Yetapaka of East Godavari dist. The Government for the first time sanctioned the scheme of “improvement of hostels for GMR Polytechnics for SCs and STs” which is an exclusive scheme for the benefit of SC and ST Students. The Scheme is expanded

in technical education and more number of schemes are included to cater the needs of SC and ST Students of GMR Polytechnics. In the academic Year 2014-15 four more GMR Polytechnics for ST's were started one each at Seethampeta, Gummalaxmi puram, Rampachodavaram and K.R. Puram with an annual intake of 120 students in two branches.

The University of Knowledge Technologies

The University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) cater to the educational needs of the rural youth. Two fully residential IIITs have been established under the UKT at Nuzvid in Krishna district and R.K. Valley in Kadapa district. These institutes are meant to specialize in teaching and research in Information Technology and emerging areas of Engineering and Science. Around 2000 students

are admitted in each IIIT in the academic year 2008-09. The Under Graduate programme at these IIITs leading to a B.Tech Degree is six years duration. Admissions are made after the SSC level (Class X) on the basis of marks obtained in the board examination. All education is imparted through the use of IT&C. Now the intake is 1000 students for each APIIT.

Buildings for Government Polytechnics for Minorities:

Administrative Sanction was accorded by Government under Normal State Plan for construction of Government Polytechnic Buildings and Additional Class Rooms/Hostels. 16 buildings were sanctioned in Government Polytechnics with an estimated cost of Rs127.41 crores under different tranches of RIDF and the construction of 10 buildings are completed and remaining are under progress.

Family Welfare

Family Welfare department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through 7,659 sub-centres, 1,075 Primary Health Centres, 193 Community Health Centres, 49 area hospitals, 9 district hospitals, 6 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 11 Teaching hospitals. There are 73 Urban Family Welfare Centres, and 193 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas of the State.

Improved literacy standards, raised awareness levels among families, continuous monitoring and care of mother and child before and after deliveries; and improvement in health parameters is being realised over the years through the thrust and concerted efforts that are being put in implementation of several Medical and Health programmes.

No of Sub-centres - 7,659

No of Primary Health Centres - 1,075

No of Community Health Centres - 193

No of Area hospitals - 49

No of district hospitals - 9

No of Mother and Child Care hospitals - 6

No of Teaching hospitals - 11

No of Urban Family welfare centres - 73

No of Urban Health Centres - 193

The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2013 in the combined state are 17.4, 7.3 and 39 respectively while it is 21.4, 7.0 and 40 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Sep.2014). The Male and Female expected life at birth in the State is 66.9 and 70.9 respectively as against the All India figures of 67.3 and 69.6 in (2011-15). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 92 in the state as against 167 in All India as per the latest Sample Registration System results. Performance in Certain Health Parameters (combined state) are shown in Table:8.11

Table 8.11: Performance in Certain Health Parameters (combined state)

Year	IMR	MMR	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
2001	66	195 (2001-03)	20.8	8.1
2002	62		20.7	8.1
2003	59		20.4	8
2004	59	154 (2004-06)	19	7
2005	57		19.1	7.3
2006	56		18.9	7.3
2007	54	134 (2007-09)	18.7	7.4
2008	52		18.4	7.5
2009	49		18.3	7.6
2010	46	110 (2010-12)	17.9	7.6
2011	43		17.5	7.5
2012	41		17.5	7.4
2013	39	92 (2011-13)	17.4	7.3
2014	39		17.4	7.3

IMR= No. of Infant deaths during the year per thousand Live Births.

MMR= Maternal Mortality Ratio is proportion of maternal deaths during the year per 1,00,000 live births reported.

Crude Birth Rate =No. of live births during the year per 1000 population.

Crude Death Rate=No. of deaths during the year per 1000 population.

Source: SRS Bulletins, Registrar General, India

Demographic Goals

Implementation of various planned departmental programmes in a structured process over the years has culminated in achievement of the set demographic goals in the following manner. Details of health parameters are shown in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12. Status of achievement in demographic goals

District	MMR 2011-13 *	IMR 2013 *	TFR 2012 *	CPR ***	CBR *	ASR 2011 **	CSR 2011 **
Srikakulam	98	47	1.7	74.2	17	1015	954
Vizianagaram	107	45	1.5	70.4	18.4	1019	960
Vishakapatnam	115	39	1.9	66.6	16	1006	961
East Godavari	74	34	1.8	78.5	15.8	1006	968
West Godavari	80	28	1.5	78.5	15.5	1004	964
Krishna	79	25	1.7	76.4	16	992	935
Guntur	83	31	1.9	71.8	17.7	1003	945
Prakasam	87	37	1.8	70.1	18.2	981	932
SPSR Nellore	77	35	1.8	66.3	16	985	939
YSR	85	38	1.8	51.2	19.2	985	918
Kurnool	108	43	1.8	61.8	19.2	988	938
Anantapuramu	98	45	1.7	64.4	18.7	977	927
Chittoor	86	35	1.9	65.2	17.7	997	931
Andhra Pradesh	92	39	1.8	66.7	17.4	996	944

Source : Health & Family welfare department

1.*State Estimates - based on Census 2011, 2.**Census 2011, 3.***DLHS-3 - 2007-08

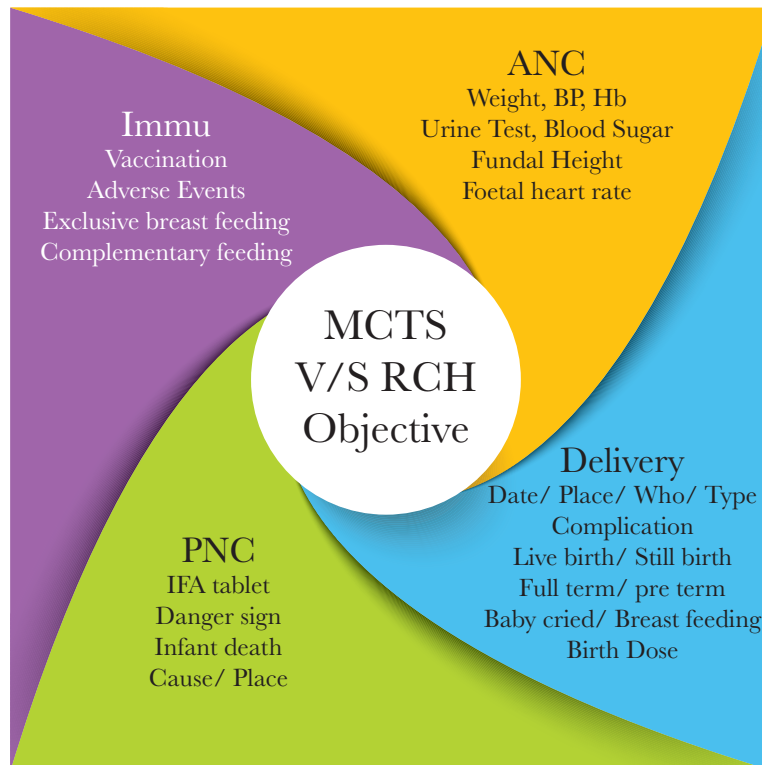
IMR – Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births), MMR – Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1 lakh live births) TFR – Total Fertility Rate, CPR – Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, CBR – Crude Birth Rate, ASR – Adult Sex Ratio (per 1000 males), CSR – Child Sex Ratio (per 1000 males)

A. Maternal Health Care Services

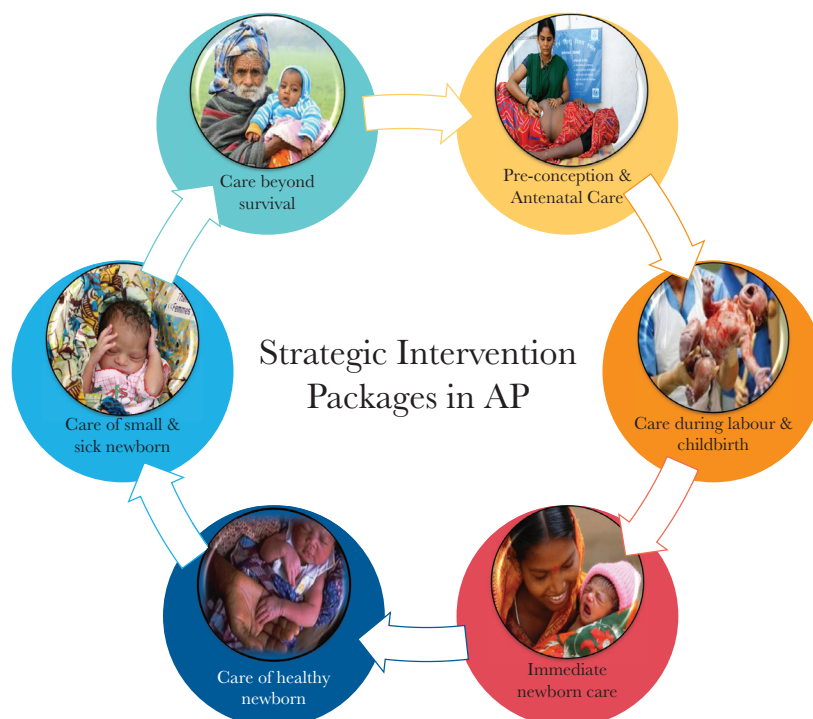
The recent Economic Survey of India portrayed concern about the high prevalence of anaemia among women and quoted that “The prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women is a serious concern as it affects the health of the unborn child. Among the 12 States, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Bihar have reported anaemia among more than 50 per cent pregnant women in the age group 15-49 years. A majority of States have reported anaemia among pregnant women”.

In Andhra Pradesh, Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to pregnant woman by implementing the following schemes/ interventions:

- a. Accredited Social Health Activist
- b. Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Services
- c. Blood Bank and Blood Storage Centres
- d. 24-hours Mother & Child Health Centre
- e. Janani Suraksha Yojana
- f. Village Health and Nutrition Day Centres
- g. Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram
- h. Maternal Death Review
- i. Other Initiatives
 - Mother and Child Health Cards for every registered pregnant women & children
 - Web portal for tracking mothers and children - 9.41 lakh mothers and 9.10 lakh children were registered during 2014-15 and 4.90 lakh mothers and 4.44 lakh children in 2015-16(up to October, 2015).
 - Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH): The activities include promotive, preventive, curative and referral services. About 409 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics were established throughout Andhra Pradesh.



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All interventions delivered at family & community level are also available at outreach/ Sub Centre.
All interventions delivered at outreach/ Sub Centre level are also delivered at health facility level.

B. Child Health Care Services

The State Government has envisaged establishing 26 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 18 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, 95 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 789 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) in the state to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by strengthening neo-natal care services. 21 centres will have 20 bedded facilities in district hospitals and teaching hospitals and five will have 10 bedded facilities in area hospitals/community health centres.

i. Child Immunization

All infants under one year are vaccinated against VPDs such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, TB, measles, and hepatitis-B under immunization schedule through B.C.G, D.P.T, O.P.V., measles and hepatitis-B vaccines. Apart from these, routine immunizations including vitamin-A and intensified pulse polio immunization are also given twice a year.

ii. Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha

A revitalized school health program known as Jawahar

Bala Arogya Raksha (JBAR) is aimed to prevent illness and promote health and well being of the school children, through early detection and care, development of healthy attitude and behavior, ensuring healthy environment at school, prevention of communicable diseases and increased learning capabilities. Achievements of Jawahar Bala Arogya Raksha Programme are shown in Annexure 8.12.

C. Family Welfare Services

- Sterilization Methods - Rs.600/- is given to sterilization of women, Rs.1100/- for male sterilization and Rs.250/- for all.
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Services - The objective of the scheme is to provide MTP services to eligible couples for termination of unwanted pregnancies. These services are being provided at all Government hospitals in the state. 2,115 patients during 2014-15 and 1,200 patients 2015-16 (upto October 2015) benefited under this scheme.
- Family Planning indemnity Scheme- To provide insurance to sterilization beneficiaries through

authorized insurance agency. Rs.2.00 Lakh is given on death of a sterilization beneficiary due to sterilization operation within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital and Rs.50,000 for death between 8 to 30 days, and Rs.30,000 for failure of sterilization and a maximum of Rs.25,000 as expenses for treatment of medical complication arising due to sterilization operation. 2.08 lakh sterilisations have been done during 2015-16 (upto January 2016), of which 12 cases of deaths, 2 cases of complications and 4 cases of failures occurred during the period.

D. Urban Slum Health Services

To provide preventive, promotive and curative services to people living in urban slum areas. There are 193 Urban Health centres functioning in the state through NGOs with State government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20,000 people in slum areas.

E. Tribal Health Services

To improve delivery of effective, accessible and quality health services to tribal citizens living in agency areas.

F. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques - To prevent female feticide and to improve female sex ratio.

G. Community Involvement

Community engagement to improve health services in the periphery through the following schemes and interventions.

- i. Untied Funds
- ii. Village Health and Sanitation Committee

H. Special Initiatives

The state is implementing emergency transportation to aid patients in health emergencies, fixed day health services to converge services in each rural habitation for identification, diagnosis, treatment, record keeping and referral of high risk cases and health information help line to provide health advice and health counseling to public.

a. Emergency Health Transportation Scheme

433 ambulances with trained technical staff are available 24 hours /365 days through 108 - toll-free telephone numbers were made operational to cover the entire State. 6.00 lakh patients were transported under the

scheme during 2014 and 4.18 lakh patients transported till Oct. 2015.

b. Fixed Day Health Services

275 mobile health vehicles are placed in all districts to provide once-a-month fixed day service at the rural habitations located 3 km beyond a PHC or CHC according to pre-determined calendar to conduct pregnancy monitoring, treat infant, child and chronic ailments. Each mobile health vehicle is equipped with medical and basic laboratory equipment to perform basic lab tests, a cold chain unit to store vaccines and blood samples. 55.55 lakh patients utilized these services during 2014-15, and 48.95 lakh patients utilized these services during 2015-16 (up to October 2015).

c. Health Information Helpline

For comprehensive management of issues related to pregnant women, Government initiated process for establishment of 102 call centres. Through call centre, services provided to every pregnant woman with special attention on high risk pregnant women will be monitored and ensures the ANC checkups Birth plan and referral transport. 9.61 lakhs pregnant women including 1.44 lakhs High Risk Pregnant Women and 8.42 lakhs infants have been benefitted. Details of achievements of Family Welfare Programme and immunization are given in Annexure 8.13.

Dr. NTR VAIDYA SEVA

'NTR Vaidya Seva' scheme counts to be one of the pioneers in terms of achieving equity and providing accountable and evidence-based good-quality health-care services in the state to assist poor families from catastrophic health expenditure. The aim of the scheme is to provide Health Coverage to BPL families. The scheme is a unique PPP model in the field of Health, tailor made to the health needs of poor patients and provides end-to-end cashless services for identified diseases under secondary and tertiary care through a network of service providers from Government and private sector. The scheme has established a demand-side mechanism that mobilizes and channels additional

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public financing to health, introduced an explicit benefits package, pioneered cashless care and fostered public private partnerships.

The IEC activity during the health camps, screening, counseling and treatment of common ailments in the health camps and out-patient services in network hospitals is supplementing the government health care system in preventive and primary care. In order to facilitate effective implementation of the scheme, the State Government set up the Aarogyasri Health Care Trust, which, in consultation with the specialists in the field of healthcare, runs the scheme.

The choice of hospital for treatment is with the patient. The entire process from the time of conduct of health camps to the screening, diagnosing, treatment, follow-up and claim payment is made transparent through online web based processing to prevent any misuse and fraud. The scheme is complementary to facilities available in Government Hospitals and put together provides Health Coverage to BPL population including Prevention, Primary care and In-Patient care. All the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which are the first contact point, Area/District Hospitals and Network Hospitals, are provided with Help Desks manned by Vaidya Mithra to facilitate the illiterate patients.

Under NTR Aarogyaseva, the ceiling on the cost of treatment has been raised to Rs.2.5 lakh. Besides, 100 diseases are covered a new taking the total number of diseases covered by the scheme to 1038. The Government is committed to strengthen and revamp the health sector.

Geometry of health coverage

The beneficiaries of the scheme are the members of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families as enumerated and photographed in White Ration Card linked with Aadhar card and available in Civil Supplies Department database. There shall be no co-payment under this scheme. The scheme shall provide coverage for the 1044 "Listed Therapies" for identified diseases in the 29 categories.

Follow-up services are provided for a period of one year through fixed packages to the patients whoever requires long term follow-up therapy in order to get optimum benefit from the procedure and avoid complications. Follow-up package for consultation, investigations, drugs etc., for one year for listed therapies were formulated by Technical committee of the Trust in consultation with specialists are

listed in website: www.aarogyasri.gov.in. The Scheme is intended to benefit 130.98 lakh families in all districts of the state.

Dr.NTR Vaidyaseva Trust- Implementing agency

In order to implement the scheme in a dynamic and hassle free manner, Government of AP established an independent trust "Dr.NTR Vaidyaseva Trust".

Network hospitals - service providers

A health care provider shall be a hospital or nursing home in the state both from public and private sector established for indoor medical care and treatment of disease and injuries and should be registered under Andhra Pradesh Private Allopathic Medical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act and Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (wherever applicable).

District administration- mobilization

District level monitoring committees implementing the scheme through regular review meetings and also help mobilize patients by encouraging them to attend camps, conducting awareness campaigns through peoples representatives, Self Help Groups and other field functionaries.

Technology Solutions

A dedicated real-time online workflow system was designed by the Trust in order to bring dynamism and decentralization of work like Online processing of the cases starting from registration of case at first referral center, health camps etc., registration at network hospital, pre-authorization, treatment and other services at the hospital, discharge and post treatment follow-up, claim settlement, payment gateway, accounting system, TDS deductions, e-office solutions etc. The maintenance of the workflow is done round the clock.

Performance of the Scheme

0.237 lakh Medical camps were conducted by the network hospitals in rural areas and 50.23 lakh patients screened in these health camps since inception of the scheme up to December 2015. 39.70 lakh patients were treated as out-patients and 21.86 lakh patients treated as in-patients in all

532 active hospitals under NTR Vaidya sevathe scheme so far. 19.99 lakh therapies were pre-authorized at the cost of Rs.5330.02 crore. District-wise details (up to Dec, 2015) are given in Annexure 8.14.

Impact on Health Scenario

- i) Changing Tertiary care profile
- ii) Improvement in documentation and regulatory effect on Hospitals
- iii) Improvement in quality of services:
- iv) Establishing Medical Protocols tailor-made to local situations
- v) Performance of Government Hospitals

104 seva kendram:

This is an integrated call center established by the Govt of A.P. on 1.10.2015 which functions round the clock for grievances redressal pertaining to medical and health department. The services offered by the 104 seva kendram are two types a) Inbound services - health advice, medical advice, health information, counseling, blood bank information, complaint registry, employees health scheme b) out bound services- health advice, monitoring and evaluation of mother and child health services, feedback of Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva. 53 lakh calls were registered under inbound services and 6 lakhs were registered under outbound services so far.

Health Schemes

The trust is implementing the employees health scheme run by the government for providing health coverage of all regular state government employees provincialized work charged employees, provincialized employees of localbodies all service pensioners, re-employed service pensioners, family pensioners, their dependent family members for 1885 notified therapies in the empanelled network hospitals. The trust is offering health services to the Accredited Print and Electronic Media Journalists and accredited freelance journalists on the lines of employees health scheme.

New initiatives

The trust has introduced the coverage of epidemic and communicable diseases like dengue in 2014 to treat the poor in crisis. Financial assistance of Rs.6.50 lakh is being provided under the Trust to the BPL patients undergoing

Cochlear implantation surgery and Audio Verbal Therapy (AVT) for one year to the totally deaf children of below two years for Pre-lingual deafness and 12 years of age for Post lingual deafness.

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) is an autonomous organization funded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, started functioning from March 1st 1987 to manage secondary level hospitals. At present there are 114 hospitals under the control of APVVP in the State and the details are shown in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: Hospitals and Beds

Type of Hospitals	Hospitals	Beds
District Hospitals	8	2200
Area hospitals	31	3100
Community Health Centers	70	2820
Speciality Hospitals	4	320
FRUs in Urban areas	0	0
Dispensaries	1	0
Additional beds in hospitals	0	2369
Total	114	10809

Source: AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Hospital Activities

APVVP hospitals provide outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), diagnostic services and laboratory services. These hospitals along with the Primary Health Centers and Teaching hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) act as a platform for implementation of various national health programs like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Family welfare, AIDS, etc.

The APVVP deals exclusively with the middle level hospitals of bed strength ranging from 30 to 350. These institutions also referred to as secondary hospitals or first referral hospitals and are called District Hospitals, Area Hospitals and CHCs depending on bed strength.

The District Hospitals (DH) provide service with a bed strength ranging from 200-350 and ten clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine,

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General Surgery, Orthopedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental & others.

The Area Hospitals (AH) provide services with 100 beds and four clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine and General Surgery.

The Community Health Centres (CHC) with 30-50 beds provide health care in one clinical specialty. These Hospitals are provided with professional Staff (Doctors, Nurses and Paramedics) and medical equipment depending upon their service levels and bed strength. Drugs are provided to all Hospitals by the Central drug stores under APHMHIDC as per the requirements.

Blood Banks and Human resources

There are 26 blood banks and 38 blood storage centres are functioning in APVVP Hospitals in the State. These blood banks are providing blood to the needy patients in the Hospitals. There are 766 Doctors, 2036 Nursing and 917 Paramedical, 435 Administration cadres working for health care in the state. The junior level ministerial services are taken on third party or outsourcing basis. Sanitation and cleaning services are contracted to third party agencies and other non-clinical services like security are provided mostly through third party or contract basis.

Hospital Performance

The comparative performance of hospital activities in nine key indicators are shown in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14: Performance Indicators of Hospital Activities (Nos in Lakh)

Indicator	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Upto Sep'2015
Out patients	157.65	164.35	80.63
Inpatients	13.34	13.53	7.23
Major Surgeries	0.71	0.68	0.38
Sterilizations	0.69	0.64	0.29
Deliveries	1.27	1.23	0.64
Ultra Sono Graphy	1.23	1.17	0.63
X- Rays	3.34	3.41	1.81
E.C.G	0.90	0.9	0.49
Lab Tests (Lakh Nos.)	64.01	64.43	35.67

Source: AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Performance of National Rural Health Mission

Under NRHM 11 SNCU, 5 NRC, 84 NBSU, 59 CEMONC, 12 Tribal Hospitals are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. 3 MCH Hospitals are established in APVVP Hospitals.

Special Care New born Units

Government sanctioned 11 SNCUs to APVVP hospitals. These units provide special medical care and treatment to low birth weight new born babies and premature babies. The Performance of SNCU in APVVP Hospitals are shown in the below Table.8.15

Table 8.15: Special Care New born Units

Births under SNCU	No. of units (April-August, 2015)
Birth weight of babies	
>2500gm	7360
<2500gm	2175
1500-2499gm	1616
1000-1499gm	428
Preterm births(Gestation)	94
>37 weeks	5867
<37 weeks	1808
No. of new borns who required resuscitation at birth	554

Trauma Care Centres

The Government has taken up establishment of trauma care centres in 5 APVVP Hospitals located in the state to provide immediate emergency Medical care to accident victims.

New Born Stabilization Units

84 new born NBSU are located in APVVP hospitals in the state. The NBSUs are used to stabilize new born babies. During April to August 2015, 14600 cases were admitted, 13341 were discharged, 795 were referrals and 41 were deaths.

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres

There are 5 NRCs in the APVVP hospitals. These NRCs provide care to sick and malnourished children. During April to August 2015, 714 cases were admitted and 693

cases were discharged, 465 were discharged with target weight gain, 18 cases were referrals and 687 cases were children followed up.

NTR Aarogya Seva (Aarogyasri)

Aarogyasri scheme was introduced on 01.04.2007 In all district hospitals, most of the Area Hospitals and a few CHCs have empanelled, based on the availability of specialists and equipment were covered. There is a gradual increase in the number of cases treated in the APVVP hospitals.

Health

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program

The National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme(NVBDCP) deals with Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Suspected Viral Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Filariasis and Kala Azar under an umbrella program with broad objectives of “Prevention of deaths due to vector borne diseases and Reduction of morbidity”. The major strategies include: 1. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of all vector borne disease cases, 2. Integrated Vector Control Measures through adoption of insecticidal spray operations, personal prophylactic measures and source reduction method, 3. Capacity building and 4. Inter sectoral co-ordination between the medical, health and other departments, Health education. Details on Vector borne diseases are shown in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16: Vector Borne Diseases

Diseases	2014		2015(upto Oct,2015)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	21077	0	20133	0
Dengue	1334	5	2212	2
Chikungunya	119	0	51	0
JE	31	0	0	0
Filariasis	40	0	25	0

Source: Directorate of Health.

Performance of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram under NRHM, RCH-II Programme

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme is being implemented at the Hospital level. Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram in APVVP hospitals. The Scheme aims to provide cashless deliveries, free transport facilities and care to sick new born for 1 year after birth, make local purchase of emergency drugs and consumables, facilitate diagnostics for ANC checkups and provide free blood and free diet.

TB Control Programme

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in 1995 with DFID aid. RNTCP coverage of AP was completed in a phased manner by February 2004. The RNTCP has developed National Strategic Plan to be implemented during 2012-17, the nation 12th Five Year Plan period, with following vision and objectives for RNTCP.

The main goal of the programme is to ensure Universal Access to quality TB diagnosis & treatment for all pulmonary & extra pulmonary TB Patients including drug resistant and HIV associated TB.

Objectives of Revised National TB Control Programme

- To achieve 90% notification rate for all types of TB cases
- To Achieve 90% success rate for all new and 85% for re-treatment cases
- To significantly improve the successful outcomes of treatment of Drug Resistant TB
- To achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB
- To improve outcomes of TB care in the private sector.

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Year-wise details are shown below.

Year	Total case detection rate (142)	New smear +ve detection achieved	Smear conversion (expected 90%)	Cure rate expected (85%)
2012	131	80%	91%	87%
2013	124	75%	90%	86%
2014	128	78%	90%	87%
2015 (upto Sep)	120	74%	92%	87%

Source: Directorate of Health

National Program for Control of Blindness

National program for control of blindness was started in 1976 to reduce prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. The present rate is 1% as per the survey of Government of India.

Objectives

- To provide high quality eye care to affected population
- To expand coverage of eye care services to the under-served areas
- To reduce the backlog of blindness
- To develop institutional capacity for eye care services

Cataract Operations

3.05 lakh cataract operations were conducted during 2014-15 and 2.04 lakh operations conducted during 2015-16 (upto October 2015).

Details about School Children Eye screening are shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17: School Children Eye Screening (Nos.)

Item	2014-15	2015-16 (up to Oct 2015)
Teachers Trained	8171	6573
School Children eye Screened	1281404	930303
School Children detected with Refr. Errors	65363	39151
Distribution Free Glass	41633	6956
Eye Ball Collection	2628	20492094

Source: Directorate of Health

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

The disease Leprosy has a long incubation period (few weeks to 20 years), therefore needs a longer period of

surveillance. Since the programme aims for eradication i.e., zero case of leprosy as the ultimate goal, sustained control measures need to continue during the 12th plan period.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) was launched in 1983 with the objective to arrest the disease activity in all the known cases of leprosy. The disease has come down to a level of elimination i.e. less than one case per 10,000 population at the national level by December 2005.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) is a decentralized, district based surveillance programme intended to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help initiate an effective response in a timely manner. Syndromic (Form S), Presumptive (Form P) and Confirmed (Form L) are the different types of surveillance under IDSP.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program

Iodine is a micro nutrient and the body requires 100 μ -150 μ gms of iodine for normal body growth and mental development. Iodine Deficiency is the single most common cause of preventable mental retardation and brain damage. Iodine deficiency in pregnant women may cause miscarriages, still birth and birth defects. Children with Iodine Deficiency grow up stunted, less active and may be retarded with impaired movement or hearing. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme is implemented as 100% Government of India sponsored scheme since 1962 with defined objectives focussing around encouraging use of iodized salt.

Action Plan 2015-16

- Conducting surveys in Districts and assess the magnitude of IDD
- Conducting awareness campaign in Districts to create awareness about IDD and use of Iodized salt
- Coordinating with the civil supplies department to ensure apply of Iodized salt through PDS and conducted meetings to increase awareness about consumption of iodised and standards of FSSAI.
- Training of ASHA, ANMs and AWW for community Awareness and monitoring
- Training of Health inspectors and Food-Drug Inspectors

Tobacco Related Diseases and Control

Tobacco use is one of the common factors for 4 major non communicable diseases like Cancer, Cardio-vascular diseases, and accounts for more than two third of all new cases of NCD. Tobacco use alone accounts for one in six of all deaths resulting from NCD.

National Tobacco Control Programme

The National Tobacco Control Programme was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007- 08.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetic, Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke

Objectives

- Prevent and control common NCDs through behavior and life style changes
- Provide early diagnosis and management of common NCDs
- Build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NCDs
- Train human resource within the public health setup like doctors, paramedics and nursing staff to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs
- Establish and develop capacity for palliative and rehabilitative care

Prevention

Tobacco consumption, poor dietary, habits, sedentary life style and stress etc., are the main preventable factors for NCDs.

Action Plan

To conduct health promotion and screening activities at sub centres, to conduct health promotion, conduct tests, diagnose and treat NCDs at the PHC and CHC levels, Diagnosis and management of cases of CVDs, Diabetes, Stroke and Cancer at district hospital/medical hospital level, to ensure monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and interventions on NCDs at district NCD cell and training, conducting IEC awareness from the level of state NCD cell.

Screening for diabetes

Year	No of Persons screened	Suspected of Diabetes (>140mg/dl)	Hypertension (> 140 / 90 mmhg)
2014-15	681387	83838	75342
2015-16	139938	50130	56152

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly Objectives

- To provide easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to elderly through community based primary health care approach
- To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support
- To build capacity of medical and paramedical professionals as well as care-takers
- To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals and regional medical institutions

Activities at the State Level

- Community awareness
- Planning, Monitoring & Supervision
- Human Resources Training

October 1st is observed as the International Day for Older persons (IDOP). All institutions like District Hospitals Area Hospitals; CHC's which were identified for NPHCE Programme conducted free Health Camps for all Senior Citizens.

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The spaces are being identified in district hospitals to establish geriatric wards. Physiotherapy care and cardiac care equipment have been supplied to the 55 CHCs covered under the programme. Trainings are being done at district level to train staff on using physiotherapy equipment. Procurement of equipment has been done at APHMHIDC and supplied to the districts.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

Fluorosis is a crippling and painful disease caused by fluoride intake. Fluoride can enter the body through drinking water, food, toothpaste, mouth rinses and other dental products, drugs, and fluoride dust and fumes from industries using fluoride containing salt and or hydrofluoric acid.

Objectives

- To collect, assess and use baseline survey data of Fluorosis for starting project assessment about the extent of the problem in the state
- Identification and quantification of the different channels of exposure of fluoride

- Developing promoting and scaling up integrated approach of fluorosis management
- Creating awareness and capacity building of stake holders about Fluorosis and its management
- Creating a comprehensive knowledge and database

Implementation

- The Government of India sanctioned the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis in Prakasam district during 2011-12.
- Conducting surveys in districts to assess magnitude of Fluorosis
- Conducting awareness campaign in districts to generate awareness about Fluorosis
- To organize State level stake-holders workshop
- IEC and campaigns
- Conduct school awareness programmes and include material on Fluorosis in school curriculum in primary and higher education. CBSE, NCERT, State Boards and UGC may be requested to include the Fluorosis topic in Syllabi at various levels of education including medical education. Details of the school survey report on NPPCF is shown in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Status on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (upto Sept 2015)

School Survey Report

Sl. No	District	No. of Schools Surveyed	No. of Children Examined	No. of Children with Dental Fluorosis Confirmed	% of Children with confirmed Dental Fluorosis
1	Nellore	208	8830	1128	12.77
2	Prakasam	578	14993	3472	23.16
3	Guntur	212	6375	1962	30.77
	Total	998	30198	6562	21.73

Source : Department of Health

Details of the Community Survey on NPPCF are shown in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19: Status on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis Consolidated Community Survey 2014-15 (up to Sept, 2015)

(Number)

District	Villages surveyed	persons examined	Suspected cases of Dental Fluorosis	confirmed cases of Skeletal Fluorosis
Guntur	135	19413	1286	1370
Nellore	217	24226	2411	0
Prakasam	546	59127	16245	2126

Source : Department of Health.

Aids Control Society

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that eventually causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a global public health problem as more than 35 million people are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for India. Provisional estimates put the number of people living with HIV in India at 25 lakhs and 3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh.

A multipronged approach of service delivery integrating various components of HIV prevention, care, support and treatment during last NCAPs resulted decreasing trend of HIV prevalence, evidenced by the HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS), APSACS now gears up for the fourth phase of NACP. The goal of NACP phase IV is accelerate reversal and integrate response objectives.

The fourth phase of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is being implemented across the country by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in a response to the epidemic.

Objectives of NACP- IV:

- Reduce new infections by 50% (2007 baseline of NACP-III)
- Comprehensive care, support and treatment to all persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Key Strategies under NACP-IV:

- Intensifying & consolidating prevention services with a focus on High Risk Groups
- Increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment
- Expanding IEC services for (a) General population (b) HRGs with a focus on behaviour change & demand generation
- Strengthening Institutional capacities at national, state, district & facility levels
- Strengthening Strategic Information Management Systems

Key challenges for NACP-IV:

- Growing treatment needs
- Continued stigma and discrimination
- Dwindling international donor support to HIV/AIDS
- Emerging epidemics in new pockets due to vulnerabilities such as migration

- Integration with larger health systems in State for sustaining access to HIV/AIDS services
- Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS with other government ministries and departments

94% of the infection is through sexual transmission, 4% parent to child, 0.6% through injecting drug use, and 0.4% through blood and blood products. The reasons for such high prevalence of HIV are high promiscuous behaviour and sexual encounters with non-regular partners, high prevalence of sexually transmitted illnesses among intercourse partners, low condom usage with non-regular sexual partners, large migrant population, large network of national highways, human trafficking and most importantly awareness not resulting in behavioural change. SACS has been providing prevention, treatment, care and support services through the establishments in the state. The details are shown in Table 8. 20.

Table 8.20: SACS Key establishments and service facilities

S. No	Name of the Service Centre	Establishments
1a	Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers(Stand alone ICTC)	215
1b	Facility Integrated ICTCs (in PHCs i.e. FI-ICTCs)	1095
1c	ICTCs in (PPP Model) Private Hospitals	128
1d	Mobile ICTCs	15
1	Total ICTCs	1453
2	Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centers	40
3	Link ART Centers	90
4	Link ART Centers(+)	37
5	Blood Banks	114
6	Designated STI/RTI Centers (Suraksha Clinics)	55
7	Targeted Interventions (to be scaled upto 115)	100
8	No. of districts in which LWS is implemented(except Guntur)	12
9	Government supported Community Care Centers	36
10	Adolescent Education programmes in secondary schools	659
11	Red Ribbon Clubs in degree colleges	1327

Source: Aids Control Society

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Details of Establishments and Facilities under Blood Components are shown Table No. 8.21

Table No. 8.21: Establishments and Facilities under Blood components

Total Blood Banks	114
DAC Supported Blood Banks	61
Model Blood Banks	1
Major Blood Banks with BCSU	11
Major Blood Banks without BCSU	6
District Level Blood Banks	43
SRL	7
Mobile Bus	1
Blood Transportation van	11
Performance	
Total Collections	405703
DAC supported collection	236451
DAC VBD collection	202364
% of DAC supported VBD	86
Camps (DAC Supported)	1128

Source: Aids Control Society

Details of ICTC programme performance during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto Sep 2015) with non ANC and ANC are given in Annexure 8.15 & Annexure 8.16 and Ante Retroviral Therapy Program (ART) performance in 2014-15 and 2015-16(upto Sep,2015) are given in Annexure 8.17

Special Campaigns /Programs / Initiatives by APSACS

Convergence and Advocacy on HIV/AIDS with District Administration to create enabling environment in the districts, Project Director, APSACS took initiative for inter-sectorial convergence using video conference for real time review.

Mamatha plus campaign

As a result of the Mamatha campaign, more than 5000 ANMs across the State were trained and capacitated for reaching out to pregnant women, especially in the rural areas and promote HIV screening among them. This was leveraged by the subsequent Mamatha Plus campaign under which the new triple drug regimen by W.H.O was effectively implemented in more than 2300 positive pregnant women for the prevention of mother to child by

linking all the positive ANC mothers to comprehensive care, support and treatment services and thereby reducing the vertical transmission rates to less than 2%.

“Raktha Bandhu” campaign:

For promoting Voluntary Blood donation more so among youth and spread awareness regarding usage of safe blood and blood products.

IEC Activities: World AIDS Day

APSACS successfully observed World AIDS Day on Dec 1st, 2014. Various activities such as public events, involvement of celebrities, politicians, competitions, awards, release of IEC display etc., were organised.

Mainstreaming activities and Youth interventions:

Trainings to Para Medical (from National Leprosy Eradication) staff, industrial workers, urban slums, Self Help Groups under MEPMA (Mission for Elimination of Poverty under Municipal Areas), youth under Yuva Kiranalu on HIV/AIDS were organized.

The Adolescent Education Programme (AEP)

In collaboration with SCERT, this schoolbased programme is being implemented in 8,000 secondary schools across the state with the objective of reaching out students in age group of 12-15 years.

Strategy for High-Risk Population

The primary focus of prevention activities is to prevent transmission of HIV virus among High Risk groups like female sex workers (FSW), male sex with male (MSM), intravenous drug users (IDUs), truckers and migrants. The coverage for the targeted population has been streamlined through up scaling and realignment of interventions based on revised mapping of HRG in the state. The HRGs are covered by NGOs supported by APSACS.

The package of services provided to the targeted population for prevention of HIV are correct and consistent use of condom, STI management through NGO run, private practitioners and Government run STI clinics, enabling environment through advocacy, extension of

HIV testing services at ICTC. Other need based support for social entitlements community organizations and capacity building support have also extended to strengthen the program. Link workers scheme focused on covering scattered HRGs in rural areas is being implemented in all districts of the state.

Employed Led Model

Employed Led Model (ELM) is introduced from 2015. At present there are 4 ELMS 2 in Chittoor, one in Guntur, one in Krishna. These ELMS will be further scaled up in co-ordination with NACO.

District Level Networks

Under GIPA (Greater involvement of People Living with HIV /AIDS) a new wave has been created in the state to involve more PLHAs to participate in all HIV/AIDS initiatives to promote positive prevention. Women Support Groups with positive women have also been formed and are marching towards empowerment and self-sustainability. One of the major objectives of these networks is to reduce the stigma & discrimination at community level.

Women Development And Child Welfare

The Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity, equal pay for equal work, no discrimination to all women. It also allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children for securing just and humane conditions of work that renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Women now participate in all activities such as education, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. All out efforts are being made for development and welfare of children whose overall development is recognized as the ideal way for fostering national human resources. The National Charter for Children notified in the year 2004 underlines the commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the

girl child, empowering adolescents etc. The following are the Government run institutions for Women and Children to cater to their needs in difficult circumstances.

Institutions

The department is running 46 Homes for Children and 21 Institutions for women to cater to the needs of children and women.

A. Service Homes

Three Service homes are functioning in the State at West Godavari, Nellore and Anantapuramu districts. At present, there are 120 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 405. These Homes are meant for rehabilitation of socially and economically deprived categories of women in the age group of 18-35 years. The inmates are provided necessary training for skill up-gradation in various trades and condensed courses for appearing in 7th and 10th class. Food, shelter, clothing and medical care is provided in these homes.

B. State Homes

Two State Homes are functioning in the state at Srikulam and Rajahmundry with 81 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 200. These Homes are meant for women discharged from correctional institutions and women who are unable to protect themselves. Food, shelter and clothing are provided besides imparting training in various trades for self-employment, wage employment/ job employment.

C. Homes for the Aged

There is one Home functioning in the State at Chittoor with 24 inmates at present, against the sanctioned strength of 30. This Home provides peaceful and comfortable living for the old destitute women above 60 years of age with food, shelter and clothing.

D. Homes for Collegiate Girls

There are 4 homes functioning in the State at Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur and Tirupati with 140 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 170. Inmates of children's homes who pass 10th Class and are in the 15-25 years age group are admitted in these homes to pursue higher studies and allowed to stay for a maximum period of 5 years.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

E. Working Women's Hostels

11 Hostels are functioning in the State with 570 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 610. These hostels provide food, shelter and security to middle class working women. Women earning a monthly income of less than Rs.5,000/- are eligible for admission in class 'A' cities and those getting less than Rs.4,500/- are eligible for admission in other cities and towns. The inmates contribute mess charges and other administrative expenditure like water and electricity charges.

Ujjawala Scheme

Five Ujjawala Homes are working in 4 districts of West Godavari, Guntur, SPS Nellore and Ananthapuramu for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of rescued victims of trafficking and run by the NGOs with 338 inmates and funded by Government of India. 196 inmates are being provided vocational trainings. Of which 249 inmates reintegrated with their families. 51 inmates provided placements and 16 inmates are transferred to other homes.

Swadhar Shelter Homes

Eight Swadhar Shelter Homes are working in 7 districts of Kurnool, West Godavari, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, YSR and Vizianagaram to care for women in difficult circumstances aim at covering primary needs and run by the NGOs with 399 inmates and funded by Government of India. The home strength ranges from 50-100 beneficiaries. 419 inmates are being provided vocational trainings. Of which 234 reintegrated with their families. 53 provided placements and 19 has been transferred to other homes.

Institutions for Children Children Homes

Children homes are meant for girl orphans, semi-orphans, children of disabled parents and ex servicemen. Children in the age group of 6-10 years and in special cases up to 12 years are admitted. Children are provided boarding, shelter, clothing and medical care till 10th class or 18 years of age whichever is earlier. There are 46 children's homes functioning in the State. The sanctioned strength of each home is 60. There are 2704 children admitted as against the total sanctioned strength of 3110. Minimal charges are Rs.75/- per month per inmate in the children's homes.

Certain innovative schemes were introduced in children's homes like Computer Training / Sports, Yoga / Special Coaching for 6th to 10th classes / Bul Buls and guides, training in creative arts etc. for overall improvement of children's knowledge. Diet charges are @ Rs.750/- per child up to 7th class and @ Rs.850/- per month per child for students from 8th to 10th class.

Out of 273 inmates, 236 have passed 10th class from departmental institutions and secured 86% results for the year 2014 -2015.

Orphan Certificate

Government issued orders to earmark 3% of the seats for orphans/destitute in the age appropriate class in Residential Schools, Residential Junior Colleges and Residential Degree Colleges run by Welfare Departments and Education Department. Government issued instructions to create awareness among NGOs regarding procedure to obtain Orphan Certificate. Every district shall have a Monitoring Committee for the management of the institution and monitoring the progress of every child under Rule 55 of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Child) Rules, 2007.

Adoption Agencies (Sisugruhas)

Abandoned infants and orphans below six years of age are admitted in Sishuvihars and Sisugruhas. The children of Sishuvihar are given for legal adoption to childless couples. There is one Sishuvihar at Chittoor. There are 14 Sishugrehas in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The sanction strength of each sishugreha is ten. During 2015-16, 43 Children were given for adoption to Prospective adoptive parents.

Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006 (DV Act No - 2005)

The Government took a proactive role to facilitate implementation of the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act' 2005". Under this Act, various reliefs like Protection Orders, Residence Order, Maintenance Order and Custody of Children provided to the victims of Domestic Violence. 55 protection officers and 54 Service providers in Domestic Violence cells were established in every District to offer counseling and assistance to women who approach these units. Annually Rs.122.78 lakh is being spent by the Department to facilitate proper implementation

of the Act. Under this act 17094 Petitions are received, of which 8464 DIRs filed and 4631 are compromised through counseling and 385 Interim Orders received and 2541 final Orders are issued so far.

Mini Anganwadi Centers- **6837**

Beneficiaries(SNP) **34.58 lakh**

Food models implemented under SNP

Take Home Ration (THR)

Hot Cooked Meal

Beneficiaries under Anna Amrutha Hastam - upto

October, 2015-3.11 lakhs

Child Protection Committees- **8159**

Integrated Child Development Services

ICDS Scheme is the single largest Centrally Sponsored integrated programme of Child Development scheme. The main objective of this programme is to cater to the needs of development of children in the age group of 3-6 years. Pre-school education aims at ensuring holistic development of children and provision of a learning environment to children conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child.

Pre-School activities strengthen the child to get ready for primary school education with required skills to perform better in school entry and also improve regular attendance in schools. It aims to improve school enrollment and school retention in rural areas, relieve older sibling mostly girls from the burden of child care and enable them to attend school and prepare children to adjust to formal school.

Pre-school material like story cards, charts, indoor and outdoor play material, color concept, puzzles, school readiness kit, activity kits etc., are supplied to all Anganwadi centers every year at a cost of Rs.3000/- per main AWC and Rs.1500/- for mini AWC as per Government of India norms.

Achievements under ICDS:-

- About 9.07 Lakh children are attending pre-school education activities in Anganwadi Centres. 257 ICDS projects are functioning in the State.
- Pre-School Certificate was introduced since 2009 consisting details about the date of birth for children leaving AWC for getting admissions into primary schools.
- A.P. State is the only State who have developed and launched an activity based Pre-School Curriculum since 2009-10 to promote holistic development in children uniformly throughout the state.
- State Govt. has extended the timings of AWC from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. and enhanced honorarium of Rs.500/- per month for the AWWs and Rs.250/- for the AWHs. Accordingly a new Pre-School time table was introduced.
- Organizations like Andhra Mahila Sabha, College of Home Science, KEK Ltd., SODHANA, Pratham, Azimii Premji Foundation and World Vision are being involved actively to strengthen Pre-School activities in AWCs.
- Workshops were organized twice during 2014-15 to review the present syllabus. Suggestions have been made to include more number of English songs, more stories, more number of good habits etc. The revision is being made accordingly.
- Hot meal with snack was introduced along with 4 eggs in a week for the Pre-school children

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 257 ICDS projects covering 48770 main Anganwadi Centers and 6837 mini AWCs. At present the 34.58 lakh beneficiaries were covered under SNP during 2015-16 (upto October 2015). The following food models are implemented under SNP.

Take Home Ration

Take Home Ration (THR) consists of 3kgs Rice, ½ kg Red Gram Dal, ½ kg Oil and 8 Eggs per beneficiary per month distributed on first day of every month with a cost norms of Rs.6/- per beneficiary/per day with a 744.73 kcal energy & 19.96 g protein. 14.72 lakhs children are covered under

this programme. 7 months to 3 years SUW children for additional supplementation of milk, mini meal and 1Egg per day per beneficiaries. Additional 243.81 kcal energy & 13.63g protein provided with additional cost of Rs.7.24/- per day.

Hot Cooked Food

Hot cooked meal containing Rice, Dal, Vegetables, Condiments every day and 16 boiled eggs in a month are being provided to ICDS beneficiaries in the age group 3 to 6 years children in 257 ICDS projects. Snacks (Kurkure) boiled Channa/ Peanuts for 6 days in AWCs are being provided. In addition to the above 9 additional eggs per month, 100ml milk, per day are being provided to SUW/SAM/MAM Children. Additional 243.81 kcal energy & 13.63g protein provided with additional cost of Rs.7.24/- per day.

Pregnant & Lactating Women

In 152 Non Anna Amrutha Hastham (IAH) projects Take Home Ration (THR) is being provided consisting of 3Kg Rice, 1 Kg Dal and ½ kg Oil and 16 eggs per month are provided.

M/s. Akshyapatra Foundation

M/s. Akshyapatra Foundation is supplying Nutritious food to all categories of beneficiaries of AWCs in 03 ICDS Projects i.e., Visakhapatnam (U-I), Visakhapatnam (U-II), Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District. These are Rice Kichidi, Broken wheat Kichidi, Sweet Rice, Mung dhal Kichidi, Sweet Dhalia and Snack Food i.e., Muruku, Groundnut chikki, Biscuits etc., are provided to 3-6yrs children every day. 8 eggs to 7m-3yrs children and 16 eggs to 3-6yrs children and Pregnant and Lactating women in a month are provided at AWCs by department.

Details of physical achievement of Supplementary Nutrition Programme in the state are given in Annexure 8.18.

Anna Amrutha Hastam

The “Anna Amrutha Hastam Programme” -One Full Meal to Pregnant & Lactating Women was introduced during 2014-15 in 104 ICDS Projects in the State. The one full meal consists of rice, dal with leafy vegetables/sambar, vegetables, egg and 200 ml milk for a minimum of 25

days in a month. The one full meal will meet 40% of the daily calorie and 40% of protein and calcium requirement per day of the pregnant and lactating mothers. The cost of the meal is Rs.20/- per day per women as against the existing norm of Rs.7/- per day per women. Further Rs.5/- is provided as flexi fund to meet price variations of the commodities. The additional amount of Rs.13/- per beneficiary per day is provided by State Government apart from the State and Central share under General Supplementary Nutrition Programme as per GOI norms. Along with the meal, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablet is to be administered. Under this programme 310928 pregnant / lactating women are benefitted upto October, 2015. Details of Anna Amrutha Hastam achievement in the state is shown in Table 8.22

Table 8.22: Achievements under Anna Amrutha Hastam

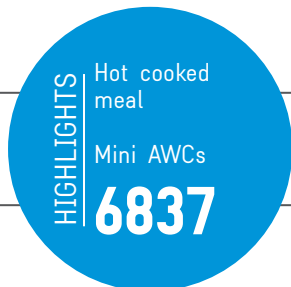
District	ICDS Projects	Achievement Pregnant/Lactating
Srikakulam	7	16472
Vizianagaram	7	18930
Visakhapatnam	15	26938
East Godavari	11	19579
West Godavari	6	19978
Krishna	5	12882
Guntur	5	14545
Prakasam	6	17492
SPS Nellore	8	20097
Chittoor	7	27876
YSR	10	25478
Ananthapuramu	10	46180
Kurnool	7	44481
Total	104	310928

Source: Commissioner,WD&CW

IDA Assisted ISSNIP

International Development Association (World Bank) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) is being implemented in 10 Districts of Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.242.37 Crore in the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the GOI and the State Government for a period of 7 years from the date of effectiveness of the project i.e. 26th January, 2012 (2012-13) to 31st October 2019 (2019-20).

The project has four components, viz., 1 Institutional and System Strengthening; 2 Community Mobilization and



Behaviour Change Communication (BCC); 3 Piloting Convergent Nutrition Actions & Project Management, Technical Assistance and Monitoring & Evaluation under Phase I.

197 ICDS Projects and 43,616 Anganwadi Centres in the 10 selected districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam, YSR Kadapa, Kurnul, Ananthapur and Chittoor are covered under ISSNIP. An amount of Rs.5.61crore was incurred expenditure so far.

Action Plan for 2015-16:

- Incremental Learning Activity (ILA) to strengthen the capacities of Anganwadi Workers for improved Service delivery.
- Community Based Events like Seemanthalu for Pregnant women and Annaprasana.
- Name based tracking of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers and Malnourished Children below 5 years for effective delivery of health and Nutrition Services through 'Nutrition & Health Tracking System' (NHTS).
- Trainings and handholding support to acquaint the ICDS officials on NHTS.
- Pilot on the Common Application Software, using Information Communication Technology based Real Time Monitoring for tracking of ICDS beneficiaries in 1100 AWCs in the state.

Achievement (upto Sep, 2015)

- The Government launched the Nutrition and Health Tracking System (NHTS)
- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 Tablet PCs to the Supervisors and ICDS officials in May, 2015.
- 2-days trainings on Soft (Basic computer) skills and NHTS, e-sadhana, EMS etc in coordination with IT&C dept., for 410 CDPOs and 2,000 Supervisors.
- Community based events were organised in 2014-15, 43,616 AWCs covering 4,28,874 pregnant women in the event of Seemanthalu and 1,82,723 Children in the event of Annaprasana. District-wise Community based events are given in Annexure 8.19

IGMSY:

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana Scheme(IGMSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme and is being implemented in the selected District of West Godavari. To improve the health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating (P & L) women and their young infants.

Objectives of IGMSY:

- To promote appropriate practices, care and service utilization during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation.
- To encourage women to follow (optimal) Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices including early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
- To contribute better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating women.

Anganwadi worker (AWW) and Anganwadi Helper (AWH) would receive an incentive of Rs.200/- and Rs.100/- respectively per Pregnant & Lactating women after all the due cash transfers to the beneficiary. As per National Food Security Act, 2013 Union Government has revised the maternity benefits from Rs.4,000/- to Rs.6,000/- in two installments i.e., 1st installment - Rs.3,000/-, 2nd installment - 3,000/- on fulfillment of prescribed conditions Under this scheme 68470 were benefitted and an amount of Rs.15.03 crore was transferred to the beneficiaries so far.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) provides preventive, statutory, care and rehabilitation services to vulnerable children, children of socially excluded groups like migrant families, families living in extreme poverty, SCs, STs & OBCs families affected by discrimination, minorities, children infected and /or affected by HIV/ AIDS, orphans, child drug abusers, children of substance abusers, child beggars, trafficked or sexually exploited children, children of prisoners street & working children. A total of 8159 Child Protection Committees /Village Child Protection Committees have been formed in various districts till date. 2578 Child Protection Committees were trained for identification and enumeration of working children for rescuing and rehabilitating the child labour through benefits of various schemes implemented by different Government departments.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Prevention & Rescue of Child Labour

Convergence meetings were conducted at District level for eradication of Child Labour periodically and awareness created on child labour laws and elimination of child labour. Rescued children are provided temporary shelter in Observation Homes, Special Homes, Children Homes and Shelter Homes and they are reintegrated with their families and either enrolled in educational institutions or provided skill development training.

The rescued child was produced before CWC, who will be the guardian of rescued child and empowered to take decisions in the best interest of the child by providing meaningful rehabilitation.

DCPU staff participates in preventing child marriages in districts and about 275 child marriages were stopped from April 2015 to September 2015. Rs.157.67 Lakh was released to all district for providing sponsorship and foster care for mentally challenged, HIV infected children and orphan children.

Maa Inti Mahalakshmi

The State Government enacted the Andhra Pradesh Bangaru Talli Girl Child Promotion and Empowerment Act, 2013 which provides incentives for achieving certain milestones for the Girl Child born after 1st May, 2013 till she reaches the age of 21 years. 2,58,187 persons were benefitted under this programme now called Maa Inti Mahalakshmi.

Objectives of the Scheme

- To enhance the social status of the girl child
- To delay age of marriage
- To ensure registration of birth and immunization
- Enrolment for better nutrition and improving the girl's educational standards

Details of benefits under the scheme are shown in Table 8.23

Table No 8.23: Benefits of Maa Inti Mahalakshmi (Bangaru Talli)

Age	Trigger	Out Flow (Rs)
At Birth	Birth Registration	2,500/ Year
1st & 2nd Birth Day	Immunization	1,000/ Year
3rd to 5th Birth Day	Anganwadi	1,500/ Year
6th to 10th Birth Day	1st to 5th Class	2,000/ Year
11th to 13th Birth Day	6th to 8th Class	2,500/ Year
14th to 15th Birth Day	9th & 10th Class	3,000/ Year
16th & 17th Birth Day	11th & 12th Class	3,500/ Year
18th to 21st Birth Day	Graduation I to 4th Year	4,000/ Year
	Total	55,500

In addition payment @ 18 years - 12th Class pass – Rs.50,000/- or after graduation Rs.1 lakh will be made.

Construction of Buildings RIDF

RIDF	Sanctioned	Completed	Under progress	Yet to be started
XIV 2008	1177	691	72	414
XVI 2010	731	453	91	187
XIX 2013	364	156	112	96
XX	492	23	148	321
“Strengthened & Restructured ICDS”.	3535	202	2107	1226
Strengthened & Restructured ICDS”.	4828	2293	1200	1335

Women Development & Child Welfare Department

149 CDPO & 2 PD office buildings were sanctioned for construction. Works are under Progress.

Girl Child Protection Scheme

The Girl Child Protection Scheme came into force in April, 2005 and aims to prevent gender discrimination by empowering and protecting the rights of Girl Child through direct investment from Government. The Girl Child Protection Scheme enhances the status of girl child and promotes adoption of small family norm by ensuring holistic development of the girl child, for a bright future. BPL Families having single girl child of 0-3 years of age or two girl children of whom the age of the second girl child is not more than 3 years as on 01.04.2005 are eligible for coverage under the Scheme. Under this scheme 631781 beneficiaries are benefitted so far.

Relief to victims of atrocities:

Government is providing financial relief to the victims of atrocities i.e., Rape, Gang Rape, Dowry Death, Kidnap, Trafficking, Acid Attack, Hacked or throat Slit etc. During 2015-16 an amount of Rs.29.98 lakhs has been provided as relief to 68 atrocity victims as on December 2015.

Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services And Welfare Of Street Children

The Juvenile Welfare department endeavours to undertake necessary steps for allround development and rehabilitation of "Children in need of Care and protection" (Orphans, Destitute, Neglected, Street Children, victims etc.). There are 638 Children in 14 homes of the Juvenile Welfare Department. The inmates are provided with quality Diet, Uniform, Education, Vocational Training and other basic amenities as per the scale

The following are the Homes functioning under the Act

Observation Homes

There are 6 observation homes functioning at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Visakapatnam, Kurnool, Tirupathi and

Ananthapur for juveniles in conflict with law during pendency of cases against them before juvenile justice boards.

Special Homes for boys

2 Special Homes are functioning for juveniles in conflict with Law after completion of cases against them by the Juvenile Justice Boards at Visakapatnam and Tirupathi.

Children's Homes

There are 2 homes located at Visakapatnam and Tirupathi for temporary reception of girl juveniles and to take care of the girls of cases before the Juvenile Justice boards and child welfare committees during the pendency of inquiry and subsequently for care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

There are 4 homes located at Tirupathi, Kadapa, Visakapatnam, and Eluru for taking care of boys Juveniles and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

Welfare of Street/Runaway Children:

The grants provided by Government of India are 90 % and 10 % by the voluntary organization. The department is responsible for processing the proposals of the NGOs for sanction of Grant-in-aid. Now, this scheme is merged in the "Integrated Child Protection Scheme" as "Open shelters in urban and semi-urban areas".

Achievements

- One inmate from Govt. Spl.Cum.Children and Observation Home for Girls, Tirupati has selected State level karate competition at Vijayawada during Jan 2015
- DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) conducted Training programme for 2 days in Feb 2015 in Govt. special-Cum- Children Home & Observation Home for Girls, Tirupathi. This Programme was organized by the HELP Organization Members, Ongole with CPC Members.
- 17 Girl children has performed dance programme on the occasion of Bramhostavalu at Govindarajulu Swamy Temple, Tirupati on May 2015
- One inmate from Govt.Spl.cum.children and Observation Home for Girls, Tirupati has selected district level competitions of TOYS from TRASH" got best performance certificate.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- During August 2015, 105th Mother Theresa's Birthday was celebrated in Govt.spl.cum.children and observation home for girls, by Lions Club Tirupati.
- Model Home was constructed Rs.1.38 crore in Visakhapatnam and it was opened on 04.11.2015 and the Help Organization, Ongole have constructed a new building an amount of Rs.10,00,000/- in the premises of the present Children Home for Boys, Visakhapatnam.
- Children's Day celebrations held in all Homes, sports, Games & Cultural activities were performed on this occasion. A week-long festival on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was also celebrated from 14th to 20th November 2015.

Juvenile Justice Boards / Child Welfare Committees/ Inspection Committee

Pursuant to the observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, recently the State Government have issued orders to fill the vacancies of Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards in the state. Accordingly, 4 vacancies of Child Welfare Committees and 4 vacancies of Juvenile Justice Boards have been filled.

Welfare of the Disabled

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1996 that deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of rehabilitation of education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment, provision of rehabilitation service for persons with disabilities, is in force both at the central and state levels, to ensure that older persons are able to live with dignity and that their needs for maintenance, welfare, medical care and protection are taken care of.

To look after the welfare of the disabled, an independent corporation (1981) and a separate department (1983) were established in the State. The department is working towards implementation of persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and National Trust Act, 1999 that ensures multi sectoral coordination with various government departments for prevention, early identification and detection, education, employment, rehabilitation, mainstreaming, networking and monitoring of Government of India grant-in-aid projects of NGOs.

As per the census 2011, the total number of people with disabilities in the state of Andhra Pradesh is 12,19,785.

Out of them visually handicapped people are 2,03,167, hearing handicapped people are 2,90,146, orthopedically handicapped people are 3,12,782, mentally handicapped people are 1,02,166, multiple handicapped people are 1,95,528 and others are 1,15,996.

A number of schemes are being implemented for the empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. These schemes aim to promote physical, psychological, social, educational and economic rehabilitation and development of persons with disabilities to enhance their quality of life and enable them to lead their lives with dignity.

Education

- Maintenance of 20 hostels and 2 homes with a sanctioned strength of 1,780
- 6 Residential schools (3 for Hearing Impaired at Vizianagaram, Bapatla, Ongole and 3 for Visually Impaired at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Hindupur with a sanctioned strength of 860.
- One Residential Junior College for hearing impaired at Bapatla, Guntur District with a sanctioned strength of 50 each
- Pre-matric scholarships to the disabled including Mentally Retarded have sanctioned. 6898 beneficiaries were benefited in 2014-15 and 2175 were benefited in 2015-16 up to Sep, 2015..

Social Security

- A subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakh was sanctioned to disabled persons under economic rehabilitation scheme. About 176 persons benefitted in 2014-15 and 169 were covered in the year 2015-16 up to Sep,2015.
- Incentive awards for marriages between disabled and normal persons was enhanced from Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000. In the year 2014-15, 1026 beneficiaries were covered and 318 beneficiaries were covered in 2015-16 up to Sep, 2015 under Marriage Incentive Awards scheme.
- Petrol subsidy to the disabled persons who are having motorized own vehicles for self transportation and income upto RS.24,000/- per annum was sanctioned. 50% subsidy on actual expenditure (2 HP and below - 15 Litres and more than 2 HP- 25 Litres) on purchase of petrol/diesel.

Construction

Out of 20 hostels/2 homes, 11 are in government buildings, 7 rented and 2 in rent free buildings. Out of 6 residential schools 1 school is in rented premises. Government allocated an amount of Rs.4.00 Crore for construction of Hostels, Homes and Schools for the year 2015-16.

Survey, Assessment of Needs

The Disabled Welfare Department in close collaboration with departments of rural development, Medical & Health, NIMH, NGOs have evolved a scientific computer aided disability assessment strategy. This software is called as SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation & Empowerment).

- Scientific assessment of the degree of disability is done on the basis of methods and formulas prescribed in the Gazette 2001 issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI
- Generation of a computer based disability certificate with unique ID along with Identity Card
- Assessment of needs and maintaining centralized data base. Software will also generate all details including support services that the disabled persons are entitled to, based on the need assessment and a record of services provided from time to time

Aids and Appliances

During the year 2015-16 camps were conducting for Disabled people and Tricycles, wheel chairs, walking sticks, Braille slates, laptops, tape recorders, CD players and smart canes were distributed.

Senior Citizens

The Government of India has enacted Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Tribunals have been constituted in all the Sub Divisions of Andhra Pradesh. Appellate tribunals were also constituted in all 13 Districts.

Action Plan

The Govt. issued orders to establish two homes for the blind persons one at Ananthapuramu and other at Kakinada with intake capacity of 100 inmates in each home.

It is proposed to establish four homes for Destitute Aged

and Crippled persons at Srikakulam, Eluru, Nellore and Kurnool with an estimated cost of Rs. 284.61 lakh per annum @ Rs. 71.15 lakh for each home.

The Govt. issued orders to establish a Study circle exclusively for Persons with Disabilities at Vijayawada.

It is proposed to establish of 3 old age homes on PPP mode at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Anantapuramu in the State with an estimated cost of Rs. 139.93 lakh per annum @ Rs. 46.64 lakh for each home.

Government of India Schemes

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has sanctioned Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse Scheme. The Government of India sanctioned 7 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the districts of East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Kadapa and Chittoor districts.

Achievements during 2015-16 (up to September, 2015)

- Government sanctioned changing 6th Roster Point reserved for Blindness or Low Vision (Women) to Blindness or Low vision (Open) and 106th Roster Point reserved for Blindness or Low Vision (Open) to Blindness or Low vision (Women).
- Govt. have launched special recruitment drive for filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for the disabled. The period of recruitment has been extended from time to time upto 31.3.2016

Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation

The corporation took up the following programmes to help disabled in their rehabilitations:

1. Supply of prosthetic aids and mobility aids
2. Supply of educational aids to individuals and institutions
3. Facilities to impart training in various technical and non-technical trades
4. Organizing employment generation production units with assured market for products
5. Creating awareness among parents for early detection and stipulation and treatment of various disabilities

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

i) Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic Aids

Under this scheme, the A.P Vikalangula Co-Operative Corporation(APVCC) supplies aids and appliances such as tricycles, wheel chairs, crutches, walking sticks, try pods (hand sticks), calipers, artificial limbs and hearing aids etc., to PwDs.

ii) Investments in APVCC

There are 9 T.C.PCs functioning to impart vocational training to disabled persons for skill development in the state. New training programmes like offset printing, DTP, motor winding, journalism, cell phone servicing, computer training etc., have been continued through ITI and non-ITI trades. It is proposed to introduce new schemes like

coaching for competitive examinations and creation of cell for mobilizing disabled persons for job opportunities in private and public sector.

iii) Managerial Subsidy

1. Rehabilitation and supply of prosthetic aids, such as tricycles, wheel chairs, crutches, walking sticks, try pods (hand sticks), calipers, artificial limbs and hearing aids etc.,
2. Supply of educational aids such as lap tops, cd players, tape recorders and cassettes with lessons recorded, braille books, text books from I to X Class.
3. Investments (training programme) such as offset printing, DTP motor winding, journalism, cell phone servicing, computer training etc.

Backward Classes Welfare

Government B.C. hostels-897

Residential Schools-32

Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of

Tuition fee in 2014-15-6.53 lakh

Reimbursement of tuition fee to EBC students in

2014-15 -2.41 lakh

College Girls and Boys Hostels—349

AP Study Circles --13

Population belonging to backward classes pursuing traditional activities such as cattle and sheep rearing, toddy tapping, earth works, fishing, weaving, goldsmith, blacksmith, brass smith, carpentry, stone carving, laundry, pottery, oil pressing, basketry, hair dressing, tailoring and dyeing fall under 138 communities listed are divided into five Groups viz., Group A, B, C, D and E.

Government is implementing the various welfare, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of the backward classes people. Without hurting the interests of BCs, the government is committed to provide reservation to Kapu/Baliya/Ontari/Telaga communities.

Pre-matric hostels

Hostels are providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to backward classes and enabling them pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 897 government B.C. hostels, (692 hostels for boys and 205 hostels for girls). A total strength of 96,997 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2015-16. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for encouraging Social Integration.

Of the total 897 hostels, 552 hostels are located in government buildings. Out of the remaining hostels, 48 buildings are under construction under matching grant programme and under centrally sponsored scheme to provide a clean and healthy ambience to boarders of hostels. Still 297 buildings are to be constructed. The boarders are provided with diet charges at Rs.750/- per month per boarder for III to VII class, and Rs.850/- per month per boarder for VIII to X class. They are also provided cosmetics at the rate of Rs.50/- per month for boys and Rs.55/- per month for girls up to class VII & Rs.75/- per month for Girls from class VIII to X class. Boarders are also

supplied note books, four pairs of dresses and bedding material every year. 93.40% of X class students in BC hostels were passed against the 91.42% of state average during the year 2014-15.

Residential Schools

There are 32 B.C. Residential Schools (17 for boys and 15 for girls) with a total strength of 13,130 students functioning in the state during the year 2015-16. The students were admitted from V class through the lottery system. All these residential schools have a combination of 74% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes, 2% EBCs and 3% Orphans.

4 Institutions located at Amalapuram (East Godavari), Mopidevi (Krishna), Satyavedu (Chittoor) & Golagamudi (SPSR Nellore) are meant for the children belonging to fishermen community. Admission pattern in residential schools meant for fishermen community of Fishermen children are 46%, BC-A: 7%, BC-B: 10%, BC-C: 1%, BC-D: 7%, BC-E: 4%, SC: 15%, ST: 6%, EBC: 1%, Orphans: 3%.

98.50% of X class students in BC Residential schools were passed against the 91.42% of state average during the year 2014-15. Out of 32 BC Residential schools 12 Residential Schools for Boys and 8 Residential Schools for Girls are located in Government buildings and the remaining are being maintained in private buildings/Government buildings of other departments.

Post-Matric scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fee to BC students

Government is implementing the Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee scheme to enable BC students pursue higher education. All eligible BC students having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 Lakh per annum are sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee on saturation basis. 6.53 lakh BC students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee in 2014-15. The registration for 2015-16 is under progress.

Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to EBC students

The Government has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of tuition fees for the Economically

Backward Classes (EBCs) on saturation basis on par with BCs from the year 2009-10 onwards. The eligibility criteria for EBCs for getting reimbursement of tuition fee are same as those applicable for BCs i.e., having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 lakh. 2.41 lakh EBC students were sanctioned reimbursement of tuition fee during the year 2014-15. The registration for 2015-16 is under process.

College Girls and Boys Hostels

In order to promote the education of BC Boys and Girls at the Post Matric level, Government have issued orders for establishment of College Hostels @ one for each Assembly Constituency for Girls and Boys. During 2015-16, 349 College Hostels (177 Boys College Hostels and 172 Girls College Hostels) were functioning with a total strength of 35,092 boarders (18500 Boys and 16592 Girls). All these College hostels for boys and girls have a combination of 69% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes and 10% Minorities for encouraging Social Integration.

AP Study Circles for BCs

There are 13 BC Study Circles functioning in the State to provide free coaching facilities to eligible BC unemployed graduates and post graduates, who are appearing for various competitive examinations of State and Central Government like Civil Services, Group-I and Group-II, JLs, Police jobs, Defence jobs, Banking jobs, Railway jobs etc. In total 1,733 students were given training during the year 2014-15. All these study circles have an admission pattern of 66% Backward Classes, 20% Scheduled Castes and 14% Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of Social Integration.

Welfare schemes

Welfare schemes are being implemented through the following institutions for providing self employment to poor B.C families.

- A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Nayee Brahmins Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Vaddera Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad

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- A.P.Sagara (Uppara) Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Valmiki/Boya Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Krishna Balija, Poosala Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Bhattraja Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. Medara Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. State Viswabrahmins Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. State Kummari/ Shalivahana Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad

A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.,

The A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad was established in 1974 for economic upliftment of Backward Classes in the State. The Corporation implements the schemes of (i). Margin Money and (ii). BC Abhyudaya Yojana.

Margin Money

Margin Money Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to B.C. beneficiaries in agriculture and allied sectors, small business and industry, service and transport sector activities. The scheme is being implemented in the following pattern from 2008-09 onwards as per the policy decision taken by the Government to dispense with the system of providing loan by corporations and to implement schemes by providing subsidy with link up of loans from banks. The beneficiaries are covered from rural area.

Unit Cost - Rs.2,00,000/-

Subsidy - 50% not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/-

Bank Loan - 50% (Rs. 1,00,000/-)

The Scheme has been restructured from 2013-14 onwards with the following funding pattern The Scheme is implemented in rural areas. Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- per beneficiary and 50% unit cost as Bank loan.

Action Plan for the year 2015-16 to benefit 58,254 beneficiaries is under Margin Money scheme with a total value of Rs.320.00 Crore, out of which Rs.160.00 Crore is the Subsidy provided by the Corporation for implementation of the scheme.

BC Abhyudaya Yojana

BC Abhyudaya Yojana is a new scheme launched during the year 2005-06 which aimed at providing financial assistance to the B.C. Artisans/ B.C. Occupational Groups in urban areas. From 2008-09 onwards, the scheme is being implemented on the following pattern as per the policy decision taken by the government to dispense with the system of providing subsidy by the corporations subsidy with link up of loans from banks to implement the scheme. The beneficiaries are covered exclusively from urban areas.

unit cost - Rs.2,00,000/-

subsidy - 50% not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/-

Bank loan - 50% (Rs.1,00,000/-) not exceeding

The scheme has been re-structured from 2013- 14 onwards with a funding pattern that a subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- and 50% Bank loan is offered.

Schemes for the benefit of individual families

There is a common financial assistance scheme that is being implemented for the welfare of individual families of different communities covered by ten federations. It is implemented by taking one society affiliated to concerned federation comprising 15 members as one unit. The government have restructured the financial assistance scheme for the benefit of affiliated Primary Cooperative Societies to the Federation concerned with the following funding pattern.

(Rupees)

Funding pattern	Per Society /Group	Per Member
Unit Cost (for 15 members Group)	7,50,000	50,000
50 % of Unit Cost as subsidy by Gov	3,75,000	25000
50 % of unit Cost as Bank loan	375000	25000

10955 primary co-operative societies have been registered in all districts of the state for 10 Federations.

Scheme for community services:

Construction of dhobi ghats is being implemented through A.P. Washermen co-operative Societies Federation with a 100% subsidy with unit cost of Rs.5.60 Lakh. Government have allotted Rs.20 crores for construction of 357 dhobighats during 2015-16.

Social Welfare

SC population - 17.08% (2011 census)

The literacy rate of SCs in 2011- 64.47%

Enrollment ratio-82.29%

Dropout rate - 39.64%

Hostels-1259

No. of Ananda Nilayams-36

SSC results-85.43% as against the state

average of 91.42%

The Scheduled Castes Population in the state has increased from 74.28 lakhs in 2001 to 84.69 lakh in 2011, registering a growth of 14.01 percent. As per the 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes population forms 17.08 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh and 79.98% of the Scheduled Caste people live in rural areas. Sex Ratio among the Scheduled Castes is 1007, which is higher than the state average of 996. The literacy rate among SCs in 2011 was 64.47, lower than the State's Literacy rate of 67.41. SC population ranges from 7.68% in Visakhapatnam district to 23.19% in Prakasam district. Literacy rate among SCs ranges from 55.26% in Kurnool district to 71.43% in West Godavari district. SC enrollment ratio 82.29% as against the general ratio of 100% and dropout rate was 39.64% as against the general rate of 33.41%.

Educational programs

Hostels

1259. Hostels are functioning in the state, with an admitted strength of 1.09 lakh in 2015-16. 566 special hostels and 27 Integrated hostel Welfare Complexes are functioning in the State.

The students studying from class III to X will be admitted

in to these hostels in the ratio - SC: 70%, Christian converts from SCs: 12%, ST:5%, BC:9% and Others: 4%. The amenities are provided to the students are: Diet with Rs.750/- per month for boarder upto class VII and Rs.850/- per month to the boarders from VIII to X, cosmetic charges in cash Rs.50/- per boy and Rs.55/- per girl per month upto class VII and Rs.75/- per month to the girls from VIII to X, hair cut charges @ Rs.12/- for boys of all classes per month, four pairs of dresses in a year, one carpet and one bedsheet, note books 5 to 18 as per class of the student, trunk box, plate and glass and sports material.

Ananda Nilayams

At present 36 (20 boys and 16 girls) Ananda Nilayams are functioning in the State in 2015-16. 50 percent of the seats in Ananda nilayams are filled with orphan students and the remaining 50 percent with children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The inmates in these Ananda nilayams are provided all facilities on par with the boarders in Social welfare hostels.

Bio-Metric attendance

Bio-Metric attendance is implemented in 998 Hostels. 530 Tablets have been supplied to the remaining 261 pre-metric hostels and 269 college hostels, to implement the Bio-Metric attendance in all hostels and for the staff.

Residential quality education to hostel boarders

During 2015-16, 185 hostels were merged into social welfare residential schools, benefiting 2500 students.

Results

Out of the 15,489 students who appeared for SSC Examinations in March 2015; 13,233 students passed. The overall pass percentage is 85.43 as against the State average of 91.42.

College Hostels

There are 263 College hotels (130 boys and 133 girls) functioning with an admitted strength of 23,100 students under the Social Welfare department.

Post-Matric scholarships

Post Matric scholarships are sanctioned to the SC students whose family income does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs per annum. The process of sanction is made online from the financial year 2008-09. Aadhar cards for claims of Scholarship from the financial year 2013-14 and verification of the students is being done using Aadhar online authentication. During 2015-16 an amount of Rs.664.90 crores is provided for 3.00 lakhs students.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Overseas Vidyanidhi

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible SC students for pursuing higher education to abroad. The selected SC students are sanctioned Rs.10.00 (5.00 +5.00) lakhs grant in two installments. Selected students can study in USA, Canada, UK, Singapore, Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Denmark, Russia, China, Philippines and Kazakhstan. 24 students have been selected and assisted under this scheme and an amount of Rs.1.20 Crore was sanctioned during 2015-16 (upto September, 2015).

Skill Upgradation

To seek admission in reputed foreign universities, students have to obtain good scores in tests of English proficiency such as TOEFL & IELTS and in General Aptitude Tests such as GRE / GMAT or equivalent qualifying examinations for pursuing admissions into various Post Graduate Courses in reputed foreign universities and to equip the SC students with requisite skills by providing them the benefit of coaching in GRE / GMAT/ TOEFL / IELTS / etc., through reputed coaching institutions for obtaining higher scores, so that to get admission in reputed foreign universities, Govt is implementing the scheme of "Coaching to SC students for eligibility test such as TOEFL/IELTS and GRE/GMAT and other for admissions in foreign universities during 2015-16 (upto Sep, 2015) 332 students got admissions in universities. An amount of Rs. 2.25 crore is provided during 2015-16, to train 2250 SC students, out of which Rs. 56.25 lakhs has been released.

Pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to SCs studying class V to X

The objective of the scheme is to support parents of SC

children for education of their wards studying in classes V to X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition period from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized. During 2015-16(upto Sep2015) 1,04,516 scholarships were sanctioned and incurring an expenditure of Rs13.08 crore.

Best Available Schools schemes

Under this scheme, preference is given to the children of those belonging to the families of agricultural labourers, jogins, bonded labourers and orphans. Schools having high standard of education with high reputation for discipline like schools run by the missionaries will be selected under this scheme. 10752 students were benefitted during 2015-16.

Backlog vacancies.

Backlog Vacancies are those Vacancies of SCs. Under this 1588 SC vacancies and 1374 ST vacancies are identified from June 2014 to June 2015. Of which 744 are filled by SCs and 508 filled by STs.

PCR ACT, 1955 and POA ACT, 1989:

Special sessions courts:

Government sanctioned 13 Special sessions courts in all districts of AP. The Special sessions courts are headed by Spl. Sessions Judges and assisted by Public Prosecutors functioning in the State to deal with the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs under POA Act, 1989 in the state. There are 1312 SC/ST Cases pending as against 1959 Cases registered during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Special Mobile Courts:

Government sanctioned 13 Special Mobile Courts in all the districts of A.P. The Special Mobile Courts were constituted for dealing with offences under PCR Act, 1955 in the State from 1978. The Mobile Courts are headed by First Class Judicial Magistrate and assisted by Asst. Public Prosecutor.

Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of Atrocities:

Under Rule 14 & 15 of the POA Rules, the scheme of Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of Atrocities is entrusted

to the State Government and issued orders enhancing the Relief and Rehabilitation amount fixing the monetary limits for each kind of atrocity depending on the nature of the loss sustained by the victims of atrocities and their dependents with effect from 23-6-2014 as per the amended POA rules, 1995. The expenditure on sanction of relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities was exempted from Treasury control.

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

Rehabilitation of bonded labour is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern of 50:50 between the state and the centre. The A.P. Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation is rehabilitating the identified bonded labourers out of the Corporations funds initially with the help of District SC Co-operative Service Societies.

Rehabilitation of Jogins

Economic Support Schemes with a unit cost of Rs. 20,000/- per family has been implemented for rehabilitation of Jogins of which Rs. 10,000/- is subsidy. The District SC Societies are implementing schemes for the benefit of Jogins through Bank Linked Schemes like Milch Cattle, Bullock carts and Kirana shops etc.

Incentive award for inter-caste married couples:

Government have been encouraging Inter-Caste marriages for social integration and social reform with an objective of eradication of caste system in the society. Under this scheme Govt. have increased the incentive award for inter-caste married couples from Rs.10,000/- to 50,000/-. The incentive award can be sanctioned to the couple where one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Caste.

Distribution of House Sites

3132 house sites were distributed to weaker sections in the year 2015-16 (upto Sep 2015) with an extent of 78.84 acres.

NTR Vidyonnathi

A new scheme to provide professional guidance to 250 SC students each year for Civil Services examinations by sponsoring them to nationally reputed institutions, is sanctioned in 2014-15 with an outlay of Rs. 5.07 Crs for 2015-16.

Free Power to SC House holds:

The department pay electricity arrears and monthly bills of SC households living in SC housing colonies consuming 0-50 units per month. The amount payable shall be based on the actual demand consumer wise furnished by the DISCOMs. During 2015-16 (upto Sep 2015) 3,50,117 SC families were benefitted and incurring expenditure of Rs.7.44 crore under this scheme

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan

The Scheduled Caste and Tribal Sub Plan are designed for channelizing the flow of outlays and benefits for the development of SC's & ST's at least in proportion to their population in the plans with an objective to bridge the gaps in development indicators between the general population and SC's and ST's. During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs.4059.98 incurred expenditure under this scheme. Expenditure incurred in the year 2015-16 (upto Jan, 2016) is Rs.3614.53 crore.

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd

The main objective of A.P. Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd is to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets to the poor belonging to Scheduled Caste households for social and economic development.

The Corporation mainly prepare plans, promote and take up economic assistance programs in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Processing, Supply and Storage of Agriculture Products, Small Scale Industry, Cottage Industry, Trade, Business or any other activity which enables Scheduled Castes members to earn a better living and improve their standard of living. Special emphasis is on vulnerable sections like scavengers / safai karamcharis, bonded labour, flayers & tanners, jogins. All these schemes are implemented with loan tie up from the banks towards providing skills for enhancement of opportunities for wage employment and self employment.

Under SC Action Plans an amount of Rs.430.31 crore was provided towards financial assistance for the benefit of 53,158 SC beneficiaries 2014-15. An amount of Rs.1001.06 crore is allocated towards financial assistance for the benefit of 76,426 SC beneficiaries under 2015-16.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Implementation of Schemes - Special Central Assistance

Government of India is providing funds under Special Central Assistance to the State Government for taking up schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and the funds are utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items. An amount of Rs.49.78 crore was allocated under Special Central Assistance.

Enhancement of Subsidy

The Government have enhanced the subsidy component for economic support schemes and the subsidy component is 60% or Rs 1.00 lakh (whichever less) in case of the self employment schemes.

E-payments

The Government have issued orders to all welfare departments, government corporations and participating banks to implement the bank-linked subsidy schemes through e-payment system of direct release of subsidy to beneficiaries' loan account from the head office, avoiding all the intermediary levels.

Innovative activities

National Scheduled Caste & Finance Development Corporation & National Safai Karamcharis & Finance Development Corporation

The broad objective is to enable easy access to credit for SC educated un-employed poor youth belonging to SCs at cheaper rate of interest for self employment units and to identify entrepreneurial capabilities among them. With a view to encourage SC educated youth, the APSCCFC has revived the self employment programmes with the

loan assistance from NSFDC during the year 2015-16. An amount of Rs 26.01 crore, sanctioned for the benefit of 3531 beneficiaries is earmarked under SC action plan 2015-16 for NSFDC schemes. An amount of Rs 21.02 crore, sanctioned for the benefit of 2111 beneficiaries is earmarked under SCAP 2015-16 for NSFDC schemes.

Chandranna Cheyutha Objectives

- to encourage skill development for SC youth by providing employability linked training programs.
- to encourage standardization in the certification process and initiate a process of creating a registry of skills
- Enable and mobilize a large number of SC youth in the state to take up skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood.

Around 30,000 SC Youth in the state with an approximate cost of Rs.45 crore were benefited under this programme..

Land Purchase Scheme

Social Welfare Empowerment & Tribal Welfare Empowerment, has taken a conscious decision to implement the land purchase scheme in convergence with SERP (Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty) with a systematic approach to reduce the incidence of poverty among poor persons below the poverty line belonging to the Scheduled Caste persons in the State. The Main objective of this Scheme is to empower the poor Agricultural Scheduled Caste Women in the society by providing means of livelihood as well as economic security. An amount of Rs 419.40 crore is provided under SCAP 2015-16 for the beneficiaries of 8388 SC families for purchase an extent of 12582 acres of Agriculture land.

Tribal Welfare

ST population (2011 Census)-27.40 lakh

Ashram Schools-331

Hostels-189

Enrolment-1.02lakh

Best Available Schools-65

Enrolment-4,149

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 27.40 lakh constituting about 5.53% of the total population of the State. The scheduled areas extends over 14,132.56 sq.kms which is about 8.82% of total area of the State with 4,737 villages spread in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. There are 34 ST communities living in the State. Of the 27.40 lakh tribal population, 10.54 lakh are found in the above mentioned 5 districts. The ST literacy rate is 48.83% (Female 39.40, Male 58.37). Government accorded high priority for development of tribals. Major focus is on education, health, skill development and creation of social infrastructure including road connectivity and supply of drinking water in inaccessible tribal areas.

Important Goals

A perspective plan is prepared envisaging 3 broad aims translated into 19 goals in tune with the MDGs and SDGs. Project based with 81 ongoing and new projects in the areas of infrastructure development including housing Schemes benefiting individuals for poverty alleviation and social empowerment with an estimated cost of Rs. 23766.98 crore for 7 year period

Residential Education

Government is keen on providing quality residential education to all ST children. Proposed to convert the all the TW hostels into residential schools in a phased manner. During the year 2015-16 it is proposed to convert 30 hostels

into ashram schools in scheduled areas and 50 Hostels in to Residential Schools in non scheduled areas benefiting 11,600 ST students.

Quality Initiatives under Education:

Zonal level and state level Science Fairs were conducted during 2015-16. English speaking through story telling, training of teachers in English through British Council, to Adolescents Education and career guidance in co-ordination with UNICEF was undertaken. Incubation centers are proposed to be established in TW Residential institutions to train up the students in soft skills, life skills, job oriented skills etc.,

Economic Support Schemes:

It is proposed to cover 20,000 beneficiaries for effective implementation of the Economic Support schemes. Under this scheme, selected ST beneficiary / ST group will be provided financial assistance 60% to 90% of the unit cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for creation of livelihood activities. Beneficiaries' registration is done online through beneficiary monitoring system (OBMMS). An amount of Rs. 34.00 crore is allocated towards providing financial assistance to 20,000 ST families.

Skill Development:

Under this programme, 6,000 ST youth will be provided training for skill upgradation including direct placements. 3212 ST youth were trained and provided placement upto October, 2015. Government issued orders on May, 2015 for utilization of 28 Youth Training Centres as Skill Development Centres of Excellence. MoU between Tribal Welfare Department (TRICOR) and AP State Skill Development Centre (APSSDC) is under process for providing skill upgradation trainings for employability of ST youth. 352 Teacher posts filled with local STs through special DSC. 1741 ST youth imparted pre examination training in military & para military services

Coffee Project:

Total cost of project is Rs. 526.16 crore and subsidy from Coffee Board is Rs.160.360 crore. Subsidy from TSP is Rs.364.008 crore. Beneficiary Contribution is Rs.1.792 crores. Duration of the Project is 2015-16 to 2024-25 (7+3 years maintenance). Compensation paid to 31,050 farmers

in Hud hud cyclone is Rs.29 crore.

Infrastructure Works:

During the year 2015-16 it is proposed to provide basic infrastructure facilities like connectivity to unconnected habitations, Drinking water to all habitations and in educational infrastructure in tribal areas wherever necessary. An amount of Rs. 127.00 crores is allocated for 325 works providing the infrastructure in tribal areas during the year 2015-16. 76 works are completed.

An amount of Rs.27.00 crore is allocated for taking up 27 Road works under NABARD. 6 works completed. 121 ST habitations connected with benefiting of a population 43836 with a cost of Rs.52.36 crore 97.92 Kms length of the road work taken up with an expenditure of Rs.1271.16 lakhs

701 habitations are provided with safe drinking water with a cost of Rs.51.65 crore, benefiting a population of 41139. Of these, 653 habitations are fully covered and 48 habitations partially covered.

Additional accommodation is provided for 1,05,595 ST boarders with a cost of Rs.384.14 crore. Various institutions such as PHCs, Sub centers, CHNCs, GCC depots provided with government accommodation with a cost of Rs. 148.16 crore. Urgent repairs carried out in 544 Institutions with a cost of Rs.8.46 crore.

Post-Matric Scholarships:

The Government have indicated a budget provision of Rs. 101.00 Crs. for providing scholarships to benefit 50,000 ST students. Students' registration for sanction of scholarships is through online.

Educational Institutions (Hostels & Ashram Schools):

There are 331 Ashram Schools, 7 converted Ashram Schools, 189 Hostels, 3 IWCH-3 (including (7) merged mandals) and 1,02,247 students have been enrolled so far. An amount of Rs. 429.72 crore is provided in Budget for 2015-16 towards diet and other maintenance charges. 3939 ST students are admitted in 65 Best Available Schools.

IT Initiatives:

To enhance service delivery systems to reach up to the last mile taken up through e-Hostels, e-pass, web- portals etc., Biometric Attendance implemented in Kurnool district on 8.10.15 by ap online on pilot basis. Daily Attendance captured on android based mobiles/ online. Bogus attendance was controlled. Financial accounting system introduced in TRICOR & Gurukulam. Online monitoring of Post Matric, Pre-matric scholarships, Corporate colleges, BAS schemes, NTR Vidyonnati, Giriputrika Kalyana Yojana schemes. Student academic & attendance monitoring system introduced in Gurukulam.

Gurukulam:

Gurukulam has secured 02 seats in IITs, 06 seats in NITs and 01 in Medicine during 2015. In EAMCET 2015, Gurukulam has achieved 56 seats in reputed engineering colleges.

Results during 2014-15

92.62 pass % (91.42 state average) pass in SSC with Gr.A-16% in 2015 against 5% in 2014. 87.20 pass % (72.07 state average) in Intermediate with Gr.A-45% , Gr.B-43%

Alluri Seetha Ramaraju Museum:

Foundation stone laid for the museum in the four acres of land in Visakhapatnam on 03.07.2015. Rs.25.00 crore sanctioned for the Museum. Expert group constituted for collection and finalization of artifacts. 3 to 4 galleries exclusively for 3D digital art based on tribal themes through global tender.

Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) Ltd.:

GCC has procured Rs.550.59 Lakhs worth Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce, supplied Rs.1247.92 lakhs of essential commodities and Rs.5497.89 lakhs worth domestic requirements through GCC owned DR depots (Fair price shops).

The important activities are: Tribal Sub Plan (TSP):

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to enact AP SCSP and TSP Act, 2013 to provide legal backing for allocation, expenditure and monitoring of TSP. Regular Nodal Agency Meetings are being conducted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Empowerment.

An amount of Rs.1150.04 crore allocated to the department and Rs. 836.45 crore was released towards educational programs. For implementation of welfare programmes an amount of Rs.1500.26 crore is allotted

under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to various line departments and an amount of Rs. 933.51 Crore is incurred expenditure by the 38 line departments covering 127 schemes.

Providing quality education to ST Students, committed to implement TSP in true letter and spirit, providing safe drinking water to all ST habitations, providing connectivity to unconnected villages, electrification of un electrified ST habitations, empowering ST households by providing economic support, capacity building and skill upgradation of ST youth and committed towards gender empowerment by providing necessary support in education, health improvement, income Generation, capacity building and skill upgradation.

Minorities Welfare

As a secular country, the Government's endeavour has always been to ensure progress to all population, including the Minorities. Several schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure up-liftment of Minorities under the aegis of the Minorities Finance Corporation. Development of Minorities requires attention from several angles. The minority population is mostly urban-based. A large segment of the Minority population is below poverty line. The share of Minorities in different economic support schemes has also been very low. Minorities.

Minorities Welfare

The primary objective of the department is socio economic development and educational advancement of minorities in the state. The department has taken up various schemes for improvement in livelihoods, educational upliftment and imparting training for enhancing employment opportunities for the minorities.

Scholarships:

Government is providing Scholarships both MTF and RTF to the post matric students covering Intermediate, Graduation, Postgraduation, diploma courses like Polytechnic, Nursing etc., professional courses like MBBS, B.Tech, MBA, MCA etc., on saturation basis. During the year 2014-15, 1,06,896 students applied. For the year 2015-16, 1,01,001 students applied online and still registration is going on. RTF of Rs.85.9 crores have been released

from April, 2015 to November, 2015. MTF of Rs.35.74 crores is released upto November, 2015. An amount of Rs.27.91crore was released to Pre-Matric students of Andhra Pradesh.

Dulhan Scheme:

Government introduced a new scheme Dulhan scheme duly dispensing Mass Marriage Scheme enhancing financial assistance from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.50,000/-.the objective of the scheme is socio economic development of poor minorities girls for BPL families under this scheme a sum of Rs.50,000 is provided to the bride bank account directly through online. An amount of Rs.15.75 lakh was released towards for implementation of Dulhan scheme in the state upto Nov, 2015.

Minorities Welfare Hostels:

There are 06 Prematric Minorities Hostels and 09 Post matric Hostels are functioning aiming the educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. Rs.2.00 crores have been released to all the Districts for maintenance of Minorities Welfare Hostels.

Residential Schools:

There are 6 residential schools in the state aiming the educational and social development in Minority students with residential amenity. An amount of Rs.2.25 crores have been released to A.P. Residential Schools in the state upto Nov, 2015.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

MSDP:

The Multi Sectoral Development Program(MSDP) aims at improving the Socio economic conditions of Minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minorities concentration areas during the 12th Five Year Plan period. The Government of India sanctioned Rs.53.04 crore and released Rs.22.67 crore as 1st installment to the State and distributed to identified blocks and towns. 5 blocks are identified viz; Rayachoti in YSR district and Atmakur, Chagalamarri, Nandikotkur, Sirivel in Kurnool District. 6 towns are identified viz; Adoni in Kurnool District, Guntakal and Kadiri in Anantapur District, Proddutur and Rayachoti in YSR Kadapa District, Narasaraopeta in Guntur District.

APSMFC

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation (APSMFC) Limited encourages the socio economic development of weaker sections of minorities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis, educational development skill up gradation through training developing confidence among minorities of being important stakeholders in nation buildings. Assistance is provided through banks for which the corporation provides subsidy component under economic assistance for setting up business, industry, service, agriculture and allied viable activities and grant in aid for welfare schemes.

Schemes of the Corporation

Subsidy for Bankable Scheme:

The scheme is being implemented for minorities to setup viable Self-employment scheme. Maximum unit cost allowed is upto Rs.2,50,000/- in general scheme and Rs.3,00,000/- in Transport Scheme. The corporation provides subsidy for loans sanctioned by Banks. The Subsidy @ 50% of the total loan subject to maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/-.

During the financial year 2014-15, 3,010 persons benefitted with subsidy of Rs. 1832.70 lakhs. So far 44,246 beneficiaries got registered online for assistance and identification camps are in progress.

Tatkal Scheme:

Minority women particularly widows, divorcees, destitutes, orphans physically challenged and victims of any atrocities

will be assisted under this scheme. Maximum unit cost allowed is upto Rs.20,000/-, subsidy component 75% of Unit cost maximum upto Rs. 15,000/-. During the year 2015-16, 2000 Minority unprivileged women beneficiaries were benefitted with State Government Subsidy amounting to Rs.300.00 lakhs. So far 3,878 beneficiaries registered online for assistance for which Joint identification camps are in progress.

Small Loan Scheme:

Under the scheme small vendors and hawkers who require small financial assistance to start a small self employment activity for their livelihood will be covered. Maximum unit cost allowed upto Rs.20,000/-, subsidy component 75% of Unit Cost maximum upto Rs. 15,000 During the year 2015-16, 6000 needy Minorities will be benefitted with State Government Subsidy amounting to Rs. 900.00 lakhs. So far 13,268 beneficiaries registered online for assistance for which Joint identification camps are in progress.

Adarana Scheme:

To assist Minority artisans opting for servicing / technical trades (traditional/ modern) such as tailoring, embroidery, weaving, goldsmith, blacksmith, carpentry, wooden carving, cycles & scooter mechanism etc, financial assistance is extended for their livelihood. 9,823 Minority Artisans will be benefitted with State government subsidy amounting to Rs. 1050.00 lakhs during 2015-16. So far 10,691 beneficiaries registered online for assistance for which Joint identification camps are in progress.

Dukan-Makan :

The objective is to provide Pucca House with work place along with working capital for running own business. During the year 2015-16, 1,000 Minority beneficiaries will be benefitted of which 500 from Urban and 500 from Rural areas with State Government Subsidy amounting to Rs. 818.00 lakhs.

Training & Employment and placement:

The day scholar trainees are eligible for stipend of Rs.350/- for month. The residential trainees are eligible for free lodging and boarding. During the year 2014-15, 5,384 minorities trained in different courses with an expenditure of Rs. 265.72 lakhs.

During the year 2015-16 5,714 minority persons to be trained in various vocational and skill development activities. Training institutions have been finalized and applications are invited from the eligible Minority candidates.

Financial Assistance to Minority Law graduates:

Law graduates training scheme is extended to Minorities in which Minority Law graduates to undergo Training in Administration of Justice. During the period, every Minority Law Graduate shall be paid a stipend of Rs.1,000/- per month uniformly for all 3 years, an amount of Rs.6,000/- towards purchase of Books and Furniture as one time grant in the 1st year. An amount of Rs.2,000/- per annum will be sanctioned to the candidate under training for Administration of Justice, for attending seminars, workshops, symposiums etc., that enhances advocacy skills of the candidate and enrollment fee of Rs.585/- and wherein the enrollment fee will be reimbursed to them. During the year 2015-16, 26 law graduates were trained in administration of justice.

Central Schemes - Pre-Matric scholarship

Pre Matric Scholarship are sanctioned to the Minority Students pursuing studies from class I to X whose Parent / Guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1.00 lakh per annum and students must have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination. The range of Scholarship amount to be sanctioned to day-scholars from Class I to V is Rs. 1000/- and Class VI to X Rs.5000/- and for hostellers from VI to X Class boarding charges Rs. 6,000/-.

During the year 2014-15, 1,31,069 students were sanctioned scholarships for an amount of Rs. 27.95 cores. Whereas in the year 2015-16, 2,59,356 Students registered online for GOI Pre Matric Scholarships.

Post-Matric scholarship:

The post Matric scholarships are awarded for students in government or private higher secondary school/ college/ university, including such residential institutes of the government and eligible private institutes. It will also cover technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/ Industrial Training Centres affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of

classes XI and XII level. During the year 2014-15, 5,515 students were sanctioned scholarships with an amount of Rs. 3.77 crores. 15,216 Students registered online for GOI Post Matric Scholarships, of which 12,843 scholarships are sanctioned during 2015-16.

Merit cum Means Based Scholarship:

Financial assistance was given to pursue graduate level or post graduate level technical and professional courses from a recognized institution. Course fee and Maintenance allowance will be credited/ transferred directly into the bank account of selected students. Reimbursement of tuition fees is Rs.20,000 and maintenance allowance is Rs. 5,000/- to the students belonging to Minorities. During the year 2014-15, 286 students were sanctioned scholarship with an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs. In the year 2015-16, 1,565 students registered online for GOI Post Matric Scholarships, of which 1237 scholarships were sanctioned. From the year 2015-16 onwards all GOI Scholarships shall be released through Direct Benefit Transfer System (DBT).

APSCFC

The Andhra Pradesh State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation (APSCFC) Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in the year 2010 to assist the weaker sections of Christians for their Socio-economic development by providing Scholarships, Training, Employment and Placement for unemployed youth.

Economic Support Scheme

Under this scheme, self-employment activities are supported where the maximum unit cost is up to Rs. 2,50,000/-. The Corporation provides a subsidy @ 50% of the total unit subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-. An amount of Rs. 2.61 crore was released during the year 2015-16 up to November, 2015, benefitting 347 persons.

Training and Employment

APSCMFC offers intensive training programmes to create gainful employment opportunities for the Unemployed Christian youth. APSCMFC offers industry specific training across sectors including IT and ITES, Hotel Management, Retail, Engineering etc., at exclusive skills centres through multimedia content. Mobilization of unemployed youth Christian youth is under process.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Holly land Pilgrimage

Online registrations have started under Holly land Pilgrimage

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities has regions located at Kurnool, Guntur and Visakhapatnam and implementing three major state government sponsored projects.

A. An integrated project on improving classroom performance of minority school children:

- Provides special free coaching in core subjects of Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Biology, English and Telugu / Social Studies to X class Urdu / Telugu medium minority students at 40 centres in 9 districts of the State viz., Anthapuramu, Chittoor, Guntur, YSR Kadapa, Krishna, Kurnool, SPSNellore, Prakasam and Visakhapatnam and 1812 beneficiaries were benefitted under this scheme
- Providing 4000 free workbooks and question banks to X class Urdu medium coaching and non-coaching students in all districts. The pass percentage of coaching students in SSC-2015 was 92%.

B. A comprehensive project for improving participation and performance of minority candidates in competitive entrance examinations:

Free Coaching and study material to 1417 students seeking admission to courses like POLYCET, DEECET, EAMCET, ICET, EdCET, etc.

C. Chamak Scheme: Free coaching to minorities for job oriented competitive examinations

Provides free coaching to job-oriented competitive examinations like. UPSC Civil Services (Prelims), APPSC Group I, II & IV examinations, NET, DSC, APTET, VRO/VRA, Police recruitment, Banking services, etc. 777 persons were benefitted under this scheme

An amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for implementation of the above schemes for the year 2015-16.

A.P. State Haj Committee

The AP State Haj Committee is constituted for making arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage of Muslims. The AP

State Haj Committee makes arrangements for Muslims Haj pilgrimage right from the processing of Haj applications forms, to returning from Saudi Arabia. It imparts Haj training, arranges Meningitis Vaccine, provides Haj Guide books in Urdu and Telugu, makes arrangements for the departure and arrival at Haj camp embarkation point etc., from the point of exit to Saudi Arabia and other activities for the benefit of Haj pilgrims. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore was provided as grant-in-aid to the Haj Committee during the year 2015-2016, 5451 pilgrims proceeded Haj during the year 2015.

Khadimul Hujjaj

Every year the AP State Haj Committee deputes the Khadimul Hujjaj (Haj Volunteers) to assist Haj Pilgrims in Makkah Mukarramah and Madina Munawwarah. 18 Volunteers were deputed in 2015.

Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board

Government have sanctioned funds to Construction / Repairs of Mosques, Edghas, Dargahs, Ashoor Khanas (Peerla Chavidi) and Compound walls to Burial Grounds etc., in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Maintenance allowance to Muslim Divorced Women. An amount of Rs.492.50 lakhs (Rupees Four Crores Ninety Two Lakhs and Fifty Thousand Only) was provided for implementation of these schemes in the year 2015-16.

Urdu Academy

Constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1975 for Promotion, Protection and development of Urdu Language and Literature.

Preserving/promotion of Urdu language

Urdu Academy is implementing the Schemes viz., financial assistance to publication of urdu manuscripts, urdu libraries in shape of books, urdu news agencies, urdu periodicals, urdu writers & journalists, printing of urdu books, urdu voluntary organisations, urdu teaching & learning programmes, maqdoom award, life time achievement award, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad National Award, best urdu teachers award, best urdu students award, awards on printed urdu books, printing of rare urdu books, urdu text books, Qaumi Zaban (monthly magazine of Urdu Academy), providing infrastructure facilities to urdu schools.

Vocational training in urdu computer education

The Urdu Academy is maintaining 36 Computer Training Centres and 36 Urdu Libraries with 79 employees working in Academic library. The Computer Training Centres have been recognised by the A.P. State board of Technical Education. The duration of course is 6 months. The intake capacity of each of computer centres is 70 students.

Urdu Academy is providing financial aid to Small Urdu News Papers, Magazines, Journals, Weeklies, etc., in shape of Advertisement and Printing of Calendars, Urdu Dairies, Broachers etc.,

Construction of Urdu Ghar cum Shadikhanas:-

54 urdu ghar cum shadikhanas are functioning in the state. Urdu Academy has been releasing the funds to the District Collectors as per the Government Orders issued from time to time for construction/ completion of Urdu Ghar-cum-Shadikhanas in the State.

Youth Services

Youth Welfare schemes are implemented in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the youth. The department organized Youth Festivals at Divisional, District and State Level, National Youth Week Celebrations including Tribal & Multi-Cultural Youth Festivals, youth exchange programmes, celebrations of National importance days with coordination of other departments.

Youth Festivals:

Youth Festivals have been organised in all the divisions from October, 2015. An amount of Rs.50,000/- per division and Rs.1.00 lakh per district is sanctioned towards conduct of these festivals.

National Integration Camp

Under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), Youth Exchange Programmes, blood, eyes and other organs donation camps, observance of national importance days, coordination with Army and Allied Authorities in conduct of Recruitment Rallies, initial maintenance support for the maintenance of youth hostels have been taken up.

Other Activities:

National Youth Week Celebrations commemorating the Swami Vivekananda from 12th to 18th January, 2016 has been organized in all the Districts and State Level as well and workshops and seminars will be organized during the week long celebrations to have the aspirations of youth in conducting more number of youth welfare programmes/ activities.

Housing

Andhra Pradesh has been the pioneer in implementing “Housing for all” that proposes to further the objectives of National housing policy of “Shelter for all” and is committed to make “Housing for all” a reality. The key principles followed for implementing the housing program are:

- Providing affordable housing with adequate amenities and healthy environment for economically weaker sections
- Complementing construction of housing with provision of basic services to ensure clean and comfortable cities and towns

The pioneering efforts of the State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL) motivated and educated beneficiaries to eliminate exploitation by middlemen, reduced cost of construction by encouraging adoption of cost-effective and eco-friendly technologies, and in capacity building and utilization of human resources from rural and urban poor.

APSHCL encourages production and usage of cost effective and eco-friendly materials by beneficiaries to meet the demand of building materials and also minimize cost of construction. 52 Nirmithi Kendras/ Sub Nirmithi Kendras were established all over the State for spreading awareness about the use of such materials and technologies. Building components such as sand cement blocks, fal-G Blocks, pre-cast door & window frames, cement Jallies, RCC rafters etc., have been produced and utilized for the housing program taken up by the corporation so far.

AP State also encouraged woman groups in establishment of building centers in Rural Areas which are aimed at creating employment generation for women groups and keeping the cost effective building materials available at the door step of the villagers /beneficiaries of housing. APSHCL is the executing agency for taking up urban houses in all the municipalities under the centrally sponsored IHSDP

scheme besides taking up few BSUP projects along with local bodies under JNNURM.

Under IHSDP 24,194 houses were sanctioned with a project cost of Rs. 387.77 Crores out of which, 20,829 houses are completed with an expenditure of Rs.324.78 Crores. Under BSUP 11,959 houses were sanctioned with a project cost of 319.74 Crores out of which 10,351 houses are completed with an expenditure of Rs.228.61 Crores.

Weaker Section Housing Program

65,76,553 houses have been completed comprising 60,02,439 in rural areas and 5,74,114 in urban areas under weaker section housing program, since inception till the end of December 2015. District wise and Year wise details of Houses constructed during the year 2015-16 (upto Dec 2015) are given in Annexure 8.20 and Annexure 8.21.

AP Housing Board

A.P. Housing Board has extended its activities to the district headquarters and other urban areas in the districts. The main objective of establishing the A.P. Housing Board is to provide housing accommodation to the needy people at an affordable price, recover the cost from the allottees.

The board has so far constructed 24982 houses / flats at a cost of about Rs.500 Crore. Besides construction of houses/flats, Board has also provided 1296 developed plots under sites and services schemes at several places so as to facilitate allottees to have the houses/ flats of their choice. The district wise details of houses constructed up to 2015-16 up to Nov 2015 are given in Annexure 8.22.

On going Schemes and New projects

The APHB is taking up 6 projects comprising 700 houses of different categories with a project cost of Rs.181.35 crore in various districts. Further 4 projects consisting of 192 houses and 2 commercial projects and the same are at different levels are shown in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24: Status of the Projects

Item	Number of Houses /flats						Cost of the project (Rs. in crore)
	Projects	HIG	MIG-II	MIG-I	Others	Total	
Ongoing Projects	6	99	304	297	-	700	181.35
New Projects	4	62	49	81	-	192	39.26
Commercial complexes	2	-	-	-	2	2	26.73
Total	12	161	353	378	2	894	247.34

Source: AP Housing Board

Special Schemes

Special Schemes are also being taken up for Class- IV Government employees, Organised Industrial Workers, Employees under Shops and Establishments and construction workers etc., under Hire Purchase Scheme. Out of 3 places notified, demand received only at one place i.e., Bhavanipuram, Vijayawada. Tenders are finalized and an agreement is in conclusion stage. The details of the special schemes are shown in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25: Special Schemes

Division/Place	Flats notified	Cost Rs.in Lakhs	Demand received
Madhurawada (Visakhapatnam)	570	11.5	8
Bhavanipuram (Vijayawada)	150	1.32	91
Kallurupalli (Nellore)	100	10.5	0
Total	820	99	

Source: AP Housing Board

Rajiv Gruhakalpa Scheme

The APHB has taken up 4240 units with a project cost of Rs.59.95 crores in West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool districts in the state.

Joint Venture Projects taken up in Public-Private Partnership model:

APHB taken up Joint Venture Projects (JVPs) under Revenue sharing model. Three Joint Venture Projects with an extent of 223.47 acres were taken up with a project cost of Rs.126.43 crores.

Public Health And Municipal Engineering

Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department was constituted in June, 1960 by amalgamating the following services.

1. Local Government Service of Ex-Hyderabad Government (including district water works)
2. Andhra Municipal Engineering Service
3. Sanitary Engineering Branch of P.W.D

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

The Department is in charge of investigation, design, preparation of estimates and plans and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in all 110 municipalities including and 13 Municipal Corporations.

Water Supply Improvements Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local bodies from time to time to improve per capita

water supply on par with National Standards. In addition to the above, the technical control over all Engineering Works in 110 Municipalities including 13 Municipal Corporations of the state is exercised by Engineer-in-Chief (PH). The operation and maintenance of Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes is being attended by the respective Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

Status of Water Supply

As per the standards stipulated in Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organization (CPHEEO) manual, the rate of drinking water supply to be maintained is as follows:

- Town with Under-ground drainage - 135 LPCD
- Town without Under-ground drainage - 70 LPCD

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and service levels. 35 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.833.99 crore were completed adding 368.92 MLD of water, thereby increasing the average water supply from 63 LPCD to 85 LPCD. With the increase in water supply approximately

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34.90 lakhs of population were benefitted and have access to safe and clean water.

The normal daily water supply in various Urban Local Bodies varies from 40 LPCD to 150 LPCD and the water supply is regulated. The status of water supply is shown in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26: Status of Water Supply

Frequency of supply	No. of ULBs
Daily	75
Alternate Days	30
Once in three days and above	5
Total	110

36,578 bore wells are functioning and catering to the water supply needs of the habitants in all ULBs. At present, 689 tankers make 4523 trips per day to un-served areas.

JNNURM

Government of India launched the JNNURM in 2005-06 with a budgetary provision of Rs.50,000 crore for a period of seven years. The mission will cover 65 cities/urban agglomerations. The mission aims to encourage reform and fast track infrastructure development. The focus is on improving efficiency in urban infrastructure and services delivery mechanism, community participation, accountability of ULBs/ Parastatal agency towards citizens.

Schemes under Implementation

A. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns

This is a component of JNNURM programme launched to provide Urban Infrastructure in Water Supply, under ground drainage, storm water drains, solid waste management and transportation in Non-mission Urban local bodies (ULB's) in a planned manner.

The scheme applies to all ULB's in A.P. excluding mission cities like Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati. The funding pattern is in the ratio of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and ULB.

52 projects costing Rs.1,902.43 crores were sanctioned covering 49 ULBs. Out of which, 41 are in the water sector costing Rs.1547.89 crore; 4 under sewerage sector costing

Rs.211.12 crore; 4 under storm water costing Rs.89.48 crore; 2 under roads costing Rs.50.07 crore and 1 under Solid Waste Management costing Rs.3.87 crore. Out of these 52 projects, 37 Projects of water supply schemes were completed in the 37 ULBs benefiting 35 lakh of population for supply of safe and clean potable water. One project of UGD was completed benefiting 0.65 lakhs of population for scientific disposal of sewage and sullage, which is properly collected from communities without causing any health or environmental problems. 3 projects of Storm Water Drainage completed in 3 ULBs benefiting 3.65 lakhs of population for effective discharging of the storm water during the heavy rains or storms without inundating the surrounding areas. 2 projects under Road sector are completed and the remaining projects are in progress.

B. Integrated Housing Slum Development Program

It is mainly aimed to improve infrastructure facilities in slum areas. 17 projects costing Rs.213.28 crore were sanctioned covering 17 ULB's. The funding pattern is 80:10:10 between Central Government, State Government and ULB. All the 17 projects are completed and benefiting the population residing in 265 slums for improvement of infrastructure facilities duly increasing the standards of living, of all the habitants of these Slum areas.

C. Urban Infrastructure and Governance

Three schemes have been sanctioned under the UI&G. Two in storm water drains sector costing Rs.77.04 Crore and one in underground drainage costing Rs.19.00 crore. All the schemes are completed, benefiting the people around 4.6 lakhs in 2 ULBs, developing hygienic environment by safe disposal of sullage and storm water.

Under Ground Drainage Schemes

At present 8 ULBs i.e. Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Puttaparthi & Tadipathri Underground Drainage Schemes are functioning with a total treatment capacity of 295.00 MLD. Construction of sewage treatment plants in 3 ULBs are in progress at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada & Yemmiganur to add Additional Sewage capacity 177.8 MLD and are proposed to be completed by March 2016.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Grant

12 schemes are under progress with HUDCO loan (11-WS & 1-UGD) at a cost of Rs.454.06 crore. Out of these, 10 water supply schemes completed in 10 ULBs covering approximately 14.81 lakhs population providing clean and potable water for drinking and 1 UGD completed benefiting 1.00 lakhs of population.

AP Projects

State Level Steering Committee cleared 10 schemes proposed under JNNURM-UIDSSMT. But GoI has not sanctioned these schemes as the funds provided for Andhra Pradesh under JNNURM have been exhausted. The State Government decided to meet the expenditure of these projects from Plan funds. Out of the 10 projects, 5 are in water sector costing Rs.128.29 crore, 3 in Sewerage

sector costing Rs.171.74 crore and 2 in Storm Water costing Rs.108.77 crore.

APMDP Projects:

Six Water supply projects are sanctioned with APMDP from 2012-13 with a cost of Rs.1105.62 crores. Funding Pattern is 70:20:10 between World Bank, State Government and ULB. All the schemes are in progress.

On-going Schemes:

9 water supply schemes in 9 ULBs costing Rs.890.88 crores are aimed to be completed for benefiting 17.00 lakhs population. 2 schemes costing Rs.152.40 crores are aimed to complete in 2 ULBs under UGD Sector for benefiting 5.20 lakhs population. 1 scheme costing Rs.27.70 crores is aimed to complete under Storm Water Drainage Sector for benefiting 1 lakh population during 2015-16.

Rural Water Supply

The Government is determined to solve drinking water problem in rural areas and also aim to provide:

- Delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Supply of safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations
- Upgradation of all habitations to fully covered status
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/schemes
- Proper sanitation facilities to all habitations

Various State and Central Government programmes such as NRDWP, Finance Commission, Swachh Bharat Mission and other external agencies provide the funds for implementing schemes/works for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to habitations. Funds are also being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, World Bank etc.,

Rural Water Supply infrastructure created

There were 1,84,904 bore wells fitted with Hand pumps, 30,233 PWS Schemes and 483 CPWS Schemes (including Sri Satya Sai Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2015. 2819 habitations were covered incurring an expenditure of Rs.775.10 crores under all grants during 2014-15.

RWS ongoing programme 2015-16

2287 works were taken up at a cost of Rs.2576.72 crore to cover 8,168 habitations, of which 2851 habitations are targeted for coverage during 2015-16. 637 habitations are covered duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.219.38 crore under all programmes up to Sep, 2015.

World Bank Assistance Programme

A project has been sanctioned for 5 years in 3 districts to provide drinking water facilities in quality affected, not covered and partially covered habitations with World Bank Assistance. It is proposed to cover 964 habitations with 685 SVS/MVS works with an amount of Rs.328.72 crore in Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, and Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh. Out of which, 668 works are completed covering 766 habitations duly incurring an expenditure of Rs 197.91 crores up to March, 2015. During 2015-16, 17 works are ongoing with a cost of Rs.130.81 crores to cover 198 habitations.

Swachh Bharat Mission

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was renamed as "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" (NBA) with effect from 1.4.2012 with modified guidelines and objectives to accelerate further the sanitation coverage in rural areas, so as to comprehensively cover the rural community with renewed strategies under

the Program. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, which is renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G) from 2nd October, 2014, envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats (NGPs).

To achieve 100% rural sanitation in the State, Government have taken up construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), School toilets and Anganwadi toilets as units. In order to have more coverage in rural areas, the unit cost of IHHL (size 3'X4') is increased to Rs.12,000/- from 2nd October, 2014, with Central share of Rs.9,000/- and State share of Rs.3,000/- and Rs.15,000/- with Central share of Rs.9,000/- and State share of Rs.6,000/- for IHHL of size 4'X6'.

Government of India had sanctioned construction of 68,38,831 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). Of which 29.25 lakh IHHLs have been completed up to March, 2015. The Government of India, tentatively allocated an amount of Rs.200.00 crores under SBM (G) and released an amount of Rs.101.45 crore for the year 2015-16.

So far 1,77,137 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) are constructed as against the target of 15.22 lakh, incurring an expenditure of Rs.265.71 crore including OB during the year 2015-16.

Municipal Administration

Urban Sanitation – Door to Door Garbage Collection

There are 110 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 13 Municipal Corporations, 72 Municipalities and 25 Nagara panchayaths in the State. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 132.23 lakhs. The total garbage generation in the State in 110 ULBs i.e., 1,86,067 M.Ts and Waste lifted is 1,74,718 M.Ts per month or to the tune of 93.90%. Out of total 3393 wards, door to door garbage collection is covered in 3197 wards or to tune of 94.22% of wards covered by door to door garbage collection.

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM)

All the ULBs have procured the equipment for effective handling of the solid waste i.e., plastic bins (for Pushcarts/ Tricycles), push carts, tri cycles, autos etc., by utilizing the 13th finance commission grants and perpetual continuation of the MSWM initiatives like Parichayam (Know your worker), Pin Point Programme, Wall Writings regarding details of sanitary staff, involvement of all stakeholders of the community, i.e., RWAs, SHGs, NGOs, students, senior citizens etc., and campaign of reduce, reuse and recycle etc., remarkable change is witnessed in sanitation and Solid waste management in the state and the quantity of

garbage generation is also reduced. 100% households are covered by door to door collection in certain ULBs in the State i.e., Bobbili, Salur, Palamaneru, Ponnur, Tadipatri, Guntakal and Tenali etc. The dumping sites of Bobbili, Salur, Guntakal, Nadyal and Palamenru were converted as beautiful parks. Compost Plants were also established in several ULBs, Bio gas plants are established in Bobbili, Salur, Palacole, Eluru, Narasapur, Vijayawada, Guntur and Tenali. In addition to this a process has already been commenced for setting up of waste to energy projects /plants at 10 different locations i.e. Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Tadepalligudem, Guntur, Machilipatnam, Tirupathi, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur and Kadapa in the State for processing the Municipal Solid Waste around 4471 Mts of solid waste generated in 53 ULBs. The Swachha Andhra Corporation is exclusively established to deal with sanitation and solid waste management matters. To improve the sanitation conditions and to arrest open defecation, the Swachha Andhra Corporation has sanctioned 1,63,381 individual house hold toilets, of which 47,559 units were already constructed in 110 ULBs.

Smart Cities – Smart Wards

A 'Smart Village/Ward' encompasses sustainable and inclusive development of all sections of its community, primarily aimed to harness the benefits of information technology for the rural folks. The initiative is a community effort to mobilize the collective strengths of people from various streams and integrate it with information technology to provide benefits to the rural community. The 100 per cent achievement of the following basic amenities, outcomes

and services in a definite time frame, is a non-negotiable condition for moving towards Smart Village-Smart Ward. This initiative of Smart Village and Smart Ward towards Smart AP is undertaken in all the habitations in rural areas also. Adoption of villages by partners is encouraging with over 14,000 partners (General and sectoral) have shown interest and became partners in rural and urban areas.

The Smart Andhra Pradesh Foundation (SAPF) is a registered society established by the Government to help achieve the goal of transforming the lives of its people through double digit growth along with inclusive development. The Foundation (SAPF) would play a strategic and catalytic role in realizing the vision of the state leadership. The Foundation would work closely with policy makers (state/national) and other key stakeholders including the private sector, civil society for implementing various innovative social and economic development initiatives for sustainable development of the state.

1. Homes for all – with access to toilet, safe-drinking water, and regular power
2. Every household has diversified livelihood opportunities and/or micro-enterprise
3. SHGs and youths have access to skills development and Village Enterprise Development with bank and market linkages
4. End open defecation
5. Has functional solid/liquid waste management system
6. End all preventable maternal deaths and infant deaths
7. 100 per cent institutional deliveries
8. Zero school drop outs of boys and girls up to 12th class
9. Functional toilet, potable water, electricity available in Anganwadi Centres, schools, health centres, GP/Ward buildings
10. Malnutrition free (children below 9 years of age)
11. No girl-child marriages (girls below 18 years of age)
12. Every farm has soil health card, enriched essential micro-nutrients and diversification with livestock and trees
13. Every village household has a functional bank account/ PM Jan Dhan Bank Account
14. Every GP/Ward has its own dynamic development plan prepared by community participation
15. Every GP/Ward has green trees all over its geographic boundaries
16. Every GP/Ward has functional water conservation and harvesting structures
17. Every GP/Ward has functional Information Centre, Computer Lab, and Mee-Seva Centre
18. Every GP/Ward has telecom/internet connectivity
19. Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha are held four times a year with minimum two-thirds attendance
20. Every GP/Ward has a functional grievance redressal system

Smart Village-Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh initiative focuses on improved resource-use efficiency, empowered local self-governance, access to assured basic amenities and responsible individual and community behavior to build a vibrant and happy society. To learn best practices from others be it an individual, a community, a gram panchayat/ward, a city or a country, being a continuous process, acquiring better processes and better equipment with latest knowhow. Details are shown in Annexure 8.23.

14th Finance Commission Grants

The grant being released is two types 1) basic grant and 2) performance grant. The FFC has recommended Rs 3635.80 crore to the ULBs.

Salient features:

The ULBs should be required to spend the grant only on the basic services – water supply, sanitation including septage management, sewerage, storm water drainage and solid waste management, street lighting, local body roads and footpaths, parks, playgrounds, burial and cremation grounds (Para 9.56).

The criteria for distribution of grants is basing on 2011 census population data with a weight of 90 percent and 10% of weightage for area of the ULB (Para 9.64).

The division between basic and performance grant is on 80:20 basis (Para 9.70).

The basic grant for ULBs will be divided into tire-wise shares and distributed across each tire, namely the Municipal Corporations (tire I ULBs), Municipalities (tire II ULBs), and Nagarpanchayats (tire III ULBs) using the formula

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given by SFC so given. If the State Finance Commission recommendations are not existing, 2011 census population with a weight of 90 per cent and area with a weight of 10 per cent and distributed among the different entities in each tier in proportion to the population of 2011 and area in the ratio of 90:10.

Performance grant

Making available data on local bodies receipt and expenditure through audited accounts. Improvement in own revenues; and measure and publish service level benchmarks (SLB) for basic services. This grant will be disbursed from the second year of award period 2016-17 onwards. To be eligible for performance grants, the ULBs will have to submit audited annual accounts that relate to a year not earlier than two years preceding the year in which the ULB seeks to claim the performance grant. It will also have to show an increase in the revenues of the ULB over the preceding year, as reflected in the audited accounts. Action plan for distribution of basic grant among ULBs as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission for the year 2015-16. Guidelines for dispersal of performance grants to ULBs from the year 2016-17. Government released an amount of Rs.174.46 crores as first installment for the year 2015-16 the same was released to the All ULBs.

Swachha Andhra Corporation

Swachha Andhra Corporation was established on 01.05.2015 after launching of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 02.10.2014 and taking up the activities in ULBs with a target to achieve 100% by Oct 2019 i.e. 150th birthday of Mahatma Gandhiji. Swachha Andhra Corporation was incorporated under Companies Act, functioning under MA&UD department is coordinating with the ULBs with regard to implement Swachh Bharat Mission.

Objectives

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's

- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

Achievements:

Individual Household Toilets

2.48 lakh applications were received from 1.76 lakh eligible households. Of which 1.74 lakh households have been sanctioned and 1.38 lakh have been grounded and 0.74 lakh units completed upto December, 2015. An amount of Rs.103.83 crore has been released to the house holds.

Community Toilets:

Unit cost of Community Toilet is Rs.65,000 (State share 60% and GoI share 40%). 148 units were completed as against the target of 463 and 59 are in progress. Rs.15 crore was released to ULBs.

Waste to Energy Projects

These projects are comes under the category of 3rd component of SBM objectives i.e. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management in modern and scientific approach. 3 waste to energy projects were awarded on 03.12.2015 by NREDCAP (Energy department). These projects are expected to come in to operation by Aug2018 and through which 39% of MSW generated would be processed under scientific methods.

AP Municipal Development Project

The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project (APMDP) is a world Bank (IBRD) aided project with an estimated cost of Rs.1218.24 crore which aims at creating sustainable urban infrastructure in the urban areas as well as creating managerial capabilities along the policy makers and the people who provide services to the urban population.

The following are the components of the project

Component A

State level policy and institutional development support with an estimated cost of Rs.5.70 crore. Two consultants were appointed to undertake study of municipal reforms (NGO contract & firm contract) with an agreement value of Rs.3.90 crores and the works are in progress.

Component B

Capacity enhancement component for enhancing the financial and technical capacity and operating system of all ULBs with an estimated cost of Rs.99.30 crore.

Component C

Urban infrastructure investment with an estimated cost of Rs. 1065.00 crore to finance Comprehensive water supply improvement projects identified by ULBs to improve urban services or operational efficiency with an estimated cost of Rs.1015 crore.

Component D

Project management technical assistance is with an estimated cost of Rs. 45.60 crore for ensuring the quality of sub project preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the projects.

Financial Progress

So far an amount of Rs 442.75 crore distributed up to the end of November 2015. The project achieved disbursement progress of 36.34% for the same period. Financial progress of the project has been picked up recently from 21.18% in March 2015 to 36.34% in November 2015.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

The Government of India has restructured the SJSRY scheme as NULM and is being implemented with effect from 01-04-2014 in 32 eligible towns / cities. The Mission is aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroot level institutions of the poor.

a) Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM & ID):

The main objective of MEPMA is to organize poor women into Self Help Groups by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self-reliant. A total of 6,619 Slum Level Federations and 135 Town Level

Federations were organized up to November, 2015.

61,960 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 6,196 exclusive SHGs, 79 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSs) and 111 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) were formed in the State.

b) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST & P):

It is proposed to provide placement linked skill trainings to 40,000 beneficiaries in 32 NULM towns during the year 2015-16 with 50% placements. Trainings started in 29 towns. The target for 2014-15 is 33,600 and 6,614 unemployed poor youth were trained during 2014-15 and 2,980 placed in 2015-16 under STEP-UP programme of SJSRY.

c) Self Employment Programme (SEP):

This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures and micro enterprises with interest subvention with an upper limit of Rs 2.00 lakh cost per unit. The target for the year 2015-16 was 9000, of which 2232 SEP units' loan have been sanctioned.

Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):

The main objective of SUH is "Providing 24X7 all weather shelter to Urban Homeless with all amenities". 18 shelters are functioning under this scheme. During 2015-16, 12 shelters were sanctioned by State Level Sanction Committee in 12 ULBs with an amount of Rs.130.30 lakhs shelters.

Scheme of Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV):

Strengthening and sustainability of livelihoods of Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs in the State as a part of the national policy on urban street vendors. 54,649 Street Vendors were profiled. Town Vending Committees have been formed in 110 ULBs. ID cards have been issued to 13,045 street vendors.

SHGs Bank Linkage

SHGs-Bank Linkage programme has made MEPMA, one of the premier players in micro financing segment in the state. MEPMA facilitated SHG Bank Linkage worth more than Rs.878.00 crore to 26,030 Self Help Groups in 2015-16.

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Vaddi Leni Runalu

The Scheme is introduced in place of Pavala Vaddi w.e.f. 1.1.2012 to reduce interest burden on the urban poor for the loans taken by the Self Help Groups (SHGs) from the Banks for improving profitability of SHG enterprises and to encourage better payment. An amount of Rs.97.92 crore has been given to eligible SHGs 2015-16 (upto Nov, 2015).

Stthree Nidhi:

The scheme aims to provide “credit gap funding” in addition to regular bank linkage. An amount of Rs.41.48 Cr was given to 4490 SHGs as soft loan under the scheme.

Capital infusion:

An amount of Rs. 10,000/- per each SHG member is being sanctioned under this scheme. In the 1st phase @ Rs. 3000/- (30% of Rs. 10,000/-) per member has been released. So far an amount of Rs. 460.75 crores released to 15, 36,837 SHG members.

Aam Adhmi Bima Yojana (Janasri Bhima Yojana):

3.29 lakh SHG women were enrolled under this programme and 41,759 students were awarded scholarships for the year 2015-16.

SHG Livelihoods EDP Trainings

During the year 2015-16, emphasis is laid on providing livelihoods to the SHGs and SLFs through market tie-ups MEPMA has planned to give EDP trainings on convergence mode to SHG and SLF Women on large scale based. During the year 2015-16, 36,234 members were trained in Entrepreneur Development Programme through ALEAP, APITCO, KVK, Andhra Bank, Canara Bank, Andhra Mahila Sabha and NGOs etc, in advanced tailoring, food processing, jute product, handicrafts, readymade garments, glass paintings, bangles making and catering etc., livelihood units are grounded though SHG Bank Linkage and SHG Corpus benefitting 76,542 SHG members.

City Livelihood Centres:

During the year 2015-16, 35 City Livelihood Centres were started in all NULM ULBs. As per NULM guidelines the first installment of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per CLC was released

for 35 CLCs for procurement of computer, phone with net connection and recruitment of staff. Services started in all CLCs.

Common Facility center/Production Centers

After completion of EDP Trainings, handholding support will be provided for development of entrepreneurship amongst the SHG women. 42 Production centers were established in all districts and activities like tailoring, making of jute products and pickles have been taken up.

Generic Medical Stores

During the year 2015-16, 52 Generic Medical Stores grounded in the ULBs.

MEPMA Bazars

MEPMA has facilitated urban SHGs' for participation in Regional SARAS in collaboration with District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) and also facilitated for participation in the exhibition held in Pragathi Maidan, New Delhi and regularly participating in Numaish exhibition conducted by Exhibition Society Hyderabad to encourage the market for SWASAKTHI Brand SHG products.

129 swasakthi canteens have been established through SHG Women in all districts at Collectorates, Hospital Premises, Municipal Offices, Market Yards, MRO office's and other public places.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been discontinued and subsumed under new scheme “Housing for All by 2022” as “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana”. Housing department is designated as the Nodal agency for implementation of the scheme in the state.

RAY project status:

Initially 6 projects with a total cost of Rs.154.87 crore were sanctioned by GoI. After discontinuation of RAY scheme ongoing projects of Suryatejanagar in GVMC, NSC Bose Nagar in VMC were approved by GoI to subsume under Housing for All.

Rural Development

It is possible to increase productivity of degraded lands with proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management and create huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is firmly believed that development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty. The Commissionerate of Rural Development implements Rural Development programmes like Watershed Development programme, Self Help Groups and related programmes and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. As per the 2011 census, rural population of Andhra Pradesh is 349.67 lakh representing 70.53% of total population.

Watershed development programmes (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP), Comprehensive Land Development Programmes (NTR Jala Siri under RIDF XIII, XV & XVII) and Wage Employment Programmes (MGNREGS) are being implemented in the State. All these programmes are being implemented and monitored through software solution RAGAS (Rashtra Grameena Abhivridhi Samacharam). The entire data is uploaded every day into central server and reports displayed on respective websites, thereby bringing in transparency and accountability in these programmes.

Watershed Development Programmes

Watershed development programmes are being implemented in the State for over two decades. Watershed programmes are concentrated only in rainfed areas which have undulating terrain and are prone for degradation of soil (soil erosion). These areas are generally characterized by very poor groundwater sources. The programme envisages demarking 500 hectare area as a micro watershed. The watershed so delineated is treated for conservation of soil and moisture by following the ridge to valley approach.

Watershed development programmes are being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP to combat recurring drought conditions in the state. Watershed Development Projects has brought all schemes under one umbrella following cluster approach wherein, contiguous areas up to 5,000 ha. were to be taken up for treatment from 2008. 3,933 watersheds covering an area of 19.67 lakh ha has been taken up for watershed

development, of which 3907 watersheds with an extent of 19.54 lakh ha. were completed. 432 water shed projects with an extent of 18.10 lakh ha. are under progress under IWMP.

A series of structures like sunken pits, rock fill dams, percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, earthen bunding, vegetative barriers, plantations etc., are constructed to reduce velocity of water and allow percolation. They also control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land so as to augment productivity.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme

The major objective of the IWMP program is to improve the ground water level by constructing the water harvesting structures like mini percolation tank, percolation tank and check dams etc. The main aim of IWMP is to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resource such as soil, vegetative cover and water. Prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table are few outcomes of these programs. This enables multi-cropping, introduction of diverse agro-based activities, and help provide sustainable livelihoods to people in watershed areas. IWMP programme has defined appropriate institutional arrangements, budget allocations, capacity building strategies and project management cycle. The proposed processes integrate gender, equity and livelihood concerns in the framework of Watershed development programme. Details about the achievements under this programme are shown in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 : Watershed development under IWMP

Item	2014-15	2015-16 up to October 2015	Total
No. of watersheds	432	Projects to be sactioned	432
Expenditure (Rs. cr)	585.19	107.65	692.84

Source: Rural Development department

Component wise progress under IWMP and activities taken up under Natural Resource Management (NRM) are shown in Annexure 8. 24.

Activities taken up under Production Systems Improvement (PSI):

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Activities	Expenditure (Rs crore)	No. of beneficiaries benefitted
1	Agriculture activities	19370	29.06	60500
2	Animal Husbandry activities	28489	11.8	
3	Other line dept. activities	2945	0.45	
Total		50804	41.31	60500

Activities taken up under Livelihoods for Assetless:

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Beneficiaries benefitted	Expenditure (Rs crore)
1	Dairy activities	16411	42.06
2	Small Ruminants	12956	33.21
3	Petty Business	6910	17.71
4	Skilled Business	2591	6.64
5	Agriculture	4319	11.07
Total		43187	110.69

NTR Jala Siri (RIDF – XVII):

Objective

To consolidate the gains made in the land development project of MGNREGS and to ensure sustainable and comprehensive development of the land securing livelihoods it is proposed to implement Indira Jala Prabha (IJP) a project to provide irrigation facilities, under RIDF-XVII and in convergence with MGNREGS. NTR Jala Siri (NTR JS) a MGNREGA- RIDF convergence project, aims at changing 2.31 lakh acres of fallow and uncultivated land in to irrigated lands. The project shall be taken up in all the districts in the state.

Government has initially sanctioned an amount of Rs. 198.80 crores under RIDF-XVII and convergence of Rs.197.03 crores from MGNREGS for Indira Jala Prabha. The Project will be completed in 3 years. So far Rs.120.22 crores has been released and incurred an expenditure of Rs.149.15 crores. During the year 2015-16 (upto Oct-2015) Rs.15.78 crores expenditure had been incurred under previous year balances.

MGNREGS

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act gives legal guarantee of providing at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. The objective of the Act is to supplement wage employment opportunities in rural areas and build up durable assets in the process. It aims at providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, proactively ensuring social inclusion and strengthening PR institutions. This programme is being implemented in all districts of the state.

All the works executed are grounded into four categories viz a) Public works relating to Natural Resources Management, b) Individual assets for vulnerable sections, c) Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant self help groups and d) Rural Infrastructure. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 90:10 central and state share respectively.

It is acknowledged that MGNREGA, despite its benefits as a well-targeted social insurance mechanism and for rural development, suffers from significant leakage. To reduce leakages and payment delays, Andhra Pradesh introduced direct benefit transfers, so that salaries would be paid directly to workers, with biometric Smartcards to reduce the scope of siphoning of funds via registering ghost workers.

The Smartcards program was a tremendous success, reducing payment delays by 19 per cent, increasing MGNREGA wages by 24 per cent and reducing leakages by 35 per cent.

Economic survey of India-2016

Performance of MGNREGS

MGNREGS is being implemented in 13,085 Gram Panchayats in 661 Mandals of 13 districts. 82.94 lakh job cards were issued covering 1.76 crore wage seekers since inception of the scheme. 5.03 lakh Srama Shakti Sanghams have been formed with 60 lakh households covering 88.50 lakh wage seekers. In recognition of the performance under MGNREGS, Andhra Pradesh has been awarded National Award for effective initiatives in transparency and accountability in 2014-15. Over view of MGNREGS during 2015-16 (up to Oct 2015) are shown in Table 8.28

Table 8.28: Overview of MGNREGS-AP

Particulars	During 2015-16 (upto Oct 2015)	Cumulative performance
No of Job Cards issued (lakhs)	1.12	82.94.
No. of Works Completed(lakhs)	1.62	30.87
Total Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	2544.35	22,459
No. of Households provided wage employment(Lakhs)	32.57	60
No. of wageseekers provided employment(Lakhs)	53.92	116
Total person days generated (crore)	14.32	155.4
Persondays generated for SC(crore)	3.33	37
Persondays generated for ST(crore)	1.65	17.93.
Persondays generated for BC(crore)	6.93	75.12 .
Total No. of households completed 100 days(lakhs)	2.41	44.13
Average no. of days employment provided per HH	44	-
Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	120.30	99.9

Source: Rural Development Department

Best Practices

End to End IT Utilization

Rashtriya Grameenabhivruddhi Samacharam

The use of ICT becomes necessary especially in registration of wage seekers, estimation of works, disbursement of wages and effective monitoring for ensuring transparency in the execution of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh. The transaction based software issues job cards, maintains shelf of projects, generates estimates, issues work commencement letters, updates muster rolls and generates pay orders.

MIS (Web) Reports

Web reports provide detailed information under various sections and subsections covering all aspects of MGNREGS activities. The user can access all reports in the website www.nrega.ap.gov.in which offers information related to employment generation, physical and financial performance.

Electronic Fund Management System

e-FMS was established to put in place an efficient mechanism for online money transfers and to address the difficulty in handling various accounts at various levels and to address accountability issues. This system helps in avoiding parking of funds in some places and empowers all blocks and panchayats uninterrupted access to funds through a central server.

Electronic Muster and Measurement System

e-MMS is designed to ensure complete transparency in implementation of MGNREGS programme by obtaining electronic data directly from worksite to the website on day to day basis from all villages. The musters and measurements information is sent electronically through mobile technology. e-MMS is being implemented in all districts. Live musters are uploaded to the server directly from the field and can be viewed on the web on day to day basis.

Shrama Shakti Sangham (Labour Groups)

10-30 labourers are formed into labour groups in this group system. Providing continuous assured employment for poor rural Households for 100 days is the key objective for the formation of SSS groups. These groups were created for better cohesiveness, coordination and better worksite management. Fudging of muster rolls and fake entries can be easily identified and avoided through this. SSS federations formed at the village level will ensure higher level of labour participation, build confidence among the wage seekers and also empowers the SSS groups. 9449 SSS federations have been formed with 1.24 lakh groups in 5461 GPs of 410 mandals.

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Quality Control cell

Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted a separate Quality Control Cell with a retired Engineer-in-chief as Chief Quality Control Officer for ensuring quality of created durable assets. Teams were formed with Senior Quality Control Officers and Junior Quality Control Officers to conduct inspections and submit reports on execution. They not only check the quality but also build the capacity of technical assistants and engineering consultants.

Grievance Redressal

Call center with toll free numbers 155321 & 1800-200-4455 have been established for registering any grievance of the wage seekers to be redressed. All forms of the complaints are maintained electronically at RDCC (RD Call Centre) platform through different templates development in the software. Grievance day every monday is being conducted at mandal / district level during which grievances directly received and being resolved. On every 3rd Wednesday at mandal level and 3rd Friday at District level. Meetings are conducted receiving/reviewing/resolving complaints under APNA (Andhra Pradesh NGOs alliance).

Meekosam Website

It is a forum for Public Grievance and redressal system (PGRS), launched on 26th may 2015 with an integration with 19 Departments in one single forum by www.meekosam.ap.gov.in - web portal, for people to report problems, grievances, complaints. All the reports and suggestions will be viewed by the respective departments. Complainer can track the status of their grievance online or call the toll free number 1100/1800-425-4440. A call centre has been set up to register or find out your grievance application.

Social Audit

A full-fledged social audit unit system was established at the State level with exclusive Staff. So far, 10 rounds of social audit have been conducted in 13 districts. This is an effective initiative to check corruption and to enhance the accountability to people.

Social Audit follow-up action:

Rs.132.56 crore was covered by financial deviation in social audit (including convergence department). Rs. 58.73 crore has been determined as misappropriation(Personal Hearing) and so far Rs. 20.40 crore has been recovered, but still Rs. 38.32 is yet to be recovered where as Rs. 51.64 crore has to be finalized. 58,534 disciplinary cases were disposed off where 685 functionaries were suspended, 20316 functionaries were removed and 32119 punishments were imposed and 6099 were acquitted out of 82 FIR being filed. 18,944 disciplinary cases were filed against FTEs, MPDOs and engineers etc.. are still pending .

Vigilance Teams

A strong vigilance wing was established to ensure transparency and accountability. Special Vigilance wing was formed at the State and district level for taking up follow-up on Social Audit findings. District vigilance teams are positioned to strengthen vigilance and social audit follow up.

Mobile Courts

The A.P. Promotion of Social Audit and Prevention of Corrupt Practices, Act 3 of 2012, was promulgated for speedy trial of offences committed by personnel indulging in corrupt practices in the implementation of the programme including those identified by Social Audit. Efforts are being made to launch criminal prosecution against persons involved in misappropriation in the implementation of the scheme through Special Mobile Courts.

Direct Benefit Transfers:

Payments through smartcards was initiated to ensure that intended wage seeker receives timely payments and also to ensure that the right beneficiary receives the wage payments. Payments to labour in villages are being done through a biometric identification process with the help of Smart Cards. This process makes use of finger print technology to issue biometric smart cards to each beneficiary at the village level. The current mode of payment will be migrated from the biometric authenticated payment system to Aadhaar based payments through postal dept. and banks. In all proposed 13,084 GPs, disbursement through BC model. An amount of Rs.8894 crore. was disbursed through Smartcards so far.

Special provisions to PwDs:

Separate groups (Vikalangula SSS) are formed with persons with disabilities and provisions like 30% additional wage rate, preference to PwDs in the selection of mates are being extended.

Special Strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)

Apart from implementation through Programme Officer/MPDO, certain works are also taken up through Project Officer – ITDAs. Works like Check dams, roads, GP buildings & mandal buildings in ITDA areas are taken up through ITDAs. Horticulture is given importance and plantations like Coffee, Mango, Rubber and Cashew were predominantly taken up in ITDA areas.

Special Strategy – Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group

Out of 33 tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh, 8 groups are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). Among 8 PVTGs, Chenchu are also recognized as PVTG by Government of India in the year 1975. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Chenchu Special Project has been implementing since May, 2009 to address the cases of extreme poverty, hunger & starvation and to arrest distress migration among Chenchu.

An amount of Rs.43.20 crore expenditure has been incurred in the Chenchu areas since implementation of MGNREGS and 33.24 lakh person days were generated by Chenchus.

Expenditure on Assets under MGNREGS Land Development (cumulative):

10.5 lakh acres of fallow land belonging to 3.83 lakh SC/ST/Small & Marginal farmers has been identified for development with an outlay of Rs.7067.04 crore. Out of the total identified area, works in 1.75 lakh acres are in progress and 7.30 lakh acres completed. Total expenditure incurred was Rs.2481.4 crore.

8.70 lakh acres of degraded cultivable land belonging to 3.40 lakh SC/ST/SM farmers has been identified for development with an estimated cost of Rs. 3532 crore. Out of the total identified area, works in 1.03 lakh acres is in

progress and 6.31 lakh acres have been completed. Rs. 1500.5 crore has been incurred as expenditure.

Horticulture:

During 2015-16 it is proposed to take up 81,500 acres under Horticulture plantation programme, 109 Lakhs seedlings in bund plantation and to cover 1,554 beneficiaries in IPT Plantations.

Bund Plantation:

Estimates have been generated for 59,783 farmers by covering an area of 1.13 lakh acres for 2015-16. Pitting completed in 41,602 acres and planting completed in 13,671 acres. Rs.27.36 crore expenditure was incurred during this year.

Green Village Concept:

It is proposed to take up all types of plantations covering all vacant lands in the GP's. During the first phase it is proposed to take up 175 GP's in all Districts in convergence with Forest department. It requires 18.7 Lakhs tall seedlings. The seedlings are being supplied by the Forest department.

Avenue Plantation:

It is proposed to take up Avenue plantation in 4,309 Kms of PMGSY roads, 650 Kms of Nation highway roads and 1,682 Kms of state Highway roads in convergence with Forest Department.

Homestead Plantation:

It is proposed to take up Homestead plantations in 25 lakhs of Households and the proposals submitted to Govt. and the plants being procured through the tendering process.

Solid waste Management works

Govt. of India has made certain amendments to the Schedule I & II of the MGNREG Act, duly including the Solid and Liquid Waste Management under Rural Sanitation related works under Rural Infrastructure category (Category-D).

Solid waste management in rural areas includes collection and segregation of solid waste, provision for conversion of biodegradable solid waste in to vermi compost and land fill arrangements to non degradable solid waste. Liquid waste

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management includes construction of pucca drains or underground pipeline and collection of same to a distance point and to take up low cost preliminary treatment for reuse the same for agricultural purpose. So far, 1394 Gram panchayats are selected to take up this project. Estimates were generated for 844 works worth of 2840.5 lakhs.

Individual household latrines (IHHL):

It was decided to take up 25,000 IHHLs per district under NREGA in certain Gram Panchayats in saturation mode. The targets were communicated to Collectors. Upto August 2015 1,06,438 IHHLs were under progress.

Progress as per Action Plan:

The progress under Water Conservation Mission (Neeru – Chettu) is as follows:

- Under Water Harvesting Structures Renovation of MI tanks, Check Dams, Check Walls, Percolation/Mini Percolation tanks, Farm Ponds/Dugout Ponds, CCT/Staggered Trenches etc. taken up. The revised target for the financial year 2015-16 is 84,920 with an of Rs.1385.90 crore. Under Soil Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works, the action plan for 2015-16 is 16,051 with an estimation of Rs.528.66 crore. Achievement upto November, 2015 under Water Conservation works is 71,484 with an expenditure of Rs.1077.00 crores.
- Under Greening of works (Plantation works - Chettu), Horticulture Plantations, Bund Plantations, Block Plantations, Avenue Plantations, Plantations in Community lands for landless Poor (IPT) will be taken up. The target for the financial year 2015-16 is 43,666 acres with an estimated cost of Rs.845 crores. Achievement upto November, 2015, 22,168 acres with an expenditure of Rs.185.15 crores.

Convergence

The Rural Development department is also implementing MGNREGS in convergence with the various line departments like Panchayat Raj & Engineering Dept. for Construction of GP buildings & Mandal buildings, Roads works etc. and Forest Department for raising of seedlings for horticulture and bund plantation, ITDAs for effective implementation in ITDA areas, RWS dept. for individual household latrines.

Road Connectivity Project:

Connectivity of Roads to habitations with cross drainage works, agricultural fields and burial ground, CC Roads with underground drainage system (in convergence with 13th & 14th Finance commission grant 50% MGNREGS and 50% from 13th and 14th FC Funds). Out of 55,616 km length of Internal Roads, 22,083 km of CC pavement already done and balance of 33,533 km length of roads is under progress.

As a result of convergence with PR & TWED Departments technical support durable assets like 1880 BNRGSK buildings at GP Level, 317 BNRGSK buildings at Mandal Level, 27446 Rural Connectivity roads to unconnected habitations and 8101 Pucca Internal CC roads to SC/ST colonies are created upto the end of September, 2015 under MGNREGS. Further 1333 BNRGSK buildings at GP level, 241 BNRGSK buildings at Mandal Level, 3181 Rural Connectivity roads to unconnected habitations and 8503 Pucca Internal roads to SC/ST colonies are in progress.

Out of the total estimate cost of Rs.4325.87crore, an amount of Rs.2464.42 crore was spent for the above works. During 2015-16, Government decided to provide Pucca Internal CC roads with drainage system under MGNREGS in convergence with Finance Commission Funds and other funds with a sharing pattern of 50:50 (MGNREGS: FC funds / local funds) after approval of Gram Sabha and following MGNREG Act provisions.

Key decisions taken during the year:

- Wage rate enhanced to Rs. 180/- from Rs. 169/-.
- All the wage payments will be directly credited into the wage seekers accounts and are paid only based on biometric authentication.
- Involving SSS Federations in planning process for identification of works.
- Main focus on 123 IPPE (Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise) Mandals.
- To take up dumping yards for Solid Waste Management Works in convergence with PR dept.
- Different types of convergence works to be taken up involving the line departments.
- Postal Recurring deposit of 10% of the wage amount from the wage seekers wage earnings to inculcate savings culture and to provide financial security.

- Registration of Wage seekers those completed 50 days of work as building and other construction worker to get the benefits of the scheme.

IPPE – 2 (Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise - 2)

IPPE platform will be utilized for convergence with four other major Rural Development programmes namely; National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to create a base for livelihoods. Focusing on the livelihoods of the poorest households in each village identified based on the SECC database. While all PRA tools used and planning processes followed in IPPE 1 will be repeated there shall be further emphasis on:

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty

Government of Andhra Pradesh's women's empowerment and poverty eradication agenda intends to ensure that disadvantaged communities in both rural and urban areas shall be empowered to overcome all social, economic, cultural and psychological barriers through self-managed organizations. Implemented through Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA), this movement has achieved significant poverty reduction and social capital creation over the last decade through a holistic approach of facilitating and promoting empowerment, creating opportunities, providing mechanism for social security, and working for equity. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) have built up enormous financial capital base through savings corpus. Besides this, the human capital aspect of the SHG members has been built over the years and is continuously in the process of being strengthened through various programs and initiatives.

Institution Building

There are 68,39,694 members in 6,80,650 rural SHGs and 18,39,435 members in 1,92,773 urban SHGs exclusively for women. 27,893 Village Organizations (VOs), 695 Mandal Samakhya (MSs), 13 Zilla Samakhya (ZSs) and 6456 Slum-level Federations (SLFs) and 135 Town-level Federations (TLFs) have come into existence in the 13 districts as on January 2016. The total Corpus of the SHG

members is Rs. 1100 and Rs. 4393 crore respectively for urban and rural SHGs which amounts to Rs.5493 crore of Corpus since inception. The federated structure of the institutions is given below:



Chandranna Cheyutha - Investment Capital

SHG Bank linkage has been a successful programme in Andhra Pradesh with almost a third of the SHG bank linkage in the country being delivered here. During 2015-16, over Rs.6700 crore of bank linkage has been facilitated against a target of Rs.12288 crore. Details of SHG Bank Linkage status upto January 2016 are shown in Table 8.29. Table 8.29 SHG Bank Linkage Status during 2015-16 (upto Jan 2016)

Item	Target	Achievement
Urban	2,551	1,099
Rural	9,737	5,659
Total	12,288	6,758

Source: SERP Rural Development

Government decided to undertake a capital infusion of Rs.1 lakh per SHG to renew a focus on livelihoods and provide sufficient leveraging strength to SHGs. The decision of infusing capital is a paradigm shift from the archetypical loan waiver scheme. The amount infused as capital into the SHG at the rate of Rs 10,000 per member (Rs 10,000 x No. of members in the SHG) will add to the existing corpus of the SHG. A giant leap in SHG bank-linkage envisaged in the coming years is now a possibility with the infusion of further capital, without which it would not have been possible given the slow process of periodical savings of Rs 50 a month per member.

An amount of Rs.8400 crores has been sanctioned to 84 lakh SHG Women @ Rs.10,000 per member under capital infusion, out of which Rs.2,423.35 crores has been released to 81,25,283 both rural and urban SHG members

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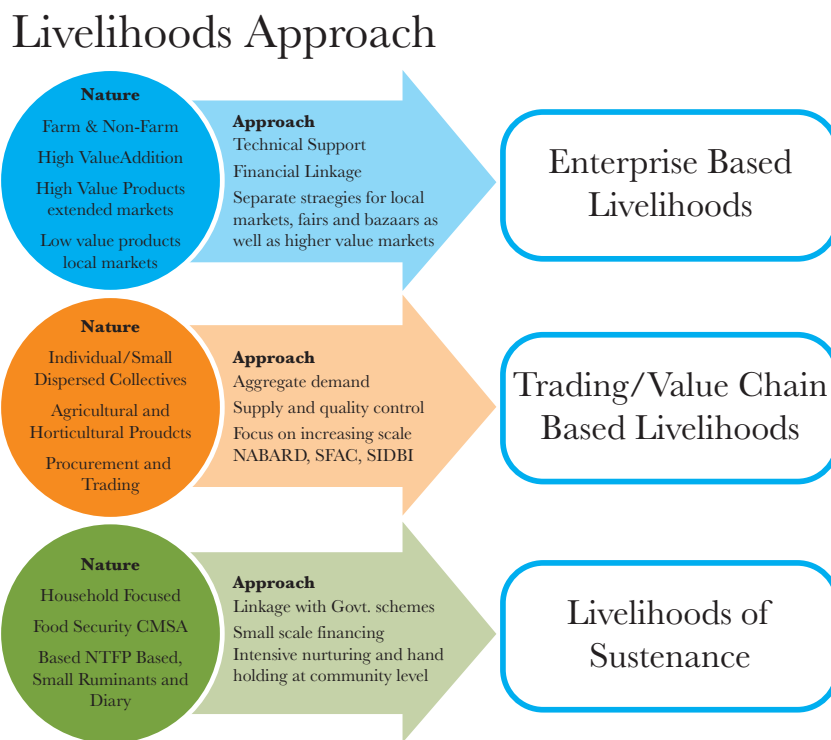
in the first phase. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs 1338.83 crore was paid to 6,20,956 SHGs by the Government towards “Interest Redemption Grant” for the period from February 2014 to April 2015, taking the total scale of Capital Infusion to Rs. 10298.63 crore.

Family Investment Opportunity Survey

In order to leverage the capital infused into DWCRA groups, SERP is facilitating an intensive Family Investment Opportunities Survey (FIOS) so that need based credit mapping can be done, facilitating productive as well as necessary subsistence credit to families with a clear objective in mind. SERP aims to build the household level investment plans of the members which are linked closely to the social and economic aspirations of the family. All SHG enterprises operating across farm and non-farm sectors to be facilitated with sector experts to support the management of the verticals, and with credit, marketing and value chain linkages. This exercise is expected to be complete by March 2016.

Diversified Livelihoods Strategy

Community Based Organisations have built up enormous financial capital base through savings corpus. In addition to this, huge credit has been provided to CBOs through bank linkages. It becomes imperative that this credit and these capacities are converted into productive outcomes for the SHG members as well as for the economy around them. This would involve a segregated livelihoods strategy for over 80l SHG members at different scales of capacity. SERP’s livelihood strategy is therefore, now focused at three levels- on household based livelihoods grounding, supporting and nurturing SHG linked enterprises and businesses and finally, on building value chains, second generation institutions and verticals around sectors that can create high value for the SHG members in terms of income increase. Livelihoods approach is shown below.



Primary Sector Based Producer Groups:

SHGs' social mobilization and credit linkages have now reached a stage of maturity. Added to this, is the GoAP's conviction that Farmers' Producer Organisations (FPOs) are the next level of institutions in order to harness higher value chain based returns in the primary sector. A natural corollary of these two ideas is that established institutions of the poor such as SHGs participate actively in the FPO development under the Primary Sector Mission driven by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This potential of SHGs can be further enhanced by building them into a network of producer companies/organisations where their capacities are built to function as autonomous stand-alone institutions. This network becomes integral to strengthen the value chain of commodities like milk, vegetables, banana and also quality seed production for cultivation. As Government FPOs intends to build 125 Producer companies covering 2.5- 3lakh producers in Primary Sector based activities. SERP and CBOs will be harnessed to provide the base to FPOs: FPO strategy for SHG member linked enterprises is expected to be detailed rolled out is shown in Table 8. 30.

Table 8.30 Roll out of FPO Strategy

Value chain	FPOs		Members	
	2015-16	2019-20	2015-16	2019-20
Paddy+Green gram/Black gram	11	30	22000	60000
Red gram+ Groundnut	4	20	8000	40000
Chillies	2	8	4000	16000
Vegetables	6	10	12000	20000
Turmeric	1	3	2000	6000
Cashew	1	3	2000	6000
Coffee	1	3	2000	6000
Small ruminants	2	22	4000	44000
Dairy	1	13	2000	26000
Back yard Poultry	1	10	2000	20000
Fisheries	1	3	2000	6000
Total	31	125	62000	250000

Source: SERP, Rural Development

SHG Enterprise Strategy Comprehensive platform for SHG enterprises-Rural retail chains

SERP has undertaken a non farm micro enterprise survey which attempts to map livelihoods of SHG members. From the survey, clearly, the largest share of activities is in petty businesses (33%) and dairy (20%) followed by textiles (16%). The other segments where SHG members are engaged are food products, forest based and agriculture/ horticulture related activities. As far as the agenda of developing the second generation institutions for the SHG members is concerned, development of enterprises and the consequent retail chains form an important part of it. SERP's goals in this regard aims at connecting rural producers and enterprises with the rural consumers and their income enhancement thereby enhancing the quality of consumption.

SERP seeks to build a solid, world class SHG member based production/ enterprise platform which will lead to SHG enterprises being able to link with markets, and compete on product quality, experience and service. The key theme for this strategy would be to work on providing linkages across the board- from design to business strategy, from markets to branding.

Achievements 2015-16 Grounding of Enterprises

- 1,02,000 number of livelihoods have been created by facilitating credit linkage from banks, Stree Nidhi and other sources.
- 141 Generics stores have been established in major towns and rural centres with a view to reducing medical expenditure and supporting SHG enterprise by 31st December.
- 1,11,957 livestock units have been grounded under milch animals and small ruminants.
- Canteens, Hotels and small food outlets provide a steady source of income to the SHG women 1,059 canteens have been established at bus stations, offices, hospitals, colleges and other high density areas. Training has been provided to SHG caterers.
- Textile Garments & Fashion Designing, Training cum Production Units have been established with the objective of imparting the Fashion Industry Based self

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employment and job oriented skill trainings for SHG women. The aim is to provide employment to individuals who are not engaged in any economic Improvement of Enterprises

- 24,877 Government schools sanitation are being managed by SHG federations. In addition to the actual hygiene services, backward linkages with hygiene enterprises have also been undertaken with SHGs.
- Concrete Mixers are used for proper mixing of material used in laying Cement roads. Along with other related equipment like vibrators, shovels etc, the concrete mixtures earn a daily rent of Rs.800-1200 /- works from executing agencies. 100 concrete mixtures were procured by SHG federations / individual members and grounded on the eve of Republic Day on January 26th.

Skill Development

- So far, 690 SHG caterers have been trained through SIHM, Tirupati and College of Home Science, SVU.
- 11,182 women have been imparted training on sewing machines.
- 27,534 members have been trained in Entrepreneur Development Programme through ALEAP, APITCO, KVK, Andhra Bank, Canara Bank, Andhra Mahila Sabha and NGOs etc, in advanced tailoring, food processing, jute product, handicrafts, readymade garments, glass paintings, bangle making and catering etc.
- Startup Village Enterprise Programme (SVEP), a sub scheme under NRLM, MoRD, GoI has been rolled out to provide support for Start-up to one crore village enterprises and direct employment to two crore people. The SVEP aims at helping the rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and providing support till the enterprises stabilize.
- Through this programme the supported enterprises will be provided with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and business support during the first 6 critical months by using SHGs federations. These skills will be imparted by local youth (community resource persons – Enterprises promotion – CRPs-Eps) who will be trained in the requisite skills.
- Objective is to help rural poor to set up their enterprises by developing a sustainable model for

village entrepreneurship promotion through enterprise advisory services. These enterprises may be individual or group enterprises covering manufacturing, services and trading. It covers traditional and new skills.

- SVEP programme has been taken up in Kuppam and Srikalahasti clusters of Chittoor district and Cheepurupalli and Srungavarapukota clusters of Vizianagaram district. 7200 enterprises will be facilitated in these 4 clusters in 4 years with a budget of Rs.17.93 crores.
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) has developed modules to train the project staff on micro enterprises promotion. Generate Your Business Idea (GYB), Start Your Business (SYB), Improve Your Business (IYB) will be covered in 10 training sessions spanning over 10 days.
- 2 batches trainings have been completed on these modules by the ILO master trainers, of which 40 staff have been trained.

Market Access

- 33.76 lakh metric tonnes of Paddy procured from 2,09,442 farmers with a cost of Rs.4701.27 crores by SHG federations and the commission to SHGs equal 106.17 crores.
- To address the gaps in availability of services to the urban poor and to create a platform where the urban poor can offer their goods and services in an organized manner to the potential buyers City Livelihood Centres (CLC) has been created. 35 CLCs have been established in 32 NULM ULBs and 10 to 40 Services started in each CLC.
- Rural and Urban SHGs have been provided with market access through regular DWCRAs Bazaars, SARAS exhibitions in the Godavari Pushkarams. SARAS exhibitions have been held in other states also.

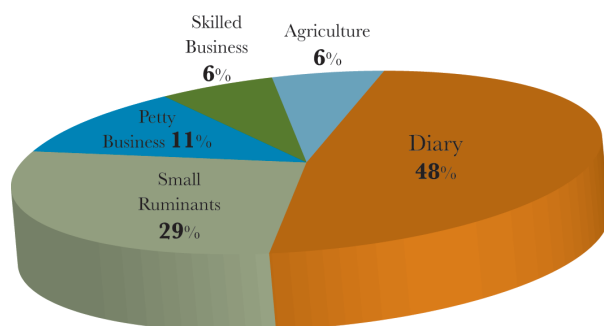
POP Strategy- Unnathi Programme

Since the inception of Unnathi the livelihood assets were provided to 1,07,357 households so far, by incurring an expenditure of Rs.212.96 crore by mobilizing funds from various sources including APRPRP, Stree Nidhi- PoP tie up and IWMP. Government of Andhra Pradesh have also released an amount of Rs.71.04 crore to SERP under SCSP and Rs. 22.02 crore under TSP for providing livelihoods to

27,373 SC families and 9,002 ST families under Unnathi programme. PoP were facilitated with IWMP funds by benefiting 21,573 PoP families with an amount of Rs.53.75 crore and with NRLM funds, 3,349 Ultra poor BC, OC and minority families benefited with an amount of Rs.9.36 crore up to May, 2015 and through other funds 46,060 PoP families were benefited with an amount of Rs.56.79 crore since inception.

In the year 2014-15 livelihood assets were provided to 13,617 households so far, incurring an expenditure of Rs.3,704.01 lakhs by mobilizing funds from various sources including SC-Sub plan, ST-Sub plan funds from State Govt, IWMP and NRLM funds. Sector wise livelihoods are shown in chart 8.4

Sector Wise percentage
of Assets Grounded



In the financial year of 2015-16, It is planned for grounding of livelihoods by 654 Village Organisations in 140 rural mandals of the State benefitting about 7,800 SC households with an average unit cost of Rs.35,000/, with a total cost of Rs. 2732.49 Lakhs of SC Sub Plan funds. Similarly around 3,150 PVTG families of STs will be provided livelihoods in 72 Rural mandals with an amount of Rs. 1104.93 Lakhs of Tribal Sub – Plan funds by the 274 Village Organisations.

Social Security

Pensions: Social Safety Nets for Poor and Vulnerable NTR Bharosa- Efficient, Transparent Delivery of Pensions at the Doorstep of the Poor

State Government is committed to securing a dignified life to all the poor, the old and infirm to support their minimum needs to bring happiness in their lives. In pursuit of this overarching goal, NTR Bharosa social security pensions have been introduced enhancing social security amounts from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 per month to Old Age, Widow,

Weavers, Toddy Tappers and AIDS patients and from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per month, to Persons with Disabilities (PwD) having 40-79% disability and to Rs. 1500 per month to those with 80% disability and above, in spite of challenging financial conditions. NTR Bharosa has turned public service delivery into a reality- at the door step of the beneficiary with timely and hassle-free delivery of services month on month, at a huge scale of over 43 lakh pensioners and an annual outlay of Rs. 5400 Crores.

Implementation of pension portability was started to enable a pensioner to withdraw his pension amount anywhere in the State. A Total of 3,25,000 new pensions were sanctioned based on eligibility. Tab based distributions of payments at the doorsteps of pensioners has been initiated in all districts from August, 2015 onwards.

This is a first of its kind initiative in the entire country in public service delivery where the Government is going to the doorstep of each beneficiary, making pensions an entitlement in the truest sense of the word. The CORE (Chief Minister Office Real-time Executive) dashboard has been developed to monitor pensions closely. 98.5% of Pensions in the state are Aadhaar authenticated- a category wise distribution of pensions releases (Physical as well as Financial) has been provided for the month of December 2015. District wise category wise pensions distributed upto December 2015 are given in Annexure 8.25.

Insurance

In addition to pensions, SERP also implements insurance schemes in order to further the objective of social security. The principal schemes implemented by SERP are shown in Table 8.31

Table 8.31 Principal schemes implemented by SERP

For protection from life cycle risks/ perils	
Life and disability insurance cover	57 Lakhs
Cattle insurance cover	1.85 Lakhs
Group credit linked life insurance	5.84 lakhs
For promotion of old age income and security protection	
Abhaya hastham	35.4 Lakhs
Swavalambhan	1.5 Lakhs
Insurance plus- For providing sensitive support beyond claim settlement	

Source: SERP, Rural Development

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Human Development

The Community Managed Health & Nutrition Project is a comprehensive package of community based interventions. As part of it, following interventions have been undertaken:

- 2650 Nutrition cum Day Care Centers (NDCC) have been established in the state.
- Among the women enrolled, 57,688 Institutional deliveries were conducted since inception. 10,891 Institutional deliveries have been done during the year 2015-16 (upto October, 2015).
- 62,118 children born with >2.5 kgs weight since inception. 11,066 children born with >2.5 KGs during the year 2015-16 up to October, 2015.
- 89,769 children born with underweight since inception. 15,872 underweight children were born during the year 2015-16 up to October 2015.

As part of the Community Managed Educational Services (CMES): 870 Balabadis have been functioning under SCSP. 1,607 Balabadis have been functioning under NRLM.

Inclusive development for Persons with Disabilities Objectives

- Enhancing livelihood opportunities and Quality of life for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and their caregivers.
- Ensure optimum utilization of residual abilities by PwDs
- Improve capacities of PwDs to access and avail various entitlements and services offered by the government
- Mainstreaming Disability Concerns in Policy making and line activities

Under Inclusive development of Persons with Disability scheme, 27,720 SHGs of disabled formed with 2,65,164 members. For fresh recording of disability under SADAREM programme 5,93,221 lakh PwDs, assessed with disability certificates. Bank Linkage accessed to PwDs to a credit of Rs. 257.92 crores since inception. Provision of assessment, treatment and rehabilitation services were made through Community Managed Rehabilitation Services (CMRS) through 56 neighborhood centers.

- 14786 PwDs are availing therapy services by the Qualified professionals at their door step (Mandals).
- 2623 surgical corrections were carried out with the collaboration of different organisation like BIRD Thirupati, Dwarka Thirumala & Prema Hospitals.

- 13397 assistive devices issued to PwDs like Tricycles, Wheelchairs, Crutches, Calipers, Blind sticks Hearing Aids, CP chairs, Walkers etc, from Social CIF and convergence with different organisations and NGOs.
- 2228 children with Delayed Development were availing early intervention support services at door step through qualified professionals & CRPs.
- 55598 PwDs have been covered under JBY insurance in the year 2013-14.
- 6340 PwDs as Social Capital (CRPs, leaders, activists, trainers) were developed in the state. They are guides to rest of the country for the development activities for Disabled.

Gender

Members of Social Action Committees and Community reporters of "Navodayam" (A magazine run by SHG women in Chittoor district) visited one hundred households of poor women trapped into sex work and documented their case studies. Poor women had been trafficked from their villages in Kadiri, Nallamada Nalla cheruvu, Thanakallu mandals of Ananthapur District to Bombay, Delhi, Pune and Bangalore etc. Victims have returned to their homes through state police rescue operations, or through Local NGOs or on their own efforts.

Prevention activities for all SHG women and adolescent girls in 22 identified mandals of Ananthapur, Kadapa, Chittoor districts in Andhra Pradesh. 6000 women belonging to sex workers or rescued women or high risk families will get special focus for financial assistance for alternate livelihood. Women rescued by the police, NGOs or on their own from the clutches of the traffickers in these mandals.

Digital Literacy Program

The Government of AP has Launched the Digital Literacy program for DWCRA members on 19.11.2015 at Vijayawada with the support of partner agencies that is, Intel and Airtel. The objective of this program is to impart basic ICT skills relevant to the need of the trainee, which would enable the citizen to use IT and related applications and participate actively to enhance opportunities for their livelihood. The person shall be able to access information, knowledge and skill through the use of digital technologies. The objective of this programme to make SHG Women IT literate before March 2016, so that they all can operate

Digital access devices (like mobiles, tablets, etc.), send and receive emails and search Internet for information, access services etc. After the training to master trainers/ cluster level, training to all CBO leaders initially at village level are going to be taken up to achieve the targeted women.

Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project

SERP has a long history of association with the World Bank, and this is continuing with their funding of the multi-sectoral, challenging Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP) to be implemented in the 150 most backward Mandals (representing all politico-agro-climatic regions of the State), with a total funding of Rs. 643 crore. The locations for the project were selected based on value chain potential and inclusion deficit in accessing services and entitlements and entitlements. The project will cover about 10,000 villages and 7 lakh POP and SC/ST Households,.

The proposed project aims to achieve rural inclusive growth and is built on 3 key pillars namely:

- Livelihood Promotion through a value chain approach in key livelihood sectors
- 'Life cycle approach' to the achievement of MDGs in Health & Education
- Leveraging the existing institutional platforms of the poor to ensure reliable and universal access to entitlements.

This project is expected to improve incomes of over 2,50,000 producers and improve quality of life for citizens across the mandals through focused, converged, Human Development and Entitlements interventions.

SERP aims to leverage this strongly by building household level investment plans linked closely to the economic and social aspirations of the family. Bringing in sector experts to support the management of the verticals strategy designed to bring all SHG enterprises operating across farm and non-farm sectors and facilitating them with credit, marketing and value chain linkages will be the future of the SHG evolution in the state.

Massive efforts in the form of the digital and mobile literacy campaign and adult literacy campaign are expected to support the planned economic and social empowerment of SHG members. APRIGP, the third phase of collaboration

with the world bank is also expected to yield multi-sectoral results in some of the most difficult terrains of the state-learnings from which are expected to inform policy and implementation across the state.

Success Stories Leadership through Various Levels

A woman namely Pilla Tanuja, born in a poor family in Bommuru village of Rajahmundry Rural Mandal Samakhya, in East Godavari district. has been engaged in various business activities along with her husband but were not successful. They gradually took up the sudda (limestone) business. she procures from the various mines and sell it to potential markets. Besides that business, she had been a SHG member. Being a SHG member it has given own identity and she took a loan of Rs. 1 lakh in last seven years only because of the SHG.

She was selected as the SHG leader first and then elected as the Village Organisation (VO) President. Then she was elected as the Mandal Samakhya (MS) President. Currently she is the Treasurer in the Zilla Samkhya (ZS). She had a chance to speak on the stage in one of the meetings of the Chief Minister. There, she could share this experience of evolving from a simple woman to a ZS Treasurer and also spoke on the seven missions launched in Andhra Pradesh state."

Dress Designing for Women

Smt. K. Krishna Veni aged 30 years, of a middle class family hails from Ananthapuramu town, of Anantapur Dt. She studied SSC. To overcome financial problems she decided to learn skills in Dress Designing. With small investment she had chosen Dress designing because she wanted to setup a small unit at her place of residence. She attended RUDSETI Dress Designing training programme for women. During the training programme, she had exhibited talent and participated in behavioral and entrepreneurial inputs. After completion of training, an amount of Rs.30,000/- was financed by Syndicate Bank, Ananthapuramu for purchasing 2 sewing machines and other items of the business. Now she is earning Rs. 8,000/- per month and leading a decent life. She proudly said that RUDSETI's training has changed her into a successful entrepreneur.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.Special training: Milk Selling Business

S. Dhanalakshmi chanced upon a business idea when she noticed the growing demand for milk..She decided to start a milk selling business. However, instead of buying milch animals, Dhanalakshmi borrowed Rs. 1,00,000 from various sources and paid the owners of milch animals

advance amount so that she could procure milk from them.. She started supplying milk to the residents of her village. As of today,she sells 300 litres of milk per day at a margin Rs.12 and she plans to expand her business gradually. She found a gap and plugged it. It shows that one should have business sense rather than special skills.





CHAPTER 9 POVERTY

Poverty

Several development paradigms, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the more recent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasize reduction of poverty in all its dimensions. Poverty alleviation continued to be the central objective of state and central government initiatives. While poverty has been interpreted and measured by experts in several methods, various dimensions of poverty have been discussed in the recent past.

Broadly, poverty is a state where a person is unable to maintain a minimum socially accepted level of standard of living. Although there is a diversified opinion on the definition and measurement of poverty, it is regarded as the root cause for low levels of health and educational outcomes, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity for mobility. The concept and measurement of poverty have undergone changes over decades. The official estimates of poverty for the period 1973-74 to 2011-12 are placed in the Annexure 9.1.

Several Committees and expert groups have studied the poverty measurement methodologies in the past. The recent expert group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar recommended using poverty lines which are substantially higher than earlier ones. As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission released in July 2013 for the year 2011-12, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96% and 5.81% respectively and combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%. Annexure 9.1 depicts the percentage of people below the poverty line in united Andhra Pradesh and at All India level for different time periods.

However, following widespread criticism that the government grossly underestimated the number of poor in the country by choosing an unrealistic poverty line for such estimates, the then Central Government had commissioned Dr. C. Rangarajan's Committee. The Committee estimated that nearly one in three Indians was poor in 2011-12. The number of poor as per the Rangarajan's Committee is

significantly higher than that of the official estimate and the difference was attributable primarily to a change in the definition of the poverty line.

Andhra Pradesh enjoys the legacy for introducing and implementing innovative poverty alleviation programmes. Apart from general economic policies, targeted poverty alleviation programmes for women's empowerment, providing housing and other infrastructure like pensions, land distribution and health insurance helping the poor in various dimensions. Increasing budgetary allocations, improving delivery systems in poverty alleviation programs and effective monitoring can help reduce severity of poverty.

NITI Aayog has categorized the states into five classes based on their relative poverty head count positions in 2011-12 with scales of <10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40% and >40%. As per this classification, Andhra Pradesh in terms of urban poverty is placed in the range of <10% along with the states of Goa, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Mizoram, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya. However, with reference to rural poverty, Andhra Pradesh is placed in the range of 10-20% along with the states of Haryana, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, J&K, Nagaland, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand. With better and more focused implementation of various livelihood and employment generating schemes in the recent past, poverty in Andhra Pradesh is expected to further decline both in respect of rural and urban areas.

Employment & Unemployment

The Quinquennial Survey on Employment and Unemployment collected information on several variables to capture the multidimensional aspects of employment and unemployment in the country and is regarded as one of the most important surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the latest being the one held in 2011-12 (NSS 68th Round). Persons, including the unpaid helpers who assist and engaged in any economic activity are termed as workers.

Labour Force

Persons categorized as working (employed) and also those who are seeking or available for work (unemployed) together constitute the labour force. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons. The estimates of Labour

Force Participation Rate based on current daily status are presented in Annexure 9.2. Labour Force Participation rates for both rural and urban areas in Andhra Pradesh were higher compared with all India levels. However, over the years, the LFPR of all persons of rural areas have shown a decline, urban LFPR has shown improvement. The trend is visible both in Andhra Pradesh(combined state) as well as India.

Work Force (Employed)

Persons engaged in any economic activity constitute the work force. The number of persons employed per 1000 persons is known as Work Force Participation rate (WFPR). The work force participation rate per 1000 persons is based on current daily status. As per the current daily status, a person is considered working (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during a day. Work force participation rates in 2011-12 compared with the rates in 2009-10 have increased both in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. Details are given in Annexure.9.3.

Apart from the quantum of employment, the quality of employment also remains a concern in the state. Problems such as wage rate, seasonality, job insecurity, illiteracy, occupational hazards etc., continue in the state. Around 94% of the workers in A.P. are in the unorganized sector. Further, demographic dividend, which is one of the indicators of future economic growth, is expected to increase the working age group in the state and reduce dependency ratio. Reduction in dependency ratio is likely to increase savings and investments. Shifting workforce from Agriculture to non-form sector is the best way of enhancing income levels of the poor by creating quality non-agriculture work opportunities through skill development in rural areas.

Unemployment

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) provides Unemployment estimates on the basis of the Quinquennial surveys. Persons are considered unemployed, if he/she was not working, but was available for work for a relatively long time during the reference period.

Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force. This in effect gives the unutilized portion of labour force. It is a more refined indicator of unemployment in population

than the proportion of unemployed, which is nearly the number of unemployed per 1000 persons in the population as a whole.

Unemployment rates based on the usual principal and subsidiary status have shown a mixed trend during the period 1993-94 to 2011-12 in Andhra Pradesh and at All India level. Details about the unemployment rates on usual (principal and subsidiary) status of various rounds for Andhra Pradesh and All India are presented in Annexure-9.4.

After an initial rise in the rural and urban unemployment rates between 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in Andhra Pradesh, there has been considerable moderation in the rural and urban unemployment rates from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. However, while in urban areas declining unemployment trend continued till 2009-10, it again went up by 2011-12. The rural unemployment increased quite alarmingly during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 and remained at the same higher level in 2011-12.

Employment and Training

Employment in organized sector

As per the Employment Marketing Information (EMI) collected by Employment exchanges in Andhra Pradesh, by the end of December, 2015, there are 9,244 establishments in organized sector in Andhra Pradesh providing employment to 8.60 lakh persons. Of the total establishments, 6,470 are in public sector (with employment of 6.04 lakh persons) and 2,774 (with employment of 2.56 lakh persons) are in private sector.

A total of 76,874 candidates were enrolled, 1521 vacancies notified to Employment exchanges and 150 candidates were placed. The district-wise registration details are given in Annexure 9.5.

Training in Vocational trades

Candidates are being trained in various vocational trades under Craftsmen training scheme by providing them employable training skills. The scheme intends to meet manpower requirements of industries and also aims to reduce unemployment among educated youth. Training is being

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imparted in 78 Government Industrial Training institutes and 420 private ITCs. The total intake capacity of students in Government ITIs in 2015-16 was 12,586 and that for Private ITCs, it was 54,887.

Training was imparted to 2260 members in Multi- skilling courses and 2145 persons were trained in the regular trades under Craftsmen Training scheme. All the pass-out trainees in the 17 ITIs under the project were given placements by the local industries.

ITIs as Centers of Excellence

31 ITIs have been covered in all under the scheme for up-gradation as Centers of Excellence / Trades in a phased manner. Training is imparted to 900 persons in multi-skilling courses (CoE) and 7000 trainees of regular Craftsmen Training scheme (CTS) Trades. All the passed out trainees of these 31 ITIs are given placements by the local industries. Five Principals from different ITIs have been selected for training at ITE, Singapore.

Modular Employable Skills

Modular Employable Skills under Skill Development Initiative is a GoI scheme. The main feature of this scheme is providing skill upgradation (training) in vocational trades to school dropouts and to persons with good work experience but without formal education and a issuing a certificate in the fields of their work. There are 68 sectors and 558 courses designed under Modular Employable Skills (MES). 7,551 candidates were trained and another 211 are under training in 2015-16. There are 530 Vocational Training Providers(VTPs) registered under the scheme.

Tribal Sub Plan

The Govt. has taken up Infrastructure Development in Residential Industrial Training Institutes (RITIs) for S.T.s at K.R.Puram, W.G. District & remaining 4 RITIs and allocated Rs. 1.57 crore under Tribal Sub Plan for 2015-16 to construct new buildings, procurement of machinery and equipment, library books etc.

Schedule Caste Sub Plan

The Govt. has taken up up-gradation of Residential ITIs for S.Cs, Kadapa & RITI, Macherla under S.C.S.P. for 2015-16 and allocated Rs.7.86 crores. It is proposed to construct Kitchen, dining and security room, procurement of machinery and equipment etc.

Apprenticeship:

Region-wise Apprentice seats located and utilized in the Public and Private Sectors in the State are given in Table 9.1

Table 9.1 Apprentice seats located and utilized in the Public and Private Sectors

Region	No. of Apprentices located	No. of seats utilized.
Vizag	3048	2490
Kakinada	3437	3060
Guntur	3775	1207
Tirupathi	1852	1327
Total	12,112	8084

Skill Development

The Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) is an implementing arm of Skill Development entrepreneurship and Innovation department. APSSDC was set up to skill 2 crore people in Andhra Pradesh in next 10 – 15 years with a vision to be the best state in India and to be competing with the best in the world by 2022, when India celebrates its 75th year of Independence and to achieve status of fully developed state. The mission of the department is to skill 20 million people in 15 years by meeting skilled human power demands of all missions and shape Andhra Pradesh as a skilled workforce and knowledge hub for the world. The role of the Skill development department is to bring in expertise, training of trainers, legislation / policy, rope in placement/ staffing agencies, explore opportunities outside state/country, coordinate with NSDC/GoI, comprehensive portal, CSS funds, coordinate / support skill requirements of 7 Missions, establish state chapter of sector skill councils. In the set up phase it has been planned for scaling up of operations process and procedures, pilot studies for new innovative programmes, kick start training programmes and running existing ones. In the growth phase, scaling up and improving efficiency of existing programmes and implementing new innovative programmes out of the pilots are being aimed. Thus target from 2015-16 to 2019-2020 is projected at 50 lakh at the rate of 10 lakh per year and 2 crore in fifteen year target i.e. by the year 2039.

Structure of the Mission:



A committee with District Collector, DRDA, APSSDC, EGMM, CSR, Vice Chancellors, industries, private etc., has been constituted and the functions of committee is to prepare district action plan, coordinate training programs, identify and provide idle infrastructure, 500/1000 capacity centre under PMKVY, coordinate requirements of local Industries, operationalisation of YTCs and other training spaces. APSSDC central campus, integrated school (with vocational skills), Skill development university, training of trainer institute (with residential facilities), manufacturing and R&D setup, industrial centers of excellence, entrepreneurship and incubation facilities, residential campus with capacity to host 20,000 trainees, land-intensive training programs, industrial consortiums and state-of-art sector skill councils.

Roadmap

Setup phase	Growth phase	Stabilizing phase
Setting up operations, processes and procedures. Pilot studies for new innovative programs. Kick-starting new training programs and running the existing programs.	Scaling up and improving efficiency of existing programs. Implementing new innovative programs out of the pilots	Focused on quality enhancement. Working on better operations. Improving efficiency and productivity Ensuring sustainability of programs.

The Skill development mission also has linkage with Mission coordinators/constituent departments and nominate a coordinator, articulate demand for skilled workforce, earmark a portion of the budget for skilling activities. A 'career counselling helpline' is being launched as a state-wise service. This call centre is planned at Parivartan bhavan, Guntur district and APSSDC has tied up with Nirmaan vidya helpline for this service. Udyog ratham is a mobile van planned and is a unique and easily accessible mode for candidates to register for job and skill training and

for employers to offer jobs.

The activities managed by the skill development mission are:

Siemens centers:

- There is big gap in employability levels of engineers and diploma holders due to less exposure to hi-end, industry-relevant technology.
- Focus on automotive, heavy engineering, aerospace, energy, naval and other manufacturing sectors.
- Unique Hub & Spoke cluster model with plan for 6 clusters in the state, with total 36 centres
- Each geographic and industrial region is being covered and placement opportunities are available across the globe. These centres are to be operationalised by April 2016

ESDM – DEITY - APSSDC has been designated as the State Implementing Agency (SIA) for the skill training in the 'Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector, a scheme of department of Electronics and IT, Govt of India. 23 training partners have been selected with 14 job roles under this scheme by APSSDC with an initial target of around 1500 youth.

IT – Sector - MoU signed with NASSCOM for launching courses in 'Cyber Security' and 'Data Analytics', MoT program for the faculty members of 35 universities/colleges are under progress.

Tribal Welfare Department MoU signed with Tribal welfare department to train tribal youth in "18" youth training centres (YTCs), conducted "Bhavitha" program and mobilised around 2500 youth.

Jain Irrigation - Drip irrigation service and maintenance entrepreneur being developed

UN Women - Training housemaids for overseas placement. ToT organized logistic sector skill council - logistic trainings - skilling activities in the ports, airport terminals, warehouses, capital region project etc.

Key International Partnerships

- MoU signed with UN women for training of women migrating from AP. The first MoT workshop organized during 30th Nov to 2nd Dec. 2015 is an initiative to benefit more than 30,000 women who migrate to middle east from AP.
- Partnership with UNDP to develop handicrafts cluster in Narsapur through industries foundation. Scoping visit and consultative workshop completed through funding by UNDP. Training and value-addition models to start in coming year targeting around 5000 women artisans.

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- MoU with McKinsey Social Initiative for implementing their 'Generation' Skill Programme in India. An international skill and industry linked training programme first time being implemented in India.
- Advance Discussions with Chicago State University for linkage in IT related ToT programmes, community college link-up, etc.
- MoU in discussion with Tata Strive – the skilling initiative of Tata Sons for partnering in all stages of skill training, including running a full-fledged skill training centre involving different courses by Tata companies. Plan to train more than 2000 candidates every year. All trainings under their CSR, only space by APSSDC.
- Several other partners like IL&FS, Involute, CIPET, Gram Tarang also partnering in same mode where only space is being provided by APSSDC and trainings being conducted by them through own funding.
- MoU with ATDC (Apparel Training and Design Centre), GoI for training related to garment and textile sector.
- MoU with Tally for Tally ERP course for degree students. Two TOT workshops were completed.
- MoU with Samsung for training of faculty and students for the Taizen application development programme in colleges all over the state.

Key highlights of other impact initiatives.

Tribal Training	Capital Area Skill development Programs
Leveraging YTCs for tribal skill development (12 training centres) Standardized screening workshop Screening of 8,500 tribal youth and aptitude driven training Infrastructure will be utilized for various training programs by private partners Basic skills to specialized training	Surveyor training Construction related training Tie-up with leading industry partners for on-job training in construction and allied Compulsory safety training Major focus on in trade services to quickly get the required skilled workforce
Municipal area SDCs & services centres	"Make in India" linked programs
Define standards for a typical municipal SDC facility Setup 110 municipal SDCs Majority to use existing colleges and polytechnics Connecting the SDCs together through internet	Implementing ESDm (DIETY, GoI) Food and marine Processing Renewable Energy Construction App & Software, design skill training and training for IoT (Internet of Things)

Performance of Skill Development is given in Table 9.2

Table 9.2 Performance of Skill Development

Indicators	2015-16	
	Target	Achievement
No. of people trained	89,375	73324
No. of partnership initiated (industry and academy)	88	87
No. of Skill Development Centres established	540	409
Placed / Settled (%)	40	93
No. of entrepreneurship models	9	8
International Collaborations	3	4
Innovative projects / practices	50	20

Source: Skill development department

People trained under each institutes are shown in Table 9.3

Table 9.3 Entity wise people trained

Entity	Achievement
APSSDC	11200
EGMM	6366
MEPMA	12222
SDCs	2927
JKCs	16005
PMKVY	24604
Total	73324

Source: Skill development department



CHAPTER 10 STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING VISION

Mission-based approach

As part of holistic and long term development strategy, plans have been drawn to provide basic social & economic infrastructure, create human and institutional capacity and focus on the growth areas in identified sectors for increased resource use efficiency through a mission-based approach. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched Mission Based Approach for leveraging the sectoral strengths to propel the state into higher growth bracket.

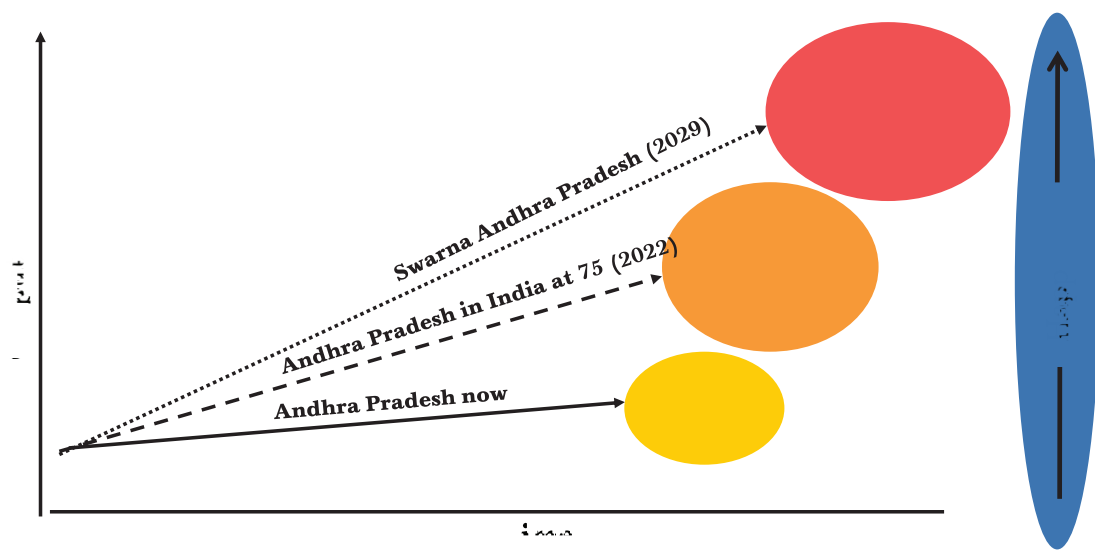
The Government realizing the importance of an intensive development approach has constituted seven Missions that would seamlessly work to achieve vision outcomes with measurable targets. The seven Missions would ensure a bottom-up planning and lay special emphasis on the backward areas of the State to achieve equitable growth and development. The Missions would strive towards overcoming structural inadequacies, creation of citizen-centric and business-centric environment through transparency and good governance.

The development process of the state has witnessed implementation of several schemes/ programmes aimed at improving infrastructure and the welfare of people. Despite concerted efforts, gaps between the realized outcomes and ultimate achievable potential continue to exist.

Inadequate institutional capacity, missing coordination among the departments and lack of targeted approach have been identified as the key obstacles in achieving the desired outcomes. Each mission works through a logical framework or result framework approach and has clearly defined objectives, components, implementation timelines and milestones as well as measurable outcomes. The crux of the mission approach is to attain optimum levels of performance in identified sectors with increased resource use efficiency.

Vision:

Andhra Pradesh, is in the process of transformation as Sunrise state and growth targets are being set to achieve them in defined timeframe under Vision 2029. The seven missions, five grids and five campaign modes put in place are the growth vehicles and the state marching ahead with a mission based approach, targeting double digit growth on a sustainable basis. Sustaining double digit growth for the next 14 years is imperative to ensure that Andhra Pradesh will be one among the top three performing states by 2022, the best in the country by 2029 and the best global destination by 2050. Preparation of Vision-2029 document is coming to the final stages.



The Mission led approach will put Andhra Pradesh on a faster trajectory to growth and development and achieve high levels of Citizen Happiness and Life’s Satisfaction.

Our Priorities

- New capital city – Amaravati
- Drought proofing - Inclusive growth
- Low Hanging Fruits
- Investment and Growth Planning with forward looking reforms
- Use of Technology and PEMANDU
- Enhancing Happiness Index
- Smart AP

Growth vehicles:

- 7 Missions, 5 Grids and 5 Campaigns

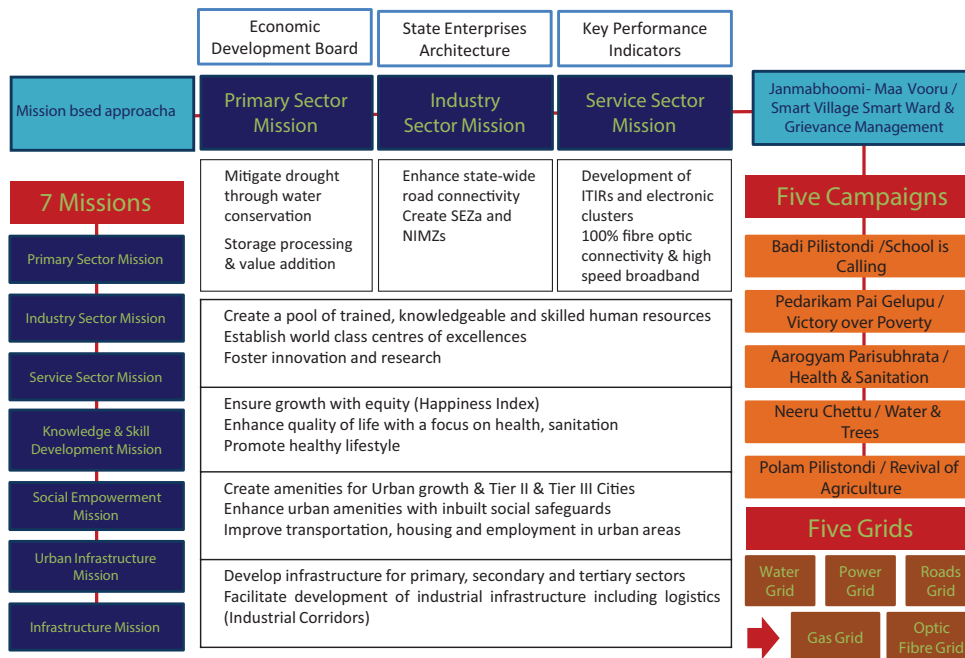
Double Digit growth

The growth achievements during the 1st and 2nd quarters of 2015-16 are quite inspiring. The state is devising strategies that result in double digit growth in a sustained manner. It is a notable achievement that the state has successfully achieved double digit growth in the current year. Implementation of appropriate policies and programmes by the state, as per the advance estimates, have enabled to

register an Impressive growth rate of 10.99% in the GSDP for the year 2015-16, compared to India’s growth rate of 7.6%. The growth rate in the Gross Value Added(GVA) stands at 10.50%.

The inspiring aspect of the growth scenario is that all the three sectors of economy, viz., Agriculture, Industry and Services have shown favourable trends. Drought conditions prevailed due to deficit rainfall rendered agriculture in the state record a fall in production of food grains and pulses and thereby pushing the growth in this sub sector into the negative territory. However, impressive growth performance in Fisheries(32.78%),Livestock(11.22%) and Horticulture(9.96%) sub sectors during year helped the agriculture and allied sector to post an overall healthy growth rate of 8.40%. All the subsectors of the Industry sector have been instrumental in posting a noteworthy growth rate of 11.13% in Industry sector. Construction sector, identified as one of the most promising growth engines and envisioned to contribute significantly to the GSDP, has registered an encouraging growth rate of 9.46%. Services sector, conventionally regarded as the major GSDP contributor, grew at 11.39%.

Frame work for Double Digit inclusive Growth for AP (20152029)



STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING VISION

Andhra Pradesh, rich in natural and human resources, is keen to leverage its strengths through district specific growth strategies and achieve double digit growth targets. While focus will be on Coast-led growth, manufacturing, agro-processing, pharma, development of physical infrastructure like ports, airports and river ways are some of the key areas identified for pushing the growth significantly.

Need and importance of a robust M&E Set up:

The departments have been conventionally furnishing the outcome budgets on annual basis for monitoring the financial, physical progress and outputs for key schemes. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is introduced for the first time in the State to monitor the growth in terms of the long-term vision of the state in addition to the annual plan monitoring. The M&E framework also establishes benchmarks for peer comparison with the other states on one hand and the ranking on the global indicators on the other hand to establish the global competitiveness of the state of Andhra Pradesh. The M&E framework will be Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) compliant as when it will be adopted. The framework is built around multilevel monitoring linked to the functions discharged at the particular administrative hierarchy.

- A set of indicators pertaining largely to the input and output level will be at the department level and the departments would review the progress in respect of these indicators elaborately at their respective levels
- The monitoring at Chief Secretary and Hon'ble Chief Minister level will be performed Mission wise. The performance on this category of indicators, largely comprising of the outcome and output indicators is intended for reporting by the Mission Coordinators to Chief Secretary and Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- In addition to the departments grouped at the Mission level, certain departments whose indicators do not directly fall under any of the seven missions but require periodic monitoring have been broadly classified as Economic (including revenue generating) and Governance (including regulatory departments)
- The grievances, CM's Assurances and issues pertaining to each of the departments shall also be monitored at mission level.

Key Performance Indicators:

A formal Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework with Key Performance Indicators (KPI) is put in place to review the performance of the respective Missions (and departments concerned) and for timely addressing the bottlenecks and concerns of the departments. The Departments have prepared the State level action plan for the double digit growth. Reviews by the Chief Secretary and Chief Ministers helped the action plans of departments mission-wise to firm up the targets.

Progress monitoring on a quarterly basis:

The government having recognized the importance of monitoring has put in place a structured monitoring system for reviewing the performance, bottlenecks and strategies involving all the stakeholders. So as to ensure that results are achieved as per targets envisaged, the progress is being reviewed on a quarterly basis in the District Collector's Conference, paving the way for better results in the subsequent quarters.

Best Practices and Perception Surveys

Moving away from conventional practices, my government is taking up 'Stakeholder perception surveys' to capture the pulse of the people with reference to implementation of various programmes and governance issues to take midcourse corrections. Adoption of best practices from across the states is taken up in the state. Periodic monitoring of Key Performance Indicators at the apex level is helping the departments to re-orient themselves to improve their performance.

Best Practices

The government is keen to capture the best practices and replicate relevant ones duly customizing to the local and situations. The best practices pertaining to various sectors and found anywhere on the globe are being captured periodically. In all, 26 best practices have been tracked in the recent past through the quarterly assessment reports and the exclusive volume on 'Best Practices in the State-some case studies' prepared by the state at the behest of the NITI Aayog, Government of India, New Delhi during the visit of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to the state during December, 2015.

The following are the best practices identified and documented so far:

1. Transformation of Agricultural Extension using ICT tools – Tamilnadu
2. Green Revolution Company Limited for implementation of Micro Irrigation Scheme – Gujarat
3. Cold Chain Management: Doing It Smarter
4. Initiatives of Industrial Development – Karnataka - Escort officers promote and facilitate investments, and assist investors
5. Gujarat Industrial Extension Bureau – Gujarat
6. Andhra Pradesh Single Desk Portal - Andhra Pradesh
7. Innovation Tracker for Large & Mega Projects - Andhra Pradesh
8. Fodder & Productivity – Andhra Pradesh
9. Fish Farming - Enhancing from incomes in upland areas of Krishna district, AP
10. Dairy Farming - An income enhancing activity in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh
11. Rythu Kosam - Agricultural Transformation in Andhra Pradesh
12. Hydroponics Green Fodder Cultivation, an alternative to fodder deal with crisis - A Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh experience
13. Making Horticulture Profitable - Haryana
14. Breed Development & ICS – Maharashtra
15. Shrimp Culture
16. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Schemes
17. Neeru – Chettu
18. Inter linking of Rivers - Pattiseema Lift Scheme
19. Polavaram Right Main Canal
20. Real Time monitoring and integration of ground water levels: Efforts by GoAP
21. 24x7 Power Supply
22. Coal Optimization and Blending Strategy
23. R&M and O&M in Generation Plants
24. Loss Reduction in Transmission and Distribution
25. Energy Efficiency
26. Preventive vigilance for good governance

Sustainable Development Goals

Building on the Millennium Development Goals, the Nation is gearing for the Sustainable Development Goals. India as a member country of the United Nations has also adopted the Sustainable Development Goal as the guiding framework for its National Development Agenda till 2030.



Global Bench Marking

- WEF for global competitiveness
- World Bank for Ease of Doing Business
- PEMANDU, Malaysia for governance and monitoring
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable growth monitoring
- KPI for real time monitoring
- Public Perception Surveys

Transformation – the PEMANDU model

With an intent to make rapid transformation, the state is replicating the successful Malaysian model of Big Fast Results(BFR) of the PEMANDU duly customizing the methodology to suit to the local requirements. The model has pre-lab, lab and post-lab phases and the experts in the area will be trained to learn the methods. The Education and Retail sector labs are being completed and steps are being taken to undertake the labs in the sectors of urban development and Governance as well.

Key growth strategies of departments:

Some of the key strategies of identified departments relating to the missions of Primary sector, Industry, Infrastructure, Social empowerment and Service sector and which have a direct impact on achievement of double digit growth are presented in the following paragraphs.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING VISION

Agriculture:

- Preparation of Village level action plan :
- Developing Crop Models
- 100% crop booking by MPEOs/AEOs
- Convergence of schemes and implemented in a cluster mode for better utilisation of resources.
- Farmer Producers Organisations(FPOs)
- Positioning of seeds
- Positioning of other inputs –fertilizers and Micronutrients
- Dry spell mitigation :
- Panta Sanjivani - Encouraging farm ponds.
- Creating dead furrow for water conservation.
- Life saving irrigation with raingun /sprinkler (or) any other locally practiced devices.
- Encouraging intercropping / mixed cropping / poly cropping to avoid risk and better water use efficiency.
- Reforms in Extension:
- Weather and crop advisory by University
- Farm Mechanization.

Horticulture -Strategies

- Identification of crop clusters specific to the district and focus on improving productivity through specific interventions
- Effective utilization of Micro irrigation systems by adoption of fertigation and agronomic services in 4.5 lakh Ha.
- Production Plan of high value flowers and vegetables under Poly house & Shade net Clusters.
- Establishing required post harvest infrastructure and processing units for value addition to various horticulture crops.
- Promotion of FPOs for aggregation of inputs, value chain development and Marketing.
- Preparation of short ,medium and long term plans focussing on growth engines of Horticulture
- Facilitate linkages with MNCs for integrated end to end solutions.
- Micro Nutrient application & Fertigation through drip systems to increase productivity.
- Focus on extension and training to farmers.

Productivity Of Horticulture Crops Global, India Vs Andhra Pradesh

Crop	Top Three Countries			Top Three States			A.p.
Mango	Kenya (48.8)	Brazil(16.0)	Pakistan (11.2)	U.P.(16.4)	Jharkhand (10.1)	K.N. (9.7)	(9.0.)
Orange	Turkey (36.3)	S.Africa (35.8)	USA (32.6)	K.N. (22.3)	Punjab (21.6)	Rajasthan (20.5)	(13.5)
Banana	Indonesia (58.9)	Guatemala (40.9)	India (37.0)	M.P (66.0)	Gujarat (63.5)	M.H (58.2)	(35.0)
Papaya	Guatemala (89.8)	Indonesia (86.7)	China (58.4)	A.P (80.0)	K.N. (70.5)	Gujarat(60.5)	(80.0)
Tomato	USA (88.0)	Spain (82.1)	Brazil (60.7)	K.N. (33.9)	M.P (29.5)	Gujarat (28.2)	(20.0)
Onion	USA (54.6)	Netherlands (49.7)	Egypt (33.7)	Gujarat (25.4)	M.P (24.1)	Bihar (24.0)	(18.0)

Sustainable Supply Chain

- SHGS / VO's become strong links in the supply chain
- Bulk buyers can also reach out to them or vice-a-versa
- SHGs/ VO's may channelize certain volumes to super markets and other bulk buyers - like exporters
- SHGs / VO's may also supply to processing units
- The aggregation efficiency is increased due to grassroots operation

Livestock Sector - Status & Strategy

- 62.54 Lakh farm families (50% of total households) are engaged in Livestock rearing activities
- Huge contribution to GSDP
- Fodder Security Policy (outlay Rs.250 Cr) under implementation – Massive Silage Production
- Focus on 400 High Milk Potential Villages – Marketing & Value Addition
- 500 Additional Breeding Centers and Sexed Semen Lab

- NCDC Loans (Rs.325 Cr) to Sheep and Goat rearers
- Mobile Veterinary Services in 44 Divisional Head Quarters
- FPO formation in 155 Clusters involving 2 Lakh women
- Restructuring the Department to suit present day needs

Fisheries Sector-Strategies

- Fisheries is prioritised growth engine under Primary Sector Mission for focussed attention.
- Fisheries Policy 2015-2020- Provisions made for fiscal benefits covering the categories of

Andhra Pradesh Rank in India's Fishery Sector



1st Fish and prawn production,
Fresh water fish production
Brackish water shrimp Production

4th Marine
fish
production



42% of marine exports of India in 2014-15
(Approx. Rs. 14000 crores out of 33441
crores in India)

6.04% contribution to GSDP
(Rs 21000 cr in 2014-15)

- (a) Processing Units
- (b) Aquaculture Pond/ Farm
- (c) Feed/ Equipment Manufacturing
- (d) Aqua Labs/ Disease Diagnostic Labs, welfare of fishers etc.
- Targets fish/Prawn production increased from 19.74 Lakh Tonnes valued Rs.21325 Crores in 2014-15 to 40 lakh Tonnes valued Rs.80,000 Crores by 2020.
- Promote "Blue revolution" through a multi-pronged approach for enhancement of productivity and production in aquaculture sector
- Captive seed nurseries in 5000 MI tanks through SHGs/ GP's/Cooperative Societies.
- Introduction of Cage Culture in reservoirs and seed stocking in potential tanks and reservoirs for enhancing productivity and production
- Promotion of diversified aquaculture for Mud Crab, Seabass, Grouper, Cobia, GIFT Tilapia, Scampi,

Pangassius etc.

- Disease Management- Strengthening of existing Government and Private labs
- Establishment of:
 - Aquatic Quarantine Facility Centres,
 - Brooders Multiplication Centres for L.vannamei shrimp,
 - hatcheries for GIFT Tilapia,
 - Pangassius, Mud Crab, Seabass, Grouper, Cobia, Scampi under PPP mode / Private / Public Sectors.

Panchayat Raj

- I. Resource Mobilisation in Gram Panchayats
- II. Solid Waste Management in 659 GPs
- III. Digital Panchayat – Citizen Services (G2C)
- IV. GP Plan in the context of Smart Village
- V. LED Street Lighting in 659 GPs

Water Resources

Real Time Groundwater Levels and Groundwater Level Ranges

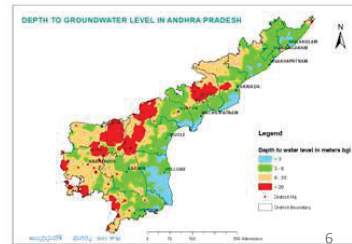
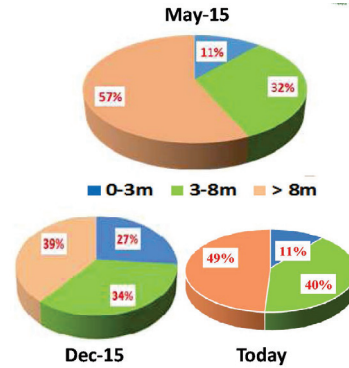
Real Time Groundwater Levels monitoring
 Installed 1254 Automatic Digital Water Level Recorders with Telemetry in Piezometers for Real Time Groundwater Levels Monitoring

Groundwater level recording time interval is 1 hour and transmission interval is 6hours
 Real time groundwater levels are available in CM dashboard and APSDPS website.

As on date
 40% of the area in the state is between 3 to 8 meters groundwater level

11% of the area is above 3m. groundwater level

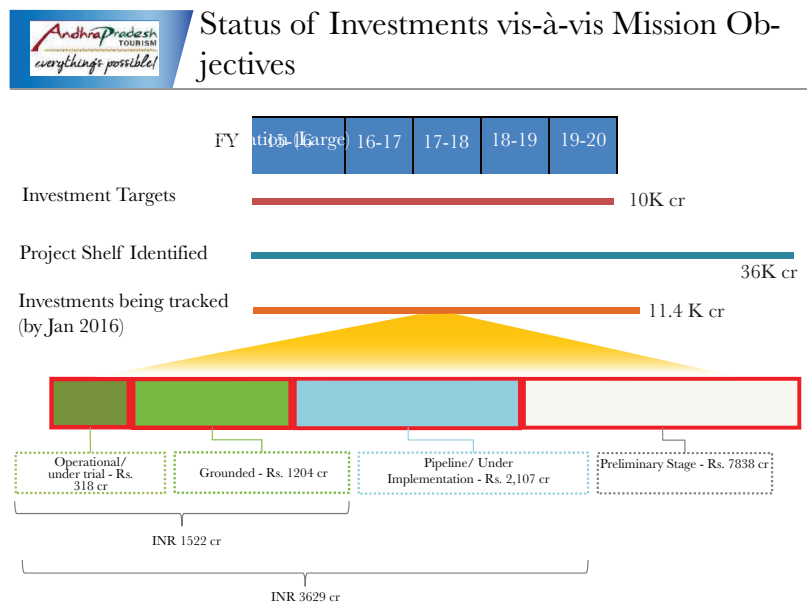
49% of the area is below 8 meters groundwater level



Tourism

Tourism is going to be one of the important growth engines in the state that not only adds value but also indentified as a sector providing employment opportunities . Under this

sector, huge investments are expected proposals worth Rs. 11467 crores are being tracked. Of this, Rs. 3629 crore worth proposals either grounded or in the pipeline.



Private Investments being tracked

(Figures in INR Crore)

Investments being tracked
INR 11467 Cr.

Investments worth INR 3629 Cr.
Grounded/ in-pipeline/ in
advanced stages

S. No.	District	Private Investment Grounded/ In-Pipeline			
		Total Projects	Investment	Projects Grounded	Projects In-Pipeline
1	Srikakulam	0	0	-	-
2	Vizianagaram	1	165	-	1
3	Visakhapatnam	17	1032.07	6	11
4	East Godavari	11	548.74	5	6
5	West Godavari	0	0	-	-
6	Krishna	13	1169.34	6	7
7	Guntur	3	225	3	-
8	Prakasam	2	10.05	1	1
9	Kurnool	1	0.14	1	-
10	Ananthapuramu	0	0	-	-
11	Kadapa	3	11.34	1	2
12	Nellore	3	3.22	-	3
13	Chittoor	10	464.35	8	2
	Total	64	3629	31	33

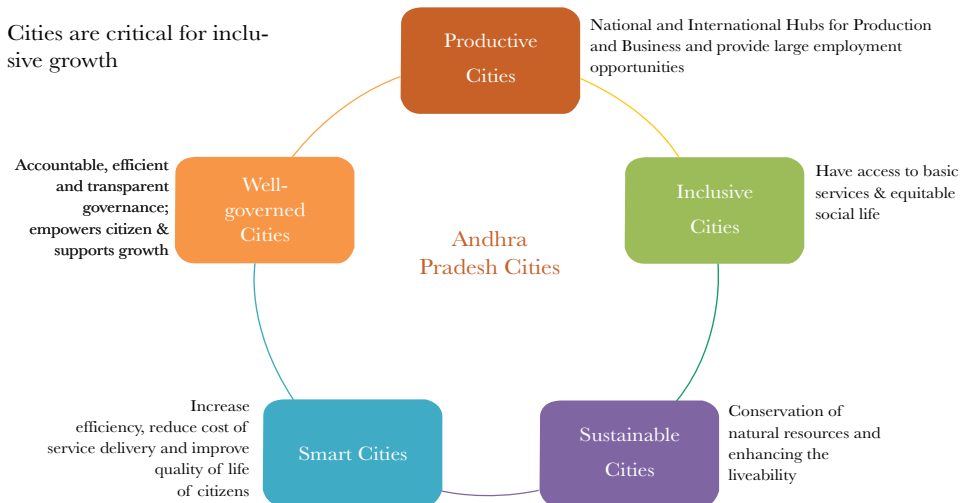
Urban Development

Urbanisation is recognized as a pre-requisite for higher growth and hence for economic development. Andhra Pradesh with relatively lower urban share(29.47%) is focusing on smaller and medium towns besides the smart cities. Studies show that countries like US, USA, South Korea, Italy and China with higher sustainable urbanization rates have higher per capita incomes. Similar trends are evident in case of different districts of Andhra

Pradesh also, as districts like Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Krishna which have relatively higher urbanization, enjoy better per capita incomes.

It is also pertinent to note that cities are critical for inclusive growth. The Urban strategy of the state categorizes development of cities in Andhra Pradesh into five types – Productive cities, Inclusive cities, Sustainable cities, Smart cities and Well-governed cities.

Strategy - Urban Development

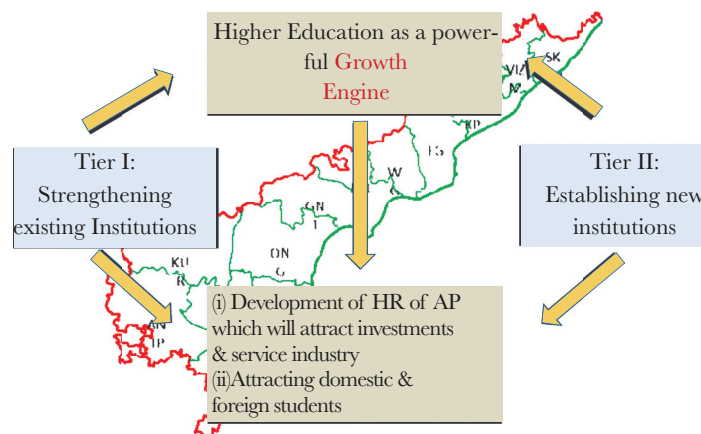


School Education- New initiatives:

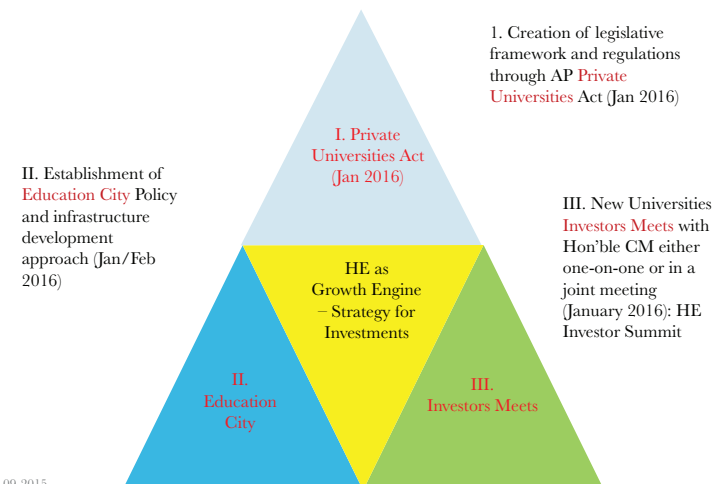
- Integrated U-DISE and Child Info Data base ready
- KPI based monitoring through CGG Web Portal put in place
- GIS based School Database launched - Schools latitudes-longitudes captured and uploaded on a special drive
- Online academic monitoring through HAS Technologies application covering 352 KGBV and 70,100 Students
- Online Mid-Day Meal monitoring system put in place
- Microsoft – MoU has been entered to monitor and track school dropouts in the State as well as analyze the likely dropouts.
- 3880 Model Primary Schools established after RRR (Rationalization and Resource Redistribution) of primary schools. UP and High schools proposed for rationalization during summer vacations.

Higher Education:

Higher Education as a Growth Engine



Three-Pronged approach to Private Investments



Key Challenges and Initiatives:

- Amaravati–People’s Capital
- Bhogapuram International Airport
- Machilipatnam Port
- Bhavanapadu Port
- Growth Corridors
- Beach Corridor Project
- Social & Urban Infrastructure Projects
- Coast/port led growth – Gateway to south Asia
- Logistics capital of India
- Ease of doing business
- Ranked 2 in the country by World Bank
- Single Desk Portal – one stop portal for G2B services
- Creating enabling ecosystem for industrial investors
- Labor reforms carried out under Industrial Dispute Act, Labor Act and Factories Act
- Ambitious skill development program linked to industries
- More than 25 forward looking policies approved by the cabinet so far

Power:

- Improving the power supply –reduction in the interruptions from 1250 minutes per year to 100 minutes per year
- Bring down T&D losses to single digit
- Completion of electrification of remaining 4.61 lakh households by March 2016
- Energization of pending agricultural bore wells on priority

Energy efficiency:

1.87 crore LED bulbs distributed with a saving of 1120 MU per annum. Entire distribution to be completed by March 2016.

- 3 lakh street lights replaced in 59 urban local bodies

resulting in savings of 20 MU. Targeted to be completed by June 2016

- Extending LED street lights to all panchayats would result in annual savings of 74 MU. Programme to be extended in all Panchayats
- Replacement of conventional agricultural pump sets taken up as a pilot project in East Godavari District has resulted in 30% energy savings & higher water discharge
- Programme to be extended to entire state with the DISCOMs planning to replace 1 lakh inefficient Pumpsets with 5 star rated energy efficient pumpsets over the next year

Renewable energy:

Solar Parks: Anantapur, Kurnool & Kadapa–1000 MW each. Wind Power

- Solar Pump sets: 2800 have been commissioned and remaining 1389 will be installed by March 2016. Planned for 10000 for next year.
- Solar Roof Top: Installations on Government buildings (approximately 30 MW). 4.05 MW has been synchronized with the grid and another 10.04 MW to be synchronized soon
- Green Energy Corridor:
- Waste to Energy Plants: Already awarded in Visakhapatnam, Tirupati & Guntur. Remaining 7 clusters will be awarded shortly.

Ports and Logistics park:

Port Policy announced and State Sagarmala Committee constituted & tax on bunkering reduced to 1%

Maritime Board Bill passed by the Assembly and sent to Central Government

Industries

Projects Under Implementation (Large) (Civil Works, Machinery Erected, Trial Production)

District	No of Industries	Investment	Employment
Anantapur	1	11	500
Chittoor	9	3,123	7,060
East Godavari	6	1,077	4,172
Guntur	1	49	306
Kadapa	1	11	425
Krishna	8	274	2,950
Kurnool	2	2,040	1,950
Nellore	7	980	3,884
Prakasam	3	208	1,230
Srikakulam	2	505	360
Visakhapatnam	21	9,830	9,330
Vizianagaram	1	40	2,000
West Godavari	4	283	1,709
Total	66	18,431	35,885

Rs.18,431 Crore
Under implementation
&
Employment generation
potential 35,886

Attracting investments

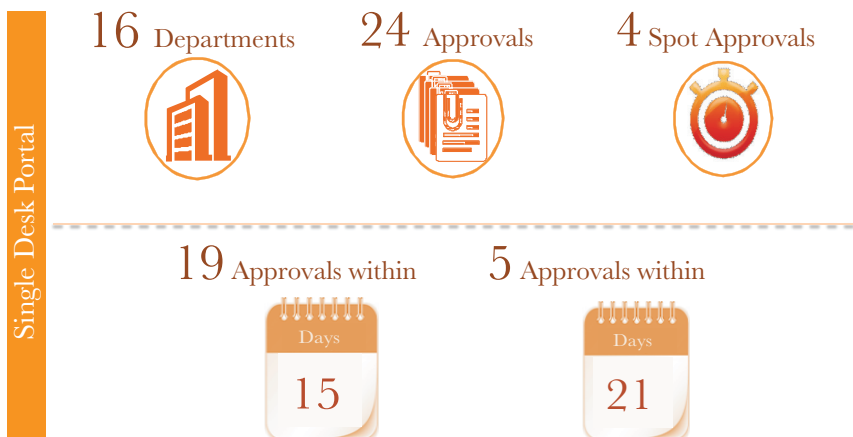
About 66 large industries with an investment of Rs. 18,431 crore with a potential employment of 35,886 are under implementation. Of these, Visakhapatnam alone accounts for more than 50% of the total investment and a quarter of total potential employment. Chittoor, Kurnool and East Godavari attracted relatively higher investment after Visakhapatnam.

Single Desk Portal

Fast Track Approvals through Single Desk Portal

In Manual process, average time taken to obtain approvals was 50-90 days

After Single Desk Portal, average time is 15-21 days



* For Green industries; SLA 15 days for Orange and 21 days for Red industries








With launching of the fast track Single Desk portal, the average time taken to obtain for approvals has reduced considerably from 50-90 days to 15-21 days.

Food processing

Andhra Pradesh state is committed to leverage the local

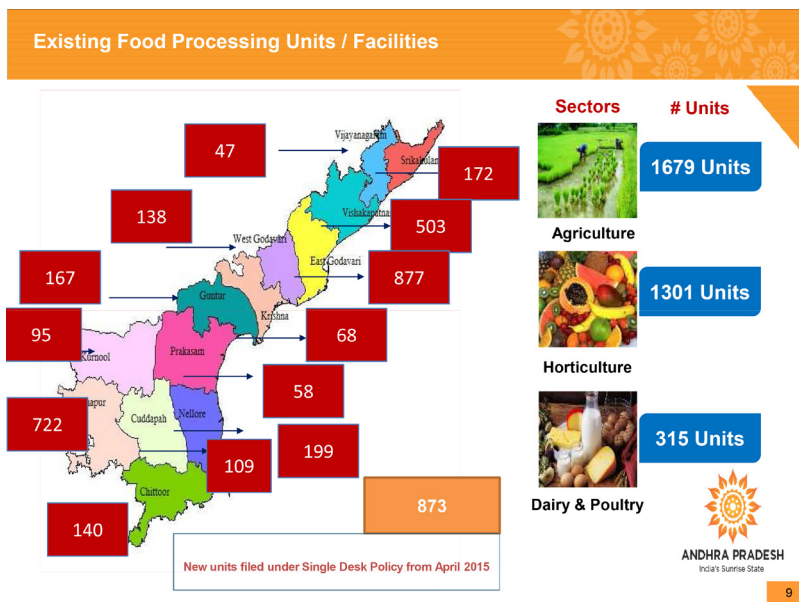
strengths of the districts and is going in a big way focusing on agri-business emphasizing value addition and supply chain management.

The products of the mega agri. business projects cut across sectors and spread throughout the state and include sea foods, fruit processing and mega food parks.

Mega Agri Business Projects in 2016		
	Vijayanagar Nutraceuticals in Srikakulam is proposing to process 1 Lakh coconuts per day to make 12 value added products.	Investment - INR 100 Crore Employment- 3000
	Jains in Kurnool is developing 2-crore tissue culture plants, banana pulp and onion dehydration in Rayalseema	Investment - INR 380 Crore Employment- 5000
	Sam Agritech in Ananthapur would be exporting pomegranate arils to developed markets such as UK / USA	Investment - INR 40 Crore Employment- 300
	Britannia Ltd. Is planning to set up biscuits plant in Kuppam to provide direct employment to 1200 locals	Investment - INR 140 Crore Employment- 1200
	SH Mega Food Park in Visakhapatnam with a capacity of crushing 10 Lakhs eggs per day and processing of 100 tons broiler per day.	Investment - INR 120 Crore Employment- 2000
	An Integrated Food Park for cashew with ultra modern infrastructure is proposed in Vizianagram by North East Impex.	Investment - Rs 100 Crore Employment- 3000
	Nekkanti Sea Foods in Nellore is processing per day 100 Ton of pre cooked shrimp/fish.	

Of the total food processing units existing, east Godavari(877) and Ananthapur(722) account for highest share where as Vizianagaram(47) falling behind the rest. Majority of the units relate to agriculture sector(1679),

followed by horticulture(1301) and Dairy & Poultry (315) sectors. 873 new units were filed under Single Desk Policy since April, 2015.



STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING VISION

Information Technology

Key IT e-governance initiatives:

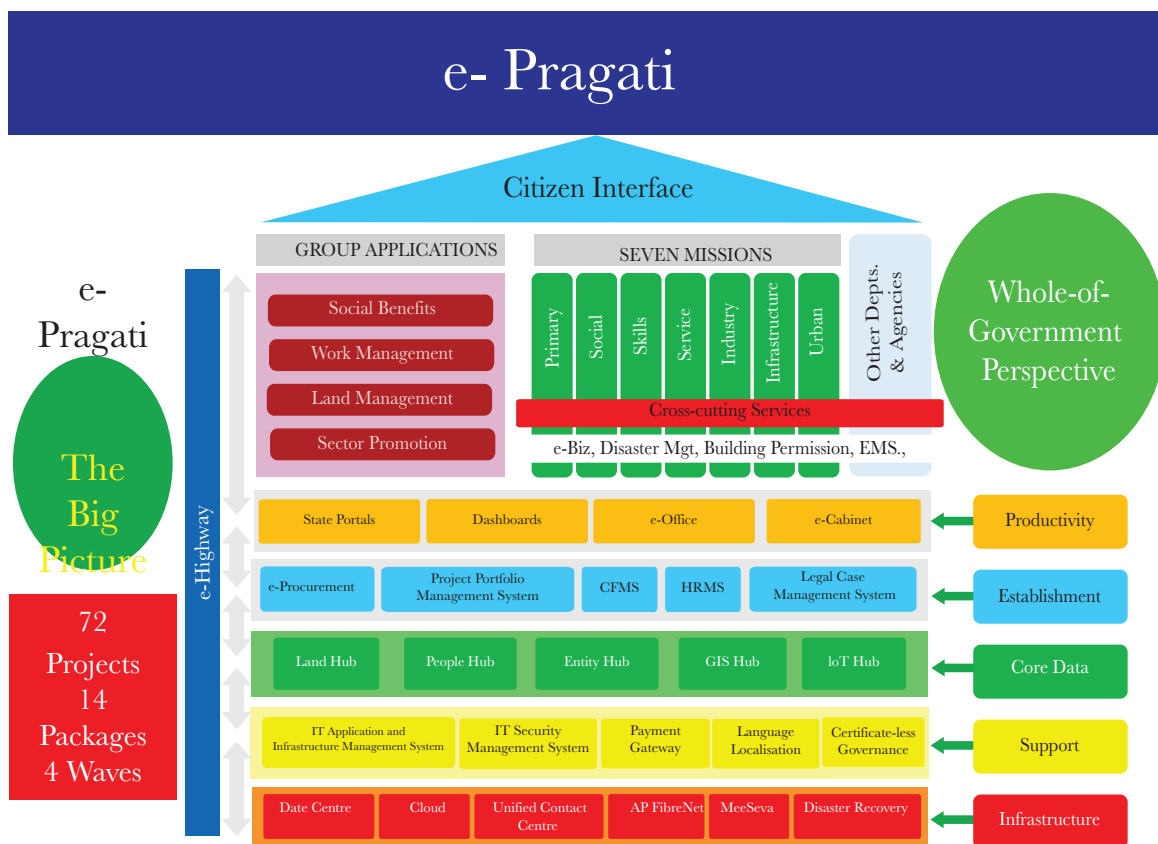
- CORE Dashboard (Aug 2014)
- Real-time info on 80 Govt programs
- e-Cabinet
- Paperless Cabinet meetings since Sept 14
- e-PDS
- Biometric-based Public Distribution System
- Mee Kosam
- Online Grievance Redressal System
- e-Office
- Mee Bhoomi
- Farmer Loan Waiver
- M-Panchayat

In the pipeline:

- AP FibreNet
- e-CM
- e-Nidhi

e-pragathi:

The e-Pragathi AP state enterprise Architecture (APSEA), a massive programme covering 33 departments, 315 agencies and 745 services is schedule to be implemented/ rolled out within a span of 2 years and provides better services to the citizens and business. This is a framework to provide integrated services to citizens through a free flow of information and to usher in an era of good governance characterized by efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and for sight.



Andhra Pradesh at a Glance 2014-15

Sl .No	Particulars	Units	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Geographical Area	000'sq.Km	162.97	158.85	4.12
Population As Per 2011 Census					
1	Population (In Lakh)	Persons	495.77	349.67	146.10
		Males	248.30	175.38	72.92
		Females	247.47	174.29	73.18
2	Decennial Growth Rate (2001-2011)	%	9.21	1.49	33.35
3	Literacy Rate	Persons	67.35	62.37	79.17
		Males	74.77	70.48	85.00
		Females	59.96	54.25	73.42
4	Sex Ratio (Females Per 1000 Males)	No.	997	994	1,004
5	Density (Persons Per Sq.Kms)		304	224	3593
6	Households	No in Lakhs	127.19	90.65	36.54
7	Proportion of Urban Area to The Total Area of the State	%	100.00	97.47	2.53
8	Districts	No.	13	--	--
9	Revenue Division	No.	49	--	--
10	Statutory Towns as Per 2011 Census	No.	83	--	--
11	Census Towns as Per 2011 Census	No.	112	--	--
12	Revenue Mandals	No.	670	661	9
13	Revenue Villages	No.	17,398	--	--
14	Gram Panchayats	No.	12,918	--	--
15	Municipal Corporations	No.	13	--	--
16	Municipalities /Nagar Panchayats	No.	97	--	--
17	Villages As Per 2011 Census	No.	17366	--	--
a.		Inhabited Villages	No.	16452	--
b.		Un Inhabited Villages	No.	914	--

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.1 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of Andhra Pradesh at Current Basic Prices

(Rs.Crore)						
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing					
1.1 A	Crops (Agri and Horti)	52041	61230	71382	77106	80251
1.1B	Livestock	27588	33442	36039	42775	49361
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3246	3414	3639	4215	4375
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	14519	18573	22707	30099
	Agriculture Sector	94751	112605	129633	146803	164086
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14590	12262	13154	15744
3	Manufacturing	50706	42377	44138	47817	52316
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	10765	7130	11383	15645	17083
5	Construction	36234	36761	39932	44889	46500
	Industry Sector	111867	100859	107715	121506	131643
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	26736	31792	40176	44566	50635
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting					
7.1	Railways	2643	3037	3345	4173	4164
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24524	28629	33098	37474	41285
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	5402	6214	7773	9322	11150
8	Financing,Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services					
8.1	Banking & Insurance	14256	15843	17736	19184	22513
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	28161	33891	38749	45076	52394
9	Community,Social & Personal Services					
9.1	Public Administration	13938	15525	17614	24259	28529
9.2	Other Services	27304	30639	36235	41534	51247
	Services Sector	142963	165570	194725	225587	261917
	GVA at Basic Prices	349581	379034	432073	493896	557646

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.2 Percentage contribution in Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of Andhra Pradesh at Current Basic Prices

(percentage of share)						
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing					
1.1 A	Crops (Agri and Horti)	14.89	16.15	16.52	15.61	14.39
1.1B	Livestock	7.89	8.82	8.34	8.66	8.85
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.93	0.90	0.84	0.85	0.78
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	3.40	3.83	4.30	4.60	5.40
	Agriculture Sector	27.10	29.71	30.00	29.72	29.42
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.05	3.85	2.84	2.66	2.82
3	Manufacturing	14.50	11.18	10.22	9.68	9.38
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3.08	1.88	2.63	3.17	3.06
5	Construction	10.36	9.70	9.24	9.09	8.34
	Industry Sector	32.00	26.61	24.93	24.60	23.61
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	7.65	8.39	9.30	9.02	9.08
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting					
7.1	Railways	0.76	0.80	0.77	0.84	0.75
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	7.02	7.55	7.66	7.59	7.40
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.55	1.64	1.80	1.89	2.00
8	Financing,Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services					
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.08	4.18	4.10	3.88	4.04
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	8.06	8.94	8.97	9.13	9.40
9	Community, Social & Personal Services					
9.1	Public Administration	3.99	4.10	4.08	4.91	5.12
9.2	Other Services	7.81	8.08	8.39	8.41	9.19
	Services Sector	40.90	43.68	45.07	45.68	46.97
	GVA at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.3 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of Andhra Pradesh at Current Basic Prices

(% change over previous year)					
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing				
1.1 A	Crops(Agri and Horti)	17.66	16.58	8.02	4.08
1.1B	Livestock	21.22	7.77	18.69	15.40
1.2	Forestry & Logging	5.18	6.60	15.83	3.79
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	22.25	27.92	22.25	32.56
	Agriculture Sector	18.84	15.12	13.25	11.77
2	Mining & Quarrying	3.02	-15.96	7.28	19.69
3	Manufacturing	-16.43	4.16	8.34	9.41
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	-33.77	59.64	37.45	9.19
5	Construction	1.45	8.63	12.41	3.59
	Industry Sector	-9.84	6.80	12.80	8.34
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	18.91	26.37	10.93	13.62
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting				
7.1	Railways	14.92	10.13	24.76	-0.21
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	16.74	15.61	13.22	10.17
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	15.04	25.09	19.92	19.61
8	Financing, Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services				
8.1	Banking & Insurance	11.13	11.95	8.17	17.35
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	20.34	14.33	16.33	16.24
9	Community,Social & Personal Services				
9.1	Public Administration	11.39	13.46	37.72	17.60
9.2	Other Services	12.22	18.26	14.62	23.39
	Services Sector	15.81	17.61	15.85	16.10
	GVA at Basic Prices	8.43	13.99	14.31	12.91

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.4 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of Andhra Pradesh at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as Base year

(Rs. Crore)						
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing					
1.1 A	Crops (Agri and Horti)	52041	52583	60811	60499	60690
1.1B	Livestock	27588	29247	29723	31217	34719
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3246	3197	3154	3129	3108
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	13546	15516	17621	23397
	Agriculture Sector	94751	98572	109204	112465	121915
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14284	12063	13587	15079
3	Manufacturing	50706	40202	40565	42820	47453
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	10765	7345	11013	14251	16629
5	Construction	36234	34532	36491	38387	42016
	Industry Sector	111867	96363	100131	109045	121178
6	Trade & Repair Services, Hotel & Restaurants	26736	29781	35214	38404	43255
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting					
7.1	Railways	2643	2897	3104	3564	3484
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24524	26779	28920	31880	34445
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	5402	5845	6825	7968	9337
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services					
8.1	Banking & Insurance	14256	15528	16235	17542	19226
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	28161	31546	34069	37796	41381
9	Community, Social & Personal Services					
9.1	Public Administration	13938	14478	15516	20337	23124
9.2	Other Services	27304	28255	31062	33187	38140
	Services Sector	142963	155108	170944	190678	212391
	GVA at Basic Prices	349581	350043	380280	412188	455484

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.5 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of Andhra Pradesh at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as Base Year

(% change over previous year)					
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing				
1.1 A	Crops(Agri and Horti)	1.04	15.65	-0.51	0.32
1.1B	Livestock	6.01	1.63	5.03	11.22
1.2	Forestry & Logging	-1.52	-1.33	-0.80	-0.66
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	14.06	14.55	13.56	32.78
	Agriculture Sector	4.03	10.79	2.99	8.40
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.86	-15.55	12.64	10.98
3	Manufacturing	-20.72	0.90	5.56	10.82
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	-31.77	49.93	29.41	16.69
5	Construction	-4.70	5.67	5.19	9.46
	Industry Sector	-13.86	3.91	8.90	11.13
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	11.39	18.24	9.06	12.63
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting				
7.1	Railways	9.62	7.14	14.82	-2.24
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9.19	8.00	10.24	8.05
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	8.19	16.78	16.74	17.18
8	Financing, Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services				
8.1	Banking & Insurance	8.92	4.55	8.05	9.60
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	12.02	8.00	10.94	9.49
9	Community,Social & Personal Services				
9.1	Public Administration	3.88	7.17	31.07	13.70
9.2	Other Services	3.48	9.93	6.84	14.92
	Services Sector	8.50	10.21	11.54	11.39
	GVA at Basic Prices	0.13	8.64	8.39	10.50

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.6 Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Rs. Crore)						
Sl.No.	Estimates	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	GVA at Basic Prices	349581	379034	432073	493896	557646
2	Growth		8.43	13.99	14.31	12.91
3	Product Taxes	42439	46565	51414	54278	61245
4	Product Subsidies	12790	14638	14993	15252	15515
5	GSDP = GVA at Basic Prices+Product Taxes-Product Subsidies	379230	410961	468494	532922	603376
	Growth		8.37	14.00	13.75	13.22
6	NSDP	339338	369957	421684	479890	542456
7	Per Capita Income-NSDP (Rupees)	68866	74639	84579	95689	107532
	Per Capita Income -Growth		8.38	13.32	13.14	12.38

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

Annexure - 2.6 A Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rs. Crore)						
Sl.No.	Estimates	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	GVA at Basic Prices	349581	350043	380280	412188	455484
2	Growth		0.13	8.64	8.39	10.50
3	Product Taxes	42439	43155	44616	45291	51104
4	Product Subsidies	12790	13575	13010	12727	12947
5	GSDP = GVA at Basic Prices+Product Taxes-Product Subsidies	379230	379623	411886	444752	493641
	Growth		0.10	8.50	7.98	10.99
6	NSDP	339338	340666	369253	398407	441337
7	Per Capita Income-NSDP (Rupees)	68866	68730	74062	79441	87487
	Per Capita Income -Growth		-0.20	7.76	7.26	10.13

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.7 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of All India at Current Basic Prices

(GVA in Rs.Crore)						
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing					
1.1 A	Crops (Agri and Horti)	982026	1090587	1232116	1252412	1271235
1.1B	Livestock	327301	375254	429662	500405	557293
1.2	Forestry & Logging	124461	135048	143084	138137	146228
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	68027	79908	97590	104297	107936
	Agriculture Sector	1501816	1680797	1902452	1995251	2082692
2	Mining & Quarrying	261035	285780	295978	304300	315585
3	Manufacturing	1409986	1573632	1714730	1845541	1995079
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	186668	215538	255812	288935	319390
5	Construction	777363	847573	931680	1003903	1009764
	Industry Sector	2635052	2922523	3198200	3442678	3639818
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	883582	1054598	1197668	1352240	1481140
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting					
7.1	Railways	61150	72297	78799	92213	87450
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	342454	394224	432586	487957	490092
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	142969	179782	207959	219052
8	Financing,Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services					
8.1	Banking & Insurance	480226	536819	602214	650360	691405
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	1050465	1243348	1480551	1708919	1834127
9	Community,Social & Personal Services					
9.1	Public Administration	491155	544637	609657	708535	779772
9.2	Other Services	534827	617811	698905	826296	946758
	Services Sector	3969788	4606703	5280162	6034480	6529796
	GVA at Basic Prices	8106656	9210023	10380813	11472409	12252306

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.8 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of All India at Current Basic

(percentage of share)						
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing					
1.1 A	Crops(Agri and Horti)	12.11	11.84	11.87	10.92	10.38
1.1B	Livestock	4.04	4.07	4.14	4.36	4.55
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.54	1.47	1.38	1.20	1.19
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	0.84	0.87	0.94	0.91	0.88
	Agriculture Sector	18.53	18.25	18.33	17.39	17.00
2	Mining & Quarrying	3.22	3.10	2.85	2.65	2.58
3	Manufacturing	17.39	17.09	16.52	16.09	16.28
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	2.30	2.34	2.46	2.52	2.61
5	Construction	9.59	9.20	8.98	8.75	8.24
	Industry Sector	32.50	31.73	30.81	30.01	29.71
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	10.90	11.45	11.54	11.79	12.09
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting					
7.1	Railways	0.75	0.78	0.76	0.80	0.71
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	4.22	4.28	4.17	4.25	4.00
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.55	1.55	1.73	1.81	1.79
8	Financing,Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services					
8.1	Banking & Insurance	5.92	5.83	5.80	5.67	5.64
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	12.96	13.50	14.26	14.90	14.97
9	Community, Social & Personal Services					
9.1	Public Administration	6.06	5.91	5.87	6.18	6.36
9.2	Other Services	6.60	6.71	6.73	7.20	7.73
	Services Sector	48.97	50.02	50.86	52.60	53.29
	GVA at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.9 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of All India at Current Basic Prices

(% change over previous year)					
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing				
1.1 A	Crops(Agri and Horti)	11.05	12.98	1.65	1.50
1.1B	Livestock	14.65	14.50	16.46	11.37
1.2	Forestry & Logging	8.51	5.95	-3.46	5.86
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	17.47	22.13	6.87	3.49
	Agriculture Sector	11.92	13.19	4.88	4.38
2	Mining & Quarrying	9.48	3.57	2.81	3.71
3	Manufacturing	11.61	8.97	7.63	8.10
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	15.47	18.69	12.95	10.54
5	Construction	9.03	9.92	7.75	0.58
	Industry Sector	10.91	9.43	7.64	5.73
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	19.35	13.57	12.91	9.53
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting				
7.1	Railways	18.23	8.99	17.02	-5.17
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	15.12	9.73	12.80	0.44
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	13.53	25.75	15.67	5.33
8	Financing, Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services				
8.1	Banking & Insurance	11.78	12.18	7.99	6.31
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	18.36	19.08	15.42	7.33
9	Community,Social & Personal Services				
9.1	Public Administration	10.89	11.94	16.22	10.05
9.2	Other Services	15.52	13.13	18.23	14.58
	Services Sector	16.04	14.62	14.29	8.21
	GVA at Basic Prices	13.61	12.71	10.52	6.80

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.10 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of All India at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as New Base

(Rs.Crore)						
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing					
1.1 A	Crops (Agri and Horti)	982026	983873	1025082	992159	977890
1.1B	Livestock	327301	344333	363448	389846	420180
1.2	Forestry & Logging	124461	124830	122946	121681	120686
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	68027	71362	76760	80607	83280
	Agriculture Sector	1501816	1524398	1588237	1584293	1602036
2	Mining & Quarrying	261035	259683	267378	296328	316811
3	Manufacturing	1409986	1495268	1579721	1667069	1825371
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	186668	191876	200861	216970	229681
5	Construction	777363	782256	818494	854636	886179
	Industry Sector	2635052	2729083	2866454	3035002	3258041
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	883582	980398	1051089	1163083	1317310
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting					
7.1	Railways	61150	68958	73100	78752	76991
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	342454	365718	386884	412697	425809
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	134534	158771	179465	187757
8	Financing,Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services					
8.1	Banking & Insurance	480226	526156	551258	594691	651752
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	1050465	1149436	1292812	1444769	1597491
9	Community,Social & Personal Services					
9.1	Public Administration	491155	499136	515352	565871	594297
9.2	Other Services	534827	568734	600414	668866	726096
	Services Sector	3969788	4293071	4629679	5108195	5577502
	GVA at Basic Prices	8106656	8546552	9084369	9727490	10437579

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.11 Gross Value Added by Economic Activity of All India at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as New Base

(% change over previous year)					
Sl.No.	INDUSTRY	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing				
1.1 A	Crops(Agri and Horti)	0.19	4.19	-3.21	-1.44
1.1B	Livestock	5.20	5.55	7.26	7.78
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.30	-1.51	-1.03	-0.82
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	4.90	7.56	5.01	3.32
	Agriculture Sector	1.50	4.19	-0.25	1.12
2	Mining & Quarrying	-0.52	2.96	10.83	6.91
3	Manufacturing	6.05	5.65	5.53	9.50
4	Electricity,Gas ,Water Supply & Other Utility Services	2.79	4.68	8.02	5.86
5	Construction	0.63	4.63	4.42	3.69
	Industry Sector	3.57	5.03	5.88	7.35
6	Trade& Repair Services ,Hotel & Restaurants	10.96	7.21	10.65	13.26
7	Transport, Storage & communication & services related to broadcasting				
7.1	Railways	12.77	6.01	7.73	-2.24
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	6.79	5.79	6.67	3.18
7.3	Communication & services related to broadcasting	6.83	18.02	13.03	4.62
8	Financing, Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services				
8.1	Banking & Insurance	9.56	4.77	7.88	9.60
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	9.42	12.47	11.75	10.57
9					
9.1	Public Administration	1.63	3.25	9.80	5.02
9.2	Other Services	6.34	5.57	11.40	8.56
	Services Sector	8.14	7.84	10.34	9.19
	GVA at Basic Prices	5.43	6.29	7.08	7.30

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

Annexure - 2.12 Gross Domestic Product of All India at Current Prices

(Rs.Crore)						
Sl.No.	Estimates	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	GVA at Basic Prices	8106656	9210023	10380813	11472409	12252306
	Growth		13.61	12.71	10.52	6.80
2	Taxes on Products including import duties	890060	1057977	1201322	1350361	1643688
3	Less Subsidies on Products	260677	316656	309371	334565	328802
4	GDP (1+2-3)	8736039	9951344	11272764	12488205	13567192
	Growth		13.91	13.28	10.78	8.64

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Annexure - 2.12 A Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rs.Crore)						
Sl.No.	Estimates	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	GVA at Basic Prices	8106656	8546552	9084369	9727490	10437579
	Growth		5.43	6.29	7.08	7.30
2	Taxes on Products including import duties	890060	974172	1025799	1108339	1193486
3	Less Subsidies on Products	260677	293845	270734	283679	280102
4	GDP (1+2-3)	8736039	9226879	9839434	10552150	11350963
	Growth		5.62	6.64	7.24	7.57

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

Annexure - 2.13 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Net Domestic Product (NDP) and Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh and All India at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crs.)	NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. Crs.)	Per Capita Income (NSDP) at Current Prices (Rs.)	Per Capita Income (NSDP) at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs.)	NDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crs.)	NDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. Crs.)	Per Capita Income (NNI) at Current Prices (Rs.)	Per Capita Income (NNI) at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2011-12	339338	339338	68866	68866	7818898	7818898	63460	63460
2012-13	369957	340666	74639	68730	8891378	8217675	71050	65664
2013-14	421684	369253	84579	74062	10074292	8737681	79412	68867
2014-15 (FRE)	479890	398407	95689	79441	11155025	9359476	86879	72889
2015-16 (AE)	542456	441337	107532	87487	12118824	10071224	93231	77431

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP and CSO, New Delhi

A.2.14 District Wise Gross Value Added of Andhra Pradesh at Current Basic Prices

(Rs.Crore)						
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (FRE)	
1	Srikakulam	14306	15148	16716	18213	
2	Vizianagaram	12591	14631	16364	18742	
3	Visakahapatnam	47907	46599	51299	57499	
4	East Godavari	38533	42992	46959	50940	
5	West Godavari	29656	32768	36494	44230	
6	Krishna	37744	42415	49785	58056	
7	Guntur	36096	37794	44148	50295	
8	Prakasam	24255	26285	29705	33741	
9	SPS Nellore	20956	23517	27422	31721	
10	YSR	16864	17533	20811	24722	
11	Kurnool	21416	24532	29846	33134	
12	Ananthapuramu	23773	25829	29137	34536	
13	Chittoor	25484	28991	33388	38067	
	Andhra Pradesh	349581	379034	432073	493896	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.15 District Wise Gross Value Added of Andhra Pradesh at Constant Basic Prices Basic Prices with 2011-12 as Base year

(Rs.Crore)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	14306	13915	14698	15243
2	Vizianagaram	12591	13606	14469	15309
3	Visakahapatnam	47907	43868	46091	48830
4	East Godavari	38533	38730	41006	43609
5	West Godavari	29656	29293	31714	35942
6	Krishna	37744	39421	44001	48082
7	Guntur	36096	35414	39251	42641
8	Prakasam	24255	24257	26110	28085
9	SPS Nellore	20956	22542	24136	26192
10	YSR	16864	16066	18045	20203
11	Kurnool	21416	22066	25935	27553
12	Ananthapuramu	23773	23851	25489	28633
13	Chittoor	25484	27014	29333	31867
	Andhra Pradesh	349581	350043	380279	412188

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A.2.16 District Per Capita Income based on NDDP at Current Prices Basic Prices

(in Rupees)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	51645	54904	60264	64971
2	Vizianagaram	52865	60857	67607	76623
3	Visakahapatnam	105362	102601	112074	124717
4	East Godavari	71120	79233	85948	92451
5	West Godavari	72811	80787	89583	107606
6	Krishna	81851	91753	106499	122773
7	Guntur	72760	75760	88028	99162
8	Prakasam	70792	76783	86395	97104
9	SPS Nellore	69460	77691	90107	103140
10	YSR	57317	59558	70299	82734
11	Kurnool	52324	59975	72742	79781
12	Ananthapuramu	56869	62226	69801	81742
13	Chittoor	60032	67766	77710	87355
	Andhra Pradesh	68866	74639	84579	95689

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.17 District Per Capita income based on NDDP at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as Base year

(in Rupees)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	51645	50321	52762	54139
2	Vizianagaram	52865	56474	59477	62194
3	Visakahapatnam	105362	96337	100104	105174
4	East Godavari	71120	71139	74677	78826
5	West Godavari	72811	72003	77479	86981
6	Krishna	81851	85092	93645	101003
7	Guntur	72760	70808	77930	83692
8	Prakasam	70792	70673	75662	80516
9	SPS Nellore	69460	74196	78888	84650
10	YSR	57317	54450	60670	67283
11	Kurnool	52324	53806	62941	66080
12	Ananthapuramu	56869	57257	60744	67491
13	Chittoor	60032	62939	67851	72797
	Andhra Pradesh	68866	68730	74063	79442

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A.2.18 Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector at Current Basic Prices

(in Rupees)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	3433	4316	4309	4215
2	Vizianagaram	3528	4276	4419	5271
3	Visakahapatnam	4643	5263	5873	6814
4	East Godavari	9697	12500	13253	14791
5	West Godavari	12022	15056	16483	20015
6	Krishna	11937	14069	15919	18053
7	Guntur	12213	12178	14815	16152
8	Prakasam	8148	9668	11503	12823
9	SPS Nellore	6301	7476	8792	10142
10	YSR	4142	4125	5539	7006
11	Kurnool	5879	7826	10822	11756
12	Ananthapuramu	6435	8582	9471	10625
13	Chittoor	6374	7271	8435	9138
	Andhra Pradesh	94751	112605	129633	146803

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.19 Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as Base year

(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	3433	3763	3659	3311
2	Vizianagaram	3528	3868	3783	3797
3	Visakahapatnam	4643	4557	4901	4986
4	East Godavari	9697	10262	10688	11220
5	West Godavari	12022	12903	13873	15171
6	Krishna	11937	12673	13608	13622
7	Guntur	12213	11297	13004	13240
8	Prakasam	8148	8660	9909	10310
9	SPS Nellore	6301	6406	7488	7601
10	YSR	4142	3622	4414	4938
11	Kurnool	5879	6665	9008	9364
12	Ananthapuramu	6435	7497	7918	7919
13	Chittoor	6374	6400	6952	6986
	Andhra Pradesh	94751	98572	109204	112465

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A.2.20 Gross Value Added of Industry Sector at Current Basic Prices

(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	4274	3308	3561	4035
2	Vizianagaram	2996	3448	3858	4198
3	Visakahapatnam	25736	21062	21648	22641
4	East Godavari	14688	13827	14118	14140
5	West Godavari	6707	5141	5204	6002
6	Krishna	8797	8602	10688	12518
7	Guntur	9628	9130	9856	11484
8	Prakasam	7831	6939	6837	7977
9	SPS Nellore	5615	5373	6078	7210
10	YSR	5496	5176	5605	6278
11	Kurnool	5508	5234	5501	6269
12	Ananthapuramu	6988	5288	5650	7916
13	Chittoor	7604	8330	9111	10839
	Andhra Pradesh	111867	100859	107715	121506

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.21 Gross Value Added of Industry Sector at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as Base year

(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	4274	3109	3281	3530
2	Vizianagaram	2996	3272	3590	3707
3	Visakahapatnam	25736	20324	20294	20113
4	East Godavari	14688	12853	13120	13764
5	West Godavari	6707	4608	4846	5343
6	Krishna	8797	8251	10033	11213
7	Guntur	9628	8665	9147	10227
8	Prakasam	7831	6528	6227	6845
9	SPS Nellore	5615	6139	5629	6434
10	YSR	5496	4732	5155	5610
11	Kurnool	5508	4660	5073	5436
12	Ananthapuramu	6988	5151	5259	7222
13	Chittoor	7604	8070	8479	9601
	Andhra Pradesh	111867	96363	100131	109045

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A.2.22 Gross Value Added of Services Sector at Current Basic Prices

(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	6599	7524	8846	9963
2	Vizianagaram	6067	6907	8087	9272
3	Visakahapatnam	17528	20275	23778	28044
4	East Godavari	14148	16665	19588	22009
5	West Godavari	10927	12571	14807	18214
6	Krishna	17010	19745	23178	27485
7	Guntur	14255	16486	19477	22659
8	Prakasam	8276	9678	11365	12941
9	SPS Nellore	9039	10668	12551	14369
10	YSR	7226	8231	9668	11437
11	Kurnool	10029	11471	13523	15108
12	Ananthapuramu	10350	11959	14016	15995
13	Chittoor	11506	13390	15841	18090
	Andhra Pradesh	142963	165570	194725	225587

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.23 Gross Value Added of Services Sector at Constant Basic Prices with 2011-12 as Base year

					(Rs.Lakhs)
Sl No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Srikakulam	6599	7043	7758	8402
2	Vizianagaram	6067	6466	7096	7804
3	Visakahapatnam	17528	18986	20897	23731
4	East Godavari	14148	15615	17199	18625
5	West Godavari	10927	11782	12996	15428
6	Krishna	17010	18497	20360	23247
7	Guntur	14255	15452	17100	19174
8	Prakasam	8276	9069	9974	10929
9	SPS Nellore	9039	9997	11020	12156
10	YSR	7226	7712	8476	9655
11	Kurnool	10029	10741	11854	12753
12	Ananthapuramu	10350	11203	12312	13492
13	Chittoor	11506	12543	13902	15280
	Andhra Pradesh	142963	155108	170944	190678

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A - 3.1: State's Own Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

SN	Tax/Revenue	FY 2014-15 Accounts#	2015-16 (RE)
1	Sales Tax	21672	32840
2	State Excise	3642	4680
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	1423	1977
4	Stamps and Registration	2561	3500
5	Land Revenue	28	632
6	Professional Tax	185	302
7	Electricity Duty	118	190
8	NALA	130	175
9	Other Taxes and Duties	97	127
Total		29857	44423

#From 2nd June 2014 to March 2015.

Source Finance Department

A - 3.2: State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

SN	Tax/Revenue	FY 2014-15 Accounts#	2015-16 (RE)
1	Mines and Minerals	811	1359
2	Forests	414	1072
3	Interest Receipts	371	154
4	Education	1087	1136
5	Medical and Health	72	95
6	Others	1200	1525
Total		3955	5341

#From 2nd June 2014 to March 2015.

Source Finance Department

A - 3.3: Resource Flows from the Centre to the State (Rs. Crores)

SN	Item	FY 2014-15 Accounts#	2015-16 (RE)
I	Finance Commission	15557	30116
a	Tax share (Devolution)	11446	21894
b	Grants	4071	8222
II	Plan Assistance and EAP	11998	9760
a	Normal Plan Assistance	11542	8500
1	Grants	11542	8500
2	Loans	-	-
b	Externally Aided Projects	456	1260
1	Grants	10	-
2	Loans	446	1260
III	Non-Plan Grants	588	1000
IV	Non-Plan Loans	466	-772
a	Small Savings (Net)	466	-772
b	Others	-	-
Total		28569	40104

#From 2nd June 2014 to March 2015.

Source Finance Department

ANNEXURES-PUBLIC FINANCE, PRICES, WAGES & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

A 3.4: Composition of Total Expenditure (Rs.Crores)

SN	Item	FY 2014-15 Accounts#	2015-16 (RE)
1	Revenue Expenditure	75246	93521
2	Capital Outlay	6520	12559
3	Net lending (Loans & Advances)	914	306
	Total Expenditure*	86906	106425

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments

Source Finance Department

#From 2nd June 2014 to March 2015.

Annexure 3.5: Composition of Total Debt (Rs Crores)

SN	Item	FY 2014-15 Accounts#	2015-16 (RE)
1	Central Loans	16858	14210
2	Market loans	78440	95453
3	Small Saving Loans	15178	14405
4	PF	14822	15770
5	Others	31175	30277
	Total*	156472	170115
	Debt outstanding as percent of GSDP	29.36	28.19

• Total Debt includes un-apportioned amount of Rs.52021 crores.

Source Finance Department

#From 2nd June 2014 to March 2015.

Annexure 3.6: Deficits and Interest Payments (Rs. Crores)

SN	Item	FY 2014-15 Accounts#	2015-16 (RE)
1	Interest Payments	7903	9478
2	Revenue deficit/surplus	-13777	- 4140
3	Fiscal Deficit	20746	17005

#From 2nd June 2014 to March 2015.

Source Finance Department

A 4.1: Average daily retail prices of essential commodities

(in Rs)

Year	Rice (II sort)	Red gram Dal (II sort)	G.Nut Oil	Tamarind (without seed)	Dry Red Chillies Gr.II)	Onions Gr-II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	10.22	27.18	53.79	40.69	30.66	5.52
2005-06	10.75	26.36	51.28	30.10	27.91	7.26
2006-07	11.28	28.00	57.77	40.88	54.46	6.91
2007-08	11.77	34.35	69.60	28.62	47.53	9.66
2008-09	14.68	40.43	69.59	34.99	55.98	10.21
2009-10	17.23	63.42	66.63	35.26	60.51	12.93
2010-11	17.73	58.47	80.13	54.43	62.74	16.66
2011-12	18.34	55.30	92.89	76.09	92.59	10.79
2012-13	21.55	59.21	115.52	57.24	63.90	13.14
2013-14	24.78	63.22	102.69	64.34	77.01	22.87
2014-15	25.84	70.31	92.73	72.36	83.80	19.36
Apr to Nov 2015	26.38	115.51	104.33	77.60	104.85	29.01

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP.

ANNEXURES-PRICES, WAGES & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

A 4.2 : Consumer price index numbers for rural, urban and combined (Combined State)

(Base: 2010=100)

Month	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apr-15	123	121	122	122	120	121
May-15	124	122	123	122	121	122
Jun-15	126	125	126	124	122	123
Jul-15	127	125	126	125	122	124
Aug-15	128	125	127	126	123	125
Sep-15	129	126	128	127	124	125
Oct-15	130	127	129	128	124	126
Nov-15	132	128	131	128	125	127
Average	127	125	126	125	123	124

Source: Central Statistics Office, Government of India, New Delhi. & Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A.4.3: Ration shops, Ration Cards and Deepam Connections up to October 2015

(units in Number)

Sl. No.	District	Ration Shops	Ration Cards			Distribution of Rice in Mts (White+ AAY)	LPG connections under Deepam Scheme
			White	Pink	AAY cards		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	1989	704513	58271	51002	12869.975	150771
2	Vizianagaram	1309	564210	45074	86869	11620.380	139320
3	Visakapatnam	2012	1007425	212459	76963	18399.215	220307
4	East Godavari	2854	1410206	165162	89145	23100.445	298215
5	West Godavari	2088	1049864	111455	73106	17508.820	261598
6	Krishna	2148	1062417	166580	67436	17939.545	266247
7	Guntur	2709	1214306	153625	77101	20163.320	265151
8	Prakasam	2117	787674	86060	49205	13437.470	173553
9	S.P.S. Nellore	1877	752922	111299	62477	13252.540	160667
10	Y.S.R	1725	639462	77892	59254	11935.710	174932
11	Kurnool	2409	980180	73659	58536	18352.415	167978
12	Anantapuramu	2885	916691	82376	107078	18825.735	264632
13	Chittoor	2831	889825	135801	89212	17628.495	276621
	Total	28953	11979695	1479713	947384	215034.065	2819992

Source: Civil Supplies Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.1 : Land utilisation particulars (Area in Lakh Hectares)

Year	Forest	Barren & Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Culturable Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2008-09	34.67	14.30	18.33	2.59	1.83	4.78	7.00	9.44	67.26	160.20
2009-10	34.67	14.25	18.47	2.58	1.80	4.76	8.19	14.23	61.25	160.20
2010-11	34.87	14.09	19.00	2.52	1.76	4.59	7.10	8.31	67.96	160.20
2011-12	34.87	14.07	19.21	2.50	1.75	4.49	7.32	10.37	65.62	160.20
2012-13	34.84	13.43	19.87	2.12	1.65	4.14	8.19	11.34	64.62	160.20
2013-14	34.93	13.41	19.82	2.12	1.60	3.92	7.92	10.87	65.61	160.20
2014-15	36.63	13.51	20.02	2.14	1.60	3.92	8.58	14.01	62.35	162.76

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A 5.2 : District wise Land utilisation particulars 2014-15 (Area in Lakh Hectares)

District	Forest	Barren & Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pasture and other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree crops and Groves not include in Net Area Sown	Culturable Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Srikakulam	0.69	0.48	1.02	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.15	0.39	3.02	5.84
Vizianagaram	1.19	0.73	0.78	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.23	0.78	2.63	6.54
Visakapatnam	4.41	1.30	1.09	0.03	0.34	0.10	0.43	0.59	2.87	11.16
East Godavari	4.41	0.85	1.55	0.22	0.08	0.18	0.52	0.43	4.36	12.60
West Godavari	1.33	0.41	1.20	0.13	0.08	0.17	0.12	0.39	4.68	8.51
Krishna	0.76	0.37	1.52	0.11	0.09	0.24	0.24	0.29	5.11	8.73
Guntur	1.62	0.32	1.61	0.16	0.24	0.27	0.38	0.39	6.40	11.39
Prakasam	4.59	1.54	1.82	0.56	0.04	0.65	1.27	0.70	6.45	17.62
SPS Nellore	2.72	0.83	3.07	0.35	0.07	0.43	1.05	1.16	3.40	13.08
YSR	5.01	2.22	1.82	0.09	0.07	0.46	0.83	1.29	3.57	15.36
Kurnool	3.41	1.27	1.42	0.03	0.02	0.47	0.71	1.22	9.10	17.65
Anantapuramu	1.97	1.66	1.50	0.06	0.09	0.49	0.87	2.09	10.40	19.13
Chittoor	4.52	1.53	1.57	0.34	0.30	0.46	1.21	1.50	3.72	15.15
Total	36.63	13.51	20.02	2.14	1.60	3.92	8.58	14.01	62.35	162.76
% of total Geographical Area	22.51	8.30	12.30	1.31	0.98	2.41	5.27	8.61	38.31	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.3 Season wise Rainfall (in Mm)

Normal	South west Monsoon (June to Sep)		North East Monsoon (Oct to Dec)		Winter period (Jan & Feb)		Hot weather period (Mar to May)		Total (June to May)	
	556.0		296.0		15.7		98.3		966.0	
Year	Actual	% of deviation to normal	Actual	% of deviation to normal	Actual	% of deviation to normal	Actual	% of deviation to normal	Actual	% of deviation to normal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2008-09	567.5	1	241.6	-18	0.2	-99	61.3	-39	870.6	-10
2009-10	427.8	-23	228.5	-23	12.3	-22	148.4	50	817.0	-16
2010-11	755.6	35	456.1	54	15.8	1	90.7	-8	1318.2	36
2011-12	498.7	-10	174.3	-41	24.7	57	65.4	-34	763.1	-21
2012-13	586.0	5	356.8	20	33.4	113	60.7	-39	1036.9	7
2013-14	518.9	-7	359.1	21	1.2	-92	88.9	-12	968.1	0
2014-15	355.7	-36	170.0	-43	2.5	-84	77.9	-21	606.1	-37
2015-16	523.0	-6	287.2	-3	4.3	-73	-	-	-	-

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, AP

A 5.4 : District wise Rainfall during South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon (in mm.)

Sl. No.	District	South-West Monsoon			North-East Monsoon		
		(June to September 2015)			(October to December 2015)		
		Normal	Actual	% Deviation	Normal	Actual	% Deviation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	706	641	-9	276	83	-70
2	Vizianagaram	693	808	17	246	100	-59
3	Visakapatnam	713	880	23	297	161	-46
4	East Godavari	768	814	6	398	182	-54
5	West Godavari	792	738	-7	239	156	-35
6	Krishna	685	643	-6	249	164	-34
7	Guntur	526	518	-1	229	104	-54
8	Prakasam	388	343	-12	394	254	-35
9	SPS Nellore	331	307	-7	661	952	44
	Coastal Andhra	622	632	2	332	240	-28
10	YSR	439	341	-22	395	748	89
11	Kurnool	394	346	-12	251	429	71
12	Anantapuramu	338	320	-6	155	195	25
13	Chittoor	455	332	-27	150	77	-48
	Rayalaseema	407	335	-18	238	362	52
	Andhra Pradesh	556	523	-6	296	287	-3

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A. 5.5: Category wise Soil types in the state

SINo.	Soil Category	Area ('000 Ha)	Percentage
1	Gravelly clayey moderately deep Red soils	305	1.90
2	Gravelly clayey moderately deep desert soils	891	5.56
3	Gravelly clayey moderately deep grass land soils	166	1.04
4	Gravelly clayey shallow dark brown soils	872	5.42
5	Gravelly loam to gravelly clayey shallow dark brown soils	44	0.27
6	Gravelly loamy dark brown moderately deep soils	479	2.99
7	Gravelly loamy moderately deep grass land soils	409	2.55
8	Moderately deep black clayey soils	225	1.40
9	Moderately deep calcareous moist clayey soils	140	0.87
10	Moderately deep calcareous black soils	1559	9.73
11	Clayey moderately deep wet soils	3	0.02
12	Clayey to gravelly clayey moderately deep dark brown soils	3040	18.98
13	Dark grayish brown moderately deep moist stratified soils	22	0.14
14	Dark grayish brown moderately deep stratified loamy soils	21	0.13
15	Loamy to clayey skeletal deep Reddish brown soils	3282	20.49
16	Loamy to gravelly clay deep dark reddish brown soils	1214	7.58
17	Shallow gravelly Red soils	1696	10.59
18	Shallow loamy to gravelly clay Red soils	100	0.62
19	Deep black clayey soils	1200	7.49
20	Fine loamy gravelly clayey shallow Reddish brown soils	214	1.34
21	Light gray deep sandy soils	111	0.69
22	Very dark brown moderately deep wetsilty soils	31	0.19
Total		16276	100.00

Source: AP Space Application Centre

A 5.6 : Area and production of foodgrains

Year	Area (in Lakh Hects.)	Production (in Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3
2008-09	42.70	166.17
2009-10	39.93	141.81
2010-11	45.56	149.93
2011-12	41.80	147.72
2012-13	41.56	139.25
2013-14	42.82	156.90
2014-15	39.63	160.03
2015-16*	41.30	137.56

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates (P)

A. 5.7 Season wise area under selected crops

Thousand Hectares

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Paddy	Kharif	1468	1797	1710	1530	1706	1635	1399
		Rabi	858	975	636	679	877	759	660
		Total	2326	2772	2346	2209	2583	2394	2059
2	Jowar	Kharif	65	9	28	28	33	37	44
		Rabi	96	79	120	136	85	105	125
		Total	161	88	148	164	118	142	169
3	Bajra	Kharif	26	45	29	54	47	25	33
		Rabi	3	3	3	3	2	3	4
		Total	29	48	32	57	49	28	37
4	Maize	Kharif	45	49	82	91	110	100	75
		Rabi	168	184	190	218	242	203	160
		Total	213	233	272	309	352	303	235
5	Ragi	Kharif	37	35	35	34	37	29	27
		Rabi	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
		Total	43	40	40	39	42	34	32
6	Other Millets including Wheat	Kharif	24	28	27	36	227	18	47
		Rabi	2	2	2	2	335	2	3
		Total	26	30	29	38	562	20	50
7	Pulses	Kharif	231	394	230	246	230	198	361
		Rabi	989	979	1082	1092	878	845	1187
		Total	1220	1373	1312	1338	1108	1043	1548
Total Food Grains	Kharif	1873	2328	2141	2018	2190	2041	1986	
	Rabi	2120	2228	2039	2136	2091	1922	2144	
	Total	3993	4556	4180	4154	4281	3963	4130	
8	Groundnut	Kharif	974	1317	1033	1042	1086	804	682
		Rabi	114	109	103	115	90	70	85
		Total	1088	1426	1136	1157	1176	874	767
9	Castor	Kharif	47	83	151	105	48	48	50
10	Sesamum	Kharif	31	70	27	21	28	21	28
		Rabi	30	28	26	23	33	64	39
		Total	61	98	53	44	61	85	67
Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1178	1556	1275	1236	1238	944	849	
	Rabi	362	314	271	253	199	189	164	
	Total	1540	1870	1546	1489	1437	1133	1013	

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates (P)

A 5.8 : Season-wise production of selected crops(Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Paddy	Kharif	6480	5962	7803	6066	6536	7647	6228
		Rabi	4874	5860	3813	4227	5449	5037	4182
		Total	11354	11822	11616	10293	11985	12684	10410
2	Jowar	Kharif	77	13	61	73	58	55	96
		Rabi	164	144	291	339	207	290	313
		Total	241	157	352	412	265	345	409
3	Bajra	Kharif	40	80	45	95	78	32	50
		Rabi	5	8	6	4	3	7	6
		Total	45	88	51	99	81	39	56
4	Maize	Kharif	164	203	283	364	408	329	267
		Rabi	1231	1681	1480	1547	1810	1609	1266
		Total	1395	1884	1763	1911	2218	1938	1533
5	Ragi	Kharif	41	40	29	36	36	27	26
		Rabi	11	7	9	6	8	7	8
		Total	52	47	38	42	44	34	34
6	Other Millets incl. Wheat	Kharif	12	26	17	34	19	13	46
		Rabi	2	2	2	2	1	2	3
		Total	14	28	19	36	20	15	49
7	Pulses	Kharif	112	144	80	123	130	115	204
		Rabi	983	822	853	1010	942	835	1061
		Total	1095	966	933	1133	1072	950	1265
	Total Food Grains	Kharif	6913	6468	8317	6789	7266	8217	6917
		Rabi	7268	8525	6455	7136	8424	7786	6839
		Total	14181	14993	14772	13925	15690	16003	13756
8	Groundnut	Kharif	360	856	355	540	681	330	590
		Rabi	288	250	227	240	199	163	198
		Total	648	1106	582	780	880	493	788
9	Castor	Kharif	24	70	13	47	25	27	26
10	Sesamum	Kharif	8	12	6	5	13	6	6
		Rabi	7	7	7	8	6	22	12
		Total	15	19	13	13	19	28	18
	Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1275	1995	1393	1668	1933	1677	2434
		Rabi	484	377	350	320	265	226	241
		Total	1759	2372	1743	1988	2198	1903	2675

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates(P)

A 5.9 : Season-wise productivity of selected crops

(Kgs./Hectare)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Paddy	Kharif	4414	3318	4563	3964	3831	4677	4452
		Rabi	5680	6010	5995	6225	6213	6636	6336
		Total	4881	4264	4951	4659	4641	5298	5056
2	Jowar	Kharif	1179	1447	2151	2652	1747	1487	2183
		Rabi	1715	1809	2430	2481	2411	2770	2500
		Total	1498	1773	2376	2509	2227	2435	2420
3	Bajra	Kharif	1527	1796	1573	1751	1654	1289	1529
		Rabi	2181	2268	2051	1504	1654	1924	1529
		Total	1582	1832	1620	1740	1654	1366	1529
4	Maize	Kharif	3655	4148	3467	4006	3711	3292	3556
		Rabi	7310	9117	7759	7086	7478	7910	7910
		Total	6539	8073	6473	6182	6301	6390	6523
5	Ragi	Kharif	1091	1143	825	1044	983	952	977
		Rabi	1859	1473	1767	1451	1512	1500	1521
		Total	1196	1183	944	1091	1048	1029	1063
6	Groundnut	Kharif	370	650	344	627	627	410	865
		Rabi	2530	2279	2219	2308	2210	2325	2325
		Total	595	775	513	753	748	564	1027
7	Castor	Kharif	511	839	104	478	527	575	500
8	Sesamum	Kharif	249	168	226	195	449	272	214
		Rabi	234	259	279	250	175	347	296
		Total	241	193	252	218	311	328	269
	Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1082	1282	1093	1350	1561	1776	2867
		Rabi	1337	1201	1292	1265	1332	1196	1470
		Total	1142	1268	1127	1335	1530	1680	2641

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates (P)

A 5.10 : Source-wise gross area irrigated (Area in lakh hectares)

S.No	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2008-09	20.01	4.40	14.36	1.42	40.19
2	2009-10	16.96	3.03	15.01	1.33	36.33
3	2010-11	19.99	4.50	15.61	1.43	41.53
4	2011-12	17.84	3.94	15.99	1.44	39.21
5	2012-13	15.63	3.79	16.34	1.35	37.11
6	2013-14					
	19.56	3.77	16.23	1.40	40.96	
7	2014-15	18.82	3.27	15.32	1.45	38.86

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A 5.10A : Source -wise ,district wise gross area irrigated 2014-15 (Area in lakh hectares)

District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
Srikakulam	1.18	0.64	0.28	0.07	2.17
Vizianagaram	0.45	0.85	0.52	0.04	1.86
Visakhapatnam	0.59	0.33	0.38	0.24	1.54
East Godavari	3.37	0.25	1.14	0.18	4.94
West Godavari	3.15	0.15	2.79	0.15	6.24
Krishna	2.42	0.18	1.09	0.14	3.83
Guntur	3.57	0.09	1.42	0.22	5.30
Prakasham	0.98	0.04	1.21	0.09	2.32
SPS Nellore	1.42	0.50	0.99	0.07	2.98
YSR	0.22	0.00	1.35	0.03	1.60
Kurnool	1.21	0.10	1.34	0.21	2.86
Ananthapuramu	0.23	0.01	1.27	0.01	1.52
Chittoor	0.03	0.13	1.54	0.00	1.70
Andhra Pradesh	18.82	3.27	15.32	1.45	38.86

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A 5.11 : Source-wise net area irrigated (Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2008-09	13.96	4.10	10.13	1.19	29.38
2	2009-10	13.08	2.75	10.24	1.15	27.22
3	2010-11	14.31	4.12	10.66	1.21	30.30
4	2011-12	14.92	3.67	11.22	1.24	31.05
5	2012-13	11.75	3.46	11.58	1.22	28.01
6	2013-14	14.30	3.39	11.21	1.24	30.14
7	2014-15	14.29	2.93	10.80	1.25	29.27

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.11A : Source –wise, district wise net area irrigated 2014-15

(Area in lakh hectares)

District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
Srikakulam	1.14	0.59	0.08	0.06	1.87
Vizianagaram	0.40	0.76	0.35	0.04	1.55
Visakahapatnam	0.46	0.26	0.19	0.23	1.14
East Godavari	1.78	0.21	0.63	0.18	2.80
West Godavari	1.68	0.13	1.73	0.08	3.62
Krishna	2.05	0.14	0.64	0.11	2.94
Guntur	3.29	0.09	0.80	0.19	4.37
Prakasham	0.95	0.04	1.16	0.09	2.24
SPS Nellore	0.97	0.48	0.82	0.07	2.34
YSR	0.22	N	1.14	0.02	1.38
Kurnool	1.10	0.09	1.09	0.18	2.46
Ananthapuramu	0.22	0.01	1.02	0.01	1.26
Chittoor	0.03	0.12	1.15	0.00	1.30
Andhra Pradesh	14.29	2.93	10.80	1.25	29.27

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A 5.12 : Distribution of Land holdings by size classes, 2005-06 and 2010-11

Size Group	No. of Holdings (Lakh)		Percentage to Total		Area (Lakh Hect.)		Percentage to Total		Average Size of Holdings (Hect.)	
	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marginal	46.19	49.84	64.00	65.40	20.01	21.60	24.44	26.68	0.43	0.43
Small	14.92	15.91	20.68	20.88	21.11	22.51	25.78	27.80	1.41	1.41
Semi-medium	8.13	7.96	11.27	10.44	21.52	21.00	26.27	25.94	2.65	2.64
Medium	2.64	2.30	3.66	3.02	14.91	12.82	18.21	15.83	5.65	5.57
Large	0.28	0.20	0.39	0.26	4.34	3.04	5.30	3.75	15.50	15.20
Total	72.16	76.21	100.00	100.00	81.89	80.97	100.00	100.00	1.13	1.06

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.13 : Distribution of Land holdings by size classes, 2010-11

(Holdings in Lakh Nos and Area in Lakh Hectares)

District	Marginal		Small		Semi Medium		Medium		Large		Total		Average size of Holdings (Ha)
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Srikakulam	4.27	1.57	0.71	0.97	0.22	0.58	0.05	0.28	0.00	0.09	5.26	3.49	0.66
Vizianagaram	3.45	1.28	0.67	0.93	0.26	0.71	0.07	0.41	0.01	0.10	4.47	3.42	0.77
Visakapatnam	3.61	1.37	0.69	0.95	0.32	0.87	0.12	0.65	0.01	0.16	4.75	4.00	0.84
East Godavari	5.63	2.04	0.87	1.20	0.37	0.99	0.11	0.63	0.01	0.16	6.99	5.01	0.72
West Godavari	4.29	1.73	0.87	1.21	0.38	1.01	0.11	0.61	0.01	0.13	5.66	4.70	0.83
Krishna	3.96	1.73	0.98	1.36	0.44	1.19	0.13	0.70	0.01	0.10	5.52	5.08	0.92
Guntur	5.36	2.48	1.51	2.09	0.58	1.56	0.14	0.76	0.01	0.12	7.61	7.01	0.92
Prakasam	3.79	1.82	1.70	2.43	0.93	2.48	0.26	1.46	0.02	0.30	6.71	8.48	1.26
SPS Nellore	3.09	1.32	0.92	1.29	0.40	1.07	0.14	0.78	0.02	0.32	4.57	4.79	1.05
Y.S.R	2.42	1.21	1.23	1.77	0.62	1.62	0.13	0.70	0.01	0.12	4.41	5.42	1.23
Kurnool	2.82	1.58	1.88	2.68	1.12	3.03	0.46	2.62	0.04	0.59	6.33	10.50	1.66
Ananthapuramu	2.59	1.47	2.44	3.59	1.75	4.47	0.46	2.58	0.04	0.67	7.28	12.78	1.76
Chittoor	4.55	1.99	1.44	2.03	0.55	1.42	0.12	0.64	0.01	0.18	6.67	6.26	0.94
Total	49.84	21.60	15.91	22.51	7.96	21.00	2.30	12.82	0.20	3.04	76.21	80.97	1.06

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A 5.14 : Consumption of fertilizers

(Lakh MTs.)

Product	2014-15		2015-16	
	Allotment	Consumption	Allotment	Consumption
Urea	16.58	16.75	17.50	14.48
DAP	4.79	2.83	4.70	3.32
MOP	2.73	2.82	3.50	2.26
Complex	12.77	12.08	13.50	11.28
SSP	4.07	1.98	4.00	2.03
Others	1.82	0.79	1.23	0.55
Total	42.76	37.25	44.43	33.92

Source: Agriculture Department

A 5.15 : Consumption of fertilizers in terms of Nutrients

(Lakh MTs.)

S. No	Year	N	P	K	Total
1	2004-05	7.34	3.67	2.04	13.05
2	2005-06	8.75	4.24	2.24	15.23
3	2006-07	8.50	4.27	2.04	14.81
4	2007-08	8.98	4.34	2.64	15.96
5	2008-09	9.86	5.25	3.06	18.17
6	2009-10	10.21	5.62	3.09	18.92
7	2010-11	10.82	6.28	3.05	20.16
8	2011-12	11.11	6.18	2.15	19.44
9	2012-13	9.93	4.40	1.71	16.04
10	2013-14	11.35	4.61	1.84	17.80
11	2014-15	10.76	4.44	2.19	17.39
12	2015-16	9.58	4.54	1.88	16.00

Source: Agriculture Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.16: National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

(figures in lakhs& Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Season	Farmers Covered	Area Covered in Ha.	Sum Insured	Full Premium	Premium Subsidy	Claim	No. of farmers benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2004-05	Kharif	15.88	26.01	245977	7123	430	4463.79	0.93
		Rabi	1.15	1.93	19615	402	25	351	0.12
3	2005-06	Kharif	13.94	24.64	235818	6910	426	49030	6.43
		Rabi	1.19	1.79	21932	450	27	334	0.08
4	2006-07	Kharif	14.10	23.06	269838	7762	457	52866	6.00
		Rabi	1.67	2.75	33795	741	33	1754	0.35
5	2007-08	Kharif	15.12	25.38	304508	9357	571	678	0.12
		Rabi	1.11	1.87	26313	554	32	396	0.09
6	2008-09	Kharif	11.93	20.49	243298	7805	454	77897	6.81
		Rabi	2.48	4.65	53173	1103	62	3616	0.48
7	2009-10	NAIS(K)	18.92	29.41	420387	12948	809	51895	8.40
		WBCIS(K)	0.17	0.12	14306	1159	35	1734	0.16
		Rabi	1.38	2.24	39955	849	53	2190	0.44
11	2010-11	NAIS(K)	16.35	25.12	440002	13546	844	75046	7.45
		WBCIS(K)	0.18	0.18	9680	949	474	66	0.03
		NAIS(R)	2.85	3.77	66035	1356	76	6274	0.45
		WBCIS(R)	0.0016	0.0032	236	28	14	44	0.00
		MNAIS(R)	0.31	0.36	12596	771	183	44	0.01
12	2011-12	NAIS(K)	9.87	12.43	293520	8245	630	13973	1.72
		WBCIS(K)	7.69	13.56	272767	27260	17620	16046	5.69
		MNAIS(K)	0.22	0.30	10785	578	327	21	0.01
		NAIS(R)	2.09	3.30	74959	1525	89	8213	0.58
		WBCIS(R)	0.09	0.029	6384	367	515	975	0.07
		MNAIS(R)	0.46	0.69	27155	1107	416	491	0.09
13	2012-13	NAIS(K)	5.31	7.27	187109	616	51	4715	0.61
		WBCIS(K)	7.74	13.51	330151	33000	21367	28632	5.80
		MNAIS(K)	4.93	4.85	200815	15926	7847	42451	2.77
		NAIS(R)	0.86	1.19	37864	761	35	14781	0.17
		WBCIS(R)	0.09	0.08	5510	637	319	886	0.07
		MNAIS(R)	0.26	0.33	13773	681	280	257	0.04
14	2013-14	MNAIS(K)	4.76	4.80	2156	24227	14034	32755	2.56
		WBCIS(K)	7.05	12.30	328750	32869	21316	25213	5.01
		NAIS(K)	3.48	3.51	112240	3183	248	5266	0.64
		NAIS (R)	0.91	1.15	41684	815	815	280	0.10
		MNAIS (R)	0.15	0.16	7913	402	169	280	0.02
		WBCIS (R)	0.07	0.09	4647	536	268	446	0.05
		MNAIS (K)	1.68	1.86	78681	9338	5613	1127	0.16
15	2014-15	WBCIS (K)	0.93	1.68	45459	4544	2272	4512	0.78
		MNAIS (R)	0.99	1.13	59803	2480	1063		Under Progress
		NAIS (R)	0.43	0.70	18487	370	18		Under Progress
		WBCIS (R)	0.03	0.04	3088	356	178		Under Progress
		Total	178.82	278.73	4621164	243636	100495	529998.8	65.29

Source: Agriculture Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.17 : Disbursement of Agriculture Credit as on 30th September 2015 (Amount in Rs Crore.)

Sl. No.	District	Short term production loans	Agricultural term loans Including Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities	Total Agriculture loans disbursed	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	1171.22	329.89	1501.11	49.96
2	Vizianagaram	973.97	176.96	1150.93	56.03
3	Visakhapatanm	1293.04	643.01	1936.05	88.41
4	East Godavari	3855.86	1089.48	4945.34	56.44
5	West Godavari	4222.03	1116.48	5338.51	61.54
6	Krishna	2230.27	788.98	3019.25	49.68
7	Guntur	4740.06	923.76	5663.82	62.73
8	Prakasam	2232.12	692.93	2925.05	64.57
9	SPS Nellore	1498.58	634.05	2132.63	55.46
10	Y.S.R	1844.60	502.02	2346.62	62.86
11	Kurnool	2246.38	416.82	2663.20	58.83
12	Ananthapuramu	3386.10	499.74	3885.84	89.13
13	Chittoor	2284.59	465.51	2750.10	61.32
Total		31978.82	8279.63	40258.45	61.68

Source: Finance (Institutional Finance) Department

A.5.18 : Loan and Other Eligibility Cards issued and credit extended to licensed cultivators during 2015-16(upto Sep,2015)

Sl. No	District	No. of LECs issued			No.of licensed cultivators sanctioned crop loans	
		Renewal of old LECs	New LECs	Total	Cultivators	Amount (Rs in Cr)
1	Srikakulam	7846	7644	15490	670	2.01
2	Vizianagaram	10830	4997	15827	707	0.82
3	Visakhapatnam	5043	9921	14964	1498	2.91
4	East Godavari	84288	16833	101121	39887	81.84
5	West Godavari	110650	112603	223253	23067	43.93
6	Krishna	6037	9369	15406	1024	2.94
7	Guntur	3210	7630	10840	653	3.26
8	Prakasam	13996	0	13996	689	2.28
9	Nellore	6364	1971	8335	202	1.05
10	Kurnool	12282	10179	22461	10	0.07
11	Anantapur	417	3024	3441	650	1.99
12	Kadapa	4158	1186	5344	715	2.12
13	Chittoor	2475	2961	5436	241	1.66
Total		267596	188318	455914	70013	146.88

Source: Agriculture Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.19 District wise Eligible farmers under debt redemption scheme during 2015-16.

S. No	District Name	No of Accounts	No of Eligible farmers	Eligible amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Srikakulam	277674	184108	387.03
2	Vizianagaram	208172	150844	308.58
3	Visakhapatnam	219155	164397	326.35
4	East Godavari	441964	295334	605.09
5	West Godavari	483483	313033	627.29
6	Krishna	436945	276836	568.20
7	Guntur	661693	394130	917.84
8	Prakasam	448459	266741	588.06
9	SPS Nellore	279681	179581	394.26
10	Kurnool	427131	314928	679.89
11	Anantapuramu	346860	219324	457.47
12	YSR	802351	521879	1054.87
13	Chittoor	367117	230839	510.89
Additional mandals of Khammam added to AP		4872	3383	7.57
Total		5405557	3515357	7433.39

Source:Agriculture Department

A 5.20 Component wise physical and financial targets and achievements under ATMA during the year 2015-16 (upto 31-10-2015)
(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Components	Targets	Achievements	
		Physical	Physical	Financial
1	State level activities (Trgs. to Extn. functionaries)	78	20	19.578
2	District level activities			
a)	Trainings to Farmers	3830	857	92.531
b)	Demos	6125	2814	97.586
c)	Exposure visits	535	29	11.058
d)	Capacity building of FIGs	1245	157	7.123
e)	Farmer Awards	170	0	0.000
f)	Kisan Melas	26	23	17.300
g)	Farmer Scientist Interaction	26	10	1.950
h)	Field Days	170	97	10.850
i)	Farm schools	170	56	13.263
j)	Other activities	60	138	239.468
k)	Admn. Expenses & Salaries			691.278
Total		12357	4181	1201.985

Source:Agriculture Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.21 : Area and production of major Horticulture crops

(Area in Hectares & Production in Tonnes)

Sl. No	Name of the Crop	2014-15 (3rd Estimates)		2015-16 (1st AE)	
		Area in Ha	Production MTs	Area in Ha	Production MTs
A	Fresh Fruits	547845	9124222	561055	9678620
	Banana	80908	3573093	76939	3466921
	Mango	315653	2766066	327059	3070666
	Lime/lemon	38076	494078	39363	516602
	Sweet Orange	72502	1209468	73867	1233677
	Custard Apple	1427	7998	1268	9113
	Grapes	617	11190	732	13260
	Guava	6211	98924	6187	99638
	Papaya	8689	667568	10082	935306
	Pomegranate	5384	77557	6916	95752
	Sapota	11128	135446	11701	139775
	Pineapple	2791	35963	3141	45515
	Jackfruit	39	540	185	6398
	Ber	1059	19208	1216	21798
	Aonl/Amla	847	9109	879	9379
	Others	2514	18014	1520	14820
B	Vegetables	238988	4516314	248457	5695245
	Beans	13900	122109	15350	154326
	Bitterguard	5769	64862	6868	100081
	Bhendi	18598	211302	18404	229466
	Bottlegourd	4031	41635	2347	33304
	Brinjal	17243	381008	16965	415218
	Cabbage	1846	36202	1986	31276
	Capsicum	101	1120	69	1523
	Carrot	2376	38639	2244	43974
	Cauliflower	2881	40113	2610	33263
	Cucumber	4923	98140	4977	87456
	Parwal/Pointed Guard	1520	106000	1451	32029
	Radish	689	7492	737	13501
	Pumpkin	185	4037	206	4585
	Elephant Foot Yam	3184	171221	3669	212090
	Watermelon	8731	252812	8933	232475
	Muskmelon	6111	145460	6200	136400
	Onion	38372	575580	45002	895586
	Garlic	0	0	0	0
	Peas	25	85	21	106
	Potato	2632	43633	2564	38192
	Sweet Potato	782	13244	776	13771

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Sl. No	Name of the Crop	2014-15 (3rd Estimates)		2015-16 (1st AE)	
		Area in Ha	Production MTs	Area in Ha	Production MTs
	Tapioca	16977	258406	10895	162634
	Tomato	51850	1425158	57672	2259992
	Chillies Green	13339	231348	14891	253478
	Others	22923	246708	23620	310519
C	Flowers	14387	103319	16561	132397
	Chrysanthemum	2224	20263	2511	22670
	Jasmine	2459	13219	2706	14417
	Marigold	5050	39474	6435	59264
	Rose (lakh Nos)	516	2757	481	2918
	Tube Rose	1034	11180	1180	16000
	Crossandera	1700	6801	1867	7587
	Others	1404	12382	1381	12459
D	Plantation Crops	417515	2011061	426643	2214234
	Arecanut	1220	1815	1300	1935
	Cashewnut	124184	100865	123794	100473
	Cocoa	17280	11993	22440	15362
	Coconut (Lakh nuts)	106009	14741	104556	14593
	Oilpalm	111622	1873508	117353	2073584
	Coffee	57200	22880	57200	22880
E	Spices	220697	1205188	221352	1089820
	Ajwan	10826	10826	6950	6950
	Chillies(Dried)	135044	649360	142672	763562
	Coriander	23008	31535	19795	33751
	Ginger	1172	22455	1209	23692
	Pepper	16000	2400	16000	2400
	Tamarind	10793	68609	6702	68192
	Betelvine	3351	49427	3162	42554
	Turmeric	17152	358081	21513	124229
	Other Spices	3351	12496	3349	24490
F	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	450	1188	510	8972
	Palm Rosa	0	0	20	2
	Lemon Grass	150	300	170	304
	Other Medicinal Plants	300	888	320	8666
	Grand Total	1439882	16961293	1474578	18819288

Source: Horticulture Department

Note: Total Production excludes Coconut and Cut flowers.

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.22 : Livestock population as per 2012 census

Sl. No.	District	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	790026	126328	575046	212300	4725	2726062
2	Vizianagaram	481634	220646	252610	173751	10151	3537875
3	Visakhapatnam	408432	218675	423123	324024	7938	5714509
4	East Godavari	375247	642208	246722	292201	32153	13987575
5	West Godavari	188107	620184	436810	193218	10327	16206532
6	Krishna	79420	696118	508061	151118	10187	11751991
7	Guntur	110071	1007942	621122	213249	9222	6975527
8	Prakasam	74845	970366	1406578	406239	10076	1237864
9	SPS Nellore	115968	624664	1051938	351426	5364	1491093
10	Y.S.R	139141	466933	1403224	457896	9309	1562509
11	Kurnool	408623	412812	1504671	506173	17787	1201430
12	Ananthapuramu	617270	371127	3879840	785210	21777	1589278
13	Chittoor	926865	84368	1250077	428721	8285	12600851
Total		4715649	6462371	13559822	4495526	157301	80583096

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A 5.23 : Production estimates@ of Milk, Eggs and Meat

Sl. No.	Year	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Meat ('000 M.Ts.)	Eggs (Lakh Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	2003-04	4727.07	191.84	82011
2	2004-05	5358.35	229.89	107601
3	2005-06	5290.28	263.72	101077
4	2006-07	5505.66	272.41	95218
5	2007-08	6193.23	313.25	105058
6	2008-09	6640.02	310.45	108925
7	2009-10	7237.82	349.43	113932
8	2010-11	7734.39	383.65	116383
9	2011-12	8402.04	440.06	122440
10	2012-13	8810.00	477.65	128740
11	2013-14	9082.73	488.75	127269
12	2014-15	9656.15	527.66	130958
13	2015-16 (upto Sep,2015)	5153.04	274.933	66857

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

@ Estimates based on sample surveys; Eggs includes both commercial and desi and Meat includes chicken meat

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.24 : Production estimates@ of Milk, Meat and Eggs during 2015-16 (upto Sep,2015)

Sl. No.	District	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Meat ('000 M.Ts.)	Eggs (Lakh Nos.)
1	2			
1	Srikakulam	248.27	8784	711
2	Vizianagaram	247.00	11936	1711
3	Visakhapatnam	278.10	17139	4712
4	East Godavari	451.35	21607	19326
5	West Godavari	477.21	16086	12799
6	Krishna	589.00	31786	10695
7	Guntur	562.54	25523	7063
8	Prakasam	562.00	32866	1210
9	SPS Nellore	273.66	11263	924
10	Y.S.R	189.00	13000	782
11	Kurnool	444.37	33444	744
12	Ananthapuramu	308.40	21693	1031
13	Chittoor	522.14	29806	5150
	Total	5153.04	274933	66857

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

@ Estimates based on sample surveys; Eggs includes both commercial and desi and Meat includes chicken meat

A 5.25: District wise Animal Husbandry institutions in the year 2015-16

Sl No	DISTRICT	Veterinary Polyclinic	Super Specialty Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Dispensaries	Rural Live Stock Units	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	1	0	13	83	99	196
2	Vizianagaram	1	0	11	69	74	155
3	Visakhapatnam	0	0	16	87	62	165
4	East Godavari	1	0	15	151	80	247
5	West Godavari	1	0	11	102	92	206
6	Krishna	1	1	17	114	189	322
7	Guntur	1	0	16	126	138	281
8	Prakasam	1	0	8	119	103	231
9	SPS Nellore	1	0	15	101	100	217
10	YSR	1	1	12	102	131	247
11	Kurnool	1	0	15	121	205	342
12	Ananthapuramu	1	0	16	110	61	188
13	Chittoor	1	0	15	135	171	322
	Total	12	2	180	1420	1505	3119

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.26 Fodder development during 2015-16 up to October 2015.

Sl. No	District	Fodder seed Distributed in MTs	Area brought under fodder cultivation in acres	Expected fodder yield in LMTs	Expenditure in Rs.lakhs
1	Srikakulam	50.00	2500	0.1	18.00
2	Vizainagaram	45.00	2250	0.09	16.20
3	Visakapatnam	100.00	5000	0.2	36.00
4	East Godavari	100.00	5000	0.2	36.00
5	West Godavari	100.00	5000	0.2	36.00
6	Krishna	100.00	5000	0.2	36.00
7	Guntur	45.00	2250	0.09	16.20
8	Prakasam	120.00	6000	0.24	43.20
9	Nellore	100.00	5000	0.2	36.00
10	YSR	200.00	10000	0.4	72.00
11	Kurnool	60.00	3000	0.12	21.60
12	Ananthapuramu	350.00	17500	0.7	126.00
13	Chittoor	355.00	17750	0.71	127.80
	TOTAL	1725.00	86250	3.45	621.00

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry Department

A.5.27. Fodder requirement & availability situation from July 2015- December 2015

Sl. No	District	Total Livestock units (Lakhs)	Fodder Requirement (LMTs)	Fodder availability from all sources (LMTs)	Fodder deficit/ surplus (LMTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	9.97	8.99	8.98	-0.01
2	Vizianagaram	5.53	4.98	5.11	0.13
3	Vishakapatnam	9.34	8.40	8.62	0.22
4	East Godavari	10.61	9.74	11.23	1.49
5	West Godavari	10.15	12.15	12.62	0.47
6	Krishna	8.60	7.74	7.99	0.25
7	Guntur	13.23	11.91	11.92	0.01
8	Prakasam	14.29	13.08	13.35	0.27
9	Nellore	10.21	9.39	8.64	-0.75
10	YSR Kadapa	8.92	7.71	7.23	-0.48
11	Kurnool	11.48	10.22	10.33	0.11
12	Ananthapur	8.92	8.03	3.01	-5.02
13	Chittoor	12.05	10.84	10.19	-0.65
	TOTAL	133.30	123.18	119.22	-3.96

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.28: Animal Husbandry performance indicators, 2015-16 (upto Oct,2015)

Sl. No	Indicator	Units	Target (upto Oct, 2015)	Achievement (upto Oct, 2015)	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Curative Treatment	Lakh Nos.	195.14	217.15	111.28
2	Preventive Treatment	Lakh Nos.	245.06	296.17	120.86
3	Castrations	Lakh Nos.	1.58	2.02	127.85
4	Vaccinations	Lakh Nos.	322.14	370.39	114.98
5	Artificial Inseminations (Depts Centres)	Lakh Nos.	10.05	9.86	98.11
6	Artificial Inseminations (Gopala Mitras)	Lakh Nos.	10.78	10.99	101.95
7	Calf Births	Lakh Nos.	4.00	4.54	113.50
8	Fodder Development	Lakh Acs.	2.95	4.19	142.03
	Rythu Sadassus	Nos.	23.28	27.99	120.23
10	Fertility Camps	Nos.	5.35	7.42	138.69

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry Department

A 5.29 : Fish and Prawn production (Tonnes)

Sl. No	Year	Marine Fish (incl. Marine Shrimp)	Inland Fish (incl. fresh water prawn & brackish water shrimp)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	2000-01	182502	317191	499693
3	2001-02	204940	369067	574007
4	2002-03	248295	526900	775195
5	2003-04	263926	596793	860719
6	2004-05	210732	558472	769204
7	2005-06	218836	595351	814187
8	2006-07	240711	601366	842077
9	2007-08	254892	682777	937669
10	2008-09	291160	810326	1101486
11	2009-10	293150	865084	1158234
12	2010-11	290553	1133259	1423812
13	2011-12	379417	1023269	1402686
13	2012-13	414349	1174101	1588450
14	2013-14	438246	1330537	1768783
15	2014-15	475401	1503177	1978578
16	2015-16 (upto Dec,15)	328043	1299532	1627575

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries Department

A.5.30: District-wise Forest area

(Sq.Kms)

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Sl No.	District	Very Dense Forest	Moderate Dense Forest	Open Forest	Scrub Forest	Non Forest	Water Bodies	Total
1	Srikakulam	0.00	11.52	216.03	315.53	174.91	3.72	721.71
2	Vizianagaram	0.06	530.41	490.42	121.47	73.75	3.17	1219.28
3	Visakhapatnam	104.65	2221.76	1212.97	735.72	352.40	3.87	4631.37
4	East Godavari	192.24	2997.77	873.40	175.84	319.43	154.29	4712.97
5	West Godavari	92.11	876.99	83.67	135.47	60.61	0.88	1249.72
6	Krishna	0.00	2.99	369.65	172.76	47.27	51.85	644.52
7	Guntur	1.21	129.25	344.73	1182.31	128.06	40.65	1826.20
8	Prakasam	30.43	670.41	2020.32	1688.32	61.05	9.14	4479.67
9	SPS Nellore	50.80	486.64	464.68	1073.78	273.15	30.91	2379.96
10	YSR	103.58	1060.41	2218.77	1456.98	206.29	6.87	5052.90
11	Kurnool	6.32	973.39	830.88	742.73	939.41	62.04	3554.77
12	Ananthapuramu	0.00	5.18	70.80	767.27	1098.46	3.89	1945.60
13	Chittoor	69.85	1843.50	1742.23	673.60	165.69	1.23	4496.10
	Total	651.25	11810.22	10938.55	9241.77	3900.49	372.51	36914.78

Source: Forest Department

A 5.31 : Revenue achieved from forest produce

(Rs.Lakh)

Sl No.	Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Nov,15)
1	Timber	126.84	118.79	247.528	309.647
2	Bamboo	1121.87	1299.93	1274.539	730.695
3	Firewood & Charcoal	51.34	38.927	27.398	2.527
4	Other Forest Produce	10.63	6.319	28.768	9.430
5	Beedi Leaves	30.33	13.34	5.156	0.020
6	Teak Plants	1659.97	1273.59	1208.053	819.080
7	Cashew Plants	39.87	43.66	32.717	6.690
8	Other Plantations	231.74	1063.03	265.457	79.537
9	Red Sanders	370.50	12.02	0.000	0.000
10	Thinnings	2.92	28.76	49.370	1.560
	Departmental extractions	3646.01	3898.37	3138.986	1959.186

Source: Forest Department

A. 5. 32 : Protected areas of the forest department in the State

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Sl. No	Protected Area	District	Sanctuary Area in Sq.Kms.
1	Coringa WLS	East Godavari	235.700
2	Kolleru WLS	West Godavari & Krishna	308.550
3	Krishna WLS	Krishna, Guntur	194.810
4	Rajiv Gandhi WLS (Tiger Reserve)	Kurnool, Prakasam & Guntur	1401.720
5	Rollapadu WLS	Kurnool	6.140
6	GundlaBrahmeswara WLS (Extended Core)	Kurnool &Prakasam	1194.000
7	Sri Lankalleswara WLS	YSR	464.420
8	Nelapattu WLS	SPS Nellore	4.580
9	Pulicat WLS	SPS Nellore	600.000
10	Koundinya WLS	Chittoor	357.600
11	Sri Venkateshwara WLS	Chittoor, YSR	525.970
12	Sri Venkateshwara NP(Part of S.V.WLS)	Chittoor, YSR	
13	Kambalakonda WLS	Visakhapatnam	71.390
14	Sri PenusilaNarasimha WLS	SPSR Nellore & YSR	1030.850
15	Rajiv Gandhi NP	YSR	2.300
16	Papikonda NP	East Godavari and Khammam part & West Godavari	1012.858
Total			7410.888

Source: Forest Department

A.5.33 :Progress on compensatory afforestation under forest (conservation) Act 1980

Sl. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Area Diverted in Ha	27349.690	30430.501	26317.056
2	C.A. Stipulation in Ha			
	In Forest Land in Ha	3861.361	4434.681	4187.86
	In Non Forest Land in Ha	29758.614	31168.504	28812.185
	Total	33619.975	35603.185	33000.045
3	Addl C.A. Penal C.A. & Safety Zone in Ha	2047.277	1980.132	2336.379
4	Financial amount required to be deposited by user agency (Rs in La.)	33793.661	39692.656	45950.158
5	Fund made available by user agency (Rs in Lakhs.)	34315.113	40323.408	46448.993
6	Implementation of stipulation Area afforested in Ha			
	On Forest Land in Ha	5245.488	6156.308	5844.925
	On Non Forest land in Ha	25072.921	26106.381	24364.413
	Total	30318.409	32262.689	30209.338
7	Amount spent (Rs in Lakhs)	19004.005	27786.432	18226.583
8	Balance area to be afforested in Ha			
	On Forest Land in Ha	805.71	1162.686	725.600
	On Non Forest land in Ha	4675.884	7461.274	4484.482
	Total	5481.594	8623.960	5210.082

Source:- Forest Department

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.34 :District-wise achievements made under Sericulture sector (Dec- 2015)

Sl. No.	District	Employment Generation (lakh Nos)	Mulberry (cumulative area in acres)	DFLs Brushing BV & CB (in lakh)	Cocoon Production (BV & CB) (in MTs.)	Raw Silk Production (BV & CB) (in MTs.)	Sericulture Farmers (Number)
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
1	Srikakulam	1480	296.00	0.361	18.206	2.688	187
2	Vizianagaram	1675	335.00	0.558	29.283	4.198	224
3	Visakhapatnam	1812.5	362.50	0.433	18.349	2.712	284
4	East Godavari	6200	1240.00	4.249	253.652	36.076	597
5	West Godavari	5150	1030.00	3.354	210.85	29.45	409
6	Krishna	3057.5	611.50	2.061	117.253	16.656	270
7	Guntur	3775	755.00	1.601	90.27	12.509	278
8	Prakasham	11230	2246.00	6.081	329.313	45.978	1057
9	SPS Nellore	2380	476.00	0.686	57.088	7.724	317
10	YSR	6905	1381.00	2.812	251.534	33.857	877
11	Kurnool	11960	2392.00	7.212	401.622	57.261	1005
12	Anatapuramu	155515	31103.00	197.525	11681.85	1579.444	24903
13	Chittoor	152895	30579.00	185.536	11191.072	1518.404	26925
	Total	364035	72857.25	412.469	24650.341	3346.957	57333

Source: Sericulture Department

A.5.35 :District wise collection of Market fee (Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	District	2014-15	2015-16 (up to Oct 2015)
1	2	3	4
1	Srikakulam	1826.83	840.84
2	Vizianagaram	1153.11	420.72
3	Visakhapatnam	1138.95	509.60
4	East Godavari	5215.85	2401.75
5	West Godavari	5847.46	2626.14
6	Krishna	4866.05	1998.24
7	Guntur	10756.09	6048.95
8	Prakasam	2740.16	1132.83
9	SPS Nellore	1639.17	757.16
10	YSR	1641.31	1193.81
11	Kurnool	1341.37	728.33
12	Ananthapuramu	1194.36	573.02
13	Chittoor	4393.18	2296.14
	Total	43753.89	21527.53

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

ANNEXURES-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES, INDUSTRIES

A.5.36 : District wise Godowns in Agriculture Market Committees

Sl. No	Name of the District	No.of Godowns	Capacity (MTs)	Utilization (MTs)
1	Srikakulam	53	34500	23600
2	Vizianagaram	50	30460	17740
3	Visakhapatnam	26	13860	9260
4	East Godavari	53	40885	28080
5	West Godavari	96	66810	50450
6	Krishna	174	166000	136350
7	Guntur	161	119805	92855
8	Prakasam	69	59030	41545
9	Nellore	52	46250	39660
10	Kurnool	97	90860	62580
11	Anantapur	75	45810	29480
12	Kadapa	48	33390	22290
13	Chittoor	73	37600	14950
Andhra Pradesh		1027	785260	568840

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

A 6.1 : Large & Mega Industrial Projects gone in to production

District	Up to March, 2015			During 2015-16 (upto Sep, 2015)			Total		
	Units (No.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)	Units (Nos.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)	Units	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	99	1341	14563	1	154	174	100	1496	14737
Vizianagaram	62	3142	33848	0	0	0	62	3142	33848
Visakhapatnam	192	15574	67967	2	1600	3180	194	17174	71147
East Godavari	217	13855	49893	1	25	250	218	13880	50143
West Godavari	160	1977	26592	2	74	300	162	2051	26892
Krishna	169	5285	32515	5	421	2650	174	5706	35165
Guntur	204	6180	44303	3	95	355	207	6275	44658
Prakasam	84	1717	16436	2	39	260	86	1756	16696
SPS Nellore	144	5085	39058	2	236	209	146	5320	39267
YSR	43	5960	17189	0	0	0	43	5960	17189
Kurnool	138	6644	21417	0	0	0	138	6644	21417
Ananthapuramu	92	5782	26619	0	0	0	92	5782	26619
Chittoor	158	4750	35878	4	1325	1850	162	6075	37728
Andhra Pradesh	1762	77292	426278	22	3969	9228	1784	81261	435506

Source: Industries Department

ANNEXURES-INDUSTRIES

A 6.2 : Micro Small and Medium Enterprises established

District	2014-15			2015-16 (upto Sep, 2015)			Total		No of units established upto Sep 2015 Udyog Aadhar
	Units (No.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (No.)	Units (Nos.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	15	7.69	209	68	45.45	1,958	53	2,167	46
Vizianagaram	115	89.98	2,105	91	79.44	2,155	169	4,260	61
Visakhapatnam	517	488.8	11,378	217	484.24	6,638	973	18,016	360
East Godavari	92	68.27	1,592	281	168.4	4,068	237	5,660	203
West Godavari	121	116.36	2,203	86	45.28	955	162	3,158	94
Krishna	497	236.67	5,673	214	86.07	2,110	323	7,783	306
Guntur	492	315.14	6,364	364	127.92	3,853	443	10,217	325
Prakasam	243	195.38	3,645	144	108.04	1,980	303	5,625	295
SPS Nellore	83	93.99	1,379	221	174.51	2,550	269	3,929	218
YSR	162	99.27	1,994	60	30.13	698	129	2,692	74
Kurnool	119	77.49	1,112	45	18.47	462	96	1,574	270
Ananthapuramu	172	76.9	1,476	121	74.95	2,657	152	4,133	204
Chittoor	219	153.33	3,266	76	149.84	3,568	303	6,834	132
Andhra Pradesh	2847	2019.27	42,396	1988	1592.74	33,652	3612	76,048	2488

Source: Industries Department.

A.6.3: Status of Special Economic Zones as on 30-9-2015

Sl. No	District	SEZs (No)	Employment (No)	Value of Production* (Rs Cr)	Investment including FDI (Rs Cr)	Physical Exports* (Rs Cr)	Imports* (Rs Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	1	1,684	53.76	796.20	47.33	168.2
2	Vizianagaram	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Visakhapatnam	8	43,891	3,145.35	12,867.76	2,393.38	2,011.98
4	East Godavari	2	1,401	159.04	464.58	156.08	0.23
5	West Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Krishna	1	397	12.64	79.81	12.64	0.16
7	Guntur	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Prakasham	1	1,577	278.74	363.18	248.84	53.03
9	SPSR Nellore	5	11,554	340.20	891.44	269.99	219.09
10	YSR Kadapa	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kurnool	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ananthapuramu	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Chittoor	1	2,391	305.58	1,722.67	226.68	103.62
	Andhra Pradesh	19	62,895	4,295.31	17,185.64	3,354.94	2,556.31

* The information is for Financial Year 2015-16 till 30.09.2015

Source: AP Industries Infrastructure Corporation

A 6.4 : Index of Industrial Production (Base Year = 2004-05)

Sl. No	Industry Code	Industry Group	Weight	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	April-Oct 2014-15	April-Oct 2015-16	% of Growth over 2014-15 April-Oct
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	15	Food Products & Beverages	103.8	180.0	174.9	158.7	211.4	130.5	146.5	12.3
2	16	Tobacco products.	30.0	90.8	85.7	88.8	109.1	107.7	98.7	-8.4
3	17	Textiles.	26.0	151.1	129.7	123.3	127.4	112.1	106.3	-5.2
4	18	Wearing Apparel, Dressing & Dying of Fur	0.7	254.8	321.3	357.2	368.1	173.2	201.5	16.3
5	19	Tanning and Dressing of Leather & Products	0.4	95.4	81.6	61.6	46.5	24.6	16.5	-32.9
6	20	Wood and Wood Products & Cork	1.1	151.8	155.6	170.4	137.1	96.8	54.3	-43.9
7	21	Paper & Paper Products	17.0	239.4	240.8	239.2	208.4	141.3	160.3	13.4
8	22	Publishing, Printing, & Reproduction of recorded Media	10.3	138.3	132.9	81.8	72.5	49.2	38.9	-20.9
9	23	Coke, Refined Petroleum	51.6	119.2	111.6	116.4	132.1	109.9	100.4	-8.6
10	24	Chemicals & Chemical Fertilisers	86.0	133.7	122.1	136.6	132.3	115.5	116.0	0.4
11	25	Rubber & Plastic Products.	21.7	251.2	247.8	245.7	210.1	191.3	208.5	9.0
12	26	Other Non-Metallic Products.	40.7	143.8	131.1	151.8	148.8	120.2	143.7	19.6
13	27	Basic Metals	151.7	144.6	127.3	142.1	133.8	98.1	103.5	5.5
14	28	Fabricated Metal Products	10.2	147.2	135.6	146.3	128.2	191.3	190.9	-0.2
15	29	Machinery & Equipment	19.8	229.0	214.2	145.9	107.8	13.8	17.6	27.5
16	30	Office Accounting & Computing Machinery	0.3	155.1	161.7	180.7	177.9	91.4	112.6	23.2
17	31	Electrical Machinery & Parts	30.0	131.9	147.7	150.6	183.2	193.4	268.2	38.7
18	32	Radio, Television	12.3	133.1	155.0	139.9	156.8	147.5	159.2	7.9
19	33	Medical, Precision & Optical	1.8	58.5	69.2	72.8	77.7	110.5	154.7	40.0
20	34	Motor Vehicles, Trailers	6.9	211.2	216.6	228.3	207.0	85.8	92.2	7.5
21	35	Other Transport Equipment	6.2	151.3	116.8	116.7	115.1	64.9	83.7	29.0
22	36	Furniture, Manufacturing n.e.c	2.5	113.8	106.2	89.3	112.3	33.1	44.4	34.1
	I	Mining & Quarrying	212	153.0	215.0	178.6	161.0	432.3	396.8	-8.2
	II	Manufacturing	631	153.0	144.0	145.6	151.9	116.5	125.8	8.0
	III	Electricity	157	159.0	150.4	156.1	178.0	170.9	181.4	6.1
		General Index	1000	161.0	160.1	154.2	158.9	192.0	191.9	-0.1

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, AP

ANNEXURES-INDUSTRIES

A.6.5: Annual Survey of Industries

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Factories	No.	9815 (5.47)	9972 (1.60)	9742 (-2.31)	10358 (6.32)	11195 (8.08)	12549 (12.09)
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. Crores	36642.72 (17.17)	44680.42 (21.94)	90087.59 (101.63)	104194.94 (15.66)	185818.93 (78.34)	135942.23 (-26.84)
3	Working Capital	Rs. Crores	7689.79 (-18.34)	11152.40 (45.03)	9456.18 (-15.21)	4364.89 (-53.84)	16077.87 (268.35)	16383.94 (1.90)
4	Outstanding Loans	Rs. Crores	17380.98 (-2.27)	21649.47 (24.56)	24399.47 (12.70)	34128.63 (39.87)	33970.17 (-0.46)	52312.89 (53.99)
5	All Workers	No.	327307 (9.76)	358070 (9.40)	354628 (-0.96)	488432 (37.73)	369554 (-24.33)	405564 (9.74)
6	All Employees	No.	406226 (11.23)	449426 (10.63)	439780 (-2.15)	609827 (38.67)	455007 (-25.39)	500799 (10.06)
7	Wages to workers	Rs. crores	2107.56 (35.44)	2165.17 (2.73)	2586.85 (19.48)	3284.18 (26.96)	3744.71 (14.02)	4442.75 (18.64)
8	Total Emolument	Rs. crores	3497.85 (40.37)	3619.35 (3.47)	4416.16 (22.02)	5203.02 (17.82)	6695.52 (28.69)	7629.16 (13.94)
9	Fuel etc. consumed	Rs. Crores	4744.18 (16.16)	5948.65 (25.39)	7423.31 (24.79)	7099.43 (-4.36)	8828.53 (24.36)	12806.87 (45.06)
10	Material consumed	Rs. Crores	75052.04 (8.47)	94805.96 (26.32)	85131.89 (-10.20)	102645.64 (20.57)	132228.67 (28.82)	141083 (6.70)
11	Total Input	Rs. Crores	88672.22 (7.24)	112981.02 (27.41)	105922.45 (-6.25)	126565.34 (19.49)	167855.77 (32.62)	183526.99 (9.33)
12	Products by Products	Rs. Crores	99679.67 (10.59)	122834.37 (23.23)	120669.95 (-1.76)	151704.72 (25.72)	184554.29 (21.65)	185564.97 (0.54)
13	Total Output.	Rs. Crores	107835.42 (6.84)	131834.12 (22.25)	131721.23 (-0.09)	165084.48 (25.33)	206118.86 (24.86)	215029.62 (4.32)
14	Depreciation	Rs. Crores	2765.33 (18.56)	3052.20 (10.37)	7249.62 (137.52)	6358.19 (-12.30)	6677.51 (5.02)	7893.05 (18.20)
15	Net Value Added	Rs. Crores	16397.87 (3.02)	15800.89 (-3.64)	18549.15 (17.39)	32160.95 (73.38)	31585.58 (-1.79)	23609.58 (-25.25)
16	Gross Value Added	Rs. Crores	19163.20 (5.00)	18853.09 (-1.62)	25798.77 (36.84)	38519.14 (49.31)	38263.09 (-0.66)	31502.63 (-17.67)

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, AP

Figures in brackets indicate percentage of increase / decrease over the previous year

The above data relating to the Pooled data of Central and State Sample Survey of the ASI results

A 6.6 : Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Limestone

Sl. No.	Year	Crude Oil (Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)	Natural Gas (mcm)	Growth Rate (%)	Limestone (000 Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2011-12	303584	--	1353	--	65036	--
2	2012-13	295329	-2.72	1228	-9.24	61367	-5.64
3	2013-14	274030	-7.21	1143	-6.92	61471	0.17
4	2014-15	256662	-6.33*	514	55.03*	31925	48.06**
	2015-16 up to Oct,2015	125639	---	259	---	167562	---

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, AP.

(*) Due to Nagaram blow out, ONGC has closed 40 oil/gas wells. Hence the production decreased.

(**) Due to lack of market, the Cement Industries are running with 50% working capacity. Hence, Limestone production decreased.

A 6.7 : Mineral Revenue (Rs.lakh)

Sl. No	District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (up to Oct, 15)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	4467.91	4389.38	4358.84	2359.15
2	Vizianagaram	1719.45	2062.00	2164.48	853.65
3	Visakhapatnam	3179.18	3287.06	4108.55	2053.30
4	East Godavari	3665.09	2838.94	4537.67	2587.29
5	West Godavari	1279.27	1449.44	1797.13	1143.19
6	Krishna	7609.31	7263.10	7414.32	4094.77
7	Guntur	7061.81	6864.83	7032.14	4931.94
8	Prakasam	13138.22	13000.49	13359.04	8516.50
9	SPS Nellore	3505.53	3556.40	2967.49	1585.66
10	YSR	12996.82	11474.73	10840.50	6847.99
11	Kurnool	12947.08	11715.57	13880.55	7494.13
12	Ananthapuramu	4709.99	4093.42	4687.62	2667.34
13	Chittoor	4885.14	6120.97	6292.03	3088.88
	Sub Total	81164.80	78116.32	83440.36	48223.78*
	Oil and Gas	12100.70	8993.56	11869.92	22486.88
	Sand	12163.66	0	---	---
	Cess on MBL	1438.45	1353.87	1300.89	906.48
	Grand Total	106867.61	88463.75	96611.17	71617.14

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, AP

ANNEXURES-INDUSTRIES

A 6.8 : Industrial Unrest in 2014

Sl. No.	Industry	Nature of unrest	Date	No. of Workers	No of days unrest	No. of Mandays Lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chittivalasa Jute Mill, Chittilvalasa, Visakhapatnam District.	Lockout	Since 20.4.2009	5200	234	1216800
2	M/s. Sai Rayalaseema Paper Mill, Gondiparla, Kurnool.	Lockout	Since 10.7.2013	395	234	92430
3	Triveni Glass Industries Kondagudem Gouripatnam W.G. Dist.	Strike	26.09.2014	218	4	872
4	Facor Alloys Ltd., Garividi Vizianagaram Dist.	Lockout	4.02.2014	996	186	185256
5	Sri Lakshmi Srinivasa Jute Mills (Aruna Unit) Vizianagaram Dist.	Strike	22.05.2014	2800	113	316400
6	Sri Lakshmi Srinivasa Jute Mills East Coast Unit Vizianagaram Dist.	Strike	31.05.2014	2750	105	288750
7	Navya Jute Mills Mallampeta Bobbili Vizianagaram Dist.	Strike	8.08.2014	265	26	6890
8	Swarnandhra Jute Mills Varisam Pydibhimavaram Srikakulam Dist.	Lockout	Since 29.06.2014	218	80	17440
9	Srikakulam Jute Mills Ltd., Cheedipeta G Sigadam Srikakulam Dist.	Lockout	Since 28.06.2014	200	81	16200
Total				13042	1063	2141038

Source: Labour Department

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.1 : Irrigation Potential Created upto December 2015

(lakh Acres)

Sl. No	District	Major Irrigation	Medium Irrigation	Total	Minor Irrigation	APSIDC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	3.56	0.30	3.86	2.75	0.23	6.84
2	Vijayanagaram	0.43	0.93	1.36	2.21	0.09	3.66
3	Visakhapatnam	0.35	0.39	0.74	2.31	0.06	3.11
4	East Godavari	7.34	0.93	8.27	1.30	0.40	9.98
5	West Godavari	7.54	0.53	8.07	1.12	0.43	9.62
6	Krishna	10.27	0.16	10.43	1.04	1.12	12.58
7	Guntur	11.87	0	11.87	0.32	2.16	14.35
8	Prakasam	5.76	0.48	6.24	1.40	0.15	7.79
9	SPS Nellore	5.94	0.20	6.14	2.83	1.47	10.44
10	YSR	3.52	0.60	4.12	1.08	0.07	5.26
11	Kurnool	6.01	0.37	6.38	0.80	0.66	7.84
12	Anantapuramu	1.74	0.41	2.15	1.42	0.17	3.74
13	Chittoor	0.23	0.22	0.45	3.00	0.02	3.48
	Anicuts and open head channels in Minor Irrigation			4.02	-	4.02	
		64.56	5.52	70.08	25.60	7.03	102.71

Source: Water Resource Department

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.2 : Irrigation Potential under Major & Medium Projects (AIBP)

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Irrigation Potential (Ha)						Cumulative Expenditure Rs in crore up to (Oct.2015)
		Ultimate IP	IP created prior to AIBP	Targeted IP under AIBP			Cumulative IP creation (up to Oct.2015)	
				New	Stabilisation	Total under AIBP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Projects Completed under AIBP								
1	Cheyyeru (Annamayya)	5261	0	5261		5261	5261	40.744
2	Somsila	167670	129195	38475		38475	37099	570.640
3	N S P	895000	821915	27944		27944	25071	91.701
4	Madduvalasa	9996	0	6071	3925	9996	9996	99.190
5	Vamsadhara Ph-I St -II	25204	8094	17110		17110	17110	73.241
6	Swarnamukhi	4656	0	4656		4656	3651	41.12
7	Veligallu	9713	0	9713		9713	9713	65.962
	Sub Total (Completed)	1117500	959204	109230	3925	113155	107901	982.598
B. Projects deleted under AIBP								
8	Kanupur canal	7638	7077	561		561		0.71
C. Projects Ongoing under AIBP								
9	Yerracalva	9996	3035	6961		6961	3035	74.597
10	Maddigedda	1710	1100	610		610	610	8.935
11	Gundalakamma	32400	0	32400		32400	26730	491.562
12	Musurumilli	9164	0	9164		9164	9164	149.444
13	Tarakarama thirthasgar	10000	0	6693	3307	10000	0	155.687
14	Thotapalli Barrage	74463	0	48563	25900	74463	25900	558.131
15	Tadipudi LIS	83609	0	83609		83609	62138	376.518
16	Pushkara	75235	4051	71184		71184	54674	437.058
	Sub Total (Ongoing)	296577	8186	259184	29207	288391	182251	2251.932
	Grand Total	1421715	974467	368975	33132	402107	290152	3235.24

Source: Water Resource Department

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.3 : Minor Irrigation Census

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Type of Source	1st Census (1986-87)	2nd Census (1993-94)	3rd Census (2000-01)	4th Census (2006-07)	% Variation of 2nd over 1st Census	% Variation of 3rd over 2nd Census	% Variation of 4th over 3rd Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dug Wells	385569	454602	449946	376617	17.90	-1.02	-16.30
2	Shallow Tube Wells	98664	172983	232741	321203	75.33	34.55	38.01
3	Deep Tube Wells	12666	29987	83013	218801	136.75	176.83	163.57
4	Surface Flow Irrigation Schemes	46020	45297	44292	45204	-1.57	-2.22	2.06
5	Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes	6362	7168	8994	10671	12.67	25.47	18.65
Total		549281	710037	818986	972496	29.27	15.34	18.74

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, AP

A.7. 4 Ground water Level Ranges in (percentage)

Sl. No	District	Depth to Water Level Ranges					
		During May-2015 (%)			During Jan-2016 (%)		
		0 – 3m	3 – 8m	>8m	0 – 3m	3 – 8m	>8m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	18	60	23	36	48	17
2	Vijayanagaram	12	64	24	22	57	22
3	Visakhapatnam	16	38	46	24	51	24
4	East Godavari	23	38	38	34	38	28
5	West Godavari	12	25	63	12	21	68
6	Krishna	16	54	30	16	46	37
7	Guntur	27	39	33	20	42	39
8	Prakasam	7	25	68	17	34	49
9	SPS Nellore	15	41	44	60	35	5
10	YSR	0	12	88	15	41	44
11	Kurnool	13	41	46	10	35	54
12	Anantapuramu	2	11	87	4	23	73
13	Chittoor	2	10	88	26	36	38
Total		11	32	57	21	37	42

Source: Ground water Department

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.5 : Power Generation and Distribution

Sl. No.	ITEM	Unit	AP as on 31-3-2015	During 2015-16	AP as on 30-09-2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Installed Capacity				
a)	A.P. GENCO	MW	4821.44	800.00	5621.44
1	Thermal	"	2348.15		2348.15
2	Hydel	"	1671.29		1671.29
3	Wind	"	2.00		2.00
	AP Power Development Corp. Ltd.	"	800.00	800.00	800.00
b)	Joint Sector				
	Gas (A.P.G.P.C.L.)58.8x58.32%	"	34.29		34.29
c)	Private Sector	"	2950.11	235.14	3185.25
1	Gas-IPPS	"	1150.31	116.84	1267.15
2	Small Hydro	"	89.10		89.10
3	Wind	"	1016.22	103.00	1119.22
4	Bagasse Co-Generation & Bio-mass Projects	"	421.14		421.14
5	Mini Power Plants	"	78.79		78.79
6	Solar		134.85	7.80	142.65
7	Others (Iso.Gas Wells+Waste Heat+Incl.Waste +Municipal Waste)	"	59.70	7.50	67.20
d)	Share from Central Sector	"	1679.86	66.59	1746.45
1	Ramagundam STPS	"	399.28		399.28
2	Talcher (Ph-II) Unit - 3,4,5,6		195.83		195.83
3	Simhadri TPS	"	461.10		461.10
4	Simhadri Expansion		211.77		211.77
5	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	"	147.31		147.31
6	Vallur Stage I &II (1000MW)		65.73		65.73
7	M.A.P.P.(Madras Atomic Power Plant)	"	20.12		20.12
8	Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant - I - IV	"	128.72		128.72
9	Kudamkulam Unit I		50.00		50.00
10	Tuticorin Unit I 500MW		0.00	66.59	66.59
	Total (A.P.GENCO + Private + Central)	"	9485.7	1101.73	10587.43
2	Energy Generated (Cumulative)				
1	Thermal	MU	16281.86		10309.43
2	Hydel	"	3178.61		1141.79
	TOTAL	"	19460.47		11451.22
3	Energy purchased and imported (including Other's energy handled)	MU	28862.85		13757.82
4	Energy available for use (2+3)	MU	48323.32		25209.04
5	Maximum Demand during the year (At Generation Terminal)	MW	6784 (17-03-2015)	6847 (07-07-2015)	
6	Max. Grid Consumption during the year	MU	153.94 (28-03-2015)	156.44 (10-07-2015)	

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

7	Per capita consumption	Kwh	1003		
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Length of Lines				
	APTRANSCO Lines		19395.73	299.99	19695.72
a)	400 kV	Ckm	2400.37	179.84	2580.21
b)	220 kV	“	8394.74	0.00	8394.74
c)	132 kV	“	8600.62	120.15	8720.77
	DISCOM's Lines upto Aug,2015		497352.4	7289.26	504641.6
d)	33 kV	km	24083.64	232.56	24316.20
e)	11 kV	“	184499.31	3242.72	187742.03
f)	LT	“	288769.41	3813.98	292583.39
	Total		516460.72	7589.25	524337.34
9	APTRANSCO Sub Stations				
a)	400 kV	No.	6	0	6
b)	220 kV	No.	71	0	71
c)	132 kV	No.	169	3	172
	DISCOM's				
d)	33 kV	No.	2633	44	2677
	Total		2879	47	2926
10	Distribution Transformers(including RESCO up to Sep 2015)	No.	621171	37372	658543
11	Electrification of Towns, Villages, Hamlets etc. (As per 2011 Census)				
a)	Towns	No.	195	0	195
b)	Villages	No.	16499	0	16499
c)	Hamlets	No.	23475	0	23475
d)	Tribal Hamlets\Habitations	No.	5136	1	5137
d)	Dalitwadas	No.	36309	0	36309
e)	Weaker Section Colonies	No.	21725	0	21725
12	Consumers Served				
a)	Domestic	Lakh Nos.	126.48	2.27	128.75
b)	Non-domestic	“	11.04	0.32	11.36
c)	Industrial	“	1.34	0.02	1.36
d)	Cottage Industries	“	0.16	0.00	0.16
e)	Agriculture Services		15.09	0.40	15.49
f)	Public Lighting / Local Bodies	“	0.91	0.02	0.93
g)	General Purpose	“	1.05	0.01	1.06
h)	Temporary	Nos.	2205	182	2387
	L.T.Total	Lakh Nos.	156.11	3.04	159.15
	H.T.Total	Lakh Nos.	0.08	0.00	0.08
	Grand Total	Lakh Nos.	156.19	3.04	159.23

Source: A.P. TRANSCO

* Provisional

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.6 : Registered Motor Vehicles

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Class of Vehicle	As on March 2013	As on March 2014	As on March 2015	As on Dec, 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Auto Rickshaws	309844	351396	397126	429902
2	Contract Carriage Vehicles	2533	2737	3022	3153
3	Educational Institute Buses	17614	19248	20471	21818
4	Goods Carriage	421576	461866	499408	527433
5	Maxi Cabs	15814	18601	20087	20410
6	Motor Cycles	4871760	5431832	6147523	6650311
7	Motor Cars	388304	434516	486307	524429
8	Motor Cabs	47555	50580	53237	55996
9	Private Service Vehicles	1529	1633	1735	1767
10	Stage Carriage Vehicles	11978	12225	13041	13484
11	Tractor And Trailers	181880	200144	220017	233442
12	Others (transport & non transport)	13989	17365	20288	22957
Total		6284376	7002143	7882262	8505102

Source: Transport Department

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.7 : APSRTC Performance

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Oct, 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Buses on Road (Held as on last day)	No.	12095	12241	12471	12281	12235	12229	11962
2	Avg. Buses operated	No.	11820	12052	12079	12229	10147	12023	11967
3	Scheduled Buses (As on last day)	No.	11426	11518	11635	11513	11337	11193	11157
4	Kms. Operated	Kms.	163	170	170	172	138	165	93
5	Seat / Kms.	No.	8130	8378	8299	8341	6665	7885	4453
6	Passenger / Kms.	No.	5842	5597	5617	5294	4231	5480	3219
7	Passengers Carried	Crs.	211	209	218	216	182	232	137
8	Occupation Ratio	%	69	67	70	69	67	70	72
9	Accidents	No.	1739	1879	1583	1532	1080	1320	615
10	Accident Rate (Per lakh kms.)	No.	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
11	HSD oil Km.Pl	Kms.	5.30	5.20	5.21	5.22	5.21	5.23	5.18
12	LUB oil Km Pl	Kms.	3828	3113	3566	5351	5407	5183	5490
13	Employees		62683	64089	64639	64127	63141	61806	60006
14	Staff per Bus	No.	5.83	5.87	5.77	5.76	5.62	5.54	5.52

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

A 7.8 : Post Offices in the State as on 30th March 2015

Sl. No.	District	Head Post Offices	Mukhya Dak Ghars	Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	3	-	65	490	558
2	Vizianagaram	3	-	72	615	690
3	Visakhapatnam	3	1	109	567	680
4	East Godavari	4	2	147	700	853
5	West Godavari	6	1	143	609	759
6	Krishna	6	-	161	659	826
7	Guntur	4	2	158	696	860
8	Prakasam	5	-	123	797	925
9	SPS Nellore	3	-	101	675	779
10	Y.S.R	4	-	106	723	833
11	Kurnool	2	1	109	657	769
12	Ananthapuramu	4	-	120	818	942
13	Chittoor	4	1	119	777	901
Total		51	8	1533	8783	10375

Source: Chief Postmaster General

ANNEXURES-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.9 : Status of Telephone Connections 2015-16 (up to Oct,2015)

Sl. No.	District	Telephone Exchanges (LL+WLL)	Land Line Connections	Public Telephones (Local+STD)	Wireless Subscribers (prepaid & postpaid)	Wireless Subscribers (WLL) (prepaid & postpaid)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	123	21372	523	337127	1413
2	Vizianagaram	119	25285	725	368159	1886
3	Visakhapatnam	171	97812	1215	728115	4902
4	East Godavari	202	102615	3170	815693	3583
5	West Godavari	204	100718	6022	550259	2020
6	Krishna	235	133518	5227	571537	1993
7	Guntur	223	109756	3275	454724	1388
8	Prakasam	185	32037	748	233627	888
9	SPS Nellore	195	52162	1338	319994	1840
10	Y.S.R	139	22627	537	301965	1209
11	Kurnool	220	39744	1494	407554	599
12	Ananthapuramu	174	38465	1205	463304	988
13	Chittoor	237	53986	1351	454684	1549
Total		2427	830097	26830	6006742	24258

Source: CGM, Telecom, BSNL

A 7.10 : District wise No of Bank branches, Deposits, Advances as on 30th September 2015

Sl No	District.	No. of Branches	Deposits (Rs.Crore)	Advances (Rs.Crore)	Credit-Deposit Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	278	6177.12	5690.67	92.12
2	Vizianagaram	285	5581.59	4682.04	83.88
3	Visakhapatnam	700	34675.58	29325.93	84.57
4	East Godavari	724	18229.16	24783.18	135.95
5	West Godavari	572	13138.77	21425.36	163.07
6	Krishna	753	25745.38	28681.65	111.41
7	Guntur	738	19839.40	27195.68	137.08
8	Prakasam	439	9153.75	14296.17	156.18
9	SPS Nellore	397	9462.06	14840.92	156.85
10	Y.S.R	358	9350.85	9414.07	100.68
11	Kurnool	439	10956.72	11818.79	107.87
12	Ananthapuramu	438	13647.18	12424.18	91.04
13	Chittoor	558	29857.50	15716.82	52.64
Total		6679	205815.06	220295.46	107.04

Source: Finance (Institutional Finance) Department

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.1 : Population

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	2340878	2589991	1959352	2321126	2537593	2703114
2	Vizianagaram	Not Formed	1804196	2110943	2249254	2344474	
3	Visakhapatnam	2290759	2805366	2576474	3285092	3832336	4290589
4	East Godavari	2608375	3087262	3701040	4541222	5021502	5285824
5	West Godavari	1978257	2374306	2873958	3517568	3857768	3995742
6	Krishna	2076956	2493574	3048463	3698833	4187841	4517398
7	Guntur	3009900	2844488	3434724	4106999	4465144	4887813
8	Prakasam	Not Formed	1919995	2329571	2759166	3059423	3397448
9	SPS Nellore	2033679	1609617	2014879	2392260	2668564	2963557
10	Y.S.R	1342015	1577267	1933304	2267769	2601797	2882469
11	Kurnool	1908740	1982090	2407299	2973024	3529494	4053463
12	Ananthapuramu	1767464	2115321	2548012	3183814	3640478	4081148
13	Chittoor	1914639	2285536	2737316	3261118	3745875	4174064
ANDHRA PRADESH		23271662	27684813	33368588	40418934	45397069	49577103
INDIA		439234771	548159652	683329097	846421039	1028610328	1210854977

Source: Census of India

*Data merged from Khammam villages

A 8.2 : Percentage Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	District	Percent Decadal Variation					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)					
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11*	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Srikakulam	13.80	10.70	18.46	9.33	6.52	1037	1025	1023	1012	1014	1015
2	Vizianagaram	12.65	13.50	17.00	6.55	4.23	-	-	1006	1000	1009	1019
3	Visakhapatnam	22.26	26.56	27.50	16.66	11.96	1005	997	981	975	985	1006
4	East Godavari	18.36	19.88	22.70	7.93	5.26	999	996	993	998	993	1007
5	West Godavari	20.02	21.04	22.39	8.13	3.58	992	994	991	994	991	1004
6	Krishna	20.06	22.25	21.33	13.22	7.87	962	964	971	969	978	992
7	Guntur	22.23	20.75	19.57	8.72	9.47	976	974	973	970	984	1003
8	Prakasam	14.85	21.33	18.44	10.88	11.05	-	987	978	970	971	981
9	SPS Nellore	15.53	23.78	18.73	11.55	11.05	997	985	978	980	984	985
10	Y.S.R	17.53	22.57	17.45	14.58	10.79	957	958	959	955	974	985
11	Kurnool	26.17	21.45	23.50	18.72	14.85	979	969	962	953	965	988
12	Ananthapuramu	19.68	20.46	24.84	14.45	12.10	946	947	946	946	958	977
13	Chittoor	19.00	20.72	19.14	14.86	11.43	957	960	966	966	982	997
ANDHRA PRADESH		18.88	20.53	21.13	11.89	9.21	985	981	978	976	983	997
INDIA		24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.72	941	930	934	927	933	943

Source: Census of India

*Data merged from Khammam villages

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.3 : Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population and Density of Population

Sl. No.	District	Percent of Urban Population to Total Population					Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)					
		1971	1981	1991	2001*	2011*	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Srikakulam	10.65	10.89	12.50	10.98	16.16	232	266	336	398	435	463
2	Vizianagaram	-	15.94	17.22	18.33	20.94	-	-	276	323	344	359
3	Visakhapatnam	22.30	31.28	39.83	39.95	47.45	171	204	231	294	343	384
4	East Godavari	19.23	22.21	23.80	22.94	24.85	241	282	342	420	392	413
5	West Godavari	17.71	20.77	20.71	19.46	20.24	254	305	371	454	454	470
6	Krishna	27.25	32.54	35.82	32.08	40.81	238	286	349	424	480	518
7	Guntur	24.98	27.53	28.89	28.80	33.81	201	250	302	360	392	429
8	Prakasam	11.07	14.99	16.45	15.28	19.56	-	109	132	156	174	193
9	SPS Nellore	15.77	20.76	23.79	22.45	28.94	99	123	154	183	204	227
10	Y.S.R	14.18	19.37	24.03	22.59	33.97	87	103	126	148	169	188
11	Kurnool	20.30	24.49	25.84	23.16	28.35	80	105	136	168	200	230
12	Ananthapuramu	17.77	20.84	23.50	25.26	28.07	92	111	133	166	190	213
13	Chittoor	13.45	16.88	19.80	21.65	29.50	126	145	181	215	247	275
ANDHRA PRADESH		18.35	22.14	24.77	24.13	29.47	146	173	208	252	279	304
INDIA		17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	31.14	144	177	216	273	325	368

Source: Census of India

*Data merged from Khammam villages

A 8.4 : Literacy Rates (Percentage of Literates to Population ages 7 years and above)

Sl. No.	District	1981			2001			2011		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	32.65	13.02	22.72	67.19	43.68	55.31	71.61	52.08	61.74
2	Vizianagaram	30.98	12.55	21.74	62.37	39.91	51.07	68.15	49.87	58.89
3	Visakhapatnam	36.49	18.99	27.83	69.68	50.12	59.96	74.56	59.34	66.91
4	East Godavari	41.71	28.86	35.31	69.54	60.30	64.93	74.10	66.95	70.50
5	West Godavari	43.58	31.59	37.61	77.68	68.55	73.13	77.65	71.01	74.32
6	Krishna	48.60	34.61	41.71	74.39	63.19	68.85	78.30	69.18	73.74
7	Guntur	45.25	26.60	36.06	71.24	53.74	62.54	74.79	60.09	67.40
8	Prakasam	40.52	18.01	29.39	69.35	45.08	57.38	72.92	53.11	63.08
9	SPS Nellore	41.04	23.09	32.16	73.67	56.38	65.08	75.74	61.99	68.90
10	Y.S.R	43.91	17.77	31.11	75.83	49.54	62.83	77.78	56.77	67.30
11	Kurnool	39.96	17.06	28.73	65.96	40.03	53.22	70.10	49.78	59.97
12	Ananthapuramu	40.84	16.52	29.02	68.38	43.34	56.13	73.02	53.97	63.57
13	Chittoor	43.06	20.24	31.85	77.62	55.78	66.77	79.83	63.28	71.53
ANDHRA PRADESH		39.26	20.39	29.94	71.28	52.72	62.07	74.77	59.96	67.35
INDIA		46.89	24.82	36.23	75.26	53.67	64.84	80.88	64.63	72.98

Source: Census of India

*Data with merged villages in E. Godavari & W. Godavari Districts from Khammam District

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.5 : Enrolment of Children in Schools

Sl.No	Year	Pre Primary	I-V Classes	VI-VIII Classes	IX-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2000-01	122747	5159190	1150000	1066508	2717	7501162
2	2001-02	239959	4888813	1261983	1159476	2659	7552890
3	2002-03	236448	4645175	1378157	1263455	2523	7525758
4	2003-04	157497	4286794	1382624	1395761	2666	7225342
5	2004-05	36199	2039848	665865	709635	1242	3452789
6	2005-06	154391	3955616	1387230	1598020	3443	7098700
7	2006-07	285781	3920406	1387937	1639163	3569	7236856
8	2007-08	267712	3814748	1376052	1670370	2785	7131667
9	2008-09	281988	3775763	1341770	1708002	6139	7113662
10	2009-10	162415	3808746	1323400	1728719	9765	7033045
11	2010-11	158537	3827465	1355780	1709061	11487	7062330
12	2011-12	23416	786908	279710	332618	7245	1429897
13	2012-13	168192	3810085	1417557	1783305	18771	7197910
14	2013-14	163138	3851333	2097833	1195459	29504	7337267
15	2014-15	87309	3747680	2098400	1263420	35962	7232771
16	2015-16	NA	3548246	2072730	1281701	NA	6902677

Source: Commissioner of School Education

A 8.6 : School Dropout Rates

Year	Class I - V			Class I - VIII			Class I - X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2001-02	27.31	29.46	28.36	52.42	60.46	56.30	NA	NA	NA
2002-03	26.33	25.58	25.97	47.05	53.64	50.29	68.34	74.23	71.16
2003-04	29.51	30.34	29.92	47.65	53.45	50.53	64.92	71.13	67.91
2004-05	21.84	22.79	22.31	45.91	50.39	48.12	61.91	67.35	64.55
2005-06	17.09	17.59	17.36	42.45	46.20	44.31	60.85	66.18	63.48
2006-07	19.05	19.15	19.11	37.22	40.54	38.87	60.78	65.18	62.96
2007-08	11.85	11.64	11.75	29.66	32.85	31.25	59.21	62.72	60.95
2008-09	8.10	7.26	7.69	29.24	30.43	29.83	54.97	57.75	56.35
2009-10	9.27	8.58	8.93	20.69	21.38	21.03	49.31	51.08	50.18
2010-11	10.56	9.33	9.95	15.35	15.99	15.66	42.95	45.44	44.19
2011-12	7.51	7.40	7.45	14.94	14.96	14.95	41.23	42.75	41.98
2012-13	5.83	6.34	6.08	20.33	20.42	20.38	32.84	34.00	33.41
2013-14	3.16	3.25	3.20	19.37	18.95	19.16	26.20	27.48	26.83
2014-15	4.88	4.30	4.60	14.91	16.59	15.74	24.54	25.93	25.23
2015-16	8.57	8.97	8.76	18.42	10.96	14.75	23.12	24.64	23.87

Source: Commissioner of School Education

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.7 : Performance in SSC Examinations

Year	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	174757	127726	302483	111233	82107	193340	63.65	64.28	63.92
2001-02	183514	138698	322212	122201	91380	213581	66.59	65.88	66.29
2002-03	193433	148901	342334	141232	108858	250090	73.01	73.11	73.05
2003-04	214246	168937	383183	167131	131088	298219	78.01	77.60	77.83
2005-06	236549	193610	430159	166777	137064	303841	70.50	70.79	70.63
2006-07	261978	231124	493102	188119	165477	353596	71.81	71.60	71.71
2007-08	265305	237482	502787	203398	181870	385268	76.67	76.58	76.63
2008-09	273666	249858	523524	214909	196248	411157	78.53	78.54	78.54
2009-10	279757	260708	540463	227018	211017	438030	81.15	80.94	81.05
2010-11	278864	263042	541906	232721	218535	451256	83.45	83.08	83.27
2011-12	282479	266004	548483	248083	235776	483859	87.82	88.64	88.22
2012-13	287170	267540	554710	258624	242509	501133	90.06	90.64	90.34
2013-14	290016	272297	562313	263423	249167	512590	90.08	91.50	91.20
2014-15	310958	295617	606575	283433	271103	554536	91.15	91.71	91.42

Source: Commissioner of School Education

A 8.8 : Category- wise and District-wise Junior Colleges in the State 2015-16

District	Gov-ernment	Govt-Model	Pri- vate Aided	Com-posite	Pri- vate Un-aid- ed	Voca- tional	Govt. Voc Col- leges	In- cen- tive	APR- JC	Govt of India	Social Wel- fare	Tribal Wel- fare	Di- sa- bled Wel- fare	Co- op- erative	Rail- way	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Srikakulam	43	14	0	0	89	11	0	3	0	0	11	4	0	2	0	177
Vizianagaram	22	16	2	3	77	32	0	5	1	0	9	6	0	0	0	173
Visakhapatnam	36	5	8	3	185	50	1	4	0	1	10	8	0	3	0	314
East Godavari	42	2	13	4	194	81	1	3	0	0	12	6	0	5	0	363
West Godavari	32	0	9	5	131	58	0	6	0	0	8	3	0	8	0	260
Krishna	24	2	14	14	207	32	0	12	1	1	8	1	0	9	1	326
Guntur	22	14	23	18	195	34	1	8	2	1	8	0	1	4	0	331
Prakasam	30	11	12	3	107	20	0	2	0	0	11	1	0	3	0	200
S.P.S..Nellore	26	10	7	5	125	12	0	5	1	0	10	1	0	1	0	203
Y.S.R.	25	10	23	6	102	18	2	5	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	205
Kurnool	42	36	10	2	122	21	1	8	2	1	10	3	0	3	0	261
Anantapuramu	41	25	6	1	111	8	1	12	1	1	10	1	0	1	1	220
Chittoor	59	18	3	4	174	23	1	11	1	1	11	1	0	0	0	307
ANDHRA PRADESH	444	163	131	68	1819	400	8	84	9	6	130	35	1	40	2	3340

Source: Intermediate Education Department

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.9 : District-wise General and Vocational courses results in Junior Colleges 2014-15

Sl. No	District	General			Vocational		
		Appeared	Pass	%	Appeared	Pass	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	26288	15433	58.70	1293	1074	83.10
2	Vizianagaram	20604	11958	58.00	1766	1289	73.00
3	Vishakhapatnam	44771	31313	69.90	3402	2153	63.30
4	East Godavari	41823	23798	56.90	5872	2513	42.80
5	West Godavari	29157	19132	65.60	3425	1477	43.10
6	Krishna	62418	48475	77.70	1365	850	62.30
7	Guntur	46947	32085	68.30	925	473	51.10
8	Prakasam	23581	14494	61.50	842	454	53.90
9	SPS Nellore	25974	18574	71.50	848	601	70.90
10	YSR	21694	11749	54.20	701	502	71.60
11	Kurnool	34942	21139	60.50	2098	1292	61.60
12	Anantapuramu	28970	16552	57.13	1971	1265	64.18
13	Chittoor	41482	26765	64.50	2794	1826	65.40
Total		448651	291467	65.00	27302	15769	57.80

Source: Intermediate Education Department

A.8.10 : Category Wise Enrolment of Students in Govt Degree Colleges 2015-16

Sl No	District	Govt. Degree Colleges	Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	12	3621	3832	7453	1310	960	4724	459
2	Vizianagaram	5	930	864	1794	213	354	1121	103
3	Visakhapatnam	12	4108	4036	8144	904	2771	3046	1423
4	East-Godavari	15	5058	4869	9927	2715	1001	4235	1976
5	West-Godavari	15	2961	2231	5192	1783	347	2005	1057
6	Krishna	9	2264	1547	3811	1326	149	1521	815
7	Guntur	6	1028	2218	3246	1158	243	1035	810
8	Prakasam	8	1093	1144	2237	993	166	643	435
9	SPS Nellore	9	1275	1501	2776	1290	176	879	431
10	YSR	12	2844	2556	5400	1554	147	1874	1825
11	Kurnool	14	3431	3954	7385	2705	446	3102	1132
12	Anantapuramu	13	11900	6744	18644	4810	1293	9648	2893
13	Chittoor	16	5741	4290	10031	4095	396	4091	1377
ANDHRA PRADESH		146	46254	39786	86040	24856	8449	37924	14836

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.11: Category Wise Enrolment of Students in Private Aided Degree Colleges 2015-16

Sl No	District	Govt. Degree Colleges	Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	1	250	117	367	30	61	246	30
2	Vizianagaram	5	5582	3071	8653	1065	606	5949	1033
3	Visakhapatnam	8	5167	4553	9720	1044	439	4700	3537
4	East-Godavari	11	6524	4610	11134	2777	388	4624	3345
5	West-Godavari	14	8049	8976	16897	3534	327	7532	5334
6	Krishna	24	11343	11596	22915	3819	521	7010	11541
7	Guntur	32	13706	6180	19886	4925	884	5250	8623
8	Prakasam	9	2953	568	3521	933	167	1319	1002
9	SPS Nellore	9	2268	1589	3857	1543	209	1341	710
10	YSR	9	2512	2646	5158	1114	83	1659	2302
11	Kurnool	9	8370	3663	12033	2452	224	4912	4445
12	Anantapuramu	4	3201	2035	5236	466	91	1679	3000
13	Chittoor	6	939	349	1288	349	177	44	718
ANDHRA PRADESH		141	70864	49929	120665	24051	4177	46265	45620

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education

A 8.12: Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha

S. No.	Intervention	2015-16 (upto October, 2015)
1	Schools Screening	44632
2	Screening Children (in lakh Nos)	40.02
3	Children Treated by PHC/UHC MOs team	66699
4	Referral to higher centres	31488
5	Treated Surgical. a) Aarogyasree & b) Non Aarogyasree.	Non Aarogyasree.
6	Eye Screening	18424
7	Spectacles Distributed	-
8	Albendazole Tabs (in lakh Nos)	59.53
9	Iron Folic Acid Tabs(Big & Small) (in lakh Nos)	RBSK-777.30, RKSK-1034.68 (in a process of procurement)
10	IEC posters	250000 (Chinnari & Vidyarthi Aarogyam)
11	School Health and Education Record	Approximate 18 lakhs (in the FY 2014-15 cards were not printed so 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th & 11th Class children & students included)
12	No. of Aarogya Clubs	49640
13	No. of Schools having sick & Referral Registers.	49640
14	RBSK Target:(in lakh Nos)	108.55
15	Mobile Health Teams:	450
16	District Early Intervention Centre	16
17	No. of Chinnari Doctors (UPS & HS)	213338
18	No. of CHNCs	225

Source: Commissioner of Family Welfare

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.13 : Family Welfare Program

(Nos. Lakh)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Oct, 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
IUD	2.03	1.86	1.85	1.91	0.98
Oral Pill Users	1.29	1.44	1.26	1.40	1.41
Contraceptive Con- doms Users	2.96	2.38	2.04	2.13	2.27
Vasectomies	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.009
Tubectomies	3.17	3.09	2.94	2.89	1.46
Total Sterilization	3.22	3.13	2.96	2.92	1.47
Medical Termination of Pregnancy	0.017	0.016	0.015	0.021	0.012
Deliveries conducted by 24 hours PHC	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.54	0.27
Beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana	1.49	2.14	2.43	2.62	1.29
TT (Pregnant Women)	10.22	9.47	9.34	8.69	6.12
DPT	8.28	8.18	8.09	8.13	3.42
Polio	8.28	8.22	8.09	8.11	4.48
BCG	8.47	8.29	8.29	7.98	4.55
Measles	8.07	8.15	7.81	7.98	4.77
Full Immunisation	8.03	8.15	7.79	7.96	4.77
Hepatitis -B	8.14	8.19	8.08	8.10	3.25
Vitamin - A	4.87	5.96	7.74	8.52	4.71
Emergency cases transported	4.99W	6.05	5.96	5.99	4.18

Source: Commissioner Family Welfare

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.14 : Health Camps conducted under NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme up to Dec, 2015 (lakhs)

Sl. No	District	Cards covered	Camps Conducted	Patient Screened	Patient Referred	Out - patient	In - patient	Therapies preauthed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srikakulam	7.84	0.02	3.31	0.15	1.40	1.17	1.10
2	Vizianagaram	6.60	0.02	3.38	0.13	1.34	1.08	1.00
3	Visakhapatnam	11.07	0.02	3.86	0.18	2.17	1.68	1.55
4	East Godavari	14.98	0.02	5.01	0.16	4.42	2.69	2.47
5	West Godavari	11.44	0.02	4.21	0.15	5.10	1.98	1.85
6	Krishna	11.40	0.02	3.44	0.16	4.00	2.26	2.10
7	Guntur	13.10	0.02	3.65	0.17	5.60	2.46	2.22
8	Prakasam	8.44	0.02	3.34	0.13	3.33	1.52	1.38
9	SPS Nellore	8.29	0.02	3.61	0.13	4.15	1.81	1.62
10	Y.S.R.	7.04	0.02	3.46	0.15	1.94	1.22	1.09
11	Kurnool	10.59	0.02	4.11	0.14	1.20	1.39	1.26
12	Ananthapuramu	10.34	0.02	4.05	0.20	1.30	1.13	1.04
13	Chittoor	9.85	0.02	4.80	0.23	3.76	1.45	1.29
Andhra Pradesh		130.98	0.24	50.23	2.08	39.70	21.86	19.99

Source: NTR Vaidya seva

A.8.15 :ICTC Program performance of Non Ante Natal Clients in 2015-16(Apr-Sep)

S. No	District	Non ANC			
		Pre Test	Tested	Positives	Sero positivity %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	33,118	33,093	541	1.6
2	Vizianagaram	32,802	32,808	424	1.3
3	Visakhapatnam	50,090	49,970	1,062	2.1
4	East Godavari	44,134	43,808	1,877	4.3
5	West Godavari	38,562	38,576	1,020	2.6
6	Krishna	53,092	52,928	1,260	2.4
7	Guntur	46,023	45,978	2,233	4.9
8	Prakasam	24,840	24,790	647	2.6
9	SPS Nellore	34,238	34,242	805	2.4
10	YSR	35,750	36,156	512	1.4
11	Kurnool	24,753	24,765	468	1.9
12	Anantapuramu	39,033	38,436	681	1.8
13	Chittoor	33,235	34,667	1,212	3.5
Andhra Pradesh		4,89,670	4,90,217	12,742	2.6

Source: Aids Control Society

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.16 :ICTC Program performance Ante Natal Clients in 2015-16(Apr-Sep)

S. No	Dist	ANC				
		ANC Reg	Pre Test	Tested	Positives	Seropositivity %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	21,118	23,678	23,669	23	0.1
2	Vizianagaram	24,751	24,610	24,596	14	0.1
3	Visakhapatnam	30,514	27,480	27,384	37	0.1
4	East Godavari	55,158	48,123	48,094	72	0.1
5	West Godavari	39,646	39,888	39,593	89	0.2
6	Krishna	48,317	48,531	48,386	33	0.1
7	Guntur	45,089	45,313	45,244	53	0.1
8	Prakasam	29,323	29,603	29,854	27	0.1
9	SPS Nellore	30,250	30,446	30,446	22	0.1
10	YSR	29,286	29,625	29,572	34	0.1
11	Kurnool	33,995	27,800	27,840	40	0.1
12	Anantapuramu	53,687	53,572	53,482	48	0.1
13	Chittoor	47,417	54,393	53,786	42	0.1
Grand Total		488,551	483,062	481,946	534	0.1

Source: Aids Control Society

A.8.17: Ante Retroviral Therapy Program performance

S. No	District	Pre ART		Alive on ART	
		2014-15	2015-16(upto Sep,2015)	2014-15	2015-16(upto Sep,2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	893	510	633	319
2	Vizianagaram	919	461	440	298
3	Visakhapatnam	2272	993	1129	551
4	East Godavari	3265	1989	1393	1114
5	West Godavari	2586	992	1100	497
6	Krishna	3414	1146	1760	560
7	Guntur	3604	1703	1528	838
8	Prakasam	2090	771	1074	379
9	SPS Nellore	1420	662	671	355
10	YSR	1101	453	495	162
11	Kurnool	1638	607	783	381
12	Anantapuramu	944	736	530	437
13	Chittoor	1503	690	760	352
Grand Total		25649	11713	12296	6243

Source: Aids Control Society

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.18: Achievement of Supplementary Nutrition Programme 2015-16 upto October 2015

Sl. No	District	No. of ICDS Projects	Physical Achievement			Total
			7m to 3 years	3-6 years	Preg/Lact	
1	Srikakulam	18	92967	70262	46484	209713
2	Vizianagaram	17	73366	50012	41918	165296
3	Visakhapatnam	25	109991	97630	58444	266065
4	East Godavari	28	150992	117608	82306	350906
5	West Godavari	18	95415	88347	55827	239589
6	Krishna	21	99027	77260	56682	232969
7	Guntur	23	135839	125181	70505	331525
8	Prakasam	21	109183	98956	58975	267114
9	SPS Nellore	17	81212	72097	48229	201538
10	YSR	15	126810	74777	56981	258568
11	Kurnool	16	94715	84945	51590	231250
12	Ananthapuramu	17	130978	109385	74997	315360
13	Chittoor	21	171973	122370	94236	388579
Andhra Pradesh		257	1472468	1188830	797174	3458472

Source: Women Development & Child Welfare Department

A.8.19 District wise status of Community Based events conducted 2014-15

Sl No	District	AWCs organized CB events	CB event conducted /No of beneficiaries covered		No of participants (family members village heads, PRI members)
			No of pregnant women felicitated in seemanthalu	No of 6+ children initiated complementary feeding through Annaprasana	
1	Srikakulam	4192	20948	14813	11983
2	Vizianagaram	3729	18488	6007	29023
3	Visakhapatnam	4952	49000	3688	97482
4	East Godavari	5546	45362	3636	316685
5	West Godavari	3889	42021	10607	57984
6	Prakasam	4244	66311	28063	50489
7	YSR	3621	52001	11314	77309
8	Kurnool	3549	86309	83117	1050233
9	Ananthapuramu	5126	33817	14520	117512
10	Chittoor	4768	14617	6958	36788
Total		43,616	4,28,874	1,82,723	18,45,488

Source: Women Development & Child Welfare Department

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.20 : Houses Completed under Weaker Sections Housing Programme

Sl. No.	District	2014-15			2015-16 (upto Dec 2015)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	2100	48	2148	3042	58	3100
2	Vizianagaram	1473	41	1514	3573	111	3684
3	Visakhapatnam	1319	68	1387	4408	60	4468
4	East Godavari	3942	1339	5281	4807	1073	5880
5	West Godavari	1842	165	2007	2210	171	2381
6	Krishna	1662	33	1695	1947	49	1996
7	Guntur	1293	1220	2513	2545	165	2710
8	Prakasam	1772	63	1835	2159	68	2227
9	SPS Nellore	1358	65	1423	2534	53	2587
11	YSR	2676	357	3033	2093	113	2206
13	Kurnool	1726	269	1995	5957	48	6005
12	Anantapuramu	1765	75	1840	3304	52	3356
10	Chittoor	2122	549	2671	2944	712	3656
	Total:	25050	4292	29342	41523	2733	44256

Source: Housing Department

A 8.21 : Number of Houses Completed under Weaker Sections Housing Programme

Sl. No.	Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1993-94	116592	19051	135643
2	1994-95	96292	22215	118507
3	1995-96	207156	21214	228370
4	1996-97	251180	17809	268989
5	1997-98	148043	4884	152927
6	1998-99	228657	16897	245554
7	1999-2000	146278	14785	161063
8	2000-01	143730	6873	150603
9	2001-02	127893	1463	129356
10	2002-03	145957	6611	152568
11	2003-04	238261	14813	253074
12	2004-05	48960	19415	68375
13	2005-06	114315	46170	160485
14	2006-07	169372	66863	236235
15	2007-08	314143	21729	335872
16	2008-09	1080766	67808	1148574
17	2009-10	431649	36944	468593
18	2010-11	288017	23325	311342
19	2011-12	273189	23643	296832
20	2012-13	253315	19689	273004
21	2013-14	214046	17912	231958
22	2014-15	25050	4292	29342
23	2015-16 (upto Dec2015)	41523	2733	44256
	Total	5104384	497138	5601522

Source: A.P. State Housing Corporation Limited.

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.22 : Houses Constructed 2015-16 up to Nov, 2015 (AP State Housing Board)

Sl. No.	District	HIG (800-1400 Sft)	MIG (400-650 Sft)	LIG (250-400 Sft)	EWS	Total	Developed Plots
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	0	971	524	153	1648	13
2	Vijayanagaram	3	414	564	15	996	100
3	Vishakhapatnam	195	2081	1650	237	4163	166
4	East Godavari	135	773	968	187	2063	10
5	West Godavari	176	902	1075	523	2676	154
6	Krishna	564	2325	795	0	3684	49
7	Guntur	115	525	267	0	907	0
8	Prakasam	6	405	263	0	674	3
9	SPS Nellore	60	596	1295	100	2051	355
10	YSR	422	412	857	0	1691	70
11	Kurnool	215	856	839	246	2156	0
12	Ananthapuramu	26	576	1130	105	1837	376
13	Chittoor	12	179	245	0	436	0
	Total	1929	11015	10472	1566	24982	1296
	Percentage	7.72	44.09	41.92	6.27	100.00	

Source: AP State Housing Board

A.8.23 District wise initiatives of Smart ward towards Smart Andhra

Sl No	District	No. of Wards	No. of Wards for which applications received.	Partnered		Financial Commitment Indicated (Rs.lakhs)
				General	Partnered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	147	124	119	2	2173.89
2	Vizianagaram	149	146	133	5	701.16
3	Visakhapatnam	190	503	185	323	1406.35
4	East Godavari	364	270	244	20	2270.37
5	West Godavari	291	174	139	32	1083.67
6	Krishna	277	255	80	141	2350.84
7	Guntur	429	282	210	72	9627.73
8	Prakasam	225	293	214	72	3278.81
9	Nellore	218	138	93	36	328.36
10	Chittoor	269	234	110	117	1297.75
11	Cuddapah	256	188	122	57	301.44
12	Anantapur	373	248	171	64	1964.13
13	Kurnool	271	240	181	122	3353.18
	Total :	3459	3101	1938	1063	30137.71

Source: Municipal Administration And Urban Development Department

ANNEXURES-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A. 8.24. Component wise progress under IWMP and activities taken up under Natural Resource Management

SI. No.	Name of the Structure	No. of Activities	Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Check Dam	2660	70.19	66,658
2	Check Wall	637	5.91	
3	Percolation Tanks (PTs)	1342	29.78	
4	Mini Percolation Tanks (MPTs)	1485	8.60	
5	Farm Ponds	8835	31.58	
6	Dugout Ponds & Percolation Ponds	12927	54.05	
7	Repairs to Existing Water Harvesting Structures	2922	25.03	
8	Rock Fill Dams (RFDs)	7695	32.89	
9	Loose Boulder Structures (LBSs)	9340	11.92	
10	Water Absorption Trench (WAT)	1244	6.23	
11	Staggered contour Trench (SCT)	1397	15.01	
12	Peripheral trench	52	1.25	
13	Horticulture (Acres)	48136	181.64	
14	Other Plantation (Afforestation)	10384	37.83	
15	Others (Earthen bunding, Sunken	678	0.53	
Total		109734	512.44	66,658

Source: Rural Development Department

A 8.25 : NTR Bharosa - Category wise Pensions distributed up to Dec 2015

(Number)

S. No	District	OldAge	Weavers	Disabled (>80)	Disabled (<80)	widow	Toddy Toppers	ART Pen-sions	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	145015	4173	8212	23425	98090	659	2303	281877
2	Vizianagaram	123694	2321	15576	21059	94156	993	2346	260145
3	Visakhapatnam	154698	2354	12532	26028	127901	1072	3420	328005
4	East Godavari	235199	8657	25531	37843	175921	3295	5415	491861
5	West Godavari	192607	3339	26021	19353	106365	1996	3683	353364
6	Krishna	149660	5292	23484	24126	136168	2754	3328	344812
7	Guntur	193022	6598	20367	23126	130100	895	5409	379517
8	Prakasam	159716	6556	13502	19893	95830	158	4043	299698
9	SPS Nellore	121242	4728	9265	21582	95416	948	2586	255767
11	YSR	130144	8913	11299	21317	81008	52	1402	254135
13	Kurnool	150131	3725	21503	19143	124765	163	269	319699
12	Ananthapuramu	213174	11651	17410	39166	118774	193	3185	403553
10	Chittoor	210539	5766	17855	29640	135588	306	2342	402036
Total		2178841	74073	222557	325701	1520082	13484	39731	4374469

Source: SERP - Rural Development Department

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A 9.1 : Poverty in Andhra Pradesh and All India**

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Percentage of People below Poverty Line						
1973-74#	48.41	50.61	48.86	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78#	38.11	42.55	39.31	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983#	26.53	36.30	28.91	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88#	20.92	40.11	25.86	39.09	38.20	38.86
1993-94#	15.92	38.33	22.19	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004-05#	11.20	28.00	15.80	23.30	25.70	27.50
1993-94*	48.10	35.20	44.60	50.10	31.80	45.30
2004-05*	32.30	23.40	29.90	41.80	25.70	37.20
2009-10*	22.80	17.70	21.10	33.80	20.90	29.80
2011-12*	10.96	5.81	9.20	25.70	13.70	21.92
Number of People below Poverty Line (Lakh)						
1973-74#	178.21	47.48	225.69	2612.90	600.46	3213.36
1977-78#	149.13	48.41	197.54	2642.47	646.48	3288.95
1983#	114.34	50.24	164.58	2519.57	709.40	3228.97
1987-88#	96.38	64.05	160.43	2318.80	751.69	3070.49
1993-94#	79.49	74.47	153.97	2440.31	763.37	3203.68
2004-05*	187.07	51.33	238.80	3266.63	807.59	4076.10
2009-10*	127.90	48.70	176.60	2782.10	764.70	3546.80
2011-12*	61.80	16.98	78.78	2166.58	531.25	2697.83

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

Note: * As per Tendulkar Committee report #As per Lakadawala Methodology Report

**For united Andhra Pradesh

A 9.2 : Labour Force Participation Rates per 1000 Population (Current daily status)

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
1999-2000	582	387	484	515	220	370
2004-05	586	399	492	531	237	387
2009-10	578	376	477	536	197	371
2011-12	584	375	477	534	180	361
Urban						
1999-2000	517	158	341	528	123	335
2004-05	567	210	388	561	150	364
2009-10	545	170	363	550	129	350
2011-12	567	166	368	555	136	354

Source: National Sample Survey Office, Government of India.

A 9.3 : Work Force Participation Rates per 1000 Population (Current daily status)

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
1999-2000	535	355	445	478	204	344
2004-05	528	350	439	488	216	355
2009-10	536	347	441	501	182	346
2011-12	555	354	452	504	169	340
Urban						
1999-2000	480	144	315	490	111	309
2004-05	523	192	358	519	133	334
2009-10	522	154	343	522	117	329
2011-12	536	150	345	528	125	335

Source: National Sample Survey Office, Government of India.

A 9.4 : Unemployment Rates* on usual Principal and Subsidiary status

NSSO Round	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
50th Round (1993-94)	4	30	12	45
55th Round (1999-2000)	8	39	15	47
61st Round (2004-2005)	7	36	17	45
66th Round (2009-2010)	12	31	16	34
68th Round (2011-12)	12	43	17	34

Source: National Sample Survey Office Reports

Note: Unemployment rate is number of unemployed based on Principal Status + Subsidiary Status (PS+SS) per 1000 population of labour force

A 9.5 : Employment Registrations and Live Register at the end of December, 2015

Sl. No.	Employment Exchanges	Live registrations
1	2	4
1	Srikakulam	48,989
2	Vizianagaram	55,337
3	Visakhapatnam	1,09,875
4	East Godavari	74,771
5	West Godavari	54,046
6	Krishna	66,137
7	Guntur	50,739
8	Prakasam	52,044
9	SPS Nellore	54,476
10	YSR	63,309
11	Kurnool	97,900
12	Anantapuramu	50,933
13	Chittoor	56,350
	Professional & Executive Exchange	48,757
Total		8,83,668

Source: Employment and Training Department



PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH